

# 100% Pass Quiz IAPP - CIPT - High-quality New Certified Information Privacy Technologist (CIPT) Exam Price

## CIPT, CIPT - Certified Information Privacy Technologist, CIPT, IAPP-CIPT Exam Q & A Verified 100% Correct!!

Access Control List - ✓ ✓ A list of access control entries (ACE) that apply to an object. Each ACE controls or monitors access to an object by a specified user. In a discretionary access control list (DACL), the ACL controls access; in a system access control list (SACL) the ACL monitors access in a security event log which can comprise part of an audit trail.

Accountability - ✓ ✓ A fair information practices principle, it is the idea that when personal information is to be transferred to another person or organization, the personal information controller should obtain the consent of the individual or exercise due diligence and take reasonable steps to ensure that the recipient person or organization will protect the information consistently with other fair use principles.

Active Data Collection - ✓ ✓ When an end user deliberately provides information, typically through the use of web forms, text boxes, check boxes or radio buttons.

AdChoices - ✓ ✓ A program run by the Digital Advertising Alliance to promote awareness and choice in advertising for internet users. Websites with ads from participating DAA members will have an AdChoices icon near advertisements or at the bottom of their pages. By clicking on the AdChoices icon, users may set preferences for behavioral advertising on that website or with DAA members generally across the web.

Adequate Level of Protection - ✓ ✓ A label that the EU may apply to third-party countries who have committed to protect data through domestic law making or international commitments. Confering of the label requires a proposal by the European Commission, an Article 29 Working Group Opinion, an opinion of the article 31 Management Committee, a right of scrutiny by the European Parliament and adoption by the European Commission.

Advanced Encryption Standard - ✓ ✓ An encryption algorithm for security sensitive non-classified material by the U.S. Government. This algorithm was selected in 2001 to replace the previous algorithm, the Data Encryption Standard (DES), by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), a unit of the U.S. Commerce Department, through an open competition. The winning algorithm (RijnDael, pronounced rain-dahl), was developed by two Belgian cryptographers, Joan Daemen and Vincent Rijmen.

BTW, DOWNLOAD part of It-Tests CIPT dumps from Cloud Storage: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1q-Qcg7yAaydqqP1HWm-jjm9aeB3win8>

We provide up-to-date Certified Information Privacy Technologist (CIPT) (CIPT) exam questions and study materials in three different formats. We have developed three variations of authentic IAPP CIPT exam questions to cater to different learning preferences, ensuring that all candidates can effectively prepare for the CIPT Practice Test. It-Tests offers Certified Information Privacy Technologist (CIPT) (CIPT) practice questions in PDF format, browser-based practice exams, and desktop practice test software.

The CIPT certification exam is a valuable credential for individuals who want to demonstrate their expertise in privacy technology and advance their careers in the field of privacy and data protection. CIPT-certified professionals are in high demand by organizations that collect, process, and store sensitive data. Certified Information Privacy Technologist (CIPT) certification also provides individuals with a competitive advantage in the job market and increases their earning potential.

The CIPT Certification is ideal for professionals who work in the areas of information technology, data security, compliance, and risk management. It is also suitable for privacy professionals who are seeking to expand their knowledge and skills in the field of privacy technology. Certified Information Privacy Technologist (CIPT) certification is open to individuals from all industries and sectors, including government, healthcare, finance, and education.

## Standard CIPT Answers - Exam CIPT Simulator Online

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IAPP CIPT certification exam is an essential certification for information privacy professionals who handle the technical aspects of privacy and data protection. Certified Information Privacy Technologist (CIPT) certification provides professionals with the knowledge and skills needed to implement privacy and data protection measures in their organizations, ensuring compliance with privacy laws and regulations. The CIPT Certification is globally recognized and validates an individual's expertise in privacy-enhancing technologies, privacy by design, and data protection.

### IAPP Certified Information Privacy Technologist (CIPT) Sample Questions (Q132-Q137):

#### NEW QUESTION # 132

Value sensitive design focuses on which of the following?

- A. Ethics and morality.
- B. Confidentiality and integrity.
- C. Consent and human rights.
- D. Quality and benefit.

