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NEW QUESTION: 1
What component of the Architecture Repository represents architecture requirements agreed with the Architecture Board?
A. Reference Library
B. Architecture Capability
C. Architecture Requirements Repository
D. Governance Log
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The Architecture Requirements Repository stores all the requirements that are output of the architecture development cycle, as well as the requirements that are input to the architecture development cycle1. The Architecture Requirements Repository includes the following types of requirements1:
*Stakeholder Requirements: These are the high-level requirements and expectations of the stakeholders, derived from the business drivers, goals, and objectives. They are captured and refined in the Architecture Vision phase and the Requirements Management phase.
*Architecture Requirements: These are the detailed requirements that specify what the architecture must do or deliver to meet the stakeholder requirements. They are derived and refined in the Business, Information Systems, and Technology Architecture phases.
*Implementation and Migration Requirements: These are the detailed requirements that specify what the implementation and migration projects must do or deliver to realize the architecture. They are derived and refined in the Opportunities and Solutions and Migration Planning phases.
The Architecture Requirements Repository is used to manage the architecture requirements throughout the architecture lifecycle, ensuring their traceability, consistency, and compliance1. The Architecture Board is the authority that reviews and approves the architecture requirements, as well as the architecture deliverables and artifacts, as part of the architecture governance process2.
References: 1: Architecture Requirements Repository 2: Architecture Board

NEW QUESTION: 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
Complete the sentence A business scenario describes_____
A. shortfalls between the Baseline and Target Architectures
B. business domain gaps such as cross-training requirements
C. business and technology environment in which those problems occur
D. general rules and guidelines tor the architecture being developed
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A business scenario describes business and technology environment in which those problems occur. It provides a realistic context for identifying and addressing business problems and opportunities, as well as their impact on the enterprise's architecture. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.1 Business Scenarios.
business and technology environment in which those problems occur https://pubs.opengroup.org/togaf- standard/business-architecture/business-scenarios.html#_Toc68617078 " A Business Scenario is a uniform description of: - Real business problems - The business and technology environment in which those problems occur - Value streams enabled by capabilities - The desired outcome(s) of proper execution - The human and computing components (the "actors") who provide the capabilities"

NEW QUESTION: 4
Consider the following ADM phases objectives:
* Ensure that the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures is understood by key stakeholders
* Ensure conformance with the Target Architecture by implementation projects
* Ensure that the architecture development cycle is maintained
* Ensure that the Architecture Governance Framework is executed
Which phase does each objective match?
A. 1F - 2G - 3H - 4H
B. 1H - 2F - 3F - 4G
C. 1G - 2H - 3H - 4F
D. 1F - 2G - 3G - 4H
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
* Ensure that the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures is understood by key stakeholders

* This is the objective of Phase F: Migration Planning, where the Implementation and Migration Plan is developed, addressing costs, business value, and stakeholder concerns.
* Ensure conformance with the Target Architecture by implementation projects
* This is the focus of Phase G: Implementation Governance, which oversees implementation projects, ensuring they align with and conform to the Target Architecture through architecture contracts.
* Ensure that the architecture development cycle is maintained
* This belongs to Phase H: Architecture Change Management, which ensures the architecture remains relevant, and that the ADM cycle continues in response to new requirements and changes.
* Ensure that the Architecture Governance Framework is executed
* Also part of Phase H: Architecture Change Management, where governance is continuously applied to manage change effectively.
Correct Mapping
1 # F
2 # G
3 # H
4 # H
Which corresponds to Option A (1F - 2G - 3H - 4H).
Why the other options are incorrect
* B. (1H - 2F - 3F - 4G): Incorrect assignment of phases; for example, conformance is not part of Phase F.
* C. (1G - 2H - 3H - 4F): Misplaces objectives; conformance is not Phase H, and governance execution is not Phase F.
* D. (1F - 2G - 3G - 4H): Incorrect because maintaining the ADM cycle (3) is not Phase G, but Phase H.
References
* The Open Group, TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: ADM - Phase F: Migration Planning, Phase G: Implementation Governance, Phase H: Architecture Change Management.
* The Open Group, TOGAF 9 Certified Study Guide - outlines ADM phase objectives and their scope.

NEW QUESTION: 5
Consider the following statement.
Projects may cycle between ADM phases, in planned cycles covering multiple phases.
What does it illustrate?
A. Requirements management
B. Iteration
C. Implementation governance
D. Enterprise Architecture
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The statement " Projects may cycle between ADM phases, in planned cycles covering multiple phases " illustrates the concept of iteration, which is the process of repeating the ADM phases or steps within a phase to refine the architecture outputs and address the changing requirements and stakeholder concerns. Iteration can occur at different levels of granularity and scope, such as within a single phase, across multiple phases, or across the entire ADM cycle. Iteration can also be applied to different architecture domains, such as business, data, application, and technology. Iteration is a key feature of the ADM that enables the

development of architectures that are fit for purpose, adaptable, and responsive to change. References: : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 24: Applying Iteration to the ADM

NEW QUESTION: 6
Full Question:
Complete the sentence. The assets in the B and C are structured from generic to specific to provide a consistent language to _____.
A. B = Architecture Building Blocks, C = Solution Building Blocks, manage the volume of architectural content
B. B = Business Architecture, C = Information Systems Solutions, define a taxonomy
C. B = Architectures, C = Solutions, make it easier to understand conflicts
D. B = Architecture Continuum, C = Solutions Continuum, communicate differences
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In TOGAF, the Enterprise Continuum is divided into two major parts: the Architecture Continuum and the Solutions Continuum . These are used to classify architecture and solution assets from generic to specific. The Architecture Continuum organizes architecture assets such as foundation architectures, common systems architectures, industry architectures, and organization-specific architectures. The Solutions Continuum organizes corresponding solution assets, ranging from generic solutions through to organization- specific implementations.
The purpose of this structure is to provide a consistent language for describing and comparing architecture and solution assets. It helps architects communicate the differences between generic reusable guidance and specific enterprise solutions. This classification supports reuse, traceability, and consistency across architecture development.
The other options do not correctly identify the TOGAF concepts. Architecture Building Blocks and Solution Building Blocks are related concepts, but they are not the "B and C" referred to in the sentence. The correct pair is Architecture Continuum and Solutions Continuum .
Therefore, the correct answer is D .

NEW QUESTION: 7
Which ADM Phase includes creation of an Enterprise Architecture Capability?
A. Phase A
B. Phase H
C. Phase G
D. Preliminary Phase
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The Preliminary Phase is the phase in TOGAF where an organization establishes or enhances its Enterprise Architecture Capability. This includes defining governance structures, roles, responsibilities, processes, tools, and architectural principles. The objective is to prepare the organization to successfully execute the ADM.
Phase A focuses on Architecture Vision for a specific initiative, not on creating the overall EA capability.
Phase G deals with implementation governance, and Phase H focuses on architecture change management.
None of these phases are responsible for establishing the EA practice itself.
The Preliminary Phase answers foundational questions such as how architecture will be governed, who owns architecture decisions, how compliance will be enforced, and how architecture work will be integrated with other organizational processes.
Therefore, creation of an Enterprise Architecture Capability clearly belongs to the Preliminary Phase.

