

IAPP CIPP-E Online Prüfung, CIPP-E Prüfungs-Guide



Außerdem sind jetzt einige Teile dieser ZertSoft CIPP-E Prüfungsfragen kostenlos erhältlich: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1jo7Y-Ck758vUhACu-flzeauthuaB1jkw>

Die Konkurrenz in der IT-Branche wird immer heftiger. Wie können Sie sich beweisen, dass Sie wichtig und unerlässlich ist? Die Zertifizierung der IAPP CIPP-E zu erwerben macht es überzeugend. Was wir für Sie tun können ist, dass Ihnen helfen, die IAPP CIPP-E Prüfung mit höhere Effizienz und weniger Mühen zu bestehen. Mit langjährigen Entwicklung besitzt jetzt ZertSoft große Menge von Ressourcen und Erfahrungen. Immer verbesserte Software gibt Ihnen bessere Vorbereitungsphase der IAPP CIPP-E Prüfung.

Die CIPP-E-Prüfung ist eine umfassende Prüfung, die eine Reihe von Themen im Zusammenhang mit dem Datenschutz abdeckt, einschließlich der DSGVO, Datenschutzgesetze, Datenschutzprinzipien und Datenschutzverletzungen. Die Prüfung soll das Wissen und Verständnis eines Kandidaten in diesen Themenbereichen testen, um sicherzustellen, dass er für die Arbeit im Bereich Datenschutz qualifiziert ist. Die Prüfung wird online durchgeführt und besteht aus 90 Multiple-Choice-Fragen, die innerhalb von 2,5 Stunden beantwortet werden müssen.

>> IAPP CIPP-E Online Prüfung <<

CIPP-E Prüfungs-Guide, CIPP-E PDF Testsoftware

Unsere Schulungsunterlagen können Ihre Kenntnisse vor der IAPP CIPP-E Prüfung testen und auch Ihr Verhalten in einer bestimmten Zeit bewerten. Wir geben Ihnen Anleitung zu Ihrer Note und Schwachpunkt, so dass Sie Ihre Schwäche nachholen können. Die Lernhilfe zur IAPP CIPP-E Zertifizierungsprüfung von ZertSoft stellen Ihnen unterschiedliche logische Themen vor. So können Sie nicht nur lernen, sondern auch andere Techniken und Subjekte kennen lernen. Wir versprechen, dass unsere IAPP CIPP-E Schlungsunterlagen von der Praxis bewährt werden. ZertSoft hat genügend Vorbereitung für Ihre Prüfung getroffen. Unsere Fragen sind umfassend und der Preis ist rational.

IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) CIPP-E Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q106-Q111):

106. Frage

Which of the following is one of the supervisory authority's investigative powers?

- A. To require data controllers to provide them with written notification of all new processing activities.
- B. To require that controllers or processors adopt approved data protection certification mechanisms.
- **C. To notify the controller or the processor of an alleged infringement of the GDPR.**
- D. To determine whether a controller or processor has the right to a judicial remedy concerning a compensation decision made against them.

Antwort: C

107. Frage

Under Article 21 of the GDPR, a controller must stop profiling when requested by a data subject, unless it can demonstrate compelling legitimate grounds that override the interests of the individual. In the Guidelines on Automated individual decision-making and Profiling, the WP 29 says the controller needs to do all of the following to demonstrate that it has such legitimate grounds EXCEPT?

- A. Consider the impact of the profiling on the data subject's interest, rights and freedoms.
- B. Carry out an exercise that weighs the interests of the controller and the basis for the data subject's objection.
- **C. Demonstrate that the profiling is for the purposes of direct marketing.**
- D. Consider the importance of the profiling to their particular objective.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

