

# ITILSC-OSA<sup>Q&As</sup>

ITIL Service Capability Operational Support and Analysis

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## QUESTION 1

### Scenario

Vision Media is an international media organization, operating various lines of business including:

Film Production Television (production and delivery of their own channel in the United States VisionOne) Print media (including newspapers in 15 countries) Online Advertising

The organization has recently been restructured, and now is comprised of the following companies and departments:

Vision Films (production of movies and television shows) VisionOne (television channel) VisionNews (coordinates all of the sub-companies involved in the delivery of printed newspapers, as well as being the centralized source of news information for all company owned media outlets) VisionNet (managing the online and internet businesses) Legal Services Finance and Administration Human Resources Information Technology

The organization is also actively pursuing growth in the online market, and is currently holding discussions with the leading online news provider about the possible acquisition of their company. This would increase the overall size of Vision Media by around 15%.

The Information Technology department acts as a Shared Service Unit, providing IT Services to all of sub-companies and departments, which complement some of the Internal Service Providers that also exist. The director of Information Technology has realized the need to improve the quality of services offered by implementing ITIL, and has decided to do so using a phased approach. Some of the Service Design and Service Transition processes have already been implemented, and they are now planning the implementation of Service Operation.

While the IT director does have tentative support from the other directors and CEO, budgets for implementing the Service Operation processes have not been finalized, and still require a business case to be formally submitted.

There is some confusion as to how the process of Access Management should be designed. In particular, there is debate as to how the process should be integrated into the overall approach of IT Service Management within Vision Media. The IT director has asked for submissions from some of her staff, describing how they think Access Management should be designed.

Which of the following submissions describes the most appropriate way in which to design and implement Access Management within Vision Media?

A. The design of a quality Access Management process will need to consider the current state of IT Service Management that exists within the IT department, as well as the organizational requirements of Vision Media in general. This will require interfaces to be created with: Information Security Management: Which is responsible for the development and renewal of security policies, guidelines and procedures, which are then executed by Access Management Service Level Management: Which is responsible defining the customer requirements for access to IT services Request Fulfillment: Access Management will often be triggered by Service Requests, taken by the Service Desk or submitted using automated and self-help mechanisms Change Management: Request for Changes (RFCs) will often involve modification of access rights Demand Management: Which will provide information as to the patterns of business that will generate requests for access. Outside the scope of IT Service Management, some of the interfaces that will also need to be created are: Human Resources: So that effective (and automated) communication exists to assist in the creation, modification, removal and audit of access rights. General: Direct requests from department managers Requests for enabling increased access for VIP staff

B. The design of an efficient Access Management process will need to account for the existing IT Service Management processes already implemented within the IT department, as well as the Human Resource requirements of Vision Media in general. This will require interfaces to be created with: Information Security Management: Which is responsible for the development and renewal of security policies, guidelines and procedures, which are then executed by Access Management Capacity Management: Which is responsible for the design of systems and infrastructure, which are

in turn supported by Access Management Knowledge Management: Each Knowledge base will require various levels of access to be defined and enforced. Change Management: Request for Changes (RFCs) will often involve modification of access rights Demand Management: Which will provide information as to the patterns of business that will generate requests for access Outside the scope of IT Service Management, some of the interfaces that will also need to be created are: Legal Services: So that the Legal department can verify the request for access is appropriate and lawful. ?General: Direct requests from department managers Requests for enabling increased access for VIP staff

C. It is important that the implementation of Access Management considers a number of key interfaces with existing IT Service Management processes, as well as other business processes, to ensure success and satisfaction of its defined objectives. This includes: Information Security Management: Which is responsible for the development and renewal of security policies, guidelines and procedures, which are then executed by Access Management Availability Management: Which is responsible for the design of security systems and infrastructure, which are in turn supported by Access Management Request Fulfillment: Access Management will often be triggered by Service Requests, taken by the Service Desk or submitted using automated and self-help mechanisms Change Management: Request for Changes (RFCs) will often involve modification of access rights Configuration Management: Which can be used to record relationships between users and systems they can access. Outside the scope of IT Service Management, some of the interfaces that will also need to be created are: Human Resources: So that effective (and automated) communication exists to assist in the creation, modification, removal and audit of access rights. General: Direct requests from department managers Requests for enabling restricted access to contractors and external suppliers

D. Access Management will need to be implemented in isolation from existing IT Service Management processes already in place at VisionMedia so that its integrity can be ensured. The only exception to this is Information Security Management, which is responsible for the development and renewal of security policies, guidelines and procedures. Access Management uses these as formal inputs, which are then executed accordingly.

