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Exam Questions COBIT-Design-and-Implementation

ISACACOBIT Design and Implementation certificate



NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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 3

When is it MOST important for an enterprise to apply the full governance design workflow and carefully consider all design factors?

- A. When the enterprise requires a broad, holistic, and comprehensive view of its governance system
- B. When key stakeholders cannot agree on governance objectives, strategy, and priorities
- C. When the enterprise needs to focus on one key initiative requiring a major investment
- D. When the enterprise must meet complex regulatory requirements for which the enterprise is not currently in compliance

Answer: A

Explanation:

Applying the full governance design workflow and carefully considering all design factors is most important when an enterprise requires a broad, holistic, and comprehensive view of its governance system. This scenario is where the entire spectrum of the governance framework needs to be analyzed and tailored to ensure it meets the enterprise's overall strategic goals and operational needs.

References in COBIT 2019 Design and Implementation:

➤ COBIT 2019 Design Guide, Chapter 2: This chapter elaborates on how design factors influence the creation of a tailored governance system that is comprehensive and aligns with the enterprise's unique context.

➤ COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology, Chapter 4: This chapter discusses the importance of a holistic approach in establishing governance and the necessity of considering all design factors to create a system that encompasses all aspects of enterprise IT and business objectives.

➤ COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide, Chapter 3: This chapter provides steps for implementing a comprehensive governance system, emphasizing the importance of a full governance design workflow to achieve a thorough and effective governance structure.

By following the full governance design workflow, enterprises can ensure that their governance framework is not only comprehensive but also customized to address specific needs, thereby improving alignment, efficiency, and compliance across the organization.

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

Which of the following is a KEY consideration when determining the initial scope of a governance system?

- A. Compliance requirements faced by the enterprise
- B. The size of the enterprise
- C. The role of IT within the enterprise
- D. Current I&T-related issues of the enterprise

Answer: D

Explanation:

When determining the initial scope of a governance system, one of the key considerations is the current I&T-related issues of the enterprise. Understanding and addressing these issues ensures that the governance system is relevant and focused on the areas that need the most attention and improvement. This approach aligns with the practical and contextual nature of COBIT 2019, which emphasizes tailoring governance solutions to the specific needs and circumstances of the enterprise.

Detailed Explanation with References:

➤ Current I&T-Related Issues (Option D):

➤ COBIT 2019 stresses the importance of understanding the specific issues and challenges an enterprise is facing in its current I&T environment. These issues could include inefficiencies, security vulnerabilities, compliance gaps, misalignment with business objectives, or any other problems impacting the performance and value delivery of IT.

➤ Addressing these issues directly in the initial scope ensures that the governance system can provide immediate value by targeting the most critical areas. This focus helps in demonstrating early successes and building credibility for the governance initiative.

➤ According to the COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide, understanding current issues allows the organization to prioritize actions that will have the most significant impact on improving governance and management practices.

➤ Compliance Requirements (Option A):

➤ Compliance requirements are essential and need to be considered when designing a governance system, but they are part of a broader context rather than the key initial driver. They ensure that the governance system meets regulatory and legal standards but do not necessarily prioritize the most urgent internal issues.

➤ Size of the Enterprise (Option B):

➤ The size of the enterprise influences the complexity and scalability of the governance system but is not a primary consideration for the initial scope. The focus should be on specific needs and issues rather than just the size.

➤ Role of IT within the Enterprise (Option C):

➤ The strategic role of IT is crucial for determining the overall governance approach, but it is more about aligning IT with business goals rather than pinpointing specific initial issues to address. It informs the design but does not drive the immediate focus of the initial scope.

Conclusion: The correct answer is D. Current I&T-related issues of the enterprise. Focusing on these issues ensures that the governance system addresses the most pressing needs and delivers tangible improvements, which is a fundamental principle in the COBIT 2019 framework.

References:

➤ ISACA. COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide: Implementing and Optimizing an Information and Technology Governance Solution. ISACA.

➤ ISACA. COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology. ISACA.

NEW QUESTION 6

In which of the following phases should long-term targets be adjusted based on experience?

- A. How do we get there?
- B. Where are we now?

- C. What needs to be done?
D. Did we get there?

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the COBIT 2019 implementation lifecycle, the phase where long-term targets should be adjusted based on experience is the evaluation phase, known as "Did we get there?". This phase involves assessing the results of the implemented governance and management practices to determine if the objectives have been met and to identify areas for improvement.

