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PDPF

EXIN Privacy and Data Protection Foundation



Exam A

QUESTION 1

What is the essence of the principle 'Full Lifecycle Protection'?

- A. Delivering the maximum degree of data protection by default, ensuring that personal data are automatically protected in any given IT system or business practice.
- B. Ensuring that whatever business practice or technology is involved, processing is done according to the stated objectives, subject to independent verification.
- C. Embedding security measures to protect the data from the moment it is collected, throughout processing until it is destroyed at the end of the process.
- D. Prioritizing the protection of the interests of the individual by offering for example strong privacy defaults, appropriate notice or empowering user-friendly options.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 2

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

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 3 The Supervisory Authority is notified whenever an organization intends to process personal data, except for some specific situations. The Supervisory Authority keeps a publicly accessible register of these data processing operations.

What else is a legal obligation of the Supervisory Authority in reaction to such a notification?

- A. To assess compliance with the law in all classes where sensitive personal data is processed
- B. To assess the legitimacy of operations that involve specific risks for the data subjects
- C. To assess the legitimacy of binding contract(s) between the controller and the data processor(s)
- D. To give out a license for the data processing, specifying the types of personal data which are allowed

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 4 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

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 6 A person finds that a private videotape showing her in a very intimate situation has been published on a website. She never consented to publication and demands that the video is being removed without undue delay.

According to the GDPR, what should be done next?

- A. Nothing. The video may be regarded as 'news' and, therefore, the website is only exercising its right to freedom of expression and information.
- B. The controller erases the video from the website and, when possible, informs any controller who might process the same video, that it must be erased.
- C. The controller erases the video from the website. There is no obligation however, to inform others who might have copied it, that it should be erased.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 7 For processing of personal data to be legal, a number of requirements must be fulfilled.

What is a requirement for lawful personal data processing?

- A. A 'code of conduct', describing what the processing exactly entails, must be in place.
- B. The data subject must have given consent, prior to the processing to begin.
- C. The processing must be reported to and allowed by the Data Processing Authority
- D. There must be a legitimate ground for the processing of personal data.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 8 Under what EU legislation is data transfer between the EEA and the U.S.A. allowed?

- A. An adequacy decision based on the Privacy Shield program
- B. An adequacy decision by reason of US domestic legislation
- C. The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)
- D. The U.S.A.'s commitment to join the European Economic Area

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/law-topic/data-protection/data-transfers-outside-eu_en

QUESTION 9

According to the GDPR, for which situations should a Data Protection impact Assessment (DPIA) be conducted?

- A. For all projects that include technologies or processes that require data protection
- B. For all sets of similar processing operations with comparable risks
- C. For any situation where technologies and processes will be subject to a risk assessment
- D. For technologies and processes that are likely to result in a high risk to the rights of data subjects

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://eugdprcompliant.com/dpia-guidelines/>



QUESTION 10 While paying with a credit card, the card is skimmed (i.e. the data on the magnetic strip is stolen). The magnetic strip contains the account number, expiration date, cardholder's name and address, PIN number and more.

What kind of a data breach is this?

- A. Material
- B. Non-material
- C. Verbal

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:**QUESTION 11**

Someone regularly receives offers from a store where he purchased something five years ago. He wants the company to stop sending offers and to wipe his personal data.

Which aspect of the rights of a data subject in the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) requires the company to comply?

- A. The right to erasure
- B. The right to rectification
- C. The right to restriction of processing
- D. The right to withdraw consent

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://gdpr-info.eu/art-7-gdpr/>

QUESTION 12 Important technical requirements set out in the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) are about data quality. One is the obligation to ensure appropriate security, including protection against unauthorized or unlawful processing.

What is another important technical requirement?

- A. To ascertain that personal data collection is adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary in relation to the purposes
- B. To control that data collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes is not further processed for other purposes
- C. To keep personal data accurate and up to date, ensuring that inaccurate data are erased or rectified without delay
- D. To make sure that personal data is processed lawfully, fairly and in transparent manner in relation to the data subject

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <http://www.privacy-regulation.eu/en/article-5-principles-relating-to-processing-of-personal-data-GDPR.htm>

QUESTION 13 According to the GDPR, what is a mandatory topic in a DPIA report?

- A. Systematic description of the fiduciary duties to ensure compliance to all relevant laws and regulations
- B. An assessment of the necessity and proportionality of the processing operations in relation to the purposes
- C. The documentation of the risks to the rights and freedoms of the data protection officer
- D. The measures envisaged to address the privacy compliance frameworks risks

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 14 What is the role of the one assigned the responsibility to govern the purposes and means of processing personal data within an organization, according to the GDPR?

