

OGEA-101 Dumps

TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 Exam (English)

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NEW QUESTION 1

What is present in all phases within the ADM and should be identified, classified and mitigated before starting a transformation effort?

- A. Budgetary constraints
- B. Risk
- C. Schedule constraints
- D. Information gaps

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, risk is present in all phases within the Architecture Development Method (ADM), and it should be identified, classified, and mitigated before starting a transformation effort 1. Risk is defined as ??the effect of uncertainty on objectives?? 2, and it can have positive or negative impacts on the architecture project. Risk management is a technique that helps to assess and address the potential risks that may affect the achievement of the architecture objectives, and to balance the trade-offs between opportunities and threats. Risk management is applied throughout the ADM cycle, from the Preliminary Phase to the Requirements Management Phase, and it is integrated with other techniques, such as stakeholder management, business transformation readiness assessment, gap analysis, and migration planning 1. The other options are not correct, as they are not present in all phases within the ADM, and they are not necessarily identified, classified, and mitigated before starting a transformation effort. Budgetary constraints are the limitations on the financial resources available for the architecture project, and they are usually considered in Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions, and Phase F: Migration Planning 3. Schedule constraints are the limitations on the time available for the architecture project, and they are also usually considered in Phase E and F 3. Information gaps are the missing or incomplete data or knowledge that may affect the architecture project, and they are usually identified in Phase B: Business Architecture, Phase C: Information Systems Architecture, and Phase D: Technology Architecture . References: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 32: Risk Management. 2: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part I: Introduction, Chapter 3: Definitions. 3: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 16: Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions, and Chapter 17: PhaseF: Migration Planning. : TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 13: Phase B: Business Architecture, Chapter 14: Phase C: Information Systems Architecture, and Chapter 15: Phase D: Technology Architecture.

NEW QUESTION 2

Which section of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles should describe the relationship to other principles?

- A. Name
- B. Rationale
- C. Statement
- D. Implications

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles, the Rationale section should describe the relationship to other principles, as well as the business benefits and the intentions of adhering to the principle. The Rationale section should use business terminology and point to the similarity of information and technology principles to the principles governing business operations. The Rationale section should also explain how the principle supports the achievement of the business objectives and key architecture drivers. References:

- ? Architecture Principles Template
- ? The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Principles
- ? The Open Group Exam OGEA-103 Topic 1 Question 4 Discussion

NEW QUESTION 3

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 4

Complete the sentence. The architecture domains that are considered by the TOGAF standard as subsets of an overall enterprise architecture are Business, Technology,

- A. Logical and Physical
- B. Information and Data
- C. Capability and Segment
- D. Application and Data

Answer: D

Explanation:

These domains provide a consistent way to describe and understand the architecture from different perspectives, such as business, information, and technology¹².

Each domain has its own set of concepts, models, views, and artifacts that define the structure and behavior of the architecture within that domain¹².

The other options are incorrect because:

•Logical and Physical are not architecture domains, but rather levels of abstraction that can be applied to any domain. Logical architecture describes the functionality and behavior of the system, while physical architecture describes the implementation and deployment of the system³.
•Information and Data are not distinct architecture domains, but rather aspects of the same domain. Information architecture describes the meaning and context of the data, while data architecture describes the structure and format of the data⁴.
•Capability and Segment are not architecture domains, but rather levels of granularity that can be applied to any domain. Capability architecture describes the current and desired states of a specific business capability, while segment architecture describes a subdivision of the enterprise that has a clear business focus⁵.
References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions 2: TOGAF® Standard — Introduction - Definitions 3: [Logical vs Physical Architecture] 4: [Information Architecture vs Data Architecture] 5: [The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Applying the ADM Across the Architecture Landscape]

NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

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 7

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

Explanation:

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 8

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: B

Explanation:

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 9

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 10

Which statement about Requirements Management is most correct?

