The-Open-Group

Exam Questions OGEA-101

TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 Exam (English)

NEW QUESTION 1
Which phase of the ADM has the purpose to develop an Enterprise Architecture Capability?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, the Preliminary Phase of the Architecture Development Method (ADM) has the purpose to develop an Enterprise Architecture Capability 1. An Enterprise Architecture Capability is the ability of the organization to perform the activities and tasks related to Enterprise Architecture, such as defining the scope, principles, vision, governance, and stakeholders of the architecture. The Preliminary Phase also establishes the architecture framework, the architecture repository, the architecture tools, and the architecture team 1. The other options are not correct, as they have different purposes in the ADM. Phase G: Implementation Governance has the purpose to ensure that the implementation projects conform to the target architecture 2. Phase A: Architecture Vision has the purpose to define the scope, stakeholders, business drivers, and objectives of the architecture project 3. Phase B: Business Architecture has the purpose to describe the baseline and target business architecture, and to identify the gaps between them . References: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 6: Preliminary Phase. 2: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 18: Phase G: Implementation Governance. 3: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 12: Phase A: Architecture Vision. : TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 13: Phase B: Business Architecture.

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
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 4
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 - The Open Group

NEW QUESTION 5
Complete the sentence. The architecture domains that are considered by the TOGAF standard as subsets of an overall enterprise architecture are Business, Technology,

A. Logical and Physical
B. Information and Data
C. Capability and Segment
D. Application and Data

Answer: D

Explanation:
These domains provide a consistent way to describe and understand the architecture from different perspectives, such as business, information, and technology12.
Each domain has its own set of concepts, models, views, and artifacts that define the structure and behavior of the architecture within that domain12.
The other options are incorrect because:
•Logical and Physical are not architecture domains, but rather levels of abstraction that can be applied to any domain. Logical architecture describes the functionality and behavior of the system, while physical architecture describes the implementation and deployment of the system3.
•Information and Data are not distinct architecture domains, but rather aspects of the same domain. Information architecture describes the meaning and context of the data, while data architecture describes the structure and format of the data4.
•Capability and Segment are not architecture domains, but rather levels of granularity that can be applied to any domain. Capability architecture describes the current and desired states of a specific business capability, while segment architecture describes a subdivision of the enterprise that has a clear business focus5.
References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions 2: TOGAF® Standard — Introduction - Definitions 3: [Logical vs Physical Architecture] 4: [Information Architecture vs Data Architecture] 5: [The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Applying the ADM Across the Architecture Landscape]

NEW QUESTION 6
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 7
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 8
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 9
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 10
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 10
Which of the following best describes the purpose of the Architecture Requirements Specification?

A. It contains an assessment of the current architecture requirements
B. It provides a set of statements that outline what a project must do to comply with the architecture
C. It is sent from the sponsor and triggers the start of an architecture development cycle
D. It defines the scope and approach to complete an architecture project

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Architecture Requirements Specification is one of the TOGAF deliverables that provides a set of quantitative statements that outline what an implementation project must do in order to comply with the architecture12. It is a companion to the Architecture Definition Document, which provides a qualitative view of the solution and aims to communicate the intent of the architect. The Architecture Requirements Specification provides a quantitative view of the solution, stating measurable criteria that must be met during the implementation of the architecture3. It typically forms a major component of an implementation contract or contract for more detailed Architecture Definition4. References:
•Deliverable: Architecture Requirements Specification - The Open Group
•Architecture Requirements Specification - Visual Paradigm Community Circle
•The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions - The Open Group
•The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Requirements Specification - The Open Group

NEW QUESTION 11
Consider the following statement:
Separate projects may operate their own ADM cycles concurrently, with relationships between the different projects
What does it illustrate?

A. Implementation governance
B. Enterprise Architecture
C. Iteration
D. Requirements management

Answer: C

Explanation:
The statement illustrates iteration and the ADM. Iteration is the technique of repeating a process or a phase with the aim of improving or refining the outcome. Iteration allows for feedback loops and adaptations at any point in the architecture development and transition process. Separate projects may operate their own ADM cycles concurrently, with relationships between the different projects, to address different aspects or levels of the architecture in an iterative manner. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.1 Introduction to the ADM.

NEW QUESTION 14
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 16
The ensures that a project transitioning into implementation also smoothly transitions into appropriate Architecture Governance.

