

Exam Questions CIPT

Certified Information Privacy Technologist

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NEW QUESTION 1

Which is the most accurate type of biometrics?

- A. DNA
- B. Voiceprint.
- C. Fingerprint.
- D. Facial recognition.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 2

What is an example of a just-in-time notice?

- A. A warning that a website may be unsafe.
- B. A full organizational privacy notice publicly available on a website
- C. A credit card company calling a user to verify a purchase before it is authorized
- D. Privacy information given to a user when he attempts to comment on an online article.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 3

What is the main function of a breach response center?

- A. Detecting internal security attacks.
- B. Addressing privacy incidents.
- C. Providing training to internal constituencies.
- D. Interfacing with privacy regulators and governmental bodies.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 4

Which of the following statements is true regarding software notifications and agreements?

- A. Website visitors must view the site's privacy statement before downloading software.
- B. Software agreements are designed to be brief, while notifications provide more details.
- C. It is a good practice to provide users with information about privacy prior to software installation.
- D. "Just in time" software agreement notifications provide users with a final opportunity to modify the agreement.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 5

In the realm of artificial intelligence, how has deep learning enabled greater implementation of machine learning?

- A. By using hand-coded classifiers like edge detection filters so that a program can identify where an object starts and stops.
- B. By increasing the size of neural networks and running massive amounts of data through the network to train it.
- C. By using algorithmic approaches such as decision tree learning and inductive logic programming.
- D. By hand coding software routines with a specific set of instructions to accomplish a task.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6

Under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), releasing personally identifiable information from a student's educational record requires written permission from the parent or eligible student in order for information to be?

- A. Released to a prospective employer.
- B. Released to schools to which a student is transferring.
- C. Released to specific individuals for audit or evaluation purposes.
- D. Released in response to a judicial order or lawfully ordered subpoena.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 7

SCENARIO

Carol was a U.S.-based glassmaker who sold her work at art festivals. She kept things simple by only accepting cash and personal checks. As business grew, Carol couldn't keep up with demand, and traveling to festivals became burdensome. Carol opened a small boutique and hired Sam to run it while she worked in the studio. Sam was a natural salesperson, and business doubled. Carol told Sam, "I don't know what you are doing, but keep doing it!" But months later, the gift shop was in chaos. Carol realized that Sam needed help so she hired Jane, who had business expertise and could handle the back-office tasks. Sam would continue to focus on sales. Carol gave Jane a few weeks to get acquainted with the artisan craft business, and then scheduled a meeting for the three of them to discuss Jane's first impressions. At the meeting, Carol could not wait to hear Jane's thoughts, but she was unprepared for what Jane had to say. "Carol, I know that he doesn't realize it, but some of Sam's efforts to increase sales have put you in a vulnerable position. You are not protecting customers' personal information like you should." Sam said, "I am protecting our information. I keep it in the safe with our bank deposit. It's only a list of customers' names, addresses and phone numbers that I get from their checks before I deposit them. I contact them when you finish a piece that I think they would like. That's the only information I have! The only other thing I do is post photos and information about your work on the photo sharing site that I use with family and friends. I provide my email address and people send me their information if they want to see more of your work. Posting online really helps sales, Carol. In fact, the only complaint I hear is about having to come into the shop to

make a purchase.”

Carol replied, “Jane, that doesn’t sound so bad. Could you just fix things and help us to post even more online?”

“I can,” said Jane. “But it’s not quite that simple. I need to set up a new program to make sure that we follow the best practices in data management. And I am concerned for our customers. They should be able to manage how we use their personal information. We also should develop a social media strategy.”

Sam and Jane worked hard during the following year. One of the decisions they made was to contract with an outside vendor to manage online sales. At the end of the year, Carol shared some exciting news. “Sam and Jane, you have done such a great job that one of the biggest names in the glass business wants to buy us out! And Jane, they want to talk to you about merging all of our customer and vendor information with theirs beforehand.”

When initially collecting personal information from customers, what should Jane be guided by?

- A. Onward transfer rules.
- B. Digital rights management.
- C. Data minimization principles.
- D. Vendor management principles

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8

What is the main privacy threat posed by Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)?

- A. An individual with an RFID receiver can track people or consumer products.
- B. An individual can scramble computer transmissions in weapons systems.
- C. An individual can use an RFID receiver to engage in video surveillance.
- D. An individual can tap mobile phone communications.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 9

SCENARIO

You have just been hired by Ancillary.com, a seller of accessories for everything under the sun, including waterproof stickers for pool floats and decorative bands and cases for sunglasses. The company sells cell phone cases, e-cigarette cases, wine spouts, hanging air fresheners for homes and automobiles, book ends, kitchen implements, visors and shields for computer screens, passport holders, gardening tools and lawn ornaments, and catalogs full of health and beauty products. The list seems endless. As the CEO likes to say, Ancillary offers, without doubt, the widest assortment of low-price consumer products from a single company anywhere.

