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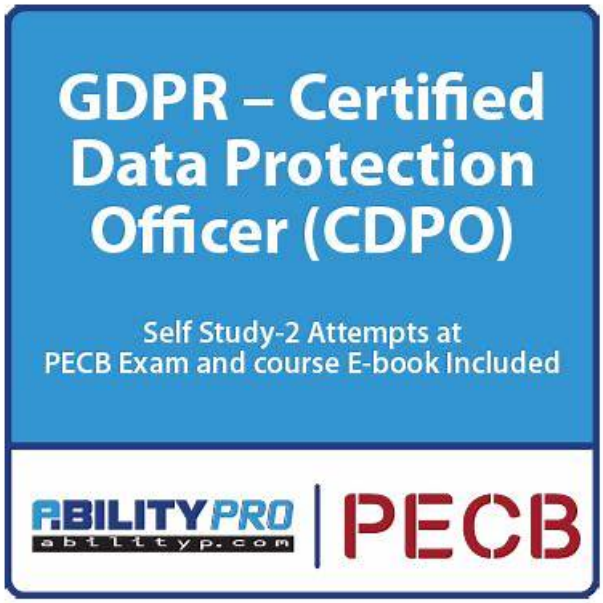

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PECB GDPR Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Technical and organizational measures for data protection: This section of the exam measures the skills of IT Security Specialists and covers the implementation of technical and organizational safeguards to protect personal data. It evaluates the ability to apply encryption, pseudonymization, and access controls, as well as the establishment of security policies, risk assessments, and incident response plans to enhance data protection and mitigate risks.
Topic 2	• This section of the exam measures the skills of Data Protection Officers and covers fundamental concepts of data protection, key principles of GDPR, and the legal framework governing data privacy. It evaluates the understanding of compliance measures required to meet regulatory standards, including data processing principles, consent management, and individuals' rights under GDPR.
Topic 3	• Data protection concepts: General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), and compliance measures
Topic 4	• Roles and responsibilities of accountable parties for GDPR compliance: This section of the exam measures the skills of Compliance Managers and covers the responsibilities of various stakeholders, such as data controllers, data processors, and supervisory authorities, in ensuring GDPR compliance. It assesses knowledge of accountability frameworks, documentation requirements, and reporting obligations necessary to maintain compliance with regulatory standards.

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PECB Certified Data Protection Officer Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13
Scenario:
Socianis a softwareused to collect medical records of patients, includingname, date of birth, social security number, and other personal data. The system stores data on asecure server with multi-layered security.
An organization usingSocianfor six months wants to ensure that itsprocessing activities comply with GDPR
. TheDPO advised creating a list of processing activitiesrelated toSocian.
Question:
What should beincludedin theprocessing activities registers?

- A. Adetailed list of every individual who accessed the data.
- B. Thepersonal data protection techniquesused.
- C. How thesupervisory authorityis notified in case of apersonal data breach.
- D. Theseverity of the risksto therights and freedomsof data subjects.

Answer: B

Explanation:
UnderArticle 30 of GDPR, organizations must documentsecurity measuresused to protect personal data, includingpseudonymization, encryption, and access controls.
* Option C is correctbecausedocumenting protection techniques is required in the processing activity register.
* Option A is incorrectbecauserisk severity assessments are part of DPIAs, not processing registers.
* Option B is incorrectbecausebreach notification procedures are handled separately under Article
33.
* Option D is incorrectbecausewhile access logs are important, they are not required in the processing activity register.
References:
* GDPR Article 30(1)(g)(Security measures must be documented)
* Recital 82(Accountability requires detailed processing records)

NEW QUESTION # 14
Bus Spot is one of the largest bus operators in Spain. The company operates in local transport and bus rental since 2009. The success of Bus Spot can be attributed to the digitization of the bus ticketing system, through which clients can easily book tickets and stay up to date on any changes to their arrival or departure time. In recent years, due to the large number of passengers transported daily. Bus Spot has dealt with different incidents including vandalism, assaults on staff, and fraudulent injury claims. Considering the severity of these incidents, the need for having strong security measures had become crucial. Last month, the company decided to install a CCTV system across its network of buses. This security measure was taken to monitor the behavior of the company's employees and passengers, enabling crime prevention and ensuring safety and security. Following this decision, Bus Spot initiated a data protection impact assessment (DPIA). The outcome of each step of the DPIA was documented as follows: Step 1: In all 150 buses, two CCTV cameras will be installed. Only individuals authorized by Bus Spot will have access to the information generated by the CCTV system. CCTV cameras capture images only when the Bus Spot's buses are being used. The CCTV cameras will record images and sound. The information is transmitted to a video recorder and stored for 20 days. In case of incidents, CCTV recordings may be stored for more than 40 days and disclosed to a law enforcement body. Data collected through the CCTV system will be processed bv another organization. The purpose of processing this tvoe of information is to increase the security and safety of individuals and prevent criminal activity. Step2: All employees of Bus Spot were informed for the installation of a CCTV system. As the data controller, Bus Spot will have the ultimate responsibility to conduct the DPIA. Appointing a DPO at that point was deemed unnecessary. However, the data processor's suggestions regarding the CCTV installation were taken into account.

