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Exam Questions OGEA-101

TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 Exam (English)

NEW QUESTION 1
Which of the following best describes a purpose of the Gap Analysis technique?

A. To validate non-functional requirements
B. To establish quality metrics for the architecture
C. To determine service levels for the architecture
D. To identify missing functions

Answer: D

Explanation:
Gap analysis is a technique that is used to validate an architecture by highlighting the shortfall between the Baseline Architecture and the Target Architecture. One of the purposes of gap analysis is to identify missing functions that are either deliberately omitted, accidentally left out,or not yet defined in the Target Architecture. Missing functions are marked as gaps that need to be filled by developing or procuring the building blocks.

NEW QUESTION 2
What is present in all phases within the ADM and should be identified, classified and mitigated before starting a transformation effort?

A. Budgetary constraints
B. Risk
C. Schedule constraints
D. Information gaps

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, risk is present in all phases within the Architecture Development Method (ADM), and it should be identified, classified, and mitigated before starting a transformation effort 1. Risk is defined as ??the effect of uncertainty on objectives?? 2, and it can have positive or negative impacts on the architecture project. Risk management is a technique that helps to assess and address the potential risks that may affect the achievement of the architecture objectives, and to balance the trade-offs between opportunities and threats. Risk management is applied throughout the ADM cycle, from the Preliminary Phase to the Requirements Management Phase, and it is integrated with other techniques, such as stakeholder management, business transformation readiness assessment, gap analysis, and migration planning 1. The other options are not correct, as they are not present in all phases within the ADM, and they are not necessarily identified, classified, and mitigated before starting a transformation effort. Budgetary constraints are the limitations on the financial resources available for the architecture project, and they are usually considered in Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions, and Phase F: Migration Planning 3. Schedule constraints are the limitations on the time available for the architecture project, and they are also usually considered in Phase E and F 3. Information gaps are the missing or incomplete data or knowledge that may affect the architecture project, and they are usually identified in Phase B: Business Architecture, Phase C: Information Systems Architecture, and Phase D: Technology Architecture . References: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 32: Risk Management. 2: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part I: Introduction, Chapter 3: Definitions. 3: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 16: Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions, and Chapter 17: PhaseF: Migration Planning. : TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 13: Phase B: Business Architecture, Chapter 14: Phase C: Information Systems Architecture, and Chapter 15: Phase D: Technology Architecture.

NEW QUESTION 3
What provides context for architecture work, by describing the needs and ways of working employed by the enterprise?

A. Architecture Contracts
B. Business principles business goals, and business drivers
C. Strategy and vision
D. Stakeholder needs

Answer: B

Explanation:
Business principles business goals, and business drivers provide context for architecture work, by describing the needs and ways of working employed by the enterprise. They define what the enterprise wants to achieve, how it wants to operate, and what factors influence its decisions and actions. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2 Preliminary Phase.

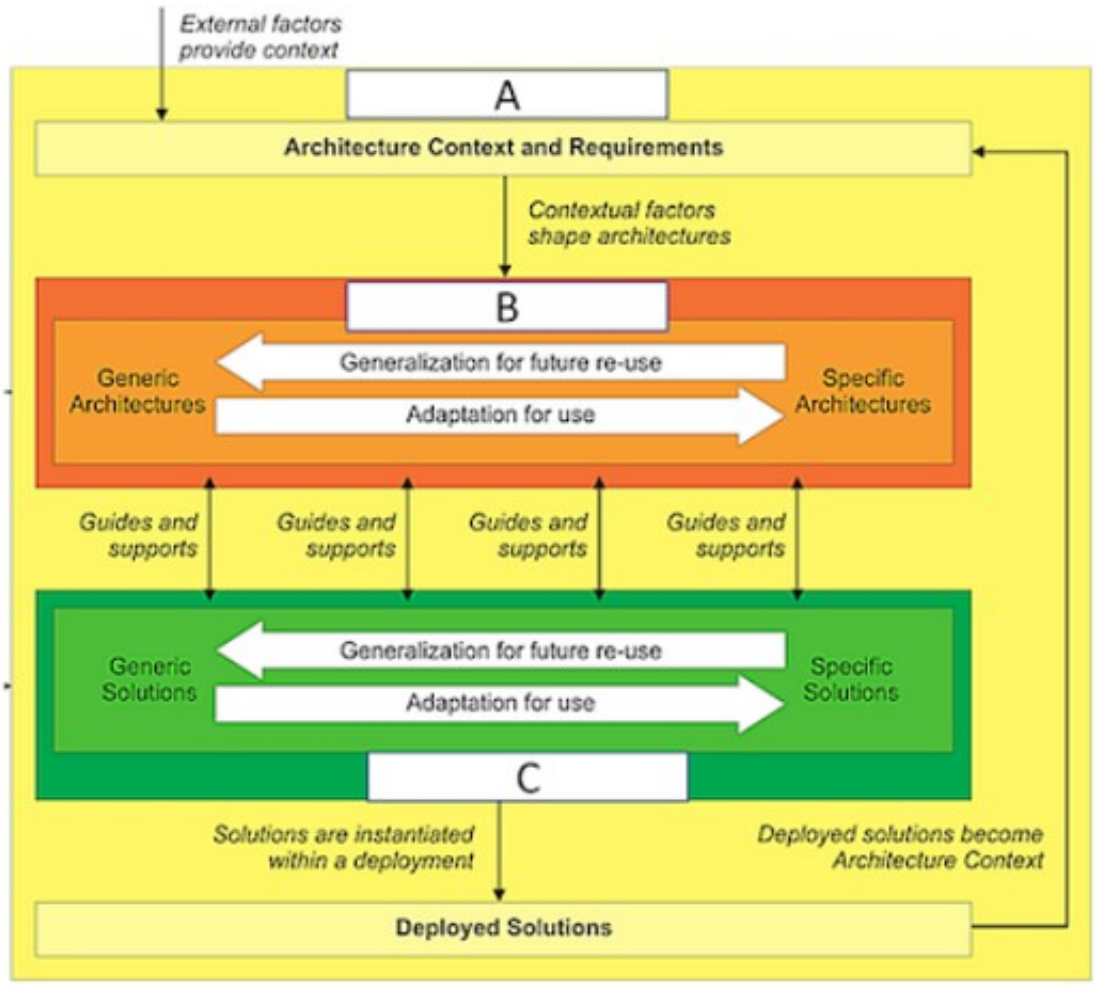
NEW QUESTION 4
Which of the following best describes the purpose of the Architecture Roadmap?

