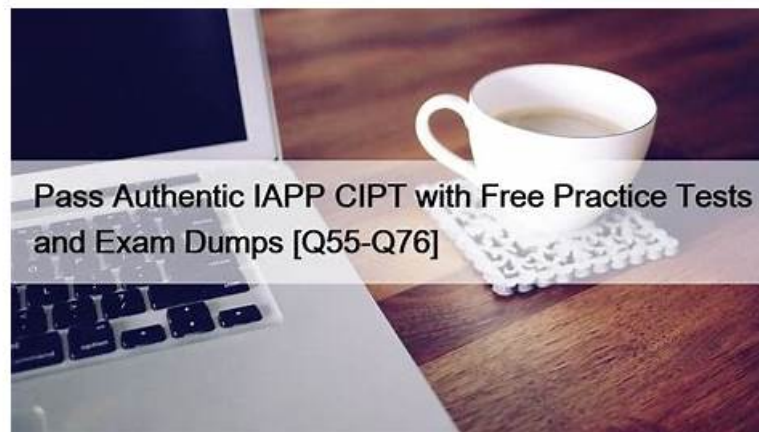


# CIPT New Braindumps Book & Training CIPT Solutions



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The Certified Information Privacy Technologist (CIPT) (CIPT) questions are in use by many customers currently, and they are preparing for their best future daily. Even the students who used it in the past to prepare for the IAPP CIPT Certification Exam have rated our practice questions as one of the best. You will receive updates till 365 days after your purchase, and there is a 24/7 support system that assists you whenever you are stuck in any problem or issues.

The CIPT certification exam focuses on the practical application of privacy principles and their integration into technology systems. CIPT exam covers a range of topics, including data protection laws and regulations, privacy risk assessments, privacy program management, and privacy-enhancing technologies. CIPT Exam also assesses candidates' understanding of the privacy implications of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT), and blockchain.

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Maybe there are so many candidates think the CIPT exam is difficult to pass that they be beaten by it. But now, you don't worry about that anymore, because we will provide you an excellent exam material. Our CIPT exam materials are very useful for you and can help you score a high mark in the test. It also boosts the function of timing and the function to simulate the exam so you can improve your speed to answer and get full preparation for the test. Trust us that our CIPT Exam Torrent can help you pass the exam and find an ideal job. If you have any question about the content of our CIPT exam materials, our customer service will give you satisfied answers online.

The CIPT certification is ideal for professionals who are responsible for developing, implementing and managing privacy policies and procedures within organizations. Certified Information Privacy Technologist (CIPT) certification is also beneficial for professionals who are responsible for ensuring that their organization's IT systems meet privacy requirements. The CIPT Certification is recognized by organizations across the globe and is an essential qualification for IT professionals who wish to work in the field of privacy.

## IAPP Certified Information Privacy Technologist (CIPT) Sample Questions (Q41-Q46):

### NEW QUESTION # 41

When designing a new system, which of the following is a privacy threat that the privacy technologist should consider?

- A. Identity and Access Management.
- B. Social engineering.
- C. Encryption.
- D. Social distancing.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Threat Identification: Social engineering involves manipulating individuals into divulging confidential or personal information that may be used for fraudulent purposes.

System Design: When designing a new system, it is crucial to consider the risk of social engineering as it can lead to unauthorized access and data breaches.

Mitigation Strategies: Implementing strong authentication processes, training employees on recognizing social engineering attacks, and incorporating regular security awareness programs.

References: IAPP CIPT Study Guide, Chapter on Threats to Privacy and Data Security.

#### NEW QUESTION # 42

A user observes that a software-as-a-service (SaaS) provider's application is requesting access to various device sensors, including the microphone, camera, location, as well as permissions for photos and media.

