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Jeder hat seinen eigenen Lebensplan. Wenn Sie andere Wahlen treffen, bekommen Sie sicher etwas Anderes. So ist die Wahl sehr wichtig. Die Schulungsunterlagen zur IAPP CIPP-E Zertifizierungsprüfung von Prüfung Frage ist eine beste Methode, die den IT-Fachleuten helfen, ihr Ziel zu erreichen. Sie enthalten Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zur IAPP CIPP-E Zertifizierung. Und sie sind den echten Prüfungen ähnlich. Es ist wirklich die besten Schulungsunterlagen.

Die CIPP-E-Prüfung deckt wichtige Themen wie den europäischen Datenschutzrahmen, Datenschutzprinzipien und die DSGVO (Datenschutz-Grundverordnung) ab. Dieses Zertifizierungsprogramm vermittelt Einzelpersonen die notwendigen Fähigkeiten und Kenntnisse, um sich im komplexen und sich ständig ändernden Umfeld der Datenschutzgesetze und -vorschriften in Europa zurechtzufinden. Die CIPP-E-Prüfung bietet Einzelpersonen nicht nur einen Wettbewerbsvorteil in ihrer Karriere, sondern zeigt auch ihr Engagement für die Einhaltung der höchsten Standards in Bezug auf Datenschutz und Datensicherheit.

Das IAPP CIPP-E oder zertifizierte Information Privacy Professional/Europa ist eine Zertifizierungsprüfung, mit der das Wissen und das Verständnis einer Person für die allgemeine Datenschutzverordnung der Europäischen Union (DSGVO) und deren Auswirkungen auf Unternehmen und Organisationen, die in der EU tätig sind. Die Prüfung wird von der International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP), einer professionellen Organisation, die sich der Förderung und Weiterentwicklung des Datenschutzgebiets widmet.

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In diesem Zeitalter des Internets gibt es viele Möglichkeiten, IAPP CIPP-E Zertifizierungsprüfung vorzubereiten. PrüfungFrage bietet die zuverlässigsten Zertifizierungsfragen und Antworten, die Ihnen helfen, IAPP CIPP-E Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen. PrüfungFrage haben eine Vielzahl von IAPP CIPP-E Zertifizierungsprüfungen. Wir werden alle Ihrer Wünsche über IT-Zertifizierungen erfüllen.

Die IAPP CIPP-E (Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe) Prüfung ist ein weltweit anerkanntes Zertifizierungsprogramm für Fachleute, die im Bereich des Datenschutzes und der Privatsphäre tätig sind. Es ist eine wesentliche Zertifizierung für Personen, die ihr Verständnis für europäische Datenschutzgesetze, -vorschriften und -best practices demonstrieren möchten.

IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) CIPP-E Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q243-Q248):

243. Frage

Which of the following is NOT recognized as being a common characteristic of cloud-computing services?

- A. The supplier determines the location, security measures, and service standards applicable to the processing.
- B. The supplier allows customer data to be transferred around the infrastructure according to capacity.
- **C. The supplier assumes the vendor's business risk associated with data processed by the supplier.**
- D. The service's infrastructure is shared among the supplier's customers and can be located in a number of countries.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

This is not a common characteristic of cloud-computing services, as the supplier usually does not assume the vendor's business risk. In fact, the supplier often limits its liability for data breaches or losses, and the vendor remains responsible for complying with data protection laws and regulations. The other options are common characteristics of cloud-computing services, as they reflect the nature of cloud computing as a flexible, scalable, and cost-effective way of processing data, but also pose challenges for data protection and security. References:

* Free CIPP/E Study Guide, page 17, section 2.3.2

* CIPP/E Certification, page 12, section 2.3.2

* Cipp-e Study guides, Class notes & Summaries, page 23, section 2.3.2

244. Frage

Select the answer below that accurately completes the following:

"The right to compensation and liability under the GDPR..."

- **A. ...precludes any subsequent recourse proceedings against other controllers or processors involved in the same processing."**
- B. ...can only be exercised against the data controller, even if a data processor was involved in the same processing."
- C. ...is limited to a maximum amount of EUR 20 million per event of damage or loss."
- D. ...provides for an exemption from liability if the data controller (or data processor) proves that it is not in any way responsible for the event giving rise to the damage."

Antwort: A

245. Frage

An unforeseen power outage results in company Z's lack of access to customer data for six hours. According to article 32 of the GDPR, this is considered a breach. Based on the WP 29's February, 2018 guidance, company Z should do which of the following?