A. It provides for effective communication of the end architecture project to the stakeholders
B. It is sent from the sponsor and triggers the start of an architecture development cycle
C. It forms the basis of a contractual agreement between the sponsor and the architecture organization
D. It lists work packages on a timeline showing progress towards the Target Architecture

Answer: D

Explanation:
The purpose of the Architecture Roadmap is to provide a high-level view of how the Baseline Architecture will transition to the Target Architecture over time. It lists work packages on a timeline showing progress towards the Target Architecture, as well as dependencies, risks, and benefits. The Architecture Roadmap forms part of the Implementation and Migration Plan and guides the execution of the architecture projects.References:https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap20.html

NEW QUESTION 5
Consider the illustration.



What are the items labelled A, B and C?

A. A-Enterprise Continuum, B-Architecture Continuum, C-Solutions Continuum
B. A-Enterprise Architecture, B-Architecture Building Blocks, C-Solutions Building Blocks
C. A-Architecture Vision, B-Business Architecture, C-Information Systems Architecture
D. A-Enterprise Strategic Architecture, B-Segment Architecture, C-Solutions Architecture

Answer: A

Explanation:
The illustration shows the relationship between the Enterprise Continuum, the Architecture Continuum, and the Solutions Continuum, which are key concepts in the TOGAF framework. TheEnterprise Continuum is a view of the Architecture Repository that shows how generic foundation architectures can be leveraged and specialized to support the requirements of an individual organization. The Architecture Continuum specifies a structured classification for architectural artifacts, such as models, patterns, and descriptions, that can be reused and adapted across different domains and levels of abstraction. The Solutions Continuum identifies implemented solutions that support various stages of business and IT capability evolution, such as common systems, industry solutions, and organization-specific solutions. The illustration also shows how the architecture context and requirements are influenced by external factors, such as business drivers, stakeholders, and standards, and how they shape the generic and specific architectures and solutions. The illustration also shows how the deployed solutions become part of the architecture context for future iterations of the architecture development cycle. References:
•TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 6: Architecture Repository, Section 6.2 Enterprise Continuum.
•TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part IV: Architecture Content Framework, Chapter 35: Enterprise Continuum and Tools, Section 35.1 Introduction.

NEW QUESTION 6
Complete the sentence A set of architecture principles that cover every situation perceived meets the recommended criteria of _____

A. consistency
B. robustness
C. stability
D. completeness

Answer: D

Explanation:
A set of architecture principles that cover every situation perceived meets the recommended criteria of completeness. Completeness is one of the six criteria that should be applied when developing or assessing architecture principles. Completeness means that there are no gaps or overlaps in the coverage of principles across all relevant aspects of the enterprise??s architecture. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.7 Architecture Principles.

NEW QUESTION 7
Which of the following best summarizes the purpose of Enterprise Architecture?

A. Taking major improvement decisions.
B. Guiding effective change.
C. Controlling the bigger changes.
D. Governing the Stakeholders.

Answer: B

Explanation:
EA applies architecture principles and practices to analyze, design, plan, and implement enterprise analysis that supports digital transformation, IT growth, and the modernization of IT2. EA also helps organizations improve the efficiency, timeliness, and reliability of business information, as well as the alignment, agility, and adaptability of the architecture to the changing needs and requirements3. Therefore, the best summary of the purpose of EA is to guide effective change. References: 1: Enterprise architecture - Wikipedia 2: What is enterprise architecture? A framework for transformation 3: 3 The Purpose of Enterprise Architecture -

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NEW QUESTION 8
Which section of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles should highlight the requirements for carrying out the principle?

A. Rationale
B. Name
C. Statement
D. Implications

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Implications section describes the impact of adhering to the principle on the organization, the processes, the information systems, and the technology23. It also identifies the changes, costs, and risks that may result from applying the principle23. The Implications section helps to communicate the benefits and consequences of the principle to the stakeholders and to guide the implementation and governance of the architecture23. The other sections of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles are1:
•Name: This section provides a short and memorable name for the principle that represents its essence and purpose23. The name should not mention any specific technology or solution23.
•Statement: This section provides a concise and formal definition of the principle that expresses the fundamental rule or constraint that the principle imposes23. The statement should be clear, unambiguous, and testable23.
•Rationale: This section provides the reasoning and justification for the principle, explaining
why it is important and how it supports the business goals and drivers23. The rationale should also link the principle to the higher-level enterprise or IT principles that it elaborates on23.
References: 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Principles 3: TOGAF 8.1.1 Online - Architecture Principles 1: Architecture Principles Template

NEW QUESTION 9
Complete the sentence The purpose of the Preliminary Phase is to _____.

A. describe the target architecture
B. define the enterprise strategy
C. identify the stakeholders and their requirements
D. architect an Enterprise Architecture Capability

Answer: D

Explanation:
The purpose of the Preliminary Phase is to architect an Enterprise Architecture Capability that meets the needs and expectations of the enterprise??s stakeholders and supports and enables subsequent phases of architecture development and transition. This phase involves defining the scope, principles, framework, and governance for the Enterprise Architecture Capability. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2 Preliminary Phase.

NEW QUESTION 10
What is used to structure architectural information in an orderly way so that it can be processed to meet stakeholder needs?

A. A Stakeholder Map
B. An Architecture Framework
C. Content Metamodel
D. An EA Library

Answer: C

Explanation:
? A content metamodel is a formal structure that defines the types of entities and relationships that are used to capture, store, filter, query, and represent architectural information in a way that supports consistency, completeness, and traceability12.
? A stakeholder map is a tool that identifies and analyzes the key stakeholders and their interests, influence, and expectations in relation to the architecture3. It is not used to structure architectural information, but rather to understand the stakeholder needs and concerns.
? An architecture framework is a set of principles, guidelines, standards, and tools that provide a common structure and methodology for developing architectures4. It is not used to structure architectural information, but rather to guide the architecture development process and ensure alignment with the business strategy and objectives.
? An EA library is a repository that stores and manages the architecture artifacts, deliverables, and other relevant information produced and consumed during the architecture development and governance. It is not used to structure architectural information, but rather to provide access, security, and version control for the architecture content.
References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Content Metamodel 2: TOGAF 9.2 Content Metamodel Framework - A Quick Guide - KnowledgeHut 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Stakeholder Management 4: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Framework : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Repository

NEW QUESTION 10
Consider the following ADM phases objectives.
Objective
1- Determine whether an incremental approach is required, and if so identify Transition Architectures that will deliver continuous business value
2- Generate the initial complete version of the Architecture Roadmap, based upon the gap analysis and candidate Architecture Roadmap components from Phases B, C, and D
3- Finalize the Architecture Roadmap and the supporting Implementation and Migration Plan
4- Ensure that the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures is understood by key stakeholders
Which phase does each objective match?

