



The-Open-Group

Exam Questions OGEA-101

TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 Exam (English)

NEW QUESTION 1

Which phase of the ADM has the purpose to develop an Enterprise Architecture Capability?

- A. Phase G
- B. Preliminary Phase
- C. Phase A
- D. Phase B

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, the Preliminary Phase of the Architecture Development Method (ADM) has the purpose to develop an Enterprise Architecture Capability 1. An Enterprise Architecture Capability is the ability of the organization to perform the activities and tasks related to Enterprise Architecture, such as defining the scope, principles, vision, governance, and stakeholders of the architecture. The Preliminary Phase also establishes the architecture framework, the architecture repository, the architecture tools, and the architecture team 1. The other options are not correct, as they have different purposes in the ADM. Phase G: Implementation Governance has the purpose to ensure that the implementation projects conform to the target architecture 2. Phase A: Architecture Vision has the purpose to define the scope, stakeholders, business drivers, and objectives of the architecture project 3. Phase B: Business Architecture has the purpose to describe the baseline and target business architecture, and to identify the gaps between them . References: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 6: Preliminary Phase. 2: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 18: Phase G: Implementation Governance. 3: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 12: Phase A: Architecture Vision. : TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 13: Phase B: Business Architecture.

NEW QUESTION 2

Which of the following best describes a purpose of the Gap Analysis technique?

- A. To validate non-functional requirements
- B. To establish quality metrics for the architecture
- C. To determine service levels for the architecture
- D. To identify missing functions

Answer: D

Explanation:

Gap analysis is a technique that is used to validate an architecture by highlighting the shortfall between the Baseline Architecture and the Target Architecture. One of the purposes of gap analysis is to identify missing functions that are either deliberately omitted, accidentally left out, or not yet defined in the Target Architecture. Missing functions are marked as gaps that need to be filled by developing or procuring the building blocks.

NEW QUESTION 3

What is defined as the effect of uncertainty on objectives?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 4

What provides context for architecture work, by describing the needs and ways of working employed by the enterprise?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 5

Which of the following best describes the purpose of the Architecture Roadmap?

- A. It provides for effective communication of the end architecture project to the stakeholders
- B. It is sent from the sponsor and triggers the start of an architecture development cycle
- C. It forms the basis of a contractual agreement between the sponsor and the architecture organization

