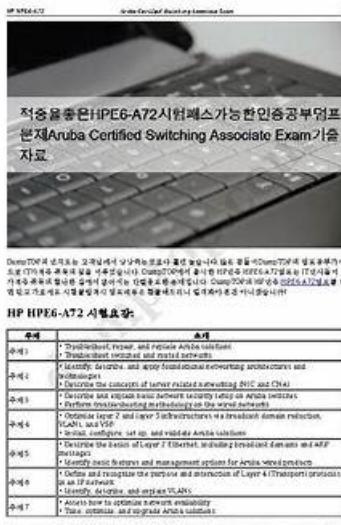


시험패스 가능한 DCPLA 질문과 답 덤프문제



참고: ExamPassdump에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료, 최신 DCPLA 시험 문제집이 있습니다:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1x2YFv3i2Ov5dfw2qdj7SBB9_dX5X2I0A

ExamPassdump는 고품질의 IT DSCI DCPLA 시험공부자료를 제공하는 차별화 된 사이트입니다. ExamPassdump는 DSCI DCPLA 응시자들이 처음 시도하는 DSCI DCPLA 시험에서의 합격률을 도와드립니다. 가장 적은 시간은 투자하여 어려운 DSCI DCPLA 시험을 통하여 자격증을 많이 취득하셔서 IT업계에서 자신만의 가치를 찾으세요.

DCPLA 자격증은 개인 정보 보호와 관련된 분야에서 일하는 전문가들을 위한 이상적인 자격증입니다. 개인 정보 보호 담당자, 규정 준수 담당자, 위험 관리자 및 감사인을 포함한 이 분야에서 일하는 전문가들에게 적합합니다. 이 자격증은 개인 정보 관리 및 평가 분야에서 전문성을 강화하고 자신의 경력 기회를 증명하고자 하는 개인들에게도 적합합니다. 이 자격증은 인도 및 전 세계 주요 조직에서 인정되고 있어, 이 분야에서 성공적인 경력을 쌓고자 하는 전문가들에게 가치 있는 자산이 될 것입니다.

DCPLA 자격증 시험에 성공하면, 후보자는 DSCI 인증 개인정보 리드 어설서 (DCPLA) 자격증을 수여받게 됩니다. 이 자격증은 3년간 유효하며, 재인증 시험을 통해 또는 지속적인 교육 학점을 완료함으로써 갱신할 수 있습니다. DCPLA 자격증은 개인이 직장 시장에서 경쟁 우위를 갖게 하고 개인정보 보호 최상의 실천에 대한 약속을 보여줍니다.

>> DCPLA 질문과 답 <<

DCPLA 질문과 답 100% 시험패스 가능한 덤프문제

ExamPassdump에서는 최선을 다해 여러분이 DSCI DCPLA 인증 시험을 패스하도록 도울 것이며 여러분은 ExamPassdump에서 DSCI DCPLA 덤프의 일부분의 문제와 답을 무료로 다운받으실 수 있습니다. ExamPassdump 선택함으로 DSCI DCPLA 인증 시험통과는 물론 ExamPassdump 제공하는 일년무료 업데이트 서비스를 제공받을 수 있으며 ExamPassdump의 인증덤프로 시험에서 떨어졌다면 100% 덤프비용 전액환불을 약속 드립니다.

DCPLA 인증 시험은 개인 정보 관리의 다양한 측면을 다루며, 개인 정보 법 및 규정, 개인 정보 프레임워크, 개인 정보 평가 및 개인 정보 위험 관리를 포함합니다. 시험은 후보자들의 이러한 분야에서의 지식과 기술을 시험하도록 설계되었으며, 성공한 후보자들은 DCPLA 인증을 받습니다. DCPLA 인증은 후보자의 개인 정보 관리 및 평가 분야 전문성을 보증하며, 개인 정보 분야에서 경력을 발전시키는 데 도움이 될 수 있습니다.

최신 DSCI Certification DCPLA 무료 샘플문제 (Q58-Q63):

질문 # 58

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RCI and PCM

Given its global operations, the company is exposed to multiple regulations (privacy related) across the globe and needs to comply mostly through contracts for client relationships and directly for business functions. The corporate legal team is responsible for managing the contracts and understanding, interpreting and translating the legal requirements. There is no formal tracking of regulations done. The knowledge about regulations mainly comes through interaction with the client team. In most of the contracts, the clients have simply referred to the applicable legislations without going any further in terms of their applicability and impact on the company. Since business expansion is the priority, the contracts have been signed by the company without fully understanding their applicability and impact. Incidentally, when the privacy initiatives were being rolled out, a major data breach occurred at one of the healthcare clients located in the US. The US state data protection legislation required the client to notify the data breach. During investigations, it emerged that the data breach happened because of some vulnerability in the system owned by the client but managed by the company and the breach actually happened 5 months back and came to notice now. The system was used to maintain medical records of the patients. This vulnerability had been earlier identified by a third party vulnerability assessment of the system and the closure of vulnerability was assigned to the company. The company had made the requisite changes and informed the client. The client, however, was of the view that the changes were actually not made by the company and they therefore violated the terms of contract which stated that - "the company shall deploy appropriate organizational and technology measures for protection of personal information in compliance with the XX state data protection legislation." The company could not produce necessary evidences to prove that the configuration changes were actually made by it (including when these were made).

