GDPR Dumps Deutsch - GDPR Quizfragen Und Antworten

QUIZ

1. In welchen Ländern gilt die deutsche Sprache als offizielle Amtsprache?
a) Frankreich b) Luxemburg c) Belgien
2. Wann wurde Berlin gegründet?
a) 13. Jahrhundert b)14. Jahrhundert c) 15. Jahrhundert
3. Berlin war früher…
a) Fischerdorf b) Kleindorf c) Bärdorf
4. In Berlin gibt es…
a) 100 Museen b) 150 Museen c) 170 Museen
5. Berlin hat…
a) 3 Opernhäuser b) 4 Opernhäuser c) 2 Opernhäusern
6. Die Bundesrepublik Deutschland besteht aus…
a) 13 Bundesländern b) 16 Bundesländern c) 15 Bundesländern
7. Alle Kinder müssen in die Schule ab….. gehen.
a) 6 Jahren b) 5 Jahren c) 7 Jahren
8) Die Hauptstraße Berlins heißt…
a) „Grüngürtel" b) „Unter den Linden" c) „Kurfürstendamm"
9) Wo befindet sich das berühmte „Sixtinische Madonna"?
a) in Dresden b) in Nürnberg c) in München
10) Das Wahrzeichen Berlins ist…
a) der Fernsehturm b) das Brandenburger Tor c) das Reichstagsgebäude
11) Welche Stadt nennt man „Elbflorenz"?
a) Leipzig b) Hannover c) Dresden
12) Welche Stadt nennt man Goethe- und- Schiller Stadt?
a) Weimar b) Bremen c) Hamburg
13) Deutschland grenzt an…
a) 9 Staaten b) 6 Staaten c) 7 Staaten
14) Wie heißt die Hauptstadt von Bayern?
a) Köln b) München c) Bonn
15)Diese Stadt liegt zu beiden Seiten des Rheins.
a) Berlin b) Köln c) Dresden
16) Für welchen Roman hat Thomas Mann im Jahre 1929 den Nobelpreis für Literatur bekommen?
a) „Buddenbrooks" b)"Doktor Faustus" c)"Der Zauberberg"
17) In welchem Film spielte Marlene Dietrich die Hauptrolle?
a) "Effi Briest" b) „Der blaue Engel" c)"Lili Marleen"
18) Wer war der erste Bundeskanzler der BRD?
a) Konrad Adenauer b) Willy Brandt c) Ludwig Erhard
19) Wie heißt das deutsche Parlament?
a) Der Bundesrat b) Der Bundestag c) Der Nationalrat
20) In welcher Stadt haben die Autohersteller Mercedes-Benz und Porsche ihren Sitz?
a) Stuttgart b) München c) Köln

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GDPR Quizfragen Und Antworten, GDPR Vorbereitungsfragen

Unser ZertSoft ist eine fachliche IT-Website. Ihre Erfolgsquote beträgt 100%. Viele Kandidaten haben das schon bewiesen. Weil wir ein riesiges IT-Expertenteam hat, das nach ihren fachlichen Erfahrungen und Kenntnissen die PECB GDPR Prüfungsfragen und Antworten bearbeitet, um die Interessen der Kandidaten zu schützen und zugleich ihren Bedürfnisse abzudecken. Nach den Bedürfnissen der Kandidaten haben sie zielgerichtete und anwendbare Schulungsmaterialien entworfen, nämlich die Schulungsunterlagen zur PECB GDPR Zertifizierungsprüfung, die Fragen und Antworten enthalten.

PECB GDPR Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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.
Thema 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.
Thema 3	• Data protection concepts: General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), and compliance measures
Thema 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.

PECB Certified Data Protection Officer GDPR Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q70-Q75):

70. Frage
Which statement below regarding the difference between anonymization and pseudonymization is correct?

- A. Anonymization is reversible and the original data can be retrieved with the use of a public key encryption, while pseudonymization is not reversible and can be used only for non-identifiable data, such as gender, nationality, and occupation
- B. Anonymization is the process of replacing a portion of the data with a common value to keep the identity of individuals anonymous, whereas pseudonymization is the process of adding mathematical noise to the data
- C. Anonymization is not reversible and the original data cannot be attributed to an individual, while pseudonymization is reversible and the original data can be attributed to an individual with the use of additional information

Antwort: C

Begründung:
According to GDPR Recital 26, anonymization permanently removes any possibility of re-identification, making it irreversible. Pseudonymization, as defined in Article 4(5), is reversible if the correct key or additional information is available. Pseudonymization still qualifies as personal data under GDPR, whereas anonymized data falls outside the scope of GDPR.

71. Frage
Question:
Based onArticle 58 of GDPR, whatpowersmust thesupervisory authorityhave?

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

Antwort: B

Begründung:
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)

72. Frage
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,Berc followed the DPO's advice for outsourcing an international marketing companyin the absence of an adequacy decision. Is the DPO responsible for evaluating this case?

- A. No, the controller or processor should evaluate cases when the adequacy decision is absent.
- B. Yes, the DPO takes the final decision on transferring personal data to an international company in the absence of an adequacy decision.
- C. Yes, the DPO should evaluate cases where an adequacy decision is absent.
- D. No, because the marketing company operates under the same data protection rules as Berc.

