

The Open Group OGOF-101

FAIR 2 Foundation (OGOF-101)

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Latest Version: 6.0

Question: 1

The concept of _____ returns refers to the decreasing benefit of additional effort or data.
Response:

- A. Predictive
- B. Economic
- C. Diminishing
- D. Subjective

Answer: C

Question: 2

Why is it important to document assumptions in a FAIR analysis?
Response:

- A. To reduce the need for stakeholder engagement
- B. To enable traceability, validation, and reuse
- C. To satisfy insurance compliance requirements
- D. To reduce model complexity

Answer: B

Question: 3

What is the purpose of using risk qualifiers in FAIR communication?
Response:

- A. To express nuances like “fragile” or “unstable” that affect interpretation
- B. To simplify numeric values
- C. To mask uncertainty in estimates
- D. To eliminate subjectivity

Answer: A

Question: 4

When presenting a FAIR result, the most likely value must be presented in the context of the full

_____.
Response:

- A. Risk register
- B. Distribution
- C. Heat map
- D. Vulnerability rating

Answer: B

Question: 5

In the FAIR taxonomy, what does Contact Frequency (CF) represent?

Response:

- A. The frequency with which assets are patched
- B. The frequency of stakeholder communication
- C. The frequency with which threat agents interact with the asset
- D. The rate at which new controls are deployed

Answer: C

Question: 6

Which two examples illustrate effective use of risk qualifiers?

Response:

- A. Marking a system as “fragile” due to reliance on outdated tech
- B. Ranking risk severity by color
- C. Noting that a scenario is “unstable” due to changing threat landscape
- D. Ignoring stakeholder sensitivity

Answer: A,C

Question: 7

What distinguishes a high-quality data source in a FAIR risk analysis?

Response:

- A. It is aligned with past security breach narratives

- B. It is objective, current, and directly relevant
- C. It reflects best-case scenarios
- D. It originates from internal policy reviews only

Answer: B

Question: 8

How does FAIR suggest presenting a “single number” risk result?
Response:

- A. Use a fixed point without explanation
- B. Provide the most likely value while explaining its context and range
- C. Present only the lowest expected value
- D. Present it as a compliance score

Answer: B

Question: 9

Which two statements reflect the concept of diminishing returns in analysis?
Response:

- A. More data always increases result quality
- B. Beyond a point, effort doesn't improve results significantly
- C. Limited resources should be prioritized strategically
- D. Gathering more data always reduces uncertainty

Answer: B,C

Question: 10

How does the O-RA standard complement the O-RT standard?
Response:

- A. It defines user permissions for threat modeling
- B. It applies the taxonomy in a methodical analysis process
- C. It calculates insurance premiums based on control gaps
- D. It translates ordinal data into risk tolerance levels

Answer: B

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