A. Migration Plan
B. Transition Plan
C. Implementation Governance Model
D. Implementation Strategy

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Implementation Governance Model is a framework that defines the roles, responsibilities, processes, and standards for governing the implementation of the target architecture. It ensures that a project transitioning into implementation also smoothly transitions into appropriate Architecture Governance, which is the

practice of ensuring compliance with the enterprise architecture and its principles, standards, and goals. The Implementation Governance Model is part of the Implementation and Migration Plan, which is the output of Phase F: Migration Planning of the Architecture Development Method (ADM)12 References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 21: Phase F: Migration Planning 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 50: Architecture Governance

NEW QUESTION 18
Which ADM phase focuses on defining the problem to be solved, identifying the stakeholders, their concerns, and requirements?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Phase A: Architecture Vision is the first phase of the Architecture Development Method (ADM) cycle, which is the core of the TOGAF standard. The main purpose of this phase is to define the scope and approach of the architecture development, and to create the Architecture Vision, which is a high-level description of the desired outcomes and benefits of the proposed architecture. To achieve this purpose, this phase focuses on defining the problem to be solved, identifying the stakeholders, their concerns, and requirements, and establishing the business goals and drivers that motivate the
architecture work. This phase also involves obtaining the approval and commitment of the sponsors and other key stakeholders, and initiating the Architecture Governance process. References: : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 5: Introduction to the ADM : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 18: Phase A: Architecture Vision: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 18.3: Inputs : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 18.4: Steps

NEW QUESTION 20
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 23
Consider the following statement.
Projects may cycle between ADM phases, in planned cycles covering multiple phases. What does it illustrate?

A. Requirements management
B. Iteration
C. Implementation governance
D. Enterprise Architecture

Answer: B

Explanation:
The statement "Projects may cycle between ADM phases, in planned cycles covering multiple phases" illustrates the concept of iteration, which is the process of repeating the ADM phases or steps within a phase to refine the architecture outputs and address the changing requirements and stakeholder concerns. Iteration can occur at different levels of granularity and scope, such as within a single phase, across multiple phases, or across the entire ADM cycle. Iteration can also be applied to different architecture domains, such as business, data, application, and technology. Iteration is a key feature of the ADM that enables the development of architectures that are fit for purpose, adaptable, and responsive to change. References: : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 24: Applying Iteration to the ADM

NEW QUESTION 24
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 26
In which phase(s) of the ADM would you deal with the actions resulting from a transformation readiness assessment?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, a transformation readiness assessment is a technique that evaluates the preparedness of the organization to undergo a change, and identifies the actions needed to increase the likelihood of a successful outcome. A transformation readiness assessment can be conducted in Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions, and the actions resulting from it can be dealt with in Phase F: Migration Planning 1. In Phase E, the transformation readiness assessment can help to identify the major implementation challenges and risks, and to define the critical success factors and key performance indicators for the architecture project. In Phase F, the actions resulting from the transformation readiness assessment can help to develop a detailed and realistic migration plan, and to address the gaps, issues, and dependencies that may affect the transition to the target architecture 1. References: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 29: Business Transformation Readiness Assessment.

NEW QUESTION 29
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. Identify candidate Architecture Roadmap components based upon gaps between the Baseline and Target Technology Architectures
Which phase does each objective match?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
•Phase A: Architecture Vision
oDevelop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture
oDefine the scope and boundaries of the architecture engagement oIdentify the key stakeholders and their concerns and expectations
oDefine the Architecture Vision statement and the Architecture Definition Document oObtain approval and commitment from the sponsors and stakeholders
•Phase B: Business Architecture
oDevelop the Target Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals
oDefine the Baseline Business Architecture, if not available
oPerform a gap analysis between the Baseline and Target Business Architectures oDefine candidate roadmap components for the Business Architecture
oResolve impacts across the Architecture Landscape
•Phase C: Information Systems Architecture
oDevelop the Target Data Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision
oDevelop the Target Application Architecture that supports the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision
oDefine the Baseline Data and Application Architectures, if not available oPerform a gap analysis between the Baseline and Target Data and Application Architectures
oDefine candidate roadmap components for the Information Systems Architecture oResolve impacts across the Architecture Landscape
•Phase D: Technology Architecture
oDevelop the Target Technology Architecture that enables the Information Systems Architecture and the Architecture Vision
oDefine the Baseline Technology Architecture, if not available
oPerform a gap analysis between the Baseline and Target Technology Architectures oIdentify candidate Architecture Roadmap components based upon gaps between the Baseline and Target Technology Architectures
oResolve impacts across the Architecture Landscape
Therefore, the correct matching of the objectives and the phases is:
•1C: Develop the Target Data Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision
•2B: Develop the Target Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals
•3A: Develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture
•4D: Identify candidate Architecture Roadmap components based upon gaps between the Baseline and Target Technology Architectures
References: 1: The TOGAF Architecture Development Method