- A. Controller
- B. Data Protection Officer
- C. Data Subject
- D. Processor

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.i-scoop.eu/gdpr/data-controller-data-controller-duties/>

QUESTION 15

The GDPR states that records of processing activities must be kept by the controller. To whom must the controller make these records available, if requested?

- A. The data processor
- B. The Data Protection Officer
- C. The European Commission

D. The supervisory authority

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.whitecase.com/publications/article/chapter-10-obligations-controllers-unlocking-eu-general-data-protection>

QUESTION 16 Which situation is considered a data breach according to the GDPR?

- A. A processor deletes personal data after his contract with the controller expired.
- B. A processor leaves his computer unattended, where colleagues may be able to access it.
- C. After a disk crash a processor restores personal data from a recent back-up.
- D. After processing a processor deletes personal data on instruction of the controller.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 17

A controller is processing personal data based on consent of the data subjects. There are no other legitimate grounds. While processing, the controller discovers that a data subject whose consent for the processing had been received, has died since.

What, according to the GDPR, will be the consequences for the controller with regard to the processing?

- A. The controller can proceed with the processing as intended.
- B. The controller can proceed, but only for the purposes for which consent has been given.
- C. The controller must act as if the data subject has withdrawn consent and erase his/her data.
- D. The controller needs to find the heir in order to require consent for the processing.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://spectrum.ieee.org/telecom/internet/your-guide-to-the-gdpr>

QUESTION 18

According to the GDPR, what is the main reason to consider data protection in the initial design phase?

- A. It ensures efficiency in project phases
- B. It ensures privacy by default
- C. It reduces the risk of fraud
- D. It reduces the risk of liability

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 19

When does the GDPR require data subjects consent to a cookie?

- A. Always, because a cookie is regarded as online identifier
- B. Never, as the EU Cookie Law does not require explicit consent
- C. Only if the cookie contains authentication information of the data subject
- D. Only if the cookie contains shopping basket items

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://eugdprcompliant.com/cookies-consent-gdpr/>

QUESTION 20

A personal data breach has occurred and the controller is writing a draft notification for the Supervisory Authority. The document describes the nature of the breach and its possible consequences. It also contains information on the parties that can provide additional information on the data breach to the Supervisory Authority.

What other information should the controller add?

- A. Information of local and national authorities that have been informed about the data breach.
- B. Name and contact details of the data subjects whose data may be breached.
- C. Suggested measures to mitigate the adverse consequences of the data breach.
- D. The information needed to access the personal data that has been breached.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:



QUESTION 21

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) formalizes the data subject's right to data portability.

What is the objective of data portability?

- A. The controller has the right to move the data subject's personal data from one organization to another.
- B. The data subject has the right to move personal data concerning him or her.
- C. The data subject has the right to move his/her personal data when moving to another country.
- D. The Supervisory Authority authorizes the movement of personal data.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 22

Personal data as defined in the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) can be divided in several types.

“Data that directly or indirectly reveal someone’s racial or ethnic background, political/philosophical/religious views, union affiliation and data related to health or sexual habits.”

What type of personal data is described?

- A. Direct personal data
- B. Indirect personal data

- C. Pseudonymized data
- D. Sensitive personal data

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 23 The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is based on the principles of proportionality and subsidiarity.

What is the meaning of 'proportionality' in this context?

- A. Personal data can only be processed in accordance with the purpose specification.
- B. Personal data cannot be re-used without explicit and informed consent.
- C. Personal data may only be processed in case there are no other means to achieve the purposes.
- D. Personal data must be adequate, relevant and not excessive in relation to the purposes.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: https://edps.europa.eu/data-protection/our-work/subjects/necessity-proportionality_en

QUESTION 24 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

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 25

A controller can contract out the processing of personal data to another company, provided a written contract between these partners is in place.

Which clause in this contract is a responsibility of the controller?

- A. To ensure that persons authorized to process the personal data have committed themselves to confidentiality or are under an appropriate statutory obligation of confidentiality.
- B. To make available all information necessary to demonstrate compliance with the obligations laid down in the GDPR and allow for and contribute to audits, including inspections.
- C. To process the personal data only on documented instructions, including with regard to transfers of personal data to a third country or an international organization.
- D. To provide sufficient guarantees for appropriate technical and organizational measures in such a manner that processing will meet the requirements of the GDPR.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 26

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

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 27

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

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:



QUESTION 28 Which action is considered processing of personal data where the GDPR applies?

