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NEW QUESTION: 1
What are the following activities part of?
. Risk classification
. Risk identification
. Initial risk assessment
A. Security Architecture
B. Phase A
C. Phase G
D. Risk Management
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Risk management is a generic technique that can be applied across all phases of the Architecture Development Method (ADM), as well as in the Preliminary Phase and the Requirements Management Phase2.
Risk management involves the following steps1:
*Risk identification: This step involves identifying the potential risks that may affect the architecture project, such as technical, business, organizational, environmental, or legal risks. The risks can be identified through various sources, such as stakeholder interviews, workshops, surveys, checklists, historical data, or expert judgment.
*Risk classification: This step involves categorizing the risks based on their nature, source, impact, and priority. The risks can be classified according to different criteria, such as time, cost, scope, quality, security, or compliance. The classification helps in prioritizing the risks and allocating resources and efforts to address them effectively.
*Initial risk assessment: This step involves assessing the likelihood and impact of each risk, and determining the initial level of risk. The likelihood is the probability of the risk occurring, and the impact is the severity of the consequences if the risk occurs. The initial level of risk is the product of the likelihood and impact, and it indicates the urgency and importance of the risk. The initial risk assessment helps in identifying the most critical risks that need immediate attention and mitigation.
References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Risk Management 2: TOGAF ADM: Top 10 techniques - Part 9: Risk Management

NEW QUESTION: 2
Consider the following descriptions of deliverables consumed and produced across the TOGAF ADM cycle.
2) A set of quantitative statements that outline what an implementation project must do in order to comply with the architecture.
4) The scope and approach that will be used to complete an architecture development cycle.
Complete the sentence. Deliverable 2 is the ___, deliverable 4 is a deliverable from ___.
A. Architecture Requirements Specification, Phase A
B. Architecture Definition Document, Phase H
C. Architecture Principles, Phase G
D. Request for Architecture Work, Preliminary Phase
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Architecture Requirements Specification: "provides a set of quantitative statements that outline what an implementation project must do in order to comply with the architecture." Open Group Publications Statement of Architecture Work (Phase A output): "The Statement of Architecture Work defines the scope and approach that will be used to complete an architecture project." (Produced in Phase A per the Phase A outputs list.) Open Group Publications References:- The Open Group White Paper, World-Class Enterprise Architecture: Framework Guidance and TOGAF 9 Example-Deliverables descriptions.- The Open Group, TOGAF 9 Conformance Requirements- Phase A outputs.

NEW QUESTION: 3
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
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The illustration shows an architecture development cycle based on 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.
In addition to these phases, there is a central process called Requirements Management, which is labeled as item 1 in the illustration. This process operates throughout the ADM cycle, and its purpose is to manage the architecture requirements throughout the architecture development, ensuring that they are aligned with the business requirements and the stakeholder concerns2.
Therefore, the description that matches the phase of the ADM labeled as item 1 is C. Operates the process of managing architecture requirements.
1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 5: Architecture Development Method (ADM)
2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 17: Requirements Management

NEW QUESTION: 4
What can be introduced to formalize a joint agreement between development partners and sponsors on the deliverables, quality, and fitness-for-purpose of an architecture?
A. Architecture Contracts
B. The Statement of Architecture Work
C. Service Level Agreements
D. Non-disclosure Agreement
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
In TOGAF, Architecture Contracts are agreements between development partners and sponsors that define:
* The deliverables to be produced.
* The quality expectations.
* The fitness-for-purpose of the architecture.
* The responsibilities of each party and the governance arrangements.
Architecture Contracts are a key part of Phase G: Implementation Governance, where they are used to manage and control architecture implementation. They help ensure that implementation projects remain aligned with the approved Target Architecture and business objectives.
They serve as the formal mechanism for:
* Validating that architecture deliverables meet stakeholder expectations.
* Providing a measurable basis for conformance assessment.
* Supporting architecture governance by linking architectural intent with project execution.
Why the other options are incorrect
* B. The Statement of Architecture Work: This defines the scope, approach, resources, and schedule for architecture work, but it is not a joint agreement on deliverables and fitness-for-purpose.

* C. Service Level Agreements (SLAs): These are agreements about operational service levels (e.g., availability, performance), not architecture deliverables.
* D. Non-disclosure Agreement (NDA): This protects confidentiality of information but does not address deliverables, quality, or fitness-for-purpose of an architecture.
References
* The Open Group, TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: ADM - Phase G: Implementation Governance, Architecture Contracts.
* The Open Group, TOGAF 9 Certified Study Guide - explanation of Architecture Contracts as a governance tool.

NEW QUESTION: 5
In which part of the ADM cycle do building block gaps become associated with work packages that will address the gaps?
A. Phases G and H
B. Phases F
C. Phases B C and D
D. Phase E
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
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: 6
Complete the sentence The purpose of the Preliminary Phase is to_____.
A. describe the target architecture
B. define the enterprise strategy
C. identify the stakeholders and their requirements
D. architect an Enterprise Architecture Capability
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
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: 7
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: 8
Which of the following is a responsibility of an Architecture Board?
A. Determining the scope of an architecture compliance review
B. Allocating resources for architecture projects
C. Conducting assessments of the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization
D. Achieving consistency between sub-architectures
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
One of the key responsibilities of an Architecture Board within the context of TOGAF is to achieve consistency between sub-architectures. This board is typically responsible for overseeing the development and maintenance of the enterprise architecture, ensuring that it aligns with the organization's overall strategy and objectives. They play a critical role in

ensuring that all sub-architectures (like Business Architecture, Data Architecture, Application Architecture, and Technology Architecture) work together cohesively and support the overall enterprise architecture vision and strategy.

NEW QUESTION: 9
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: 10
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: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
"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: 11
What ensures that a project transitioning into implementation also smoothly transitions into appropriate Architecture Governance?
A. Implementation Strategy
B. Transition Plan
C. Migration Plan
D. Implementation Governance Model
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 12
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: 13
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: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
*Phase A: Architecture Vision
oDevelop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture oDefine the scope and boundaries of the architecture engagement oIdentify the key stakeholders and their concerns and expectations oDefine the Architecture Vision statement and the Architecture Definition Document oObtain 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: 14
Consider the following chart:

Which important concept for Enterprise Architecture Practitioners does it illustrate?

A. Enterprise Architects must use Gantt charts to communicate with Stakeholders.

B. An Enterprise Architecture must be developed in phases with a limited fixed duration.

C. ADM phases must be run in a sequenced approach to produce the Architecture.

D. ADM phases must be run simultaneously until the relevant information has been produced.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

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

Preliminary Phase: Framework and principles

Phase A: Architecture Vision

Phase B: Business Architecture

Phase C: Information Systems Architectures, including Data and Application Architectures Phase D: Technology Architecture Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions Phase F: Migration Planning Phase G: Implementation Governance Phase H: Architecture Change Management Requirements Management Each phase is dependent on the outputs of the previous phase and the Requirements Management phase runs throughout. The Gantt chart clearly shows the dependency and sequence in which these phases occur, implying that a structured approach is followed to produce the enterprise architecture.

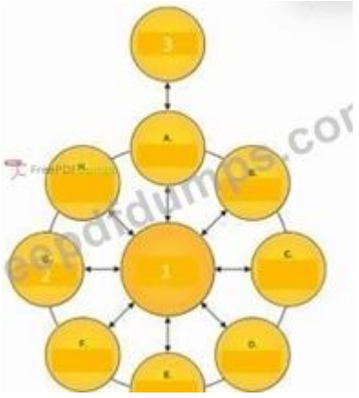
The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, a standard of The Open Group

The TOGAF documentation available at https://publications.opengroup.org/standards/architecture and https://publications.opengroup.org/guides/architecture

NEW QUESTION: 15
Consider the following ADM phases objectives:
* Ensure that the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures is understood by key stakeholders
* Ensure conformance with the Target Architecture by implementation projects
* Ensure that the architecture development cycle is maintained
* Ensure that the Architecture Governance Framework is executed
Which phase does each objective match?
A. 1F - 2G - 3H - 4H
B. 1H - 2F - 3F - 4G
C. 1G - 2H - 3H - 4F
D. 1F - 2G - 3G - 4H
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
* Ensure that the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures is understood by key stakeholders
* This is the objective of Phase F: Migration Planning, where the Implementation and Migration Plan is developed, addressing costs, business value, and stakeholder concerns.
* Ensure conformance with the Target Architecture by implementation projects
* This is the focus of Phase G: Implementation Governance, which oversees implementation projects, ensuring they align with and conform to the Target Architecture through architecture contracts.
* Ensure that the architecture development cycle is maintained
* This belongs to Phase H: Architecture Change Management, which ensures the architecture remains relevant, and that the ADM cycle continues in response to new requirements and changes.
* Ensure that the Architecture Governance Framework is executed
* Also part of Phase H: Architecture Change Management, where governance is continuously applied to manage change effectively.
Correct Mapping
1 # F
2 # G
3 # H
4 # H
Which corresponds to Option A (1F - 2G - 3H - 4H).
Why the other options are incorrect
* B. (1H - 2F - 3F - 4G): Incorrect assignment of phases; for example, conformance is not part of Phase F.
* C. (1G - 2H - 3H - 4F): Misplaces objectives; conformance is not Phase H, and governance execution is not Phase F.
* D. (1F - 2G - 3G - 4H): Incorrect because maintaining the ADM cycle (3) is not Phase G, but Phase H.
References
* The Open Group, TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: ADM - Phase F: Migration Planning, Phase G: Implementation Governance, Phase H: Architecture Change Management.

* The Open Group, TOGAF 9 Certified Study Guide - outlines ADM phase objectives and their scope.

NEW QUESTION: 16
Complete the sentence Business Transformation Readiness Assessment is_____.
A. a joint effort between corporate staff lines of business and IT planners
B. to ensure the active support of powerful stakeholders
C. a way to put building blocks into context thereby supporting re-usable solutions
D. widely used to validate an architecture that is being developed
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Business Transformation Readiness Assessment is a joint effort between corporate staff lines of business and IT planners to evaluate the readiness of the organization to undergo change. It involves assessing factors such as vision, commitment, capacity, capability, culture, and motivation that may influence the success of a business transformation initiative. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section
3.3.2 Business Transformation Readiness Assessment.

NEW QUESTION: 17

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 Requirements Management - 2 Implementation Governance - 3 Preliminary
C. 1 Architecture Governance - 2 Implementation Governance - 3 Preliminary
D. 1 Continuous Improvement - 2 Migration Planning - 3 Architecture Vision
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 18
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: 19
What is the role of an Architecture Board?
A. It conducts the assessments of the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization.
B. It oversees implementation of the Architecture Governance strategy for the enterprise.
C. It creates the Statement of Architecture Work for an Enterprise Architecture project.
D. It determines the scope of an architecture compliance review.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
In TOGAF, the Architecture Board is the key governance body responsible for ensuring that architecture practice is directed, controlled, and applied consistently across the enterprise. Its role is not to author project deliverables such as the Statement of Architecture Work, and it is not primarily a maturity assessment team. It also does not merely define the scope of individual compliance reviews. Its broader and more important purpose is to oversee the implementation of the Architecture Governance strategy.
This means the Architecture Board provides governance oversight, ensures adherence to architecture principles, resolves escalated architecture issues, reviews compliance with approved architectures, and supports decision-making where exceptions, dispensations, or governance judgments are needed. It acts as the authority that maintains consistency between business strategy, architecture intent, and implementation activity. In practice, the board ensures architecture work is aligned with enterprise goals and that governance processes are being followed properly across change initiatives.
Option B best matches this TOGAF role because it captures the Architecture Board's enterprise-wide governance responsibility. The other options describe narrower activities that may occur within the governance environment, but they do not define the primary role of the Architecture Board itself. Therefore, B is the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION: 20
Which of the following statements about architecture partitioning is correct?
A. Partitions are used to simplify the management of the Enterprise Architecture.
B. Partitions are equivalent to architecture levels.
C. Partitions reflect the organization ' s structure.
D. Partitions are defined and assigned to agile Enterprise Architecture teams.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Based on the web search results, architecture partitioning is a technique that divides the Enterprise Architecture into smaller and manageable segments or groups, based on various classification criteria, such as subject matter, time, maturity, volatility, etc.12 Architecture partitioning is used to simplify the development and management of the Enterprise Architecture, by reducing complexity, improving governance, enhancing reusability, and increasing alignment and agility12. Therefore, the statement that partitions are used to simplify the management of the Enterprise Architecture is correct.
The other statements are incorrect because:
*Partitions are not equivalent to architecture levels. Architecture levels are different layers of abstraction that describe the Enterprise Architecture from different perspectives, such as strategic, segment, and capability3.
Partitions are subsets of architectures that are defined within or across the levels, based on specific criteria1.
*Partitions do not necessarily reflect the organization's structure. The organization's structure is one possible criterion for partitioning the architecture, but it is not the only one. Other criteria, such as business function, product, service, geography, etc., can also be used to partition the architecture12.
*Partitions are not defined and assigned to agile Enterprise Architecture teams. Agile Enterprise Architecture is an approach that applies agile principles and practices to the architecture work, such as iterative development, frequent feedback, adaptive planning, and continuous delivery4. Partitions are not a specific feature of agile Enterprise Architecture, but a general technique that can be applied to any architecture method or framework, including TOGAF12.
References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Partitioning 2: TOGAF Standard - Introduction - Architecture Partitioning 3: [The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Applying the ADM Across the Architecture Landscape] 4: TOGAF Standard - Introduction - Definitions - The Open Group

NEW QUESTION: 21
Which of the following are two of the architecture domains that are considered as subsets of an overall Enterprise Architecture?
A. Strategy, Enterprise
B. Vision, Target
C. Technology, Digital
D. Business, Technology
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
In the TOGAF Standard, the concept of an Enterprise Architecture is broken into several primary architecture domains. These domains provide a structured way to describe the enterprise from multiple perspectives that collectively support transformation and governance. TOGAF specifies four core architecture domains:

Business Architecture, Data Architecture, Application Architecture, and Technology Architecture. These domains, when combined, form a comprehensive view of how the enterprise functions, how information flows, how systems interact, and what technologies support the organization.
Among the choices provided, only Business and Technology are officially recognized architecture domains in TOGAF.
The Business Architecture describes business strategy, governance, organization, and key processes.
The Technology Architecture defines the logical and physical technology infrastructure necessary to support mission-critical applications and data. The other answer options do not represent TOGAF architecture domains; for example, "Strategy," "Vision," "Target," or "Digital" are not formal architecture domains in TOGAF. Thus, the pair that correctly identifies subsets of an enterprise architecture according to the TOGAF framework is Business and Technology Architecture.

