Exam Questions OGEA-101

TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 Exam (English)

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NEW QUESTION 1
What is an objective of the ADM Preliminary Phase?

A. To develop a vision of the business value to be delivered by the proposed enterprise architecture
B. To select and implement tools to support the Architecture Capability
C. To obtain approval for the Statement of Architecture Work
D. To create the initial version of the Architecture Roadmap

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Preliminary Phase is the preparatory phase of the Architecture Development Method (ADM) cycle, which sets the context and direction for the architecture work. One of the objectives of this phase is to select and implement tools to support the Architecture Capability, which is the ability of an organization to perform enterprise architecture effectively and efficiently. Tools can include software applications, methods, techniques, standards, and frameworks that assist the architecture development and governance processes. The selection and implementation of tools should be based on the requirements and constraints of the organization, and the alignment with the Architecture Principles and the Architecture Vision3 References: 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 6: Preliminary Phase : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 45: Establishing and Maintaining an Enterprise Architecture Capability : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 46: Tools for Architecture Development

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 is defined as the effect of uncertainty on objectives?

A. Vulnerability
B. Risk
C. Continuity
D. Threat

Answer: B

Explanation:
Risk is defined as the effect of uncertainty on objectives, according to the ISO 31000 standard, which provides principles and guidelines for risk management1 Risk can be positive or negative, depending on whether the uncertainty affects the achievement or the failure of the objectives. Risk can also be expressed in terms of likelihood and impact, which indicate the probability and the consequence of the risk occurrence. Risk management is the coordinated activities to direct and control an organization with regard to risk. Risk management is an integral part of the TOGAF standard, as it helps to identify, assess, and treat the risks that may affect the architecture development and implementation2 References: 1: ISO 31000:2018, Risk management — Guidelines, Clause 3.1 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 32: Risk Management

NEW QUESTION 4
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.

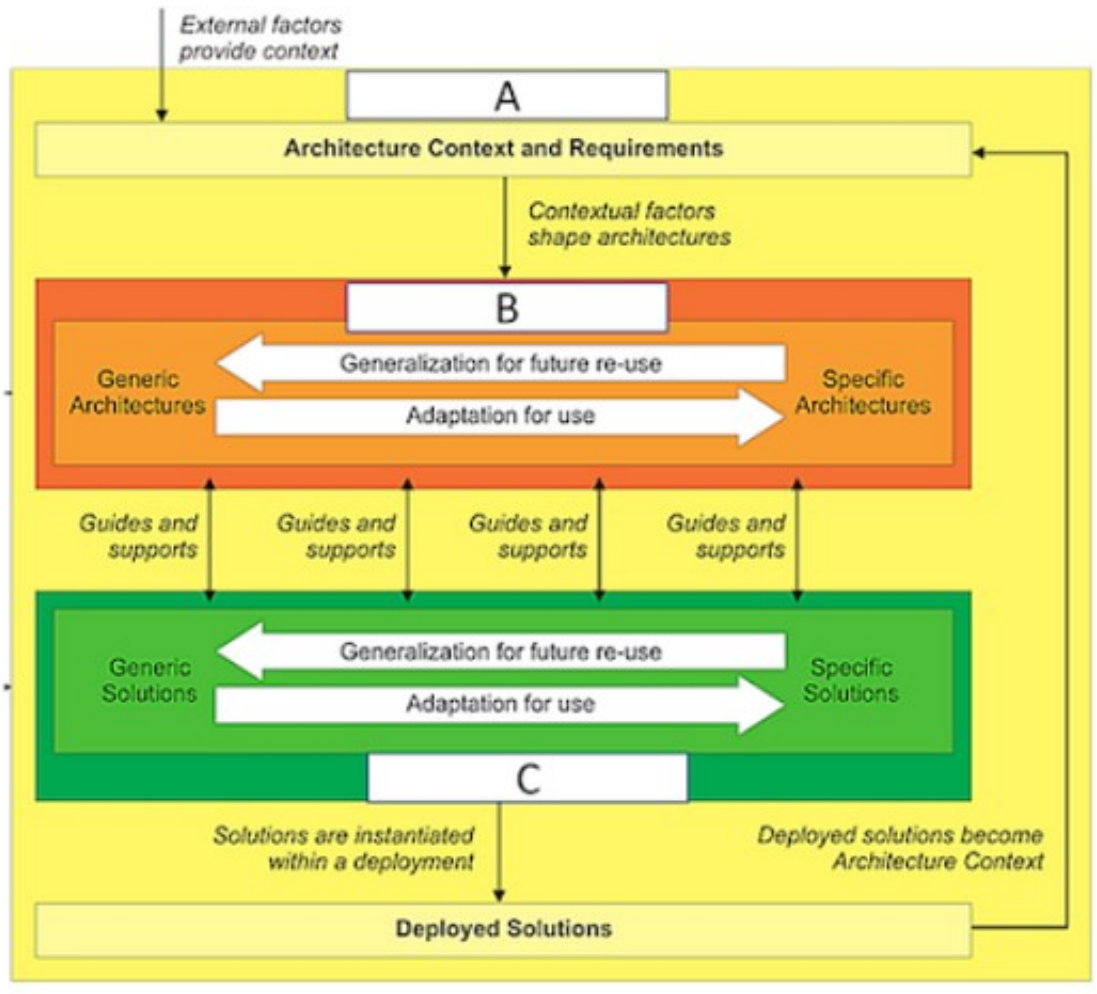
NEW QUESTION 5
Consider the following statements
* 1 A whole corporation or a division of a corporation
* 2 A government agency or a single government department
* 3 Partnerships and alliances of businesses working together such as a consortium or supply chain
What are those examples of according to the TOGAF Standard?

