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QUESTION 1

Which of the following is commonly required for an entity to be subject to breach notification requirements under most state laws?

- A. The entity must conduct business in the state
- B. The entity must have employees in the state
- C. The entity must be registered in the state
- D. The entity must be an information broker

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

John, a California resident, receives notification that a major corporation with \$500 million in annual revenue has experienced a data breach. John's personal information in their possession has been stolen, including his full name and social security numb. John also learns that the corporation did not have reasonable cybersecurity measures in place to safeguard his personal information.

Which of the following answers most accurately reflects John's ability to pursue a legal claim against the corporation under the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA)?

- A. John has no right to sue the corporation because the CCPA does not address any data breach rights.
- B. John cannot sue the corporation for the data breach because only the state's Attorney General has authority to file suit under the CCPA.
- C. John can sue the corporation for the data breach but only to recover monetary damages he actually suffered as a result of the data breach.
- D. John can sue the corporation for the data breach to recover monetary damages suffered as a result of the data breach, and in some circumstances seek statutory damages irrespective of whether he suffered any financial harm.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

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.

Under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), how would the U.S.-based startup company most likely be classified?

- A. As a data supervisor
- B. As a data processor
- C. As a data controller
- D. As a data manager

Correct Answer: B

Reference: <https://www.i-scoop.eu/gdpr/data-processor-gdpr/>

QUESTION 4

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

- A. You must notify the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) in addition to affected individuals if over 500 individuals are receiving notice.
- B. When providing an individual with required notice of a data breach, you must identify what personal information was actually or likely compromised.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

Correct Answer: B

Reference: <https://www.itgovernanceusa.com/data-breach-notification-laws>

QUESTION 5

A California resident has created an account on your company's online food delivery platform and placed several orders in the past month. Later she submits a data subject request to access her personal information under the California Privacy Rights Act.

Assuming that the CPRA is in force, which of the following data elements would your company NOT have to provide to



the requester once her identity has been verified?

- A. Inferences made about the individual for the company's internal purposes.
- B. The loyalty account number assigned through the individual's use of the services.
- C. The time stamp for the creation of the individual's account in the platform's database.
- D. The email address submitted by the individual as part of the account registration process.

Correct Answer: A

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