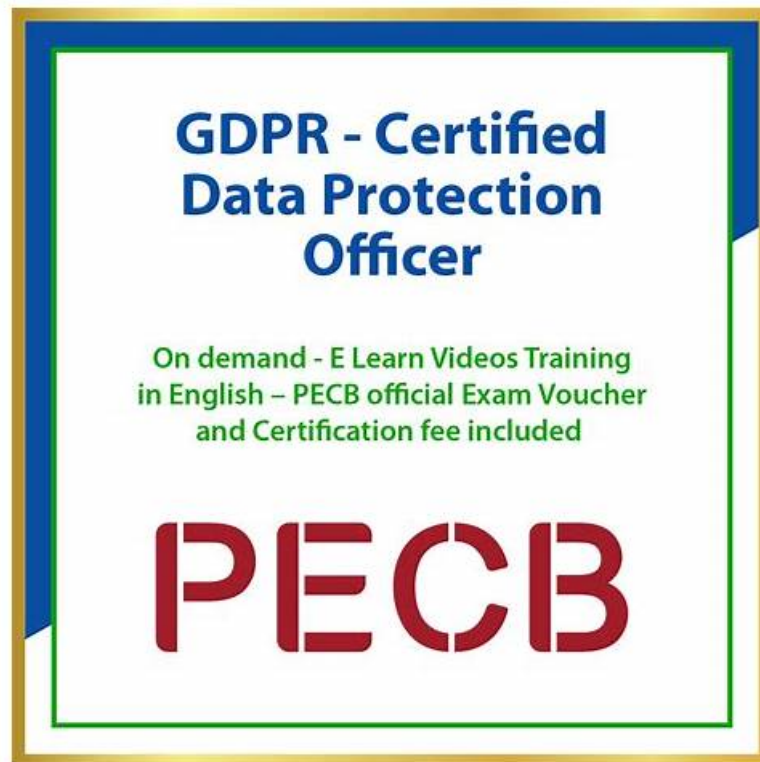


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PECB GDPR Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	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.
Topic 3	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 4	Data protection concepts: General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), and compliance measures

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PECB Certified Data Protection Officer Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20

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 prepared to handle such an attack. Based on this scenario, answer the following question:

Question:

Should EduCCS document information related to the personal data breach, including facts, its impact, and the remedial action taken?

- A. Yes, EduCCS should document the personal data breach to allow the supervisory authority to determine if the breach must be communicated to data subjects.
- B. No, EduCCS was not the direct target of the attack, so it cannot document details about the breach, its impact, or remedial actions.
- **C. Yes, EduCCS should document any personal data breach to enable the supervisory authority to verify compliance with GDPR's Article 33 (Notification of a personal data breach to the supervisory authority).**
- D. No, EduCCS must report the breach only if more than 100,000 individuals were affected.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Under Article 33(5) of GDPR, controllers must document personal data breaches, including their effects and corrective measures, even if notification to data subjects is not required.

* Option A is correct because documentation is mandatory for compliance verification.

- * Option B is incorrect because documentation is required regardless of whether notification to data subjects is necessary.
- * Option C is incorrect because EduCCS, as the controller, is responsible for breach documentation.
- * Option D is incorrect because GDPR does not impose a breach reporting threshold based on the number of affected individuals.

References:

- * GDPR Article 33(5) (Documentation of breaches)
- * Recital 85 (Controllers must record breaches and mitigation actions)

NEW QUESTION # 21

Scenario:

PickFood is an online food delivery service that allows customers to order food online and pay by credit card.

The payment service is provided by PaySmart, which processes the transactions.

Question:

According to Article 30 of GDPR, what type of information should PaySmart NOT maintain when recording online transaction processing activity?

- A. Transfers of personal data to third-party payment processors.
- B. The expected time for personal data erasure.
- C. A list of customers' transaction amounts and items purchased.
- D. The general description of technical data protection measures.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Under Article 30(1) of GDPR, controllers and processors must document details such as data processing purposes, categories of data subjects, and security measures, but do not need to store detailed transaction amounts or items purchased unless required for compliance.

- * Option D is correct because detailed transactional information is not a mandatory requirement in the processing records.
- * Option A is incorrect because security measures must be documented.
- * Option B is incorrect because data retention periods must be included in records.
- * Option C is incorrect because cross-border data transfers must be documented.

References:

- * GDPR Article 30(1)(f) (Controllers must document data transfers)
- * Recital 82 (Record-keeping requirements for accountability)

NEW QUESTION # 22

Scenario:

BankBio is a financial institution that handles personal data of its customers. Its data processing activities involve processing that is necessary for the legitimate interests pursued by the institution. In such cases, BankBio processes personal data without obtaining consent from data subjects.

