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ITIL ITIL4-DPI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Risk Management: This section of the exam measures skills of IT Service Managers and provides an understanding of risk management in IT services. It focuses on helping organizations anticipate, minimize, and respond effectively to potential disruptions or losses.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Communication and Collaboration: This section of the exam measures skills of IT Service Managers and focuses on improving communication and collaboration across departments and stakeholders. It highlights how better interaction supports the successful delivery of IT services.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Key Concepts: This section of the exam measures skills of IT Service Managers and covers the essential ideas of ITIL 4 Direct, Plan, and Improve. It introduces the importance of creating value by balancing outcomes, costs, and risks within IT service management.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Organization Change Management: This section of the exam measures skills of IT Service Managers and explains the role of organizational change management in IT service management.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Value Stream Mapping: This section of the exam measures skills of Compliance Officers and covers the use of value stream mapping. It shows how identifying process inefficiencies and improving workflows can optimize the overall delivery of value.

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ITIL 4 Strategist: Direct, Plan and Improve (DPI) Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31

What is the difference between a policy and a control?

- A. Policies focus on organizations and people, controls focus on information and technology
- B. Policies are defined by governance, controls are defined by management
- C. A control is a type of policy that directs staff behaviour
- D. A policy is a type of control that states what management expects

Answer: B

Explanation:

In ITIL 4 DPI, policies are the high-level expectations, rules, or guidelines that are defined by the organization's governing body. They establish the framework for decision-making and behaviour. Controls, on the other hand, are management mechanisms used to enforce policies and ensure compliance. Thus, policies come from governance, while controls are implemented by management to enforce those policies.

(Reference: ITIL 4 Strategist DPI, section on "Policies, controls, and guidelines - governance vs. management responsibilities")

NEW QUESTION # 32

A service provider is improving its 'service desk' practice and has established the success factor: "improved user satisfaction with the service desk." Which is the BEST key performance indicator for measuring this?

- A. Reduce time to resolve the underlying cause of incidents
- B. 10% increase in calls resolved without escalation by end of the year
- C. Increase average time to answer phones by 5%
- D. Accelerate service request fulfilment by the end of quarter 2

Answer: B

Explanation:

DPI stresses that KPIs should directly measure progress toward the defined success factor. Here, the success factor is improved user satisfaction with the service desk. Increasing the number of calls resolved without escalation (Option B) directly contributes to satisfaction: faster resolutions, fewer transfers, and better customer experience. Options A and C measure efficiency but not directly user satisfaction. Option D worsens satisfaction by increasing wait times.

(Reference: ITIL 4 Strategist DPI, section on "Defining and measuring critical success factors and KPIs")

NEW QUESTION # 33

A service provider has experienced a number of problems with their cloud storage service that have caused service outages. Problem management has successfully identified the cause of each incident, but further improvements to the service are considered necessary.

Which is the BEST example of using the 'continual improvement model' to guide improvements to the service?

- A. Use the model to restore and recover the cloud storage service each time the service fails
- B. Use the model to identify and prioritize improvements to the cloud storage service
- C. Use the model to assess and authorize changes to improve the cloud storage service
- D. Use the model to identify and compare improvements to the 'problem management' practice

Answer: B

Explanation:

The continual improvement model is applied to evaluate, prioritize, and implement improvements across services, practices, and processes. Here, the focus is the cloud storage service, not just the practice of problem management. Option B reflects the model's purpose—identify improvement opportunities, assess priorities, and act to prevent recurrence of failures. Options A, C, and D misapply the model to either specific practices or operational recovery, not holistic improvement.

(Reference: ITIL 4 Strategist DPI, section on "Applying the continual improvement model to services and practices")

NEW QUESTION # 34

A legacy financial system requires the user to manually enter the time and date of transactions to meet regulatory requirements. A recent internal audit has shown that these fields are often blank.

Which are TWO effective controls that could improve compliance?

- * Modify the application to automatically add the current date and time when a transaction is entered
- * Establish a communication plan to remind users of the importance of including the date and time on transactions
- * Develop a goals cascade so that all staff know their role in achieving company goals
- * Create a report showing non-compliant records and take appropriate action to correct them

- A. 2 and 3
- **B. 1 and 4**
- C. 1 and 2
- D. 3 and 4

Answer: B

Explanation:

In DPI, controls are mechanisms to ensure compliance and mitigate risks. Modifying the system to auto-capture date/time (1) is a preventive control, while reporting and correcting non-compliant records (4) is a detective control. Together, these are effective and practical. Communication plans (2) and goals cascades (3) improve awareness but do not guarantee compliance. DPI stresses that technical and reporting controls are stronger than relying on human reminders.

(Reference: ITIL 4 Strategist DPI, section on "Controls - preventive and detective mechanisms in governance")

NEW QUESTION # 35

A retailer is considering introducing a new virtual reality feature to its online presence. Recognizing this is a significant effort requiring new skills and technology, the CIO has asked the operations manager to assess the impact to the organization.

Which assessment method would work BEST in this situation?

- A. Customer satisfaction analysis
- B. Process maturity assessment
- **C. Gap analysis**
- D. SLA achievement analysis

Answer: C

Explanation:

In ITIL DPI, gap analysis is used to compare the current state against the desired future state. Since the retailer is adopting new technology and skills, gap analysis identifies capability shortfalls and resource needs to support the change. Customer satisfaction analysis (A) and SLA analysis (D) measure service performance, not organizational readiness. Process maturity assessment (B) examines process capability but not the holistic gap to achieve new capabilities.

(Reference: ITIL 4 Strategist DPI, section on "Assessment methods - gap analysis for change initiatives")

NEW QUESTION # 36

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