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

NEW QUESTION # 31

Scenario 9: Soin is a French travel agency with the largest network of professional travel agents throughout Europe. They aim to create unique vacations for clients regardless of the destinations they seek. The company specializes in helping people find plane tickets, reservations at hotels, cruises, and other activities.

As any other industry, travel is no exception when it comes to GDPR compliance. Soin was directly affected by the enforcement of GDPR since its main activities require the collection and processing of customers' data.

Data collected by Soin includes customer's ID or passport details, financial and payment information, and contact information. This type of data is defined as personal by the GDPR; hence, Soin's data processing activities are built based on customer's consent.

At the beginning, as for many other companies, GDPR compliance was a complicated issue for Soin.

However, the process was completed within a few months and later on the company appointed a DPO. Last year, the supervisory authority of France, requested the conduct of a data protection external audit in Soin without an early notice. To ensure GDPR

compliance before an external audit was conducted, Soin organized an internal audit. The data protection internal audit was conducted by the DPO of the company. The audit was initiated by firstly confirming the accuracy of records related to all current Soin's data processing activities.

The DPO considered that verifying compliance to Article 30 of GDPR would help in defining the data protection internal audit scope. The DPO noticed that not all processing activities of Soin were documented as required by the GDPR. For example, processing activities records of the company did not include a description of transfers of personal data to third countries. In addition, there was no clear description of categories of personal data processed by the company. Other areas that were audited included content of data protection policy, data retention guidelines, how sensitive data is stored, and security policies and practices.

The DPO conducted interviews with some employees at different levels of the company. During the audit, the DPO came across some emails sent by Soin's clients claiming that they do not have access in their personal data stored by Soin. Soin's Customer Service Department answered the emails saying that, based on Soin's policies, a client cannot have access to personal data stored by the company. Based on the information gathered, the DPO concluded that there was a lack of employee awareness on the GDPR.

All these findings were documented in the audit report. Once the audit was completed, the DPO drafted action plans to resolve the nonconformities found. Firstly, the DPO created a new procedure which could ensure the right of access to clients. All employees were provided with GDPR compliance awareness sessions.

Moreover, the DPO established a document which described the transfer of personal data to third countries and the applicability of safeguards when this transfer is done to an international organization.

Based on this scenario, answer the following question:

Soin's DPO conducted an internal data protection audit. Is this acceptable?

- A. No, the role of the DPO is to only assist the company in conducting an internal data protection audit
- B. No, only the supervisory authority is responsible for conducting investigations in the form of internal data protection audits
- **C. Yes, the DPO can conduct an internal data protection audit as part of monitoring compliance**

Answer: C

Explanation:

Under GDPR Article 39(1)(b), the DPO is responsible for monitoring compliance with GDPR, including conducting internal audits. The DPO's role includes overseeing data protection policies, raising awareness, and ensuring adherence to regulations. The internal audit conducted by the DPO at Soin aligns with these responsibilities. However, while the DPO can conduct internal audits, the supervisory authority is responsible for external investigations and enforcement actions under GDPR Article 58.

NEW QUESTION # 32

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 system across 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 by another organization. The purpose of processing this type 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:

Based on scenario 6, Bus Spot decided not to appoint a DPO when conducting the DPIA.

Which option is incorrect regarding this situation?

- A. A DPO is mandatory for Bus Spot because CCTV surveillance involves high-risk processing.
- B. The DPIA conducted by Bus Spot is not valid because they have not appointed a DPO.
- C. Bus Spot can conduct a DPIA only after appointing a DPO, since the DPO needs to control the DPIA process and observe how well risks are addressed.
- D. Bus Spot can conduct a DPIA without designating a DPO, since the role of the DPO is only to give advice to the controller or processor.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Under Article 37(1)(b) of GDPR, a DPO must be appointed when the core activities involve systematic monitoring of individuals on a large scale, which applies to Bus Spot's CCTV system.

* Option D is correct because large-scale monitoring (CCTV) requires a DPO under GDPR.

* Option A is incorrect because not appointing a DPO for systematic monitoring violates Article 37.

* Option B is incorrect because a DPIA can still be valid, but a DPO is required for compliance.

* Option C is incorrect because DPOs do not control DPIAs; they provide guidance.

References:

* GDPR Article 37(1)(b) (Mandatory DPO for large-scale monitoring)

* Recital 97 (DPO role in high-risk data processing)

NEW QUESTION # 33

Scenario:

A clinical research organization collects and processes sensitive personal data of individuals for medical research purposes. The data is encrypted and stored in a central database using a one-way hashing function (bcrypt). The organization conducted a risk assessment to identify and mitigate risks.

Question:

Should a DPIA be conducted in this case?

- A. No, because the personal data is encrypted.
- B. Yes, a DPIA should be conducted when sensitive personal data of vulnerable persons is collected, based on the identified risk from the risk assessment.
- C. No, because the organization has already conducted a risk assessment.
- D. Yes, but only if the data is retained for more than five years.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Under Article 35(3)(b) of GDPR, a DPIA is required for large-scale processing of sensitive data, including medical research on vulnerable individuals.

* Option A is correct because medical data and research involving vulnerable individuals require a DPIA.

* Option B is incorrect because encryption does not eliminate the need for a DPIA if the processing poses high risks.

* Option C is incorrect because a general risk assessment does not replace a DPIA under Article 35.

* Option D is incorrect because retention period is not a deciding factor for DPIA necessity.

References:

* GDPR Article 35(3)(b) (DPIA for special category data)

* Recital 91 (Risks to fundamental rights require DPIAs)

NEW QUESTION # 34

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Separating databases for different types of data aligns with the principle of Data Protection by Design and by Default under 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 the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of personal data as required by GDPR.

NEW QUESTION # 35

Which of the statements below related to compliance monitoring is correct?

- A. The DPO should monitor and measure all activities of the organization in order to ensure the suitability and effectiveness of the GDPR compliance program
- B. The DPO should assign roles and responsibilities to monitor GDPR compliance
- **C. The DPO should monitor internal compliance of the organization with applicable data protection laws**

Answer: C

Explanation:

GDPR Article 39(1)(b) states that the DPO is responsible for monitoring internal compliance with data protection laws, rather than assigning responsibilities or measuring all activities.

NEW QUESTION # 36

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