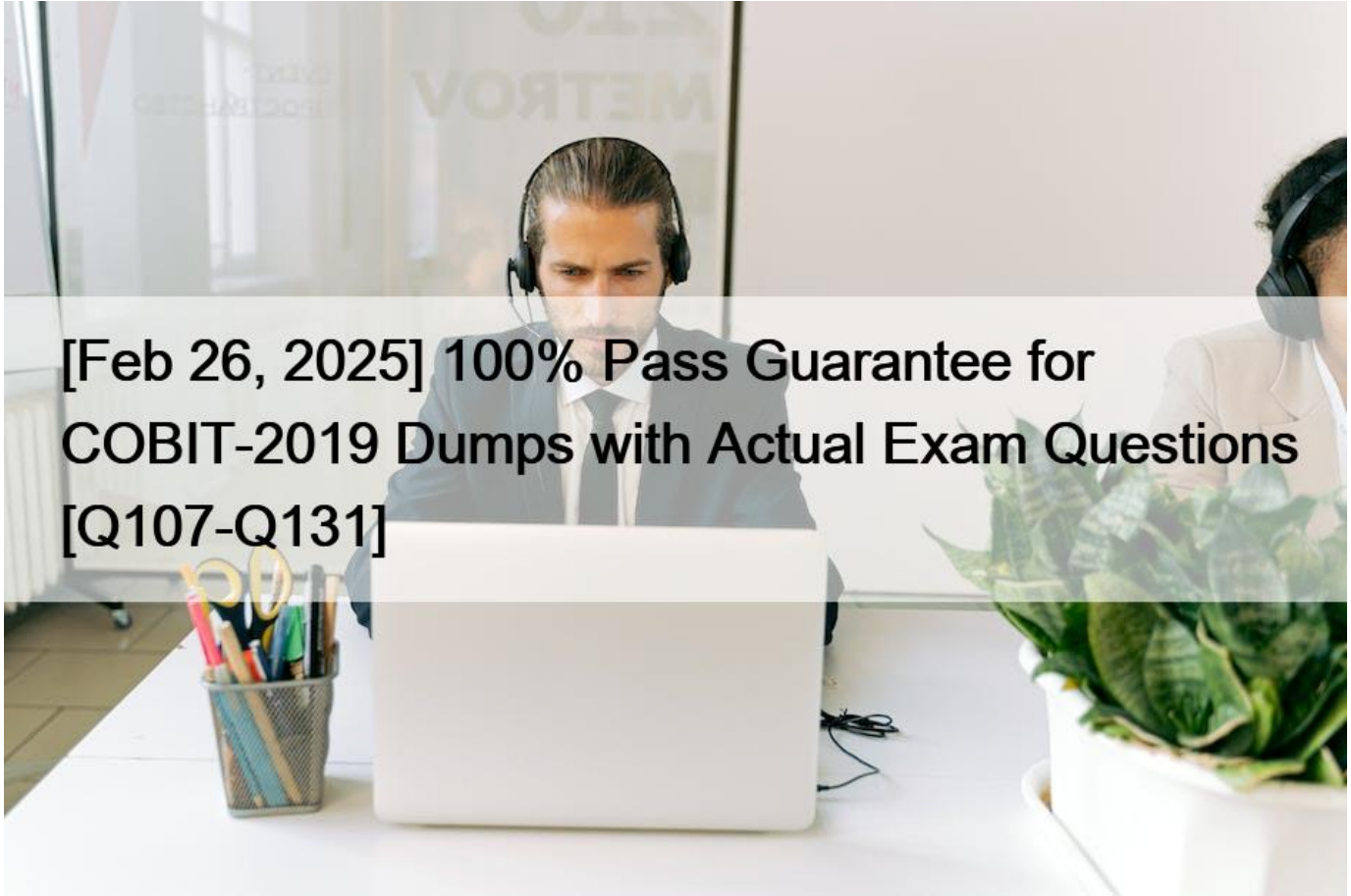


[Feb 26, 2025 100% Pass Guarantee for COBIT-2019 Dumps with Actual Exam Questions [Q107-Q131]



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The COBIT 2019 Foundation Exam is a 2-hour, multiple-choice exam consisting of 75 questions. COBIT-2019 exam covers the five domains of the COBIT 2019 framework: Governance and Management Objectives, Governance and Management Components, Governance and Management Focus Areas, Governance and Management Enablers, and Governance and Management Performance Management. COBIT-2019 exam is designed to assess the candidates' understanding of the COBIT 2019 framework and its application in real-world scenarios.

To prepare for the ISACA COBIT-2019 Certification Exam, candidates can take advantage of various resources provided by ISACA, such as study materials, training courses, and practice exams. Candidates can also participate in online forums and discussion groups to connect with other professionals and gain insights and tips on preparing for the exam.