- A. The purpose of Requirements Management is to process change requests
- B. Stakeholder requirements are captured once in Phase A and managed throughout the ADM cycle
- C. Requirements Management is a step of all ADM Phases
- D. Requirements Management and stakeholder engagement are placed at the center of architecture development

Answer: D

Explanation:

This statement about Requirements Management is most correct because it reflects the central role of Requirements Management and stakeholder engagement in the ADM cycle. Requirements Management is not a step of all ADM Phases, but rather an ongoing process that ensures that all relevant requirements are elicited, analyzed, prioritized, and addressed throughout the architecture development and transition. Stakeholder engagement is also a continuous activity that

involves identifying, communicating, and managing stakeholder expectations and concerns. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.1 Introduction to the ADM.

NEW QUESTION 10

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 11

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 12

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Business Transformation Readiness Assessment technique is used to evaluate the readiness of the organization to undergo change and to identify the actions needed to increase the likelihood of a successful business transformation. These actions should be incorporated in the Implementation and Migration Plan, which is the detailed plan to transition from the Baseline Architecture to the Target Architecture. The Implementation and Migration Plan also includes the Transition Architectures, the Architecture Building Blocks, the Work Packages, the Implementation Governance Model, and the Architecture Contract¹²

References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 27: Business Transformation Readiness Assessment 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 21: Phase F: Migration Planning

NEW QUESTION 14

Consider the following statements:

* 1. Groups of countries, governments, or governmental organizations (such as militaries) working together to create common or shareable deliverables or infrastructures

* 2. Partnerships and alliances of businesses working together, such as a consortium or supply chain

What are those examples of according to the TOGAF Standard?

- A. Enterprises
- B. Organizations
- C. Business Units
- D. Architectures Scopes

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF standard, the two statements provided refer to different scopes within which architecture can be developed:

? Groups of countries, governments, or governmental organizations working together

typically align with broader, often international, scopes of architecture that transcend individual enterprise boundaries.

? Partnerships and alliances of businesses working together, such as a consortium

or supply chain, refer to collaborative efforts that can define architecture at a scope involving multiple enterprises.

In both cases, the term "Architectures Scopes" is appropriate because it reflects the varying levels and contexts in which architectures can be defined, ranging from single business units to collaborative inter-organizational efforts.

NEW QUESTION 18

Consider the following statement.

Projects may cycle between ADM phases, in planned cycles covering multiple phases. What does it illustrate?

- A. Requirements management
- B. Iteration
- C. Implementation governance
- D. Enterprise Architecture

Answer: B

Explanation:

The statement "Projects may cycle between ADM phases, in planned cycles covering multiple phases" illustrates the concept of iteration, which is the process of repeating the ADM phases or steps within a phase to refine the architecture outputs and address the changing requirements and stakeholder concerns. Iteration can occur at different levels of granularity and scope, such as within a single phase, across multiple phases, or across the entire ADM cycle. Iteration can also be applied to different architecture domains, such as business, data, application, and technology. Iteration is a key feature of the ADM that enables the development of architectures that are fit for purpose, adaptable, and responsive to change. References: : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 24: Applying Iteration to the ADM

NEW QUESTION 20

Which of the following is included as part of Architecture Governance?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 23

Consider the following statement:

According to the TOGAF Standard a governed approach of a particular deliverable will ensure a system of continuous monitoring to check integrity changes decision-making and audit of all architecture-related activities

Which deliverable is being referred to?

- A. An Architecture Contract
- B. The Architecture Definition Document
- C. The Architecture Vision
- D. The Statement of Architecture Work

Answer: A

Explanation:

An Architecture Contract is a deliverable that specifies the responsibilities and obligations of the parties involved in the implementation and governance of an architecture. It ensures a system of continuous monitoring to check integrity changes decision-making and audit of all architecture-related activities. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.4 Architecture Contracts.

