**The GDPR aims to protect the fundamental rights and freedoms of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and their right to the protection of personal data.**

1. Supervisory Authority. *This answer is incorrect because supervisory authority is an individual authority established by its member state to supervise the compliance with a specific regulation.*
2. Data Controllers. *This answer is incorrect because data controllers means 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.*
3. Data Processors. *This answer is incorrect because data processors means a natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body which processes personal data on behalf of the controller.*
4. Natural Persons. *This answer is correct because the aim of the GDPR is to protect the fundamentals rights and freedom of natural persons (data subjects) and their right to the protection of personal data.*

Answer: d) Natural Persons.

**The GDPR is designed to help put the control of privacy back into the hands of -**

1. Citizens. *This answer is correct because the GDPR is designed to protect the fundamental rights of the natural persons and their right to the personal data protection by giving the control of data privacy back into the hands of the citizens.*
2. Supervisory Authority. *This answer is incorrect because under the GDPR the supervisory authority is an individual established by its member state to supervise the compliance with a specific regulation.*
3. Data Controllers. *This answer is incorrect because the GDPR is designed to give the control of data privacy back into the hands of the citizens or data subjects.*
4. Data Processors. *This answer is incorrect because the GDPR helps to protect the fundamental rights of the natural persons and their right to the personal data protection by giving the control of data privacy back into the hands of the citizens or data subjects.*

Answer: a) Citizens.

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

1. Any information that the European citizens would like to protect. *This answer is incorrect because according to the GDPR the personal data is any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person.*
2. Data that directly or indirectly reveal someone's racial or ethnic background, religious views, and data related to health or sexual habits. *This answer is incorrect because according to the GDPR any data that directly or indirectly reveal someone’s racial or ethnic background, religious views and data related to health or sexual habits is considered under sensitive personal data.*
3. Any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person. *This answer is correct because according to official definition under the GDPR the personal data is any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person.*
4. Preservation of confidentiality, integrity and availability of information. *This answer is incorrect because preservation of confidentiality, integrity and availability of information is known as information security.*

Answer: c) Any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person.

**Under which Article GDPR provide provision related to sensitive personal data as “special categories of personal data.”**

1. Article 9. *This answer is correct because under Article 9 of GDPR there is a provision related to Processing of special categories of personal data. It states that “revealing racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, or trade union membership, and the processing of genetic data, biometric data for the purpose of uniquely identifying a natural person, data concerning health or data concerning a natural person’s sex life or sexual orientation shall be prohibited.”*
2. Article 43. *This answer is incorrect because article 43 defines “Certification bodies” under the GDPR.*
3. Article 20. *This answer is incorrect because article 20 defines “Right to data portability” under the GDPR.*
4. Article 6. *This answer is incorrect because article 6 defines “Lawfulness of processing” under the GDPR.*

Answer: a) Article 9

**According to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), what is the definition of 'processing' of personal data?**

1. Any operation that can be performed on personal data, except erasing and destroying. *This answer is incorrect because processing means any operation which is performed on personal data.*
2. Any operation that can be performed on personal data. *This answer is correct because* *according to the GDPR, the definition of processing of personal data is an action that is performed on personal data or sets of data.*
3. Only operations in which the data is being shared on social media or transferred by email or otherwise through the Internet. *This answer is incorrect because under the GDPR means any operation or set of operations which is performed on personal data or on sets of personal data, whether or not by automated means.*
4. Only operations in which the personal data is used for the purposes for which it was collected. *This answer is incorrect because processing means any operation which is performed on personal data or sets of data, under the GDPR.*

Answer: b) Any operation that can be performed on personal data.