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Exam Questions COBIT-Design-and-Implementation

ISACACOBIT Design and Implementation certificate

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NEW QUESTION 1

Which of the following is BEST suited for evaluating the performance of processes?

- A. Key performance areas
- B. Aligned goals
- C. Capability levels
- D. Key goal indicators

Answer: D

Explanation:

Key goal indicators (KGIs) are best suited for evaluating the performance of processes. KGIs measure the outcome of processes and indicate whether the objectives are being met, providing a clear picture of performance.

References in COBIT 2019 Design and Implementation:

➤ COBIT 2019 Framework: Governance and Management Objectives, MEA01 (Managed Performance and Conformance Monitoring): This objective highlights the use of key goal indicators to measure and monitor the performance of governance and management processes.

➤ COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide, Chapter 5: This chapter discusses the importance of using KGIs to evaluate process performance and ensure alignment with enterprise goals.

By focusing on KGIs, enterprises can effectively monitor and evaluate the success of their processes in achieving desired outcomes, leading to continuous improvement and better alignment with business objectives.

NEW QUESTION 2

An enterprise is considering threat landscape as a design factor for its governance system. Which of the following would be a reason to classify the threat landscape as high?

- A. IT trends that could be used in favor of the enterprise
- B. Service delivery problems by IT outsourcers
- C. Geopolitical situations affecting the enterprise
- D. Potential new competitors entering the market

Answer: C

Explanation:

An enterprise would classify the threat landscape as high if geopolitical situations are affecting the enterprise. Geopolitical factors can introduce significant risks, such as instability, regulatory changes, or economic sanctions, which can have a profound impact on the enterprise's operations and strategic goals.

In COBIT 2019, the threat landscape design factor considers various external threats that could impact the enterprise. Geopolitical situations are a significant external factor that can elevate the threat landscape due to potential disruptions and increased risks.

COBIT 2019 Framework References:

➤ COBIT 2019 Design Guide, Chapter 2: Discusses the importance of assessing external threats, including geopolitical situations, when evaluating the threat landscape.

➤ COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide, Chapter 7: Emphasizes the need to consider external factors such as geopolitical risks in the governance system design.

Classifying the threat landscape as high due to geopolitical situations ensures that the enterprise proactively addresses these risks and implements appropriate governance and risk management strategies to mitigate potential impacts.

NEW QUESTION 3

A traditional brick-and-mortar company is planning to fast-track its growth by implementing an information and technology governance system to achieve enterprise goals. Which of the following is the KEY enabler of success in achieving the goals?

- A. Establishing applicable governance and management objectives
- B. Setting capability levels for key business processes
- C. Conducting staff training programs for performing IT-enabled processes
- D. Tailoring the security policy according to the technology deployed

Answer: A

Explanation:

For a traditional brick-and-mortar company planning to fast-track its growth by implementing an information and technology governance system to achieve enterprise goals, establishing applicable governance and management objectives is the key enabler of success.

References in COBIT 2019 Design and Implementation:

➤ COBIT 2019 Framework: Governance and Management Objectives, EDM01 (Ensure Governance Framework Setting and Maintenance): This objective underscores the importance of defining clear governance and management objectives to guide the implementation and achieve enterprise goals.

➤ COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide, Chapter 4: This chapter discusses the importance of setting relevant and applicable governance and management objectives to align IT governance with business strategy and goals.

By establishing clear governance and management objectives, the company can ensure that its IT governance efforts are aligned with its strategic goals, driving growth and achieving desired outcomes.

NEW QUESTION 4

Which of the following components should be considered for inclusion when considering the threat landscape design factor?

- A. Compliance and assurance capabilities
- B. Information security focus areas

- C. Information flows including security policy
- D. Impact and probability levels

Answer: D

Explanation:

When considering the threat landscape design factor, impact and probability levels should be considered for inclusion. These levels help in assessing the potential consequences and likelihood of various threats, which is essential for effective risk management and governance.

In the COBIT 2019 framework, the threat landscape design factor involves understanding and evaluating the risks that an enterprise may face. Impact and probability levels are critical components of this evaluation as they provide a basis for prioritizing threats and developing appropriate responses.