NEW QUESTION 28

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 32

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: C

Explanation:

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 36

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

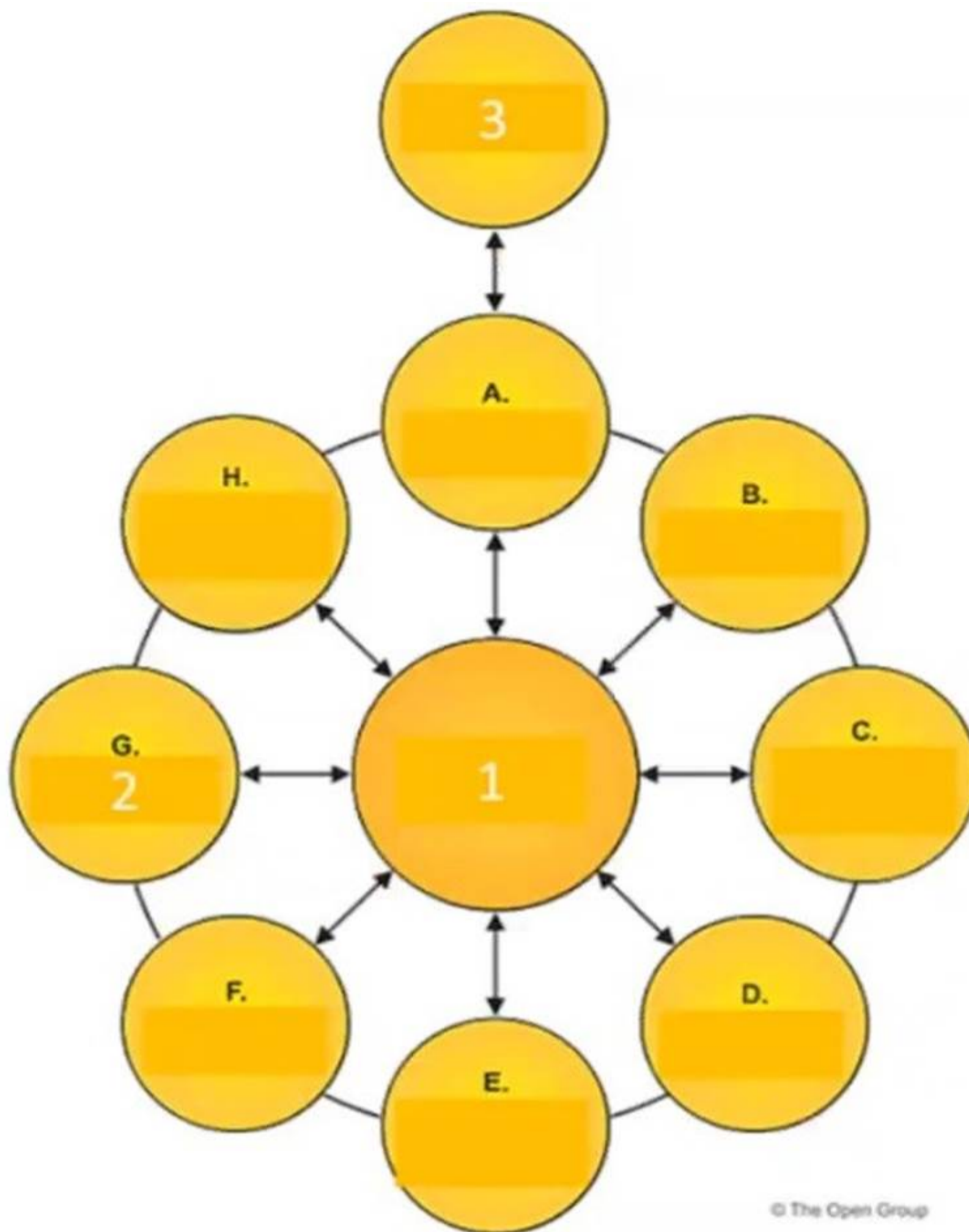
Explanation:

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 38

Exhibit



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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

The Implementation Governance phase involves the following activities:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 43

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

- 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

Explanation:

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 44

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 48

Complete the sentence. The key purpose of Gap Analysis is to

- A. establish quality parameters for the architecture
- B. identify potential missing or overlapping functions
- C. validate nonfunctional requirements
- D. identify commercial building blocks to be purchased
- E. determine the required service levels for the architecture

