

CIPP-E技術内容、CIPP-Eブロンズ教材



P.S. MogiExamがGoogle Driveで共有している無料の2025 IAPP CIPP-Eダンプ: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1BgIXZWDh7x-9Ya9BCRVcgUNp8sFh3SJ>

資格試験の意味は、いくつかの点で、さまざまな専門分野での能力を示す資格を取得する候補者の能力を証明することです。CIPP-E学習ガイドの教材を選択すると、限られた学習時間でより多くの価値を生み出し、より多くの知識を学び、CIPP-E試験を受けることができます。認定試験を通して、これはCIPP-Eの実際の質問であり、すべてのユーザーの共通の目標であり、信頼できるヘルパーです。CIPP-E資格証明書の取得は、ユーザーのキャリア開発のニーズによりよく応えることができます。

CIPP/E認証は、プライバシーの専門家が、雇用主、クライアント、同僚にデータ保護に対する専門知識と取り組みを示すための優れた方法です。また、他のプライバシーの専門家とネットワークを構築し、欧州のデータ保護法や規制の最新動向について常に最新情報を得る機会もあります。

IAPP CIPP/E認定は、欧州で働くプライバシー専門家にとって必須の資格です。認定は、GDPRやePrivacy指令を含む欧州のデータ保護法に対する包括的な理解を提供します。認定試験は challenging であり、合格することはデータ保護に関する高度な専門知識と専門性を示すことになります。CIPP/E認定は、グローバルに認められ尊敬されており、プライバシーとデータ保護のキャリアを進めるための優れた投資です。

>> CIPP-E技術内容 <<

IAPP CIPP-Eブロンズ教材、CIPP-E模擬問題

IAPP CIPP-E認定試験の難しさで近年にほとんどの受験生は資格認定試験に合格しなかったと良く知られます。だから、我々社の有効な試験問題集は長年にわたりIAPP CIPP-E認定資格試験問題集作成に取り組んだIT専門家によって書いています。実際の試験に表示される質問と正確な解答はあなたのIAPP CIPP-E認定資格試験合格を手伝ってあげます。

IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) 認定 CIPP-E 試験問題 (Q228-Q233):

質問 #228

Which of the following would NOT be relevant when determining if a processing activity would be considered profiling?

- A. If the processing is used to predict the behavior of data subjects
- B. If the processing is to be performed by a third-party vendor
- C. If the processing involves data that is considered personal data
- D. If the processing of the data is done through automated means

正解: B

解説:

The GDPR defines profiling as any form of automated processing of personal data consisting of the use of personal data to evaluate certain personal aspects relating to a natural person, in particular to analyse or predict aspects concerning that natural person's performance at work, economic situation, health, personal preferences, interests, reliability, behaviour, location or movements¹². Therefore, the relevant factors when determining if a processing activity would be considered profiling are:

- * whether the processing involves data that is considered personal data;
- * whether the processing of the data is done through automated means; and
- * whether the processing is used to predict the behavior of data subjects.

The identity of the processor, whether it is the controller or a third-party vendor, is not relevant for the definition of profiling. However, it may have implications for the accountability and responsibility of the parties involved, as well as the data protection rights of the data subjects³⁴. References: CIPP/E Certification

- International Association of Privacy Professionals, Free CIPP/E Study Guide - International Association of Privacy Professionals, GDPR - EUR-Lex, What is automated individual decision-making and profiling? | ICO, WP29 releases guidelines on profiling under the GDPR, UK: A Guide To GDPR Profiling And Automated Decision-Making - Mondaq

質問 # 229

Which of the following is one of the supervisory authority's investigative powers?

- A. To require that controllers or processors adopt approved data protection certification mechanisms.
- B. To notify the controller or the processor of an alleged infringement of the GDPR.
- C. To determine whether a controller or processor has the right to a judicial remedy concerning a compensation decision made against them
- D. To require data controllers to provide them with written notification of all new processing activities.

