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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your credit card has been cloned. A card contains various personal information.

What category of data breach is this incident?

Options:

A- Material

B- Digital

C- Verbal

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Data breach categories:

Material: Loss of equipment or material with data, lost file folders, lost smartphones, etc.

Verbal: Indiscretion, shoulder surfing, intentional leakage of sensitive information, etc.

Digital (not material): Backdoors, incorrect coding, maladministration (e.g., patch management), insufficient security measures, card cloning etc.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following has a data breach under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)?

Options:

- A-** A processor, after terminating its contract with the controller, deletes personal data.
- B-** A collaborator goes away without locking his workstation.
- C-** A backup is restored by the controller to a corrupted personal data server.
- D-** A notebook with financial reports from a multinational is stolen.

Answer:

B

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Some data processing falls outside of the material scope of the GDPR. What type of processing is not subject to the GDPR?

Options:

- A- Creating a back-up of biometric data for data security purposes
- B- Collecting name and address information for a gymnastics club
- C- Editing personal photographs before printing them at home

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Collecting name and address information for a gymnastics club. Incorrect. Collecting is also considered processing data.

Creating a back-up of biometric data for data security purposes. Incorrect. Storage is also considered processing data.

Editing personal photographs before printing them at home. Correct. The GDPR is not applicable to home-use of your own photographs.
(Literature: A, Chapter 1; GDPR Article 4)

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The GDPR describes the principle of data minimization. How can organizations comply with this principle?

Options:

- A-** By applying the concept of least privilege to the personal data collected, stored or otherwise processed.
- B-** By limiting access rights to staff who need the personal data for the intended processing operations
- C-** By limiting the personal data to what is adequate, relevant and necessary for the processing purposes
- D-** By limiting file sizes, through saving all personal data that is processed in the smallest possible format

Answer:

C

Explanation:

By applying the concept of least privilege to the personal data collected, stored or otherwise processed. Incorrect. Data minimization does not address least privilege.

By limiting access rights to staff who need the personal data for the intended processing operations. Incorrect. This describes the concept of limiting authorization for instance to comply with the principle of integrity and confidentiality.

By limiting file sizes, through saving all personal data that is processed in the smallest possible format. Incorrect. Data minimization according to the GDPR is not about storage size, but about minimalizing the use of personal data.

By limiting the personal data to what is adequate, relevant and necessary for the processing purposes.

Correct. This is the essence of the description in the GDPR. (Literature: A, Chapter 2; GDPR Article 5(1)(c))

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which data subject right is explicitly defined by the GDPR?

Options:

- A-** A copy of personal data must be provided in the format requested by the data subject.
- B-** Personal data must always be erased if the data subject requests this.
- C-** Access to personal data must be provided free of charge for the data subject.
- D-** Personal data must always be changed at the request of the data subject.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

A copy of personal data must be provided in the format requested by the data subject. Incorrect. It must be provided in a structured, commonly used and machine-readable format, but not necessarily in any format the data subject specifies.

Access to personal data must be provided free of charge for the data subject. Correct. Data subjects have a right to a copy of their data free of charge. However, only the first copy has to be free. (Literature: A, Chapter 4)

Personal data must always be changed at the request of the data subject. Incorrect. Only erroneous data has to be rectified.

Personal data must always be erased if the data subject requests this. Incorrect. The right to erasure has several exceptions to this, for instance if the data are needed for the establishment, exercise or defense of legal claims.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The GDPR does not define privacy as a term but uses the concept implicitly throughout the text. What is a correct definition of privacy as implicitly used throughout the GDPR?

Options:

- A- The right to respect for one's private and family life, home and personal correspondence
- B- The right not to be disturbed by uninvited people, nor being followed, spied on or monitored
- C- The fundamental right to protection of personal data, regardless of how it was obtained
- D- The right to freedom of opinion and expression and to seeking, receiving and imparting information

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The fundamental right to protection of personal data, regardless of how it was obtained. Incorrect. This is a definition of data protection.

The right not to be disturbed by uninvited people, nor being followed, spied on or monitored. Incorrect. This is a definition of physical privacy. However, the GDPR does not concern itself with physical privacy.

