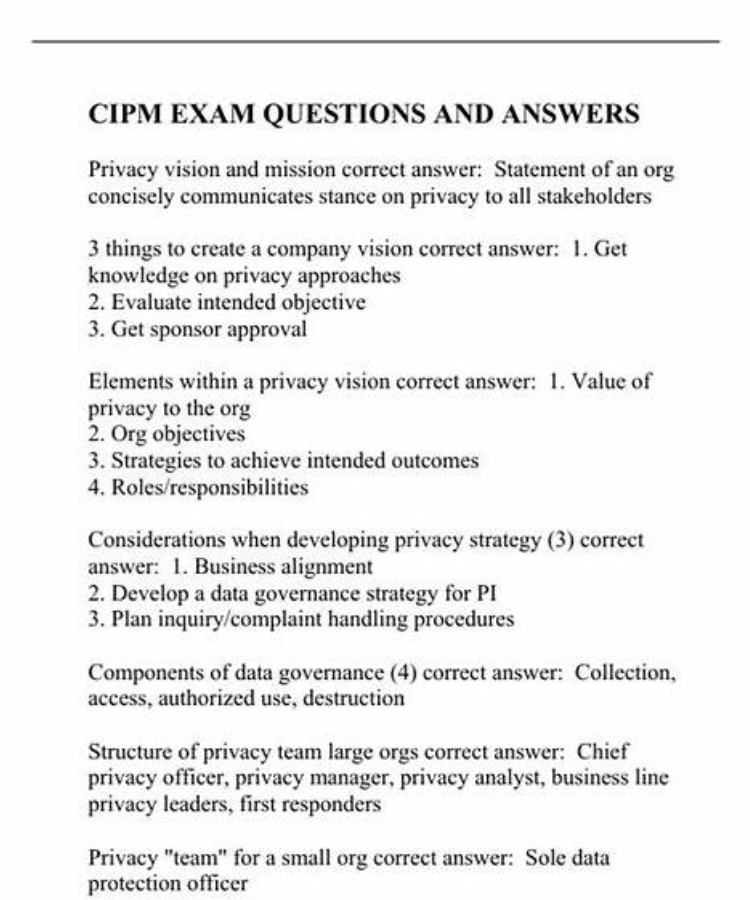
CIPM Exam Fragen - CIPM Online Tests



CIPM EXAM QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Privacy vision and mission correct answer: Statement of an org concisely communicates stance on privacy to all stakeholders

3 things to create a company vision correct answer: 1. Get knowledge on privacy approaches
2. Evaluate intended objective
3. Get sponsor approval

Elements within a privacy vision correct answer: 1. Value of privacy to the org
2. Org objectives
3. Strategies to achieve intended outcomes
4. Roles/responsibilities

Considerations when developing privacy strategy (3) correct answer: 1. Business alignment
2. Develop a data governance strategy for PI
3. Plan inquiry/complaint handling procedures

Components of data governance (4) correct answer: Collection, access, authorized use, destruction

Structure of privacy team large orgs correct answer: Chief privacy officer, privacy manager, privacy analyst, business line privacy leaders, first responders

Privacy "team" for a small org correct answer: Sole data protection officer

Übrigens, Sie können die vollständige Version der ITZert CIPM Prüfungsfragen aus dem Cloud-Speicher herunterladen: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1gE6gIf--5w0-3Zqsls3jUssumi9NOo6W

Die IAPP CIPM Zertifizierungsprüfung wird jetzt immer populärer. Es gibt viele verschiedene IT-Zertifizierungsprüfungen. Welche Prüfung haben Sie abgelegt? Lassen Wir hier IAPP CIPM Zertifizierungsprüfung als Beispiel erklären. Wenn Sie an der CIPM Prüfung teilnehmen, IAPP CIPM Dumps von ITZert Ihnen helfen, sehr leicht die Prüfung zu bestehen.

