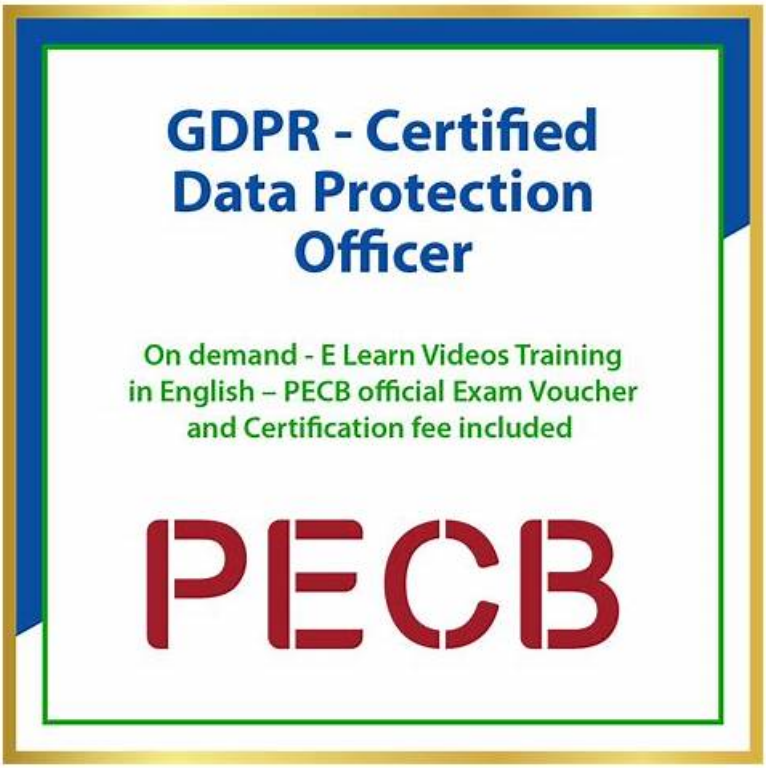
Valid PECB GDPR Test Sample & GDPR Updated Test Cram



Actually, one of the most obvious advantages of our GDPR simulating questions is their profession, which is realized by the help from our experts. We invited a large group of professional experts who dedicated in this area for more than ten years. To improve the accuracy of the GDPR Guide preparations, they keep up with the trend closely. Every page of our GDPR practice engine is carefully arranged by them with high efficiency and high quality.

PECB GDPR Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Data protection concepts: General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), and compliance measures
Topic 2	• 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 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.

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The experts in our company are always keeping a close eye on even the slightest change in the field. Therefore, we can assure that you will miss nothing needed for the GDPR exam. What's more, the latest version of our GDPR study materials will be a good way for you to broaden your horizons as well as improve your skills. So with our GDPR Exam Questions, not only you can pass the exam with ease with 100% pass guarantee, but also you can learn the most professional and specilized knowledge in this field!

PECB Certified Data Protection Officer Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

NEW QUESTION # 43
Scenario:2
Soyled is a retail company that sells a wide range of electronic products from top European brands. It primarily sells its products in its online platforms (which include customer reviews and ratings), despite using physical stores since 2015. Soyled's website and mobile app are used by millions of customers. Soyled has employed various solutions to create a customer-focused ecosystem and facilitate growth. Soyled uses customer relationship management (CRM) software to analyze user data and administer the interaction with customers. The software allows the company to store customer information, identify sales opportunities, and manage marketing campaigns. It automatically obtains information about each user's IP address and web browser cookies. Soyled also uses the software to collect behavioral data, such as users' repeated actions and mouse movement information. Customers must create an account to buy from Soyled's online platforms. To do so, they fill out a standard sign-up form of three mandatory boxes (name, surname, email address) and a non-mandatory one (phone number). When the user clicks the email address box, a pop-up message appears as follows: "Soyled needs your email address to grant you access to your account and contact you about any changes related to your account and our website. For further information, please read our privacy policy.' When the user clicks the phone number box, the following message appears: "Soyled may use your phone number to provide text updates on the order status. The phone number may also be used by the shipping courier." Once the personal data is provided, customers create a username and password, which are used to access Soyled's website or app. When customers want to make a purchase, they are also required to provide their bank account details. When the user finally creates the account, the following message appears: "Soyled collects only the personal data it needs for the following purposes: processing orders, managing accounts, and personalizing customers' experience. The collected data is shared with our network and used for marketing purposes." Soyled uses personal data to promote sales and its brand. If a user decides to close the account, the personal data is still used for marketing purposes only. Last month, the company received an email from John, a customer, claiming that his personal data was being used for purposes other than those specified by the company. According to the email, Soyled was using the data for direct marketing purposes. John requested details on how his personal data was collected, stored, and processed. Based on this scenario, answer the following question:
Question:
When completing the sign-up form, the user gets a notification about the purpose for which Soyled collects their email address. Is Soyled required by the GDPR to do so?

