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Privacy and Data Protection Foundation

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QUESTION 1

A processor is instructed to report on customers who bought a product both last month and at least once in the three months before that. Unfortunately, the processor makes a mistake and uses personal data collected by another controller for a different purpose. The mistake is found before the report is created, and nobody has access to personal data he or she should not have had access to.

How should the processor act on this situation and what should the controller do, if anything?

- A. The processor must notify the controller and the controller must notify the Data Protection Authority of a data breach.
- B. The processor must notify the controller of a data breach. The controller must assess the possible risk to the data subjects.
- C. The processor must notify the Data Protection Authority of a data breach. The controller must execute a PIA to assess the risk to data subjects.
- D. The processor must restart processing using the right data. There is no need for the controller to act.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

Which of the options below is classified as a personal data breach under the GDPR?

- A. Personal data processed without the consent of the controller.
- B. A server is attacked and exploited by a hacker.
- C. Data accessed by employees without permission.
- D. Strategic company data is mistakenly shared.

Correct Answer: A

One of the options says: "Data accessed by employees without permission", in this case the question does not specify whether the data is personal or not. It is very common for EXIN to ask such a question.

Another option says: "A server is attacked and exploited by a hacker", however, here it does not provide information if that server contained personal data.

The other wrong option is: "Strategic company data is mistakenly shared". Strategic data is not personal data.

For these reasons, the correct option is "Personal data processed without the consent of the controller". Note: even if the processor has a contract that authorizes the processing of personal data on behalf of the controller, it cannot perform any treatment to which it was not previously authorized, nor can it sub-process without the knowledge and consent of the controller.

QUESTION 3

In what way are online activities of people most effectively used by modern marketers?



- A. By analyzing the logs of the web server it can be seen which products are top sellers, allowing them to optimize their marketing campaigns for those products.
- B. By tagging users of social media, profiles of their online behavior can be created. These profiles are used to ask them to promote a product.
- C. By tagging visitors of web pages, profiles of their online behavior can be created. These profiles are sold and used in targeted advertisement campaigns.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

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

- 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.

Correct Answer: C

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 5

Personal data as defined in the GDPR can be divided into several types. One of these types is described: Data that directly or indirectly reveal someone's racial or ethnic background, political, philosophical, religious views, union affiliation and data related to health or sex life and sexual orientation. What type of personal data is this?

- A. Direct personal data
- B. Indirect personal data
- C. Pseudonymized data
- D. Special category personal data

Correct Answer: D

Direct personal data. Incorrect. Both direct and indirect data are described.

Indirect personal data. Incorrect. Both direct and indirect data are described.

Pseudonymized data. Incorrect. Pseudonymized data cannot directly reveal information.

Special category personal data. Correct. This is a definition of special category personal data. (Literature:



A, Chapter 1; GDPR Article 4)

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