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BOARD OF INTERMEDIATE AND SECONDARY EDUCATION, CHITTAGONG
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
GBTSL No. : 18200126

Letter Grade	Class Interval (%)	Grade Point
A+	85-100	5.00
A	75-84	4.00
A-	65-74	3.50
B	55-64	3.00
C	45-54	2.00
D	35-44	1.00
F	00-34	0.00

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 Roll No. : 300233 Registration No. : 1314455909/2016-2017
 Group : *Humanities* Type of Student : *Regular*

Sl. No.	Name of Subjects	Marks Obtained	Letter Grade	Grade Point	GPA <small>(without additional subject)</small>	GPA
1	BENGALI	125	A-	3.50	3.25	3.42
2	ENGLISH	069	D	1.00		
3	INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	064	A-	3.50		
4	LOGIC	150	A	4.00		
5	CIVICS & GOOD GOVERNANCE	131	A-	3.50		
6	ISLAMIC HISTORY & CULTURE	147	A	4.00		
Additional Subject :						
7	ECONOMICS	111	B	3.00	GP Above 2 1.00	

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The CIPM certification is ideal for professionals who work in privacy management, including privacy officers, data protection officers, compliance officers, risk managers, and lawyers. Certified Information Privacy Manager (CIPM) certification provides a comprehensive understanding of the privacy landscape, including global privacy regulations, privacy program management, and privacy operational lifecycle.

How much IAPP CIPM: Certified Information Privacy Manager Exam cost

IAPP CIPM Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States CIPM exam cost is \$550 USD and retake fees is \$375 USD, for more information please visit the official website.

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IAPP CIPM Certification is designed for professionals who are responsible for managing an organization's privacy program. It provides a comprehensive understanding of privacy laws, regulations, and best practices, and enables professionals to develop and implement effective privacy policies and procedures. Certified Information Privacy Manager (CIPM) certification focuses on topics such as privacy program governance, privacy operational lifecycle, privacy risks and assessments, and privacy program management.

IAPP Certified Information Privacy Manager (CIPM) Sample Questions (Q266-Q271):

NEW QUESTION # 266

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next QUESTION:

Manasa is a product manager at Omnipresent Omnimedia, where she is responsible for leading the development of the company's flagship product, the Handy Helper. The Handy Helper is an application that can be used in the home to manage family calendars, do online shopping, and schedule doctor appointments.

After having had a successful launch in the United States, the Handy Helper is about to be made available for purchase worldwide. The packaging and user guide for the Handy Helper indicate that it is a "privacy friendly" product suitable for the whole family, including children, but does not provide any further detail or privacy notice. In order to use the application, a family creates a single account, and the primary user has access to all information about the other users. Upon start up, the primary user must check a box consenting to receive marketing emails from Omnipresent Omnimedia and selected marketing partners in order to be able to use the application.

Sanjay, the head of privacy at Omnipresent Omnimedia, was working on an agreement with a European distributor of Handy Helper when he fielded many Questions about the product from the distributor. Sanjay needed to look more closely at the product in order to be able to answer the Questions as he was not involved in the product development process.

In speaking with the product team, he learned that the Handy Helper collected and stored all of a user's sensitive medical information for the medical appointment scheduler. In fact, all of the user's information is stored by Handy Helper for the additional purpose of creating additional products and to analyze usage of the product. This data is all stored in the cloud and is encrypted both during transmission and at rest.

Consistent with the CEO's philosophy that great new product ideas can come from anyone, all Omnipresent Omnimedia employees have access to user data under a program called Eureka. Omnipresent Omnimedia is hoping that at some point in the future, the data will reveal insights that could be used to create a fully automated application that runs on artificial intelligence, but as of yet, Eureka is not well-defined and is considered a long-term goal.

What step in the system development process did Manasa skip?