D. It lists work packages on a timeline showing progress towards the Target Architecture

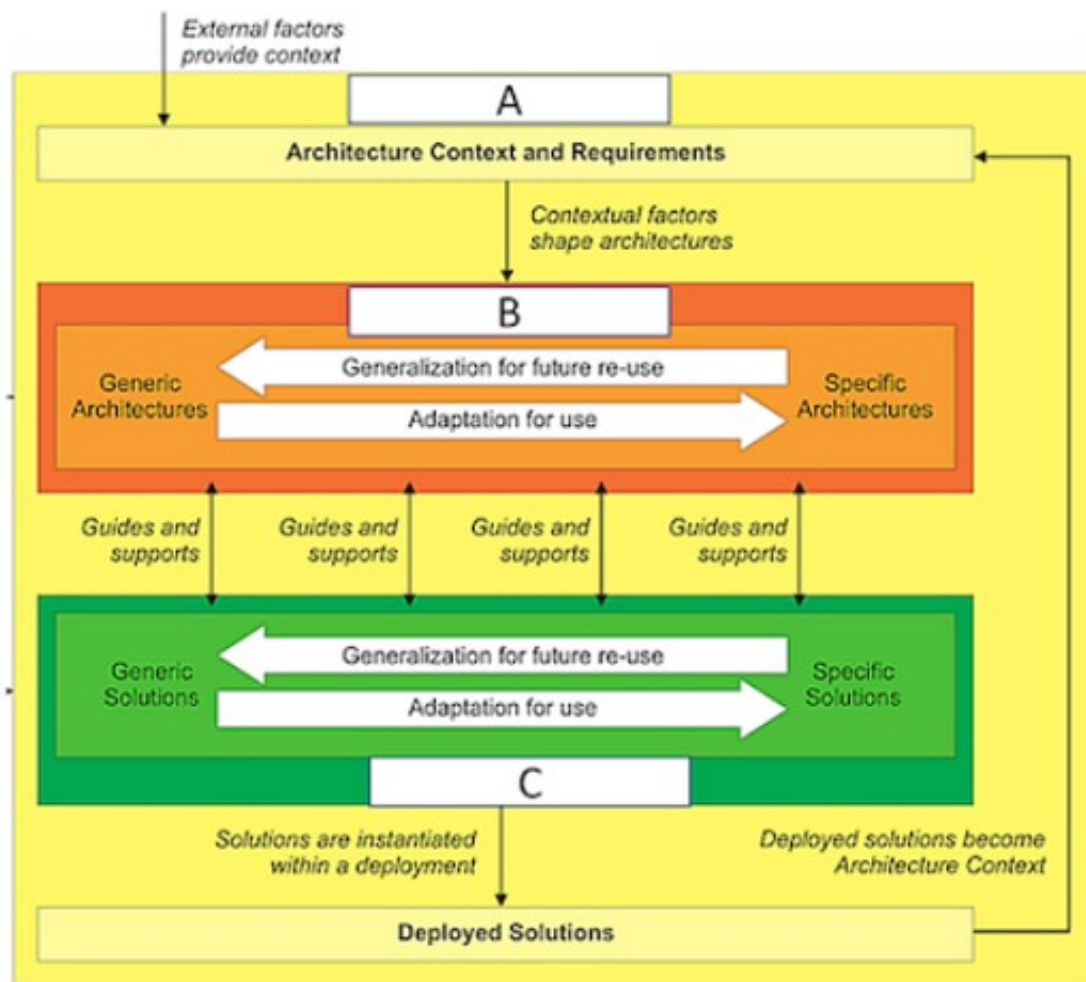
Answer: D

Explanation:

The purpose of the Architecture Roadmap is to provide a high-level view of how the Baseline Architecture will transition to the Target Architecture over time. It lists work packages on a timeline showing progress towards the Target Architecture, as well as dependencies, risks, and benefits. The Architecture Roadmap forms part of the Implementation and Migration Plan and guides the execution of the architecture projects. References: <https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap20.html>

NEW QUESTION 6

Consider the illustration.



What are the items labelled A, B and C?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

- TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 6: Architecture Repository, Section 6.2 Enterprise Continuum.
- TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part IV: Architecture Content Framework, Chapter 35: Enterprise Continuum and Tools, Section 35.1 Introduction.

NEW QUESTION 7

Which of the following best summarizes the purpose of Enterprise Architecture?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

EA applies architecture principles and practices to analyze, design, plan, and implement enterprise analysis that supports digital transformation, IT growth, and the modernization of IT2. EA also helps organizations improve the efficiency, timeliness, and reliability of business information, as well as the alignment, agility, and adaptability of the architecture to the changing needs and requirements3. Therefore, the best summary of the purpose of EA is to guide effective change.

References: 1: Enterprise architecture - Wikipedia 2: What is enterprise architecture? A framework for transformation 3: 3 The Purpose of Enterprise Architecture - The Open Group

