

Valid CIPP-US Test Blueprint | Sample CIPP-US Exam

CIPP/US exam study guide questions and answers 2024

What is the responsibility of the executive branch? - answer The executive branch of the government is led by the president and is responsible for carrying out and enforcing the laws created by the legislative branch.

What is personal information according to GAPP? - answer Information that is or can be about or related to an identifiable individual.

What is the scope of the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA)? - answer The BSA applies to "financial institutions," defined broadly to include organizations such as banks, brokerages, jewelers, and even pawnbrokers.

Determining whether a practice unfairly injures consumers requires the use of a three-pronged test that was documented in a 1980 FTC Policy Statement on Unfairness. What are they? - answer -The injury must be substantial.
-The injury must not be outweighed by countervailing benefits to consumers and to competition.
-The injury must not be reasonably avoidable.

What are the seven foundational principles of Privacy by Design? - answer 1. Proactive, not Reactive; 2. Preventive, not Remedial.
3. Privacy as the Default Setting.
4. Privacy Embedded into Design.
5. Full Functionality - Positive-Sum, not Zero-Sum.
5. End-to-End Security - Full Lifecycle Protection.
Visibility and 6. Transparency - Keep It Open.
7. Respect for User Privacy - Keep It User-Centric.

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IAPP CIPP-US (Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US)) Certification Exam is an internationally recognized certification exam for professionals who are interested in understanding the regulations and laws that govern privacy in the United States. CIPP-US exam covers the concepts of privacy, data protection, and compliance with regulations such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA).

The CIPP-US Certification is offered by the International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP), which is the largest and most respected organization of its kind. The IAPP is dedicated to helping professionals develop the knowledge and skills they need to succeed in the constantly changing field of privacy and data protection.

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As the old saying goes, Rome was not built in a day. For many people, it's no panic passing the CIPP-US exam in a short time. Luckily enough, as a professional company in the field of CIPP-US practice questions, our products will revolutionize the issue. The CIPP-US Study Materials that our professionals are compiling which contain the most accurate questions and answers will effectively solve the problems you may encounter in preparing for the CIPP-US exam.

IAPP CIPP-US Certification is an important credential for professionals who are responsible for managing and protecting personal information. Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) certification is designed to assess an individual's knowledge of United States privacy laws and regulations, as well as best practices for ensuring the privacy and security of personal information.

IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20

Under the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA), what must a person who is denied employment based upon his credit history receive?

- A. A prompt notification from the employer.
- B. Information from several consumer reporting agencies (CRAs).
- C. An opportunity to reapply with the employer.
- D. A list of rights from the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB).

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 21

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Global Privacy Enforcement Network (GPEN) is a network for privacy enforcement authorities (PEAs) to share knowledge, experience and best practices on the practical aspects of privacy enforcement and cooperation. GPEN was created in response to the OECD Recommendation on Cross-border Cooperation in the Enforcement of Laws Protecting Privacy, which called for member countries to foster the establishment of an informal network of PEAs.

GPEN's main purpose is to facilitate cross-border cooperation and coordination among PEAs, especially in cases involving multiple jurisdictions or regions. GPEN also aims to enhance information sharing, promote awareness and education, and support capacity building among PEAs.

NEW QUESTION # 22

All of the following are tasks in the "Discover" phase of building an information management program EXCEPT?

- A. Understanding the laws that regulate a company's collection of information
- B. Deciding how aggressive to be in the use of personal information
- C. Facilitating participation across departments and levels
- D. Developing a process for review and update of privacy policies

Answer: D

Explanation:

The "Discover" phase of building an information management program is the first step in the process of creating a privacy framework. It involves identifying the types, sources, and flows of personal information within an organization, as well as the legal, regulatory, and contractual obligations that apply to it. The tasks in this phase include:

* Conducting a data inventory and mapping exercise to document what personal information is collected, used, shared, and stored by the organization, and how it is protected.

* Assessing the current state of privacy compliance and risk by reviewing existing policies, procedures, and practices, and identifying

any gaps or weaknesses.

* Understanding the laws that regulate a company's collection of information, such as the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA), the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA), the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), and the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA).

* Facilitating participation across departments and levels to ensure that all stakeholders are involved and informed of the privacy goals and objectives, and to foster a culture of privacy awareness and accountability.

Developing a process for review and update of privacy policies is not a task in the "Discover" phase, but rather in the "Implement" phase, which is the third step in the process of creating a privacy framework. It involves putting the privacy policies and procedures into action, and ensuring that they are effective and compliant. The tasks in this phase include:

* Developing a process for review and update of privacy policies to reflect changes in the business environment, legal requirements, and best practices, and to incorporate feedback from internal and external audits and assessments.

* Implementing privacy training and awareness programs to educate employees and other relevant parties on their roles and responsibilities regarding privacy, and to promote a privacy-by-design approach.

* Establishing privacy governance and oversight mechanisms to monitor and measure the performance and outcomes of the privacy program, and to ensure accountability and transparency.

* Developing a process for responding to privacy incidents and requests from data subjects, regulators, and other parties, and to mitigate and remediate any privacy risks or harms.

References:

* IAPP CIPP/US Body of Knowledge, Domain I: Information Management from a U.S. Perspective, Section A: Building a Privacy Program

* IAPP CIPP/US Certified Information Privacy Professional Study Guide, Chapter 1: Information Management from a U.S. Perspective, Section 1.1: Building a Privacy Program

* Practice Exam - International Association of Privacy Professionals

NEW QUESTION # 23

Which of the following is an example of federal preemption?

- A. The U.S. Controlling the Assault of Non-Solicited Pornography and Marketing (CAN-SPAM) Act prohibiting states from passing laws that impose greater obligations on senders of email marketing.
- B. The U.S. Federal Trade Commission's (FTC) ability to enforce against unfair and deceptive trade practices across sectors and industries.
- C. The Payment Card Industry's (PCI) ability to self-regulate and enforce data security standards for payment card data.
- D. The California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) regulating businesses that have no physical brick-and-mortar presence in California, but which do business there.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 24

A California resident has created an account on your company's online food delivery platform and placed several orders in the past month. Later she submits a data subject request to access her personal information under the California Privacy Rights Act.

Based on the CPRA, which of the following data elements would your company NOT have to provide to the requestor once her identity has been verified?

- A. The loyalty account number assigned through the individual's use of the services
- B. The time stamp for the creation of the individual's account in the platform's database.
- C. Inferences made about the individual for the company's internal purposes
- D. The email address submitted by the individual as part of the account registration process.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Under the California Privacy Rights Act (CPRA), which amends the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA), California residents have the right to request access to their personal information collected by a business. However, the CPRA provides an exception for inferences made about an individual for internal purposes, meaning businesses are not obligated to disclose inferences generated solely for internal use.

Key Points Under the CPRA:

Access to Personal Information:

Businesses must provide consumers with access to personal information they have collected, which includes data submitted by the consumer and other information directly associated with the consumer.

Exception for Inferences:

Inferences made about a consumer, particularly when used for internal purposes (e.g., improving services, analytics, or predicting preferences), are not explicitly required to be disclosed under the CPRA unless they are part of the consumer's profile or used for decision-making purposes that affect the consumer.

Examples of Data to Be Provided:

Information provided by the consumer (e.g., email address, account information). Automatically collected information (e.g., timestamps, purchase history).

Identifiers (e.g., loyalty account numbers).

NEW QUESTION # 25

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