Step 3: Risk Likelihood (Unlikely, Possible, Likely) Severity (Moderate, Severe, Critical) Overall risk (Low, Medium, High) There is a risk that the principle of lawfulness, fairness, and transparency will be compromised since individuals might not be aware of the CCTV location and its field of view. Likely Moderate Low There is a risk that the principle of integrity and confidentiality may be compromised in case the CCTV system is not monitored and controlled with adequate security measures.
Possible Severe Medium There is a risk related to the right of individuals to be informed regarding the installation of CCTV cameras.
Possible Moderate Low Step 4: Bus Spot will provide appropriate training to individuals that have access to the information generated by the CCTV system. In addition, it will ensure that the employees of the data processor are trained as well. In each entrance of the bus, a sign for the use of CCTV will be displayed. The sign will be visible and readable by all passengers. It will show other details such as the purpose of its use, the identity of Bus Spot, and its contact number in case there are any queries.
Only two employees of Bus Spot will be authorized to access the CCTV system. They will continuously monitor it and report any unusual behavior of bus drivers or passengers to Bus Spot. The requests of individuals that are subject to a criminal activity for accessing the CCTV images will be evaluated only for a limited period of time. If the access is allowed, the CCTV images will be exported by the CCTV system to an appropriate file format. Bus Spot will use a file encryption software to encrypt data before transferring onto another file format. Step 5: Bus Spot's top management has evaluated the DPIA results for the processing of data through CCTV system. The actions suggested to address the identified risks have been approved and will be implemented based on best practices. This DPIA involves the analysis of the risks and impacts in only a group of buses located in the capital of Spain. Therefore, the DPIA will be reconducted for each of Bus Spot's buses in Spain before installing the CCTV system. Based on this scenario, answer the following question:
Question:
You are appointed as theDPO of Bus Spot.
What action would yousuggestwhen reviewing the results of theDPIApresented in scenario 6?

- A. Using a data processor for CCTV images is not in compliance with GDPR, since the data generated from the CCTV system should be controlled and processed by Bus Spot.
- B. The DPIA should be reviewed annually, as CCTV surveillance presents ongoing risks to data subjects' privacy.
- C. Reconducting a DPIA for each busof Bus Spot isnot necessary, since the nature, scope, context, and purpose of data processing are similar in all buses.
- D. Displaying the identity of Bus Spot, its contact number, and the purpose of data processingin each bus isnot necessary; furthermore, it breaches thedata protection principles defined by GDPR.

Answer: B

Explanation:
UnderArticle 35(11) of GDPR, controllersmust reassess DPIAs regularlyto account forchanging risksin processing activities likeCCTV surveillance.
* Option D is correctbecauseCCTV monitoring poses an ongoing risk, requiring periodic DPIA reviews.
* Option A is incorrectbecauseregular DPIA reviews are required, even if the data processing remains the same.
* Option B is incorrectbecausetransparency is a key principle of GDPR, and displaying information does not breach GDPR.
* Option C is incorrectbecausedata processors can process CCTV data as long as there is a processing agreement (Article 28).
References:
* GDPR Article 35(11)(Periodic DPIA review)
* Recital 90(Regular assessment of risks)

NEW QUESTION # 15
Scenario:
BookStis anonline bookshopthat collectspersonal databefore selling its products.Sarah signed up for an account, providing hername, email, and password. To purchase a book, Sarah was required to provide her shipping address and payment information, which isneeded to calculate shipping costsandcomplete the transaction.
Question:
Does the company have alegal basisfor processing Sarah's data?

- A. Yes, the processing is necessary for theperformance of a contractto which the data subject is a party.
- B. Yes, but only if Sarah providesexplicit consentfor her data to be processed.
- C. No, the processing is legally justified only if it is necessary toprotect the vital interests of the data subject.
- D. No, the processing isnot legally justifiedif it is only for sales purposes.

Answer: A

Explanation:
References:

* GDPR Article 6(1)(b)(Processing necessary for contract performance)
* Recital 44(Contractual necessity as a legal basis)

NEW QUESTION # 16
Scenario1:
MED is a healthcare provider located in Norway. It provides high-quality and affordable healthcare services, including disease prevention, diagnosis, and treatment. Founded in 1995, MED is one of the largest health organizations in the private sector. The company has constantly evolved in response to patients' needs.
Patients that schedule an appointment in MED's medical centers initially need to provide their personal information, including name, surname, address, phone number, and date of birth. Further checkups or admission require additional information, including previous medical history and genetic data. When providing their personal data, patients are informed that the data is used for personalizing treatments and improving communication with MED's doctors. Medical data of patients, including children, are stored in the database of MED's health information system. MED allows patients who are at least 16 years old to use the system and provide their personal information independently. For children below the age of 16, MED requires consent from the holderof parental responsibility before processing their data.
MED uses a cloud-based application that allows patients and doctors to upload and access information.
Patients can save all personal medical data, including test results, doctor visits, diagnosis history, and medicine prescriptions, as well as review and track them at any time. Doctors, on the other hand, can access their patients' data through the application and can add information as needed.
Patients who decide to continue their treatment at another health institution can request MED to transfer their data. However, even if patients decide to continue their treatment elsewhere, their personal data is still used by MED. Patients' requests to stop data processing are rejected. This decision was made by MED's top management to retain the information of everyone registered in their databases.
The company also shares medical data with InsHealth, a health insurance company. MED's data helps InsHealth create health insurance plans that meet the needs of individuals and families.
MED believes that it is its responsibility to ensure the security and accuracy of patients' personal data. Based on the identified risks associated with data processing activities, MED has implemented appropriate security measures to ensure that data is securely stored and processed.
Since personal data of patients is stored and transmitted over the internet, MED uses encryption to avoid unauthorized processing, accidental loss, or destruction of data. The company has established a security policy to define the levels of protection required for each type of information and processing activity. MED has communicated the policy and other procedures to personnel and provided customized training to ensure proper handling of data processing.
Question:
Based on scenario 1, MED shares patients' personal data with a health insurance company. Does MED comply with thepurpose limitation principle?

