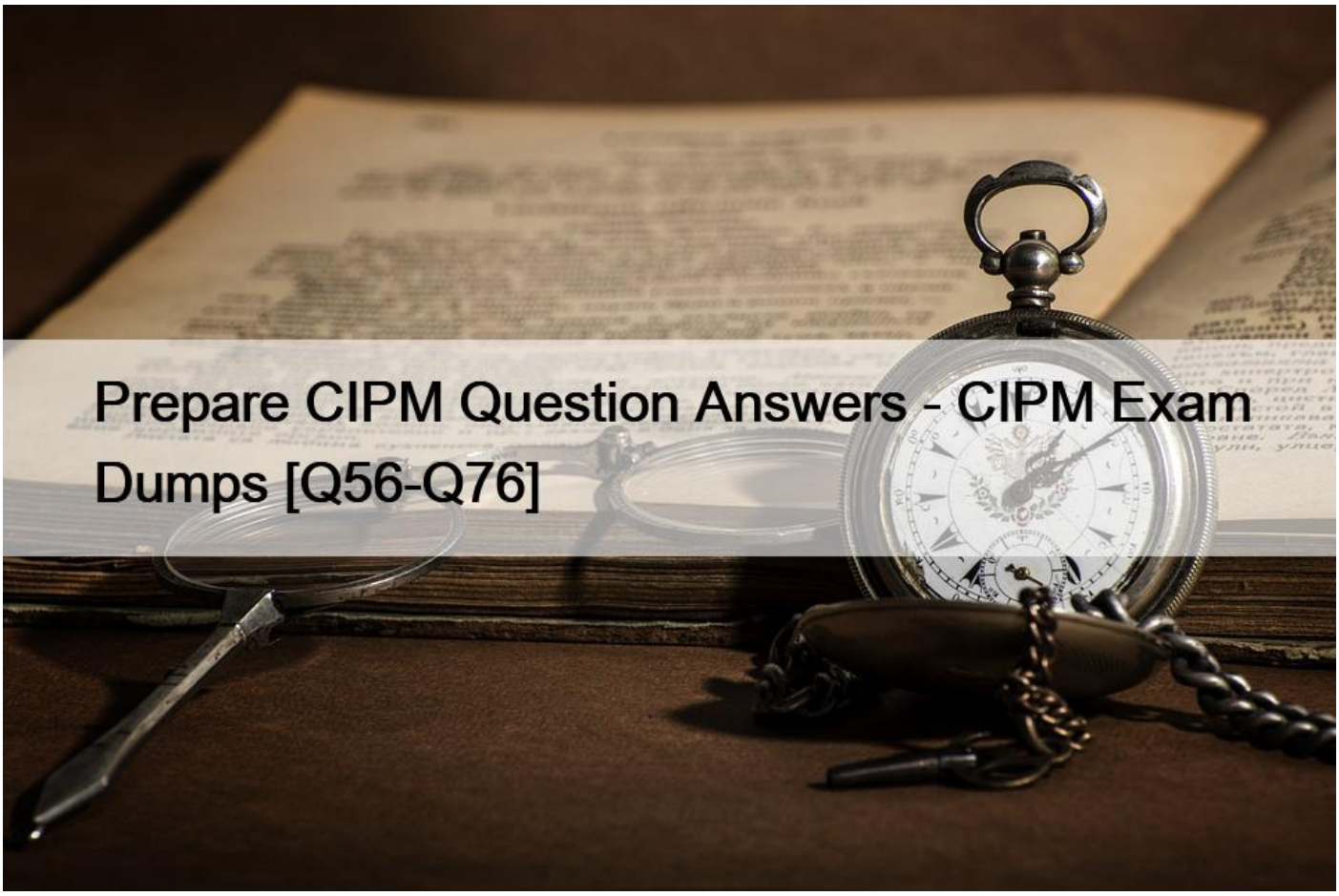
Prepare CIPM Question Answers - CIPM Exam Dumps [Q56-Q76