The right to respect for one's private and family life, home and personal correspondence. Correct. This is the definition as implicitly used throughout the GDPR. (Literature: A, Chapter 1)

The right to freedom of opinion and expression and to seeking, receiving and imparting information. Incorrect. This is a short version of Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 19: freedom of opinion and expression.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A security breach has occurred in an information system that also holds personal data

a. According to the GDPR, what is the very first thing the controller must do?

Options:

- A- Assess the risk of adverse effects to the data subjects using a data protection impact assessment (DPIA)
- B- Ascertain whether the breach may have resulted in loss or unlawful processing of personal data
- C- Report the breach immediately to all data subjects and the relevant supervisory authority
- D- Assess whether personal data of a sensitive nature has or may have been unlawfully processed

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Ascertain whether the breach may have resulted in loss or unlawful processing of personal data: Correct. The very first thing that needs to be done is ascertain that the security incident is in fact a personal data breach. (Literature: A, Chapter 5)

Assess the risk of adverse effects to the data subjects using a data protection impact assessment (DPIA): Incorrect. A DPIA is conducted when designing personal data processing operations. It is not a part of the procedure for a data breach.

Assess whether personal data of a sensitive nature has or may have been unlawfully processed. Incorrect. This is the next step if the incident proves to be a personal data breach - ascertain what type of data breach.

Report the breach immediately to all data subjects and the relevant supervisory authority. Incorrect. Whether the data breach needs to be reported and to whom depends on whether it is a data breach and if so, the type of data breach.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Organizations are obliged to keep a number of records to demonstrate compliance with the GDPR. Which record is not obligatory according to the GDPR?

Options:

- A-** A record of notifications sent to the supervisory authority regarding processing of personal data
- B-** A record of all intended processing together with the processing purpose(s) and legal justifications
- C-** A record of processors including personal data provided and the period this data can be retained
- D-** A record of data breaches with all relevant characteristics, including notifications

Answer:

A

Explanation:

A record of all intended processing together with the processing purpose(s) and legal justifications.

Incorrect. A record of all intended processing with the purpose(s) and legal justifications must be kept.

A record of data breaches with all relevant characteristics, including notifications. Incorrect. A record of data breaches must be kept.

A record of notifications sent to the supervisory authority regarding processing of personal data. Correct. Prior consultation of high-risk processing is obligatory, but there is no need for a separate record of notifications sent. (Literature: A, Chapter 6;GDPR Article 36(1))

A record of processors including personal data provided and the period this data can be retained. Incorrect. A record of processors and data provided must be kept.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

According to the GDPR, when is a data protection impact assessment (DPIA) obligatory?

Options:

A- When a project includes technologies or processes that use personal data

B- When processing is likely to result in a high risk to the rights of data subjects

C- When similar processing operations with comparable risks are repeated

Answer:

B

Explanation:

When a project includes technologies or processes that use personal data. Incorrect. Only for technologies and processes that are likely to result in a high risk to the rights of data subjects is the DPIA mandatory.

When processing is likely to result in a high risk to the rights of data subjects. Correct. For processing operations which are likely to result in a high risk, a DPIA is obligatory to assess those risks and to design mitigation measures. (Literature: A, Chapter 6; GDPR Article 35)

When similar processing operations with comparable risks are repeated. Incorrect. This is a case in which a DPIA does not need to be repeated.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Personal data shall be adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary in relation to the purposes for which they are processed.
Which data processing principle is described here?

Options:

- A- Purpose limitation
- B- Data minimization
- C- Accuracy
- D- Fairness and transparency

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Accuracy. Incorrect. Accuracy is the principle that personal data shall be accurate and kept up to date.

Data minimization. Correct. Data minimization means that personal data shall be adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary.
(Literature: A, Chapter 2; GDPR Article 5(1))

Fairness and transparency. Incorrect. Fairness and transparency mean that personal data shall be processed lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner in relation to the data subject.

Purpose limitation. Incorrect. Purpose limitation means that personal data shall be collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes and not further processed in a manner that is incompatible with those purposes; further processing for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or statistical purposes shall, in accordance with GDPR Article 89(1), not be considered to be incompatible with the initial purposes.

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