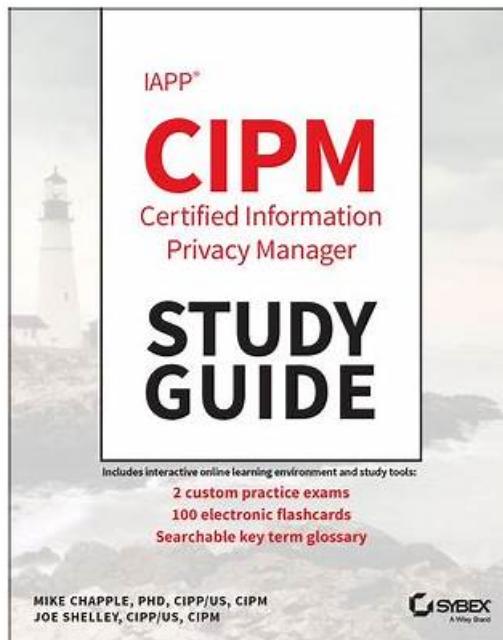


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The CIPM exam covers a wide range of privacy-related topics, including data protection regulations, data governance, risk management, and privacy program management. CIPM exam is designed to assess the candidate's ability to apply privacy principles and best practices in the workplace, as well as their understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that govern data protection. CIPM Exam also tests the candidate's ability to develop and implement effective privacy policies and procedures that are in line with industry standards and best practices.

IAPP Certified Information Privacy Manager (CIPM) Sample Questions (Q230-Q235):

NEW QUESTION # 230

An organization's business continuity plan or disaster recovery plan does NOT typically include what?

- A. Retention schedule for storage and destruction of information.
- B. Emergency response guidelines.
- C. Recovery time objectives.
- D. Statement of organizational responsibilities.

Answer: A

Explanation:

An organization's business continuity plan or disaster recovery plan does not typically include a retention schedule for storage and destruction of information. A retention schedule is a document that specifies how long different types of information should be kept by an organization before they are disposed of or destroyed. A retention schedule is usually based on legal, regulatory, operational, historical, or archival requirements. A retention schedule is part of an organization's information governance or records management policy, not its business continuity or disaster recovery plan.

A business continuity plan (BCP) is a document that outlines how an organization will continue its critical functions and operations in the event of a disruption or disaster. A BCP usually includes:

Contact information and service level agreements (SLAs) for key personnel, stakeholders, providers, backup site operators, etc.

Business impact analysis (BIA) that identifies the potential impacts of disruption on all aspects of the business, such as financial, legal, reputational, etc.

Risk assessment that identifies and evaluates the likelihood and severity of various threats and vulnerabilities that could cause disruption or disaster.

Identification of critical functions that are essential for the survival and recovery of the business.

Communications plan that specifies how to communicate with internal and external parties during and after a disruption or disaster.

Testing plan that specifies how to test and update the BCP regularly to ensure its effectiveness and validity.

A disaster recovery plan (DRP) is a document that outlines how an organization will restore its IT systems, data, applications, and infrastructure in the event of a disruption or disaster. A DRP usually includes:

Recovery time objectives (RTOs) that specify how quickly each IT system or service needs to be restored after a disruption or disaster.

Recovery point objectives (RPOs) that specify how much data loss is acceptable for each IT system or service after a disruption or disaster.

Emergency response guidelines that specify how to respond to and contain a disruption or disaster, such as activating the DRP, declaring a disaster, notifying the stakeholders, etc.

Statement of organizational responsibilities that specifies who is responsible for what tasks and roles during and after a disruption or disaster, such as initiating the DRP, executing the recovery procedures, restoring the IT systems or services, etc.

Recovery procedures that specify how to recover each IT system or service from backup sources, such as backup tapes, disks, cloud services, etc.

Testing plan that specifies how to test and update the DRP regularly to ensure its effectiveness and validity. Reference: [Business Continuity Plan (BCP) Definition]; [Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) Definition]

NEW QUESTION # 231

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next QUESTION:

Perhaps Jack Kelly should have stayed in the U.S. He enjoys a formidable reputation inside the company, Special Handling Shipping, for his work in reforming certain "rogue" offices. Last year, news broke that a police sting operation had revealed a drug ring operating in the Providence, Rhode Island office in the United States. Video from the office's video surveillance cameras leaked

to news operations showed a drug exchange between Special Handling staff and undercover officers.

In the wake of this incident, Kelly had been sent to Providence to change the "hands off" culture that upper management believed had let the criminal elements conduct their illicit transactions. After a few weeks under Kelly's direction, the office became a model of efficiency and customer service. Kelly monitored his workers' activities using the same cameras that had recorded the illegal conduct of their former co-workers.

Now Kelly has been charged with turning around the office in Cork, Ireland, another trouble spot. The company has received numerous reports of the staff leaving the office unattended. When Kelly arrived, he found that even when present, the staff often spent their days socializing or conducting personal business on their mobile phones. Again, he observed their behaviors using surveillance cameras. He issued written reprimands to six staff members based on the first day of video alone.

Much to Kelly's surprise and chagrin, he and the company are now under investigation by the Data Protection Commissioner of Ireland for allegedly violating the privacy rights of employees. Kelly was told that the company's license for the cameras listed facility security as their main use, but he does not know why this matters. He has pointed out to his superiors that the company's training programs on privacy protection and data collection mention nothing about surveillance video.

