

# CIPM日本語試験情報 & CIPM無料過去問



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チャンスは常に準備ができあがった者に属します。しかし、我々に属する成功の機会が来たとき、それをつかむことができましたか。IAPPのCIPM認定試験を受験するために準備をしているあなたは、Tech4Examという成功できるチャンスを掴みましたか。Tech4ExamのCIPM問題集はあなたが楽に試験に合格する保障です。この問題集は大量な時間を節約させ、効率的に試験に準備させることができます。Tech4Examの練習資料を利用すれば、あなたはこの資料の特別と素晴らしさをはっきり感じることができます。この問題集は間違いなくあなたの成功への近道で、あなたが十分にCIPM試験を準備させます。

認定情報プライバシーマネージャー（CIPM）試験は、国際プライバシー専門家協会（IAPP）が提供するグローバルに認められた認定プログラムです。CIPM認定は、プライバシープログラムの管理とプライバシー法と規制の遵守を確保する責任を負う専門家向けに設計されています。この認定は、機密情報を処理し、組織のデータを保護するためのプライバシーポリシーと手順を実装する必要がある個人に最適です。

IAPP CIPM（認定情報プライバシーマネージャー）認定試験は、組織内でプライバシープログラムを管理・監督する責任がある個人を対象とした、世界的に認知された認定プログラムです。この試験は、デジタル時代におけるプライバシー意識とベストプラクティスを促進する非営利団体であるInternational Association of Privacy Professionals（IAPP）によって実施されています。

国際プライバシー専門家協会（IAPP）CIPM（認定情報プライバシーマネージャー）試験は、プライバシープログラムを管理する個人の知識とスキルを評価する厳格な認定試験です。この試験は、プライバシー法と規制、プライバシープログラム管理、プライバシー業務、コミュニケーションとトレーニングの知識と理解をテストするように設計されています。CIPM試験に合格することは、プライバシープログラムの管理における個人の知識と経験の証です。

>> CIPM日本語試験情報 <<

## CIPM無料過去問、CIPMダウンロード

どのようにCIPM試験に速く合格できますか？受験者としてのあなたに参考資料を推薦します。我々の問題集はPDF版、ソフト版とオンライン版を提供して、CIPM試験の問題と答えを含めています。弊社の最新の問題集はお客様の要求を満たすことができます。弊社の提供するCIPM問題集を利用すれば、よく復習することができます。

## IAPP Certified Information Privacy Manager (CIPM) 認定 CIPM 試験問題 (Q72-Q77):

### 質問 # 72

In privacy protection, what is a "covered entity"?

- A. Personal data collected by a privacy organization.

- B. An organization subject to the privacy provisions of HIPAA.
- C. Hidden gaps in privacy protection that may go unnoticed without expert analysis.
- D. A privacy office or team fully responsible for protecting personal information.

正解: B

解説:

Explanation

A covered entity is an organization that is subject to the privacy provisions of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1996. HIPAA regulates how covered entities use and disclose protected health information (PHI) of individuals. Covered entities include health plans, health care clearinghouses, and health care providers that transmit health information electronically. References: [HIPAA for Professionals], [What is a Covered Entity?]

### 質問 # 73

#### SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next QUESTION:

Ben works in the IT department of IgNight, Inc., a company that designs lighting solutions for its clients.

Although IgNight's customer base consists primarily of offices in the US, some individuals have been so impressed by the unique aesthetic and energy-saving design of the light fixtures that they have requested IgNight's installations in their homes across the globe. One Sunday morning, while using his work laptop to purchase tickets for an upcoming music festival, Ben happens to notice some unusual user activity on company files. From a cursory review, all the data still appears to be where it is meant to be but he can't shake off the feeling that something is not right. He knows that it is a possibility that this could be a colleague performing unscheduled maintenance, but he recalls an email from his company's security team reminding employees to be on alert for attacks from a known group of malicious actors specifically targeting the industry.

Ben is a diligent employee and wants to make sure that he protects the company but he does not want to bother his hard-working colleagues on the weekend. He is going to discuss the matter with this manager first thing in the morning but wants to be prepared so he can demonstrate his knowledge in this area and plead his case for a promotion.

Going forward, what is the best way for IgNight to prepare its IT team to manage these kind of security events?

- A. Share communications relating to scheduled maintenance.
- B. IT security awareness training.
- C. Tabletop exercises.
- D. Update its data inventory.

