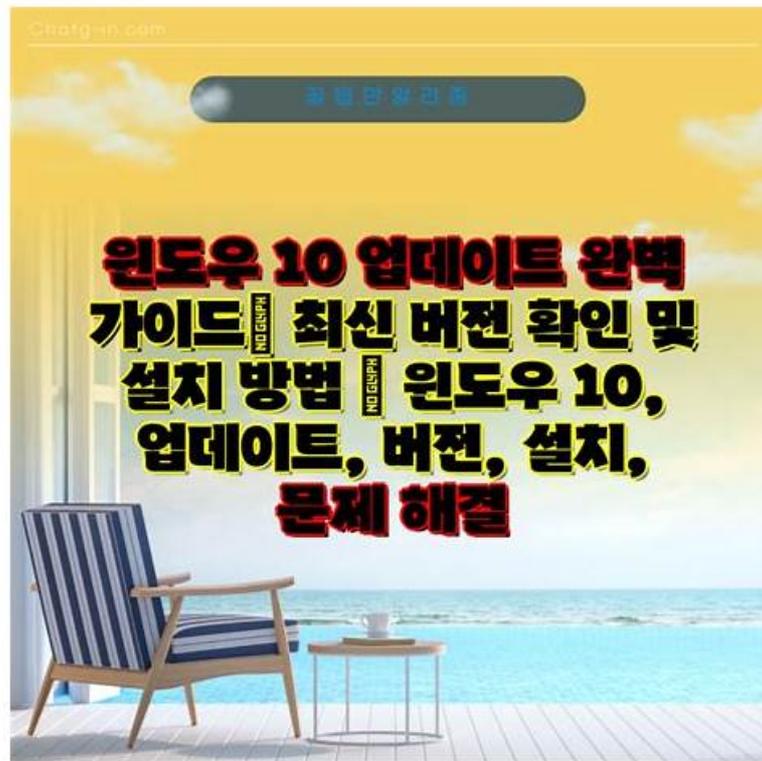


CIPP-US최신업데이트버전덤프공부덤프구매후1년까지업데이트버전은무료로제공



BONUS!!! Pass4Test CIPP-US 시험 문제집 전체 버전을 무료로 다운로드하세요: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1tOruPLUu9IDm78V02q52U0vK1v3uQuQo>

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최신 Certified Information Privacy Professional CIPP-US 무료 샘플 문제

(Q86-Q91):

질문 # 86

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next QUESTION:

Cheryl is the sole owner of Fitness Coach, Inc., a medium-sized company that helps individuals realize their physical fitness goals through classes, individual instruction, and access to an extensive indoor gym. She has owned the company for ten years and has always been concerned about protecting customer's privacy while maintaining the highest level of service. She is proud that she has built long-lasting customer relationships.

Although Cheryl and her staff have tried to make privacy protection a priority, the company has no formal privacy policy. So Cheryl hired Janice, a privacy professional, to help her develop one.

After an initial assessment, Janice created a first of a new policy. Cheryl read through the draft and was concerned about the many changes the policy would bring throughout the company. For example, the draft policy stipulates that a customer's personal information can only be held for one year after paying for a service such as a session with personal trainer. It also promises that customer information will not be shared with third parties without the written consent of the customer. The wording of these rules worry Cheryl since stored personal information often helps her company to serve her customers, even if there are long pauses between their visits. In addition, there are some third parties that provide crucial services, such as aerobics instructors who teach classes on a contract basis. Having access to customer files and understanding the fitness levels of their students helps instructors to organize their classes.

Janice understood Cheryl's concerns and was already formulating some ideas for revision. She tried to put Cheryl at ease by pointing out that customer data can still be kept, but that it should be classified according to levels of sensitivity. However, Cheryl was skeptical. It seemed that classifying data and treating each type differently would cause undue difficulties in the company's day-to-day operations. Cheryl wants one simple data storage and access system that any employee can access if needed.

Even though the privacy policy was only a draft, she was beginning to see that changes within her company were going to be necessary. She told Janice that she would be more comfortable with implementing the new policy gradually over a period of several months, one department at a time. She was also interested in a layered approach by creating documents listing applicable parts of the new policy for each department.