NEW QUESTION: 22
The_____ensures that a project transitioning into implementation also smoothly transitions into appropriate Architecture Governance.
A. Migration Plan
B. Transition Plan
C. Implementation Governance Model
D. Implementation Strategy
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Implementation Governance Model is a framework that defines the roles, responsibilities, processes, and standards for governing the implementation of the target architecture. It ensures that a project transitioning into implementation also smoothly transitions into appropriate Architecture Governance, which is the practice of ensuring compliance with the enterprise architecture and its principles, standards, and goals. The Implementation Governance Model is part of the Implementation and Migration Plan, which is the output of Phase F: Migration Planning of the Architecture Development Method (ADM)12 References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 21: Phase F: Migration Planning 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 50:
Architecture Governance

NEW QUESTION: 23
Which of the following best describes a Business Scenario?
A. A business problem together with the desired outcome.
B. A use-case for developing a business model.
C. A method to quantify readiness for change.
D. A technique to identify differences between a baseline and a target architecture.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From documents:
In TOGAF, a Business Scenario is an ADM technique used to capture and structure business requirements in a way that directly informs the development and validation of architectures. It frames a specific business problem (or opportunity) and articulates the desired outcomes/objectives, along with the business and technical context, the involved actors and roles (human and system), and the measures of success. This makes option A correct because it concisely captures the

essence of a Business Scenario: a well-defined business problem coupled with the outcomes the business seeks to achieve.
A good Business Scenario typically includes:
* The business problem/opportunity and drivers.
* The business and technical environment/context in which the problem exists.
* The desired outcomes/objectives and measures of success (how success will be recognized).
* Actors and roles (both human and system) and their interactions.
* Capabilities and high-level requirements implied by the scenario.
Business Scenarios are especially valuable in Phase A: Architecture Vision to validate scope, objectives, and business value, and they continue to be used throughout Phases B-D to test and validate the target architectures and to maintain requirements traceability via Requirements Management. They promote shared understanding among stakeholders and provide a concrete basis for evaluating solution options and assessing architecture fitness-for-purpose.
Why the other options are incorrect:
* B. A use-case for developing a business model. While Business Scenarios and use-cases are related, a Business Scenario is broader. It provides context, problem, objectives, and measures of success; use- cases are often derived from or complement Business Scenarios to specify interactions, but a Business Scenario is not merely a use-case.
* C. A method to quantify readiness for change. This describes Business Transformation Readiness Assessment, a separate TOGAF technique used to gauge an organization's readiness to execute change.
It is not what TOGAF defines as a Business Scenario.
* D. A technique to identify differences between a baseline and a target architecture. That is Gap Analysis, another distinct ADM technique used to determine what needs to change to move from the current state to the desired future state.
References (official TOGAF materials; no links):
* The Open Group, TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines & Techniques - Business Scenarios; also Requirements Management, and Phase A: Architecture Vision (Part II) for where Business Scenarios are applied.
* The Open Group, TOGAF Series Guide: Business Scenarios - definition, structure, and usage of Business Scenarios across the ADM.
* The Open Group, TOGAF 9 Foundation Study Guide (latest edition) - coverage of Business Scenarios as an ADM technique and their relationship to use-cases.
* The Open Group, TOGAF 9 Certified Study Guide (latest edition) - contrasts with related techniques (Gap Analysis; Business Transformation Readiness Assessment) and explains use within Phase A and Requirements Management.==========

NEW QUESTION: 24
Complete the sentence. The "Statement" part of the recommended TOGAF template for Architecture Principles
A. should highlight the requirements for carrying out the principle
B. should highlight the business benefits
C. should be easy to remember
D. should clearly communicate the fundamental rule
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

In TOGAF, when defining an architecture principle, one part of the standard template is the "Statement." The purpose of the Statement is to convey clearly and unambiguously the principle itself - not its rationale, implications, or how to apply it. The Statement should be phrased such that stakeholders can read it and immediately understand the core rule or guiding intent. It is not intended to describe the implementation or benefits or constraints, nor to be a mnemonic. Thus the Statement must clearly communicate the fundamental rule. The rationale, implications, and further explanation belong in other parts of the principle documentation, not in the Statement. This division helps maintain clarity, separation of concerns, and consistency in how principles are documented and governed.

NEW QUESTION: 25
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

NEW QUESTION: 26
Consider the following extract of the purpose of an ADM Phase:
Phase Output & Outcome / Essential Knowledge
? - "A set of work packages that address the set of gaps, with an indication of value produced and effort required, and dependencies between the work packages to reach the adjusted target." What ADM Phase is this?
A. Phase B
B. Phase C

C. Phase E
D. Phase A
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Phase E: Opportunities & Solutions - Steps/Outputs emphasize grouping work packages, dependencies, and planning the roadmap/plan that reflect value/effort:
"Identify and group major work packages... Refine and validate dependencies... Create the Architecture Roadmap & Implementation and Migration Plan." www.opengroup.org Reference: The Open Group, TOGAF Conformance Requirements-Phase E steps and outputs.

NEW QUESTION: 27
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. known as "Version 0.1"
C. in between phases
D. invalid
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 28
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: 29
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: 30
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 31
Which deliverable is first produced in Phase A, also updated in Phase E, and helps the architect to understand the baseline and target for the enterprise?
A. Architecture Contracts
B. Capability Assessment
C. Consolidated Gaps, Solutions, and Dependencies Matrix
D. Stakeholder Map
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The question is about a deliverable that:

* Is first created in Phase A: Architecture Vision.
* Is updated in Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions.
* Helps the architect understand both the baseline and the target for the enterprise.
Let's review each option:
* A. Architecture Contracts
* These are created in Phase G: Implementation Governance.
* They formalize agreements between architecture and implementation teams, but are not produced in Phase A.
* Incorrect.
* B. Capability Assessment
* In Phase A, the Capability Assessment is produced to assess the organization's current capability maturity and to identify strengths and weaknesses (baseline).
* In Phase E, it is updated to reflect the required target capability and to inform planning of the work packages and Transition Architectures.
* This deliverable helps architects understand both baseline and target capability for the enterprise.
* Correct.
* C. Consolidated Gaps, Solutions, and Dependencies Matrix
* This is produced in Phase E to consolidate results from Gap Analysis across Phases B, C, and D.
* It is not started in Phase A, so it does not meet the condition.
* Incorrect.
* D. Stakeholder Map
* This is produced in Phase A as part of stakeholder management.
* It is not updated in Phase E, and it does not directly address baseline vs. target capability.
* Incorrect.
Correct Mapping
The deliverable that fits all three conditions is the Capability Assessment (B).
References
* The Open Group, TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: ADM - Phase A (Capability Assessment as an input to the Architecture Vision) and Phase E (updated Capability Assessment to guide Opportunities and Solutions).
* The Open Group, TOGAF 9 Certified Study Guide - description of Capability Assessment as a baseline/target capability comparison tool.

NEW QUESTION: 32
According to the TOGAF Standard, what are the two levels of risk that should be monitored?

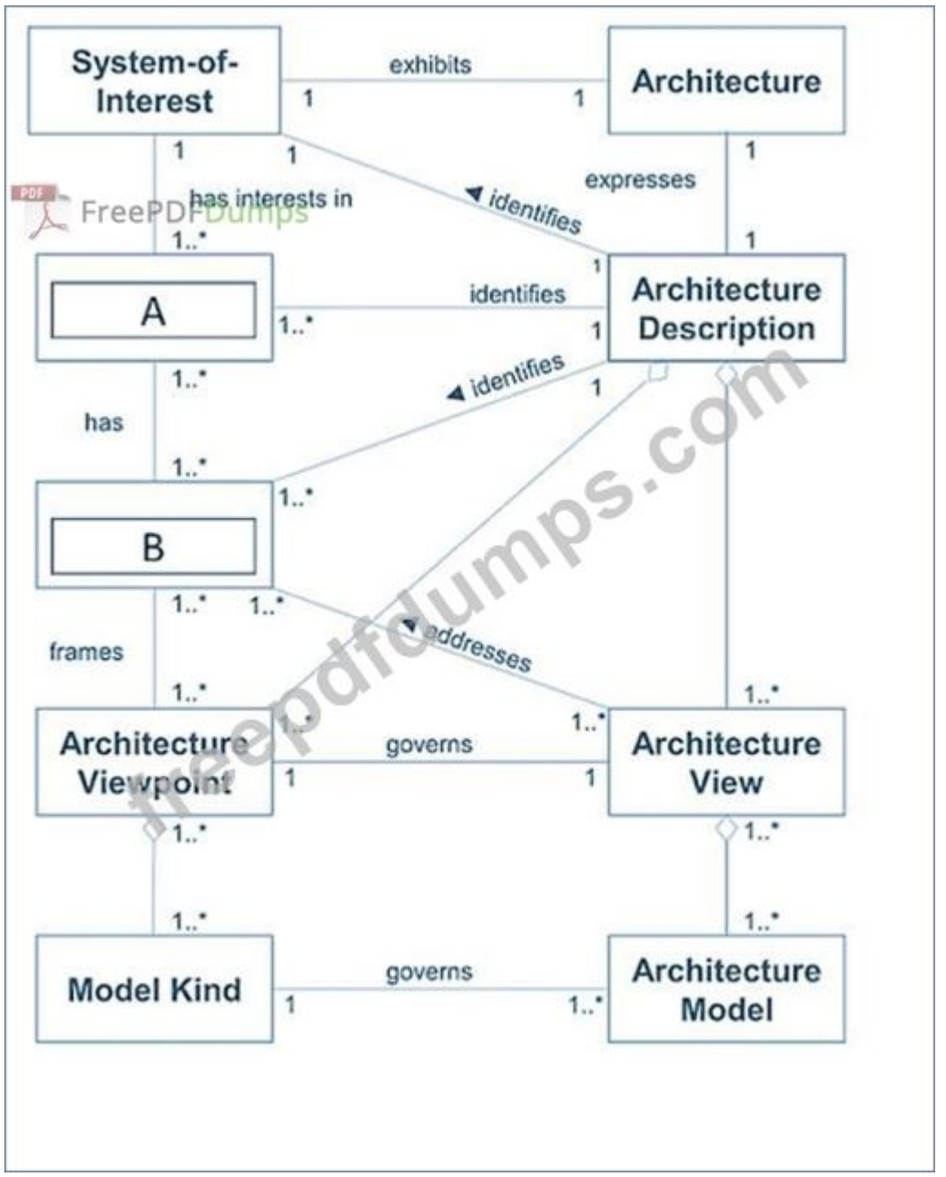
A. Initial and Residual level
B. Operational and Strategic level
C. Mitigated and Revised level
D. Technical and Financial level
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
"There are two levels of risk that should be considered namely: Initial Level of Risk [and] Residual Level of Risk." archive.opengroup.org Reference: The Open Group Conference Proceedings, From Architecture to Execution with TOGAF 9 (R.
Weisman) - Risk Management section.

NEW QUESTION: 33
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: 34
Which of the following best describes the purpose of the Architecture Requirements Specification?
A. It contains an assessment of the current architecture requirements
B. It provides a set of statements that outline what a project must do to comply with the architecture
C. It is sent from the sponsor and triggers the start of an architecture development cycle
D. It defines the scope and approach to complete an architecture project
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Architecture Requirements Specification is one of the TOGAF deliverables that provides a set of quantitative statements that outline what an implementation project must do in order to comply with the architecture12. It is a companion to the Architecture Definition Document, which provides a qualitative view of the solution and aims to communicate the intent of the architect. The Architecture Requirements Specification provides a quantitative view of the solution, stating measurable criteria that must be met during the implementation of the architecture3. It typically forms a major component of an implementation contract or contract for more detailed Architecture Definition4. References:
*Deliverable: Architecture Requirements Specification - The Open Group
*Architecture Requirements Specification - Visual Paradigm Community Circle

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

NEW QUESTION: 35
Exhibit:



Consider the image showing basic architectural concepts.
What are items A and B?
A. A-Candidate Architecture, B-Trade-off
B. A-User, B-Requirement
C. A-Stakeholder, B-Concern
D. A-Base Architecture, B-Target Architecture
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In the context of TOGAF, a stakeholder is any individual, team, or organization who has interests in, or concerns relative to, the outcome of the architecture. Concerns are those interests which pertain to any aspect of the system's functioning, development or operation, including considerations such as performance, reliability, and security1. References:
*The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions - The Open Group

NEW QUESTION: 36
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 37
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: 38
What are the four architecture domains that the TOGAF standard deals with?
A. Business, Data, Application, Technology
B. Capability, Segment, Enterprise, Federated

C. Baseline, Candidate, Transition, Target
D. Application, Data, Information, Knowledge
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The TOGAF standard divides Enterprise Architecture into four primary architecture domains: business, data, application, and technology. These domains represent different aspects of an enterprise and how they relate to each other. The business domain defines the business strategy, governance, organization, and key business processes. The data domain describes the structure of the logical and physical data assets and data management resources. The application domain provides a blueprint for the individual applications to be deployed, their interactions, and their relationships to the core business processes. The technology domain describes the logical software and hardware capabilities that are required to support the deployment of business, data, and application services. Other domains, such as motivation, security, or governance, may span across these four primary domains. References:
The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Core Concepts
Domains - The Open Group
TOGAF Standard - Introduction - Definitions - The Open Group
The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions - The Open Group
TOGAF and the history of enterprise architecture | Enable Architect

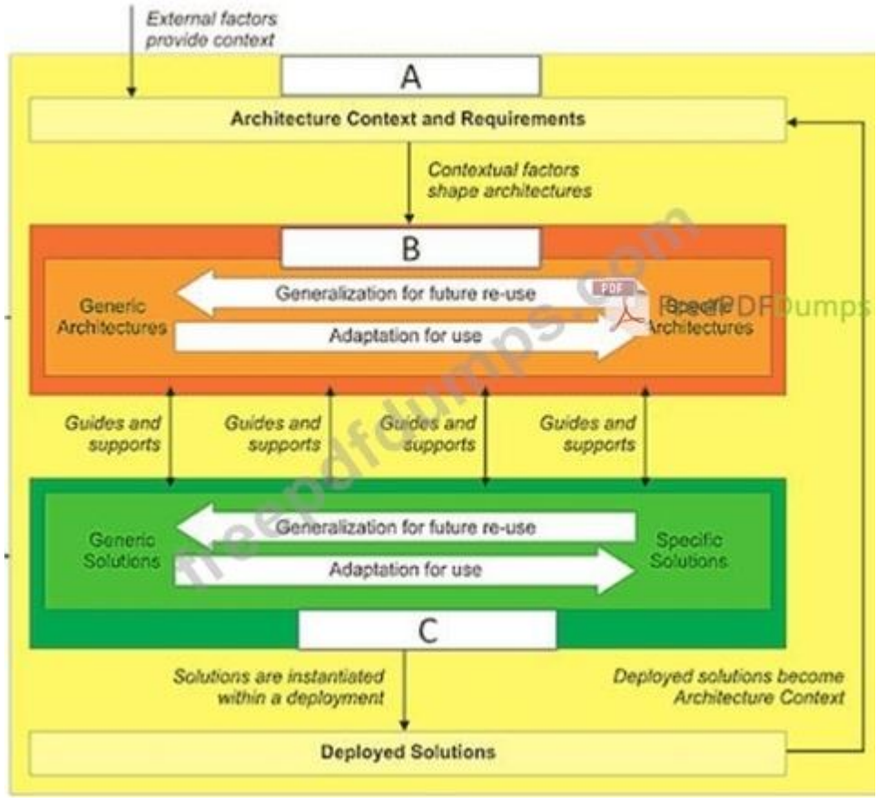
NEW QUESTION: 39
Consider the following statements:
1. Groups of countries, governments, or governmental organizations (such as militaries) working together to create common or shareable deliverables or infrastructures
2. Partnerships and alliances of businesses working together, such as a consortium 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: 40
Which ADM Phase provides architectural oversight of the implementation?
A. Phase G
B. Phase H

