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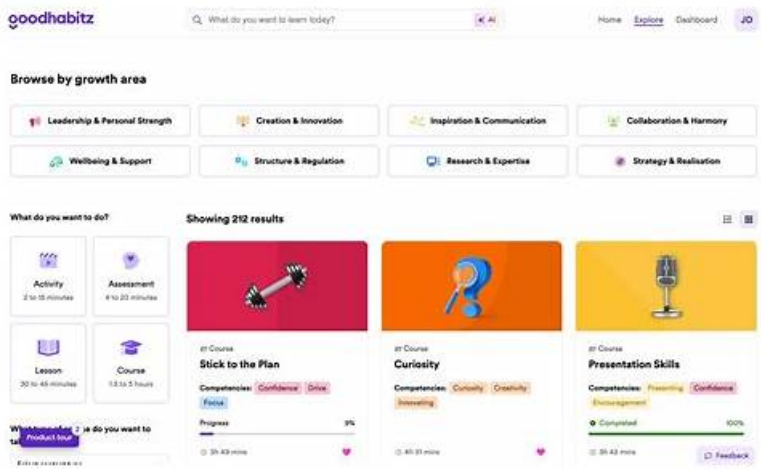

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PECB GDPR Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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 4	• Data protection concepts: General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), and compliance measures

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PECB Certified Data Protection Officer Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

NEW QUESTION # 25
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 scenario2, is John's request eligible under GDPR?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
UnderArticle 15 of GDPR, theRight of Accessallows data subjects torequest detailed informationabout:
* The purpose of data processing
* Categories of personal data collected
* Data recipients
* Storage duration
* Rights to rectification and erasure
John's request isvalid under GDPR, makingOption C correct.Option Ais incorrect because GDPR grants full transparency.Option Bis incorrect because data subjectsmustbe informed upon request.Option Dis incorrect becauselawful basis does not override access rights.
References:
* GDPR Article 15(Right of Access)
* Recital 63(Transparency in personal data processing)

NEW QUESTION # 26
Scenario 8:MA store is an online clothing retailer founded in 2010. They provide quality products at a reasonable cost. One thing that differentiates MA store from other online shopping sites is their excellent customer service.
MA store follows a customer-centered business approach. They have created a user-friendly website with well-organized content that is accessible to everyone. Through innovative ideas and services, MA store offers a seamless user experience for visitors while

also attracting new customers. When visiting the website, customers can filter their search results by price, size, customer reviews, and other features. One of MA store's strategies for providing, personalizing, and improving its products is data analytics. MA store tracks and analyzes the user actions on its website so it can create customized experience for visitors.
In order to understand their target audience, MA store analyzes shopping preferences of its customers based on their purchase history. The purchase history includes the product that was bought, shipping updates, and payment details. Clients' personal data and other information related to MA store products included in the purchase history are stored in separate databases. Personal information, such as clients' address or payment details, are encrypted using a public key. When analyzing the shopping preferences of customers, employees access only the information about the product while the identity of customers is removed from the data set and replaced with a common value, ensuring that customer identities are protected and cannot be retrieved.
Last year, MA store announced that they suffered a personal data breach where personal data of clients were leaked. The personal data breach was caused by an SQL injection attack which targeted MA store's web application. The SQL injection was successful since no parameterized queries were used.
Based on this scenario, answer the following question:
According to scenario 8, by storing clients' information in separate databases, MA store used a:

- A. Pseudonymization method
- B. Data protection by design strategy
- C. Data protection by default technology

Answer: B

Explanation:
Separating databases for different types of data aligns with the principle ofData Protection by Design and by Defaultunder Article 25 of GDPR. By structuring data storage in a way that limits access and minimizes exposure, MA Store is proactively implementing security measures that prevent unauthorized access and mitigate risks in case of a breach. This approach supports theconfidentiality, integrity, and availabilityof personal data as required by GDPR.

NEW QUESTION # 27
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. Yes, when pseudonymization is used, non-identifiable data includes only nationality, whereas restricted access data includes gender, occupation, and age
- B. No, non-identifiable data includes gender, nationality, and occupation, whereas restricted access data includes first name, last name, and age, among others
- C. No, only anonymization can be used to divide a dataset into restricted access data and non-identifiable data

Answer: B

Explanation:
Pseudonymization does not remove data identifiability but rather reduces the direct link to anindividual (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.

NEW QUESTION # 28
Scenario1:
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 theirpersonal 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, which data subject right isNOTguaranteed by MED?

- A. Right to data portability
- B. Right to restriction of processing
- C. Right to be informed
- D. Right to rectification

Answer: B

Explanation:
UnderArticle 18 of GDPR, theright to restriction of processingallows data subjects to request that processing of their personal data be limited under certain conditions, such as when accuracy is contested or processing is unlawful but the data subject opposes erasure.
From the scenario, MEDdoes not provide the option to restrict processing, as patients who request to stop processing are denied. This makesOption Bcorrect.Option Ais incorrect because MED does inform patients about data collection purposes.Option Cis incorrect because medical data could be transferred to other institutions.Option Dis incorrect because rectification of inaccurate data is a standard obligation.
References:
* GDPR Article 18(Right to restriction of processing)
* GDPR Article 12(Transparent communication with data subjects)

NEW QUESTION # 29
Scenario7:
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 followingstatements best reflects a lesson learnedfrom the scenario?

- A. Theincident response planshould prioritizeimmediate communication with the supervisory authorityto ensuretimely and compliant handling of data breaches.
- B. EduCCS is not responsiblefor the data breach since it occurred atX-Tech, a third-party provider.
- C. EduCCS should keep its IT services in-house, as outsourcing toX-Techwas the primary cause of the data breach.
- D. Regular testing and modificationof incident response plans areessentialfor ensuringprompt detection and effective responseto data breaches.

Answer: D

Explanation:
UnderArticle 32 and Article 33 of GDPR, organizations mustimplement security measuresand ensure incident response plans are regularly tested and updated.EduCCS' failure to prepare its response plan delayed notification, violating GDPR's72-hour breach notification requirement.
* Option C is correctbecauseregular testing of incident response plans helps prevent delays in breach notifications.
* Option A is incorrectbecause while timely communication is important, theroot issue was the lack of preparedness.
* Option B is incorrectbecauseoutsourcing is allowed under GDPRif the controller ensures compliance through aData Processing Agreement (DPA) (Article 28).
* Option D is incorrectbecauseEduCCS remains responsiblefor 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)

NEW QUESTION # 30
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