COBIT 2019 Framework References:

➤ COBIT 2019 Design Guide, Chapter 2: Discusses the importance of understanding the threat landscape and evaluating threats based on their impact and probability.

➤ COBIT 2019 Framework: Governance and Management Objectives: Emphasizes the need for a thorough risk assessment, which includes analyzing the impact and probability of potential threats.

Including impact and probability levels in the assessment of the threat landscape ensures a comprehensive understanding of risks, enabling the enterprise to prioritize and mitigate threats effectively.

NEW QUESTION 5

A CEO of a domestic enterprise plans to expand its operations globally. The CEO has selected enterprise goals using the COBIT goals cascade and has tasked the CIO with tailoring COBIT as required. After selecting the relevant alignment goals, which of the following should be the CIO's NEXT priority?

- A. Management objectives
- B. Design factors
- C. Organizational structure
- D. Management activities

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the COBIT 2019 framework, after selecting the relevant alignment goals, the CIO's next priority should be identifying and understanding the design factors. Design factors are crucial as they influence the tailoring of the governance system to align with the specific needs and context of the enterprise.

The COBIT 2019 Design Guide emphasizes that design factors impact the governance and management objectives and help in customizing the COBIT framework. The selection and analysis of design factors ensure that the governance system is practical and relevant to the enterprise's environment.

Design Factors in COBIT 2019 include:

➤ Enterprise Strategy: Different strategies (e.g., growth, innovation, cost leadership) require different governance approaches.

➤ Enterprise Goals: Aligning IT-related goals with overall enterprise goals.

➤ Risk Profile: Understanding the risk appetite and tolerance.

➤ I&T-Related Issues: Identifying issues specific to information and technology.

➤ Threat Landscape: Assessing external and internal threats.

➤ Compliance Requirements: Meeting legal, regulatory, and contractual obligations.

➤ Role of IT: Determining IT's role in the enterprise (e.g., support, factory, turnaround, strategic).

➤ Sourcing Model: Whether IT services are in-house, outsourced, or a combination.

➤ IT Implementation Methods: Traditional, agile, or hybrid methods used in IT initiatives.

➤ Technology Adoption Strategy: How quickly the enterprise adopts new technologies.

➤ Enterprise Size: The size of the enterprise can affect governance and management practices.

The process of tailoring COBIT involves:

➤ Analyzing Design Factors: Understanding and documenting the enterprise's design factors.

➤ Designing the Tailored Governance System: Based on the analyzed design factors, select and customize the governance and management objectives.

COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide References:

➤ COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology, Chapter 4. This chapter provides an overview of the COBIT goals cascade and the importance of aligning enterprise goals with IT-related goals.

➤ COBIT 2019 Design Guide, Chapter 2. This chapter describes design factors in detail and their role in tailoring the governance system.

➤ COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide, Chapter 3. This chapter outlines the steps for implementing a tailored COBIT governance system, emphasizing the importance of understanding and leveraging design factors.

Thus, the CIO should prioritize understanding the design factors to ensure the tailored COBIT governance system aligns with the enterprise's specific context and requirements. This approach ensures the governance system is both effective and efficient, addressing the unique challenges and opportunities of the enterprise.

NEW QUESTION 6

Which of the following would a COBIT implementation expert consider as a COBIT design factor in tailoring enterprise strategy?

- A. Cost leadership
- B. Risk optimization

- C. Business transformation
- D. Value delivery

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the context of COBIT 2019, design factors are essential for tailoring the governance system to the specific needs of an enterprise. These factors help shape the governance system to ensure it aligns with the enterprise's strategy, goals, and environment. When considering how to tailor the governance system to an enterprise strategy, a COBIT implementation expert would look at several design factors, one of which is cost leadership.

Detailed Explanation with References:

Cost Leadership (Option A): Cost leadership is a strategic objective where an organization aims to become the lowest-cost producer in its industry. This strategy can be a significant design factor in tailoring a governance system, as it impacts decisions on IT investments, process efficiencies, and cost management. In COBIT 2019, aligning IT governance with a cost leadership strategy involves ensuring that IT initiatives support cost reduction and operational efficiency, thereby enabling the organization to achieve competitive pricing.

Risk Optimization (Option B): While risk optimization is an essential component of IT governance, it is more related to managing and balancing risk rather than a design factor specifically tailored to enterprise strategy.