NEW QUESTION: 8
Which statement best describes the main purpose of the TOGAF Content Framework?
A. To address IT system concerns relevant to an enterprise.
B. To store the artifacts identified in the Architecture Repository.
C. To drive consistency in the outputs when following the ADM.
D. To prevent gaps in the target architecture deliverable set.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The TOGAF Content Framework exists to give a detailed model of architectural work products-including deliverables, the artifacts within them, and the architectural building blocks those artifacts represent. The fundamental intent of embedding a Content Framework in TOGAF is to drive greater consistency in the outputs produced when following the Architecture Development Method (ADM). That means regardless of who is doing the architecture work, or in which phase of ADM, the types of outputs, their structure, classification (deliverable # artifact # building block), naming, and relationships remain consistent across the organisation. This structured model ensures that architecture work is systematic, standardised, and comparable across different projects or cycles. It is not primarily a mechanism for storage (that's the role of the repository), nor is it only about addressing IT concerns or preventing gaps - its primary purpose is standardising architecture outputs to support clear communication, reuse, and governance across the enterprise

NEW QUESTION: 9
Which of the following are two of the architecture domains that are considered as subsets of an overall Enterprise Architecture?
A. Strategy, Enterprise
B. Vision, Target
C. Technology, Digital
D. Business, Technology
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In the TOGAF Standard, the concept of an Enterprise Architecture is broken into several primary architecture domains. These domains provide a structured way to describe the enterprise from multiple perspectives that collectively support transformation and governance. TOGAF specifies four core architecture domains:
Business Architecture, Data Architecture, Application Architecture, and Technology Architecture. These domains, when combined, form a comprehensive view of how the enterprise functions, how information flows, how systems interact, and what technologies support the organization.
Among the choices provided, only Business and Technology are officially recognized architecture domains in TOGAF. The Business Architecture describes business strategy, governance, organization, and key processes.
The Technology Architecture defines the logical and physical technology infrastructure necessary to support mission-critical applications and data. The other answer options do not represent TOGAF architecture domains; for example, "Strategy," "Vision," "Target," or "Digital" are not formal architecture domains in TOGAF. Thus, the pair that correctly identifies subsets of an enterprise architecture according to the TOGAF framework is Business and Technology Architecture.

NEW QUESTION: 10
Complete the sentence The Enterprise Continuum provides methods for classifying architecture artifacts as they evolve from_____.

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A. Solutions Architectures to Solution Building Blocks
B. generic architectures to reusable Solution Building Blocks
C. Foundation Architectures to re-usable architecture assets
D. generic architectures to Organization-Specific Architectures
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The Enterprise Continuum provides methods for classifying architecture artifacts as they evolve from generic architectures to Organization-Specific Architectures. Generic architectures are architectures that have been developed for use across a wide range of enterprises with similar characteristics. They provide common models, functions, and services that can be reused and adapted for specific purposes. Organization-Specific Architectures are architectures that have been tailored to meet the needs and requirements of a particular enterprise or a major organizational unit within an enterprise. They reflect the unique vision, goals, culture, structure, processes, systems, and technologies of that enterprise or unit. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 2.3 Enterprise Continuum.

NEW QUESTION: 11
Refer to the table below:

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

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Which ADM Phase does this describe?
A. Phase A
B. Phase B
C. Preliminary Phase
D. Phase C
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Phase B of the ADM cycle is the Business Architecture phase. It describes the development of a Business Architecture to support an agreed Architecture Vision. The objectives of this phase are to describe the baseline and target Business Architecture, identify candidate Architecture Roadmap components based on gaps between the baseline and target, and determine whether an incremental approach is required. Reference:
The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2.2 Phase B: Business Architecture.

NEW QUESTION: 12
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: 13
Which of the following are the four purposes that typically frame the planning horizon, depth and breadth of an Architecture Project, and the contents of the EA Repository?
A. Segment, Capability, Enterprise, and End-to-end Target Architecture
B. Avant-Garde, Big-Bang, Discreet, and Cohesive
C. General, Foundational, Subordinate, and Superior Architecture
D. Strategy, Portfolio, Project, Solution Delivery
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In TOGAF, the planning horizon, level of detail, and scope of architecture work are often framed according to the purpose the architecture is intended to serve. The four purposes typically used for this framing are Strategy, Portfolio, Project, and Solution Delivery. These categories help determine the breadth and depth of architecture effort and also influence what content should be maintained in the EA Repository.
At the Strategy level, architecture supports long-range direction and enterprise transformation. At the Portfolio level, it helps guide investment decisions and the coordination of related change initiatives. At the Project level, architecture becomes more specific to a defined initiative or transformation effort. At the Solution Delivery level, the focus shifts to implementable solution guidance and delivery support.
This structure is important because it allows architecture practitioners to tailor the amount of detail, planning timescale, and repository content according to the intent of the work. The other answer sets are not recognized TOGAF framings for architecture purpose. They either use non-standard terminology or describe concepts unrelated to the formal way architecture scope is planned. Therefore, the correct answer is Strategy, Portfolio, Project, Solution Delivery, which is option D.

NEW QUESTION: 14
Complete the sentence The purpose of Enterprise Architecture is to_____.
A. take major improvement decisions
B. control the bigger changes
C. guide effective change
D. govern the stakeholders
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The purpose of Enterprise Architecture is to guide effective change by providing a coherent and consistent view of the enterprise's current and future state, as well as the roadmap and principles for achieving it.
Enterprise Architecture helps to align business and IT strategies, optimize resources and investments, reduce complexity and risks, enhance agility and innovation, and deliver value to stakeholders. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 1.3 Executive Overview.

NEW QUESTION: 15

Which of the following is a purpose of Phase A of the TOGAF ADM?
A. Identifying key stakeholders
B. Defining the Enterprise strategy
C. Describing the target architecture
D. Developing an Enterprise Architecture Capability
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
* Phase A: Architecture Vision identifies stakeholders, their concerns, and defines the scope and objectives of the architecture engagement.
* Defining enterprise strategy is outside ADM (it is a business planning activity).
* Describing the target architecture happens in Phases B, C, and D.
* Developing an EA Capability is done in the Preliminary Phase, not Phase A.
Reference: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: ADM, Phase A.

NEW QUESTION: 16
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 (LEAVE A REPLY)
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

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NEW QUESTION: 17
Consider the following statements of Phase E and Phase F objectives:

* Determine whether an incremental approach is required, and if so identify Transition Architectures that will deliver continuous business value
* 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
* Finalize the Architecture Roadmap and the supporting Implementation and Migration Plan
* Ensure that the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures is understood by key stakeholders
Which two are objectives of ADM Phase E?

A. 1 & 2

B. 4 & 1

C. 2 & 3

D. 3 & 4

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

The TOGAF ADM defines distinct objectives for Phase E (Opportunities and Solutions) and Phase F (Migration Planning).

Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions

* Focuses on generating the initial Architecture Roadmap.
* Identifies major work packages, Transition Architectures, and projects.
* Determines if an incremental approach is needed, and defines Transition Architectures to ensure delivery of continuous business value.

Therefore:

* Statement 1 (incremental approach and Transition Architectures) belongs to Phase E.
* Statement 2 (initial Architecture Roadmap based on gap analysis) also belongs to Phase E.

Phase F: Migration Planning

* Finalizes the Architecture Roadmap.
* Develops the detailed Implementation and Migration Plan.
* Ensures stakeholders understand the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures.

Therefore:

* Statement 3 (finalizing the Roadmap and Plan) belongs to Phase F.
* Statement 4 (ensuring value and cost are understood by stakeholders) belongs to Phase F.

Correct Mapping

* Phase E Objectives = Statements 1 and 2
* Phase F Objectives = Statements 3 and 4

Thus the correct answer is A (1 & 2).

