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Exam Code: OGEA-103

Exam Name: TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2

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Exam A

QUESTION 1

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

Correct Answer: D

Section:

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.

QUESTION 2

Which of the following are the four purposes that typically frame the planning horizon, depth and breadth of an Architecture Project, and the contents of the EA Repository-?

- A. General Foundational Subordinate and Superior Architecture
- B. Segment, Capability, Enterprise and End-to-end Target Architecture
- C. Avant-Garde Big-Bang, Discreet and Cohesive
- D. Strategy Portfolio Project Solution Delivery

Correct Answer: D

Section:

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.

QUESTION 3

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

Correct Answer: A

Section:

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.

QUESTION 4

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”

Correct Answer: A

Section:**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.

QUESTION 5

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

Correct Answer: D

Section:**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).

QUESTION 6

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

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

Correct Answer: C

Section:**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

QUESTION 7

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

Correct Answer: B

Section:**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.

QUESTION 8

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

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- C. Phases B C and D
- D. Phase E

Correct Answer: D

Section:

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.

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

Correct Answer: A

Section:

Explanation:

Presenting different alternatives and trade-offs to stakeholders helps architects to extract hidden agendas principles and requirements that could impact the final Target Architecture. Alternatives are different ways of achieving a desired outcome, while trade-offs are compromises or sacrifices that must be made to choose one alternative over another. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.1 Business Scenarios.

QUESTION 10

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

Correct Answer: D

Section:

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.

QUESTION 11

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

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

Correct Answer: B

Section:

Explanation:

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

QUESTION 12

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

Correct Answer: A

Section:

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.

QUESTION 13

Complete the sentence A business scenario describes_____

- A. shortfalls between the Baseline and Target Architectures
- B. business domain gaps such as cross-training requirements
- C. business and technology environment in which those problems occur
- D. general rules and guidelines for the architecture being developed

Correct Answer: C

Section:

Explanation:

A business scenario describes business and technology environment in which those problems occur.

It provides a realistic context for identifying and addressing business problems and opportunities, as well as their impact on the enterprise's architecture. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.1 Business Scenarios.

QUESTION 14

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

Correct Answer: B

Section:

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.

QUESTION 15

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

Correct Answer: D

Section:

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.

QUESTION 16

Consider the following ADM phases objectives.

	Objective
1	Ensure that the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures is understood by key stakeholders
2	Ensure conformance with the Target Architecture by implementation projects
3	Ensure that the architecture development cycle is maintained
4	Ensure that the Architecture Governance Framework is executed

Which phase does each objective match?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section:

Explanation:

1F: To define an Implementation and Migration Strategy that will achieve an orderly transition from the Baseline to Target Architectures 2G: To perform appropriate governance functions while the solution is being implemented 3G: To ensure conformance with the Target Architecture by implementation projects 4H: To establish procedures for continual monitoring and assessment of the performance of the solution in operation

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

QUESTION 17

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

Correct Answer: A

Section:

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.

QUESTION 18

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

Correct Answer: B

Section:

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.

QUESTION 19

Which of the following is included as part of Architecture Governance1?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section:

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.

QUESTION 20

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

- A. Solutions Architectures to Solution Building Blocks
- B. generic architectures to reusable Solution Building Blocks
- C. Foundation Architectures to re-usable architecture assets
- D. generic architectures to Organization-Specific Architectures

Correct Answer: D

Section:

Explanation:

The Enterprise Continuum provides methods for classifying architecture artifacts as they evolve from generic architectures to Organization-Specific Architectures. Generic architectures are architectures that have

been developed for use across a wide range of enterprises with similar characteristics.

They provide common models, functions, and services that can be reused and adapted for specific purposes. Organization-Specific Architectures are architectures that have been tailored to meet the needs and requirements of a particular enterprise or a major organizational unit within an enterprise. They reflect the unique vision, goals, culture, structure, processes, systems, and technologies of that enterprise or unit.

Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 2.3 Enterprise Continuum.

QUESTION 21

What are the following activities part of?

- Initial risk assessment
 - Risk mitigation and residual risk assessment
 - Risk monitoring
- A. Risk Management
B. Phase A
C. Security Architecture
D. Phase C

Correct Answer: A

Section:

Explanation:

The following activities are part of Risk Management:

Initial risk assessment

Risk mitigation and residual risk assessment

Risk monitoring

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

QUESTION 22

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

1 Partitions are used to simplify the management of the Enterprise Architecture 2 Partitions are equivalent to architecture levels 3 Partitions enable different teams to work on different element of the architecture at the same time.

