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ISACA COBIT 2019 Foundation Sample Questions (Q117-Q122):

NEW QUESTION # 117

A CIO of a global enterprise has been mandated by the board to change the IT organizational structure from a divisional model to a centralized model and adopt outsourcing as required. The CIO identifies specific design factors that increase the importance of certain governance and management objectives. Which of the following is MOST likely to increase as a result?

- A. Risk appetite and tolerance
- **B. Capability levels**
- C. Threat landscape
- D. IT deployment

Answer: B

Explanation:

The capability levels are a measure of how well an enterprise performs its information and technology governance and management processes in terms of process attributes such as process performance, process definition, process deployment, process measurement, process control, process optimization etc. The capability levels range from 0 (incomplete) to 5 (optimizing), indicating the degree of maturity and effectiveness of an enterprise's information and technology governance and management processes. The capability levels are most likely to increase as a result of identifying specific design factors that increase the importance of certain governance and management objectives. The design factors are the characteristics or conditions that influence how an enterprise designs and implements its information and technology governance system using COBIT 2019. The design factors include aspects such as enterprise strategy archetype; enterprise goals; IT-related goals; risk profile; IT deployment; threat landscape; compliance requirement; operating environment; size of enterprise; culture; stakeholders; etc. By identifying specific design factors that increase the importance of certain governance and management objectives, an enterprise can tailor its information and technology governance system to suit its context and needs. This will also help to improve its capability levels for those governance and management objectives that are prioritized by the design factors. For example, if an enterprise identifies that its IT deployment design factor is cloud-based or hybrid-based, it may increase the importance of certain governance and management objectives such as managed availability and capacity (BAI04), managed service agreements (APO09), managed security services (DSS05), etc., which are relevant for managing cloud-based or hybrid-based IT solutions. By tailoring its information and technology governance system to address those governance and management objectives more effectively, the enterprise can also increase its capability levels for those processes.

References: : COBIT 2019 Design Guide: page 33-48 : COBIT 2019 Process Assessment Model: page 11-13

NEW QUESTION # 118

Which of the following performance measures is used to assess a specific focus area?

- A. Process capability rating
- B. Key goal indicator
- **C. Maturity level**

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology, a maturity level is a performance measure that is used to assess a specific focus area. A focus area is a topic that is relevant for governance and management of enterprise information and technology (I&T), such as cybersecurity, privacy or digital transformation. A maturity level indicates the extent to which a focus area is implemented and integrated in the enterprise's governance system. There are six maturity levels defined in COBIT 2019, ranging from 0 (incomplete) to 5 (optimized).3, p. 77-78 3: COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology

NEW QUESTION # 119

Which of the following is a principle of a proper governance framework?

- A. It should be based on a conceptual model.
- B. It should be self-contained and not allow for the addition of new content.
- C. It should be independent of other standards, frameworks and regulations.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A principle of a proper governance framework is that it should be based on a conceptual model. A conceptual model is "a representation of a system that uses concepts and ideas to form said representation" 8. A conceptual model helps to define the scope, purpose, structure, and content of a governance framework. It also helps to communicate the key concepts and relationships of a governance system to stakeholders. COBIT is based on a conceptual model that consists of three main components: the governance system, the governance components, and the design factors9. References: 8: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conceptual_model 9: COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology, page 26

NEW QUESTION # 120

Which projects should be included when reporting on performance measurements related to an EGIT implementation program plan?

- A. All projects
- B. Only projects that are achieving desired results
- C. Only projects that require corrective action
- D. All projects deemed appropriate by IT management

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The performance measurements are the indicators that measure the progress and outcomes of the EGIT implementation program plan against the predefined success criteria such as key performance indicators (KPIs), key goal indicators (KGIs), key risk indicators (KRIs), etc. The performance measurements help to evaluate the effectiveness, efficiency, and value of the EGIT implementation program plan, as well as to identify and address any issues, risks, or gaps that may arise during the execution of the program. The projects that should be included when reporting on performance measurements related to an EGIT implementation program plan are all projects deemed appropriate by IT management. IT management is the function that is responsible for planning, organizing, directing, controlling, and monitoring the information and technology activities in an enterprise. IT management is also responsible for selecting, prioritizing, balancing, monitoring, evaluating, and optimizing information and technology investments and initiatives that support business strategy and objectives. IT management has the authority and discretion to decide which projects are relevant and important for reporting on performance measurements related to an EGIT implementation program plan, based on factors such as project scope, size, complexity, duration, cost, risk, interdependencies, alignment, value, etc. By including all projects deemed appropriate by IT management when reporting on performance measurements related to an EGIT implementation program plan, the enterprise can ensure that the report covers the most significant and critical aspects of the program, and that it provides a comprehensive and accurate picture of the program status and performance12 1: COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide: page 51-52 2: COBIT 2019 Framework: Governance and Management Objectives: page 20-21

NEW QUESTION # 121

One year after IT governance is implemented, what KEY question should be asked and evaluated?

- A. Has the enterprise leveraged lessons learned?
- B. Has the enterprise achieved expected benefits?
- C. Has the enterprise reduced its risk exposure?

Answer: B

Explanation:

The key question that should be asked and evaluated one year after IT governance is implemented is whether the enterprise has achieved expected benefits. Benefits are the positive outcomes or value that are derived from a project or program. Benefits can be tangible (such as increased revenue, reduced costs, improved efficiency, etc.) or intangible (such as enhanced reputation, customer satisfaction, employee engagement, etc.). Benefits realization is the process of planning, managing, measuring, and reporting the benefits that are delivered by a project or program. Asking and evaluating whether the enterprise has achieved expected benefits one year after IT governance is implemented is important because it helps to determine whether the IT governance system is effective in creating value for the enterprise and its stakeholders.12 References:

