The-Open-Group

Exam Questions OGEA-101

TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 Exam (English)

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
Which section of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles should describe the relationship to other principles?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles, the Rationale section should describe the relationship to other principles, as well as the business benefits and the intentions of adhering to the principle. The Rationale section should use business terminology and point to the similarity of information and technology principles to the principles governing business operations. The Rationale section should also explain how the principle supports the achievement of the business objectives and key architecture drivers. References:
? Architecture Principles Template
? The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Principles
? The Open Group Exam OGEA-103 Topic 1 Question 4 Discussion

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

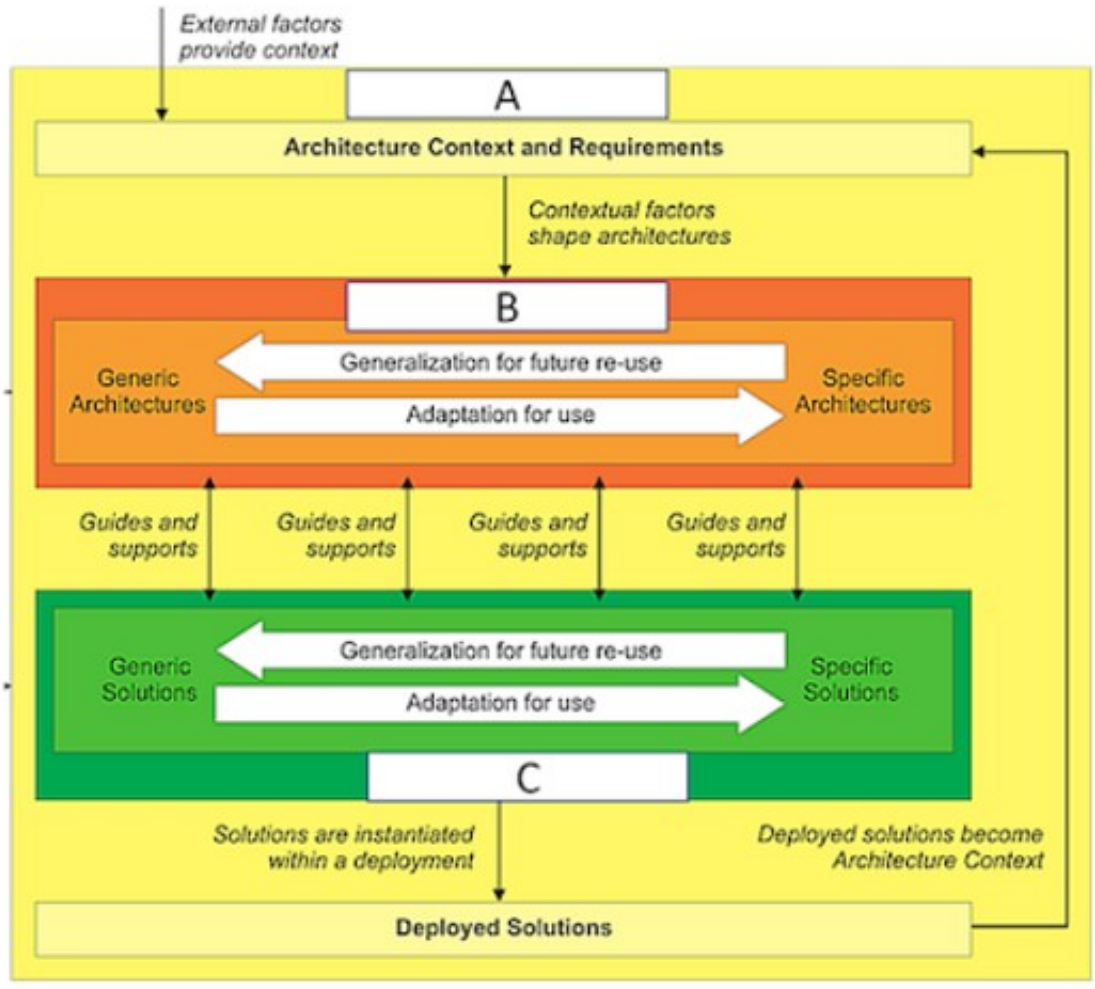
A. It provides for effective communication of the end architecture project to the stakeholders
B. It is sent from the sponsor and triggers the start of an architecture development cycle
C. It forms the basis of a contractual agreement between the sponsor and the architecture organization
D. It lists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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The purpose of the Architecture Roadmap is to provide a high-level view of how the Baseline Architecture will transition to the Target Architecture over time. It lists

work packages on a timeline showing progress towards the Target Architecture, as well as dependencies, risks, and benefits. The Architecture Roadmap forms part of the Implementation and Migration Plan and guides the execution of the architecture projects.References:https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap20.html

NEW QUESTION 5
Consider the illustration.



