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IAPP CIPM 시험준비를 어떻게 해야할지 고민중이세요? 이 블로그의 이 글을 보는 순간 고민은 버리셔도 됩니다. Itcertkr는 IT업계의 많은 분들께 IAPP CIPM 시험을 패스하여 자격증을 취득하는 목표를 이루게 도와드렸습니다. 시험을 쉽게 패스한 원인은 저희 사이트에서 가장 적응을 높은 자료를 제공해드리기 때문입니다.덤프구매후 1년 무료 업데이트를 제공해드립니다.

국제 개인 정보 보호 전문가 협회 (IAPP) CIPM (Certified Information Privacy Manager) 시험은 개인 정보 보호 프로그램을 관리하는 개인의 지식과 기술을 평가하는 엄격한 인증 시험입니다. 이 시험은 개인 정보 보호법 및 규정, 개인 정보 보호 프로그램 관리, 개인 정보 보호 운영 및 커뮤니케이션 및 교육에 대한 지식과 이해를 테스트하도록 설계되었습니다. CIPM 시험에 합격하는 것은 개인 정보 보호 프로그램 관리에 대한 개인의 지식과 경험에 대한 증거입니다.

CIPM 자격증 취득은 개인정보 보호에 대한 약속과 개인이 개인정보 프로그램을 효과적으로 관리할 수 있는 능력을 입증합니다. 이는 취업시 경쟁력을 갖춘 개인들에게도 이점을 제공하며, 많은 기업들이 개인정보 프로그램 관리에 대한 지식과 전문성을 입증한 전문가를 찾고 있기 때문입니다.

>> CIPM퍼펙트 최신 덤프공부 <<

CIPM 덤프자료 & CIPM 덤프문제 & CIPM 시험자료

Itcertkr는 여러분이 빠른 시일 내에 IAPP CIPM 인증 시험을 효과적으로 터득할 수 있는 사이트입니다. IAPP CIPM 인증 자격증은 일상생활에 많은 개편을 가져올 수 있는 시험입니다. IAPP CIPM 인증 자격증을 소지한 자들은 당연히 없는 자들보다 연봉이 더 높을 거고 승진 기회도 많으며 IT 업계에서의 발전도 무궁무진합니다.

최신 Certified Information Privacy Manager CIPM 무료 샘플문제 (Q21-Q26):

질문 # 21

In a mobile app for purchasing and selling concert tickets, users are prompted to create a personalized profile prior to engaging in transactions. Once registered, users can securely access their profiles within the app, empowering them to manage and modify personal data as needed.

Which foundational Privacy by Design (PbD) principle does this feature follow?

- A. End-to-end security - full life cycle protection.
- B. Full functionality - positive-sum, not zero-sum.
- **C. Respect for user privacy - keep it user-centric.**
- D. Proactive, not reactive; preventative, not remedial.

정답: C

설명:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

This scenario follows the Privacy by Design (PbD) principle of "Respect for User Privacy - Keep it User-Centric" because it gives users direct control over their personal data, allowing them to access, modify, and manage their information.

* Option A (Proactive, not reactive; preventative, not remedial) emphasizes anticipating privacy risks before they arise, which is not the focus of this feature.

* Option B (Full functionality - positive-sum, not zero-sum) refers to integrating privacy protections without sacrificing usability or security.

* Option D (End-to-end security - full life cycle protection) relates to safeguarding data throughout its entire life cycle, which is not the main principle demonstrated in this scenario.

Reference: CIPM Official Textbook, Module: Privacy by Design (PbD) and Privacy Engineering - Section on User Control and Transparency Principles.

질문 # 22

What is one obligation that the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) imposes on data processors?

- A. To inform data subjects about the identity and contact details of the controller.
- **B. To implement appropriate technical and organizational measures that ensure an appropriate level of security.**
- C. To carry out data protection impact assessments in cases where processing is likely to result in high risk to the rights and freedoms of individuals.
- D. To honor all data access requests from data subjects.

정답: B

설명:

The GDPR imposes several obligations on data processors, such as maintaining records of processing activities, cooperating with supervisory authorities, and notifying data controllers of personal data breaches.

One of these obligations is to implement appropriate technical and organizational measures that ensure an appropriate level of security for the personal data processed on behalf of the data controller. This is stated in Article 28(1) and Article 32 of the GDPR.

The other options are not obligations of data processors under the GDPR, but rather of data controllers or joint responsibilities of both parties. References: GDPR

질문 # 23

You are the privacy operations lead at a mid-size multi-national business to business (B2B) technology organization. The privacy program is moderately mature and you are looking to enhance and expand training and awareness at all levels of the business. You want to launch an effort that helps bring privacy into focus for specific job families, categories and lines of the business (e.g.,

developers, program managers, architects) but your privacy team is small and you don't have a large budget to make this happen. You set up a meeting with internal communications to identify possible awareness opportunities to meet these objectives and have secured spots at several upcoming all team meetings to present on privacy. Your goals are to establish an enterprise-wide privacy program awareness plan and toolkit involving various stakeholders that is then tailored to internal operational departments. (Which of the following actions would help you best determine internal stakeholders to achieve your goals using a risk-based approach?)

