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**COBIT 2019 Foundation**

**Isaca COBIT-2019**

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## QUESTION NO: 1

Which "Role of IT" design factor is viewed as a driver for business process and service innovation?

- A. Turnaround
- B. Strategic
- C. Support

**ANSWER: B**

### Explanation:

Reference <https://www.slideshare.net/ChristianFNissen/introduction-to-cobit-2019-and-it-management-140511572> (70)

## QUESTION NO: 2

An enterprise that specializes in software development is designing a new IT governance system as part of a transition from traditional waterfall to a more agile approach. Which step in the design phase would this transition impact the MOST?

- A. Compliance requirements
- B. Implementation method
- C. Sourcing model

**ANSWER: B**

## QUESTION NO: 3

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 transition from a divisional model to a centralized model of IT governance and management requires an increase in capability levels. This is because the transition requires an integration of IT systems and processes across the enterprise, which requires a greater level of expertise, organization, and coordination. Additionally, the adoption of outsourcing increases the complexity of the IT environment, requiring a higher level of understanding of the capabilities of the various vendors and contractors being used. Increased capability levels are required to ensure that the organization can adequately manage the transition and maintain the necessary level of control over the IT environment. For more information, please refer to the Isaca COBIT 2019 official Manual or book.

## QUESTION NO: 4

Which of the following components of a governance system translates desired behavior into practical guidance?

- A. Culture, ethics and behavior
- B. Principles, policies and frameworks
- C. People, skills and competencies

## ANSWER: B

## Explanation:

Reference: <https://graser.co.at/cobit-5-understand-the-framework-2/>

### Evaluate, Direct and Monitor (EDM):

- EDM01 Ensure Governance Framework Setting and Maintenance
- EDM02 Ensure Benefits Delivery
- EDM03 Ensure Risk Optimization
- EDM04 Ensure Resource Optimization
- EDM05 Ensure Stakeholder Transparency

### Management Domains (PBRM):

"Management plans, builds, runs, and monitors" activities in alignment with the direction set by the governance to achieve the enterprise objectives.

## QUESTION NO: 5

What is the KEY benefit of considering the size of the enterprise when designing governance?

- A. Identifying the implementation effort needed to finalize the design phase
- B. Determining whether COBIT or SME focus area guidance should be used
- C. Assigning priorities to governance and management objectives
- D. Targeting capability levels of governance and management objectives

**ANSWER: D**

**Explanation:**

When designing governance, it is important to consider the size of the enterprise, as this will allow you to target the capability levels of the governance and management objectives. The size of the enterprise will influence the scope and complexity of the governance frameworks that should be used, and the targeted capability levels of the governance and management objectives. For example, a large enterprise might require more complex and extensive governance frameworks, and the targeted capability levels of the governance and management objectives may be higher than those of a smaller enterprise. This is explained in the Official COBIT 2019 Study Manual from ISACA.

**QUESTION NO: 6**

Ensuring the program team knows and understands the enterprise goals is a part of which of the following implementation phases?

- A. Where are we now?
- B. How do we get there?
- C. Where do we want to be?
- D. What are the drivers?

**ANSWER: C**

**Explanation:**

Ensuring that the program team knows and understands the enterprise goals is a part of the implementation phase known as "Where do we want to be?". This phase is concerned with understanding the current state of the enterprise and identifying its objectives. This includes understanding the enterprise's goals, objectives, and any external drivers that might impact the way in which the enterprise operates. This phase also involves the development of a vision and strategy for the program, which will guide the development of a detailed plan. The goal of this phase is to ensure that all stakeholders understand what the enterprise is trying to achieve and to ensure that all decisions are aligned with the desired future state. Reference: <https://www.isaca.org/COBIT/Pages/COBIT-2019-Framework.aspx>

**QUESTION NO: 7**

Which of the following is an important desired outcome to be achieved from the execution of an EGIT implementation program plan?

- A. Completion of EGIT project implementation regardless of the amount of time required
- B. Transition of EGIT projects into the enterprise's normal development life cycle
- C. Development of a record of unapproved EGIT projects
- D. Mitigation of all risks associated with the implementation of EGIT projects

**ANSWER: B**

## Explanation:

The important desired outcome to be achieved from the execution of an EGIT implementation program plan is Option B: Transition of EGIT projects into the enterprise's normal development life cycle. The objective of the EGIT implementation program plan is to ensure that the EGIT projects are seamlessly integrated into the enterprise's normal development life cycle, and that they are managed and monitored in a manner that is consistent with the enterprise's other IT projects. This helps to ensure that the benefits of the EGIT projects are realized in a timely and effective manner, and that the risks associated with the implementation of the projects are mitigated. This is outlined in the COBIT Governance of Enterprise IT (GEIT) section of the framework.

## QUESTION NO: 8

The different levels of involvement associated with roles and organizational structure are PRIMARILY divided into:

- A. governance and management levels.
- B. responsibility and accountability levels.
- C. operational and practitioner levels.

## ANSWER: B

## Explanation:

Reference: <https://netmarket.oss.aliyuncs.com/df5c71cb-f91a-4bf8-85a6-991e1c2c0a3e.pdf> (21)

## QUESTION NO: 9

COBIT addresses governance issues by doing which of the following?

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

## ANSWER: A

## QUESTION NO: 10

Which of the following enterprise risk management concepts is MOST important to fully understand prior to finalizing the design of an IT governance system?

- A. The enterprise's risk tolerance
- B. The enterprise's risk profile

C. The enterprise's risk appetite

**ANSWER: B**