

# CIPP-E최신인증시험공부자료 & CIPP-E인증시험대비 공부문제

## 최신 SAP Certified Application Associate C-C4H430-94 무료샘플문제 (Q21-Q26):

질문 #21  
Which of the following most accurately describes a payee?

- A. An entity who is a user in SAP Commissions.
- B. An employee or external entity who receives incentive compensation.
- C. A unique job role in an organization.
- D. The assignment of a participant to a position for a period of time.

정답B

질문 #22  
Each Sales Rep receives 5% on each individual sale up to \$10,000. Individual sales over \$10,000 and up to \$15,000 are paid at 10%. Any individual sales over \$15,000 receive 15% commission. Which rule should you use to create this payment structure? Choose the correct answer.

- A. Per Credit Incentive Rule
- B. Bonus Incentive Rule
- C. Indirect Credit Rule
- D. Secondary Measurement Rule

정답A

질문 #23  
Which of the following tasks can be performed by a payee? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Submit a dispute.
- B. Accept a compensation plan.
- C. Run Compensate and Pay.
- D. Create a dashboard.

정답A,B

질문 #24  
Which of the following are characteristics of Calendars? Note: There are 2 correct Answers to this question.

- A. You can have two rules with the same names, as long as they are on different Calendars.
- B. You can change the dates of a period after a Pipeline has been run without causing a disconnect in the results.
- C. Leaf periods on a Calendar CANNOT contain gaps or overlap.
- D. You CANNOT delete a period once a Pipeline has been run for that period.

참고: KoreaDumps에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료, 최신 CIPP-E 시험 문제집이 있습니다:  
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1FEAmIMdIYjQMHI5cZGtH8pNSAGR8LvzM>

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>> CIPP-E최신 인증시험 공부자료 <<

## CIPP-E인증시험대비 공부문제 & CIPP-E최고품질 인증시험 기출자료

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### 최신 Certified Information Privacy Professional CIPP-E 무료샘플문제 (Q213-Q218):

#### 질문 # 213

Article 9 of the GDPR lists exceptions to the general prohibition against processing biometric data. Which of the following is NOT one of these exceptions?

- A. The processing is explicitly consented to by the data subject and he or she is allowed by Union or Member State law to lift the prohibition.
- B. The processing is necessary for the establishment, exercise or defense of legal claims when courts are acting in a judicial capacity.
- C. The processing is necessary to protect the vital interests of the data subject when he or she is incapable of giving consent.
- **D. The processing is done by a non-profit organization and the results are disclosed outside the organization.**

정답: D

#### 질문 # 214

Under Article 30 of the GDPR, controllers are required to keep records of all of the following EXCEPT?

- **A. Retention periods for erasure and deletion of categories of personal data.**
- B. Data inventory or data mapping exercises that have been conducted.
- C. Incidents of personal data breaches, whether disclosed or not.
- D. Categories of recipients to whom the personal data have been disclosed.

정답: A

설명:

Section: (none)

Explanation

#### 질문 # 215

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

**정답: C**

**설명:**

While Company B made several mistakes in handling Company A's employee data, not all of them would likely trigger a potential enforcement action under the GDPR. Here's an analysis of each option:

A: Omission of data protection provisions in the contract with Company C: This is a clear violation of the GDPR. Company B, as the data controller, is responsible for ensuring that any third-party processors comply with data protection requirements. By omitting data protection provisions in the contract, Company B failed to take appropriate steps to ensure the security and privacy of the personal data. This would be a likely trigger for an enforcement action.

B: Failure to provide sufficient security safeguards to Company A's data: This is another violation of the GDPR. Company B has a legal obligation to implement appropriate technical and organizational security measures to protect personal data from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, alteration, or destruction. The outdated IT security system at Company C's U.S. server demonstrates a failure to meet this obligation. This would also be a likely trigger for an enforcement action.

C: Engagement of Company C to improve their payroll service: While outsourcing certain aspects of data processing is permitted under the GDPR, the data controller remains ultimately responsible for compliance.

However, simply engaging another company to improve a service itself isn't necessarily a violation. As long as the proper safeguards are in place and the data processing is carried out in accordance with the GDPR, this action alone would not likely trigger an enforcement action.

D: Decision to operate without a data protection officer: The GDPR requires certain organizations to appoint a data protection officer (DPO). While Company B may be required to have a DPO depending on its size and activities, the absence of a DPO wouldn't automatically trigger an enforcement action. However, it could indicate a lack of compliance culture and contribute to other violations, increasing the likelihood of an enforcement action.

Therefore, while Company B made several mistakes, only the ones that directly violate specific data protection requirements, such as omitting data protection provisions in contracts or failing to implement appropriate security measures, are likely to trigger an enforcement action. Engaging a third-party to improve a service, as long as it's done in a compliant manner, isn't a violation in itself.

