

Exam Questions OGEA-101

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 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 3

Consider the following statements

- * 1 A whole corporation or a division of a corporation
- * 2 A government agency or a single government department
- * 3 Partnerships and alliances of businesses working together such as a consortium or supply chain

What are those examples of according to the TOGAF Standard?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Enterprises are examples of the scope of an architecture according to the TOGAF Standard. An enterprise is defined as any collection of organizations that has a common set of goals and/or a single bottom line. Enterprises can be whole corporations or divisions of a corporation, government agencies or single government departments, partnerships and alliances of businesses working together, etc. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 2.1 Core Concepts.

NEW QUESTION 4

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: D

Explanation:

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 5

Which section of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles should highlight the requirements for carrying out the principle?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

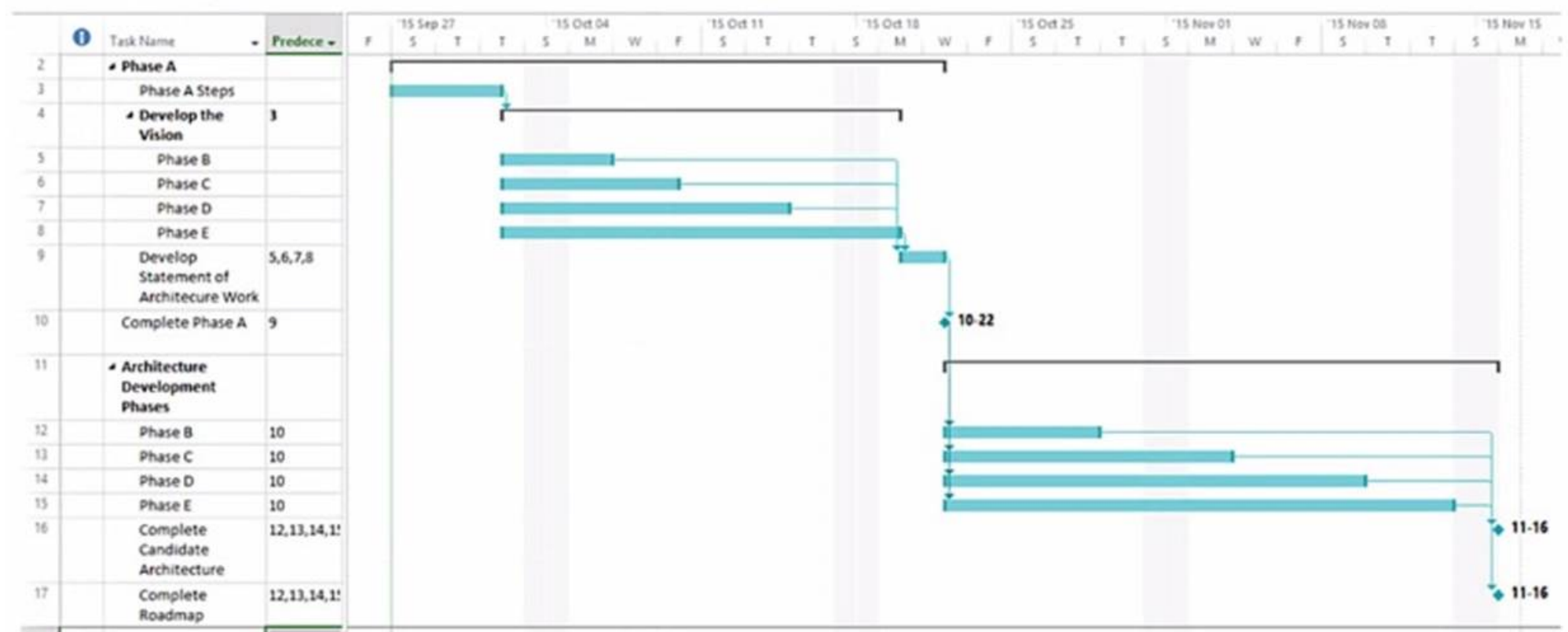
The Implications section describes the impact of adhering to the principle on the organization, the processes, the information systems, and the technology²³. It also identifies the changes, costs, and risks that may result from applying the principle²³. The Implications section helps to communicate the benefits and consequences of the principle to the stakeholders and to guide the implementation and governance of the architecture²³. The other sections of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles are¹:

