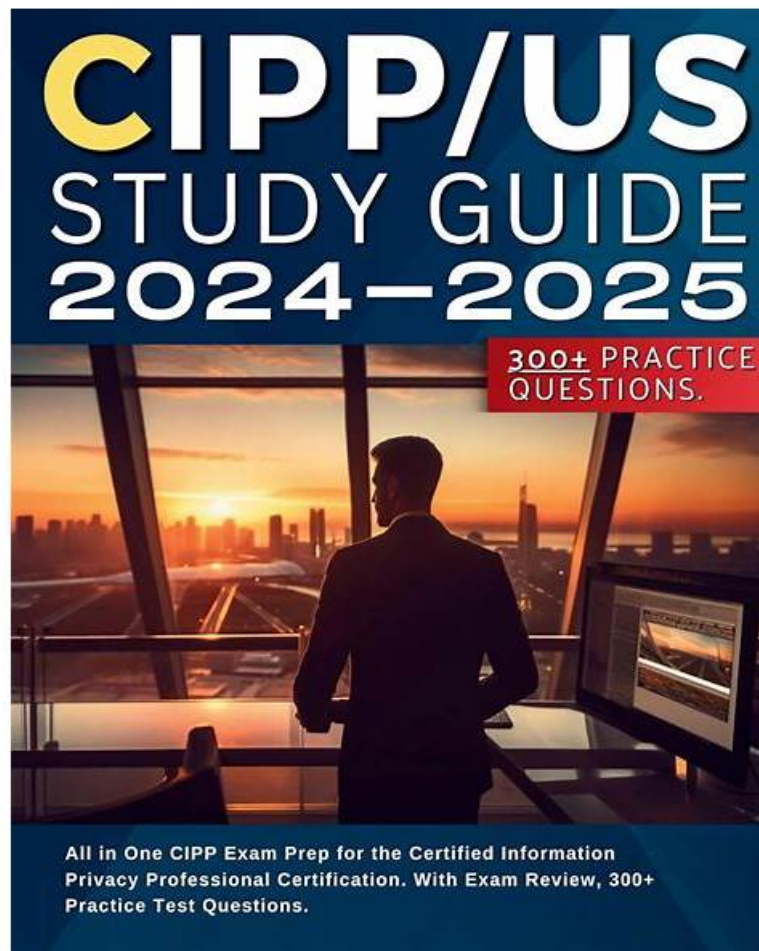


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Exam4Labs Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) (CIPP-US) practice test has real Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) (CIPP-US) exam questions. You can change the difficulty of these questions, which will help you determine what areas appertain to more study before taking your IAPP CIPP-US Exam Dumps. Here we listed some of the most important benefits you can get from using our IAPP CIPP-US practice questions.

The CIPP/US Certification Exam is a rigorous test that requires a significant amount of preparation and study. CIPP-US exam consists of 90 multiple-choice questions that must be completed within 2.5 hours. The questions are designed to test the candidate's knowledge of privacy laws and regulations, as well as their ability to apply that knowledge to real-world scenarios. Those who successfully pass the exam are awarded the CIPP/US certification, which is recognized as a leading credential in the field of information privacy.

IAPP CIPP-US Exam is a highly regarded certification for privacy professionals in the US. CIPP-US exam covers various topics related to privacy laws, data protection, and data privacy management. Passing the exam is an essential step towards building a successful career in privacy and is open to anyone who has a basic understanding of privacy laws and regulations in the US. CIPP-US exam is also suitable for those who are interested in pursuing a career in privacy.

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IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10

What is the most important action an organization can take to comply with the FTC position on retroactive changes to a privacy policy?

- A. Reassuring customers of the security of their information.
- **B. Obtaining affirmative consent from its customers.**
- C. Describing the policy changes on its website.
- D. Publicizing the policy changes through social media.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The FTC has stated that it is a deceptive practice to make retroactive changes to a privacy policy that affect how a company uses or shares previously collected personal information, unless the company obtains affirmative consent from the affected consumers. This means that the company must clearly and conspicuously disclose the changes and obtain the consumers' express agreement to them. Simply describing the policy changes on the website, publicizing them through social media, or reassuring customers of the security of their information are not sufficient to comply with the FTC's position.

NEW QUESTION # 11

Which of the following privacy rights is NOT available under the Colorado Privacy Act?

