

## [Q157-Q171 Get Special Discount Offer on CGEIT Dumps PDF [UPDATED Feb-2025]



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### NEW QUESTION 157

An enterprise has launched a critical new IT initiative that is expected to produce substantial value. Which of the following would BEST facilitate the reporting of benefits realized by the IT investment to the board?

- \* Balanced scorecard
- \* Milestone chart
- \* Performance management

### NEW QUESTION 158

A high-tech enterprise is concerned that leading competitors have been successfully recruiting top talent from the enterprise's research and development business unit.

What should the leadership team mandate FIRST?

- \* A SWOT analysis
- \* An incentive and retention program
- \* A root cause analysis
- \* An aggressive talent acquisition program

A root cause analysis is the first step to identify the factors that are causing the loss of top talent and to devise appropriate solutions. A SWOT analysis, an incentive and retention program, and an aggressive talent acquisition program are possible outcomes of a root cause analysis, but they are not the first action to take. References := CGEIT Review Manual, 7th Edition, page 103.

### NEW QUESTION 159

Which of the following roles has PRIMARY accountability for the security related to data assets?

- \* Database administrator
- \* Data owner
- \* Data analyst
- \* Security architect

### NEW QUESTION 160

An enterprise embarked on an aggressive strategy requiring the implementation of several large IT projects impacting multiple business processes across all departments. Initially employees were supportive of the strategy, but there is growing fatigue and frustration with the ongoing new capabilities which must be learned.

Which of the following would be the BEST action performed by senior management?

- \* Incorporate an organizational change management program.
- \* Establish Reward and Recognition efforts to boost employee morale.
- \* Improve the system development life cycle (SDLC) process.
- \* Assess current business and IT competencies.

### NEW QUESTION 161

A new CIO has been charged with updating the IT governance structure. Which of the following is the MOST important consideration to effectively influence organizational and process change?

- \* Obtaining guidance from consultants
- \* Aligning IT services to business processes
- \* Redefining the IT risk appetite
- \* Ensuring the commitment of stakeholders

Ensuring the commitment of stakeholders is the most important consideration to effectively influence organizational and process change, as it involves engaging and communicating with the key parties who have an interest or influence in the IT governance structure. Stakeholder commitment can help to overcome resistance, gain support, and ensure alignment and collaboration among the enterprise units. Stakeholder commitment can also facilitate the adoption and implementation of the IT governance framework, policies, and standards. Reference:= CGEIT Exam Content Outline, Domain 1, Subtopic A: Governance Framework, Task 3: 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.

### NEW QUESTION 162

The CIO of a financial and insurance company is considering the projects and portfolio for the coming year Which of the following projects is a non-discretionary project?

- \* Data center relocation

- \* Compliance with statutory regulations
- \* Actuarial application system analysis and design
- \* Core banking applications scalability assessment

According to the web search results, projects where management has a choice in implementing them are called discretionary projects. Projects where no choice exists are called nondiscretionary projects<sup>1</sup>. Compliance with statutory regulations is a nondiscretionary project, as it is required by law and cannot be avoided or postponed.

The other options are discretionary projects, as they are based on the management's decision and preference, and can be prioritized or delayed according to the business needs and goals. References: CGEIT Certification, CIO Dashboard, Answers

### NEW QUESTION 163

Which of the following is MOST important to include in IT governance reporting to the board of directors?

- \* Critical risks
- \* Technology cost savings
- \* Threat landscape
- \* Security events

According to the ISACA paper on IT Governance Reporting<sup>1</sup>, the most important information to include in IT governance reporting to the board of directors is the critical risks that IT faces or poses to the enterprise.

Critical risks are those that have a high likelihood and impact, and that could threaten the achievement of the enterprise's strategy, objectives and goals. Critical risks could include cyberattacks, data breaches, regulatory compliance violations, IT project failures, IT service disruptions, IT resource shortages, etc. The board of directors should be aware of the critical risks, as well as the actions taken or planned to mitigate them. The other options are not as important as critical risks, as they are more related to the operational or tactical aspects of IT, rather than the strategic or governance aspects.

### NEW QUESTION 164

A recent benchmarking analysis has indicated an IT organization is retaining more data and spending significantly more on data retention than its competitors. Which of the following would BEST ensure the optimization of retention costs?