NEW QUESTION 8

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

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

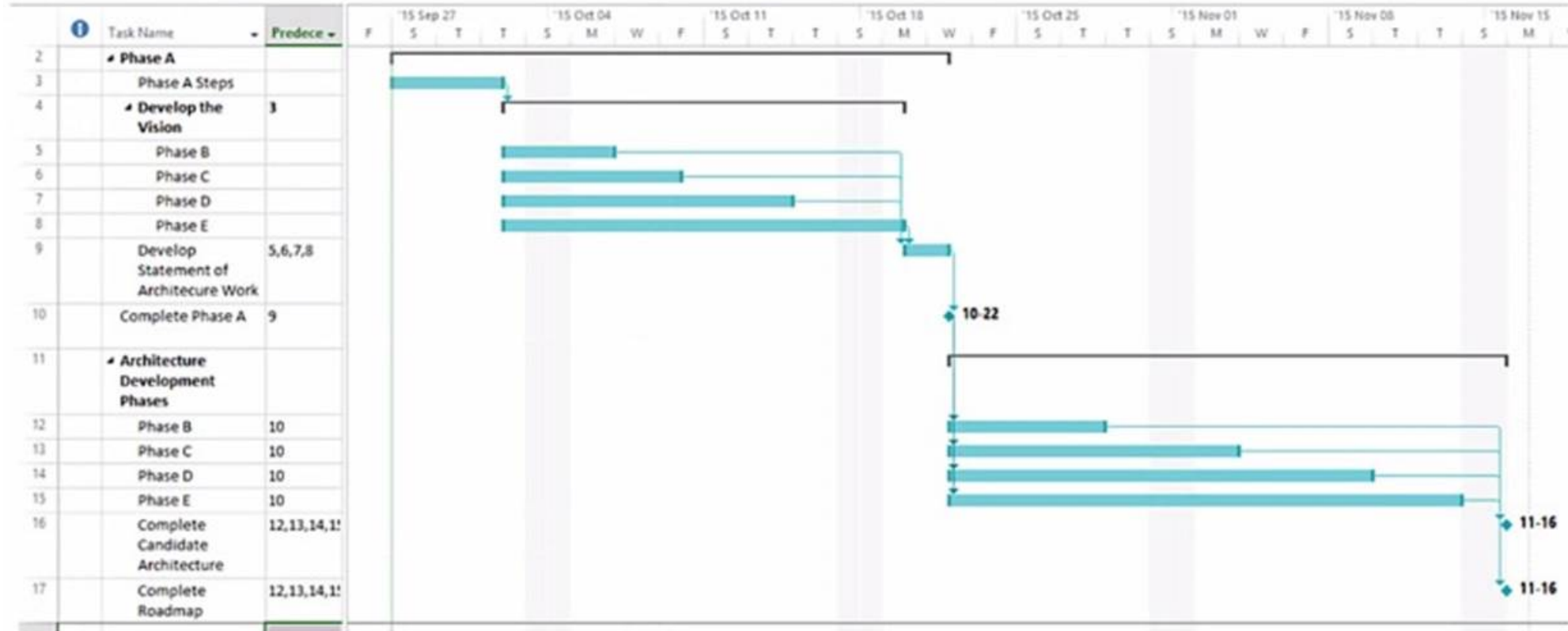
Answer: A

Explanation:

The ability to develop, use, and sustain the architecture of a particular enterprise using architecture to govern change is an EA Capability. An EA Capability is a set of skills, processes, roles, responsibilities, tools, and techniques that enable an enterprise to successfully develop and maintain its Enterprise Architecture and achieve its desired outcomes. An EA Capability is part of an enterprise's overall capability portfolio and should be aligned with its strategy and objectives. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2 Preliminary Phase.

NEW QUESTION 9

Consider the following chart:



Which important concept for Enterprise Architecture Practitioners does it illustrate?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The chart shown is a Gantt chart, which is commonly used for project management to illustrate a project schedule. In the context of TOGAF (The Open Group Architecture Framework), which is a framework for enterprise architecture, this Gantt chart is demonstrating the sequenced approach to the Architecture Development Method (ADM). The ADM is the core process of TOGAF which provides a tested and repeatable process for developing architectures. The ADM is described as being iterative, over the whole process, between phases, and within phases. For each iteration of the ADM, a fresh decision must be taken about each of the parameters (scope, granularity, time period, and architecture assets).

The ADM consists of a number of phases that have to be followed in sequence:

- ? Preliminary Phase: Framework and principles
- ? Phase A: Architecture Vision
- ? Phase B: Business Architecture
- ? Phase C: Information Systems Architectures, including Data and Application Architectures
- ? Phase D: Technology Architecture
- ? Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions
- ? Phase F: Migration Planning
- ? Phase G: Implementation Governance
- ? Phase H: Architecture Change Management
- ? Requirements Management

Each phase is dependent on the outputs of the previous phase and the Requirements Management phase runs throughout. The Gantt chart clearly shows the dependency and sequence in which these phases occur, implying that a structured approach is followed to produce the enterprise architecture.