Correct Answer: C

## QUESTION 2

The success of Service Operation phase is based on some important Critical Success Factors. From the options below, which would be the most important for Service Operation?

A. Management support for using phase Business support to ensure users use Service Desk as little as possible Champions to drive process

usage

Staffing and retention of Service Desk

Service management usage

Suitable tools ?especially Incident Management

Measurement and reporting of capacity

B. Management support for setting up phase Business support to ensure users call Service Desk Champions to lead process implementation Staffing and retention of Service Desk Service management training Suitable tools Measurement and reporting of usage

C. Management support for setting up SD Business support to ensure users call Service Desk Champions to lead Service Support Staffing and retention of Service Desk Service management understanding Suitable tools ?especially Service Desk Measurement and reporting

D. Management support for setting up phase Business support to ensure users use Service Desk Champions to lead process implementation Staffing and retention of Service Desk Service management training Suitable tools ?especially

Service Desk Measurement and reporting

Correct Answer: D

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### QUESTION 3

Scenario

Brewster is a toy factory that has been in business for 30 years. The company started with a small family run shop and has grown consistently over the years. They are now supplying toy stores nationwide and are considered to be the primary supplier of children's collectable novelty erasers.

Brewster's IT department is relatively small (currently 15 staff) but efficient. They have recently employed an IT Manager in an attempt to improve the management of the infrastructure, as well as more effective use of resources and identification of areas for improvement.

The Brewster's management teams do not have a lot of IT knowledge. The newly appointed IT Manager is very ITIL focused and wants to implement as many ITSM processes as is appropriate there are currently no formal processes in place. On starting with the company the IT Manager completed an internal assessment of the IT infrastructure including staff skills analysis, and collated the results from customer satisfaction surveys completed over the last 5 years.

The main areas of concern are as follows:

Responses from customer satisfaction survey:

Overall a consistent satisfaction level. However, responses completed during the past 12 months show an increase in customers who were unsatisfied with call waiting times when contacting the service desk for help with online orders and requests for information.

Customers added the following additional comments:

"Never get to speak to the same person twice when dealing with an Incident number, had to call several times to receive follow up on progress" "Some of the Service Desk staff seem under qualified to deal with my questions about new applications/incidents/service requests"

Results from Staff Skills Analysis:

Staff, in general, have a good knowledge of IT systems and a basic understanding of the business processes and objectives. However, staff are not well informed of upcoming releases of new or changed services and not given adequate information to relay to the customers.

Staff added the following additional comments:

"Communication between Service Operation departments has become inefficient - there are meetings for the sake of meetings, but the important information we need to know to do our day to day jobs is lacking"

"I still don't know what half of the people do, that work in the IT department!"

Results from General IT Infrastructure assessment:

Lack of event monitoring and planning

Lack of input from Operational Support departments into Service Design Lack of skill and information

sharing across the Operational Support teams with regards to Incident, Problem, Workarounds and Known

Error data. Little to no proactive activities being carried out.

Refer to Scenario

Which of the following options would be the most effective option to address the issues identified from the

General IT Infrastructure assessment?

A. You decide to recommend implementation of the Event Management process to formalize the event monitoring, planning and overall management. Ensure that there is resource sharing between the Service Design teams and the Operational Support teams as their input is necessary to ensure services are designed that will work efficiently in the live environment. In addition, implement the Problem Management process at the same time, to ensure there are both reactive and proactive activities taking place with regards to Problems, a knowledge bank of information including known errors, workarounds, problems and incident records is produced and maintained.

B. You are not concerned with the lack of skill sharing between the Operational Support departments and Service Design as they are two separate entities of the Service Lifecycle with their own objectives. You are concerned, however, with the lack of skill sharing between the Operational Support teams and decide to formalize the 1st, 2nd and 3rd lines of support and recommend the adoption of a database that will incorporate all Incident records, Problem records, Known Error records, Workarounds and Event information, so that all staff can have access to and use this information.

