# CITM Exam Overviews, Intereactive CITM Testing Engine



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## EXIN CITM Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| Topic 1 | • Risk Management: This domain evaluates the capabilities of an IT Risk Manager and involves identifying, assessing, and mitigating IT-related risks. It addresses developing risk frameworks, compliance management, and proactive measures to safeguard IT assets and operations. |
| Topic 2 | • IT Strategy: This section of the exam measures the skills of an IT Strategy Manager and covers the development and alignment of IT strategy with business objectives. It emphasizes creating strategic plans to support organizational goals, understanding emerging technologies, and ensuring that IT investments contribute to competitive advantage and operational efficiency. |
| Topic 3 | • Service Management: This domain targets a Service Delivery Manager and focuses on managing IT services to ensure consistent and efficient delivery. It includes establishing service level agreements (SLAs), incident and problem management, continuous service improvement, and aligning IT services with business demands. |
| Topic 4 | • IT Organization: This domain targets an IT Operations Manager and focuses on the design and management of IT organizational structures. It includes defining roles and responsibilities, establishing governance frameworks, managing resources effectively, and fostering collaboration to support IT service delivery and business needs. |
| Topic 5 | • Vendor Selection<br>• 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. |
| Topic 6 | • 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. |

| | • 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. |
|---|---|
| Topic 7 | |

>> CITM Exam Overviews <<

# Why Do You Need to Trust on {EXIN} EXIN CITM Exam Questions?

If you want to pass the exam quickly, our CITM practice engine is your best choice. We know that many users do not have a large amount of time to learn. In response to this, we have scientifically set the content of the CITM exam questions. On one hand, we have collected the most important keypoints which will definitely show up in the real exam to the content of the CITM learning guide. On the other hand, we have simplified the content and make it better to be understood by all of the customers.

# EXIN EPI Certified Information Technology Manager Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

**NEW QUESTION # 26**
Senior management suspects possible threats in the IT organization and demands a high-level assessment which will list risks identified in order of priority for treatment. Which type of analysis should be conducted?

- A. Qualitative analysis
- B. Quantitative analysis
- C. Ad hoc analysis
- D. Semi-quantitative analysis

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
Ahigh-level assessmentto list risks in order of priority for treatment is best conducted usingqualitative analysis(D). According toISO 31000, qualitative risk analysis assesses risks based on their likelihood and impact using non-numerical methods (e.g., risk matrices, high/medium/low ratings). This approach is suitable for high-level assessments, as it quickly prioritizes risks without requiring detailed quantitative data, aligning with senior management's needs for a prioritized risk list.
* Quantitative analysis (A):Uses numerical data (e.g., cost estimates, probabilities) for detailed analysis, not ideal for high-level overviews.
* Semi-quantitative analysis (B):Combines qualitative and quantitative methods, but is more detailed than needed for a high-level assessment.
* Ad hoc analysis (C):Not a standard risk analysis method; implies informal analysis, unsuitable for structured prioritization.
Reference:EPI CITM study guide, under Risk Management, likely references ISO 31000's qualitative risk analysis for high-level assessments. Check sections on risk assessment or prioritization.

**NEW QUESTION # 27**
To further reduce fraud cases in the transfer of land titles, the government introduces a new system which, in the back-end, makes use of blockchain technology. Key functionality of the system is speed of transmission and privacy. Which type of blockchain is most preferred for this type of application?

- A. Consortium blockchain
- B. Private blockchain
- C. Public blockchain
- D. Community blockchain

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
For a government system handling land title transfers, the key requirements arespeed of transmissionand privacy. Aprivate blockchainis most suitable because it restricts access to authorized participants, ensuring privacy and confidentiality of sensitive data

such as land ownership records. Private blockchains are controlled by a single organization or a limited group, allowing faster transaction processing compared to public blockchains, which require consensus from a large, decentralized network. This aligns with the need for quick and secure transactions in a controlled environment.

Public blockchains (B) are open to anyone, which compromises privacy for sensitive government data.