4 Partitions reflect the organization's structure

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

Correct Answer: B

Section:

Explanation:

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

QUESTION 23

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

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

Correct Answer: C

Section:

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.

QUESTION 24

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

Correct Answer: C

Section:

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.

QUESTION 25

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

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

Correct Answer: D

Section:

Explanation:

The implications section of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles should describe the relationship to other principles. Implications are statements that describe how a principle will impact other principles, as well as other aspects of the enterprise such as business processes, organizational structures, roles and responsibilities, standards, etc. Implications help to identify potential conflicts or synergies among principles and to assess their feasibility and applicability. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.7 Architecture Principles.

QUESTION 26

Consider the following ADM phases objectives.

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

Which phase does each objective match?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section:

Explanation:

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

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

QUESTION 27

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

Correct Answer: D

Section:

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.

QUESTION 28

What are the four dimensions used to scope an architecture?

- A. Business Data Application Technology
- B. Strategy Segment Capability Budget
- C. Breadth Depth Time Period Architecture Domains
- D. Strategy Portfolio Project Solution Delivery

Correct Answer: C

Section:

Explanation:

The four dimensions used to scope an architecture are Breadth, Depth, Time Period, and Architecture Domains. Breadth refers to the extent of the enterprise covered by the architecture. Depth refers to the level of

detail and completeness of the architecture. Time Period refers to the planning horizon and the number of Transition Architectures required to achieve the Target Architecture. Architecture Domains refer to the four domains of Business, Data, Application, and Technology that constitute an enterprise's architecture. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2.1 Phase A: Architecture Vision.

QUESTION 29

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

Correct Answer: C

Section:

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.

QUESTION 30

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

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

Correct Answer: A

Section:

Explanation:

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

Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2 Preliminary Phase.

QUESTION 31

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

Correct Answer: C

Section:

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.

QUESTION 32

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

Correct Answer: A

Section:

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.

QUESTION 33

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

Correct Answer: D

Section:

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.

QUESTION 34

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

Correct Answer: B

Section:

Explanation:

An Architecture Framework is used to structure architectural information in an orderly way so that it can be processed to meet stakeholder needs. An Architecture Framework provides a common language and taxonomy for describing architectures; a set of tools and techniques for creating architectures; a method for defining views and viewpoints for different stakeholders; a metamodel for representing architecture artifacts; a repository for storing and managing architecture artifacts; and a governance framework for controlling architecture development and evolution. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 2 Core Concepts.

QUESTION 35

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

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

Correct Answer: D

Section:

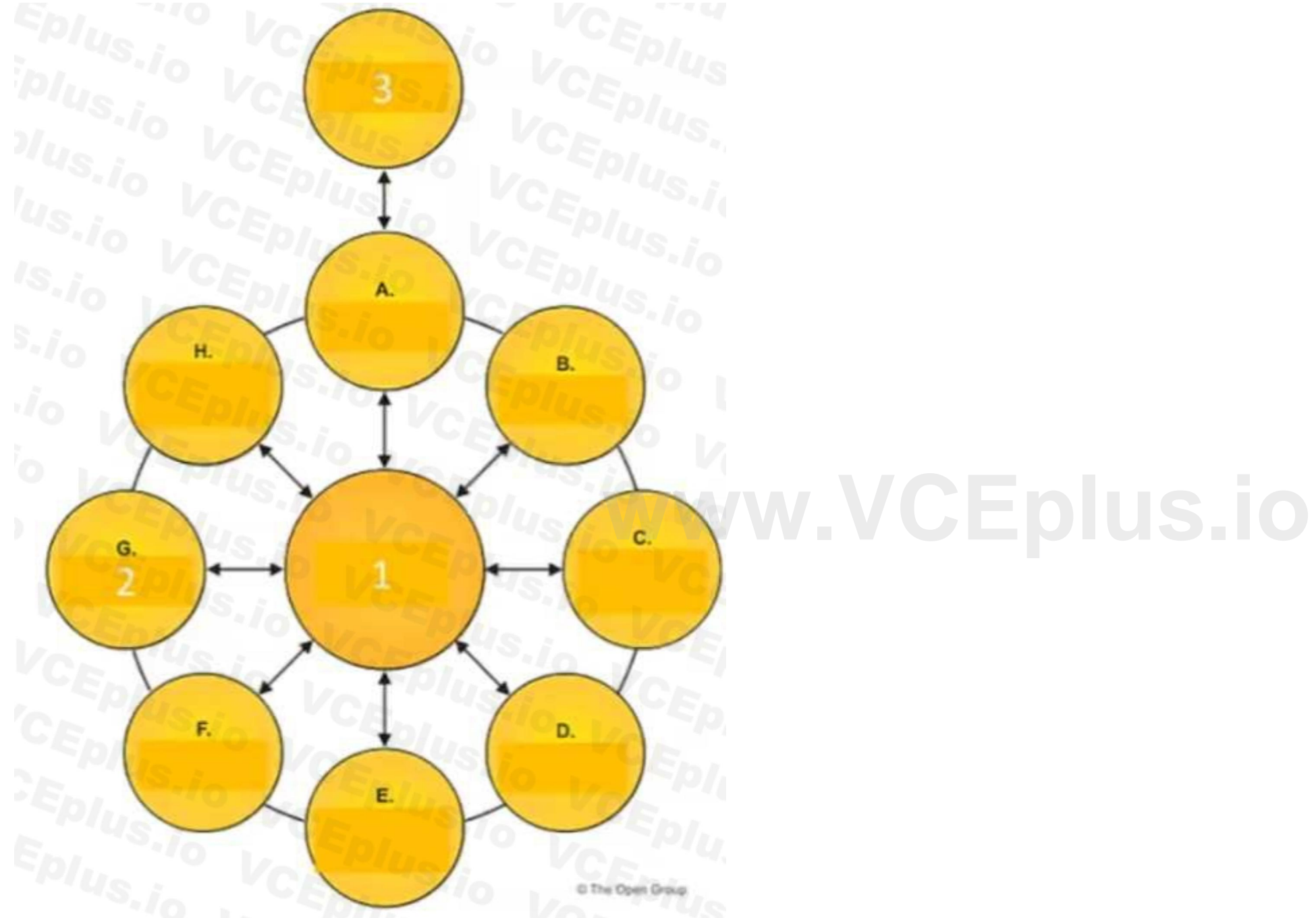
Explanation:

Gap analysis is a technique that is used to validate an architecture by highlighting the shortfall between the Baseline Architecture and the Target Architecture. One of the purposes of gap analysis is to identify missing

functions that are either deliberately omitted, accidentally left out, or not yet defined in the Target Architecture. Missing functions are marked as gaps that need to be filled by developing or procuring the building blocks.

QUESTION 36

Exhibit



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

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

Correct Answer: A

Section:

Explanation:

The phase of the ADM labeled as item 1 is Phase F: Migration Planning. This phase conducts implementation planning for the architecture defined in previous phases by creating an Architecture Roadmap and a detailed Implementation and Migration Plan. This phase also identifies and groups major work packages, transition architectures, projects, and dependencies. Reference:

<https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap19.html>

QUESTION 37

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

Correct Answer: D

Section:

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.

Reference: <<https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap20.html>>

QUESTION 38

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

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

Which deliverables match these descriptions?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section:

Explanation:

The Request for Architecture Work is a deliverable that is sent from the sponsor and triggers the start of an architecture development cycle. It defines the scope, budget, schedule, and deliverables for a specific architecture project. The Statement of Architecture Work is a deliverable that is produced by the architect and defines the approach and resources needed to complete an architecture project. It forms the basis of a contractual agreement between the sponsor and the architecture organization.

The Architecture Principles are a deliverable that is produced by the architect and defines the general rules and guidelines for the architecture work. They reflect the business principles, business goals, and business drivers of the organization. The Architecture Requirements Specification is a deliverable that is produced by the architect and defines the requirements that govern the architecture work. It covers both functional and non-functional requirements as well as constraints and assumptions.

QUESTION 39

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

- A. Conducting assessments of the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization
- B. Allocating resources for architecture projects
- C. Creating the Statement of Architecture Work
- D. Establishing targets for re-use of components

Correct Answer: A

Section:

Explanation:

The Architecture Board is a governance body that oversees and supports the implementation of architectures within an organization. One of its responsibilities is to conduct assessments of the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization using frameworks such as CMMI or ACMM. This helps to identify areas for improvement and monitor progress towards achieving higher levels of maturity. Reference:

<<https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap44.html>>

QUESTION 40

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

Correct Answer: B

Section:

Explanation:

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