Business Transformation (Option C): Business transformation refers to major changes in an organization's processes, systems, or structure. It is more of a broader business objective rather than a design factor used specifically in the context of tailoring the governance system to an enterprise strategy.

Value Delivery (Option D): Value delivery focuses on ensuring that IT delivers value to the business. It is a core principle of IT governance but is not typically categorized as a design factor for tailoring enterprise strategy in COBIT 2019.

Conclusion: The correct answer is A. Cost leadership. Cost leadership as a design factor directly influences how the governance system is tailored to support the enterprise strategy of achieving the lowest cost production. This alignment ensures that the governance system supports strategic goals focused on cost efficiency and competitive pricing.

References:

ISACA. COBIT 2019 Design Guide: Designing an Information and Technology Governance Solution. ISACA.

ISACA. COBIT 2019 Framework: Governance and Management Objectives. ISACA.

NEW QUESTION 7

Which of the following situations is MOST likely the root cause for an enterprise lacking the required skills and competencies to execute an EGIT implementation program plan?

- A. Enterprise training does not include business and management skill development.
- B. Business staff are too often involved in IT processes that affect business processes and procedures.
- C. The enterprise relies too heavily on the use of COBIT as its EG IT framework.
- D. IT staff are too often focused on the achievement of business value.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The most likely root cause for an enterprise lacking the required skills and competencies to execute an EGIT (Enterprise Governance of IT) implementation program plan is that enterprise training does not include business and management skill development. Effective EGIT implementation requires a blend of technical, business, and management skills.

References in COBIT 2019 Design and Implementation:

COBIT 2019 Framework: Governance and Management Objectives, APO07 (Managed Human Resources): This objective emphasizes the importance of developing skills and competencies, including business and management skills, for successful governance and management of enterprise IT.

COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide, Chapter 3: This chapter outlines the need for comprehensive training programs that address not only technical skills but also business and management capabilities to ensure successful implementation of governance frameworks.

Without proper training that includes business and management skills, staff may be ill-prepared to handle the complexities of EGIT implementation, leading to skill gaps and competency issues.

NEW QUESTION 8

When assessing the current state of I&T, a continual improvement task includes:

- A. developing metrics to monitor I&T performance.
- B. identifying potential process improvements.
- C. identifying key enterprise and supporting alignment goals.
- D. raising executive awareness of IT and the value of EGIT.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When assessing the current state of I&T, a continual improvement task includes identifying potential process improvements. This task is essential for ensuring that IT processes remain efficient, effective, and aligned with business goals.

References in COBIT 2019 Design and Implementation:

COBIT 2019 Framework: Governance and Management Objectives, BAI10 (Managed Continuous Improvement): This objective focuses on the importance of continually assessing and improving IT processes to enhance performance and value delivery.

COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide, Chapter 5: This chapter discusses the need for continuous improvement initiatives, including the identification of potential process improvements to optimize IT performance.

By continually identifying and implementing process improvements, enterprises can ensure that their IT functions remain competitive and capable of supporting evolving business needs.

NEW QUESTION 9

The PRIMARY function of COBIT Implementation Phase 7: How Do We Keep the Momentum Going is to provide an opportunity for which of the following?

- A. Closing the loop for communication workflow
- B. Documenting improvements in a prioritized action plan
- C. Ensuring frequent stakeholder communication

Answer: C

Explanation:

The primary function of COBIT Implementation Phase 7: "How Do We Keep the Momentum Going?" is to ensure frequent stakeholder communication. This phase focuses on maintaining engagement and support from stakeholders to sustain the momentum of the governance initiatives.

Ensuring frequent stakeholder communication is essential for maintaining momentum in governance initiatives. This involves regular updates, feedback sessions, and transparent communication to keep stakeholders informed and involved in the ongoing process. It helps to address any concerns, align expectations, and ensure continuous support for the initiatives.

COBIT 2019 Framework References:

COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide, Chapter 8: Discusses the importance of continuous communication with stakeholders to keep the momentum going and maintain support for governance initiatives.

COBIT 2019 Design Guide, Chapter 5: Highlights the need for frequent and effective communication to ensure that stakeholders remain engaged and supportive throughout the implementation process.