Prepare CIPM Question Answers - CIPM Exam Dumps
Real IAPP CIPM Exam Questions [Updated 2022]

More Details about Actual Test

The exam is accredited under the ANSI/ISO standard 17024:2012 and will test if candidates are capable of making privacy regulations that work for their organization through implementation in their daily operations. To be tested as well are issues regarding the creation of a vision belonging to a company, structuring a team for data protection, creating and executing system frameworks, communicating to stakeholders, and checking for performance, among others. What concerns the CIPM exam, it goes for 2.5 hours and carries 90 questions. Plus, it is offered remotely in more than 6000 testing centers across the world. The application fee when undertaking it for the first time is $550. For retakes, however, the payment is $375. Every two years, a professional has to part with $250, which is a maintenance fee. Members have this amount linked with the membership fee. To know more, the test is computer-delivered via Pearson VUE. Once the candidate pays for the final exam on the IAPP official website, they are directed to the Pearson VUE website to get a HOST location. There, the candidate will get an exam date as well as time through their My Purchases tab on the IAPP website. All candidates are encouraged to go through the Certification Handbook before they book the test so that they can be aware of the IAPP exam policies and relevant procedures. There is also the BoK for the CIPM that outlines the essential concepts as well as topics that a candidate ought to be familiar with as they seek for the designation.

NEW QUESTION 56

Which is TRUE about the scope and authority of data protection oversight authorities?
* The Office of the Privacy Commissioner (OPC) of Canada has the right to impose financial sanctions on violators
* All authority in the European Union rests with the Data Protection Commission (DPC)
* No one agency officially oversees the enforcement of privacy regulations in the United States
* The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Privacy Frameworks require all member nations to designate a national data protection authority

NEW QUESTION 57

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

As the director of data protection for Consolidated Records Corporation, you are justifiably pleased with your accomplishments so far. Your hiring was precipitated by warnings from regulatory agencies following a series of relatively minor data breaches that could easily have been worse. However, you have not had a reportable incident for the three years that you have been with the company. In fact, you consider your program a model that others in the data storage industry may note in their own program development.

You started the program at Consolidated from a jumbled mix of policies and procedures and worked toward coherence across departments and throughout operations. You were aided along the way by the program’s sponsor, the vice president of operations, as well as by a Privacy Team that started from a clear understanding of the need for change.

Initially, your work was greeted with little confidence or enthusiasm by the company’s “old guard” among both the executive team and frontline personnel working with data and interfacing with clients. Through the use of metrics that showed the costs not only of the breaches that had occurred, but also projections of the costs that easily could occur given the current state of operations, you soon had the leaders and key decision-makers largely on your side. Many of the other employees were more resistant, but face-to-face meetings with each department and the development of a baseline privacy training program achieved sufficient “buy-in” to begin putting the proper procedures into place.

Now, privacy protection is an accepted component of all current operations involving personal or protected data and must be part of the end product of any process of technological development. While your approach is not systematic, it is fairly effective.

You are left contemplating: What must be done to maintain the program and develop it beyond just a data breach prevention program? How can you build on your success? What are the next action steps?

How can Consolidated’s privacy training program best be further developed?
* Through targeted curricula designed for specific departments
* By adopting e-learning to reduce the need for instructors
* By using industry standard off-the-shelf programs
* Through a review of recent data breaches

NEW QUESTION 58

Which of the following is an example of Privacy by Design (PbD)?
* A company hires a professional to structure a privacy program that anticipates the increasing demands of new laws.
* The human resources group develops a training program for employees to become certified in privacy policy.
* A labor union insists that the details of employers’ data protection methods be documented in a new contract.

* The information technology group uses privacy considerations to inform the development of new networking software.

NEW QUESTION 59

An organization’s internal audit team should do all of the following EXCEPT?
* Implement processes to correct audit failures.
* Verify that technical measures are in place.
* Review how operations work in practice.
* Ensure policies are being adhered to.

