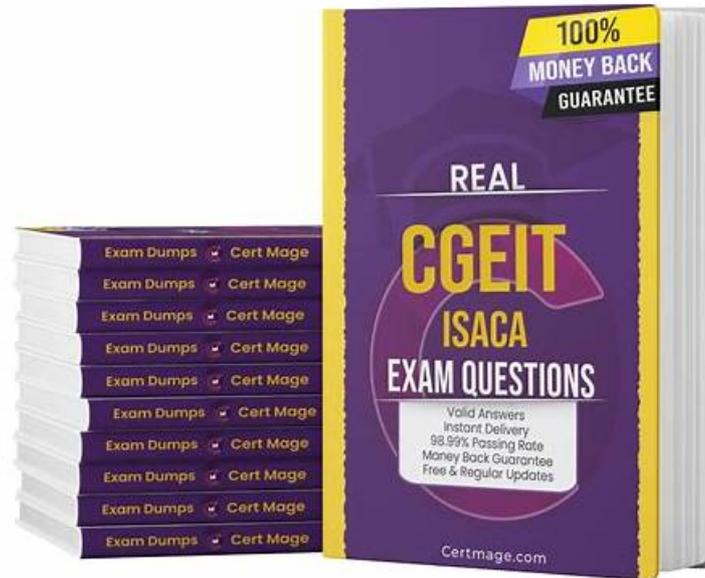


CGEIT Exam Dumps & CGEIT Dumps Guide & CGEIT Best Questions



What's more, part of that ValidExam CGEIT dumps now are free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1anRee8eMBM6j4QW7jeI48ghpJaQ9_by

If you are interested in Soft test engine of CGEIT practice questions, you should know below information better. Soft test engine should be downloaded in personal computer first time online, and then install. After installment you can use CGEIT practice questions offline. You can also copy to other electronic products such as Phone, Ipad. On the hand, our exam questions can be used on more than 200 personal computers. If you purchase Soft test engine of CGEIT Practice Questions for your companies, it will be very useful.

ISACA Governance of Enterprise IT Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details	Weights

Benefits Realization	<p>- Ensure that IT-enabled investments are managed to deliver optimized business benefits and that benefit realization outcome and performance measures are established, evaluated and progress is reported to key stakeholders.</p> <p>Task Statements</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that IT-enabled investments are managed as a portfolio of investments. 2. Ensure that IT-enabled investments are managed through their economic life cycle to achieve business benefit. 3. Ensure business ownership and accountability for IT-enabled investments are established. 4. Ensure that IT investment management practices align with enterprise investment management practices. 5. Ensure that IT-enabled investment portfolios, IT processes and IT services are evaluated and benchmarked to achieve business benefit. 6. Ensure that outcome and performance measures are established and evaluated to assess progress towards the achievement of enterprise and IT objectives. 7. Ensure that outcome and performance measures are monitored and reported to key stakeholders in a timely manner. 8. Ensure that improvement initiatives are identified, prioritized, initiated and managed based on outcome and performance measures. <p>Knowledge Statements</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Knowledge of IT investment management processes, including the economic life cycle of investments. 2. Knowledge of basic principles of portfolio management. 3. Knowledge of benefit calculation techniques (for example, earned value, total cost of ownership, return on investment). 4. Knowledge of process and service measurement techniques (for example, maturity models, benchmarking, key performance indicators [KPIs]). 5. Knowledge of processes and practices for planning, development, transition, delivery, and support of IT solutions and services. 6. Knowledge of continuous improvement concepts and principles. 7. Knowledge of outcome and performance measurement techniques (for example, service metrics, key performance indicators [KPIs]). 8. Knowledge of procedures to manage and report the status of IT investments. 9. Knowledge of cost optimization strategies (for example, outsourcing, adoption of new technologies). 10. Knowledge of models and methods to establish accountability over IT investments. 11. Knowledge of value delivery frameworks (for example, Val IT). 12. Knowledge of business case development and evaluation techniques. 	16%
-------------------------	--	-----