正解: B

解説:

Reference <https://gdpr-info.eu/art-58-gdpr/>

質問 # 230

Which of the following countries will continue to enjoy adequacy status under the GDPR, pending any future European Commission decision to the contrary?

- A. Switzerland
- B. Australia
- C. Greece
- D. Norway

正解: A

解説:

Adequacy is a term that the EU uses to describe other countries, territories, sectors or international organisations that it deems to provide an 'essentially equivalent' level of data protection to that which exists within the EU. An adequacy decision is a formal decision made by the EU which recognises that another country, territory, sector or international organisation provides an equivalent level of protection for personal data as the EU does. The effect of such a decision is that personal data can flow from the EU (and Norway, Liechtenstein and Iceland) to that third country without any further safeguard being necessary¹².

The European Commission has so far recognised Andorra, Argentina, Canada (commercial organisations), Faroe Islands, Guernsey, Israel, Isle of Man, Japan, Jersey, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, the United Kingdom under the GDPR and the LED, the United States (commercial organisations participating in the EU-US Data Privacy Framework) and Uruguay as providing adequate protection¹³. On 28 June 2021, the EU Commission published two adequacy decisions in respect of the UK: one for transfers under the EU GDPR; and the other for transfers under the Law Enforcement Directive (LED)². These decisions contain the European Commission's detailed assessment of the UK's laws and systems for protecting personal data, as well as the legislation designating the UK as adequate. Both adequacy decisions are expected to last until 27 June 2025.

Among the four options given, only Switzerland has been granted an adequacy decision by the EU, which means that it will continue to enjoy adequacy status under the GDPR, pending any future European Commission decision to the contrary. Greece is a member state of the EU, so it does not need an adequacy decision to receive personal data from the EU. Norway is a member of the European Economic Area (EEA), which also includes Iceland and Liechtenstein, and has incorporated the GDPR into its national

law, so it also does not need an adequacy decision. Australia has not been recognised as adequate by the EU, so transfers of personal data from the EU to Australia require appropriate safeguards or derogations¹³. Therefore, the correct answer is D. Switzerland. Reference:

https://pages.iapp.org/Free-Study-Guides_CIPPE-PPC-EU.html <https://data-privacy-office.eu/courses/cipp-e-official-training-course/>

質問 # 231

In its Guidelines 01/2021 on Examples regarding Personal Data Breach Notification, the EDPB classifies a ransomware attack as a breach primarily of?

- A. Availability.
- B. Confidentiality.
- C. Integrity.
- D. Resilience.

正解: A

解説:

The EDPB Guidelines 01/2021 on Examples regarding Personal Data Breach Notification explicitly classify ransomware incidents as availability breaches when data becomes encrypted and unavailable to the controller, even if confidentiality is not proven to be affected.

The Guidelines state:

"In a ransomware attack where data is encrypted and the controller no longer has access to the personal data, this constitutes a breach of the availability of personal data. Where the attacker also exfiltrates the data, this would additionally constitute a confidentiality breach." Thus, the primary classification of ransomware is an availability breach. Confidentiality may also be impacted depending on the attack specifics, but the baseline category is availability.

#Reference:

* EDPB Guidelines 01/2021 on Personal Data Breach Notification Examples, Ransomware scenarios.

* CIPP/E Textbook (3rd ed.), Chapter 10 "Security of Personal Data" (types of data breaches: confidentiality, integrity, availability)

質問 # 232

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Due to rapidly expanding workforce, Company A has decided to outsource its payroll function to Company B. Company B is an established payroll service provider with a sizable client base and a solid reputation in the industry.

Company B's payroll solution for Company A relies on the collection of time and attendance data obtained via a biometric entry system installed in each of Company A's factories. Company B won't hold any biometric data itself, but the related data will be uploaded to Company B's UK servers and used to provide the payroll service. Company B's live systems will contain the following information for each of Company A's employees:

Name

Address

Date of Birth

Payroll number

National Insurance number

Sick pay entitlement

Maternity/paternity pay entitlement

Holiday entitlement

Pension and benefits contributions

Trade union contributions

Jenny is the compliance officer at Company A. She first considers whether Company A needs to carry out a data protection impact assessment in relation to the new time and attendance system, but isn't sure whether or not this is required.

