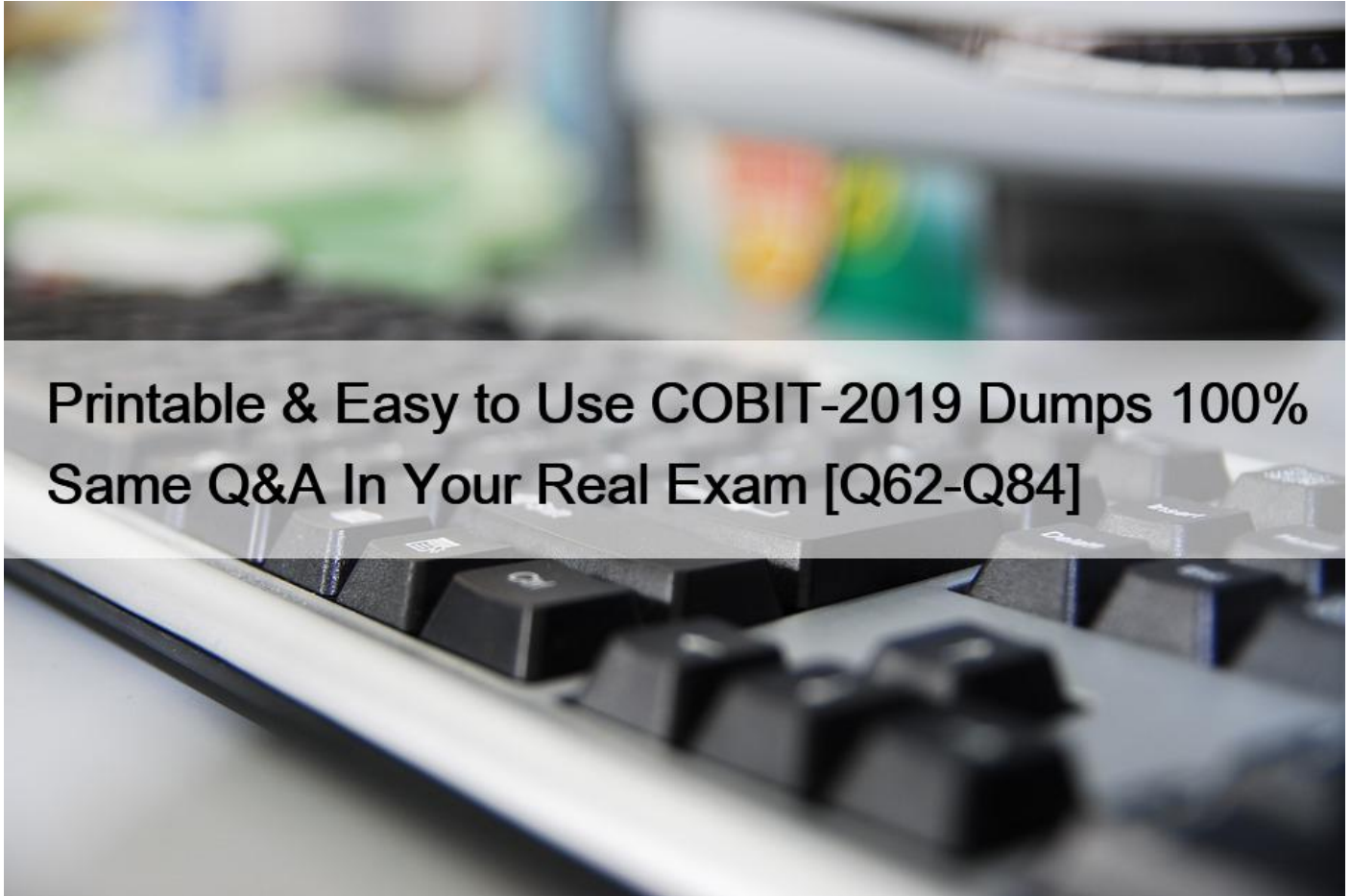


Printable & Easy to Use COBIT-2019 Dumps 100% Same Q&A In Your Real Exam [Q62-Q84]



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Enhance your knowledge and skillset

The COBIT 2019 Foundation Certification Exam is a great way to enhance your knowledge and skillset in governance, risk, and compliance (GRC). This exam will help you learn concepts around enterprise architecture management, control framework implementation, and continuous monitoring. It will help you gain expertise on the key elements of IT systems, including IT infrastructure, applications, data, and operations. The exam includes questions based on COBIT 2019 Foundation Certification Exam IT Governance Framework which are also included in **COBIT 2019 Dumps**. The COBIT 2019 Foundation Certification Exam is for information technology (IT) professionals who have knowledge of enterprise governance and management frameworks, including IT governance, risk management, IT strategy and planning, performance measurement, and management. It certifies that you are proficient in the core concepts of the COBIT 2019 Foundation Certification Exam.