Question:

Is the data processing lawful under GDPR?

- A. No, financial institutions must always obtain explicit consent before processing personal data.
- B. Yes, processing is lawful when it is necessary for the legitimate interests pursued by the controller, except where such interests are overridden by the interests of fundamental rights.
- C. Yes, GDPR allows the processing of personal data for the legitimate interest pursued by the controller or by a third party in all cases.
- D. No, the processing is lawful only if the data subject has given explicit consent to the processing of personal data for the specified purpose.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Under Article 6(1)(f) of GDPR, processing is lawful if it is necessary for the legitimate interests of the controller, unless overridden by the data subject's rights and freedoms.

- * Option A is correct because legitimate interest is a valid legal basis for processing under GDPR.
- * Option B is incorrect because explicit consent is not required if another legal basis (such as legitimate interest) applies.
- * Option C is incorrect because legitimate interest does not apply in all cases—the rights of the data subject may override it.
- * Option D is incorrect because financial institutions are not required to obtain explicit consent for all processing activities.

References:

- * GDPR Article 6(1)(f)(Legitimate interest as a lawful basis)
- * Recital 47(Legitimate interest includes preventing fraud and ensuring security)

NEW QUESTION # 23

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 by another organization. The purpose of processing this type of information is to increase the security and safety of individuals and prevent criminal activity. Step 2: 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 the DPO of Bus Spot.

What action would you suggest when reviewing the results of the DPIA presented 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. Displaying the identity of Bus Spot, its contact number, and the purpose of data processing in each bus is not necessary; furthermore, it breaches the data protection principles defined by GDPR.
- D. Reconducting a DPIA for each bus of Bus Spot is not necessary, since the nature, scope, context, and purpose of data processing are similar in all buses.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Under Article 35(11) of GDPR, controllers must reassess DPIAs regularly to account for changing risks in processing activities like CCTV surveillance.

- * Option D is correct because CCTV monitoring poses an ongoing risk, requiring periodic DPIA reviews.
- * Option A is incorrect because regular DPIA reviews are required, even if the data processing remains the same.
- * Option B is incorrect because transparency is a key principle of GDPR, and displaying information does not breach GDPR.
- * Option C is incorrect because data 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 # 24

Scenario5:

Repond is a German employment recruiting company. Their services are delivered globally and include consulting and staffing solutions. In the beginning, Repond provided its services through an office in Germany. Today, they have grown to become one of the largest recruiting agencies, providing employment to more than 500,000 people around the world. Repond receives most applications through its website. Job searchers are required to provide the job title and location. Then, a list of job opportunities is provided. When a job position is selected, candidates are required to provide their contact details and professional work experience records. During the process, they are informed that the information will be used only for the purposes and period determined by Repond. Repond's experts analyze candidates' profiles and applications and choose the candidates that are suitable for the job position. The list of the selected candidates is then delivered to Repond's clients, who proceed with the recruitment process. Files of candidates that are not selected are stored in Repond's databases, including the personal data of candidates who withdraw the consent on which the processing was based. When the GDPR came into force, the company was unprepared.

The top management appointed a DPO and consulted him for all data protection issues. The DPO, on the other hand, reported the progress of all data protection activities to the top management. Considering the level of sensitivity of the personal data processed by Repond, the DPO did not have direct access to the personal data of all clients, unless the top management deemed it necessary.

The DPO planned the GDPR implementation by initially analyzing the applicable GDPR requirements. Repond, on the other hand, initiated a risk assessment to understand the risks associated with processing operations. The risk assessment was conducted based on common risks that employment recruiting companies face. After analyzing different risk scenarios, the level of risk was determined and evaluated. The results were presented to the DPO, who then decided to analyze only the risks that have a greater impact on the company. The DPO concluded that the cost required for treating most of the identified risks was higher than simply accepting them. Based on this analysis, the DPO decided to accept the actual level of the identified risks. After reviewing policies and procedures of the company, Repond established a new data protection policy. As proposed by the DPO, the information security policy was also updated. These changes were then communicated to all employees of Repond. Based on this scenario, answer the following question:

Question:

Repond stores files of candidates who are not selected in its databases, even if they withdraw consent. Is this acceptable under GDPR?

- A. Yes, the GDPR only requires the controller to stop processing the data when consent is withdrawn but does not require its deletion.
- **B. No, the GDPR requires the controller to erase personal data if the data subject withdraws their consent for data processing.**
- C. No, Repond must retain candidate data for statistical analysis but must anonymize it.
- D. Yes, the GDPR allows personal data to be processed even after consent is withdrawn so organizations can use the data for future recruitment opportunities.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 25

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