- A. Yes, users must be informed of the purpose of collecting their personal data.
- B. No, Soyled should provide this information only when requested by users.
- C. No, Soyled only needs to inform users about how their data is collected, stored, or processed.
- D. Yes, but only if the email is used for communication purposes beyond account creation.

Answer: A

Explanation:
UnderArticle 13 of GDPR, controllers must inform data subjectsat the time of data collectionabout the purpose of processingtheir personal data. This ensures transparency and accountability.
Soyled provides apop-up messageexplaining why the email is collected, which aligns withGDPR's transparency principles.Option A is correct.Option Bis incorrect because GDPR requires notification at collection, not upon request.Option Cis incorrect as GDPR mandates disclosure of purpose, not just storage and processing methods.Option Dis misleading because the purpose must be disclosedregardless of communication intent.
References:
* GDPR Article 13(1)(c)(Obligation to inform data subjects about processing purposes)
* Recital 60(Transparency and accountability in data collection)

NEW QUESTION # 44
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:
According to scenario 5, theDPO decided to accept most of the identified risks related to data processing.
Is this acceptable under GDPR?

- A. No, the DPO should have been involved in all risk management activities to select an appropriate risk treatment option.
- B. Yes, the cost required for implementing appropriate risk controls was higher than simply deciding to accept them.
- C. No, theDPO's role in risk management is to help the company select a risk treatment option, not take final decisions on risk acceptance.
- D. Yes, but only if the DPO received explicit approval from the supervisory authority.

Answer: C

Explanation:
UnderArticle 39 of GDPR, theDPO's role is to monitor and advisebutnot make risk acceptance decisions.
Risk management is theresponsibility of the controller.
* Option C is correctbecauseDPOs provide guidance on risk, but the organization decides risk treatment.
* Option A is incorrectbecauserisk acceptance is not a decision for the DPO.
* Option B is incorrectbecauseDPOs do not manage risk directlybut provide recommendations.
* Option D is incorrectbecausesupervisory authorities do not approve risk acceptance decisions.
References:
* GDPR Article 39(1)(b)(DPO's advisory role in risk management)
* Recital 97(DPO's independence)

NEW QUESTION # 45
Scenario3:
COR Bank is an international banking group that operates in 31 countries. It was formed as the merger of two well-known investment banks in Germany. Their two main fields of business are retail and investment banking. COR Bank provides innovative solutions for services such as payments, cash management, savings, protection insurance, and real-estate services. COR Bank has a large number of clients and transactions.
Therefore, they process large information, including clients' personal data. Some of the data from the application processes of COR Bank, including archived data, is operated by Tibko, an IT services company located in Canada. To ensure compliance with the GDPR, COR Bank and Tibko have reached a data processing agreement Basedon the agreement, the purpose and conditions of data processing are determined by COR Bank. However, Tibko is allowed to make technical decisions for storing the data based on its own expertise. COR Bank aims to remain a trustworthy bank and a long-term partner for its clients. Therefore, they devote special attention to legal compliance. They started the implementation process of a GDPR compliance program in 2018. The first step was to analyze the existing resources and procedures. Lisa was appointed as the data protection officer (DPO). Being the information security manager of COR Bank for many years, Lisa had knowledge of the organization's core activities. She was previously involved in most of the processes related to information systems management and data protection. Lisa played a key role

in achieving compliance to the GDPR by advising the company regarding data protection obligations and creating a data protection strategy. After obtaining evidence of the existing data protection policy, Lisa proposed to adapt the policy to specific requirements of GDPR. Then, Lisa implemented the updates of the policy within COR Bank. To ensure consistency between processes of different departments within the organization, Lisa has constantly communicated with all heads of GDPR. Then, Lisa implemented the updates of the policy within COR Bank. To ensure consistency between processes of different departments within the organization, Lisa has constantly communicated with all heads of departments. As the DPO, she had access to several departments, including HR and Accounting Department. This assured the organization that there was a continuous cooperation between them. The activities of some departments within COR Bank are closely related to data protection. Therefore, considering their expertise, Lisa was advised from the top management to take orders from the heads of those departments when taking decisions related to their field. Based on this scenario, answer the following question:
Question:
According to scenario 3,Tibko stores archived data on behalf of COR Bank. This means that Tibko is a:

- A. Joint controller with COR Bank, since they archive COR Bank's data and take technical decisions regarding data protection.
- B. Data controller, since they control some of the data from the application processes of COR Bank.
- C. Data processor, since they store COR Bank's data based on the purpose and conditions defined by COR Bank.
- D. Independent controller, since Tibko handles data security and storage.