By ensuring frequent stakeholder communication, enterprises can sustain the momentum of their governance initiatives, making it the primary function of COBIT Implementation Phase 7

NEW QUESTION 10

It is CRITICAL to perform a due diligence review following which type of event?

- A. Shifts in the market or economy
- B. Merger, acquisition, or divestiture
- C. New business strategy or priority
- D. External consultant assessment

Answer: B

Explanation:

It is critical to perform a due diligence review following a merger, acquisition, or divestiture. Such events involve significant changes to the organizational structure, assets, and operations, necessitating thorough review to identify risks, synergies, and compliance issues.

References in COBIT 2019 Design and Implementation:

COBIT 2019 Framework: Governance and Management Objectives, APO12 (Managed Risk): This objective emphasizes the importance of risk management during significant organizational changes, such as mergers and acquisitions.

COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide, Chapter 3: This chapter outlines the need for due diligence in evaluating potential risks and ensuring that governance and management practices are adapted to new organizational contexts.

A due diligence review ensures that all aspects of the merger, acquisition, or divestiture are carefully assessed, mitigating risks and supporting a smooth transition.

NEW QUESTION 10

What is a PRIMARY responsibility of the program management office during the planning phase that defines the initial program concept business case?

- A. Identifying business priorities and business strategy dependent on IT
- B. Providing advice regarding controls and potential risks
- C. Identifying success factors and a way to monitor progress
- D. Ensuring that both needs and business objectives are stated

Answer: D

Explanation:

The primary responsibility of the program management office (PMO) during the planning phase that defines the initial program concept business case is ensuring that both needs and business objectives are stated. This responsibility ensures that the program aligns with the enterprise's strategic goals and addresses specific business needs.

References in COBIT 2019 Design and Implementation:

COBIT 2019 Framework: Governance and Management Objectives, BAI01 (Managed Programs): This objective emphasizes the role of the PMO in defining program requirements and business objectives during the planning phase.

COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide, Chapter 3: This chapter outlines the responsibilities of the PMO in program planning, which includes articulating business needs and objectives to ensure alignment and clarity.

By clearly stating needs and business objectives, the PMO sets a solid foundation for the program, facilitating alignment with strategic goals and effective resource allocation.

NEW QUESTION 12

Which function within the IT corporate structure is responsible for classifying information using an agreed-upon classification scheme for a new data collection system?

- A. Information security
- B. Information privacy
- C. IT governance
- D. Enterprise architecture

Answer: A

Explanation:

The function within the IT corporate structure responsible for classifying information using an agreed-upon classification scheme for a new data collection system is the Information Security function. Information security ensures that data is properly classified to protect it according to its sensitivity and criticality.

References in COBIT 2019 Design and Implementation:

COBIT 2019 Framework: Governance and Management Objectives, APO13 (Managed Security): This objective outlines the responsibilities of the information security function, which includes defining and implementing information classification schemes.

COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide, Chapter 3: This chapter details how information security policies and practices should be established, including the classification of information assets.

COBIT 2019 Framework: Deliver, Service and Support (DSS05, Managed Security Services): This objective highlights the role of information security in managing security services, including data classification and protection measures.

By classifying information, the information security function ensures that data is adequately protected against unauthorized access and breaches, adhering to compliance requirements and supporting the overall security posture of the enterprise.

NEW QUESTION 15

Who is responsible for monitoring the achievement of the overall EGIT implementation program plan results, including the achievement of goals and realization of benefits?

- A. IT managers
- B. IT process owners
- C. Program steering committee
- D. ICIO

Answer: C

Explanation:

The program steering committee is responsible for monitoring the achievement of the overall EGIT (Enterprise Governance of Information and Technology) implementation program plan results, including the achievement of goals and realization of benefits.

The program steering committee provides oversight and governance for the EGIT implementation program. This committee ensures that the program is aligned with strategic objectives, monitors progress, and ensures that the desired benefits are realized. They are accountable for the overall success of the implementation.

COBIT 2019 Framework References:

COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide, Chapter 7:Details the roles and responsibilities of the program steering committee in overseeing the implementation of the governance system.

COBIT 2019 Design Guide, Chapter 4:Emphasizes the importance of having a steering committee to provide strategic direction and oversight for the implementation program.

