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IAPP CIPP-E Certification is a highly regarded and globally recognized certification program that evaluates an individual's knowledge and understanding of European data protection laws. Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) certification is designed to assess the candidate's knowledge of the legal framework of data protection in Europe, including the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the ePrivacy Directive. The CIPP/E certification is an essential credential for anyone working in privacy and data protection in Europe.

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People always want to prove that they are competent and skillful in some certain area. The ways to prove their competences are varied but the most direct and convenient method is to attend the certification exam and get some certificate. The CIPP-E exam questions have simplified the sophisticated notions. The software boosts varied self-learning and self-assessment functions to check the learning results. The software of our CIPP-E Test Torrent provides the statistics report function and help the students find the weak links and deal with them.

The Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) Certification Exam is a globally recognized certification program designed to help professionals enhance their knowledge and skills in the field of data privacy and protection in Europe. CIPP-E Exam covers a variety of topics related to the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and other privacy laws and regulations in Europe. The CIPP/E certification is ideal for professionals who deal with personal data and are responsible for ensuring compliance with privacy laws in their organization.

IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) Sample Questions (Q186-Q191):

NEW QUESTION # 186

Which of the following elements does NOT need to be presented to a data subject in order to collect valid consent for the use of cookies?

- A. Information on the purpose of the cookies.
- B. A "Reject All" cookies button.
- C. A "Cookies Settings" button.
- D. A list of cookies that may be placed.

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the EDPB Guidelines 05/2020 on consent under Regulation 2016/6791, valid consent for the use of cookies must meet the following conditions:

*It must be freely given, which means that the data subject must have a genuine choice and the ability to refuse or withdraw consent without detriment.

*It must be specific, which means that the data subject must give consent for each distinct purpose of the processing and for each type of cookie.

*It must be informed, which means that the data subject must receive clear and comprehensive information about the identity of the controller, the purposes of the processing, the types of cookies used, the duration of the cookies, and the possibility of withdrawing consent.

*It must be unambiguous, which means that the data subject must express their consent by a clear affirmative action, such as clicking on an "I agree" button or selecting specific settings in a cookie banner.

*It must be granular, which means that the data subject must be able to consent to different types of cookies separately, such as essential, functional, performance, or marketing cookies.

Therefore, a "Cookies Settings" button is not a necessary element to collect valid consent for the use of cookies, as long as the data subject can exercise their choice and preference through other means, such as a cookie banner with different options. However, a "Cookies Settings" button may be a good practice to enhance transparency and user control, as it allows the data subject to access and modify their consent settings at any time.

On the other hand, a "Reject All" cookies button is a necessary element to collect valid consent for the use of cookies, as it ensures that the data subject can freely refuse consent without detriment. A list of cookies that may be placed and information on the purpose of the cookies are also necessary elements to collect valid consent for the use of cookies, as they ensure that the data subject is informed and can give specific consent for each type of cookie.

References: EDPB Guidelines 05/2020 on consent under Regulation 2016/6791, pages 17-23.

NEW QUESTION # 187

Based on GDPR Article 35, which of the following situations would trigger the need to complete a DPIA?

- A. A company wants to combine location data with other data in order to offer more personalized service for the customer.
- B. A company wants to use location data to track delivery trucks in order to make the routes more efficient.
- C. A company wants to build a dating app that creates candidate profiles based on location data and data from third-party sources.
- D. A company wants to use location data to infer information on a person's clothes purchasing habits.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 188

Which of the following would most likely NOT be covered by the definition of "personal data" under the GDPR?

- A. The identification number of a German candidate for a professional examination in Germany
- B. The payment card number of a Dutch citizen
- C. The U.S. social security number of an American citizen living in France
- D. The unlinked aggregated data used for statistical purposes by an Italian company

Answer: D

Explanation:

The definition of personal data under the GDPR is broad and covers any information that relates to an identified or identifiable natural person. This means that personal data can include information such as name, email, phone number, address, date of birth, race, gender, political opinions and more. The GDPR protects personal data on all levels, platforms and technologies, and requires organizations to process it only for a specific purpose and keep it for a limited time.

The unlinked aggregated data used for statistical purposes by an Italian company would most likely NOT be covered by the definition of personal data under the GDPR. Aggregated data is data that has been processed in such a way that individual records are no longer identifiable. For example, if a company collects the names and email addresses of its customers and then calculates the average age of its customers, the resulting data is aggregated and not personal. Therefore, this type of data would not be subject to the GDPR.

However, this does not mean that the Italian company can use this type of data without any restrictions or obligations. The GDPR still applies to any processing activity that involves personal data in any form or manner. For example, if the Italian company uses this

type of data to create a profile or a segment of its customers based on their characteristics or preferences, it may still need to comply with certain principles and conditions under the GDPR. For instance, it may need to obtain consent from its customers before using their aggregated data for marketing purposes; it may need to ensure that its aggregated data is accurate and up-to-date; it may need to limit the retention period of its aggregated data; and it may need to respect the rights of its customers regarding their personal data.

References:

- * What is personal data? | ICO
- * What is considered personal data under the EU GDPR?
- * [GDPR personal data - what information does this cover?]

NEW QUESTION # 189

What type of data lies beyond the scope of the General Data Protection Regulation?

- A. Encrypted
- B. **Anonymized**
- C. Pseudonymized
- D. Masked

Answer: B

Explanation:

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is a data protection law that applies to the processing of personal data of individuals in the European Union (EU) and the European Economic Area (EEA). Personal data is any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person, such as name, address, email, phone number, etc¹². The GDPR does not apply to personal data that is anonymized, meaning that it cannot be linked back to a specific individual¹². Anonymization can be achieved by removing or masking any identifying information from the data, such as using pseudonyms, aggregating or generalizing the data, or applying statistical methods¹².

Therefore, the type of data that lies beyond the scope of the GDPR is anonymized data.

References: 1: Free CIPP/E Study Guide - International Association of Privacy Professionals 2: CIPP/E Certification - International Association of Privacy Professionals Reference: <https://www.datainspektionen.se/other-lang/in-english/the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/the-purposes-and-scope-of-the-general-data-protection-regulation/>

https://commission.europa.eu/law/law-topic/data-protection/reform/what-personal-data_en#:~:text=Different%20pieces%20of%20information%2C%20which,the%20scope%20of%20the%20GDPR B. ANONYMIZED Personal data is any information that relates to an identified or identifiable living individual. Different pieces of information, which collected together can lead to the identification of a particular person, also constitute personal data. Personal data that has been de-identified, encrypted or pseudonymised but can be used to re-identify a person remains personal data and falls within the scope of the GDPR. Personal data that has been rendered anonymous in such a way that the individual is not or no longer identifiable is no longer considered personal data. For data to be truly anonymised, the anonymisation must be irreversible.

NEW QUESTION # 190

What obligation does a data controller or processor have after appointing a data protection officer?

- A. To ensure that the data protection officer receives sufficient instructions regarding the exercise of his or her defined tasks.
- B. To provide resources necessary to carry out the defined tasks of the data protection officer and to maintain his or her expert knowledge.
- C. **To submit for approval to the data protection officer a code of conduct to govern organizational practices and demonstrate compliance with data protection principles.**
- D. To ensure that the data protection officer acts as the sole point of contact for individuals' questions about their personal data.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 191

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