Ancillary’s operations are similarly diverse. The company originated with a team of sales consultants selling home and beauty products at small parties in the homes of customers, and this base business is still thriving. However, the company now sells online through retail sites designated for industries and demographics, sites such as “My Cool Ride” for automobile-related products or “Zoomer” for gear aimed toward young adults. The company organization includes a plethora of divisions, units and outrigger operations, as Ancillary has been built along a decentered model rewarding individual initiative and flexibility, while also acquiring key assets. The retail sites seem to all function differently, and you wonder about their compliance with regulations and industry standards. Providing tech support to these sites is also a challenge, partly due to a variety of logins and authentication protocols.

You have been asked to lead three important new projects at Ancillary:

The first is the personal data management and security component of a multi-faceted initiative to unify the company’s culture. For this project, you are considering using a series of third- party servers to provide company data and approved applications to employees.

The second project involves providing point of sales technology for the home sales force, allowing them to move beyond paper checks and manual credit card imprinting.

Finally, you are charged with developing privacy protections for a single web store housing all the company’s product lines as well as products from affiliates. This new omnibus site will be known, aptly, as “Under the Sun.” The Director of Marketing wants the site not only to sell Ancillary’s products, but to link to additional products from other retailers through paid advertisements. You need to brief the executive team of security concerns posed by this approach.

Which should be used to allow the home sales force to accept payments using smartphones?

- A. Field transfer protocol.
- B. Cross-current translation.
- C. Near-field communication
- D. Radio Frequency Identification

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10

Granting data subjects the right to have data corrected, amended, or deleted describes?

- A. Use limitation.
- B. Accountability.
- C. A security safeguard
- D. Individual participation

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

What must be used in conjunction with disk encryption?

- A. Increased CPU speed.
- B. A strong password.
- C. A digital signature.
- D. Export controls.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 14

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Light Blue Health (LBH) is a healthcare technology company developing a new web and mobile application that collects personal health information from electronic patient health records. The application will use machine learning to recommend potential medical treatments and medications based on information collected from anonymized electronic health records. Patient users may also share health data collected from other mobile apps with the LBH app.

The application requires consent from the patient before importing electronic health records into the application and sharing it with their authorized physicians or healthcare provider. The patient can then review and share the recommended treatments with their physicians securely through the app. The patient user may also share location data and upload photos in the app. The patient user may also share location data and upload photos in the app for a healthcare provider to review along with the health record. The patient may also delegate access to the app.

LBH's privacy team meets with the Application development and Security teams, as well as key business stakeholders on a periodic basis. LBH also implements Privacy by Design (PbD) into the application development process.

The Privacy Team is conducting a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) to evaluate privacy risks during development of the application. The team must assess whether the application is collecting descriptive, demographic or any other user related data from the electronic health records that are not needed for the purposes of the application. The team is also reviewing whether the application may collect additional personal data for purposes for which the user did not provide consent.

Regarding the app, which action is an example of a decisional interference violation?

- A. The app asks income level to determine the treatment of care.
- B. The app sells aggregated data to an advertising company without prior consent.
- C. The app has a pop-up ad requesting sign-up for a pharmaceutical company newsletter.
- D. The app asks questions during account set-up to disclose family medical history that is not necessary for the treatment of the individual's symptoms.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 19

What is typically NOT performed by sophisticated Access Management (AM) techniques?

- A. Restricting access to data based on location.
- B. Restricting access to data based on user role.
- C. Preventing certain types of devices from accessing data.
- D. Preventing data from being placed in unprotected storage.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 23

Which of the following functionalities can meet some of the General Data Protection Regulation's (GDPR's) Data Portability requirements for a social networking app designed for users in the EU?