According to the UK GDPR, the data subject has the right to object, on grounds relating to his or her particular situation, to the processing of personal data concerning him or her which is based on point (e) or (f) of Article 6(1), including profiling based on those provisions¹. The controller must stop the processing unless it demonstrates compelling legitimate grounds for the processing which override the interests, rights and freedoms of the data subject or for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims¹. The WP 29 Guidelines on Automated individual decision-making and Profiling provide some guidance on how to assess the existence of such compelling legitimate grounds². The controller needs to carry out an exercise that weighs the interests of the controller and the basis for the data subject's objection, consider the impact of the profiling on the data subject's interest, rights and freedoms, and consider the importance of the profiling to their particular objective². However, the controller does not need to demonstrate that the profiling is for the purposes of direct marketing, as this is a separate ground for objection under Article 21(2) of the UK GDPR, which gives the data subject an absolute right to object to such processing³. Therefore, option C is the correct answer, as it is not required by the controller to demonstrate that it has compelling legitimate grounds for profiling. Reference: 132 <https://gdpr.eu/article-21-right-to-object/> <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations-2/guide-to-data-protection/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/individual-rights/right-to-object/>

108. Frage

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Javier is a member of the fitness club EVERFIT. This company has branches in many EU member states, but for the purposes of the GDPR maintains its primary establishment in France. Javier lives in Newry, Northern Ireland (part of the U.K.), and commutes across the border to work in Dundalk, Ireland. Two years ago while on a business trip, Javier was photographed while working out at a branch of EVERFIT in Frankfurt, Germany. At the time, Javier gave his consent to being included in the photograph, since he was told that it would be used for promotional purposes only. Since then, the photograph has been used in the club's U.K. brochures, and it features in the landing page of its U.K. website. However, the fitness club has recently fallen into disrepute due to widespread mistreatment of members at various branches of the club in several EU member states. As a result, Javier no longer feels comfortable with his photograph being publicly associated with the fitness club.

After numerous failed attempts to book an appointment with the manager of the local branch to discuss this matter, Javier sends a letter to EVERFIT requesting that his image be removed from the website and all promotional materials. Months pass and Javier, having received no acknowledgment of his request, becomes very anxious about this matter. After repeatedly failing to contact EVERFIT through alternate channels, he decides to take action against the company.

Javier contacts the U.K. Information Commissioner's Office ('ICO' - the U.K.'s supervisory authority) to lodge a complaint about this matter. The ICO, pursuant to Article 56 (3) of the GDPR, informs the CNIL (i.e. the supervisory authority of EVERFIT's main establishment) about this matter. Despite the fact that EVERFIT has an establishment in the U.K., the CNIL decides to handle the case in accordance with Article 60 of the GDPR. The CNIL liaises with the ICO, as relevant under the cooperation procedure. In light of issues amongst the supervisory authorities to reach a decision, the European Data Protection Board becomes involved and, pursuant to the consistency mechanism, issues a binding decision.

Additionally, Javier sues EVERFIT for the damages caused as a result of its failure to honor his request to have his photograph removed from the brochure and website.

Assuming that multiple EVETFIT branches across several EU countries are acting as separate data controllers, and that each of those branches were responsible for mishandling Javier's request, how may Javier proceed in order to seek compensation?

- A. He will have to sue each EVETFIT branch so that each branch provides proportionate compensation commensurate with its contribution to the damage or distress suffered by Javier.
- B. He will have to sue the EVETFIT's head office in France, where EVETFIT has its main establishment.
- **C. He will be able to sue any one of the relevant EVETFIT branches, as each one may be held liable for the entire damage.**
- D. He will be able to apply to the European Data Protection Board in order to determine which particular EVETFIT branch is liable for damages, based on the decision that was made by the board.

Antwort: C

109. Frage

How can the relationship between the GDPR and the Digital Services Act, the Data Governance Act and the Digital Markets Act most accurately be described?

- A. The aforementioned legal acts do not refer to (i.e., do not mention) the GDPR.
- **B. The aforementioned legal acts apply without prejudice (i.e., in parallel) to the GDPR.**
- C. The aforementioned legal acts change specific provisions (i.e., certain articles) of the GDPR.
- D. The aforementioned legal acts contain some sector-specific exemptions (i.e., only for certain businesses) from the GDPR.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

The GDPR is the EU's general data protection regulation that applies to the processing of personal data by controllers and processors in the EU, regardless of whether the processing takes place in the EU or not. The GDPR also applies to the processing of personal data of data subjects who are in the EU by a controller or processor not established in the EU, where the processing activities are related to the offering of goods or services to data subjects in the EU or the monitoring of their behaviour as far as their behaviour takes place within the EU. The GDPR sets out the principles, rights and obligations for the protection of personal data, as well as the enforcement and cooperation mechanisms among the data protection authorities and the European Data Protection Board.