What are the items labelled A, B and C?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 6
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

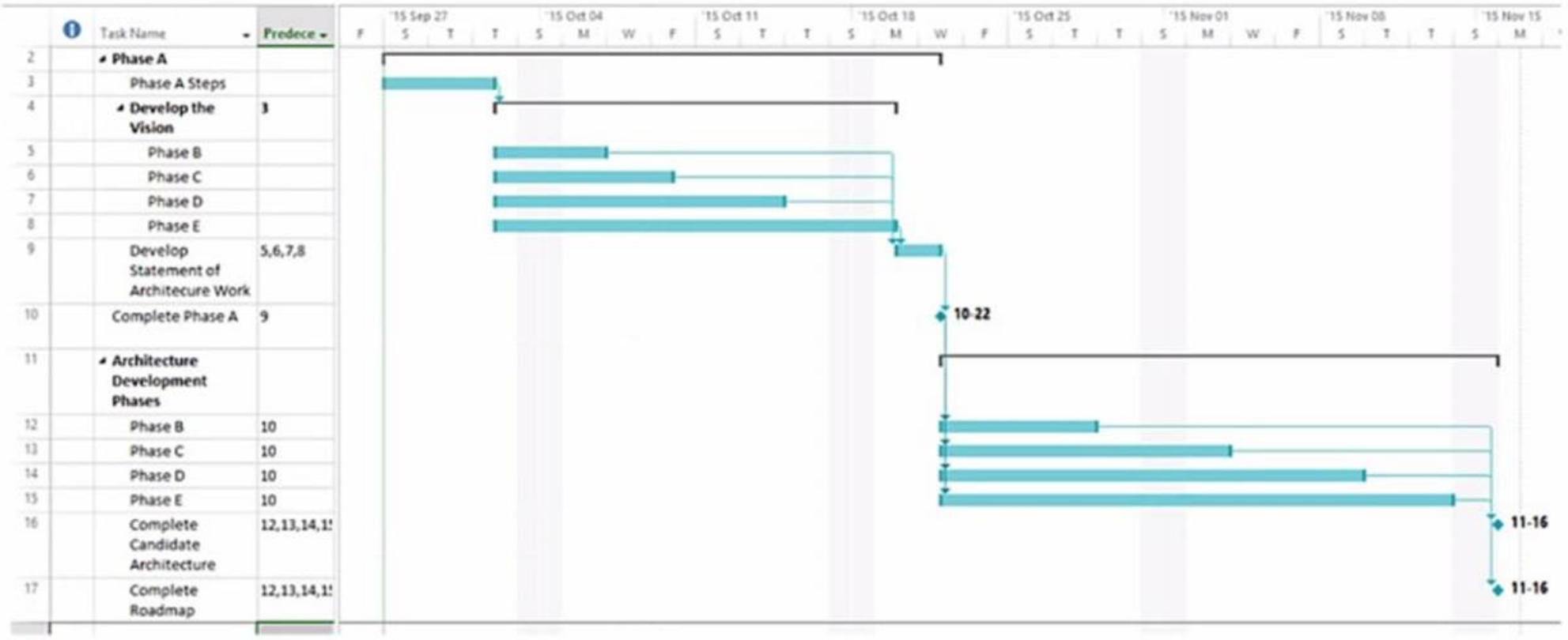
NEW QUESTION 7
Complete the sentence. The architecture domains that are considered by the TOGAF standard as subsets of an overall enterprise architecture are Business, Technology,

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 8
Consider the following chart:



Which important concept for Enterprise Architecture Practitioners does it illustrate?

