

CITM Prüfungsfrage - CITM Prüfungsunterlagen



Seit Jahren ist EXIN CITM Prüfung eine sehr populäre Prüfung. Heutzutage wird EXIN Zertifizierung immer wichtiger. Als von IT-Industrie international anerkannte Prüfung wird CITM eine der wichtigsten Prüfungen in EXIN. Sie können viele Vorteile bekommen, wenn Sie das CITM Zertifikat bekommen. EXIN CITM Dumps von ZertSoft gilt als das unentbehrliche Gerät, womit Sie die EXIN CITM Prüfung vorbereiten, weil es den besten Nachschlag für EXIN CITM Zertifizierungsprüfung ist.

EXIN CITM Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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.
Thema 2	• Information Security Management: This section targets an Information Security Manager and focuses on protecting information assets from threats. It covers policy development, security controls implementation, incident response, data protection, and compliance with legal and regulatory requirements to maintain confidentiality, integrity, and availability.
Thema 3	• 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.
Thema 4	• IT Organization: This domain targets an IT Operations Manager and focuses on the design and management of IT organizational structures. It includes defining roles and responsibilities, establishing governance frameworks, managing resources effectively, and fostering collaboration to support IT service delivery and business needs.
Thema 5	• 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.
Thema 6	• 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 Prüfungsunterlagen, CITM Simulationsfragen

Alle Menschen haben ihre eigenes Ziel, aber wir haben ein gleiches Ziel, dass Sie EXIN CITM Prüfung bestehen. Dieses Ziel zu erreichen ist vielleicht nur ein kleiner Schritt für Ihre Entwicklung im IT-Gebiet. Aber es ist der ganze Wert unserer EXIN CITM Prüfungssoftware. Wir tun alles was wir können, um die Prüfungsaufgaben zu erweitern. Und die Prüfungsunterlagen werden von unsere IT-Profis analysiert. Dadurch können Sie unbelastet und effizient benutzen. Um zu garantieren, dass die EXIN CITM Unterlagen, die Sie benutzen, am neuesten ist, bieten wir einjährige kostenlose Aktualisierung.

EXIN EPI Certified Information Technology Manager CITM Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q43-Q48):

43. Frage

The Service Level Agreement (SLA) mentions a section 'estimated system response times'. What is not a key factor for a successful delivery?

- A. The technical specifications of the IT infrastructure
- B. The technical specifications of the system
- **C. The price for the IT service**
- D. The skills and knowledge of staff working at the IT service provider organization

Antwort: C

Begründung:

AnSLA's section on estimated system response times focuses on ensuring the system meets performance expectations. Key factors for successful delivery include:

- * Technical specifications of the system (A): Defines the system's capabilities (e.g., processing power, architecture) critical for response times.
 - * Skills and knowledge of staff (C): Ensures the IT team can manage and optimize the system for performance.
 - * Technical specifications of the IT infrastructure (D): Includes network, servers, and storage, which directly impact response times.
- Price for the IT service (B) is not a direct factor in achieving system response times, as it relates to cost negotiation rather than technical performance. While budget may influence resource allocation, it's not a key factor in delivering the SLA's performance metrics.

Reference: EPI CITM study guide, under Service Management, likely covers ITIL's service level management, emphasizing factors affecting SLA performance metrics like response times. Refer to sections on SLA components or service delivery.

44. Frage

In business continuity planning, the maximum age of the data to restore in the event of a disaster is considered which of the following?

- **A. Recovery Point Objective (RPO)**
- B. Recovery Time Objective (RTO)
- C. Maximum Time Allowed (MTA)
- D. Maximum Allowable Outage (MAO)

Antwort: A

Begründung:

The Recovery Point Objective (RPO) (D) in business continuity planning defines the maximum age of data (i.e., the amount of data loss acceptable) that can be tolerated in a disaster before recovery. It represents the time between the last backup and the point of failure, indicating potential data loss. For example, an RPO of 4 hours means up to 4 hours of data could be lost. According to ISO 22301, RPO is critical for determining backup and replication strategies.