NEW QUESTION 60

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Henry Home Furnishings has built high-end furniture for nearly forty years. However, the new owner, Anton, has found some degree of disorganization after touring the company headquarters. His uncle Henry has always focused on production – not data processing – and Anton is concerned. In several storage rooms, he has found paper files, disks, and old computers that appear to contain the personal data of current and former employees and customers. Anton knows that a single break-in could irrevocably damage the company’s relationship with its loyal customers. He intends to set a goal of guaranteed zero loss of personal information.

To this end, Anton originally planned to place restrictions on who was admitted to the physical premises of the company. However, Kenneth – his uncle’s vice president and longtime confidante – wants to hold off on Anton’s idea in favor of converting any paper records held at the company to electronic storage. Kenneth believes this process would only take one or two years. Anton likes this idea; he envisions a password- protected system that only he and Kenneth can access.

Anton also plans to divest the company of most of its subsidiaries. Not only will this make his job easier, but it will simplify the management of the stored data. The heads of subsidiaries like the art gallery and kitchenware store down the street will be responsible for their own information management. Then, any unneeded subsidiary data still in Anton’s possession can be destroyed within the next few years.

After learning of a recent security incident, Anton realizes that another crucial step will be notifying customers. Kenneth insists that two lost hard drives in question are not cause for concern; all of the data was encrypted and not sensitive in nature. Anton does not want to take any chances, however. He intends on sending notice letters to all employees and customers to be safe.

Anton must also check for compliance with all legislative, regulatory, and market requirements related to privacy protection. Kenneth oversaw the development of the company’s online presence about ten years ago, but Anton is not confident about his understanding of recent online marketing laws. Anton is assigning another trusted employee with a law background the task of the compliance assessment. After a thorough analysis, Anton knows the company should be safe for another five years, at which time he can order another check.

Documentation of this analysis will show auditors due diligence.

Anton has started down a long road toward improved management of the company, but he knows the effort is worth it. Anton wants his uncle’s legacy to continue for many years to come.

To improve the facility’s system of data security, Anton should consider following through with the plan for which of the following?

* Customer communication
* Employee access to electronic storage
* Employee advisement regarding legal matters
* Controlled access at the company headquarters

NEW QUESTION 61

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Martin Briseno is the director of human resources at the Canyon City location of the U.S. hotel chain Pacific Suites. In 1998, Briseno decided to change the hotel’s on-the-job mentoring model to a standardized training program for employees who were progressing from line positions into supervisory positions. He developed a curriculum comprising a series of lessons, scenarios, and assessments, which was delivered in-person to small groups. Interest in the training increased, leading Briseno to work with corporate HR specialists and software engineers to offer the program in an online format. The online program saved the cost of a trainer and allowed participants to work through the material at their own pace.

Upon hearing about the success of Briseno’s program, Pacific Suites corporate Vice President Maryanne Silva-Hayes expanded the training and offered it company-wide. Employees who completed the program received certification as a Pacific Suites Hospitality Supervisor. By 2001, the program had grown to provide industry-wide training. Personnel at hotels across the country could sign up and pay to take the course online.

As the program became increasingly profitable, Pacific Suites developed an offshoot business, Pacific Hospitality Training (PHT). The sole focus of PHT was developing and marketing a variety of online courses and course progressions providing a number of professional certifications in the hospitality industry.

By setting up a user account with PHT, course participants could access an information library, sign up for courses, and take end-of-course certification tests. When a user opened a new account, all information was saved by default, including the user’s name, date of birth, contact information, credit card information, employer, and job title. The registration page offered an opt-out choice that users could click to not have their credit card numbers saved. Once a user name and password were established, users could return to check their course status, review and reprint their certifications, and sign up and pay for new courses. Between 2002 and

2008, PHT issued more than 700,000 professional certifications.

