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PECB GDPR Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data protection concepts: General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), and compliance measures
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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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PECB Certified Data Protection Officer Sample Questions (Q67-Q72):

NEW QUESTION # 67

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's compromised 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, due to the attack, personal data of EduCCS' clients (such as names, email addresses, and phone numbers) were unlawfully accessed.

According to GDPR, when must EduCCS inform its clients about this personal data breach?

- A. No later than 72 hours after becoming aware of it.
- B. Within 24 hours.
- C. Only if a significant financial impact is detected.
- D. Without undue delay.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Under Article 34 of GDPR, when a breach poses a high risk to the rights and freedoms of individuals, controllers must notify affected data subjects without undue delay.

- * Option A is correct because data subjects must be informed without undue delay if their rights are at risk.
- * Option B is incorrect because the 72-hour rule applies to notifying the supervisory authority, not data subjects.
- * Option C is incorrect because there is no strict 24-hour requirement under GDPR.
- * Option D is incorrect because notification is based on the risk to individuals, not financial impact.

References:

- * GDPR Article 34(1)(Obligation to notify data subjects without undue delay)
- * Recital 86(Timely breach notification to affected individuals)

NEW QUESTION # 68

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

- A. The DPO should assign roles and responsibilities to monitor GDPR compliance
- B. The DPO should monitor and measure all activities of the organization in order to ensure the suitability and effectiveness of the GDPR compliance program
- 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 # 69

Scenario:

Bankbio is a financial institution that handles personal data of its customers. Its data processing activities involve processing that is necessary for the legitimate interests pursued by the institution. In such cases, Bankbio processes personal data without obtaining consent from data subjects.

Question:

Is the data processing lawful under GDPR?

- A. Yes, GDPR allows the processing of personal data for the legitimate interest pursued by the controller or by a third party in all cases.
- B. Yes, processing is lawful when it is necessary for the legitimate interests pursued by the controller, except where such interests are overridden by the interests of fundamental rights.
- C. No, the processing is lawful only if the data subject has given explicit consent to the processing of personal data for the specified purpose.
- D. No, financial institutions must always obtain explicit consent before processing personal data.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Under Article 6(1)(f) of GDPR, processing is lawful if it is necessary for the legitimate interests of the controller, unless overridden by the data subject's rights and freedoms.

- * Option A is correct because legitimate interest is a valid legal basis for processing under GDPR.
- * Option B is incorrect because explicit consent is not required if another legal basis (such as legitimate interest) applies.
- * Option C is incorrect because legitimate interest does not apply in all cases—the rights of the data subject may override it.
- * Option D is incorrect because financial institutions are not required to obtain explicit consent for all processing activities.

References:

- * GDPR Article 6(1)(f)(Legitimate interest as a lawful basis)
- * Recital 47(Legitimate interest includes preventing fraud and ensuring security)

NEW QUESTION # 70

Question:

What can be included in a DPIA?

- A. Assessment of the risks to the rights and freedoms of data subjects.
- **B. All of the above.**
- C. The measures taken to protect the integrity, availability, and confidentiality of systems.
- D. Documented information on personal data transfers to third countries.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Under Article 35(7) of GDPR, a DPIA must include:

- * A description of processing activities and their purpose.
- * An assessment of necessity and proportionality.
- * An assessment of risks to individuals.
- * Planned measures to address risks.
- * Option D is correct because all these elements are essential for a DPIA.
- * Option A is correct because documenting cross-border data transfers is required under GDPR Article 35(7)(d).
- * Option B is correct because security measures must be described to mitigate risks.
- * Option C is correct because assessing risks to individuals is the core function of a DPIA.

References:

- * GDPR Article 35(7)(DPIA requirements)
- * Recital 90(DPIA helps controllers manage processing risks)

NEW QUESTION # 71

Scenario 4:

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 company in the absence of an adequacy decision. Is the DPO responsible for evaluating this case?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Under Article 44 of GDPR, the controller (Berc) is responsible for ensuring lawful data transfers. The DPO advises on compliance but does not make final decisions on data transfers.

- * Option C is correct because the controller (Berc) must evaluate the legality of the transfer.
- * Option A is incorrect because DPOs provide advice but do not evaluate data transfer legality.
- * Option B is incorrect because DPOs do not have executive decision-making authority.
- * Option D is incorrect because data 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)

NEW QUESTION # 72

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