

퍼펙트한 GDPR덤프문제집덤프최신데모문제



Itcertkr GDPR 최신 PDF 버전 시험 문제집을 무료로 Google Drive에서 다운로드하세요: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1BT6SA9smCDhBGQDL80COiLkLwkPbIHQh>

많은 사이트에서도 무료PECB GDPR덤프데모를 제공합니다.우리도 마찬가지입니다.여러분은 그러한PECB GDPR 데모들을 보시고 다시 우리의 덤프와 비교하시면 ,우리의 덤프는 다른 사이트덤프와 차원이 다른 덤프임을 아시될 것입니다, 우리Itcertkr에서 제공되는 덤프는 100%보장 도를 자랑하며,여러분은 시험패스로 인해 성공과 더 가까워 졌답니다

최근 PECB인증 GDPR시험이 IT업계에서 제일 높은 인지도를 가지고 있습니다.바라만 보지 마시고PECB인증 GDPR시험에 도전해보세요. Itcertkr 의 PECB인증 GDPR덤프로 시험준비공부를 하시면 한방에 시험패스 가능합니다. PECB인증 GDPR덤프로 자격증취득에 가까워지고 나아가서는 IT업계에서 인정을 받는 열쇠를 소유한것과 같다고 할수 있습니다.

>> GDPR덤프문제집 <<

최신버전 GDPR덤프문제집 완벽한 시험덤프

Itcertkr는 여러분이 빠른 시일 내에PECB GDPR인증시험을 효과적으로 터득할 수 있는 사이트입니다.PECB GDPR 인증 자격증은 일상생활에 많은 개편을 가져올 수 있는 시험입니다.PECB GDPR인증 자격증을 소지한 자들은 당연히 없는 자들보다 연봉이 더 높을 거고 승진기회도 많아지며 IT업계에서의 발전도 무궁무진합니다.

최신 Privacy And Data Protection GDPR 무료 샘플문제 (Q44-Q49):

질문 # 44

Scenario4:

Berc is a pharmaceutical company headquartered in Paris, France, known for developing inexpensive improved healthcare products. They want to expand to developing life-saving treatments. Berc has been engaged in many medical researches and clinical trials over the years. These projects required the processing of large amounts of data, including personal information. Since 2019, Berc has pursued GDPR compliance to regulate data processing activities and ensure data protection. Berc aims to positively impact human health through the use of technology and the power of collaboration. They recently have created an innovative solution in participation with Unty, a pharmaceutical company located in Switzerland. They want to enable patients to identify signs of strokes or other health-related issues themselves. They wanted to create a medical wrist device that continuously monitors patients' heart rate and notifies them about irregular heartbeats. The first step of the project was to collect information from individuals aged between 50 and 65. The purpose and means of processing were determined by both companies. The information collected included age, sex, ethnicity, medical history, and current medical status. Other information included names, dates of birth, and contact details. However, the individuals, who were mostly Berc's and Unty's customers, were not aware that there was an arrangement between Berc and Unty and that both companies have access to their personal data and share it between them. Berc outsourced the marketing of their new product to an international marketing company located in a country that had not adopted the adequacy decision from the EU commission. However, since they offered a good marketing campaign, following the DPO's advice, Berc

contracted it. The marketing campaign included advertisement through telephone, emails, and social media. Berc requested that Berc's and Unty's clients be first informed about the product. They shared the contact details of clients with the marketing company. Based on this scenario, answer the following question:

Question:

Based on scenario 4, Berc followed the DPO's advice for outsourcing an international marketing company in the absence of an adequacy decision. Is the DPO responsible for evaluating this case?

- A. Yes, the DPO takes the final decision on transferring personal data to an international company in the absence of an adequacy decision.
- B. No, because the marketing company operates under the same data protection rules as Berc.
- C. Yes, the DPO should evaluate cases where an adequacy decision is absent.
- **D. No, the controller or processor should evaluate cases when the adequacy decision is absent.**

정답: D

설명:

Under Article 44 of GDPR, the controller (Berc) is responsible for ensuring lawful data transfers. The DPO advises on compliance but does not make final decisions on data transfers.

* Option C is correct because the controller (Berc) must evaluate the legality of the transfer.

* Option A is incorrect because DPOs provide advice but do not evaluate data transfer legality.

* Option B is incorrect because DPOs do not have executive decision-making authority.

* Option D is incorrect because data protection rules vary by jurisdiction, making this assumption incorrect.

References:

* GDPR Article 44 (General principle for transfers)

* GDPR Article 39(1)(a) (DPO's advisory role)

질문 # 45

Scenario 7:

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:

Which of the following statements best reflects a lesson learned from the scenario?

- A. The incident response plan should prioritize immediate communication with the supervisory authority to ensure timely and compliant handling of data breaches.

- B. EduCCS should keep its IT services in-house, as outsourcing to X-Tech was the primary cause of the data breach.
- **C. Regular testing and modification of incident response plans are essential for ensuring prompt detection and effective response to data breaches.**
- D. EduCCS is not responsible for the data breach since it occurred at X-Tech, a third-party provider.

