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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	• 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	• 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 4	• 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.

PECB Certified Data Protection Officer Sample Questions (Q63-Q68):

NEW QUESTION # 63
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 serviceswere 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:
What is therole of EduCCS' DPOin the situation described inscenario 7?

- A. TheDPO should respondto the personal data breach based on thebreach response planas defined by EduCCS.
- B. TheDPO should documentthe personal data breach andnotify the relevant partiesabout its occurrence.
- C. TheDPO is responsiblefor contacting the affected data subjects and compensating them for any damages.
- D. TheDPO should verifyif EduCCS hasadopted appropriate corrective measuresto minimize the risk of similar future breaches.

Answer: D

Explanation:
UnderArticle 39(1)(b) of GDPR, the DPO is responsible formonitoring compliance, includingensuring corrective actions are takento prevent future breaches.
* Option A is correctbecauseDPOs must assess whether corrective actions were taken.
* Option B is incorrectbecausethe DPO does not execute the breach response plan but advises on compliance.
* Option C is incorrectbecausedocumenting and reporting breaches is the responsibility of the controller, not solely the DPO.
* Option D is incorrectbecauseDPOs do not handle compensations-this is a legal issue determined by courts.
References:
* GDPR Article 39(1)(b)(DPO's role in monitoring compliance)
* Recital 97(DPO's advisory responsibilities)

NEW QUESTION # 64
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 restriction of processing
- B. Right to be informed
- C. Right to rectification
- D. Right to data portability

Answer: A

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 # 65
Scenario 9:Soin is a French travel agency with the largest network of professional travel agents throughout Europe. They aim to create unique vacations for clients regardless of the destinations they seek. The company specializes in helping people find plane tickets, reservations at hotels, cruises, and other activities.
As any other industry, travel is no exception when it comes to GDPR compliance. Soin was directly affected by the enforcement of GDPR since its main activities require the collection and processing of customers' data.
Data collected by Soin includes customer's ID or passport details, financial and payment information, and contact information. This type of data is defined as personal by the GDPR; hence, Soin's data processing activities are built based on customer's consent.
At the beginning, as for many other companies, GDPR compliance was a complicated issue for Soin.

However, the process was completed within a few months and later on the company appointed a DPO. Last year, the supervisory authority of France, requested the conduct of a data protection external audit in Soin without an early notice. To ensure GDPR compliance before an external audit was conducted, Soin organized an internal audit. The data protection internal audit was conducted by the DPO of the company. The audit was initiated by firstly confirming the accuracy of records related to all current Soin's data processing activities.
The DPO considered that verifying compliance to Article 30 of GDPR would help in defining the data protection internal audit scope. The DPO noticed that not all processing activities of Soin were documented as required by the GDPR. For example, processing activities records of the company did not include a description of transfers of personal data to third countries. In addition, there was no clear description of categories of personal data processed by the company. Other areas that were audited included content of data protection policy, data retention guidelines, how sensitive data is stored, and security policies and practices.
The DPO conducted interviews with some employees at different levels of the company. During the audit, the DPO came across some emails sent by Soin's clients claiming that they do not have access in their personal data stored by Soin. Soin's Customer Service Department answered the emails saying that, based on Soin's policies, a client cannot have access to personal data stored by the company. Based on the information gathered, the DPO concluded that there was a lack of employee awareness on the GDPR.
All these findings were documented in the audit report. Once the audit was completed, the DPO drafted action plans to resolve the nonconformities found. Firstly, the DPO created a new procedure which could ensure the right of access to clients. All employees were provided with GDPR compliance awareness sessions.
Moreover, the DPO established a document which described the transfer of personal data to third countries and the applicability of safeguards when this transfer is done to an international organization.
Based on this scenario, answer the following question:
To whom should the DPO of Soin report the situations observed during the data protection internal audit?

- A. Soin's internal auditor
- B. Supervisory authority
- C. Soin's top management

Answer: C

Explanation:
Under GDPR Article 38(3), the DPO must report directly to the highest level of management. The DPO provides guidance and recommendations but does not report directly to the supervisory authority unless required under Article 58 (e.g., in case of noncompliance or high-risk processing activities). Internal auditors may be involved, but the primary responsibility for GDPR compliance lies with top management.

NEW QUESTION # 66
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:
How could MA store prevent the SQL attack described in scenario 8?

- A. Processing only the data they actually need to achieve processing purposes in database and application servers
- B. Using security measures that support data protection at the database level, such as authorized queries
- C. Using cryptographic protocols such as TLS as encryption mechanisms instead of a public key encryption

Answer: B

Explanation:
The SQL injection attack exploited vulnerabilities in the web application due to the lack of parameterized queries. GDPR mandates security measures under Article 32, which includes data integrity and confidentiality safeguards. Usingparameterized queries and prepared statementsat the database level would prevent attackers from injecting malicious SQL code. TLS encryption (option B) is crucial for secure communication but does not directly address SQL injection threats. Similarly, data minimization (option C) is a general best practice but does not provide specific protection against SQL injection.

NEW QUESTION # 67
Scenario 9:Soin is a French travel agency with the largest network of professional travel agents throughout Europe. They aim to create unique vacations for clients regardless of the destinations they seek. The company specializes in helping people find plane tickets, reservations at hotels, cruises, and other activities.
As any other industry, travel is no exception when it comes to GDPR compliance. Soin was directly affected by the enforcement of GDPR since its main activities require the collection and processing of customers' data.
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Moreover, the DPO established a document which described the transfer of personal data to third countries and the applicability of safeguards when this transfer is done to an international organization.
Based on this scenario, answer the following question:
According to scenario 9, the DPO drafted and implemented all action plans to resolve the nonconformities found. Is this acceptable?

- A. No, the DPO should only evaluate and follow up on action plans submitted in response to nonconformities
- B. No, the DPO should implement action plans as arranged in order of priority by top management
- C. Yes, the DPO is responsible for drafting, implementing, and reviewing corrections and corrective actions

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to GDPR Article 39(1), the DPO's role is to monitor compliance, provide advice, and act as a point of contact for supervisory authorities. However, the DPO should not directly implement action plans, as this could create a conflict of interest (Recital 97). The responsibility for implementation lies with the controller or relevant departments, while the DPO ensures that the corrective actions align with GDPR requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 68
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hand experience with all the technical concepts.

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