

CITM Fragen Und Antworten & CITM Prüfungsvorbereitung



Es ist unrealistisch, beim Lernen der relevanten Bücher diese EXIN CITM Prüfung zu bestehen. Es ist besser für Sie, einige wertvolle Prüfungsfragen zu machen, statt alle Kenntnisse für die Prüfung ziellos auswendig zu lernen. Die hocheffektive Dumps sind das beste Vorbereitungsgerät. So Kaufen Sie bitte schnell die EXIN CITM Dumps von Fast2test. Das ist Dumps mit höher Hit-Rate. Und es ist wirksamer als alle andere Lernmethoden. Die sind die Unterlagen, womit Sie einmaligen Erfolg machen können.

EXIN CITM Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	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.
Thema 2	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.
Thema 3	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.

Thema 4	• Vendor Selection • 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.
Thema 5	• 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.
Thema 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.

>> CITM Fragen Und Antworten <<

EXIN EPI Certified Information Technology Manager cexamkiller Praxis Dumps & CITM Test Training Überprüfungen

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EXIN EPI Certified Information Technology Manager CITM Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q35-Q40):

35. Frage

Controls to manage risk have been implemented and evaluated successfully. Risks are now at the level which the organization is willing to accept. What is the name of this risk?

- A. Modified risk
- **B. Residual risk**
- C. Lowered risk
- D. Reduced risk

Antwort: B

Begründung:

In risk management, after controls are implemented to mitigate risks, the remaining risk that the organization is willing to accept is called residual risk (C). According to frameworks like ISO/IEC 27001 and COBIT, residual risk represents the level of risk that persists after applying controls, deemed acceptable based on the organization's risk appetite. For example, if a control reduces the likelihood or impact of a threat (e.g., data breach), the remaining exposure is the residual risk, which the organization monitors but does not further mitigate unless necessary.

* Reduced risk (A): Not a standard term; implies a general decrease but lacks specificity.

* Lowered risk (B): Similar to reduced risk, not a recognized term in risk management frameworks.

* Modified risk (D): Implies risk alteration but is not a standard term for post-control risk levels.

Residual risk is a critical concept in risk management, ensuring organizations understand and accept the remaining exposure after mitigation efforts.

Reference: EPI CITM study guide, under Risk Management, likely references ISO/IEC 27001 or COBIT, emphasizing residual risk in risk assessment and treatment processes. Check sections on risk management frameworks or risk evaluation.

36. Frage

One of the company's assets is valued at \$200,000.00. Based on historical data, the exposure factor is 25%, and the Annual Loss Expectancy (ALE) is calculated at \$100,000.00. What is the Annualized Rate of Occurrence (ARO)?

- A. 0
- B. 0.4
- C. 1

Antwort: A

Begründung:

In risk management, the Annual Loss Expectancy (ALE) is calculated as:

$ALE = \text{Single Loss Expectancy (SLE)} \times \text{Annualized Rate of Occurrence (ARO)}$, where $SLE = \text{Asset Value} \times \text{Exposure Factor (EF)}$.

Given:

* Asset Value = \$200,000

* Exposure Factor (EF) = 25% = 0.25

* ALE = \$100,000

Calculate SLE:

$SLE = \text{Asset Value} \times EF = \$200,000 \times 0.25 = \$50,000$

Calculate ARO:

$ALE = SLE \times ARO$

$\$100,000 = \$50,000 \times ARO$

$ARO = \$100,000 \div \$50,000 = 2$

Thus, the Annualized Rate of Occurrence (ARO) is 2 (C), meaning the incident is expected to occur twice per year.

* 0.4 (A): Incorrect; implies a lower frequency (0.4 times per year).

* 1 (B): Incorrect; would yield an ALE of \$50,000, not \$100,000.

Reference: EPI CITM study guide, under Risk Management, likely covers quantitative risk analysis, including ALE, SLE, and ARO calculations. Check sections on risk assessment or quantitative analysis.

37. Frage

In testing the business continuity plan, senior business managers wish to compare data which is in both the main and alternative site, before participating in a full interruption test. Which type of test do they want to take place?

- A. Structured walk-through test
- B. Simulation test
- C. Checklist test
- D. Parallel test

Antwort: D

Begründung:

A parallel test (A) in business continuity planning involves running systems at both the primary and alternate sites simultaneously to compare data and ensure the alternate site can handle operations effectively. This test verifies data replication and system functionality without interrupting normal operations, aligning with the managers' desire to compare data before a full interruption test.

* Simulation test (B): This involves simulating a disaster scenario to test response procedures without activating the alternate site, so it doesn't focus on data comparison.

* Structured walk-through test (C): This is a tabletop exercise where team members discuss and review the plan without executing systems or comparing data.

* Checklist test (D): This involves reviewing the business continuity plan against a checklist to ensure completeness, not comparing data between sites.

According to ISO 22301 or business continuity management frameworks, a parallel test is used to validate recovery capabilities while maintaining operations at the primary site, making it ideal for the scenario described.

Reference: EPI CITM study guide, under Business Continuity Management, likely covers business continuity testing methodologies, referencing parallel tests in the context of disaster recovery validation. Check sections on business continuity planning or testing strategies.

38. Frage

In business continuity planning, the maximum age of the data to restore in the event of a disaster is considered which of the following?

- A. Recovery Point Objective (RPO)
- B. Recovery Time Objective (RTO)

- C. Maximum Time Allowed (MTA)
- D. Maximum Allowable Outage (MAO)

Antwort: A

Begründung:

The Recovery Point Objective (RPO) (D) in business continuity planning defines the maximum age of data (i.e., the amount of data loss acceptable) that can be tolerated in a disaster before recovery. It represents the time between the last backup and the point of failure, indicating potential data loss. For example, an RPO of 4 hours means up to 4 hours of data could be lost. According to ISO 22301, RPO is critical for determining backup and replication strategies.

* Maximum Time Allowed (MTA) (A): Not a standard term in business continuity.

* Recovery Time Objective (RTO) (B): Defines the maximum downtime before recovery, not data loss.

* Maximum Allowable Outage (MAO) (C): Refers to the maximum time a system can be unavailable, similar to RTO, not data loss.

Reference: EPI CITM study guide, under Business Continuity Management, likely covers RPO and RTO in disaster recovery planning. Check sections on business continuity metrics or recovery strategies.

39. Frage

Senior management is concerned fraudulent activities may take place during large financial transactions. To reduce the risk of fraud, it expects the proper controls to be in place. Which security principle is in need of the highest attention?

- A. Reliability
- B. Availability
- C. Confidentiality
- **D. Integrity**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

To reduce the risk of fraud in large financial transactions, the security principle of integrity (C) requires the highest attention. Integrity, as per ISO/IEC 27001's CIA triad (Confidentiality, Integrity, Availability), ensures that data is accurate, complete, and unaltered. Fraud often involves manipulating transaction data, so controls like data validation, checksums, or audit trails are critical to maintain integrity and prevent unauthorized changes.

* Confidentiality (A): Protects data from unauthorized access, less directly related to fraud prevention.

* Availability (B): Ensures system access, not the primary concern for fraud.

* Reliability (D): Not a standard CIA triad principle; may relate to system performance but not fraud.

Reference: EPI CITM study guide, under Information Security Management, likely references the CIA triad, emphasizing integrity for fraud prevention. Check sections on security principles or fraud controls.

40. Frage

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