#### Answer: A

Explanation:

\* Option A: Quality and benefit are important in design but do not specifically capture the essence of value sensitive design, which is more about ethical considerations.

\* Option B: Value sensitive design integrates considerations of ethics and morality into the technology design process, ensuring that the resulting systems align with human values.

\* Option C: Confidentiality and integrity are key aspects of information security but are not the primary focus of value sensitive design.

\* Option D: Consent and human rights are related to privacy and data protection but are narrower than the broader focus of ethics and morality in value sensitive design.

References:

\* IAPP CIPT Study Guide

\* Literature on Value Sensitive Design (VSD) principles and methodologies

#### NEW QUESTION # 133

##### SCENARIO

It should be the most secure location housing data in all of Europe, if not the world. The Global Finance Data Collective (GFDC) stores financial information and other types of client data from large banks, insurance companies, multinational corporations and governmental agencies. After a long climb on a mountain road that leads only to the facility, you arrive at the security booth. Your credentials are checked and checked again by the guard to visually verify that you are the person pictured on your passport and national identification card. You are led down a long corridor with server rooms on each side, secured by combination locks built into the doors. You climb a flight of stairs and are led into an office that is lighted brilliantly by skylights where the GFDC Director of Security, Dr. Monique Batch, greets you. On the far wall you notice a bank of video screens showing different rooms in the facility. At the far end, several screens show different sections of the road up the mountain Dr. Batch explains once again your mission. As a data security auditor and consultant, it is a dream assignment: The GFDC does not want simply adequate controls, but the best and most effective security that current technologies allow.

"We were hacked twice last year," Dr. Batch says, "and although only a small number of records were stolen, the bad press impacted our business. Our clients count on us to provide security that is nothing short of impenetrable and to do so quietly. We hope to never make the news again." She notes that it is also essential that the facility is in compliance with all relevant security regulations and standards.

You have been asked to verify compliance as well as to evaluate all current security controls and security measures, including data encryption methods, authentication controls and the safest methods for transferring data into and out of the facility. As you prepare to begin your analysis, you find yourself considering an intriguing question: Can these people be sure that I am who I say I am? You are shown to the office made available to you and are provided with system login information, including the name of the wireless network and a wireless key. Still pondering, you attempt to pull up the facility's wireless network, but no networks appear in the wireless list. When you search for the wireless network by name, however it is readily found.

Why would you recommend that GFC use record encryption rather than disk, file or table encryption?

- A. Record encryption allows for encryption of personal data only.
- **B. Record encryption is granular, limiting the damage of potential breaches.**
- C. Record encryption is asymmetric, a stronger control measure.
- D. Record encryption involves tag masking so its metadata cannot be decrypted

**Answer: B**

#### **NEW QUESTION # 134**

Which of the following is one of the fundamental principles of information security?

- **A. Confidentiality.**
- B. Accessibility.
- C. Accountability.
- D. Connectivity.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Confidentiality is one of the fundamental principles of information security. Confidentiality refers to protecting information from unauthorized access and disclosure.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 135**

What is the best way to protect privacy on a geographic information system?

- **A. Limiting the data provided to the system**
- B. Scrambling location information.
- C. Using a wireless encryption protocol.
- D. Using a firewall.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference: [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/2873114\\_Protecting\\_Personal\\_Privacy\\_in\\_Using\\_Geographic\\_Information\\_Systems](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/2873114_Protecting_Personal_Privacy_in_Using_Geographic_Information_Systems)

#### **NEW QUESTION # 136**

Which concept related to privacy choice is demonstrated by highlighting and bolding the "accept" button on a cookies notice while maintaining standard text format for other options?

- A. Tagging
- B. Suppression
- C. Illuminating
- **D. Nudging**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Highlighting and bolding the "accept" button on a cookies notice while maintaining standard text format for other options is an example of "nudging." Nudging involves subtly guiding users towards a particular decision by making that option more visually prominent or appealing. In this case, the design choice makes it more likely that users will accept the cookies rather than explore

other options, which could undermine informed consent and user autonomy. (Reference: IAPP CIPT Study Guide, Chapter on Privacy Notices and Consent)

## NEW QUESTION # 137

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