A. Enterprise Architects must use Gantt charts to communicate with Stakeholders.
B. An Enterprise Architecture must be developed in phases with a limited fixed duration.
C. ADM phases must be run in a sequenced approach to produce the Architecture.
D. ADM phases must be run simultaneously until the relevant information has beenproduced.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The chart shown is a Gantt chart, which is commonly used for project management to illustrate a project schedule. In the context of TOGAF (The Open Group Architecture Framework), which is a framework for enterprise architecture, this Gantt chart is demonstrating the sequenced approach to the Architecture Development Method (ADM). The ADM is the core process of TOGAF which provides a tested and repeatable process for developing architectures. The ADM is described as being iterative, over the whole process, between phases, and within phases. For each iteration of the ADM, a fresh decision must be taken about each of the parameters (scope, granularity, time period, and architecture assets).
The ADM consists of a number of phases that have to be followed in sequence:
? Preliminary Phase: Framework and principles
? Phase A: Architecture Vision
? Phase B: Business Architecture
? Phase C: Information Systems Architectures, including Data and Application Architectures
? Phase D: Technology Architecture
? Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions
? Phase F: Migration Planning
? Phase G: Implementation Governance
? Phase H: Architecture Change Management
? Requirements Management
Each phase is dependent on the outputs of the previous phase and the Requirements Management phase runs throughout. The Gantt chart clearly shows the dependency and sequence in which these phases occur, implying that a structured approach is followed to produce the enterprise architecture.
References:
? The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, a standard of The Open Group
? The TOGAF documentation available at https://publications.opengroup.org/standards/architecture andhttps://publications.opengroup.org/guides/architecture

NEW QUESTION 9
Consider the following ADM phases objectives.

	Objective
1	Finalize the Architecture Roadmap and the supporting Implementation and Migration Plan
2	Ensure that the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures is understood by key stakeholders
3	Define the overall Solution Building Blocks (SBBs) to finalize the Target Architecture based on the ABBs
4	Ensure conformance with the Target Architecture by implementation projects

Which phase does each objective match?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
1E: To identify delivery vehicles (projects programs portfolios) that will deliver the Target Architecture 2F: To confirm readiness and ability to undergo change 3E: To determine whether an incremental approach is required and if so identify Transition Architectures that will deliver continuous business value 4G: To perform appropriate governance functions while the solution is being implemented
Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2 ADM Phases.

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 13
What should be put in place through organization structures, roles, responsibilities, skills and processes to carry out architectural activity effectively?

A. An EA Capability
B. An Enterprise Architecture
C. An EA framework
D. An EA repository

Answer: A

Explanation:
An EA Capability is the ability of an organization to perform enterprise architecture effectively and efficiently. It involves establishing and maintaining the appropriate organization structures, roles, responsibilities, skills, processes, tools, and governance mechanisms to support the development and use of enterprise architecture. An EA Capability enables the organization to align its business and IT
strategies, deliver value from its investments, manage change and complexity, and improve its performance and agility12 References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 44: Introduction 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 45: Establishing and Maintaining an Enterprise Architecture Capability

NEW QUESTION 16
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 18
Which statement about Requirements Management is most correct?

A. The purpose of Requirements Management is to process change requests
B. Stakeholder requirements are captured once in Phase A and managed throughout the ADM cycle
C. Requirements Management is a step of all ADM Phases
D. Requirements Management and stakeholder engagement are placed at the center of architecture development

Answer: D

Explanation:
This statement about Requirements Management is most correct because it reflects the central role of Requirements Management and stakeholder engagement in the ADM cycle. Requirements Management is not a step of all ADM Phases, but rather an ongoing process that ensures that all relevant requirements are elicited, analyzed, prioritized, and addressed throughout the architecture development and transition. Stakeholder engagement is also a continuous activity that involves identifying, communicating, and managing stakeholder expectations and concerns. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.1 Introduction to the ADM.

