
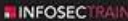


Test ISACA CDPSE Score Report | Valid CDPSE Exam Format



Type of questions	Multiple-choice questions
Number of questions	120
Length of the exam	3.5 hours
Exam scoring	Scaled scoring

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ISACA CDPSE certification exams are a great way to analyze and evaluate the skills of a candidate effectively. Big companies are always on the lookout for capable candidates. You need to pass the ISACA CDPSE Certification Exam to become a certified professional. This task is considerably tough for unprepared candidates however with the right CDPSE prep material there remains no chance of failure.

The CDPSE certification exam is a rigorous test that requires candidates to demonstrate their understanding of data privacy principles, regulations, and compliance requirements. CDPSE exam covers a wide range of topics, including data privacy governance, data classification, data retention and disposal, data protection, and incident response. Candidates are also required to have a thorough understanding of emerging technologies such as cloud computing, mobile devices, and social media.

The CDPSE Exam is a four-hour computer-based test that consists of 120 multiple-choice questions. CDPSE exam is divided into four domains, each of which covers a specific area of privacy knowledge and skills. Candidates are required to achieve a minimum passing score of 450 out of 800 to earn the certification. CDPSE exam is offered in several languages, including English, Spanish, Portuguese, French, and Japanese, and can be taken at any Pearson VUE testing center worldwide.

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In order to meet the different need from our customers, the experts and professors from our company designed three different versions of our CDPSE exam questions for our customers to choose, including the PDF version, the online version and the software version. Now I want to introduce the online version of our CDPSE learning guide to you. The most advantage of the online version is that this version can support all electronic equipment. If you choose the online version of our CDPSE study materials, you can use our products by your any electronic equipment.

ISACA Certified Data Privacy Solutions Engineer Sample Questions (Q157-Q162):

NEW QUESTION # 157

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

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

Answer: A

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 # 158

Which of the following vulnerabilities would have the GREATEST impact on the privacy of information?

- A. Lack of password complexity
- **B. Private key exposure**
- C. Poor patch management
- D. Out-of-date antivirus signatures

Answer: B

Explanation:

The vulnerability that would have the greatest impact on the privacy of information is private key exposure, because it would compromise the encryption and decryption of the information, as well as the authentication and integrity of the communicating parties. A private key is a secret and unique value that is used to encrypt or decrypt data, or to sign or verify digital signatures. If an attacker gains access to the private key, they can read, modify, or impersonate the data or the sender, which would violate the confidentiality, integrity, and authenticity of the information¹2.

Reference:

CDPSE Review Manual, Chapter 2 - Privacy Architecture, Section 2.3 - Privacy Architecture Implementation³.

CDPSE Certified Data Privacy Solutions Engineer All-in-One Exam Guide, Chapter 2 - Privacy Architecture, Section 2.4 - Remote Access⁴.

NEW QUESTION # 159

Who is ULTIMATELY accountable for the protection of personal data collected by an organization?

- A. Data processor
- **B. Data owner**
- C. Data protection officer
- D. Data custodian

Answer: B

Explanation:

The data owner is the person or entity who has the ultimate authority and responsibility for the protection of personal data collected by an organization. The data owner defines the purpose, scope, classification, and retention of the personal data, as well as the rights and obligations of the data subjects and other parties involved in the data processing. The data owner also ensures that the personal

data is handled in compliance with the applicable privacy laws and regulations, as well as the organization's privacy policies and standards. The data owner may delegate some of the operational tasks to the data processor, data custodian, or data protection officer, but the accountability remains with the data owner.

NEW QUESTION # 160

Which of the following is the BEST way to address privacy concerns when an organization captures personal data from a third party through an open application programming interface (API)?

- A. Review the specification document of the open API.
- **B. Obtain consent from the data subjects**
- C. Develop a service level agreement (SLA) with the third party
- D. Implement encryption for the data transmission

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

The best way to address privacy concerns when an organization captures personal data from a third party through an open application programming interface (API) is to obtain consent from the data subjects. Consent is a freely given, specific, informed, and unambiguous indication of the data subject's wishes by which they agree to the processing of their personal data by the organization for a defined purpose. Consent is one of the legal bases for processing personal data under various privacy laws and regulations such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) or the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA). Obtaining consent from the data subjects can help ensure that they are aware of and agree to the collection and use of their personal data by the organization through the open API. Obtaining consent can also help respect the data subject's rights and preferences regarding their personal data.

Developing a service level agreement (SLA) with the third party, implementing encryption for the data transmission, or reviewing the specification document of the open API are also good practices for addressing privacy concerns when using an open API to capture personal data from a third party, but they are not the best way. Developing an SLA with the third party can help define the roles, responsibilities, expectations, and obligations of both parties regarding the provision and use of the open API and the personal data involved.

Implementing encryption for the data transmission can help protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the personal data transferred between the third party and the organization through the open API.

Reviewing the specification document of the open API can help understand the functionality, features, parameters, or requirements of the open API and how it handles personal data.

References: Open APIs and Security Risks | Govenda Board Portal Software, The top API security risks and how to mitigate them - Appinventiv, Critical API security risks: 10 best practices | TechBeacon

NEW QUESTION # 161

An organization has a policy requiring the encryption of personal data if transmitted through email. Which of the following is the BEST control to ensure the effectiveness of this policy?

- A. Provide periodic user awareness training on data encryption.
- **B. Implement a data loss prevention (DLP) tool.**
- C. Enforce annual attestation to policy compliance.
- D. Conduct regular control self-assessments (CSAs).

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 162

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