Die IAPP CIPM-Prüfung oder die Prüfung zum zertifizierten Information Privacy Manager ist eine Zertifizierung, die von der International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP) für Fachleute angeboten wird, die Datenschutzrichtlinien und -programme in ihren Organisationen verwalten. Die CIPM-Zertifizierung bescheinigt dem Inhaber, dass er über das erforderliche Wissen und die erforderlichen Fähigkeiten verfügt, um ein Datenschutzprogramm einer Organisation in Übereinstimmung mit globalen Vorschriften und bewährten Verfahren zu entwickeln, umzusetzen und zu verwalten.

IAPP CIPM Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• Privacy Program Operational Life Cycle: Sustaining Program Performance: This topic gives knowledge about metrics to measure the performance of the privacy program. The topic also covers the audit of the privacy program and management of continuous assessment of the privacy program.

Thema 2	• Privacy Program: Establishing Program Governance: This section equips the Information Privacy Manager with skills to create and implement policies and processes for all privacy program stages. It highlights defining roles and responsibilities, establishing measurable privacy metrics, and fostering training and awareness activities. These governance practices ensure effective oversight and align with CIPM exam objectives, preparing managers to structure and manage privacy programs effectively.
Thema 3	• Privacy Program Operational Life Cycle: Assessing Data: The topic prepares the Information Privacy Manager to document data governance systems and evaluate technical, physical, and environmental controls. It covers assessing processors, third-party vendors, and risks linked to mergers, acquisitions, and divestitures.
Thema 4	• Privacy Program: Developing a Framework: In this topic, Information Privacy Manager learns to define the scope of a privacy program and develop a robust strategy aligned with organizational goals. It emphasizes communicating the organization's vision and mission while ensuring compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and standards. This knowledge underpins the ability to establish a clear, comprehensive foundation for privacy management in alignment with the CIPM exam's focus.
Thema 5	• Privacy Program Operational Life Cycle: Protecting Personal Data: In this topic, the Information Privacy Manager focuses on applying information security practices, embedding Privacy by Design principles, and enforcing technical controls aligned with organizational guidelines.

Die IAPP CIPM (Certified Information Privacy Manager) Zertifizierungsprüfung ist ein weltweit anerkanntes Zertifizierungsprogramm, das Fachleute mit dem Wissen und den Fähigkeiten ausstattet, die für das Management und den Schutz sensibler Informationen erforderlich sind. Das Programm wird von der International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP), einer führenden Organisation im Bereich Datenschutz und Informationsmanagement, angeboten. Die CIPM-Zertifizierung ist ideal für Fachleute, die an der Verwaltung von Datenschutzprogrammen, der Entwicklung von Datenschutzrichtlinien und der Gewährleistung der Einhaltung von Datenschutzbestimmungen beteiligt sind.

>> CIPM Exam Fragen <<

Reliable CIPM training materials bring you the best CIPM guide exam: Certified Information Privacy Manager (CIPM)

Wenn Sie IT-Industrie auswählen, wählen Sie nämlich die gutbezahlte Arbeit und bessere Aussichten. Deshalb wollen immer mehr Leute das IT-Zertifikat besitzen. Und heute nehmen immer mehr Leute an IAPP CIPM Zertifizierungsprüfung teil. Und wir ITZert bieten Kadidaten die echten Prüfungsfragen und -antworten mit günstigen Preisen und höher Qualität. Und Wir ITZert bieten Ihnen einjährigen kostlosen Aktualisierungsservice. Und unsere CIPM Prüfungsunterlagen sind schon bereit. Wir ITZert sind der führende Lieferant der Prüfungsunterlagen. Wir haben die neuesten und die richtigsten IAPP CIPM Zertifizierungsunterlagen, nämlich die Prüfungsfragen und die Testantworten.

