

# EXIN PDPF

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**EXIN Privacy and Data Protection Certification  
Questions & Answers**

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**PDPF**

**[Privacy and Data Protection Foundation](#)**

**40 Questions Exam – 65% Cut Score – Duration of 60 minutes**

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## Discover More about the EXIN PDPF Certification

Are you interested in passing the EXIN PDPF exam? First discover, who benefits from the PDPF certification. The PDPF is suitable for a candidate if he wants to learn about Data Protection and Security. Passing the PDPF exam earns you the Privacy and Data Protection Foundation title.

While preparing for the PDPF exam, many candidates struggle to get the necessary materials. But do not worry; your struggling days are over. The PDPF PDF contains some of the most valuable preparation tips and the details and instant access to useful [PDPF study materials just at one click](#).

## EXIN PDPF Privacy and Data Protection Certification Details:

Exam Name	Privacy and Data Protection Foundation
Exam Code	PDPF
Exam Price	\$228 (USD)
Duration	60 mins
Number of Questions	40
Passing Score	65%
Schedule Exam	<a href="#">Pearson VUE</a>
Sample Questions	<a href="#">EXIN PDPF Sample Questions</a>
Practice Exam	<a href="#">EXIN PDPF Certification Practice Exam</a>

## EXIN PDPF Syllabus:

Topic	Details	Weights
<b>Privacy &amp; Data Protection Fundamentals and Regulations - 47.5%</b>		
Definitions	The candidate can... - define privacy. - relate privacy to personal data and data protection. - describe the context of Union and Member state law	7.5%
Personal data	The candidate can... - define personal data according to the	17.5%

Topic	Details	Weights
	GDPR. - make a distinction between personal data and special categories of data, like sensitive personal data. - describe the data subject's rights regarding personal data. - define processing of personal data that falls within the scope of the GDPR. - list the roles, responsibilities and stakeholders in the GDPR.	
Legitimate grounds and purpose limitation	The candidate can... - list the six legitimate grounds for processing. - describe the concept of purpose limitation. - describe proportionality and subsidiarity.	5%
Further requirements for legitimate processing of personal data	The candidate can... - describe the requirements for legitimate data processing. - describe the purpose of personal data processing. - explain the principles relating to processing of personal data.	5%
Rights of data subjects	The candidate can... - describe the rights regarding data portability and the right of inspection. - describe the right to be forgotten.	2.5%
Personal data breach and related procedures	The candidate can... - describe the concept of personal data breach. - explain procedures on how to act when a personal data breach occurs. - give examples of categories of personal data breaches. - describe the difference between a security breach (incident) and a personal data breach. - list relevant stakeholders that should be informed in case of a personal data breach	10%

Topic	Details	Weights
<b>Organizing data protection - 35%</b>		
Importance of data protection for the organization	<p>The candidate can...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- list the different types of administration (GDPR Article 28 &amp; Article 30).</li> <li>- indicate what activities are required to comply with the GDPR.</li> <li>- define data protection by design and by default.</li> <li>- give examples of personal data breaches.</li> <li>- describe the personal data breach notification obligation as laid down in the GDPR.</li> <li>- describe enforcement of the rules by issuing penalties including administrative fines.</li> </ul>	12.5%
Supervisory authority	<p>The candidate can...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- describe the general responsibilities of a supervisory authority.</li> <li>- describe the role and responsibilities of a supervisory authority related to personal data breaches.</li> <li>- describe how a supervisory authority contributes to the application of the GDPR.</li> </ul>	7.5%
Personal data transfer to third countries	<p>The candidate can...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- describe the regulations that apply to data transfer inside the EEA.</li> <li>- describe the regulations that apply to data transfer outside the EEA.</li> <li>- describe the regulations that apply to data transfer between the EEA and the USA.</li> </ul>	7.5%
Binding corporate rules and data protection in contracts	<p>The candidate can...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- describe the concept of binding corporate rules (BCR).</li> <li>- describe how data protection is formalized in contracts between the controller and the processor.</li> <li>- describe the clauses of such a contract.</li> </ul>	7.5%

Topic	Details	Weights
<b>Practice of data protection - 17.5%</b>		
Data protection by design and by default related to information security	The candidate can... - describe the benefits of data protection by design and by default. - describe the seven principles of data protection by design	5%
Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA)	The candidate can... - outline what a DPIA covers and when to do a DPIA. - mention the eight objectives of a DPIA. - list the topics of a DPIA report.	5%
Personal data in use	The candidate can... - describe the purpose of data lifecycle management (DLM). - explain data retention and minimization. - describe what a cookie is and what its purpose is. - describe the right to object to the processing of personal data for the purpose of direct marketing, including profiling.	7.5%

## Broaden Your Knowledge with EXIN PDPF Sample Questions:

### Question: 1

According to the principle of purpose limitation, data should not be processed beyond the legitimate purpose defined. However, further processing is allowed in a few specific cases, provided that appropriate safeguards for the rights and freedoms of the data subjects are taken.

For which purpose is further processing not allowed?

- For archiving purposes in the public interest
- For direct marketing and commercial purposes
- For generalized statistical purposes
- For scientific or historical research purposes

**Answer: b**

**Question: 2**

A shopkeeper wants to register how many visitors enter his shop every day. A system detects the MAC- address of each visitor's smartphone. It is impossible for the shopkeeper to identify the owner of the phone from this signal, but telephone providers can link the MAC- address to the owner of the phone.