- A. Analysis of health data regarding the cause of death of victims of lethal accidents in the previous five years.
- B. Making a back-up of a register with names, addresses and bank accounts of subscribers to a newspaper.
- C. Performing statistical analysis on medical data which has been anonymized so identification of the data subject is impossible.
- D. Publishing statistics based on anonymous interviews regarding the political views of people visiting a shopping mall.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 29 Which cause is a data breach according to the GDPR?

- A. illegally obtained corporate data from a human resources management system
- B. Personal data is processed without a binding contract.
- C. Personal data is processed by anyone other than the controller, processor or, possibly, subprocessor
- D. The operation of a vulnerable server in the internal network of the processor

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 30

"The controller shall implement appropriate technical and organizational measures for ensuring that (...) only personal data which are necessary for each specific purpose of the processing are processed."

Which term in the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is defined?

- A. Compliance
- B. Data protection by default
- C. Data protection by design
- D. Embedded protection

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <http://www.privacy-regulation.eu/en/article-25-data-protection-by-design-and-by-default-GDPR.htm>

QUESTION 31 What does the principle of 'data minimization' mean?

- A. Personal data shall be accurate and where necessary kept up to date.
- B. Personal data shall be adequate and limited to what is necessary for the purposes of the processing.
- C. Personal data shall be processed in a manner that ensures appropriate security of the personal data.
- D. Personal data shall be processed lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner in relation to the data subject.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

**QUESTION 32**

According to art.33 of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) the controller shall without undue delay and, where feasible, not later than 72 hours after having become aware of it, notify the personal data breach to the Supervisory Authority.

What is the maximum penalty for non-compliance with this obligation?

- A. € 10.000.000 or 2% of the annual global turnover, whichever is higher
- B. € 20.000.000 or 4% of the annual global turnover, whichever is higher
- C. Up to € 500.000 with a minimum of € 120.000
- D. Up to € 820.000 with a minimum of € 350.000

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 33 How are the terms privacy and data protection related?

- A. Data protection is the right to privacy.
- B. The terms are synonymous.
- C. Privacy includes the right to the protection of personal data.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 34 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: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 35 What is the most important difference between the 95/46/EC and the GDPR?

- A. 95/46/EC applies as law in all EEA member states while the GDPR is a guidance.
- B. 95/46/EC applies to processing of data on EEA residents worldwide and the GDPR does not.
- C. The GDPR applies as law in all EEA member states while 95/46/EC is a guidance.
- D. The GDPR applies to persons and organizations which process personal data within EEA member states. The scope of 95/46/EC is more restricted in this aspect.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 36 What should be done by the EU member states and is not a responsibility of the supervisory authorities?

- A. Impose administrative fines to controllers
- B. Make rules for penalizing other GDPR infringements
- C. Order the controller to notify the data subject about a breach
- D. Receive and process data breach notifications from controllers

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 37 Which of the following types of data transfer outside the European Economic Area (EEA) is allowed?

- A. Transfers based on the laws of the country it concerns
- B. Transfers falling under World Trade organization rules
- C. Transfers governed by binding corporate rules
- D. Transfers within a global corporation or NGO

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: https://edps.europa.eu/data-protection/data-protection/reference-library/international-transfers_en

QUESTION 38

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) allows processing of personal data only for purposes explicitly permitted by law. A tax advisor wants to file income tax returns for a neighbor.

Which of the legitimate grounds in the GDPR applies?

- A. Processing of the personal data is permitted in this case with explicit consent of the data subject.
- B. Processing of the personal data is permitted because this is necessary for compliance with a legal obligation to which the controller is subject.
- C. Processing of personal data is permitted in the course of a purely personal or household activity.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 39 What does the GDPR concept of 'binding corporate rules' (BGR) imply?

- A. A commission decision on the safety of data transfer to a third country
- B. A set of rules used by a group of enterprises concerning personal data protection in international transfers
- C. Measures to compensate for the lack of data protection in a third country
- D. Rules covering data transfers between third countries



Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 40 Which clause in a data processing agreement is **not** required by the GDPR?

- A. Contractor Code of Business Ethics and Conduct
- B. Data covered by the Data Processing Agreement
- C. Information security and personal data breach
- D. Technical and organizational measures

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://termsfeed.com/blog/gdpr-data-processing-agreements/>