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NEW QUESTION: 1

Which of the following statements about the Enterprise Continuum is correct?

- A. It provides guidance for organizations implementing their architecture within a tool.
- B. It contains general rules and guidelines relating to architecture work.
- C. It is a structural framework for an Architecture Repository.
- D. It provides a classification for artifacts as they evolve from generic to organization-specific.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

* The Enterprise Continuum provides a classification mechanism for artifacts, showing how they evolve from generic Foundation Architectures and Reference Models to organization-specific architectures.

* Option A is about tools, not the Continuum.

* Option B describes the Architecture Principles.

* Option C describes the Architecture Repository.

Reference: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part V: Enterprise Continuum and Tools.

NEW QUESTION: 2

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

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

A. 2 & 3

B. 1 & 3

C. 1 & 4

D. 2 & 4

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Statements 1 and 3 about architecture partitioning are correct. Architecture partitioning is the technique of dividing an architecture into smaller and more manageable parts that can be developed, maintained, and governed independently. Partitions are used to simplify the management of the Enterprise Architecture and to enable different teams to work on different elements of the architecture at the same time. Partitions are not equivalent to architecture levels, which are different degrees of abstraction or detail in an architecture.

Partitions do not necessarily reflect the organization's structure, which may change over time or differ from the architecture's scope and boundaries. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 2.5 Architecture Partitioning.

NEW QUESTION: 3

Which ADM Phase includes creation of an Enterprise Architecture Capability?

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

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The Preliminary Phase is the phase in TOGAF where an organization establishes or enhances its Enterprise Architecture Capability. This includes defining governance structures, roles, responsibilities, processes, tools, and architectural principles. The objective is to prepare the organization to successfully execute the ADM.

Phase A focuses on Architecture Vision for a specific initiative, not on creating the overall EA capability.

Phase G deals with implementation governance, and Phase H focuses on architecture change management.

None of these phases are responsible for establishing the EA practice itself.

The Preliminary Phase answers foundational questions such as how architecture will be governed, who owns architecture decisions, how compliance will be enforced, and how architecture work will be integrated with other organizational processes. Therefore, creation of an Enterprise Architecture Capability clearly belongs to the Preliminary Phase.

NEW QUESTION: 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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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

In the ADM, what is the name for a document deliverable that has completed a review and is approved?

- A. final
- B. approved
- C. ratified
- D. version 0.9

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

In the TOGAF ADM, deliverables go through a lifecycle of development, review, approval, and usage.

TOGAF distinguishes between draft deliverables (work-in-progress) and final deliverables (those that have been formally reviewed and signed off).

* Draft deliverables are produced as working versions of the required outputs in each ADM phase. These may carry version labels such as 0.1, 0.5, 0.9, etc., and are subject to stakeholder review and refinement.

* Once the document has been reviewed and approved by the relevant stakeholders (e.g., Architecture Board, governance bodies), it becomes a final deliverable.

* Final deliverables are baseline-controlled items and are formally stored in the Architecture Repository as an approved architecture artifact.

Thus, the correct term for a deliverable that has completed review and is approved is "final".

Why the other options are incorrect

* B. Approved: While true in general language, TOGAF uses the formal term "final deliverable", not

"approved deliverable."

* C. Ratified: This term is not used in TOGAF to describe the state of a deliverable.

* D. Version 0.9: This is a draft numbering convention, not the status of an approved deliverable.

References

* The Open Group, TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: ADM - description of deliverables, artifacts, and building blocks.

* The Open Group, TOGAF 9 Certified Study Guide - explanation of draft vs. final deliverables in the ADM lifecycle.

NEW QUESTION: 6

How does an Enterprise (Architecture) Metamodel provide value?

- A. It defines parameters, structures, processes that support governance
- B. It forms an architecture completeness-check for use in an enterprise
- C. It leverages reference material for the creation of new architectures
- D. It identifies candidate architecture roadmap components by analyzing gaps

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

"The Content Metamodel defines a formal structure for these terms to ensure consistency within the architecture description..." A metamodel used across the enterprise enables consistency and completeness checking of the architecture description against the defined structure. Open Group Publications Reference: The Open Group, TOGAF 9 Conformance Requirements-Content Framework/Metamodel description.

