

# CIPM Labs, Dumps CIPM Questions

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## CIPM QUESTIONS

First priority in a breach?

- i. Notify authorities
- ii. Notify data subjects
- iii. Determine compensation amount
- iv. ... would have said mitigate harm but that answer wasn't an option; Priorities are as follows: 1) Mitigate/Remediate 2) Notify Authorities 3) Notify Affected Data Subjects if certain circumstances are met - answeri. Notify authorities

a. What is the privacy law for financial institutes in United States passed in 1999? - answeri. GLBA - Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLB Act or GLBA) is also known as the Financial Modernization Act of 1999

- a. Which statement below is not true?
- i. Canada can impose monetary fines
- ii. U.S. does not have federal privacy law
- iii. Asia law option

1. No overarching Asian data privacy comprehensive law BUT APEC Privacy Framework enables Asia-Pacific data transfers to benefit consumers, businesses and governments - answerii. U.S. does not have federal privacy law

a. What is important to consider when developing Privacy Program or Policy Framework in addition to regulatory law and business requirements?

- i. Geolocation
- ii. Cultural Norms
- iii. Political history - answerii. Cultural Norms

a. What is overgeneralization? - answeri. Inferences are made concerning a general data population that leads to poor conclusions; example: extrapolating limited experience and evidence to broad generalization; an improper conclusion from a metric

a. What is "rationalization requirement" - answeri. Implementing a solution that materially addresses the various requirements of the majority of laws or regulations with which you comply

a. What is a covered entity? - answeri. Covered entities are defined in the HIPAA rules as (1) health plans, (2) health care clearinghouses, and (3) health care providers who

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## IAPP CIPM: Certified Information Privacy Manager Exam Certification Path

The IAPP CIPM Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States CIPM Certification is one of the major certifications organized by IAPP mainly focusing to the area of data privacy. There is no prerequisite for this exam but those professional who having keen to work in the stream of data privacy and want to learn about how to keep your data records safely. For more information related to IAPP certification track IAPP-certification-path

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## **IAPP Certified Information Privacy Manager (CIPM) Sample Questions (Q169-Q174):**

### **NEW QUESTION # 169**

Formosa International operates in 20 different countries including the United States and France. What organizational approach would make complying with a number of different regulations easier?

- A. Decentralized privacy management.
- **B. Rationalizing requirements.**
- C. Fair Information Practices.
- D. Data mapping.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Rationalizing requirements is an organizational approach that involves identifying and harmonizing the common elements of different privacy regulations and standards. This can make compliance easier and more efficient, as well as reduce the risk of conflicts or gaps in privacy protection. Rationalizing requirements can also help to create a consistent privacy policy and culture across different jurisdictions and business units. Reference: CIPM Study Guide, page 23.

### **NEW QUESTION # 170**

When implementing an organization's privacy program, what right should be granted to the data subject?

- A. To provide feedback regarding an organization's privacy policy.
- B. To limit or refuse the disclosure of their data for any reason.
- C. To verify that an organization uses the highest level of privacy protection available.
- **D. To have their data amended or erased if errors are found.**

**Answer: D**

### **NEW QUESTION # 171**

#### **SCENARIO**

Please use the following to answer the next QUESTION:

Richard McAdams recently graduated law school and decided to return to the small town of Lexington, Virginia to help run his aging grandfather's law practice. The elder McAdams desired a limited, lighter role in the practice, with the hope that his grandson would eventually take over when he fully retires. In addition to hiring Richard, Mr. McAdams employs two paralegals, an administrative assistant, and a part-time IT specialist who handles all of their basic networking needs. He plans to hire more employees once Richard gets settled and assesses the office's strategies for growth.

Immediately upon arrival, Richard was amazed at the amount of work that needed to be done in order to modernize the office, mostly in regard to the handling of clients' personal data. His first goal is to digitize all the records kept in file cabinets, as many of the documents contain personally identifiable financial and medical data. Also, Richard has noticed the massive amount of copying by the administrative assistant throughout the day, a practice that not only adds daily to the number of files in the file cabinets, but may create security issues unless a formal policy is firmly in place. Richard is also concerned with the overuse of the communal copier/printer located in plain view of clients who frequent the building. Yet another area of concern is the use of the same fax machine by all of the employees. Richard hopes to reduce its use dramatically in order to ensure that personal data receives the utmost security and protection, and eventually move toward a strict Internet faxing policy by the year's end.

Richard expressed his concerns to his grandfather, who agreed, that updating data storage, data security, and an overall approach to increasing the protection of personal data in all facets is necessary. Mr. McAdams granted him the freedom and authority to do so. Now Richard is not only beginning a career as an attorney, but also functioning as the privacy officer of the small firm. Richard plans to meet with the IT employee the following day, to get insight into how the office computer system is currently set-up and managed. Richard needs to closely monitor the vendor in charge of creating the firm's database mainly because of what?

- A. The vendor may not be aware of the privacy implications involved in the project.
- B. The vendor may not be forthcoming about the vulnerabilities of the database.
- C. The vendor will be required to report any privacy violations to the appropriate authorities.
- D. The vendor will be in direct contact with all of the law firm's personal data.

**Answer: A**

#### **NEW QUESTION # 172**

What are you doing if you succumb to "overgeneralization" when analyzing data from metrics?

- A. Using data that is too broad to capture specific meanings
- B. Using limited data in an attempt to support broad conclusions
- C. Possessing too many types of data to perform a valid analysis
- D. Trying to use several measurements to gauge one aspect of a program

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference: [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/226716755\\_The\\_Impact\\_of\\_Overfitting\\_and\\_Overgeneralization\\_on\\_the\\_Classification\\_Accuracy\\_in\\_Data\\_Mining](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/226716755_The_Impact_of_Overfitting_and_Overgeneralization_on_the_Classification_Accuracy_in_Data_Mining)

#### **NEW QUESTION # 173**

##### **SCENARIO**

Please use the following to answer the next question:

As the director of data protection for Consolidated Records Corporation, you are justifiably pleased with your accomplishments so far. Your hiring was precipitated by warnings from regulatory agencies following a series of relatively minor data breaches that could easily have been worse. However, you have not had a reportable incident for the three years that you have been with the company. In fact, you consider your program a model that others in the data storage industry may note in their own program development. You started the program at Consolidated from a jumbled mix of policies and procedures and worked toward coherence across departments and throughout operations. You were aided along the way by the program's sponsor, the vice president of operations, as well as by a Privacy Team that started from a clear understanding of the need for change.

Initially, your work was greeted with little confidence or enthusiasm by the company's "old guard" among both the executive team and frontline personnel working with data and interfacing with clients. Through the use of metrics that showed the costs not only of the breaches that had occurred, but also projections of the costs that easily could occur given the current state of operations, you soon had the leaders and key decision-makers largely on your side. Many of the other employees were more resistant, but face-to-face meetings with each department and the development of a baseline privacy training program achieved sufficient "buy-in" to begin putting the proper procedures into place.

Now, privacy protection is an accepted component of all current operations involving personal or protected data and must be part of the end product of any process of technological development. While your approach is not systematic, it is fairly effective.

You are left contemplating: What must be done to maintain the program and develop it beyond just a data breach prevention program? How can you build on your success? What are the next action steps?

How can Consolidated's privacy training program best be further developed?

- A. Through a review of recent data breaches
- B. Through targeted curricula designed for specific departments
- C. By using industry standard off-the-shelf programs
- D. By adopting e-learning to reduce the need for instructors

**Answer: B**

#### **NEW QUESTION # 174**

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