Q107. 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

Q108. Which of the following cascades to enterprise goals?

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

Explanation/Reference: <https://www.oreilly.com/library/view/governance-of-enterprise/9781849285193/xhtml/appendix03.html>

Q109. Which of the following is an IT implementation method design factor that focuses on software building, deployment and operations?

- * Traditional
- * Agile
- * DevOps

Reference <https://blog.firstreference.com/the-isaca-has-traded-in-cobit-5-for-cobit-2019-part-3-of-3/#.X3IHcR1RWQ4>

Q110. Which of the following benefits derived from the use of COBIT is PRIMARILY associated with an external stakeholder?

- * COBIT provides guidance on how to organize and monitor the performance of I&T across the enterprise.
- * COBIT helps to manage the dependency on the use of external service providers.
- * COBIT helps to ensure compliance with applicable rules and regulations.

Q111. An enterprise plans to outsource all of its noncore IT operations but wants to ensure the proper level of governance, risk and compliance (GRC) controls. Which of the following governance and management objectives would provide the MOST relevant management practices for the enterprise?

- * AP012 Managed Risk
- * APO10 Managed Vendors
- * AP013 Managed Security
- * APO09 Managed Service Agreements

According to the ISACA COBIT 2019 Framework, the objective APO09 Managed Service Agreements provides the most relevant management practices for an enterprise that plans to outsource all its non-core IT operations but wants to ensure the proper level of governance, risk, and compliance (GRC) controls. This is specified in Domain 4, Objective 4.5: Manage the acquisition and maintenance of IT-related assets. The APO09 objective provides guidance on how to manage service agreements with vendors, including the proper management of risks and compliance with related regulations and standards. Additionally, APO09 provides guidance on the proper selection and management of service providers, and how to ensure that the service agreements are

properly monitored and evaluated to ensure the expected quality of service.

Q112. Which of the following components of the governance system are required for successful completion of all activities?

- * People, skills and competencies
- * Processes
- * Principles, policies and frameworks

Q113. Which of the following is an enterprise goal according to COBIT?

- * Managed IT-related risks
- * IT compliance with internal policies
- * Business service continuity and availability

Q114. When considering the role of IT design factor, and the design factor value is strategic, which of the following should be a management objective priority?

- * Managed innovation (APO04)
- * Managed quality (AP011)
- * Managed relationships (APO08)
- * Managed budget and costs (APO06)

Explanation

The IT design factor is a design factor that describes how an enterprise uses information and technology to achieve its goals and objectives. There are six IT design factors defined in COBIT 2019: strategic; operational; data-driven; compliance-driven; innovation-driven; customer intimacy-driven. Each design factor has different implications for the governance and management of information and technology in terms of focus areas, processes, practices, roles, structures, and metrics. When considering the role of IT design factor, and the design factor value is strategic, one of the management objectives that should be a priority is managed innovation (APO04), which involves identifying new opportunities for using information and technology to create value for the enterprise. This management objective supports the strategic role of IT in enabling business transformation, differentiation, competitiveness, growth, and sustainability. This management objective also involves establishing an innovation culture and process that encourages creativity, experimentation, collaboration, learning, and improvement5 5: COBIT 2019 Design Guide: page

35-36 : COBIT 2019 Process Reference Guide: page 57-59

Q115. What is the PRIMARY benefit of conducting a high-level risk analysis during governance design?

- * Establishing a risk response strategy
- * Identifying enterprise key risk indicators (KRI)
- * Prioritizing governance and management objectives
- * Communicating IT and business risk scenarios

The high-level risk analysis is a process that involves identifying, assessing, and prioritizing the information and technology risks that an enterprise faces in relation to its governance system design. The high-level risk analysis 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. The primary benefit of conducting a high-level risk analysis during governance design is to prioritize governance and management objectives. The governance and management objectives are the statements of what an enterprise wants to achieve in terms of its information and technology governance. The governance and management objectives are derived from the enterprise goals, which are the high-level statements of what an enterprise wants to achieve in terms of its mission, vision, values, and strategy. By conducting a high-level risk analysis, an enterprise can identify the areas of risk that have the most impact on its enterprise goals, and therefore prioritize the governance and management objectives that address those risks. This will also help to align the governance framework with the enterprise's strategy and objectives12 References: 1: COBIT 2019 Design Guide: page 41-43 2: COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology: page 25-26

Q116. When refining the scope of a new IT governance system during the design phase, which of the following is the MOST significant driver to be considered?

- * The size of the enterprise
- * National or international locations
- * Cloud versus on-premises services

Q117. Which of the following management objectives would be given HIGHER priority in an enterprise's governance system when the enterprise is very risk-averse?