- Name: This section provides a short and memorable name for the principle that represents its essence and purpose²³. The name should not mention any specific technology or solution²³.
- Statement: This section provides a concise and formal definition of the principle that expresses the fundamental rule or constraint that the principle imposes²³. The statement should be clear, unambiguous, and testable²³.
- Rationale: This section provides the reasoning and justification for the principle, explaining why it is important and how it supports the business goals and drivers²³. The rationale should also link the principle to the higher-level enterprise or IT principles that it elaborates on²³.

References: 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Principles 3: TOGAF 8.1.1 Online - Architecture Principles 1: Architecture Principles Template

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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 8

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 9

Complete the following sentence:

Presenting different _____ and _____ to stakeholders helps architects to extract hidden agendas principles and requirements that could impact the final Target Architecture

- A. Alternatives Trade-offs
- B. Solutions Applications
- C. Architecture Views Architecture Viewpoints
- D. Business Scenarios Business Models

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF Standard, an architecture view is a representation

of a system from the perspective of a related set of concerns¹. An architecture viewpoint is a specification of the conventions for a particular kind of architecture view¹. Presenting different architecture views and architecture viewpoints to stakeholders helps architects to extract hidden agendas, principles, and requirements that could impact the final target

architecture. This is because different stakeholders may have different concerns and interests in the system, and by showing them how the system addresses their concerns from different perspectives, the architects can elicit more feedback and validation from them². For example, a business stakeholder may be interested in the business architecture view, which focuses on the business processes, functions, and capabilities of the system³. A security stakeholder may be interested in the enterprise security view, which addresses the security aspects of the system, such as confidentiality, integrity, and availability³. By presenting these views to the respective stakeholders, the architects can ensure that the system meets their expectations and needs, and also identify any potential issues or gaps that may affect the target architecture. References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architectural Artifacts - TheOpen Group¹; 2: Understanding TOGAF Views and Viewpoints in Enterprise Architecture²; 3: Developing Architecture Views - The Open Group⁴

NEW QUESTION 10

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 follows:

•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 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 13

Consider the following statement:

Separate projects may operate their own ADM cycles concurrently, with relationships between the different projects

What does it illustrate?

A. Implementation governance

B. Enterprise Architecture

C. Iteration

D. Requirements management

Answer: C

Explanation:

The statement illustrates iteration and the ADM. Iteration is the technique of repeating a process or a phase with the aim of improving or refining the outcome. Iteration allows for feedback loops and adaptations at any point in the architecture development and transition process. Separate projects may operate their own ADM cycles concurrently, with relationships between the different projects, to address different aspects or levels of the architecture in an iterative manner.

Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.1 Introduction to the ADM.

NEW QUESTION 15

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 16

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 18

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 21

Complete the sentence Business Transformation Readiness Assessment is .

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 26

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 27

Which of the following best describes the class of information known as the Reference Library within the Architecture Repository?

- A. Guidelines and templates used to create new architectures
- B. Specifications to which architectures must conform
- C. A record of the governance activity across the enterprise

D. Processes to support governance of the Architecture Repository

Answer: A

Explanation:

The class of information known as the Reference Library within the Architecture Repository contains guidelines and templates used to create new architectures. The Reference Library provides a set of resources that can be leveraged or customized for specific architecture development purposes. It includes generic building blocks, patterns, models, standards, frameworks, methods, techniques, best practices, etc. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 2.4 Architecture Repository.

NEW QUESTION 32

Consider the following statements.

- * 1. All processes, decision-making, and mechanisms used will be established so as to minimize or avoid potential conflicts of interest.
- * 2. More effective strategic decision-making will be made by C-Level executives and business leaders.
- * 3. All actions implemented and their decision support will be available for inspection by authorized organization and provider parties.
- * 4. Digital Transformation and operations will be more effective and efficient.