- **A. Document the loss of availability to demonstrate accountability**
- B. Notify the supervisory authority about the loss of availability
- C. Conduct a thorough audit of all security systems
- D. Notify affected individuals that their data was unavailable for a period of time.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

According to Article 32 of the GDPR, the controller and the processor must implement appropriate technical and organisational measures to ensure a level of security appropriate to the risk of the processing, including the ability to restore the availability and access to personal data in a timely manner in the event of a physical or technical incident¹. A personal data breach is defined as a breach of security leading to the accidental or unlawful destruction, loss, alteration, unauthorised disclosure of, or access to, personal data transmitted, stored or otherwise processed². Therefore, a power outage that results in the loss of availability of customer data for six hours is considered a personal data breach under the GDPR.

Based on the WP 29's February, 2018 guidance, which was endorsed by the European Data Protection Board, company Z should document the loss of availability to demonstrate accountability³. The guidance states that controllers must document any personal data breaches, comprising the facts relating to the personal data breach, its effects and the remedial action taken, regardless of whether the breach needs to be notified to the supervisory authority or the data subjects. This documentation must enable the supervisory authority to verify compliance with the GDPR and must be made available to the supervisory authority on request⁴. The other options (A, C, and D) are not required by the GDPR or the guidance, although they may be advisable or beneficial depending on the circumstances. Option A is not mandatory, as the GDPR only requires the controller to communicate the personal data breach to the data subject when the breach is likely to result in a high risk to the rights and freedoms of natural persons⁵. A temporary loss of availability may not pose such a high risk, unless it affects the data subject's essential services or activities. Option C is also not obligatory, as the GDPR only requires the controller to notify the supervisory authority of the personal data breach within 72 hours unless the breach is unlikely to result in a risk to the rights and freedoms of natural persons⁶. A short-term loss of availability may not entail such a risk, unless it affects a large number of data subjects or sensitive data. Option D is not specified by the GDPR or the guidance, although it may be a good practice to conduct a thorough audit of all security systems after a personal data breach to identify and address any vulnerabilities or weaknesses that may have contributed to the incident or may lead to future incidents. References:

* 1: Article 32 of the GDPR

* 2: Article 4 (12) of the GDPR

* 3: Endorsed WP29 Guidelines

* 4: Article 33 (5) of the GDPR

* 5: Article 34 (1) of the GDPR

* 6: Article 33 (1) of the GDPR

* 7: Guidelines on Personal data breach notification under Regulation 2016/679, WP250 rev.01

* 8: Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation)

* 9: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32016R0679> Reference: https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKewihmsidxtTqAhXvQUEAHXRaAdYQFjABegQIARurl=https%3A%2F%2Fec.europa.eu%2Fnewsroom%2Farticle29%2Fdocument.cfm%3Fdoc_id%3D49827&usq=AOvVaw2uhYsKyRzJ6lwhQyiMURJF (5)

246. Frage

After leaving the EU under the terms of Brexit, the United Kingdom will seek an adequacy determination.

What is the reason for this?

- A. The Insurance Commissioner determined that an adequacy determination is required by the Data Protection Act.
- **B. The UK is now a third country because it's no longer subject to the GDPR.**
- C. The UK is less trustworthy now that it's not part of the Union.
- D. Adequacy determinations automatically lapse when a Member State leaves the EU.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

The GDPR applies to the processing of personal data in the context of the activities of an establishment of a controller or a processor 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 such data subjects in the EU or the monitoring of their behaviour as far as their behaviour takes place within the EU¹. Therefore, after leaving the EU under the terms of Brexit, the UK became a third country for the purposes of the GDPR, meaning that personal data transfers from the EU to the UK are subject to the rules on international data transfers under Chapter V of the GDPR². In order to ensure the continuity and stability of data flows between the EU and the UK, the UK sought an adequacy decision from the European Commission, which is a formal recognition that a third country provides an equivalent level of data protection to that of the EU³. On 28 June 2021, the European Commission adopted two adequacy decisions in respect of the UK: one for transfers under the GDPR and the other for transfers under the Law Enforcement Directive (LED)⁴. These decisions allow personal data to flow freely from the EU to the UK without any further safeguard being necessary, and are expected to last until 27 June 2025, unless they are amended, suspended or repealed earlier⁵. References:

- * GDPR, Article 3
- * GDPR, Chapter V
- * Data protection adequacy for non-EU countries, section "Adequacy decisions"
- * UK government welcomes the European Commission's draft data adequacy decisions
- * Adequacy, section "What does the EU GDPR adequacy decision say?"

247. Frage

- A. Employee data can only be processed if there is an approval from the data protection officer.
- B. Data protection laws do not apply to processing of employee data.
- C. An employer might have difficulty obtaining consent from every employee.
- D. Consent may not be valid if the employee feels compelled to provide it.

Begründung:

248. Frage

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