



Privacy and Data Protection Foundation

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## **QUESTION 1**

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

Reference: https://www.whitecase.com/publications/article/chapter-10-obligations-controllers-unlockingeu-general-data-protection

## **QUESTION 2**

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is related to the protection of personal data. What is the definition of personal data?

A. Preservation of confidentiality, integrity and availability of information

B. Any information regarding an identified or identifiable natural person

C. Any information that European citizens want to protect

D. Data that directly or indirectly reveals racial or ethnic origins, someone\\'s religious views, and their data related to sexual health and habits

Correct Answer: B

In its first paragraph of Article 4, the GDPR defines:

`personal data\\' means any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person...

#### **QUESTION 3**

A company wishes to use personal data of their customers. They wish to start sending all female customers a customized newsletter. What right do all data subjects have in this scenario?

A. The right to rectification

- B. The right to compensation
- C. The right to object to profiling

Correct Answer: C



The right to compensation. Incorrect. It is unlikely that all data subjects will suffer harm that must be compensated in this scenario.

The right to object to profiling. Correct. All data subjects have a right to object to the processing of personal data for direct marketing, including profiling. This is clearly profiling. (Literature: A, Chapter 4)

The right to rectification. Incorrect. It is unlikely that the company has incorrect data on all data subjects, so the right to rectification does not apply.

#### **QUESTION 4**

According to the GDPR, when is a data protection impact assessment (DPIA) obligatory?

A. When a project includes technologies or processes that use personal data

B. When processing is likely to result in a high risk to the rights of data subjects

C. When similar processing operations with comparable risks are repeated

Correct Answer: B

When a project includes technologies or processes that use personal data. Incorrect. Only for technologies

and processes that are likely to result in a high risk to the rights of data subjects is the DPIA mandatory.

When processing is likely to result in a high risk to the rights of data subjects. Correct. For processing

operations which are likely to result in a high risk, a DPIA is obligatory to assess those risks and to design

mitigation measures.

(Literature: A, Chapter 6; GDPR Article 35)

When similar processing operations with comparable risks are repeated. Incorrect. This is a case in which

a DPIA does not need to be repeated.

#### **QUESTION 5**

How is Data Lifecycle Management (DLM) related to data protection?

- A. The DLM makes it possible to create a profile of the data subject.
- B. DLM manages the data flow throughout its life cycle.
- C. DLM makes it possible to know the risks and plans how to mitigate them.

Correct Answer: B

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.



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