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EXIN Privacy and Data Protection Foundation

Exin PDPF

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 3, For the purpose of paragraph 1, personal data are transferred under the EU-U	0
Topic 4, Mixed Questions	149
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QUESTION NO: 1

Article 33 of the GDPR deals with “Notification of a personal data breach to the supervisory authority”.

Paragraph 3 sets out the minimum information that must be included in this notification.

Which of the below is one of these?

- A.** The contact of the data protection officer or another point of contact where more information could be obtained.
- B.** Contact information for all data subjects.
- C.** A copy of the breached personal data to be analyzed.

ANSWER: A**Explanation:**

These are the minimum information that a notification of personal data breach to the supervisory authority must contain:

3. The notification referred to in paragraph 1 shall at least:

- a) Describe the nature of the personal data breach including where possible, the categories and approximate number of data subjects concerned and the categories and approximate number of personal data records concerned; b) Communicate the name and contact details of the data protection officer or other contact point where more information can be obtained; c) Describe the likely consequences of the personal data breach;
- d) Describe the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the controller to address the personal data breach, including, where appropriate, measures to mitigate its possible adverse effects.

QUESTION NO: 2

According to the GDPR, what is a task of a supervisory authority?

- A.** Investigate security breaches of corporate information
- B.** Implement technical and organizational measures to ensure compliance
- C.** Monitor and enforce the application of the GDPR

ANSWER: C**Explanation:**

Implement technical and organizational measures to ensure compliance. Incorrect. This is the task of the controller.

Investigate security breaches of corporate information. Incorrect. Only breaches of personal data are a concern of the supervisory authority.

Monitor and enforce the application of the GDPR. Correct. This is the main task of any supervisory authority. (Literature: A, Chapter 7)

QUESTION NO: 3

What is the main difference between Directive 95/46 / EC and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)?

- A. Directive 95/46 / EC has the force of law and all EU Member States must follow it without changing.
- B. The GDPR offers guidance for EU Member States and can create their own laws to comply with the regulation
- C. Directive 95/46 / EC offers guidance for EU Member States and can create their own laws to suit the directive. The GDPR has the force of law and all EU Member States must follow it without changing it.

ANSWER: A**Explanation:**

When we have a Regulation, such as the GDPR, all EU Member States are obliged to follow it and have a fixed date to entry into force. The regulation is a law and Member States cannot create laws that oppose it. Unlike the Directives that set objectives to be achieved, however, each Member State is free to decide how to apply them in their countries.

Important

Prior to the GDPR, there was a Directive "95/46 / EC First Data Protection Directive. Approved in 1995, it was already aimed at protecting personal data. This directive was replaced by GDPR. "Article 94: 1. Directive 95/46 / EC is repealed with effect from 25 May 2018."

Answer: In the EXIN PDPF exam this is an issue that is routinely asked. "Which directive has been replaced by GDPR?" 95/46 / EC.

QUESTION NO: 4

What is the relationship between data protection and privacy?

- A. Data protection and privacy are synonyms and have the same meaning.
- B. Data protection refers to the measures needed to protect a person's privacy.
- C. Data protection is the part of privacy that protects a person's physical integrity.

ANSWER: B**Explanation:**

Data protection and privacy are synonyms and have the same meaning. Incorrect. Data protection helps to protect a person's privacy, but the terms are not synonyms.

Data protection is the part of privacy that protects a person's physical integrity. Incorrect. Data protection is not related to physical integrity or physical privacy.

Data protection refers to the measures needed to protect a person's privacy. Correct. Data protection are some of the measures needed to protect a person's privacy. (Literature: A, Chapter 1)

QUESTION NO: 5

A good practice is to lock the computer automatically or manually when you are away from the workstation.

The company's DPO realizes that this procedure is not being followed by employees.

This occurrence should be classified in which category?

- A.** Classified as a security vulnerability
- B.** Classified as a security incident
- C.** There is no specific category.
- D.** Classified as a data breach

ANSWER: A**Explanation:**

This occurrence should be classified as a security vulnerability, as it does not state whether an incident occurred for this reason.

However, the failure in this procedure can allow an incident to occur if an unauthorized person has access to the workstation.

Vulnerability is the means by which an attack can cause an information security incident.

QUESTION NO: 6

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

ANSWER: A**Explanation:**

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

QUESTION NO: 7

In the European Union we have: Directives and Regulations. What is the difference between them?

- A.** A directive has the force of law and all EU Member States must follow it without changing it.
- B.** The regulation provides guidance for EU Member States and they can create their own laws to conform to the regulation
- C.** The directive provides guidance for EU member states and they can create their own laws to suit the directive. A regulation has the force of law and all EU Member States must follow it without changing it.

ANSWER: A**Explanation:**

When we have a Regulation, such as the GDPR, all EU member states are obliged to follow it and have a fixed date for entry into force. The regulation is a law and Member States cannot create laws that oppose it. Unlike the Directives that set objectives to be achieved, however, each Member State is free to decide how to apply them in its country.

Important

Prior to the GDPR, there was the "95/46 / EC First Data Protection Directive (European DP)". Approved in 1995, it was already aimed to protect personal data. This directive was replaced by the GDPR. "Article 94: 1. Directive 95/46 / EC is repealed with effect from 25 May 2018."

Answer: In the EXIN PDPF exam this is a question that is routinely asked. "What directive has been replaced by GDPR?" 95/46 / EC.