

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 defined as the effect of uncertainty on objectives?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 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

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 5

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 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

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 8

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 9

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 10

Complete the sentence. Actions arising from the Business Transformation Readiness Assessment technique should be incorporated in the

- A. Architecture Requirements Specification
- B. Architecture Roadmap
- C. Implementation Governance Model
- D. Implementation and Migration Plan

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Business Transformation Readiness Assessment technique is used to evaluate the readiness of the organization to undergo change and to identify the actions needed to increase the likelihood of a successful business transformation. These actions should be incorporated in the Implementation and Migration Plan, which is the detailed plan to transition from the Baseline Architecture to the Target Architecture. The Implementation and Migration Plan also includes the Transition Architectures, the Architecture Building Blocks, the Work Packages, the Implementation Governance Model, and the Architecture Contract¹²
References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 27: Business Transformation Readiness Assessment 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 21: Phase F: Migration Planning

NEW QUESTION 10

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 13

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 through 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 14

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. Iteration enables 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 18

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 19

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Business scenarios are a technique recommended by the TOGAF ADM for use in developing an Architecture Vision document¹². Business scenarios are a means of capturing the business requirements and drivers, the processes and actors involved, and the desired outcomes and measures of success³⁴. Business scenarios help to create a common vision and understanding among the stakeholders, and to identify and validate the architecture requirements. Business scenarios also provide a basis for analyzing the impact and value of the proposed architecture. References:

- The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Phase A: Architecture Vision - The Open Group
- TOGAF® Standard — Introduction - Phase A: Architecture Vision
- The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions - The Open Group
- Business Scenarios - The Open Group
- [The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Requirements Specification - The Open Group]
- [The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Vision - The Open Group]
- [The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Business Transformation Readiness Assessment - The Open Group]

NEW QUESTION 20

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 Portfolio will 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's backlog, 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 25

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:

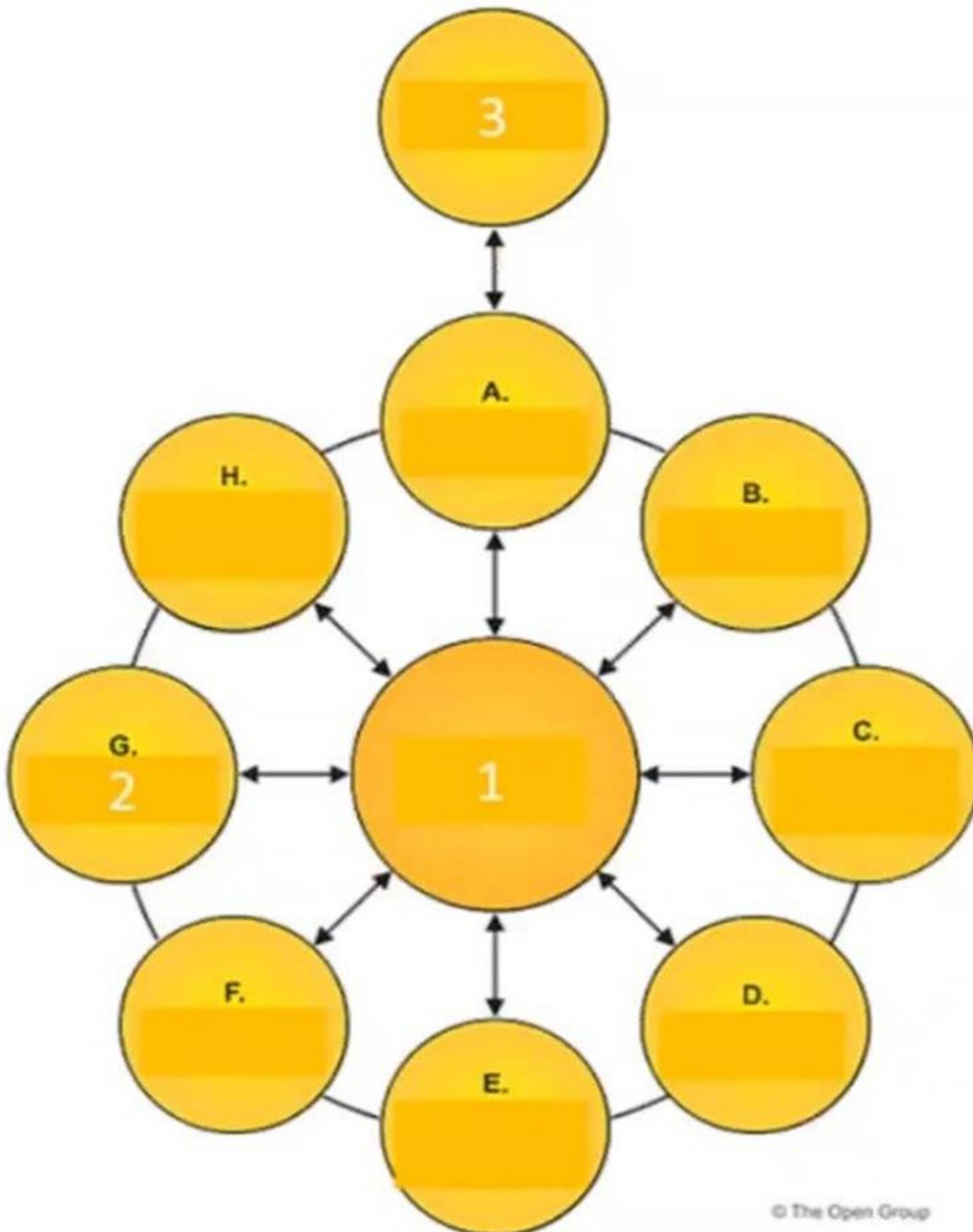
- Partitions are not equivalent to architecture levels. Architecture levels are different layers of abstraction that describe the Enterprise Architecture from different perspectives, such as strategic, segment, and capability³. Partitions are subsets of architectures that are defined within or across 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 30

Exhibit



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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Based on the illustration, the phase of the ADM labeled as item 2 is the Implementation Governance phase. This phase provides architectural oversight for the implementation. It ensures that the implementation project conforms to the architecture. It also provides a framework for monitoring and managing the implementation.

