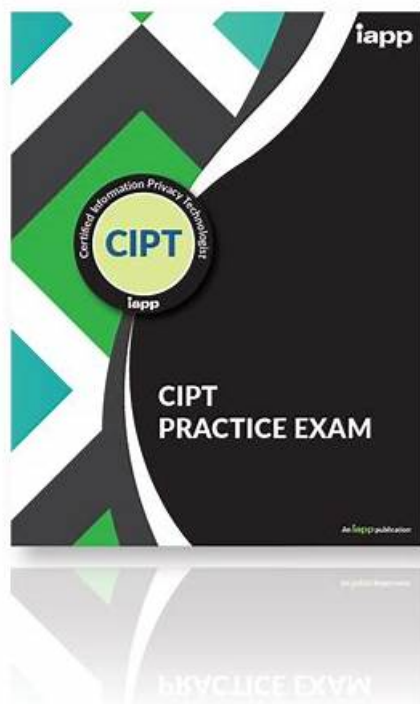


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IAPP Certified Information Privacy Technologist (CIPT) Sample Questions (Q207-Q212):

NEW QUESTION # 207

Which is NOT a suitable method for assuring the quality of data collected by a third-party company?

- A. Tracking changes to data through auditing.
- B. Verifying the accuracy of the data by contacting users.
- C. Introducing erroneous data to see if its detected.
- D. Validating the company's data collection procedures.

Answer: C

Explanation:

of data collected by a third-party company. This method is generally not recommended because it involves deliberately inserting false information into a system, which can cause integrity issues and may lead to compliance and trust issues. Instead, verifying the accuracy of the data by contacting users, validating the company's data collection procedures, and tracking changes to data through auditing are more appropriate and standard methods to ensure data quality.

Reference:

Data Quality Management: A Practical Guide by IT Governance Institute

GDPR, Recital 39: Ensuring the quality of data processing through accuracy

NEW QUESTION # 208

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

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

Answer: A

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 # 209

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next questions:

Your company is launching a new track and trace health app during the outbreak of a virus pandemic in the US. The developers claim the app is based on privacy by design because personal data collected was considered to ensure only necessary data is captured, users are presented with a privacy notice, and they are asked to give consent before data is shared. Users can update their consent after logging into an account, through a dedicated privacy and consent hub. This is accessible through the 'Settings' icon from any app page, then clicking 'My Preferences', and selecting 'Information Sharing and Consent' where the following choices are displayed:

- * "I consent to receive notifications and infection alerts";
- * "I consent to receive information on additional features or services, and new products";
- * "I consent to sharing only my risk result and location information, for exposure and contact tracing purposes";
- * "I consent to share my data for medical research purposes"; and
- * "I consent to share my data with healthcare providers affiliated to the company".

For each choice, an ON* or OFF tab is available The default setting is ON for all Users purchase a virus screening service for

USS29 99 for themselves or others using the app The virus screening service works as follows:

- * Step 1 A photo of the user's face is taken.
- * Step 2 The user measures their temperature and adds the reading in the app
- * Step 3 The user is asked to read sentences so that a voice analysis can detect symptoms
- * Step 4 The user is asked to answer questions on known symptoms
- * Step 5 The user can input information on family members (name date of birth, citizenship, home address, phone number, email and relationship). The results are displayed as one of the following risk status "Low. "Medium" or "High" if the user is deemed at "Medium" or "High" risk an alert may be sent to other users and the user is invited to seek a medical consultation and diagnostic from a healthcare provider.

A user's risk status also feeds a world map for contact tracing purposes, where users are able to check if they have been or are in close proximity of an infected person If a user has come in contact with another individual classified as 'medium' or 'high' risk an instant notification also alerts the user of this. The app collects location trails of every user to monitor locations visited by an infected individual Location is collected using the phone's GPS functionality, whether the app is in use or not however, the exact location of the user is 'blurred' for privacy reasons Users can only see on the map circles Which technology is best suited for the contact tracing feature of the app?

- A. Radio-Frequency Identification (RFID)
- **B. Bluetooth**
- C. Near Field Communication (NFC)
- D. Deep learning

Answer: B

Explanation:

Bluetooth technology can enable devices to communicate with each other over short distances. This makes it well-suited for contact tracing applications where proximity between individuals needs to be detected. Deep learning (option B), Near Field Communication (NFC) (option C), and Radio-Frequency Identification (RFID) (option D) are technologies that could also have potential uses in a contact tracing app but may not be as well-suited as Bluetooth.

NEW QUESTION # 210

A credit card with the last few numbers visible is an example of what?

- A. Synthetic data.
- B. Partial encryption.
- C. Sighting controls.
- **D. Masking data.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 211

Which of the following is a stage in the data life cycle?

- A. Data inventory.
- **B. Data retention.**
- C. Data classification.
- D. Data masking.

Answer: B

Explanation:

* Option A: Data classification is a process used to categorize data based on sensitivity and other criteria, but it is not a stage in the data lifecycle.

* Option B: Data inventory involves cataloging data assets, which is part of data management practices rather than a lifecycle stage.

* Option C: Data masking is a technique used to protect data but is not a lifecycle stage.

* Option D: Data retention is a stage in the data lifecycle that involves keeping data for a specified period according to legal, regulatory, and business requirements.

References:

* IAPP CIPT Study Guide

* Data lifecycle management frameworks and best practices

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