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CIPM Practice Exam

Which of the following is not a metric an organization would use? - ✓✓ Minimize security threats

Which of the following is least likely a goal of an organization's privacy program? - ✓✓ Hiring a privacy officer or manager

In which of the following ways can internal audit most likely help a privacy program? - ✓✓ Providing consultancy services

What can be considered to be the essence of an organization's privacy notice communicated to the outside world? - ✓✓ A promise on handling

Which of the following is most true about privacy by design? - ✓✓ Results, partly, in compliance with the General Data Protection Regulation

Which of the following is the best description of an accountable organization? - ✓✓ An organization with the necessary policies and procedures

Which step is likely not part of a privacy program with the goal to protect an organization's brand? - ✓✓ Prevent phishing e-mails using the company logo from being sent

What is "the authority aims to safeguard the balance between the right to privacy and other rights"? - ✓✓ A mission or vision

A manufacturing company has placed computers all around the manufacturing area to help machine operators to relax during their lunch break and check their e-mails or social media. The company is doing so in an attempt to stop the machine operators from being distracted by their phones during their work and all the dangers that come with being distracted in a manufacturing area.

All the computers are connected to both the intranet and the internet. This allows an internal news bulletin and all policies and procedures to be displayed easily. There are regular updates, for example on family events, updates of procedures, bonus-related information and news on the employee of the month.

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The CIPM certification is an excellent choice for privacy professionals who are looking to enhance their knowledge and skills in privacy management, demonstrate their expertise to employers and clients, and gain a competitive advantage in the job market. With the growing importance of data protection and privacy regulations, the demand for privacy professionals is only expected to increase, making the CIPM Certification even more valuable in the years to come.

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Latest CIPM Braindumps & CIPM Reliable Test Pattern

Desktop Certified Information Privacy Manager (CIPM) (CIPM) practice exam software also keeps track of the earlier attempted CIPM practice test so you can know mistakes and overcome them at each and every step. The Desktop CIPM Practice Exam

software is created and updated in a timely by a team of experts in this field. If any problem arises, a support team is there to fix the issue.

Study Guides for CIPM Evaluation

Manuals help a candidate study for the CIPM exam by exposing them to different approaches to the assessed topics, and many sample questions to check their understanding. Here are some of the study guides that will arm you with in-depth knowledge for the actual validation:

- **IAPP CIPM Study Guides**

Candidates angling for the CIPM test can utilize the free study book found on the vendor's site. The free book includes key knowledge areas regarding the CIPM, steps to use during exam prep, sample questions, and general information about the evaluation. Likewise, applicants can also purchase a relevant handbook from the IAPP Store, which has a number of materials covering various aspects of data privacy.

- **CIPM: Focused Preparation: Preparation for Certified Information Privacy Manager Certification Exam**

The manual by **Timothy Smit and Gabe Smit** is an ideal support resource for any candidate aiming to ace the CIPM Exam. It has 90 revision questions to test how well the candidate is conversant with privacy program concepts and skills. It also has guidance tips for the candidate to get familiar with the real exam and identify the tricks in the final exam questions.

- **Complete CIPM Practice Exam: Privacy Manager 90 Questions**

This guide by **Privacy Law Practice Exams** is a question handbook that candidates can use to test their readiness for the real exam. If the candidate has already taken the training and feels ready to sit for the CIPM, this book will help him/her determine whether he/she is ready or not for the actual testing process. Overall, it contains 90 questions that help the candidate familiarize with the exam format, with explanations and pointers for the candidate. The practice items will also help the student get familiar with the exam setting and structure.

IAPP Certified Information Privacy Manager (CIPM) Sample Questions (Q134-Q139):

NEW QUESTION # 134

What United States federal law requires financial institutions to declare their personal data collection practices?

- A. SUPCLA, or the federal Superprivacy Act of 2001.
- B. The Kennedy-Hatch Disclosure Act of 1997.
- **C. The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999.**
- D. The Financial Portability and Accountability Act of 2006.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The United States federal law that requires financial institutions to declare their personal data collection practices is the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA) of 1999. The GLBA is also known as the Financial Services Modernization Act or the Financial Modernization Act¹⁰ The GLBA regulates how financial institutions collect, use, disclose, and protect the nonpublic personal information of their customers¹¹ The GLBA requires financial institutions to provide a privacy notice to their customers that explains what kinds of information they collect, how they use and share that information, and how they safeguard that information¹² The GLBA also gives customers the right to opt out of certain information sharing practices with third parties¹³ The other options are not US federal laws that require financial institutions to declare their personal data collection practices. The Kennedy-Hatch Disclosure Act of 1997 is a proposed but not enacted legislation that would have required health insurers to disclose their policies and practices regarding the use and disclosure of genetic information¹⁴ SUPCLA, or the federal Superprivacy Act of 2001, is a fictional law that does not exist in reality. The Financial Portability and Accountability Act of 2006 is also a fictional law that does not exist in reality, although it may be confused with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1996, which regulates the privacy and security of health information¹⁵ References: 10: Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act | Federal Trade Commission; 11: Financial Privacy | Federal Trade Commission; 12: Financial Privacy | Federal Trade Commission; 13: Financial Privacy | Federal Trade Commission; 14: S. 422 (105th);

Genetic Information Nondiscrimination in Health Insurance Act of 1997; 15: Health Information Privacy | HHS.gov

NEW QUESTION # 135

During a merger and acquisition, the most comprehensive review of privacy risks and gaps occurs when conducting what activity?