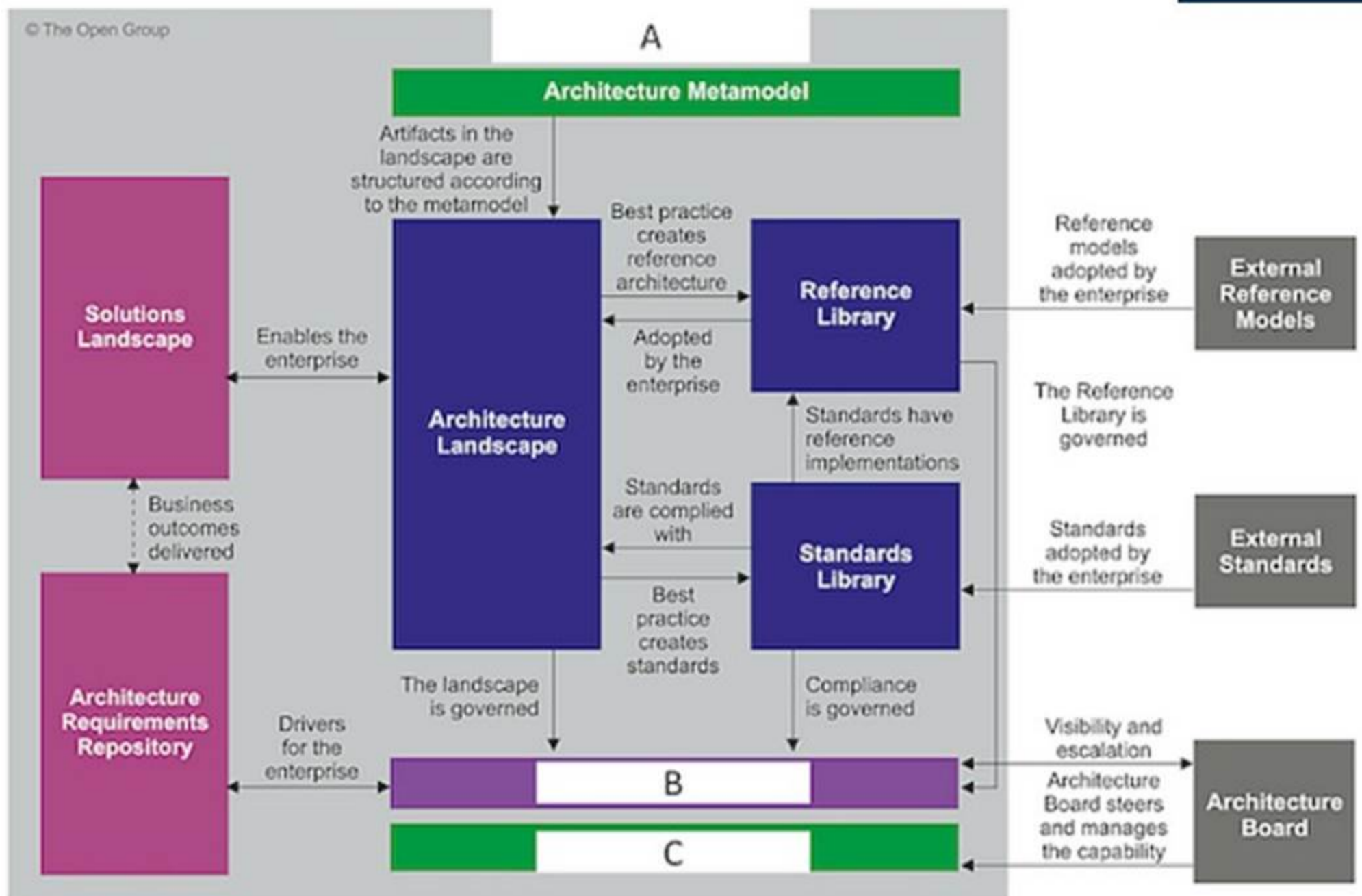
Answer: B

Explanation:

Gap Analysis is a technique that compares the Baseline Architecture and the Target Architecture to identify the differences and gaps between them. The purpose of this technique is to determine the changes and additions that are required to achieve the desired future state of the architecture. One of the main aspects of Gap Analysis is to identify the functions that are missing or overlapping in the current and future architectures, and to plan how to address them. This helps to ensure that the architecture is complete, consistent, and aligned with the business objectives and requirements³

NEW QUESTION 52

Exhibit:



Consider the illustration. What are the items labelled A, B, and C?

