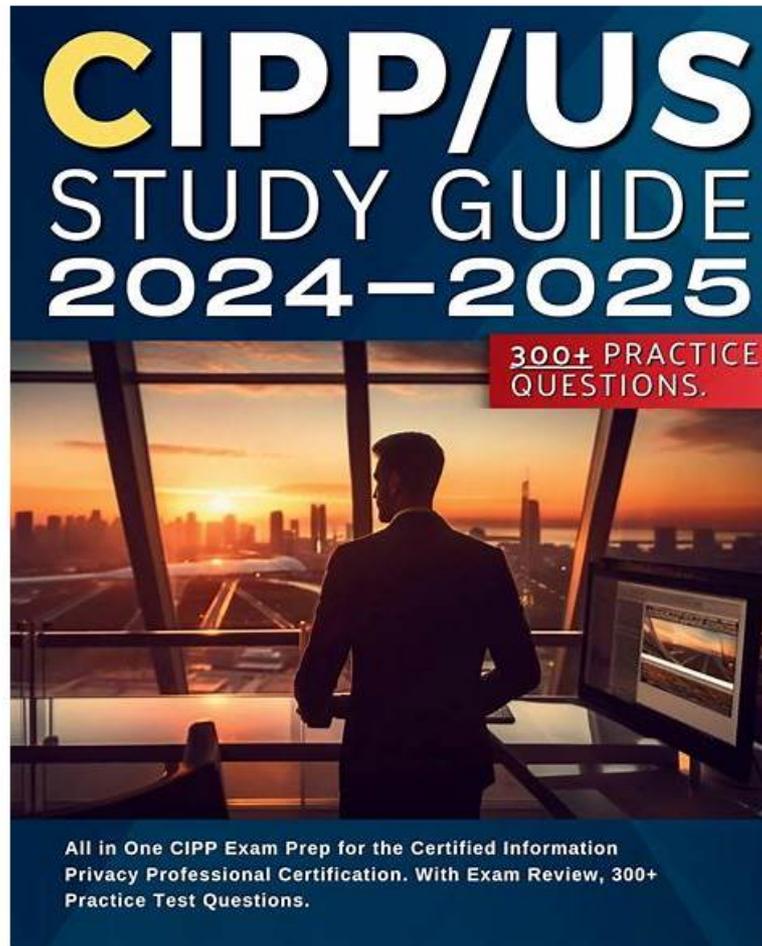


CIPP-US Fragenkatalog - CIPP-US Ausbildungsressourcen



Außerdem sind jetzt einige Teile dieser ZertSoft CIPP-US Prüfungsfragen kostenlos erhältlich: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1FiMckfrghC_gm3qDKFSCb908tD0tPei0

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>> CIPP-US Fragenkatalog <<

CIPP-US Ausbildungsressourcen, CIPP-US Examengine

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IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) CIPP-US Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q44-Q49):

44. Frage

A company's employee wellness portal offers an app to track exercise activity via users' mobile devices. Which of the following design techniques would most effectively inform users of their data privacy rights and privileges when using the app?

- **A. Offer information about data collection and uses at key data entry points.**
- B. Publish a privacy policy written in clear, concise, and understandable language.
- C. Provide a link to the wellness program privacy policy at the bottom of each screen.
- D. Present a privacy policy to users during the wellness program registration process.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

The design technique that would most effectively inform users of their data privacy rights and privileges when using the app is to offer information about data collection and uses at key data entry points. This technique is also known as "just-in-time" or "layered" notice, and it is recommended by the U.S. Federal Trade Commission (FTC) as a best practice for mobile app developers. The idea behind this technique is to provide users with relevant and timely information about how their data is collected and used by the app, and what choices they have to control their data, at the moment when they are asked to provide or access their data. For example, if the app collects location data from the user's device, it should display a pop-up notice explaining why it needs the location data, how it will use it, and how the user can opt-out or change the settings. This way, the user can make an informed decision about whether to allow or deny the app's access to their data, and understand the consequences of their choice.

The advantage of this technique is that it avoids overwhelming the user with too much information at once, and instead provides concise and contextual information that is easy to understand and act upon. It also increases the user's trust and confidence in the app, as they feel more in control of their data and privacy

45. Frage

When developing a company privacy program, which of the following relationships will most help a privacy professional develop useful guidance for the organization?