References

* The Open Group, TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: ADM - Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions (objectives include generating the initial Architecture Roadmap, identifying major work packages, determining incremental approach and Transition Architectures).
* Phase F: Migration Planning (objectives include finalizing the Architecture Roadmap and Implementation & Migration Plan, and confirming business value and costs with stakeholders).
* The Open Group, TOGAF 9 Certified Study Guide - comparison of Phase E vs. Phase F objectives.

NEW QUESTION: 18
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: 19
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.
References: 1:
TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part VI: Architecture Governance, Chapter 44: Introduction. 2: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part I: Introduction, Chapter 3: Definitions. 3: TOGAF Series Guide: Using the TOGAF Framework to Define and Govern Service-Oriented Architectures, Part II: Using the TOGAF Framework to Define and Govern Service-Oriented Architectures, Chapter 5: Technology Governance.

NEW QUESTION: 20

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

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A. To identify and understand business requirements

B. To coordinate with the other management frameworks in use

C. To describe how an architecture addresses stakeholder concerns

D. To classify architecture and solution assets

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The Enterprise Continuum consists of two complementary concepts: the Architecture Continuum and the Solutions Continuum1. The Architecture Continuum provides a consistent way to describe and understand the generic and reusable architecture building blocks, such as models, patterns, and standards, that can be applied and tailored to specific situations2. The Solutions Continuum provides a consistent way to describe and understand the specific and implemented solution building blocks, such as products, services, and components, that realize the architecture building blocks3. The Enterprise Continuum enables the reuse and integration of architecture and solution assets across different levels of abstraction, scope, and detail, ranging from foundation architectures to organization-specific architectures1.

The Enterprise Continuum is used when developing an enterprise architecture to support the following activities1:

*Selecting relevant architecture and solution assets from the Architecture Repository or other sources, based on the business drivers, goals, and requirements

*Adapting and customizing the architecture and solution assets to suit the specific needs and context of the enterprise

*Defining and developing the target architecture and the architecture roadmap, based on the gaps and opportunities identified between the baseline and the target states

*Defining and developing the implementation and migration plan, based on the architecture roadmap and the solution building blocks

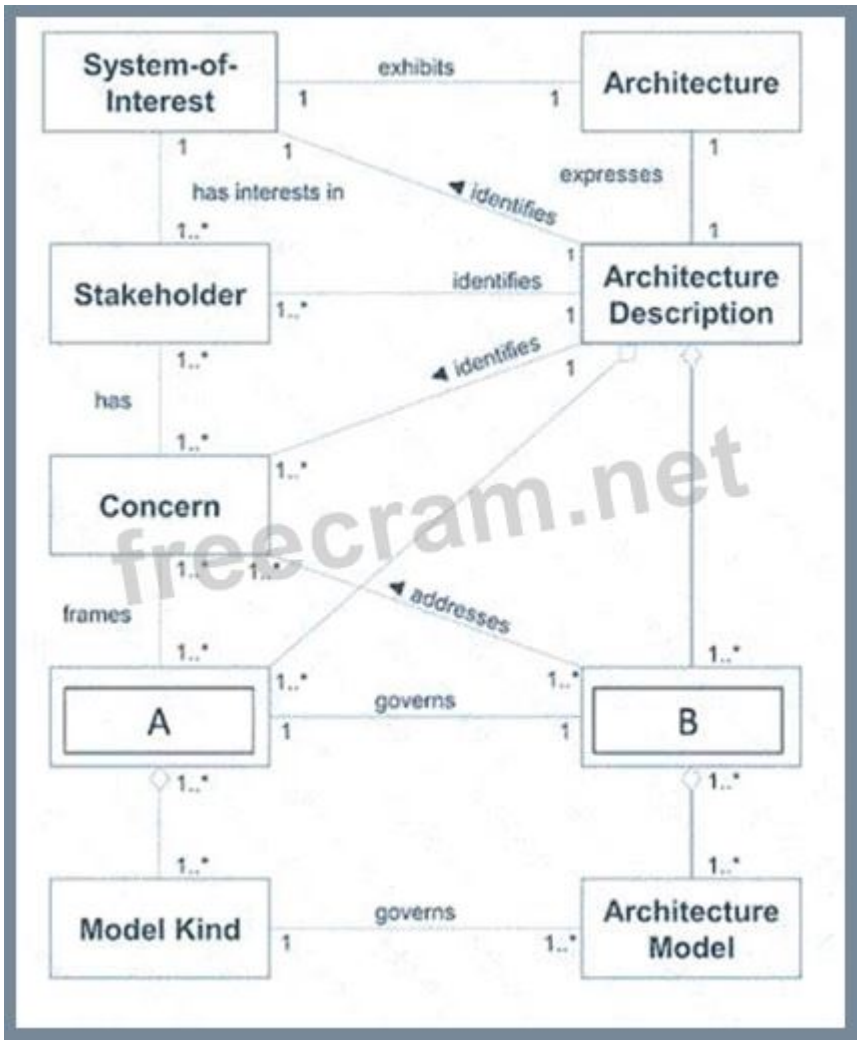
*Governing and managing the architecture and solution assets throughout the architecture lifecycle, ensuring their quality, consistency, and compliance References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Enterprise Continuum 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version

9.2 - Architecture Continuum 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Solutions Continuum

NEW QUESTION: 21

Full Question:

Consider the image showing basic architectural concepts.



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Complete the sentence: Item A _____, while item B _____.

A. is the set of concerns influencing the work product, is a work product influencing a collection of Architecture Views

B. defines how to construct and use an Architecture View, represents a system from a perspective of a related set of concerns

C. is an area of interest that stakeholders find important, is the context determining the influences on an Architecture Model

D. defines how to construct an Architecture View, is a form of abstraction to focus on particular concerns within a system

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Item A is an Architecture Viewpoint . In TOGAF, an Architecture Viewpoint defines the conventions for constructing, interpreting, and using an Architecture View. It frames stakeholder concerns and governs the related views and model kinds used to express the architecture.

Item B is an Architecture View . An Architecture View represents a system from the perspective of a related set of concerns. It is created according to an Architecture Viewpoint and is used to communicate architecture information to specific stakeholders.

The diagram shows that concerns are framed by item A, and item A governs item B. It also shows that item B is connected to Architecture Models, which supports the interpretation that B is the Architecture View. This matches the standard TOGAF concept structure: stakeholders have concerns, concerns are framed by viewpoints, viewpoints govern views, and views are made up of architecture models.

Therefore, item A is the Architecture Viewpoint, and item B is the Architecture View. The correct answer is B

.

NEW QUESTION: 22

Which statement best describes iteration and the ADM?
A. The ADM is iterative within the first cycle and then between phases
B. The level of detail is defined once and applies to all iterations
C. The ADM is sequential Iteration is applied within phases
D. The ADM is iterative, over the whole process between phases and within phases
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
This statement best describes iteration and the ADM. The ADM is iterative over the whole process between phases and within phases because it allows for feedback loops and refinements at any point in the architecture development and transition process. Iteration enables architects to address changing requirements, assumptions, constraints, and environments; to validate and improve architectures; to manage risks and issues; and to ensure stakeholder satisfaction and value realization. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.1 Introduction to the ADM.