References:

- ? The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, a standard of The Open Group
- ? The TOGAF documentation available at <https://publications.opengroup.org/standards/architecture> and <https://publications.opengroup.org/guides/architecture>

NEW QUESTION 10

Consider the following ADM phases objectives.

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

Which phase does each objective match?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

1E: To identify delivery vehicles (projects programs portfolios) that will deliver the Target Architecture 2F: To confirm readiness and ability to undergo change 3E: To determine whether an incremental approach is required and if so identify Transition Architectures that will deliver continuous business value 4G: To perform appropriate governance functions while the solution is being implemented

Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2 ADM Phases.

NEW QUESTION 10

What are the following activities part of?

- Initial risk assessment
- Risk mitigation and residual risk assessment
- Risk monitoring

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The following activities are part of Risk Management:

- ? Initial risk assessment
- ? Risk mitigation and residual risk assessment
- ? Risk monitoring

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

NEW QUESTION 14

Complete the sentence The purpose of the Preliminary Phase is to _____.

- A. describe the target architecture
- B. define the enterprise strategy
- C. identify the stakeholders and their requirements
- D. architect an Enterprise Architecture Capability

Answer: D

Explanation:

The purpose of the Preliminary Phase is to architect an Enterprise Architecture Capability that meets the needs and expectations of the enterprise's stakeholders and supports and enables subsequent phases of architecture development and transition. This phase involves defining the scope, principles, framework, and governance for the Enterprise Architecture Capability. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2 Preliminary Phase.

NEW QUESTION 15

What is used to structure architectural information in an orderly way so that it can be processed to meet stakeholder needs?

- A. A Stakeholder Map
- B. An Architecture Framework

- C. Content Metamodel
- D. An EA Library

Answer: C

Explanation:

? A content metamodel is a formal structure that defines the types of entities and relationships that are used to capture, store, filter, query, and represent architectural information in a way that supports consistency, completeness, and traceability¹².

? A stakeholder map is a tool that identifies and analyzes the key stakeholders and their interests, influence, and expectations in relation to the architecture³. It is not used to structure architectural information, but rather to understand the stakeholder needs and concerns.

? An architecture framework is a set of principles, guidelines, standards, and tools that provide a common structure and methodology for developing architectures⁴. It is not used to structure architectural information, but rather to guide the architecture development process and ensure alignment with the business strategy and objectives.

? An EA library is a repository that stores and manages the architecture artifacts, deliverables, and other relevant information produced and consumed during the architecture development and governance. It is not used to structure architectural information, but rather to provide access, security, and version control for the architecture content.

References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Content Metamodel 2: TOGAF 9.2 Content Metamodel Framework - A Quick Guide - KnowledgeHut 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Stakeholder Management 4: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Framework : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Repository

NEW QUESTION 20

Consider the following ADM phases objectives.

Objective

- 1- Determine whether an incremental approach is required, and if so identify Transition Architectures that will deliver continuous business value
- 2- Generate the initial complete version of the Architecture Roadmap, based upon the gap analysis and candidate Architecture Roadmap components from Phases B, C, and D
- 3- Finalize the Architecture Roadmap and the supporting Implementation and Migration Plan
- 4- Ensure that the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures is understood by key stakeholders

Which phase does each objective match?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF standard, the objectives of each ADM phase are as follows¹:

•Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions

oDetermine whether an incremental approach is required, and if so identify Transition Architectures that will deliver continuous business value

oIdentify and group major work packages within the Architecture Roadmap

oIdentify and group major implementation projects to realize the Architecture Roadmap oIdentify dependencies between increments and projects

oEstimate cost, benefit, and risk at a high level for each increment and project oConduct initial prioritization and sequencing of the Architecture Roadmap and projects

•Phase F: Migration Planning

oGenerate the initial complete version of the Architecture Roadmap, based upon the gap analysis and candidate Architecture Roadmap components from Phases B, C, and D oConfirm the Transition Architectures with relevant stakeholders

oCreate the Implementation and Migration Plan, including Transition Architectures, work packages, projects, and other activities

oConfirm and agree the Architecture Roadmap and Implementation and Migration Plan with relevant stakeholders

