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PECB GDPR Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Data protection concepts: General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), and compliance measures
Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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.

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Preparing for the PECB Certified Data Protection Officer (GDPR) certification test can be a difficult task for candidates. They often face several challenges during their preparation for the PECB Certified Data Protection Officer (GDPR) exam, including fear, lack of updated GDPR Exam Dumps, and time constraints. Fortunately, there is a solution to these challenges. VerifiedDumps is a reliable website that provides genuine and updated GDPR Practice Test.

PECB Certified Data Protection Officer Sample Questions (Q48-Q53):

NEW QUESTION # 48
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, Soyled only has threemandatory fieldsin its sign-up form. On which GDPR principle is this decision based?

- A. Data minimization
- B. Purpose limitation
- C. Storage limitation
- D. Lawfulness, fairness, and transparency

Answer: A

Explanation:
UnderArticle 5(1)(c) of GDPR, thedata minimization principlestates that personal data must beadequate, relevant, and limited to what is necessaryfor processing.
Soyled'sdecision to have only three mandatory fields(name, surname, and email) aligns withdata minimizationsince itonly collects the minimum data neededfor account creation.Option C is correct.
Option Ais incorrect as transparency relates to informing users.Option Bis incorrect because purpose limitation focuses on using data only for specific purposes.Option Dis incorrect because storage limitation concernsdata retention periods.
References:
* GDPR Article 5(1)(c)(Data minimization principle)

* Recital 39(Limiting data collection to necessity)

NEW QUESTION # 49
Scenario:
Amarketing companydiscovers that anunauthorized party accessed its customer database, exposing5,000 recordscontainingnames, email addresses, and phone numbers. The breach occurred due to a misconfigured server.
Question:
To comply withGDPR, whichinformation must the company includein itsnotification to the supervisory authority?

- A. Theapproximate number of data subjectsand records affected.
- B. Both A and B.
- C. Theidentity of the attackerand their potential motive.
- D. Adescription of the natureof the personal data breach.

Answer: B

Explanation:
UnderArticle 33(3) of GDPR, a breach notification to thesupervisory authoritymust 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 correctbecauseboth the nature of the breach and the number of affected individuals must be reported.
* Option A is incorrectbecausewhile the breach description is necessary, the number of affected individuals must also be included.
* Option B is incorrectbecausethe breach description is also required.
* Option D is incorrectbecauseidentifying the attacker is not required under GDPR.
References:
* GDPR Article 33(3)(Content requirements for breach notification)
* Recital 87(Timely reporting ensures risk mitigation)

NEW QUESTION # 50
Scenario6:
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 transporteddaily. 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 bv another organization. The purpose of processing this tvoe 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:
Which step of theDPIA methodologydid Bus Spotmisswhen conducting the DPIA?

- A. The stepdescribing the data processing activities, where it should have detailed thescope, nature, context, and purposes of the processing.
- B. Thenecessity and proportionality evaluationstep, where it should have determined thelawful basis for data processing.
- C. Thealignment with GDPR-defined DPIA guidelines, where it should have adhered to the regulatory framework and methodology outlined by the GDPR.
- D. Thesupervisory authority approvalstep, where it should have obtained prior authorization before implementing the CCTV system.

Answer: B

Explanation:
UnderArticle 35(7)(b) of GDPR, a DPIA must include an assessment of thenecessity and proportionality of processing. This ensures that data processingis lawful, limited, and justified. Bus Spotmissed this step, which is essential for verifyingthe lawful basis for processing CCTV data.
* Option A is correctbecause thenecessity and proportionality assessment was required but not completed.
* Option B is incorrectbecause Bus Spotdocumented data processing activities in the DPIA.
* Option C is incorrectbecausenot aligning with GDPR guidelines does not automatically invalidate a DPIA.
* Option D is incorrectbecauseprior approval from a supervisory authority is only required if high- risk processing is detected without sufficient mitigation measures(Article 36).
References:
* GDPR Article 35(7)(b)(Necessity and proportionality in DPIAs)
* Recital 90(Assessing necessity in a DPIA)

NEW QUESTION # 51
Question:
Which of the following options is theDPO's responsibilitywhen processing personal datarelated to criminal convictionsis carried out by anofficial authority?

- A. Approvingall security measures for processingthis data.
- B. Assessingthe necessity of knowing a data subject's identity.
- C. Determiningthe location where sensitive data may be processed.
- D. Ensuringcompliance with any legal requirementsof Member States.

Answer: D

Explanation:
UnderArticle 39(1)(b) of GDPR, the DPOmonitors compliancewith GDPRand other applicable laws, includingMember State lawsoncriminal conviction data.
* Option C is correctbecauseDPOs must ensure processing aligns with national legal requirements.
* Option A is incorrectbecausedetermining processing locationsis atechnical decision, not aDPO responsibility.
* Option B is incorrectbecauseDPOs do not assess the necessity of identity disclosure.
* Option D is incorrectbecauseapproving security measures is the responsibility of controllers and processors, not the DPO.
References:
* GDPR Article 39(1)(b)(DPO's role in ensuring legal compliance)
* Recital 97(DPO responsibilities in public and private sectors)

NEW QUESTION # 52
Why should the controller implement appropriate technical and organizational measures?

- A. To maximize the processing of personal data
- B. To enable the processor to create and improve security features
- C. To allow the data subject to monitor the processing of their personal data

Answer: C

Explanation:
GDPR Article 25 requires controllers to implement appropriate measures ensuring data protection. This includes transparency measures that allow data subjects to monitor the processing of their personal data, fulfilling their rights under Articles 12-22.

NEW QUESTION # 53
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