

# CIPP-E Dumps PDF & Exam CIPP-E Reference



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Getting tired of humdrum life, you may want to get some successful feeling or try something different instead. We all know that is of important to pass the CIPP-E exam and get the CIPP-E certification for someone who wants to find a good job in internet area, and it is not a simple thing to prepare for exam. So you are in the right place now. The CIPP-E practice materials are a great beginning to prepare your exam. Actually, just think of our CIPP-E practice materials as the best way to pass the exam is myopic. They can not only achieve this, but ingeniously help you remember more content at the same time.

## Exam Topics

The content of the CIPP/E certification exam revolves around three major subject areas, including the following:

- **European Data Protection Law and Regulation**

This objective covers from 42 to 69 exam questions. Here the students should demonstrate that they have a good understanding of data protection principles (personal data as well as sensitive personal data, anonymous & pseudonymous data, controller, processing, processor, data subject); territorial & material GDPR scope (establishment as well as non-establishment in the EU); data processing concepts (purpose limitation, fairness & lawfulness, storage limitation/retention, accuracy, proportionality, integrity & confidentiality); lawful processing criteria (contractual necessity, consent, legitimate interests, vital interests as well as public interest, legal obligation, special categories of processing); information provision obligations (privacy notices, transparency principle, layered notices).

Additionally, the examinees must prove that they are proficient in data subjects rights (rectification, access, restriction & objection erasure as well as the right to be forgotten, automated decision making, consent (and withdrawal of), etc.); personal

data security (relevant organizational & technical measures, vendor management, breach notification, data sharing); accountability requirements (responsibility of processors & controllers, data protection by default as well as by design, data protection influence evaluation, documentation & cooperation with regulators, auditing of privacy programs, compulsory data protection officers).

Lastly, the subject also requires your understanding of international data transfers (safe jurisdictions, prohibition rationale, Binding Corporate Rules (BCRs), Safe Harbor & Privacy Shield, model contracts, derogations, codes of conduct &certifications); supervision & enforcement (supervisory authorities as well as their powers, role of the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS), the European Data Protection Board); consequences for GDPR violations (infringement & fines, data subject compensation, process & procedures).

- **Compliance with European Data Protection Law and Regulation**

This area includes 9-18 exam questions. This topic unites the aspects, such as employment relations (storage of personnel records, whistleblowing systems, workplace monitoring & data loss prevention, EU Works councils, Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) programs); surveillance activities (interception of communications, surveillance by public authorities, closed-circuit television (CCTV), facial/biometrics recognition, geolocation); direct marketing (direct marketing, telemarketing, as well as online behavioural targeting); Internet technologies & communications (web cookies, search engine marketing (SEM), Artificial Intelligence (AI), cloud computing, social networking services).

- **Introduction to European Data Protection**

The certification exam can have 4 to 10 questions on this topic. This domain encompasses one's knowledge of origins and historical context of data protection law (including human rights laws, early laws & regulations, data protection rationale, the Treaty of Lisbon; the need for a harmonized European approach, a modernized framework). The candidates must also be familiar with the European Union institutions, such as the European Court of Human Rights, the Council of Europe, the European Parliament, the European Commission, the European Court of Justice European Council. Moreover, in order to answer the questions in this section, the test takers must know the legal framework. This includes their knowledge of the EU Data Protection Directive (95/46/EC), European data retention regimes, the EU Directive on Privacy and Electronic Communications (2002/58/EC), the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), etc.

The CIPP-E Exam is a comprehensive exam that covers a range of topics related to data privacy, including the GDPR, data protection laws, privacy principles, and data breaches. CIPP-E exam is designed to test a candidate's knowledge and understanding of these topics to ensure they are qualified to work in the field of data privacy. CIPP-E exam is administered online and consists of 90 multiple-choice questions that must be completed within 2.5 hours.