- \* Requiring that all business cases contain data deletion and retention plans
- \* Revalidating the organization's risk tolerance and re-aligning the retention policy
- \* Moving all high-risk and medium-risk data backups to cloud storage
- \* Redefining the retention policy to align with industry best practices

Revalidating the organization's risk tolerance and re-aligning the retention policy is the best option to ensure the optimization of retention costs, because it can help the organization balance the trade-off between the benefits and costs of data retention. By revalidating the risk tolerance, the organization can identify the optimal level of data retention that minimizes the exposure to legal, regulatory, and operational risks, while also reducing the storage and management costs. By re-aligning the retention policy, the organization can ensure that the data retention practices are consistent with the risk tolerance and reflect the current business needs and objectives. A re-aligned retention policy can also help the organization comply with data retention laws and regulations, avoid unnecessary data hoarding, and improve data quality and accessibility. References

:= Data Retention Policy 101: Best Practices, Examples & More <sup>1</sup>; Intradyn, Data Retention 101: Policies and Best Practices | Egnyte, Best Practices for Data Retention and Policy Creation Will Optimize Storage Management, Data Retention Policy: Crafting Strategy for Compliance and Access

### NEW QUESTION 165

Which of the following IT governance actions would be the BEST way to minimize the likelihood of IT failures jeopardizing the corporate value of an IT-dependent organization?

- \* Implement an IT risk management framework.
- \* Install an IT continuous monitoring solution.
- \* Define IT performance management measures.
- \* Benchmark IT strategy against industry peers.

The best IT governance action to minimize the likelihood of IT failures jeopardizing the corporate value of an IT-dependent organization is to implement an IT risk management framework. An IT risk management framework is a set of policies, processes, and tools that help identify, analyze, evaluate, treat, monitor, and communicate the IT risks that may affect the achievement of the organization's objectives and goals. An IT risk management framework can help reduce the probability and impact of IT failures, such as system outages, data breaches, cyberattacks, or project delays, by implementing appropriate controls and mitigation strategies. An IT risk management framework can also help align the IT risks with the organization's risk appetite and tolerance, as well as ensure compliance with regulations and standards. What is IT Risk Management? | RSA provides an overview of IT risk management and its benefits.

Installing an IT continuous monitoring solution, defining IT performance management measures, and benchmarking IT strategy against industry peers are also useful IT governance actions, but they are not the best way to minimize the likelihood of IT failures. Installing an IT continuous monitoring solution is a process that uses software tools or systems to collect, analyze, and report on IT performance and compliance data, such as availability, reliability, security, or efficiency. Installing an IT continuous monitoring solution can help detect and respond to IT failures in a timely and effective manner, as well as improve the visibility and accountability of IT operations. Defining IT performance management measures is a task that involves selecting and defining the metrics that measure the achievement of specific goals or objectives for IT processes, systems, or services. Defining IT performance management measures can help evaluate and communicate the effectiveness and efficiency of IT operations, services, and projects, as well as their contribution to business value and customer satisfaction. Benchmarking IT strategy against industry peers is a technique that involves comparing and contrasting the IT practices, capabilities, or outcomes of an organization with those of its competitors or similar organizations. Benchmarking IT strategy against industry peers can help identify and adopt best practices or innovations for IT governance and management, as well as assess the strengths and weaknesses of the organization's IT performance.

#### **NEW QUESTION 166**

A company is considering selling products online, and the CIO has been asked to advise the board of directors of potential problems with this strategy. Which of the following is the CIO's BEST course of action?

- \* Review the security framework.
- \* Conduct a return on investment (ROI) analysis.
- \* Review the enterprise architecture (EA).
- \* Perform a risk assessment.

A risk assessment is a process of identifying, analyzing, and evaluating the potential risks that may affect the achievement of an objective, such as selling products online. A risk assessment can help the CIO to advise the board of directors of the possible threats, vulnerabilities, and impacts that may arise from the online sales strategy, such as cyberattacks, data breaches, fraud, legal compliance, customer satisfaction, and reputation. A risk assessment can also help the CIO to recommend the appropriate risk response measures, such as avoiding, reducing, transferring, or accepting the risks.

