

專業的CIPP-E認證考試解析和資格考試中的領先提供商和最新更新的CIPP-E測試引擎



BONUS!!! 免費下載VCESoft CIPP-E考試題庫的完整版: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1eHF83R33y_lku_8pigTHR0hsH7-eydM8

我們的IAPP CIPP-E 認證考試的最新培訓資料是VCESoft的專業團隊不斷地研究出來的，可以幫很多人成就夢想。在現在的競爭激烈的IT行業中，想要穩固自己的地位，就得向專業人士證明自己的知識和技術水準。IAPP CIPP-E 認證考試是一個很好的證明自己能力的考試。有了IAPP CIPP-E認證證書，你工作會有很大的變化，工資和工作職位都會有所提升。

CIPP/E 認證考試由國際隱私專業人士協會 (IAPP) 提供，該協會是世界上最大的隱私專業人士協會之一。IAPP 致力於透過提供教育、建立網絡和認證計劃來推進隱私專業。CIPP/E 認證是 IAPP 提供的四種認證之一，其他認證還包括 CIPP/US、CIPM 和 CIPT。

認證信息隱私專家/歐洲 (CIPP/E) 資格認證是一項必要的證書，適合想要提高隱私知識和專業技能的個人。隱私專業人員國際協會 (IAPP) 提供 CIPP/E 資格認證考試，讓專業人士能夠展示他們對歐盟普遍數據保護法規 (GDPR) 的掌握程度。這項資格認證考試是學習 GDPR 以及其對歐洲業務運營的影響的好方法。

>> CIPP-E認證考試解析 <<

快速下載的CIPP-E認證考試解析，保證幫助妳壹次性通過CIPP-E考試

IAPP CIPP-E是其中的重要認證考試之一。VCESoft有資深的IT專家通過自己豐富的經驗和深厚的IT專業知識研究出IT認證考試的學習資料來幫助參加IAPP CIPP-E 認證考試的人順利地通過考試。VCESoft提供的學習材料可以讓你100%通過考試而且還會為你提供一年的免費更新。

最新的 Certified Information Privacy Professional CIPP-E 免費考試真題 (Q128-Q133):

問題 #128

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 ensure that the data protection officer acts as the sole point of contact for individuals' Questions: about their personal data.
- 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 provide resources necessary to carry out the defined tasks of the data protection officer and to maintain his or her expert knowledge.**

答案： D

解題說明：

According to the UK GDPR, the controller and the processor must support the data protection officer in performing the tasks referred to in Article 39 by providing resources necessary to carry out those tasks and access to personal data and processing operations, and to maintain his or her expert knowledge¹. The controller and the processor must also ensure that the data protection officer does not receive any instructions regarding the exercise of those tasks and that he or she reports directly to the highest management level of the controller or the processor¹.

問題 #129

When assessing the level of risk created by a data breach, which of the following would NOT have to be taken into consideration?

- A. The special characteristics of the data controller.
- B. The nature, sensitivity and volume of personal data.
- C. The ease of identification of individuals.
- **D. The size of any data processor involved.**

答案： D

解題說明：

When assessing the level of risk created by a data breach, the size of any data processor involved would not have to be taken into consideration. According to the GDPR, a data breach is "a breach of security leading to the accidental or unlawful destruction, loss, alteration, unauthorised disclosure of, or access to, personal data transmitted, stored or otherwise processed" ¹. The GDPR requires data controllers and processors to notify the relevant supervisory authority of a data breach within 72 hours, unless the breach is unlikely to result in a risk to the rights and freedoms of natural persons ². The GDPR also requires data controllers to communicate the data breach to the affected data subjects without undue delay, if the breach is likely to result in a high risk to their rights and freedoms ³.

The GDPR does not specify the exact criteria for determining the level of risk, but it provides some guidance in Recital 85, which states that "the likelihood and severity of the risk to the rights and freedoms of the data subject should be determined by reference to the nature, scope, context and purposes of the processing" . The recital also mentions some factors that could increase the risk, such as the ease of identification of individuals, the special categories of personal data, the large scale of the processing, or the special characteristics of the data controller . Therefore, these factors should be taken into consideration when assessing the level of risk created by a data breach.

However, the size of any data processor involved is not relevant for the risk assessment, as it does not affect the impact of the breach on the data subjects. The data processor is only responsible for processing the personal data on behalf of the data controller, and has no direct relationship with the data subjects . The data processor's obligations in case of a data breach are to notify the data controller without undue delay, and to assist the data controller in complying with its obligations under the GDPR . The data processor's size may affect its ability to fulfill these obligations, but it does not change the level of risk created by the data breach itself. Reference: 1: Article 4(12) of the GDPR 2: Article 33 of the GDPR 3: Article 34 of the GDPR : Recital 85 of the GDPR : Article 4(8) of the GDPR : Article 28 of the GDPR I hope this helps. If you have any other questions, please feel free to ask.

問題 #130

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.

The GDPR requires sufficient guarantees of a company's ability to implement adequate technical and organizational measures. What would be the most realistic way that Company B could have fulfilled this requirement?

- A. Avoiding the use of another company's data to improve their own services.
- **B. Hiring companies whose measures are consistent with recommendations of accrediting bodies.**
- C. Requesting advice and technical support from Company A's IT team.
- D. Vetting companies' measures with the appropriate supervisory authority.

答案： B

問題 #131

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Jane Stan's her new role as a Data Protection Officer (DPO) at a Malta-based company that allows anyone to buy and sell cryptocurrencies via its online platform. The company stores and processes the personal data of its customers in a dedicated data center located in Malta (EU).

People wishing to trade cryptocurrencies are required to open an online account on the platform. They then must successfully pass a KYC due diligence procedure aimed at preventing money laundering and ensuring compliance with applicable financial regulations. The non-European customers are also required to waive all their GDPR rights by reading a disclaimer written in bold and belong a checkbox on a separate page in order to get their account approved on the platform.

The customers must likewise accept the terms of service of the platform. The terms of service also include a privacy policy section, saying, among other things, that if a Are the cybersecurity assessors required to sign a data processing agreement with the company in order to comply with the GDPR"

- A. No, the assessors do not qualify as data processors as they only have access to encrypted data.
- **B. Yes, the assessors are data processors and their processing of personal data must be governed by a separate contract or other legal act.**
- C. Yes. the assessors a-e considered to be joint data controllers and must sign a mutual data processing agreement.
- D. No. the assessors do not qualify as data processors as they do not copy the data to their facilities.

答案： B

問題 #132

If a company is planning to use closed-circuit television (CCTV) on its premises and is concerned with GDPR compliance, it should first do all of the following EXCEPT?

- **A. Create an information retention policy for those who operate the system**
- B. Perform a data protection impact assessment (DPIA).
- C. Notify the appropriate data protection authority.

- D. Ensure that safeguards are in place to prevent unauthorized access to the footage.

答案： A

問題 #133

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CIPP-E測試引擎: <https://www.vcesoft.com/CIPP-E-pdf.html>

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