NEW QUESTION: 7

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

- A. To enable development of reference architectures
- B. To verify that the method is being applied correctly
- C. To enable a fast response to market changes
- D. To permit the architecture domains to be integrated

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

Some of the benefits of governing the ADM process are²:

- *Improved alignment of the architecture with the business strategy and objectives
 - *Enhanced stakeholder engagement and communication
 - *Increased reuse and integration of architecture assets and resources
 - *Reduced complexity and duplication of architecture efforts
 - *Increased agility and adaptability of the architecture to changing needs and requirements
 - *Improved compliance and auditability of the architecture outcomes and outputs
- References: 1: Architecture Governance 2: Architecture Governance Benefits

NEW QUESTION: 8

Complete the following sentence. In the ADM, documents which are under development and have not undergone any formal review and approval process are _____

- A. in between phases
- B. called "draft"
- C. known as "Version 0.1"
- D. invalid

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 9

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 10

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 11

Complete the sentence. The dimensions used to scope an architecture are time period, depth, and

- A. strategy, cost
- B. operating model, resources
- C. capability, budget
- D. breadth, architecture domains

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

When scoping an architecture in TOGAF, three key axes (dimensions) are used to frame the extent of the architecture work. The first is time period (how far into the future or over what timeframe to plan). The second is depth-how detailed or granular the architecture models will be (e.g., high level, mid level, very detailed). The third is breadth, which refers to which parts (domains, business units, functions) of the enterprise will be included, and which architecture domains (business, data, application, technology) will be in scope. This triple#dimension model helps architects, stakeholders, and governance bodies understand how wide, deep, and forward#looking the architecture effort will be. Thus "breadth, architecture domains" is the correct third dimension.

NEW QUESTION: 12

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. Discreet, and Cohesive.
- B. Project, and Solution Delivery.
- C. Subordinate, and Superior Architecture.
- D. Segment, and End-to-end Target Architecture.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 13

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

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

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 14

What ensures that a project transitioning into implementation also smoothly transitions into appropriate Architecture Governance?

- A. Implementation Governance Model
- B. Implementation Strategy
- C. Migration Plan
- D. Transition Plan

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 15

Which ADM Phase provides architectural oversight of the implementation?

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

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

* Phase G: Implementation Governance provides architectural oversight of the implementation. It ensures that the implementation conforms to the Target Architecture using Architecture Contracts and governance frameworks.

* Phase H: Architecture Change Management is about maintaining the architecture lifecycle and handling new requirements, not direct implementation oversight.

* Preliminary Phase is about setting up the architecture capability.

* Phase A is about developing the Architecture Vision.

Reference: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: ADM, Phase G.

NEW QUESTION: 16

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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

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NEW QUESTION: 17

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

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 18

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 19

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

A. A Stakeholder Map

B. An Architecture Framework

C. Content Metamodel

D. An EA Library

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 20

Consider the following statements of Phase E and Phase F objectives:

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

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

- * Finalize the Architecture Roadmap and the supporting Implementation and Migration Plan
- * Ensure that the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures is understood by key stakeholders Which two are objectives of ADM Phase E?

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

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

Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions

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

Therefore:

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

Phase F: Migration Planning

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

Therefore:

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

Correct Mapping

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

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

References

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

NEW QUESTION: 21

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

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

An Architecture Board is an executive-level group responsible for the review and maintenance of the strategic architecture and all of its sub-architectures¹. It is a key element in a successful Architecture Governance strategy².

An Architecture Board is typically made responsible, and accountable, for achieving some or all of the following goals²:

Providing the basis for all decision-making with regard to the architectures
Consistency between sub-architectures
Establishing targets for re-use of components
Flexibility of the Enterprise Architecture: To meet changing business needs
To leverage new technologies
Enforcement of Architecture Compliance
Improving the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization
Ensuring that the discipline of architecture-based development is adopted
Supporting a visible escalation capability for out-of-bounds decisions
Therefore, the correct answer is option D, which captures one of the goals of an Architecture Board as stated in the TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2².

Option A is incorrect, because conducting assessments of the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization is not a direct responsibility of an Architecture Board, but rather a part of the Architecture Capability Framework³.

Option B is incorrect, because allocating resources for architecture projects is not a direct responsibility of an Architecture Board, but rather a part of the Architecture Governance Framework⁴.

Option C is incorrect, because creating the Statement of Architecture Work is not a direct responsibility of an Architecture Board, but rather a part of the Architecture Development Method⁵. References:

1: Architecture Board - The Open Group³

2: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Part VI: Architecture Governance Framework - Architecture Board

3: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Part VI: Architecture Governance Framework - Architecture Capability Framework

4: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Part VI: Architecture Governance Framework - Architecture Governance Framework

5: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Part II: Architecture Development Method - Phase A: Architecture Vision

NEW QUESTION: 22

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

- A. Taking major improvement decisions.

- B. Guiding effective change.
- C. Controlling the bigger changes.
- D. Governing the Stakeholders.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 23

What should be put in place through organization structures, roles, responsibilities, skills and processes to carry out architectural activity effectively?

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 24

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

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, the Preliminary Phase of the Architecture Development Method (ADM) has the purpose to develop an Enterprise Architecture Capability 1. An Enterprise Architecture Capability is the ability of the organization to perform the activities and

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

NEW QUESTION: 25

What information does the Architecture Requirements Repository within the Architecture Repository hold?

