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exam

The update for our CIPP-E learning guide will be free for one year and half price concession will be offered one year later. In addition to the constantly update, we have been working hard to improve the quality of our CIPP-E Preparation prep. I believe that with the help of our study materials, the exam is no longer an annoyance. Hope you can give not only our CIPP-E training materials but also yourself a chance.

IAPP CIPP-E exam, or the Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E), is a certification exam designed for professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in European data protection laws and regulations. CIPP-E exam is intended to test a candidate's knowledge of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and other relevant privacy laws in Europe. The IAPP CIPP-E Certification is highly respected in the privacy industry and can be a valuable credential for professionals looking to advance their careers.

IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) Sample Questions (Q61-Q66):

NEW QUESTION # 61

Which of the following is NOT recognized as being a common characteristic of cloud-computing services?

- A. The service's infrastructure is shared among the supplier's customers and can be located in a number of countries.
- **B. The supplier assumes the vendor's business risk associated with data processed by the supplier.**
- C. The supplier allows customer data to be transferred around the infrastructure according to capacity.
- D. The supplier determines the location, security measures, and service standards applicable to the processing.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 62

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. Student records
- **B. Frank's performance database**

- C. Department for Education records
- D. Staff and alumni records

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the GDPR, a record of processing activities (RoPA) is a document that provides an overview of how personal data is processed within an organisation. It must include information on the types of personal data processed, the purposes for which the data is processed, and the measures taken to ensure the security of the data¹²³. A RoPA must be kept up to date and made available to the supervisory authority upon request¹.

In this scenario, Anna does not have to include Frank's performance database in her RoPA, because it does not contain any personal data. Personal data is any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person⁴. Frank's performance database only contains aggregated or anonymised data that cannot identify any individual student. Therefore, it does not fall under the definition of personal data under the GDPR.

However, Anna still has to complete her RoPA for all other types of records that are processed by Granchester University, such as student records, staff and alumni records, and Department for Education records. These records may contain personal data that needs to be minimised and protected in accordance with the GDPR principles⁴. Anna also has to conduct a risk analysis before processing these records, as required by Article 35 (2) of the GDPR⁴. She also has to report any security incidents involving these records, as required by Article 33(3) of the GDPR⁴.

References:

- * [Art. 30 GDPR - Records of processing activities]
- * [How do we document our processing activities?]
- * Records of Processing (Article 30) Guidance
- * GDPR Records of Processing Activities | Resources
- * Records of Processing Activities: A Key GDPR Compliance Requirement

NEW QUESTION # 63

The Planet 49 CJEU Judgement applies to?

- A. Cookies used only by third parties.
- B. Cookies that are deemed technically necessary.
- **C. Cookies regardless of whether the data accessed is personal or not.**
- D. Cookies where the data accessed is considered as personal data only.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference <https://www.twobirds.com/en/news/articles/2019/global/planet49-cjeu-rules-on-cookie-consent>

NEW QUESTION # 64

Article 5(1)(b) of the GDPR states that personal data must be "collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes and not further processed in a way incompatible with those purposes." Based on Article 5(1)(b), what is the impact of a member state's interpretation of the word "incompatible"?

- A. It guides the courts on the severity of the consequences for those who are convicted of the intentional misuse of personal data.
- **B. It indicates the degree of flexibility a controller has in using personal data in ways that may vary from its original intended purpose.**
- C. It sets the standard for the level of detail a controller must record when documenting the purpose for collecting personal data.
- D. It dictates the level of security a processor must follow when using and storing personal data for two different purposes.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The purpose limitation principle requires that personal data be collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes and not be further processed in a manner that is incompatible with those purposes. However, the GDPR does not provide a clear definition of what constitutes an incompatible purpose. Instead, it leaves room for interpretation by the member states, taking into account the