正解: C

解説:

The best way for IgNight to prepare its IT team to manage these kind of security events is to conduct tabletop exercises. Tabletop exercises are simulated scenarios that test the organization's ability to respond to security incidents in a realistic and interactive way. Tabletop exercises typically involve:

- \* A facilitator who guides the participants through the scenario and injects additional challenges or variables
  - \* A scenario that describes a plausible security incident based on real-world threats or past incidents
  - \* A set of objectives that define the expected outcomes and goals of the exercise
  - \* A set of questions that prompt the participants to discuss their roles, responsibilities, actions, decisions, and communications during the incident response process
  - \* A feedback mechanism that collects the participants' opinions and suggestions on how to improve the incident response plan and capabilities
- Tabletop exercises help an organization prepare for and deal with security incidents by:
- \* Enhancing the awareness and skills of the IT team and other stakeholders involved in incident response
  - \* Identifying and addressing the gaps, weaknesses, and challenges in the incident response plan and process
  - \* Improving the coordination and collaboration among the IT team and other stakeholders during incident response
  - \* Evaluating and validating the effectiveness and efficiency of the incident response plan and process
  - \* Generating and implementing lessons learned and best practices for incident response
- The other options are not as effective or useful as tabletop exercises for preparing the IT team to manage security events. Updating the data inventory is a good practice for maintaining an accurate and comprehensive record of the personal data that the organization collects, processes, stores, shares, or disposes of. However, it does not test or improve the organization's incident response capabilities or readiness. IT security awareness training is a good practice for educating the IT team and other employees on the basic principles and practices of cybersecurity. However, it does not simulate or replicate the real-world situations and challenges that the IT team may face during security incidents. Sharing communications relating to scheduled maintenance is a good practice for informing the IT team and other stakeholders of the planned activities and potential impacts on the IT systems and infrastructure. However, it does not prepare the IT

team for dealing with unplanned or unexpected security events that may require immediate and coordinated response. References: CISA Tabletop Exercise Packages; Cybersecurity Tabletop Exercise Examples, Best Practices, and Considerations; Six Tabletop Exercises to Help Prepare Your Cybersecurity Team

#### 質問 # 74

In which situation would a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) be the least likely to be required?

- A. If an after-school club processed children's data to determine which children might have food allergies.
- B. If a health-care professional or lawyer processed personal data from a patient's file.
- C. If a company created a credit-scoring platform five years ago.
- D. If a social media company created a new product compiling personal data to generate user profiles.

正解: A

解説:

Explanation/Reference:

#### 質問 # 75

##### SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next QUESTION:

As the company's new chief executive officer, Thomas Goddard wants to be known as a leader in data protection. Goddard recently served as the chief financial officer of Hoopy.com, a pioneer in online video viewing with millions of users around the world. Unfortunately, Hoopy is infamous within privacy protection circles for its ethically questionable practices, including unauthorized sales of personal data to marketers. Hoopy also was the target of credit card data theft that made headlines around the world, as at least two million credit card numbers were thought to have been pilfered despite the company's claims that "appropriate" data protection safeguards were in place. The scandal affected the company's business as competitors were quick to market an increased level of protection while offering similar entertainment and media content. Within three weeks after the scandal broke, Hoopy founder and CEO Maxwell Martin, Goddard's mentor, was forced to step down.

Goddard, however, seems to have landed on his feet, securing the CEO position at your company, Medialite, which is just emerging from its start-up phase. He sold the company's board and investors on his vision of Medialite building its brand partly on the basis of industry-leading data protection standards and procedures.

He may have been a key part of a lapsed or even rogue organization in matters of privacy but now he claims to be reformed and a true believer in privacy protection. In his first week on the job, he calls you into his office and explains that your primary work responsibility is to bring his vision for privacy to life. But you also detect some reservations. "We want Medialite to have absolutely the highest standards," he says. "In fact, I want us to be able to say that we are the clear industry leader in privacy and data protection. However, I also need to be a responsible steward of the company's finances. So, while I want the best solutions across the board, they also need to be cost effective." You are told to report back in a week's time with your recommendations. Charged with this ambiguous mission, you depart the executive suite, already considering your next steps.

You give a presentation to your CEO about privacy program maturity. What does it mean to have a "managed" privacy program, according to the AICPA/CICA Privacy Maturity Model?

- A. Regular review and feedback are used to ensure continuous improvement toward optimization of the given process.
- B. Reviews are conducted to assess the effectiveness of the controls in place.
- C. Procedures or processes exist, however they are not fully documented and do not cover all relevant aspects.
- D. Procedures and processes are fully documented and implemented, and cover all relevant aspects.

正解: B

#### 質問 # 76

Which of the following information must be provided by the data controller when complying with GDPR "right to be informed" requirements?

- A. The name of any organizations with whom personal data was shared.
- B. The data subject's right to withdraw consent
- C. The purpose of personal data processing.
- D. The contact details of the Data Protection Officer (DPO).