- **A. The right to limit the use of sensitive data.**
- B. The right to access sensitive data.
- C. The right to delete sensitive data.
- D. The right to correct sensitive data.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Colorado Privacy Act (CPA) grants consumers the right to access, correct, or delete their personal data, including sensitive data, that is processed by a controller¹. Sensitive data is defined as personal data that reveals racial or ethnic origin, religious beliefs, mental or physical health condition or diagnosis, sex life or sexual orientation, citizenship or citizenship status, genetic or biometric data, or personal data from a known child². The CPA also grants consumers the right to opt out of the processing of their personal data for purposes of targeted advertising, the sale of personal data, or certain kinds of profiling³. However, the CPA does not grant consumers the right to limit the use of sensitive data for other purposes, such as providing a product or service requested by the consumer, complying with legal obligations, or protecting the vital interests of the consumer or another person. Therefore, option D is the correct answer, as it is not a privacy right available under the CPA. References: 1: Colorado Privacy Act (CPA) - Colorado Attorney General 2: Protect Personal Data Privacy | Colorado General Assembly 3: SENATE BILL 21-190 Woodward, Garcia; PRIVACY. COLORADO PRIVACY ACT ... : Colorado Privacy Act: What You Need to Know | OneTrust DataGuidance

NEW QUESTION # 12

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Felicia has spent much of her adult life overseas, and has just recently returned to the U.S. to help her friend Celeste open a jewelry store in California. Felicia, despite being excited at the prospect, has a number of security concerns, and has only grudgingly accepted the need to hire other employees. In order to guard against the loss of valuable merchandise, Felicia wants to carefully screen applicants. With their permission, Felicia would like to run credit checks, administer polygraph tests, and scrutinize videos of interviews. She intends to read applicants' postings on social media, ask question NO's about drug addiction, and solicit character references. Felicia believes that if potential employees are serious about becoming part of a dynamic new business, they will readily agree to these requirements.

Felicia is also in favor of strict employee oversight. In addition to protecting the inventory, she to prevent mistakes during transactions, which will require video monitoring. She also wants to regularly check the company vehicle's GPS for locations visited by employees. She also believes that employees who use their own devices for work-related purposes should agree to a certain amount of supervision.

Given her high standards, Felicia is skeptical about the proposed location of the store. She has been told that many types of background checks are not allowed under California law. Her friend Celeste thinks these worries are unfounded, as long as applicants verbally agree to the checks and are offered access to the results. Nor does Celeste share Felicia's concern about state breach notification laws, which, she claims, would be costly to implement even on a minor scale.

Celeste believes that even if the business grows a customer database of a few thousand, it's unlikely that a state agency would hassle an honest business if an accidental security incident were to occur.

In any case, Celeste feels that all they need is common sense ?like remembering to tear up sensitive documents before throwing them in the recycling bin. Felicia hopes that she's right, and that all of her concerns will be put to rest next month when their new business consultant (who is also a privacy professional) arrives from North Carolina.

Based on Felicia's Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) plan, the business consultant will most likely advise Felicia and Celeste to do what?

- A. Reconsider the plan in favor of a policy of dedicated work devices.
- **B. Weigh any productivity benefits of the plan against the risk of privacy issues.**
- C. Make employment decisions based on those willing to consent to the plan in writing.
- D. Adopt the same kind of monitoring policies used for work-issued devices.

Answer: B

Explanation:

BYOD is a practice that allows employees to use their own personal devices, such as smartphones, tablets, or laptops, for work-related purposes. BYOD can offer some benefits for both employers and employees, such as increased flexibility, convenience, and productivity.

However, BYOD also poses significant privacy and security risks, such as data breaches, unauthorized access, loss or theft of devices, malware infections, and compliance challenges.

Therefore, the business consultant will most likely advise Felicia and Celeste to weigh any productivity benefits of the plan against the risk of privacy issues, and to implement a comprehensive BYOD policy that addresses the following aspects:

The scope and purpose of the BYOD program, including the types of devices, data, and applications that are allowed or prohibited. The roles and responsibilities of the employer and the employees, including the ownership, control, and access rights of the devices and the data.

The security measures and controls that are required to protect the devices and the data, such as encryption, passwords, remote wipe, antivirus software, firewalls, and VPNs. The privacy expectations and obligations of the employer and the employees, such as the notice, consent, and disclosure requirements, the limits on data collection and monitoring, the retention and deletion policies, and the rights of access and correction. The legal and regulatory compliance requirements that apply to the BYOD program, such as the FTC Act, the GLBA, the HIPAA, the COPPA, the CCPA, and the GDPR. The incident response and reporting procedures that are followed in the event of a data breach, loss, or theft of a device, or any other privacy or security issue. The training and education programs that are provided to the employees to raise awareness and understanding of the BYOD policy and the best practices. The enforcement and audit mechanisms that are used to ensure compliance and accountability of the BYOD policy, such as sanctions, penalties, reviews, and audits.

NEW QUESTION # 13

U.S. federal laws protect individuals from employment discrimination based on all of the following EXCEPT?

- A. Marital status.
- B. Age.
- **C. Pregnancy.**
- D. Genetic information.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 14

A student has left high school and is attending a public postsecondary institution. Under what condition may a school legally disclose educational records to the parents of the student without consent?

- A. If the student is in danger of academic suspension

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