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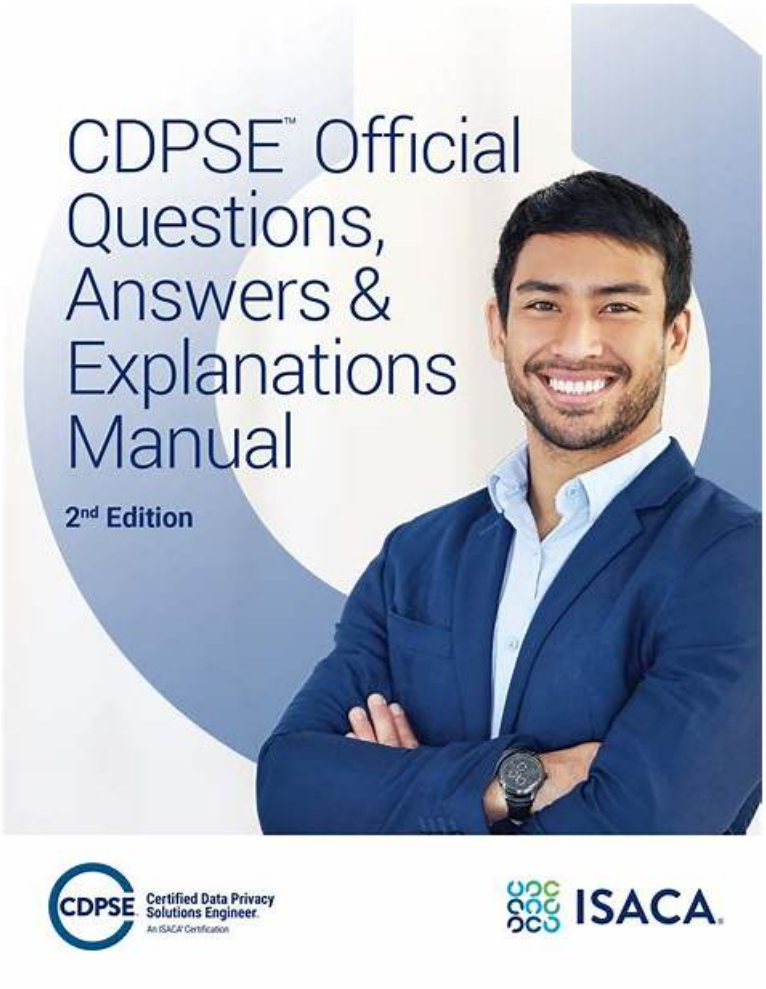

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ISACA CDPSE (Certified Data Privacy Solutions Engineer) Exam is a globally recognized certification for professionals who aim to demonstrate their expertise in data privacy solutions engineering. CDPSE exam is designed to validate the candidate's knowledge and skills in developing and implementing data privacy solutions to protect sensitive information and ensure compliance with privacy regulations. The CDPSE Certification is ideal for professionals who work in the field of data protection, including data privacy officers, data protection officers, compliance officers, and security professionals.

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ISACA Certified Data Privacy Solutions Engineer Sample Questions (Q112-Q117):

NEW QUESTION # 112
Which of the following scenarios poses the GREATEST risk to an organization from a privacy perspective?

- A. The organization lacks a hardware disposal policy.
- B. Privacy training is carried out by a service provider.
- C. Emails are not consistently encrypted when sent internally.
- D. The organization's privacy policy has not been reviewed in over a year.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 113
Which of the following is the MOST effective way to support organizational privacy awareness objectives?

- A. Customizing awareness training by business unit function
- B. Implementing an annual training certification process
- C. Including mandatory awareness training as part of performance evaluations
- D. Funding in-depth training and awareness education for data privacy staff

