



# PDPF<sup>Q&As</sup>

Privacy and Data Protection Foundation

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### QUESTION 1

What does the GDPR concept of 'binding corporate rules' (BCR) 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

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### QUESTION 2

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

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### QUESTION 3

When is a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) mandatory?

- A. Application of new technologies that may imply a high risk to the rights and freedoms of data subjects.
- B. There is no security policy and information security risk analysis.
- C. In all types of personal data processing.

Correct Answer: A

Whenever a new technology is applied, a DPIA must be performed. In addition, a DPIA must be performed before starting the processing of personal data. This is important to check for risks to data subjects since data collection.



In its Article 35 the GDPR legislates on the Impact assessment on data protection.

1. Where a type of processing in particular using new technologies, and taking into account the nature, scope, context and purposes of the processing, is likely to result in a high risk to the rights and freedoms of natural persons, the controller shall, prior to the processing, carry out an assessment of the impact of the envisaged processing operations on the protection of personal data. A single assessment may address a set of similar processing operations that present similar high risks.

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#### QUESTION 4

A person buys a product at a store located in the European Economic Area (EEA). At the time of purchase, you are asked to fill out a registration form and he informs his personal email.

As is usual in many stores, in the next few days this person will start receiving several marketing emails. He considers the frequency of these emails to be very high. Demanding his rights, he asks the store to delete all his personal data.

What is the right required by the data subject?

- A. Right to erasure
- B. Data subject's right of access
- C. Right to limitation of treatment
- D. Right to rectification

Correct Answer: A

Article 17

The data subject shall have the right to obtain from the controller the erasure of personal data concerning him or her without undue delay and the controller shall have the obligation to erase personal data without undue delay.

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#### QUESTION 5

Data protection and privacy are closely related terms. Which of these options best represent this relationship?

- 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 synonymous.
- D. Without protection of personal data there is no privacy.

Correct Answer: D

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 should be protected, and Data Protection are the measures that will be used to achieve this protection.



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