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To be eligible for the CIPM certification exam, candidates must have at least two years of experience in privacy management or a related field. They must also complete the IAPP CIPM training course or have an equivalent level of knowledge and experience. Once certified, CIPM professionals must maintain their certification by earning continuing education credits every two years.

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To help applicants prepare successfully according to their styles, we offer three different formats of CIPM exam dumps. These formats include desktop-based CIPM practice test software, web-based IAPP CIPM Practice Exam, and Certified Information Privacy Manager (CIPM) dumps pdf format. Our customers can download a free demo to check the quality of CIPM practice material before buying.

Earning the CIPM certification demonstrates to employers and clients that a privacy professional has the knowledge and skills needed to effectively manage an organization's privacy program. It can also lead to career advancement and increased earning potential.

IAPP CIPM (Certified Information Privacy Manager) certification exam is a globally recognized credential that measures expertise in privacy program management. Certified Information Privacy Manager (CIPM) certification is specifically designed for professionals who are responsible for creating, maintaining, and managing privacy policies and procedures within their organizations. The IAPP CIPM Certification Exam evaluates the candidate's knowledge of privacy laws and regulations, privacy program governance, privacy operations, and accountability.

IAPP Certified Information Privacy Manager (CIPM) Sample Questions (Q176-Q181):

NEW QUESTION # 176
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?

What stage of the privacy operational life cycle best describes Consolidated's current privacy program?

- A. Assess.
- **B. Sustain.**
- C. Protect.
- D. Respond.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 177

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) specifies fines that may be levied against data controllers for certain infringements. Which of the following will be subject to administrative fines of up to 10 000 000 EUR, or in the case of an undertaking, up to 2% of the total worldwide annual turnover of the preceding financial year?

- A. Failure to implement technical and organizational measures to ensure data protection is enshrined by design and default
- B. Failure to provide the means for a data subject to rectify inaccuracies in personal data
- C. Failure to process personal information in a manner compatible with its original purpose
- **D. Failure to demonstrate that consent was given by the data subject to the processing of their personal data where it is used as the basis for processing**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference: <https://gdpr-info.eu/art-8-gdpr/>

NEW QUESTION # 178

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Henry Home Furnishings has built high-end furniture for nearly forty years. However, the new owner, Anton, has found some degree of disorganization after touring the company headquarters. His uncle Henry has always focused on production - not data processing - and Anton is concerned. In several storage rooms, he has found paper files, disks, and old computers that appear to contain the personal data of current and former employees and customers. Anton knows that a single break-in could irrevocably damage the company's relationship with its loyal customers. He intends to set a goal of guaranteed zero loss of personal information.

To this end, Anton originally planned to place restrictions on who was admitted to the physical premises of the company. However, Kenneth - his uncle's vice president and longtime confidante - wants to hold off on Anton's idea in favor of converting any paper records held at the company to electronic storage. Kenneth believes this process would only take one or two years. Anton likes this idea; he envisions a password-protected system that only he and Kenneth can access.

Anton also plans to divest the company of most of its subsidiaries. Not only will this make his job easier, but it will simplify the management of the stored data. The heads of subsidiaries like the art gallery and kitchenware store down the street will be

responsible for their own information management. Then, any unneeded subsidiary data still in Anton's possession can be destroyed within the next few years.

After learning of a recent security incident, Anton realizes that another crucial step will be notifying customers. Kenneth insists that two lost hard drives in Question not cause for concern; all of the data was encrypted and not sensitive in nature. Anton does not want to take any chances, however. He intends on sending notice letters to all employees and customers to be safe.

Anton must also check for compliance with all legislative, regulatory, and market requirements related to privacy protection. Kenneth oversaw the development of the company's online presence about ten years ago, but Anton is not confident about his understanding of recent online marketing laws. Anton is assigning another trusted employee with a law background the task of the compliance assessment. After a thorough analysis, Anton knows the company should be safe for another five years, at which time he can order another check.

Documentation of this analysis will show auditors due diligence.

Anton has started down a long road toward improved management of the company, but he knows the effort is worth it. Anton wants his uncle's legacy to continue for many years to come.

Which of Anton's plans for improving the data management of the company is most unachievable?

- A. His intention to transition to electronic storage
- **B. His initiative to achieve regulatory compliance**
- C. His intention to send notice letters to customers and employees
- D. His objective for zero loss of personal information

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 179

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.

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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?

What process could most effectively be used to add privacy protections to a new, comprehensive program being developed at Consolidated?

- **A. Information Security Planning.**
- B. Privacy by Design.
- C. Innovation Privacy Standards.
- D. Privacy Step Assessment.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 180

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

- A. A security engineer should be involved with the deployment of technical security controls

- Answer: B**

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[illegible]

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