



SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

OBJECTIVES

1. Which European Union (EU) legal document forms the basis for all EU privacy and data protection legislation?
 - A. UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - B. DIRECTIVE 95/46/EC
 - C. EU Charter of Fundamental Rights
 - D. General Data Protection Regulation

2. The GDPR does not describe the concept of 'privacy'. Which European Union (EU) legal document contains an Article 7 on 'respect for private and family life'?
 - A. EU Charter of Fundamental Rights
 - B. DIRECTIVE 95/46/EC
 - C. General Data Protection Regulation
 - D. DIRECTIVE 2016/680

3. Which legal document forms the cornerstone for all privacy legislation?
 - A. European Convention on Human Rights
 - B. EU Charter of Fundamental Rights
 - C. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - D. EC Implementing Decision 2016-7-12 (EU-US Privacy Shield)

4. Which type of EU legislation does apply directly to all member states?
 - A. Directive
 - B. Decision
 - C. Executive order
 - D. Regulation

5. The GDPR defines a certain role as "... the 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 is this?
 - A. Processor
 - B. Controller
 - C. Supervisory authority

D. Data protection officer

6. Who is responsible for the internal data protection organisation of the EU?

- A. European Data Protection Board
- B. European Data Protection Supervisor
- C. Independent supervisory authority
- D. Article 29 Working Party

7. Which of the articles describes that the GDPR does not apply to natural persons in the course of a purely personal or household activity?

- A. Article 2 Material scope
- B. Article 3 Territorial scope
- C. Article 4 Definitions
- D. Article 1 Subject-matter and objectives

8. For some categories of personal data, EU member states may maintain or introduce further conditions on the processing of sensitive data. For what type of sensitive data may this be the case?

- A. Data concerning health
- B. Data processed to make legal claims
- C. Data of substantial public interest
- D. Data stored for legitimate archiving purposes

9. What right does the data subject have to correct inaccurate personal data?

- A. Rectification
- B. Data portability
- C. Not to be profiled
- D. Withdraw consent

10. A software company takes data protection into account when developing applications. Of what is this an example?

- A. Data protection by default
- B. Legitimate data protection
- C. Data protection by design
- D. Organisational data protection

11. A system security engineer is evaluating methods to store user passwords in an information system, so what may be the best method to store user passwords and meeting the confidentiality security objective?

- A. Password-protected file
- B. File restricted to one individual
- C. One-way encrypted file
- D. Two-way encrypted file

12. A risk is the likelihood of a threat source taking advantage of a vulnerability to information system. Risks left over after implementing safeguards is known as:

- A. Leftover risks.

- B. Residual risks.
- C. Remaining risks.
- D. Exposures.

13. Copyright provides what form of protection:

- A. Protects an author's right to distribute his/her works.
- B. Protects information that provides a competitive advantage.
- C. Protects the right of an author to prevent unauthorized use of his/her works.
- D. Protects the right of an author to prevent viewing of his/her works.

14. Which of the following would generally disqualify information from being treated as a trade secret within a company?

- A. The information has been published in a technical journal
- B. The information has already been disclosed to another company under a nondisclosure agreement
- C. The information is part of a contract report that is marked as proprietary
- D. The information relates to a process used to fabricate items that are commonly available in retail stores

15. A technique used to disguise digital data information during transmission is:

- A. demodulation
- B. electronic scrambling
- C. decoding
- D. encryption

16. Security management practice focuses on the continual protection of:

- A. Company assets
- B. Classified information
- C. Security-related hardware and software
- D. Company data

17. The likelihood of a threat source taking advantage of vulnerability is called?

- A. Vulnerability
- B. Threat
- C. Risk
- D. Exposure

18. An instance of being exposed to losses is called?

A. Vulnerably

B. Threat

C. Risk

D. Exposure

19. Reference monitor requires which of the following conditions?

A. Policy, mechanism and assurance

B. Isolation, layering and abstraction

C. Isolation, completeness and verifiability

20. Which of the following is not a type of detection within a modern anti-virus product?

A. Specific detection

B. Generic detection

C. Intrusion prevention

D. Risk prevention

SECTION B

ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS

1. Discuss the **key principles** of the European Data Protection Law.

2. Explain the following concepts:
 - i. Rules on lawful processing
 - ii. Visa Information system
 - iii. Schengen Information system
 - iv. Specific consent

3. An employee of an insurance company receives a telephone call at her workplace from someone who says he is a client, requiring information concerning his insurance contract. Discuss how to handle this situation within the confidentiality clause of the EU Data protection Act.

4. Comment on the rules on promoting compliance.