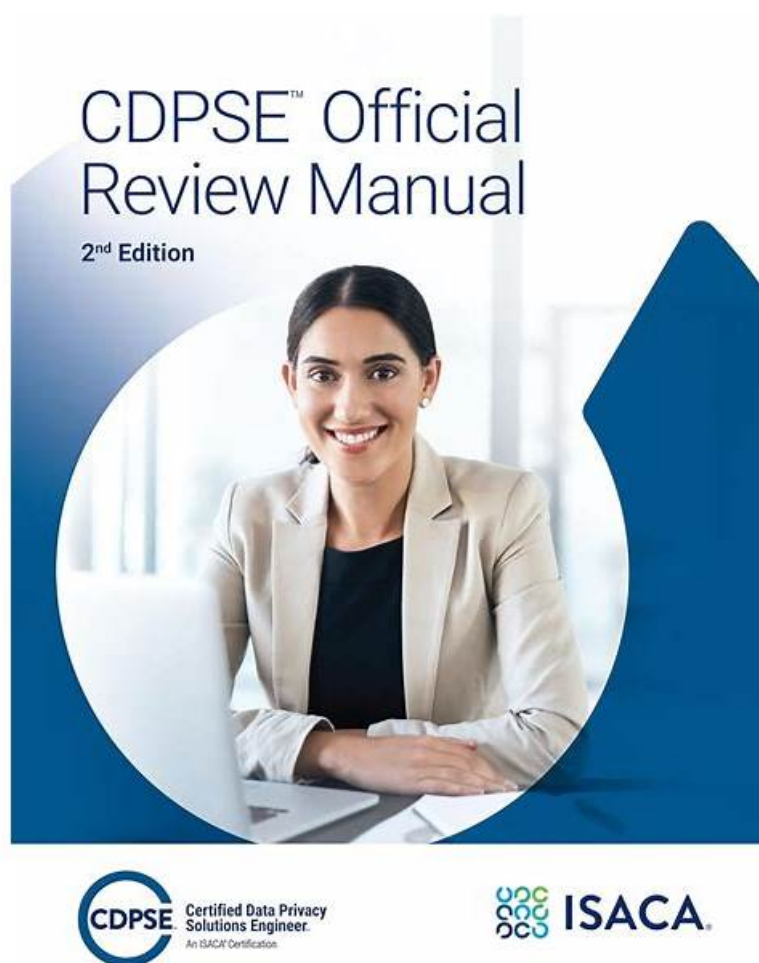


# ISACAのCDPSE認証の最優秀問題集



P.S. Xhs1991がGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいCDPSEダンプ: [https://drive.google.com/open?id=1P5Otxj8r9UQNF\\_5HloDMnXafwR\\_yavm](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1P5Otxj8r9UQNF_5HloDMnXafwR_yavm)

日常生活の低生産性と低効率にまだ圧倒されていますか？ 答えが「はい」の場合、CDPSEガイド急流に注意してください。バランスのとれた一流のサービスを提供するため、夢のCDPSE証明書を取得し、希望の職業に就くことができます。当社の製品にはいくつかの主要な機能があり、CDPSEテストの質問に満足していただくと信じています。そして、CDPSE試験問題を一度試してみると、きっと気に入るはずですよ。

ISACA CDPSE (Certified Data Privacy Solutions Engineer) 認定は、データプライバシーソリューションの開発と管理において専門知識を持つ個人を検証するプロフェッショナル認定です。この認定は、プライバシーオフィサー、データ保護オフィサー、プライバシーコンサルタント、サイバーセキュリティの専門家など、データプライバシーソリューションに関わる専門家を対象としています。

ISACA認定データプライバシーソリューションエンジニア (CDPSE) 認定試験は、データプライバシーの分野における専門家のスキルと知識を検証する包括的な試験です。この認定は、組織でデータプライバシーソリューションの開発と実装を担当する専門家向けに設計されています。CDPSE試験では、プライバシープログラムガバナンス、プライバシープログラムの運用、プライバシープログラム管理、プライバシーテクノロジーアーキテクチャなど、幅広いトピックをカバーしています。

>> CDPSE最新関連参考書 <<

## 100%合格CDPSE最新関連参考書と真実的なCDPSE更新版

当社Xhs1991のCDPSE試験トレントを購入し、時間を有効に活用し、知識を蓄積することを希望するお客様を支

援するために、当社はCDPSE試験ツールの改良と更新に最善を尽くしています。「品質第一、信頼性第一、サービス第一」が当社の目的です。CDPSE学習教材がお客様に利益と利益をもたらすことを強く望みます。そのため、CDPSEテストトレンドの更新を継続し、お客様にCDPSE試験に合格して認定を取得できるように、最新のCDPSE学習教材を提供するよう最善を尽くしています。

## ISACA Certified Data Privacy Solutions Engineer 認定 CDPSE 試験問題 (Q128-Q133):

### 質問 # 128

A multi-national organization has decided that regional human resources (HR) team members must be limited in their access to employee data only within their regional office. Which of the following is the BEST approach?

