

# New Exam CITM Materials | CITM Exam Review



BONUS!!! Download part of DumpStillValid CITM dumps for free: [https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Wfl1\\_a3KTpwKw\\_z0hVZgxwSJDp6p38](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Wfl1_a3KTpwKw_z0hVZgxwSJDp6p38)

The price for CITM study materials is quite reasonable, no matter you are a student at school or an employee in the company, you can afford it. Just think that you just need to spend some money, you can get the certificate. What's more, CITM exam materials are compiled by skilled professionals, and they cover the most knowledge points and will help you pass the exam successfully. We have online and offline chat service stuff, they have the professional knowledge about CITM Exam Dumps, and you can have a chat with them if you have any questions.

## EXIN CITM Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic   | Details  |
|---------|--|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Information Security Management: This section targets an Information Security Manager and focuses on protecting information assets from threats. It covers policy development, security controls implementation, incident response, data protection, and compliance with legal and regulatory requirements to maintain confidentiality, integrity, and availability.</li></ul> |
| Topic 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Business Continuity Management: This section measures the skills of a Business Continuity Manager and covers planning and implementing strategies to ensure IT availability and resilience during disruptions. It includes risk assessment, disaster recovery planning, backup procedures, and testing to minimize business impact.</li></ul>                                  |
| Topic 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Application Management: This section of the exam evaluates an Application Manager's skills in overseeing the lifecycle of IT applications. It covers application development support, maintenance, upgrades, user support, and ensuring that applications meet functional and performance standards aligned with business needs.</li></ul>                                     |
| Topic 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Vendor Selection</li><li>Management: This section measures the expertise of a Vendor Manager and covers the process of selecting and managing third-party providers. It addresses evaluating vendor capabilities, negotiating contracts, monitoring performance, and maintaining productive relationships to ensure service quality and value.</li></ul>                       |
| Topic 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Project Management: This domain is aimed at an IT Project Manager and encompasses planning, executing, and controlling IT projects. It includes managing scope, time, cost, quality, and risks, applying project methodologies, engaging stakeholders, and delivering projects that meet business requirements.</li></ul>  |

>> New Exam CITM Materials <<

## Pass Guaranteed CITM - EXIN EPI Certified Information Technology Manager –Professional New Exam Materials

As you know, opportunities are reserved for those who are prepared. Everyone wants to stand out in such a competitive environment, but they don't know how to act. Maybe our EXIN EPI Certified Information Technology Manager exam questions can help you. Having a certificate may be something you have always dreamed of, because it can prove that you have a certain capacity. Our learning materials can provide you with meticulous help and help you get your certificate. Our CITM training prep is credible and their quality can stand the test. Therefore, our practice materials can help you get a great financial return in the future and you will have a good quality of life.

### EXIN EPI Certified Information Technology Manager Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

#### NEW QUESTION # 32

Due to technical and operational constraints, the preferred control to lower the risks identified is to outsource part of IT operations to an external vendor. What type of risk treatment is applied here?

- A. Modification
- **B. Transferred**
- C. Retention
- D. Sharing

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Outsourcing IT operations to an external vendor is a form of risk transfer (C), where the responsibility for managing certain risks (e.g., operational or technical risks) is shifted to the vendor. According to ISO 31000, risk treatment strategies include transferring risk to a third party, often through contracts or outsourcing agreements, where the vendor assumes responsibility for mitigating specific risks.

\* Sharing (A): Involves distributing risk among multiple parties, not fully transferring it to one.

\* Retention (B): Means accepting the risk without mitigation, not applicable here.

\* Modification (D): Refers to changing processes or controls to reduce risk, not outsourcing.

Reference: EPI CITM study guide, under Risk Management, likely references ISO 31000's risk treatment strategies, including risk transfer. Check sections on risk treatment or outsourcing.

#### NEW QUESTION # 33

Activities in a project are discussed in a Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) session during the planning phase. Team members inform the project manager that whilst estimating the duration for activities, a lot of data exist about the effort required for each of them. Which estimation technique is best considered?

- A. Comparative
- B. Top-down
- C. Three-point
- **D. Bottom-up**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

When a lot of data exist about the effort required for project activities, the bottom-up estimation technique (D) is most appropriate.

This method involves estimating the effort for each task in the Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) individually, then aggregating them to derive the total project duration or cost. It leverages detailed data for accuracy, as per PMBOK's estimation techniques.

\* Top-down (A): Uses high-level estimates based on historical data or expert judgment, less accurate with detailed task data available.