정답: C

설명:

Under Article 32 and Article 33 of GDPR, organizations must implement security measures and ensure incident response plans are regularly tested and updated. EduCCS' failure to prepare its response plan delayed notification, violating GDPR's 72-hour breach notification requirement.

- * Option C is correct because regular testing of incident response plans helps prevent delays in breach notifications.
- * Option A is incorrect because while timely communication is important, the root issue was the lack of preparedness.
- * Option B is incorrect because outsourcing is allowed under GDPR if the controller ensures compliance through a Data Processing Agreement (DPA) (Article 28).
- * Option D is incorrect because EduCCS remains responsible for data protection, even when outsourcing to a processor.

References:

- * GDPR Article 32(1)(d) (Regular testing of security measures)
- * GDPR Article 33(1) (72-hour breach notification requirement)

질문 # 46

Scenario 2

Soyled is a retail company that sells a wide range of electronic products from top European brands. It primarily sells its products in its online platforms (which include customer reviews and ratings), despite using physical stores since 2015. Soyled's website and mobile app are used by millions of customers. Soyled has employed various solutions to create a customer-focused ecosystem and facilitate growth. Soyled uses customer relationship management (CRM) software to analyze user data and administer the interaction with customers. The software allows the company to store customer information, identify sales opportunities, and manage marketing campaigns. It automatically obtains information about each user's IP address and web browser cookies. Soyled also uses the software to collect behavioral data, such as users' repeated actions and mouse movement information. Customers must create an account to buy from Soyled's online platforms. To do so, they fill out a standard sign-up form of three mandatory boxes (name, surname, email address) and a non-mandatory one (phone number). When the user clicks the email address box, a pop-up message appears as follows: "Soyled needs your email address to grant you access to your account and contact you about any changes related to your account and our website. For further information, please read our privacy policy." When the user clicks the phone number box, the following message appears: "Soyled may use your phone number to provide text updates on the order status. The phone number may also be used by the shipping courier." Once the personal data is provided, customers create a username and password, which are used to access Soyled's website or app. When customers want to make a purchase, they are also required to provide their bank account details. When the user finally creates the account, the following message appears: "Soyled collects only the personal data it needs for the following purposes: processing orders, managing accounts, and personalizing customers' experience. The collected data is shared with our network and used for marketing purposes." Soyled uses personal data to promote sales and its brand. If a user decides to close the account, the personal data is still used for marketing purposes only. Last month, the company received an email from John, a customer, claiming that his personal data was being used for purposes other than those specified by the company. According to the email, Soyled was using the data for direct marketing purposes. John requested details on how his personal data was collected, stored, and processed. Based on this scenario, answer the following question:

Question:

Based on scenario 2, is John's request eligible under GDPR?

- A. No, because John's data was collected based on legitimate interest.
- B. No, data subjects are not eligible to request details on the collection, storage, or processing of their personal data.
- **C. Yes, data subjects have the right to request details on how their personal data is collected, stored, and processed.**
- D. No, data subjects can request access to how their data is being collected but not details about its processing or storage.

정답: C

설명:

Under Article 15 of GDPR, the Right of Access allows data subjects to request detailed information about:

- * The purpose of data processing
- * Categories of personal data collected
- * Data recipients
- * Storage duration
- * Rights to rectification and erasure

John's request is invalid under GDPR, making Option C correct. Option A is incorrect because GDPR grants full transparency. Option B is incorrect because data subjects must be informed upon request. Option D is incorrect because lawful basis does not override access rights.

References:

- * GDPR Article 15 (Right of Access)
- * Recital 63 (Transparency in personal data processing)

질문 # 47

Scenario 2

Soyled is a retail company that sells a wide range of electronic products from top European brands. It primarily sells its products in its online platforms (which include customer reviews and ratings), despite using physical stores since 2015. Soyled's website and mobile app are used by millions of customers. Soyled has employed various solutions to create a customer-focused ecosystem and facilitate growth. Soyled uses customer relationship management (CRM) software to analyze user data and administer the interaction with customers. The software allows the company to store customer information, identify sales opportunities, and manage marketing campaigns. It automatically obtains information about each user's IP address and web browser cookies. Soyled also uses the software to collect behavioral data, such as users' repeated actions and mouse movement information. Customers must create an account to buy from Soyled's online platforms. To do so, they fill out a standard sign-up form of three mandatory boxes (name, surname, email address) and a non-mandatory one (phone number). When the user clicks the email address box, a pop-up message appears as follows: "Soyled needs your email address to grant you access to your account and contact you about any changes related to your account and our website. For further information, please read our privacy policy." When the user clicks the phone number box, the following message appears: "Soyled may use your phone number to provide text updates on the order status. The phone number may also be used by the shipping courier." Once the personal data is provided, customers create a username and password, which are used to access Soyled's website or app. When customers want to make a purchase, they are also required to provide their bank account details. When the user finally creates the account, the following message appears: "Soyled collects only the personal data it needs for the following purposes: processing orders, managing accounts, and personalizing customers' experience. The collected data is shared with our network and used for marketing purposes." Soyled uses personal data to promote sales and its brand. If a user decides to close the account, the personal data is still used for marketing purposes only. Last month, the company received an email from John, a customer, claiming that his personal data was being used for purposes other than those specified by the company. According to the email, Soyled was using the data for direct marketing purposes. John requested details on how his personal data was collected, stored, and processed. Based on this scenario, answer the following question:

Scenario:

Soyled's customers are required to provide their bank account details to buy a product. According to the GDPR, is this data processing lawful?