- A. A-Enterprise Repository, B-Governance Repository, C-Board Repository
B. A-Architecture Repository, B-Governance Repository, C-Architecture Capability
C. A-Architecture Repository, B-Governing Board, C-Enterprise Capability
D. A-Enterprise Repository, B-Board repository, C-Enterprise Capability

Answer: C

Explanation:

? A-Architecture Repository: This is a part of the Architecture Metamodel that contains artifacts structured according to the metamodel. It includes the Architecture Landscape which is adopted by the enterprise and governed by certain standards and practices.

? B-Governing Board: The Governing Board ensures visibility and escalation, meaning it oversees and manages the capability of the architecture landscape. It plays a crucial role in governance.

? C-Enterprise Capability: This refers to how well an enterprise can execute its mission, meet business objectives or satisfy its stakeholders?? needs and expectations. It??s influenced by both internal factors (like resources, processes) and external ones (like market trends).

References: TOGAF Version 9.1, Chapter 34: 1

NEW QUESTION 54

Which of the following best describes purpose of the Business Scenarios?

- A. To identify risk when implementing an architecture project
- B. To identify and understand requirements
- C. To catch errors in a project architecture early
- D. To guide decision making throughout the enterprise

Answer: B

Explanation:

Business scenarios are a technique for capturing, clarifying, and communicating the functional and non-functional requirements of a system. Business scenarios describe the business environment, the actors involved, the desired outcomes, and the processes or rules that govern the behavior of the system. Business scenarios are useful for ensuring that the architecture addresses the real needs and concerns of the stakeholders, and for validating and testing the architecture against expected situations. Business scenarios are developed in Phase A: Architecture Vision of the ADM cycle, and refined and updated throughout the other phases³ References: 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 26: Business Scenarios : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 18: Phase A: Architecture Vision

NEW QUESTION 59

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

- A. Project, and Solution Delivery.
- B. Subordinate, and Superior Architecture.
- C. Discreet, and Cohesive.

D. Segment, and End-to-end Target Architecture.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 61

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: A

Explanation:

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 63

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 64

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, Capabilit
- C. Enterprise and End-to-end Target Architecture
- D. Avant-Garde Big-Bang, Discreet and Cohesive
- E. Strategy Portfolio Project Solution Delivery

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION 69

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 73

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 76

Which section of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles should highlight the business benefits of adhering to the principle?

- A. Rationale
- B. Name
- C. Implications
- D. Statement

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, the rationale section of the architecture principles template should highlight the business benefits of adhering to the principle, as well as the business risks of not adhering to it 1. The rationale section should explain the reasoning behind the principle, and provide evidence or arguments to support it. The rationale sections should also link the principle to the business drivers, goals, and objectives of the enterprise, and show how the principle contributes to the value and success of the enterprise. The other options are not correct, as they have different purposes in the architecture principles template. The name section should provide a short and memorable name for the principle, such as ??Information is an Asset?? or ??Business Continuity?? 1. The statement section should provide a concise and formal statement of the principle, such as ??The enterprise??s information is recognized as a core asset, and is managed accordingly?? or ??The enterprise??s ability to provide critical services and products must be maintained in the event of a disaster?? 1. The implications section should identify the impact of the principle on the enterprise, such as the changes, costs, benefits, and risks that may result from applying or violating the principle 1. References: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 23: Architecture Principles, Section 23.3 Developing Architecture Principles.

NEW QUESTION 81

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