By having the program steering committee monitor the achievement of the EGIT program plan, the enterprise ensures that there is accountability and alignment with business goals.

NEW QUESTION 19

I&T-related issues should be considered as part of the design factors for a governance system in order to manage:

- A. risks that could materialize.
- B. risks that have already materialized.
- C. risks that have a high probability.
- D. risks that have a high impact.

Answer: A

Explanation:

I&T-related issues should be considered as part of the design factors for a governance system in order to manage risks that could materialize. This proactive approach allows the enterprise to identify and mitigate potential risks before they occur, enhancing the overall resilience and effectiveness of the governance system.

References in COBIT 2019 Design and Implementation:

COBIT 2019 Design Guide, Chapter 2:This chapter explains the importance of considering I&T-related issues as design factors to address potential risks that could impact the governance system.

COBIT 2019 Framework: Governance and Management Objectives, APO12 (Managed Risk):This objective emphasizes the need to identify and manage risks that could affect IT and business processes.

By addressing potential risks through the design of the governance system, enterprises can better prepare for and mitigate adverse events, ensuring smoother and more effective IT operations.

NEW QUESTION 23

What is the role of the board when establishing where the enterprise wants to be?

- A. Ensuring open and fair assessment of IT activities
- B. Providing expert advice and guidance where appropriate
- C. Setting priorities, time scales, and expectations
- D. Obtaining consensus on a required capability target

Answer: C

Explanation:

The role of the board when establishing where the enterprise wants to be is to set priorities, time scales, and expectations. This ensures that the strategic direction and goals are clearly defined and communicated across the organization.

References in COBIT 2019 Design and Implementation:

COBIT 2019 Framework: Governance and Management Objectives, EDM01 (Ensure Governance Framework Setting and Maintenance):This objective outlines the board's responsibilities in setting the strategic direction, including priorities, timeframes, and expectations.

COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide, Chapter 3:This chapter emphasizes the board's role in defining the enterprise's strategic goals and ensuring that these goals are aligned with governance and management practices.

By setting clear priorities, time scales, and expectations, the board ensures that the enterprise has a focused and coherent strategy for achieving its desired future state.

NEW QUESTION 27

Which of the following is a step in the process of refining the scope of the governance system?

- A. Identify software alternatives to document the scope.
- B. Determine whether or not each design factor is applicable
- C. Select the stakeholders involved in the governance system design.
- D. Invite key stakeholders to update the scope.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the process of refining the scope of the governance system, determining whether or not each design factor is applicable is a critical step. This step ensures that

the governance system is tailored to the specific needs and context of the enterprise.

References in COBIT 2019 Design and Implementation:

COBIT 2019 Design Guide, Chapter 2: This chapter outlines the importance of assessing each design factor's applicability to ensure that the governance system is relevant and effective.

COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology, Chapter 4: This chapter emphasizes the need to refine the governance system's scope based on the specific design factors relevant to the enterprise.

By determining the applicability of design factors, enterprises can focus on the most pertinent aspects, ensuring a tailored and efficient governance system.

NEW QUESTION 31

What can management do to help ensure a planned IT initiative will meet future state objectives?

- A. Conduct stage gate reviews during implementation.
- B. Establish a return on investment (ROI) target.
- C. Monitor key risk indicators (KRIs).
- D. Define operational performance metrics.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To ensure a planned IT initiative meets future state objectives, management should conduct stage gate reviews during implementation. Stage gate reviews are a critical part of project management and governance, ensuring that projects are on track, meeting their objectives, and adhering to the planned schedule and budget.

Stage gate reviews are formal checkpoints at various phases of a project where progress is assessed, and decisions are made about whether to proceed to the next stage. These reviews help to ensure that:

The project remains aligned with business objectives and stakeholder expectations.

Risks are identified and managed effectively.

Necessary adjustments are made based on the current project status and future state objectives.

COBIT 2019 emphasizes the importance of governance and management practices to ensure successful project outcomes. Stage gate reviews align with COBIT's governance objectives by providing oversight, ensuring alignment with business goals, and enabling course corrections when needed.

