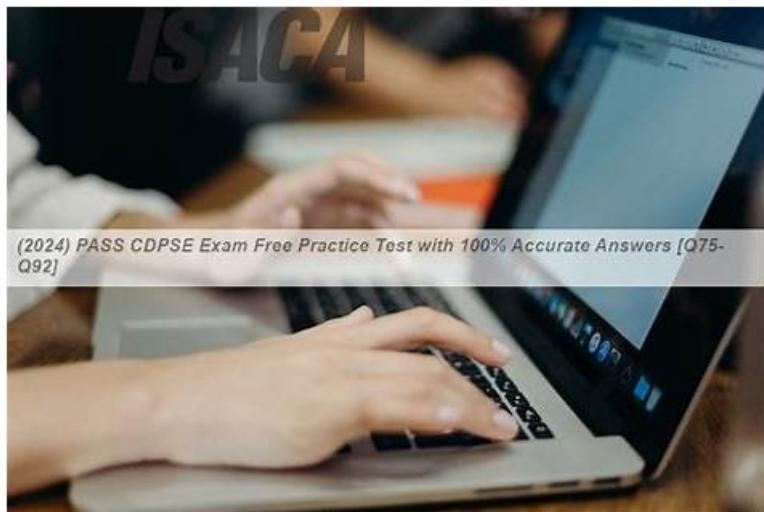


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ISACA CDPSE (Certified Data Privacy Solutions Engineer) Certification Exam is a professional certification exam designed for individuals who possess a high level of expertise in data privacy solutions engineering. Certified Data Privacy Solutions Engineer certification is offered by the Information Systems Audit and Control Association (ISACA), one of the leading professional associations for IT governance, assurance and security professionals worldwide.

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## Professional CDPSE Latest Exam Pass4sure Provide Perfect Assistance in CDPSE Preparation

Passing the Certified Data Privacy Solutions Engineer certification test is an important step in professional development, and preparing with actual Certified Data Privacy Solutions Engineer exam questions can help applicants achieve this certification. The CDPSE Study Material promotes an organized approach to studying, aid applicants in identifying areas for development, build confidence and reduces exam anxiety. PassLeader has created three formats for applicants to pass the Certified Data Privacy Solutions Engineer test on the first try.

The CDPSE certification is ideal for professionals who work in data privacy, security, compliance, risk management, and audit functions. It is also suitable for individuals who are responsible for managing privacy programs in organizations of all sizes and industries. To be eligible for the certification, candidates must have at least five years of work experience, including a minimum of three years of experience in privacy, and have completed a privacy-based training course.

ISACA CDPSE (Certified Data Privacy Solutions Engineer) Exam is a certification offered by the Information Systems Audit and Control Association (ISACA) for professionals who specialize in data privacy solutions engineering. Certified Data Privacy Solutions Engineer certification is designed to validate the knowledge, skills, and experience of individuals who design, implement, and manage data privacy solutions for organizations. The CDPSE Certification program covers a wide range of topics, including data privacy laws and regulations, data privacy program management, and data security technologies and controls.

## ISACA Certified Data Privacy Solutions Engineer Sample Questions (Q162-Q167):

**NEW QUESTION # 162**

When tokenizing credit card data, what security practice should be employed with the original data before it is stored in a data lake?

- A. Backup
- **B. Encryption**
- C. Classification
- D. Encoding

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Reference:

Encryption is a security practice that transforms data into an unreadable format using a secret key or algorithm. Encryption protects the confidentiality and integrity of data, especially when they are stored in a data lake or other cloud-based storage systems.

Encryption ensures that only authorized parties can access and use the original data, while unauthorized parties cannot decipher or modify the data without the key or algorithm. Encryption also helps to comply with data protection laws and regulations, such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) or the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA), which require data controllers and processors to implement appropriate technical and organizational measures to safeguard personal data.

The other options are less effective or irrelevant for securing the original data before storing them in a data lake. Encoding is a process of converting data from one format to another, such as base64 or hexadecimal. Encoding does not protect the data from unauthorized access or use, as it can be easily reversed without a key or algorithm. Backup is a process of creating a copy of data for recovery purposes, such as in case of data loss or corruption. Backup does not protect the data from unauthorized access or use, as it may create additional copies of sensitive data that need to be secured. Classification is a process of assigning labels or categories to data based on their sensitivity, value or risk level, such as public, confidential or restricted. Classification helps to identify and manage the data according to their security requirements, but it does not protect the data from unauthorized access or use by itself.

Tokenization: Your Secret Weapon for Data Security? - ISACA, section 2: "Encryption is one of the most effective security controls available to enterprises, but it can be challenging to deploy and maintain across a complex enterprise landscape." Credit Card

Tokenization: What It Is, How It Works - NerdWallet, section 2: "Encrypting personal data automatically before sending them through email, using encryption standards and algorithms that are compliant with data protection laws and regulations." Tokenized

Credit Card Data: Everything You Need to Know - Koombea, section 3: "The sensitive card data itself is stored on a server with much higher security." What is Data Tokenization and Why is it Important? | Immuta, section 2: "Tokenization replaces the original sensitive data with randomly generated, nonsensitive substitute characters as placeholder data."

### NEW QUESTION # 163

Which of the following is the BEST indication of a highly effective privacy training program?

