



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

Privacy and Data Protection Foundation

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### QUESTION 1

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 2

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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### QUESTION 3



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

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

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#### QUESTION 4

The word privacy is never mentioned in the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) text.

Despite this, what would be the best definition of the privacy according to the Regulation?

- A. The right not to have your life monitored by technologies.
- B. Have freedom of expression.
- C. The right to respect for private and family life, for home and communications.
- D. The right to have your personal data protected.

Correct Answer: C

Privacy is a right that must be protected, and Data Protection are the measures that will be used to achieve this protection.

Data protection and privacy complement each other, but they are not the same.

A well-known phrase is: "You can have security without privacy, but you cannot have privacy without security".

Recital 4 of the GDPR says:

The processing of personal data should be designed to serve individuals. The right to protection of personal data is not absolute; it must be considered in relation to its role in society and balanced with other fundamental rights, in accordance with the principle of proportionality. This Regulation respects all fundamental rights and observes the freedom and principles recognized in the Charter, enshrined in the Treaties, namely respect for private and family life, home and communications, the protection of personal data, freedom of thought, conscience and religion, freedom of expression and information, freedom of business, the right to action and an impartial tribunal, and cultural, religious and linguistic diversity.

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#### QUESTION 5

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

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