NEW QUESTION 62

What is the role of the internal audit function when defining the EGIT target state?

- * Provide advice and assist with target-state positioning and gap priorities.
- * Prepare the detailed business case and high-level program plan.
- * Align targeted process improvement solutions to enterprise goals.
- * Develop and communicate a change enablement plan and objectives.

Explanation

The internal audit function is an independent and objective assurance and consulting activity that evaluates and improves the effectiveness of governance, risk management, and control processes in an enterprise. The internal audit function has a role in defining the EGIT target state, which is the desired state of information and technology governance in an enterprise that is aligned with its strategy, objectives, and stakeholder needs.

The role of the internal audit function in this process is to provide advice and assist with target-state positioning and gap priorities. This means that the internal audit function can help to identify the current state of information and technology governance in an enterprise, assess the gaps and issues that need to be addressed, determine the target state of information and technology governance that is optimal for the enterprise, and prioritize the actions and initiatives that are required to achieve the target state. The internal audit function can also provide assurance on the design and implementation of the EGIT target state by evaluating its adequacy, effectiveness, efficiency, and compliance. References: : COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide, page 51-52 : COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology, page 30-31

NEW QUESTION 63

Which of the following components of the governance system are the KEY decision-making entities in an enterprise?

- * Organizational structures
- * People, skills and competencies
- * Principles, policies and frameworks

NEW QUESTION 64

Which role is responsible for managing the development, implementation, evaluation and ongoing maintenance of new and existing products and services?

- * Business process owner
- * Service manager
- * Product manager

NEW QUESTION 65

Which of the following cascades to enterprise goals?

- * Stakeholder needs
- * Organizational objectives
- * Enterprise strategy

NEW QUESTION 66

Which of the following is MOST critical to ensuring the objective of managed availability and capacity?

- * Identification of single points of failure
- * Allocation of budgets for business continuity
- * Future prediction of I&T resource requirements

Explanation

The most critical factor to ensuring the objective of managed availability and capacity is to predict future IT resource requirements

based on current and projected business needs, service levels, and performance targets.

This factor enables the enterprise to plan, provision, and optimize IT resources in a timely and cost-effective manner, while ensuring that IT services are delivered with sufficient availability and capacity to meet business demands. The factor is based on the COBIT 2019 Design Guide², page 77. References: 2: COBIT 2019 Design Guide | Digital | English

NEW QUESTION 67

Which of the following domains deals with the definition of IT solutions and their integration in business processes?

- * Align, Plan and Organize (APO)
- * Deliver, Service and Support (DSS)
- * Build, Acquire and Implement (BAI)

Explanation

The Build, Acquire and Implement (BAI) domain deals with the definition of IT solutions and their integration in business processes. This domain covers the activities related to identifying, developing, acquiring, implementing, testing, integrating, and deploying IT solutions that meet business requirements. The BAI domain consists of 10 management objectives that describe the desired outcomes of these activities.¹⁴ References: COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology, COBIT 2019 Framework: Governance and Management Objectives

NEW QUESTION 68

Who is responsible for the oversight of structures and mechanisms that drive enterprise governance of information and technology (EGIT)?

- * Individual business units
- * External regulators
- * The board

NEW QUESTION 69

Which of the following is a common characteristic of process capability levels 2 to 5?

- * The process's performance is monitored.
- * The process's purpose is achieved.
- * The process's description is well defined.

NEW QUESTION 70

Which of the following industry sectors can be characterized by a low level of regulation and a high level of focus on cost?

- * Financial sector
- * Public sector agencies
- * Nonprofit enterprises
- * Health care providers

The industry sector that can be characterized by a low level of regulation and a high level of focus on cost is the financial sector, according to the official COBIT 2019 Study Manual from ISACA. This sector is characterized by a focus on cost-cutting measures and a lack of stringent regulations, which allows for more flexibility and cost savings. In addition, the financial sector also has a focus on rapid innovation and the adoption of new technologies to maintain a competitive advantage.

NEW QUESTION 71

COBIT addresses governance issues by doing which of the following?

- * Grouping relevant governance components into objectives that can be managed to a required capability level
- * Providing a full description of the entire IT environment within an enterprise
- * Defining specific governance strategies and processes to implement in specific situations

NEW QUESTION 72

The Goals Cascade model illustrates that each governance or management objective supports the achievement of alignment goals that are related to:

- * individual business unit goals.
- * IT-specific goals.
- * larger enterprise goals.

