

# CIPM Latest Exam Cost - Exam CIPM Tests

## CIPM Exam 2023/2024 | Complete Questions & Answers

What is simplest way to decompose active return piece of a portfolio return? - ANSWER  
- 1.) Allocation Effect: holding diff amounts of same securities as bench (over or under weighting compared to bench) (thereby Q held is the sources of difference)  
2.) Security Selection Effect: holding diff securities than benchmark (thereby returns are the sources of difference)

Decompose an actively managed mutual fund return - ANSWER -  $P = M + A + S$   
A: Active return = P - Benchmark (holding diff. weights of same securities (alloc), or entirely diff securities than Bench (sec selec))

S: Style = Benchmark - Mkt Index

\*\* Keep in mind: Depending on the  $R^2$ , the portfolio's return is largely derived from the passive portf. portion. Active mngmt adds little additional. \*\*

Equity versus FI attribution - ANSWER - Equity: Focuses only on decomposing excess return

FI: Focuses on decomposing total return. Total Return = Excess Return + Return due to taking on Systemic Risk.

Systemic return drivers:  
Interest rate management effect: How well mngtr prepares for parallel shifts in gov yield curve as well as changes in slope of yield curve (non parallel shift).

Excess return drivers:  
Allocation effect: holding diff amounts of same securities as bench (over or under weighting compared to bench) (thereby Q held is the sources of difference)  
Security Selection: holding diff securities than benchmark (thereby returns are the sources of difference)

You are a plan sponsor trying to decide btw 2 Equity Fund PMs.

The 2 PMs have similar style and returns. However, the firm PM, Alex, keeps cash level v. low, at 1% of assets.  
Zebra keeps much more cash in portfolio, 10% of assets.

Contrast Alex and Zebra in terms of cash level relative to overall fund return. Are there times when higher or lower cash levels could be beneficial to an equity portfolio? -

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The Certified Information Privacy Manager (CIPM) (CIPM) practice exam consists of a Certified Information Privacy Manager (CIPM) (CIPM) PDF dumps format, Desktop-based CIPM practice test software and a Web-based Certified Information Privacy Manager (CIPM) (CIPM) practice exam. Each of the ExamsLabs IAPP CIPM Exam Dumps formats excels in its way and carries actual Certified Information Privacy Manager (CIPM) (CIPM) exam questions for optimal preparation.

IAPP CIPM Exam, or the Certified Information Privacy Manager Exam, is a certification offered by the International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP) for professionals who manage privacy policies and programs in their organizations. The CIPM certification signifies that the holder possesses the knowledge and skills required to develop, implement and manage an organization's privacy program in compliance with global regulations and best practices.

IAPP CIPM (Certified Information Privacy Manager) certification exam is a globally recognized certification that demonstrates an individual's expertise in the area of privacy management. CIPM Exam is designed for professionals who are responsible for managing and implementing privacy programs within organizations. Certified Information Privacy Manager (CIPM) certification covers topics such as privacy program governance, privacy operational lifecycle, privacy laws and regulations, and privacy risk management. Certified Information Privacy Manager (CIPM) certification is ideal for individuals who work in the field of privacy, including privacy officers, data protection officers, compliance officers, and others who are responsible for managing privacy programs.

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### IAPP Certified Information Privacy Manager (CIPM) Sample Questions (Q165-Q170):

#### NEW QUESTION # 165

##### SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next QUESTION:

Manasa is a product manager at Omnipresent Omnimedia, where she is responsible for leading the development of the company's flagship product, the Handy Helper. The Handy Helper is an application that can be used in the home to manage family calendars, do online shopping, and schedule doctor appointments.

After having had a successful launch in the United States, the Handy Helper is about to be made available for purchase worldwide. The packaging and user guide for the Handy Helper indicate that it is a "privacy friendly" product suitable for the whole family, including children, but does not provide any further detail or privacy notice. In order to use the application, a family creates a single account, and the primary user has access to all information about the other users. Upon start up, the primary user must check a box consenting to receive marketing emails from Omnipresent Omnimedia and selected marketing partners in order to be able to use the application.

Sanjay, the head of privacy at Omnipresent Omnimedia, was working on an agreement with a European distributor of Handy Helper when he fielded many Questions about the product from the distributor. Sanjay needed to look more closely at the product in order to be able to answer the Questions as he was not involved in the product development process.

In speaking with the product team, he learned that the Handy Helper collected and stored all of a user's sensitive medical information for the medical appointment scheduler. In fact, all of the user's information is stored by Handy Helper for the additional purpose of creating additional products and to analyze usage of the product. This data is all stored in the cloud and is encrypted both during transmission and at rest.

Consistent with the CEO's philosophy that great new product ideas can come from anyone, all Omnipresent Omnimedia employees have access to user data under a program called Eureka. Omnipresent Omnimedia is hoping that at some point in the future, the data will reveal insights that could be used to create a fully automated application that runs on artificial intelligence, but as of yet, Eureka is not well-defined and is considered a long-term goal.

What can Sanjay do to minimize the risks of offering the product in Europe?