Detailed Explanation with References:

- How do we get there? (Option A):
 - This phase focuses on developing and executing the plan to achieve the governance objectives. It involves identifying the steps, resources, and timeline needed to reach the desired state. While important for planning, this phase is more about action and implementation rather than evaluation and adjustment of long-term targets.
- Where are we now? (Option B):
 - This phase involves assessing the current state of the governance system, identifying gaps, and understanding the baseline. It provides the foundational information needed to plan improvements but does not involve adjusting long-term targets.
- What needs to be done? (Option C):
 - This phase is concerned with identifying the specific actions and initiatives required to address the gaps and achieve the governance objectives. It involves planning and prioritizing activities but not the evaluation and adjustment of long-term targets based on experience.
- Did we get there? (Option D):
 - In this phase, the enterprise evaluates the outcomes of the implemented governance system against the set objectives and targets. It involves assessing whether the desired goals were achieved and analyzing the effectiveness of the governance practices. Based on this evaluation, the organization can adjust long-term targets to better align with practical experience, new insights, and evolving business needs. This phase is critical for continuous improvement and ensuring that the governance system remains relevant and effective over time.
 - According to the COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide, this phase includes reviewing performance metrics, stakeholder feedback, and lessons learned from the implementation process. These insights are then used to refine and adjust long-term targets to improve future performance and outcomes.

Conclusion: The correct answer is D. Did we get there?. This phase involves evaluating the results of the governance implementation, learning from the experience, and making necessary adjustments to long-term targets to ensure continuous improvement and alignment with the enterprise's goals.

References:

- ISACA. COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide: Implementing and Optimizing an Information and Technology Governance Solution. ISACA.
- ISACA. COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology. ISACA.

NEW QUESTION 7

The target audience for the COBIT 2019 Design Guide:

- A. is primarily governance professionals involved in designing governance solutions.
B. includes a range of direct and indirect stakeholders.
C. is exclusively internal information and technology professionals.
D. is primarily assurance professionals involved in running assurance processes.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The target audience for the COBIT 2019 Design Guide includes a wide range of direct and indirect stakeholders involved in the governance and management of enterprise IT. This comprehensive approach ensures that the design of governance solutions is inclusive, addressing the needs and perspectives of various parties who are impacted by or have an interest in IT governance.

Detailed Explanation with References:

Direct Stakeholders:

Governance Professionals: These individuals are directly responsible for designing, implementing, and maintaining governance systems. They use the COBIT 2019 Design Guide to ensure that governance frameworks are well-structured and aligned with enterprise objectives.

IT Management: Professionals who manage IT services, operations, and resources use the guide to align IT initiatives with governance objectives and to integrate best practices into daily operations.

Indirect Stakeholders:

Assurance Professionals: While not the primary audience, assurance professionals such as internal and external auditors use the guide to understand the governance framework and assess its effectiveness.

Business Leaders and Executives: These stakeholders use the guide to understand how IT governance supports business goals and to ensure that IT investments deliver value.

Regulatory Bodies and Compliance Officers: They refer to the guide to ensure that governance systems meet regulatory requirements and standards.

Other Organizational Functions: Departments such as finance, human resources, and legal may also reference the guide to understand their role in IT governance and how it intersects with their functions.

Conclusion: The correct answer is B. includes a range of direct and indirect stakeholders. This reflects the inclusive nature of the COBIT 2019 Design Guide, which is designed to be used by various stakeholders involved in the governance and management of IT.

References:

- ISACA. COBIT 2019 Design Guide: Designing an Information and Technology Governance Solution. ISACA.
ISACA. COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology. ISACA.

NEW QUESTION 8

While tailoring design factors, which of the following roles of IT demonstrates the HIGHEST level of enterprise dependency on I&T?

- A. Turnaround
- B. Strategic
- C. Support
- D. Factory

Answer: B

Explanation:

In COBIT 2019, the role of IT that demonstrates the highest level of enterprise dependency on Information and Technology (I&T) is Strategic. This role indicates that IT is not only integral to the business but is also a driver of innovation and strategic initiatives.

References in COBIT 2019 Design and Implementation:

COBIT 2019 Design Guide, Chapter 3: This chapter explains the various roles of IT within an enterprise. The strategic role is where IT is pivotal for business transformation, competitive advantage, and achieving strategic business goals.

COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology, Chapter 4: This chapter highlights the impact of the strategic role of IT on the governance system, emphasizing the high dependency on IT for achieving business objectives.

Enterprises with IT in a strategic role rely heavily on IT to drive business strategies, innovate, and gain a competitive edge, making it the highest level of dependency on I&T.

NEW QUESTION 9

In which of the following phases should quick wins be implemented in order to build credibility?

- A. What needs to be done?
- B. Where do we want to be?
- C. How do we get there?
- D. Where are we now?

