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IAPP CIPP-E

Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E)

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The CIPP-E certification exam covers a range of topics related to European data protection, including the GDPR, data protection laws in Europe, data protection principles and concepts, data subject rights, and the role of data protection officers (DPOs). CIPP-E exam is designed to be challenging and requires a deep understanding of the subject matter. Candidates must be able to demonstrate their knowledge of the GDPR and apply it to real-world scenarios.

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The Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) exam is a certification offered by the International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP). Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) certification is designed to recognize professionals who specialize in privacy laws and regulations within the United States. The CIPP/US certification is an essential credential for anyone who works in privacy, including lawyers, consultants, and privacy officers.

The CIPP-US Certification Exam covers a wide range of topics, including the legal and regulatory framework for privacy in the US, the privacy implications of emerging technologies, and best practices for managing personal data. CIPP-US exam is designed to test not only an individual's knowledge of privacy laws and regulations, but also their ability to apply that knowledge in practical situations.

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The field of information technology has seen multiple advancements lately. Reputed companies around the globe have set the Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) CIPP-US certification as criteria for multiple well-paid job roles. Only CIPP-US certified will easily get high-paying posts in popular companies. Additionally, a IAPP CIPP-US Certification holder can climb the career ladder and get promotions within the current organization.

The CIPP-US Exam covers a wide range of privacy topics, including the US privacy legal framework, data protection regulations, data management, and privacy program management. To pass the exam, applicants must demonstrate their understanding of the essential concepts, practices, and legal requirements associated with privacy protection in the United States.

IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) Sample Questions (Q140-Q145):

NEW QUESTION # 140

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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. The other options are less likely to provide privacy protection to private-sector employees in the United States. The FTC Act primarily regulates the privacy practices of businesses that collect and use consumer data, not employee data.

The U.S. Constitution only protects individuals from unreasonable searches and seizures by the government, not by private employers. The HHS only enforces the HIPAA Privacy Rule, which applies to covered entities and business associates that handle protected health information, not to all private-sector employers. References:

- * IAPP CIPP/US Study Guide, Chapter 6: Workplace Privacy
- * Privacy Rights of Employees Using Workplace Computers in the United States
- * Employee Privacy Laws

NEW QUESTION # 141

A large online bookseller decides to contract with a vendor to manage Personal Information (PI). What is the least important factor for the company to consider when selecting the vendor?

- A. The vendor's employee retention rates
- B. The vendor's employee training program
- C. The vendor's financial health
- D. The vendor's reputation

Answer: A

Explanation:

When selecting a vendor to manage personal information, the company should consider various criteria, such as the vendor's reputation, financial health, employee training program, privacy policies, security practices, compliance record, contractual terms, and service quality. However, the vendor's employee retention rates may not be as important as the other factors, as they do not directly affect the vendor's ability to protect and process the personal information entrusted to them. While high employee turnover may indicate some issues with the vendor's management or culture, it may not necessarily impact the vendor's performance or reliability, as long as the vendor has adequate measures to ensure continuity, accountability, and confidentiality of the personal

information they handle. References:

- * Vendor Selection Process: a Step-by-Step Guide, section "Step 2: Define the vendor selection criteria"
- * [IAPP CIPP/US Study Guide], p. 81-82, section 3.4.1
- * [IAPP CIPP/US Body of Knowledge], p. 18-19, section C.2.a

NEW QUESTION # 142

California's SB 1386 was the first law of its type in the United States to do what?

- A. Require notification of non-California residents of a breach that occurred in California
- B. Require encryption of sensitive information stored on servers that are Internet connected
- C. Require state attorney general enforcement of federal regulations against unfair and deceptive trade practices
- **D. Require commercial entities to disclose a security data breach concerning personal information about the state's residents**

Answer: D

Explanation:

California's SB 1386, also known as the California Security Breach Information Act, was enacted in 2002 and became effective in 2003. It was the first law of its kind in the United States to require commercial entities that own or license personal information of California residents to notify them in the event of a security breach that compromises their unencrypted data. The law aims to protect the privacy and security of personal information and to enable individuals to take preventive measures against identity theft and fraud. The law applies to any business or person that conducts business in California and that owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information, as defined by the law. Personal information includes an individual's first name or first initial and last name in combination with any one or more of the following data elements: Social Security number, driver's license number or California identification card number, account number, credit or debit card number, in combination with any required security code, access code, or password that would permit access to an individual's financial account, or medical information or health insurance information. The law does not apply to encrypted information, publicly available information, or information that is lawfully obtained from federal, state, or local government records. The law requires the disclosure of a breach of the security of the system to any resident of California whose unencrypted personal information was, or is reasonably believed to have been, acquired by an unauthorized person. The disclosure must be made in the most expedient time possible and without unreasonable delay, consistent with the legitimate needs of law enforcement or any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach and restore the reasonable integrity of the data system. The disclosure may be made by written notice, electronic notice, or substitute notice, as specified by the law. The law also requires any person or business that maintains computerized data that includes personal information that the person or business does not own to notify the owner or licensee of the information of any breach of the security of the data immediately following discovery, if the personal information was, or is reasonably believed to have been, acquired by an unauthorized person. The law also authorizes a civil action for damages by a customer injured by a violation of the law and provides that the rights and remedies available under the law are cumulative to each other and to any other rights and remedies available under law.

