OGEA-103 Dumps

TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1
- (Topic 1)
What is an objective of the ADM Implementation Governance Phase?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Topic 1)
What provides context for architecture work, by describing the needs and ways of working employed by the enterprise?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Topic 1)
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
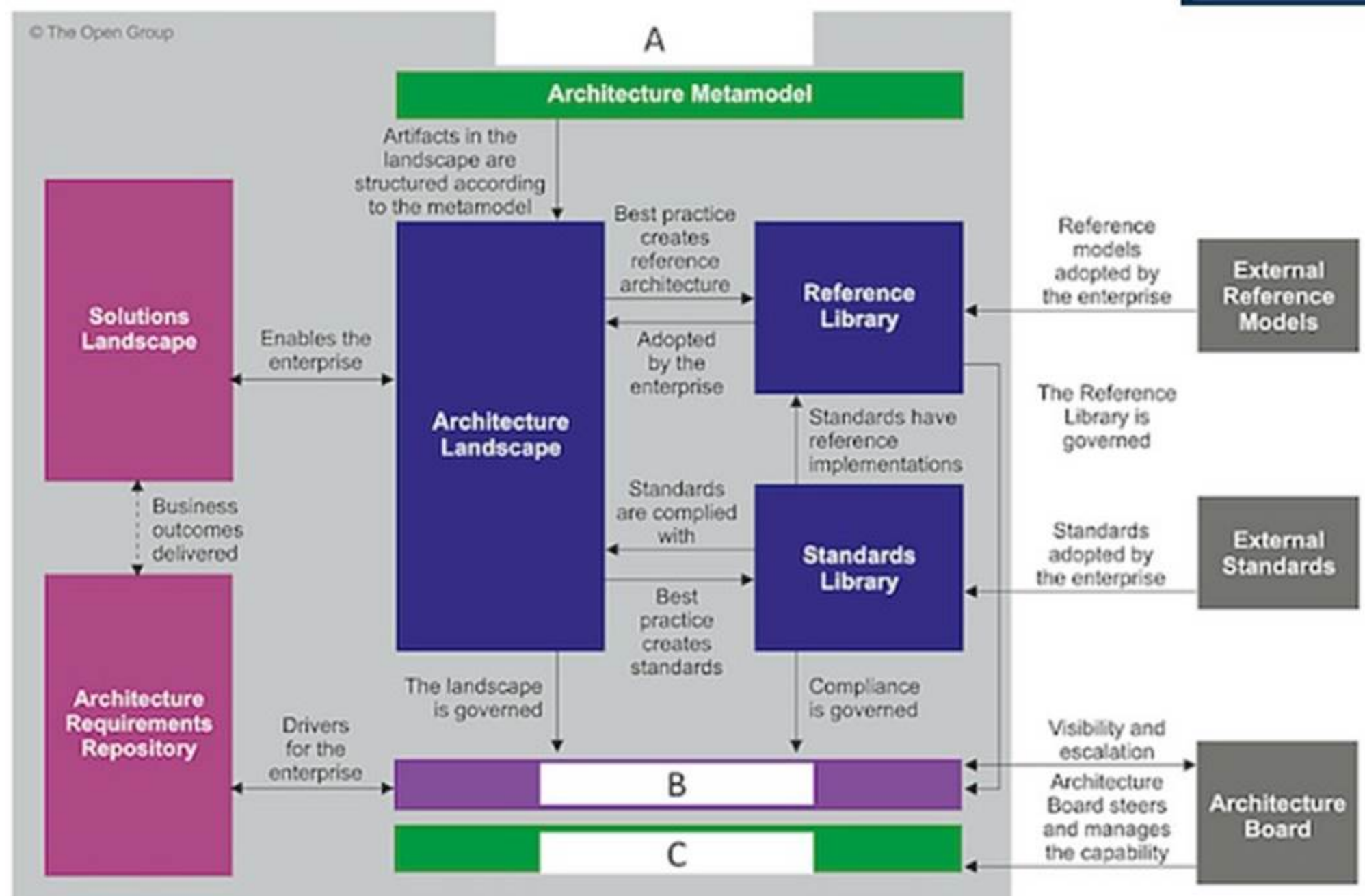
Answer: C

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 4
- (Topic 1)
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 5
- (Topic 1)
Complete the sentence Business Transformation Readiness Assessment is .

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Topic 1)
Consider the following statements.
* 1. All processes, decision-making, and mechanisms used will be established so as to minimize or avoid potential conflicts of interest.
* 2. More effective strategic decision-making will be made by C-Level executives and business leaders.
* 3. All actions implemented and their decision support will be available for inspection by authorized organization and provider parties.
* 4. Digital Transformation and operations will be more effective and efficient.
Which statements highlight the value and necessity for Architecture Governance to be adopted within organizations?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following best summarizes the purpose of Enterprise Architecture?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Topic 1)
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 9
- (Topic 1)
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 10
- (Topic 1)
Consider the following ADM phases objectives.
Objective:
* 1. Develop the Target Data Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision
* 2. Develop the Target Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals
* 3. Develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture
* 4. Identify candidate Architecture Roadmap components based upon gaps between the
Baseline and Target Technology Architectures Which phase does each objective match?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following best describes the purpose of the Architecture Requirements Specification?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 11
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following describes a purpose of Architecture Principles?

