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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	• 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	• Data protection concepts: General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), and compliance measures

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PECB Certified Data Protection Officer Sample Questions (Q30-Q35):

NEW QUESTION # 30
Scenario:
Pinky, a retail company,received a requestfrom adata subjectto identify which purchasesthey had madeat differentphysical store locations. However,Pinky does not link purchase records to customer identities, since purchasesdo not require account creation.
Question:
Should Pinkyprocess additional informationfrom customers in order toidentify the data subjectas requested?

- A. No, but Pinky must ask the data subject to provide further evidence proving their identity.
- B. No, Pinky isnot requiredto process additional information, since the processing of personal data in this case does not require Pinky toidentify the data subject.
- C. Yes, Pinky is required to process additional information for the purpose ofexercising the data subject' s rightscovered inArticles 15-21 of GDPR.
- D. Yes, Pinky is required tomaintain, acquire, or process additional informationin order to identify the data subject.

Answer: B

Explanation:
UnderArticle 11(1) of GDPR, controllersare not required to process additional datafor the sole purpose of identifying data subjectsif such identification is not needed for processing.
* Option C is correctbecausePinky does not store identifiable purchase data, so it is not required to create additional records.
* Option A and B are incorrectbecauseGDPR does not obligate controllers to process additional data if identification is unnecessary.
* Option D is incorrectbecausePinky cannot require additional information when it does not have a basis to process identity-linked data.
References:
* GDPR Article 11(1)(Controllers are not required to process extra data for identification)
* Recital 57(Data controllers should avoid collecting unnecessary identity data)

NEW QUESTION # 31
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:
When completing the sign-up form, the user gets a notification about the purpose for which Soyled collects their email address. Is Soyled required by the GDPR to do so?

- A. Yes, users must be informed of the purpose of collecting their personal data.
- B. No, Soyled only needs to inform users about how their data is collected, stored, or processed.
- C. No, Soyled should provide this information only when requested by users.
- D. Yes, but only if the email is used for communication purposes beyond account creation.

Answer: A

Explanation:
UnderArticle 13 of GDPR, controllers must inform data subjectsat the time of data collectionabout the purpose of processingtheir personal data. This ensures transparency and accountability.
Soyled provides apop-up messageexplaining why the email is collected, which aligns withGDPR's transparency principles.Option A is correct.Option Bis incorrect because GDPR requires notification at collection, not upon request.Option Cis incorrect as GDPR mandates disclosure of purpose, not just storage and processing methods.Option Dis misleading because the purpose must be disclosedregardless of communication intent.
References:
* GDPR Article 13(1)(c)(Obligation to inform data subjects about processing purposes)
* Recital 60(Transparency and accountability in data collection)

NEW QUESTION # 32
Scenario:
A financial institution collectsbiometric data of its clients, such asface recognition, to support apayment authentication processthat they recently developed. The institution ensures thatdata subjects provide explicit consentfor the processing of theirbiometric datafor this specific purpose.
Question:
Based on this scenario, should theDPO advise the organization to conduct a DPIA (Data Protection Impact Assessment)?

- A. No, becauseexplicit consenthas already been obtained from the data subjects.
- B. No, because DPIAs areonly requiredwhen processing personal dataon a large scale, which is not specified in this case.
- C. Yes, because biometric data is consideredspecial category personal data, and its processing is likely to involvehigh risk.
- D. Yes, but only if the biometric data is storedfor more than five years.

Answer: C

Explanation:
UnderArticle 35(3)(b) of GDPR, aDPIA is mandatoryfor processing that involveslarge-scale processing of special category data,

including biometric data. Even ifexplicit consentis obtained,the risks associated with biometric processing require further evaluation.
* Option A is correctbecausebiometric data processing poses high risks to fundamental rights and freedoms, necessitating a DPIA.
* Option B is incorrectbecauseobtaining consent does not eliminate the requirement to conduct a DPIA.
* Option C is incorrectbecauseDPIAs are required for biometric processing regardless of scaleif risks are present.
* Option D is incorrectbecausestorage 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)

NEW QUESTION # 33
Scenario:
Bankbiois a financial institution that handlespersonal dataof its customers. Itsdata processing activities involve processingthat is necessary for thelegitimate interestspursued by the institution. In such cases, Bankbio processes personal datawithout obtaining consent from data subjects.
Question:
Is the data processinglawful under GDPR?

- A. No, the processing is lawfulonly if the data subject has given explicit consentto the processing of personal data for the specified purpose.
- B. No, financial institutionsmust always obtain explicit consentbefore processing personal data.
- C. Yes, GDPR allows the processing of personal data for thelegitimate interest pursued by the controller or by a third party in all cases.
- D. Yes, processing is lawful when it is necessary for thelegitimate interestspursued by the controller, except where such interests are overridden by the interests of fundamental rights.

Answer: D

Explanation:
UnderArticle 6(1)(f) of GDPR, processing is lawful if it isnecessary for the legitimate interests of the controller, unlessoverridden by the data subject's rights and freedoms.
* Option A is correctbecauselegitimate interest is a valid legal basis for processingunder GDPR.
* Option B is incorrectbecauseexplicit consent is not requiredif another legal basis (such as legitimate interest) applies.
* Option C is incorrectbecauselegitimate interest does not apply in all cases-the rights of the data subject may override it.
* Option D is incorrectbecausefinancial institutions are not required to obtain explicit consent for all processing activities.
References:
* GDPR Article 6(1)(f)(Legitimate interest as a lawful basis)
* Recital 47(Legitimate interest includes preventing fraud and ensuring security)

NEW QUESTION # 34
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, data subjects can request access to how their data is being collected but not details about its processing or storage.
- 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 theright to request detailson how their personal data is collected, stored, and processed.
- D. No, because John's data was collected based on legitimate interest.

Answer: C

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 # 35
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