- A. Allow users to modify the data they provided the app.
- B. Allow users to delete the content they provided the app.
- C. Allow users to download the content they have provided the app.
- D. Allow users to get a time-stamped list of what they have provided the app.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 27

SCENARIO

It should be the most secure location housing data in all of Europe, if not the world. The Global Finance Data Collective (GFDC) stores financial information and other types of client data from large banks, insurance companies, multinational corporations and governmental agencies. After a long climb on a mountain road that leads only to the facility, you arrive at the security booth. Your credentials are checked and checked again by the guard to visually verify that you are the person pictured on your passport and national identification card. You are led down a long corridor with server rooms on each side, secured by combination locks built into the doors. You climb a flight of stairs and are led into an office that is lighted brilliantly by skylights where the GFDC Director of Security, Dr. Monique Batch, greets you. On the far wall you notice a bank of video screens showing different rooms in the facility. At the far end, several screens show different sections of the road up the mountain

Dr. Batch explains once again your mission. As a data security auditor and consultant, it is a dream assignment: The GFDC does not want simply adequate controls, but the best and most effective security that current technologies allow.

"We were hacked twice last year," Dr. Batch says, "and although only a small number of records were stolen, the bad press impacted our business. Our clients count on us to provide security that is nothing short of impenetrable and to do so quietly. We hope to never make the news again." She notes that it is also essential that the facility is in compliance with all relevant security regulations and standards.

You have been asked to verify compliance as well as to evaluate all current security controls and security measures, including data encryption methods, authentication controls and the safest methods for transferring data into and out of the facility. As you prepare to begin your analysis, you find yourself considering an intriguing question: Can these people be sure that I am who I say I am?

You are shown to the office made available to you and are provided with system login information, including the name of the wireless network and a wireless key. Still pondering, you attempt to pull up the facility's wireless network, but no networks appear in the wireless list. When you search for the wireless network by name, however it is readily found.

What measures can protect client information stored at GFDC?

- A. De-linking of data into client-specific packets.
- B. Cloud-based applications.
- C. Server-side controls.
- D. Data pruning

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 29

SCENARIO

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The Privacy Team is conducting a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) for the new Light Blue Health application currently in development. Which of the following best describes a risk that is likely to result in a privacy breach?

- A. Limiting access to the app to authorized personnel.
- B. Including non-transparent policies, terms and conditions in the app.
- C. Insufficiently deleting personal data after an account reaches its retention period.
- D. Not encrypting the health record when it is transferred to the Light Blue Health servers.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 33

All of the following can be indications of a ransomware attack EXCEPT?

- A. The inability to access certain files.
- B. An increased amount of spam email in an individual's inbox.
- C. An increase in activity of the CPU of a computer for no apparent reason.
- D. The detection of suspicious network communications between the ransomware and the attacker's command and control servers.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 38

Which of the following statements best describes the relationship between privacy and security?

- A. Security systems can be used to enforce compliance with privacy policies.
- B. Privacy and security are independent; organizations must decide which should be emphasized.
- C. Privacy restricts access to personal information; security regulates how information should be used.
- D. Privacy protects data from being viewed during collection and security governs how collected data should be shared.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 43

When analyzing user data, how is differential privacy applied?

- A. By injecting noise into aggregated datasets.
- B. By assessing differences between datasets.
- C. By applying asymmetric encryption to datasets.
- D. By removing personal identifiers from datasets.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 47

Which of the following CANNOT be effectively determined during a code audit?

- A. Whether access control logic is recommended in all cases.
- B. Whether data is being incorrectly shared with a third-party.
- C. Whether consent is durably recorded in the case of a server crash.
- D. Whether the differential privacy implementation correctly anonymizes data.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 51

How does k-anonymity help to protect privacy in micro data sets?

- A. By ensuring that every record in a set is part of a group of "k" records having similar identifying information.
- B. By switching values between records in order to preserve most statistics while still maintaining privacy.
- C. By adding sufficient noise to the data in order to hide the impact of any one individual.
- D. By top-coding all age data above a value of "k."

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 53

Which of the following is NOT a workplace surveillance best practice?

- A. Check local privacy laws before putting surveillance in place.
- B. Ensure surveillance is discreet so employees do not alter their behavior.
- C. Once surveillance data has been gathered, limit exposure of the content.
- D. Ensure the minimal amount of surveillance is performed to meet the objective.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 54

Users of a web-based email service have their accounts breached through compromised login credentials. Which possible consequences of the breach illustrate the two categories of Calo's Harm Dimensions?

- A. Financial loss and blackmail.
- B. Financial loss and solicitation.
- C. Identity theft and embarrassment.
- D. Identity theft and the leaking of information.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 56

Which of the following became a foundation for privacy principles and practices of countries and organizations across the globe?