•Phase G: Implementation Governance

oFinalize the Architecture Roadmap and the supporting Implementation and Migration Plan oEnsure conformance with the Target Architecture by implementation projects

oPerform appropriate Architecture Governance functions for the solution and any implementation-driven architecture Change Requests

oEnsure that the architecture lifecycle is maintained

oEnsure that the Architecture Governance Framework is executed

•Phase H: Architecture Change Management

oEnsure that the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures is understood by key stakeholders

oManage risks and issues related to the Architecture Roadmap and Implementation and Migration Plan

oMonitor the implementation projects and Transition Architectures oManage changes to the architecture baseline

oManage changes to the Architecture Capability

Therefore, the correct matching of the objectives and the phases is:

•1G: Determine whether an incremental approach is required, and if so identify Transition Architectures that will deliver continuous business value

•2E: Generate the initial complete version of the Architecture Roadmap, based upon the gap analysis and candidate Architecture Roadmap components from Phases B, C, and D

•3F: Finalize the Architecture Roadmap and the supporting Implementation and Migration Plan

•4F: Ensure that the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures is understood by key stakeholders

References: 1: The TOGAF Architecture Development Method

NEW QUESTION 21

What are the four architecture domains that the TOGAF standard deals with?

- A. Business, Data, Application, Technology
- B. Capability, Segment, Enterprise, Federated
- C. Baseline, Candidate, Transition, Target
- D. Application, Data, Information, Knowledge

Answer: A

Explanation:

The TOGAF standard divides Enterprise Architecture into four primary architecture domains: business, data, application, and technology. These domains

represent different aspects of an enterprise and how they relate to each other. The business domain defines the business strategy, governance, organization, and key business processes. The data domain describes the structure of the logical and physical data assets and data management resources. The application domain provides a blueprint for the individual applications to be deployed, their interactions, and their relationships to the core business processes. The technology domain describes the logical software and hardware capabilities that are required to support the deployment of business, data, and application services. Other domains, such as motivation, security, or governance, may span across these four primary domains. References:

? The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Core Concepts

? Domains - The Open Group

? TOGAF® Standard — Introduction - Definitions - The Open Group

? The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions - The Open Group

? TOGAF and the history of enterprise architecture | Enable Architect

NEW QUESTION 26

According to the TOGAF standard, what term describes an individual with an interest in a system?

- A. stakeholder
- B. consumer
- C. lead architect
- D. sponsor

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 27

Which of the following best describes the purpose of the Architecture Requirements Specification?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

•Deliverable: Architecture Requirements Specification - The Open Group

•Architecture Requirements Specification - Visual Paradigm Community Circle

•The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions - The Open Group

•The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Requirements Specification - The Open Group

NEW QUESTION 28

What is the purpose of the Preliminary Phase?

- A. Developing an Enterprise Architecture Capability.
- B. Describing the target architecture.
- C. Defining the Enterprise Strategy.
- D. Identifying the stakeholders and their requirements.

Answer: A

Explanation:

An Enterprise Architecture Capability is the ability of the organization to perform effective and efficient architecture work, including the definition, governance, and management of its architectures2. The Preliminary Phase involves the following activities1:

•Reviewing the organizational context, scope, and drivers for conducting Enterprise Architecture

•Establishing the Architecture Capability desired by the organization, including the maturity level, roles, responsibilities, processes, and tools

•Defining and establishing the Organizational Model for Enterprise Architecture, which describes how the architecture function is organized and integrated within the enterprise

•Defining and establishing the Architecture Governance framework, which provides the mechanisms for ensuring the quality, consistency, and compliance of the architecture work

•Selecting and implementing the tools that support the Architecture Capability, such as repositories, modeling tools, and communication tools

•Defining the Architecture Principles that will guide and constrain the architecture work, based on the business principles, goals, and drivers of the organization

•Defining the Organization-Specific Architecture Framework, which is an adaptation of the generic TOGAF ADM to suit the specific requirements, standards, and practices of the organization

The Preliminary Phase is essential for preparing the organization for the successful development and implementation of its architectures, as well as for ensuring the alignment of the architecture work with the business strategy and objectives1.