Which statements highlight the value and necessity for Architecture Governance to be adopted within organizations?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Statements 1 and 3 highlight the value and necessity for Architecture Governance to be adopted within organizations. Architecture Governance is the practice and orientation by which Enterprise Architectures and other architectures are managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level¹². It ensures that architectural decisions are aligned with the organization's strategy, objectives, and standards. Architecture Governance also involves establishing and maintaining processes, decision-making, and mechanisms to avoid or minimize potential conflicts of interest, such as between different stakeholders, business units, or projects³⁴. Moreover, Architecture Governance requires transparency and accountability for all actions implemented and their decision support, so that they can be inspected and evaluated by authorized parties, such as auditors, regulators, or customers⁵. References:

- The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Governance - The Open Group
- Architecture Governance - The Open Group
- Tutorial: Governance in TOGAF's Architecture Development Method (ADM)
- Architecture Governance in TOGAF: Ensuring Effective Management and Compliance
- The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions - The Open Group
- [Architecture Governance in TOGAF: Ensuring Alignment and Control]

NEW QUESTION 36

Complete the sentence. When considering agile development, Architecture to Support Portfolio will identify what products the Enterprise needs, the boundary of the products, and what constraints a product owner has; this defines the Enterprise's

- A. risk tolerance
- B. business continuity
- C. backlog
- D. operating model

Answer: C

Explanation:

When considering agile development, Architecture to Support Portfolio will identify the necessary products for the enterprise, define their boundaries, and outline the constraints for a product owner. This process directly relates to defining the enterprise's backlog, which in agile methodologies, is a prioritized list of work for the development team that is derived from the roadmap and its requirements.

NEW QUESTION 40

Which of the following statements about architecture partitioning is correct?

- A. Partitions are used to simplify the management of the Enterprise Architecture.
- B. Partitions are equivalent to architecture levels.
- C. Partitions reflect the organization's structure.
- D. Partitions are defined and assigned to agile Enterprise Architecture teams.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Based on the web search results, architecture partitioning is a technique that divides the Enterprise Architecture into smaller and manageable segments or groups, based on various classification criteria, such as subject matter, time, maturity, volatility, etc.¹² Architecture partitioning is used to simplify the development and management of the Enterprise Architecture, by reducing complexity, improving governance, enhancing reusability, and increasing alignment and agility¹². Therefore, the statement that partitions are used to simplify the management of the Enterprise Architecture is correct.

The other statements are incorrect because:

- Partitions are not equivalent to architecture levels. Architecture levels are different layers of abstraction that describe the Enterprise Architecture from different perspectives, such as strategic, segment, and capability³. Partitions are subsets of architectures that are defined within or across the levels, based on specific criteria¹.
- Partitions do not necessarily reflect the organization's structure. The organization's structure is one possible criterion for partitioning the architecture, but it is not the only one. Other criteria, such as business function, product, service, geography, etc., can also be used to partition the architecture¹².
- Partitions are not defined and assigned to agile Enterprise Architecture teams. Agile Enterprise Architecture is an approach that applies agile principles and practices to the architecture work, such as iterative development, frequent feedback, adaptive planning, and continuous delivery⁴. Partitions are not a specific feature of agile Enterprise Architecture, but a general technique that can be applied to any architecture method or framework, including TOGAF¹².

References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Partitioning 2: TOGAF® Standard — Introduction - Architecture Partitioning 3: [The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Applying the ADM Across the Architecture Landscape] 4: TOGAF® Standard — Introduction - Definitions - The Open Group

NEW QUESTION 42

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.