- * Maximum Time Allowed (MTA) (A): Not a standard term in business continuity.
 - * Recovery Time Objective (RTO) (B): Defines the maximum downtime before recovery, not data loss.
 - * Maximum Allowable Outage (MAO) (C): Refers to the maximum time a system can be unavailable, similar to RTO, not data loss.
- Reference: EPI CITM study guide, under Business Continuity Management, likely covers RPO and RTO in disaster recovery planning. Check sections on business continuity metrics or recovery strategies.

45. Frage

The IT service catalog is being reviewed. Which of the below is not considered a criterion for review?

- A. Are there any new laws, codes, and/or regulations which might impact the current service offerings?
- **B. Are there any changes in the IT service provider organization?**
- C. Are any of the existing services up for retiring within the foreseeable future?
- D. Are the service offerings still relevant and appropriate?

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Reviewing an IT service catalog, as per ITIL service asset and configuration management, focuses on ensuring services align with business needs and compliance requirements. Key criteria include:

- * Retiring services (A): Assessing whether services are outdated or no longer needed is critical.
- * New laws, codes, or regulations (B): Compliance with legal or regulatory changes is essential to avoid penalties.
- * Service relevance and appropriateness (D): Ensures services meet current business objectives and user needs.

Changes in the IT service provider organization (C), such as internal restructuring or staffing changes, are not typically a direct criterion for service catalog review, as the catalog focuses on services offered, not the provider's internal operations.

Reference: EPI CITM study guide, under Service Management, likely references ITIL's service catalog management, detailing review criteria. Check sections on service portfolio or catalog management.

46. Frage

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

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

Antwort: B

Begründung:

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.

47. Frage

Controls to manage risk have been implemented and evaluated successfully. Risks are now at the level which the organization is willing to accept. What is the name of this risk?

- A. Modified risk
- **B. Residual risk**
- C. Lowered risk
- D. Reduced risk

Antwort: B

Begründung:

In risk management, after controls are implemented to mitigate risks, the remaining risk that the organization is willing to accept is called residual risk (C). According to frameworks like ISO/IEC 27001 and COBIT, residual risk represents the level of risk that persists after applying controls, deemed acceptable based on the organization's risk appetite. For example, if a control reduces the likelihood or impact of a threat (e.g., data breach), the remaining exposure is the residual risk, which the organization monitors but does not further mitigate unless necessary.

* Reduced risk (A): Not a standard term; implies a general decrease but lacks specificity.

* Lowered risk (B): Similar to reduced risk, not a recognized term in risk management frameworks.

* Modified risk (D): Implies risk alteration but is not a standard term for post-control risk levels.

Residual risk is a critical concept in risk management, ensuring organizations understand and accept the remaining exposure after mitigation efforts.

Reference: EPI CITM study guide, under Risk Management, likely references ISO/IEC 27001 or COBIT, emphasizing residual risk in risk assessment and treatment processes. Check sections on risk management frameworks or risk evaluation.

48. Frage

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Viele IT-Fachleute wollen EXIN CITM Zertifikate erhalten. Die IT-Zertifikate werden Ihnen helfen, in der IT-Branche befördert zu werden. Das EXIN CITM Zertifikat ist ein beliebtes unter den vielen Zertifikaten. Obwohl es nicht so leicht ist, die EXIN CITM Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen, gibt es doch Methoden. Sie können viel Zeit und Energie für die Prüfung benutzen, um Ihr Know-How zu konsolidieren, oder an den effizienten Kursen teilnehmen. Die speziellen Simulationsprüfungen von ZertSoft, die Ihnen viel Zeit und Energie ersparen und Ihr Ziel erreichen können, ist sehr effizient. ZertSoft ist eine gute Wahl für Sie.

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