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EXIN CITM Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Application Management: This section of the exam evaluates an Application Manager's skills in overseeing the lifecycle of IT applications. It covers application development support, maintenance, upgrades, user support, and ensuring that applications meet functional and performance standards aligned with business needs.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• IT Strategy: This section of the exam measures the skills of an IT Strategy Manager and covers the development and alignment of IT strategy with business objectives. It emphasizes creating strategic plans to support organizational goals, understanding emerging technologies, and ensuring that IT investments contribute to competitive advantage and operational efficiency.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Business Continuity Management: This section measures the skills of a Business Continuity Manager and covers planning and implementing strategies to ensure IT availability and resilience during disruptions. It includes risk assessment, disaster recovery planning, backup procedures, and testing to minimize business impact.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Service Management: This domain targets a Service Delivery Manager and focuses on managing IT services to ensure consistent and efficient delivery. It includes establishing service level agreements (SLAs), incident and problem management, continuous service improvement, and aligning IT services with business demands.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Project Management: This domain is aimed at an IT Project Manager and encompasses planning, executing, and controlling IT projects. It includes managing scope, time, cost, quality, and risks, applying project methodologies, engaging stakeholders, and delivering projects that meet business requirements.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vendor Selection• Management: This section measures the expertise of a Vendor Manager and covers the process of selecting and managing third-party providers. It addresses evaluating vendor capabilities, negotiating contracts, monitoring performance, and maintaining productive relationships to ensure service quality and value.

CITM Reliable Test Cost | CITM Valid Practice Questions

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EXIN EPI Certified Information Technology Manager Sample Questions (Q49-Q54):

NEW QUESTION # 49

The new system (application) is ready for adoption (implementation). The customer is concerned that an instant change-over from the current system to the new system will create a large impact on the user base.

You are requested to propose an approach for adoption. Which of the items listed below is recommended?

- A. Parallel
- B. Big bang
- C. Phased
- D. Coordinated

Answer: A

Explanation:

When implementing a new system, the customer's concern about a large impact on the user base suggests the need for a low-risk, controlled adoption strategy. In application management, the parallel adoption approach (B) involves running both the old and new systems simultaneously for a period, allowing users to transition gradually while ensuring the new system functions correctly. This minimizes disruption, as the old system remains operational as a fallback if issues arise with the new system.

* Big bang (A): This approach involves switching entirely to the new system at once, which is high-risk and likely to cause significant disruption, especially for a concerned user base. It's unsuitable here due to the potential for widespread impact.

* Coordinated (C): This is not a standard term in application deployment strategies. It may imply a managed transition but lacks the specificity of parallel or phased approaches.

* Phased (D): This involves rolling out the new system incrementally (e.g., by department or module), which reduces risk but doesn't provide the same level of safety as parallel, where both systems run concurrently to ensure continuity.

The parallel approach is ideal for mitigating risks during a critical system transition, as it allows validation of the new system's performance while maintaining business continuity. According to ITIL or SDLC frameworks, parallel adoption is often recommended for mission-critical systems to ensure stability and user acceptance.

Reference: EPI CITM study guide, under Application Management, likely discusses system implementation strategies within the Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) or ITIL's service asset and configuration management. Refer to sections on application deployment, transition planning, or change management for details on parallel adoption.

NEW QUESTION # 50

When selecting a new vendor, continuity needs to be guaranteed as much as possible. At a minimum, which criteria are considered?

- A. Price, training, and support
- B. Terms and conditions, maintenance, and terms of engagement
- C. Scope, maintenance, and price
- D. Head count, support, and financial stability

Answer: D

Explanation:

To ensure continuity in vendor selection, the key criteria include head count (vendor's staffing capacity to deliver services), support (availability of ongoing technical and operational support), and financial stability (ensuring the vendor remains viable to provide services long-term). These factors directly impact the vendor's ability to maintain service delivery without interruptions, which is critical for business continuity.

* Scope, maintenance, and price (A): Scope and price are important but don't directly ensure continuity; maintenance is a subset of

support.

* Terms and conditions, maintenance, and terms of engagement (B): These are contractual elements, but they don't fully address operational continuity like staffing or financial stability.

* Price, training, and support (C): Training is less critical for continuity compared to staffing capacity or financial health.

According to vendor management frameworks, continuity is ensured by evaluating the vendor's operational capacity and long-term reliability, making head count, support, and financial stability the minimum criteria.

Reference: EPI CITM study guide, under Vendor Selection/Management, likely covers vendor evaluation criteria, emphasizing continuity factors. Check sections on vendor due diligence or service continuity.

NEW QUESTION # 51

For one of the mission-critical applications in a financial institution, data must be made instantly available at two locations. Which replication mode do you recommend?

- A. Semi-synchronous replication
- B. Instant replication
- C. Asynchronous replication
- D. Synchronous replication

Answer: D

Explanation:

For a mission-critical application in a financial institution requiring data to be instantly available at two locations, synchronous replication (B) is recommended. Synchronous replication ensures that data is written to both the primary and secondary locations simultaneously, guaranteeing no data loss and immediate availability at both sites. This is critical for financial applications where data integrity and zero recovery point objective (RPO) are essential, as per business continuity and disaster recovery frameworks like ISO 22301.

* Instant replication (A): Not a standard term in replication strategies; likely a distractor.

* Asynchronous replication (C): Data is replicated with a delay, risking data loss in case of failure, unsuitable for instant availability.

* Semi-synchronous replication (D): A compromise where the primary site continues after the secondary acknowledges receipt, but it may not guarantee instant availability.

Synchronous replication ensures real-time data consistency, critical for financial systems.

Reference: EPI CITM study guide, under Business Continuity Management, likely discusses data replication strategies for disaster recovery. Check sections on disaster recovery planning or data availability.

NEW QUESTION # 52

Your organization considers a job rotation program. What is the main objective?

- A. Allow staff a diversity in their daily responsibilities
- B. Increase staff job satisfaction
- C. Train staff on a range of activities common in daily operations
- D. Support the long-term continuity of the organization

Answer: D

Explanation:

The main objective of a job rotation program in an IT organization is to support the long-term continuity of the organization (A). Job rotation ensures that multiple staff members are trained across various roles and tasks, reducing dependency on specific individuals and mitigating risks associated with staff turnover or absences. This approach enhances organizational resilience by creating a flexible, cross-trained workforce capable of maintaining operations, aligning with IT organization principles for workforce planning and business continuity.

* Train staff on a range of activities (B): While training is a benefit, it is a means to achieve continuity, not the primary objective.

* Increase staff job satisfaction (C): Job satisfaction may be a secondary benefit, but it's not the main goal in an IT context.

* Allow staff a diversity in responsibilities (D): Diversity in tasks is a byproduct, not the primary focus, which is organizational continuity.

According to human resource management frameworks, job rotation is a strategic tool for ensuring operational stability, particularly in IT environments where specialized skills are critical.

Reference: EPI CITM study guide, under IT Organization, likely discusses workforce planning and job rotation for continuity. Check sections on human resource management or organizational resilience.

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