- A. Build the artificial intelligence feature so that users would not have to input sensitive information into the Handy Helper.
- **B. Work with Sanjay to review any necessary privacy requirements to be built into the product.**
- C. Certify that the Handy Helper meets the requirements of the EU-US Privacy Shield Framework.
- D. Obtain express written consent from users of the Handy Helper regarding marketing.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Manasa skipped the step of working with Sanjay to review any necessary privacy requirements to be built into the product. This step is part of the system analysis phase, which is less theoretical and focuses more on practical application¹ By working with Sanjay, Manasa could have identified the legal and ethical obligations that Omnipresent Omnimedia has to protect the privacy of its users, especially in different jurisdictions. She could have also incorporated privacy by design principles, such as data minimization, purpose limitation, and user consent, into the product development process² This would have helped to avoid potential privacy risks and violations that could harm the reputation and trust of the company and its customers. References: 1: 7 Phases of the System Development Life Cycle (With Tips); 2: [Privacy by Design: The 7 Foundational Principles]

NEW QUESTION # 267

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next QUESTION:

Ben works in the IT department of IgNight, Inc., a company that designs lighting solutions for its clients. Although IgNight's customer base consists primarily of offices in the US, some individuals have been so impressed by the unique aesthetic and energy-saving design of the light fixtures that they have requested IgNight's installations in their homes across the globe.

One Sunday morning, while using his work laptop to purchase tickets for an upcoming music festival, Ben happens to notice some unusual user activity on company files. From a cursory review, all the data still appears to be where it is meant to be but he can't shake off the feeling that something is not right. He knows that it is a possibility that this could be a colleague performing unscheduled maintenance, but he recalls an email from his company's security team reminding employees to be on alert for attacks from a known group of malicious actors specifically targeting the industry.

Ben is a diligent employee and wants to make sure that he protects the company but he does not want to bother his hard-working colleagues on the weekend. He is going to discuss the matter with this manager first thing in the morning but wants to be prepared so he can demonstrate his knowledge in this area and plead his case for a promotion.

Going forward, what is the best way for IgNight to prepare its IT team to manage these kind of security events?

- A. IT security awareness training.
- B. Update its data inventory.
- **C. Tabletop exercises.**
- D. Share communications relating to scheduled maintenance.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The best way for IgNight to prepare its IT team to manage these kind of security events is to conduct tabletop exercises. Tabletop exercises are simulated scenarios that test the organization's ability to respond to security incidents in a realistic and interactive way. Tabletop exercises typically involve:

A facilitator who guides the participants through the scenario and injects additional challenges or variables
A scenario that describes a plausible security incident based on real-world threats or past incidents
A set of objectives that define the expected outcomes and goals of the exercise
A set of questions that prompt the participants to discuss their roles, responsibilities, actions, decisions, and communications during the incident response process
A feedback mechanism that collects the participants' opinions and suggestions on how to improve the incident response plan and capabilities
Tabletop exercises help an organization prepare for and deal with security incidents by:

Enhancing the awareness and skills of the IT team and other stakeholders involved in incident response
Identifying and addressing the gaps, weaknesses, and challenges in the incident response plan and process
Improving the coordination and collaboration among the IT team and other stakeholders during incident response
Evaluating and validating the effectiveness and efficiency of the incident response plan and process
Generating and implementing lessons learned and best practices for incident response
The other options are not as effective or useful as tabletop exercises for preparing the IT team to manage security events. Updating the data inventory is a good practice for maintaining an accurate and comprehensive record of the personal data that the organization collects, processes, stores, shares, or disposes of. However, it does not test or improve the organization's incident response capabilities or readiness. IT security awareness training is a good practice for educating the IT team and other employees on the basic principles and practices of cybersecurity. However, it does not simulate or replicate the real-world situations and challenges that the IT team may face during security incidents. Sharing communications relating to scheduled maintenance is a good practice for informing the IT team and other stakeholders of the planned activities and potential impacts on the IT systems and infrastructure. However, it does not prepare the IT team for dealing with unplanned or unexpected security events that may require immediate and coordinated response. Reference: CISA Tabletop Exercise Packages; Cybersecurity Tabletop Exercise Examples, Best Practices, and Considerations; Six Tabletop Exercises to Help Prepare Your Cybersecurity Team

NEW QUESTION # 268

In privacy protection, what is a "covered entity"?