NEW QUESTION 21
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 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 25
Which of the following statements about architecture partitioning are correct*?
1 Partitions are used to simplify the management of the Enterprise Architecture
2 Partitions are equivalent to architecture levels
3 Partitions enable different teams to work on different element of the architecture at the same time.
4 Partitions reflect the organization's structure

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Statements 1 and 3 about architecture partitioning are correct. Architecture partitioning is the technique of dividing an architecture into smaller and more manageable parts that can be developed, maintained, and governed independently. Partitions are used to simplify the management of the Enterprise Architecture and to enable different teams to work on different elements of the architecture at the same time. Partitions are not equivalent to architecture levels, which are different degrees of abstraction or detail in an architecture. Partitions do not necessarily reflect the organization??s structure, which may change over time or differ from the architecture??s scope and boundaries. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 2.5 Architecture Partitioning.

NEW QUESTION 26
Consider the following statement.
According to the TOGAF standard, a governed approach of a particular deliverable will ensure adherence to the principles, standards, and requirements of the existing or developing architectures.
Which deliverable does this refer to?

A. The Architecture Vision
B. The Statement of Architecture Work
C. An Architecture Contract
D. The Architecture Definition Document

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, an architecture contract is ??a formal agreement between a service provider and a service consumer that defines the mutual commitments and expectations for the delivery of an architecture?? 1. An architecture contract is a governed approach of aparticular deliverable that will ensure adherence to the principles, standards, and requirements of the existing or developing architectures, as it specifies the roles, responsibilities, deliverables, quality criteria, and acceptance criteria for the architecture work 1. The other options are not correct, as they are not governed approaches of a particular deliverable, but rather different types of deliverables within the architecture development process. An architecture vision is ??a high-level, aspirational view of the target architecture?? 1. A statement of architecture work is ??a document that defines the scope and approach that will be used to complete an architecture project?? 1. An architecture definition document is ??a document that describes the baseline and target architectures for one or more domains?? 1. References: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part I: Introduction, Chapter 3: Definitions.

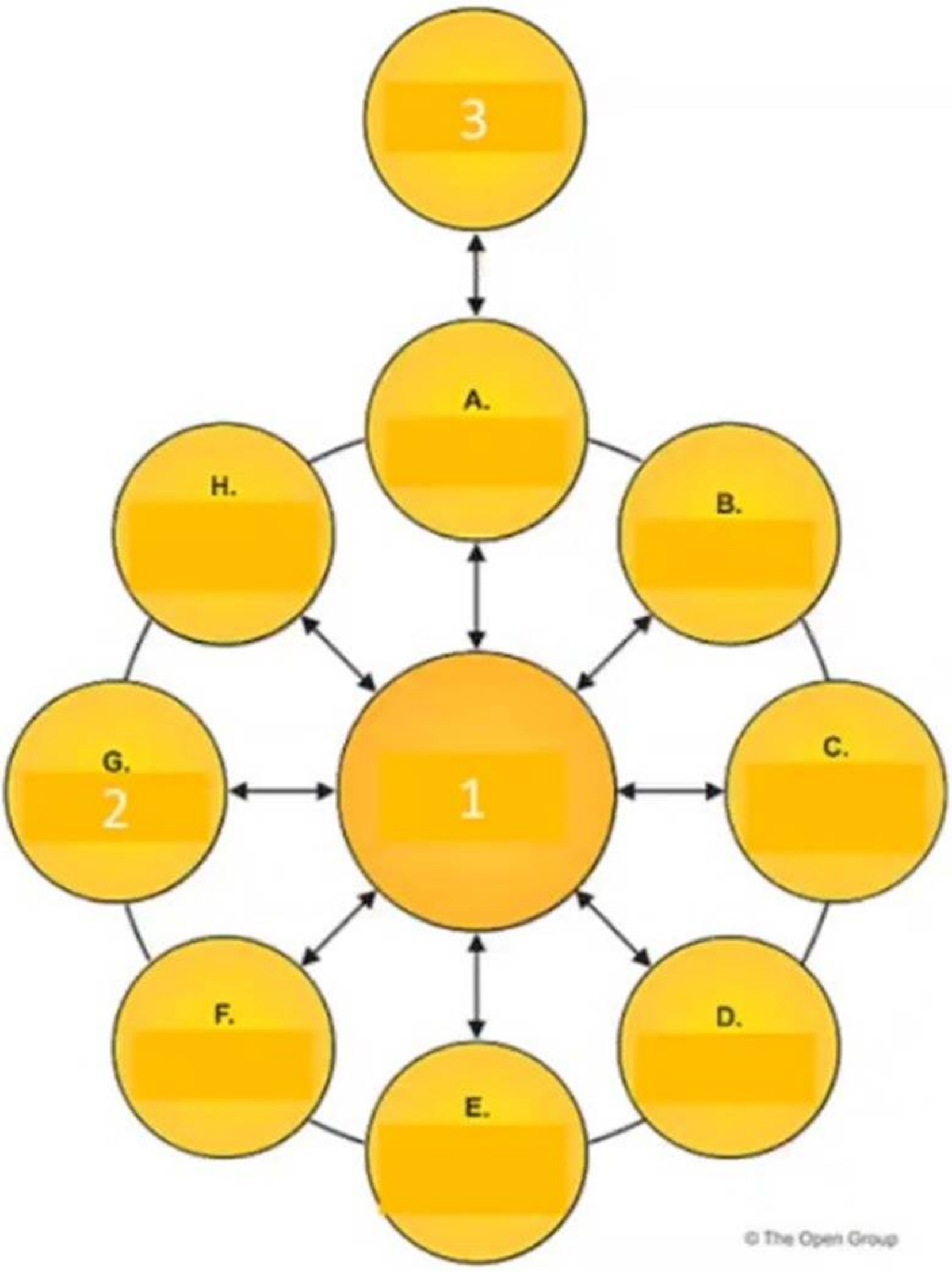
NEW QUESTION 29
Consider the following statement.
Projects may cycle between ADM phases, in planned cycles covering multiple phases. What does it illustrate?