Community blockchain (A) is not a standard term in blockchain technology, and consortium blockchains (D), while involving multiple organizations, are less suitable for a single government entity needing full control.

Reference:EPI CITM study guide likely covers blockchain applications under IT Strategy, emphasizing private blockchains for secure, controlled environments like government systems. Refer to sections on emerging technologies or IT strategy frameworks for detailed blockchain categorizations.

## NEW QUESTION # 28

Before the marketing department will decide on a new advertising campaign, it wants to be able to gain more insights into the customer, being able to predict the products customers will purchase in the near future. What is a 'must-have' criterion in terms of the technology the marketing department is interested in?

- A. Advanced analytics
- B. Records Management System (RMS)
- C. Ad hoc analysis
- D. Business Intelligence (BI)

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

To predict future customer purchases, the marketing department requiresadvanced analytics(B), which involves sophisticated data analysis techniques, such as predictive modeling, machine learning, and data mining. These technologies enable the department to analyze customer behavior, identify patterns, and forecast purchasing trends, supporting targeted advertising campaigns.

* Records Management System (RMS) (A):Focuses on managing and storing records, not predictive analysis.
* Ad hoc analysis (C):Allows for on-demand, one-off queries but lacks the predictive capabilities of advanced analytics.
* Business Intelligence (BI) (D):Provides reporting and historical data analysis but is less focused on predictive modeling compared to advanced analytics.

Advanced analytics aligns withIT strategygoals of leveraging data for competitive advantage, as it supports predictive insights critical for marketing decisions.

Reference:EPI CITM study guide, under IT Strategy, likely discusses data-driven technologies like advanced analytics for business decision-making. Refer to sections on emerging technologies or data analytics.

## NEW QUESTION # 29

The team responsible for network security has proposed a firewall as the preferred control for the network perimeter. How is this type of control categorized?

- A. Physical detective control
- B. Physical corrective control
- C. Technical preventive control
- D. Administrative deterrent control

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Afirewallis categorized as atechnical preventive control(A) ininformation security management.

According toISO/IEC 27001, preventive controls aim to stop security incidents before they occur, and technical controls involve technology-based solutions. A firewall prevents unauthorized access to the network perimeter by filtering traffic, making it a technical preventive control.

* Physical detective control (B):Involves physical measures (e.g., cameras) to detect incidents, not applicable to firewalls.
* Administrative deterrent control (C):Involves policies or procedures to discourage violations, not technology-based.
* Physical corrective control (D):Addresses physical issues post-incident, not relevant to firewalls.

Reference:EPI CITM study guide, under Information Security Management, likely references ISO/IEC

27001's control categories, emphasizing technical preventive controls. Check sections on security controls or network security.

## NEW QUESTION # 30

For one of the mission-critical applications in a financial institution, data must be made instantly available at two locations. Which replication mode do you recommend?

- A. Synchronous replication
- B. Instant replication
- C. Semi-synchronous replication
- D. Asynchronous replication

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
For amission-critical applicationin a financial institution requiring data to beinstantly available at two locations,synchronous replication(B) is recommended. Synchronous replication ensures that data is written to both the primary and secondary locations simultaneously, guaranteeing no data loss and immediate availability at both sites. This is critical for financial applications where data integrity and zero recovery point objective (RPO) are essential, as perbusiness continuityanddisaster recoveryframeworks likeISO 22301.
* Instant replication (A):Not a standard term in replication strategies; likely a distractor.
* Asynchronous replication (C):Data is replicated with a delay, risking data loss in case of failure, unsuitable for instant availability.
* Semi-synchronous replication (D):A compromise where the primary site continues after the secondary acknowledges receipt, but it may not guarantee instant availability.
Synchronous replication ensures real-time data consistency, critical for financial systems.
Reference:EPI CITM study guide, under Business Continuity Management, likely discusses data replication strategies for disaster recovery. Check sections on disaster recovery planning or data availability.

## NEW QUESTION # 31

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