C. Preliminary
D. Phase A
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
* 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: 41
Complete the sentence. The " Rationale " part of the recommended TOGAF template for Architecture Principles should:
A. explain the requirements for carrying out the principle
B. communicate the fundamental rule
C. state the impact to the business of adopting the principle
D. describe the relationship to other principles
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In TOGAF, an Architecture Principle is defined using a structured template that includes several key elements such as Name, Statement, Rationale, and Implications. Each element serves a distinct purpose to ensure clarity, usability, and governance effectiveness.
The Rationale specifically explains why the principle exists and why it is important to the organization. It provides the business justification for the principle and describes the benefits of applying it. This includes outlining how adopting the principle supports business objectives, improves operations, reduces risk, or enables strategic outcomes. Therefore, the Rationale is closely tied to business impact and value , making option C the correct answer.
Option B is incorrect because communicating the fundamental rule is the role of the Statement , not the Rationale.
Option A refers more to implementation guidance, which belongs to the Implications section, where the consequences and actions required to follow the principle are described. Option D is not part of the standard TOGAF template for principles.
By clearly stating the business impact, the Rationale helps stakeholders understand the importance of adhering to the principle and ensures alignment between architecture governance and business strategy.
Therefore, the correct answer is C .

NEW QUESTION: 42
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.

NEW QUESTION: 43
Complete the sentence. Architecture effort at the Logical abstraction level is about:
A. Decomposing the requirements to understand the problem, and what is needed to address the problem, without unduly focusing on how the architecture will be realized
B. Managing the allocation and implementation of physical components to meet the identified logical components
C. Identifying the kinds of business, data, application, and technology components needed to achieve the services identified in the conceptual level
D. Understanding the environment in which an enterprise operates and the context in which architecture work is planned and executed
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
(Authoritative Open Group guidance distinguishes conceptual, logical, and physical concerns; at the logical level, component types are identified independently of implementation.) For example, the Open Group's metamodel guidance emphasizes technology-agnostic structure to ensure consistency within an architecture description, which is precisely what the logical level captures before physical realization.
"The Content Metamodel defines a formal structure... to ensure consistency within the architecture description and also to provide guidance for organizations that wish to implement their architecture within an architecture tool." Open Group Publications Reference: The Open Group, TOGAF 9 Conformance Requirements (Content Framework overview); Open Group Whitepaper TOGAF 9 Conformance Requirements-Content Metamodel description.
Note: TOGAF Series Guides (member library) explicitly define the four abstraction levels; the logical level focuses on the "what (structure) independent of technology." The cited Content Metamodel text underpins this by mandating technology-agnostic structure for consistency.

NEW QUESTION: 44
Complete the sentence. The four purposes that typically frame the planning horizon, depth and breadth of an Architecture Project, and the contents of the EA Repository are Strategy, Portfolio,
A. Project, and Solution Delivery.
B. Subordinate, and Superior Architecture.
C. Discreet, and Cohesive.
D. Segment, and End-to-end Target Architecture.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The planning horizon, depth, and breadth of an Architecture Project, along with the contents of the EA Repository, are typically framed by Strategy, Portfolio, Segment, and End-to-end Target Architecture. The 'Segment' refers to a part of the organization, typically addressed in a Segment Architecture, while 'End-to-end Target Architecture' encompasses the complete view of the planned architecture across the entire organization.

NEW QUESTION: 45
Within the Architecture Repository, what does the class of information known as the Architecture Capability include?
A. Parameters, structures, and processes to support governance of the repository.
B. The organization-specific architecture framework, including a method for architecture development and a metamodel for architecture content.
C. A record of the governance activity across the enterprise.

D. Patterns, templates, and guidelines used to create new architectures.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From documents:

The Architecture Repository in TOGAF provides a structured model for storing architectural output. It contains six classes of architectural information:

* Architecture Metamodel - defines the structure of architectural content and relationships.
* Architecture Capability - contains parameters, structures, and processes supporting the governance of the repository and the Architecture Board.
* Architecture Landscape - architectural views at different levels (Strategic, Segment, Capability).
* Standards Information Base (SIB) - standards to guide architecture development and solution building.
* Reference Library - reference materials such as patterns, templates, guidelines.
* Governance Log - record of governance activity, compliance assessments, waivers, and approvals.

Focusing on Architecture Capability:

* Defined by TOGAF as: "The parameters, structures, and processes that support governance of the Architecture Repository."
* It provides the framework for ensuring that the repository is managed, controlled, and aligned with the enterprise's architecture governance practices.
* It includes organizational roles, responsibilities, and processes that ensure architecture practices are sustainable and repeatable.

Why the other options are incorrect:

* B. This describes the Architecture Metamodel, not Architecture Capability.
* C. This describes the Governance Log, which holds the record of governance activity.
* D. This describes the Reference Library, which contains patterns, templates, and guidelines.

References (official TOGAF materials, no links):

* The Open Group, TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part V: Enterprise Continuum and Tools - Architecture Repository.
* The Open Group, TOGAF 9 Certified Study Guide - detailed breakdown of the six classes in the Architecture Repository and their purpose.

NEW QUESTION: 46

When considering the scope of an architecture, what dimension is about the extent of the enterprise?

A. Architecture Domains

B. Depth

C. Project

D. Breadth

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

When defining the scope of an architecture, TOGAF identifies four dimensions that need to be considered:

* Breadth - This dimension addresses the extent of the enterprise that will be impacted by the architecture. It answers the question: How much of the enterprise is covered? For example, does the scope include the entire enterprise, a business unit, a division, or just a single organizational function?

* Depth - This refers to the level of detail to be covered. For instance, will the architecture describe high- level capabilities, or will it go into detailed system design?
* Time Period - This defines the planning horizon of the architecture. It could be short-term (tactical), medium-term, or long-term (strategic).
* Architecture Domains - This refers to which domains are covered: Business, Data, Application, and Technology. The scope may include all or just a subset of these domains.
* Project Scope (sometimes discussed separately) - Focuses on which specific programs, portfolios, or projects will be impacted.
Among these, the dimension that specifically relates to the extent of the enterprise is Breadth.
Why the other options are incorrect
* A. Architecture Domains: Refers to the domains covered (Business, Data, Application, Technology), not the extent of the enterprise.
* B. Depth: Refers to the level of detail, not the enterprise extent.
* C. Project: Refers to the program or initiative focus, not enterprise coverage.
References
* The Open Group, TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: ADM - Preliminary Phase (scope considerations).
* The Open Group, TOGAF 9 Certified Study Guide - discussion of the dimensions of architecture scope (Breadth, Depth, Time Period, Architecture Domains).