- A. Relationships with clients, vendors, and customers whose data will be primarily collected and used throughout the organizational program.
- B. Relationships with company leaders responsible for approving, implementing, and periodically reviewing the corporate privacy program.
- C. Relationships with individuals within the privacy professional community who are able to share expertise and leading practices for different industries.
- **D. Relationships with individuals across company departments and at different levels in the organization's hierarchy.**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

When developing a company privacy program, a privacy professional needs to understand the business objectives, processes, and risks of the organization, as well as the legal and regulatory requirements and best practices for privacy. To achieve this, a privacy professional should establish and maintain relationships with individuals across company departments and at different levels in the organization's hierarchy, such as IT, marketing, human resources, legal, compliance, security, and senior management. These relationships will help the privacy professional to gather relevant information, identify privacy issues and gaps, communicate privacy policies and procedures, provide training and awareness, monitor compliance, and resolve conflicts. The other relationships listed are also important, but not as essential as the internal relationships for developing a company privacy program.

46. Frage

What was the original purpose of the Federal Trade Commission Act?

- A. To protect consumers
- B. To negotiate consent decrees with companies violating personal privacy
- **C. To enforce antitrust laws**
- D. To ensure privacy rights of U.S. citizens

Antwort: C

Begründung:

The Federal Trade Commission Act (FTCA) was adopted in 1914 as part of the Progressive Era reforms that aimed to curb the power and influence of monopolies and trusts in the U.S. economy. The FTCA created the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) as an independent agency to investigate and prevent unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce. The FTCA also gave the FTC the authority to issue cease and desist orders, seek injunctions, and impose civil penalties for violations of the law. The FTCA was intended to complement and supplement the existing antitrust laws, such as the Sherman Act and the Clayton Act, that prohibited restraints of trade, price-fixing, mergers, and other anticompetitive conduct.

The other options are not correct, because:

- * The FTCA did not explicitly address privacy rights of U.S. citizens, although the FTC later used its authority under the FTCA to enforce against unfair or deceptive privacy practices, such as making false or misleading claims, failing to disclose material information, or violating consumers' choices or expectations regarding their personal data.
- * The FTCA did not specifically focus on consumer protection, although the FTC later expanded its scope to include consumer protection issues, such as advertising and marketing, credit and finance, privacy and security, and consumer education. The FTC also enforced other consumer protection laws, such as the Truth in Lending Act, the Fair Credit Reporting Act, the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act, and the CAN-SPAM Act.
- * The FTCA did not authorize the FTC to negotiate consent decrees with companies violating personal privacy, although the FTC later used consent decrees as a common tool to settle privacy cases and impose remedial measures, such as audits, reports, and compliance programs. Consent decrees are agreements between the FTC and the parties involved in a case that resolve the FTC's charges without admitting liability or wrongdoing.

References:

- * FTC website, Federal Trade Commission Act
- * Britannica website, Federal Trade Commission Act (FTCA)
- * IAPP CIPP/US Study Guide, Chapter 1: Introduction to the U.S. Privacy Environment, pp. 11-12
- * IAPP website, Federal Trade Commission Act, Section 5 of

47. Frage

Which of the following state laws has an entity exemption for organizations subject to the Gramm- Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA)?

- A. California Consumer Privacy Act.
- B. Virginia Consumer Data Protection Act
- **C. California Privacy Rights Act.**
- D. Nevada Privacy Law.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

The Virginia Consumer Data Protection Act (VCDPA) is a state law that provides comprehensive privacy rights and obligations for consumers and businesses in Virginia. The VCDPA applies to any entity that conducts business in Virginia or produces products or services that are targeted to residents of Virginia and that either: (a) controls or processes personal data of at least 100,000 consumers; or (b) controls or processes personal data of at least 25,000 consumers and derives over 50% of gross revenue from the sale of personal data. However, the VCDPA also provides several exemptions for certain types of entities and data, including an entity exemption for financial institutions or data subject to the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA). This means that organizations that are regulated by the GLBA are not subject to the VCDPA, regardless of the type or source of data they collect or process. The GLBA is a federal law that regulates the collection, use, and disclosure of personal financial information by financial institutions and their affiliates. The GLBA applies to any business that is significantly engaged in financial activities, such as banks, credit unions, securities firms, insurance companies, and certain fintech companies. The GLBA requires financial institutions to provide notice and choice to consumers about their privacy practices, to safeguard the security and confidentiality of consumer information, and to limit the sharing of consumer information with third parties. The GLBA also preempts state laws only to the extent that they are inconsistent with the GLBA, unless the state law provides greater protection to consumers. The other state laws listed in the question do not have an entity exemption for organizations subject to the GLBA, but they may have partial or data exemptions for certain types of information that are regulated by the GLBA. For example, the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) and the California Privacy Rights Act (CPRA) are state laws that provide comprehensive privacy rights and obligations for consumers and businesses in California. The CCPA and the CPRA apply to any business that collects or sells the personal information of California residents