Jenny does know, however, that under the GDPR there must be a formal written agreement requiring Company B to use the time and attendance data only for the purpose of providing the payroll service, and to apply appropriate technical and organizational security measures for safeguarding the data. Jenny suggests that Company B obtain advice from its data protection officer. The company doesn't have a DPO but agrees, in the interest of finalizing the contract, to sign up for the provisions in full. Company A enters into the contract.

Weeks later, while still under contract with Company A, Company B embarks upon a separate project meant to enhance the

functionality of its payroll service, and engages Company C to help. Company C agrees to extract all personal data from Company B's live systems in order to create a new database for Company B.

This database will be stored in a test environment hosted on Company C's U.S. server. The two companies agree not to include any data processing provisions in their services agreement, as data is only being used for IT testing purposes.

Unfortunately, Company C's U.S. server is only protected by an outdated IT security system, and suffers a cyber security incident soon after Company C begins work on the project. As a result, data relating to Company A's employees is visible to anyone visiting Company C's website. Company A is unaware of this until Jenny receives a letter from the supervisory authority in connection with the investigation that ensues. As soon as Jenny is made aware of the breach, she notifies all affected employees.

Under the GDPR, which of Company B's actions would NOT be likely to trigger a potential enforcement action?

- A. Their decision to operate without a data protection officer.
- B. Their omission of data protection provisions in their contract with Company C.
- **C. Their engagement of Company C to improve their payroll service.**
- D. Their failure to provide sufficient security safeguards to Company A's data.

正解: C

質問 # 233

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CIPP-Eの最新の準備資料は、PDFバージョン、ソフトウェアバージョン、オンラインバージョンを含む3つの異なるバージョンをユーザーに提供します。関連する3つのバージョンのCIPP-Eティーチングコンテンツは同じですが、すべてのタイプのユーザーにとって、どのバージョンのCIPP-E学習教材であるかを問わず、より良いCIPP-E学習経験。以下では、私たちの研究資料の主な利点をご紹介したいと思います。ぜひお見逃しなく。

CIPP-Eプロンズ教材: <https://www.mogixexam.com/CIPP-E-exam.html>

- CIPP-E関連受験参考書 □ CIPP-E日本語受験攻略 □ CIPP-E日本語受験攻略 □ □ www.passtest.jp □ サイトで【CIPP-E】の最新問題が使えるCIPP-E資料の中率
- CIPP-E試験の準備方法 | ユニークなCIPP-E技術内容試験 | 便利なCertified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E)プロンズ教材 □ ✓ www.goshiken.com □ ✓ □には無料の □ CIPP-E □問題集がありますCIPP-E PDF
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- IAPPのCIPP-E認定試験に出題される可能性が高い問題は何だろう □ 《 www.goshiken.com 》で使える無料オンライン版 ➡ CIPP-E □の試験問題CIPP-E対応内容
- 実際的なCIPP-E試験ツールの保証購入の安全性-CIPP-Eプロンズ教材 □ ⇒ www.jptestking.com ⇒ ➡ CIPP-E □を検索して、無料で簡単にダウンロードできますCIPP-E認証試験
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- CIPP-E試験の準備方法 | ユニークなCIPP-E技術内容試験 | 便利なCertified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E)プロンズ教材 □ 時間限定無料で使える* CIPP-E □* □の試験問題は ➡ www.jptestking.com □サイトで検索CIPP-E無料ダウンロード
- myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, esellingsupport.com, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, Disposable vapes

BONUS ! ! ! MogiExam CIPP-Eダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1BgIXZWDh7x-9Ya9BCRVcgJUNp8sFh3SJ>