A. Enterprises
B. Business Units
C. Organizations
D. Architectures Scopes

Answer: A

Explanation:
Enterprises are examples of the scope of an architecture according to the TOGAF Standard. An enterprise is defined as any collection of organizations that has a common set of goals and/or a single bottom line. Enterprises can be whole corporations or divisions of a corporation, government agencies or single government departments, partnerships and alliances of businesses working together, etc. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 2.1 Core Concepts.

NEW QUESTION 6
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 7
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 8
Consider the following ADM phases objectives.

	Objective
1	Develop the Target Data Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision
2	Develop the Target Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals
3	Develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture
4	Develop the Target Application Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision, in a way that addresses the Statement of Architecture Work and stakeholder concerns

Which phase does each objective match?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
? The objectives listed in the question correspond to the objectives of different phases of 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:
? 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 9: Phase C: Information Systems
Architectures
? 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 8: Phase B: Business Architecture
? 4: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 7: Phase A: Architecture Vision

NEW QUESTION 9
What are the following activities part of?
• Initial risk assessment
• Risk mitigation and residual risk assessment
• Risk monitoring

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
The following activities are part of Risk Management:

? Initial risk assessment
? Risk mitigation and residual risk assessment
? Risk monitoring
Risk Management is the process of identifying, assessing, and responding to risks that may affect the achievement of the enterprise??s objectives. Risk Management involves balancing positive and negative outcomes resulting from the realization of either opportunities or threats. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.3 Risk Management.

NEW QUESTION 10
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 10
According to the TOGAF standard, what term describes an individual with an interest in a system?

A. stakeholder
B. consumer
C. lead architect
D. sponsor

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, a stakeholder is ??an individual with an interest in a system?? 1. A stakeholder can be anyone who is affected by the system, or who can influence or be influenced by the system. Stakeholders can have different roles, perspectives, and concerns regarding the system, and they can be internal or external to the organization. Stakeholder management is a technique that helps to identify, analyze, and engage the stakeholders of an architecture project, and to address their needs and expectations 2. The other options are not correct, as they are not the term used by the TOGAF Standard to describe an individual with an interest in a system. A consumer is ??an individual or group that uses a product or service?? 1. A lead architect is ??an individual who is responsible for leading the development of an architecture?? 1. A sponsor is ??an individual who provides funding and support for an architecture project?? 1. References: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part I: Introduction, Chapter 3: Definitions. 2: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 24: Stakeholder Management.

NEW QUESTION 15
Which of the following is a responsibility of an Architecture Board?