- * Managed operations
- * Managed security
- * Managed portfolio

The management objective that would be given higher priority in an enterprise's governance system when the enterprise is very risk-averse is managed portfolio. This objective relates to ensuring that IT-enabled investments are aligned with the enterprise's risk appetite and tolerance levels, and that they deliver optimal value and benefits. This objective also involves managing the portfolio of IT-enabled investments throughout their life cycle, from initiation to retirement. The objective is based on the COBIT 2019 Design Guide³, page

71. References: 3: COBIT 2019 Design Guide | Digital | English

Q118. When is the BEST time to acquire or develop solutions for implementing process improvement projects defined by the EGIT implementation program plan?

- * When denning potential implementation problems and opportunities
- * When executing the EGIT implementation program plan
- * When developing the EGIT implementation program plan
- * When defining the EGIT Implementation Road map

Q119. The COBIT framework is designed to meet the I&T goals for which of the following?

- * Board and executive management only
- * IT department only
- * Entire enterprise

The COBIT framework is designed to meet the I&T goals for the entire enterprise. The COBIT framework is a comprehensive governance and management framework for information and technology that helps enterprises to achieve their goals and create value. The COBIT framework consists of four core publications:

COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology; COBIT 2019 Framework: Governance System; COBIT 2019 Framework: Governance and Management Objectives; COBIT 2019 Design Guide: Designing an Information and Technology Governance Solution. The COBIT framework is designed to meet the I&T goals for the entire enterprise by providing a holistic approach that covers all aspects of I&T governance and management, as well as by enabling customization and tailoring to suit different contexts, needs, priorities, etc.

14 References: COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology, COBIT 2019 Framework:

Governance System

Q120. Which of the following is a CRITICAL requirement when the IT function is strategic and crucial to the success of the business?

- * Documented IT policies and procedures
- * High involvement of IT-related roles in organizational structures
- * Highly capable security-related processes and ensured risk optimization

The high involvement of IT-related roles in organizational structures is a critical requirement when the IT function is strategic and

crucial to the success of the business. The IT function is the part of the enterprise that is responsible for planning, delivering, operating, and supporting information and technology services. The IT function can have different levels of strategic importance for the business, depending on the nature, scope, and objectives of the enterprise. When the IT function is strategic and crucial to the success of the business, it means that information and technology are essential for creating value, achieving competitive advantage, enabling innovation, etc. In this case, it is critical to have high involvement of IT-related roles in organizational structures, such as having IT representation at the board level, having clear IT leadership roles and responsibilities, having effective IT governance committees or forums, etc.13 References: COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology, COBIT 2019 Framework: Roles, Responsibilities & RACI Charts

Q121. Which of the following would be an appropriate metric associated with an enterprise goal of Business service continuity and availability?;

- * Satisfaction levels of board and executive management with business process capabilities
- * Ratio of significant incidents that were not identified in risk assessments vs. total incidents
- * Number of business processing hours lost due to unplanned service interruptions

Explanation/Reference: https://www.oo2.fr/sites/default/files/document/pdf/cobit-5_res_eng_1012.pdf (58)

Q122. Responsibility for developing an EGIT business case outline and details resides with which of the following?

- * IT managers and IT process owners
- * CIO and program steering committee
- * Board of directors and business executives
- * Risk and compliance function and IT audit

The EGIT business case outline and details are documents that describe the rationale, objectives, scope, approach, benefits, costs, risks, and timeline of the EGIT implementation program. The EGIT business case outline and details provide the basis for obtaining approval, funding, resources, and support for the program from the stakeholders. The responsibility for developing an EGIT business case outline and details resides with the CIO and program steering committee. The CIO is the senior executive responsible for leading and managing the information and technology function in an enterprise. The CIO has a role in developing, reviewing, validating, and approving the EGIT business case outline and details, ensuring that they are aligned with the enterprise's strategy, objectives, needs, and expectations. The CIO also has a role in communicating and presenting the EGIT business case outline and details to other stakeholders such as the board, executives, business managers, IT managers, etc., and obtaining their buy-in and commitment for the program. The program steering committee is a group of senior stakeholders who provide strategic direction, oversight, guidance, and approval for the EGIT implementation program. The program steering committee has a role in developing, reviewing, validating, and approving the EGIT business case outline and details, ensuring that they are consistent with the enterprise's vision, mission, values, strategy goals, and objectives. The program steering committee also has a role in monitoring and controlling the execution of the EGIT implementation program plan against the EGIT business case outline and details34 References: 3:

COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide: page 37-38 4: COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide: page 39-40

Q123. Which of the following MUST be defined before determining alignment goals?

- * External laws and regulations
- * Stakeholder drivers and needs
- * Governance and management objectives

Q124. What is the focus of an enterprise that has a cost leadership strategy design factor?

