



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

Privacy and Data Protection Foundation

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### QUESTION 1

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.

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### QUESTION 2

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

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

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### QUESTION 3

What is the main reason for performing data protection by design (from conception)?

- A. Develop technical measures for the protection of personal data.
- B. Enable better marketing campaigns targeted at customers.
- C. Collect as much data as possible for data processing.
- D. Reduce the risk of not meeting legal obligations.

Correct Answer: D



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

When we focus on protecting data at all of these stages, the risk of not meeting any legal obligations is significantly reduced.

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#### QUESTION 4

We know that when a personal data breach occurs, the data controller (Controller) must notify the Supervisory Authority within 72 hours, without justified delay. However, should the Controller do it if it is unable to communicate within this time?

- A. Send the notification with the date of the violation changed, to remain within 72 hours.
- B. After 72 hours there is no longer any need to send notification of personal data breach.
- C. Do not notify and seek ways to hide the violation so that the Supervisory Authority or the titleholders are made aware
- D. Send the notification, even after 72 hours, accompanied by the reasons for the delay

Correct Answer: D

Article 33 which deals with "Notification of a personal data breach to the supervisory authority" in its paragraph 1 legislates:

1. In the case of a personal data breach, 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 competent in accordance with Article 55, unless the personal data breach is unlikely to result in a risk to the rights and freedoms of natural persons. Where the notification to the supervisory authority is not made within 72 hours, it shall be accompanied by reasons for the delay.

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#### QUESTION 5

How does a Supervisory Authority collaborate to the application of GDPR?

- A. Assists in the implementation of a data protection management system (at controller request).
- B. Monitor and enforce the application of this Regulation.
- C. Perform a Data Privacy Impact Analysis (DPI) at the request of the Data Protection Officer ?DPO.
- D. Determines technical safety measures to be applied to the controller.

Correct Answer: B

Article 57 legislates on the Responsibilities of the Supervisory Authority. In paragraph 1, item "a" says: "monitor and enforce the application of this Regulation".