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 30
Exhibit



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

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 33
Consider the following statement:
According to the TOGAF Standard a governed approach of a particular deliverable will ensure a system of continuous monitoring to check integrity changes decision-making and audit of all architecture-related activities
Which deliverable is being referred to?

A. An Architecture Contract
B. The Architecture Definition Document
C. The Architecture Vision
D. The Statement of Architecture Work

Answer: A

Explanation:
An Architecture Contract is a deliverable that specifies the responsibilities and obligations of the parties involved in the implementation and governance of an architecture. It ensures a system of continuous monitoring to check integrity changes decision-making and audit of all architecture-related activities. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.4 Architecture Contracts.

NEW QUESTION 36
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 39
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.

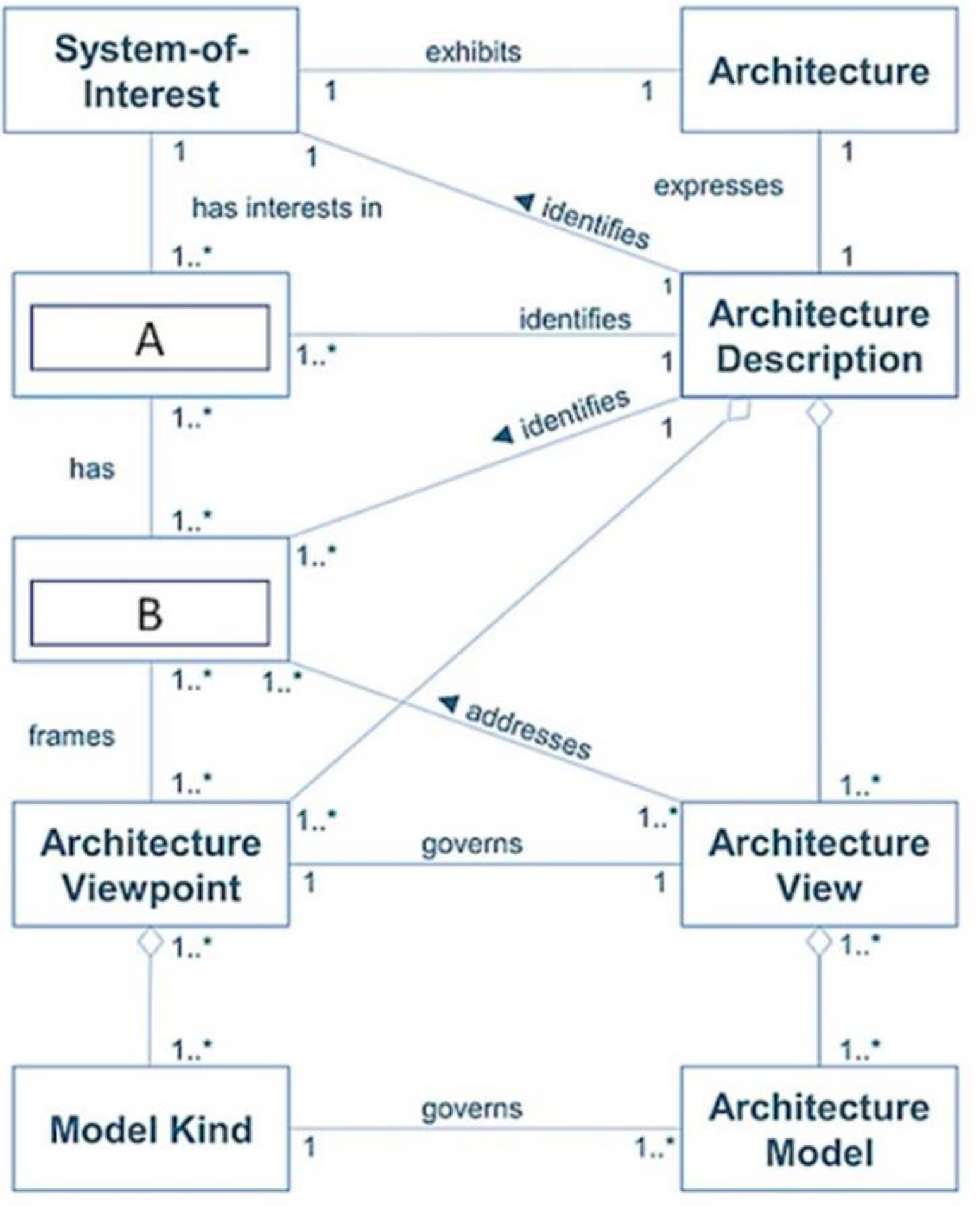
NEW QUESTION 43
Which of the following best describes the class of information known as the Reference Library within the Architecture Repository?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 45
Exhibit:



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

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 47
Consider the following ADM phases objectives.

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

Which phase does each objective match?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
? According to the TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, the ADM phases and their objectives are as follows1:
? Based on the above definitions, we can match each objective with the corresponding phase as follows:
References:
? 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 5: Architecture Development Method (ADM)
? 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 21: Architecture Change Management
? 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 20: Migration Planning
? 4: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 19: Implementation Governance

NEW QUESTION 50
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 52
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 56
Which of the following statements about architecture partitioning is correct?

A. Partitions are used to simplify the management of the Enterprise Architecture.

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 59
Which of the following describes how the Enterprise Continuum is used when developing an enterprise architecture?

A. To identify and understand business requirements
B. To coordinate with the other management frameworks in use
C. To describe how an architecture addresses stakeholder concerns
D. To classify architecture and solution assets

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Enterprise Continuum consists of two complementary concepts: the Architecture Continuum and the Solutions Continuum1. The Architecture Continuum provides a consistent way to describe and understand the generic and reusable architecture building blocks, such as models, patterns, and standards, that can be applied and tailored to specific situations2. The Solutions Continuum provides a consistent way to describe and understand the specific and implemented solution building blocks, such as products, services, and components, that realize the architecture building blocks3. The Enterprise Continuum enables the reuse and integration of architecture and solution assets
across different levels of abstraction, scope, and detail, ranging from foundation architectures to organization-specific architectures1.
The Enterprise Continuum is used when developing an enterprise architecture to support the following activities1:
•Selecting relevant architecture and solution assets from the Architecture Repository or other sources, based on the business drivers, goals, and requirements
•Adapting and customizing the architecture and solution assets to suit the specific needs and context of the enterprise
•Defining and developing the target architecture and the architecture roadmap, based on the gaps and opportunities identified between the baseline and the target states
•Defining and developing the implementation and migration plan, based on the architecture roadmap and the solution building blocks
•Governing and managing the architecture and solution assets throughout the architecture lifecycle, ensuring their quality, consistency, and compliance
References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Enterprise Continuum 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Continuum 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Solutions Continuum

NEW QUESTION 62
Refer to the table below:

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

Which ADM Phase does this describe?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 65
Complete the sentence. The key purpose of Gap Analysis is to

