

2024 Realistic BraindumpsIT CGEIT Dumps PDF - 100% Passing Guarantee [Q48-Q63]



2024 Realistic BraindumpsIT CGEIT Dumps PDF - 100% Passing Guarantee
Free ISACA CGEIT Exam Questions and Answer

How much CGEIT Exam Cost

The price of the Isaca CGEIT exam is \$465 for Members and \$595 USD for Non-Members.

Q48. Which of the following BEST enables effective enterprise risk management (ERM)?

- * Risk register
- * Risk ownership
- * Risk tolerance
- * Risk training

According to the CGEIT exam content outline¹, one of the subtopics under the domain of Risk Optimization is

“Risk Ownership and Accountability”. This subtopic covers the process of assigning and communicating the roles and responsibilities for risk management to the appropriate stakeholders, such as business owners, process owners, or risk owners. Risk ownership is the best way to enable effective enterprise risk management (ERM), as it ensures that the risks are identified,

assessed, treated, monitored, and reported by the people who have the authority, knowledge, and interest to manage them. Risk ownership also fosters a risk-aware culture and promotes accountability and transparency for risk management²³.

The other options are not as effective as risk ownership to enable ERM. A risk register is a tool that records and tracks the information about the risks, such as their description, category, impact, likelihood, status, and action plan. A risk register is useful for documenting and communicating the risks, but it does not ensure that the risks are managed properly by the responsible parties⁴. A risk tolerance is a measure that defines the acceptable level of variation from the expected outcome or objective. A risk tolerance is important for setting the boundaries and criteria for risk management, but it does not guarantee that the risks are aligned with the business strategy and objectives⁵. A risk training is a program that provides education and awareness on risk management concepts, methods, and tools. A risk training is beneficial for enhancing the skills and competencies of the risk management staff and stakeholders, but it does not ensure that they perform their roles and responsibilities effectively⁶.

References: 1: CGEIT Exam Content Outline | ISACA 2: Risk Ownership – ISACA 3: Risk Ownership: The First Step in Enterprise Risk Management – ERM 3 4: What Is a Risk Register? Explanation & Free Template – ProjectManager.com 5: What Is Risk Tolerance? Definition & Examples – Talend 6: IT Risk Management Training | ISACA

Q49. The PRIMARY objective of building outcome measures is to:

- * monitor whether the chosen strategy is successful
- * visualize how the strategy will be achieved.
- * demonstrate commitment to IT governance.
- * clarify the cause-and-effect relationship of the strategy.

Outcome measures are indicators that measure the results or impacts of a strategy, program, or project on the intended beneficiaries or stakeholders¹. The primary objective of building outcome measures is to monitor whether the chosen strategy is successful in achieving its goals and objectives, and to evaluate its effectiveness and efficiency². Outcome measures can also help to communicate the value and benefits of the strategy to the relevant audiences, and to identify areas for improvement or adjustment³. Outcome measures are different from output measures, which measure the activities or products that are delivered by the strategy, but not necessarily their effects or outcomes⁴. References := Outcome Measures – an overview | ScienceDirect Topics Outcome Measurement | The Australian Institute of Family Studies Outcome Measurement: A Guide for Nonprofit Organizations | Imagine Canada Doing Quantitative Research with Outcome Measures

Q50. What is the major goal of risk management in the decision-making process?

- * To manage the clients
- * To manage the time
- * To manage the resources
- * To manage the uncertainty

Section: Volume C

Q51. A CEO wants to establish a governance framework to facilitate the alignment of IT and business strategies.

Which of the following should be a KEY requirement of this framework?

- * Defined resourcing levels
- * A defined enterprise architecture (EA)
- * An outsourcing strategy
- * A service delivery Strategy

A defined enterprise architecture (EA) is a key requirement of a governance framework to facilitate the alignment of IT and business strategies. An EA is a blueprint that describes the current and future state of the organization's structure, processes, information, and technology, as well as the principles and standards that guide their design and evolution. An EA helps to align IT and business strategies by providing a common vision, language, and framework for the organization, and by ensuring that the IT investments and initiatives support the business goals and objectives. An EA also helps to optimize the performance, efficiency, and effectiveness of the IT function and its services, and to manage the risks and changes associated with IT. An EA can be developed

and maintained using various methodologies and frameworks, such as TOGAF, Zachman, or FEAF. References: CGEIT Exam Content Outline | ISACA1, CGEIT Review Manual (Digital Version), What is enterprise architecture? A framework for transformation | CIO2, Enterprise Architecture:

Definition, Benefits & Examples³

Q52. Which of the following guides emphasizes on the fundamental steps for implementing information security within the enterprise, and provides easy to follow guidance for addressing security aspects of IT governance?