and that meets one or more of the following thresholds: (a) has annual gross revenues in excess of \$25 million; (b) alone or in combination, annually buys, receives for the business's commercial purposes, sells, or shares for commercial purposes, the personal information of 50,000 or more consumers, households, or devices; or (c) derives 50% or more of its annual revenues from selling consumers' personal information. However, the CCPA and the CPRA also provide several exemptions for certain types of entities and data, including a data exemption for personal information collected, processed, sold, or disclosed pursuant to the GLBA, if it is in conflict with the GLBA. This means that information that is subject to the GLBA is exempt from the privacy requirements of the CCPA and the CPRA, but not from the data breach liability provisions. The CCPA and the CPRA do not exempt financial institutions or other entities that are regulated by the GLBA from their scope, unless they only collect or process information that is subject to the GLBA.

The Nevada Privacy Law is a state law that provides privacy rights and obligations for consumers and operators of websites or online services in Nevada. The Nevada Privacy Law applies to any person who owns or operates an Internet website or online service for commercial purposes that collects and maintains covered information from consumers who reside in Nevada and use or visit the Internet website or online service. Covered information includes any one or more of the following items of personally identifiable information about a consumer collected by an operator through an Internet website or online service and maintained by the operator in an accessible form: (a) a first and last name; (b) a home or other physical address which includes the name of a street and the name of a city or town; (c) an electronic mail address; (d) a telephone number; (e) a social security number; (f) an identifier that allows a specific person to be contacted either physically or online; or (g) any other information concerning a person collected from the person through the Internet website or online service of the operator and maintained by the operator in combination with an identifier in a form that makes the information personally identifiable.

However, the Nevada Privacy Law also provides several exemptions for certain types of entities and data, including a data exemption for any data that is subject to the GLBA. This means that information that is regulated by the GLBA is exempt from the Nevada Privacy Law, regardless of the type or source of data. The Nevada Privacy Law does not exempt financial institutions or other entities that are subject to the GLBA from its scope, unless they only collect or process information that is subject to the GLBA.

48. Frage

Which of the following is most likely to provide privacy protection to private-sector employees in the United States?

- A. Amendments one, four, and five of the U.S. Constitution
- B. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
- C. State law, contract law, and tort law
- D. The Federal Trade Commission Act (FTC Act)

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Unlike many other countries, the United States does not have a comprehensive federal law that regulates the privacy of private-sector employees. Instead, the privacy protection of employees depends largely on state law, contract law, and tort law. State law may provide specific rights and remedies for employees regarding issues such as drug testing, background checks, electronic monitoring, social media access, and genetic information. Contract law may create obligations and expectations for employers and employees based on written or implied agreements, such as employment contracts, employee handbooks, or collective bargaining agreements. Tort law may allow employees to sue their employers for invasion of privacy, such as intrusion upon seclusion, public disclosure of private facts, false light, or appropriation of name or likeness.

49. Frage

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Manche würden fragen, wo ist der Erfolg? Ich sage Ihnen, Erfolg ist bei ZertSoft. Wenn Sie ZertSoft wählen, können Sie Erfolg erzielen. Die Schulungsunterlagen zur IAPP CIPP-US Zertifizierungsprüfung von ZertSoft helfen allen Kandidaten, die IAPP CIPP-US Prüfung zu bestehen. Die Feedbacks von den Kandidaten zeigen, dass die Schulungsunterlagen bei den Kandidaten große Resonanz finden und einen guten Ruf genießen. Das heißt, wenn Sie die Schulungsunterlagen zur IAPP CIPP-US Zertifizierungsprüfung von ZertSoft wählen, kommt der Erfolg auf Sie zu.

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