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

D. To form a contract between sponsoring organization and the enterprise architects

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 15
- (Topic 1)
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 ADMcycle (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 16
- (Topic 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 20
- (Topic 1)
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 are missing 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 24
- (Topic 1)
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 28
- (Topic 1)
What is used to structure architectural information in an orderly way so that it can be processed to meet stakeholder needs?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 30
- (Topic 1)
Consider the following ADM phases objectives.
Objective
1- Determine whether an incremental approach is required, and if so identify Transition Architectures that will deliver continuous business value
2- Generate the initial complete version of the Architecture Roadmap, based upon the gap analysis and candidate Architecture Roadmap components from Phases B, C, and D
3- Finalize the Architecture Roadmap and the supporting Implementation and Migration Plan
4- Ensure that the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures is understood by key stakeholders
Which phase does each objective match?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

Phases B, C, and D
•3F: Finalize the Architecture Roadmap and the supporting Implementation and Migration Plan
•4F: Ensure that the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures is understood by key stakeholders
References: 1: The TOGAF Architecture Development Method

NEW QUESTION 31
- (Topic 1)
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 33
- (Topic 1)
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 37
- (Topic 1)
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 40
- (Topic 1)
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 44
- (Topic 1)
What is presented as ??striking a balance between positive and negative outcomes resulting from the realization of either opportunities or threats?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 46
- (Topic 1)
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 48
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is included as part of Architecture Governance1?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 52
- (Topic 1)
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 53
- (Topic 1)
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
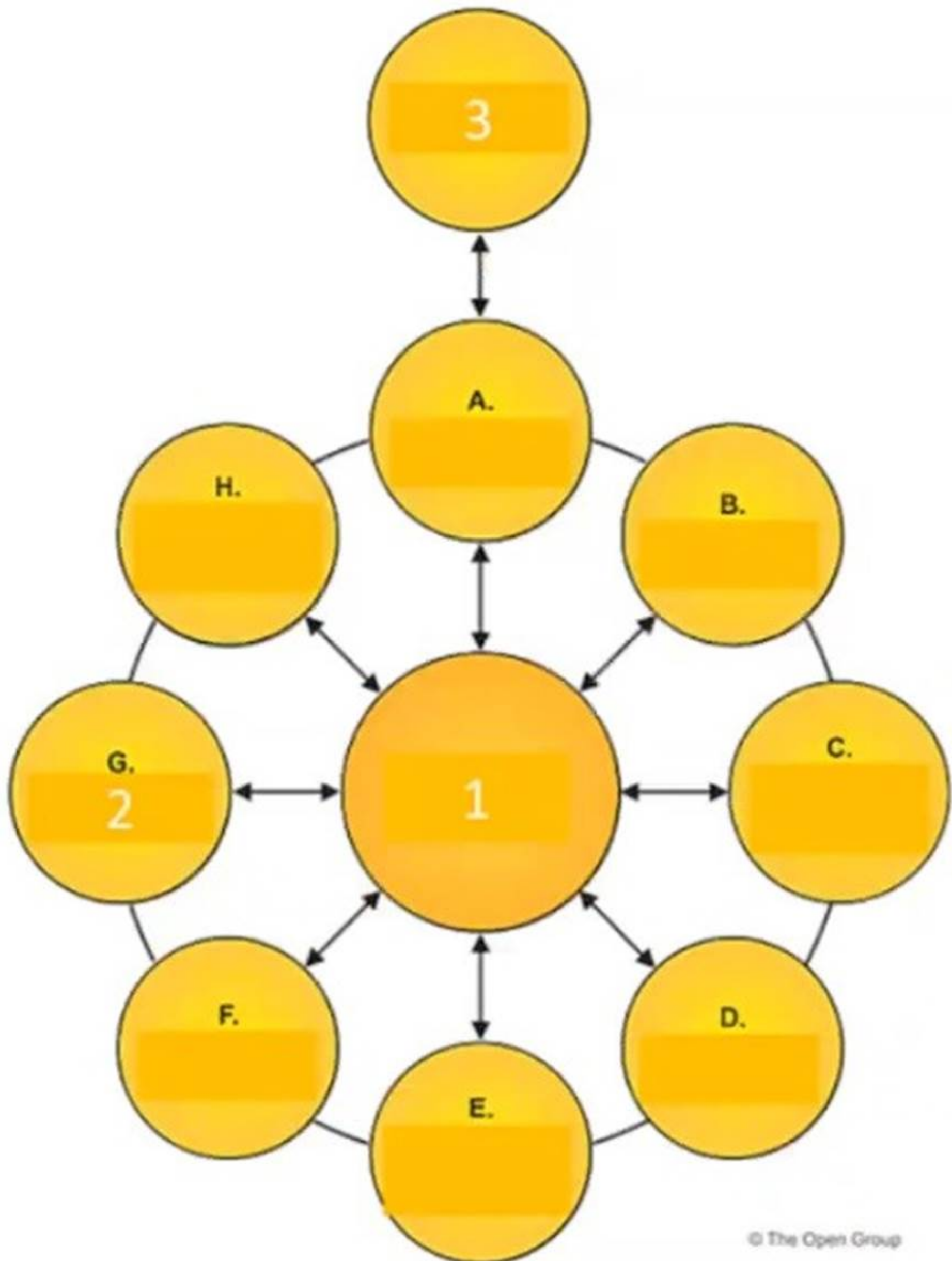B. backlog
C. workflow management
D. lifecycle economics

