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The CDPSE Certification focuses on the data privacy framework, data privacy solution design, data privacy solution implementation, and data privacy solution management. Certified Data Privacy Solutions Engineer certification covers various data privacy laws and regulations, including GDPR, CCPA, HIPAA, and others. It also covers the latest data privacy technologies, methodologies, and best practices.

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ISACA Certified Data Privacy Solutions Engineer Sample Questions (Q105-Q110):

NEW QUESTION # 105

Within a regulatory and legal context, which of the following is the PRIMARY purpose of a privacy notice sent to customers?

- A. To provide transparency to the data subject on the intended use of their personal data
- B. To establish the organization's responsibility for protecting personal data during the relationship with the data subject
- C. To educate data subjects regarding how personal data will be safeguarded
- D. To inform customers about the procedure to legally file complaints for misuse of personal data

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation

A privacy notice is a document that informs data subjects about how their personal data is collected, processed, stored, shared, and protected by an organization. The primary purpose of a privacy notice is to provide transparency to the data subject on the intended use of their personal data, as well as their rights and choices regarding their data. A privacy notice also helps the organization comply with legal and regulatory requirements, such as obtaining consent, demonstrating accountability, and fulfilling the principle of fairness and lawfulness.

References: CDPSE Review Manual, 2021, p. 36

NEW QUESTION # 106

When can data subjects be prohibited from withdrawing consent for processing their personal data?

- A. When the data is no longer necessary
- B. When the processing is unlawful
- C. When there is an absence of overriding legitimate grounds
- **D. When the data is being archived in the public interest**

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), data subjects have the right to withdraw their consent for processing their personal data at any time. However, this right does not apply when the processing is necessary for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or statistical purposes, in accordance with Article 89(1) of the GDPR.

NEW QUESTION # 107

Which of the following should be established FIRST before authorizing remote access to a data store containing personal data?

- **A. Virtual private network (VPN)**
- B. Privacy policy
- C. Multi-factor authentication
- D. Network security standard

Answer: A

Explanation:

A virtual private network (VPN) is a technology that creates a secure and encrypted connection over a public network, such as the internet. A VPN should be established first before authorizing remote access to a data store containing personal data, as it protects the data from unauthorized interception, modification, or disclosure by third parties. A VPN also helps to ensure the identity and authenticity of the remote users and devices accessing the data store. Reference: 2 Domain 2, Task 8

NEW QUESTION # 108

Which of the following should be done FIRST before an organization migrates data from an on-premise solution to a cloud-hosted solution that spans more than one jurisdiction?

- A. Encrypt the data while it is being migrated.
- B. Ensure data loss prevention (DLP) alerts are turned on.
- C. Conduct a penetration test of the hosted solution.
- **D. Assess the organization's exposure related to the migration.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The best answer is D. Assess the organization's exposure related to the migration.

A comprehensive explanation is:

Before an organization migrates data from an on-premise solution to a cloud-hosted solution that spans more than one jurisdiction, it should first assess its exposure related to the migration. This means that the organization should identify and evaluate the potential risks and benefits of moving its data to the cloud, taking into account the legal, regulatory, contractual, and ethical obligations and implications of doing so.

Some of the factors that the organization should consider in its assessment are:

The nature, sensitivity, and value of the data being migrated, and the impact of its loss, theft, corruption, or disclosure on the

organization and its stakeholders.

The security, privacy, and compliance requirements and standards that apply to the data in each jurisdiction where it is stored, processed, or accessed, and the differences or conflicts among them.

The trustworthiness, reliability, and reputation of the cloud service provider and its subcontractors, and the terms and conditions of their service level agreements (SLAs) and contracts.

The availability, performance, scalability, and cost-effectiveness of the cloud-hosted solution compared to the on-premise solution, and the trade-offs involved.

The technical feasibility and complexity of migrating the data from the on-premise solution to the cloud-hosted solution, and the tools and methods needed to do so.

The organizational readiness and capability to manage the change and transition from the on-premise solution to the cloud-hosted solution, and the training and support needed for the staff and users.

By conducting a thorough assessment of its exposure related to the migration, the organization can make an informed decision about whether to proceed with the migration or not, or under what conditions or modifications. The assessment can also help the organization to plan and implement appropriate measures and controls to mitigate or avoid any negative consequences and enhance or maximize any positive outcomes of the migration.

Ensuring data loss prevention (DLP) alerts are turned on (A), encrypting the data while it is being migrated (B), and conducting a penetration test of the hosted solution are all good practices to protect data privacy and security when migrating data from an on-premise solution to a cloud-hosted solution that spans more than one jurisdiction. However they are not the first steps that should be done before the migration. They are more relevant during or after the migration process. They also do not address other aspects of exposure related to the migration, such as legal, regulatory, contractual, or ethical issues.

Reference:

Data Migration: On-Premise to Cloud - 10 Steps to Success¹

8 Best Practices for On-Premises to Cloud Migration²

5 Steps for a Successful On-Premise to Cloud Migration³

Extend on-premises data solutions to the cloud⁴

On Premise to Cloud migration tools⁵

NEW QUESTION # 109

Which of the following BEST enables an organization to ensure consumer credit card numbers are accurately captured?

- A. Access controls
- B. Reconciliation controls
- C. Input reference controls
- **D. Input validation controls**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Input validation controls are the best way to ensure consumer credit card numbers are accurately captured. Input validation controls are methods that check the format, type, range, and length of the input data before accepting, processing, or storing it. Input validation controls can help prevent errors, fraud, or data loss by rejecting invalid, incomplete, or malicious input. For example, input validation controls can verify that a credit card number follows the Luhn algorithm¹, has the correct number of digits², and matches the card issuer's prefix³. Input validation controls can also prevent SQL injection attacks⁴ or cross-site scripting attacks⁵ that may compromise the security and privacy of the data.

Input reference controls, access controls, and reconciliation controls are also important for data quality and security, but they do not directly ensure the accuracy of consumer credit card numbers. Input reference controls are methods that compare the input data with a predefined list of values or a reference table to ensure consistency and validity. For example, input reference controls can check if a country name or a postal code is valid by looking up a database of valid values. Access controls are methods that restrict who can access, modify, or delete the data based on their roles, permissions, or credentials. For example, access controls can prevent unauthorized users from accessing or tampering with consumer credit card numbers. Reconciliation controls are methods that compare the data from different sources or systems to ensure completeness and accuracy. For example, reconciliation controls can check if the transactions recorded in the accounting system match the transactions processed by the payment gateway.

NEW QUESTION # 110

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