Frenquent GDPR Update - New GDPR Test Braindumps

Every day we are learning new knowledge, but also constantly forgotten knowledge before, can say that we have been in a process of memory and forger, but how to make our knowledge for a long time high quality stored in our minds? This requires a good memory approach, and the GDPR study braindumps do it well. The GDPR prep guide adopt diversified such as text, images, graphics memory method, have to distinguish the markup to learn information, through comparing different color font, as well as the entire logical framework architecture, let users on the premise of grasping the overall layout, better clues to the formation of targeted long-term memory, and through the cycle of practice, let the knowledge more deeply printed in my mind. The GDPR Exam Questions are so scientific and reasonable that you can easily remember everything.

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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New GDPR Test Braindumps, Best GDPR Practice

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

NEW QUESTION # 30
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 candata subjects exercise their rightsunder GDPR?

- A. Data subjects may exercise their rights againstboth Berc and Unty, regardless of the terms of the arrangement.
- B. Data subjects may exercise their rights againstonly one of the controllers, as specified in the arrangement.
- C. Data subjects may exercise their rights againstBerc onlybecause 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 # 31
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 transported daily. 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 systemacross 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:
According to scenario 6, whichdata protection solutionhas Bus Spot used to reduce the risk related to the principle of lawfulness, fairness, and transparency?

- A. Risk transfer
- B. Risk avoidance
- C. Risk retention
- D. Risk reduction

Answer: D

Explanation:
UnderArticle 5(1)(a) of GDPR, personal data must beprocessed lawfully, fairly, and transparently.Bus Spot implemented measures such as employee training and signage in buses, whichreduced risks associated with transparency.
* Option A is correctbecauseBus Spot took steps to reduce risk, such asclear notificationsigns and restricted CCTV access.
* Option B is incorrectbecauserisk retention means accepting the risk without mitigation, which Bus Spot did not do.
* Option C is incorrectbecauserisk transfer applies to outsourcing responsibilities (e.g., insurance), which is not the case here.
* Option D is incorrectbecauseBus Spot did not avoid risk entirely; they implemented controls to mitigate it.
References:
* GDPR Article 5(1)(a)(Principle of lawfulness, fairness, and transparency)
* Recital 39(Transparency in data processing)

NEW QUESTION # 32
Question:
Organization XYZ has just appointed aDPO. As such, XYZ needs toestablish the DPO's rolein the employment contract.
Which of the statements belowholds true?

- A. The DPO acts as adecision-makeron all data processing activities.
- B. The DPO acts as acontact pointbetween the organization'stop management and employees.
- C. The DPO acts as acontact pointbetween thecontroller and the processor.
- D. The DPO acts as acontact pointbetween thesupervisory authoritiesand the controller.

Answer: D

Explanation:
UnderArticle 39(1)(e) of GDPR, theDPO acts as a contact point for supervisory authoritiesand must be readily accessible for regulatory inquiries and investigations.
* Option A is correctbecauseGDPR explicitly states that the DPO serves as a liaison between the organization and the supervisory authority.
* Option B is incorrectbecausethe controller and processor are independent entities under GDPR, and the DPO does not facilitate their relationship.
* Option C is incorrectbecausethe DPO does not act as a communication channel for internal company matters.
* Option D is incorrectbecauseDPOs advise and monitor but do not make operational decisions.
References:
* GDPR Article 39(1)(e)(DPO is a contact point for the supervisory authority)
* Recital 97(DPO's role in ensuring compliance)

NEW QUESTION # 33
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 preparedto handle such an attack.Based on this scenario, answer the following question:
Question:
Based on scenario 7, due to the attack, personal data ofEduCCS' clients(such as names, email addresses, and phone numbers) were unlawfully accessed.
According to GDPR,when must EduCCS inform its clientsabout this personal data breach?

- A. No later than 72 hoursafter becoming aware of it.
- B. Without undue delay.
- C. Only if a significant financial impactis detected.
- D. Within 24 hours.

Answer: B

Explanation:
UnderArticle 34 of GDPR, when a breachposes a high risk to the rights and freedoms of individuals, controllersmust notify affected data subjects without undue delay.
* Option A is correctbecausedata subjects must be informed without undue delayif their rights are at risk.
* Option B is incorrectbecausethe 72-hour rule applies to notifying the supervisory authority, not data subjects.
* Option C is incorrectbecausethere is no strict 24-hour requirement under GDPR.
* Option D is incorrectbecausenotification is based on the risk to individuals, not financial impact.

References:
* GDPR Article 34(1)(Obligation to notify data subjects without undue delay)
* Recital 86(Timely breach notification to affected individuals)

NEW QUESTION # 34
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 Unity, 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 Unity's customers, were not aware that there was an arrangement between Berc and Unity 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 Unity'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:
According to scenario 4,individuals from whom the health data was collected were not informed about the arrangement between Berc and Unty. Which option below is correct?

- A. The supervisory authority should decide whether individuals need to be informed.
- B. Berc and Unty have determined the purpose and means of processing, so they can decide if they want to inform individuals or not.
- C. The arrangement and roles and responsibilities of Berc and Unty should be available to individuals.
- D. The data processing means, purpose, or other arrangements between Berc and Unty areconfidentialand should not be disclosed to individuals.

Answer: C

Explanation:
UnderArticle 13 of GDPR,data subjects must be informedabout who processes their data, includingjoint controllers. This ensurestransparency and accountability.
* Option A is correctbecauseindividuals have the right to know who processes their data.
* Option B is incorrectbecausecontrollers do not have the discretion to withhold this information.
* Option C is incorrectbecausedata processing arrangements must be transparent.
* Option D is incorrectbecauseorganizations, not authorities, must ensure transparency.
References:
* GDPR Article 13(1)(a)(Identity of controllers must be disclosed)
* Recital 60(Transparency in processing)

NEW QUESTION # 35
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