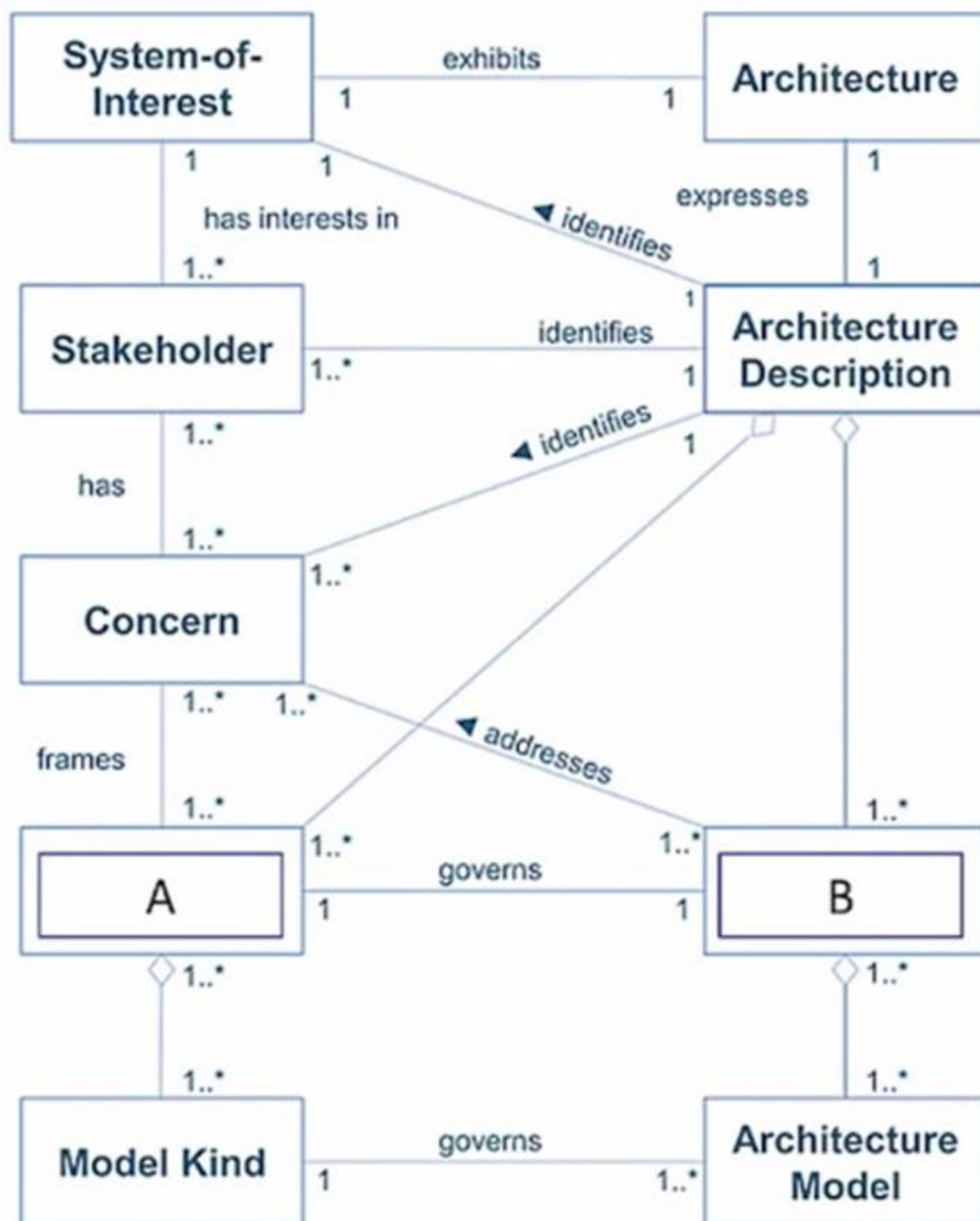
The Enterprise Continuum is used when developing an enterprise architecture to support the following activities¹:

- 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 47

Consider the image showing basic architectural concepts.



What are items A and B?

- A. A-Architecture Viewpoint, B-Architecture View
- B. A-Architecture Board, B-Architecture Capability
- C. A-Candidate Architecture, B-Trade-off
- D. A-Requiremen
- E. B-Candidate Architecture

Answer: A

Explanation:

? The image shows a diagram that illustrates the basic concepts of architecture description as defined by the ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011 standard¹, which is also adopted by the TOGAF standard².

? According to the ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011 standard, an architecture description is a work product used to express an architecture, and it consists of one or more architecture views¹.