What is the best reason for Cheryl to follow Janice's suggestion about classifying customer data?

- A. It will prevent the company from collecting too much personal information (PI)
- B. It will help employees stay better organized
- C. It will help the company meet a federal mandate
- D. It will increase the security of customers' personal information (PI)

정답: D

설명:

Data classification systematically categorizes information based on sensitivity and importance to determine its level of confidentiality. This process helps apply appropriate security and compliance measures to ensure each category receives proper protection¹. This process also helps to identify which personal data is subject to specific GDPR requirements, such as obtaining explicit consent from data subjects, or notifying data subjects in the event of a data breach². By classifying data, Cheryl can also make more informed decisions about where to store the information on her computer system and the nature of controls that are required based on classification³. This way, she can protect her customers' privacy while maintaining the highest level of service. References:

* Data Classification for GDPR Explained

* A guide to data classification: confidential data vs. sensitive data vs. public information

* Why Is Data Classification Important?

질문 # 87

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next QUESTION :

Declan has just started a job as a nursing assistant in a radiology department at Woodland Hospital. He has also started a program to become a registered nurse.

Before taking this career path, Declan was vaguely familiar with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA). He now knows that he must help ensure the security of his patients' Protected Health Information (PHI). Therefore, he is thinking carefully about privacy issues.

On the morning of his first day, Declan noticed that the newly hired receptionist handed each patient a HIPAA privacy notice. He wondered if it was necessary to give these privacy notices to returning patients, and if the radiology department could reduce paper waste through a system of one-time distribution.

He was also curious about the hospital's use of a billing company. He questioned whether the hospital was doing all it could to

protect the privacy of its patients if the billing company had details about patients' care.

On his first day Declan became familiar with all areas of the hospital's large radiology department. As he was organizing equipment left in the hallway, he overheard a conversation between two hospital administrators. He was surprised to hear that a portable hard drive containing non-encrypted patient information was missing. The administrators expressed relief that the hospital would be able to avoid liability. Declan was surprised, and wondered whether the hospital had plans to properly report what had happened. Despite Declan's concern about this issue, he was amazed by the hospital's effort to integrate Electronic Health Records (EHRs) into the everyday care of patients. He thought about the potential for streamlining care even more if they were accessible to all medical facilities nationwide.

Declan had many positive interactions with patients. At the end of his first day, he spoke to one patient, John, whose father had just been diagnosed with a degenerative muscular disease. John was about to get blood work done, and he feared that the blood work could reveal a genetic predisposition to the disease that could affect his ability to obtain insurance coverage. Declan told John that he did not think that was possible, but the patient was wheeled away before he could explain why. John plans to ask a colleague about this.

In one month, Declan has a paper due for one of his classes on a health topic of his choice. By then, he will have had many interactions with patients he can use as examples. He will be pleased to give credit to John by name for inspiring him to think more carefully about genetic testing.

Although Declan's day ended with many QUESTIONS, he was pleased about his new position.

What is the most likely way that Declan might directly violate the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)?

- A. By following through with his plans for his upcoming paper
- B. By being present when patients are checking in
- C. By speaking to a patient without prior authorization
- D. By ignoring the conversation about a potential breach

정답: A

설명:

"Other than for treatment, covered entities must make reasonable efforts to limit the use and disclosure of PHI to the minimum necessary in order to accomplish the intended purpose." He isn't involved in the potential breach, which is why he isn't trained for it, and doesn't know all the facts of the situation. He has no obligation doesn't need to investigate any further based on anything that he heard.

질문 # 88

Which of the following practices is NOT a key component of a data ethics framework?

- A. Auditing
- B. Preferability testing
- C. Data governance
- D. Automated decision-making

정답: D

설명:

A data ethics framework is a set of principles and guidelines that help organizations ensure that their data practices are ethical, responsible, and trustworthy. According to the IAPP CIPP/US Study Guide, some of the key components of a data ethics framework are:

* Data governance: the policies, processes, and standards that govern how data is collected, used, stored, and shared within an organization.

