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SUPERIOR GROUP COLLEGES COMPUTER SCIENCE PART-I QUESTION BANK

Chapter # 3: Algorithms and problem solving

Topic: Understanding computational problems

Multiple Choice Questions

1. A computational problem is solved using a:
A) Program B) Algorithm C) Code D) Formula
2. The data given to an algorithm is called:
A) Output B) Input C) Process D) Result
3. The result produced by an algorithm is called:
A) Output B) Input C) Step D) Data
4. The set of steps used to solve a problem is called a:
A) Function B) Program C) Algorithm D) Rule
5. A problem with a Yes/No answer is called a:
A) Counting Problem B) Decision Problem C) Search Problem D) Optimization Problem
6. Finding a name in a list is an example of a:
A) Search Problem B) Counting Problem C) Decision Problem D) Optimization Problem
7. Finding the best route for travel is a:
A) Decision Problem B) Counting Problem C) Optimization Problem D) Search Problem
8. Counting how many red balls are in a box is a:
A) Decision Problem B) Counting Problem C) Search Problem D) Optimization Problem

Answers:

1 B 2 B 3 A 4 C 5 B 6 A 7 C 8 B

Short Questions

1. What is a Computational Problem?

Answer: A computational problem is a **challenge** that can be **solved** through a **computational process**, which involves using an **algorithm**, i.e., a set of step-by-step instructions that a computer can execute.

2. What is an algorithm?

Answer: An algorithm is a **step-by-step set of instructions** to solve a specific **problem** or perform a task. It is a **clear and logical sequence** of instructions that, when followed, leads to the **correct solution**.

Example: **Withdrawing Cash from an ATM**

1. Start 2. Insert ATM card 3. Enter PIN 4. Select "Withdraw Cash" option 5. Enter amount

6. Collect cash 7. Take receipt (optional) 8. Remove ATM card 9. Stop

3. Define well-defined problem. Give example.

Answer: A well-defined problem is a problem that has a **clear goal**, **clear inputs**, and a **clearly expected output**. There is **no confusion** in what needs to be done or how the solution will be checked.

Example: **Problem:** Check if a number is even or odd.

Input: A number (e.g., 10)

Process: Divide the number by 2 and check the remainder

Output: "Even" (because $10 \div 2 = 0$)

4. What make an ill-defined problem difficult to solve?

Answer: An ill-defined problem is a problem that does **not have a clear goal, input, or expected output**. These problems lack clear definitions or may have ambiguous

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ISACA COBIT-Design-and-Implementation Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COBIT Basic Concepts: IT professionals, managers, and those immersed in governance practices will encounter this section, which tests their grasp of COBIT fundamentals. This includes understanding the Control Objectives for Information and Related Technologies framework, along with the core principles that guide effective governance of enterprise IT.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governance Implementation Lifecycle: In this section, the focus is on assessing the capabilities of IT governance professionals and senior managers in implementing and managing the complex world of enterprise technology governance. They will showcase their comprehensive understanding of the full lifecycle, encompassing planning, design, execution, monitoring, and enhancement of robust governance systems. Their expertise in aligning these systems with strategic objectives is key.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact of Design Factors: Management consultants, IT strategists, and governance specialists take center stage as they delve into understanding the far-reaching impact of design factors. They assess how these factors influence the effectiveness of governance systems, processes, and the attainment of strategic objectives. Their insight ensures the optimization of governance practices.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing & Optimizing I&T Governance Overview: Senior IT leaders, governance directors, and consultants step into the spotlight here. The exam assesses their profound expertise in establishing and refining IT governance practices across the entire enterprise landscape. Their proficiency in ensuring strategic alignment, facilitating sound decision-making, and maximizing value is vital.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Governance System Design Workflow: The exam zeroes in on IT architects, designers, and consultants as the primary audience. This section evaluates their prowess in crafting effective governance systems. These professionals will exhibit their talent for creating streamlined workflow processes, defining clear governance structures, and customizing governance frameworks to perfectly suit the unique needs of their organizations.