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The CIPP-E certification is an excellent way for privacy professionals to advance their careers and increase their earning potential. In addition to the knowledge and skills gained from the certification, CIPP-E holders are also part of a global community of privacy professionals who have access to the latest industry developments, networking opportunities, and job openings. The CIPP-E Certification is recognized by numerous organizations and regulatory bodies, including the European Data Protection Board (EDPB), which further enhances its value and credibility.

## **IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) Sample Questions (Q293-Q298):**

### **NEW QUESTION # 293**

#### **SCENARIO**

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Anna and Frank both work at Granchester University. Anna is a lawyer responsible for data protection, while Frank is a lecturer in

the engineering department. The University maintains a number of types of records:

- \* Student records, including names, student numbers, home addresses, pre-university information, university attendance and performance records, details of special educational needs and financial information.
- \* Staff records, including autobiographical materials (such as curricula, professional contact files, student evaluations and other relevant teaching files).

\* Alumni records, including birthplaces, years of birth, dates of matriculation and conferrals of degrees.

These records are available to former students after registering through Granchester's Alumni portal.

\* Department for Education records, showing how certain demographic groups (such as first-generation students) could be expected, on average, to progress. These records do not contain names or identification numbers.

\* Under their security policy, the University encrypts all of its personal data records in transit and at rest.

In order to improve his teaching, Frank wants to investigate how his engineering students perform in relation to Department for Education expectations. He has attended one of Anna's data protection training courses and knows that he should use no more personal data than necessary to accomplish his goal. He creates a program that will only export some student data: previous schools attended, grades originally obtained, grades currently obtained and first time university attended. He wants to keep the records at the individual student level.

Mindful of Anna's training, Frank runs the student numbers through an algorithm to transform them into different reference numbers. He uses the same algorithm on each occasion so that he can update each record over time.

One of Anna's tasks is to complete the record of processing activities, as required by the GDPR. After receiving her email reminder, as required by the GDPR. After receiving her email reminder, Frank informs Anna about his performance database.

Ann explains to Frank that, as well as minimizing personal data, the University has to check that this new use of existing data is permissible. She also suspects that, under the GDPR, a risk analysis may have to be carried out before the data processing can take place. Anna arranges to discuss this further with Frank after she has done some additional research.

Frank wants to be able to work on his analysis in his spare time, so he transfers it to his home laptop (which is not encrypted).

Unfortunately, when Frank takes the laptop into the University he loses it on the train. Frank has to see Anna that day to discuss compatible processing. He knows that he needs to report security incidents, so he decides to tell Anna about his lost laptop at the same time.

Which of the University's records does Anna NOT have to include in her record of processing activities?

- A. Department for Education records
- B. Staff and alumni records
- C. Frank's performance database
- D. Student records

**Answer: B**

#### **NEW QUESTION # 294**

Which of the following is an accurate statement regarding the "one-stop-shop" mechanism of the GDPR?

- A. It applies only to direct enforcement of data protection supervisory authorities (e.g. finding a breach), but not to initiating or engaging in court proceedings
- B. It allows supervisory authorities concerned (other than the lead supervisory authority) to act against organizations in exceptional cases even if they do not have any type of establishment in the Member State of the respective authority.
- C. It can result in several lead supervisory authorities in the EU assuming competence over the same data processing activities of an organization.
- D. It gives competence to the lead supervisory authority to address privacy issues derived from processes carried out by public authorities established in different countries.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The "one-stop-shop" mechanism of the GDPR is a system of co-operation and consistency procedures that aims to ensure that the data protection regulation is enforced uniformly across all member states and calls on the data protection authorities (DPAs) across member states to co-operate with each other and the Commission to ensure consistent application of the GDPR<sup>1</sup>. The "one-stop-shop" mechanism applies to organisations that conduct cross-border data processing, which means that they process personal data in the context of the activities of their establishments in more than one member state, or that they target or monitor data subjects in more than one member state<sup>1</sup>. Under the "one-stop-shop" mechanism, such organisations will have to deal primarily with the DPA of the member state where they have their main establishment or their single establishment in the EU, which will act as their lead supervisory authority for all matters related to their cross-border data processing<sup>1</sup>. The lead supervisory authority will co-ordinate with other concerned supervisory authorities, which are the DPAs of the member states where the data subjects are affected by the data processing<sup>1</sup>. The lead supervisory authority will have the competence to adopt binding decisions regarding measures to ensure

compliance with the GDPR, such as imposing administrative fines or ordering the suspension of data flows<sup>1</sup>. However, the "one-stop-shop" mechanism does not prevent the concerned supervisory authorities from acting against organisations in exceptional cases, even if they do not have any type of establishment in the member state of the respective authority<sup>1</sup>. These exceptional cases include the following situations<sup>2</sup>:

When a complaint is lodged with a supervisory authority, the subject matter relates only to an establishment in its member state or substantially affects data subjects only in its member state; When a supervisory authority is addressing a possible infringement related to the offering of goods or services to data subjects in its member state or to the monitoring of their behaviour in its member state; When a supervisory authority adopts provisional measures intended to produce legal effects in its own member state; When an urgent need to act arises in order to protect the rights and freedoms of data subjects. In these cases, the concerned supervisory authority will inform the lead supervisory authority and the other concerned supervisory authorities, and will try to reach a consensus on the action to be taken<sup>2</sup>. If no consensus is reached, the consistency mechanism will apply, which involves the intervention of the European Data Protection Board (EDPB) to issue a binding decision on the matter<sup>2</sup>. Therefore, option D is the correct answer. Reference: Art. 60 GDPR - Cooperation between the lead supervisory authority and the other supervisory authorities concerned, Guidelines 3/2018 on the territorial scope of the GDPR (Article 3)

#### NEW QUESTION # 295

What is the consequence if a processor makes an independent decision regarding the purposes and means of processing it carries out on behalf of a controller?

- A. The controller will be liable to pay an administrative fine
- B. The processor will be considered to be a controller in respect of the processing concerned
- C. The controller will be required to demonstrate that the unauthorized processing negatively affected one or more of the parties involved
- D. The processor will be liable to pay compensation to affected data subjects

#### Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the UK GDPR, a processor is a natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body which processes personal data on behalf of the controller<sup>1</sup>. A processor must act only on the documented instructions of the controller and must not process the data for its own purposes or in a way that is incompatible with the controller's purposes<sup>1</sup>. If a processor makes an independent decision regarding the purposes and means of processing it carries out on behalf of a controller, it will be considered to be a controller in respect of that processing and will be subject to the same obligations and liabilities as a controller under the UK GDPR<sup>1</sup>. This means that the processor will have to comply with the data protection principles, ensure the rights of data subjects, implement appropriate technical and organisational measures, report data breaches, conduct data protection impact assessments, appoint a data protection officer if required, and cooperate with the supervisory authority<sup>1</sup>. The processor will also be exposed to the risk of administrative fines, compensation claims, and reputational damage<sup>1</sup>. Reference: 1 <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/uk-gdpr-guidance-and-resources/controllers-and-processors/controllers-and-processors/what-are-controllers-and-processors/>

#### NEW QUESTION # 296

To provide evidence of GDPR compliance, a company performs an internal audit. As a result, it finds a data base, password-protected, listing all the social network followers of the client.

Regarding the domain of the controller-processor relationships, how is this situation considered?

- A. Non-compliant, because the storage of the data exceeds the tasks contractually authorized by the controller.
- B. Compliant with the security principle, because the data base is password-protected.
- C. Not applicable, because the data base is password protected, and therefore is not at risk of identifying any data subject.
- D. Compliant with the storage limitation principle, so long as the internal auditor permanently deletes the data base.

#### Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION # 297

A U.S. company's website sells widgets. Which of the following factors would NOT in itself subject the company to the GDPR?

- A. The website is in English and French, and is accessible in France.
- B. The widgets are offered in EU and priced in euro.

- C. An affiliate office is located in France but the processing is in the U.S.
- D. The website places cookies to monitor the EU website user behavior.

**Answer: B**

## NEW QUESTION # 298

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