- A. Hidden gaps in privacy protection that may go unnoticed without expert analysis.
- B. A privacy office or team fully responsible for protecting personal information.
- C. Personal data collected by a privacy organization.
- **D. An organization subject to the privacy provisions of HIPAA.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

A covered entity is an organization that is subject to the privacy provisions of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1996. HIPAA regulates how covered entities use and disclose protected health information (PHI) of individuals.

Covered entities include health plans, health care clearinghouses, and health care providers that transmit health information electronically. Reference: [HIPAA for Professionals], [What is a Covered Entity?]

NEW QUESTION # 269

Your company provides a SaaS tool for B2B services and does not interact with individual consumers. A client's current employee reaches out with a right to delete request. what is the most appropriate response?

- A. Explain you are unable to process the request because business contact information and associated data is not covered under privacy rights laws.
- B. Process the request assuming that the individual understands the implications to their organization if their information is deleted.
- C. Forward the request to the contact on file for the client asking them how they would like you to proceed.
- **D. Redirect the individual back to their employer to understand their rights and how this might impact access to company tools.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

If your organization provides a SaaS tool for B2B services and does not interact with individual consumers, and a client's current employee reaches out with a right to delete request, the most appropriate response is to redirect the individual back to their employer to understand their rights and how this might impact access to company tools. This is because your organization is acting as a processor for the client, who is the controller of the employee's personal data. The controller is responsible for determining the purposes and means of processing personal data, as well as responding to data subject requests. The processor should only process personal data on behalf of and in accordance with the instructions of the controller. Therefore, you should not forward the request to the client, process the request without consulting the client, or deny the request based on business contact information being exempt from privacy rights laws^{1, 2}. References: CIPM - International Association of Privacy Professionals, Free CIPM Study Guide - International Association of Privacy Professionals

NEW QUESTION # 270

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Edufox has hosted an annual convention of users of its famous e-learning software platform, and over time, it has become a grand event. It fills one of the large downtown conference hotels and overflows into the others, with several thousand attendees enjoying three days of presentations, panel discussions and networking. The convention is the centerpiece of the company's product rollout schedule and a great training opportunity for current users. The sales force also encourages prospective clients to attend to get a better sense of the ways in which the system can be customized to meet diverse needs and understand that when they buy into this system, they are joining a community that feels like family.

This year's conference is only three weeks away, and you have just heard news of a new initiative supporting it: a smartphone app for attendees. The app will support late registration, highlight the featured presentations and provide a mobile version of the conference program. It also links to a restaurant reservation system with the best cuisine in the areas featured. "It's going to be great," the developer, Deidre Hoffman, tells you, "if, that is, we actually get it working!" She laughs nervously but explains that because of the tight time frame she'd been given to build the app, she outsourced the job to a local firm. "It's just three young people," she says, "but they do great work." She describes some of the other apps they have built. When asked how they were selected for this job, Deidre shrugs. "They do good work, so I chose them." Deidre is a terrific employee with a strong track record. That's why she's been charged to deliver this rushed project. You're sure she has the best interests of the company at heart, and you don't doubt that she's under pressure to meet a deadline that cannot be pushed back. However, you have concerns about the app's handling of personal data and its security safeguards. Over lunch in the break room, you start to talk to her about it, but she quickly tries to reassure you, "I'm sure with your help we can fix any security issues if we have to, but I doubt there'll be any. These people build apps for a living, and they know what they're doing. You worry too much, but that's why you're so good at your job!" Since it is too late to restructure the contract with the vendor or prevent the app from being deployed, what is the best step for you to take next?

- **A. Ask the vendor for verifiable information about their privacy protections so weaknesses can be identified.**
- B. Develop security protocols for the vendor and mandate that they be deployed.
- C. Insist on an audit of the vendor's privacy procedures and safeguards.
- D. Implement a more comprehensive suite of information security controls than the one used by the vendor.

Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

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[illegible]

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