# GDPR Prüfungsmaterialien & GDPR Fragenkatalog


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## PECB GDPR Prüfungsplan:

| Thema | Einzelheiten |
|---|---|
| Thema 1 | • 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. |
| 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 | • 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. |

**>> GDPR Prüfungsmaterialien <<**

# GDPR Fragenkatalog, GDPR Prüfungs-Guide

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# PECB Certified Data Protection Officer GDPR Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q80-Q85):

**80. Frage**
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 reduction
- C. Risk retention
- D. Risk avoidance

**Antwort: B**

Begründung:

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)

**81. Frage**
Scenario:
PickFoodis an onlinefood delivery servicethat allows customers to order foodonlineand pay bycredit card.
Thepayment serviceis provided byPaySmart, which processes the transactions.
Question:
According toArticle 30 of GDPR, whattype of information should PaySmart NOT maintainwhen recording online transaction processing activity?

- A. Transfers of personal data tothird-party payment processors.
- B. Theexpected time for personal data erasure.
- C. Alist of customers' transaction amounts and items purchased.
- D. Thegeneral descriptionof technical data protection measures.

**Antwort: C**

Begründung:
UnderArticle 30(1) of GDPR, controllers and processors must document details such asdata processing purposes, categories of data subjects, and security measures, butdo not need to store detailed transaction amounts or items purchasedunless required for compliance.
* Option D is correctbecausedetailed transactional information is not a mandatory requirement in the processing records.
* Option A is incorrectbecausesecurity measures must be documented.
* Option B is incorrectbecausedata retention periods must be includedin records.
* Option C is incorrectbecausecross-border data transfers must be documented.
References:
* GDPR Article 30(1)(f)(Controllers must document data transfers)
* Recital 82(Record-keeping requirements for accountability)

**82. 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.

**83. Frage**
Question:
You work in a company that providestraining services. One of the clientsrequests accessto information about thecategories of

recipientsto whom theirpersonal data will be disclosed.
Whatactionsshould you take to becompliant with GDPR?

- A. Inform the client thataccess to this type of information is not allowed, since it may result in ahigh risk to the rights and freedoms of recipients.
- B. Obtainauthorizationfrom the recipients before disclosing their identities.
- C. Provide theclient with the requested informationabout the recipients of their data.
- D. Verify the identityof the client by sendinglogin datato their mailing address.

**Antwort: C**

Begründung:
UnderArticle 15(1)(c) of GDPR, data subjects have theright to accessinformation about therecipients or categories of recipientswho have received their personal data.
* Option D is correctbecauseGDPR mandates transparency regarding data sharing.
* Option A is incorrectbecauseauthorization from recipients is not requiredbefore disclosing their categories.
* Option B is incorrectbecauseidentity verification applies to access requests but is not a prerequisite for providing recipient information.
* Option C is incorrectbecause denying access to this informationviolates the data subject's right under GDPR.
References:
* GDPR Article 15(1)(c)(Right of access to recipient categories)
* Recital 63(Transparency in processing and access rights)

**84. Frage**
Scenario:
Pinky, a retail company,received a requestfrom adata subjectto identify which purchasesthey had madeat differentphysical store locations. However,Pinky does not link purchase records to customer identities, since purchasesdo not require account creation.
Question:
Should Pinkyprocess additional informationfrom customers in order toidentify the data subjectas requested?

- A. No, but Pinky must ask the data subject to provide further evidence proving their identity.
- B. No, Pinky isnot requiredto process additional information, since the processing of personal data in this case does not require Pinky toidentify the data subject.
- C. Yes, Pinky is required to process additional information for the purpose ofexercising the data subject' s rightscovered inArticles 15-21 of GDPR.
- D. Yes, Pinky is required tomaintain, acquire, or process additional informationin order to identify the data subject.

**Antwort: B**

Begründung:
UnderArticle 11(1) of GDPR, controllersare not required to process additional datafor the sole purpose of identifying data subjectsif such identification is not needed for processing.
* Option C is correctbecausePinky does not store identifiable purchase data, so it is not required to create additional records.
* Option A and B are incorrectbecauseGDPR does not obligate controllers to process additional data if identification is unnecessary.
* Option D is incorrectbecausePinky cannot require additional information when it does not have a basis to process identity-linked data.
References:
* GDPR Article 11(1)(Controllers are not required to process extra data for identification)
* Recital 57(Data controllers should avoid collecting unnecessary identity data)

**85. Frage**
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