

## Exam Questions OGEA-101

TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 Exam (English)

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#### NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

The ability to develop, use, and sustain the architecture of a particular enterprise using architecture to govern change is an EA Capability. An EA Capability is a set of skills, processes, roles, responsibilities, tools, and techniques that enable an enterprise to successfully develop and maintain its Enterprise Architecture and achieve its desired outcomes. An EA Capability is part of an enterprise's overall capability portfolio and should be aligned with its strategy and objectives. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2 Preliminary Phase.

#### NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

These domains provide a consistent way to describe and understand the architecture from different perspectives, such as business, information, and technology<sup>12</sup>.

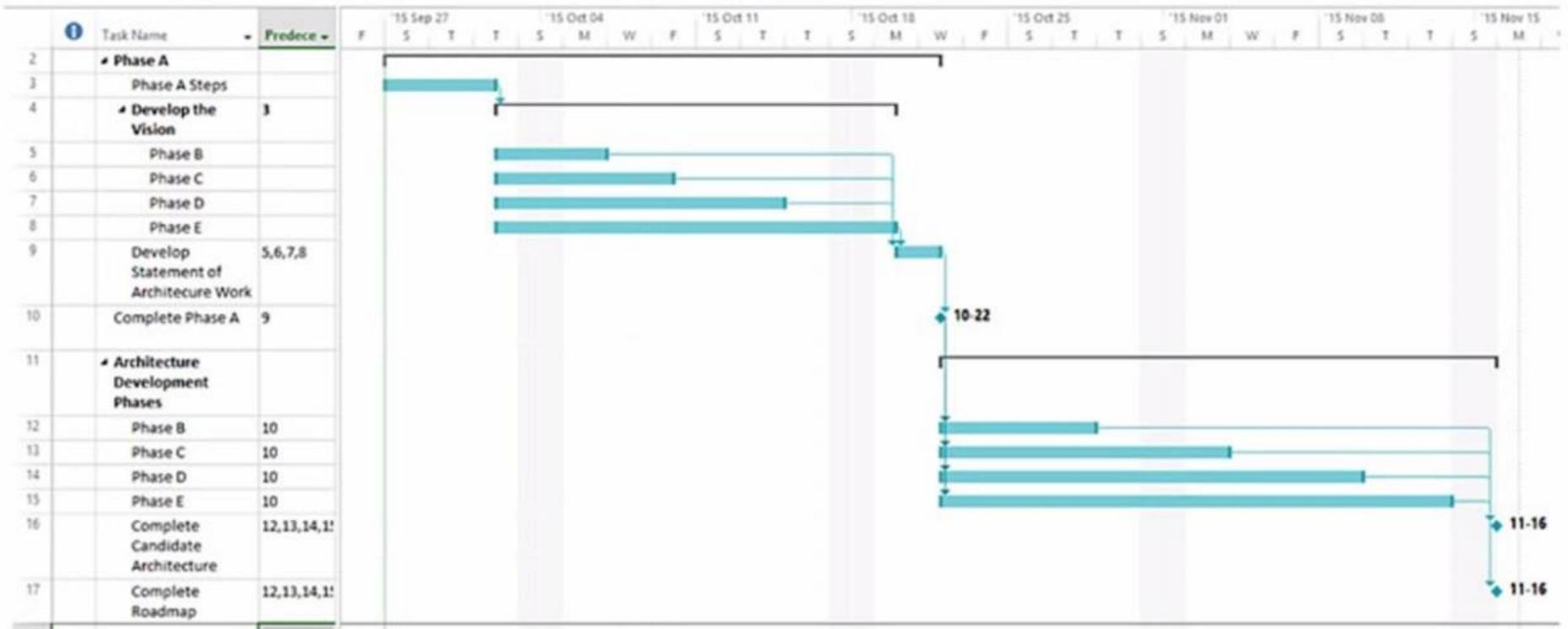
Each domain has its own set of concepts, models, views, and artifacts that define the structure and behavior of the architecture within that domain<sup>12</sup>.

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 system<sup>3</sup>.
  - 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 data<sup>4</sup>.
  - 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 focus<sup>5</sup>.
- 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 4

Consider the following chart:



Which important concept for Enterprise Architecture Practitioners does it illustrate?