A. Conducting assessments of the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization
B. Allocating resources for architecture projects
C. Creating the Statement of Architecture Work
D. Establishing targets for re-use of components

Answer: D

Explanation:
? An Architecture Board is an executive-level group responsible for the review and maintenance of the strategic architecture and all of its sub-architectures1. It is a key element in a successful Architecture Governance strategy2.
? An Architecture Board is typically made responsible, and accountable, for
achieving some or all of the following goals2:
? Therefore, the correct answer is option D, which captures one of the goals of an Architecture Board as stated in the TOGAF Standard, Version 9.22.
? Option A is incorrect, because conducting assessments of the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization is not a direct responsibility of an Architecture Board, but rather a part of the Architecture Capability Framework3.
? Option B is incorrect, because allocating resources for architecture projects is not a direct responsibility of an Architecture Board, but rather a part of the Architecture Governance Framework4.
? Option C is incorrect, because creating the Statement of Architecture Work is not a direct responsibility of an Architecture Board, but rather a part of the Architecture Development Method5. References:
? 1: Architecture Board - The Open Group3
? 2: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Part VI: Architecture Governance Framework - Architecture Board
? 3: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Part VI: Architecture Governance Framework -
Architecture Capability Framework
? 4: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Part VI: Architecture Governance Framework - Architecture Governance Framework
? 5: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Part II: Architecture Development Method - Phase A: Architecture Vision

NEW QUESTION 17
Which of the following describes the practice by which the enterprise architecture is managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level?

A. Corporate governance
B. Architecture governance
C. IT governance
D. Technology governance

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, architecture governance is ??the practice by which enterprise architectures and other architectures are managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level?? 1. Architecture governance ensures that the architecture development and implementation are aligned with the strategic objectives, principles, standards, and requirements of the enterprise, and that they deliver the expected value and outcomes. Architecture governance also involves establishing and maintaining the architecture framework, repository, board, contracts, and compliance reviews 1. The other options are not correct, as they are not the term used by the TOGAF Standard to describe the practice by which the enterprise architecture is managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level. Corporate governance is ??the system by which an organization is directed and controlled?? 2, and it covers aspects such as leadership, strategy, performance, accountability, and ethics. IT governance is ??the system by which the current and future use of IT is directed and controlled?? 2, and it covers aspects such as IT strategy, policies, standards, and services. Technology governance is ??the system by which the technology decisions and investments are directed and controlled?? 3, and it covers aspects such as technology selection, acquisition, deployment, and maintenance. References: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part VI: Architecture Governance, Chapter 44: Introduction. 2: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part I: Introduction, Chapter 3: Definitions. 3: TOGAF Series Guide: Using the TOGAF Framework to Define and Govern Service-Oriented Architectures, Part II: Using the TOGAF Framework to Define and Govern Service-Oriented Architectures, Chapter 5: Technology Governance.

NEW QUESTION 22
What is the purpose of the Preliminary Phase?

A. Developing an Enterprise Architecture Capability.
B. Describing the target architecture.
C. Defining the Enterprise Strategy.
D. Identifying the stakeholders and their requirements.

Answer: A

Explanation:
An Enterprise Architecture Capability is the ability of the organization to perform effective and efficient architecture work, including the definition, governance, and management of its architectures2. The Preliminary Phase involves the following activities1:
•Reviewing the organizational context, scope, and drivers for conducting Enterprise Architecture
•Establishing the Architecture Capability desired by the organization, including the maturity level, roles, responsibilities, processes, and tools
•Defining and establishing the Organizational Model for Enterprise Architecture, which describes how the architecture function is organized and integrated within the enterprise
•Defining and establishing the Architecture Governance framework, which provides the mechanisms for ensuring the quality, consistency, and compliance of the architecture work
•Selecting and implementing the tools that support the Architecture Capability, such as repositories, modeling tools, and communication tools
•Defining the Architecture Principles that will guide and constrain the architecture work, based on the business principles, goals, and drivers of the organization
•Defining the Organization-Specific Architecture Framework, which is an adaptation of the generic TOGAF ADM to suit the specific requirements, standards, and practices of the organization
The Preliminary Phase is essential for preparing the organization for the successful development and implementation of its architectures, as well as for ensuring the alignment of the architecture work with the business strategy and objectives1.
References: 1: Preliminary Phase 2: Enterprise Architecture Capability

NEW QUESTION 24
Complete the sentence The Enterprise Continuum provides methods for classifying architecture artifacts as they evolve from .

A. Solutions Architectures to Solution Building Blocks
B. generic architectures to reusable Solution Building Blocks
C. Foundation Architectures to re-usable architecture assets
D. generic architectures to Organization-Specific Architectures

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Enterprise Continuum provides methods for classifying architecture artifacts as they evolve from generic architectures to Organization-Specific Architectures. Generic architectures are architectures that have been developed for use across a wide range of enterprises with similar characteristics. They provide common models, functions, and services that can be reused and adapted for specific purposes. Organization-Specific Architectures are architectures that have been tailored to meet the needs and requirements of a particular enterprise or a major organizational unit within an enterprise. They reflect the unique vision, goals, culture, structure, processes, systems, and technologies of that enterprise or unit. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 2.3 Enterprise Continuum.