A. establish quality parameters for the architecture
B. identify potential missing or overlapping functions
C. validate nonfunctional requirements
D. identify commercial building blocks to be purchased
E. determine the required service levels for the architecture

Answer: B

Explanation:
Gap Analysis is a technique that compares the Baseline Architecture and the Target Architecture to identify the differences and gaps between them. The purpose of this technique is to determine the changes and additions that are required to achieve the desired future state of the architecture. One of the main aspects of Gap Analysis is to identify the functions that aremissing or overlapping in the current and future architectures, and to plan how to address them. This helps to ensure that the architecture is complete, consistent, and aligned with the business objectives and requirements3

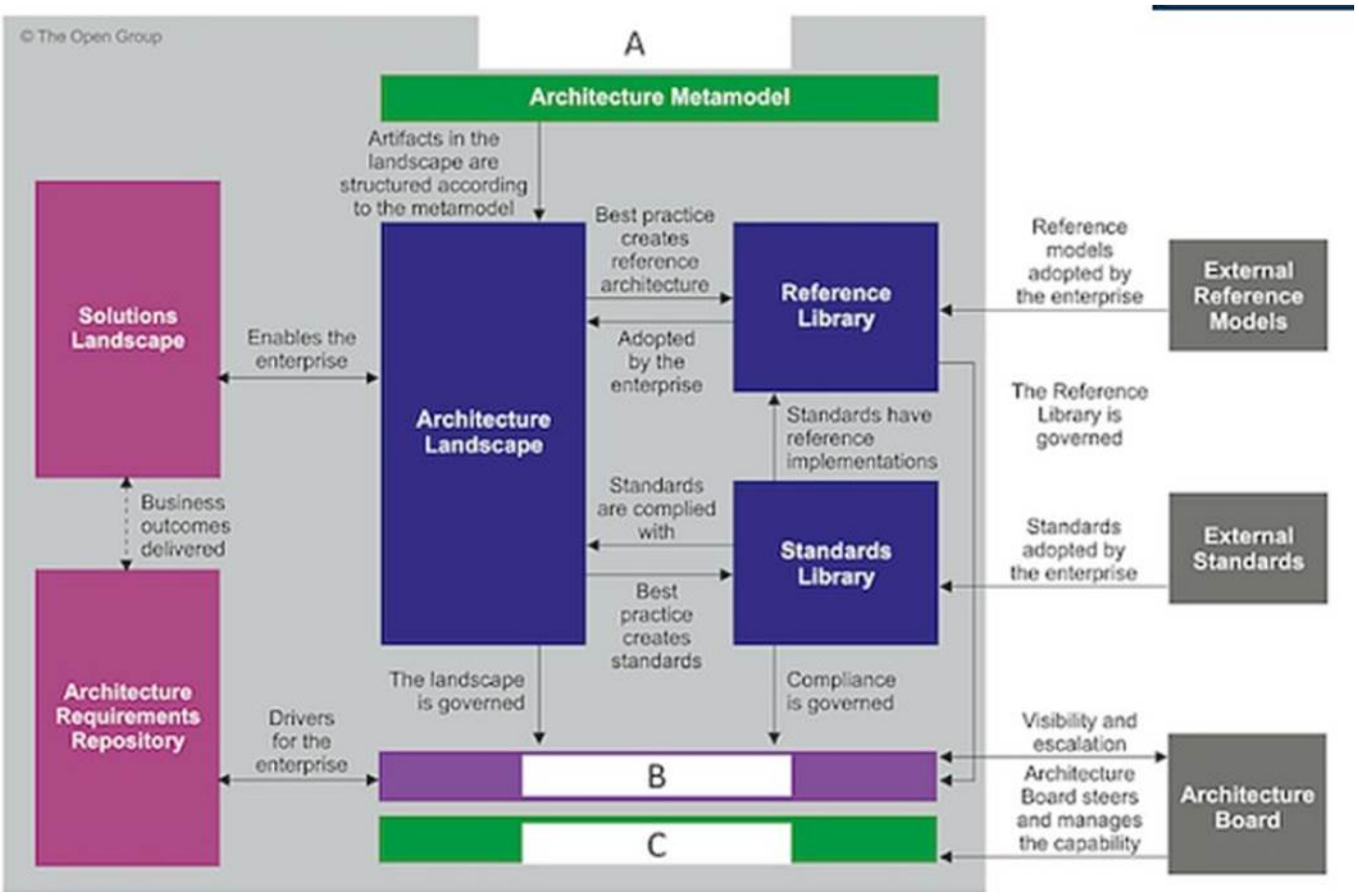
NEW QUESTION 70
In which phase of the ADM cycle do building blocks become implementation-specific?