PHT’s profits declined in 2009 and 2010, the victim of industry downsizing and increased competition from e- learning providers. By 2011, Pacific Suites was out of the online certification business and PHT was dissolved.

The training program’s systems and records remained in Pacific Suites’ digital archives, un-accessed and unused. Briseno and Silva-Hayes moved on to work for other companies, and there was no plan for handling the archived data after the program ended. After PHT was dissolved, Pacific Suites executives turned their attention to crucial day-to-day operations. They planned to deal with the PHT materials once resources allowed.

In 2012, the Pacific Suites computer network was hacked. Malware installed on the online reservation system exposed the credit card information of hundreds of hotel guests. While targeting the financial data on the reservation site, hackers also discovered the archived training course data and registration accounts of Pacific Hospitality Training’s customers. The result of the hack was the exfiltration of the credit card numbers of recent hotel guests and the exfiltration of the PHT database with all its contents.

A Pacific Suites systems analyst discovered the information security breach in a routine scan of activity reports. Pacific Suites

quickly notified credit card companies and recent hotel guests of the breach, attempting to prevent serious harm. Technical security engineers faced a challenge in dealing with the PHT data.

PHT course administrators and the IT engineers did not have a system for tracking, cataloguing, and storing information. Pacific Suites has procedures in place for data access and storage, but those procedures were not implemented when PHT was formed. When the PHT database was acquired by Pacific Suites, it had no owner or oversight. By the time technical security engineers determined what private information was compromised, at least 8,000 credit card holders were potential victims of fraudulent activity.

What must Pacific Suite’s primary focus be as it manages this security breach?
* Minimizing the amount of harm to the affected individuals
* Investigating the cause and assigning responsibility
* Determining whether the affected individuals should be notified
* Maintaining operations and preventing publicity

NEW QUESTION 62

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next QUESTION:

It’s just what you were afraid of. Without consulting you, the information technology director at your organization launched a new initiative to encourage employees to use personal devices for conducting business. The initiative made purchasing a new, high-specification laptop computer an attractive option, with discounted laptops paid for as a payroll deduction spread over a year of paychecks. The organization is also paying the sales taxes. It’s a great deal, and after a month, more than half the organization’s employees have signed on and acquired new laptops. Walking through the facility, you see them happily customizing and comparing notes on their new computers, and at the end of the day, most take their laptops with them, potentially carrying personal data to their homes or other unknown locations. It’s enough to give you data- protection nightmares, and you’ve pointed out to the information technology Director and many others in the organization the potential hazards of this new practice, including the inevitability of eventual data loss or theft.

Today you have in your office a representative of the organization’s marketing department who shares with you, reluctantly, a story with potentially serious consequences. The night before, straight from work, with laptop in hand, he went to the Bull and Horn Pub to play billiards with his friends. A fine night of sport and socializing began, with the laptop “safely” tucked on a bench, beneath his jacket. Later that night, when it was time to depart, he retrieved the jacket, but the laptop was gone. It was not beneath the bench or on another bench nearby. The waitstaff had not seen it. His friends were not playing a joke on him. After a sleepless night, he confirmed it this morning, stopping by the pub to talk to the cleanup crew. They had not found it. The laptop was missing. Stolen, it seems. He looks at you, embarrassed and upset.

You ask him if the laptop contains any personal data from clients, and, sadly, he nods his head, yes. He believes it contains files on about 100 clients, including names, addresses and governmental identification numbers. He sighs and places his head in his hands in despair.

What should you do first to ascertain additional information about the loss of data?
* Interview the person reporting the incident following a standard protocol.
* Call the police to investigate even if you are unsure a crime occurred.
* Investigate the background of the person reporting the incident.
* Check company records of the latest backups to see what data may be recoverable.

NEW QUESTION 63

You would like your organization to be independently audited to demonstrate compliance with international privacy standards and to identify gaps for remediation.