- A.** A log of the governance activity related to architecture requirements
- B.** The architecture requirements which have been agreed with the Architecture Board
- C.** A set of guidelines, templates, and patterns to support the development of architecture requirements
- D.** The parameters and structures to support governance of architecture requirements

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 26

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: Phase F: 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: 27

Which ADM Phase includes initial implementation planning?

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

NEW QUESTION: 28

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 29

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

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

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 30

How does iteration enable simultaneous operation of multiple ADM phases?

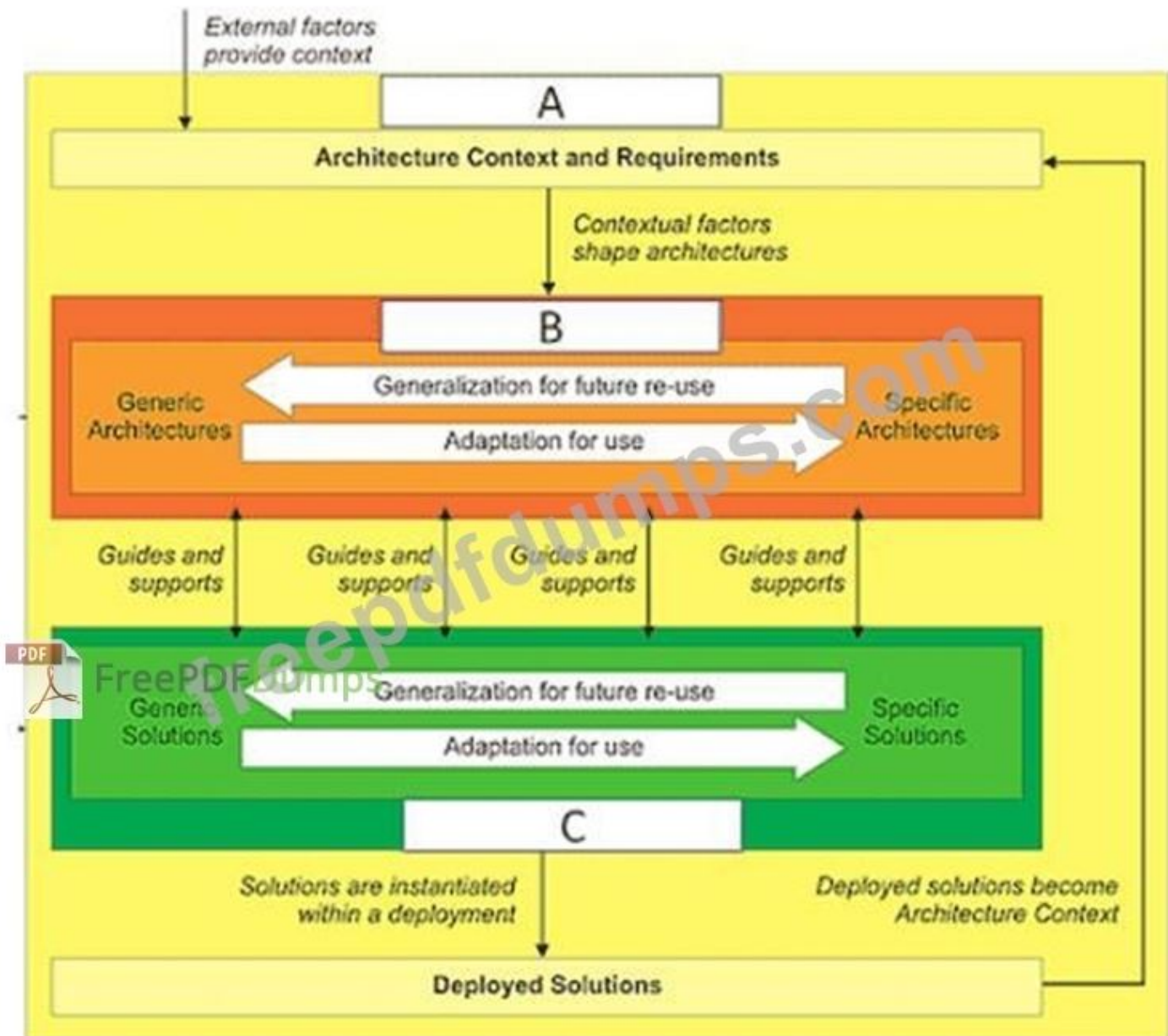
- A. It limits the scope of architecture development to a single ADM phase at one time.
- B. It enables the architect to manage multiple states, and track them against time and compliance.
- C. It describes the integrated process where the activities of different ADM phases interact with each other.
- D. It defines a superior architecture that always guides and constrains the more detailed architectures.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

"In addition to the method itself being iterative, there is also iteration within the ADM cycle, both among the individual phases and among the steps within a phase." www.opengroup.org
Reference: The Open Group, TOGAF (archived TOGAF 8/9 materials) - Iteration within the ADM.