- A. Yes, because Soyled has a privacy policy in place that ensures the protection of personal data.
- B. No, sensitive data, such as bank account details, should only be processed by official authorities.
- **C. Yes, because the processing is necessary for the fulfillment of the purchase agreement.**
- D. No, because financial information cannot be collected without explicit consent.

정답: C

설명:

Under Article 6(1)(b) of GDPR, processing is lawful if it is necessary for the performance of a contract with the data subject. Since the customers must provide bank details to complete their purchases, this processing is necessary for fulfilling the agreement.

* Option A is correct because payment data is essential for transaction processing, which aligns with GDPR's contract basis.

* Option B is incorrect because having a privacy policy does not automatically justify data processing.

* Option C is incorrect because financial data can be processed by authorized commercial entities under GDPR.

* Option D is incorrect because explicit consent is not required when processing is contractually necessary.

References:

* GDPR Article 6(1)(b) (Processing necessary for contract performance)

* Recital 44 (Necessity of processing for contract fulfillment)

질문 # 48

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:

If a patient requests MED to permanently erase their data, MED should:

- A. Reject the request since the medical history of patients cannot be permanently erased.
- B. Erase the personal data only if required to comply with a legal obligation.
- C. Refuse the request because medical data must be retained indefinitely for future reference.
- D. Erase the personal data if it is no longer needed for its original purpose.

정답: D

설명:

Under Article 17 of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), also known as the "Right to be Forgotten," data subjects have the right to request the erasure of their personal data when:

- * The data is no longer necessary for the purpose for which it was collected.
- * The data subject withdraws consent (where processing was based on consent).
- * The data was processed unlawfully.

In this scenario, if the data is no longer necessary for the original purpose (e.g., if the patient has completed their treatment and there are no legal retention obligations), MED should erase the data. However, there are exceptions under GDPR, such as legal retention requirements for medical records under national healthcare regulations.

Rejecting the request outright (Option A) is incorrect because GDPR requires controllers to assess whether retention is still necessary. Similarly, Option C is too restrictive because GDPR allows deletion even if no legal obligation mandates it. Option D is incorrect because indefinite retention is not permitted unless a valid justification exists.

References:

- * GDPR Article 17(Right to Erasure)
- * Recital 65(Clarification on when personal data can be erased)
- * Article 5(1)(e)(Storage limitation principle)

질문 # 49

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PECB인증 GDPR시험을 패스하고 싶다면 Itcertkr에서 출시한 PECB인증 GDPR덤프가 필수이겠죠. PECB인증 GDPR 시험을 통과하여 원하는 자격증을 취득하시면 회사에서 자기만의 위치를 단단하게 하여 인정을 받을 수 있습니다. 이 점이 바로 많은 IT인사들이 PECB인증 GDPR시험에 도전하는 원인이 아닐까 싶습니다. Itcertkr에서 출시한 PECB인증 GDPR덤프 실제시험의 거의 모든 문제를 커버하고 있어 최고의 인기와 사랑을 받고 있습니다. 어느 사이트의 PECB인증 GDPR공부자료도 Itcertkr제품을 대체할 수 없습니다. 학원등록 필요없이 다른 공부자료 필요없이 덤프에 있는 문제만 완벽하게 공부하신다면 PECB인증 GDPR시험패스가 어렵지 않고 자격증 취득이 쉬워집니다.

GDPR최신 덤프샘플문제 : https://www.itcertkr.com/GDPR_exam.html

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GDPR덤프문제집 100% 유효한 최신 덤프자료

PECB인증 GDPR시험을 어떻게 패스할가 고민그만하고Itcertkr의PECB 인증GDPR시험대비 덤프를 데려가 주세요. 가격이 착한데 비해 너무나 훌륭한 덤프품질과 높은 적중율, Itcertkr가 아닌 다른곳에서 찾아볼수 없는 혜택입니다.

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- GDPR덤프문제집 덤프자료는 PECB Certified Data Protection Officer 시험패스의 가장 좋은 자료 ♥ □ ➡ www.itdumpskr.com □ 은 [GDPR] 무료 다운로드를 받을 수 있는 최고의 사이트입니다GDPR최신 시험대비자료
- GDPR인증시험 인기 시험자료 □ GDPR완벽한 공부자료 □ GDPR최신 시험대비자료 □ (www.pass4test.net) 웹사이트에서“ GDPR ”를 열고 검색하여 무료 다운로드GDPR유효한 시험
- www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, Disposable vapes

참고: Itcertkr에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료, 최신 GDPR 시험 문제집이 있습니다: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1BT6SA9smCDhBGQDL80COiLkLwkPbIHQh>