- A. The Personal Data Ordinance.
- B. The EU Data Protection Directive.
- C. The Code of Fair Information Practices.
- D. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Privacy Principles.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 59

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Chuck, a compliance auditor for a consulting firm focusing on healthcare clients, was required to travel to the client's office to perform an onsite review of the client's operations. He rented a car from Finley Motors upon arrival at the airport as so he could commute to and from the client's office. The car rental agreement was electronically signed by Chuck and included his name, address, driver's license, make/model of the car, billing rate, and additional details describing the rental transaction. On the second night, Chuck was caught by a red light camera not stopping at an intersection on his way to dinner. Chuck returned the car back to the car rental agency at the end of the week without mentioning the infraction and Finley Motors emailed a copy of the final receipt to the address on file.

Local law enforcement later reviewed the red light camera footage. As Finley Motors is the registered owner of the car, a notice was sent to them indicating the infraction and fine incurred. This notice included the license plate number, occurrence date and time, a photograph of the driver, and a web portal link to a video clip of the violation for further review. Finley Motors, however, was not responsible for the violation as they were not driving the car at the time and transferred the incident to AMP Payment Resources for further review. AMP Payment Resources identified Chuck as the driver based on the rental agreement he signed when picking up the car and then contacted Chuck directly through a written letter regarding the infraction to collect the fine.

After reviewing the incident through the AMP Payment Resources' web portal, Chuck paid the fine using his personal credit card. Two weeks later, Finley Motors sent Chuck an email promotion offering 10% off a future rental.

What is the most secure method Finley Motors should use to transmit Chuck's information to AMP Payment Resources?

- A. Cloud file transfer services.
- B. Certificate Authority (CA).
- C. HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP).
- D. Transport Layer Security (TLS).

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 61

A privacy engineer has been asked to review an online account login page. He finds there is no limitation on the number of invalid login attempts a user can make when logging into their online account.

What would be the best recommendation to minimize the potential privacy risk from this weakness?

- A. Implement a CAPTCHA system.
- B. Develop server-side input validation checks.
- C. Enforce strong password and account credentials.
- D. Implement strong Transport Layer Security (TLS) to ensure an encrypted link.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 65

Which of the following would be the best method of ensuring that Information Technology projects follow Privacy by Design (PbD) principles?

- A. Develop a technical privacy framework that integrates with the development lifecycle.
- B. Utilize Privacy Enhancing Technologies (PETs) as a part of product risk assessment and management.
- C. Identify the privacy requirements as a part of the Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) process during development and evaluation stages.
- D. Develop training programs that aid the developers in understanding how to turn privacy requirements into actionable code and design level specifications.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 69

After committing to a Privacy by Design program, which activity should take place first?

- A. Create a privacy standard that applies to all projects and services.
- B. Establish a retention policy for all data being collected.
- C. Implement easy to use privacy settings for users.
- D. Perform privacy reviews on new projects.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 71

SCENARIO

Tom looked forward to starting his new position with a U.S.—based automobile leasing company (New Company), now operating in 32 states. New Company was recently formed through the merger of two prominent players, one from the eastern region (East Company) and one from the western region (West Company). Tom, a Certified Information Privacy Technologist (CIPT), is New Company's first Information Privacy and Security Officer. He met today with Dick from East Company, and Harry, from West Company. Dick and Harry are veteran senior information privacy and security professionals at their respective companies, and continue to lead the east and west divisions of New Company. The purpose of the meeting was to conduct a SWOT (strengths/weaknesses/opportunities/threats) analysis for New Company. Their SWOT analysis conclusions are summarized below.

Dick was enthusiastic about an opportunity for the New Company to reduce costs and increase computing power and flexibility through cloud services. East Company had been contemplating moving to the cloud, but West Company already had a vendor that was providing it with software-as-a-service (SaaS). Dick was looking forward to extending this service to the eastern region. Harry noted that this was a threat as well, because West Company had to rely on the third party to protect its data.

Tom mentioned that neither of the legacy companies had sufficient data storage space to meet the projected growth of New Company, which he saw as a weakness. Tom stated that one of the team's first projects would be to construct a consolidated New Company data warehouse. Tom would personally lead this project and would be held accountable if information was modified during transmission to or during storage in the new data warehouse.

Tom, Dick and Harry agreed that employee network access could be considered both a strength and a weakness. East Company and West Company had strong performance records in this regard; both had robust network access controls that were working as designed. However, during a projected year-long transition period, New Company employees would need to be able to connect to a New Company network while retaining access to the East Company and West Company networks.

Which statement is correct about addressing New Company stakeholders' expectations for privacy?