(Note: Candidates are requested to make and state assumptions wherever appropriate to reach a definitive conclusion) Introduction and Background XYZ is a major India based IT and Business Process Management (BPM) service provider listed at BSE and NSE. It has more than 1.5 lakh employees operating in 100 offices across 30 countries. It serves more than 500 clients across industry verticals - BFSI, Retail, Government, Healthcare, Telecom among others in Americas, Europe, Asia-Pacific, Middle East and Africa. The company provides IT services including application development and maintenance, IT Infrastructure management, consulting, among others. It also offers IT products mainly for its BFSI customers.

The company is witnessing phenomenal growth in the BPM services over last few years including Finance and Accounting including credit card processing, Payroll processing, Customer support, Legal Process Outsourcing, among others and has rolled out platform based services. Most of the company's revenue comes from the US from the BFSI sector. In order to diversify its portfolio, the company is looking to expand its operations in Europe. India, too, has attracted company's attention given the phenomenal increase in domestic IT spend esp. by the government through various large scale IT projects. The company is also very aggressive in the cloud and mobility space, with a strong focus on delivery of cloud services. When it comes to expanding operations in Europe, company is facing difficulties in realizing the full potential of the market because of privacy related concerns of the clients arising from the stringent regulatory requirements based on EU General Data Protection Regulation (EU GDPR).

To get better access to this market, the company decided to invest in privacy, so that it is able to provide increased assurance to potential clients in the EU and this will also benefit its US operations because privacy concerns are also on rise in the US. It will also help company leverage outsourcing opportunities in the Healthcare sector in the US which would involve protection of sensitive medical records of the US citizens.

The company believes that privacy will also be a key differentiator in the cloud business going forward. In short, privacy was taken up as a strategic initiative in the company in early 2011.

Since XYZ had an internal consulting arm, it assigned the responsibility of designing and implementing an enterprise wide privacy program to the consulting arm. The consulting arm had very good expertise in information security consulting but had limited expertise in the privacy domain. The project was to be driven by CIO's office, in close consultation with the Corporate Information Security and Legal functions.

Why do you think the company failed to defend itself against client accusations? (250 to 500 words)

정답:

설명:

See the answer in explanation below.

Explanation:

The company failed to defend itself against accusations by its clients most likely due to the fact that it did not have enough expertise in privacy and data protection. The company's privacy program was designed and implemented by an internal consulting arm which had limited expertise in the domain, causing the program to be inadequate for the purpose of defending itself against accusations.

Moreover, since the project was driven by CIO's office, there may have been a lack of coordination between different functions like Corporate Information Security and Legal functions which could also have contributed to the failure.

It is possible that there were gaps in the organizational measures deployed by XYZ as well as gaps in technology measures. For example, it is possible that although appropriate organizational measures were put in place, the technology measures were inadequate for protecting the sensitive data of its clients. In addition, it is possible that the company did not rigorously monitor compliance with these organizational and technological measures, thereby making it vulnerable to accusations by its clients.

It is also likely that XYZ was unable to fully comply with applicable privacy laws and regulations in the EU due to lack of awareness about their requirements as well as insufficient resources allocated for adapting to them. The EU GDPR requires companies to implement appropriate technical and organizational measures for the protection of personal data which could have been a challenge for XYZ given its limited expertise in this domain. Furthermore, even though it may have had some understanding of the legal requirements, there may have been difficulty in properly implementing them, which could have led to the accusations by its clients.

Finally, it is possible that XYZ failed to defend itself against client accusations because of a lack of communication between its different departments and functions. The company may not have had a clear understanding of the requirements and risks associated with data protection and privacy compliance which could have caused miscommunication among various stakeholders leading to inadequate responses when it was challenged by its clients.

Overall this case study demonstrates the importance of properly designing and implementing an effective privacy program in order to protect sensitive data from unauthorized access or misuse. Companies should ensure that they have adequate expertise in data protection as well as sufficient resources for adapting to changing regulatory requirements in order to avoid potential legal issues arising from client accusations.

Effective communication and coordination across different departments and functions is also essential for successful data protection compliance.

It is recommended that companies invest in an ongoing training program to ensure that employees understand the importance of privacy, have an awareness of the legal requirements, and are able to properly implement security measures to protect sensitive data. Organizations should also consider implementing automated tools and technologies such as encryption, access control systems, identity management solutions, etc., which can help them better defend themselves against potential client accusations.