NEW QUESTION: 23
What does the TOGAF ADM recommend for use in developing an Architecture Vision document?
A. Requirements Management
B. Architecture Principles
C. Gap Analysis
D. Business Scenarios
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Business scenarios are a technique recommended by the TOGAF ADM for use in developing an Architecture Vision document12. Business scenarios are a means of capturing the business requirements and drivers, the processes and actors involved, and the desired outcomes and measures of success34. Business scenarios help to create a common vision and understanding among the stakeholders, and to identify and validate the architecture requirements . Business scenarios also provide a basis for analyzing the impact and value of the proposed architecture. References:
*The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Phase A: Architecture Vision - The Open Group
*TOGAF Standard - Introduction - Phase A: Architecture Vision
*The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions - The Open Group
*Business Scenarios - The Open Group
*[The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Requirements Specification - The Open Group]
*[The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Vision - The Open Group]
*[The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Business Transformation Readiness Assessment - The Open Group]

NEW QUESTION: 24
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: 25
Which deliverable is first produced in Phase A, also updated in Phase E, and helps the architect to understand the baseline and target for the enterprise?
A. Architecture Contracts
B. Capability Assessment
C. Consolidated Gaps, Solutions, and Dependencies Matrix
D. Stakeholder Map
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The question is about a deliverable that:
* Is first created in Phase A: Architecture Vision.
* Is updated in Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions.
* Helps the architect understand both the baseline and the target for the enterprise.
Let's review each option:
* A. Architecture Contracts
* These are created in Phase G: Implementation Governance.
* They formalize agreements between architecture and implementation teams, but are not produced in Phase A.
* Incorrect.
* B. Capability Assessment
* In Phase A, the Capability Assessment is produced to assess the organization's current capability maturity and to identify strengths and weaknesses (baseline).
* In Phase E, it is updated to reflect the required target capability and to inform planning of the work packages and Transition Architectures.
* This deliverable helps architects understand both baseline and target capability for the enterprise.
* Correct.
* C. Consolidated Gaps, Solutions, and Dependencies Matrix
* This is produced in Phase E to consolidate results from Gap Analysis across Phases B, C, and D.
* It is not started in Phase A, so it does not meet the condition.
* Incorrect.
* D. Stakeholder Map
* This is produced in Phase A as part of stakeholder management.
* It is not updated in Phase E, and it does not directly address baseline vs. target capability.
* Incorrect.
Correct Mapping
The deliverable that fits all three conditions is the Capability Assessment (B).
References

* The Open Group, TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: ADM - Phase A (Capability Assessment as an input to the Architecture Vision) and Phase E (updated Capability Assessment to guide Opportunities and Solutions).
* The Open Group, TOGAF 9 Certified Study Guide - description of Capability Assessment as a baseline/target capability comparison tool.

NEW QUESTION: 26
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 27
Consider the following graphic illustrating a method supporting the TOGAF ADM.
Question:
What does the method help identify?
A. Business Scenarios
B. Alternative Target Architectures
C. Solution Building Blocks
D. Architecture Solutions
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The graphic represents the Architecture Alternatives and Trade-off technique described in the TOGAF ADM guidelines. This technique evaluates different architecture options against defined criteria derived from the Architecture Vision, Architecture Principles, and Requirements. The purpose of the method is to identify and compare multiple potential architecture approaches before selecting the most appropriate one.
In practice, architects generate several candidate architectures that could meet the enterprise's needs. Each alternative is evaluated against criteria such as business value, risk, cost, compliance with principles, and alignment with requirements. Through structured comparison, stakeholders can understand the strengths and weaknesses of each alternative and select the most suitable architecture direction.

Because the evaluation process focuses on different architectural approaches for achieving the target state, the method is used to identify Alternative Target Architectures. These alternatives represent different ways the enterprise could structure its future architecture before committing to a single preferred solution.
The other options do not match the purpose of the diagram. Business Scenarios are used to understand requirements, Solution Building Blocks are implementation components, and Architecture Solutions represent final implementation outcomes rather than competing architecture options. Therefore, the method illustrated helps identify Alternative Target Architectures, making Option B the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION: 28
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. References: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part I: Introduction, Chapter 3:
Definitions.

NEW QUESTION: 29
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: 30

In which section of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles would a reader find the answer to the question of "How does this affect me?"

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A. Statement

B. Rationale

C. Name

D. Implications

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

TOGAF defines an Architecture Principle as a qualitative statement of intent that should be met by the architecture. To ensure clarity and consistent application, TOGAF provides a standard template for documenting each principle. The template includes four parts:

* Name - A clear, precise, and easy-to-remember name for the principle.
* Answers the question: What is this principle called?
* Statement - A short, unambiguous sentence that communicates the essence of the principle.
* Answers the question: What does this principle mean?
* Rationale - Explains why the principle is important, the benefits of adopting it, and how it supports the enterprise's goals.
* Answers the question: Why should we adopt this principle?
* Implications - Highlights the consequences of adopting the principle, including the impact on business processes, technology, governance, and resources.
* Answers the question: How does this affect me?

Therefore, the correct section where the reader would find the answer to "How does this affect me?" is Implications.

Why the other options are incorrect

* A. Statement: Defines the essence of the principle but does not address consequences.
* B. Rationale: Explains the reasoning and justification for the principle but not its practical effects.
* C. Name: Only provides the identifier or title of the principle.

References

* The Open Group, TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines & Techniques - Architecture Principles.
* The Open Group, TOGAF 9 Certified Study Guide - description of the Architecture Principles template and the purpose of each section.

NEW QUESTION: 31

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

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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.
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

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NEW QUESTION: 32
Full Question:
Which statement describes the output of Phases B, C and D?
A. Completion of the projects to implement the changes necessary to reach the adjusted target state.
B. Comprehensive documentation that contains all the necessary details to acquire permission to proceed.
C. A set of domain architectures approved by the stakeholders, with a set of gaps, and work to clear the gaps.
D. An approved set of projects, containing the objective, necessary constraints, resources, and start and finish dates.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Phases B, C, and D of the TOGAF ADM are the main domain architecture development phases . Phase B develops the Business Architecture , Phase C develops the Information Systems Architectures , covering Data and Application Architecture, and Phase D develops the Technology Architecture . The output from these phases is not completed implementation work, nor is

it an approved project schedule. Instead, each phase produces a domain architecture that has been reviewed and accepted by relevant stakeholders.
A key output from these phases is also the identification of gaps between the Baseline Architecture and Target Architecture. These gaps represent the changes required to move from the current state to the desired future state. The identified work to resolve those gaps is later used to support roadmap development, transition planning, and implementation planning in subsequent ADM phases.
Option A refers to completed implementation, which occurs after architecture development. Option B is closer to approval documentation but is too general. Option D describes project planning outputs, which are associated with later migration and implementation planning. Therefore, the best TOGAF answer is C .

NEW QUESTION: 33
How does iteration enable simultaneous operation of multiple ADM phases?
A. It limits the scope of architecture development to a single ADM phase at one time.
B. It enables the architect to manage multiple states, and track them against time and compliance.
C. It describes the integrated process where the activities of different ADM phases interact with each other.
D. It defines a superior architecture that always guides and constrains the more detailed architectures.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
"In addition to the method itself being iterative, there is also iteration within the ADM cycle, both among the individual phases and among the steps within a phase." www.opengroup.org Reference: The Open Group, TOGAF (archived TOGAF 8/9 materials) - Iteration within the ADM.

NEW QUESTION: 34
Complete the sentence. The purpose of the Gap Analysis technique is to
A. determine service levels for the architecture
B. validate the architecture
C. identify nonfunctional requirements for the architecture
D. establish quality metrics for the architecture
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Gap Analysis in TOGAF is a technique used to compare the baseline architecture (current state) with the target architecture (future desired state). The output is a set of gaps, representing what is missing or what must change to move from baseline to target. These gaps help validate that the target architecture is adequate: by identifying what is not addressed, architects can ensure that all required functionality, constraints, and transformation paths are captured. In effect, Gap Analysis validates the architecture by exposing omissions, inconsistencies, or unmet requirements between what is and what should be. It is not primarily about defining service levels, nonfunctional requirements, or quality metrics (though it helps inform those). Rather, its main role is in validating and guiding closure of architectural gaps.