A. 1E-2F-3E-4F
B. 1G-2E-3F-4F

C. 1E-2E-3F-4F
D. 1F-2E-3F-4G

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to the TOGAF standard, the objectives of each ADM phase are as follows1:
•Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions
oDetermine whether an incremental approach is required, and if so identify Transition Architectures that will deliver continuous business value
oIdentify and group major work packages within the Architecture Roadmap
oIdentify and group major implementation projects to realize the Architecture Roadmap oIdentify dependencies between increments and projects
oEstimate cost, benefit, and risk at a high level for each increment and project oConduct initial prioritization and sequencing of the Architecture Roadmap and projects
•Phase F: Migration Planning
oGenerate the initial complete version of the Architecture Roadmap, based upon the gap analysis and candidate Architecture Roadmap components from Phases B, C, and D oConfirm the Transition Architectures with relevant stakeholders
oCreate the Implementation and Migration Plan, including Transition Architectures, work packages, projects, and other activities
oConfirm and agree the Architecture Roadmap and Implementation and Migration Plan with relevant stakeholders
•Phase G: Implementation Governance
oFinalize the Architecture Roadmap and the supporting Implementation and Migration Plan oEnsure conformance with the Target Architecture by implementation projects
oPerform appropriate Architecture Governance functions for the solution and any implementation-driven architecture Change Requests
oEnsure that the architecture lifecycle is maintained
oEnsure that the Architecture Governance Framework is executed
•Phase H: Architecture Change Management
oEnsure that the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures is understood by key stakeholders
oManage risks and issues related to the Architecture Roadmap and Implementation and Migration Plan
oMonitor the implementation projects and Transition Architectures oManage changes to the architecture baseline
oManage changes to the Architecture Capability
Therefore, the correct matching of the objectives and the phases is:
•1G: Determine whether an incremental approach is required, and if so identify Transition Architectures that will deliver continuous business value
•2E: Generate the initial complete version of the Architecture Roadmap, based upon the gap analysis and candidate Architecture Roadmap components from Phases B, C, and D
•3F: Finalize the Architecture Roadmap and the supporting Implementation and Migration Plan
•4F: Ensure that the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures is understood by key stakeholders
References: 1: The TOGAF Architecture Development Method

NEW QUESTION 13
What are the four architecture domains that the TOGAF standard deals with?

A. Business, Data, Application, Technology
B. Capability, Segment, Enterprise, Federated
C. Baseline, Candidate, Transition, Target
D. Application, Data, Information, Knowledge

Answer: A

Explanation:
The TOGAF standard divides Enterprise Architecture into four primary architecture domains: business, data, application, and technology. These domains represent different aspects of an enterprise and how they relate to each other. The business domain defines the business strategy, governance, organization, and key business processes. The data domain describes the structure of the logical and physical data assets and data management resources. The application domain provides a blueprint for the individual applications to be deployed, their interactions, and their relationships to the core business processes. The technology domain describes the logical software and hardware capabilities that are required to support the deployment of business, data, and application services. Other domains, such as motivation, security, or governance, may span across these four primary domains. References:
? The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Core Concepts
? Domains - The Open Group
? TOGAF® Standard — Introduction - Definitions - The Open Group
? The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions - The Open Group
? TOGAF and the history of enterprise architecture | Enable Architect

NEW QUESTION 15
What are the four dimensions used to scope an architecture?

A. Business Data Application Technology
B. Strategy Segment Capability Budget
C. Breadth Depth Time Period Architecture Domains
D. Strategy Portfolio Project Solution Delivery

Answer: C

Explanation:
? The four dimensions used to scope an architecture are Breadth, Depth, Time Period, and Architecture Domains1, p. 8.
? Breadth refers to the extent of the enterprise covered by the architecture, which can range from a specific business unit to the entire organization1, p. 8.
? Depth refers to the level of detail and completeness of the architecture, which can vary depending on the purpose, scope, and stakeholders of the architecture1, p. 8.
? Time Period refers to the temporal aspects of the architecture, such as the current state, the target state, and the transition plan1, p. 8.
? Architecture Domains refers to the classification of the architecture into four domains: Business, Data, Application, and Technology1, p. 8.
? These four dimensions help define the scope and boundaries of the architecture and ensure that it meets the needs and expectations of the stakeholders.
References:
? 1: The Open Group (2018). The TOGAF® Standard, Version 9.2. 1

NEW QUESTION 18
Which of the following best describes the purpose of the Gap Analysis technique?

A. To govern the architecture throughout its implementation process
B. To develop a set of general rules and guidelines for the architecture
C. To identify items omitted from the Target Architecture
D. To allocate resources for architecture projects

Answer: C

Explanation:
The purpose of the Gap Analysis technique is similar to the previous question, but with a focus on the Target Architecture. The technique helps to identify the items that are not included or specified in the Target Architecture, such as capabilities, services, components, standards, or technologies. These items may be essential for achieving the vision and goals of the enterprise, or for addressing the stakeholder concerns and requirements. By identifying the items omitted from the Target Architecture, the technique helps to ensure that the architecture is comprehensive, feasible, and realistic.

