

# PASSTCERT

QUESTION & ANSWER

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**Exam : COBIT Design and  
Implementation**

**Title : ISACA COBIT Design and  
Implementation Certificate**

**Version : DEMO**

1.A CEO of a domestic enterprise plans to expand its operations globally. The CEO has selected enterprise goals using the COBIT goals cascade and has tasked the CIO with tailoring COBIT as required.

After selecting the relevant alignment goals, which of the following should be the CIOs NEXT priority?

- A. Management objectives
- B. Design factors
- C. Organizational structure
- D. Management activities

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

In the COBIT 2019 framework, after selecting the relevant alignment goals, the CIO's next priority should be identifying and understanding the design factors. Design factors are crucial as they influence the tailoring of the governance system to align with the specific needs and context of the enterprise.

The COBIT 2019 Design Guide emphasizes that design factors impact the governance and management objectives and help in customizing the COBIT framework. The selection and analysis of design factors ensure that the governance system is practical and relevant to the enterprise's environment.

Design Factors in COBIT 2019 include:

Enterprise Strategy: Different strategies (e.g., growth, innovation, cost leadership) require different governance approaches.

Enterprise Goals: Aligning IT-related goals with overall enterprise goals.

Risk Profile: Understanding the risk appetite and tolerance.

I&T-Related Issues: Identifying issues specific to information and technology.

Threat Landscape: Assessing external and internal threats.

Compliance Requirements: Meeting legal, regulatory, and contractual obligations.

Role of IT: Determining IT's role in the enterprise (e.g., support, factory, turnaround, strategic).

Sourcing Model: Whether IT services are in-house, outsourced, or a combination.

IT Implementation Methods: Traditional, agile, or hybrid methods used in IT initiatives.

Technology Adoption Strategy: How quickly the enterprise adopts new technologies.

Enterprise Size: The size of the enterprise can affect governance and management practices.

The process of tailoring COBIT involves:

Analyzing Design Factors: Understanding and documenting the enterprise's design factors.

Designing the Tailored Governance System: Based on the analyzed design factors, select and customize the governance and management objectives.

COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide

Reference: COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology, Chapter 4. This chapter provides an overview of the COBIT goals cascade and the importance of aligning enterprise goals with IT-related goals.

COBIT 2019 Design Guide, Chapter 2. This chapter describes design factors in detail and their role in tailoring the governance system.

COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide, Chapter 3. This chapter outlines the steps for implementing a tailored COBIT governance system, emphasizing the importance of understanding and leveraging design factors.

Thus, the CIO should prioritize understanding the design factors to ensure the tailored COBIT governance system aligns with the enterprise's specific context and requirements. This approach

ensures the governance system is both effective and efficient, addressing the unique challenges and opportunities of the enterprise.

2.Which of the following components should be considered in addition to processes, policies and procedures when designing a governance system?

- A. Information items
- B. Knowledge flows
- C. Data flows
- D. Configuration items

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

In COBIT 2019, information is seen as a key enabler because it underpins effective governance and management practices. Information items refer to the data and information that the organization needs to achieve its goals and support decision-making processes. This includes various types of information such as financial data, operational data, compliance reports, and performance metrics.

The COBIT 2019 Framework identifies seven components of a governance system:

Processes: Structured sets of practices and activities to achieve specific objectives and produce a set of outputs in support of achieving overall IT-related goals.

Organizational Structures: Key decision-making entities in an enterprise.

Principles, Policies, and Frameworks: Established rules and guidelines.

Information: All information produced and used by the enterprise, crucial for governance.

Culture, Ethics, and Behavior: Encompasses the values of the enterprise and its employees.

People, Skills, and Competencies: Required for successful completion of all activities and decision-making.

Services, Infrastructure, and Applications: Enabling and supporting the enterprise through its use of technology.

Information items fall under the fourth component, "Information," which is necessary for effective governance.

Information items ensure that:

Decision-makers have the relevant data to make informed decisions.

There is transparency and accountability in reporting.

The organization can monitor and measure performance against strategic objectives.

Compliance with regulatory and legal requirements is maintained.

COBIT 2019 Design and Implementation Guide

Reference: COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology, Chapter 5: This chapter details the governance and management objectives and their components, highlighting the importance of information.

COBIT 2019 Design Guide, Chapter 2: This chapter provides a comprehensive overview of the components of a governance system, including information items.

COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide, Chapter 3: This chapter explains how to incorporate various governance system components, such as information items, into the tailored governance system design. Considering information items is essential because they provide the necessary context and insights for effective governance. By ensuring that information is accurate, timely, and relevant, an organization can better align its IT governance with its overall business objectives, thereby enhancing decision-making,

performance tracking, and compliance.

3. When is it MOST important for an enterprise to apply the full governance design workflow and carefully consider all design factors?

- A. When the enterprise requires a broad, holistic, and comprehensive view of its governance system
- B. When key stakeholders cannot agree on governance objectives, strategy, and priorities
- C. When the enterprise needs to focus on one key initiative requiring a major investment
- D. When the enterprise must meet complex regulatory requirements for which the enterprise is not currently in compliance

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Applying the full governance design workflow and carefully considering all design factors is most important when an enterprise requires a broad, holistic, and comprehensive view of its governance system. This scenario is where the entire spectrum of the governance framework needs to be analyzed and tailored to ensure it meets the enterprise's overall strategic goals and operational needs.

Reference in COBIT 2019 Design and Implementation:

COBIT 2019 Design Guide, Chapter 2: This chapter elaborates on how design factors influence the creation of a tailored governance system that is comprehensive and aligns with the enterprise's unique context.

COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology, Chapter 4: This chapter discusses the importance of a holistic approach in establishing governance and the necessity of considering all design factors to create a system that encompasses all aspects of enterprise IT and business objectives.

COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide, Chapter 3: This chapter provides steps for implementing a comprehensive governance system, emphasizing the importance of a full governance design workflow to achieve a thorough and effective governance structure.

By following the full governance design workflow, enterprises can ensure that their governance framework is not only comprehensive but also customized to address specific needs, thereby improving alignment, efficiency, and compliance across the organization.

4. Which function within the IT corporate structure is responsible for classifying information using an agreed-upon classification scheme for a new data collection system?

- A. Information security
- B. Information privacy
- C. IT governance
- D. Enterprise architecture

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The function within the IT corporate structure responsible for classifying information using an agreed-upon classification scheme for a new data collection system is the Information Security function. Information security ensures that data is properly classified to protect it according to its sensitivity and criticality.

Reference in COBIT 2019 Design and Implementation:

COBIT 2019 Framework: Governance and Management Objectives, APO13 (Managed Security): This objective outlines the responsibilities of the information security function, which includes defining and

implementing information classification schemes.

COBIT 2019 Implementation Guide, Chapter 3: This chapter details how information security policies and practices should be established, including the classification of information assets.

COBIT 2019 Framework: Deliver, Service and Support (DSS05, Managed Security Services): This objective highlights the role of information security in managing security services, including data classification and protection measures.

By classifying information, the information security function ensures that data is adequately protected against unauthorized access and breaches, adhering to compliance requirements and supporting the overall security posture of the enterprise.

5.What can management do to help ensure a planned IT initiative will meet future state objectives?

- A. Conduct stage gate reviews during implementation.
- B. Establish a return on investment (ROI)target.
- C. Monitor key risk indicators (KRIs).
- D. Define operational performance metrics.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

To ensure a planned IT initiative meets future state objectives, management should conduct stage gate reviews during implementation. Stage gate reviews are a critical part of project management and governance, ensuring that projects are on track, meeting their objectives, and adhering to the planned schedule and budget.

Stage gate reviews are formal checkpoints at various phases of a project where progress is assessed, and decisions are made about whether to proceed to the next stage. These reviews help to ensure that: The project remains aligned with business objectives and stakeholder expectations.

Risks are identified and managed effectively.

Necessary adjustments are made based on the current project status and future state objectives.

COBIT 2019 emphasizes the importance of governance and management practices to ensure successful project outcomes. Stage gate reviews align with COBIT's governance objectives by providing oversight, ensuring alignment with business goals, and enabling course corrections when needed.

COBIT 2019 Framework

Reference: COBIT 2019 Framework: Governance and Management Objectives, BAI01 Manage Programs and Projects: This objective highlights the importance of structured project management and governance practices, including stage gate reviews.

COBIT 2019 Design Guide: Emphasizes the need for effective monitoring and control mechanisms throughout the project lifecycle to ensure alignment with enterprise goals.

Conducting stage gate reviews is a proactive measure to ensure that IT initiatives stay on track and achieve their intended future state objectives, making it the best choice among the given options.