NEW QUESTION: 31

Consider the illustration.



What are the items labelled A, B and C?

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The illustration shows the relationship between the Enterprise Continuum, the Architecture Continuum, and the Solutions Continuum, which are key concepts in the TOGAF framework. The Enterprise Continuum is a view of the Architecture Repository that shows how generic foundation architectures can be leveraged and specialized to support the requirements of an individual organization. The Architecture Continuum specifies a structured classification for architectural artifacts, such as models, patterns, and descriptions, that can be reused and adapted across different domains and levels of abstraction. The Solutions Continuum identifies implemented solutions that support various stages of business and IT capability evolution, such as common

systems, industry solutions, and organization-specific solutions. The illustration also shows how the architecture context and requirements are influenced by external factors, such as business drivers, stakeholders, and standards, and how they shape the generic and specific architectures and solutions. The illustration also shows how the deployed solutions become part of the architecture context for future iterations of the architecture development cycle. References:

*TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 6: Architecture Repository, Section 6.2 Enterprise Continuum.

*TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part IV: Architecture Content Framework, Chapter 35: Enterprise Continuum and Tools, Section 35.1 Introduction.

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NEW QUESTION: 32

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

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, documents which are under development and have not undergone any formal review and approval process are called draft documents, while documents which have been reviewed and approved are called approved documents 1. Draft documents are typically marked with a version number of 0.x, indicating that they are incomplete or provisional. Approved documents are typically marked with a version number of 1.0 or higher, indicating that they have been finalized and authorized. The other options are not correct, as they are not the terms used by the TOGAF Standard to distinguish between documents under development and documents that have been reviewed and approved. The terms "finalized", "concept", "deliverable", and "Version 0.1" and "Version 1.0" are not specific to the TOGAF Standard, and they may have different meanings or interpretations in different contexts.

References: 1: TOGAF Standard,

10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 7: Applying Iteration to the ADM, Section

7.2.3 Document Categorization.

NEW QUESTION: 33

Complete the sentence. A business scenario describes

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

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 34

Complete the sentence. The purpose of the Gap Analysis technique is to _____.

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

Gap Analysis is an ADM technique used in Phases B, C, and D of the TOGAF ADM (Business, Information Systems, and Technology Architectures).

Its main purpose is to validate the target architecture by comparing the Baseline Architecture with the Target Architecture and identifying:

- * Gaps (building blocks or capabilities present in the target but missing in the baseline).
- * Overlaps (building blocks duplicated across architectures).
- * Conflicts (inconsistencies between baseline and target).

The output of Gap Analysis provides:

- * A validated Target Architecture.
- * A set of identified gaps that must be addressed by future work packages in Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions.

Therefore, the purpose of Gap Analysis is best expressed as to validate the architecture (Answer D).

Why the other options are incorrect

- * A. Establish quality metrics for the architecture: This is part of performance management and governance, not Gap Analysis.
- * B. Identify non-functional requirements: Non-functional requirements are captured through requirements management and stakeholder analysis, not Gap Analysis.
- * C. Determine service levels: Service levels are typically defined in SLAs and operational models, not through Gap Analysis.

References

- * The Open Group, TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines & Techniques - Gap Analysis.

* The Open Group, TOGAF 9 Certified Study Guide - explains the role of Gap Analysis in validating architectures and identifying work package inputs.

NEW 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

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 36

What structural framework does the TOGAF Standard define to support the management, leverage, and storage of architectural work products?

- A. The Architecture Capability
- B. The Architecture Repository
- C. The Enterprise Architecture Capability Model
- D. The Architecture Landscape

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

* The Architecture Repository is the structural framework defined by TOGAF to store, manage, and leverage architecture artifacts, including reference models, standards, governance logs, and deliverables.

* The Architecture Capability refers to governance and processes.

* The Architecture Landscape shows Strategic, Segment, and Capability architectures, not storage.

* The Enterprise Architecture Capability Model is not a defined TOGAF concept.

Reference: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part V: Enterprise Continuum and Tools - Architecture Repository.

NEW QUESTION: 37

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-Requirement. B-Candidate Architecture

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 38

Which statement about Requirements Management is most correct?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

Stakeholder engagement is also a continuous activity that involves identifying, communicating, and managing stakeholder expectations and concerns. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.1 Introduction to the ADM.

NEW QUESTION: 39

Complete the sentence. The purpose of the Preliminary Phase is to develop the:

- A.** Architecture Vision for the project
- B.** Implementation Governance Model
- C.** Architecture Roadmap
- D.** Organization Model for Enterprise Architecture

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

- * The Preliminary Phase establishes the Organization Model for Enterprise Architecture, defines principles, and sets up the Architecture Capability.
- * The Architecture Vision is developed in Phase A.
- * The Architecture Roadmap comes from Phase E and Phase F.
- * The Implementation Governance Model is part of Phase G.

