

# 시험패스에유효한GDPR시험대비최신버전덤프인증시험기출자료



ExamPassdump GDPR 최신 PDF 버전 시험 문제집을 무료로 Google Drive에서 다운로드하세요:  
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1xUa9garLin4Uzwp5y98-HGT481t7U-jg>

PECB GDPR덤프의 무료샘플을 원하신다면 우의 PDF Version Demo 버튼을 클릭하고 메일주소를 입력하시면 바로 다운로드받으실수 있습니다. PECB GDPR 덤프는 모든 시험문제유형을 포함하고 있어 적응율이 아주 높습니다. PECB GDPR덤프로PECB GDPR시험패스 GO GO GO !

PECB인증 GDPR시험을 등록했는데 마땅한 공부자료가 없어 고민중이시라면ExamPassdump의PECB인증 GDPR덤프를 추천해드립니다. ExamPassdump의PECB인증 GDPR덤프는 거의 모든 시험문제를 커버하고 있어 시험패스율이 100%입니다. ExamPassdump제품을 선택하시면 어려운 시험공부도 한결 가벼워집니다.

>> GDPR시험대비 최신버전 덤프 <<

## PECB GDPR최고품질 덤프문제모음집, GDPR참고자료

ExamPassdump 는 완전히 여러분이 인증시험 준비와 안전한 시험패스를 위한 완벽한 덤프제공 사이트입니다.우리 ExamPassdump의 덤프들은 응시자에 따라 ,시험 ,시험방법에 따라 알맞은 퍼펙트한 자료입니다.여러분은 ExamPassdump의 알맞은 덤프들로 아주 간단하고 편하게 인증시험을 패스할 수 있습니다.많은 GDPR인증관련 응시자들은 우리 ExamPassdump가 제공하는GDPR 문제와 답으로 되어있는 덤프로 자격증을 취득하셨습니다.우리

ExamPassdump 또한 업계에서 아주 좋은 이미지를 가지고 있습니다.

## PECB GDPR 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
주제 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Data protection concepts: General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), and compliance measures</li></ul>
주제 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
주제 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

## 최신 Privacy And Data Protection GDPR 무료 샘플문제 (Q38-Q43):

### 질문 # 38

Question:

What is the role of the DPO in a DPIA?

- A. Approve the DPIA and ensure all risks are eliminated.
- B. Record the DPIA outcomes.
- **C. Determine if a DPIA is necessary.**
- D. Conduct the DPIA

정답: C

설명:

Under Article 39(1)(c) of GDPR, the DPO advises on the necessity of conducting a DPIA but does not conduct it themselves. The controller is responsible for carrying out the DPIA.

\* Option B is correct because the DPO must determine whether a DPIA is required and provide recommendations.

\* Option A is incorrect because conducting the DPIA is the responsibility of the controller, not the DPO.

\* Option C is incorrect because while the DPO can assist, DPIA documentation is the controller's duty.

\* Option D is incorrect because DPOs advise but do not approve or eliminate all risks-risk management remains the responsibility of the controller.

References:

\* GDPR Article 39(1)(c) (DPO advises on DPIA necessity)

\* Recital 97 (DPOs provide oversight, not execution)

### 질문 # 39

Scenario 1:

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 holder of 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, is the processing of children's personal data performed by MED in compliance with GDPR?

- A. No, MED must obtain explicit consent from the child, regardless of parental consent, for the processing to be in compliance with GDPR.
- **B. Yes, the processing of children's personal data below the age of 16 years with parental consent is in compliance with GDPR.**
- C. Yes, as long as the processing is conducted with industry-standard encryption.
- D. No, the processing of personal data of children below the age of 16 years is not in compliance with the GDPR, even if parental consent is provided.

**정답: B**

**설명:**

Under Article 8 of the GDPR, the processing of personal data of children under 16 years is only lawful if parental or guardian consent is obtained. However, Member States can lower the age limit to 13 years if they choose.

In this scenario, MED requires parental consent for children below 16 years, which aligns with GDPR requirements.

Therefore, Option B is correct. Option A is incorrect because GDPR allows parental consent.

Option C is incorrect because GDPR does not require explicit consent from the child when parental consent is given. Option D is incorrect because encryption alone does not determine compliance.

References:

\* GDPR Article 8(Conditions for children's consent)

\* Recital 38(Protection of children's data)

#### **질문 # 40**

Scenario:

A marketing company discovers that an unauthorized party accessed its customer database, exposing 5,000 records containing names, email addresses, and phone numbers. The breach occurred due to a misconfigured server.

Question:

To comply with GDPR, which information must the company include in its notification to the supervisory authority?