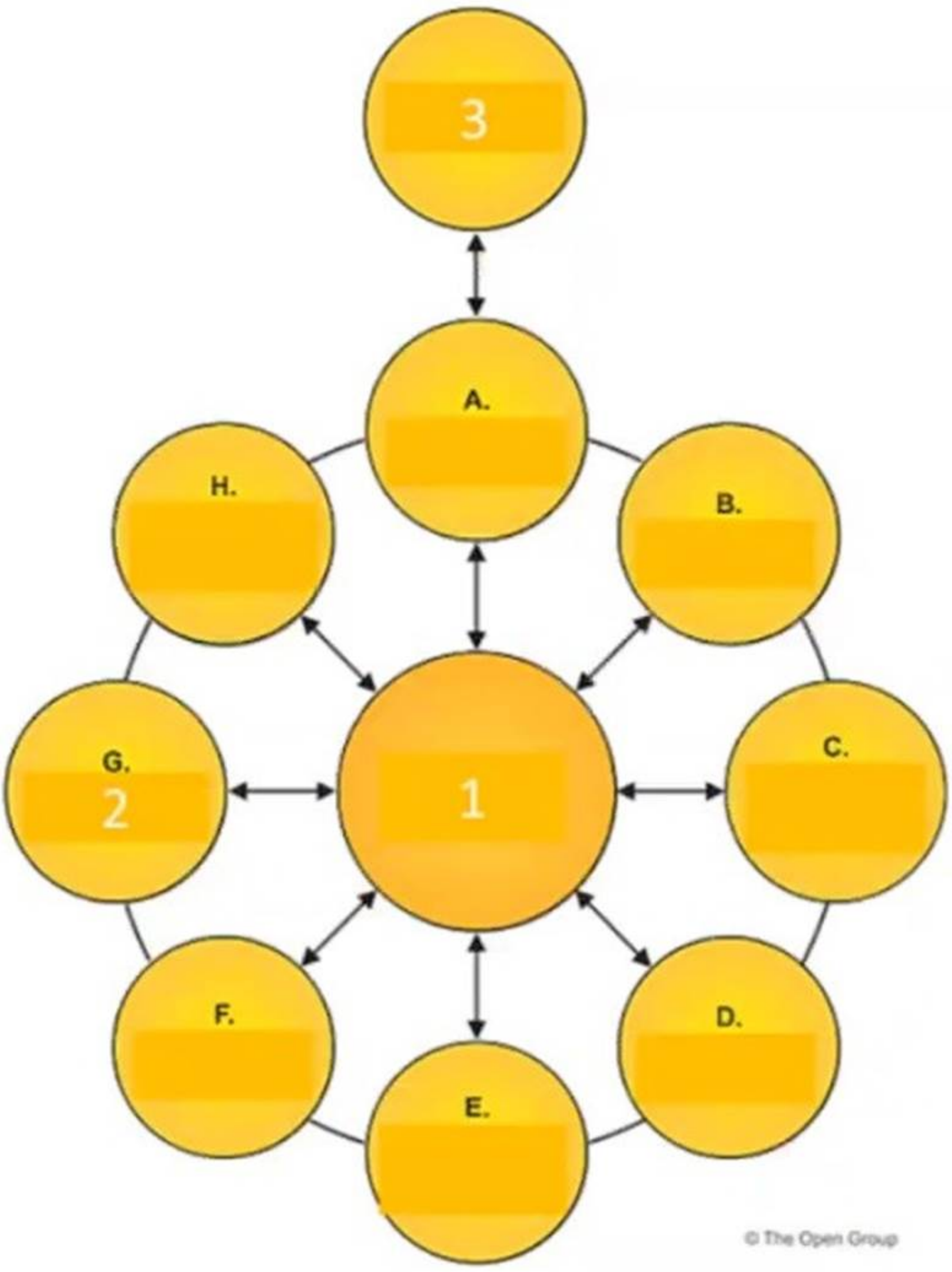
NEW QUESTION 19
Which of the following are interests important to the stakeholders in a system?

A. Requirements
B. Principles
C. Concerns
D. Architecture views

Answer: C

Explanation:
Concerns are interests important to the stakeholders in a system. They are used to identify and classify the system??s stakeholders and to guide the selection of viewpoints for the architecture description. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2.1 Architecture Viewpoints

NEW QUESTION 21
Exhibit



Consider the illustration showing an architecture development cycle Which description matches the phase of the ADM labeled as item 1?

A. Conducts implementation planning for the architecture defined in previous phases
B. Provides architectural oversight for the implementation
C. Operates the process of managing architecture requirements
D. Establishes procedures for managing change to the new architecture

Answer: C

Explanation:
? The illustration shows an architecture development cycle based on the TOGAF ADM (Architecture Development Method), which is a method for developing and managing an enterprise architecture1.
? The ADM consists of nine phases, each with a specific purpose and output. The phases are1:
? In addition to these phases, there is a central process called Requirements
Management, which is labeled as item 1 in the illustration. This process operates throughout the ADM cycle, and its purpose is to manage the architecture requirements throughout the architecture development, ensuring that they are aligned with the business requirements and the stakeholder concerns2.
? Therefore, the description that matches the phase of the ADM labeled as item 1 is C. Operates the process of managing architecture requirements. References:
? 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 5: Architecture Development Method (ADM)
? 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 17: Requirements Management

NEW QUESTION 26
Complete the sentence Business Transformation Readiness Assessment is .

A. a joint effort between corporate staff lines of business and IT planners
B. to ensure the active support of powerful stakeholders
C. a way to put building blocks into context thereby supporting re-usable solutions
D. widely used to validate an architecture that is being developed

Answer: A

Explanation:
Business Transformation Readiness Assessment is a joint effort between corporate staff lines of business and IT planners to evaluate the readiness of the organization to undergo change. It involves assessing factors such as vision, commitment, capacity, capability, culture, and motivation that may influence the success of a business transformation initiative. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.2 Business Transformation Readiness Assessment.

NEW QUESTION 29
Which statement best describes iteration and the ADM?

A. The ADM is iterative within the first cycle and then between phases
B. The level of detail is defined once and applies to all iterations
C. The ADM is sequential Iteration is applied within phases
D. The ADM is iterative, over the whole process between phases and within phases

Answer: D

Explanation:
This statement best describes iteration and the ADM. The ADM is iterative over the whole process between phases and within phases because it allows for feedback loops and refinements at any point in the architecture development and transition process. Iterationenables architects to address changing requirements, assumptions, constraints, and environments; to validate and improve architectures; to manage risks and issues; and to ensure stakeholder satisfaction and value realization. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.1 Introduction to the ADM.

NEW QUESTION 32
Refer to the table below:

Phase	Output & Outcome	Essential Knowledge
?	Completion of the projects to implement the changes necessary to reach the adjusted target state.	Purpose and constraints on the implementation team. (Gap, Architecture Requirement Specification, Control) How stakeholder priority and preference adjust in response to success, value, effort, and risk of change. (Stakeholder Requirements)

Which ADM Phase does this describe?

A. Phase E
B. Phase G
C. Phase A
D. Phase F

Answer: B

Explanation:
The table describes the output, outcome, and essential knowledge of an ADM phase that oversees the implementation of changes necessary to reach the adjusted target state. This corresponds to Phase G, also known as Implementation Governance, which ensures that the architecture defined in earlier phases is realized, and it oversees the development and implementation of projects to align with this architecture. The essential knowledge required during this phase includes understanding constraints on the implementation team and adjusting stakeholder priority and preference in response to success, value, effort, and risk of change. References: TOGAF Version 9.1 - 1

NEW QUESTION 37
Which of the following best describes the class of information known as the Reference Library within the Architecture Repository?

A. Guidelines and templates used to create new architectures
B. Specifications to which architectures must conform
C. A record of the governance activity across the enterprise
D. Processes to support governance of the Architecture Repository

Answer: A

Explanation:
The class of information known as the Reference Library within the Architecture Repository contains guidelines and templates used to create new architectures. The Reference Library provides a set of resources that can be leveraged or customized for specific architecture development purposes. It includes generic building blocks, patterns, models, standards, frameworks, methods, techniques, best practices, etc. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 2.4 Architecture Repository.

NEW QUESTION 40
What does the TOGAF ADM recommend for use in developing an Architecture Vision document?