IAPP Certified Information Privacy Manager (CIPM) CIPM Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q208-Q213):

208. Frage
SCENARIO
Please use the following to answer the next QUESTION:
You lead the privacy office for a company that handles information from individuals living in several countries throughout Europe and the Americas. You begin that morning's privacy review when a contracts officer sends you a message asking for a phone call. The message lacks clarity and detail, but you presume that data was lost.
When you contact the contracts officer, he tells you that he received a letter in the mail from a vendor stating that the vendor improperly shared information about your customers. He called the vendor and confirmed that your company recently surveyed exactly 2000 individuals about their most recent healthcare experience and sent those surveys to the vendor to transcribe it into a database, but the vendor forgot to encrypt the database as promised in the contract. As a result, the vendor has lost control of the data.
The vendor is extremely apologetic and offers to take responsibility for sending out the notifications. They tell you they set aside 2000 stamped postcards because that should reduce the time it takes to get the notice in the mail. One side is limited to their logo,

but the other side is blank and they will accept whatever you want to write. You put their offer on hold and begin to develop the text around the space constraints. You are content to let the vendor's logo be associated with the notification.
The notification explains that your company recently hired a vendor to store information about their most recent experience at St. Sebastian Hospital's Clinic for Infectious Diseases. The vendor did not encrypt the information and no longer has control of it. All 2000 affected individuals are invited to sign-up for email notifications about their information. They simply need to go to your company's website and watch a quick advertisement, then provide their name, email address, and month and year of birth.
You email the incident-response council for their buy-in before 9 a.m. If anything goes wrong in this situation, you want to diffuse the blame across your colleagues. Over the next eight hours, everyone emails their comments back and forth. The consultant who leads the incident-response team notes that it is his first day with the company, but he has been in other industries for 45 years and will do his best. One of the three lawyers on the council causes the conversation to veer off course, but it eventually gets back on track. At the end of the day, they vote to proceed with the notification you wrote and use the vendor's postcards.
Shortly after the vendor mails the postcards, you learn the data was on a server that was stolen, and make the decision to have your company offer credit monitoring services. A quick internet search finds a credit monitoring company with a convincing name: Credit Under Lock and Key (CRUDLOK). Your sales rep has never handled a contract for 2000 people, but develops a proposal in about a day which says CRUDLOK will:
1.Send an enrollment invitation to everyone the day after the contract is signed.
2.Enroll someone with just their first name and the last-4 of their national identifier.
3.Monitor each enrollee's credit for two years from the date of enrollment.
4.Send a monthly email with their credit rating and offers for credit-related services at market rates.
5.Charge your company 20% of the cost of any credit restoration.
You execute the contract and the enrollment invitations are emailed to the 2000 individuals. Three days later you sit down and document all that went well and all that could have gone better. You put it in a file to reference the next time an incident occurs.
Which of the following elements of the incident did you adequately determine?

- A. The nature of the data elements impacted
- B. The likelihood the incident may lead to harm
- C. The likelihood that the information is accessible and usable
- D. The number of individuals whose information was affected

Antwort: D

Begründung:
Explanation
This answer is the only element of the incident that you adequately determined, as you knew exactly how many people were impacted by the vendor's data loss and you communicated this number to them in the notification. The other elements of the incident were not adequately determined, as you did not:
* Assess the nature of the data elements impacted, such as what type, category, sensitivity or value of data was involved, and how it could affect the individuals' privacy, security or identity.
* Evaluate the likelihood that the incident may lead to harm, such as financial, reputational, emotional or physical harm to the individuals or the organization, and how severe or widespread the harm could be.
* Estimate the likelihood that the information is accessible and usable, such as who may have access to or control over the data, and how they may use or misuse it for malicious or fraudulent purposes.