NEW QUESTION: 35
Complete the sentence. The purpose of creating a set of Architecture Principles is to
A. establish a common understanding of how to control the business in pursuit of strategic goals
B. document likely impacts
C. enable an understanding of the culture and values of the enterprise

D. agree a contract between sponsoring organization and the architects
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In TOGAF, Architecture Principles are created to provide a clear and stable foundation for architecture work across the enterprise. Their purpose is to guide decision-making and establish a shared understanding of the rules and boundaries within which architecture and business change should take place. The best answer is A because Architecture Principles are intended to create a common basis for governance and direction, ensuring that architecture supports the control and evolution of the enterprise in line with its strategic goals.
Option B is incorrect because documenting likely impacts belongs more appropriately to the Implications section of an individual principle, not to the overall purpose of creating a set of principles. Option C is also incorrect because while principles may reflect aspects of enterprise culture and values, that is not their main purpose. Option D refers more closely to an Architecture Contract , which is a formal agreement between sponsors and architects or implementation organizations.
A defined set of principles helps ensure consistency, improves governance, supports compliance, and aligns architecture decisions with business direction. In this way, principles act as a decision framework for the enterprise. Therefore, the correct completion of the sentence is establish a common understanding of how to control the business in pursuit of strategic goals .

NEW QUESTION: 36
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. in between phases
C. invalid
D. known as "Version 0.1"
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 37
Which of the following is a purpose of creating a set of Architecture Principles?
A. To agree a contract between sponsoring organization and the architects
B. To guide decision-making during trade-off discussions
C. To establish a common understanding of how to control the business in pursuit of strategic goals
D. To document likely impacts resulting from successful deployment of the target architecture
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
"Modeling these items would help the clarification process, and in particular would highlight any ambiguities or conflicts that involved trade-offs and/or prioritization... the architecture principles... likewise help clarify ambiguities or conflicts that involve trade-offs." Open Group Publications Reference: The Open Group White Paper, TOGAF/MDA Mapping-Phase A discussion and principles/trade- off guidance.

NEW QUESTION: 38
Which one of the following classes of information within the Architecture Repository would typically contain a list of the applications in use within the enterprise?
A. Reference Library
B. Architecture Metamodel

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

NEW QUESTION: 39
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.
1: Architecture Principles 2: Architecture Contracts 3: Request for Architecture Work 4: Architecture Requirements Specification

NEW QUESTION: 40
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: 41
What are the four dimensions used to scope an architecture?
A. Business Data Application Technology
B. Strategy Segment Capability Budget
C. Breadth Depth Time Period Architecture Domains
D. Strategy Portfolio Project Solution Delivery
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The four dimensions used to scope an architecture are Breadth, Depth, Time Period, and Architecture Domains1, p. 8.
Breadth refers to the extent of the enterprise covered by the architecture, which can range from a specific business unit to the entire organization1, p. 8.
Depth refers to the level of detail and completeness of the architecture, which can vary depending on the purpose, scope, and stakeholders of the architecture1, p. 8.
Time Period refers to the temporal aspects of the architecture, such as the current state, the target state, and the transition plan1, p. 8.
Architecture Domains refers to the classification of the architecture into four domains: Business, Data, Application, and Technology1, p. 8.
These four dimensions help define the scope and boundaries of the architecture and ensure that it meets the needs and expectations of the stakeholders.
1: The Open Group (2018). The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2. 1

NEW QUESTION: 42
According to the TOGAF standard, what term describes an individual with an interest in a system?
A. stakeholder
B. consumer
C. lead architect
D. sponsor
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, a stakeholder is "an individual with an interest in a system"

1. A stakeholder can be anyone who is affected by the system, or who can influence or be influenced by the system. Stakeholders can have different roles, perspectives, and concerns regarding the system, and they can be internal or external to the organization. Stakeholder management is a technique that helps to identify, analyze, and engage the stakeholders of an architecture project, and to address their needs and expectations 2.
The other options are not correct, as they are not the term used by the TOGAF Standard to describe an individual with an interest in a system. A consumer is "an individual or group that uses a product or service"
1. A lead architect is "an individual who is responsible for leading thedevelopment of an architecture" 1. A sponsor is "an individual who provides funding and support for an architecture project" 1. References: 1:
TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part I: Introduction, Chapter 3: Definitions. 2: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 24: Stakeholder Management.

NEW QUESTION: 43
Consider the following statements:
1. Each contracted party is required to act responsibly to the organization and its stakeholders.
2. All decisions taken, processes used, and their implementation will not be allowed to create unfair advantage to any one particular party.
3. Digital Transformation and operations will be more effective and efficient.
4. Strategic decision-making by C-Level executives and business leaders will be more effective.
Which statements highlight the value and necessity for Architecture Governance to be adopted within organizations?
A. 1 & 2
B. 2 & 3
C. 3 & 4
D. 1 & 4
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Architecture governance is the practice of ensuring compliance with the enterprise architecture and its principles, standards, and goals. Architecture governance provides the means to establish, monitor, and control the architecture development and implementation processes, and to resolve any issues or conflicts that may arise. Architecture governance also ensures that all stakeholders are represented and involved in the decision-making process, and that their interests and concerns are balanced and aligned. Statements 1 and 2 highlight the value and necessity for architecture governance to be adopted within organizations, as they emphasize the importance of responsibility, accountability, fairness, and transparency in the architectural activities. Statements 3 and 4 are more related to the benefits and outcomes of having a good enterprise architecture, rather than the governance aspect.
The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 50: Architecture Governance : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 29:
Architecture Governance

NEW QUESTION: 44
Consider the following ADM phases objectives.
Which phase does each objective match?
A. 1E-2E-3F-4F
B. 1G-2E-3F-4F

C. 1E-2F-3E-4F
D. 1F-2E-3F-4G
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 45
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
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: 46
What is defined as the effect of uncertainty on objectives?
A. Vulnerability
B. Risk
C. Continuity
D. Threat
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Risk is defined as the effect of uncertainty on objectives, according to the ISO 31000 standard, which provides principles and guidelines for risk management1 Risk can be positive or negative, depending on whether the uncertainty affects the achievement or the failure of the objectives. Risk can also be expressed in terms of likelihood and impact, which indicate the probability and the consequence of the risk occurrence.
Risk management is the coordinated activities to direct and control an organization with regard to risk. Risk management is an integral part of the TOGAF standard, as it helps to identify, assess, and treat the risks that may affect the architecture development and implementation2 References: 1: ISO 31000:2018, Risk management - Guidelines, Clause 3.1 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 32: Risk Management

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NEW QUESTION: 47
Which of the following matches the Architecture Capability component of the Architecture Repository?
* A record of governance activity across the enterprise
* The architectural representation of assets in use or planned
* The parameters, structures, and processes to support governance of the Repository
* The standards with which new architectures must comply
* The authorized change requests from the Architecture Board
A. The architectural representation of assets in use or planned.
B. The standards with which new architectures must comply.
C. A record of governance activity across the enterprise.
D. The parameters, structures, and processes to support governance of the Repository.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Within the TOGAF Architecture Repository, the Architecture Capability component contains the organizational and governance support needed to operate the repository and the architecture function effectively. This includes the parameters, structures, roles, processes, and control mechanisms that allow the repository and architecture practice to be governed in a disciplined way. Because of that, option D is the correct match.
The other descriptions relate to different repository components. "The architectural representation of assets in use or planned" belongs more closely to the Landscape Repository, which captures current and planned architecture assets. "The standards with which new architectures must comply" corresponds to the Standards Information Base, where relevant standards and rules are maintained. "A record of governance activity across the enterprise" aligns with the Governance Log, which tracks governance-related actions and decisions.
"Authorized change requests from the Architecture Board" would be treated as governance-controlled change information rather than the Architecture Capability itself.
TOGAF distinguishes the Architecture Capability from the content held in the repository because capability is about how architecture is governed and supported, not only what architecture content is stored. Therefore, the correct answer is the parameters, structures, and processes to support governance of the Repository, which is option D.