? An architecture view is a representation of a system from the perspective of a related set of concerns, and it conforms to an architecture viewpoint¹.

? An architecture viewpoint is a specification of the conventions for constructing and using an architecture view to address specific stakeholder concerns¹.

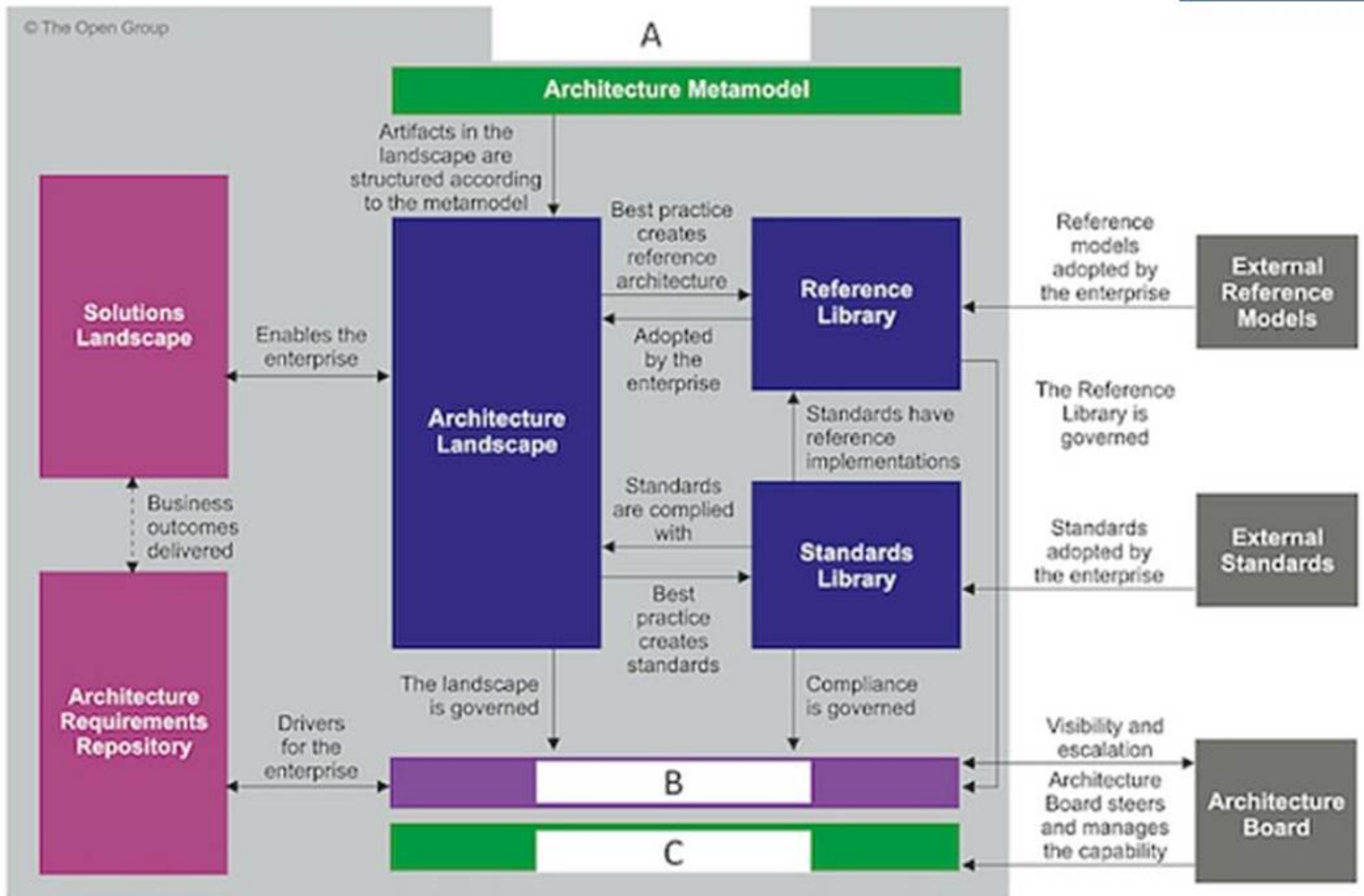
? Therefore, the correct answer is option A, which identifies the items labeled as ??A?? and ??B?? in the image as an architecture viewpoint and an architecture view, respectively. References:

? 1: ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011 - Systems and software engineering — Architecture description¹

? 2: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Part IV: Architecture Content Framework -31. Architectural Artifacts²

NEW QUESTION 49

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 50

Complete the sentence The TOGAF standard covers the development of four architecture domains. Business. Data, Technology and .