References: 1: Preliminary Phase 2: Enterprise Architecture Capability

NEW QUESTION 33

Which of the following statements about architecture partitioning are correct*?

- 1 Partitions are used to simplify the management of the Enterprise Architecture
- 2 Partitions are equivalent to architecture levels
- 3 Partitions enable different teams to work on different element of the architecture at the same time.
- 4 Partitions reflect the organization's structure

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 37

Which of the following best describes the purpose of the Gap Analysis technique?

- A. To govern the architecture throughout its implementation process
- B. To develop a set of general rules and guidelines for the architecture
- C. To identify items omitted from the Target Architecture
- D. To allocate resources for architecture projects

Answer: C

Explanation:

The purpose of the Gap Analysis technique is similar to the previous question, but with a focus on the Target Architecture. The technique helps to identify the items that are not included or specified in the Target Architecture, such as capabilities, services, components, standards, or technologies. These items may be essential for achieving the vision and goals of the enterprise, or for addressing the stakeholder concerns and requirements. By identifying the items omitted from the Target Architecture, the technique helps to ensure that the architecture is comprehensive, feasible, and realistic.

NEW QUESTION 40

Which of the following are interests important to the stakeholders in a system?

- A. Requirements
- B. Principles
- C. Concerns
- D. Architecture views

Answer: C

Explanation:

Concerns are interests important to the stakeholders in a system. They are used to identify and classify the system's stakeholders and to guide the selection of viewpoints for the architecture description. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2.1 Architecture Viewpoints

NEW QUESTION 44

Which statement best describes iteration and the ADM?

- A. The ADM is iterative within the first cycle and then between phases
- B. The level of detail is defined once and applies to all iterations
- C. The ADM is sequential Iteration is applied within phases
- D. The ADM is iterative, over the whole process between phases and within phases

Answer: D

Explanation:

This statement best describes iteration and the ADM. The ADM is iterative over the whole process between phases and within phases because it allows for feedback loops and refinements at any point in the architecture development and transition process. Iteration enables architects to address changing requirements, assumptions, constraints, and environments; to validate and improve architectures; to manage risks and issues; and to ensure stakeholder satisfaction and value realization. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.1 Introduction to the ADM.

NEW QUESTION 45

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

- ? General rules and guidelines, intended to be enduring and seldom amended, that inform and support the way in which an organization sets about fulfilling its mission
 - ? The joint agreements between development partners and sponsors on the deliverables, quality, and fitness-for-purpose of an architecture.
 - ? A document that is sent from the sponsoring organization to the architecture organization to trigger the start of an architecture development cycle
 - ? A set of quantitative statements that outline what an implementation project must do in order to comply with the architecture.
- Which deliverables match these descriptions?

- A. 1 Architecture Principles -2 Architecture Contracts - 3 Request for Architecture Work - 4 Architecture Requirements Specification
- B. 1 Architecture Contracts - 2 Architecture Requirements Specification - 3 Architecture Vision - 4 Architecture Principles

- C. 1 Architecture Requirements Specification -2 Architecture Principles - 3 Architecture Vision - 4 Architecture Contracts
D. 1 Architecture Principles -2 Architecture Contracts - 3 Architecture Requirements Specification-4 Request for Architecture Work

Answer: A

Explanation:

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.
References: 1: Architecture Principles 2: Architecture Contracts 3: Request for Architecture Work 4: Architecture Requirements Specification