- A. Yes, as long as the data is encrypted before sharing.
- B. No, personal data should be collected for specified, explicit, and legitimate purposes in accordance with Article 5 of GDPR.
- C. Yes, personal data may be used for purposes in the public interest or statistical purposes in accordance withArticle 89 of GDPR.
- D. Yes, using personal data for creating health insurance plans is within the scope of the data collection purpose.

Answer: B

Explanation:
UnderArticle 5(1)(b) of GDPR, personal data must be collected for specific, explicit, and legitimate purposes and cannot be further processed in a manner incompatible with those purposes. Sharing medical data with an insurance company is a separate purpose and requires explicit consent or another lawful basis.
References:
* GDPR Article 5(1)(b)(Purpose limitation)

NEW QUESTION # 17
Scenario 7: EduCCS is an online education platform based in Netherlands. EduCCS helps organizations find, manage, and deliver their corporate training. Most of EduCCS's clients are EU residents. EduCCS is one of the few education organizations that have achieved GDPR compliance since 2019. Their DPO is a full-time employee who has been engaged in most data protection processes within the organization. In addition to facilitating GDPR compliance, the DPO acts as an intermediary point between EduCCS and other relevant interested parties. EduCCS's users can benefit from the variety of up-to-date training library and the

possibility of accessing it through their phones, tablets, or computers. EduCCS's services are offered through two main platforms: online learning and digital training. To use one of these platforms, users should sign on EduCCS's website by providing their personal information. Online learning is a platform in which employees of other organizations can search for and request the training they need. Through its digital training platform, on the other hand, EduCCS manages the entire training and education program for other organizations.
Organizations that need this type of service need to provide information about their core activities and areas where training sessions are needed. This information is then analyzed by EduCCS and a customized training program is provided. In the beginning, all IT-related services were managed by two employees of EduCCS.
However, after acquiring a large number of clients, managing these services became challenging That is why EduCCS decided to outsource the IT service function to X-Tech. X-Tech provides IT support and is responsible for ensuring the security of EduCCS's network and systems. In addition, X-Tech stores and archives EduCCS's information including their training programs and clients' and employees' data. Recently, X-Tech made headlines in the technology press for being a victim of a phishing attack. A group of three attackers hacked X-Tech's systems via a phishing campaign which targeted the employees of the Marketing Department. By compromising X-Tech's mail server, hackers were able to gain access to more than 200 computer systems. Consequently, access to the networks of EduCCS's clients was also allowed. Using EduCCS's employee accounts, attackers installed a remote access tool on EduCCS's compromised systems.
By doing so, they gained access to personal information of EduCCS's clients, training programs, and other information stored in its online payment system. The attack was detected by X-Tech's system administrator.
After detecting unusual activity in X-Tech's network, they immediately reported it to the incident management team of the company. One week after being notified about the personal data breach, EduCCS communicated the incident to the supervisory authority with a document that outlined the reasons for the delay revealing that due to the lack of regular testing or modification, their incident response plan was not adequately preparedto handle such an attack.Based on this scenario, answer the following question:
Question:
Based on scenario 7, due to the attack, personal data ofEduCCS' clients(such as names, email addresses, and phone numbers) were unlawfully accessed.
According to GDPR,when must EduCCS inform its clientsabout this personal data breach?

- A. Within 24 hours.
- B. Without undue delay.
- C. No later than 72 hoursafter becoming aware of it.
- D. Only if a significant financial impactis detected.

Answer: B

Explanation:
UnderArticle 34 of GDPR, when a breachposes a high risk to the rights and freedoms of individuals, controllersmust notify affected data subjects without undue delay.
* Option A is correctbecausedata subjects must be informed without undue delayif their rights are at risk.
* Option B is incorrectbecausethe 72-hour rule applies to notifying the supervisory authority, not data subjects.
* Option C is incorrectbecausethere is no strict 24-hour requirement under GDPR.
* Option D is incorrectbecausenotification is based on the risk to individuals, not financial impact.
References:
* GDPR Article 34(1)(Obligation to notify data subjects without undue delay)
* Recital 86(Timely breach notification to affected individuals)

NEW QUESTION # 18
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