- * COBIT security baseline guide
- * COBIT control practices guide
- * IT assurance guide
- * IT control for Sarbanes Oxley guide

Q53. An enterprise wants to reduce the complexity of its data assets while ensuring impact to the business is minimized during the transition. Which of the following should be done FIRST?

- * Remove applications that are not aligned with the information architecture.
- * Review the information classification and retention policies
- * Review the information architecture.
- * Assess current information ownership.

Q54. A newly hired CIO has been told the enterprise has an established IT governance process, but finds it is not being followed. To address this problem, the CIO should FIRST

- * gain an understanding of the existing governance process and corporate culture.
- * replace the current governance process with one the CIO has successfully used before.
- * establish personal relationships with executive-level peers to leverage goodwill,
- * engage audit to review current governance processes and validate the CIO's concerns.

Q55. Which of the following processes contained in the Portfolio Management domain of Val IT creates an overall portfolio view?

- * PM8
- * PM7
- * PM9
- * PM10

Q56. Which of the following should be the PRIMARY goal of implementing service level agreements (SLAs) with an outsourcing vendor?

- * Gaining a competitive advantage
- * Establishing penalties for not meeting service levels
- * Achieving operational objectives
- * Complying with regulatory requirements

The primary goal of implementing service level agreements (SLAs) with an outsourcing vendor is to achieve operational objectives, such as improving service quality, efficiency, effectiveness, and value. SLAs are contracts that define the scope, standards, and expectations of the service delivery, as well as the roles, responsibilities, and rights of both parties. SLAs can help align the outsourcing vendor's services with the enterprise's strategy, goals, and needs, as well as monitor and measure their performance and outcomes. SLAs can also help manage the risks, costs, and benefits of outsourcing, as well as resolve any issues or disputes that may arise.

Gaining a competitive advantage, establishing penalties for not meeting service levels, and complying with regulatory requirements are possible benefits or outcomes of implementing SLAs with an outsourcing vendor, but they are not the primary goal. Gaining a competitive advantage is a strategic objective that may result from outsourcing some IT functions or processes to a vendor that can provide better or cheaper services than the enterprise itself or its competitors. Establishing penalties for not meeting service levels is

a mechanism that can be included in SLAs to enforce accountability and compliance, as well as to compensate for any losses or damages caused by poor service delivery. Complying with regulatory requirements is a legal obligation that may affect the design and implementation of SLAs, especially when outsourcing involves sensitive or personal data or cross-border transactions.

References := 12 Service Level Agreement (SLA) best practices for IT leaders; Contents The Complete Guide To IT Service Level Agreements – IT Governance; Service level management and service level agreements – IT Governance; Service Level Agreements: A Legal and Practical Guide.

Q57. An independent consultant has been hired to conduct an ad hoc audit of an enterprise's information security office with results reported to the IT governance committee and the board Which of the following is MOST important to provide to the consultant before the audit begins?

- * Acceptance of the audit risks and opportunities
- * The scope and stakeholders of the audit
- * The organizational structure of the security office
- * The policies and framework used by the security office

Q58. Melody is the project manager for her organization. She has created a risk response to conduct more tests on the software her project is creating. The identified risk that prompted this response was that the software is mission-critical and must be flawless before it can be put into product. What type of a risk response has Melody used in this scenario?

- * Transference
- * Enhance
- * Avoidance
- * Mitigation

Section: Volume A

Q59. Which of the following is the BEST way for a CIO to provide progress updates on a newly implemented IT strategic plan to the board of directors?

- * Present an IT summary dashboard.
- * Present IT critical success factors (CSFs).
- * Report results Of key risk indicators (KRIs).
- * Report results of stage-gate reviews.

An IT summary dashboard is the best way for a CIO to provide progress updates on a newly implemented IT strategic plan to the board of directors, because it can help to communicate the key performance indicators (KPIs), benefits, risks, and issues of the IT strategic plan in a concise, visual, and interactive way. An IT summary dashboard can also help to align the IT strategic plan with the business strategy, value creation, and stakeholder expectations, and demonstrate the value and contribution of IT to the enterprise. Presenting IT critical success factors (CSFs), reporting results of key risk indicators (KRIs), and reporting results of stage-gate reviews are not as effective as presenting an IT summary dashboard, because they are more focused on specific aspects of the IT strategic plan, rather than providing a holistic and comprehensive overview.

