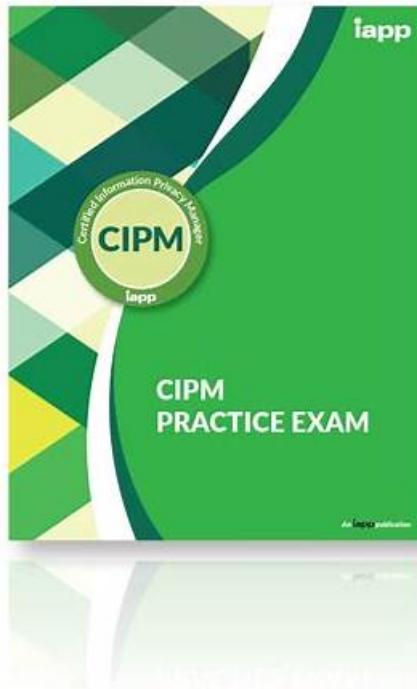


# CIPM試験攻略、CIPM日本語復習赤本



P.S. Fast2testがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいCIPMダンプ: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1TkIk5IwASOdKWqzr8PdpeAbKSN6e6IrB>

弊社では、業界で人気のある傾向と、CIPM試験リファレンスに関する最新の知識を追跡および記録するプロフェッショナルサービスチームを採用しています。私たちは、時代に遅れをとらず、クライアントに高度なビューを提供することを優先しています。私たちは、テストCIPM認定の知識に関する最も先進的な社会的見解を注意深く見守っています。当社の専門家は、最新のCIPM試験の練習問題でテストバンクを刷新し、最新の知識と情報をCIPM試験の質問と回答にまとめます。

CIPM試験は、プライバシー法と規制、プライバシープログラム管理、プライバシー慣行をカバーする包括的なテストです。プライバシーの概念と実践を深く理解する必要があるのは、やりがいのある試験です。ただし、IAPPは、教科書、オンラインコース、練習試験など、個人が試験の準備を支援するための優れた学習資料とリソースを提供しています。適切な準備と献身により、個人はCIPM試験に合格し、認定情報プライバシーマネージャーとして認定を獲得できます。

## IAPP CIPM 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>プライバシープログラムの運用ライフサイクル: プログラムパフォーマンスの維持: このトピックでは、プライバシープログラムのパフォーマンスを測定するための指標について学びます。また、プライバシープログラムの監査と継続的な評価の管理についても取り上げます。</li></ul>
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>プライバシープログラム: プログラムガバナンスの確立: このセクションでは、情報プライバシーマネージャーがプライバシープログラムのあらゆる段階においてポリシーとプロセスを作成・実装するためのスキルを習得します。役割と責任の定義、測定可能なプライバシー指標の確立、トレーニングと意識向上活動の促進に焦点を当てています。これらのガバナンス実践は効果的な監督を確保し、CIPM試験の目標にも合致しており、マネージャーがプライバシープログラムを効果的に構築・管理するための準備を整えます。</li></ul>

トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● プライバシープログラム：フレームワークの構築：このトピックでは、情報プライバシーマネージャーは、プライバシープログラムの範囲を定義し、組織の目標に沿った堅牢な戦略を策定する方法を学びます。組織のビジョンとミッションを伝達しながら、適用される法律、規制、および標準への準拠を確保することに重点が置かれます。この知識は、CIPM試験の焦点に沿った、明確かつ包括的なプライバシー管理の基盤を確立する能力の基礎となります。</li> </ul>
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CIPM認定試験は、組織内のプライバシーポリシーと慣行の管理と監督を担当する専門家向けに設計されています。この試験では、プライバシープログラムガバナンス、プライバシー運用ライフサイクル、プライバシー規制と標準、プライバシーリスク管理など、さまざまなトピックについて説明します。

>> CIPM試験攻略 <<

## 試験CIPM試験攻略 & 一生懸命にCIPM日本語復習赤本 | 合格スムーズ CIPM資格受験料

最近では、コンピューター支援ソフトウェアを使用してCIPM試験に合格することが新しいトレンドになっています。新しい技術には明確な利点があるため、便利で包括的です。この傾向を追うために、当社の製品はCIPM試験問題を提供しており、従来の方法と斬新な方法を組み合わせて学習することができます。教材の合格率は最大99%です。一度にCIPM認定資格を取得できない場合は、目標に到達して夢が実現するまで、さまざまな割引でCIPM製品を無制限に使用できます。

### IAPP Certified Information Privacy Manager (CIPM) 認定 CIPM 試験問題 (Q88-Q93):

#### 質問 # 88

##### SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Your organization, the Chicago (U.S.)-based Society for Urban Greenspace, has used the same vendor to operate all aspects of an online store for several years. As a small nonprofit, the Society cannot afford the higher-priced options, but you have been relatively satisfied with this budget vendor, Shopping Cart Saver (SCS). Yes, there have been some issues. Twice, people who purchased items from the store have had their credit card information used fraudulently subsequent to transactions on your site, but in neither case did the investigation reveal with certainty that the Society's store had been hacked. The thefts could have been employee-related.

Just as disconcerting was an incident where the organization discovered that SCS had sold information it had collected from customers to third parties. However, as Jason Roland, your SCS account representative, points out, it took only a phone call from you to clarify expectations and the "misunderstanding" has not occurred again.

As an information-technology program manager with the Society, the role of the privacy professional is only one of many you play. In all matters, however, you must consider the financial bottom line. While these problems with privacy protection have been significant, the additional revenues of sales of items such as shirts and coffee cups from the store have been significant. The Society's operating budget is slim, and all sources of revenue are essential.

Now a new challenge has arisen. Jason called to say that starting in two weeks, the customer data from the store would now be stored on a data cloud. "The good news," he says, "is that we have found a low-cost provider in Finland, where the data would also be held. So, while there may be a small charge to pass through to you, it won't be exorbitant, especially considering the advantages of a cloud." Lately, you have been hearing about cloud computing and you know it's fast becoming the new paradigm for various applications. However, you have heard mixed reviews about the potential impacts on privacy protection. You begin to research and discover that a number of the leading cloud service providers have signed a letter of intent to work together on shared conventions and technologies for privacy protection. You make a note to find out if Jason's Finnish provider is signing on.

After conducting research, you discover a primary data protection issue with cloud computing. Which of the following should be your biggest concern?

- A. A lack of vendors in the cloud computing market
- B. A reduced resilience of data structures that may lead to data loss.
- C. An open programming model that results in easy access
- D. An unwillingness of cloud providers to provide security information

正解: D

### 質問 #89

Formosa International operates in 20 different countries including the United States and France.

What organizational approach would make complying with a number of different regulations easier?

- A. Fair Information Practices.
- B. Data mapping.
- C. Rationalizing requirements.
- D. Decentralized privacy management.

正解: A

### 質問 #90

#### 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 step in the system development process did Manasa skip?

- A. Certify that the Handy Helper meets the requirements of the EU-US Privacy Shield Framework.
- B. Obtain express written consent from users of the Handy Helper regarding marketing.
- C. Work with Sanjay to review any necessary privacy requirements to be built into the product.
- D. Build the artificial intelligence feature so that users would not have to input sensitive information into the Handy Helper.

正解: C

#### 解説:

Manasa skipped the step of working with Sanjay to review any necessary privacy requirements to be built into the product. This step is part of the system analysis phase, which is less theoretical and focuses more on practical application<sup>1</sup>. By working with Sanjay, Manasa could have identified the legal and ethical obligations that Omnipresent Omnimedia has to protect the privacy of its users, especially in different jurisdictions. She could have also incorporated privacy by design principles, such as data minimization, purpose limitation, and user consent, into the product development process<sup>2</sup>. This would have helped to avoid potential privacy risks and violations that could harm the reputation and trust of the company and its customers. Reference: 1: 7 Phases of the System Development Life Cycle (With Tips); 2: [Privacy by Design: The 7 Foundational Principles]

### 質問 #91

#### SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question

You were recently hired by InStyle Data Corp as a privacy manager to help InStyle Data Corp become compliant with a new data protection law. The law mandates that businesses have reasonable and appropriate security measures in place to protect personal data.

a. Violations of that mandate are heavily fined and the legislators have stated that they will aggressively pursue companies that don't comply with the new law. You are paired with a security manager and tasked with reviewing InStyle Data Corp's current state and advising the business how it can meet the "reasonable and appropriate security" requirement. InStyle Data Corp has grown rapidly and has not kept a data inventory or completed a data mapping. InStyle Data Corp has also developed security-related policies ad hoc and many have never been implemented. The various teams involved in the creation and testing of InStyle Data Corp's products experience significant turnover and do not have well defined roles. There's little documentation addressing what personal data is processed by which product and for what purpose. Work needs to begin on this project immediately so that InStyle Data Corp can become compliant by the time the law goes into effect. You and your partner discover that InStyle Data Corp regularly sends files containing sensitive personal data back to its customers through email sometimes using InStyle Data Corp employees' personal email accounts. You also learn that InStyle Data Corp's privacy and information security teams are not informed of new personal data flows, new products developed by InStyle Data Corp that process personal data, or updates to existing InStyle Data Corp products that may change what or how the personal data is processed until after the product or update has gone live.

Through a review of InStyle Data Corp's test and development environment logs, you discover InStyle Data Corp sometimes gives login credentials to any InStyle Data Corp employee or contractor who requests them. The test environment only contains dummy data but the development environment contains personal data including Social Security Numbers, names, and addresses.

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