* Preferability testing: the process of assessing the potential impacts and risks of data-driven solutions on stakeholders, such as customers, employees, and society.

* Auditing: the process of monitoring, reviewing, and verifying the compliance and performance of data practices against the established ethical standards and legal requirements. Automated decision-making, on the other hand, is not a key component of a data ethics framework, but rather a data practice that may raise ethical issues and challenges. Automated decision-making refers to the use of algorithms, artificial intelligence, or machine learning to make decisions or recommendations without human intervention². While automated decision-making can offer benefits such as efficiency, accuracy, and consistency, it can also pose risks such as bias, discrimination, lack of transparency, and accountability³. Therefore, automated decision-making should be subject to ethical evaluation and oversight, but it is not itself a part of a data ethics framework. References:

* [IAPP CIPP/US Study Guide], Chapter 10, Section 10.4, page 287

* [IAPP Glossary], Automated Decision-Making

* IAPP Resources, Ethical Data Use and Automated Decision-Making: A Practical Guide

질문 # 89

The Cable Communications Policy Act of 1984 requires which activity?

- A. Delivery of an annual notice detailing how subscriber information is to be used
- B. Destruction of personal information a maximum of six months after it is no longer needed
- C. Obtaining subscriber consent for disseminating any personal information necessary to render cable services
- D. Notice to subscribers of any investigation involving unauthorized reception of cable services

정답: A

설명:

The Cable Communications Policy Act of 1984 (CCPA) is a federal law that regulates the cable television industry and protects the privacy of cable subscribers. One of the provisions of the CCPA is that cable operators must provide their subscribers with an annual notice that clearly and conspicuously informs them of the following information¹²:

* The nature of personally identifiable information collected or to be collected with respect to the subscriber and the nature of the use of such information

* The nature, frequency, and purpose of any disclosure of such information, including an identification of the types of persons to whom the disclosure may be made

* The period during which such information will be maintained by the cable operator

* The times and place at which the subscriber may have access to such information

* The limitations provided by the CCPA with respect to the collection and disclosure of information by a cable operator and the right of the subscriber under the CCPA to enforce such limitations The annual notice must also state that the subscriber has the right to prevent disclosure of personally identifiable information to third parties, except as required by law or court order, and that the subscriber may sue for damages, attorney's fees, and other relief for violations of the CCPA¹².

References: 1: Cable Communications Policy Act of 1984, Section 631 2: [IAPP CIPP/US Study Guide], Chapter 8, Section 8.3.2

질문 # 90

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Matt went into his son's bedroom one evening and found him stretched out on his bed typing on his laptop.

"Doing your network?" Matt asked hopefully.

"No," the boy said. "I'm filling out a survey."

Matt looked over his son's shoulder at his computer screen. "What kind of survey?"

"It's asking questions about my opinions."

"Let me see," Matt said, and began reading the list of questions that his son had already answered. "It's asking your opinions about the government and citizenship. That's a little odd. You're only ten." Matt wondered how the web link to the survey had ended up in his son's email inbox. Thinking the message might have been sent to his son by mistake he opened it and read it. It had come from an entity called the Leadership Project, and the content and the graphics indicated that it was intended for children. As Matt read further he learned that kids who took the survey were automatically registered in a contest to win the first book in a series about famous leaders.

To Matt, this clearly seemed like a marketing ploy to solicit goods and services to children. He asked his son if he had been prompted to give information about himself in order to take the survey. His son told him he had been asked to give his name, address, telephone number, and date of birth, and to answer questions about his favorite games and toys.

Matt was concerned. He doubted if it was legal for the marketer to collect information from his son in the way that it was. Then he noticed several other commercial emails from marketers advertising products for children in his son's inbox, and he decided it was time to report the incident to the proper authorities.

Based on the incident, the FTC's enforcement actions against the marketer would most likely include what violation?

- A. Disregarding the privacy policy of the children's marketing industry.
- B. Intruding upon the privacy of a family with young children.
- C. Collecting information from a child under the age of thirteen.
- D. Failing to notify of a breach of children's private information.

정답: A

설명:

Explanation/Reference: <https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/2012-31341.pdf>

