TheOpenGroup.OGEA-101.v2026-01-24.q50

Exam Code:	OGEA-101
Exam Name:	TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 Exam
Certification Provider:	The Open Group
Free Question Number:	50
Version:	v2026-01-24
# of views:	106
# of Questions views:	614
https://www.freecram.net/torrent/TheOpenGroup.OGEA-101.v2026-01-24.q50.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1
Which of the following is included as part of Architecture Governance1?
A. Managing Stakeholders and their requirements
B. Interacting with the CxO level on Enterprise Architecture
C. Creating and maintaining the Statement of Architecture Work though out the ADM cycle
D. Ensuring compliance with internal and external standards and regulatory obligations
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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 TOGAFStandard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.6 Architecture Governance.

NEW QUESTION: 2
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 3
Which of the following best describes a purpose of the Gap Analysis technique?
A. To validate non-functional requirements
B. To establish quality metrics for the architecture
C. To determine service levels for the architecture
D. To identify missing functions
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Gap analysis is a technique that is used to validate an architecture by highlighting the shortfall between the Baseline Architecture and the Target Architecture. One of the purposes of gap analysis is to identify missing functions that are either deliberately omitted, accidentally left out, or not yet defined in the Target Architecture. Missing functions are marked as gaps that need to be filled by developing or procuring the building blocks.

NEW QUESTION: 4
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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

NEW QUESTION: 5

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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 . Reference: 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: 6

Which of the following is the ability to develop, use and sustain the architecture of a particular enterprise using architecture to govern change?

A. An EA Capability

B. An EA repository

C. An EA framework

D. An Enterprise Architecture

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 7

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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 8
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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.

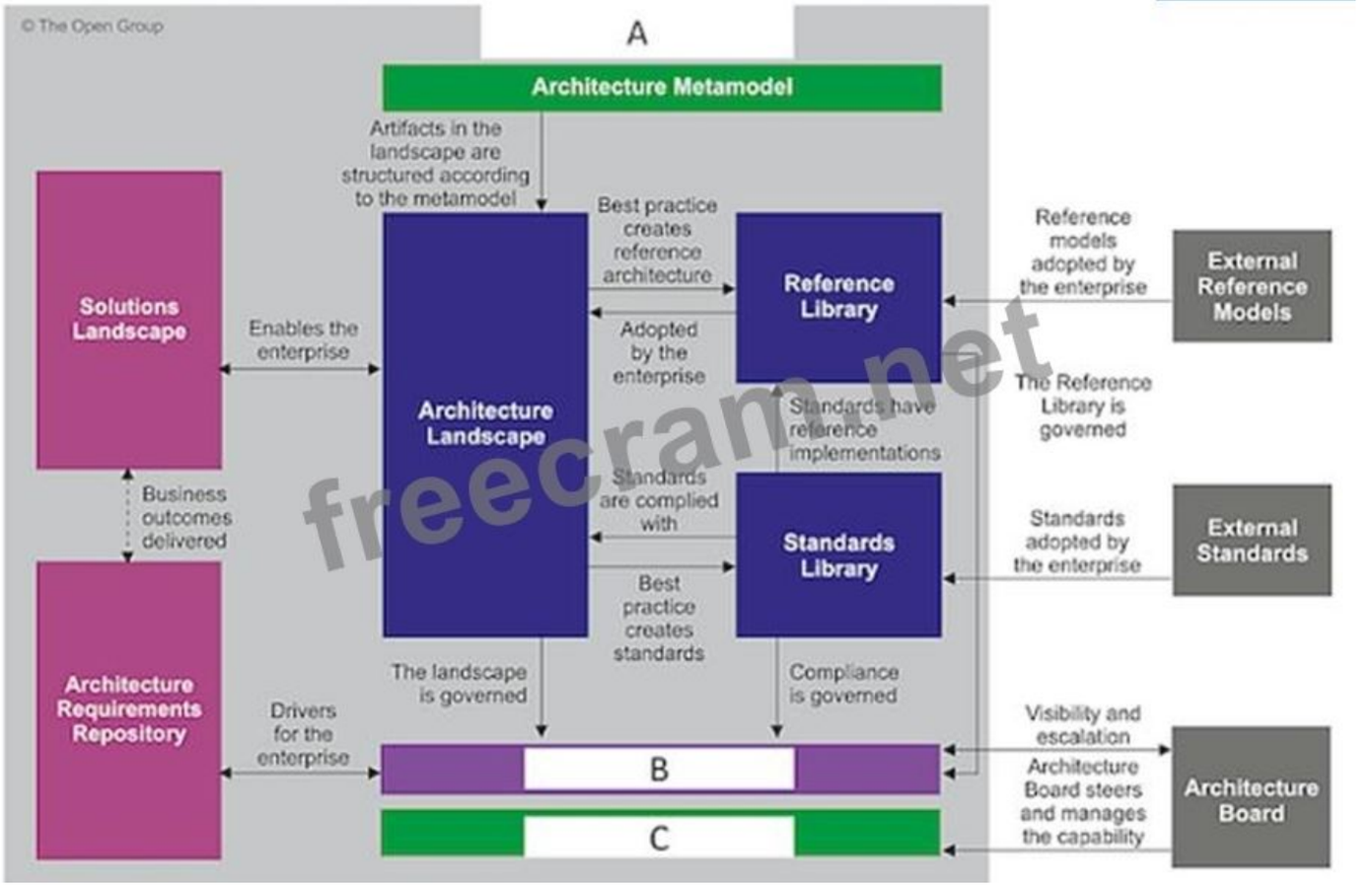
NEW QUESTION: 9
The_____ensures that a project transitioning into implementation also smoothly transitions into appropriate Architecture Governance.

