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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	• 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 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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PECB Certified Data Protection Officer Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20
Question:
According to theprinciple of data minimization, data must be:

- A. In a formwhich permits the identification of data subjectsfor no longer than is necessary.
- B. Stored forno more than five yearsfrom the date of collection.
- C. Acquired only forspecified, explicit, and legitimate purposes.
- D. Adequate, relevant, and limitedto what is necessary in relation to the purposes of processing.

Answer: D

Explanation:
UnderArticle 5(1)(c) of GDPR, data minimization requires thatpersonal data must be adequate, relevant, and limited to what is necessaryfor its intended purpose.
* Option C is correctbecause itdirectly reflects the GDPR's data minimization principle.
* Option A is incorrectbecausestorage limitation is a separate principle under Article 5(1)(e).
* Option B is incorrectbecausepurpose limitation (Article 5(1)(b)) is separate from data minimization.
* Option D is incorrectbecauseGDPR does not specify a fixed retention period (e.g., five years)- retention should be based on necessity.
References:
* GDPR Article 5(1)(c)(Data minimization principle)
* Recital 39(Controllers must collect only necessary data)

NEW QUESTION # 21
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:
According to scenario 8, by storing clients' information in separate databases, MA store used a:

- A. Pseudonymization method
- B. Data protection by default technology
- C. Data protection by design strategy

Answer: C

Explanation:
Separating databases for different types of data aligns with the principle ofData Protection by Design and by Defaultunder Article 25 of GDPR. By structuring data storage in a way that limits access and minimizes exposure, MA Store is proactively implementing security measures that prevent unauthorized access and mitigate risks in case of a breach. This approach supports theconfidentiality, integrity, and availabilityof personal data as required by GDPR.

NEW QUESTION # 22
When pseudonymization is used in a dataset, the data is divided into restricted access data and non- identifiable data. This restricted access data includes gender, occupation, and age, whereas the non- identifiable data includes only nationality. Is this correct?

- A. Yes, when pseudonymization is used, non-identifiable data includes only nationality, whereas restricted access data includes gender, occupation, and age
- B. No, only anonymization can be used to divide a dataset into restricted access data and non-identifiable data
- C. No, non-identifiable data includes gender, nationality, and occupation, whereas restricted access data includes first name, last name, and age, among others

Answer: C

Explanation:
Pseudonymization does not remove data identifiability but rather reduces the direct link to anindividual (GDPR Article 4(5)). Non-identifiable data includes attributes like gender and occupation, whereas restricted access data includes directly identifying details such as names. Anonymization, not pseudonymization, ensures complete irreversibility.

NEW QUESTION # 23
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. 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.
- B. No, the processing is lawfulonly if the data subject has given explicit consentto the processing of personal data for the specified purpose.
- C. No, financial institutionsmust always obtain explicit consentbefore processing personal data.
- D. Yes, GDPR allows the processing of personal data for thelegitimate interest pursued by the controller or by a third party in all cases.

Answer: A

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 # 24
Question:
Based onArticle 58 of GDPR, whatpowersmust thesupervisory authorityhave?

- A. Toassign the tasks of the controller or the processorand monitor their implementation.
- B. Toapprove all privacy policiesbefore they are implemented.
- C. Toobtain access to any premisesof the controller and processor, including data processing equipment.
- D. Toappoint a single DPOin a group of undertakings.

Answer: C

Explanation:

UnderArticle 58 of GDPR,supervisory authorities have investigative and corrective powers, includingthe ability to access premises and equipmentused for personal data processing.
* Option B is correctbecausesupervisory authorities can investigate controllers and processors, including accessing IT systems.
* Option A is incorrectbecausesupervisory authorities do not appoint DPOs; controllers and processors must do this themselves.
* Option C is incorrectbecausesupervisory authorities do not manage controllers' or processors' tasks.
* Option D is incorrectbecausesupervisory authorities do not pre-approve privacy policies.
References:
* GDPR Article 58(1)(f)(Supervisory authorities can access premises and data)
* Recital 129(Authorities must have investigation powers)

NEW QUESTION # 25
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