Explanation

The Goals Cascade model illustrates how enterprise goals cascade to alignment goals and then to governance and management objectives. Each governance or management objective supports the achievement of one or more alignment goals that are related to larger enterprise goals. The alignment goals are derived from the balanced scorecard (BSC) dimensions of financial, customer, internal, and learning and growth¹, p. 16.

References: 1: COBIT 2019 Framework: Governance and Management Objectives

NEW QUESTION 73

COBIT defines stakeholder value creation as which of the following?

- * Realization of benefits at a controlled resource cost while controlling risk
- * Realization of benefits at an optimal resource cost while optimizing risk
- * Realization of benefits at a reduced resource cost while mitigating risk

Explanation

COBIT defines stakeholder value creation as the realization of benefits at an optimal resource cost while optimizing risk. This is based on the principle of balance, which states that governance of enterprise I&T should ensure that stakeholder needs, conditions and options are evaluated to determine balanced, agreed-on enterprise objectives to be achieved; setting direction through prioritization and decision making; and monitoring performance and compliance against agreed-on direction and objectives¹. Value creation is not only about reducing costs or mitigating risks, but also about optimizing them in relation to the expected benefits.

NEW QUESTION 74

The alignment goal 'Delivery of I&T services in line with business requirements' is organized into which IT balanced scorecard (BSC) dimension?

- * Customer
- * Financial
- * Internal

NEW QUESTION 75

Which of the following I&T implementation methods requires the HIGHEST level of participation by users at multiple stages of software development?

- * Hybrid
- * Traditional
- * DevOps

* Agile

Explanation

The IT implementation methods design factor describes how an enterprise develops, delivers, and maintains its IT solutions. There are four IT implementation methods defined in COBIT 2019: traditional, agile, DevOps, and hybrid. Each method has different implications for the governance and management of information and technology in terms of focus areas, processes, practices, roles, structures, and metrics. The IT implementation method that requires the highest level of participation by users at multiple stages of software development is agile. Agile is an IT implementation method that emphasizes flexibility, adaptability, collaboration, customer satisfaction, and value delivery. One of the characteristics of agile is that it involves frequent and direct interaction with users throughout the software development life cycle, from requirements gathering to testing to deployment. Users are considered as key stakeholders who provide feedback, input, validation, verification, acceptance, and evaluation of the IT solutions. Users are also involved in prioritizing the features and functionalities of the IT solutions based on their needs and expectations. Agile aims to deliver IT solutions that meet user requirements and expectations in a timely and cost-effective manner. References: : COBIT 2019 Design Guide, page 43-45 : COBIT 2019 Process Reference Guide: Governance and Management Objectives, page 67-69

NEW QUESTION 76

What is the BEST approach when determining which of the archetype enterprise strategies most closely aligns with an enterprise's own strategy?

- * Select a mix of equally important strategy archetypes.
- * Select one primary strategy archetype and only one secondary strategy archetype.
- * Select all the strategy archetypes that are applicable to the enterprise.
- * Select the strategy archetype most closely aligned to the enterprise's information and technology risk profile.

Select the strategy archetype most closely aligned to the enterprise's information and technology risk profile. When determining which of the archetype enterprise strategies most closely aligns with an enterprise's own strategy, it is best to select the strategy archetype that best fits the enterprise's information and technology risk profile. This will ensure that the enterprise's strategy is tailored to its own specific risk profile and that the strategy is best suited to address its unique challenges. This is outlined in the COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology, which states that "It is important to select the strategy archetype that best fits the enterprise's IT risk profile and is best suited to address the challenges faced by the enterprise." (ISACA, COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology, USA, 2018. Reprinted with permission).

NEW QUESTION 77

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

- * Compliance requirements faced by the enterprise
- * Current I&T-related issues of the enterprise
- * The role of IT within the enterprise
- * The size of the enterprise

According to Isaca COBIT 2019, a key consideration when determining the initial scope of a governance system is the compliance requirements faced by the enterprise. This includes laws, regulations and other requirements which the enterprise must comply with. Additionally, it is important to consider the current IT-related issues of the enterprise and the role of IT within the enterprise, as well as the size of the enterprise.

NEW QUESTION 78

The alignment goal titled "Security of information, processing infrastructure and privacy" is part of which IT balanced scorecard (BSC) dimension?

- * Internal
- * Learning and growth

* Customer

NEW QUESTION 79

Which of the following frameworks has been used as a basis for developing guidance for the COBIT governance component of people, skills and competencies?

- * Sans Security Policy Framework
- * Cyber Security Framework
- * Skills Framework for the Information Age

NEW QUESTION 80

I&T-related issues should be considered as part of the design factors for a governance system in order to manage:

- * risks that have a high probability.
- * risks that could materialize.
- * risks that have a high impact.
- * risks that have already materialized.

