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PECB GDPR Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 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.
Topic 2	• Data protection concepts: General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), and compliance measures

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	• 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.

PECB Certified Data Protection Officer Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31
Question:
Under GDPR, the controller must demonstrate that data subjects have consented to the processing of their personal data, and the consent must be freely given.
What is the role of the DPO in ensuring compliance with this requirement?

- A. The DPO should approve the legal basis for consent processing before the controller can collect personal data.
- B. The DPO should personally record information such as who consented, when they consented, and how consent was given.
- C. The DPO should ensure that the controller has informed data subjects about their right to withdraw consent.
- D. The DPO should ensure that the controller has implemented procedures to provide evidence that consent has been obtained for all relevant personal data.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Under Article 7(1) of GDPR, controllers must be able to demonstrate that the data subject has given consent. The DPO advises on ensuring these procedures are in place but does not collect or approve consent directly.
* Option B is correct because the DPO must verify that consent records exist and meet GDPR standards.
* Option A is incorrect because informing data subjects about withdrawal rights is the controller's duty, not the DPO's.
* Option C is incorrect because the DPO does not personally maintain consent logs.
* Option D is incorrect because DPOs do not approve legal bases for processing-this is the controller's responsibility.
References:
* GDPR Article 7(1) (Controller must demonstrate valid consent)
* GDPR Article 39(1)(b) (DPO ensures compliance with data protection obligations)

NEW QUESTION # 32
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:

Which de-identification method has MA store used when analyzing the shopping preferences of its customers?

- A. Differential privacy
- B. Scrambling
- C. Generalizing data with k-anonymity

Answer: C

Explanation:
MA Store replaces customer identities with a common value when analyzing shopping preferences, ensuring that the data subject's identity cannot be retrieved. This method aligns with k-anonymity, where personal identifiers are removed or generalized to protect individuals from re-identification. The goal of k-anonymity is to prevent unique identification by ensuring that each data entry is indistinguishable from at least k-1 other entries. This is an effective way to process data while maintaining compliance with GDPR principles of data minimization (Article 5(1)(c)) and anonymization.

NEW QUESTION # 33
Question:
According to Article 82 of GDPR, when must a processor be held liable for damage caused by processing?

- A. Only when it has acted outside of or contrary to the lawful instructions of the controller.
- B. Processors are never liable, as only controllers are responsible for data protection compliance.
- C. Only when it has not complied with the data subject's requirements.
- D. Only when the processing of data has not been done based on the instructions received by the organization's DPO.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Under Article 82(2) of GDPR, processors can be held liable for data breaches if they act outside or against the controller's instructions. Processors must comply with the controller's directives or be held accountable.
* Option B is correct because processors are liable if they fail to follow the controller's instructions.
* Option A is incorrect because processors do not take instructions directly from data subjects.
* Option C is incorrect because DPOs do not issue legally binding instructions to processors.
* Option D is incorrect because processors share liability under GDPR.
References:
* GDPR Article 82(2) (Processor liability for non-compliance)
* Recital 146 (Joint liability between controllers and processors)

NEW QUESTION # 34
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:

Recpondstores files of candidates who are not selectedin its databases,even if they withdraw consent. Is this acceptable under GDPR?

- A. Yes, the GDPR only requires the controller tostop processing the datawhen consent is withdrawn but does not require its deletion.
- B. No, Recpond must retain candidate data for statistical analysis but must anonymize it.
- C. Yes, the GDPR allows personal data to be processedeven after consent is withdrawnso organizations can use the data for future recruitment opportunities.
- D. No, the GDPR requires the controller to erase personal data if the data subject withdraws their consent for data processing.

Answer: D

Explanation:

UnderArticle 17 of GDPR(Right to Erasure), data subjectshave the right to request deletionof their personal data whenconsent is withdrawn, unlessa legal obligation or legitimate interest requires retention.
* Option A is correctbecause Recpond musterase personal dataif consent is withdrawn and no other lawful basis exists.
* Option B is incorrectbecauseGDPR requires deletion, not just stopping processing.
* Option C is incorrectbecauseorganizations cannot retain data for future purposes without an explicit legal basis.
* Option D is incorrectbecausestatistical use must involve anonymization, which is not mentioned in Recpond's process.
References:
* GDPR Article 17(1)(b)(Right to be forgotten when consent is withdrawn)
* Recital 65(Obligation to erase personal data when processing is no longer necessary)

NEW QUESTION # 35

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

- A. 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
- 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 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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 36

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