



Free Questions for PDPF by certsdeals

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company located in France wishes to enter into a compulsory contract with a processor located in Portugal. This contract aims to process sensitive French personal data

a. The Portuguese Supervisory Authority is informed about this contract and the type of processing.

How should Portuguese Supervisory Authority proceed, in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)?

Options:

- A-** Supervise the processing of personal data according to the guidelines of the Supervisory Authority of Portugal.
- B-** Report the data processing to the French Supervisory Authority, which must take over the supervision.
- C-** Verify that adequate compulsory contracts have been established and leave supervision to the French Supervisory Authority.
- D-** Supervise the processing of personal data in accordance with the French Supervisory Authority legislation.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

When there is a processor and an operator in EEA countries, the competent authority will be the location of the Controller, however the Supervisory authority of the Controller is considered to be a concerned Supervisory Authority (who has interests).

Therefore, the Processor Supervisory Authority evaluates and approves the rules of the contract, in accordance with Article 57 of the GDPR, and must notify the Controller Supervisory Authority.

In its Article 57, the GDPR legislates on the Responsibilities of the Supervisory Authority. In its first paragraph, items "r" and "s":

- r) Authorise contractual clauses and provisions referred to in Article 46(3);
- s) Approve binding corporate rules pursuant to Article 47.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Regarding the Portability Law for data subjects, which option is correct?

Options:

- A-** The data subject has the right to object at any time, for reasons related to their particular situation, so that the data is not shared between controllers.
- B-** The data subject has the right to ask the controller to rectify, erase or limit the processing of personal data with respect to the data subject if he has shared his data.
- C-** The data owner has the right to transmit his data to another controller without the controller that already has the personal data provided being able to prevent it.
- D-** The data subject has the right to obtain from the controller the limitation of processing so that the data is shared.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Article 20 Right to data portability:

1. The data subject shall have the right to receive the personal data concerning him or her, which he or she has provided to a controller, in a structured, commonly used and machine-readable format and have the right to transmit those data to another controller without hindrance from the controller to which the personal data have been provided.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is related to the protection of personal data

a. What is the definition of personal data?

Options:

A- Preservation of confidentiality, integrity and availability of information

B- Any information regarding an identified or identifiable natural person

C- Any information that European citizens want to protect

D- Data that directly or indirectly reveals racial or ethnic origins, someone's religious views, and their data related to sexual health and habits

Answer:

B

Explanation:

In its first paragraph of Article 4, the GDPR defines:

'personal data' means any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person...

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The illegal collection, storage, modification, disclosure or dissemination of personal data is an offense under European law.

What kind of offense is this?

Options:

- A- An offense related to content
- B- An offense to intellectual property
- C- An economic offense
- D- An offense to privacy

Answer:

D

Explanation:

An offense to privacy, as any illegal processing of personal data is considered an offense.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the purpose of Data Lifecycle Management (DLM)?

Options:

- A-** Ensure data integrity and its periodic update
- B-** Ensure data confidentiality and availability throughout its useful life.
- C-** Ensure that the processing of personal data, throughout its useful life complies with the GDPR
- D-** Ensure data confidentiality throughout its useful life, from collection to deletion.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

It aims to manage the flow of data throughout the life cycle, from collection, processing, sharing, storage and deletion.

Having the knowledge where the data travels, who is responsible, who has access, helps and a lot to implement security measures.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A controller asks a processor to produce a report containing customers who have purchased a particular product more than once in the past 6 months.

The processor provides services to several companies (which in this case are the controllers).

When generating the requested report, it uses customer data collected by another controller, that is, for a different purpose.

Fortunately, the error is noticed in time, the report is not sent, and nobody has had access to this data.

a. In this case, how does the processor need to proceed and what action should the controller take?

Options:

- A-** The processor notifies the Supervisory Authority that a violation has occurred. The controller will be notified and must perform a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA).
- B-** The processor needs to notify the controller. And the controller can assess whether there were risks to the data subjects.
- C-** The processor needs to notify the controller so that the controller notifies the Supervisory Authority of the personal data breach.
- D-** As the error was noticed in time and the report was not sent, there is no need for the processor to inform the controller. The processor must delete the wrong report and generate a new one, this time with the correct data.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

In the example there is likely to be no risk to the data subjects or if it exists it will be very low, but this does not exempt the processor from notifying the Controller. However, at least the Controller should assess whether there is a need to notify the Supervisory Authority.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Article 33 of the GDPR deals with "Notification of a personal data breach to the supervisory authority".

Paragraph 3 sets out the minimum information that must be included in this notification. Which of the below is one of these?

Options:

A- The contact of the data protection officer or another point of contact where more information could be obtained.

B- Contact information for all data subjects.

C- A copy of the breached personal data to be analyzed.

Section: (none)

Explanation

Answer:

A

Explanation:

These are the minimum information that a notification of personal data breach to the supervisory authority must contain:

3. The notification referred to in paragraph 1 shall at least:

- a) Describe the nature of the personal data breach including where possible, the categories and approximate number of data subjects concerned and the categories and approximate number of personal data records concerned;
- b) Communicate the name and contact details of the data protection officer or other contact point where more information can be obtained;
- c) Describe the likely consequences of the personal data breach;
- d) Describe the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the controller to address the personal data breach, including, where appropriate, measures to mitigate its possible adverse effects.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

According to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) which covers the concept "Compulsory Corporate Rules"?

Options:

A- Decision made by a corporation to transfer data to another country.

- B-** Contractual clauses to transfer data to a country that does not have a data protection law.
- C-** A set of rules used by a group of companies regarding the protection of personal data in international transfers
- D-** Rules covering data transfers between several countries.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Compulsory Corporate Rules are rules used internally by multinational companies to transfer personal data. Thus, it is possible to transfer data between them, even if the destination company is in a country that does not have an adequate level of data protection. These rules are like an internal corporate code of conduct and do not cover transfers of personal data outside the corporate group.

Do not confuse 'Compulsory Corporate Rules' with 'Standard Contractual Clauses'. The last are clauses in contracts for international data transfer between companies (customer and supplier relationship) where the destination country does not have an adequate level of data protection, and depends on authorization from the Supervisory Authority.

Article 58 of GDPR

3. supervisory authority shall have all of the following authorisation and advisory powers:

a) to advise the controller in accordance with the prior consultation procedure referred to in Article 36.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Regarding the Supervisory Authority's "Investigative Powers", it is correct to state:

Options:

- A- it has the power to order the suspension of sending data to recipients in third countries or to international organizations
- B- you have the power to order the controller to report a personal data breach to the data subject
- C- it has the power to notify the controller or processor of alleged GDPR violations
- D- it has the power to conduct impact assessments on data privacy

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The numerous powers of the Supervisory Authority are divided into:

- Investigative powers;

- Correcting powers;
- Advisory and authorization powers.

The investigative powers provided for in Article 58, Paragraph 1 are:

- To order the controller and the processor, and, where applicable, the controller's or the processor's representative to provide any information it requires for the performance of its tasks;
- To carry out investigations in the form of data protection audits;
- To carry out a review on certifications issued pursuant to Article 42(7);
- To notify the controller or the processor of an alleged infringement of this Regulation;
- To obtain, from the controller and the processor, access to all personal data and to all information necessary for the performance of its tasks;
- To obtain access to any premises of the controller and the processor, including to any data processing equipment and means, in accordance with Union or Member State procedural law.

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