COBIT 2019 Framework References:

COBIT 2019 Framework: Governance and Management Objectives, BAI01 Manage Programs and Projects: This objective highlights the importance of structured project management and governance practices, including stage gate reviews.

COBIT 2019 Design Guide: Emphasizes the need for effective monitoring and control mechanisms throughout the project lifecycle to ensure alignment with enterprise goals.

Conducting stage gate reviews is a proactive measure to ensure that IT initiatives stay on track and achieve their intended future state objectives, making it the best choice among the given options.

NEW QUESTION 32

Which of the following is an example of a specific focus area to which COBIT could be customized?

- A. Information items
- B. Cybersecurity
- C. Capability levels
- D. Enterprise goals

Answer: B

Explanation:

An example of a specific focus area to which COBIT could be customized is "cybersecurity." COBIT 2019 allows for customization to address specific governance and management needs, and cybersecurity is a critical area that often requires tailored governance practices.

COBIT 2019 includes the concept of focus areas, which are specific governance topics that require a tailored approach. Cybersecurity is a prime example of a focus area because it encompasses a range of activities and controls that need to be integrated into the overall governance framework.

Cybersecurity Focus Area in COBIT 2019:

Tailoring Governance Practices: COBIT 2019 can be adapted to address specific cybersecurity needs, ensuring that the enterprise has robust policies, processes, and controls in place to protect its information assets.

Aligning with Industry Standards: Customizing COBIT for cybersecurity helps align IT governance with industry standards such as ISO/IEC 27001, NIST Cybersecurity Framework, and others.

Risk Management: Focused cybersecurity governance ensures that risks are identified, assessed, and mitigated effectively.

Compliance: Helps ensure compliance with regulatory requirements related to cybersecurity, such as GDPR, CCPA, and others.

COBIT 2019 Framework References:

COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology, Chapter 5: Discusses the concept of focus areas and how COBIT can be customized to address specific governance topics, including cybersecurity.

COBIT 2019 Design Guide, Chapter 4: Provides guidance on how to tailor COBIT to specific focus areas, ensuring relevant and effective governance practices.

Customizing COBIT to focus on cybersecurity ensures that the enterprise can address specific security challenges, align with best practices, and maintain robust governance over its cybersecurity initiatives, making it the best choice among the given options.

NEW QUESTION 36

Who would be identified as an external stakeholder when soliciting feedback on a business case associated with a new system upgrade to satisfy new regulations?

- A. Implementation team
- B. Staff utilizing the solution
- C. IT audit committee
- D. Current IT service vendor

Answer: D

Explanation:

When soliciting feedback on a business case associated with a new system upgrade to satisfy new regulations, the current IT service vendor would be identified as an external stakeholder. External stakeholders are those outside the organization who can influence or be influenced by the outcomes of the project.

In the context of COBIT 2019, external stakeholders are those who are not part of the enterprise but have a vested interest in the success of IT initiatives. The current IT service vendor plays a critical role in providing feedback on the feasibility, implementation challenges, and potential impact of the new system upgrade.

COBIT 2019 Framework References:

COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide, Chapter 7: Highlights the importance of engaging external stakeholders, including vendors, to gain valuable insights and feedback.

COBIT 2019 Framework: Governance and Management Objectives: Emphasizes the need for stakeholder engagement, including both internal and external parties, to ensure comprehensive feedback and alignment with requirements.

Engaging the current IT service vendor as an external stakeholder ensures that all relevant perspectives are considered, enhancing the quality and feasibility of the business case.

NEW QUESTION 41

Which of the following components should be considered in addition to processes, policies and procedures when designing a governance system?

- A. Information items
- B. Knowledge flows
- C. Data flows
- D. Configuration items

Answer: A

Explanation:

In COBIT 2019, information is seen as a key enabler because it underpins effective governance and management practices. Information items refer to the data and information that the organization needs to achieve its goals and support decision-making processes. This includes various types of information such as financial data, operational data, compliance reports, and performance metrics.

The COBIT 2019 Framework identifies seven components of a governance system:

Processes: Structured sets of practices and activities to achieve specific objectives and produce a set of outputs in support of achieving overall IT-related goals.

Organizational Structures: Key decision-making entities in an enterprise.

Principles, Policies, and Frameworks: Established rules and guidelines.

Information: All information produced and used by the enterprise, crucial for governance.