<p>Framework for the Governance of Enterprise IT</p>	<p>- Ensure the definition, establishment, and management of a framework for the governance of enterprise IT in alignment with the mission, vision and values of the enterprise.</p> <p>Task Statements</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that a framework for the governance of enterprise IT is established and enables the achievement of enterprise goals and objectives to create stakeholder value, taking into account benefits realization, risk optimization, and resource optimization. 2. Identify the requirements and objectives for the framework for the governance of enterprise IT incorporating input from enablers such as principles, policies and frameworks; processes; organizational structures; culture, ethics and behavior; information; services, infrastructure and applications; people, skills and competencies. 3. Ensure that the framework for the governance of enterprise IT addresses applicable internal and external requirements (for example, principles, policies and standards, laws, regulations, service capabilities and contracts). 4. Ensure that strategic planning processes are incorporated into the framework for the governance of enterprise IT. 5. Ensure the incorporation of enterprise architecture (EA) into the framework for the governance of enterprise IT in order to optimize IT-enabled business solutions. 6. Ensure that the framework for the governance of enterprise IT incorporates comprehensive and repeatable processes and activities. 7. Ensure that the roles, responsibilities and accountabilities for information systems and IT processes are established. 8. Ensure issues related to the framework for the governance of enterprise IT are reviewed, monitored, reported and remediated. 9. Ensure that organizational structures are in place to enable effective planning and implementation of IT-enabled business investments. 10. Ensure the establishment of a communication channel to reinforce the value of the governance of enterprise IT and transparency of IT costs, benefits and risk throughout the enterprise. 11. Ensure that the framework for the governance of enterprise IT is periodically assessed, including the identification of improvement opportunities. <p>Knowledge Statements</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Knowledge of components of a framework for the governance of enterprise IT. 2. Knowledge of IT governance industry practices, standards and frameworks (for example, COBIT, Information Technology Infrastructure Library [ITIL], International Organization for Standardization [ISO] 20000, ISO 38500). 3. Knowledge of business drivers related to IT governance (for example, legal, regulatory and contractual requirements). 4. Knowledge of IT governance enablers (for example, principles, policies and frameworks; processes; organizational structures; culture, ethics and behavior; information; services, infrastructure and applications; people, skills and competencies). 5. Knowledge of techniques used to identify IT strategy (for example, SWOT, BCG Matrix). 6. Knowledge of components, principles, and concepts related to enterprise architecture (EA). 7. Knowledge of Organizational structures and their roles and responsibilities (for example, enterprise investment committee, program management office, IT strategy committee, IT architecture review board, IT risk management committee). 8. Knowledge of methods to manage organizational, process and cultural change. 9. Knowledge of models and methods to establish accountability for information requirements, data and system ownership; and IT processes. 10. Knowledge of IT governance monitoring processes/mechanisms (for example, balanced scorecard (BSC)). 11. Knowledge of IT governance reporting processes/mechanisms. 12. Knowledge of communication and promotion techniques. 13. Knowledge of assurance methodologies and techniques. 14. Knowledge of continuous improvement techniques and processes. 	<p>25%</p>
--	--	------------