According to the GDPR, is the shopkeeper allowed to use this method?

- a) No, because the telephone's MAC-address must be regarded as personal data.
- b) No, because the telephone providers are the owners of the MAC-addresses.
- c) Yes, because the shopkeeper cannot identify the owner of the telephone
- d) Yes, because the visitor has automatically consented by connecting to the Wi-Fi

**Answer: a**

**Question: 3**

A security breach has occurred in an information system that also holds personal data. According to the GDPR, what is the very first thing the controller must do?

- a) Ascertain whether the breach may have resulted in loss or unlawful processing of personal data
- b) Assess the risk of adverse effects to the data subjects using a data protection impact assessment (DPIA)
- c) Assess whether personal data of a sensitive nature has or may have been unlawfully processed
- d) Report the breach immediately to all data subjects and the relevant supervisory authority

**Answer: a**

**Question: 4**

Organizations are obliged to keep a number of records to demonstrate compliance with the GDPR. Which record is not obligatory according to the GDPR?

- a) A record of all intended processing together with the processing purpose(s) and legal justifications
- b) A record of data breaches with all relevant characteristics, including notifications
- c) A record of notifications sent to the supervisory authority regarding processing of personal data
- d) A record of processors including personal data provided and the period this data can be retained

**Answer: c**

**Question: 5**

A breach of security that leads to the accidental or unlawful destruction, loss, alteration, unauthorized disclosure of, or access to, personal data transmitted, stored or otherwise processed. What is the exact term that is associated with this definition in the GDPR?

- a) Confidentiality violation
- b) Personal data breach
- c) Security breach
- d) Security incident

**Answer: b**

**Question: 6**

Personal data shall be adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary in relation to the purposes for which they are processed. Which data processing principle is described here?

- a) Purpose limitation
- b) Fairness and transparency
- c) Accuracy
- d) Data minimization

**Answer: d**

**Question: 7**

When personal data are processed, who is ultimately responsible for demonstrating compliance with the GDPR?

- a) Supervisory authority
- b) Processor
- c) Data protection officer (DPO)
- d) Controller

**Answer: d**

**Question: 8**

Which data subject right is explicitly defined by the GDPR?

- a) Personal data must always be erased if the data subject requests this.
- b) A copy of personal data must be provided in the format requested by the data subject
- c) Personal data must always be changed at the request of the data subject.
- d) Access to personal data must be provided free of charge for the data subject.

**Answer: d**



**Question: 9**

The GDPR does not define privacy as a term but uses the concept implicitly throughout the text. What is a correct definition of privacy as implicitly used throughout the GDPR?

- a) The fundamental right to protection of personal data, regardless of how it was obtained
- b) The right not to be disturbed by uninvited people, nor being followed, spied on or monitored
- c) The right to respect for one's private and family life, home and personal correspondence
- d) The right to freedom of opinion and expression and to seeking, receiving and imparting information

**Answer: c**

**Question: 10**

A natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body which, alone or jointly with others, determines the purposes and means of the processing of personal data. Which role in data protection is defined here?

- a) Controller
- b) Processor
- c) Supervisory authority
- d) Third party

**Answer: a**

## Avail the Study Guide to Pass EXIN PDPF Privacy and Data Protection Exam:

- Find out about the PDPF syllabus topics. Visiting the official site offers an idea about the exam structure and other important study resources. Going through the syllabus topics help to plan the exam in an organized manner.
- Once you are done exploring the [EXIN PDPF syllabus](#), it is time to plan for studying and covering the syllabus topics from the core. Chalk out the best plan for yourself to cover each part of the syllabus in a hassle-free manner.
- A study schedule helps you to stay calm throughout your exam preparation. It should contain your materials and thoughts like study hours, number of topics for daily studying mentioned on it. The best bet to clear the exam is to follow your schedule rigorously.

- The candidate should not miss out on the scope to learn from the [Privacy and Data Protection training](#). Joining the EXIN provided training for this EXIN certification exam helps a candidate to strengthen his practical knowledge base from the certification.
- Learning about the probable questions and gaining knowledge regarding the exam structure helps a lot. Go through the [EXIN PDPF sample questions](#) and boost your knowledge
- Make yourself a pro through online practicing the syllabus topics. PDPF practice tests would guide you on your strengths and weaknesses regarding the syllabus topics. Through rigorous practicing, you can improve the weaker sections too. Learn well about time management during exam and become confident gradually with practice tests.

## Career Benefits:

Passing the EXIN PDPF exam, helps a candidate to prosper highly in his career. Having the certification on the resume adds to the candidate's benefit and helps to get the best opportunities.

### Here Is the Trusted Practice Test for the EXIN PDPF Certification

CertFun.Com is here with all the necessary details regarding the PDPF exam. We provide authentic practice tests for the PDPF exam. What do you gain from these practice tests? You get to experience the real exam-like questions made by industry experts and get a scope to improve your performance in the actual exam. Rely on CertFun.Com for rigorous, unlimited two-month attempts on the [PDPF practice tests](#), and gradually build your confidence. Rigorous practice made many aspirants successful and made their journey easy towards grabbing the Privacy and Data Protection Foundation.

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