NEW QUESTION: 47
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: 48
What are the following activities part of?
* Initial risk assessment
* Risk mitigation and residual risk assessment
* Risk monitoring
A. Risk Management
B. Phase A
C. Security Architecture
D. Phase C
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The following activities are part of Risk Management:
Initial risk assessment
Risk mitigation and residual risk assessment
Risk monitoring
Risk Management is the process of identifying, assessing, and responding to risks that may affect the achievement of the enterprise's objectives. Risk Management involves balancing positive and negative outcomes resulting from the realization of either opportunities or threats. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.3 Risk Management.

NEW QUESTION: 49
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: 50
Complete the sentence. Actions arising from the Business Transformation Readiness Assessment technique should be incorporated in the
A. Architecture Requirements Specification
B. Architecture Roadmap
C. Implementation Governance Model
D. Implementation and Migration Plan
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Business Transformation Readiness Assessment technique is used to evaluate the readiness of the organization to undergo change and to identify the actions needed to increase the likelihood of a successful business transformation. These actions should be incorporated in the Implementation and Migration Plan, which is the detailed plan to transition from the Baseline Architecture to the Target Architecture. The Implementation and Migration Plan also includes the Transition Architectures, the Architecture Building Blocks, the Work Packages, the Implementation Governance Model, and the Architecture Contract12 References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 27: Business Transformation Readiness Assessment 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II:
Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 21: Phase F: Migration Planning

NEW QUESTION: 51
Which of the following best describes the purpose of the Gap Analysis technique?
A. To govern the architecture throughout its implementation process
B. To develop a set of general rules and guidelines for the architecture
C. To identify items omitted from the Target Architecture
D. To allocate resources for architecture projects
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The purpose of the Gap Analysis technique is similar to the previous question, but with a focus on the Target Architecture. The technique helps to identify the items that are not included or specified in the Target Architecture, such as capabilities, services, components, standards, or technologies. These items may be essential for achieving the vision and goals of the enterprise, or for addressing the stakeholder concerns and requirements. By identifying the items omitted from the Target Architecture, the technique helps to ensure that the architecture is comprehensive, feasible, and realistic.

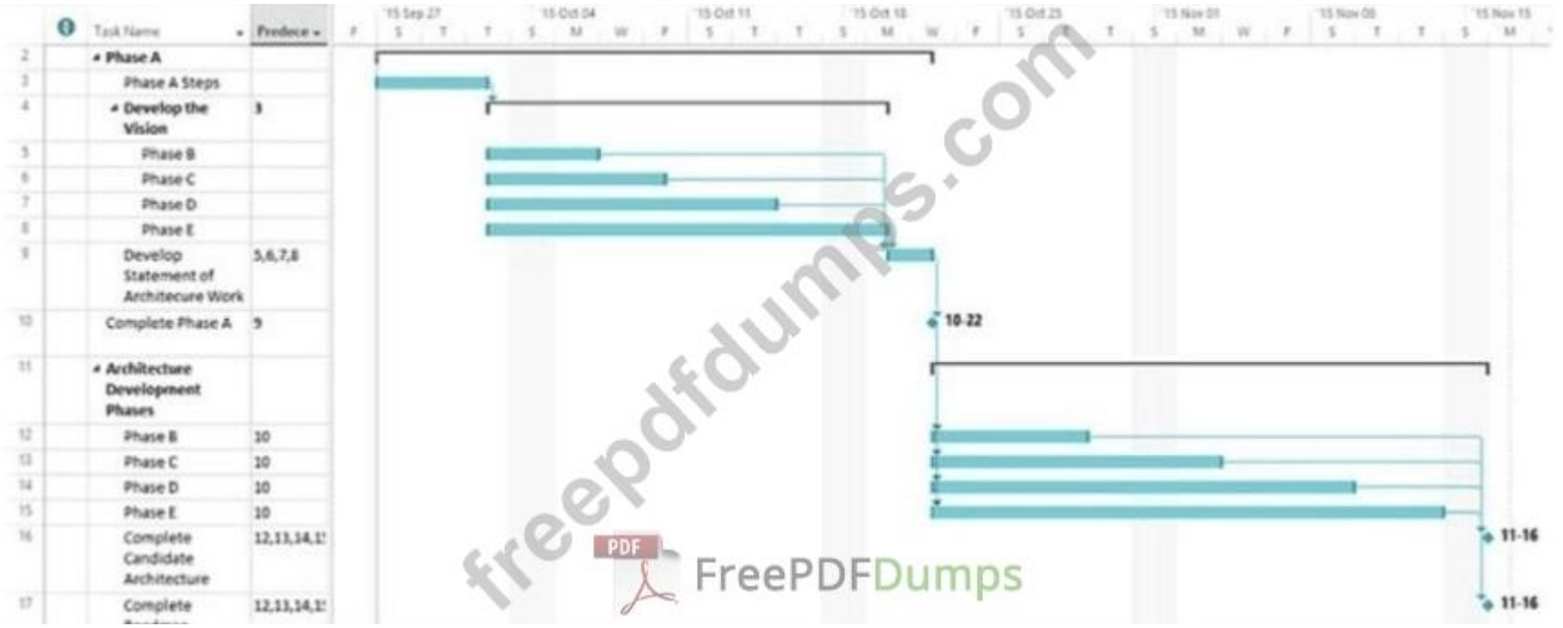
NEW QUESTION: 52
What can architects present to stakeholders to extract hidden agendas, principles, and requirements that could impact the final Target Architecture?
A. Solutions and Applications
B. Alternatives and Trade-offs
C. Business Scenarios and Business Models
D. Architecture Views and Architecture Viewpoints
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
According to the TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, an architecture view is a representation of a system from the perspective of a related set of concerns1. It consists of one or more architecture models that demonstrate how the system addresses the stakeholder concerns1.
An architecture viewpoint is a specification of the conventions for constructing and using an architecture view to address specific stakeholder concerns1. It defines the perspective, scope, notation, and techniques for creating an architecture view of a system1.
Architects can present architecture views and viewpoints to stakeholders to extract hidden agendas, principles, and requirements that could impact the final Target Architecture, because23:
Architecture views and viewpoints help to communicate and visualize the architecture in a way that is meaningful and relevant to different stakeholders, addressing their specific interests and needs.
Architecture views and viewpoints help to elicit and validate the stakeholder concerns and requirements, ensuring that they are aligned with the business goals and objectives, and that they are consistent and feasible within the architecture context.
Architecture views and viewpoints help to identify and resolve any conflicts, gaps, or trade-offs among the stakeholder concerns and requirements, ensuring that they are balanced and prioritized in the architecture design and decision-making.
Architecture views and viewpoints help to demonstrate and verify the value and benefits of the architecture to the stakeholders, ensuring that they are satisfied and committed to the architecture outcome and governance.
1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 22: Architecture Views, Viewpoints, and Stakeholders
2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 4: Introduction to Part II, Section 4.2: What is an Architecture Framework?
3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 31: Architectural Artifacts, Section 31.1: Basic Concepts

NEW QUESTION: 53
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 54

Consider the following chart:



Question:

Which concept for Enterprise Architecture Practitioners does it illustrate?