A. Migration Plan
B. Transition Plan
C. Implementation Governance Model
D. Implementation Strategy
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The Implementation Governance Model is a framework that defines the roles, responsibilities, processes, and standards for governing the implementation of the target architecture. It ensures that a project transitioning into implementation also smoothly transitions into appropriate Architecture Governance, which is the practice of ensuring compliance with the enterprise architecture and its principles, standards, and goals. The Implementation Governance Model is part of the Implementation and Migration Plan, which is the output of Phase F: Migration Planning of the Architecture Development Method (ADM)12 Reference: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 21: Phase F: Migration Planning 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 50: Architecture Governance

NEW QUESTION: 10
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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. Reference:
* Architecture Principles Template
* The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Principles
* The Open Group Exam OGEA-103 Topic 1 Question 4 Discussion

NEW QUESTION: 11
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: (SHOW ANSWER)

* 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).

NEW QUESTION: 12

Refer to the table below:

Phase	Output & Outcome	Essential Knowledge
?	Completion of the projects to implement the changes necessary to reach the adjusted target state.	Purpose and constraints on the implementation team. (Gap, Architecture Requirement Specification, Control) How stakeholder priority and preference adjust in response to success, value, effort, and risk of change. (Stakeholder Requirements)

Which ADM Phase does this describe?

A. Phase E

B. Phase G

C. Phase A

D. Phase F

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The table describes the output, outcome, and essential knowledge of an ADM phase that oversees the implementation of changes necessary to reach the adjusted target state. This corresponds to Phase G, also known as Implementation Governance, which ensures that the architecture defined in earlier phases is realized, and it oversees the development and implementation of projects to align with this architecture. The essential knowledge required during this phase includes understanding constraints on the implementation team and adjusting stakeholder priority and preference in response to success, value, effort, and risk of change.

Reference: TOGAF Version 9.1 - 1

NEW QUESTION: 13

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-2E-3F-4F

B. 1E-2F-3E-4F

C. 1G-2E-3F-4F

D. 1F-2E-3F-4G

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 14

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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 a particular 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. Reference: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part I: Introduction, Chapter 3: Definitions.

NEW QUESTION: 15

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 16
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 17
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 18
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
* 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.