You are a privacy protection consultant, hired by the company to assess this incident, report on the legal and compliance issues, and recommend next steps.

What does this example best illustrate about training requirements for privacy protection?

- A. Training must include assessments to verify that the material is mastered.
- B. Training must be repeated frequently to respond to new legislation.
- **C. Training on local laws must be implemented for all personnel.**
- D. Training needs must be weighed against financial costs.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 232

All of the following are accurate regarding the use of technical security controls EXCEPT?

- A. Technical security controls deployed for one jurisdiction often satisfy another jurisdiction.
- 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. Most privacy legislation lists the types of technical security controls that must be implemented.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

While privacy laws require appropriate technical security controls, most laws do not specify exactly which controls must be used. Instead, they mandate organizations to adopt "appropriate technical and organizational measures".

* Option A (Part of data governance strategy) is correct because security controls support data protection and privacy governance.

* Option B (Often satisfy multiple jurisdictions) is correct since common security measures (e.g., encryption, access controls) align with various privacy regulations.

* Option D (Security expert involvement) is correct because deploying security controls requires specialized knowledge.

Reference:CIPM Official Textbook, Module: Privacy and Data Security - Section on Legal Requirements for Technical Controls.

NEW QUESTION # 233

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next QUESTION:

Penny has recently joined Ace Space, a company that sells homeware accessories online, as its new privacy officer. The company is based in California but thanks to some great publicity from a social media influencer last year, the company has received an influx of sales from the EU and has set up a regional office in Ireland to support this expansion. To become familiar with Ace Space's practices and assess what her privacy priorities will be, Penny has set up meetings with a number of colleagues to hear about the work that they have been doing and their compliance efforts.

Penny's colleague in Marketing is excited by the new sales and the company's plans, but is also concerned that Penny may curtail some of the growth opportunities he has planned. He tells her "I heard someone in the breakroom talking about some new privacy laws but I really don't think it affects us. We're just a small company. I mean we just sell accessories online, so what's the real risk?" He has also told her that he works with a number of small companies that help him get projects completed in a hurry. "We've got to meet our deadlines otherwise we lose money. I just sign the contracts and get Jim in finance to push through the payment. Reviewing the contracts takes time that we just don't have." In her meeting with a member of the IT team, Penny has learned that although Ace Space has taken a number of precautions to protect its website from malicious activity, it has not taken the same level of care of its

physical files or internal infrastructure. Penny's colleague in IT has told her that a former employee lost an encrypted USB key with financial data on it when he left. The company nearly lost access to their customer database last year after they fell victim to a phishing attack. Penny is told by her IT colleague that the IT team "didn't know what to do or who should do what. We hadn't been trained on it but we're a small team though, so it worked out OK in the end." Penny is concerned that these issues will compromise Ace Space's privacy and data protection.

Penny is aware that the company has solid plans to grow its international sales and will be working closely with the CEO to give the organization a data "shake up". Her mission is to cultivate a strong privacy culture within the company.

Penny has a meeting with Ace Space's CEO today and has been asked to give her first impressions and an overview of her next steps.

To help Penny and her CEO with their objectives, what would be the most helpful approach to address her IT concerns?

- A. Ensure inventory of IT assets is maintained
- B. Roll out an encryption policy
- C. Host a town hall discussion for all IT employees
- D. **Undertake a tabletop exercise**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The most helpful approach to address Penny's IT concerns is to undertake a tabletop exercise. A tabletop exercise is a simulated scenario that tests the organization's ability to respond to a security incident, such as a data breach, a cyberattack, or a malware infection. A tabletop exercise typically involves:

A facilitator who guides the participants through the scenario and injects additional challenges or variables A scenario that describes a plausible security incident based on real-world threats or past incidents A set of objectives that define the expected outcomes and goals of the exercise A set of questions that prompt the participants to discuss their roles, responsibilities, actions, decisions, and communications during the incident response process A feedback mechanism that collects the participants' opinions and suggestions on how to improve the incident response plan and capabilities A tabletop exercise can help Penny and her CEO with their objectives by:

Enhancing the awareness and skills of the IT team and other stakeholders involved in incident response Identifying and addressing the gaps, weaknesses, and challenges in the incident response plan and process Improving the coordination and collaboration among the IT team and other stakeholders during incident response Evaluating and validating the effectiveness and efficiency of the incident response plan and process Generating and implementing lessons learned and best practices for incident response

NEW QUESTION # 234

Which of the following is a physical control that can limit privacy risk?

- A. Tokenization.
- B. user access reviews.
- C. **Keypad or biometric access.**
- D. Encryption.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

A physical control that can limit privacy risk is keypad or biometric access. This is a type of access control that restricts who can enter or access a physical location or device where personal data is stored or processed.

Keypad or biometric access requires a code or a biological feature (such as a fingerprint or a face scan) to authenticate the identity and authorization of the person seeking access. This can prevent unauthorized access, theft, loss, or damage of personal data by outsiders or insiders. References: [CIPM - International Association of Privacy Professionals], [Free CIPM Study Guide - International Association of Privacy Professionals]

NEW QUESTION # 235

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