NEW QUESTION 29
Consider the following statements:
* 1. Groups of countries, governments, or governmental organizations (such as militaries) working together to create common or shareable deliverables or infrastructures
* 2. Partnerships and alliances of businesses working together, such as a consortium or supply chain
What are those examples of according to the TOGAF Standard?

A. Enterprises
B. Organizations
C. Business Units
D. Architectures Scopes

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to the TOGAF standard, the two statements provided refer to different scopes within which architecture can be developed:
? Groups of countries, governments, or governmental organizationsworking together
typically align with broader, often international, scopes of architecture that transcend individual enterprise boundaries.
? Partnerships and alliances of businessesworking together, such as a consortium
or supply chain, refer to collaborative efforts that can define architecture at a scope involving multiple enterprises.
In both cases, the term "Architectures Scopes" is appropriate because it reflects the varying levels and contexts in which architectures can be defined, ranging from single business units to collaborative inter-organizational efforts.

NEW QUESTION 32
Which of the following is included as part of Architecture Governance1?

A. Ensuring compliance with internal and external standards and regulatory obligations
B. Creating and maintaining the Statement of Architecture Work though out the ADM cycle
C. Managing Stakeholders and their requirements
D. Interacting with the CxO level on Enterprise Architecture

Answer: A

Explanation:
Ensuring compliance with internal and external standards and regulatory
obligations is one of the activities included as part of Architecture Governance. Architecture Governance is the practice and orientation by which enterprise architectures and other architectures are managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level. It involves establishing processes, roles, responsibilities, policies, and standards to ensure that architectures are aligned with the enterprise??s strategy and objectives, and meet the quality and performance requirements. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.6 Architecture Governance.

NEW QUESTION 34
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 35
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 38
Consider the following descriptions of deliverables consumed and produced across the TOGAF ADM cycle.
? 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
? The joint agreements between development partners and sponsors on the deliverables, quality, and fitness-for-purpose of an architecture.
? A document that is sent from the sponsoring organization to the architecture organization to trigger the start of an architecture development cycle
? A set of quantitative statements that outline what an implementation project must do in order to comply with the architecture.
Which deliverables match these descriptions?