NEW QUESTION 32
Complete the sentence The purpose of Enterprise Architecture is to .

A. take major improvement decisions
B. control the bigger changes
C. guide effective change
D. govern the stakeholders

Answer: C

Explanation:
The purpose of Enterprise Architecture is to guide effective change by providing a coherent and consistent view of the enterprise??s current and future state, as well as the roadmap and principles for achieving it. Enterprise Architecture helps to align business and IT strategies,optimize resources and investments, reduce complexity and risks, enhance agility and innovation, and deliver value to stakeholders. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 1.3 Executive Overview.

NEW QUESTION 36
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)

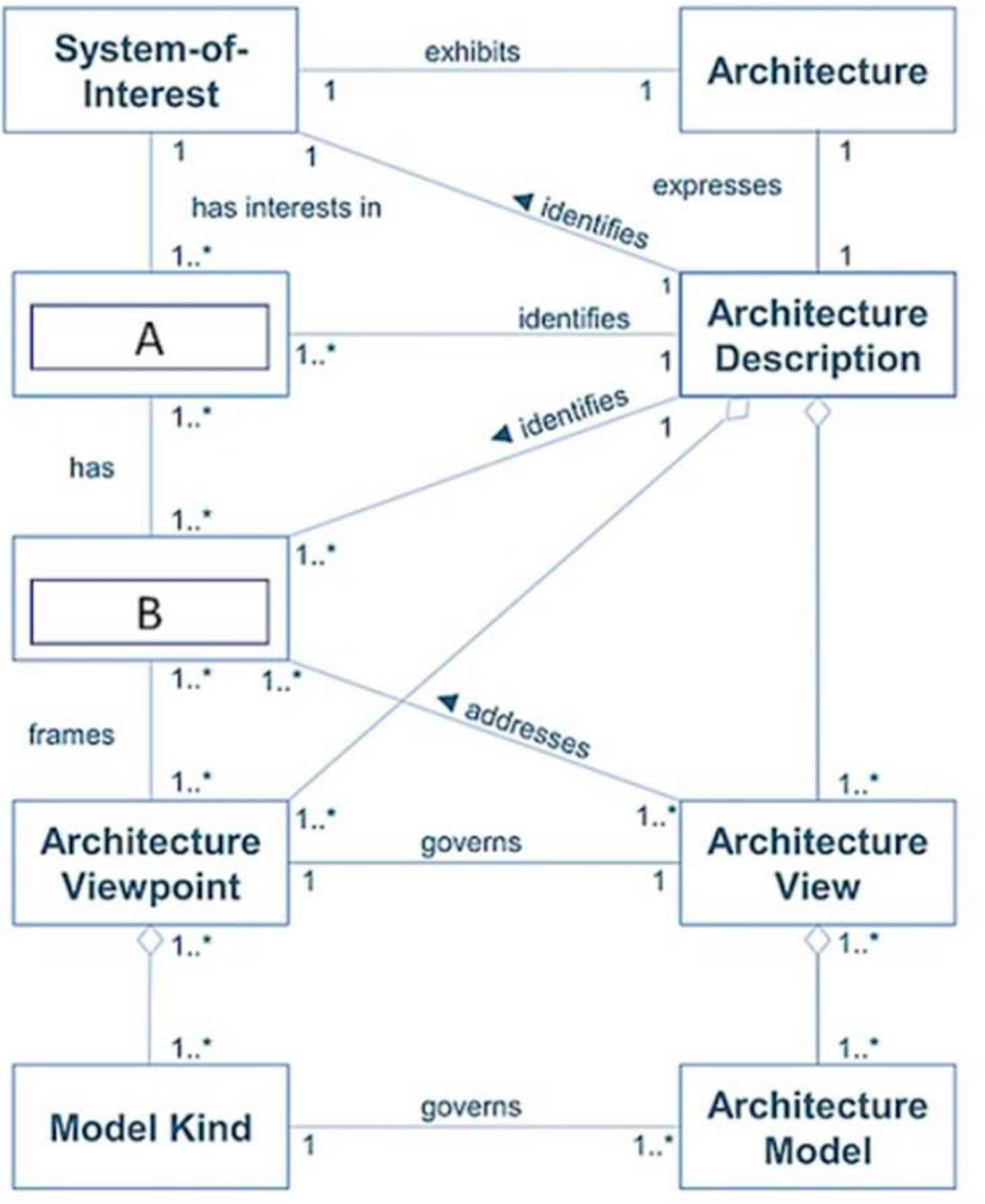
Which ADM Phase does this describe?