The Implementation Governance phase involves the following activities:

- ? Finalizing the Architecture Roadmap and the supporting Implementation and Migration Plan
- ? Assigning an Architecture Board to oversee the implementation
- ? Establishing Architecture Contracts with the implementation partners
- ? Reviewing and approving the implementation project plans and deliverables
- ? Performing Architecture Compliance reviews to ensure alignment with the architecture
- ? Performing Architecture Audit reviews to ensure quality and performance of the architecture
- ? Resolving any architecture issues or change requests that arise during the implementation
- ? Maintaining the architecture lifecycle and ensuring its continuity

The Implementation Governance phase is essential for ensuring that the architecture is realized as intended and that it delivers the expected business value and outcomes. References: : Implementation Governance

NEW QUESTION 31

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

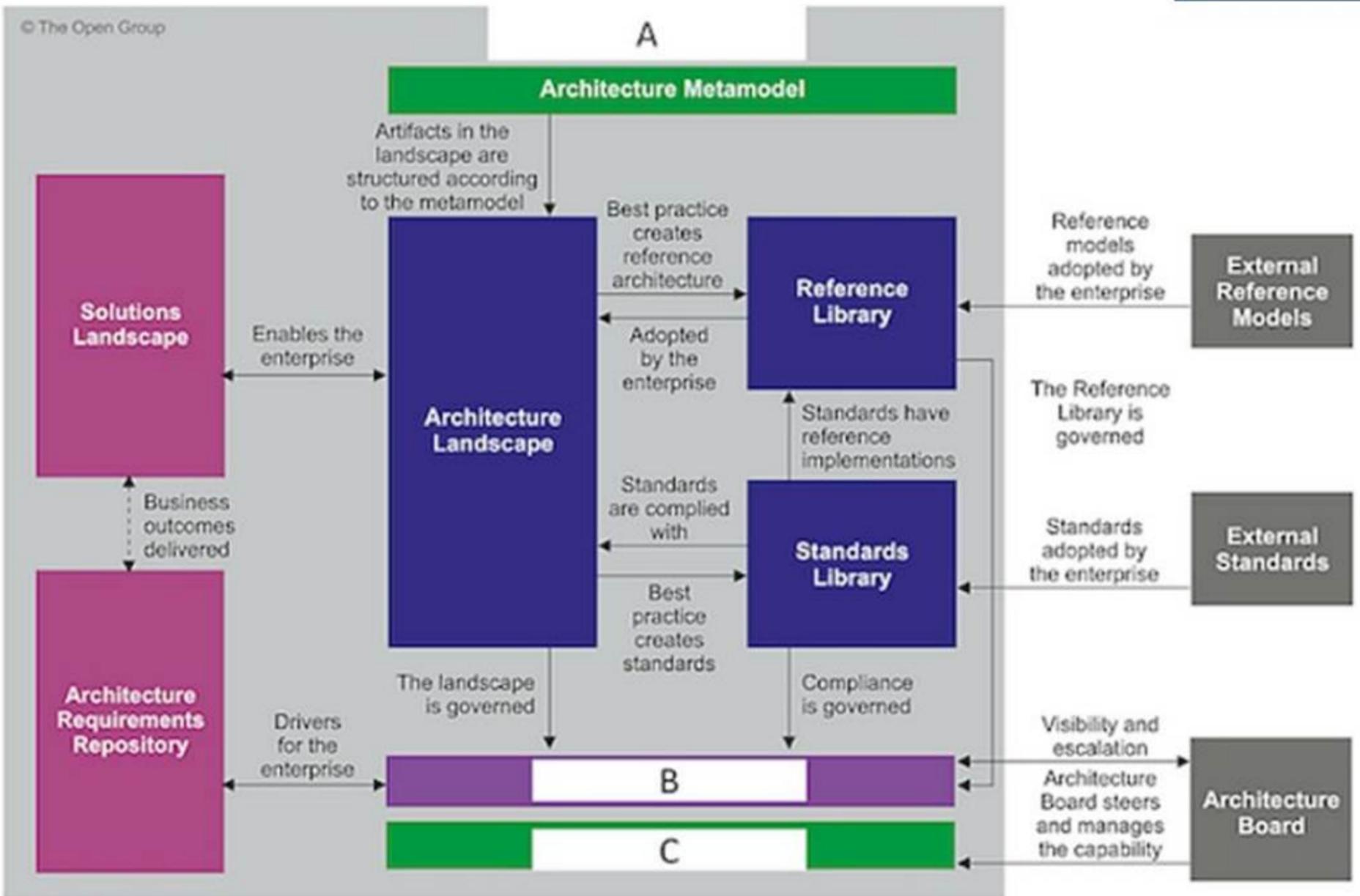
Answer: D

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 identifies the delivery vehicles, such as projects, programs, or portfolios, that will realize the building blocks. 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 33

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 37

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 39

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 44

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 phases. 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 49

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 50

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 54

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 59

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 62

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 63

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 64

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 sections should 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 67

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 68

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