

PECB GDPR시험덤프문제 & GDPR자격증참고서

GDPR Certified Data Protection Officer

LOCATION
Online

DATE
23rd - 27th October 2023

PRICE
Ksh. 186,500 Per Person





Scan to Register

All participants must be available to attend classes within the stipulated date and time

A Strathmore University Certificate will be awarded to those who successfully meet the completion requirements.


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PECB GDPR 시험요강:

주제	소개

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

최신 Privacy And Data Protection GDPR 무료샘플문제 (Q35-Q40):

질문 # 35

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:

Which statement regarding the material scope of the GDPR is incorrect?

- A. The GDPR applies to the processing of personal data wholly or partly by automated means.
- B. The GDPR applies to the processing of personal data by a company established in the EEA, even if the data subjects are located outside the EEA.
- C. The GDPR does not apply to the processing of personal data by Member States when carrying out activities that fall within the scope of the Treaty on European Union (TEU).
- D. The GDPR applies to the processing of personal data in the course of an activity that falls outside the scope of Union law.

정답: D

설명:

The material scope of the GDPR is outlined in Article 2. It applies to the processing of personal data by automated means and to non-automated processing if the data is part of a filing system. The GDPR does not apply to activities outside the scope of Union law, such as national security activities, which are excluded under Recital 16.

* Option B is correct because the GDPR does not apply to activities falling outside the scope of Union law, such as law enforcement operations covered by the Law Enforcement Directive (EU 2016/680).

* Option A is incorrect because automated processing is explicitly covered by GDPR.

* Option C is incorrect because data processing by Member States under TEU (e.g., national security and defense) is excluded.

* Option D is incorrect because GDPR applies to controllers/processors established in the EEA, even if data subjects are outside the EEA (Article 3(1)).

References:

* GDPR Article 2(2)(a) (Exclusion of activities outside EU law)

* GDPR Article 3(1) (Territorial scope)

* Recital 16 (GDPR does not apply to national security)

질문 # 36

Question:

Under GDPR, the controller must demonstrate that data subjects have consented to the processing of their personal data, and the consent must be freely given.

What is the role of the DPO in ensuring compliance with this requirement?

- A. The DPO should approve the legal basis for consent processing before the controller can collect personal data.
- B. The DPO should ensure that the controller has informed data subjects about their right to withdraw consent.
- C. The DPO should personally record information such as who consented, when they consented, and how consent was given.
- **D. The DPO should ensure that the controller has implemented procedures to provide evidence that consent has been obtained for all relevant personal data.**

정답: D

설명:

Under Article 7(1) of GDPR, controllers must be able to demonstrate that the data subject has given consent. The DPO advises on ensuring these procedures are in place but does not collect or approve consent directly.

* Option B is correct because the DPO must verify that consent records exist and meet GDPR standards.

* Option A is incorrect because informing data subjects about withdrawal rights is the controller's duty, not the DPO's.

* Option C is incorrect because the DPO does not personally maintain consent logs.

* Option D is incorrect because DPOs do not approve legal bases for processing—this is the controller's responsibility.

References:

* GDPR Article 7(1) (Controller must demonstrate valid consent)

* GDPR Article 39(1)(b) (DPO ensures compliance with data protection obligations)

질문 # 37

Question:

What is the main purpose of conducting a DPIA?

- A. To identify the causes of the identified risks.
- **B. To extensively assess the impact of the identified risks on individuals.**
- C. To measure the potential consequences of the identified risks on the organization.
- D. To eliminate all risks associated with processing personal data.

정답: B

설명:

Under Article 35 of GDPR, a DPIA's primary goal is to assess the risks to individuals' rights and freedoms arising from data processing.

* Option B is correct because DPIAs focus on evaluating and mitigating risks to data subjects.

* Option A is incorrect because DPIAs are not just about identifying causes but about assessing and mitigating risks.

* Option C is incorrect because GDPR prioritizes risks to individuals, not just organizations.

* Option D is incorrect because eliminating all risks is not possible—DPIAs aim to manage and minimize risks.

References:

* GDPR Article 35(1) (DPIA requirement for high-risk processing)

* Recital 84(DPIAs help protect individuals' rights)

질문 # 38

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:

Based on scenario 7, did EduCCS comply with GDPR regarding data breach notification requirements?

- A. No, EduCCS should have reported the breach directly to affected clients before informing the supervisory authority.
- B. Yes, EduCCS was not obligated to notify the supervisory authority about the breach, since it occurred at its IT service provider, X-Tech.
- C. No, EduCCS' notification to the supervisory authority after one week violates GDPR's requirement for timely notification.
- D. Yes, EduCCS acted in compliance with GDPR by notifying the supervisory authority one week after the violation.

정답: C

설명:

Under Article 33(1) of GDPR, controllers must report a personal data breach to the supervisory authority within 72 hours of becoming aware of it. EduCCS delayed notification beyond this timeframe, violating GDPR.

* Option A is correct because EduCCS failed to notify the authority within 72 hours.

* Option B is incorrect because EduCCS remains responsible for reporting the breach, even if it occurred at X-Tech.

* Option C is incorrect because one-week delay violates GDPR's 72-hour requirement.

* Option D is incorrect because notifying the supervisory authority is required first, unless the breach is unlikely to impact data subjects.

References:

* GDPR Article 33(1)(72-hour breach notification)

* Recital 85(Timely response to data breaches)

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

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