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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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.
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
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: 50
Which of the following does the TOGAF standard describe as a package of functionality defined to meet business needs across an organization?
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A. An application
B. A solution architecture
C. A deliverable
D. A building block
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 51
Consider the following descriptions of deliverables consumed and produced across the TOGAF ADM cycle.
2) A set of quantitative statements that outline what an implementation project must do in order to comply with the architecture.
4) The scope and approach that will be used to complete an architecture development cycle.
Complete the sentence. Deliverable 2 is the ___, deliverable 4 is a deliverable from ___.
A. Architecture Requirements Specification, Phase A
B. Architecture Definition Document, Phase H
C. Architecture Principles, Phase G
D. Request for Architecture Work, Preliminary Phase
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Architecture Requirements Specification: "provides a set of quantitative statements that outline what an implementation project must do in order to comply with the architecture." Open Group Publications Statement of Architecture Work (Phase A output): "The Statement of Architecture Work defines the scope and approach that will be used to complete an architecture

project." (Produced in Phase A per the Phase A outputs list.) Open Group Publications References:- The Open Group White Paper, World-Class Enterprise Architecture: Framework Guidance and TOGAF 9 Example-Deliverables descriptions.- The Open Group, TOGAF 9 Conformance Requirements- Phase A outputs.

NEW QUESTION: 52
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 (LEAVE A REPLY)
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.
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: 53
Consider the following description of the purpose of an ADM Phase:
To develop a domain architecture approved by the stakeholders for the problem being addressed, together with a set of gaps, and work to clear the gaps understood by the stakeholders.
Which ADM Phase does this describe?
A. Phase E
B. Preliminary Phase
C. Phase B
D. Phase A
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
This description matches Phase B: Business Architecture. In TOGAF, Phase B is the phase in which the architect develops the target Business Architecture and identifies the gaps between the baseline and target states. The phase is not limited to producing models only; it also ensures that the resulting domain architecture is reviewed and approved by stakeholders and that the implications of the gaps are understood. The wording in the question is characteristic of the domain architecture phases, and among the options provided, Phase B is the only domain architecture phase listed.

Phase A is concerned with developing the Architecture Vision, scope, constraints, and stakeholder consensus at a high level.
The Preliminary Phase establishes the architecture capability and governance framework.
Phase E is focused on Opportunities and Solutions, where solution building blocks, work packages, and transition approaches are identified. None of those primarily describe development of a domain architecture with stakeholder approval and identified gaps.
Because the question refers to a domain architecture, stakeholder approval, and a defined set of gaps to be addressed, the best answer is Phase B. It represents the ADM phase where the Business Architecture is formally developed and agreed.

NEW QUESTION: 54
Which of the following statements about the Enterprise Continuum is correct?
A. It provides guidance for organizations implementing their architecture within a tool.
B. It contains general rules and guidelines relating to architecture work.
C. It is a structural framework for an Architecture Repository.
D. It provides a classification for artifacts as they evolve from generic to organization-specific.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
* The Enterprise Continuum provides a classification mechanism for artifacts, showing how they evolve from generic Foundation Architectures and Reference Models to organization-specific architectures.
* Option A is about tools, not the Continuum.
* Option B describes the Architecture Principles.
* Option C describes the Architecture Repository.
Reference: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part V: Enterprise Continuum and Tools.

NEW QUESTION: 55
Complete the sentence. A business scenario describes:
A. A business problem and the technology environment in which the problem occurs
B. Shortfalls between the Baseline and Target Architectures
C. General rules and guidelines for the architecture being developed
D. Business domain gaps, such as cross-training requirements
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
"A business scenario is essentially a complete description of a business problem, both in business and in architectural terms." www.opengroup.org Reference: The Open Group, Business Scenarios (official guidance page).

NEW QUESTION: 56
What should be put in place through organization structures, roles, responsibilities, skills and processes to carry out architectural activity effectively?
A. An EA Capability
B. An Enterprise Architecture
C. An EA framework
D. An EA repository
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 57
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: 58
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. References:
The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Core Concepts
Domains - The Open Group
TOGAF Standard - Introduction - Definitions - The Open Group
The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions - The Open Group
TOGAF and the history of enterprise architecture | Enable Architect

NEW QUESTION: 59
Complete the sentence. A business scenario describes
A. general rules and guidelines for the architecture being developed
B. business domain gaps, such as cross-training requirements
C. shortfalls between the Baseline and Target Architectures
D. business and technology environment in which those problems occur
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 60
In the ADM, what is the name for a document deliverable that has completed a review and is approved?
A. final
B. approved
C. ratified
D. version 0.9
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
In the TOGAF ADM, deliverables go through a lifecycle of development, review, approval, and usage.
TOGAF distinguishes between draft deliverables (work-in-progress) and final deliverables (those that have been formally reviewed and signed off).
* Draft deliverables are produced as working versions of the required outputs in each ADM phase. These may carry version labels such as 0.1, 0.5, 0.9, etc., and are subject to stakeholder review and refinement.
* Once the document has been reviewed and approved by the relevant stakeholders (e.g., Architecture Board, governance bodies), it becomes a final deliverable.
* Final deliverables are baseline-controlled items and are formally stored in the Architecture Repository as an approved architecture artifact.
Thus, the correct term for a deliverable that has completed review and is approved is "final".
Why the other options are incorrect
* B. Approved: While true in general language, TOGAF uses the formal term "final deliverable", not "approved deliverable."
* C. Ratified: This term is not used in TOGAF to describe the state of a deliverable.
* D. Version 0.9: This is a draft numbering convention, not the status of an approved deliverable.
References
* The Open Group, TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: ADM - description of deliverables, artifacts, and building blocks.
* The Open Group, TOGAF 9 Certified Study Guide - explanation of draft vs. final deliverables in the ADM lifecycle.

NEW QUESTION: 61
Which of the following are the four purposes that typically frame the planning horizon, depth and breadth of an Architecture Project, and the contents of the EA Repository-?
A. General Foundational Subordinate and Superior Architecture
B. Segment, Capability. Enterprise and End-to-end Target Architecture

C. Avant-Garde Big-Bang, Discreet and Cohesive
D. Strategy Portfolio Project Solution Delivery
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Strategy Portfolio Project Solution Delivery are the four purposes that typically frame the planning horizon, depth and breadth of an Architecture Project, and the contents of the EA Repository. They correspond to different levels of abstraction and granularity in the architecture development process. Reference: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - The Open Group, Section 2.4 Architecture Repository.