- A. Segment
- B. Transition
- C. Capability
- D. Application

Answer: D

Explanation:

The TOGAF standard covers the development of four architecture domains: Business, Data, Technology and Application. These domains represent different aspects of an enterprise??s architecture and provide a consistent way of describing, analyzing, and designing them. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 2.2 Architecture Development Method (ADM).

NEW QUESTION 55

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 57

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 60

When considering the scope of an architecture, what dimension considers to what level of detail the architecting effort should go?

- A. Project
- B. Breadth
- C. Depth
- D. Architecture Domains

Answer: C

Explanation:

The scope of an architecture is the extent and level of detail of the architecture work. The scope of an architecture can be defined along four dimensions: project, breadth, depth, and architecture domains. The project dimension considers the boundaries and objectives of the architecture project, such as the time frame, budget, resources, and deliverables. The breadth dimension considers the coverage and completeness of the architecture across the enterprise, such as the organizational units, business functions, processes, and locations. The depth dimension considers the level of detail and specificity of the architecture, such as the granularity, abstraction, and precision of the architectural elements and relationships. The architecture domains dimension considers the aspects or segments of the architecture, such as the business, data, application, and technology domains.

Therefore, the depth dimension is the one that considers to what level of detail the architecting effort should go.

References: : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 25: Architecture Scope : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 25.2: Scope Dimensions : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 25.2.1: Project, Breadth, Depth, and Architecture Domains

NEW QUESTION 61

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 64

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 65

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 69

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 70

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 75

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 77

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 82

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: C

Explanation:

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 86

Complete the sentence When considering agile development Architecture to Support Project will identify what products the Enterprise needs the boundary of the products and what constraints a product owner has. this defines the Enterprise's .

- A. operations
- B. backlog
- C. workflow management
- D. lifecycle economics

Answer: B

Explanation:

When considering agile development, Architecture to Support Project will identify what products the enterprise needs, the boundary of the products, and what constraints a product owner has. This defines the enterprise's backlog. A backlog is a list of features or tasks that need to be done to deliver a product or service. It is prioritized by the product owner based on the value and urgency of each item. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.5 Architecture to Support Project.

NEW QUESTION 88

What are the following activities part of?

- . Risk classification
- . Risk identification
- . Initial risk assessment

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Risk management is a generic technique that can be applied across all phases of the Architecture Development Method (ADM), as well as in the Preliminary Phase and the Requirements Management Phase². Risk management involves the following steps¹:

- Risk identification: This step involves identifying the potential risks that may affect the architecture project, such as technical, business, organizational, environmental, or legal risks. The risks can be identified through various sources, such as stakeholder interviews, workshops, surveys, checklists, historical data, or expert judgment.
- Risk classification: This step involves categorizing the risks based on their nature, source, impact, and priority. The risks can be classified according to different criteria, such as time, cost, scope, quality, security, or compliance. The classification helps in prioritizing the risks and allocating resources and efforts to address them effectively.
- Initial risk assessment: This step involves assessing the likelihood and impact of each risk, and determining the initial level of risk. The likelihood is the probability of the risk occurring, and the impact is the severity of the consequences if the risk occurs. The initial level of risk is the product of the likelihood and impact, and it indicates the urgency and importance of the risk. The initial risk assessment helps in identifying the most critical risks that need immediate attention and mitigation.

References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Risk Management 2: TOGAF ADM: Top 10 techniques – Part 9: Risk Management

NEW QUESTION 90

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 91

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