- A. New Company should expect consumers to read the company's privacy policy.
- B. New Company should manage stakeholder expectations for privacy even when the stakeholders' data is not held by New Company.
- C. New Company would best meet consumer expectations for privacy by adhering to legal requirements.
- D. New Company's commitment to stakeholders ends when the stakeholders' data leaves New Company.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 74

SCENARIO

You have just been hired by Ancillary.com, a seller of accessories for everything under the sun, including waterproof stickers for pool floats and decorative bands and cases for sunglasses. The company sells cell phone cases, e-cigarette cases, wine spouts, hanging air fresheners for homes and automobiles, book ends, kitchen implements, visors and shields for computer screens, passport holders, gardening tools and lawn ornaments, and catalogs full of health and beauty products. The list seems endless. As the CEO likes to say, Ancillary offers, without doubt, the widest assortment of low-price consumer products from a single company anywhere.

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If you are asked to advise on privacy concerns regarding paid advertisements, which is the most important aspect to cover?

- A. Unseen web beacons that combine information on multiple users.
- B. Latent keys that trigger malware when an advertisement is selected.
- C. Personal information collected by cookies linked to the advertising network.
- D. Sensitive information from Structured Query Language (SQL) commands that may be exposed.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 78

What has been identified as a significant privacy concern with chatbots?

- A. Most chatbot providers do not agree to code audits
- B. Chatbots can easily verify the identity of the contact.
- C. Users' conversations with chatbots are not encrypted in transit.
- D. Chatbot technology providers may be able to read chatbot conversations with users.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 80

Which of the following is an example of the privacy risks associated with the Internet of Things (IoT)?

- A. A group of hackers infiltrate a power grid and cause a major blackout.
- B. An insurance company raises a person's rates based on driving habits gathered from a connected car.
- C. A website stores a cookie on a user's hard drive so the website can recognize the user on subsequent visits.
- D. A water district fines an individual after a meter reading reveals excess water use during drought conditions.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 81

Which of the following provides a mechanism that allows an end-user to use a single sign-on (SSO) for multiple services?

- A. The Open ID Federation.
- B. PCI Data Security Standards Council
- C. International Organization for Standardization.
- D. Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 84

Which of the following suggests the greatest degree of transparency?

- A. A privacy disclosure statement clearly articulates general purposes for collection
- B. The data subject has multiple opportunities to opt-out after collection has occurred.
- C. A privacy notice accommodates broadly defined future collections for new products.
- D. After reading the privacy notice, a data subject confidently infers how her information will be used.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 86

Which of the following modes of interaction often target both people who personally know and are strangers to the attacker?

- A. Spam.
- B. Phishing.
- C. Unsolicited sexual imagery.
- D. Consensually-shared sexual imagery.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 89

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Jordan just joined a fitness-tracker start-up based in California, USA, as its first Information Privacy and Security Officer. The company is quickly growing its business but does not sell any of the fitness trackers itself. Instead, it relies on a distribution network of third-party retailers in all major countries. Despite not having any stores, the company has a 78% market share in the EU. It has a website presenting the company and products, and a member section where customers can access their information. Only the email address and physical address need to be provided as part of the registration process in order to customize the site to the user's region and country. There is also a newsletter sent every month to all members featuring fitness tips, nutrition advice, product spotlights from partner companies based on user behavior and preferences.

Jordan says the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) does not apply to the company. He says the company is not established in the EU, nor does it have a processor in the region. Furthermore, it does not do any "offering goods or services" in the EU since it does not do any marketing there, nor sell to consumers directly. Jordan argues that it is the customers who chose to buy the products on their own initiative and there is no "offering" from the company.

The fitness trackers incorporate advanced features such as sleep tracking, GPS tracking, heart rate monitoring, wireless syncing, calorie-counting and step-tracking. The watch must be paired with either a smartphone or a computer in order to collect data on sleep levels, heart rates, etc. All information from the device must be sent to the company's servers in order to be processed, and then the results are sent to the smartphone or computer. Jordan argues that there is no personal information involved since the company does not collect banking or social security information.

Why is Jordan's claim that the company does not collect personal information as identified by the GDPR inaccurate?

- A. The potential customers must browse for products online.
- B. The fitness trackers capture sleep and heart rate data to monitor an individual's behavior.
- C. The website collects the customers' and users' region and country information.
- D. The customers must pair their fitness trackers to either smartphones or computers.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 93

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When employees are working remotely, they usually connect to a Wi-Fi network. What should Harry advise for maintaining company security in this situation?

- A. Hiding wireless service set identifiers (SSID).
- B. Retaining the password assigned by the network.

- C. Employing Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) encryption.
- D. Using tokens sent through HTTP sites to verify user identity.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 98

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 101

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