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IAPP CIPP-E certification is a globally recognized credential that demonstrates an individual's knowledge and expertise in the field of privacy and data protection within the European Union. Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) certification is developed and administered by the International Association of Privacy Professionals and covers essential principles and practices of privacy and data protection. CIPP-E exam is comprehensive and covers various topics related to EU data protection laws and regulations, privacy frameworks and concepts, data processing and retention, and incident management and response.

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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Preparing for the Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) (CIPP-E) test can be challenging, especially when you are busy with other responsibilities. Candidates who don't use CIPP-E dumps fail in the CIPP-E examination and waste their resources. Using updated and valid CIPP-E Questions; can help you develop skills essential to achieve success in the CIPP-E certification exam.

The CIPP/E certification exam covers a wide range of topics related to data protection and privacy laws within the European Union. CIPP-E exam includes questions on the GDPR, the EU-US Privacy Shield, the ePrivacy Directive, and other relevant legislation. CIPP-E Exam also covers topics such as data breaches, data protection impact assessments, and the role of the Data Protection Officer (DPO) within an organization.

IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) Sample Questions (Q285-Q290):

NEW QUESTION # 285

A German data subject was the victim of an embarrassing prank 20 years ago. A newspaper website published an article about the prank at the time, and the article is still available on the newspaper's website. Unfortunately, the prank is the top search result when a user searches on the victim's name. The data subject requests that SearchCo delist this result. SearchCo agrees, and instructs its technology team to avoid scanning or indexing the article. What else must SearchCo do?

- A. Notify the newspaper that its article is delisting the article.
- B. Fully erase the URL to the content, as opposed to delist which is mainly based on data subject's name.
- C. Prevent the article from being listed in search results no matter what search terms are entered into the search engine.
- D. Identify other controllers who are processing the same information and inform them of the delisting request.

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the European Data Protection Law & Practice textbook, page 326, "the CJEU held that the search engine operator is obliged to remove from the list of results displayed following a search made on the basis of a person's name links to web pages, published by third parties and containing information relating to that person, also in a case where that name or information is not erased beforehand or simultaneously from those web pages, and even, as the case may be, when its publication in itself on those pages is lawful." However, the CJEU also stated that "the operator of the search engine as the person responsible for that processing must, at the latest on the occasion of the erasure from its list of results, disclose to the operator of the web page containing that information the fact that that web page will no longer appear in the search engine's results following a search made on the basis of the data subject's name." Therefore, SearchCo must notify the newspaper that it is delisting the article, as part of its obligation to respect the data subject's right to be forgotten. Reference:

European Data Protection Law & Practice, page 326

CJEU Judgment in Case C-131/12 Google Spain SL, Google Inc. v Agencia Espanola de Proteccion de Datos, Mario Costeja Gonzalez, paragraphs 88 and 93

NEW QUESTION # 286

There are three domains of security covered by Article 32 of the GDPR that apply to both the controller and the processor. These include all of the following EXCEPT?

- A. Consent management and withdrawal.
- B. Remedial security.
- C. Preventative security.
- D. Incident detection and response.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A. Consent management and withdrawal. Article 32 of the GDPR requires the controller and the processor to implement appropriate technical and organizational measures to ensure a level of security appropriate to the risk of the processing. These measures should take into account the state of the art, the costs of implementation, the nature, scope, context and purposes of processing, and the risks of varying likelihood and severity for the rights and freedoms of natural persons. The three domains of security covered by Article 32 are:

Preventative security: This refers to the measures that aim to prevent or reduce the likelihood of security incidents, such as unauthorized or unlawful access, disclosure, alteration, loss or destruction of personal data. Examples of preventative security measures include encryption, pseudonymization, access control, firewalls, antivirus software, etc.

Incident detection and response: This refers to the measures that aim to detect, analyze, contain, eradicate and recover from security incidents, as well as to notify the relevant authorities and data subjects, and to document the facts and actions taken. Examples of incident detection and response measures include security monitoring, logging, auditing, incident response plans, breach notification procedures, etc.

Remedial security: This refers to the measures that aim to restore the availability and access to personal data in a timely manner in the

event of a physical or technical incident, as well as to mitigate the adverse effects of security incidents on the data subjects. Examples of remedial security measures include backup, disaster recovery, business continuity, compensation, etc. Consent management and withdrawal is not a domain of security covered by Article 32, but rather a requirement for the lawfulness of processing based on consent under Article 6(1)(a) and Article 7 of the GDPR. Consent management and withdrawal involves obtaining, recording, updating and revoking the consent of data subjects for specific purposes of processing, as well as informing them of their right to withdraw their consent at any time. Reference: Free CIPP/E Study Guide, page 35; CIPP/E Certification, page 17; GDPR, Article 32, Article 6(1)(a), Article 7.

NEW QUESTION # 287

Under the GDPR, who would be LEAST likely to be allowed to engage in the collection, use, and disclosure of a data subject's sensitive medical information without the data subject's knowledge or consent?

- A. A public authority responsible for public health, where the sharing of such information is considered necessary for the protection of the general populace.
- B. A health professional involved in the medical care for the data subject, where the data subject's life hinges on the timely dissemination of such information.
- C. A journalist writing an article relating to the medical condition in QUESTION, who believes that the publication of such information is in the public interest.
- D. A member of the judiciary involved in adjudicating a legal dispute involving the data subject and concerning the health of the data subject.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference <https://www.eui.eu/Documents/ServicesAdmin/DeanOfStudies/ResearchEthics/Guide-Data- Protection-Research.pdf>

NEW QUESTION # 288

A data controller appoints a data protection officer. Which of the following conditions would NOT result in an infringement of Articles 37 to 39 of the GDPR?

- A. If the data protection officer also manages the marketing budget.
- B. If the data protection officer receives instructions from the data controller.
- C. If the data protection officer is provided by the data processor.
- D. If the data protection officer lacks ISO 27001 auditor certification.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 289

An online company's privacy practices vary due to the fact that it offers a wide variety of services. How could it best address the concern that explaining them all would make the policies incomprehensible?

- A. Provide only general information about its processing activities and offer a toll-free number for more information.
- B. Identify uses of data in a privacy notice mailed to the data subject.
- C. Place a banner on its website stipulating that visitors agree to its privacy policy and terms of use by visiting the site.
- D. Use a layered privacy notice on its website and in its email communications.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference <https://www.ftc.gov/sites/default/files/documents/reports/federal-trade-commission-bureau- consumer-protection-preliminary-ftc-staff-report-protecting-consumer/101201privacyreport.pdf>

NEW QUESTION # 290

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