

100% 유효한 CIPP-US 인증 시험 인기 덤프 문제집 프로문제

Fast2test의 IAPP 인증 CIPP-US 자료는 제일 적중률 높고 전면적인 덤프임으로 여러분은 100% 한번에 응시로 패스하실 수 있습니다. 그리고 우리는 덤프를 구매 시 일년무료 업뎃을 제공합니다. 여러분은 먼저 우리 Fast2test 사이트에서 제공되는 IAPP 인증 CIPP-US 시험 덤프의 일부분인 데모 즉 문제와 답을 다운받으셔서 체험해보실 수 있습니다.

IAPP CIPP-US (Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States) 시험은 미국 개인정보 보호 법률에 대한 지식과 전문성을 검증하는 글로벌 인정 자격증입니다. 이 자격증은 전 세계 개인정보 전문가들을 위한 주요 전문 협회인 국제 개인정보 전문가 협회(IAPP)에서 제공됩니다. CIPP/US 자격증은 전문가들이 미국의 최신 개인정보 법률과 규정을 최신 상태로 유지하고 동료 및 고용주에게 전문성을 입증하는 데 도움을 줍니다.

>> CIPP-US인증 시험 인기 덤프문제 <<

시험패스 가능한 CIPP-US 인증 시험 인기 덤프문제 최신버전 덤프샘플

Fast2test에서는 시장에서 가장 최신버전이자 적중율이 가장 높은 IAPP인증 CIPP-US덤프를 제공해드립니다. IAPP 인증 CIPP-US덤프는 IT업종에 몇십년간 종사한 IT전문가가 실제 시험문제를 연구하여 제작한 고품질 공부자료로서 시험패스율이 장난 아닙니다. 덤프를 구매하여 시험에서 불합격성적표를 받으시면 덤프비용 전액을 환불해드립니다.

CIPP/US 자격증 시험은 미국 내 개인정보를 관리하고 보호하는 책임을 지는 전문가들을 위해 디자인되었습니다. 시험은 미국 내 개인정보 보호의 법적 및 규제적 풍경, 연방 및 주 법률, 산업 표준 및 최상의 실천 방법을 다룹니다. 이 자격증은 개인정보 및 데이터 보호 분야의 빠르게 성장하는 분야에서 경쟁 우위를 확보하고자 하는 개인에게

이상적입니다.

CIPP-US 인증 시험 준비에는 공식 교과서 및 학습 가이드를 포함하여 IAPP가 제공하는 자료를 연구하는 것이 포함됩니다. 또한 응시자는 IAPP가 제공하는 교육 과정 및 웹 세미나에 참석할 수 있을 뿐만 아니라 온라인 포럼 및 학습 그룹에 참여하여 추가 지식과 지원을 얻을 수 있습니다.

최신 Certified Information Privacy Professional CIPP-US 무료 샘플문제 (Q108-Q113):

질문 # 108

What type of material is exempt from an individual's right to disclosure under the Privacy Act?

- A. Material used to determine potential collaboration with foreign governments in negotiation of trade deals.
- B. Material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law.
- C. Material reporting investigative efforts to prevent unlawful persecution of an individual.
- D. Material requires by statute to be maintained and used solely for research purposes.

정답: A

질문 # 109

One of the most significant elements of Senate Bill No. 260 relating to Internet privacy is the introduction of what term into Nevada law?

- A. Data Brokers
- B. Data Ethics
- C. Artificial Intelligence
- D. Transfer Mechanism

정답: A

설명:

One of the most significant changes introduced by Nevada Senate Bill 260 (SB 260) is the inclusion of the term "Data Brokers" into Nevada privacy law. The bill requires data brokers to register with the Nevada Secretary of State and comply with new privacy requirements, such as responding to consumer opt-out requests. This addition aligns Nevada's privacy framework more closely with laws like Vermont's data broker law.

Key Provisions of SB 260:

* Definition of Data Brokers:

* A data broker is defined as a company that collects, sells, or licenses consumer data and does not have a direct relationship with the consumer.

* Registration Requirements:

* Data brokers must register annually with the Nevada Secretary of State.

* Consumer Rights:

* Consumers are granted the right to opt out of the sale of their personal information, extending the scope of Nevada's existing privacy law.