- A. A description of the nature of the personal data breach.
- B. The identity of the attacker and their potential motive.
- C. The approximate number of data subjects and records affected.
- **D. Both A and B.**

**정답: D**

**설명:**

Under Article 33(3) of GDPR, a breach notification to the supervisory authority must include:

- \* The nature of the breach (what type of data was accessed).
- \* The number of affected individuals and records.
- \* The potential impact on data subjects.
- \* Measures taken to mitigate the breach.
- \* Option C is correct because both the nature of the breach and the number of affected individuals must be reported.
- \* Option A is incorrect because while the breach description is necessary, the number of affected individuals must also be included.
- \* Option B is incorrect because the breach description is also required.
- \* Option D is incorrect because identifying the attacker is not required under GDPR.

References:

- \* GDPR Article 33(3) (Content requirements for breach notification)
- \* Recital 87 (Timely reporting ensures risk mitigation)

#### 질문 # 41

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.

정답: C

설명:

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)

#### 질문 # 42

Scenario 9: Soin is a French travel agency with the largest network of professional travel agents throughout Europe. They aim to create unique vacations for clients regardless of the destinations they seek. The company specializes in helping people find plane tickets, reservations at hotels, cruises, and other activities.

As in any other industry, travel is no exception when it comes to GDPR compliance. Soin was directly affected by the enforcement of GDPR since its main activities require the collection and processing of customers' data.

Data collected by Soin includes customer's ID or passport details, financial and payment information, and contact information. This type of data is defined as personal by the GDPR; hence, Soin's data processing activities are built based on customer's consent.

At the beginning, as for many other companies, GDPR compliance was a complicated issue for Soin.

However, the process was completed within a few months and later on the company appointed a DPO. Last year, the supervisory authority of France, requested the conduct of a data protection external audit in Soin without an early notice. To ensure GDPR compliance before an external audit was conducted, Soin organized an internal audit. The data protection internal audit was conducted by the DPO of the company. The audit was initiated by firstly confirming the accuracy of records related to all current Soin's data processing activities.

The DPO considered that verifying compliance to Article 30 of GDPR would help in defining the data protection internal audit scope. The DPO noticed that not all processing activities of Soin were documented as required by the GDPR. For example, processing activities records of the company did not include a description of transfers of personal data to third countries. In addition, there was no clear description of categories of personal data processed by the company. Other areas that were audited included

content of data protection policy, data retention guidelines, how sensitive data is stored, and security policies and practices. The DPO conducted interviews with some employees at different levels of the company. During the audit, the DPO came across some emails sent by Soin's clients claiming that they do not have access in their personal data stored by Soin. Soin's Customer Service Department answered the emails saying that, based on Soin's policies, a client cannot have access to personal data stored by the company. Based on the information gathered, the DPO concluded that there was a lack of employee awareness on the GDPR.

All these findings were documented in the audit report. Once the audit was completed, the DPO drafted action plans to resolve the nonconformities found. Firstly, the DPO created a new procedure which could ensure the right of access to clients. All employees were provided with GDPR compliance awareness sessions.

Moreover, the DPO established a document which described the transfer of personal data to third countries and the applicability of safeguards when this transfer is done to an international organization.

Based on this scenario, answer the following question:

Based on scenario 9, the supervisory authority requested the conduct of a data protection audit in Soin without early notice. Is this acceptable?

- A. No, the supervisory authority can conduct a data protection external audit only if it is requested by the controller
- B. No, the supervisory authority may perform only scheduled external audits with at least two weeks' notice after the occurrence of a data breach in the company
- C. Yes, the supervisory authority may perform external audits randomly or after notification of the occurrence of a data breach in the company

정답: C

설명:

Under GDPR Article 58(1)(b) and (d), supervisory authorities have the power to carry out data protection audits at their discretion. They do not need prior approval from the controller and may act proactively to ensure compliance. Supervisory authorities can investigate companies even without a data breach, especially if there are concerns about GDPR compliance.

#### 질문 # 43

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안심하시고 ExamPassdump 를 선택하게 하기 위하여, ExamPassdump에서는 이미 PECB GDPR인증시험의 일부 문제와 답을 사이트에 올려놨으니 체험해보실 수 있습니다. 그러면 저희한테 신뢰가 갈 것이며 또 망설임 없이 선택하게 될 것입니다. 저희 덤프로 여러분은 한번에 시험을 패스할 수 있으며 또 개인시간도 절약하고 무엇보다도 금전상으로 절약이 제일 크다고 봅니다. ExamPassdump는 여러분들한테 최고의 PECB GDPR문제와 답을 제공함으로 100%로의 보장 도를 자랑합니다. 여러분은 PECB GDPR인증시험의 패스로 IT업계여서는 또 직장에서도 한층 업그레이드될 수 있습니다. 여러분의 미래는 더욱더 아름다울 것입니다.

GDPR최고품질 덤프문제모음집 : [https://www.exampassdump.com/GDPR\\_valid-braindumps.html](https://www.exampassdump.com/GDPR_valid-braindumps.html)

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- 시험준비에 가장 좋은 GDPR시험대비 최신버전 덤프 덤프데모 다운로드 > [www.passtip.net](http://www.passtip.net) 에서 ➡ GDPR 를 검색하고 무료로 다운로드하세요 GDPR퍼펙트 덤프 공부
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