질문 # 59

What are the Nine Privacy Principles as described in DSCI Privacy Framework (DPF©)?

- I) Use Limitation
- II) Accountability
- III) Data Quality
- IV) Notice
- V) Preventing Harm
- VI) ChoiceandConsent
- VII) Access and Correction
- VIII) Data Minimization
- IX) Openness
- X) Disclosure to Third Parties
- XI) Right to be Forgotten
- XII) Collection limitation
- XIII) Security

- A. I, II, III, IV, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI
- B. I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, XII
- C. I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX
- D. I, II, IV, V, VI, VII, IX, X, XII, XIII

정답: C

설명:

As per the official DSCI Privacy Framework (DPF©), the framework is built upon a set of nine core Privacy Principles that are foundational to establishing and assessing privacy initiatives in an organization. These principles are as follows:

- * Notice- Individuals must be informed about the collection and use of their personal data.
- * ChoiceandConsent- The data subject's choice must be respected through consent mechanisms.
- * Collection Limitation- Personal data must be collected only for identified purposes.
- * Use Limitation- Data should be used only for the purposes specified at the time of collection.

- * Data Quality- Ensuring data is accurate, complete, and kept up-to-date.
- * AccessandCorrection- Data subjects must have access to their data and the ability to correct it.
- * Security- Adequate protection of personal data against unauthorized access and breaches.
- * Openness- Organizations must be transparent about their privacy practices.
- * Accountability- The entity collecting and processing data is responsible for complying with the principles.

These match exactly with the components listed in option A: I (Use Limitation), II (Accountability), III (Data Quality), IV (Notice), V (Preventing Harm-not explicitly named in DPF, hence not part of the standard nine), VI (ChoiceandConsent), VII (Access and Correction), VIII (Data Minimization), IX (Openness).

Hence, the correct nine principles according to DPF© are exactly as listed in option A.

질문 # 60

What is a Data Subject? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. An individual who processes the data/information of individuals for providing necessary services
- B. An individual whose data/information is processed
- C. A company providing PI of its employees for processing
- D. An individual who collects data from illegitimate sources
- E. An individual who provides his/her data/information for availing any service

정답: B,E

설명:

According to the DSCI Privacy Framework and aligned international frameworks such as GDPR and APEC, a "Data Subject" refers to:

"An identified or identifiable natural person to whom the personal data relates." This includes individuals whose data is being collected, held, or processed by any entity. Thus:

- * A (an individual providing their data to avail a service) is a data subject because the data is about them.
- * C (an individual whose data/information is processed) directly matches the definition.

Options B, D, and E refer to entities or persons involved in processing or handling the data, not the individuals to whom the data belongs.

질문 # 61

With respect to privacy implementation, organizations should strive for which of the following:

- A. None of the above
- B. Checklist based exercise
- C. Demonstrable accountability
- D. Meaningful compliance

정답: C

설명:

The DSCI Assessment Framework for Privacy (DAF-P©) emphasizes the need for organizations to move beyond checkbox compliance to embrace "Demonstrable Accountability." This involves:

- * Being able to show evidence of privacy program implementation
- * Having appropriate governance structures
- * Showing that privacy principles are embedded into processes

This proactive and transparent approach to privacy governance aligns with leading global frameworks.

질문 # 62

An entity shall retain personal data only as long as may be reasonably necessary to satisfy the purpose for which it is processed; or with respect to an established retention period. This privacy principle is known as?

- A. Storage Limitation
- B. Use Limitation
- C. Collection Limitation
- D. Security safeguards

정답: A

설명:

The "Storage Limitation" principle ensures that personal data is retained only for as long as necessary for the purposes for which it was collected.

The DSCI Privacy Framework and DAF-P define this principle as:

"Personal data should be kept in a form which permits identification of data subjects for no longer than is necessary for the purposes for which the personal data are processed." This prevents over-retention, minimizes risks of data breaches, and complies with legal and regulatory mandates for data minimization. Retention schedules and secure disposal practices are assessed under this principle in privacy audits.

질문 # 63

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DCPLA참고자료 : https://www.exampassdump.com/DCPLA_valid-braindumps.html

- DCPLA질문과 답 덤프 구매후 불합격시 덤프비용 환불 □ 오픈 웹 사이트 《 www.dumptop.com 》 검색 □ DCPLA □ 무료 다운로드DCPLA인기자격증 시험 덤프자료
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- www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, wjhsd.instructure.com, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, Disposable vapes

참고: ExamPassdump에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료 2026 DSCI DCPLA 시험 문제집이 있습니다:

https://drive.google.com/open?id=1x2YFv3i2Ov5dfw2qdj7SBB9_dX5X2I0A