Antwort: A

Begründung:
UnderArticle 44 of GDPR, thecontroller (Berc)is responsible forensuring lawful data transfers. TheDPO advises on compliancebut doesnot make final decisionson data transfers.
* Option C is correctbecause thecontroller (Berc) must evaluate the legality of the transfer.
* Option A is incorrectbecauseDPOs provide advice but do not evaluate data transfer legality.
* Option B is incorrectbecauseDPOs do not have executive decision-making authority.
* Option D is incorrectbecausedata protection rules vary by jurisdiction, making this assumption incorrect.
References:
* GDPR Article 44(General principle for transfers)
* GDPR Article 39(1)(a)(DPO's advisory role)

73. Frage
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'scompromised 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:
Based on scenario 7, didEduCCS comply with GDPRregardingdata breach notification requirements?

- A. Yes, EduCCS actedin compliancewith GDPR bynotifying the supervisory authority one week after the violation.
- B. No, EduCCS' notification to thesupervisory authorityafterone weekviolates GDPR's requirementfor timely notification.
- C. Yes, EduCCS wasnot obligated to notifythe supervisory authority about the breach, since it occurred at itsIT service provider, X-Tech.
- D. No, EduCCS should havereported the breach directly to affected clientsbefore informing the supervisory authority.

Antwort: B

Begründung:
UnderArticle 33(1) of GDPR, controllers mustreport a personal data breach to the supervisory authority within 72 hoursof becoming aware of it.EduCCS delayed notification beyond this timeframe, violating GDPR.
* Option A is correctbecauseEduCCS failed to notify the authority within 72 hours.
* Option B is incorrectbecauseEduCCS remains responsible for reporting the breach, even if it occurred atX-Tech.
* Option C is incorrectbecauseone-week delay violates GDPR's 72-hour requirement.
* Option D is incorrectbecausenotifying the supervisory authority is required first, unless the breach is unlikely to impact data subjects.
References:
* GDPR Article 33(1)(72-hour breach notification)
* Recital 85(Timely response to data breaches)

74. Frage
Scenario5:
Recpond is a German employment recruiting company. Their services are delivered globally and include consulting and staffing solutions. In the beginning. Recpond provided its services through an office in Germany. Today, they have grown to become one of the largest recruiting agencies, providing employment to more than 500,000 people around the world. Recpond receives most applications through its website. Job searchers are required to provide the job title and location. Then, a list of job opportunities is provided. When a job position is selected, candidates are required to provide their contact details and professional work experience records. During the process, they are informed that the information will be used only for the purposes and period determined by Recpond. Recpond's experts analyze candidates' profiles and applications and choose the candidates that are suitable for the job position. The list of the selected candidates is then delivered to Recpond's clients, who proceed with the recruitment process. Files of candidates that are not selected are stored in Recpond's databases, including the personal data of candidates who withdraw the consent on which the processing was based. When the GDPR came into force, the company was unprepared.
The top management appointed a DPO and consulted him for all data protection issues. The DPO, on the other hand, reported the

progress of all data protection activities to the top management. Considering the level of sensitivity of the personal data processed by Recpond, the DPO did not have direct access to the personal data of all clients, unless the top management deemed it necessary. The DPO planned the GDPR implementation by initially analyzing the applicable GDPR requirements. Recpond, on the other hand, initiated a risk assessment to understand the risks associated with processing operations. The risk assessment was conducted based on common risks that employment recruiting companies face. After analyzing different risk scenarios, the level of risk was determined and evaluated. The results were presented to the DPO, who then decided to analyze only the risks that have a greater impact on the company. The DPO concluded that the cost required for treating most of the identified risks was higher than simply accepting them. Based on this analysis, the DPO decided to accept the actual level of the identified risks. After reviewing policies and procedures of the company. Recpond established a new data protection policy. As proposed by the DPO, the information security policy was also updated. These changes were then communicated to all employees of Recpond.Based on this scenario, answer the following question:
Question:
Based on scenario 5, theDPO reports directly to Recpond's top management. Is this in alignment with GDPR requirements?

- A. Yes,Article 38of the GDPR requires that the DPO reports directly to the highest management level of the controller.
- B. No, DPOs should report directly todepartment heads, not top management.
- C. No,Article 38of the GDPR requires that the DPO reports directly to thesupervisory authorityto ensure independence in performing their tasks.
- D. Yes, based on GDPR, the controller may chooseany reporting structurefor the DPO, including top and middle management.

Antwort: A

Begründung:
UnderArticle 38(3) of GDPR, theDPO must report directly to the highest level of managementto ensure independenceandavoid interferencein their tasks.
* Option A is correctbecauseGDPR requires direct reporting to top management.
* Option B is incorrectbecause theDPO does not report to the supervisory authority, buttheycan liaise with it.
* Option C is incorrectbecauseGDPR does not allow reporting to middle management.
* Option D is incorrectbecausedepartment heads cannot oversee the DPO's work, ensuring they remainfree from conflict of interest.
References:
* GDPR Article 38(3)(DPO must report to highest management)
* Recital 97(DPO's independence and protection from undue influence)

75. Frage
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Dynamischen Welt von heute lohnt es sich, etwas für das berufliche Weiterkommen zu tun. Angesichts des Fachkräftemangels in vielen Branchen haben Sie mit einer PECB GDPR Zertifizierung mehr Kontrolle über Ihren eigenen Werdegang und damit bessere Aufstiegschancen.

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