- A. Enterprise Architects must use Gantt charts to communicate with Stakeholders.
- B. An Enterprise Architecture must be developed in phases with a limited fixed duration.
- C. ADM phases must be run in a sequenced approach to produce the Architecture.
- D. ADM phases must be run simultaneously until the relevant information has been produced.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

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

- ? Preliminary Phase: Framework and principles
- ? Phase A: Architecture Vision
- ? Phase B: Business Architecture
- ? Phase C: Information Systems Architectures, including Data and Application Architectures
- ? Phase D: Technology Architecture
- ? Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions
- ? Phase F: Migration Planning
- ? Phase G: Implementation Governance
- ? Phase H: Architecture Change Management
- ? Requirements Management

Each phase is dependent on the outputs of the previous phase and the Requirements Management phase runs throughout. The Gantt chart clearly shows the dependency and sequence in which these phases occur, implying that a structured approach is followed to produce the enterprise architecture.

References:

- ? The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, a standard of The Open Group
- ? The TOGAF documentation available at <https://publications.opengroup.org/standards/architecture> and <https://publications.opengroup.org/guides/architecture>

**NEW QUESTION 5**

Consider the following ADM phases objectives.

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

Which phase does each objective match?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

1E: To identify delivery vehicles (projects programs portfolios) that will deliver the Target Architecture 2F: To confirm readiness and ability to undergo change 3E: To determine whether an incremental approach is required and if so identify Transition Architectures that will deliver continuous business value 4G: To perform appropriate governance functions while the solution is being implemented  
Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2 ADM Phases.

**NEW QUESTION 6**

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**

**Explanation:**

The following activities are part of Risk Management:

- ? Initial risk assessment
- ? Risk mitigation and residual risk assessment
- ? Risk monitoring

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

**NEW QUESTION 7**

Consider the following ADM phases objectives.

Objective

- 1- Determine whether an incremental approach is required, and if so identify Transition Architectures that will deliver continuous business value
  - 2- Generate the initial complete version of the Architecture Roadmap, based upon the gap analysis and candidate Architecture Roadmap components from Phases B, C, and D
  - 3- Finalize the Architecture Roadmap and the supporting Implementation and Migration Plan
  - 4- Ensure that the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures is understood by key stakeholders
- Which phase does each objective match?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

According to the TOGAF standard, the objectives of each ADM phase are as follows1:

•Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions

- oDetermine whether an incremental approach is required, and if so identify Transition Architectures that will deliver continuous business value
- oIdentify and group major work packages within the Architecture Roadmap
- oIdentify and group major implementation projects to realize the Architecture Roadmap
- oIdentify dependencies between increments and projects
- oEstimate cost, benefit, and risk at a high level for each increment and project
- oConduct initial prioritization and sequencing of the Architecture Roadmap and projects

•Phase F: Migration Planning

- oGenerate the initial complete version of the Architecture Roadmap, based upon the gap analysis and candidate Architecture Roadmap components from Phases B, C, and D
- oConfirm the Transition Architectures with relevant stakeholders
- oCreate the Implementation and Migration Plan, including Transition Architectures, work packages, projects, and other activities
- oConfirm and agree the Architecture Roadmap and Implementation and Migration Plan with relevant stakeholders

•Phase G: Implementation Governance

- oFinalize the Architecture Roadmap and the supporting Implementation and Migration Plan
- oEnsure conformance with the Target Architecture by implementation projects
- oPerform appropriate Architecture Governance functions for the solution and any implementation-driven architecture Change Requests
- oEnsure that the architecture lifecycle is maintained
- oEnsure that the Architecture Governance Framework is executed

•Phase H: Architecture Change Management

- oEnsure that the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures is understood by key stakeholders
- oManage risks and issues related to the Architecture Roadmap and Implementation and Migration Plan
- oMonitor the implementation projects and Transition Architectures
- oManage changes to the architecture baseline
- oManage changes to the Architecture Capability

Therefore, the correct matching of the objectives and the phases is:

- 1G: Determine whether an incremental approach is required, and if so identify Transition Architectures that will deliver continuous business value
- 2E: Generate the initial complete version of the Architecture Roadmap, based upon the gap analysis and candidate Architecture Roadmap components from Phases B, C, and D
- 3F: Finalize the Architecture Roadmap and the supporting Implementation and Migration Plan

•4F: Ensure that the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures is understood by key stakeholders  
References: 1: The TOGAF Architecture Development Method

### NEW QUESTION 8

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

#### Explanation:

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 9

According to the TOGAF standard, what term describes an individual with an interest in a system?