Which type of audit would help you achieve this objective?
* First-party audit.
* Second-party audit.
* Third-party audit.
* Fourth-party audit.

NEW QUESTION 64

If your organization has a recurring issue with colleagues not reporting personal data breaches, all of the following are advisable to do EXCEPT?
* Carry out a root cause analysis on each breach to understand why the incident happened.
* Communicate to everyone that breaches must be reported and how they should be reported.
* Provide role-specific training to areas where breaches are happening so they are more aware.
* Distribute a phishing exercise to all employees to test their ability to recognize a threat attempt.

NEW QUESTION 65

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next QUESTION:

Natalia, CFO of the Nationwide Grill restaurant chain, had never seen her fellow executives so anxious. Last week, a data processing firm used by the company reported that its system may have been hacked, and customer data such as names, addresses, and birthdays may have been compromised. Although the attempt was proven unsuccessful, the scare has prompted several Nationwide Grill executives to Question the company’s privacy program at today’s meeting.

Alice, a vice president, said that the incident could have opened the door to lawsuits, potentially damaging Nationwide Grill’s market position. The Chief Information Officer (CIO), Brendan, tried to assure her that even if there had been an actual breach, the chances of a successful suit against the company were slim. But Alice remained unconvinced.

Spencer – a former CEO and currently a senior advisor – said that he had always warned against the use of contractors for data processing. At the very least, he argued, they should be held contractually liable for telling customers about any security incidents. In his view, Nationwide Grill should not be forced to soil the company name for a problem it did not cause.

One of the business development (BD) executives, Haley, then spoke, imploring everyone to see reason.

“Breaches can happen, despite organizations’ best efforts,” she remarked. “Reasonable preparedness is key.” She reminded everyone of the incident seven years ago when the large grocery chain Tinkerton’s had its financial information compromised after a large order of Nationwide Grill frozen dinners. As a long-time BD executive with a solid understanding of Tinkerton’s’s corporate culture, built up through many years of cultivating relationships, Haley was able to successfully manage the company’s incident response.

Spencer replied that acting with reason means allowing security to be handled by the security functions within the company – not BD staff. In a similar way, he said, Human Resources (HR) needs to do a better job training employees to prevent incidents. He pointed out that Nationwide Grill employees are overwhelmed with posters, emails, and memos from both HR and the ethics department related to the company’s privacy program. Both the volume and the duplication of information means that

it is often ignored altogether.

Spencer said, “The company needs to dedicate itself to its privacy program and set regular in-person trainings for all staff once a month.” Alice responded that the suggestion, while well-meaning, is not practical. With many locations, local HR departments need to have flexibility with their training schedules. Silently, Natalia agreed.

Based on the scenario, Nationwide Grill needs to create better employee awareness of the company’s privacy program by doing what?
* Varying the modes of communication.
* Communicating to the staff more often.
* Improving inter-departmental cooperation.
* Requiring acknowledgment of company memos.

NEW QUESTION 66

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

As the director of data protection for Consolidated Records Corporation, you are justifiably pleased with your accomplishments so far. Your hiring was precipitated by warnings from regulatory agencies following a series of relatively minor data breaches that could easily have been worse. However, you have not had a reportable incident for the three years that you have been with the company. In fact, you consider your program a model that others in the data storage industry may note in their own program development.

You started the program at Consolidated from a jumbled mix of policies and procedures and worked toward coherence across departments and throughout operations. You were aided along the way by the program’s sponsor, the vice president of operations, as well as by a Privacy Team that started from a clear understanding of the need for change.

Initially, your work was greeted with little confidence or enthusiasm by the company’s “old guard” among both the executive team and frontline personnel working with data and interfacing with clients. Through the use of metrics that showed the costs not only of the breaches that had occurred, but also projections of the costs that easily could occur given the current state of operations, you soon had the leaders and key decision-makers largely on your side. Many of the other employees were more resistant, but face-to-face meetings with each department and the development of a baseline privacy training program achieved sufficient “buy-in” to begin putting the proper procedures into place.

