

# Free Questions for PDPF by go4braindumps

Shared by Banks on 12-12-2023

For More Free Questions and Preparation Resources

**Check the Links on Last Page** 

# **Question 1**

#### **Question Type:** MultipleChoice

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is often known as the "European privacy law". What is the relationship between 'privacy' and 'data protection'?

### **Options:**

- A- Privacy is a part of data protection that aims to keep personal data confidential.
- B- Data protection is a part of privacy that aims to keep personal data confidential.
- C- The two terms have the same meaning. They are synonyms.
- D- Data protection is the necessary measures to protect an individual's privacy.

#### **Answer:**

D

### **Explanation:**

Data protection and privacy are complementary, but not the same thing.

A very repeated phrase is: "It is possible to have security without privacy, but it is not possible to have privacy without security".

Privacy is a right that must be protected, and Data Protection are the measures that will be used to achieve this protection.

# **Question 2**

### **Question Type:** MultipleChoice

A natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body which, alone or jointly with others, determines the purposes and means of the processing of personal dat

a. Which role in data protection is defined here?

#### **Options:**

- A- Third party
- **B-** Processor
- **C-** Controller
- **D-** Supervisory authority

#### **Answer:**

С

### **Explanation:**

Controller: Correct. The controller determines the purpose and means of the processing. (Literature: A, Chapter 1; GDPR Article 4(7))

Processor: Incorrect. The controller determines the purpose of the processing, the processor works on the controller's instructions.

Supervisory authority: Incorrect. The supervisory authority monitors and enforces compliance with the GDPR requirements.

Third party: Incorrect. A third party has no role in determining the purpose of the processing. Any party that determines the purpose would become a new controller.

# **Question 3**

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

What is the relationship between data protection and privacy?

### **Options:**

- A- Data protection and privacy are synonyms and have the same meaning.
- B- Data protection refers to the measures needed to protect a person's privacy.
- C- Data protection is the part of privacy that protects a person's physical integrity.

#### **Answer:**

В

#### **Explanation:**

Data protection and privacy are synonyms and have the same meaning. Incorrect. Data protection helps to protect a person's privacy, but the terms are not synonyms.

Data protection is the part of privacy that protects a person's physical integrity. Incorrect. Data protection is not related to physical integrity or physical privacy.

Data protection refers to the measures needed to protect a person's privacy. Correct. Data protection are some of the measures needed to protect a person's privacy. (Literature: A, Chapter 1)

# **Question 4**

Question	Type:	Multip	leChoice
----------	-------	--------	----------

What is a description of data protection by design and by default?

#### **Options:**

- A- Not holding more data than is strictly required for processing
- B- An indication of timeframes if processing relates to erasure
- C- Data may only be collected for explicit and legitimate purposes
- D- An approach that implements data protection from the start (Correct)

#### **Answer:**

D

#### **Explanation:**

An approach that implements data protection from the start. Correct. This is a correct description. (Literature: A, Chapter 8; GDPR Article 25(1))

An indication of timeframes if processing relates to erasure. Incorrect. This is a description of a data protection impact assessment (DPIA).

Data may only be collected for explicit and legitimate purposes. Incorrect. This is a description of measures taken to comply with the principle of purpose limitation.

Not holding more data than is strictly required for processing. Incorrect. This is a description of procedures to comply with the principle of data minimization.

# **Question 5**

#### **Question Type:** MultipleChoice

One of the objectives of a data protection impact assessment (DPIA) is to strengthen the confidence of customers or citizens in the way personal data is processed and privacy is respected. How can a DPIA strengthen the confidence?

#### **Options:**

- A- The organization proves that it takes privacy seriously and aims for compliance with the GDPR.
- B- The organization minimizes the risk of costly adjustments in processes or the redesign of systems in a later stage.
- C- The organization prevents non-compliance with the GDPR and minimizes the risk of fines

#### **Answer:**

Α

### **Explanation:**

The organization minimizes the risk of costly adjustments in processes or the redesign of systems in a later stage. Incorrect. This aspect may strengthen the confidence of management, but not of customers or citizens.

The organization prevents non-compliance with the GDPR and minimizes the risk of fines. Incorrect. Preventing fines may strengthen the confidence of management, but not of customers or citizens.

The organization proves that it takes privacy seriously and aims for compliance with the GDPR. Correct. Doing a DPIA shows customers or citizens that the company is serious about data protection. (Literature: A, Chapter 8)

### **Question 6**

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

What is the main use of a persistent cookie?

### **Options:**

- A- To save the pages a user has bookmarked in the user's browser history
- B- To record every keystroke made by a computer user to find out passwords
- C- To ensure that the user's personal data are stored securely on the server
- D- To personalize the user's experience of the website during the next visit

#### **Answer:**

D

#### **Explanation:**

To ensure that the user's personal data are stored securely on the server. Incorrect. Cookies are not used to store data on the server.

To personalize the user's experience of the website during the next visit. Correct. This is the main purpose of a persistent cookie. (Literature: A, Chapter 8)

To record every keystroke made by a computer user to find out passwords. Incorrect. Cookies are not malicious by nature, but the mechanism can be exploited maliciously.

To save the pages a user has bookmarked in the user's browser history. Incorrect. The bookmarks and browser history are saved, but not in a cookie.

# **To Get Premium Files for PDPF Visit**

https://www.p2pexams.com/products/pdpf

# **For More Free Questions Visit**

https://www.p2pexams.com/exin/pdf/pdpf