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the COBIT 2019 implementation lifecycle, quick wins are essential for demonstrating early success and building credibility for the governance initiative. Implementing quick wins provides tangible results that can help secure stakeholder support and buy-in for the ongoing governance program. The appropriate phase for implementing quick wins is during the phase where the organization outlines and starts to execute the plan for achieving its governance objectives.

Detailed Explanation with References:

What needs to be done? (Option A):

This phase involves understanding the governance requirements, identifying gaps, and determining the necessary governance components. While important for planning, this phase is more about identifying needs rather than implementing solutions.

Where do we want to be? (Option B):

This phase focuses on defining the target state of the governance system, setting goals, and envisioning the desired outcomes. It is more strategic and future-oriented, outlining what the organization aims to achieve but not yet focusing on implementation.

How do we get there? (Option C):

This phase is about developing and executing the implementation plan to reach the desired state. It involves detailing the actions, resources, and timelines required to achieve the governance objectives. Implementing quick wins during this phase is crucial because it helps to demonstrate progress, build momentum, and validate the approach taken. Early successes in this phase can boost confidence and support for the broader governance initiative.

According to the COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide, achieving and demonstrating quick wins during this phase is critical to maintaining stakeholder engagement and demonstrating the value of the governance improvements.

Where are we now? (Option D):

This phase involves assessing the current state of the governance system, identifying existing issues, and understanding the baseline. It is more diagnostic and evaluative, laying the groundwork for planning but not yet focusing on implementation.

Conclusion: The correct answer is C. How do we get there?. Implementing quick wins during this phase helps to build credibility and support for the governance program by showing early, tangible improvements and demonstrating the feasibility and benefits of the proposed governance changes.

References:

ISACA. COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide: Implementing and Optimizing an Information and Technology Governance Solution. ISACA.

ISACA. COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology. ISACA.

NEW QUESTION 10

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 10

What group is PRIMARILY responsible for setting the overall direction for IT governance implementation?

- A. Key stakeholders
- B. Business owners

- C. IT management
- D. Enterprise executives

Answer: D

Explanation:

The group primarily responsible for setting the overall direction for IT governance implementation is the enterprise executives. Their role is crucial in aligning IT governance with the strategic goals and vision of 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 discusses the responsibilities of enterprise executives in setting the governance framework's direction.

COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide, Chapter 3: This chapter highlights the role of senior leadership in driving the implementation of IT governance.

Enterprise executives provide the strategic direction and support necessary to ensure that IT governance aligns with the enterprise's overall mission and objectives.

NEW QUESTION 13

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 16

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 19

When adapting the goals cascade of the COBIT 2019 framework, an enterprise with a growth strategy is MOST likely to select which of the following enterprise goals?

- A. Managed digital transformation programs
- B. Portfolio of competitive products and services
- C. Quality of management information
- D. Optimization of business process costs

Answer: B

Explanation:

When adapting the goals cascade of the COBIT 2019 framework, an enterprise with a growth strategy is most likely to select the enterprise goal "Portfolio of competitive products and services." This goal aligns with the enterprise's focus on growth through innovation and market competitiveness.

In COBIT 2019, the goals cascade is used to translate stakeholder needs into specific, actionable goals for IT governance and management. For an enterprise with a growth strategy, focusing on a competitive portfolio ensures that the organization is continually innovating and improving its products and services to capture market share and drive growth.

COBIT 2019 Framework References:

COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology, Chapter 5: Describes the goals cascade and how it aligns enterprise goals with IT-related goals and

enablers.

COBIT 2019 Design Guide, Chapter 2:Discusses how to adapt the goals cascade based on the enterprise's strategic objectives, such as growth.

By selecting the goal "Portfolio of competitive products and services," the enterprise can ensure that its IT initiatives support and drive its growth strategy.

NEW QUESTION 20

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 25

Which of the following is the BEST approach to resolve competing priorities for the design of a governance system?

- A. Base the design on initiatives that will yield the most immediate benefit for the enterprise.
- B. Defer to risk and assurance management to determine priorities.
- C. Utilize generic, pre-programmed computations to generate quantitative priorities for governance objectives.
- D. Include all key stakeholders in the discussion of the design.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The best approach to resolving competing priorities for the design of a governance system is to include all key stakeholders in the discussion of the design. This approach ensures that diverse perspectives are considered and that priorities are aligned with the overall strategic goals of the enterprise.

References in COBIT 2019 Design and Implementation:

COBIT 2019 Framework: Governance and Management Objectives, MEA04 (Managed Stakeholder Engagement):This objective emphasizes the importance of engaging stakeholders to ensure that their needs and priorities are addressed.

COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide, Chapter 3:This chapter discusses the value of stakeholder involvement in the governance design process to achieve consensus and align priorities.