A. ADM phases must be run simultaneously until the candidate architecture is tested for acceptance.

B. Enterprise Architects must use Gantt charts to communicate the planning with stakeholders.

C. ADM phases must be run sequentially to produce a candidate architecture.

D. An Enterprise Architecture must be developed in phases with fixed durations as shown.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The chart illustrates an important TOGAF concept: ADM phases can operate concurrently or iteratively rather than strictly sequentially. The diagram shows Phase A activities occurring first, after which the architecture development phases (Business, Data, Application, and Technology Architectures) overlap in time. This overlap demonstrates how architecture development work may proceed in parallel as information becomes available, allowing architects to refine and coordinate the candidate architecture more efficiently.

TOGAF explicitly supports iteration and concurrency across ADM phases. While the phases are presented in a logical order, they are not intended to be executed in a rigid step-by-step sequence in all situations. Instead, architects may work across several phases simultaneously to address dependencies, refine requirements, and accelerate the development of the candidate architecture and roadmap.

Option A best reflects this principle because it acknowledges that phases may run together as part of an iterative architecture development process until a coherent candidate architecture is produced and validated.

Option B is incorrect because TOGAF does not mandate the use of specific project management tools such as Gantt charts. Option C is incorrect because the ADM is not strictly sequential. Option D is incorrect because the duration of phases is not fixed in TOGAF.

Therefore, the chart illustrates the concept that ADM phases may be executed concurrently to develop and validate the candidate architecture.

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: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
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.

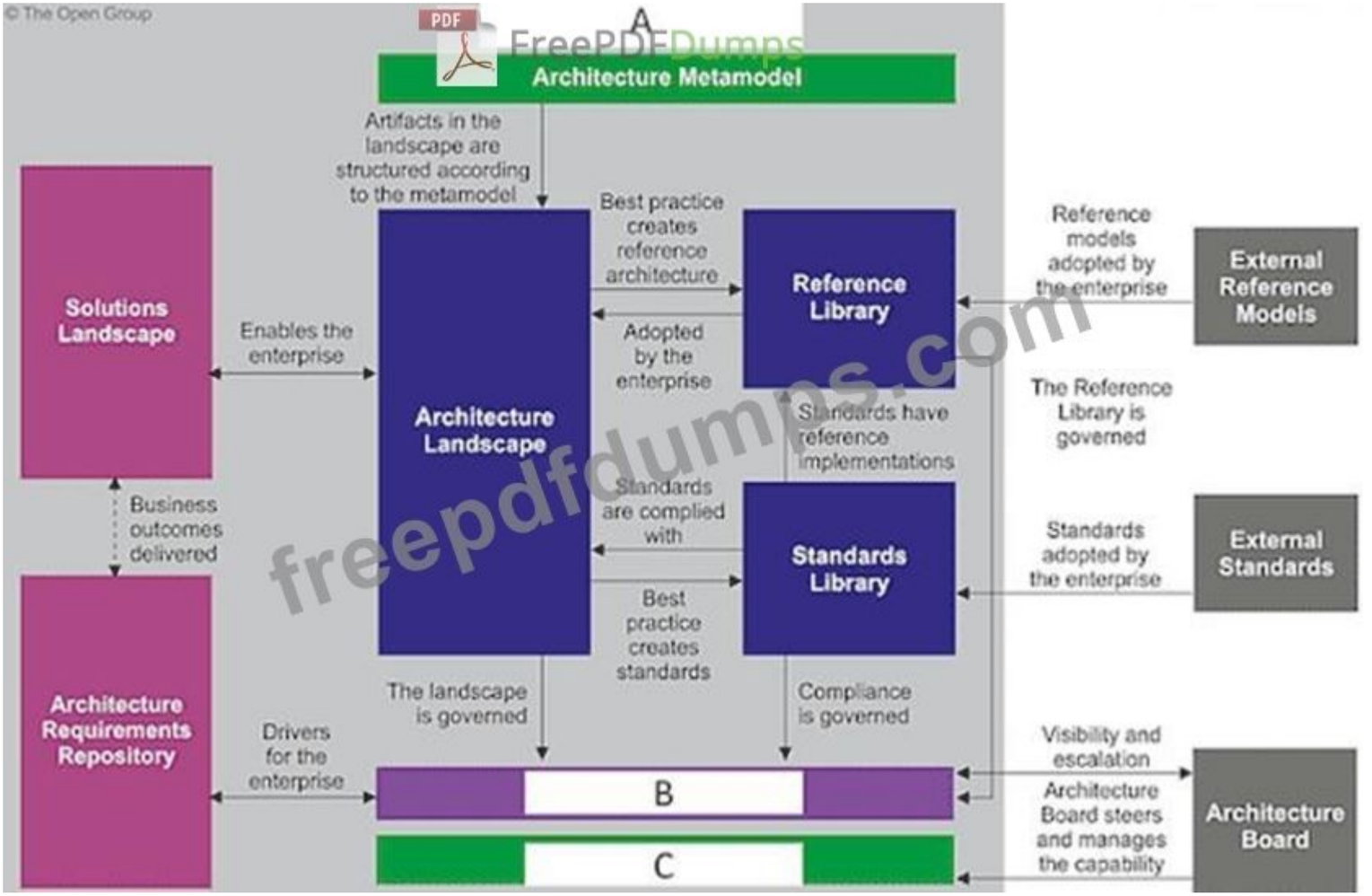
NEW QUESTION: 56
Which of the following is a purpose of Phase A of the TOGAF ADM?
A. Identifying key stakeholders
B. Defining the Enterprise strategy
C. Describing the target architecture
D. Developing an Enterprise Architecture Capability
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
* Phase A: Architecture Vision identifies stakeholders, their concerns, and defines the scope and objectives of the architecture engagement.
* Defining enterprise strategy is outside ADM (it is a business planning activity).
* Describing the target architecture happens in Phases B, C, and D.
* Developing an EA Capability is done in the Preliminary Phase, not Phase A.
Reference: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: ADM, Phase A.

NEW QUESTION: 57
Which of the following best describes the TOGAF Architecture Development Method?
A. A classification mechanism for architectures and solutions.
B. A process for managing architecture requirements.
C. A technique to assess readiness for change.
D. A repeatable process for developing architectures.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The TOGAF Architecture Development Method (ADM) is best described as a repeatable process for developing architectures. It provides the step-by-step method used to create, evolve, govern, and manage enterprise architectures in a consistent and structured way. The ADM is the core of TOGAF and defines how architecture work progresses from preparation and vision through business, data, application, and technology architecture, then into opportunities, migration planning, implementation governance, and change management.
Option A is incorrect because a classification mechanism is not the purpose of the ADM. Option B is too narrow, since requirements management is only one supporting aspect of the ADM, not its full definition.
Option C is also incorrect because readiness assessment may be used as a technique within architecture practice, but it is not what the ADM itself is.
The strength of the ADM is that it is iterative, adaptable, and repeatable. It can be tailored for different enterprises and change scenarios while still preserving a consistent method. This makes it suitable for both large transformation efforts and more focused architecture initiatives. Therefore, the best description is option D, a repeatable process for developing architectures.