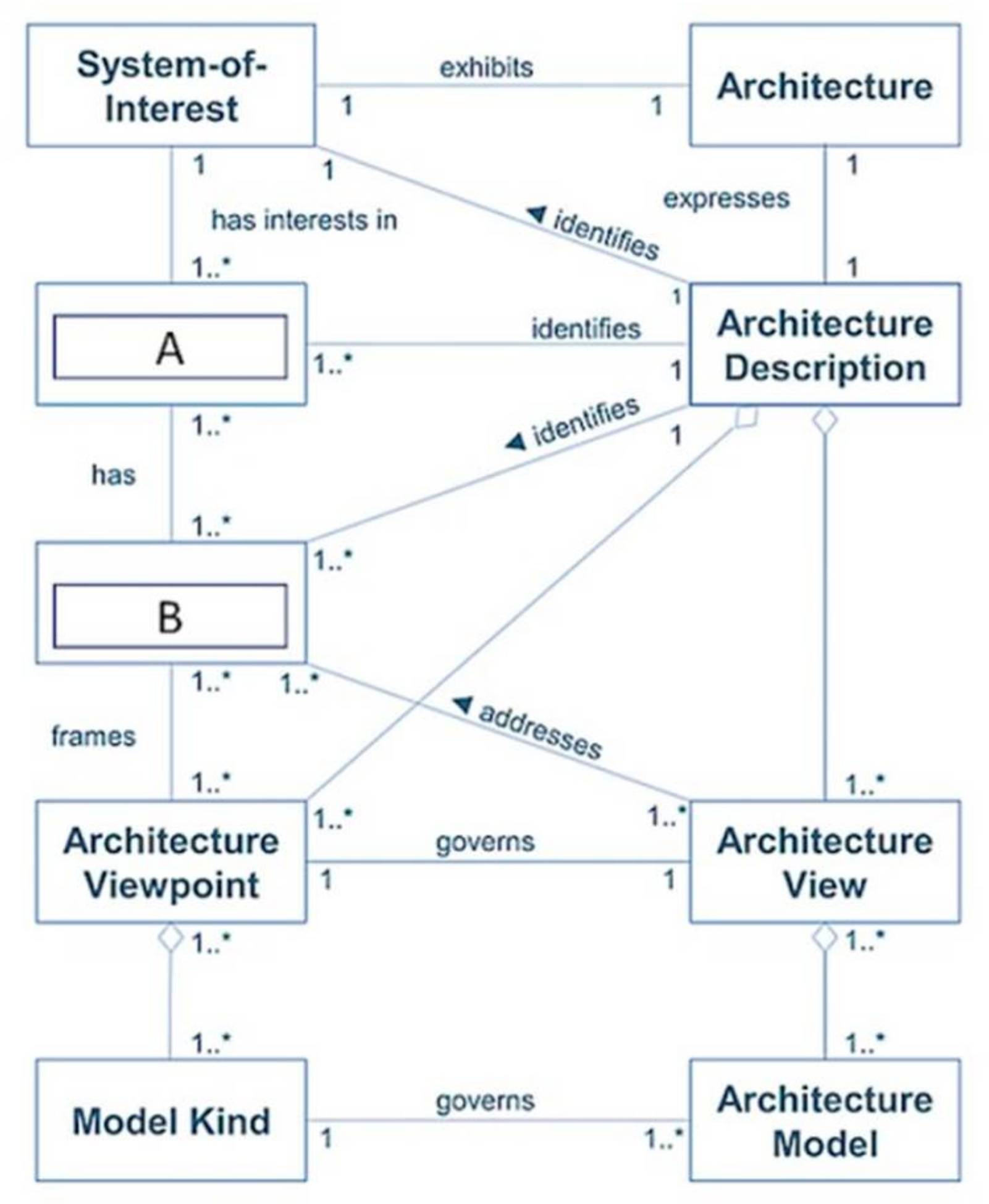
A. 1 Architecture Principles -2 Architecture Contracts - 3 Request for Architecture Work - 4 Architecture Requirements Specification
B. 1 Architecture Contracts - 2 Architecture Requirements Specification - 3 Architecture Vision - 4 Architecture Principles
C. 1 Architecture Requirements Specification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

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF standard, the deliverables that match the descriptions are as follows:
? 1 Architecture Principles: These are 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 mission1. They reflect a level of consensus among the various elements of the enterprise, and form the basis for making future IT decisions1.
? 2 Architecture Contracts: These are the joint agreements between development partners and sponsors on the deliverables, quality, and fitness-for-purpose of an architecture2. They are used to ensure that the architecture is implemented and governed according to the agreed-upon specifications and standards2.
? 3 Request for Architecture Work: This is a document that is sent from the sponsoring organization to the architecture organization to trigger the start of an architecture development cycle3. It defines the scope, schedule, budget, deliverables, and stakeholders of the architecture project3.
? 4 Architecture Requirements Specification: This is a set of quantitative statements that outline what an implementation project must do in order to comply with the architecture4. It defines the requirements for each architecture domain, as well as the relationships and dependencies among them4.
References: 1: Architecture Principles 2: Architecture Contracts 3: Request for Architecture Work 4: Architecture Requirements Specification

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 43
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