The other options are not as effective, as they do not address the potential problems with the online sales strategy in a holistic and systematic way. Reviewing the security framework may help to ensure that the online sales platform is secure and resilient, but it does not consider other aspects of risk, such as business, legal, or operational. Conducting a return on investment (ROI) analysis may help to estimate the financial benefits and costs of the online sales strategy, but it does not account for the uncertainties and variabilities of risk.

Reviewing the enterprise architecture (EA) may help to align the online sales strategy with the business goals and capabilities, but it does not assess the likelihood and consequences of risk.

### NEW QUESTION 167

Which of the following is the MOST important benefit of effective IT governance reporting?

- \* The enterprise balanced scorecard is aligned with IT dashboards.
- \* Business executives better understand IT's value contribution to the enterprise
- \* IT key performance indicators (KPIs) are included in the enterprise-level KPI dashboard.
- \* IT processes are improved in line with business requirements.

According to the ISACA paper on IT Governance Reporting<sup>1</sup>, the most important benefit of effective IT governance reporting is that it helps business executives better understand IT's value contribution to the enterprise. IT governance reporting is the process of communicating relevant and reliable information about the performance, value and risk of IT to the stakeholders who are responsible for making decisions and taking actions related to IT. Effective IT governance reporting enables business executives to have a clear and comprehensive view of how IT supports and enables the achievement of the enterprise's strategy, objectives and goals. It also helps business executives to assess the alignment, efficiency and effectiveness of IT, as well as to identify and address the gaps, issues and opportunities for improvement. Effective IT governance reporting fosters trust, collaboration and accountability between business and IT, and enhances the reputation and credibility of IT within the enterprise. The other options are not as important as business executives better understanding IT's value contribution to the enterprise, as they are more related to the means or outcomes of effective IT governance reporting, rather than the benefit itself. Reference: IT Governance Reporting

### NEW QUESTION 168

The CEO of a large enterprise has announced the commencement of a major business expansion that will double the size of the organization. IT will need to support the expected demand expansion. What should the CIO do FIRST?

- \* Review the resource utilization matrix.
- \* Recruit IT resources based on the expansion decision.
- \* Embed IT personnel in the business units.
- \* Update the IT strategic plan to align with the decision.

The CIO should update the IT strategic plan to align with the decision of the CEO to commence a major business expansion that will double the size of the organization. This means that the CIO should review the current IT vision, mission, goals, objectives, strategies, and actions, and assess how they support the business expansion plan. The CIO should also identify the IT opportunities, challenges, risks, and gaps that may arise from the business expansion, and develop appropriate solutions and mitigation measures. The CIO should then revise the IT strategic plan to reflect the changes and ensure that IT is aligned with and contributes to the business growth and success

### NEW QUESTION 169

The responsibility for the development of a business continuity plan (BCP) is BEST assigned to the:

- \* business risk manager.
- \* business owner.
- \* chief executive officer (CEO).
- \* IT systems owner.

IT governance is the process of ensuring that IT supports the business objectives and strategies of the enterprise, and that IT investments and resources are aligned with the enterprise's needs and priorities. When individual business units design their own IT solutions without consulting the IT department, they may create solutions that are not compatible with the existing enterprise goals, such as customer satisfaction, operational efficiency, regulatory compliance, or innovation. This can result in duplication of efforts, waste of resources, increased complexity, security risks, or missed opportunities. Therefore, it is important for IT governance to establish a clear vision, strategy, and framework for IT that guides the business units in developing and implementing IT solutions that support the enterprise goals. Some examples of IT governance frameworks are COBIT1, ITIL2, and ISO/IEC 385003.

References :=

\* COBIT | ISACA

\* ITIL | AXELOS

\* ISO/IEC 38500:2015(en), Information technology &#8211; Governance of IT for the organization

#### **NEW QUESTION 170**

When preparing a new IT strategic plan for board approval, the MOST important consideration is to ensure the plan identifies:

- \* roles and responsibilities that link to IT objectives.
- \* specific resourcing requirements for identified IT projects.
- \* frameworks that will be aligned to IT programs.
- \* implications of the strategy on the procurement process.

#### **NEW QUESTION 171**

Which of the following techniques seeks to identify the similarities and differences between the groups of customers or users?

- \* Market Segmentation
- \* PEST Analysis
- \* SWOT Analysis
- \* Scenario Planning

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