NEW QUESTION: 58
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 59
Exhibit:



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

A. A-Enterprise Repository, B-Governance Repository, C-Board Repository

B. A-Architecture Repository, B-Governance Repository, C-Architecture Capability

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

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

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

TOGAF Version 9.1, Chapter 34: 1

NEW QUESTION: 60

Complete the sentence. Risk management involves: risk classification, identification,

A. auditing, evaluation
B. reporting, treatment
C. measurement, response
D. assessment, monitoring, mitigation and
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
In TOGAF's treatment of risk within architecture governance and ADM Guidelines & Techniques, risk management is seen as a continuous process including several phases. First one classifies potential risk types.
Then one identifies specific risks. After identification comes assessment (evaluating likelihood and impact), monitoring (tracking over time), mitigation (taking actions to reduce the risk), and related response or treatment options to decide what to do with residual risk. That sequence-classification, identification, assessment, monitoring, mitigation, and response-completes the risk management life cycle. It does not stop at evaluation or reporting; it includes active monitoring, control, and reaction to risks over time.

NEW QUESTION: 61
Complete the sentence The TOGAF standard covers the development of four architecture domains. Business. Data, Technology and_____.
A. Segment
B. Transition
C. Capability
D. Application
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
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: 62
Complete the sentence. The purpose of creating a set of Architecture Principles is to
A. establish a common understanding of how to control the business in pursuit of strategic goals
B. document likely impacts
C. enable an understanding of the culture and values of the enterprise
D. agree a contract between sponsoring organization and the architects
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

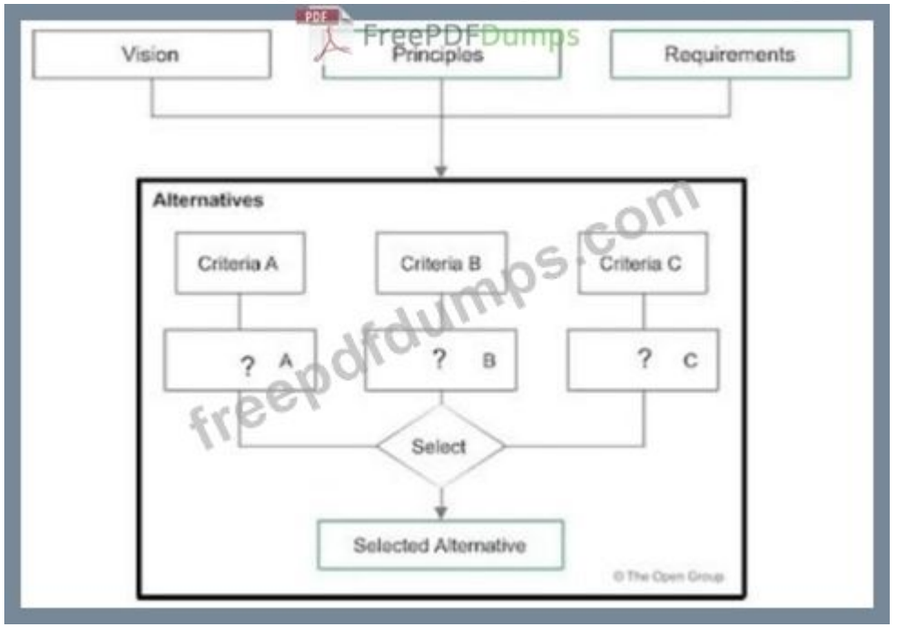
In TOGAF, Architecture Principles are created to provide a clear and stable foundation for architecture work across the enterprise. Their purpose is to guide decision-making and establish a shared understanding of the rules and boundaries within which architecture and business change should take place. The best answer is A because Architecture Principles are intended to create a common basis for governance and direction, ensuring that architecture supports the control and evolution of the enterprise in line with its strategic goals.
Option B is incorrect because documenting likely impacts belongs more appropriately to the Implications section of an individual principle, not to the overall purpose of creating a set of principles. Option C is also incorrect because while principles may reflect aspects of enterprise culture and values, that is not their main purpose. Option D refers more closely to an Architecture Contract , which is a formal agreement between sponsors and architects or implementation organizations.
A defined set of principles helps ensure consistency, improves governance, supports compliance, and aligns architecture decisions with business direction. In this way, principles act as a decision framework for the enterprise. Therefore, the correct completion of the sentence is establish a common understanding of how to control the business in pursuit of strategic goals .

NEW QUESTION: 63
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: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 64
Which section of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles should describe the relationship to other principles?
A. Name
B. Rationale
C. Statement
D. Implications
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles, the Rationale section should describe the relationship to other principles, as well as the business benefits and the intentions of adhering to the principle.
The Rationale section should use business terminology and point to the similarity of information and technology principles to the principles governing business operations. The Rationale section should also explain how the principle supports the achievement of the business objectives and key architecture drivers. References:
* Architecture Principles Template
* The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Principles
* The Open Group Exam OGEA-103 Topic 1 Question 4 Discussion

NEW QUESTION: 65

Consider the following graphic illustrating a method supporting the TOGAF ADM.



Question:

What does the method help identify?

A. Business Scenarios

B. Alternative Target Architectures

C. Solution Building Blocks

D. Architecture Solutions

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The graphic represents the Architecture Alternatives and Trade-off technique described in the TOGAF ADM guidelines. This technique evaluates different architecture options against defined criteria derived from the Architecture Vision, Architecture Principles, and Requirements. The purpose of the method is to identify and compare multiple potential architecture approaches before selecting the most appropriate one.

In practice, architects generate several candidate architectures that could meet the enterprise's needs. Each alternative is evaluated against criteria such as business value, risk, cost, compliance with principles, and alignment with requirements. Through structured comparison, stakeholders can understand the strengths and weaknesses of each alternative and select the most suitable architecture direction.

Because the evaluation process focuses on different architectural approaches for achieving the target state, the method is used to identify Alternative Target Architectures. These alternatives represent different ways the enterprise could structure its future architecture before committing to a single preferred solution.

The other options do not match the purpose of the diagram. Business Scenarios are used to understand requirements, Solution Building Blocks are implementation components, and Architecture Solutions represent final implementation outcomes rather than competing architecture options. Therefore, the method illustrated helps identify Alternative Target Architectures, making Option B the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION: 66

Which statement best describes iteration and the ADM?

A. The ADM is iterative within the first cycle and then between phases

B. The level of detail is defined once and applies to all iterations
C. The ADM is sequential Iteration is applied within phases
D. The ADM is iterative, over the whole process between phases and within phases
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
This statement best describes iteration and the ADM. The ADM is iterative over the whole process between phases and within phases because it allows for feedback loops and refinements at any point in the architecture development and transition process. Iteration enables architects to address changing requirements, assumptions, constraints, and environments; to validate and improve architectures; to manage risks and issues; and to ensure stakeholder satisfaction and value realization. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.1 Introduction to the ADM.

NEW QUESTION: 67
Complete the sentence. The purpose of Enterprise Architecture is to
A. control the bigger changes.
B. take major improvement decisions.
C. guide effective change.
D. govern the stakeholders.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 68
Which of the following best describes purpose of the Business Scenarios?
A. To identify risk when implementing an architecture project
B. To identify and understand requirements
C. To catch errors in a project architecture early
D. To guide decision making throughout the enterprise
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Business scenarios are a technique for capturing, clarifying, and communicating the functional and non- functional requirements of a system. Business scenarios describe the business environment, the actors involved, the desired outcomes, and the processes or rules that govern the behavior of the system. Business scenarios are useful for ensuring that the architecture addresses the real needs and concerns of the stakeholders, and for validating and testing the architecture against expected situations. Business scenarios are developed in Phase A: Architecture Vision of the ADM cycle, and refined and updated throughout the other phases3 References: 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 26: Business Scenarios : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 18: Phase A: Architecture Vision

NEW QUESTION: 69
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: 70
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: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
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: 71
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
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
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.