Now, privacy protection is an accepted component of all current operations involving personal or protected data and must be part of the end product of any process of technological development. While your approach is not systematic, it is fairly effective.

You are left contemplating: What must be done to maintain the program and develop it beyond just a data breach prevention program? How can you build on your success? What are the next action steps?

What practice would afford the Director the most rigorous way to check on the program’s compliance with laws, regulations and industry best practices?
* Auditing
* Monitoring
* Assessment
* Forensics

NEW QUESTION 67

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next QUESTION:

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Anton also plans to divest the company of most of its subsidiaries. Not only will this make his job easier, but it will simplify the management of the stored data. The heads of subsidiaries like the art gallery and kitchenware store down the street will be responsible for their own information management. Then, any unneeded subsidiary data still in Anton’s possession can be destroyed within the next few years.

After learning of a recent security incident, Anton realizes that another crucial step will be notifying customers. Kenneth insists that two lost hard drives in Question are not cause for concern; all of the data was encrypted and not sensitive in nature. Anton does not want to take any chances, however. He intends on sending notice letters to all employees and customers to be safe.

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Documentation of this analysis will show auditors due diligence.

Anton has started down a long road toward improved management of the company, but he knows the effort is worth it. Anton wants his uncle’s legacy to continue for many years to come.

In terms of compliance with regulatory and legislative changes, Anton has a misconception regarding?
* The timeline for monitoring.
* The method of recordkeeping.
* The use of internal employees.
* The type of required qualifications.

NEW QUESTION 68

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next QUESTION:

John is the new privacy officer at the prestigious international law firm – A&M LLP. A&M LLP is very proud of its

reputation in the practice areas of Trusts & Estates and Merger & Acquisition in both U.S. and Europe.

During lunch with a colleague from the Information Technology department, John heard that the Head of IT, Derrick, is about to outsource the firm’s email continuity service to their existing email security vendor – MessageSafe. Being successful as an email hygiene vendor, MessageSafe is expanding its business by leasing cloud infrastructure from Cloud Inc. to host email continuity service for A&M LLP.

John is very concerned about this initiative. He recalled that MessageSafe was in the news six months ago due to a security breach. Immediately, John did a quick research of MessageSafe’s previous breach and learned that the breach was caused by an unintentional mistake by an IT administrator. He scheduled a meeting with Derrick to address his concerns.

At the meeting, Derrick emphasized that email is the primary method for the firm’s lawyers to communicate with clients, thus it is critical to have the email continuity service to avoid any possible email downtime. Derrick has been using the anti-spam service provided by MessageSafe for five years and is very happy with the quality of service provided by MessageSafe. In addition to the significant discount offered by MessageSafe, Derrick emphasized that he can also speed up the onboarding process since the firm already has a service contract in place with MessageSafe. The existing on-premises email continuity solution is about to reach its end of life very soon and he doesn’t have the time or resource to look for another solution. Furthermore, the off- premises email continuity service will only be turned on when the email service at A&M LLP’s primary and secondary data centers are both down, and the email messages stored at MessageSafe site for continuity service will be automatically deleted after 30 days.

Which of the following is NOT an obligation of MessageSafe as the email continuity service provider for A&M LLP?
* Privacy compliance.
* Security commitment.
* Certifications to relevant frameworks.
* Data breach notification to A&M LLP.

NEW QUESTION 69

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next QUESTION:

For 15 years, Albert has worked at Treasure Box – a mail order company in the United States (U.S.) that used to sell decorative candles around the world, but has recently decided to limit its shipments to customers in the 48 contiguous states. Despite his years of experience, Albert is often overlooked for managerial positions. His frustration about not being promoted, coupled with his recent interest in issues of privacy protection, have motivated Albert to be an agent of positive change.