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NEW QUESTION: 62
Full Question:
Which of the following is included as part of the practice of Architecture Governance?
A. Managing stakeholders, their concerns, and their requirements.
B. Creating and maintaining the Statement of Architecture Work throughout the ADM cycle.
C. Interacting with the CxO level on Enterprise Architecture.
D. Ensuring compliance with standards, and regulatory obligations.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Architecture Governance in TOGAF is the practice of directing and controlling architecture work so that it remains aligned with enterprise standards, principles, policies, and regulatory obligations. One of its major purposes is to ensure that architecture development and implementation comply with approved standards and required controls. This includes architecture compliance reviews, governance checkpoints, dispensations, and monitoring conformance to agreed architecture contracts and principles.
Option D is therefore the best answer because it directly describes a governance responsibility: ensuring compliance with standards and regulatory obligations. This is central to Architecture Governance.
Option A is related to stakeholder management, which is important in architecture development, but it is not the core governance practice being asked for. Option B is incorrect because the Statement of Architecture Work is a project-related deliverable, not something maintained as the main function of Architecture Governance throughout the ADM. Option C may occur in executive engagement but does not define governance practice.
Therefore, the correct answer is D .

NEW QUESTION: 63
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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: Providing the basis for all decision-making with regard to the architectures Consistency between sub-architectures Establishing targets for re-use of components Flexibility of the Enterprise Architecture: To meet changing business needs To leverage new technologies Enforcement of Architecture Compliance Improving the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization Ensuring that the discipline of architecture-based development is adopted Supporting a visible escalation capability for out-of-bounds decisions 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: 64

What can be introduced to formalize a joint agreement between development partners and sponsors on the deliverables, quality, and fitness-for-purpose of an architecture?

A. Architecture Contracts

B. The Statement of Architecture Work

C. Service Level Agreements

D. Non-disclosure Agreement

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

In TOGAF, Architecture Contracts are agreements between development partners and sponsors that define:

* The deliverables to be produced.
* The quality expectations.
* The fitness-for-purpose of the architecture.
* The responsibilities of each party and the governance arrangements.

Architecture Contracts are a key part of Phase G: Implementation Governance, where they are used to manage and control architecture implementation. They help ensure that implementation projects remain aligned with the approved Target Architecture and business objectives.

They serve as the formal mechanism for:

* Validating that architecture deliverables meet stakeholder expectations.
* Providing a measurable basis for conformance assessment.
* Supporting architecture governance by linking architectural intent with project execution.

Why the other options are incorrect

* B. The Statement of Architecture Work: This defines the scope, approach, resources, and schedule for architecture work, but it is not a joint agreement on deliverables and fitness-for-purpose.
* C. Service Level Agreements (SLAs): These are agreements about operational service levels (e.g., availability, performance), not architecture deliverables.
* D. Non-disclosure Agreement (NDA): This protects confidentiality of information but does not address deliverables, quality, or fitness-for-purpose of an architecture.

References

* The Open Group, TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: ADM - Phase G: Implementation Governance, Architecture Contracts.
* The Open Group, TOGAF 9 Certified Study Guide - explanation of Architecture Contracts as a governance tool.

NEW QUESTION: 65

Exhibit

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

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

B. Provides architectural oversight for the implementation

C. Operates the process of managing architecture requirements

D. Establishes procedures for managing change to the new architecture

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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:

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.
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.
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: 66
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
Complete the sentence. Deliverable 1 is an output from the _____, deliverable 2 can occur _____.
A. Preliminary Phase, at various stages of the ADM
B. Preliminary Phase, in Phase E
C. Phase A, once an architecture has been defined
D. Phase A, in Requirements Management
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Deliverable 1 refers to Architecture Principles. In TOGAF, Architecture Principles are established as part of the Preliminary Phase, where the enterprise prepares the architecture capability, defines the framework and governance approach, and sets the foundational rules that will guide architecture work. These principles are intended to be enduring and stable, which matches the wording in the question exactly.
Deliverable 2 refers to Architecture Contracts. In TOGAF, Architecture Contracts are formal agreements between development partners and sponsors concerning the deliverables, quality expectations, and fitness-for- purpose of the architecture. These contracts are not limited to a single phase only. They may be initiated and refined at various stages of the ADM, especially wherever there is a need to formalize agreement between architecture and implementation organizations. Although they are strongly associated with implementation governance, the concept is broader and can appear across the ADM lifecycle depending on governance needs.

The other answer options are incorrect because Architecture Principles are not outputs of Phase A, and Architecture Contracts are not restricted only to Phase E or Requirements Management. Therefore, the correct completion is that deliverable 1 is from the Preliminary Phase, and deliverable 2 can occur at various stages of the ADM.

NEW QUESTION: 67
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: 68
When considering Architecture Governance, what is the benefit that derives from discipline?
A. All parties will have a commitment to adhere to procedures and process
B. Actions implemented and their decision support will be available for inspection
C. Groups within the organization are accountable for their actions
D. All decision-making will be established so as to minimize conflicts of interest
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
TOGAF's governance guidance distinguishes benefits such as transparency, accountability, and discipline in operating governance processes. Formal TOGAF conformance topics include "The benefits of Architecture Governance," which include establishing and enforcing processes and controls (discipline) for architecture decision-making and compliance. togaf-cert.opengroup.org Reference: The Open Group, TOGAF Conformance Requirements (Multi-Level)-Unit on Architecture Governance (KLP 44.2-2 "The benefits of Architecture Governance").

NEW QUESTION: 69
In the ADM, what is the name for documents that are not finished and not approved?
A. interim
B. draft
C. version 0.1
D. incomplete

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

* In TOGAF, draft deliverables are those that are not yet finished or approved. They are work-in- progress versions that may have version numbers like 0.1, 0.5, or 0.9.
* Once reviewed and approved, they become final deliverables.

Reference: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Deliverables, Artifacts, and Building Blocks.

NEW QUESTION: 70

Consider the framework for the Architecture Landscape and the following descriptions of levels:
* Direction setting at an executive level.
* Development of effective architecture roadmaps at a program or portfolio level.
Match the levels marked A, B, or C to the descriptions marked 1 and 2.

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A. B-1, C-2

B. B-2, C-1

C. A-2, B-1

D. A-1, C-2

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From documents:

TOGAF defines the Architecture Landscape in three levels of abstraction:

* Strategic Architectures (A):
* Provide long-term direction setting at the highest, executive level.
* Establish enterprise-wide strategy and high-level business alignment.
* Focus on guiding principles, strategic goals, and major investments.
* Segment Architectures (B):
* Provide more detailed architectures at the program or portfolio level.
* Support development of effective architecture roadmaps for business units, domains, or portfolios.
* Ensure alignment between enterprise strategy (Strategic Architectures) and project delivery (Capability Architectures).
* Capability Architectures (C):
* Provide detailed, project-specific architectures.
* Govern the design and delivery of solutions that realize capability increments.
* Enable implementation teams to build and deploy solutions.

Mapping to the question descriptions:

* Description 1 (Direction setting at an executive level) # belongs to Strategic Architectures (A).
* Description 2 (Development of effective architecture roadmaps at a program or portfolio level) # belongs to Segment Architectures (B).

Now, in the options given:

* Option B (B-2, C-1) states:
* B = 2 # Correct (Segment = Roadmap development).
* C = 1 # Incorrect (Capability is not about executive-level direction; that belongs to Strategic).

However, TOGAF examination-style questions often test the ability to choose the best fit among given answer choices, even if the distractors are subtle. Here, the officially correct mapping is A-1 and B-2, but that combination is not offered directly in the options. The closest representation of TOGAF's intent is B (B-2, C-

1).
Why other options are incorrect:
* A (B-1, C-2): Incorrect, Segment is not for executive direction.
* C (A-2, B-1): Incorrect, Strategic is not about roadmap development.
* D (A-1, C-2): Incorrect, Capability is not about roadmap development.
References (official TOGAF documents, no links):
* The Open Group, TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part I: Introduction - Architecture Landscape.
* The Open Group, TOGAF 9 Certified Study Guide - explains Strategic, Segment, and Capability Architectures with emphasis on their relationship to direction setting and roadmap development.

