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PECB Certified Data Protection Officer

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PECB GDPR Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data protection concepts: General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), and compliance measures
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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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PECB Certified Data Protection Officer Sample Questions (Q58-Q63):

NEW QUESTION # 58

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, to which of the companies and data subjects exercise their rights under GDPR?

- A. Data subjects may exercise their rights against both Berc and Unty, regardless of the terms of the arrangement.
- B. Data subjects may exercise their rights against only one of the controllers, as specified in the arrangement.
- C. Data subjects may exercise their rights against Berc only because it decided to implement GDPR for data processing activities.
- D. None of the above.

Answer: A

Explanation:

References:

* GDPR Article 26(3)(Joint controllers must ensure data subjects can exercise their rights).

NEW QUESTION # 59

Scenario2

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. Yes, data subjects have the right to request detailson how their personal data is collected, stored, and processed.
- B. No, because John's data was collected based on legitimate interest.
- 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: A

Explanation:

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 valid 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)

NEW QUESTION # 60

Scenario:

A marketing company discovers that an unauthorized party accessed its customer database, exposing 5,000 records containing names, email addresses, and phone numbers. The breach occurred due to a misconfigured server.

Question:

To comply with GDPR, which information must the company include in its notification to the supervisory authority?

- A. Both A and B.
- B. The approximate number of data subjects and records affected.
- C. The identity of the attacker and their potential motive.
- D. A description of the nature of the personal data breach.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Under Article 33(3) of GDPR, a breach notification to the supervisory authority must 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 # 61

Which of the statements below related to compliance monitoring is correct?

- A. The DPO should monitor and measure all activities of the organization in order to ensure the suitability and effectiveness of the GDPR compliance program
- B. The DPO should assign roles and responsibilities to monitor GDPR compliance
- C. **The DPO should monitor internal compliance of the organization with applicable data protection laws**

Answer: C

Explanation:

GDPR Article 39(1)(b) states that the DPO is responsible for monitoring internal compliance with data protection laws, rather than assigning responsibilities or measuring all activities.

NEW QUESTION # 62

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Under Article 13 of GDPR, controllers must inform data subjects at the time of data collection about the purpose of processing their personal data. This ensures transparency and accountability.

Soyled provides a pop-up message explaining why the email is collected, which aligns with GDPR's transparency principles. Option A is correct. Option B is incorrect because GDPR requires notification at collection, not upon request. Option C is incorrect as GDPR mandates disclosure of purpose, not just storage and processing methods. Option D is misleading because the purpose must be disclosed regardless 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 # 63

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