C. You are not concerned with the lack of skill sharing between the Operational Support departments and Service Design as they are two separate entities of the Service Lifecycle with their own objectives. You are concerned, however, with the lack of Event monitoring and planning and foresee this as being a potential major issue. You decide to recommend implementation of the Event Management process to formalize the event monitoring, planning and overall management. Ensure that there is resource sharing between the Service Design teams and the Operational Support teams as their input is necessary to ensure services are designed that will work efficiently in the live environment.

D. Implement the Problem Management process, to ensure there are both reactive and proactive activities taking place with regards to Problems, a knowledge bank of information including known errors, workarounds, problems and incident records is produced and maintained. Once this process is established, working efficiently and staff have become more accustomed to this new way of working, use this success to recommend the implementation of the Event Management process.

Correct Answer: A

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#### QUESTION 4

Scenario

Brewster's is a toy factory that has been in business for 30 years. The company started with a small family run shop and has grown consistently over the years. They are now supplying toy stores nationwide and are considered to be the primary supplier of children's collectable novelty erasers.

Brewster's IT department is relatively small (currently 15 staff) but efficient. They have recently employed an IT Manager in an attempt to improve the management of the infrastructure, as well as more effective use of resources and identification of areas for improvement.

The Brewster's management teams do not have a lot of IT knowledge. The newly appointed IT Manager is very ITIL focused and wants to implement as many ITSM processes as is appropriate there are currently no formal processes in place. On starting with the company the IT Manager completed an internal assessment of the IT infrastructure including staff skills analysis, and collated the results from customer satisfaction surveys completed over the last 5 years.

The main areas of concern are as follows:

Responses from customer satisfaction survey:

Overall a consistent satisfaction level. However, responses completed during the past 12 months show an increase in customers who were unsatisfied with call waiting times when contacting the service desk for help with online orders and requests for information.

Customers added the following additional comments:

"Never get to speak to the same person twice when dealing with an Incident number, had to call several times to receive follow up on progress" "Some of the Service Desk staff seem under qualified to deal with my questions about new applications/incidents/service requests"

Results from Staff Skills Analysis:

Staff, in general, have a good knowledge of IT systems and a basic understanding of the business processes and objectives. However, staff are not well informed of upcoming releases of new or changed services and not given adequate information to relay to the customers.

Staff added the following additional comments:

"Communication between Service Operation departments has become inefficient - there are meetings for the sake of meetings, but the important information we need to know to do our day to day jobs is lacking"

"I still don't know what half of the people do, that work in the IT department!"

Results from General IT Infrastructure assessment:

Lack of event monitoring and planning

Lack of input from Operational Support departments into Service Design Lack of skill and information

sharing across the Operational Support teams with regards to Incident, Problem, Workarounds and Known

Error data. Little to no proactive activities being carried out.

Refer to Scenario

Through further investigation you identify that there is no formal means of collecting data to identify service

improvement, other than customer surveys. These are very subjective and do not give a balanced picture

regarding quality of service. Through discussions with the Continual Service Improvement Manager, you

decide to start collecting a range of metrics to help identify service improvements.

Which metrics would be relevant to Service Desk?

A. % of calls resolved by Service Desk Average time to identify incident Average time to escalate incident % of user updates conducted within target times Customer feedback Average Service Desk cost of handling incident

B. % of calls resolved by Service Desk Average time to resolve incident Average time to escalate incident % of customer updates conducted within target times Customer feedback Average Service Desk cost of handling incident

C. % of calls answered by Service Desk Average time to escalate incident % of customer updates conducted within Service Desk hours Customer feedback Average cost of handling incident

D. % of calls answered by Service Desk Average time to resolve problems Average time to escalate problem % of customer updates conducted within Service Desk times Customer feedback Average cost of handling problem

Correct Answer: B

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## QUESTION 5

Scenario

Vericom is a leading provider of government, business and consumer telecommunication services, and is

currently seeking ways in which to improve its utilization of IT services to drive growth across its

multiple lines of business. One of the largest organizations in the United Kingdom, Vericom is comprised of

the following business units:

Verinet (providing ADSL, cable, 3GSM, dialup and satellite services) Infrastructure Services (planning, installing and maintaining the PSTN and mobile network infrastructure)