A. Requirements Management
B. Architecture Principles
C. Gap Analysis
D. Business Scenarios

Answer: D

Explanation:
Business scenarios are a technique recommended by the TOGAF ADM for use in developing an Architecture Vision document12. Business scenarios are a means of capturing the business requirements and drivers, the processes and actors involved, and the desired outcomes and measures of success34.Business scenarios help to create a common vision and understanding among the stakeholders, and to identify and validate the architecture requirements . Business scenarios also provide a basis for analyzing the impact and value of the proposed architecture. References:
•The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Phase A: Architecture Vision - The Open Group
•TOGAF® Standard — Introduction - Phase A: Architecture Vision
•The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions - The Open Group
•Business Scenarios - The Open Group
•[The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Requirements Specification - The Open Group]
•[The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Vision - The Open Group]
•[The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Business Transformation Readiness Assessment - The Open Group]

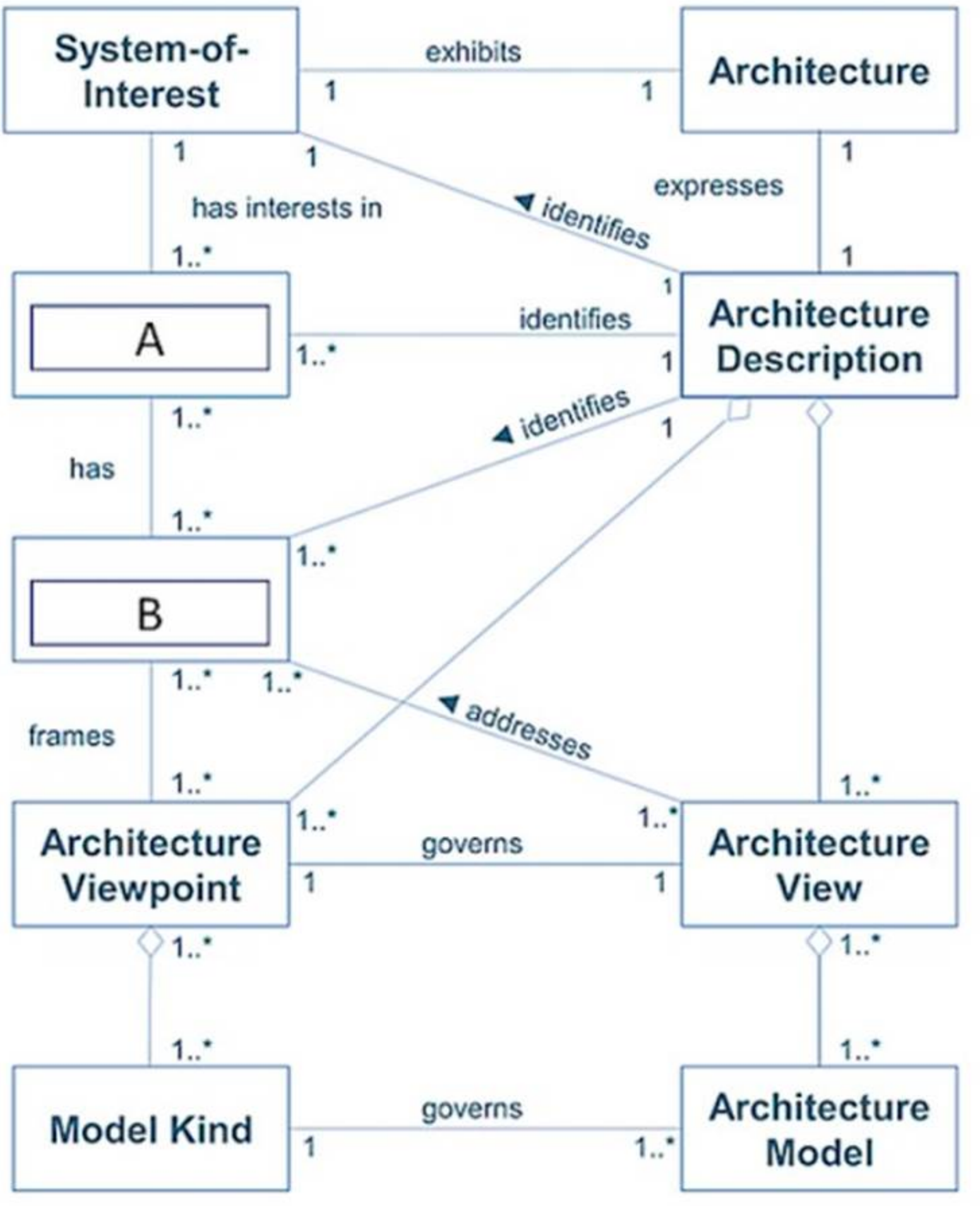
NEW QUESTION 41
Consider the following statements:
* 1. Each contracted party is required to act responsibly to the organization and its stakeholders.
* 2. All decisions taken, processes used, and their implementation will not be allowed to create unfair advantage to any one particular party.
* 3. Digital Transformation and operations will be more effective and efficient.
* 4. Strategic decision-making by C-Level executives and business leaders will be more effective.
Which statements highlight the value and necessity for Architecture Governance to be adopted within organizations?

A. 1 & 2
B. 2 & 3
C. 3 & 4
D. 1 & 4

Answer: A

Explanation:
Architecture governance is the practice of ensuring compliance with the enterprise architecture and its principles, standards, and goals. Architecture governance provides the means to establish, monitor, and control the architecture development and implementation processes, and to resolve any issues or conflicts that may arise. Architecture governance also ensures that all stakeholders are represented and involved in the decision-making process, and that their interests and concerns are balanced and aligned. Statements 1 and 2 highlight the value and necessity for architecture governance to be adopted within organizations, as they emphasize the importance of responsibility, accountability, fairness, and transparency in the architectural activities. Statements 3 and 4 are more related to the benefits and outcomes of having a good enterprise architecture, rather than the governance aspect.References: : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 50: Architecture Governance : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 29: Architecture Governance

NEW QUESTION 42
Exhibit:



Consider the image showing basic architectural concepts. What are items A and B?

A. A-Candidate Architecture, B-Trade-off
B. A-User, B-Requirement
C. A-Stakeholder, B-Concern
D. A-Base Architecture, B-Target Architecture

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the context of TOGAF, a stakeholder is any individual, team, or
organization who has interests in, or concerns relative to, the outcome of the architecture. Concerns are those interests which pertain to any aspect of the system??s functioning, development or operation, including considerations such as performance, reliability, and security1. References:
•The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions - The Open Group

NEW QUESTION 47
Consider the following statements.
* 1. All processes, decision-making, and mechanisms used will be established so as to minimize or avoid potential conflicts of interest.
* 2. More effective strategic decision-making will be made by C-Level executives and business leaders.
* 3. All actions implemented and their decision support will be available for inspection by authorized organization and provider parties.

