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IAPP CIPT or Certified Information Privacy Technologist is a globally recognized certification program offered by the International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP). The CIPT certification is designed to validate the knowledge and expertise of privacy professionals in the field of information privacy technologies. Certified Information Privacy Technologist (CIPT) certification is essential for individuals who want to demonstrate their proficiency in the field of privacy and data protection.

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IAPP Certified Information Privacy Technologist (CIPT) Sample Questions (Q206-Q211):

NEW QUESTION # 206
SCENARIO

Tom looked forward to starting his new position with a U.S.-based automobile leasing company (New Company), now operating in 32 states. New Company was recently formed through the merger of two prominent players, one from the eastern region (East Company) and one from the western region (West Company). Tom, a Certified Information Privacy Technologist (CIPT), is New Company's first Information Privacy and Security Officer. He met today with Dick from East Company, and Harry, from West Company. Dick and Harry are veteran senior information privacy and security professionals at their respective companies, and continue to lead the east and west divisions of New Company. The purpose of the meeting was to conduct a SWOT (strengths/weaknesses/opportunities/threats) analysis for New Company. Their SWOT analysis conclusions are summarized below. Dick was enthusiastic about an opportunity for the New Company to reduce costs and increase computing power and flexibility through cloud services. East Company had been contemplating moving to the cloud, but West Company already had a vendor that was providing it with software-as-a-service (SaaS). Dick was looking forward to extending this service to the eastern region. Harry noted that this was a threat as well, because West Company had to rely on the third party to protect its data. Tom mentioned that neither of the legacy companies had sufficient data storage space to meet the projected growth of New Company, which he saw as a weakness. Tom stated that one of the team's first projects would be to construct a consolidated New Company data warehouse. Tom would personally lead this project and would be held accountable if information was modified during transmission to or during storage in the new data warehouse. Tom, Dick and Harry agreed that employee network access could be considered both a strength and a weakness. East Company and West Company had strong performance records in this regard; both had robust network access controls that were working as designed. However, during a projected year-long transition period, New Company employees would need to be able to connect to a New Company network while retaining access to the East Company and West Company networks. Which statement is correct about addressing New Company stakeholders' expectations for privacy?

- A. New Company would best meet consumer expectations for privacy by adhering to legal requirements.
- B. New Company should manage stakeholder expectations for privacy even when the stakeholders' data is not held by New Company.
- C. New Company's commitment to stakeholders ends when the stakeholders' data leaves New Company.
- D. New Company should expect consumers to read the company's privacy policy.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 207

Revocation and reissuing of compromised credentials is impossible for which of the following authentication techniques?

- A. Biometric data.
- B. Personal identification number.
- C. Picture passwords.
- D. Radio frequency identification.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Biometric data, such as fingerprints, iris scans, or facial recognition, is unique to an individual and cannot be changed. If biometric data is compromised, it cannot be revoked or reissued like a password or smartcard. This makes biometric authentication both highly secure and highly vulnerable if compromised, as the biometric traits used for authentication are permanent and unique to the individual.

NEW QUESTION # 208

What is an example of a just-in-time notice?

- A. A warning that a website may be unsafe.
- B. A full organizational privacy notice publicly available on a website
- C. A credit card company calling a user to verify a purchase before it is authorized
- D. Privacy information given to a user when he attempts to comment on an online article.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A just-in-time notice (JIT notice) refers to the practice of providing users with relevant privacy information at the point when they are about to engage in a specific activity that involves data collection. This approach ensures that users are informed about how their data will be used right when it is most relevant to them. For example, presenting a privacy notice when a user attempts to comment

on an online article fits this description. This JIT notice informs the user about how their comment data will be processed and stored, ensuring they are aware of the privacy implications at the moment they need to be.

NEW QUESTION # 209

What risk is mitigated when routing meeting video traffic through a company's application servers rather than sending the video traffic directly from one user to another?

- A. The user is assured that stronger authentication methods have been used
- B. The user's identity is protected from the other user
- C. The user's IP address is hidden from the other user
- D. The user is protected against cyberstalking attacks

Answer: C

Explanation:

Routing meeting video traffic through a company's application servers rather than sending it directly from one user to another mitigates the risk of exposing the user's IP address to the other user. By routing traffic through a centralized server, the direct exchange of IP addresses between users is avoided, thereby enhancing privacy and security. The IAPP's CIPT resources discuss network security measures and their importance in protecting user identities and preventing cyber threats like IP tracking and exposure.

NEW QUESTION # 210

SCENARIO

WebTracker Limited is a cloud-based online marketing service located in London. Last year, WebTracker migrated its IT infrastructure to the cloud provider Azure, which provides SQL Databases and Artificial Intelligence services to WebTracker. The roles and responsibilities between the two companies have been formalized in a standard contract, which includes allocating the role of data controller to WebTracker.

The CEO of WebTracker, Mr. Bond, would like to assess the effectiveness of Azure's privacy controls, and he recently decided to hire you as an independent auditor. The scope of the engagement is limited only to the marketing services provided by WebTracker, you will not be evaluating any internal data processing activity, such as HR or Payroll.

This ad-hoc audit was triggered due to a future partnership between WebTracker and SmartHome - a partnership that will not require any data sharing. SmartHome is based in the USA, and most recently has dedicated substantial resources to developing smart refrigerators that can suggest the recommended daily calorie intake based on DNA information. This and other personal data is collected by WebTracker.

To get an idea of the scope of work involved, you have decided to start reviewing the company's documentation and interviewing key staff to understand potential privacy risks.

The results of this initial work include the following notes:

- * There are several typos in the current privacy notice of WebTracker, and you were not able to find the privacy notice for SmartHome.
- * You were unable to identify all the sub-processors working for SmartHome. No subcontractor is indicated in the cloud agreement with Azure, which is responsible for the support and maintenance of the cloud infrastructure.
- * There are data flows representing personal data being collected from the internal employees of WebTracker, including an interface from the HR system.
- * Part of the DNA data collected by WebTracker was from employees, as this was a prototype approved by the CEO of WebTracker.
- * All the WebTracker and SmartHome customers are based in USA and Canada.

Which of the following issues is most likely to require an investigation by the Chief Privacy Officer (CPO) of WebTracker?

- A. Azure sends newsletter to WebTracker customers, as approved by the Marketing Manager.
- B. Employees' personal data are being stored in a cloud HR system, as approved by the HR Manager.
- C. Data flows use encryption for data at rest, as defined by the IT manager.
- D. File Integrity Monitoring is being deployed in SQL servers, as indicated by the IT Architect Manager.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

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