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 55
- (Topic 1)
Exhibit

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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 58
- (Topic 1)
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 60
- (Topic 1)
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 63
- (Topic 1)
What are the following activities part of?
• Initial risk assessment
• Risk mitigation and residual risk assessment
• Risk monitoring

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
The following activities are part of Risk Management:
? Initial risk assessment

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

NEW QUESTION 66
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following best describes the purpose of the Architecture Roadmap?

A. It provides for effective communication of the end architecture project to thestakeholders
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 68
- (Topic 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 70
- (Topic 1)
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 73
- (Topic 2)
Please read this scenario prior to answering the question
You are the Lead Enterprise Architect at a major agribusiness company. The company's main harvest is lentils, a highly valued food grown worldwide. The lentil parasite, broomrape, has been an increasing concern for many years and is now becoming resistant to chemical controls. In addition, changes in climate favor the propagation and growth of the parasite. As a result, the parasite cannot realistically be exterminated, and it has become pandemic, with lentil yields falling globally. In response to the situation, the CEO has decided that the lentil fields will be used for another harvest. The company will also cease to process third-party lentils and will repurpose its processing plants. Thus, the target market will change, and the end-products will be different and more varied.
The company has recently established an Enterprise Architecture practice based on the TOGAF standard as method and guiding framework. The CIO is the sponsor of the activity. A formal request for architecture change has been approved. At this stage there is no fixed scope, shared vision, or objectives.
Refer to the scenario
You have been asked to propose the best approach for architecture development to realize the CEO's change in direction for the company.

Based on the TOGAF standard which of the following is the best answer?

A. You propose that this engagement define the baseline Technology Architecture first in order to assess the current infrastructure capacity and capability for the compan
B. Then the focus should be on transition planning and incremental architecture deploymen
C. This will identify requirements to ensure that the projects are sequenced in an optimal fashion so as to realize the change.
D. You propose that the team uses the architecture definition document and focus on architecture development starting simultaneously phases B, C and
E. This is because the CEO has identified the need to chang
F. This will ensure that the change can be defined in a structured manner and address the requirements needed to realize the change.
G. You propose that the team focus on architecture definition including development of business models, with emphasis on defining the change parameters to support this new business strategy that the CEO has identifie
H. Once understood, the team will be in thebest position to identify the requirements, drivers, issues, and constraints for the change.
I. You propose that the priority is to produce a new Request for Architecture Work leading to development of a new Architecture Visio
J. The trade-off method should be applied to identify and select an architecture satisfying the stakeholder
K. For an efficient change the EA team should be aligned with the organization's planning, budgeting, operational, and change processes.

Answer: D

Explanation:
 A Request for Architecture Work is a document that describes the scope, approach, and expected outcomes of an architecture project. A Request for Architecture Work is usually initiated by the sponsor or client of the architecture work, and approved by the Architecture Board, which is a governance body that oversees the architecture work and ensures compliance with the architecture principles, standards, and goals. A Request for Architecture Work triggers a new cycle of the Architecture Development Method (ADM), which is the core process of the TOGAF standard that guides the development and management of the enterprise architecture12
An Architecture Vision is a high-level description of the desired outcomes and benefits of the proposed architecture. An Architecture Vision is the output of Phase A: Architecture Vision of the ADM cycle, which is the first phase of the architecture development. An Architecture Vision defines the scope and approach of the architecture work, and establishes the business goals and drivers that motivate the architecture work. An Architecture Vision also involves obtaining the approval and commitment of the sponsors and other key stakeholders, and initiating the Architecture Governance process3
A trade-off analysis is a technique that can be used to evaluate and compare different architecture alternatives and select the most suitable one. A trade-off analysis involves identifying the criteria and factors that are relevant to the decision, such as costs, benefits, risks, and opportunities, and assessing the strengths and weaknesses of each alternative. A trade-off analysis also involves balancing and reconciling the multiple,often conflicting, requirements and concerns of the stakeholders, and ensuring alignment with the Architecture Vision and the Architecture Principles.
Therefore, the best answer is D, because it proposes the best approach for architecture development to realize the CEO??s change in direction for the company. The answer covers the Request for Architecture Work, the Architecture Vision, and the trade-off analysis techniques that are relevant to the scenario.
References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 7: Request for Architecture Work 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 50: Architecture Governance 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 18: Phase A: Architecture Vision : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 30: Trade-Off Analysis

NEW QUESTION 75
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