NEW QUESTION # 143

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next QUESTION:

A US-based startup company is selling a new gaming application. One day, the CEO of the company receives an urgent letter from a prominent EU-based retail partner. Triggered by an unresolved complaint lodged by an EU resident, the letter describes an ongoing investigation by a supervisory authority into the retailer's data handling practices.

The complainant accuses the retailer of improperly disclosing her personal data, without consent, to parties in the United States.

Further, the complainant accuses the EU-based retailer of failing to respond to her withdrawal of consent and request for erasure of her personal data. Your organization, the US-based startup company, was never informed of this request for erasure by the EU-based retail partner. The supervisory authority investigating the complaint has threatened the suspension of data flows if the parties involved do not cooperate with the investigation. The letter closes with an urgent request: "Please act immediately by identifying all personal data received from our company." This is an important partnership. Company executives know that its biggest fans come from Western Europe; and this retailer is primarily responsible for the startup's rapid market penetration.

As the Company's data privacy leader, you are sensitive to the criticality of the relationship with the retailer.

Upon review, the data privacy leader discovers that the Company's documented data inventory is obsolete.

What is the data privacy leader's next best source of information to aid the investigation?

- A. Database schemas held by the retailer
- B. Lists of all customers, sorted by country
- C. Reports on recent purchase histories

- **D. Interviews with key marketing personnel**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The data privacy leader needs to identify all the personal data that the Company has received from the retailer, as well as the purposes, retention periods, and sharing practices of such data. Since the data inventory is obsolete, the data privacy leader cannot rely on it to provide accurate and complete information. Therefore, the next best source of information is to interview the key marketing personnel who are responsible for the partnership with the retailer and the use of the personal data. The marketing personnel can provide insights into the data flows, the data categories, the data processing activities, and the data protection measures that the Company has implemented. They can also help the data privacy leader to locate the relevant documents, contracts, and records that can support the investigation. References: [IAPP CIPP/US Study Guide], Chapter 5: Data Management, p. 97-98; IAPP Privacy Tech Vendor Report, Data Mapping and Inventory, p. 9-10.

NEW QUESTION # 144

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Otto is preparing a report to his Board of Directors at Filtration Station, where he is responsible for the privacy program. Filtration Station is a U.S. company that sells filters and tubing products to pharmaceutical companies for research use. The company is based in Seattle, Washington, with offices throughout the U.S. and Asia. It sells to business customers across both the U.S. and the Asia-Pacific region. Filtration Station participates in the Cross-Border Privacy Rules system of the APEC Privacy Framework. Unfortunately, Filtration Station suffered a data breach in the previous quarter. An unknown third party was able to gain access to Filtration Station's network and was able to steal data relating to employees in the company's Human Resources database, which is hosted by a third-party cloud provider based in the U.S. The HR data is encrypted. Filtration Station also uses the third-party cloud provider to host its business marketing contact database. The marketing database was not affected by the data breach. It appears that the data breach was caused when a system administrator at the cloud provider stored the encryption keys with the data itself. The Board has asked Otto to provide information about the data breach and how updates on new developments in privacy laws and regulations apply to Filtration Station. They are particularly concerned about staying up to date on the various U.S. state laws and regulations that have been in the news, especially the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) and breach notification requirements.

What can Otto do to most effectively minimize the privacy risks involved in using a cloud provider for the HR data?

- A. Obtain express consent from employees for storing the HR data in the cloud and keep a record of the employee consents.
- B. Negotiate a Business Associate Agreement with the cloud provider to protect any health-related data employees might share with Filtration Station.
- **C. Ensure that the cloud provider abides by the contractual requirements by conducting an on-site audit.**
- D. Request that the Board sign off in a written document on the choice of cloud provider.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The best way for Otto to minimize the privacy risks involved in using a cloud provider for the HR data is to ensure that the cloud provider abides by the contractual requirements by conducting an on-site audit. This would allow Otto to verify that the cloud provider has implemented adequate security measures, such as encryption, access controls, and backup systems, to protect the HR data from unauthorized access, use, or disclosure. It would also allow Otto to check that the cloud provider is complying with the applicable privacy laws and regulations, such as the CCPA, the APEC Privacy Framework, and the breach notification requirements. By conducting an on-site audit, Otto can identify any gaps or weaknesses in the cloud provider's privacy practices and address them promptly. This would also demonstrate due diligence and accountability on the part of Filtration Station, which could mitigate the legal and reputational consequences of a data breach.

NEW QUESTION # 145

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