He will soon interview for a newly advertised position, and during the interview, Albert plans on making executives aware of lapses in the company’s privacy program. He feels certain he will be rewarded with a promotion for preventing negative consequences resulting from the company’s outdated policies and procedures.

For example, Albert has learned about the AICPA (American Institute of Certified Public Accountans)/CICA (Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants) Privacy Maturity Model (PMM). Albert thinks the model is a useful way to measure Treasure Box’s ability to protect personal dat a. Albert has noticed that Treasure Box fails to meet the requirements of the highest level of maturity of this model; at his interview, Albert will pledge to assist the company with meeting this level in order to provide customers with the most rigorous security available.

Albert does want to show a positive outlook during his interview. He intends to praise the company’s commitment to the security of customer and employee personal data against external threats. However, Albert worries about the high turnover rate within the company, particularly in the area of direct phone marketing. He sees many unfamiliar faces every day who are hired to do

the marketing, and he often hears complaints in the lunch room regarding long hours and low pay, as well as what seems to be flagrant disregard for company procedures.

In addition, Treasure Box has had two recent security incidents. The company has responded to the incidents with internal audits and updates to security safeguards. However, profits still seem to be affected and anecdotal evidence indicates that many people still harbor mistrust. Albert wants to help the company recover. He knows there is at least one incident the public in unaware of, although Albert does not know the details. He believes the company’s insistence on keeping the incident a secret could be a further detriment to its reputation. One further way that Albert wants to help Treasure Box regain its stature is by creating a toll-free number for customers, as well as a more efficient procedure for responding to customer concerns by postal mail.

In addition to his suggestions for improvement, Albert believes that his knowledge of the company’s recent business maneuvers will also impress the interviewers. For example, Albert is aware of the company’s intention to acquire a medical supply company in the coming weeks.

With his forward thinking, Albert hopes to convince the managers who will be interviewing him that he is right for the job.

On which of the following topics does Albert most likely need additional knowledge?
* The role of privacy in retail companies
* The necessary maturity level of privacy programs
* The possibility of delegating responsibilities related to privacy
* The requirements for a managerial position with privacy protection duties

NEW QUESTION 70

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

As the director of data protection for Consolidated Records Corporation, you are justifiably pleased with your accomplishments so far. Your hiring was precipitated by warnings from regulatory agencies following a series of relatively minor data breaches that could easily have been worse. However, you have not had a reportable incident for the three years that you have been with the company. In fact, you consider your program a model that others in the data storage industry may note in their own program development.

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Initially, your work was greeted with little confidence or enthusiasm by the company’s “old guard” among both the executive team and frontline personnel working with data and interfacing with clients. Through the use of metrics that showed the costs not only of the breaches that had occurred, but also projections of the costs that easily could occur given the current state of operations, you soon had the leaders and key decision-makers largely on your side. Many of the other employees were more resistant, but face-to-face meetings with each department and the development of a baseline privacy training program achieved sufficient “buy-in” to begin putting the proper procedures into place.

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You are left contemplating: What must be done to maintain the program and develop it beyond just a data breach prevention program? How can you build on your success? What are the next action steps?

What stage of the privacy operational life cycle best describes Consolidated’s current privacy program?
* Assess
* Protect
* Respond
* Sustain

NEW QUESTION 71

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next QUESTION:

Perhaps Jack Kelly should have stayed in the U.S. He enjoys a formidable reputation inside the company, Special Handling Shipping, for his work in reforming certain “rogue” offices. Last year, news broke that a police sting operation had revealed a drug ring operating in the Providence, Rhode Island office in the United States. Video from the office’s video surveillance cameras leaked to news operations showed a drug exchange between Special Handling staff and undercover officers.

In the wake of this incident, Kelly had been sent to Providence to change the “hands off” culture that upper management believed had let the criminal elements conduct their illicit transactions. After a few weeks under Kelly’s direction, the office became a model of efficiency and customer service. Kelly monitored his workers’ activities using the same cameras that had recorded the illegal conduct of their former co-workers.