- A. Attribute-based access control (ABAC)
- B. Provision-based access control (PBAC)
- C. Discretionary access control (DAC)
- D. Mandatory access control (MAC)

正解: A

解説:

Attribute-based access control (ABAC) is the best approach for limiting the access of regional HR team members to employee data only within their regional office, because it allows for fine-grained and dynamic access control based on attributes of the subject, object, environment, and action. Attributes are characteristics or properties that can be used to describe or identify entities, such as users, resources, locations, roles, or permissions. ABAC uses policies and rules that evaluate the attributes and grant or deny access accordingly. For example, an ABAC policy could state that a user can access an employee record if and only if the user's role is HR and the user's region matches the employee's region. This way, the access control can be tailored to the specific needs and context of the organization, without relying on predefined or fixed access levels.

Reference:

Attribute-Based Access Control (ABAC), NIST

What is Attribute-Based Access Control (ABAC)?, Axiomatics

Access Control Models - Westoahu Cybersecurity, Westoahu Cybersecurity

### 質問 # 129

An organization is developing a wellness smartwatch application and is considering what information should be collected from the application users. Which of the following is the MOST legitimate information to collect for business reasons in this situation?

- A. Sleep schedule and calorie intake
- B. Height, weight, and activities
- C. Race, age, and gender
- D. Education and profession

正解: B

解説:

Height, weight, and activities are the most legitimate information to collect for business reasons in this situation, as they are directly related to the purpose and functionality of a wellness smartwatch application that aims to monitor and improve the health and fitness of its users. Collecting height, weight, and activities would also comply with the data minimization principle that requires limiting the collection, storage and processing of personal data to what is necessary and relevant for the intended purposes. The other options are not legitimate information to collect for business reasons in this situation, as they are not related to the purpose and functionality of a wellness smartwatch application and may violate the privacy rights and preferences of its users. Collecting sleep schedule and calorie intake may be useful for some users who want to track their sleep quality and nutrition intake, but they are not essential for a wellness smartwatch application and may require additional consent or justification from the users. Collecting education and profession may be irrelevant for a wellness smartwatch application and may be used for other purposes, such as marketing or profiling, without the consent or knowledge of the users. Collecting race, age, and gender may be sensitive for some users who do not want to disclose their personal characteristics or identity, and may require additional safeguards or measures to protect their privacy<sup>1</sup>, p. 75-76 Reference: 1: CDPSE Review Manual (Digital Version)

### 質問 # 130

Which of the following principles is MOST important to apply when granting access to an enterprise resource planning (ERP) system that contains a significant amount of personal data?

- A. Read-only access
- B. Data minimization
- **C. Least privilege**
- D. Segregation of duties

正解: C

解説:

The principle of least privilege is the most important principle to apply when granting access to an ERP system that contains a significant amount of personal data. The principle of least privilege states that users should only have the minimum level of access and permissions necessary to perform their legitimate tasks and functions, and no more. Applying the principle of least privilege helps to protect the privacy and security of the personal data in the ERP system, as it reduces the risk of unauthorized or inappropriate access, disclosure, modification, or deletion of the data. It also helps to comply with the privacy laws and regulations, such as the GDPR, that require data controllers and processors to implement appropriate technical and organizational measures to ensure a level of security appropriate to the risk.

質問 # 131

Which of the following is the MOST important consideration when determining retention periods for personal data?

- A. Storage capacity available for retained data
- **B. Sectoral best practices for the industry**
- C. Notice provided to customers during data collection
- D. Data classification standards

正解: B

質問 # 132

An organization must de-identify its data before it is transferred to a third party. Which of the following should be done FIRST?

- **A. Determine the categories of personal data collected**
- B. Ensure logging is turned on for the database
- C. Encrypt the data at rest and in motion
- D. Remove the identifiers during the data transfer

正解: A

解説:

Explanation

Before de-identifying data, it is important to determine the categories of personal data collected, such as names, addresses, phone numbers, email addresses, social security numbers, health information, and so on.

This will help to identify which data elements are considered identifiers or quasi-identifiers, and which de-identification techniques are appropriate for each category. For example, some data elements may need to be removed completely, while others may be masked, generalized, or perturbed.

References:

\* Anonymize and De-identify | Research Data Management

\* Data De-identification: An Overview of Basic Terms - ed

質問 # 133

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実際の試験に応じて、実践のために最新のCDPSE試験ダンプを提供します。最新のCDPSEテストの質問を使用すると、テストの実践で良い経験をすることができます。さらに、価格について心配する必要はありません。さらにパートナーシップを結ぶために、1年間半額の無料アップデートを提供します。これは、この分野で大きな売り上げです。お支払い後、更新されたCDPSE試験をすぐに送信します。更新についてご質問がある場合は、メッセージをお送りください。