Reference: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: ADM, Preliminary Phase.

NEW QUESTION: 40

Refer to the table below:

Phase	Output & Outcome	Essential Knowledge
?	Completion of the projects to implement the changes necessary to reach the adjusted target state.	Purpose and constraints on the implementation team. (Gap, Architecture Requirement Specification, Control) How stakeholder priority and preference adjust in response to success, value, effort, and risk of change. (Stakeholder Requirements)

Which ADM Phase does this describe?

- A. Phase E
- B. Phase G
- C. Phase A
- D. Phase F

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The table describes the output, outcome, and essential knowledge of an ADM phase that oversees the implementation of changes necessary to reach the adjusted target state. This corresponds to Phase G, also known as Implementation Governance, which ensures that the architecture defined in earlier phases is realized, and it oversees the development and implementation of projects to align with this architecture. The essential knowledge required during this phase includes understanding constraints on the implementation team and adjusting stakeholder priority and preference in response to success, value, effort, and risk of change.

References: TOGAF Version 9.1 - 1

NEW QUESTION: 41

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

The TOGAF ADM uses Gap Analysis during Phases B, C, and D (Business, Information Systems, and Technology Architectures) to identify building block gaps-the differences between the Baseline Architecture and the Target Architecture. However, simply identifying gaps does not complete the process.

The association of gaps with work packages happens later in the cycle:

- * Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions is where the identified gaps are analyzed and translated into work packages, projects, or initiatives that will deliver the required changes.
- * In Phase E, architects also determine whether Transition Architectures are needed, and they generate the initial Architecture Roadmap.
- * This is the phase where gaps become actionable, linked with specific work packages that can be executed to close them.

Phase F (Migration Planning) takes this further by finalizing the roadmap and building the detailed Implementation and Migration Plan, but the initial association of gaps with work packages occurs in Phase E.

NEW QUESTION: 42

Consider the following ADM phases objectives.

	Objective
1	Develop the Target Data Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision
2	Develop the Target Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals
3	Develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture
4	Develop the Target Application Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision, in a way that addresses the Statement of Architecture Work and stakeholder concerns

Which phase does each objective match?

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The objectives listed in the question correspond to the objectives of different phases of the TOGAF ADM (Architecture Development Method), which is a method for developing and managing an enterprise architecture¹.

The ADM consists of nine phases, each with a specific purpose and output. The phases are¹:

Preliminary Phase: To prepare and initiate the architecture development cycle, including defining the architecture framework, principles, and governance.

Phase A: Architecture Vision: To define the scope, vision, and stakeholders of the architecture initiative, and to obtain approval to proceed.

Phase B: Business Architecture: To describe the baseline and target business architecture, and to identify the gaps between them.

Phase C: Information Systems Architectures: To describe the baseline and target data and application architectures, and to identify the gaps between them.

Phase D: Technology Architecture: To describe the baseline and target technology architecture, and to identify the gaps between them.

Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions: To identify and evaluate the opportunities and solutions for implementing the target architecture, and to define the work packages and transition architectures.

Phase F: Migration Planning: To finalize the implementation and migration plan, and to ensure alignment with the enterprise portfolio and project management.

Phase G: Implementation Governance: To provide architecture oversight and guidance for the implementation projects, and to manage any architecture change requests.

Phase H: Architecture Change Management: To monitor the changes in the business and technology environment, and to assess the impact and performance of the architecture.

Based on the above definitions, we can match each objective with the corresponding phase as follows:

Objective 1: Develop the Target Data Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision. This objective is achieved in Phase C: Information Systems Architectures, where the data architecture is defined as a subset of the information systems architecture².

Objective 2: Develop the Target Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals. This objective is achieved in Phase B: Business Architecture, where the business architecture is defined as a subset of the enterprise architecture³.

Objective 3: Develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture. This objective is achieved in Phase A: Architecture Vision, where the architecture vision is defined as a high-level description of the target architecture and its benefits⁴.

Objective 4: Develop the Target Application Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision, in a way that addresses the Statement of Architecture Work and stakeholder concerns. This objective is achieved in Phase C: Information Systems Architectures, where the application architecture is defined as a subset of the information systems architecture².

1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 5: Architecture Development Method (ADM)

2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 9: Phase C: Information Systems Architectures

3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 8: Phase B: Business Architecture

4: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 7: Phase A: Architecture Vision

NEW QUESTION: 43

Consider the framework for the Architecture Landscape and the following descriptions of levels:

- * Direction setting at an executive level.
- * Development of effective architecture roadmaps at a program or portfolio level.

Match the levels marked A, B, or C to the descriptions marked 1 and 2.