- A. No privacy incidents have been reported in the last year
- **B. Members of the workforce understand their roles in protecting data privacy**
- C. HR has made privacy training an annual mandate for the organization
- D. Recent audits have no findings or recommendations related to data privacy

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The best indication of a highly effective privacy training program is that members of the workforce understand their roles in protecting data privacy, because this shows that the training program has successfully raised the awareness and knowledge of the workforce on the importance, principles and practices of data privacy, and how they can contribute to the organization's privacy objectives and compliance. According to ISACA, one of the key elements of a privacy training program is to define and communicate the roles and responsibilities of the workforce in relation to data privacy<sup>1</sup>. Members of the workforce who understand their roles in protecting data privacy are more likely to follow the privacy policies and procedures, report any privacy incidents or issues, and support the privacy culture of the organization<sup>2</sup>. Recent audits have no findings or recommendations related to data privacy, no privacy incidents have been reported in the last year, and HR has made privacy training an annual mandate for the organization are not as reliable as members of the workforce understand their roles in protecting data privacy, as they do not necessarily reflect the effectiveness of the privacy training program, but rather the performance of other factors such as audit processes, incident management systems, or HR policies.

### NEW QUESTION # 164

Which of the following helps to ensure the identities of individuals in a two-way communication are verified?

- A. Secure Shell (SSH)
- B. Virtual private network (VPN)
- **C. Mutual certificate authentication**
- D. Transport Layer Security (TLS)

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The best answer is D. Mutual certificate authentication.

A comprehensive explanation is:

Mutual certificate authentication is a method of mutual authentication that uses public key certificates to verify the identities of both parties in a two-way communication. A public key certificate is a digital document that contains information about the identity of the certificate holder, such as their name, organization, domain name, etc., as well as their public key, which is used for encryption and digital signature. A public key certificate is issued and signed by a trusted authority, called a certificate authority (CA), that vouches for the validity of the certificate.

Mutual certificate authentication works as follows:

Both parties have a public key certificate issued by a CA that they trust.

When they initiate a communication, they exchange their certificates with each other.

They verify the signatures on the certificates using the CA's public key, which they already have or can obtain from a trusted source.

They check that the certificates are not expired, revoked, or tampered with.

They extract the public keys from the certificates and use them to encrypt and decrypt messages or to generate and verify digital signatures.

They confirm that the identities in the certificates match their expectations and intentions.

By using mutual certificate authentication, both parties can be confident that they are communicating with the intended and legitimate party, and that their communication is secure and confidential.

Mutual certificate authentication is often used in conjunction with Transport Layer Security (TLS), a protocol that provides encryption and authentication for network communications. TLS supports both one-way and two-way authentication. In one-way authentication, only the server presents a certificate to the client, and the client verifies it. In two-way authentication, also known as mutual TLS or mTLS, both the server and the client present certificates to each other, and they both verify them. Mutual TLS is commonly used for secure web services, such as APIs or webhooks, that require both parties to authenticate each other.

Virtual private network (VPN), Secure Shell (SSH), and Transport Layer Security (TLS) are all technologies that can help to ensure the identities of individuals in a two-way communication are verified, but they are not methods of mutual authentication by themselves. They can use mutual certificate authentication as one of their options, but they can also use other methods, such as username and password, pre-shared keys, or tokens. Therefore, they are not as specific or accurate as mutual certificate authentication.

Reference:

What is mutual authentication? | Two-way authentication1

How to prove and verify someone's identity2

Identity verification - Information Security & Policy3

## NEW QUESTION # 165

The MOST effective way to incorporate privacy by design principles into applications is to include privacy requirements in

- A. software testing guidelines.
- B. secure coding practices
- C. senior management approvals.
- **D. software development practices.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Explanation

The most effective way to incorporate privacy by design principles into applications is to include privacy requirements in software development practices, because this ensures that privacy is considered and integrated from the early stages of the design process and throughout the entire lifecycle of the application. Software development practices include activities such as defining the scope, objectives, and specifications of the application, identifying and analyzing the privacy risks and impacts, selecting and implementing the appropriate privacy-enhancing technologies and controls, testing and validating the privacy functionality and performance, and monitoring and reviewing the privacy compliance and effectiveness of the application. By including privacy requirements in software development practices, the organization can achieve a proactive, preventive, and embedded approach to privacy that aligns with the privacy by design principles.

## References:

CDPSE Review Manual, 2023 Edition, Domain 2: Privacy Architecture, Section 2.1.2: Privacy Requirements, p. 75 CDPSE Review Manual, 2023 Edition, Domain 2: Privacy Architecture, Section 2.2.1: Privacy by Design Methodology, p. 79-80 The 7 Principles of Privacy by Design | Blog | OneTrust1

## NEW QUESTION # 166

Which of the following is a PRIMARY objective of performing a privacy impact assessment (PIA) prior to onboarding a new Software as a Service (SaaS) provider for a customer relationship management (CRM) system?

- A. To identify controls to mitigate data privacy risks
- B. To classify personal data according to the data classification scheme
- C. To determine the service provider's ability to maintain data protection controls
- D. To assess the risk associated with personal data usage

**Answer: C**

## NEW QUESTION # 167

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