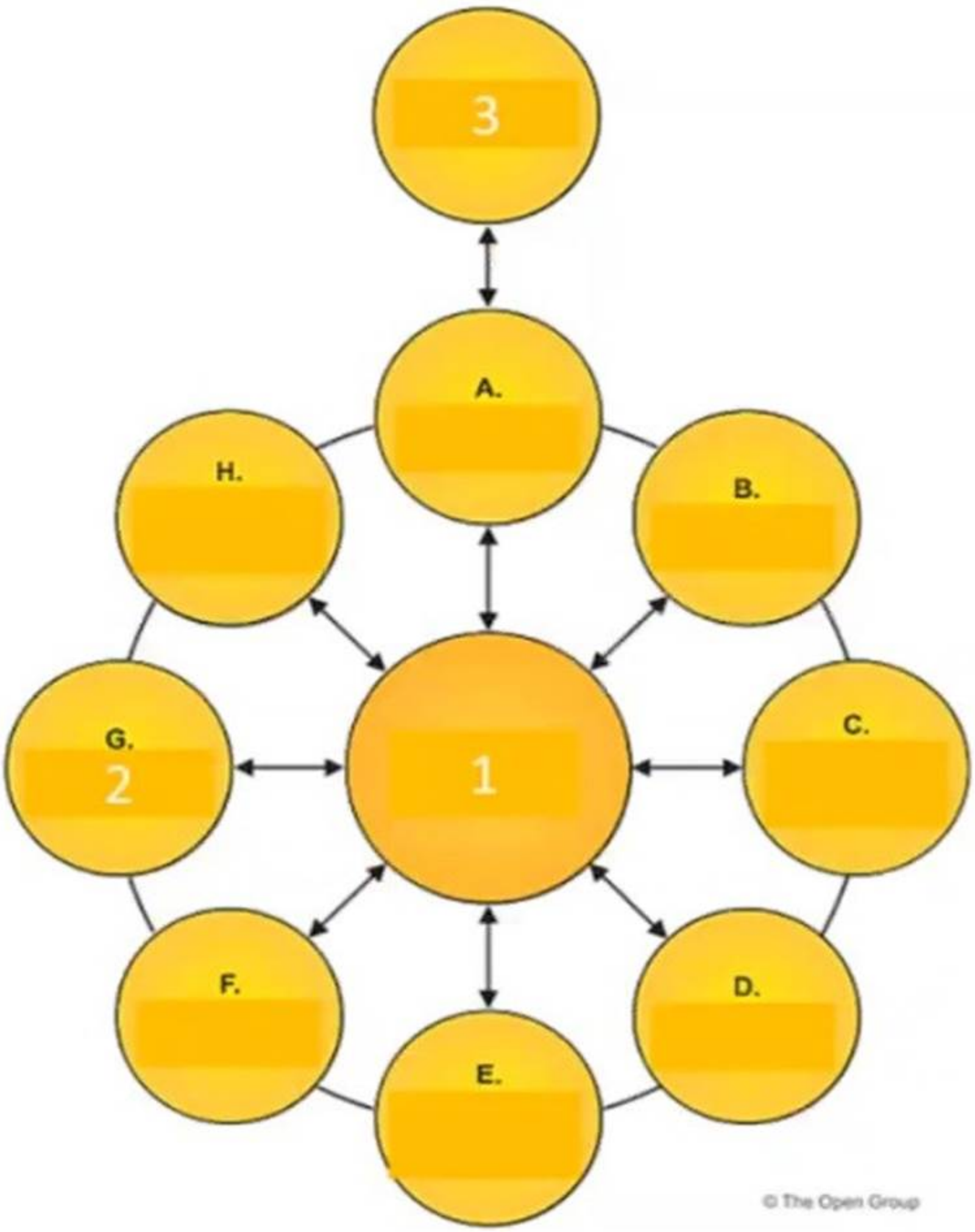
NEW QUESTION 47
Which of the following best describes the need for the ADM process to be governed?

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 51
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 55
Complete the sentence The TOGAF standard covers the development of four architecture domains. Business. Data, Technology and .

A. Segment
B. Transition
C. Capability
D. Application

Answer: D

Explanation:
The TOGAF standard covers the development of four architecture domains: Business, Data, Technology and Application. These domains represent different aspects of an enterprise??s architecture and provide a consistent way of describing, analyzing, and designing them. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 2.2 Architecture Development Method (ADM).

NEW QUESTION 60
Complete the following sentence. In the ADM, documents which are under development and have not undergone any formal review and approval process are called Documents which have been reviewed and approved are called

A. "draft"- "finalized"
B. "draft" - "approved"
C. "concept" - "deliverable"
D. "Version 0.1" - "Version 1.0"

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, documents which are under development and have not undergone any formal review and approval process are called draft documents, while documents which have been reviewed and approved are called approved documents 1. Draft documents are typically marked with a version number of 0.x, indicating that they are incomplete or provisional. Approved documents are typically marked with a version number of 1.0 or higher, indicating that they have been finalized and authorized. The other options are not correct, as they are not the terms used by the TOGAF Standard to distinguish between documents under development and documents that have been reviewed and approved. The terms ??finalized??, ??concept??, ??deliverable??, and ??Version 0.1?? and ??Version 1.0?? are not specific to the TOGAF Standard, and they may have different meanings or interpretations in different contexts. References: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 7: Applying Iteration to the ADM, Section 7.2.3 Document Categorization.