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 40
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 42
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

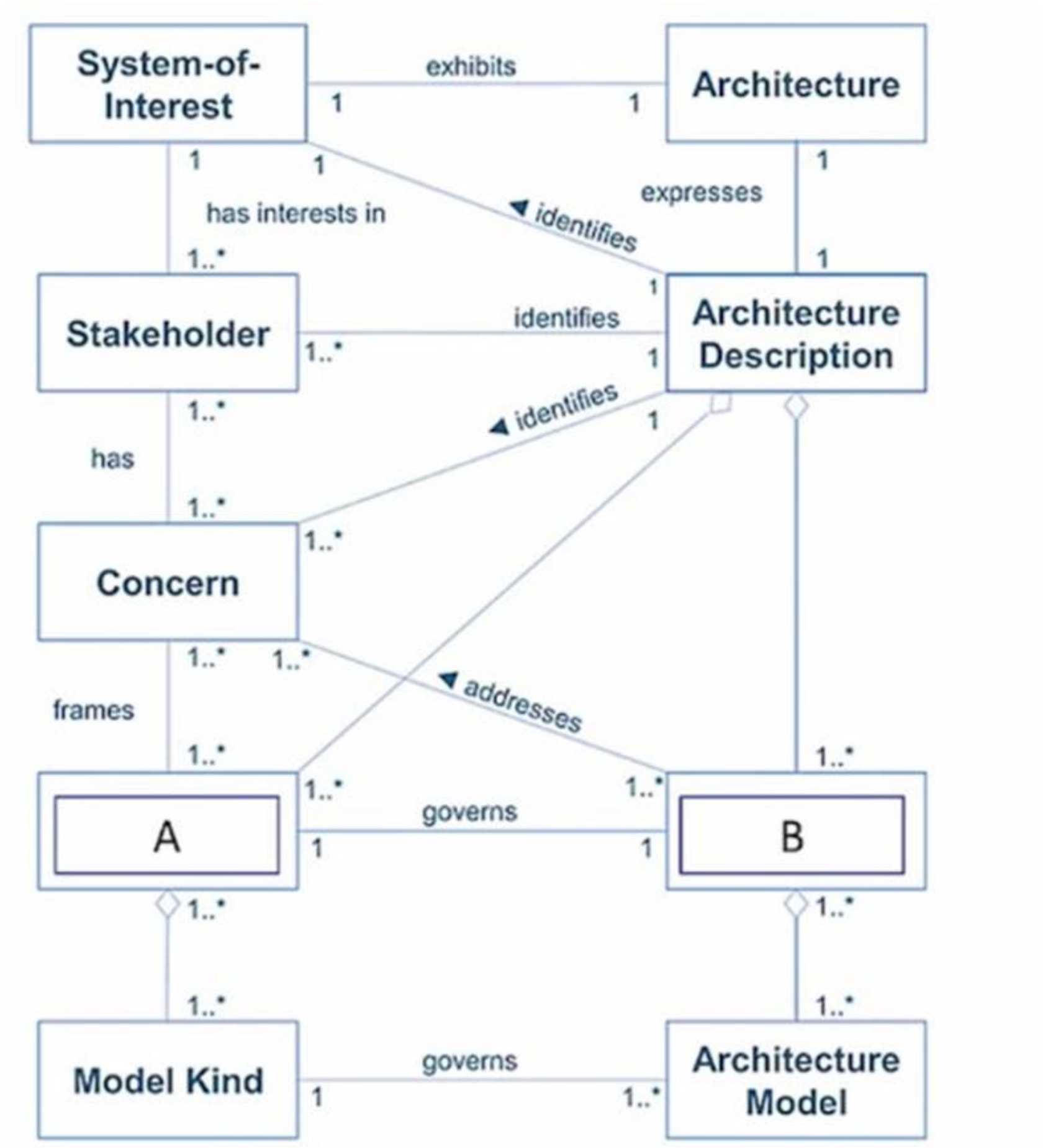
NEW QUESTION 44
Complete the sentence. When considering agile development, Architecture to Support Portfolio will identify what products the Enterprise needs, the boundary of the products, and what constraints a product owner has; this defines the Enterprise's