Risk Optimization	<p>- Ensure that an IT risk management framework exists to identify, analyze, mitigate, manage, monitor, and communicate IT-related business risk, and that the framework for IT risk management is in alignment with the enterprise risk management (ERM) framework.</p> <p>Task Statements</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that comprehensive IT risk management processes are established to identify, analyze, mitigate, manage, monitor, and communicate IT risk. 2. Ensure that legal and regulatory compliance requirements are addressed through IT risk management. 3. Ensure that IT risk management is aligned with the enterprise risk management (ERM) framework. 4. Ensure appropriate senior level management sponsorship for IT risk management. 5. Ensure that IT risk management policies, procedures and standards are developed and communicated. 6. Ensure the identification of key risk indicators (KRIs). 7. Ensure timely reporting and proper escalation of risk events and responses to appropriate levels of management. <p>Knowledge Statements</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Knowledge of the application of risk management at the strategic, portfolio, program, project and operations levels. 2. Knowledge of risk management frameworks and standards (for example, RISK IT, the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission Enterprise Risk Management—Integrated Framework (2004) [COSO ERM], International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 31000). 3. Knowledge of the relationship of the risk management approach to legal and regulatory compliance. 4. Knowledge of methods to align IT and enterprise risk management (ERM). 5. Knowledge of the relationship of the risk management approach to business resiliency (for example, business continuity planning [BCP] and disaster recovery planning [DRP]). 6. Knowledge of risk, threats, vulnerabilities and opportunities inherent in the use of IT. 7. Knowledge of types of business risk, exposures and threats (for example, external environment, internal fraud, information security) that can be addressed using IT resources 8. Knowledge of risk appetite and risk tolerance. 9. Knowledge of quantitative and qualitative risk assessment methods. 10. Knowledge of risk mitigation strategies related to IT in the enterprise. 11. Knowledge of methods to monitor effectiveness of mitigation strategies and/or controls. 12. Knowledge of stakeholder analysis and communication techniques. 13. Knowledge of methods to establish key risk indicators (KRIs). 14. Knowledge of methods to manage and report the status of identified risk. 	24%
-------------------	--	-----

The CGEIT Exam covers topics such as IT governance frameworks, strategic management, risk management, and IT resource management. Candidates must have a minimum of five years of experience in IT governance, including experience in one or more of the exam domains. CGEIT exam is four hours long and consists of 150 multiple-choice questions. Candidates must achieve a minimum score of 450 out of 800 to pass the exam.

>> **New CGEIT Test Papers** <<

CGEIT Training Questions - CGEIT Practice Exam Pdf

Our company has been putting emphasis on the development and improvement of CGEIT test prep over ten year without archaic content at all. So we are bravely breaking the stereotype of similar content materials of the exam, but add what the exam truly tests into our CGEIT exam guide. So we have adamant attitude to offer help rather than perfunctory attitude. All CGEIT Test Prep is made without levity and the passing rate has up to 98 to 100 percent now. We esteem your variant choices so all these versions of CGEIT exam guides are made for your individual preference and inclination.

ISACA Certified in the Governance of Enterprise IT Exam Sample Questions

(Q273-Q278):

NEW QUESTION # 273

Which of the following IT processes contained in the Deliver and Support domain of COBIT manages the operations?

- A. DS13
- B. DS8
- C. DS9
- D. DS10

Answer: A

Explanation:

Section: Volume C

NEW QUESTION # 274

Which types of project tends to have more well-understood risks?

- A. Operational work projects
- B. Recurrent projects
- C. First-of-its kind technology projects
- D. State-of-art technology projects

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 275

Which of the following is the MOST effective way to manage risks within the enterprise?

- A. Provide financial resources for risk management systems.
- B. Make staff aware of the risks in their area and risk management techniques.
- C. Document procedures and reporting processes.
- D. Assign individuals responsibilities and accountabilities for management of risks.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Assigning individuals responsibilities and accountabilities for management of risks is the most effective way to manage risks within the enterprise, as it ensures that the risk owners and stakeholders are clearly identified, involved, and accountable for the risk management activities and outcomes. Assigning responsibilities and accountabilities also helps to establish roles and expectations, delegate authority, and monitor performance and compliance¹². Reference:= CGEIT Exam Content Outline, Domain 4, Subtopic B: IT Risk Management, Task 2: Ensure that appropriate senior level management sponsorship for IT risk management exists.

NEW QUESTION # 276

You are the project manager of the NGQQ Project for your company. To help you communicate project status to your stakeholders, you are going to create a stakeholder register. All of the following information should be included in the stakeholder register except for which one?

- A. Identification information for each stakeholder
- B. Assessment information of the stakeholders' major requirements, expectations, and potential influence
- C. Stakeholder management strategy
- D. Stakeholder classification of their role in the project

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 277

Which of the following BEST enables effective enterprise risk management (ERM)?