- A. stakeholder
- B. consumer
- C. lead architect
- D. sponsor

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, a stakeholder is ??an individual with an interest in a system?? 1. A stakeholder can be anyone who is affected by the system, or who can influence or be influenced by the system. Stakeholders can have different roles, perspectives, and concerns regarding the system, and they can be internal or external to the organization. Stakeholder management is a technique that helps to identify, analyze, and engage the stakeholders of an architecture project, and to address their needs and expectations 2. The other options are not correct, as they are not the term used by the TOGAF Standard to describe an individual with an interest in a system. A consumer is ??an individual or group that uses a product or service?? 1. A lead architect is ??an individual who is responsible for leading the development of an architecture?? 1. A sponsor is ??an individual who provides funding and support for an architecture project?? 1. References: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part I: Introduction, Chapter 3: Definitions. 2: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 24: Stakeholder Management.

### NEW QUESTION 10

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

#### Explanation:

? 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:

? 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 10

Which of the following describes the practice by which the enterprise architecture is managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level?

- A. Corporate governance

- B. Architecture governance
- C. IT governance
- D. Technology governance

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, architecture governance is ??the practice by which enterprise architectures and other architectures are managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level?? 1. Architecture governance ensures that the architecture development and implementation are aligned with the strategic objectives, principles, standards, and requirements of the enterprise, and that they deliver the expected value and outcomes. Architecture governance also involves establishing and maintaining the architecture framework, repository, board, contracts, and compliance reviews 1. The other options are not correct, as they are not the term used by the TOGAF Standard to describe the practice by which the enterprise architecture is managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level. Corporate governance is ??the system by which an organization is directed and controlled?? 2, and it covers aspects such as leadership, strategy, performance, accountability, and ethics. IT governance is ??the system by which the current and future use of IT is directed and controlled?? 2, and it covers aspects such as IT strategy, policies, standards, and services. Technology governance is ??the system by which the technology decisions and investments are directed and controlled?? 3, and it covers aspects such as technology selection, acquisition, deployment, and maintenance. References: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part VI: Architecture Governance, Chapter 44: Introduction. 2: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part I: Introduction, Chapter 3: Definitions. 3: TOGAF Series Guide: Using the TOGAF Framework to Define and Govern Service-Oriented Architectures, Part II: Using the TOGAF Framework to Define and Govern Service-Oriented Architectures, Chapter 5: Technology Governance.

**NEW QUESTION 12**

Which statement about Requirements Management is most correct?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

This statement about Requirements Management is most correct because it reflects the central role of Requirements Management and stakeholder engagement in the ADM cycle. Requirements Management is not a step of all ADM Phases, but rather an ongoing process that ensures that all relevant requirements are elicited, analyzed, prioritized, and addressed throughout the architecture development and transition. Stakeholder engagement is also a continuous activity that involves identifying, communicating, and managing stakeholder expectations and concerns. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.1 Introduction to the ADM.

**NEW QUESTION 15**

Consider the following statement.

According to the TOGAF standard, a governed approach of a particular deliverable will ensure adherence to the principles, standards, and requirements of the existing or developing architectures.

Which deliverable does this refer to?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, an architecture contract is ??a formal agreement between a service provider and a service consumer that defines the mutual commitments and expectations for the delivery of an architecture?? 1. An architecture contract is a governed approach of a particular deliverable that will ensure adherence to the principles, standards, and requirements of the existing or developing architectures, as it specifies the roles, responsibilities, deliverables, quality criteria, and acceptance criteria for the architecture work 1. The other options are not correct, as they are not governed approaches of a particular deliverable, but rather different types of deliverables within the architecture development process. An architecture vision is ??a high-level, aspirational view of the target architecture?? 1. A statement of architecture work is ??a document that defines the scope and approach that will be used to complete an architecture project?? 1. An architecture definition document is ??a document that describes the baseline and target architectures for one or more domains?? 1. References: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part I: Introduction, Chapter 3: Definitions.

**NEW QUESTION 19**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Concerns are interests important to the stakeholders in a system. They are used to identify and classify the system??s stakeholders and to guide the selection of viewpoints for the architecture description. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2.1 Architecture Viewpoints

**NEW QUESTION 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

**Explanation:**

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 27**

Consider the following statements:

- \* 1. Groups of countries, governments, or governmental organizations (such as militaries) working together to create common or shareable deliverables or infrastructures
- \* 2. Partnerships and alliances of businesses working together, such as a consortium or supply chain

What are those examples of according to the TOGAF Standard?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

? Groups of countries, governments, or governmental organizations working together typically align with broader, often international, scopes of architecture that transcend individual enterprise boundaries.