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 48
Consider the image showing basic architectural concepts.



What are items A and B?

A. A-Architecture Viewpoint, B-Architecture View
B. A-Architecture Board, B-Architecture Capability
C. A-Candidate Architecture, B-Trade-off
D. A-Requiremen
E. B-Candidate Architecture

Answer: A

Explanation:
? The image shows a diagram that illustrates the basic concepts of architecture description as defined by the ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011 standard1, which is also adopted by the TOGAF standard2.
? According to the ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011 standard, an architecture description is a work product used to express an architecture, and it consists of one or more architecture views1.
? An architecture view is a representation of a system from the perspective of a related set of concerns, and it conforms to an architecture viewpoint1.
? An architecture viewpoint is a specification of the conventions for constructing and using an architecture view to address specific stakeholder concerns1.
? Therefore, the correct answer is option A, which identifies the items labeled as ??A?? and ??B?? in the image as an architecture viewpoint and an architecture view, respectively. References:
? 1: ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011 - Systems and software engineering — Architecture description1
? 2: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Part IV: Architecture Content Framework -31. Architectural Artifacts2

NEW QUESTION 49
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 54
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 58
Which of the following supports the need to govern Enterprise Architecture?

A. The Architecture Project mandates the governance of the target architecture
B. The TOGAF standard cannot be used without executive governance
C. Best practice governance enables the organization to control value realization
D. The Stakeholders preferences may go beyond the architecture project scope and needs control

Answer: C

Explanation:
This statement best supports the need to govern Enterprise Architecture. Best practice governance enables the organization to control value realization by ensuring that architectures are aligned with the enterprise??s strategy and objectives, meet the quality and performance requirements, and deliver the expected benefits and outcomes. The Architecture Project does not mandate the governance of the target architecture, but rather follows the governance framework established by the enterprise. The TOGAF standard can be used without executive governance, but it is recommended that executive sponsorship and support are obtained for successful architecture development and transition. The Stakeholders preferences may go beyond the architecture project scope and need control, but this is not the primary reason for governing Enterprise Architecture. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.6 Architecture Governance.

NEW QUESTION 60
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 62
What is presented as ??striking a balance between positive and negative outcomes resulting from the realization of either opportunities or threats?

A. Agile development
B. Architecture Security
C. Transition Management
D. Risk Management

Answer: D

Explanation:
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 66
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 70
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 75
Complete the sentence When considering agile development Architecture to Support Project 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. operations
B. backlog
C. workflow management
D. lifecycle economics

Answer: B

Explanation:
When considering agile development, Architecture to Support Project will identify what products the enterprise needs, the boundary of the products, and what constraints a product owner has. This defines the enterprise??s backlog. A backlog is a list of features or tasks that need to be done to deliver a product or service.

It is prioritized by the product owner based on the value and urgency of each item. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.5 Architecture to Support Project.

NEW QUESTION 80
Which of the following is a responsibility of an Architecture Board?

A. Determining the scope of an architecture compliance review
B. Allocating resources for architecture projects
C. Conducting assessments of the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization
D. Achieving consistency between sub-architectures

Answer: D

Explanation:
One of the key responsibilities of an Architecture Board within the context of TOGAF is to achieve consistency between sub-architectures. This board is typically responsible for overseeing the development and maintenance of the enterprise architecture, ensuring that it aligns with the organization's overall strategy and objectives. They play a critical role in ensuring that all sub-architectures (like Business Architecture, Data Architecture, Application Architecture, and Technology Architecture) work together cohesively and support the overall enterprise architecture vision and strategy.

NEW QUESTION 83
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