Answer: A

Explanation:
The most effective way to support organizational privacy awareness objectives is D. Customizing awareness training by business unit function.
A comprehensive explanation is:
Organizational privacy awareness objectives are the goals and expectations that an organization sets for its employees and stakeholders regarding the protection and management of personal dat a. Privacy awareness objectives may vary depending on the nature, scope, and purpose of the organization's data processing activities, as well as the legal, regulatory, contractual, and ethical obligations and implications that apply to them.
One of the best practices to support organizational privacy awareness objectives is to customize awareness training by business unit function. This means that the organization should design and deliver privacy awareness training programs that are tailored to the specific roles, responsibilities, and needs of each business unit or department within the organization. Customizing awareness training by business unit function can have several benefits, such as:
Enhancing the relevance and effectiveness of the training content and methods for each audience group, by addressing their specific privacy challenges, risks, and opportunities.
Increasing the engagement and motivation of the trainees, by showing them how privacy relates to their daily tasks, goals, and performance.
Improving the retention and application of the training knowledge and skills, by providing practical examples, scenarios, and exercises that reflect the real-world situations and problems that the trainees may encounter.
Fostering a culture of privacy across the organization, by creating a common language and understanding of privacy concepts, principles, and practices among different business units or departments.
Some examples of how to customize awareness training by business unit function are:
Providing different levels or modules of training based on the degree of access or exposure to personal data that each business unit or department has. For example, a basic level of training for all employees, an intermediate level of training for employees who handle personal data occasionally or incidentally, and an advanced level of training for employees who handle personal data regularly or extensively.
Providing different topics or themes of training based on the type or category of personal data that each business unit or department processes. For example, a general topic of training for employees who process non-sensitive or non-personal data, a specific topic of training for employees who process sensitive or special data categories (such as health, biometric, financial, or political data), and a specialized topic of training for employees who process high-risk or high-value data (such as intellectual property, trade secrets, or customer loyalty data).
Providing different formats or modes of training based on the preferences or constraints of each business unit or department. For example, a face-to-face format of training for employees who work in the same location or office, an online format of training for employees who work remotely or across different time zones, and a blended format of training for employees who work in a hybrid mode or have flexible schedules.
The other options are not as effective as option D.

Funding in-depth training and awareness education for data privacy staff (A) may improve the competence and confidence of the data privacy staff who are responsible for designing and implementing the privacy policies and practices of the organization, but it does not necessarily support the organizational privacy awareness objectives for the rest of the employees and stakeholders.
Implementing an annual training certification process (B) may ensure that the employees and stakeholders are updated and refreshed on the privacy policies and practices of the organization on a regular basis, but it does not necessarily address their specific privacy needs and challenges based on their business unit function.
Including mandatory awareness training as part of performance evaluations may incentivize the employees and stakeholders to participate in and complete the privacy awareness training programs offered by the organization, but it does not necessarily enhance their understanding and application of privacy concepts and principles based on their business unit function.
Reference:
The Benefits of Information Security and Privacy Awareness Training Programs1 What Is Your Privacy and Data Protection Strategy?2 What is Data Privacy Awareness?3

NEW QUESTION # 114
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. Classification
- C. Backup
- 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 # 115
Which of the following is the MOST important consideration when processing personal data for an AI project?

- A. Leveraging AI algorithms to inform data processing controls
- B. Collecting aggregated data to improve AI model performance
- C. Establishing the appropriate legal basis before processing personal data
- D. Implementing encryption techniques to protect personal data

Answer: C

Explanation:
Before any processing, CDPSE stresses lawfulness: identify and document the appropriate legal basis and processing purpose(s).

Security controls (C), algorithmic techniques (B), and aggregation (D) are important but secondary to establishing a lawful basis and purpose limitation.
Key CDPSE-aligned phrasing (short extract): "Processing requires a lawful basis and defined purposes prior to collection/use."

NEW QUESTION # 116
Which of the following is the BEST method of data sanitization when there is a need to balance the destruction of data and the ability to recycle IT assets?

- A. Factory reset
- B. Cryptographic erasure
- C. Degaussing
- D. Data deletion

Answer: B

Explanation:
Cryptographic erasure is a data sanitization method that uses encryption to render data unreadable and unrecoverable. It is the best method when there is a need to balance the destruction of data and the ability to recycle IT assets, because it does not damage the storage media and allows it to be reused or sold. It is also faster and more environmentally friendly than physical destruction methods.
Reference:
ISACA Certified Data Privacy Solutions Engineer (CDPSE) Exam Content Outline, Domain 2: Privacy Architecture, Task 2.4: Implement data sanitization methods to ensure data privacy and security, Subtask 2.4.1: Select appropriate data sanitization methods based on the type of data and storage media.
What is Data Sanitization? | Data Erasure Methods | Imperva

NEW QUESTION # 117
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