References:

IT Governance Dashboard, ISACA

What is an IT Dashboard?, Smartsheet

IT Strategy Dashboard, ClearPoint Strategy

Q60. Which of the following is a PRIMARY responsibility of the CIO when an enterprise plans to replace its enterprise resource applications?

- * Reviewing the IT application portfolio

- * Evaluating and selecting application vendors
- * Ensuring IT architecture requirements are considered
- * Establishing software quality criteria

The CIO is the chief information officer of an enterprise, who oversees and optimizes the use of information technology (IT) to achieve the business objectives and strategy. One of the primary responsibilities of the CIO is to ensure that IT architecture requirements are considered when an enterprise plans to replace its enterprise resource applications (ERAs). ERAs are integrated software systems that support various business functions, such as finance, accounting, human resources, supply chain, etc. IT architecture requirements are the specifications and standards that define how the IT systems and platforms should be designed, developed, deployed, and maintained to support the ERAs and their users. IT architecture requirements include aspects such as performance, scalability, security, reliability, interoperability, usability, etc. The CIO should ensure that IT architecture requirements are considered when an enterprise plans to replace its ERAs, because they can affect the quality, efficiency, and effectiveness of the ERAs and their alignment with the business needs and goals. The CIO should also ensure that the IT architecture requirements are consistent with the enterprise's IT strategy and vision, and that they comply with the relevant policies, regulations, and best practices.

Q61. Which of the following phases in SDLC provides the basis for acquiring the resources needed to achieve a solution?

- * Design
- * Planning
- * Development
- * Initiation

Q62. Which of the following would be of MOST concern regarding the effectiveness of risk management processes?

- * Key risk indicators (KRIs) are not established.
- * Risk management requirements are not included in performance reviews.
- * The plans and procedures are not updated on an annual basis.
- * There is no framework to ensure effective reporting of risk events.

According to the web search results, one of the most important aspects of risk management is the timely and accurate reporting of risk events, which are incidents or occurrences that have a negative impact on the objectives, operations, or reputation of an organization¹. A framework to ensure effective reporting of risk events can help to identify, analyze, communicate, and respond to risks in a systematic and consistent manner². Without such a framework, the organization may fail to capture, escalate, and learn from risk events, and may expose itself to greater losses, liabilities, and regulatory sanctions³. Therefore, the lack of a framework to ensure effective reporting of risk events would be of most concern regarding the effectiveness of risk management processes.

The other options are less concerning than option D, although they may also indicate some weaknesses in the risk management processes. Key risk indicators (KRIs) are metrics that measure the likelihood or impact of potential or actual risks⁴. While they are useful for monitoring and managing risks, they are not essential for the effectiveness of risk management processes. Risk management requirements are criteria or standards that define the expectations and responsibilities for managing risks. Including them in performance reviews can help to align the incentives and behaviors of employees with the risk appetite and strategy of the organization.

However, they are not the only way to ensure accountability and compliance with risk management processes.

The plans and procedures are documents that describe the objectives, scope, roles, activities, and outputs of risk management processes. Updating them on an annual basis can help to reflect the changes in the internal and external environment that affect the risks faced by the organization. However, they are not the only source of guidance and information for risk management processes.

References :=

Risk Event – Definition from KWHS

Risk Management – Overview, Importance and Processes

Transforming risk efficiency and effectiveness | McKinsey

Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) – Definition from KWHS

[Risk Management Requirements – an overview | ScienceDirect Topics]

[Risk Management Requirements – an overview | ScienceDirect Topics]

[Risk Management Plan – an overview | ScienceDirect Topics]

[Risk Management Plan – an overview | ScienceDirect Topics]

Q63. Which of the following systems come under the category of linking systems to connect an enterprise with its customers and supplier? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- * Website and portal
- * Electronic data interchange (EDI)/extensible markup language (XML) data transfer systems
- * Office productivity
- * E-mail, smartphone, instant messaging

Section: Volume C

Verified CGEIT dumps Q&As Latest CGEIT Download: https://www.braindumpsit.com/CGEIT_real-exam.html