



Privacy and Data Protection Foundation

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QUESTION 1

What is the definition of Processor according to GDPR?

A. Individual or legal entity that is not authorized to process personal data

B. An independent public authority created by a Member State

C. Individual or legal entity that processes personal data on behalf of the person responsible for processing personal data.

D. Individual or legal entity that, individually or in conjunction with others, determines the purposes and means of processing personal data.

Correct Answer: C

Article 4 dealing with the GDPR Definitions says in its paragraph 8: `processor\\' means a natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body which processes personal data on behalf of the controller.

QUESTION 2

An architect, leaving a building site, puts his laptop for a moment beside his car on the road, while answering his phone. When driving away he sees in the mirror his laptop being crushed by an enormous lorry driving over it. All his files on the design of the building and the calculations he worked on are lost. His only consolation is that those were the only files on the device.

In terms of the GDPR, what happened?

A. a data breach

- B. a security incident
- C. a security issue
- D. a vulnerability
- Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

What is a responsibility of Supervisory Authorities in EEA countries?

- A. Research on security breaches of corporate information
- B. Supervision of all data processing operations controlled by a controller in an EEA country
- C. Supervision of all data processing operations where the data subjects are residents of an EEA country

Correct Answer: C



QUESTION 4

What is the definition of privacy related to the General Data protection Regulation (GDPR)?

A. A situation in which one is not observed or distributed by the government or uninvited people.

B. The right to respect for a person///s private and family life, his home and his correspondence.

C. The fundamental right to respect a person\\'s physical and mental integrity.

D. The right to be protected against unsolicited intrusion into a computer or network and the processing of personal data by third parties.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

A secretary at a pediatric cardiology clinic instead of sending the doctor the list of patients scheduled for the day, sends it to all those responsible registered for the children with scheduled appointments.

According to the GDPR, does the Supervisory Authority need to be notified? And those responsible for the data holders?

A. The Supervisory Authority must be notified, but there is no need to notify those responsible for the data subjects, as whoever had access to the data is also someone in the same situation.

B. The Supervisory Authority must be notified and also those responsible for the holders who had their data exposed.

C. There is no need to notify the Supervisory Authority, however those responsible for the holders who had their data exposed must be notified.

D. There is no need to notify the Supervisory Authority or those responsible for the data subjects, as whoever had access to the data is also someone in the same situation.

Correct Answer: B

This is an issue that addresses two very important points ?sensitive data and data from minors.

As these are, it is necessary to inform the Supervisory Authority and those responsible for the data subjects.

Article 34 mentions:

1. When the personal data breach is likely to result in a high risk to the rights and freedoms of natural persons, the controller shall communicate the personal data breach to the data subject without undue delay.

Recital 38 says:

Children merit specific protection regarding their personal data, as they may be less aware of the risks, consequences and safeguards concerned and their rights in relation to the processing of personal data.

Such specific protection should, in particular, apply to the use of personal data of children for the purposes of marketing or creating personality or user profiles and the collection of personal data with regard to children when using services offered directly to a child. The consent of the holder of parental responsibility should not be necessary in the context of preventive or counselling services offered directly to a child.



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