- A. Sanjay should work with Manasa to review and remediate the Handy Helper as a gating item before it is released.
- B. Sanjay should write a privacy policy to include with the Handy Helper user guide.
- C. Sanjay should document the data life cycle of the data collected by the Handy Helper.
- D. Sanjay should advise the distributor that Omnipresent Omnimedia has certified to the Privacy Shield Framework and there should be no issues.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Explanation

Sanjay should work with Manasa to review and remediate the Handy Helper as a gating item before it is released. This means that Sanjay should collaborate with Manasa and her product team to evaluate the privacy implications of the product and address any gaps or issues before launching it in Europe. This could involve conducting a PIA, applying the PbD principles, revising the consent mechanism, updating the privacy notice, ensuring compliance with data localization requirements, implementing data security measures, and limiting data access based on the least privilege principle. By doing so, Sanjay could help minimize the risks of offering the product in Europe and avoid potential violations of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) or other local laws that could result in fines, lawsuits, or loss of trust.

## NEW QUESTION # 166

### 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 had 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 are 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.

In terms of compliance with regulatory and legislative changes, Anton has a misconception regarding?

- A. The timeline for monitoring.
- B. The method of recordkeeping.
- C. The use of internal employees.
- D. The type of required qualifications.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In terms of compliance with regulatory and legislative changes, Anton has a misconception regarding the timeline for monitoring. He believes that the company should be safe for another five years after conducting a compliance assessment and documenting the analysis. However, this is a risky and unrealistic assumption that could expose the company to legal liabilities and penalties.

Regulatory and legislative changes are dynamic and frequent in today's business environment. They can affect various aspects of the company's operations, such as data protection, online marketing, consumer rights, labor laws, tax laws, environmental laws, etc.

Therefore, the company needs to monitor these changes continuously and proactively to ensure compliance at all times. Waiting for five years to check for compliance again could result in missing important updates or requirements that could impact the company's business practices or obligations. Moreover, compliance monitoring is not only a one-time activity but an ongoing process that involves evaluating the effectiveness of the company's policies and procedures in meeting the regulatory standards and expectations. Compliance monitoring also helps to identify any gaps or weaknesses in the company's compliance program and take corrective actions to improve it. Therefore, Anton should revise his timeline for monitoring regulatory and legislative changes and adopt a more regular and systematic approach that aligns with the company's risk profile and regulatory environment. Reference: 5: Regulatory Change Management: How To Keep Up With Regulatory Changes; 6: Compliance Monitoring - What Is It?

## NEW QUESTION # 167

While trying to e-mail her manager, an employee has e-mailed a list of all the company's customers, including their bank details, to an employee with the same name at a different company. Which of the following would be the first stage in the incident response plan under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)?

- A. Notification to the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO).
- B. Notification to data subjects.
- C. Remediation offers to data subjects.
- D. Containment of impact of breach.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The first stage in the incident response plan under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) for this scenario would be to contain the impact of the breach. This means taking immediate action to stop the unauthorized access or disclosure of personal data, and to prevent it from happening again in the future. This could involve revoking access to the data, notifying the employee who mistakenly sent the data, and implementing security measures to prevent similar breaches from occurring in the future.

Reference:

<https://gdpr-info.eu/art-33-gdpr/>

<https://gdpr-info.eu/art-34-gdpr/>

#### **NEW QUESTION # 168**

Your marketing team wants to know why they need a check box for their SMS opt-in. You explain it is part of the consumer's right to?

- **A. Be informed.**
- B. Have access.
- C. Raise complaints.
- D. Request correction.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The marketing team needs a check box for their SMS opt-in because it is part of the consumer's right to be informed. This right means that consumers have the right to know how their personal data is collected, used, shared, and protected by the organization. The check box allows consumers to give their consent and opt-in to receive SMS messages from the organization, and also informs them of the purpose and scope of such messages. The other rights are not relevant in this case, as they are related to other aspects of data processing, such as correction, complaints, and access. Reference: CIPM Body of Knowledge, Domain IV: Privacy Program Communication, Section A: Communicating to Stakeholders, Subsection 1: Consumer Rights.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 169**

##### **SCENARIO**

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What administrative safeguards should be implemented to protect the collected data while in use by Manasa and her product management team?

- **A. Implement a policy restricting data access on a "need to know" basis.**
- B. Document the data flows for the collected data.
- C. Conduct a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) to evaluate the risks involved.

- Answer: A**

An administrative safeguard that should be implemented to protect the collected data while in use by Manasa and her product management team is a policy restricting data access on a "need to know" basis. This means that only authorized personnel who have a legitimate business purpose for accessing the data should be able to do so.<sup>3</sup> This would help to prevent unauthorized or unnecessary access, use, or disclosure of sensitive or personal data by internal or external parties. It would also reduce the risk of data breaches, theft, or loss that could compromise the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the data.<sup>4</sup> Reference: 3: HIPAA Security Series #2 - Administrative Safeguards - HHS.gov; 4: Administrative Safeguards of the Security Rule: What Are They?

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