- * Long-term cost optimization
- * Medium-term cost equalization
- * Short-term cost minimization

The focus of an enterprise that has a cost leadership strategy design factor is short-term cost minimization. A cost leadership strategy is a competitive strategy that aims to achieve lower costs than competitors by offering standardized products or services at low prices. A cost leadership strategy design factor affects how an enterprise designs its governance system, as it implies a focus on

operational efficiency, process automation, economies of scale, outsourcing, etc. An enterprise that has a cost leadership strategy design factor would prioritize short-term cost minimization over long-term cost optimization or medium-term cost equalization.¹² References: COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology, COBIT 2019 Design Guide: Designing an Information and Technology Governance Solution

Q125. An enterprise has been consistently growing over the years and has decided to adapt the COBIT framework from the growth perspective of the balanced scorecard dimensions. Which of the following enterprise goals is MOST relevant to select?

- * Customer-oriented service culture
- * Managed business risk
- * Optimization of business process costs
- * Product and business innovation

An enterprise that has been consistently growing over the years and has decided to adapt the COBIT framework from the growth perspective of the balanced scorecard dimensions should select product and business innovation as one of its most relevant enterprise goals. The balanced scorecard is a tool that translates strategic objectives into four dimensions: financial, customer, internal, and growth. The growth dimension focuses on how the enterprise can create new products or services, enter new markets, or improve its processes or capabilities to achieve long-term success. Product and business innovation is one of the 17 enterprise goals defined in COBIT 2019, which describe the outcomes that an enterprise wants to achieve from its use of information and technology. This goal relates to enhancing customer satisfaction and loyalty by providing innovative solutions that meet their needs and expectations. The answer is based on the COBIT

2019 Framework⁵, page 38. References: 5: COBIT 2019 Framework | Digital | English

Q126. The COBIT framework is designed to meet the I&T goals for which of the following?

- * Board and executive management only
- * IT department only
- * Entire enterprise

Explanation

The COBIT framework is designed to meet the I&T goals for the entire enterprise. The COBIT framework is a comprehensive governance and management framework for information and technology that helps enterprises to achieve their goals and create value. The COBIT framework consists of four core publications:

COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology; COBIT 2019 Framework: Governance System; COBIT 2019 Framework: Governance and Management Objectives; COBIT 2019 Design Guide: Designing an Information and Technology Governance Solution. The COBIT framework is designed to meet the I&T goals for the entire enterprise by providing a holistic approach that covers all aspects of I&T governance and management, as well as by enabling customization and tailoring to suit different contexts, needs, priorities, etc.¹⁴ References: COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology, COBIT 2019 Framework:

Governance System

Q127. Which of the following is a PRIMARY benefit associated with the management objective “managed strategy”?

- * Desired value is delivered through a roadmap of incremental changes.
- * Effective communication channels are established across all levels of management.
- * Service delivery is facilitated by adopting the latest technology innovations.

Q128. 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 objectives. Value creation is not only about reducing costs or mitigating risks, but also about optimizing them in relation to the expected benefits.

Q129. The number of focus areas describing a certain governance topic or issue that can be addressed by governance objectives is:

- * dependent on process maturity
- * determined by the size of the enterprise
- * virtually unlimited

Explanation

The number of focus areas describing a certain governance topic or issue that can be addressed by governance objectives is virtually unlimited. Focus areas are topics or issues that can be addressed by governance objectives, such as digital transformation, cybersecurity, privacy, etc. Focus areas can be defined by any stakeholder or group within or outside the enterprise, depending on their needs and interests. COBIT provides examples of some common focus areas, but they are not exhaustive or prescriptive.¹³

References: COBIT

2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology, COBIT 2019 Design Guide: Designing an Information and Technology Governance Solution

Q130. An enterprise's business line managers have voiced concerns because the cost of governance-required improvements is perceived as too expensive. How can the IT governance team BEST address this concern?

- * Improve the communication of business benefits.
- * Involve business line managers in the improvement planning process.
- * Share the return on investment (ROI) analysis.

Q131. Which COBIT principle addresses the need to consider how many changes in technology or strategy impact the enterprise governance system as a whole?

- * A governance system should be tailored to the enterprise's needs.
- * A governance system should cover the enterprise end to end.
- * A governance system should be dynamic.

The COBIT principle that addresses the need to consider how changes in technology or strategy impact the enterprise governance system as a whole is that a governance system should be dynamic. This principle states that a governance system should be responsive to changing stakeholder needs, conditions and options; adaptable to changing circumstances; able to learn from experience; and innovative in supporting continual improvement. A dynamic governance system can anticipate and respond to changes in the internal and external environment, such as new technologies, business models, risks, or opportunities.⁵

References: 4:

COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology, page 23 5: COBIT 2019 Framework: Governance and Management Objectives, page 20

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