NEW QUESTION 50

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 53

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

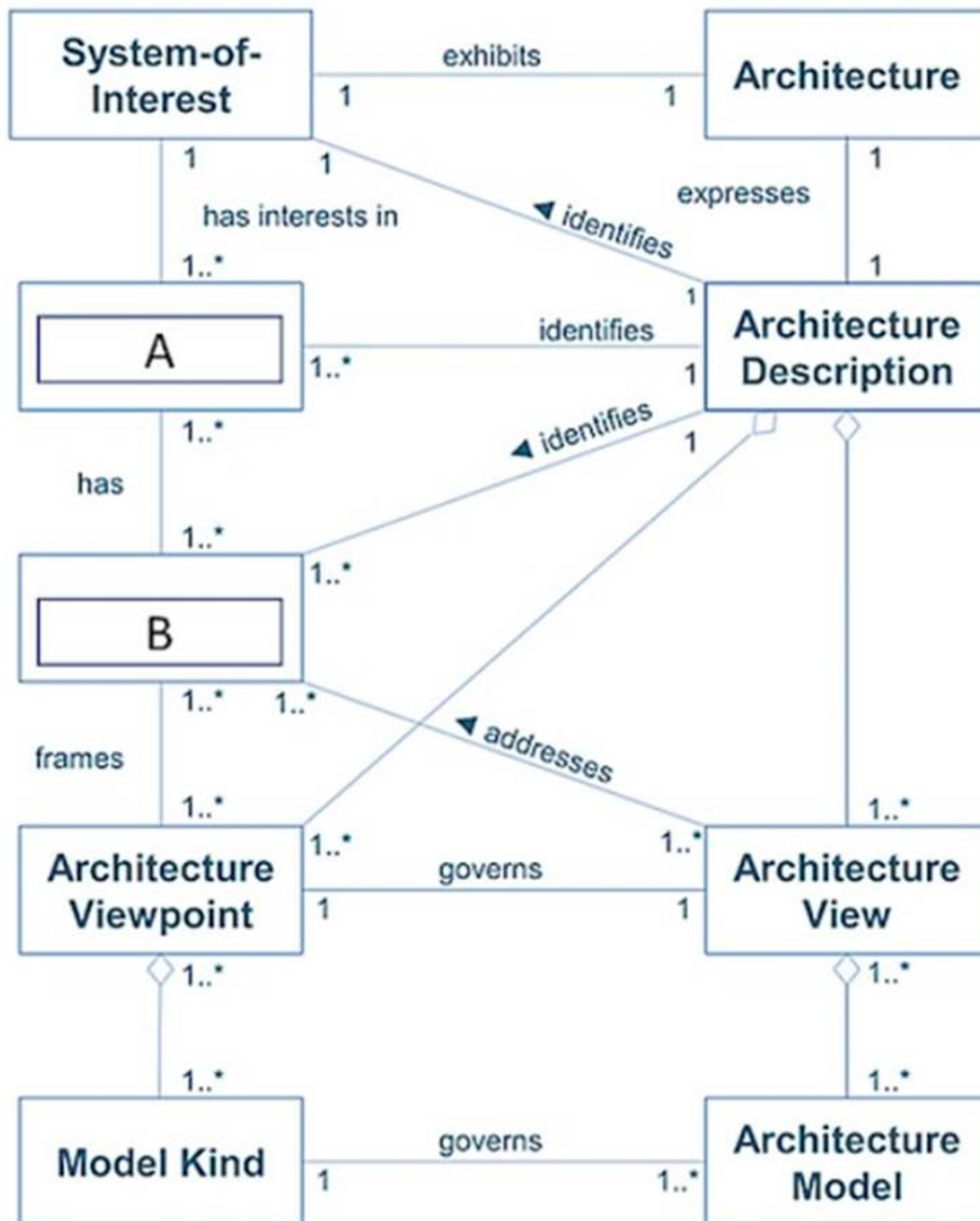
Answer: A

Explanation:

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. References: : 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 57

Exhibit:



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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

- The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions - The Open Group

NEW QUESTION 58

Which of the following best describes the need for the ADM process to be governed?

- A. To enable development of reference architectures
- B. To verify that the method is being applied correctly

- C. To enable a fast response to market changes
D. To permit the architecture domains to be integrated

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF standard, the need for the ADM process to be governed is to ensure that the architecture development and implementation activities are conducted in a consistent, coherent, and compliant manner¹. Governance provides the means to verify that the method is being applied correctly and effectively, and that the architecture deliverables and artifacts meet the quality and standards criteria¹. Governance also enables the management of risks, issues, changes, and dependencies that may arise during the ADM process¹.