A. A. B-1, C-2

B. B. B-2, C-1

C. C. A-2, B-1

D. D. A-1, C-2

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From documents:

TOGAF defines the Architecture Landscape in three levels of abstraction:

* Strategic Architectures (A):

- * Provide long-term direction setting at the highest, executive level.
- * Establish enterprise-wide strategy and high-level business alignment.
- * Focus on guiding principles, strategic goals, and major investments.

* Segment Architectures (B):

- * Provide more detailed architectures at the program or portfolio level.
- * Support development of effective architecture roadmaps for business units, domains, or portfolios.
- * Ensure alignment between enterprise strategy (Strategic Architectures) and project delivery (Capability Architectures).

* Capability Architectures (C):

- * Provide detailed, project-specific architectures.
- * Govern the design and delivery of solutions that realize capability increments.
- * Enable implementation teams to build and deploy solutions.

Mapping to the question descriptions:

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

Now, in the options given:

* Option B (B-2, C-1) states:

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

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

Why other options are incorrect:

- * A (B-1, C-2): Incorrect, Segment is not for executive direction.

- * C (A-2, B-1): Incorrect, Strategic is not about roadmap development.
- * D (A-1, C-2): Incorrect, Capability is not about roadmap development.

References (official TOGAF documents, no links):

- * The Open Group, TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part I: Introduction - Architecture Landscape.
- * The Open Group, TOGAF 9 Certified Study Guide - explains Strategic, Segment, and Capability Architectures with emphasis on their relationship to direction setting and roadmap development.

NEW QUESTION: 44

Which of the following statements about architecture partitioning are correct?

- * It is equivalent to architecture levels.
- * It enables different groups of architects to own and develop specific parts of an architecture.
- * It is implemented following a generally applicable partitioning model.
- * It is used to simplify the management of an Enterprise Architecture.

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

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

- * Architecture partitioning is not the same as architecture levels (so 1 is incorrect).
- * It allows different teams of architects to work on different parts of the architecture in parallel (2 is correct).
- * TOGAF does not prescribe a fixed partitioning model; it provides guidance (so 3 is incorrect).
- * Partitioning is used to simplify management of Enterprise Architecture in large or complex organizations (4 is correct).

Reference: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques - Architecture Partitioning.

NEW QUESTION: 45

Consider the following statements:

1. Each contracted party is required to act responsibly to the organization and its stakeholders.
2. All decisions taken, processes used, and their implementation will not be allowed to create unfair advantage to any one particular party.
3. Digital Transformation and operations will be more effective and efficient.
4. Strategic decision-making by C-Level executives and business leaders will be more effective.

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

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

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Architecture governance is the practice of ensuring compliance with the enterprise architecture and its principles, standards, and goals. Architecture governance provides the means to establish, monitor, and control the architecture development and implementation processes, and to resolve any issues or conflicts that may arise. Architecture governance also ensures that all stakeholders are represented and involved in the decision-making process, and that their interests and concerns are balanced and aligned. Statements 1 and 2 highlight the value and necessity for architecture governance to be adopted within organizations, as they emphasize the importance of responsibility, accountability, fairness, and transparency in the architectural activities. Statements 3 and 4 are more related to the benefits and outcomes of having a good enterprise architecture, rather than the governance aspect.

The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 50: Architecture Governance : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 29: Architecture Governance

NEW QUESTION: 46

Complete the sentence. Risks are identified as part of:

- A. Phase B, assessing readiness for change
- B. Preliminary Phase, Gap Analysis
- C. A Business Scenario, understanding business requirements
- D. Phase A, Business Transformation Readiness Assessment

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

(ADM Inputs/Outputs for early phases include Business Scenario/Architecture Vision content, with "Risks and issues" explicitly listed.) - "Business Scenario / Architecture Vision... Risks and issues ..." www.

opengroup.org

Reference: The Open Group (archived TOGAF materials), ADM Input and Output Descriptions.

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NEW QUESTION: 47

Consider the diagram showing a classification model for Architecture Landscapes.

What are the items labelled A, B and C?

- A. A-Capability Architecture, B-Segment Architecture, C-Enterprise Strategic Architecture

- B. A-Corporate Capability, B-Portfolio Capability, C-Project Capability
- C. A-Architecture Vision, B-Business Architecture, C-Architecture Development
- D. A-Strategy Architecture, B-Tactic Architecture, C-Operational Architecture

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 48

Complete the sentence. A business scenario describes:

- A. A business problem and the technology environment in which the problem occurs
- B. Shortfalls between the Baseline and Target Architectures
- C. General rules and guidelines for the architecture being developed
- D. Business domain gaps, such as cross-training requirements

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

"A business scenario is essentially a complete description of a business problem, both in business and in architectural terms." www.opengroup.org Reference: The Open Group, Business Scenarios (official guidance page).

