

JapancertはPECB GDPR試験の実践訓練を提供する



BONUS!!! Japancert GDPRダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード：https://drive.google.com/open?id=11Hwi4MMBBxzUwr_2Lf8JMZYWPADabHm

このラインで優秀なエリートになりたい場合は、GDPR認定を取得する必要があります。したがって、資格試験の重要性を通してそれを確認できます。資格試験を通じてのみ、対応する資格証明書を取得しているため、関連作業に従事することができます。そのため、GDPRテストの急流は、比較的短期間で人々が資格試験に合格するための非常に重要なツールです。GDPR学習ツールを選択すると、ユーザーが困難な点をすばやく分析し、GDPR試験に合格するのに役立ちます。

効果的な勤勉さが結果に正比例することは誰もが知っているので、長年の勤勉な作業によって、専門家は頻繁にテストされた知識を参考のためにGDPR実践資料に集めました。したがって、GDPRトレーニング資料は、彼らの努力の成果です。GDPRの実践教材を使用することで、以前に想像していた以上の成果を絶対に得ることができます。GDPRの実際のテストを選択した顧客から収集された明確なデータがあり、合格率は98~100%です。したがって、成功を収めるチャンスは、当社の資料によって大幅に向上します。

>> GDPR最新問題 <<

GDPR過去問無料、GDPRトレーニングサンプル

この人材があちこちいる社会で、多くのプレッシャーを感じませんか。学歴はどんなに高くても実力を代表できません。学歴はただ踏み台だけで、あなたの地位を確保できる礎は実力です。PECBのGDPR認定試験は人気がある認証で、その認証を持ちたい人がたくさんいます。この試験に受かったら自分のキャリアを固定することができます。JapancertのPECBのGDPR試験トレーニング資料はとても良いトレーニングツールで、あなたが首尾よく試験に合格ことを助けられます。試験に合格したら、あなたは国際的に認可され、解雇される心配する必要はありません。

PECB GDPR 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data protection concepts: General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), and compliance measures
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

PECB Certified Data Protection Officer 認定 GDPR 試験問題 (Q36-Q41):

質問 # 36

Question:

To evaluate the effectiveness of communication, the DPO of Company ABC reviewed the accuracy and relevance of the information provided to customers regarding personal data processing.

Is this a good practice under GDPR?

- A. No, the effectiveness of communication cannot be evaluated through the evaluation of the accuracy and relevance of information provided to customers.
- **B. Yes, when evaluating the effectiveness of communication, the DPO should consider the accuracy and relevance of the information provided to concerned parties.**
- C. Yes, but only if the company's supervisory authority requests it.
- D. No, the DPO is not responsible for evaluating the effectiveness of communication with customers.

正解: B

解説:

Under Article 39(1)(a) of GDPR, the DPO is responsible for monitoring GDPR compliance, including ensuring transparency in communication with data subjects. This includes verifying that information about data processing is accurate and relevant.

* Option A is incorrect because GDPR mandates that data subjects receive clear and accurate information about their personal data processing.

* Option B is correct because accuracy and relevance are key indicators of effective communication under GDPR.

* Option C is incorrect because evaluating data protection communication is part of the DPO's compliance role.

* Option D is incorrect because supervisory authority approval is not required for the DPO to conduct such evaluations.

References:

* GDPR Article 39(1)(a) (DPO's role in monitoring compliance)

* GDPR Article 12(1) (Obligation for transparent and clear communication)

質問 # 37

Question:

All the statements below regarding the lawfulness of processing are correct, except:

- A. Processing is necessary to protect the vital interests of the data subject or another natural person.
- B. Processing is necessary for the performance of a contract to which the data subject is a party.
- **C. Processing is necessary to obtain consent from the data subject.**
- D. Processing is necessary for the legitimate interests pursued by the controller, except where overridden by the interests or fundamental rights of the data subject.

正解: C

解説:

Under Article 6 of GDPR, there are six legal bases for data processing. Consent is only one of them, and processing is not always dependent on obtaining consent.

* Option B is correct because GDPR does not require consent for all processing activities; processing can also be based on contractual necessity, legal obligations, vital interests, public tasks, or legitimate interests.