Culture, Ethics, and Behavior: Encompasses the values of the enterprise and its employees.

People, Skills, and Competencies: Required for successful completion of all activities and decision-making.

Services, Infrastructure, and Applications: Enabling and supporting the enterprise through its use of technology.

Information items fall under the fourth component, "Information," which is necessary for effective governance. Information items ensure that:

Decision-makers have the relevant data to make informed decisions.

There is transparency and accountability in reporting.

The organization can monitor and measure performance against strategic objectives.

Compliance with regulatory and legal requirements is maintained.

COBIT 2019 Design and Implementation Guide References:

COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology, Chapter 5: This chapter details the governance and management objectives and their components, highlighting the importance of information.

COBIT 2019 Design Guide, Chapter 2: This chapter provides a comprehensive overview of the components of a governance system, including information items.

COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide, Chapter 3: This chapter explains how to incorporate various governance system components, such as information items, into the tailored governance system design.

Considering information items is essential because they provide the necessary context and insights for effective governance. By ensuring that information is accurate, timely, and relevant, an organization can better align its IT governance with its overall business objectives, thereby enhancing decision-making, performance tracking, and compliance.

NEW QUESTION 42

Which of the following is an important component for an enterprise strategy archetype of cost leadership as defined by COBIT 2019?

- A. Enterprise architect
- B. Skills and competencies
- C. Support for the portfolio management role with an investment office
- D. Organizational structures

Answer: C

Explanation:

For an enterprise strategy archetype of cost leadership as defined by COBIT 2019, an important component is the support for the portfolio management role with an investment office. This ensures that investments are managed efficiently, aligning with the cost leadership strategy to maximize value while minimizing costs.

References in COBIT 2019 Design and Implementation:

COBIT 2019 Framework: Governance and Management Objectives, EDM02 (Ensure Benefits Delivery): This objective highlights the importance of managing investments effectively to achieve cost leadership.

COBIT 2019 Design Guide, Chapter 3: This chapter discusses the need for strong portfolio management and investment oversight to support cost leadership strategies.

An investment office provides the structure and oversight necessary to ensure that resources are allocated efficiently, supporting the enterprise's goal of maintaining a competitive cost advantage.

NEW QUESTION 47

When adapting the COBIT framework, one of the most critical factors to consider is _____ ?

- A. Risk frameworks
- B. Implementation costs
- C. Enterprise goals
- D. Performance management

Answer: C

Explanation:

When adapting the COBIT framework, one of the most critical factors to consider is enterprise goals. These goals drive the overall strategy and priorities of the

governance and management system.

Enterprise goals are a cornerstone of the COBIT goals cascade, which translates stakeholder needs into specific, actionable governance and management objectives. Understanding and aligning with enterprise goals ensures that IT initiatives support the broader business strategy and deliver value.

COBIT 2019 Framework References:

* COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology, Chapter 5: Describes the goals cascade and the importance of aligning governance and management objectives with enterprise goals.

* COBIT 2019 Design Guide, Chapter 2: Emphasizes the need to consider enterprise goals when designing and implementing a governance system.

By focusing on enterprise goals, the enterprise can ensure that its IT governance framework is aligned with its strategic priorities, enhancing overall performance and value delivery.

NEW QUESTION 50

When considering the compliance requirement design factor, and the design factor value is high, which of the following should be a management objective priority?

- A. Managed data (AP014)
- B. Managed relationships
- C. Managed risk
- D. Managed security (AP013)

Answer: C

Explanation:

In environments with high compliance requirements, managing risk is crucial to avoid legal penalties, financial losses, and reputational damage. The "Managed risk" objective ensures that risks related to compliance are identified, assessed, and mitigated effectively.

COBIT 2019 Framework References:

COBIT 2019 Framework: Governance and Management Objectives, APO12 Managed Risk: This objective focuses on establishing a risk management framework to identify and mitigate risks, including those related to compliance.

COBIT 2019 Design Guide, Chapter 2: Emphasizes the importance of managing risk in environments with high compliance requirements.

Prioritizing "Managed risk" ensures that the enterprise has robust processes in place to manage compliance-related risks, thereby safeguarding the organization against potential regulatory issues.

NEW QUESTION 54

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