NEW QUESTION: 49

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

Strategy Portfolio Project Solution Delivery are the four purposes that typically frame the planning horizon, depth and breadth of an Architecture Project, and the contents of the EA Repository. They correspond to different levels of abstraction and granularity in the architecture development process. Reference: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - The Open Group, Section 2.4 Architecture Repository.

NEW QUESTION: 50

Consider the following ADM phases objectives.

Which phase does each objective match?

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

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 51



Consider the illustration of an architecture development cycle.

Select the correct phase names corresponding to the labels 1, 2 and 3?

- A. 1 Requirements Management - 2 Change Management - 3 Strategy
- B. 1 Continuous Improvement - 2 Migration Planning - 3 Architecture Vision
- C. 1 Requirements Management - 2 Implementation Governance - 3 Preliminary
- D. 1 Architecture Governance - 2 Implementation Governance - 3 Preliminary

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 52

Consider the following ADM phases objectives.

Objective:

1. Develop the Target Data Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision
2. Develop the Target Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals
3. Develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture
4. Identify candidate Architecture Roadmap components based upon gaps between the Baseline and Target Technology Architectures Which phase does each objective match?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

*Phase A: Architecture Vision

- o Develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture
- o Define the scope and boundaries of the architecture engagement
- o Identify the key stakeholders and their concerns and expectations
- o Define the Architecture Vision statement and the Architecture Definition Document
- o Obtain approval and commitment from the sponsors and stakeholders

*Phase B: Business Architecture

oDevelop the Target Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals
oDefine the Baseline Business Architecture, if not available
oPerform a gap analysis between the Baseline and Target Business Architectures
oDefine candidate roadmap components for the Business Architecture
oResolve impacts across the Architecture Landscape

*Phase C: Information Systems Architecture

oDevelop the Target Data Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision
oDevelop the Target Application Architecture that supports the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision
oDefine the Baseline Data and Application Architectures, if not available
oPerform a gap analysis between the Baseline and Target Data and Application Architectures
oDefine candidate roadmap components for the Information Systems Architecture
oResolve impacts across the Architecture Landscape

*Phase D: Technology Architecture

oDevelop the Target Technology Architecture that enables the Information Systems Architecture and the Architecture Vision
oDefine the Baseline Technology Architecture, if not available
oPerform a gap analysis between the Baseline and Target Technology Architectures
oIdentify candidate Architecture Roadmap components based upon gaps between the Baseline and Target Technology Architectures
oResolve impacts across the Architecture Landscape
Therefore, the correct matching of the objectives and the phases is:

*1C: Develop the Target Data Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision

*2B: Develop the Target Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals

*3A: Develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture

*4D: Identify candidate Architecture Roadmap components based upon gaps between the Baseline and Target Technology Architectures
References: 1: The TOGAF Architecture Development Method

NEW QUESTION: 53

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 54

Consider the following statements:

* A whole corporation or a division of a corporation

* A government agency or a single government department

* A chain of geographically distant organizations linked together by common ownership
Complete the sentence. The TOGAF Standard considers these to be examples of:

A. Business Units

B. Architecture Contexts

C. Enterprises

D. Organizations

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

"TOGAF defines 'enterprise' as any collection of organizations that has a common set of goals. For example, an enterprise could be a government agency, a whole corporation, a division of a corporation, a single department, or a chain of geographically distant organizations linked together by common ownership." www.opengroup.org Reference: The Open Group, Using TOGAF for Enterprise SOA, Section "What is an Enterprise?".

NEW QUESTION: 55

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

A. The Architecture Project mandates the governance of the target architecture

B. The TOGAF standard cannot be used without executive governance

C. Best practice governance enables the organization to control value realization

D. The Stakeholders preferences may go beyond the architecture project scope and needs control

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

This statement best supports the need to govern Enterprise Architecture. Best practice governance enables the organization to control value realization by ensuring that architectures are aligned with the enterprise's strategy and objectives, meet the quality and performance requirements, and deliver the expected benefits and outcomes. The Architecture Project does not

mandate the governance of the target architecture, but rather follows the governance framework established by the enterprise. The TOGAF standard can be used without executive governance, but it is recommended that executive sponsorship and support are obtained for successful architecture development and transition. The Stakeholders preferences may go beyond the architecture project scope and need control, but this is not the primary reason for governing Enterprise Architecture. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.6 Architecture Governance.

NEW QUESTION: 56

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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 section 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: 57

When considering Architecture Governance, what is the benefit that derives from discipline?