**질문 # 216**

According to the GDPR, how is pseudonymous personal data defined?

- A. Data that has been encrypted or is subject to other technical safeguards.
- B. Data that can no longer be attributed to a specific data subject without the use of additional information kept separately.
- C. Data that has been rendered anonymous in such a manner that the data subject is no longer identifiable.
- D. Data that can no longer be attributed to a specific data subject, with no possibility of re-identifying the data.

**정답: B**

**설명:**

## 질문 # 217

### SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Joe started the Gummy Bear Company in 2000 from his home in Vermont, USA. Today, it is a multi-billion-dollar candy company operating in every continent. All of the company's IT servers are located in Vermont.

This year Joe hires his son Ben to join the company and head up Project Big, which is a major marketing strategy to triple gross revenue in just 5 years. Ben graduated with a PhD in computer software from a top university. Ben decided to join his father's company, but is also secretly working on launching a new global online dating website company called Ben Knows Best.

Ben is aware that the Gummy Bear Company has millions of customers and believes that many of them might also be interested in finding their perfect match. For Project Big, Ben redesigns the company's online web portal and requires customers in the European Union and elsewhere to provide additional personal information in order to remain a customer. Project Ben begins collecting data about customers' philosophical beliefs, political opinions and marital status.

If a customer identifies as single, Ben then copies all of that customer's personal data onto a separate database for Ben Knows Best. Ben believes that he is not doing anything wrong, because he explicitly asks each customer to give their consent by requiring them to check a box before accepting their information. As Project Big is an important project, the company also hires a first year college student named Sam, who is studying computer science to help Ben out.

Ben calls out and Sam comes across the Ben Knows Best database. Sam is planning on going to Ireland over Spring Break with 10 of his friends, so he copies all of the customer information of people that reside in Ireland so that he and his friends can contact people when they are in Ireland.

Joe also hires his best friend's daughter, Alice, who just graduated from law school in the U.S., to be the company's new General Counsel. Alice has heard about the GDPR, so she does some research on it. Alice approaches Joe and informs him that she has drafted up Binding Corporate Rules for everyone in the company to follow, as it is important for the company to have in place a legal mechanism to transfer data internally from the company's operations in the European Union to the U.S.

Joe believes that Alice is doing a great job, and informs her that she will also be in-charge of handling a major lawsuit that has been brought against the company in federal court in the U.S. To prepare for the lawsuit, Alice instructs the company's IT department to make copies of the computer hard drives from the entire global sales team, including the European Union, and send everything to her so that she can review everyone's information. Alice believes that Joe will be happy that she did the first level review, as it will save the company a lot of money that would otherwise be paid to its outside law firm.

The data transfer mechanism that Alice drafted violates the GDPR because the company did not first get approval from?

- A. The Data Protection Authority.
- B. The Court of Justice of the European Union.
- C. The European Data Protection Board.
- D. The European Commission.

정답: A

### 설명:

Binding Corporate Rules (BCRs) are a data transfer mechanism under the GDPR that allow multinational companies to transfer personal data within their group entities outside the EU, provided that they comply with the data protection principles and rights of the GDPR. BCRs are internal codes of conduct that must be legally binding and enforced by every member of the group.

According to Article 47 of the GDPR, BCRs must be approved by the competent Data Protection Authority (DPA) in the EU, following the consistency mechanism set out in Article 63 of the GDPR. This means that the DPA that receives the application for approval of the BCRs must communicate its draft decision to the European Data Protection Board (EDPB), which will issue its opinion on the BCRs. The EDPB is an independent body composed of representatives of the national DPAs and the European Data Protection Supervisor. The EDPB ensures the consistent application of the GDPR across the EU and issues guidelines, recommendations, and best practices on various aspects of the GDPR.

Therefore, the data transfer mechanism that Alice drafted violates the GDPR because the company did not first get approval from the Data Protection Authority, which is the supervisory authority responsible for authorising and monitoring the BCRs. The company cannot rely on the BCRs as a valid legal basis for transferring personal data from the EU to the US without the DPA's approval.

The other options are not correct, as they are not the authorities that approve the BCRs under the GDPR. The Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) is the judicial body of the EU that interprets and applies EU law and ensures its uniformity across the EU. The CJEU does not approve the BCRs, but it may rule on the validity or interpretation of the GDPR or other EU laws that affect data protection. The European Data Protection Board (EDPB) is an independent body that ensures the consistent application of the GDPR and issues opinions on the BCRs, but it does not approve them. The EDPB's opinions are not binding, but they must be taken into account by the DPAs. The European Commission is the executive branch of the EU that proposes and implements EU laws and policies. The European Commission does not approve the BCRs, but it may adopt adequacy decisions that recognise that a third country or an international organisation ensures an adequate level of data protection, which is another data transfer