* 4. Digital Transformation and operations will be more effective and efficient.
Which statements highlight the value and necessity for Architecture Governance to be adopted within organizations?

A. 1 & 4
B. 1 & 3
C. 2 & 4
D. 2& 3

Answer: B

Explanation:
Statements 1 and 3 highlight the value and necessity for Architecture Governance to be adopted within organizations. Architecture Governance is the practice and orientation by which Enterprise Architectures and other architectures are managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level12. It ensures that architectural decisions are aligned with the organization??s strategy, objectives, and standards. Architecture Governance also involves establishing and maintaining processes, decision-making, and mechanisms to avoid or minimize potential conflicts of interest, such as between different stakeholders, business units, or projects34. Moreover, Architecture Governance requires transparency
and accountability for all actions implemented and their decision support, so that they can be inspected and evaluated by authorized parties, such as auditors, regulators, or customers5 . References:
•The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Governance - The Open Group
•Architecture Governance - The Open Group
•Tutorial: Governance in TOGAF??s Architecture Development Method (ADM)
•Architecture Governance in TOGAF: Ensuring Effective Management and Compliance
•The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions - The Open Group
•[Architecture Governance in TOGAF: Ensuring Alignment and Control]

NEW QUESTION 51
What can architects present to stakeholders to extract hidden agendas, principles, and requirements that could impact the final Target Architecture?

A. Solutions and Applications
B. Alternatives and Trade-offs
C. Business Scenarios and Business Models
D. Architecture Views and Architecture Viewpoints

Answer: D

Explanation:
? According to the TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, an architecture view is a representation of a system from the perspective of a related set of concerns1. It consists of one or more architecture models that demonstrate how the system addresses the stakeholder concerns1.
? An architecture viewpoint is a specification of the conventions for constructing and using an architecture view to address specific stakeholder concerns1. It defines
the perspective, scope, notation, and techniques for creating an architecture view of a system1.
? Architects can present architecture views and viewpoints to stakeholders to extract
hidden agendas, principles, and requirements that could impact the final Target Architecture, because23:
References:
? 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 22: Architecture Views, Viewpoints, and Stakeholders
? 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 4: Introduction to Part II, Section 4.2: What is an Architecture Framework?
? 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 31: Architectural Artifacts, Section 31.1: Basic Concepts

NEW QUESTION 56
Consider the following ADM phases objectives.

	Objective
1	Ensure that the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures is understood by key stakeholders
2	Ensure conformance with the Target Architecture by implementation projects
3	Ensure that the architecture development cycle is maintained
4	Ensure that the Architecture Governance Framework is executed

Which phase does each objective match?

A. 1F-2G-3G-4H
B. 1H-2F-3F-4G
C. 1F-2G-3H-4H
D. 1G-2H-3H-4F

Answer: B

Explanation:
? According to the TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, the ADM phases and their objectives are as follows1:
? Based on the above definitions, we can match each objective with the corresponding phase as follows:

References:
? 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 5: Architecture Development Method (ADM)
? 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 21: Architecture Change Management
? 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 20: Migration Planning
? 4: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 19: Implementation Governance

NEW QUESTION 57
Complete the sentence. When considering agile development, Architecture to Support Portfolio will identify what products the Enterprise needs, the boundary of the products, and what constraints a product owner has; this defines the Enterprise's

A. risk tolerance
B. business continuity
C. backlog
D. operating model

Answer: C

Explanation:
When considering agile development,Architecture to Support Portfoliowill identify the necessary products for the enterprise, define their boundaries, and outline the constraints for a product owner. This process directly relates to defining the enterprise'sbacklog, which in agile methodologies, is a prioritized list of work for the development team that is derived from the roadmap and its requirements.

NEW QUESTION 59
Which of the following best describes the need for the ADM process to be governed?

A. To enable development of reference architectures
B. To verify that the method is being applied correctly
C. To enable a fast response to market changes
D. To permit the architecture domains to be integrated

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to the TOGAF standard, the need for the ADM process to be governed is to ensure that the architecture development and implementation activities are conducted in a consistent, coherent, and compliant manner1. Governance provides the means to verify that the method is being applied correctly and effectively, and that the architecture deliverables and artifacts meet the quality and standards criteria1. Governance also enables the management of risks, issues, changes, and dependencies that may arise during the ADM process1.
Some of the benefits of governing the ADM process are2:
•Improved alignment of the architecture with the business strategy and objectives
•Enhanced stakeholder engagement and communication
•Increased reuse and integration of architecture assets and resources
•Reduced complexity and duplication of architecture efforts
•Increased agility and adaptability of the architecture to changing needs and requirements
•Improved compliance and auditability of the architecture outcomes and outputs References: 1: Architecture Governance 2: Architecture Governance Benefits

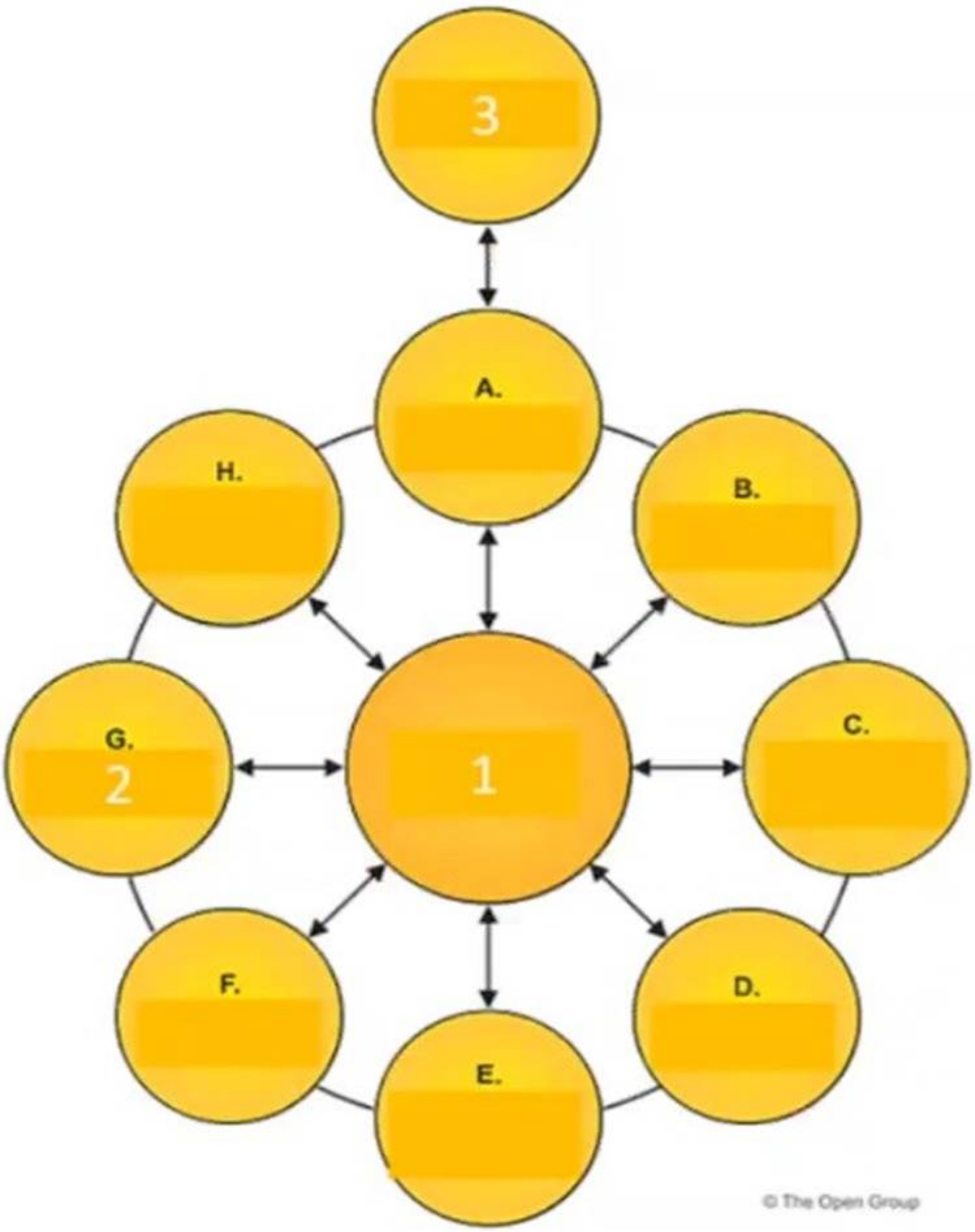
NEW QUESTION 62
Which of the following statements about architecture partitioning is correct?