VericomTV (Pay TV)

Consumer Sales and Marketing (including 400 Vericom retail outlets) Business and Government

Finance and Administration

Information Technology Services (Shared Service Unit, however some business units also have their own internal service provider) Human Resources

Vericom Wholesale (for wholesale of Vericom infrastructure services)

Due to the extensive scope of infrastructure deployed and large employee and customer base, Vericom continues to rely on legacy systems for some critical IT services; however this is seen as a barrier to future organizational growth and scalability of services offered. The CIO of Vericom has also raised the concern that while improvements to the technology utilized is important, this also needs to be supported by quality IT Service Management practices employed by the various IT departments.

The project of improving the IT Service Management practices employed by Vericom has been outsourced to external consultants who are aware of the major IT refresh that is going to be occurring over the next 24 months.

Refer to the scenario.

As part of the major refresh of IT systems, it has been agreed that the existing ITIL processes of Incident and Problem Management are not performing adequately. Recent surveys indicate that:

A high percentage of incidents are being escalated to second line support staff. There is inconsistency in the knowledge captured for diagnosing and resolving incidents and problems. Problem Management is predominantly reactive and typically only executed when a large volume of incidents are identified to be of a common root cause. There is little handover of knowledge (including documentation of Known Errors) for many releases deployed, creating significant workloads for the support groups in the weeks following deployment.

Which of the following responses BEST represents the way in which you would seek to improve the situation?

A. You understand the need to review current practices, so you compare current practices against those described in the ITIL volume of Service Operation. You perform a gap analysis, and realize most of the issues relate to inadequate knowledge capture and sharing. You focus on improving this by: Reviewing the tools and systems used, and develop a business case for acquiring new Knowledge Management Software to be used by the IT division. Creating rules for the escalation of incident and problems so that higher level support groups are not overloaded. Improving the level of documentation and knowledge capture by running incentive programs rewarding staff for the number of contributions made to the knowledgebase. Conducting training on how to use the refreshed Incident and Problem Management processes. Developing performance metrics to be reviewed for Incident and Problem Management.

B. You communicate the need to review the situation, inviting various stakeholders from the IT departments and other business units to discuss the issues at hand. Your main concern is the lack of communication between various IT groups, so to improve this you focus on: Improving the Release Policy to be adhered to by the various Release and Deployment teams, stating the documentation and knowledge transfer requirements for the different types of releases performed. Developing guidelines, procedures and associated incentives for the capture of knowledge relating to incidents, problems and general service requests. Conducting training and awareness sessions on the requirements for documentation and knowledge capture. Rotating developers and second line staff through the Service Desk every three months. Develop consistency in the Early Life Support provided by design/specialist staff for major releases. Improving the interfaces between Incident and Problem Management, particularly those around escalation and problem detection. Scheduling regular Proactive Problem Management reviews, which will look at trends in incidents and problems, and to identify vulnerable infrastructure components. Developing metrics that will be used to evaluate the value and performance of the Incident and Problem Management processes.

C. You understand the need for compliance to the defined processes, as currently many staff do not follow prescribed guidelines and procedures. Your efforts focus on improving compliance to the Incident and Problem Management processes by: Auditing the processes, seeking where exceptions to defined procedures occur. Running awareness sessions to communicate the value and importance of the processes in place. Modifying existing systems and



tools so that improve compliance to existing processes Evaluating which groups are underperforming to identify any training that needs to occur

D. You communicate the need to understand more about the current issues, so you invite the Service Desk, Incident, Problem and Release and Deployment managers to a meeting to review the situation. Your main concern is the lack of documentation and knowledge being recorded by various IT groups, so to improve this you focus on: Defining the requirements for knowledge capture and transfer (including Known Errors) so that all communication is improved Improving the tools and systems used for by the various groups for knowledge capture and transfer Creating rules for the escalation of incident and problems so that higher level support groups are not overloaded Develop consistency in the Early Life Support provided by design/specialist staff for major releases Assigning responsibility to the lead infrastructure architect to oversee Proactive Problem Management. Conducting training on how to use the refreshed Incident and Problem Management processes. Rotating Service Desk staff through higher level support teams every three months Developing performance metrics to be reviewed for Incident and Problem Management

Correct Answer: B

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