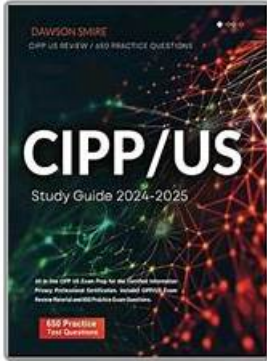


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by Dawson Smire



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The CIPP-US Certification Exam is designed for professionals who are interested in working in the area of data privacy and protection. CIPP-US exam is designed to test the knowledge of the candidates in areas such as privacy laws, regulations, and best practices, as well as data protection, security, and management. Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) certification is a must-have for professionals who are looking to advance their careers in the field of data privacy.

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The IAPP CIPP-US exam is a measure of how well a specialist is conversant with data protection laws in the US. The associated certification called the CIPP-US stands for the Certified Information Privacy Professional-US. It has accreditation from ANSI/ISO and is continually updated to ensure that the candidate only gets tested for the most current concepts in the industry. The questions in the official exam assess varying areas of the US data protection policies and a candidate needs to know how to apply and manage them in their daily work.

The Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) Certification Exam is a highly regarded certification program administered by the International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP). Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) certification is designed to assess the knowledge and expertise of individuals in the field of information privacy law and practices in the United States. CIPP-US Exam covers a wide range of topics related to privacy laws and regulations, including the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA), and the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA).

IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) Sample Questions (Q159-Q164):

NEW QUESTION # 159

What is the main purpose of the Global Privacy Enforcement Network?

- A. To investigate allegations of privacy violations internationally
- **B. To promote universal cooperation among privacy authorities**
- C. To arbitrate disputes between countries over jurisdiction for privacy laws
- D. To protect the interests of privacy consumer groups worldwide

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 160

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) requires schools to do all of the following EXCEPT?

- A. Respond to all reasonable student requests regarding explanation of their records.
- B. Verify the identity of students who make requests for access to their records.
- C. Provide students with access to their records within a specified amount of time.
- **D. Obtain student authorization before releasing directory information in their records.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) is a federal law that protects the privacy of student education records and gives parents or eligible students the right to access, amend, and control the disclosure of their records. FERPA applies to all educational agencies and institutions that receive funds under any program administered by the U.S. Department of Education¹²

FERPA requires schools to do all of the following:

- * Verify the identity of students who make requests for access to their records. Schools must use reasonable methods to identify and authenticate the identity of parents, students, school officials, and any other parties to whom they disclose education records¹²
- * Provide students with access to their records within a specified amount of time. Schools must provide parents or eligible students with an opportunity to inspect and review the student's education records within 45 days of receiving a request. Schools are not required to provide copies of records unless it is impossible for parents or eligible students to review the records at the school¹²
- * Respond to all reasonable student requests regarding explanation of their records. Schools must provide parents or eligible students with an opportunity to request the amendment of the student's education records that they believe are inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the student's privacy rights. Schools must consider the request and decide whether to amend the records within a reasonable time. If the school decides not to amend the records, it must inform the parent or eligible student of their right to a hearing on the matter¹² FERPA does not require schools to do the following:
- * Obtain student authorization before releasing directory information in their records. Directory information is information contained in a student's education record that would not generally be considered harmful or an invasion of privacy if disclosed. Examples of directory information include the student's name, address, phone number, e-mail address, date and place of birth, major field of study, participation in sports and activities, dates of attendance, degrees and awards received, and most recent school attended. Schools may disclose directory information without consent unless the parent or eligible student has opted out of such disclosure. Schools must notify parents and eligible students of the types of information they designate as directory information and of their right

to opt out of directory information disclosure¹² Therefore, the correct answer is D. Obtain student authorization before releasing directory information in their records.

References:

* Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)

* IAPP CIPP/US Certified Information Privacy Professional Study Guide, Chapter 4: Federal Privacy Laws, Section 4.3: The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)

NEW QUESTION # 161

What is a key way that the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA) prevents unauthorized access into a person's bank account?

- A. By requiring the amount of customer personal information printed on paper.
- B. By requiring immediate public disclosure after a suspected security breach.
- **C. By restricting the disclosure of customer account numbers by financial institutions.**
- D. By requiring the financial institutions limit the collection of personal information.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 162

A software company wants to use web scraping to collect personal data from professional networking websites in order to train an artificial intelligence program to evaluate Job applications. The company has identified several actions for limiting their potential legal liability regarding affected data subjects and professional networking websites. Which of the following would be the least effective action for helping them do this?

- A. Decertifying the scraped data before selling it to any third parties.
- B. Limiting the amount of the personally identifiable information they collect
- **C. Adding a notice to the company website's terms of use disclosing the use of web scraping**
- D. Following the terms of use posted on professional networking websites that are scraped.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Web scraping to collect personal data can pose significant legal and ethical risks, particularly when it involves professional networking sites or other platforms where terms of service (ToS) explicitly prohibit such activity. To limit liability, the software company must take proactive measures to comply with applicable laws (such as privacy laws) and contractual obligations (e.g., terms of use on the scraped websites).

Adding a notice to the company website's terms of use would be the least effective action, as it does not address the legal and ethical issues associated with scraping data from third-party websites. Simply adding a notice about the company's use of scraping does not mitigate liability for violating the ToS of professional networking websites or violating privacy rights under laws like the GDPR or CCPA.

NEW QUESTION # 163

Which entities must comply with the Telemarketing Sales Rule?

- A. For-profit organizations calling businesses when a binding contract exists between them
- **B. For-profit organizations and for-profit telefundraisers regarding charitable solicitations**
- C. For-profit and not-for-profit organizations when selling additional services to establish customers
- D. Nonprofit organizations calling on their own behalf

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Telemarketing Sales Rule (TSR) is a federal regulation that applies to telemarketing calls, which are defined as "a plan, program, or campaign which is conducted to induce the purchase of goods or services or a charitable contribution, by use of one or more telephones and which involves more than one interstate telephone call." The TSR requires telemarketers to make specific disclosures, prohibit misrepresentations, limit the times and number of calls, and set payment restrictions for the sale of certain goods and services. The TSR also gives consumers the right to opt out of receiving telemarketing calls by registering their phone numbers on the National Do Not Call Registry. The TSR applies to both for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, but there are some exemptions and partial exemptions for certain types of entities, calls, and transactions. For example, the TSR does not apply to