NEW QUESTION: 19
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 20

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

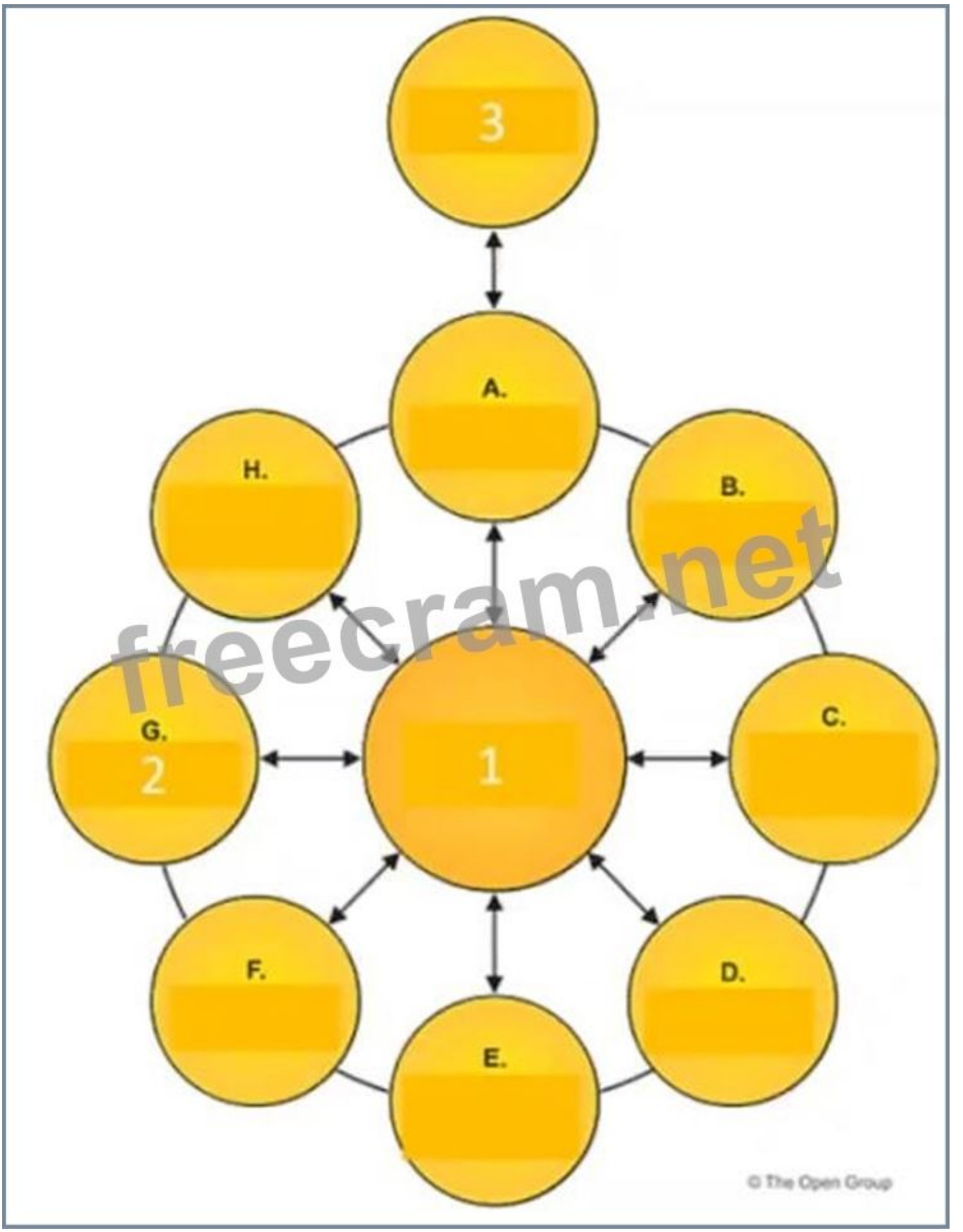
D. Phase E

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 21

Exhibit



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

A. Conducts implementation planning for the architecture defined in previous phases

B. Establishes procedures for managing change to the new architecture
C. Operates the process of managing architecture requirements
D. Provides architectural oversight for the implementation
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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.

NEW QUESTION: 22
Complete the sentence. The purpose of Enterprise Architecture is to
A. take major improvement decisions.
B. govern the stakeholders.
C. guide effective change.
D. control the bigger changes.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 23
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: (SHOW ANSWER)

According to the TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, the ADM phases and their objectives are as follows1:

Preliminary Phase: To prepare and initiate the architecture development cycle, including defining the architecture framework, principles, and governance.

Phase A: Architecture Vision: To define the scope, vision, and stakeholders of the architecture initiative, and to obtain approval to proceed.

Phase B: Business Architecture: To describe the baseline and target business architecture, and to identify the gaps between them.

Phase C: Information Systems Architectures: To describe the baseline and target data and application architectures, and to identify the gaps between them.

Phase D: Technology Architecture: To describe the baseline and target technology architecture, and to identify the gaps between them.

Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions: To identify and evaluate the opportunities and solutions for implementing the target architecture, and to define the work packages and transition architectures.