ISACA COBIT Design and Implementation Certificate Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27

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

Answer: A

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 # 28

Which of the following is MOST likely to result in an inability to gain support and agreement for EGIT process improvement objectives and recommendations?

- A. An enterprise structure that includes business involvement from tactical and operational levels
- B. Existence of too many process improvement performance metrics
- C. Too much enterprise emphasis on change enablement and consensus building
- D. **Failure to identify and justify the cost of investment to the perceived benefits**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide notes:

"A major barrier to EGIT success is the failure to clearly articulate the business case—specifically, justifying cost in relation to perceived benefits. Without this, executive support may not be sustained." Justification of investment is critical to gaining and maintaining support for governance initiatives.

Reference: COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide, Phase 4

NEW QUESTION # 29

Which of the following would BEST enable the prioritization of governance objectives?

- A. The enterprise's risk tolerance
- B. Expected performance outcomes
- C. The IT strategic plan
- D. **A matrixed scoring methodology**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In COBIT 2019, governance system design requires a structured and objective method to translate multiple design factors—such as enterprise goals, risk profile, compliance requirements, and threat landscape—into prioritized governance and management objectives. The Design Guide explicitly describes the use of scoring models and weighted assessments when determining priorities across

objectives. A matrixed scoring methodology enables enterprises to systematically evaluate and compare governance objectives against multiple criteria simultaneously.

Unlike an IT strategic plan, which provides direction but not prioritization logic, or expected performance outcomes, which are results rather than decision tools, a scoring methodology allows quantitative comparison across diverse inputs. Risk tolerance alone influences prioritization but does not provide a complete mechanism for resolving conflicts among competing objectives.

The Design Guide emphasizes that design factors should be translated into governance and management priorities, and this translation is operationalized through scoring tables and priority matrices. These matrices help enterprises visualize trade-offs, resolve conflicting demands, and ensure that the final governance system reflects enterprise context in a repeatable, auditable, and transparent manner. This makes a matrixed scoring methodology the most effective enabler for prioritization.

NEW QUESTION # 30

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

- A. Managed operations (DSS01)
- B. Managed service agreements (APO09)
- **C. Managed assurance (MEA04)**
- D. Managed innovation (APO04)

Answer: C

Explanation:

The COBIT 2019 Design Guide explains that when the threat landscape is assessed as high, enterprises must strengthen their ability to monitor, evaluate, and provide independent assurance over governance and management practices. A high threat landscape indicates increased exposure to cyber threats, regulatory scrutiny, operational disruption, or external instability.

In such environments, governance systems must ensure that controls are not only defined but are working effectively and continuously. The management objective MEA04 - Managed Assurance directly addresses this need by establishing mechanisms for independent assurance, audit coordination, and validation of control effectiveness.

While DSS01 (operations) and APO09 (service agreements) are important operational objectives, they do not directly address the governance need for confidence in control effectiveness. APO04 (innovation) is generally deprioritized in high-threat contexts, where stability and risk oversight take precedence.

COBIT explicitly links elevated threats to increased reliance on assurance activities to provide governing bodies with confidence that risks are being managed appropriately. Therefore, MEA04 becomes a priority management objective when the threat landscape is high.

NEW QUESTION # 31

Which of the following functions would be responsible for executing a contract that retains independent legal consultants to review the level of regulatory compliance of a proposed IT solution?

- A. I&T security
- **B. Legal office**
- C. Procurement office
- D. Executive leadership team

Answer: B

Explanation:

The function responsible for executing a contract that retains independent legal consultants to review the level of regulatory compliance of a proposed IT solution is the Legal Office. This function ensures that all legal aspects, including compliance with regulations, are thoroughly reviewed and addressed.

References in COBIT 2019 Design and Implementation:

* COBIT 2019 Framework: Governance and Management Objectives, APO12 (Managed Risk):This objective highlights the role of the legal function in managing risk and compliance.

* COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide, Chapter 3:This chapter underscores the responsibilities of the legal office in ensuring that IT solutions comply with regulatory requirements.

The legal office is best positioned to manage contracts with legal consultants and ensure that the proposed IT solution adheres to all necessary legal and regulatory standards.

NEW QUESTION # 32

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