Now Kelly has been charged with turning around the office in Cork, Ireland, another trouble spot. The company has received numerous reports of the staff leaving the office unattended. When Kelly arrived, he found that even when present, the staff often spent their days socializing or conducting personal business on their mobile phones. Again, he observed their behaviors using surveillance cameras. He issued written reprimands to six staff members based on the first day of video alone.

Much to Kelly’s surprise and chagrin, he and the company are now under investigation by the Data Protection Commissioner of Ireland for allegedly violating the privacy rights of employees. Kelly was told that the company’s license for the cameras listed facility security as their main use, but he does not know why this matters. He has pointed out to his superiors that the company’s training programs on privacy protection and data collection mention nothing about surveillance video.

You are a privacy protection consultant, hired by the company to assess this incident, report on the legal and compliance issues, and recommend next steps.

Knowing that the regulator is now investigating, what would be the best step to take?
* Consult an attorney experienced in privacy law and litigation.
* Use your background and knowledge to set a course of action.
* If you know the organization is guilty, advise it to accept the punishment.
* Negotiate the terms of a settlement before formal legal action takes place.

NEW QUESTION 72

Under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), what must be included in a written agreement between the controller and processor in relation to processing conducted on the controller’s behalf?
* An obligation on the processor to report any personal data breach to the controller within 72 hours.
* An obligation on both parties to report any serious personal data breach to the supervisory authority.
* An obligation on both parties to agree to a termination of the agreement if the other party is responsible for a personal data breach.
* An obligation on the processor to assist the controller in complying with the controller’s obligations to notify the

supervisory authority about personal data breaches.

NEW QUESTION 73

In a sample metric template, what does “target” mean?
* The suggested volume of data to collect
* The percentage of completion
* The threshold for a satisfactory rating
* The frequency at which the data is sampled

NEW QUESTION 74

As a Data Protection Officer, one of your roles entails monitoring changes in laws and regulations and updating policies accordingly.

How would you most effectively execute this responsibility?
* Consult an external lawyer.
* Regularly engage regulators.
* Attend workshops and interact with other professionals.
* Subscribe to email list-serves that report on regulatory changes.

NEW QUESTION 75

What should a privacy professional keep in mind when selecting which metrics to collect?
* Metrics should be reported to the public
* The number of metrics should be limited at first
* Metrics should reveal strategies for increasing company earnings
* A variety of metrics should be collected before determining their specific functions

NEW QUESTION 76

For an organization that has just experienced a data breach, what might be the least relevant metric for a company’s privacy and governance team?
* The number of security patches applied to company devices.
* The number of privacy rights requests that have been exercised.
* The number of Privacy Impact Assessments that have been completed.
* The number of employees who have completed data awareness training.

Manager 90 Questions This guide **by Privacy Law Practice Exams** is a question handbook that candidates can use to test their readiness for the real exam. If the candidate has already taken the training and feels ready to sit for the CIPM, this book will help him/her determine whether he/she is ready or not for the actual testing process. Overall, it contains 90 questions that help the candidate familiarize with the exam format, with explanations and pointers for the candidate. The practice items will also help the student get familiar with the exam setting and structure. **CIPM: Focused Preparation: Preparation for Certified Information Privacy Manager Certification Exam** The manual **by Timothy Smit and Gabe Smit** is an ideal support resource for any candidate aiming to ace the CIPM exam. It has 90 revision questions to test how well the candidate is conversant with privacy program concepts and skills. It also has guidance tips for the candidate to get familiar with the real exam and identify the tricks in the final exam questions. **IAPP CIPM Study Guides**Candidates angling for the CIPM test can utilize the free study book found on the vendor's site. The free book includes key knowledge areas regarding the CIPM, steps to use during exam prep, sample questions, and general information about the evaluation. Likewise, applicants can also purchase a relevant handbook from the IAPP Store, which has a number of materials covering various aspects of data privacy.

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