Answer: C

Explanation:
UnderArticle 4(8) of GDPR, adata processorprocesses personal dataon behalf of a controlleranddoes not determinethe purpose of processing. Tibkoonly stores and managesdata butdoes not decidewhy it is processed.
* Option B is correctbecause Tibko acts as aprocessorfor COR Bank.
* Option A is incorrectbecause Tibkodoes not determine data processing purposes.
* Option C is incorrectbecausejoint controllersmust jointly decide on processing purposes.
* Option D is incorrectbecauseTibko does not act as an independent controller.
References:
* GDPR Article 4(8)(Definition of a processor)
* GDPR Article 28(Processor obligations)

NEW QUESTION # 46
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. Generalizing data with k-anonymity
- B. Differential privacy
- C. Scrambling

Answer: A

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 withk-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 # 47
Scenario3:
COR Bank is an international banking group that operates in 31 countries. It was formed as the merger of two well-known investment banks in Germany. Their two main fields of business are retail and investment banking. COR Bank provides innovative solutions for services such as payments, cash management, savings, protection insurance, and real-estate services. COR Bank has a large number of clients and transactions.
Therefore, they process large information, including clients' personal data. Some of the data from the application processes of COR Bank, including archived data, is operated by Tibko, an IT services company located in Canada. To ensure compliance with the GDPR, COR Bank and Tibko have reached a data processing agreement Based on the agreement, the purpose and conditions of data processing are determined by COR Bank. However, Tibko is allowed to make technical decisions for storing the data based on its own expertise. COR Bank aims to remain a trustworthy bank and a long-term partner for its clients. Therefore, they devote special attention to legal compliance. They started the implementation process of a GDPR compliance program in 2018. The first step was to analyze the existing resources and procedures. Lisa was appointed as the data protection officer (DPO). Being the information security manager of COR Bank for many years, Lisa had knowledge of theorganization's core activities. She was previously involved in most of the processes related to information systems management and data protection. Lisa played a key role in achieving compliance to the GDPR by advising the company regarding data protection obligations and creating a data protection strategy. After obtaining evidence of the existing data protection policy, Lisa proposed to adapt the policy to specific requirements of GDPR. Then, Lisa implemented the updates of the policy within COR Bank. To ensure consistency between processes of different departments within the organization, Lisa has constantly communicated with all heads of GDPR. Then, Lisa implemented the updates of the policy within COR Bank. To ensure consistency between processes of different departments within the organization, Lisa has constantly communicated with all heads of departments. As the DPO, she had access to several departments, including HR and Accounting Department. This assured the organization that there was a continuous cooperation between them. The activities of some departments within COR Bank are closely related to data protection. Therefore, considering their expertise, Lisa was advised from the top management to take orders from the heads of those departments when taking decisions related to their field. Based on this scenario, answer the following question:
Question:
Lisa implemented the updates to the data protection policy. Is she responsible for this under GDPR?

- A. Yes, the DPO is responsible for all security-related tasks, including updating GDPR policies.
- B. No, the DPO is responsible for monitoring compliance with GDPR butnotfor implementing the GDPR compliance policies.
- C. Yes, the DPO is responsible for implementing GDPR policies, procedures, and processes, as well as ensuring compliance.
- D. No, the DPO is only responsible for proposing changes and obtaining evidence regarding specific GDPR requirements in the policy.

Answer: B

Explanation:
UnderArticle 39(1)(b) of GDPR, theDPO's role is advisory-they monitor compliancebut donot actively implement policies.
* Option B is correctbecauseDPOs advise and monitor but do not execute policy updates.
* Option A is incorrectbecauseDPOs do more than just propose changes; they ensure compliance.
* Option C is incorrectbecause implementationis the responsibility of the controller, not the DPO.
* Option D is incorrectbecauseDPOs do not handle general security responsibilities.
References:
* GDPR Article 39(1)(b)(DPO's monitoring role)
* Recital 97(DPO's independence and advisory function)

NEW QUESTION # 48
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