A. Partitions are used to simplify the management of the Enterprise Architecture.
B. Partitions are equivalent to architecture levels.
C. Partitions reflect the organization's structure.
D. Partitions are defined and assigned to agile Enterprise Architecture teams.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Based on the web search results, architecture partitioning is a technique that divides the Enterprise Architecture into smaller and manageable segments or groups, based on various classification criteria, such as subject matter, time, maturity, volatility, etc.12 Architecture partitioning is used to simplify the development and management of the Enterprise Architecture, by reducing complexity, improving governance, enhancing reusability, and increasing alignment and agility12. Therefore, the statement that partitions are used to simplify the management of the Enterprise Architecture is correct.
The other statements are incorrect because:
•Partitions are not equivalent to architecture levels. Architecture levels are different layers of abstraction that describe the Enterprise Architecture from different perspectives, such as strategic, segment, and capability3. Partitions are subsets of architectures that are defined within or across the levels, based on specific criteria1.
•Partitions do not necessarily reflect the organization??s structure. The organization??s structure is one possible criterion for partitioning the architecture, but it is not the only one. Other criteria, such as business function, product, service, geography, etc., can also be used to partition the architecture12.
•Partitions are not defined and assigned to agile Enterprise Architecture teams. Agile Enterprise Architecture is an approach that applies agile principles and practices to the architecture work, such as iterative development, frequent feedback, adaptive planning, and continuous delivery4. Partitions are not a specific feature of agile Enterprise Architecture, but a general technique that can be applied to any architecture method or framework, including TOGAF12.
References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Partitioning 2: TOGAF® Standard — Introduction - Architecture Partitioning 3: [The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 -
Applying the ADM Across the Architecture Landscape] 4: TOGAF® Standard — Introduction - Definitions - The Open Group

NEW QUESTION 63
Exhibit



Consider the illustration showing an architecture development cycle Which description matches the phase of the ADM labeled as item 2?

A. Conducts implementation planning for the architecture defined in previous phases
B. Establishes procedures for managing change to the new architecture
C. Operates the process of managing architecture requirements
D. Provides architectural oversight for the implementation

Answer: D

Explanation:
Based on the illustration, the phase of the ADM labeled as item 2 is the Implementation
Governance phase. This phase provides architectural oversight for the implementation. It ensures that the implementation project conforms to the architecture. It also provides a framework for monitoring and managing the implementation.
The Implementation Governance phase involves the following activities:
? Finalizing the Architecture Roadmap and the supporting Implementation and Migration Plan
? Assigning an Architecture Board to oversee the implementation
? Establishing Architecture Contracts with the implementation partners
? Reviewing and approving the implementation project plans and deliverables
? Performing Architecture Compliance reviews to ensure alignment with the architecture
? Performing Architecture Audit reviews to ensure quality and performance of the architecture
? Resolving any architecture issues or change requests that arise during the implementation
? Maintaining the architecture lifecycle and ensuring its continuity
The Implementation Governance phase is essential for ensuring that the architecture is realized as intended and that it delivers the expected business value and outcomes. References: : Implementation Governance

NEW QUESTION 66
Refer to the table below:

Phase	Output & Outcome	Essential Knowledge
?	Sufficient documentation to get permission to proceed. Permission to proceed to develop a Target Architecture to prove out a summary target.	The scope of the problem being addressed. Those who have interests that are fundamental to the problem being addressed. (Stakeholders & Concerns) What summary answer to the problem is acceptable to the stakeholders? Stakeholder priority and preference. What value does the summary answer provide?

Which ADM Phase does this describe?

A. Phase A
B. Phase B
C. Preliminary Phase
D. Phase C

Answer: B

Explanation:
Phase B of the ADM cycle is the Business Architecture phase. It describes the development of a Business Architecture to support an agreed Architecture Vision. The objectives of this phase are to describe the baseline and target Business Architecture, identify candidate Architecture Roadmap components based on gaps between the baseline and target, and determine whether an incremental approach is required. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2.2 Phase B: Business Architecture.

NEW QUESTION 71
Which of the following does the TOGAF standard describe as a package of functionality defined to meet business needs across an organization?

A. An application
B. A deliverable
C. A solution architecture
D. A building block

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 75
When considering the scope of an architecture, what dimension considers to what level of detail the architecting effort should go?