- A. All parties will have a commitment to adhere to procedures and process
- B. Actions implemented and their decision support will be available for inspection
- C. Groups within the organization are accountable for their actions
- D. All decision-making will be established so as to minimize conflicts of interest

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

TOGAF's governance guidance distinguishes benefits such as transparency, accountability, and discipline in operating governance processes. Formal TOGAF conformance topics include "The benefits of Architecture Governance," which include establishing and enforcing processes and controls (discipline) for architecture decision-making and compliance. togaf-cert.opengroup.org
Reference: The Open Group, TOGAF Conformance Requirements (Multi-Level)-Unit on Architecture Governance (KLP 44.2-2 "The benefits of Architecture Governance").

NEW QUESTION: 58

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 59

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 60

Complete the sentence The purpose of the Preliminary Phase is to_____.

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The purpose of the Preliminary Phase is to architect an Enterprise Architecture Capability that meets the needs and expectations of the enterprise's stakeholders and supports and enables subsequent phases of architecture development and transition. This phase involves defining the scope, principles, framework, and governance for the Enterprise Architecture Capability.

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

NEW QUESTION: 61

In which phase(s) of the ADM would you deal with the actions resulting from a transformation readiness assessment?

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

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, a transformation readiness assessment is a technique that evaluates the preparedness of the organization to undergo a change, and identifies the actions needed to increase the likelihood of a successful outcome. A transformation readiness assessment can be conducted in Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions, and the actions resulting from it can be dealt with in Phase F: Migration Planning 1. In Phase E, the transformation readiness assessment can help to identify the major implementation challenges

and risks, and to define the critical success factors and key performance indicators for the architecture project. In Phase F, the actions resulting from the transformation readiness assessment can help to develop a detailed and realistic migration plan, and to address the gaps, issues, and dependencies that may affect the transition to the target architecture 1. References: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 29: Business Transformation Readiness Assessment.

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NEW QUESTION: 62

Which of the following describes a purpose of Architecture Principles?

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Architecture Principles are general rules and guidelines that inform and support the way in which an organization sets about fulfilling its mission. They reflect a level of consensus among the various elements of the enterprise, and form the basis for making future IT decisions. One of the purposes of Architecture Principles is to establish a common understanding of how to control the business in pursuit of strategic objectives, by providing a framework for evaluating and agreeing on the changes that affect the enterprise's architecture3 References: 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 23: Architecture Principles : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part IV: Architecture Content Framework, Chapter 31: Architecture Principles

NEW QUESTION: 63

What is defined as the effect of uncertainty on objectives?

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Risk is defined as the effect of uncertainty on objectives, according to the ISO 31000 standard, which provides principles and guidelines for risk management¹ Risk can be positive or negative, depending on whether the uncertainty affects the achievement or the failure of the objectives. Risk can also be expressed in terms of likelihood and impact, which indicate the probability and the consequence of the risk occurrence.

Risk management is the coordinated activities to direct and control an organization with regard to risk. Risk management is an integral part of the TOGAF standard, as it helps to identify, assess, and treat the risks that may affect the architecture development and implementation² References:

1: ISO 31000:2018, Risk management - Guidelines, Clause 3.1 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 32: Risk Management

NEW QUESTION: 64

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 65

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 66

Which ADM phase focuses on defining the problem to be solved, identifying the stakeholders, their concerns, and requirements?

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Phase A: Architecture Vision is the first phase of the Architecture Development Method (ADM) cycle, which is the core of the TOGAF standard. The main purpose of this phase is to define the scope and approach of the architecture development, and to create the Architecture Vision, which is a high-level description of the desired outcomes and benefits of the proposed architecture. To achieve this purpose, this phase focuses on defining the problem to be solved, identifying the stakeholders, their concerns, and requirements, and establishing the business goals and drivers that motivate the architecture work. This phase also involves obtaining the approval and commitment of the sponsors and other key stakeholders, and initiating the Architecture Governance process.

The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 5: Introduction to the ADM : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 18: Phase A: Architecture Vision : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2,

NEW QUESTION: 67

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

- A. determine service levels for the architecture
- B. validate the architecture
- C. identify nonfunctional requirements for the architecture
- D. establish quality metrics for the architecture

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Gap Analysis in TOGAF is a technique used to compare the baseline architecture (current state) with the target architecture (future desired state). The output is a set of gaps, representing what is missing or what must change to move from baseline to target. These gaps help validate that the target architecture is adequate:

by identifying what is not addressed, architects can ensure that all required functionality, constraints, and transformation paths are captured. In effect, Gap Analysis validates the architecture by exposing omissions, inconsistencies, or unmet requirements between what is and what should be. It is not primarily about defining service levels, nonfunctional requirements, or quality metrics (though it helps inform those). Rather, its main role is in validating and guiding closure of architectural gaps.

NEW QUESTION: 68

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 69

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 70

Complete the sentence. The purpose of Enterprise Architecture is to

- A. control the bigger changes.
- B. guide effective change.
- C. govern the stakeholders.
- D. take major improvement decisions.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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