? Partnerships and alliances of businesses working together, such as a consortium or supply chain, refer to collaborative efforts that can define architecture at a scope involving multiple enterprises.

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

**NEW QUESTION 32**

Consider the following statement.

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 35**

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

**Explanation:**

•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 oldentify 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 37

Complete the sentence The purpose of Enterprise Architecture is to .

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

The purpose of Enterprise Architecture is to guide effective change by providing a coherent and consistent view of the enterprise??s current and future state, as well as the roadmap and principles for achieving it. Enterprise Architecture helps to align business and IT strategies, optimize resources and investments, reduce complexity and risks, enhance agility and innovation, and deliver value to stakeholders. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 1.3 Executive Overview.

#### NEW QUESTION 40

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

- ? General rules and guidelines, intended to be enduring and seldom amended, that inform and support the way in which an organization sets about fulfilling its mission
  - ? The joint agreements between development partners and sponsors on the deliverables, quality, and fitness-for-purpose of an architecture.
  - ? A document that is sent from the sponsoring organization to the architecture organization to trigger the start of an architecture development cycle
  - ? A set of quantitative statements that outline what an implementation project must do in order to comply with the architecture.
- Which deliverables match these descriptions?

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

According to the TOGAF standard, the deliverables that match the descriptions are as follows:

- ? 1 Architecture Principles: These are general rules and guidelines, intended to be enduring and seldom amended, that inform and support the way in which an organization sets about fulfilling its mission<sup>1</sup>. They reflect a level of consensus among the various elements of the enterprise, and form the basis for making future IT decisions<sup>1</sup>.
- ? 2 Architecture Contracts: These are the joint agreements between development partners and sponsors on the deliverables, quality, and fitness-for-purpose of an architecture<sup>2</sup>. They are used to ensure that the architecture is implemented and governed according to the agreed-upon specifications and standards<sup>2</sup>.
- ? 3 Request for Architecture Work: This is a document that is sent from the sponsoring organization to the architecture organization to trigger the start of an architecture development cycle<sup>3</sup>. It defines the scope, schedule, budget, deliverables, and stakeholders of the architecture project<sup>3</sup>.
- ? 4 Architecture Requirements Specification: This is a set of quantitative statements that outline what an implementation project must do in order to comply with the architecture<sup>4</sup>. It defines the requirements for each architecture domain, as well as the relationships and dependencies among them<sup>4</sup>.

References: 1: Architecture Principles 2: Architecture Contracts 3: Request for Architecture Work 4: Architecture Requirements Specification

#### NEW QUESTION 43

What does the TOGAF ADM recommend for use in developing an Architecture Vision document?

- A. Requirements Management
- B. Architecture Principles
- C. Gap Analysis
- D. Business Scenarios

