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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Who is responsible for demonstrating the compliance of personal data processing with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)?

Options:

- A- The Data Protection Officer (DPO)
- B- The processor
- C- The controller
- D- The supervisory authority

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The front line with the data holder is the Controller, see image. So, it is he who has to show compliance, who must be concerned with the legality of processing, who must implement security measures.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the definition of Supervisory Authority according to the GDPR?

Options:

- A-** Individual or legal entity processing personal data on behalf of the person responsible for processing personal data.
- B-** An independent public authority created by a Member State.
- C-** Individual or legal entity that is not authorized to process personal data
- D-** Individual or legal entity that, individually or in conjunction with others, determines the purposes and means of processing personal data.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Article 4 dealing with the GDPR Definitions says in its paragraph 21:

'supervisory authority' means an independent public authority which is established by a Member State pursuant to Article 51.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A person buys a product at a store located in the European Economic Area (EEA). At the time of purchase, you are asked to fill out a registration form and he informs his personal email.

As is usual in many stores, in the next few days this person will start receiving several marketing emails. He considers the frequency of these emails to be very high. Demanding his rights, he asks the store to delete all his personal data.

What is the right required by the data subject?

Options:

A- Right to erasure

B- Data subject's right of access

C- Right to limitation of treatment

D- Right to rectification

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Article 17

The data subject shall have the right to obtain from the controller the erasure of personal data concerning him or her without undue delay and the controller shall have the obligation to erase personal data without undue delay.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A controller wants to switch processors. What is necessary to review before making this change, so that it remains GDPR compliant?

Options:

- A- The matrix location of this new processor.
- B- Require the old processor to erase data.
- C- Require the old processor to port the data.
- D- Verify that the new processor has sufficient security guarantees.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Verify that the processor has sufficient security guarantees that are essential for the Controller to remain in

compliance with the GDPR. Remember that the responsibility is always of the controller who must take care of the data of the data subjects that have been entrusted to him.

Recital 81 mentions the following:

(81) To ensure compliance with the requirements of this Regulation in respect of the processing to be carried out by the processor on behalf of the controller, when entrusting a processor with processing activities, the controller should use only processors providing sufficient guarantees, in particular in terms of expert knowledge, reliability and resources, to implement technical and organizational measures which will meet the requirements of this Regulation, including for the security of processing. The adherence of the processor to an approved code of conduct or an approved certification mechanism may be used as an element to demonstrate compliance with the

obligations of the controller.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Who should ask for an opinion after conducting an impact assessment on the protection of personal data (DPIA)?

Options:

A- DPO

B- Controller

C- Supervisory Authority

D- Processor

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The controller is responsible for performing the DPIA. However, after executing it, it is necessary to have the opinion of the DPO -- in charge of Data Protection, so that it can give its opinion, favorable or not for the continuity of processing.

Article 35 of GDPR

2. The controller shall seek the advice of the data protection officer, where designated, when carrying out a data protection impact assessment.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Subcontracting treatment is regulated by contract or other regulatory act under Union or Member State law, which links the processor to the controller.

What this contract or other regulatory act stipulates?

Options:

A- A process for testing, assessing and regularly evaluating the effectiveness of technical and organizational measures to ensure safe

treatment.

B- The processor assists the driver through technical and organizational measures to enable it to fulfill its obligation to respond to requests from data subjects.

C- The description of categories of data subjects and categories of personal data

D- The purpose of data processing

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Article 28 of the GDPR in its paragraph 3 mentions:

This contract or other normative act stipulates, inter alia, that the subcontractor:

a) processes the personal data only on documented instructions from the controller, including with regard to transfers of personal data to a third country or an international organisation, unless required to do so by Union or Member State law to which the processor is subject; in such a case, the processor shall inform the controller of that legal requirement before processing, unless that law prohibits such information on important grounds of public interest;

b) ensures that persons authorised to process the personal data have committed themselves to confidentiality or are under an appropriate statutory obligation of confidentiality;

c) takes all measures required pursuant to Article 32;

- d) respects the conditions referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 for engaging another processor;
- e) taking into account the nature of the processing, assists the controller by appropriate technical and organisational measures, insofar as this is possible, for the fulfilment of the controller's obligation to respond to requests for exercising the data subject's rights laid down in Chapter III;
- f) assists the controller in ensuring compliance with the obligations pursuant to Articles 32 to 36 taking into account the nature of processing and the information available to the processor;
- g) at the choice of the controller, deletes or returns all the personal data to the controller after the end of the provision of services relating to processing, and deletes existing copies unless Union or Member State law requires storage of the personal data;
- h) makes available to the controller all information necessary to demonstrate compliance with the obligations laid down in this Article and allow for and contribute to audits, including inspections, conducted by the controller or another auditor mandated by the controller.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the main reason for performing data protection by design (from conception)?

Options:

- A- Develop technical measures for the protection of personal data.
- B- Enable better marketing campaigns targeted at customers.
- C- Collect as much data as possible for data processing.
- D- Reduce the risk of not meeting legal obligations.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

When we talk about protection by design, we are considering data protection throughout the data lifecycle, from collection, processing, sharing, storage and deletion.

When we focus on protecting data at all of these stages, the risk of not meeting any legal obligations is significantly reduced.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

We know that when browsing the internet there is a lot of personal data that is collected. One mechanism for collecting this data is cookies.

How do marketers use this collected personal data?

Options:

A- Collecting logs from web servers and running campaigns promoting products on social media.

B- Collecting the logs from the web servers, they analyze which products are most visited and sold, promoting marketing campaigns for these products.

C- They create behavioral profiles, applying tags to web page visitors. These profiles can be marketed and used in targeted marketing campaigns.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

There are some types of cookies, each with its own purpose.

Cookies are considered personal data, as they can identify a person.

In the case of the issue we are talking about the Tracking Cookies. These monitor our browsing activities and bombard us with advertisements and advertisements.

You may have already encountered the situation of searching for a particular product on the internet and then seeing ads for that product or similar on various websites.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The Traffic Department of a city wants to know how many cars travel daily in order to plan the number of spaces needed to implement a rotating parking system.

To do this, cameras were installed at strategic points. Through image recognition software it is possible to capture the license plate and know how many cars traveled in the city. A monthly report is issued with the average number of cars present each day.

Signs and posters were spread around the city informing drivers and citizens what is the purpose of processing and that the data will be stored for up to five years, for future comparison.

What basic principle of legitimate processing of personal data is being violated in this case?

Options:

- A- Personal data must be kept in a way that allows the identification of data subjects for a period not longer than necessary.
- B- Personal data must be processed transparently in relation to the data subject.
- C- Personal data must be processed in a way that guarantees the appropriate security of personal data.
- D- Personal data must be collected for specific, explicit and legitimate purposes and must not be further processed for incompatible purposes.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Here we have a very common catch in EXIN exams.

As stated "monthly a report is issued". Therefore, the report issued and with the average number of cars for each day is known, there is no longer a need to keep the license plate records. The information on the average number of cars per day is already sufficient for the planning of rotating parking as well as sufficient for a future comparison. So, there is no need to keep personal data stored for 5 years.

You may be wondering if a license plate is personal data. The answer is yes. Any information that makes it possible to identify a person is considered personal data.

A real and interesting example was a wife who identified her husband's car at a friend's house through Google Maps. The license plates on Google Maps are erased for security, but the car had a specific sticker. See that the wife gathered two pieces of information: car model and sticker, to identify her husband. In isolation neither of these two is a personal data, but together they become, because it was possible to identify it.

Luckily for his wife, who discovered his affair with her friend.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the main purpose of cookies?

Options:

- A-** Identify user preferences, identify the user and it can also save login to a website.
- B-** Save the browser history, making it easier for the user to access the page again in the future.
- C-** Display advertisements directed to the user, using information collected from the browser.
- D-** Infect computers so that unsolicited advertisements are displayed in the browser.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

There are some types of cookies, each with its own purpose.

Cookies are considered personal data, as they can identify a person. They are stored on our computers.

You may have come across the situation of searching for a particular product on the internet and then seeing ads for that product or similar on various websites.

Cookies are used to provide this information.

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the options below best represents data protection by design?

Options:

- A-** It aims to incorporate security measures to protect data from the moment it is collected, throughout the processing and until its destruction at the end of the process
- B-** It aims to ensure that personal data is automatically part of a protection process.
- C-** It aims to create privacy impact analysis procedures (DPIA), notifications of breaches of privacy and fulfil requests from data subjects.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

When we talk about protection by design, we are considering data protection throughout the data lifecycle, from collection, processing, sharing, storage and deletion.

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