- A. Integration.
- **B. Due diligence.**
- C. Transfer Impact Assessment (TIA).
- D. Risk identification review.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 136

All of the following are access control measures required by the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS) EXCEPT?

- A. Assign a unique ID to each person with computer access.
- **B. Update antivirus software before granting access.**
- C. Restrict physical access to cardholder data.
- D. Restrict access to cardholder data by business need-to-know.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

The PCI DSS establishes security measures for protecting cardholder data. While updating antivirus software is a security best practice, it is not an access control requirement under PCI DSS.

Option A (Restrict physical access to cardholder data) is required to prevent unauthorized access.

Option C (Assign a unique ID to each person with computer access) is required to track user actions.

Option D (Restrict access to cardholder data by business need-to-know) ensures only authorized individuals access sensitive information.

Option B (Update antivirus software before granting access) is a security measure but is not classified as an access control requirement under PCI DSS.

NEW QUESTION # 137

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 can Sanjay do to minimize the risks of offering the product in Europe?

- **A. Sanjay should work with Manasa to review and remediate the Handy Helper as a gating item before it is released.**
- B. Sanjay should write a privacy policy to include with the Handy Helper user guide.

- C. Sanjay should advise the distributor that Omnipresent Omnimedia has certified to the Privacy Shield Framework and there should be no issues.
- D. Sanjay should document the data life cycle of the data collected by the Handy Helper.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Sanjay should work with Manasa to review and remediate the Handy Helper as a gating item before it is released. This means that Sanjay should collaborate with Manasa and her product team to evaluate the privacy implications of the product and address any gaps or issues before launching it in Europe. This could involve conducting a PIA, applying the PbD principles, revising the consent mechanism, updating the privacy notice, ensuring compliance with data localization requirements, implementing data security measures, and limiting data access based on the least privilege principle. By doing so, Sanjay could help minimize the risks of offering the product in Europe and avoid potential violations of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) or other local laws that could result in fines, lawsuits, or loss of trust.

NEW QUESTION # 138

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next QUESTION:

Natalia, CFO of the Nationwide Grill restaurant chain, had never seen her fellow executives so anxious. Last week, a data processing firm used by the company reported that its system may have been hacked, and customer data such as names, addresses, and birthdays may have been compromised. Although the attempt was proven unsuccessful, the scare has prompted several Nationwide Grill executives to Question the company's privacy program at today's meeting.

Alice, a vice president, said that the incident could have opened the door to lawsuits, potentially damaging Nationwide Grill's market position. The Chief Information Officer (CIO), Brendan, tried to assure her that even if there had been an actual breach, the chances of a successful suit against the company were slim. But Alice remained unconvinced.

Spencer - a former CEO and currently a senior advisor - said that he had always warned against the use of contractors for data processing. At the very least, he argued, they should be held contractually liable for telling customers about any security incidents. In his view, Nationwide Grill should not be forced to soil the company name for a problem it did not cause.

One of the business development (BD) executives, Haley, then spoke, imploring everyone to see reason.

"Breaches can happen, despite organizations' best efforts," she remarked. "Reasonable preparedness is key." She reminded everyone of the incident seven years ago when the large grocery chain Tinkerton's had its financial information compromised after a large order of Nationwide Grill frozen dinners. As a long-time BD executive with a solid understanding of Tinkerton's's corporate culture, built up through many years of cultivating relationships, Haley was able to successfully manage the company's incident response.

Spencer replied that acting with reason means allowing security to be handled by the security functions within the company - not BD staff. In a similar way, he said, Human Resources (HR) needs to do a better job training employees to prevent incidents. He pointed out that Nationwide Grill employees are overwhelmed with posters, emails, and memos from both HR and the ethics department related to the company's privacy program. Both the volume and the duplication of information means that it is often ignored altogether.

Spencer said, "The company needs to dedicate itself to its privacy program and set regular in-person trainings for all staff once a month." Alice responded that the suggestion, while well-meaning, is not practical. With many locations, local HR departments need to have flexibility with their training schedules. Silently, Natalia agreed.

What is the most realistic step the organization can take to help diminish liability in the event of another incident?

- **A. Specifying mandatory data protection practices in vendor contracts.**
- B. Requiring the vendor to perform periodic internal audits.
- C. Keeping the majority of processing activities within the organization.
- D. Obtaining customer consent for any third-party processing of personal data.

Answer: A

Explanation:

This answer is the most realistic step the organization can take to help diminish liability in the event of another incident, as it can ensure that the vendor complies with the same standards and obligations as the organization regarding data protection. Vendor contracts should include clauses that specify the scope, purpose, duration and type of data processing, as well as the rights and responsibilities of both parties. The contracts should also require the vendor to implement appropriate technical and organizational measures to protect the data from unauthorized or unlawful access, use, disclosure, alteration or destruction, and to notify the organization of any security incidents or breaches. The contracts should also allow the organization to monitor, audit or inspect the vendor's performance and compliance with the contract terms and applicable laws and regulations. References: IAPP CIPM Study Guide, page 82; ISO/IEC 27002:2013, section 15.1.2

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