A. Project
B. Breadth
C. Depth
D. Architecture Domains

Answer: C

Explanation:
The scope of an architecture is the extent and level of detail of the architecture work. The scope of an architecture can be defined along four dimensions: project, breadth, depth, and architecture domains. The project dimension considers the boundaries and objectives of the architecture project, such as the time frame, budget, resources, and deliverables. The breadth dimension considers the coverage and completeness of the architecture across the enterprise, such as the organizational units, business functions, processes, and locations. The depth dimension considers the level of detail and specificity of the architecture, such as the granularity, abstraction, and precision of the architectural elements and relationships. The architecture domains dimension considers the aspects or segments of the architecture, such as the business, data, application, and technology domains.
Therefore, the depth dimension is the one that considers to what level of detail the architecting effort should go.
References: : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 25: Architecture Scope : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 25.2: Scope Dimensions : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 25.2.1: Project, Breadth, Depth, and Architecture Domains

NEW QUESTION 79
Complete the sentence. The four purposes that typically frame the planning horizon, depth and breadth of an Architecture Project, and the contents of the EA Repository are Strategy, Portfolio,

A. Project, and Solution Delivery.
B. Subordinate, and Superior Architecture.
C. Discreet, and Cohesive.
D. Segment, and End-to-end Target Architecture.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The planning horizon, depth, and breadth of an Architecture Project, along with the contents of the EA Repository, are typically framed by Strategy, Portfolio,Segment, and End-to-end Target Architecture. The 'Segment' refers to a part of the organization, typically addressed in a Segment Architecture, while 'End-to-end Target Architecture' encompasses the complete view of the planned architecture across the entire organization.

NEW QUESTION 82
Complete the following sentence. In the ADM documents which are under development and have not undergone any formal review and approval process are .

A. Called ????draft????
B. Invalid
C. In between phases
D. Known as ????Version 0.1????

Answer: A

Explanation:
In the ADM documents which are under development and have not undergone any formal review and approval process are called ??draft??. This indicates that they are subject to change and refinement as the architecture development progresses. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 4.2.5 Architecture Deliverables.

NEW QUESTION 87
Which one of the following classes of information within the Architecture Repository would typically contain a list of the applications in use within the enterprise?

A. Reference Library
B. Architecture Metamodel
C. Architecture Landscape
D. Governance Log

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Architecture Landscape is a class of information within the Architecture Repository that shows an architectural view of the building blocks that are in use within the organization today (the Baseline Architecture), as well as those that are planned for the future (the Target Architecture). The Architecture Landscape typically contains a list of the applications in use within the enterprise, along with their relationships and dependencies, as well as other relevant architectural information. The Architecture Landscape helps to identify opportunities for re-use, consolidation, or retirement of existing applications, as well as gaps or overlaps in the current or future architecture.References: : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part IV: Architecture Content Framework, Chapter 34: Architecture Landscape : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 47: Architecture Repository

NEW QUESTION 89
Consider the following descriptions of deliverables consumed and produced across the TOGAF ADM cycle.

1	General rules and guidelines, intended to be enduring and seldom amended, that inform and support the way in which an organization sets about fulfilling its mission
2	A set of quantitative statements that outline what an implementation project must do in order to comply with the architecture.
3	A document that is sent from the sponsoring organization to the architecture organization to trigger the start of an architecture development cycle
4	The scope and approach that will be used to complete an architecture development cycle

Which deliverables match these descriptions?

A. 1 Architecture Requirements Specification - 2 Request for Architecture Work - 3 Statement of Architecture Work - 4 Architecture Principles
B. 1 Statement of Architecture Work - 2 Architecture Principles - 3 Architecture Requirements Specification - 4 Request for Architecture Work
C. 1 Architecture Principles - 2 Architecture Requirements Specification - 3 Request for Architecture Work - 4 Statement of Architecture Work
D. 1 Request for Architecture Work - 2 Statement of Architecture Work - 3 Architecture Principles - 4 Architecture Requirements Specification

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Request for Architecture Work is a deliverable that is sent from the sponsor and triggers the start of an architecture development cycle. It defines the scope, budget, schedule, and deliverables for a specific architecture project. The Statement of Architecture Work is a deliverable that is produced by the architect and defines the approach and resources needed to complete an architecture project. It forms the basis of a contractual agreement between the sponsor and the architecture organization. The Architecture Principles are a deliverable that is produced by the architect and defines the general rules and guidelines for the architecture work. They reflect the business principles, business goals, and business drivers of the organization. The Architecture Requirements Specification is a deliverable that is produced by the architect and defines the requirements that govern the architecture work. It covers both functional and non-functional requirements as well as constraints and assumptions.

NEW QUESTION 93
Which of the following are the four purposes that typically frame the planning horizon, depth and breadth of an Architecture Project, and the contents of the EA Repository-?

A. General Foundational Subordinate and Superior Architecture
B. Segment, Capabilit
C. Enterprise and End-to-end Target Architecture
D. Avant-Garde Big-Bang, Discreet and Cohesive
E. Strategy Portfolio Project Solution Delivery

Answer: D

Explanation:
Strategy Portfolio Project Solution Delivery are the four purposes that typically frame the planning horizon, depth and breadth of an Architecture Project, and the contents of the EA Repository. They correspond to different levels of abstraction and granularity in the architecture development process. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard, Version 9.2 - The Open Group, Section 2.4 Architecture Repository.

NEW QUESTION 94
Complete the sentence A business scenario describes

A. shortfalls between the Baseline and Target Architectures
B. business domain gaps such as cross-training requirements
C. business and technology environment in which those problems occur
D. general rules and guidelines tor the architecture being developed

Answer: C

Explanation:
A business scenario describes business and technology environment in which those problems occur. It provides a realistic context for identifying and addressing business problems and opportunities, as well as their impact on the enterprise??s architecture. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.1 Business Scenarios.

NEW QUESTION 95
What are the following activities part of?
. Risk classification
. Risk identification
. Initial risk assessment

A. Security Architecture
B. Phase A
C. Phase G
D. Risk Management

Answer: D

Explanation:
Risk management is a generic technique that can be applied across all phases of the Architecture Development Method (ADM), as well as in the Preliminary Phase and the Requirements Management Phase2. Risk management involves the following steps1:
•Risk identification: This step involves identifying the potential risks that may affect the architecture project, such as technical, business, organizational, environmental, or legal risks. The risks can be identified through various sources, such as stakeholder interviews, workshops, surveys, checklists, historical data, or expert judgment.
•Risk classification: This step involves categorizing the risks based on their nature, source, impact, and priority. The risks can be classified according to different criteria, such as time, cost, scope, quality, security, or compliance. The classification helps in prioritizing the risks and allocating resources and efforts to address them effectively.
•Initial risk assessment: This step involves assessing the likelihood and impact of each risk, and determining the initial level of risk. The likelihood is the probability of the risk occurring, and the impact is the severity of the consequences if the risk occurs. The initial level of risk is the product of the likelihood and impact, and it indicates the urgency and importance of the risk. The initial risk assessment helps in identifying the most critical risks that need immediate attention and mitigation.
References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Risk Management 2: TOGAF ADM: Top 10 techniques – Part 9: Risk Management

NEW QUESTION 96
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