- A. Ask supervisors to nominate a staffer to participate.
- B. Post a message on your website asking for assistance with your privacy awareness plan.
- C. Send an enterprise-wide email to all employees asking for volunteers to help with awareness campaigns.
- **D. Conduct small group sessions to identify and understand the relevant stakeholders.**

정답: D

설명:

CIPM emphasizes using a risk-based and targeted approach when expanding privacy training and awareness, particularly when resources are limited. Conducting small group sessions allows the privacy operations lead to identify which roles, job families, and business units process higher-risk data or engage in higher-risk activities. This method supports meaningful dialogue and helps uncover operational realities, data flows, and decision points that may not be visible through top-down nominations or broad communications.

Options A and D rely on voluntary or managerial selection, which may overlook critical but less visible stakeholders. Option C is inappropriate, as privacy awareness planning is an internal governance activity, not a public-facing initiative. Small group sessions align with CIPM guidance to embed privacy into operations by engaging stakeholders closest to the risk, ensuring training is relevant, scalable, and effective. This approach also supports the development of a reusable awareness toolkit tailored to specific operational needs, increasing long-term program maturity.

질문 # 24

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next QUESTION:

It's just what you were afraid of. Without consulting you, the information technology director at your organization launched a new initiative to encourage employees to use personal devices for conducting business. The initiative made purchasing a new, high-specification laptop computer an attractive option, with discounted laptops paid for as a payroll deduction spread over a year of paychecks. The organization is also paying the sales taxes. It's a great deal, and after a month, more than half the organization's employees have signed on and acquired new laptops. Walking through the facility, you see them happily customizing and comparing notes on their new computers, and at the end of the day, most take their laptops with them, potentially carrying personal data to their homes or other unknown locations. It's enough to give you data- protection nightmares, and you've pointed out to the information technology Director and many others in the organization the potential hazards of this new practice, including the inevitability of eventual data loss or theft.

Today you have in your office a representative of the organization's marketing department who shares with you, reluctantly, a story with potentially serious consequences. The night before, straight from work, with laptop in hand, he went to the Bull and Horn Pub to play billiards with his friends. A fine night of sport and socializing began, with the laptop "safely" tucked on a bench, beneath his jacket. Later that night, when it was time to depart, he retrieved the jacket, but the laptop was gone. It was not beneath the bench or on another bench nearby. The waitstaff had not seen it. His friends were not playing a joke on him. After a sleepless night, he confirmed it this morning, stopping by the pub to talk to the cleanup crew. They had not found it.

The laptop was missing. Stolen, it seems. He looks at you, embarrassed and upset.

You ask him if the laptop contains any personal data from clients, and, sadly, he nods his head, yes. He believes it contains files on about 100 clients, including names, addresses and governmental identification numbers. He sighs and places his head in his hands in despair.

From a business standpoint, what is the most productive way to view employee use of personal equipment for work-related tasks?

- A. The use of personal equipment is a cost-effective measure that leads to no greater security risks than are always present in a modern organization.
- B. Any computer or other equipment is company property whenever it is used for company business.
- **C. While the company may not own the equipment, it is required to protect the business-related data on any equipment used by its employees.**
- D. The use of personal equipment must be reduced as it leads to inevitable security risks.

정답: C

설명:

This answer reflects the principle of accountability, which states that the company is responsible for ensuring that personal data is processed in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, regardless of who owns or controls the equipment that stores or processes the data. The company should establish policies and procedures for managing the use of personal equipment for work-related tasks, such as requiring encryption, authentication, remote wipe, backup and reporting of incidents. The company should also provide training and awareness to the employees on how to protect the data on their personal equipment and what are their obligations and liabilities. References: IAPP CIPM Study Guide, page 841; ISO/IEC 27002:2013, section 6.2.1

질문 # 25

Which statement is FALSE regarding the use of technical security controls?

- A. Most privacy legislation lists the types of technical security controls that must be implemented.
- B. Technical security controls are part of a data governance strategy.
- C. A person with security knowledge should be involved with the deployment of technical security controls.
- D. Technical security controls deployed for one jurisdiction often satisfy another jurisdiction.

정답: A

설명:

The statement that is false regarding the use of technical security controls is that most privacy legislation lists the types of technical security controls that must be implemented. Technical security controls are the hardware and software components that protect a system against cyberattacks, such as encryption, firewalls, antivirus software, and access control mechanisms. However, most privacy legislation does not prescribe specific types of technical security controls that must be implemented by organizations. Instead, they usually require organizations to implement reasonable or appropriate technical security measures to protect personal data from unauthorized or unlawful access, use, disclosure, alteration, or destruction. The exact level and type of technical security controls may depend on various factors, such as the nature and sensitivity of the data, the risks and threats involved, the state of the art technology available, and the cost and feasibility of implementation. Therefore, organizations have some flexibility and discretion in choosing the most suitable technical security controls for their data processing activities. Reference: 1: Technical Controls - Cybersecurity Resilience - Resilient Energy Platform; 2: [General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) - Official Legal Text], Article 32; 3: [Privacy Act 1988], Schedule 1 - Australian Privacy Principles (APPs), APP 11; 4: Technical Security Controls: Encryption, Firewalls & More

질문 # 26

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IAPP CIPM인증시험은 현재IT업계에서 아주 인기 있는 시험입니다. 많은 IT인사들이 관련 자격증을 취득하려고 노력하고 있습니다. IAPP CIPM인증시험에 대한 열기는 식지 않습니다. IAPP CIPM자격증은 여러분의 사회생활에 많은 도움이 될 것이며 연봉상승 등 생활보장에 업그레이드 될 것입니다.

CIPM최신 업데이트버전 덤프공부자료 : https://www.itcertkr.com/CIPM_exam.html

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