Explanation of Options:

* A. Data Ethics: While data ethics is an important concept, it is not introduced as a specific term under SB 260.

* B. Data Brokers: This is correct. The inclusion of data brokers as a regulated entity is the primary addition introduced by SB 260.

* C. Artificial Intelligence: SB 260 does not address artificial intelligence directly.

* D. Transfer Mechanism: SB 260 focuses on regulating data brokers, not cross-border data transfer mechanisms.

References from CIPP/US Materials:

* Nevada Senate Bill 260 (SB 260): Introduces data broker registration and opt-out rights.

* IAPP CIPP/US Certification Textbook: Discusses state-specific privacy laws, including Nevada's privacy framework.

질문 # 110

According to Section 5 of the FTC Act, self-regulation primarily involves a company's right to do what?

- A. Adhere to its industry's code of conduct
- B. Decide if any enforcement actions are justified

- C. Appeal decisions made against it
- D. Determine which bodies will be involved in adjudication

정답: D

질문 # 111

Which of the following statements is most accurate in regard to data breach notifications under federal and state laws:

- A. When you are required to provide an individual with notice of a data breach under any state's law, you must provide the individual with an offer for free credit monitoring.
- B. You must notify the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) in addition to affected individuals if over 500 individuals are receiving notice.
- C. The only obligations to provide data breach notification are under state law because currently there is no federal law or regulation requiring notice for the breach of personal information.
- D. When providing an individual with required notice of a data breach, you must identify what personal information was actually or likely compromised.

정답: D

질문 # 112

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

You are the chief privacy officer at HealthCo, a major hospital in a large U.S. city in statea.

HealthCo is a HIPAA-covered entity that provides healthcare services to more than 100,000 patients. A third-party cloud computing service provider, CloudHealth, stores and manages the electronic protected health information (ePHI) of these individuals on behalf of HealthCo.

CloudHealth stores the data in state B. As part of HealthCo's business associate agreement (BAA) with CloudHealth, HealthCo requires CloudHealth to implement security measures, including industry standard encryption practices, to adequately protect the data. However, HealthCo did not perform due diligence on CloudHealth before entering the contract, and has not conducted audits of CloudHealth's security measures.

A CloudHealth employee has recently become the victim of a phishing attack. When the employee unintentionally clicked on a link from a suspicious email, the PHI of more than 10,000 HealthCo patients was compromised. It has since been published online. The HealthCo cybersecurity team quickly identifies the perpetrator as a known hacker who has launched similar attacks on other hospitals ?ones that exposed the PHI of public figures including celebrities and politicians.

During the course of its investigation, HealthCo discovers that CloudHealth has not encrypted the PHI in accordance with the terms of its contract. In addition, CloudHealth has not provided privacy or security training to its employees. Law enforcement has requested that HealthCo provide its investigative report of the breach and a copy of the PHI of the individuals affected.

A patient affected by the breach then sues HealthCo, claiming that the company did not adequately protect the individual's ePHI, and that he has suffered substantial harm as a result of the exposed data. The patient's attorney has submitted a discovery request for the ePHI exposed in the breach.

What is the most significant reason that the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) might impose a penalty on HealthCo?

- A. Because CloudHealth violated its contract with HealthCo by not encrypting the ePHI
- B. Because HIPAA requires the imposition of a fine if a data breach of this magnitude has occurred
- C. Because HealthCo did not conduct due diligence to verify or monitor CloudHealth's security measures
- D. Because HealthCo did not require CloudHealth to implement appropriate physical and administrative measures to safeguard the ePHI

정답: C

설명:

According to the HIPAA Security Rule, covered entities are responsible for ensuring that their business associates comply with the security standards and safeguards required by the rule. This includes conducting due diligence to assess the business associate's security capabilities and practices, and monitoring their performance and compliance. Failure to do so may result in a violation of the rule and a penalty by the HHS. In this scenario, HealthCo did not perform due diligence on CloudHealth before entering the contract, and did not conduct audits of CloudHealth's security measures. This is the most significant reason why HHS might impose a penalty on HealthCo, as it indicates a lack of oversight and accountability for the protection of ePHI.

질문 #113

CIPP-US최신 업데이트 덤프 : <https://kr.fast2test.com/CIPP-US-premium-file.html>