NEW QUESTION 63
Which of the following best describes purpose of the Business Scenarios?

A. To identify risk when implementing an architecture project
B. To identify and understand requirements
C. To catch errors in a project architecture early
D. To guide decision making throughout the enterprise

Answer: B

Explanation:
Business scenarios are a technique for capturing, clarifying, and communicating the functional and non-functional requirements of a system. Business scenarios describe the business environment, the actors involved, the desired outcomes, and the processes or rules that govern the behavior of the system. Business scenarios are useful for ensuring that the architecture addresses the real needs and concerns of the stakeholders, and for validating and testing the architecture against expected situations. Business scenarios are developed in Phase A: Architecture Vision of the ADM cycle, and refined and updated throughout the other phases3 References: 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 26: Business Scenarios : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 18: Phase A: Architecture Vision

NEW QUESTION 68
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 72

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 75
What is an objective of the ADM Implementation Governance Phase?

A. To provide continual monitoring of the governance framework
B. To ensure conformance for the target architecture
C. To finalize the Implementation and Migration Plan
D. To establish the resources for architecture governance

Answer: B

Explanation:
The objective of the ADM Implementation Governance Phase is to provide an architectural oversight of the implementation and to ensure conformance for the target architecture. This phase involves establishing procedures and processes to monitor and control the implementation projects and to verify that they comply with the defined architecture. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2.7 Phase G: Implementation Governance.

NEW QUESTION 79
Which of the following describes a purpose of Architecture Principles?

A. To describe likely impacts resulting from successful deployment of the target architecture.
B. To establish a common understanding of how to control the business in pursuit of strategic objectives
C. To provide a better understanding about the enterprise's culture and values
D. To form a contract between sponsoring organization and the enterprise architects

Answer: B

Explanation:
Architecture Principles are general rules and guidelines that inform and support the way in which an organization sets about fulfilling its mission. They reflect a level of consensus among the various elements of the enterprise, and form the basis for making future IT decisions. One of the purposes of Architecture Principles is to establish a common understanding of how to control the business in pursuit of strategic objectives, by providing a framework for evaluating and agreeing on the changes that affect the enterprise??s architecture3 References: 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 23: Architecture Principles : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part IV: Architecture Content Framework, Chapter 31: Architecture Principles

NEW QUESTION 82
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 84
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 85
Complete the sentence The Architecture Landscape is divided into levels known as .

A. Gaps Plateaus, and Target Architectures
B. Baselin
C. Transition and To Be Architectures
D. Segment Strategic and Capability Architectures
E. Transitional Complete and incremental Architectures

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Architecture Landscape is divided into levels known as Segment Strategic and Capability Architectures. These levels correspond to different scopes and purposes of architectures within an enterprise. Segment Architectures are architectures that address specific business units, functions, or processes within an enterprise. Strategic Architectures are architectures that provide a high-level view of the enterprise??s vision, goals, and direction. Capability Architectures are architectures that address specific business capabilities or services that span multiple segments or domains. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 2.4 Architecture Repository.

NEW QUESTION 87
What component of the Architecture Repository represents architecture requirements agreed with the Architecture Board?

A. Reference Library
B. Architecture Capability
C. Architecture Requirements Repository
D. Governance Log

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Architecture Requirements Repository stores all the requirements that are output of the architecture development cycle, as well as the requirements that are input to the architecture development cycle1. The Architecture Requirements Repository includes the following types of requirements1:
•Stakeholder Requirements: These are the high-level requirements and expectations of the stakeholders, derived from the business drivers, goals, and objectives. They are captured and refined in the Architecture Vision phase and the Requirements Management phase.
•Architecture Requirements: These are the detailed requirements that specify what the architecture must do or deliver to meet the stakeholder requirements. They are derived and refined in the Business, Information Systems, and Technology Architecture phases.
•Implementation and Migration Requirements: These are the detailed requirements that specify what the implementation and migration projects must do or deliver to realize the architecture. They are derived and refined in the Opportunities and Solutions and Migration Planning phases.
The Architecture Requirements Repository is used to manage the architecture requirements throughout the architecture lifecycle, ensuring their traceability, consistency, and compliance1. The Architecture Board is the authority that reviews and approves the architecture requirements, as well as the architecture

deliverables and artifacts, as part of the architecture governance process2.
References: 1: Architecture Requirements Repository 2: Architecture Board

NEW QUESTION 92
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