* Option A is incorrect because contractual necessity is a valid legal basis for processing.

* Option C is incorrect because vital interests (e.g., processing in medical emergencies) are a valid legal basis.

* Option D is incorrect because legitimate interests can justify processing, provided they do not override the rights of data subjects.

References:

* GDPR Article 6(1) (Lawfulness of processing)

* Recital 40(Processing should be lawful and justified)

質問 # 38

When pseudonymization is used in a dataset, the data is divided into restricted access data and non-identifiable data. This restricted access data includes gender, occupation, and age, whereas the non-identifiable data includes only nationality. Is this correct?

- A. No, non-identifiable data includes gender, nationality, and occupation, whereas restricted access data includes first name, last name, and age, among others
- B. Yes, when pseudonymization is used, non-identifiable data includes only nationality, whereas restricted access data includes gender, occupation, and age
- C. No, only anonymization can be used to divide a dataset into restricted access data and non-identifiable data

正解: A

解説:

Pseudonymization does not remove data identifiability but rather reduces the direct link to an individual (GDPR Article 4(5)). Non-identifiable data includes attributes like gender and occupation, whereas restricted access data includes directly identifying details such as names. Anonymization, not pseudonymization, ensures complete irreversibility.

質問 # 39

Scenario:

A financial institution collects biometric data of its clients, such as face recognition, to support a payment authentication process that they recently developed. The institution ensures that data subjects provide explicit consent for the processing of their biometric data for this specific purpose.

Question:

Based on this scenario, should the DPO advise the organization to conduct a DPIA (Data Protection Impact Assessment)?

- A. Yes, but only if the biometric data is stored for more than five years.
- B. No, because explicit consent has already been obtained from the data subjects.
- C. Yes, because biometric data is considered special category personal data, and its processing is likely to involve high risk.
- D. No, because DPIAs are only required when processing personal data on a large scale, which is not specified in this case.

正解: C

解説:

Under Article 35(3)(b) of GDPR, a DPIA is mandatory for processing that involves large-scale processing of special category data, including biometric data. Even if explicit consent is obtained, the risks associated with biometric processing require further evaluation.

* Option A is incorrect because biometric data processing poses high risks to fundamental rights and freedoms, necessitating a DPIA.

* Option B is incorrect because obtaining consent does not eliminate the requirement to conduct a DPIA.

* Option C is incorrect because DPIAs are required for biometric processing regardless of scale if risks are present.

* Option D is incorrect because storage duration is not a determining factor for DPIA requirements.

References:

* GDPR Article 35(3)(b) (DPIA requirement for special category data)

* Recital 91 (Processing biometric data requires special safeguards)

質問 # 40

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:

According to scenario 6, which data protection solution has Bus Spot used to reduce the risk related to the principle of lawfulness, fairness, and transparency?

- A. Risk retention
- **B. Risk reduction**
- C. Risk avoidance
- D. Risk transfer

正解: B

解説:

Under Article 5(1)(a) of GDPR, personal data must be processed lawfully, fairly, and transparently. Bus Spot implemented measures such as employee training and signage in buses, which reduced risks associated with transparency.

* Option A is correct because Bus Spot took steps to reduce risk, such as clear notifications and restricted CCTV access.

* Option B is incorrect because risk retention means accepting the risk without mitigation, which Bus Spot did not do.

* Option C is incorrect because risk transfer applies to outsourcing responsibilities (e.g., insurance), which is not the case here.

* Option D is incorrect because Bus Spot did not avoid risk entirely; they implemented controls to mitigate it.

References:

* GDPR Article 5(1)(a) (Principle of lawfulness, fairness, and transparency)

* Recital 39 (Transparency in data processing)

質問 # 41

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我々はGDPR試験に失敗したら全額で返金するという承諾をしています。お客様は我々の商品を利用したら、試験の出題率は100%とはいきませんが、85%程度は出題されました、もし不幸であなたはGDPR試験に失敗したら、あなたは失敗した成績書のスキャンを我々のメールアドレスに送って、我々は失敗の原因を問わず、あなたの支払ったGDPR問題集の金額を全額であなたに返りましてあなたの経済損失を減少します。

GDPR過去問無料: <https://www.japancert.com/GDPR.html>

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