A. Phase B
B. Phase C
C. Phase D
D. Phase E

Answer: D

Explanation:
Building blocks are reusable components of business, IT, or architectural capability that can be combined to deliver architectures and solutions. Building blocks can be defined at various levels of detail, depending on the stage of architecture development. In the earlier phases of the ADM cycle (A to D), building blocks are defined in generic terms, such as logical or physical, to provide a high-level view of the architecture. In Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions, building blocks become implementation-specific, meaning that they are linked to specific products, standards, technologies, and vendors that are available in the market. This phase also identifiesthe delivery vehicles, such as projects, programs, or portfolios, that will realize the building blocks12 References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 23:
Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part IV: Architecture Content Framework, Chapter 36: Building Blocks

NEW QUESTION 71
Exhibit:



Consider the illustration. What are the items labelled A, B, and C?

A. A-Enterprise Repository, B-Governance Repository, C-Board Repository
B. A-Architecture Repository, B-Governance Repository, C-Architecture Capability

C. A-Architecture Repository, B-Governing Board, C-Enterprise Capability
D. A-Enterprise Repository, B-Board repository, C-Enterprise Capability

Answer: C

Explanation:
? A-Architecture Repository: This is a part of the Architecture Metamodel that contains artifacts structured according to the metamodel. It includes the Architecture Landscape which is adopted by the enterprise and governed by certain standards and practices.
? B-Governing Board: The Governing Board ensures visibility and escalation, meaning it oversees and manages the capability of the architecture landscape. It plays a crucial role in governance.
? C-Enterprise Capability: This refers to how well an enterprise can execute its mission, meet business objectives or satisfy its stakeholders?? needs and expectations. It??s influenced by both internal factors (like resources, processes) and external ones (like market trends).
References: TOGAF Version 9.1, Chapter 34: 1

NEW QUESTION 74
Which of the following does the TOGAF standard describe as a package of functionality defined to meet business needs across an organization?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 76
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 80
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 83
Complete the following sentence. In the ADM documents which are under development and have not undergone any formal review and approval process are .

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 85
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 87
Which of the following are the four purposes that typically frame the planning horizon, depth and breadth of an Architecture Project, and the contents of the EA Repository-?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 89
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 94
Complete the sentence A business scenario describes

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 99
In which part of the ADM cycle do building block gaps become associated with work packages that will address the gaps?

A. Phases G and H

B. Phases F
C. Phases B C and D
D. Phase E

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Phase E of the ADM cycle, building block gaps become associated with work packages that will address the gaps. This phase involves creating an Implementation and Migration Plan that defines a set of work packages and Transition Architectures that will deliver the Target Architecture. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2.5 Phase E: Opportunities & Solutions.

NEW QUESTION 100
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 103
Which section of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles should highlight the business benefits of adhering to the principle?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, the rationale section of the architecture principles template should highlight the business benefits of adhering to the principle, as well as the business risks of not adhering to it 1. The rationale section should explain the reasoning behind the principle, and provide evidence or arguments to support it. The rationale sectionshould also link the principle to the business drivers, goals, and objectives of the enterprise, and show how the principle contributes to the value and success of the enterprise. The other options are not correct, as they have different purposes in the architecture principles template. The name section should provide a short and memorable name for the principle, such as ??Information is an Asset?? or ??Business Continuity?? 1. The statement section should provide a concise and formal statement of the principle, such as ??The enterprise??s information is recognized as a core asset, and is managed accordingly?? or ??The enterprise??s ability to provide critical services and products must be maintained in the event of a disaster?? 1. The implications section should identify the impact of the principle on the enterprise, such as the changes, costs, benefits, and risks that may result from applying or violating the principle 1. References: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 23: Architecture Principles, Section 23.3 Developing Architecture Principles.

NEW QUESTION 104
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