CIPT Q&As

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QUESTION 1

What is the main reason the Do Not Track (DNT) header is not acknowledged by more companies?

A. Most web browsers incorporate the DNT feature.

B. The financial penalties for violating DNT guidelines are too high.

C. There is a lack of consensus about what the DNT header should mean.

D. It has been difficult to solve the technological challenges surrounding DNT.

Correct Answer: C

Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Do_Not_Track

QUESTION 2

What is the term for information provided to a social network by a member?

A. Profile data.

B. Declared data.

C. Personal choice data.

D. Identifier information.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

Which of the following is considered a records management best practice?

A. Archiving expired data records and files.

B. Storing decryption keys with their associated backup systems.

C. Implementing consistent handling practices across all record types.

D. Using classification to determine access rules and retention policy.

Correct Answer: D

Reference: https://www.archive-vault.co.uk/best-practice-for-records-management

QUESTION 4

A company seeking to hire engineers in Silicon Valley ran an ad campaign targeting women in a specific age range who

live in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Which Calo objective privacy harm is likely to result from this campaign?

A. Lost opportunity.

B. Economic loss.

C. Loss of liberty.

D. Social detriment.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

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:

1.

"I consent to receive notifications and infection alerts";

2.

"I consent to receive information on additional features or services, and new products";

3.

"I consent to sharing only my risk result and location information, for exposure and contact tracing purposes";

4.

"I consent to share my data for medical research purposes"; and

5.

"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:

1.

Step 1 A photo of the user\\'s face is taken.

2.

Step 2 The user measures their temperature and adds the reading in the app

3.

Step 3 The user is asked to read sentences so that a voice analysis can detect symptoms

4.

Step 4 The user is asked to answer questions on known symptoms

5.

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 dose 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 functionary, 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 app1?

A. Bluetooth

B. Deep learning

C. Near Field Communication (NFC)

D. Radio-Frequency Identification (RFID)

Correct Answer: A

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.