Some of the benefits of governing the ADM process are²:

- Improved alignment of the architecture with the business strategy and objectives
- Enhanced stakeholder engagement and communication
- Increased reuse and integration of architecture assets and resources
- Reduced complexity and duplication of architecture efforts
- Increased agility and adaptability of the architecture to changing needs and requirements
- Improved compliance and auditability of the architecture outcomes and outputs

References: 1: Architecture Governance 2: Architecture Governance Benefits

NEW QUESTION 63

Refer to the table below:

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

Which ADM Phase does this describe?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 67

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, documents which are under development and have not undergone any formal review and approval process are called draft documents, while documents which have been reviewed and approved are called approved documents¹. Draft documents are typically marked with a version number of 0.x, indicating that they are incomplete or provisional. Approved documents are typically marked with a version number of 1.0 or higher, indicating that they have been finalized and authorized. The other options are not correct, as they are not the terms used by the TOGAF Standard to distinguish between documents under development and documents that have been reviewed and approved. The terms ??finalized??. ??concept??. ??deliverable??. and ??Version 0.1?? and ??Version 1.0?? are not specific to the TOGAF Standard, and they may have different meanings or interpretations in different contexts. References: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 7: Applying Iteration to the ADM, Section 7.2.3 Document Categorization.

NEW QUESTION 70

What is an objective of the ADM Implementation Governance Phase?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 74

Which of the following describes a purpose of Architecture Principles?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 79

Which of the following supports the need to govern Enterprise Architecture?

- A. The Architecture Project mandates the governance of the target architecture
- B. The TOGAF standard cannot be used without executive governance
- C. Best practice governance enables the organization to control value realization
- D. The Stakeholders preferences may go beyond the architecture project scope and needs control

Answer: C

Explanation:

This statement best supports the need to govern Enterprise Architecture. Best practice governance enables the organization to control value realization by ensuring that architectures are aligned with the enterprise's strategy and objectives, meet the quality and performance requirements, and deliver the expected benefits and outcomes. The Architecture Project does not mandate the governance of the target architecture, but rather follows the governance framework established by the enterprise. The TOGAF standard can be used without executive governance, but it is recommended that executive sponsorship and support are obtained for successful architecture development and transition. The Stakeholders preferences may go beyond the architecture project scope and need control, but this is not the primary reason for governing Enterprise Architecture. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.6 Architecture Governance.

NEW QUESTION 80

What is presented as striking a balance between positive and negative outcomes resulting from the realization of either opportunities or threats?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 81

Complete the sentence The Architecture Landscape is divided into levels known as .

- A. Gaps Plateaus, and Target Architectures
- B. Baselin
- C. Transition and To Be Architectures
- D. Segment Strategic and Capability Architectures
- E. Transitional Complete and incremental Architectures

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Architecture Landscape is divided into levels known as Segment Strategic and Capability Architectures. These levels correspond to different scopes and purposes of architectures within an enterprise. Segment Architectures are architectures that address specific business units, functions, or processes within an enterprise. Strategic Architectures are architectures that provide a high-level view of the enterprise's vision, goals, and direction. Capability Architectures are architectures that address specific business capabilities or services that span multiple segments or domains. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 2.4 Architecture Repository.

NEW QUESTION 85

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

- A. Phases G and H
- B. Phases F
- C. Phases B C and D
- D. Phase E

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 86

Which of the following is a responsibility of an Architecture Board?

- A. Determining the scope of an architecture compliance review
- B. Allocating resources for architecture projects
- C. Conducting assessments of the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization
- D. Achieving consistency between sub-architectures

Answer: D

Explanation:

One of the key responsibilities of an Architecture Board within the context of TOGAF is to achieve consistency between sub-architectures. This board is typically responsible for overseeing the development and maintenance of the enterprise architecture, ensuring that it aligns with the organization's overall strategy and objectives. They play a critical role in ensuring that all sub-architectures (like Business Architecture, Data Architecture, Application Architecture, and Technology Architecture) work together cohesively and support the overall enterprise architecture vision and strategy.

NEW QUESTION 89

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