Cobit 5 Overview

Course Summary

Description

Course participants will get to Know facts and terms relating to the five Principles of COBIT 5.

Objectives
At the end of this course, students will be able to:

- Understand the major drivers for the development of COBIT 5.
- Understand the business benefits of using COBIT 5.
- Understand the COBIT 5 Product Architecture.
- Understand The IT management issues and challenges that affect enterprises.
- Understand The 5 Key Principles of COBIT 5 for the governance and management of Enterprise IT.
- Understand How COBIT 5 enables IT to be governed and managed in a holistic manner for the entire enterprise.
- Understand How the COBIT 5 processes and the Process Reference Model (PRM) help guide the creation of the 5 Principles and the 7 Governance and Management Enablers.
- Understand the basic concepts for the Implementation of COBIT 5.
- Understand the basic concepts of the new Process Assessment Model.
- Understand The COBIT 5 guides and how they interrelate.

Topics

- The COBIT 5 Principles
- The names and descriptions of the seven categories of Enablers that influence how the governance and management of IT works
- The Process Reference Model Governance Domain, specifically, the name of the five processes in the Governance Domain
- The generic enabler model and Principles
- The COBIT 5 Enablers
- An Introduction to COBIT 5 Implementation
- Process Capability Model (The Process Assessment Model) - PAM

Audience

Business Management, Chief Executives, IT /IS Auditors, Internal Auditors, Information Security and IT Practitioners; Consultants, IT/IS Management looking to gain an insight into the Enterprise Governance of IT and looking to be certified as a COBIT Implementer or Assessor.

Duration

One day

Cobit 5 Overview

Course Outline

I. The COBIT 5 Principles
- A. Course participants will get to Know facts and terms relating to the five Principles of COBIT 5. Specifically to recall:
  1. The names and Key aspects of the five key Principles for governance and management of enterprise IT
  2. Principle 1 – Meeting Stakeholder Needs
  3. Principle 2 – Covering the Enterprise End-to-End
  4. Principle 3 – Applying a Single Integrated Framework
  5. Principle 4 – Enabling a Holistic Approach
  6. Principle 5 – Separating Governance from Management

II. The names and descriptions of the seven categories of Enablers that influence how the governance and management of IT works
- A. Enabler 1 – Principles, Policies and Frameworks
- B. Enabler 2 – Processes
- C. Enabler 3 – Organizational Structures
- D. Enabler 4 – Culture, Ethics and Behavior
- E. Enabler 5 – Information
- F. Enabler 6 – Services, Infrastructure and Applications
- G. Enabler 7 – People, Skills and Competencies.

III. The Process Reference Model Governance Domain, specifically, the name of the five processes in the Governance Domain
- A. The process Reference Model Management Domain, specifically:
- B. The names of the processes in APO (Align, Plan Organize)
- C. The names of the processes in BAI (Build, Acquire and Implement)
- D. The names of the processes in DSS (Deliver, Service and Support)
- E. The names of the processes in MEA (Monitor, Evaluate and Assess)
- F. The four questions to ask when establishing how to manage the enabler performance:
  1. Are stakeholder needs addressed?
  2. Are enabler goals achieved?
  3. Is the enabler life cycle managed?
  4. Are good practices applied?

IV. The generic enabler model and Principles
- A. Principle 1 – Meeting Stakeholder Needs
- B. Principle 2 – Covering the Enterprise End-to-end
- C. Principle 3 – Applying a single Integrated Framework.
- D. Principle 4 - Enabling a Holistic Approach
- E. Principle 5 – Separating Governance from Management

V. The COBIT 5 Enablers
- A. Understand that COBIT enables IT to be governed and managed in a holistic manner for the entire enterprise.
- B. Enabler 1 - Principles, Policies and Frameworks
- C. Enabler 2 - Processes
- D. Enabler 3 - Organizational Structures
- E. Enabler 4 - Culture, Ethics and Behavior
- F. Enabler 5 - Information
- G. Enabler 6 - Services, Infrastructure and Applications
- H. Enabler 7 - People, Skills and Competencies

VI. An Introduction to COBIT 5 Implementation
- A. The three interrelated components of the life cycle model.
- B. Management of the program
- C. Change enablement specifically addressing behavior and cultural aspects and
- D. Core continual improvement life cycle.

VII. Process Capability Model (The Process Assessment Model) - PAM
- A. The six Capability Levels based on ISO 15504:
- B. Level 0 – Incomplete Process
- C. Level 1 – Performed process
- D. Level 2 – Managed process
- E. Level 3 - Established Process
- F. Level 4 - Predictable Process
- G. Level 5 – Optimized Process

The definition of the following ISO 15504 terms:
1. A Process Purpose
2. A Process Outcome
3. A Base Practice
4. A Work Product

The Process Capability Assessment.

The Scope of the COBIT assessment program, specifically the purpose of the 3 guides:
1. The Process Assessment Model (PAM) using COBIT 4.1 and COBIT 5
2. The Assessor Guide – using COBIT 5 and COBIT 4.1
3. The Self-Assessment Guide – using COBIT 4.1 and COBIT 5

The differences between a Maturity and a Capability Assessment:

The purpose of a Process Reference Model as defined by ISO 15504 and the Differences between the two dimensions outlined in the ISO 15504 approach:

The differences between the Generic and Specific attributes outlined in the COBIT PAM.

The benefits of the COBIT Capability Assessment approach.

How the rating scales are used in an assessment

- To achieve a pass for a certain level, a process must be rated L – Largely or F – Fully at that level, and be rated F - Fully on the lower levels.
- To be able to move onto another capability level all Process Attributes must be F – Fully for that process (if not achieved, the organization needs to improve that particular process attribute to have a F rating before moving on)