Involving key stakeholders in the discussion helps to balance different priorities and ensures that the governance system design reflects a broad range of insights and objectives.

NEW QUESTION 26

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 29

At which stage of the governance system design flow are design factors translated into governance and management priorities?

- A. Concluding the governance system design
- B. Understanding the enterprise strategy
- C. Determining the initial scope
- D. Refining the scope

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the COBIT 2019 Governance System Design Workflow, design factors are essential elements that influence the tailoring and implementation of a governance system. These design factors include elements such as enterprise strategy, goals, risk profile, compliance requirements, and more. The stage where these design factors are translated into specific governance and management priorities is during the "Refining the Scope" phase.

Detailed Explanation with References:

Concluding the Governance System Design (Option A):

This stage involves finalizing and approving the design of the governance system. By this point, the design factors have already been considered and translated into actionable priorities.

Understanding the Enterprise Strategy (Option B):

At this stage, the focus is on understanding the enterprise's strategic direction and objectives.

While it is crucial to gather this understanding to inform the governance system design, the actual translation of design factors into governance and management priorities occurs later.

Determining the Initial Scope (Option C):

This stage involves setting the preliminary boundaries and focus areas for the governance system.

It identifies the broad areas that need governance attention but does not yet translate specific design factors into detailed priorities.

Refining the Scope (Option D):

During this phase, the initial scope is refined based on a deeper analysis of the design factors. It is at this stage that the design factors are critically analyzed and translated into specific governance and management priorities. This phase ensures that the governance system is tailored to the unique needs of the enterprise and aligns with its strategic goals, risk profile, and other key considerations.

According to the COBIT 2019 Design Guide, refining the scope involves using the identified design factors to make informed decisions about where to focus governance efforts and how to prioritize various governance and management activities. This ensures a targeted and effective governance system.

Conclusion: The correct answer is D. Refining the scope. In this phase, design factors are systematically translated into specific governance and management priorities, ensuring that the governance system is precisely aligned with the enterprise's needs and objectives.

References:

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

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ISACA. COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology. ISACA.

NEW QUESTION 34

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 38

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 43

Which of the following needs to be resolved when finalizing the initial governance design?

- A. Misaligned enterprise and IT goals
- B. Budgeted versus actual resources
- C. Objectives exceeding enterprise appetite
- D. Conflicting inputs and priorities

Answer: D

Explanation:

The initial governance design process involves gathering inputs from various stakeholders, including business units, IT, and external partners. These inputs can sometimes conflict, and it is crucial to resolve these conflicts to create a unified governance system that supports enterprise objectives.

Key Steps:

* Stakeholder Alignment: Ensuring that all stakeholders are on the same page regarding priorities and objectives.

* Conflict Resolution: Addressing and resolving any discrepancies or conflicts in inputs to ensure a consistent and aligned governance system.

* Prioritization: Establishing clear priorities to guide decision-making and resource allocation.

COBIT 2019 Framework References:

* COBIT 2019 Design Guide, Chapter 4: Discusses the importance of resolving conflicting inputs and establishing a cohesive governance framework that aligns with enterprise priorities.

* COBIT 2019 Framework: Governance and Management Objectives: Emphasizes the need for alignment between IT and enterprise goals, requiring the resolution of any conflicting priorities.

Resolving conflicting inputs and priorities ensures that the governance system is well-aligned and effective in achieving enterprise goal

NEW QUESTION 44

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 47

A COBIT consultant has been hired with a mandate from the board to ensure the enterprise uses leading-edge technologies to provide exceptional service delivery to its customers and enhance the enterprises reputation as a first mover. Which of the following governance and management objectives should the consultant recommend?

- A. APO02 Managed Strategy
- B. BAI08 Managed Knowledge
- C. APO04 Managed Innovation
- D. AP011 Managed Quality

Answer: C

Explanation:

To ensure the enterprise uses leading-edge technologies to provide exceptional service delivery and enhance its reputation as a first mover, the COBIT consultant should recommend the governance and management objective APO04 Managed Innovation. This objective focuses on fostering and managing innovation to improve business processes and services.

Reference in COBIT 2019 Design and Implementation:

COBIT 2019 Framework: Governance and Management Objectives, APO04 (Managed Innovation):

This objective is specifically designed to support and manage the innovation process, ensuring that the enterprise can leverage new technologies and ideas to maintain a competitive edge.

COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide, Chapter 4: This chapter discusses the importance of innovation in achieving strategic goals and the role of managed innovation in governance.

By focusing on managed innovation, the enterprise can systematically explore and adopt new technologies, enhancing service delivery and maintaining its status

as a market leader.

NEW QUESTION 48

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