However, the application fails to specify the purpose or functionality that necessitates such access. This could be an indicator of a potential privacy violation related to:

- A. Excessive data collection beyond the scope of the service.
- B. Lack of multi-factor authentication for user accounts.
- C. Outdated software libraries with known security vulnerabilities.
- D. Weak encryption algorithms used for data transmission.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

This scenario directly reflects a Privacy by Design violation related to:

# Data Minimization

# Purpose Limitation

# Justified Use

CIPT explains that applications must only request data strictly necessary to perform the service. When an app requests access to:

\* Microphone

\* Camera

\* Location

\* Media/photos without providing a valid purpose, this suggests excessive or unjustified data collection, which is a red flag.

This aligns with CIPT principles and regulatory expectations (GDPR, NIST Privacy Framework, ISO/IEC 29184):

\* Collect only data needed for the stated purpose

\* Provide transparent notice

\* Avoid "scope creep"

\* Respect contextual privacy expectations

Why other options are incorrect:

\* A: Encryption is unrelated to permissions requests.

\* C: MFA is an authentication issue, not a data access justification issue.

\* D: Outdated libraries are a security risk, not a privacy-purpose violation.

# Correct answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION # 43

Which is likely to reduce the types of access controls needed within an organization?

- A. Decentralization of data.
- B. Regular data inventories.
- C. Standardization of technology.
- D. Increased number of remote employees.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Step by Step Comprehensive Detailed Explanation with References:

\* Option A: Risk transfer involves shifting the risk to another party, such as through insurance. Simply informing customers does not transfer the risk.

\* Option B: Risk mitigation involves taking steps to reduce the severity or likelihood of the risk.

Informing and obtaining consent does not mitigate the risk but acknowledges it.

\* Option C: Risk avoidance involves changing plans to entirely avoid the risk. Informing customers of the risk is not avoiding it but rather acknowledging it.

\* Option D: Risk acceptance involves recognizing the risk and deciding to proceed with it. By informing customers and obtaining their consent, the organization acknowledges the risk and accepts it as part of their operations.

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IAPP CIPT Study Guide

Risk management frameworks and practices in privacy

#### NEW QUESTION # 44

When releasing aggregates, what must be performed to magnitude data to ensure privacy?

- A. Value swapping
- B. Top coding
- C. Basic rounding
- D. Noise addition.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

To ensure privacy when releasing aggregated data, adding noise to the data is a common and effective technique. Noise addition involves introducing random data to the dataset, which helps to obscure individual entries and prevent re-identification. This method maintains the utility of the dataset while protecting the privacy of individuals whose data is included.

Reference:

IAPP Certification Textbooks: "De-identification Techniques" discuss the application of noise addition (also known as differential privacy) as a method to protect individual privacy in aggregated data.

#### NEW QUESTION # 45

SCENARIO

Looking back at your first two years as the Director of Personal Information Protection and Compliance for the Berry Country Regional Medical Center in Thorn Bay, Ontario, Canada, you see a parade of accomplishments, from developing state-of-the-art simulation based training for employees on privacy protection to establishing an interactive medical records system that is accessible by patients as well as by the medical personnel. Now, however, a question you have put off looms large: how do we manage all the data-not only records produced recently, but those still on hand from years ago? A data flow diagram generated last year shows multiple servers, databases, and work stations, many of which hold files that have not yet been incorporated into the new records system. While most of this data is encrypted, its persistence may pose security and compliance concerns. The situation is further complicated by several long-term studies being conducted by the medical staff using patient information. Having recently reviewed the major Canadian privacy regulations, you want to make certain that the medical center is observing them.

You also recall a recent visit to the Records Storage Section, often termed "The Dungeon" in the basement of the old hospital next to the modern facility, where you noticed a multitude of paper records. Some of these were in crates marked by years, medical condition or alphabetically by patient name, while others were in undifferentiated bundles on shelves and on the floor. The back shelves of the section housed data tapes and old hard drives that were often unlabeled but appeared to be years old. On your way out of the dungeon, you noticed just ahead of you a small man in a lab coat who you did not recognize. He carried a batch of folders under his arm, apparently records he had removed from storage.

Which regulation most likely applies to the data stored by Berry Country Regional Medical Center?

- A. The European Union Directive 95/46/EC
- B. Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act
- C. The Health Records Act 2001
- D. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION # 46

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