Phase F: Migration Planning: To finalize the implementation and migration plan, and to ensure alignment with the enterprise portfolio and project management.

Phase G: Implementation Governance: To provide architecture oversight and guidance for the implementation projects, and to manage any architecture change requests.

Phase H: Architecture Change Management: To monitor the changes in the business and technology environment, and to assess the impact and performance of the architecture.

Requirements Management: To manage the architecture requirements throughout the ADM cycle, and to ensure alignment with the business requirements.

Based on the above definitions, we can match each objective with the corresponding phase as follows:

Objective 1: Ensure that the business value and cost of work packages and transition architectures is understood by key stakeholders. This objective is achieved in Phase H: Architecture Change Management, where the value realization and cost-benefit analysis of the architecture are performed2.

Objective 2: Ensure conformance with the Target Architecture by implementation projects. This objective is achieved in Phase F: Migration Planning, where the conformance requirements and criteria for the implementation projects are defined3.

Objective 3: Ensure that the architecture development cycle is maintained. This objective is achieved in Phase F: Migration Planning, where the architecture roadmap and iteration cycle are maintained3.

Objective 4: Ensure that the Architecture Governance Framework is executed. This objective is achieved in Phase G: Implementation Governance, where the architecture governance processes and procedures are applied to the implementation projects4.

Reference:
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: 24
Complete the sentence The Architecture Landscape is divided into levels known as_____.
A. Gaps Plateaus, and Target Architectures
B. Baseline. Transition and To Be Architectures
C. Segment Strategic and Capability Architectures
D. Transitional Complete and incremental Architectures
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 25
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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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:

Preliminary Phase: To prepare and initiate the architecture development cycle, including defining the architecture framework, principles, and governance.

Phase A: Architecture Vision: To define the scope, vision, and stakeholders of the architecture initiative, and to obtain approval to proceed.

Phase B: Business Architecture: To describe the baseline and target business architecture, and to identify the gaps between them.

Phase C: Information Systems Architectures: To describe the baseline and target data and application architectures, and to identify the gaps between them.

Phase D: Technology Architecture: To describe the baseline and target technology architecture, and to identify the gaps between them.

Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions: To identify and evaluate the opportunities and solutions for implementing the target architecture, and to define the work packages and transition architectures.

Phase F: Migration Planning: To finalize the implementation and migration plan, and to ensure alignment with the enterprise portfolio and project management.

Phase G: Implementation Governance: To provide architecture oversight and guidance for the implementation projects, and to manage any architecture change requests.

Phase H: Architecture Change Management: To monitor the changes in the business and technology environment, and to assess the impact and performance of the architecture.

Based on the above definitions, we can match each objective with the corresponding phase as follows:

Objective 1: Develop the Target Data Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision. This objective is achieved in Phase C: Information Systems Architectures, where the data architecture is defined as a subset of the information systems architecture2.

Objective 2: Develop the Target Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals. This objective is achieved in Phase B: Business Architecture, where the business architecture is defined as a subset of the enterprise architecture3.

Objective 3: Develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture. This objective is achieved in Phase A: Architecture Vision, where the architecture vision is defined as a high-level description of the target architecture and its benefits4.

Objective 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. This objective is achieved in Phase C: Information Systems Architectures, where the application architecture is defined as a subset of the information systems architecture2.
Reference:
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: 26
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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 . Reference:
* 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: 27
Which of the following are interests important to the stakeholders in a system?
A. Requirements
B. Principles
C. Concerns
D. Architecture views
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 28
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 29
What information does the Architecture Requirements Repository within the Architecture Repository hold?
A. A log of the governance activity related to architecture requirements
B. The architecture requirements which have been agreed with the Architecture Board
C. A set of guidelines, templates, and patterns to support the development of architecture requirements
D. The parameters and structures to support governance of architecture requirements
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 30
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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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. Reference:

* 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: 31

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 32

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 33

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

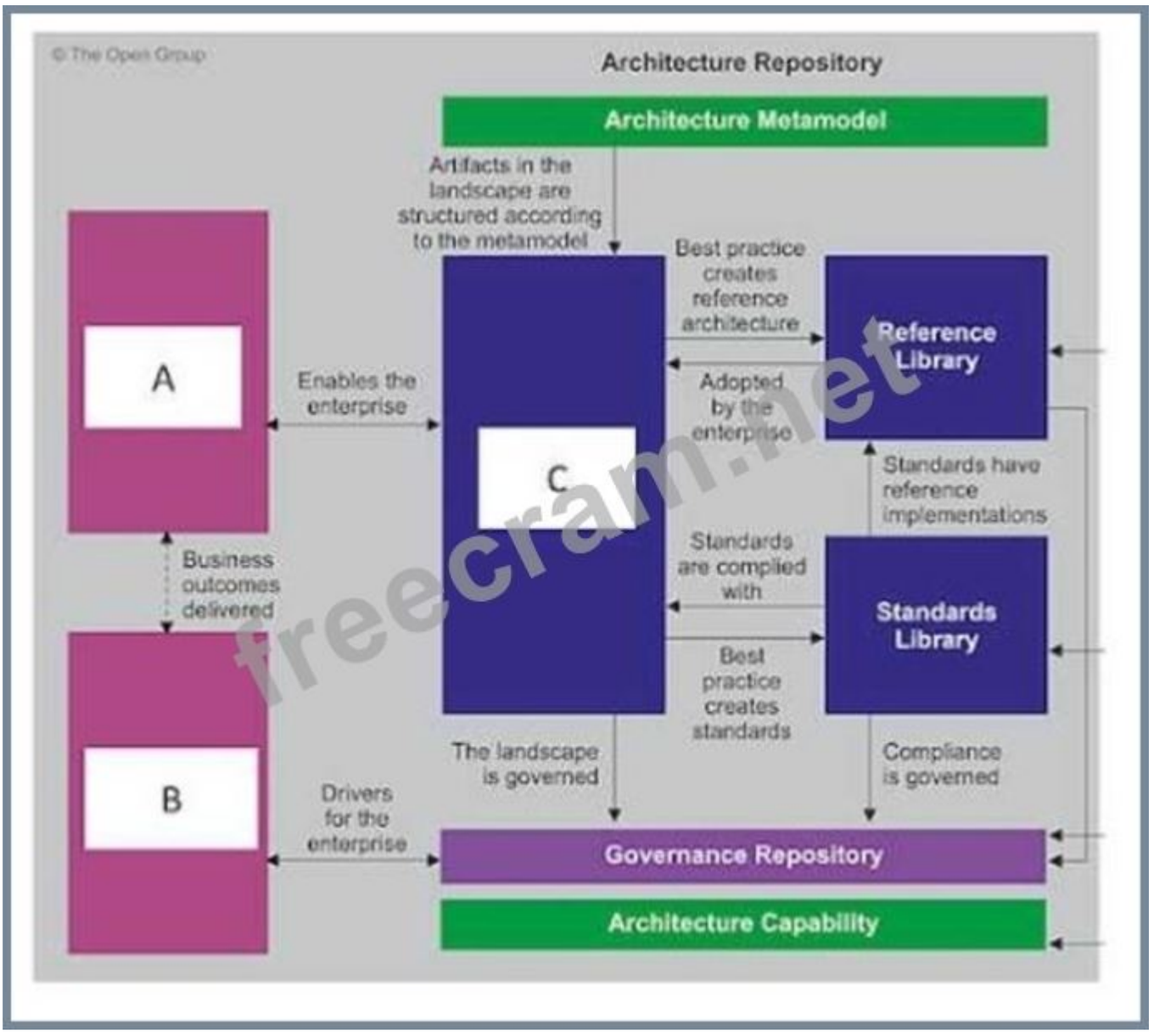
D. Requirements management

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 34

Consider the illustration.



What are the items labelled A B and C?

A. A-Solution Landscape, B-Architecture Requirements Repository. C-Architecture Landscape

B. A-Architecture Landscape B-Architecture Requirements Repository C-Solutions Landscape

C. A-EA Landscape, B-Requirements Repository. C-Artifacts Landscape

D. A-Architecture Requirements Repository, B-Solutions Repository, C-Architecture Landscape

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

This aligns with the TOGAF Architecture Repository model where:

A (Architecture Requirements Repository) contains requirements that drive architecture work.

B (Solutions Repository) stores the building blocks or solutions that support the architecture.

C (Architecture Landscape) represents the architecture assets that depict the current, transition, and target architecture states across the enterprise

NEW QUESTION: 35

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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 36
Which of the following best describes the purpose of the Gap Analysis technique?
A. To govern the architecture throughout its implementation process
B. To develop a set of general rules and guidelines for the architecture
C. To identify items omitted from the Target Architecture
D. To allocate resources for architecture projects
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The purpose of the Gap Analysis technique is similar to the previous question, but with a focus on the Target Architecture. The technique helps to identify the items that are not included or specified in the Target Architecture, such as capabilities, services, components, standards, or technologies. These items may be essential for achieving the vision and goals of the enterprise, or for addressing the stakeholder concerns and requirements. By identifying the items omitted from the Target Architecture, the technique helps to ensure that the architecture is comprehensive, feasible, and realistic.

NEW QUESTION: 37
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 38
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, documents which are under development and have not undergone any formal review and approval process are called draft documents, while documents which have been reviewed and approved are called approved documents 1. Draft documents are typically marked with a version number of 0.x, indicating that they are incomplete or provisional. Approved documents are typically marked with a version number of 1.0 or higher, indicating that they have been finalized and authorized. The other options are not correct, as they are not the terms used by the TOGAF Standard to distinguish between documents under development and documents that have been reviewed and approved. The terms "finalized", "concept", "deliverable", and "Version 0.1" and "Version 1.0" are not specific to the TOGAF Standard, and they may have different meanings or interpretations in different contexts.
Reference: 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: 39
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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. Reference: 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: 40

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

A. Phase F

B. Phase G

C. Phase E and F

D. Phase A

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

NEW QUESTION: 41

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

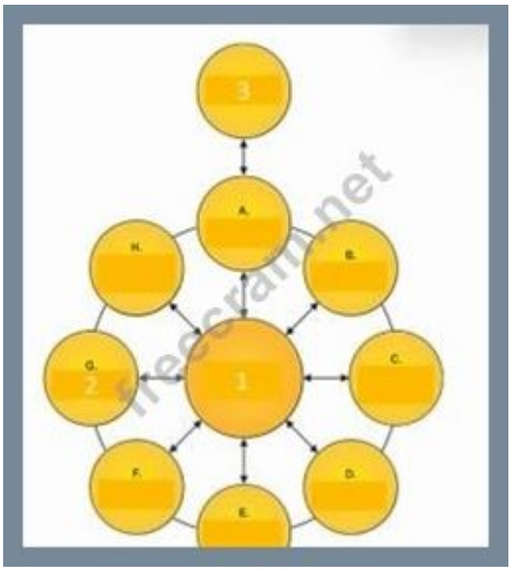
C. In between phases

D. Known as "Version 0.1"

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 42
Refer to the exhibit.



Consider the illustration of an architecture development cycle.
Select the correct phase names corresponding to the labels 1, 2 and 3?
A. 1 Architecture Governance - 2 Implementation Governance - 3 Preliminary
B. 1 Requirements Management - 2 Change Management - 3 Strategy
C. 1 Requirements Management - 2 Implementation Governance - 3 Preliminary
D. 1 Continuous Improvement - 2 Migration Planning - 3 Architecture Vision
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 43
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: (SHOW ANSWER)

* Phase A: Architecture Vision

o Develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture o Define the scope and boundaries of the architecture engagement o Identify the key stakeholders and their concerns and expectations o Define the Architecture Vision statement and the Architecture Definition Document o Obtain approval and commitment from the sponsors and stakeholders

* Phase B: Business Architecture

o Develop the Target Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals o Define the Baseline Business Architecture, if not available o Perform a gap analysis between the Baseline and Target Business Architectures o Define candidate roadmap components for the Business Architecture o Resolve impacts across the Architecture Landscape

* Phase C: Information Systems Architecture

o Develop the Target Data Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision o Develop the Target Application Architecture that supports the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision o Define the Baseline Data and Application Architectures, if not available o Perform a gap analysis between the Baseline and Target Data and Application Architectures o Define candidate roadmap components for the Information Systems Architecture o Resolve impacts across the Architecture Landscape

* Phase D: Technology Architecture

o Develop the Target Technology Architecture that enables the Information Systems Architecture and the Architecture Vision o Define the Baseline Technology Architecture, if not available o Perform a gap analysis between the Baseline and Target Technology Architectures o Identify candidate Architecture Roadmap components based upon gaps between the Baseline and Target Technology Architectures o Resolve 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

NEW QUESTION: 44

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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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 Reference: 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: 45
Consider the following descriptions of deliverables consumed and produced across the TOGAF ADM cycle.
General rules and guidelines, intended to be enduring and seldom amended, that inform and support the way in which an organization sets about fulfilling its mission
The joint agreements between development partners and sponsors on the deliverables, quality, and fitness-for-purpose of an architecture.
A document that is sent from the sponsoring organization to the architecture organization to trigger the start of an architecture development cycle
A set of quantitative statements that outline what an implementation project must do in order to comply with the architecture.
Which deliverables match these descriptions?
A. 1 Architecture Principles -2 Architecture Contracts - 3 Request for Architecture Work - 4 Architecture Requirements Specification
B. 1 Architecture Contracts - 2 Architecture Requirements Specification - 3 Architecture Vision - 4 Architecture Principles
C. 1 Architecture Requirements Specification -2 Architecture Principles - 3 Architecture Vision - 4 Architecture Contracts
D. 1 Architecture Principles -2 Architecture Contracts - 3 Architecture Requirements Specification-4 Request for Architecture Work
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
According to the TOGAF standard, the deliverables that match the descriptions are as follows:
1 Architecture Principles: These are general rules and guidelines, intended to be enduring and seldom amended, that inform and support the way in which an organization sets about fulfilling its

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

NEW QUESTION: 46
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 47
Which ADM phase focuses on defining the problem to be solved, identifying the stakeholders, their concerns, and requirements?
A. Phase
B. Preliminary Phase
C. Phase
D. Phase A
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Phase A: Architecture Vision is the first phase of the Architecture Development Method (ADM) cycle, which is the core of the TOGAF standard. The main purpose of this phase is to define the scope and approach of the architecture development, and to create the Architecture Vision, which is a high-level description of the desired outcomes and benefits of the proposed architecture. To achieve this purpose, this phase focuses on defining the problem to be solved, identifying the stakeholders, their concerns, and requirements, and establishing the business goals and drivers that motivate the architecture work. This phase also involves obtaining the approval and commitment of the sponsors and other key stakeholders, and initiating the Architecture Governance process.

NEW QUESTION: 48
What can architects present to stakeholders to extract hidden agendas, principles, and requirements that could impact the final Target Architecture?
A. Solutions and Applications
B. Alternatives and Trade-offs
C. Business Scenarios and Business Models
D. Architecture Views and Architecture Viewpoints
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to the TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, an architecture view is a representation of a system from the perspective of a related set of concerns1. It consists of one or more architecture models that demonstrate how the system addresses the stakeholder concerns1.
An architecture viewpoint is a specification of the conventions for constructing and using an architecture view to address specific stakeholder concerns1. It defines the perspective, scope, notation, and techniques for creating an architecture view of a system1.
Architects can present architecture views and viewpoints to stakeholders to extract hidden agendas, principles, and requirements that could impact the final Target Architecture, because23:
Architecture views and viewpoints help to communicate and visualize the architecture in a way that is meaningful and relevant to different stakeholders, addressing their specific interests and needs.
Architecture views and viewpoints help to elicit and validate the stakeholder concerns and requirements, ensuring that they are aligned with the business goals and objectives, and that they are consistent and feasible within the architecture context.

Architecture views and viewpoints help to identify and resolve any conflicts, gaps, or trade-offs among the stakeholder concerns and requirements, ensuring that they are balanced and prioritized in the architecture design and decision-making.
Architecture views and viewpoints help to demonstrate and verify the value and benefits of the architecture to the stakeholders, ensuring that they are satisfied and committed to the architecture outcome and governance.
Reference:
1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 22: Architecture Views, Viewpoints, and Stakeholders
2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 4: Introduction to Part II, Section 4.2: What is an Architecture Framework?
3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 31: Architectural Artifacts, Section 31.1: Basic Concepts

NEW QUESTION: 49
Complete the sentence Business Transformation Readiness Assessment is_____.
A. a way to put building blocks into context thereby supporting re-usable solutions
B. a joint effort between corporate staff lines of business and IT planners
C. to ensure the active support of powerful stakeholders
D. widely used to validate an architecture that is being developed
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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 TOGAFStandard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.2 Business Transformation Readiness Assessment.

NEW QUESTION: 50
Complete the sentence. A business scenario describes
A. general rules and guidelines for the architecture being developed
B. business and technology environment in which those problems occur
C. business domain gaps, such as cross-training requirements
D. shortfalls between the Baseline and Target Architectures
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)