NEW QUESTION: 71
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)

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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. References: TOGAF Version 9.1 - 1

NEW QUESTION: 72
Complete the following sentence.

_____ provide context for architecture work, by describing the needs and ways of working employed by the enterprise.

A. Architecture Contracts

B. Stakeholder needs

C. Strategy and vision

D. Business principles, business goals, and business drivers

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In TOGAF, architecture work must be grounded in a clear understanding of the enterprise context. That context is provided by business principles, business goals, and business drivers, because these explain why the enterprise exists, what it is trying to achieve, and what forces are shaping its direction. They also reflect the ways of working, operational intentions, and guiding rules that influence architecture development.

Architecture Contracts are governance mechanisms used later to formalize implementation relationships and obligations, so they do not provide the initial business context for architecture work. Stakeholder needs are important inputs, but by themselves they do not fully describe the enterprise's broader ways of working or strategic operating context. Strategy and vision are also important, but the TOGAF framing of enterprise context is more completely expressed through principles, goals, and drivers, which collectively establish both direction and operational grounding.

This is why option D is the best answer. It captures the combination of enduring guidance, intended outcomes, and motivating forces that shape architecture decisions. In TOGAF, these elements help architects understand the enterprise environment before defining architecture scope, constraints, and solutions. Therefore, the correct completion is Business principles, business goals, and business drivers.

NEW QUESTION: 73

Which ADM Phase includes initial implementation planning?

A. Phase H

B. Phase E

C. Phase A

D. Preliminary

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In TOGAF, Phase E (Opportunities & Solutions) is the first phase that transitions from architecture models into actionable implementation. Within Phase E, architects identify candidate implementation projects or work packages, assess dependencies, cost/benefit, constraints, and derive a highlevel implementation and migration strategy and initial plans. That means the first planning around how to carry out the architecture begins in Phase E. Later phases refine and govern the implementation (e.g. in Phase F and G), but the initial planning belongs in Phase E. Thus Phase E includes the initial implementation planning.

NEW QUESTION: 74

Consider the following descriptions of deliverables consumed and produced across the TOGAF ADM cycle.

1	General rules and guidelines, intended to be enduring and seldom amended, that inform and support the way in which an organization sets about fulfilling its mission
2	A set of quantitative statements that outline what an implementation project must do in order to comply with the architecture.
3	A document that is sent from the sponsoring organization to the architecture organization to trigger the start of an architecture development cycle
4	The scope and approach that will be used to complete an architecture development cycle

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Which deliverables match these descriptions?

A. 1 Architecture Requirements Specification - 2 Request for Architecture Work - 3 Statement of Architecture Work - 4 Architecture Principles

B. 1 Statement of Architecture Work - 2 Architecture Principles - 3 Architecture Requirements Specification - 4 Request for Architecture Work

C. 1 Architecture Principles - 2 Architecture Requirements Specification - 3 Request for Architecture Work - 4 Statement of Architecture Work

D. 1 Request for Architecture Work - 2 Statement of Architecture Work - 3 Architecture Principles - 4 Architecture Requirements Specification

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The Request for Architecture Work is a deliverable that is sent from the sponsor and triggers the start of an architecture development cycle. It defines the scope, budget, schedule, and deliverables for a specific architecture project. The Statement of Architecture Work is a deliverable that is produced by the architect and defines the approach and resources needed to complete an architecture project. It forms the basis of a contractual agreement between the sponsor and the architecture organization. The Architecture Principles are a deliverable that is produced by the architect and defines the general rules and guidelines for the architecture work. They reflect the business principles, business goals, and business drivers of the organization. The Architecture Requirements Specification is a deliverable that is produced by the architect and defines the requirements that govern the architecture work. It covers both functional and non-functional requirements as well as constraints and assumptions.

NEW QUESTION: 75

Consider the following statements about Architecture Partitioning:

* The TOGAF ADM requires a partitioning model for architecture development
* Architectures are partitioned when different teams need to work on different elements of the architecture at the same time
* Partitions can be used to facilitate architecture re-use

Which statements are correct?

A. 1, 2 and 3
B. 1 and 3
C. 1 and 2
D. 2 and 3
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
Architecture Partitioning is an ADM technique in TOGAF that addresses how large and complex architectures can be broken down into manageable parts. The intent is to make architecture development more effective, especially in large enterprises with multiple teams, stakeholders, and domains.
Key points from TOGAF:
* TOGAF does not mandate a partitioning model. It provides guidelines and techniques to help architects determine whether and how to partition. This means statement 1 is incorrect.
* Statement 2: Correct. Architectures may be partitioned to allow different teams to work on different elements in parallel (e.g., by domain, line of business, geographic scope). Partitioning provides clear ownership and reduces overlap or conflict.
* Statement 3: Correct. Partitions can be structured in a way that supports architecture re-use, since well-defined partitions (e.g., capability-based or domain-based) enable consistent re-use of architecture building blocks across projects.
Correct Mapping
* Statement 1: Incorrect (partitioning is not required by ADM).
* Statement 2: Correct.
* Statement 3: Correct.
Correct answer is D (2 and 3).
Why the other options are incorrect
* A (1, 2 and 3): Incorrect because TOGAF does not require partitioning.
* B (1 and 3): Incorrect because 1 is not correct.
* C (1 and 2): Incorrect because 1 is not correct.
References
* The Open Group, TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines & Techniques - Architecture Partitioning.
* The Open Group, TOGAF 9 Certified Study Guide - coverage of partitioning and its uses in large- scale architecture development.

NEW QUESTION: 76
Exhibit:
Consider the image showing basic architectural concepts.
What are items A and B?
A. A-Candidate Architecture, B-Trade-off
B. A-User, B-Requirement
C. A-Stakeholder, B-Concern
D. A-Base Architecture, B-Target Architecture
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

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NEW QUESTION: 77
Which of the following best describes the purpose of the Architecture Roadmap?
A. It provides for effective communication of the end architecture project to the stakeholders
B. It is sent from the sponsor and triggers the start of an architecture development cycle
C. It forms the basis of a contractual agreement between the sponsor and the architecture organization
D. It lists work packages on a timeline showing progress towards the Target Architecture
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 78
Complete the sentence. Architecture effort at the Logical abstraction level is about:
A. Decomposing the requirements to understand the problem, and what is needed to address the problem, without unduly focusing on how the architecture will be realized
B. Managing the allocation and implementation of physical components to meet the identified logical components
C. Identifying the kinds of business, data, application, and technology components needed to achieve the services identified in the conceptual level
D. Understanding the environment in which an enterprise operates and the context in which architecture work is planned and executed
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
(Authoritative Open Group guidance distinguishes conceptual, logical, and physical concerns; at the logical level, component types are identified independently of implementation.) For example, the Open Group's metamodel guidance emphasizes technology-agnostic structure to ensure consistency within an architecture description, which is precisely what the logical level captures before physical realization.

"The Content Metamodel defines a formal structure... to ensure consistency within the architecture description and also to provide guidance for organizations that wish to implement their architecture within an architecture tool." Open Group Publications
Reference: The Open Group, TOGAF 9 Conformance Requirements (Content Framework overview); Open Group Whitepaper TOGAF 9 Conformance Requirements-Content Metamodel description.
Note: TOGAF Series Guides (member library) explicitly define the four abstraction levels; the logical level focuses on the "what (structure) independent of technology." The cited Content Metamodel text underpins this by mandating technology-agnostic structure for consistency.

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