209. Frage
SCENARIO
Please use the following to answer the next question:
You are the first ever privacy officer at a fast-growing international real estate firm headquartered in New York, with offices in Canada and Germany.
While touring the office to meet your new colleagues, you notice piles of printing jobs left on the printer in the copy room and a completed loan application print out with applicant name, social security number and home address lying in the recycle bin. You make a note to follow up immediately.
You are then introduced to the head of IT who gives you a warm welcome and explains his star project this year - enterprise customer relationship management (CRM) mobility. He is very proud that he is leading this innovation that allows firm-wide employees to access the existing CRM database remotely from anywhere on the internet. The business value of this mobility initiative is significant. Since he doesn't have internal web development expertise, he outsourced the development work to a small IT firm in New York that has just successfully delivered another IT initiative for the company.
After the tour you start working on a plan based on your observations, including scheduling a meeting with the head of IT to discuss the CRM mobility project.
(All of the following should be mandatory in the contract for the outsourced vendor EXCEPT?)

- A. Information security controls.
- B. Liability for data breach.
- C. A data processing addendum.
- D. The generation of reports and metrics.

Antwort: D

Begründung:
CIPM and GDPR require contracts with processors to include data processing agreements, security controls, and breach liability provisions. While reports and metrics are useful for internal governance, they are not mandatory contractual requirements under privacy law.

210. Frage
A systems audit uncovered a shared drive folder containing sensitive employee data with no access controls and therefore was available for all employees to view. What is the first step to mitigate further risks?

- A. Notify legal counsel of a privacy incident.
- B. Check access logs to see who accessed the folder.
- C. Restrict access to the folder.
- D. Notify all employees whose information was contained in the file.

Antwort: C

Begründung:
The first step to mitigate further risks when a systems audit uncovers a shared drive folder containing sensitive employee data with no access controls is to restrict access to the folder. This can be done by implementing appropriate access controls, such as user authentication, role-based access, and permissions, to ensure that only authorized individuals can view and access the sensitive data.
Reference:
https://www.sans.org/cyber-security-summit/archives/file/summit-archive-1492158151.pdf
https://www.itgovernance.co.uk/blog/5-reasons-why-employees-dont-report-data-breaches/
https://www.ncsc.gov.uk/guidance/report-cyber-incident

211. Frage
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?
Which of the following would be most effectively used as a guide to a systems approach to implementing data protection?

- A. International Organization for Standardization 27000 Series
- B. United Nations Privacy Agency Standards
- C. Data Life Cycle Management Standards
- D. International Organization for Standardization 9000 Series

Antwort: A

212. Frage
A privacy maturity model provides all of the following EXCEPT?

- A. A way to guarantee that a company is compliant with applicable laws and regulations.
- B. An example of the methods and practices necessary to evaluate a company's level of risk.
- C. A way to highlight what functions a company lacks for proper program management.
- D. A standard reference to assess a privacy program's current level of development.

Antwort: A

Begründung:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:
A privacy maturity model helps organizations assess, benchmark, and improve their privacy programs, but it does not guarantee compliance with laws and regulations.
* Option A (A standard reference to assess a privacy program's current level of development) - Maturity models provide structured frameworks for evaluation.
* Option B (A way to highlight what functions a company lacks for proper program management)
- Maturity models identify gaps and areas for improvement.
* Option D (An example of the methods and practices necessary to evaluate a company's level of risk) - Maturity models help in risk assessment and management.
* Option C (A way to guarantee compliance) is incorrect because compliance depends on actual implementation and enforcement, not just assessment.
Reference:CIPM Official Textbook, Module: Privacy Program Frameworks and Maturity Models - Section on Privacy Program Assessment and Benchmarking.

213. Frage
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Der Kundendienst ist ein wichtiger Standard für eine Firma und ITZert bemüht sich sehr dafür. Nachdem die Kunden IAPP CIPM Prüfungsunterlagen gekauft haben, geben wir ihnen rechtzeitiger Bescheid über die Aktualisierungsinformation der IAPP CIPM und schicken die neueste Version per E-Mail. Dieser Aktualisierungsdienst ist innerhalb einem Jahr gratis. Wir sind getrost mit unseren Produkten. Deshalb garantieren wir, falls Sie nach dem Benutzen der IAPP CIPM Prüfungsunterlagen die Prüfung nicht betehen, werden wir Ihnen mit voller Rückerstattung unser Bedauern zeigen.

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