According to the COBIT 2019 Framework, L&T-related issues should be considered as part of the design factors for a governance system in order to manage risks that have a high impact. This includes considering the current and potential implications of the L&T-related risks, determining the maximum acceptable levels of risk for the organization and designing the governance system to minimize the risk to acceptable levels. This is outlined in the COBIT Governance of Enterprise IT (GEIT) section of the framework.

NEW QUESTION 81

The value that I&T delivers should be:

- * aligned directly with the values on which the business is focused.
- * focused exclusively on I&T investments that generate financial benefits.
- * restricted to maintaining and increasing value derived from existing I&T investments.

NEW QUESTION 82

What is the BEST approach when determining which of the archetype enterprise strategies most closely aligns with an enterprise's own strategy?

- * Select a mix of equally important strategy archetypes.
- * Select one primary strategy archetype and only one secondary strategy archetype.
- * Select all the strategy archetypes that are applicable to the enterprise.
- * Select the strategy archetype most closely aligned to the enterprise's information and technology risk profile.

Explanation

The strategy archetype is a design factor that describes how an enterprise uses information and technology to achieve its goals and objectives. There are six strategy archetypes defined in COBIT 2019: customer intimacy, product leadership, operational excellence, compliance-driven, data-driven, and innovation-driven. Each archetype has different implications for the governance and management of information and technology in terms of focus areas, processes, practices, roles, structures, and metrics. The best approach when determining which strategy archetype most closely aligns with an enterprise's own strategy is to select the one that reflects the enterprise's information and technology risk profile, which is another design factor that describes how an enterprise identifies, assesses, responds to, monitors, and reports on information and technology risks. The risk profile helps to determine the level of risk appetite and tolerance that an enterprise has for its information and technology activities, as well as the level of control and assurance that is required for its governance framework. By selecting the strategy archetype that matches the risk profile, an enterprise can ensure that its governance framework is appropriate for its context and objectives.5 References: 5: COBIT 2019 Design Guide, page 35-39 : COBIT 2019 Design Guide, page 41-43

NEW QUESTION 83

What functional task area is responsible for assessing the potential return on investment (ROI) during future state planning?

- * Continuous improvement
- * Change enablement
- * Risk management
- * Program management

Explanation

The functional task area that is responsible for assessing the potential return on investment (ROI) during future state planning is program management. According to the COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide, program management is one of the key enablers of IT governance and management, and it includes the processes and practices for planning, executing, monitoring, controlling, and closing IT programs and projects. One of the activities of program management is to conduct a business case analysis for each proposed improvement initiative in the future state plan. This analysis involves estimating the costs, benefits, risks, dependencies, assumptions, constraints, success factors, and ROI of each initiative. The analysis helps to prioritize and justify the initiatives based on their expected value to the enterprise. References: : COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide: Implementing and Optimizing an Information and Technology Governance Solution, page 15 1 :

COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide: Implementing and Optimizing an Information and Technology Governance Solution, page 38

NEW QUESTION 84

Which of the following is an important component for an enterprise strategy archetype of growth/acquisition as defined by COBIT 2019?

- * Support for the portfolio management role with an investment office
- * Important influence of culture and behavior component for innovation
- * Skills and competencies
- * Services, infrastructure, and applications component

Explanation

The enterprise strategy archetype is a design factor that describes how an enterprise uses information and technology to achieve its goals and objectives. There are six enterprise strategy archetypes defined in COBIT

2019: growth/acquisition; operational excellence; customer intimacy; product leadership; data-driven; innovation-driven. Each archetype has different implications for the governance and management of information and technology in terms of focus areas, processes, practices, roles, structures, and metrics. One of the important components for an enterprise strategy archetype of growth/acquisition is support for the portfolio management role with an investment office. Growth/acquisition is a strategy archetype that emphasizes expanding market share, revenue, customer base, or product range through organic growth or acquisition of other businesses or assets. This strategy archetype requires effective portfolio management of information and technology investments and initiatives that support business growth or acquisition objectives. Portfolio management involves selecting, prioritizing, balancing, monitoring, evaluating, and optimizing information and technology investments and initiatives based on their alignment with business strategy, value delivery potential, risk exposure, resource availability, interdependencies, etc. Portfolio management also involves ensuring that information and technology investments and initiatives are integrated with business processes, systems, structures, culture, etc., especially in case of mergers or acquisitions. Support for the portfolio management role with an investment office means providing a dedicated function or unit that assists the portfolio manager in performing portfolio management activities such as planning, analysis, decision making, reporting, etc., as well as providing guidance, tools, methods, frameworks, standards, best practices etc., for portfolio management⁵ References: 5: COBIT 2019 Design Guide: page 35-36 : COBIT 2019 Process Reference Guide: page 59-61

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