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Privacy and Data Protection Foundation

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QUESTION 1

According to the principle of purpose limitation, data should not be processed beyond the legitimate purpose defined. However, further processing is allowed in a few specific cases, provided that appropriate safeguards for the rights and freedoms of the data subjects are taken. For which purpose is further processing not allowed?

- A. For archiving purposes in the public interest
- B. For generalized statistical purposes
- C. For scientific or historical research purposes
- D. For direct marketing and commercial purposes

Correct Answer: D

For archiving purposes in the public interest. Incorrect. With the safeguards in place, further processing is allowed for archiving purposes in the public interest.

For direct marketing and commercial purposes. Correct. This is not a purpose that is allowed, if it is not the original legitimate purpose of the processing. (Literature: A, Chapter 2)

For generalized statistical purposes. Incorrect. With the safeguards in place, further processing is allowed for generalized statistical purposes.

For scientific or historical research purposes. Incorrect. With the safeguards in place, further processing is allowed for research purposes.

QUESTION 2

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

- 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.

Correct Answer: D

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 3

What is the purpose of Data Life Cycle Management (DLM)?

- A. Ensuring that an adequate level of data protection is in place during some of the stages in the data life cycle.
- B. Guaranteeing that personal data is processed in compliance with the GDPR during its lifetime.
- C. Managing personal data in a way that guarantees the data is accurate and kept up to date.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

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

- 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.

Correct Answer: A

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

QUESTION 5

A German company wants to enter into a binding contract with a processor in the Netherlands for the processing of sensitive personal data of German data subjects. The Dutch Supervisory Authority is informed of the type of data and the aims of the processing, including the contract describing what data will be processed and what data protection procedures and practices will be in place.

According to the GDPR, what should the Dutch Supervisory Authority do in this scenario?

- A. Report the data processing to the German Supervisory Authority and leave the supervising to them.
- B. Supervise the processing of personal data in accordance with Dutch Law.
- C. Supervise the processing of personal data in accordance with German Law.
- D. The Dutch Supervisory Authority should check that adequate binding contracts are in place. The German Supervisory Authority should supervise.

Correct Answer: D