\* Three-point (B): Uses optimistic, pessimistic, and most likely estimates for uncertainty, but is less focused on leveraging detailed effort data.

\* Comparative (C): Likely refers to analogous estimation, which relies on comparisons to past projects, not detailed task data.

Bottom-up estimation is ideal when detailed effort data is available, ensuring precision in project planning.

Reference: EPI CITM study guide, under Project Management, likely covers PMBOK's estimation techniques, emphasizing bottom-up for detailed data scenarios. Refer to sections on project planning or cost/duration estimation.

### NEW QUESTION # 34

The project brief/project charter is created. Which of the following is not part of it?

- A. Quality expectations
- B. High-level risk
- C. Summary budget
- D. Detailed planning

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The project charter (or project brief) is a high-level document created during the initiation phase of a project, as defined by PMBOK (Project Management Body of Knowledge). It outlines the project's purpose, objectives, scope, and key elements but does not include detailed planning (A), which occurs during the planning phase after the charter is approved. The charter typically includes:

- \* High-level risks (B): Identifies major risks to provide early awareness.
- \* Summary budget (C): Provides an initial cost estimate for approval.
- \* Quality expectations (D): Defines high-level quality requirements or standards.

Detailed planning, such as creating a detailed Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) or schedule, is part of the project management plan developed later, not the charter.

Reference: EPI CITM study guide, under Project Management, likely references PMBOK's project initiation processes, detailing the components of a project charter. Refer to sections on project initiation or project charter development.

### NEW QUESTION # 35

Business is changing fast, resulting in the need to formally appoint a new staff member responsible for guiding the process in a controlled manner. Which role does apply?

- A. Business Relationship Manager
- B. Service Level Manager
- C. Risk Manager
- D. Change Manager

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In a fast-changing business environment, a Change Manager (D) is responsible for guiding the change process in a controlled manner. According to ITIL, the Change Manager oversees the change management process, ensuring that changes to IT services or infrastructure are assessed, approved, and implemented with minimal disruption to business operations. This role is critical when rapid business changes require structured control to maintain stability and alignment with organizational goals.

- \* Risk Manager (A): Focuses on identifying and mitigating risks, not directly managing change processes.
- \* Service Level Manager (B): Ensures service levels meet agreed standards, focusing on service delivery rather than change control.
- \* Business Relationship Manager (C): Manages relationships with business stakeholders to align IT services with needs, not specifically change processes.

The Change Manager's role, as defined in ITIL's change management framework, is essential for controlling the pace and impact of changes in a dynamic environment.

Reference: EPI CITM study guide, under Service Management, likely references ITIL's change management processes, detailing the Change Manager's responsibilities. Check sections on ITIL change management or service transition.

### NEW QUESTION # 36

Lately, the support desk is receiving several requests for password resets from individuals who appear to be unknown to the organization. Possible criminal activities are suspected, and the organization wishes to address this issue in their information security awareness program. What is the area that requires awareness?

- A. E-mail usage
- B. Internet usage
- C. Social engineering
- D. Instant (mobile) messaging

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Requests for password resets from unknown individuals suggests social engineering attacks, such as phishing or impersonation, where attackers manipulate users to gain unauthorized access. An information security awareness program should focus on educating staff about social engineering tactics to recognize and prevent such incidents.

E-mail usage (A), instant messaging (B), and internet usage (C) may be vectors for attacks, but the core issue is social engineering, which encompasses tactics used across these channels.

Reference: EPI CITM study guide, under Information Security Management, likely emphasizes social engineering in security awareness training. Refer to sections on security awareness or threat management.

### NEW QUESTION # 37

• • • • •

We value every customer who purchases our CITM test material and we hope to continue our cooperation with you. Our CITM test questions are constantly being updated and improved so that you can get the information you need and get a better experience. The services provided by our CITM test questions are quite specific and comprehensive. First of all, our test material comes from many experts. The gold content of the materials is very high, and the updating speed is fast. By our CITM Exam Prep, you can find the most suitable information according to your own learning needs at any time, and make adjustments and perfect them at any time.

**CITM Exam Review:** <https://www.dumpstillvalid.com/CITM-prep4sure-review.html>

- [illegible]

P.S. Free 2026 EXIN CITM dumps are available on Google Drive shared by DumpStillValid: [https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Wfl1\\_a3KTpwKw\\_z0hVZgxB8wSJDP6p38](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Wfl1_a3KTpwKw_z0hVZgxB8wSJDP6p38)