The Digital Services Act (DSA), the Data Governance Act (DGA) and the Digital Markets Act (DMA) are part of the EU's digital strategy that aims to create a single market for data and digital services, by supporting responsible access, sharing and re-use of data, while respecting the values of the EU and in particular the protection of personal data. These legal acts do not change or replace the GDPR, but rather complement and reinforce it, by addressing specific issues and challenges related to the digital economy and society. The DSA, the DGA and the DMA explicitly state that they apply without prejudice to the GDPR and that they respect and uphold the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals, including the right to the protection of personal data. The DSA is a proposal for a regulation that seeks to harmonise the rules and responsibilities of online intermediaries, such as platforms, hosting services, cloud providers and online marketplaces, in order to ensure a safe and trustworthy online environment for users and businesses. The DSA introduces a set of obligations for online intermediaries, such as transparency, accountability, due diligence, cooperation and reporting, depending on their size, role and impact. The DSA also establishes a new governance and cooperation system among the national authorities and the European Commission, as well as a mechanism for out-of-court dispute resolution.

The DGA is a proposal for a regulation that aims to foster the availability of data for use by increasing trust in data intermediaries and by strengthening data-sharing mechanisms across the EU. The DGA introduces a new legal framework for data sharing services, such as data brokers, data marketplaces, data trusts and data cooperatives, that facilitate data exchange between data holders and data users. The DGA also sets out rules and requirements for data altruism, which is the voluntary consent of individuals or organisations to share data for the common good. The DGA also establishes a new governance model for data sharing in the EU, involving the European Data Innovation Board, the national competent authorities and the European Commission.

The DMA is a proposal for a regulation that intends to limit the power of large online platforms that act as gatekeepers in the digital market, by imposing a set of obligations and prohibitions to prevent unfair practices and ensure fair and open competition. The DMA defines the criteria and the procedure for identifying the gatekeepers, such as search engines, social networks, online marketplaces, app stores and cloud services, that have a significant impact and influence in the digital economy. The DMA also provides for the supervision and enforcement of the rules by the European Commission, as well as the possibility of imposing fines and sanctions for non-compliance.

References:

GDPR, Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

DSA, Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

DGA, Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.
DMA, Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

110. Frage

According to Article 84 of the GDPR, the rules on penalties applicable to infringements shall be laid down by?

- A. The European Data Protection Board.
- B. The local Data Protection Supervisory Authorities.
- C. The Member States.
- D. The EU Commission.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Reference: <https://gdpr-text.com/read/article-84/>

According to Article 84 of the GDPR, the rules on other penalties applicable to infringements of the GDPR, in particular for infringements which are not subject to administrative fines pursuant to Article 83, shall be laid down by the Member States¹. Such penalties shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive¹. Each Member State shall notify to the Commission the provisions of its law which it adopts pursuant to paragraph 1, by 25 May 2018 and, without delay, any subsequent amendment affecting them¹.

References: 1: Art. 84 GDPR - Penalties - General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

111. Frage

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ZertSoft hat schon einen guten Ruf in vielen Zertifizierungsbranchen erhalten, weil wir die Testfragen, die Lernhilfe und Dumps zur CIPP-E Zertifizierungsprüfung haben. Zur Zeit als der professionellster Anbieter im Internet bieten wir perfekten Kundenservice und einen einjährigen kostenlosen Update-Service. Wenn der Fragenkataloge zur IAPP CIPP-E Zertifizierungsprüfung geändert werden, bieten wir den Kunden Schutz. Die Fragen zur CIPP-E Zertifizierungsprüfung werden von den IT-Experten sorgfältig bearbeitet. Mit den Prüfungsmaterialien zur CIPP-E Zertifizierungsprüfung von ZertSoft wird Ihre Zukunft sicher glänzend sein.

CIPP-E Prüfungs-Guide: <https://www.zertsoft.com/CIPP-E-pruefungsfragen.html>

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