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

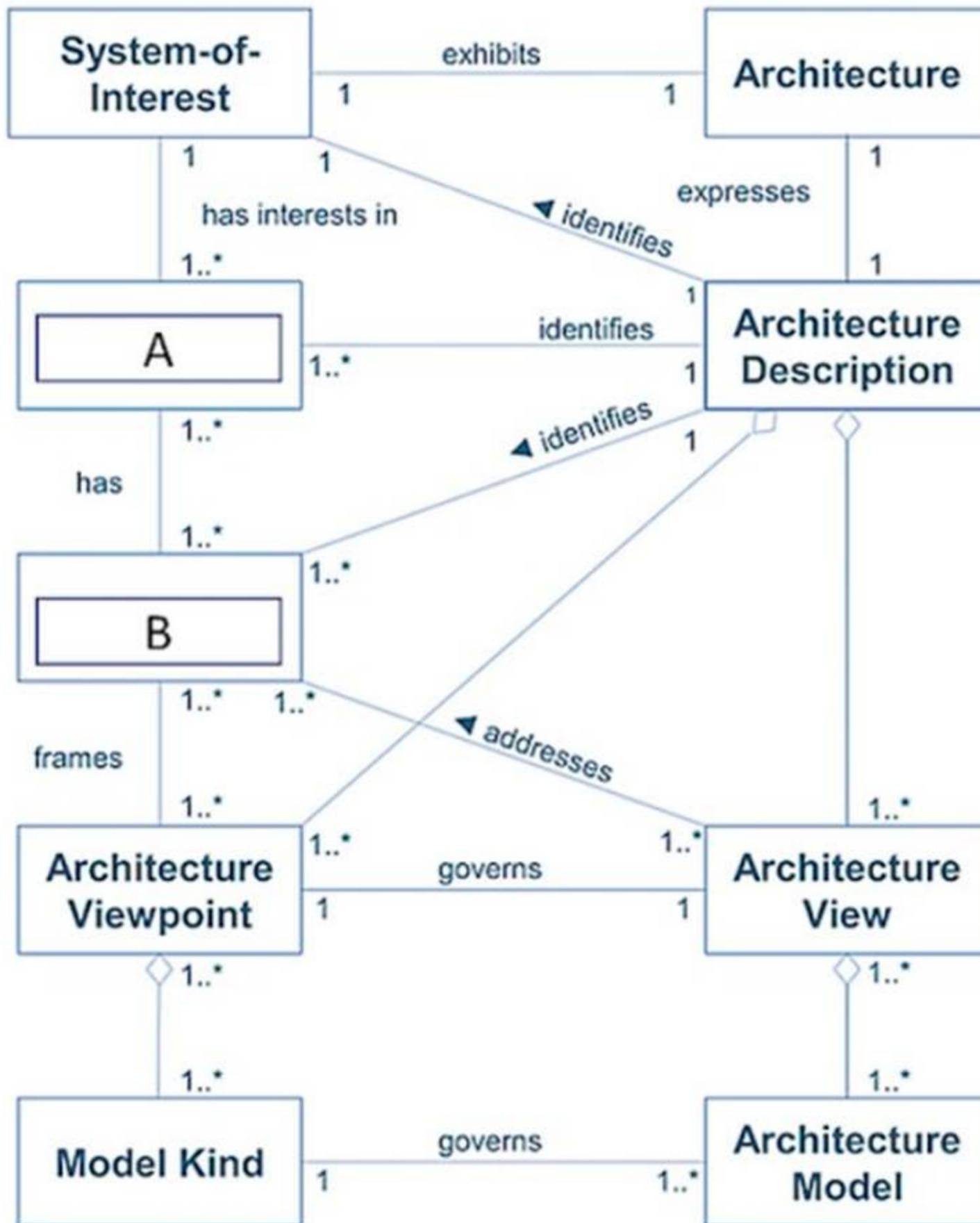
Business scenarios are a technique recommended by the TOGAF ADM for use in developing an Architecture Vision document<sup>12</sup>. Business scenarios are a means of capturing the business requirements and drivers, the processes and actors involved, and the desired outcomes and measures of success<sup>34</sup>. 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 47**

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: C**

**Explanation:**

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 security. References:  
 •The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions - The Open Group

**NEW QUESTION 48**

Consider the following ADM phases objectives.

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

Which phase does each objective match?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

? According to the TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, the ADM phases and their objectives are as follows:  
 ? Based on the above definitions, we can match each objective with the corresponding phase as follows:

References:

- ? 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 5: Architecture Development Method (ADM)
- ? 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 21: Architecture Change Management
- ? 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 20: Migration Planning
- ? 4: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 19: Implementation Governance

**NEW QUESTION 51**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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 manner. 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 criteria. Governance also enables the management of risks, issues, changes, and dependencies that may arise during the ADM process.

Some of the benefits of governing the ADM process are:

- 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 55**

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

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

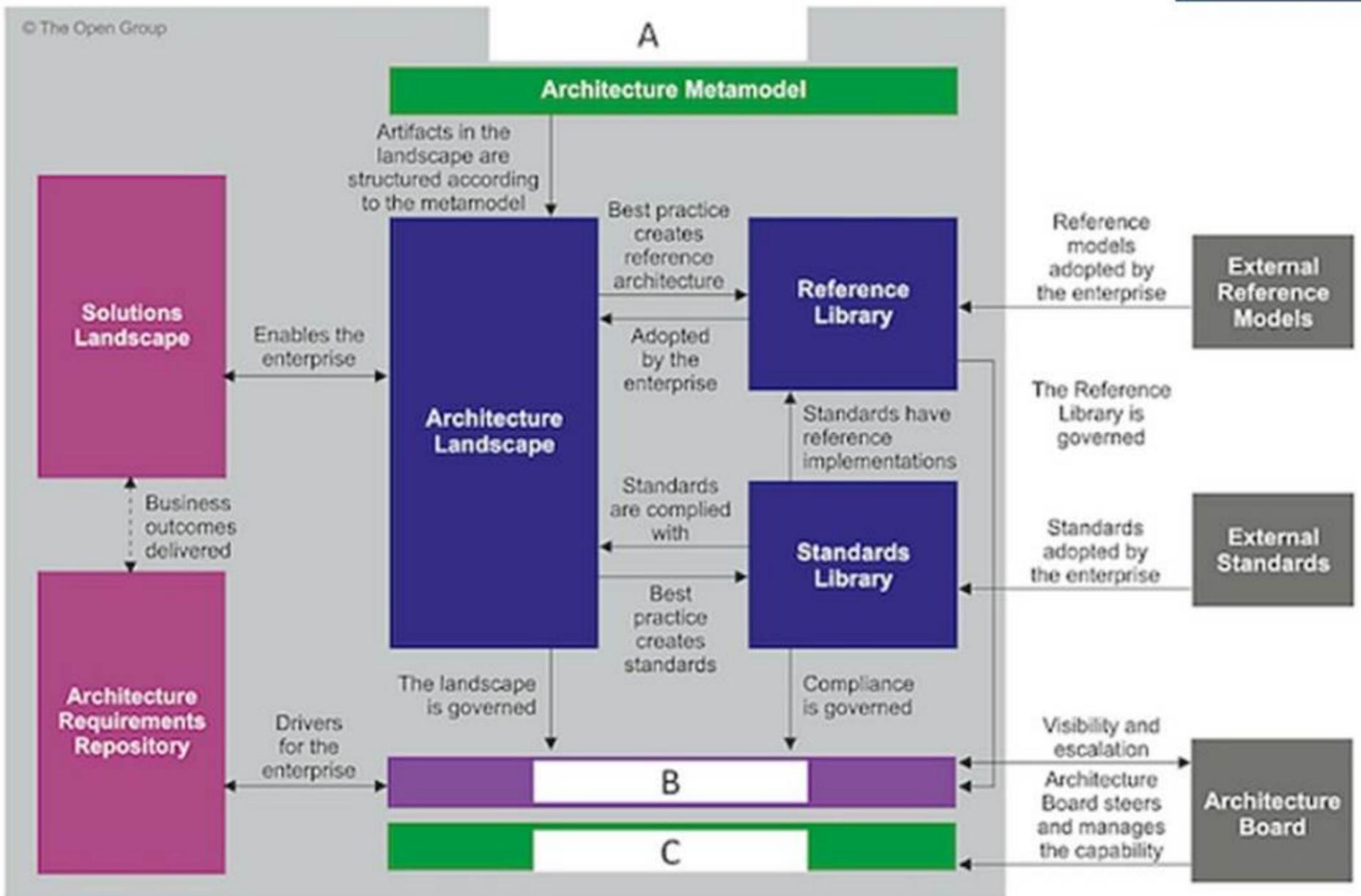
**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 60**

Exhibit:



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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

? A-Architecture Repository: This is a part of the Architecture Metamodel that contains artifacts structured according to the metamodel. It includes the Architecture Landscape which is adopted by the enterprise and governed by certain standards and practices.  
 ? B-Governing Board: The Governing Board ensures visibility and escalation, meaning it oversees and manages the capability of the architecture landscape. It plays a crucial role in governance.  
 ? C-Enterprise Capability: This refers to how well an enterprise can execute its mission, meet business objectives or satisfy its stakeholders' needs and expectations. It's influenced by both internal factors (like resources, processes) and external ones (like market trends).  
 References: TOGAF Version 9.1, Chapter 34: 1

**NEW QUESTION 62**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 65**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 66**

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

**Explanation:**

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 architecture. 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 69**

What is presented as striking a balance between positive and negative outcomes resulting from the realization of either opportunities or threats?

- A. Agile development
- B. Architecture Security
- C. Transition Management
- D. Risk Management

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 74**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The Architecture Landscape is divided into levels known as Segment Strategic and Capability Architectures. These levels correspond to different scopes and purposes of architectures within an enterprise. Segment Architectures are architectures that address specific business units, functions, or processes within an enterprise. Strategic Architectures are architectures that provide a high-level view of the enterprise's vision, goals, and direction. Capability Architectures are architectures that address specific business capabilities or services that span multiple segments or domains. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 2.4 Architecture Repository.

**NEW QUESTION 78**

Complete the sentence A business scenario describes

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

A business scenario describes business and technology environment in which those problems occur. It provides a realistic context for identifying and addressing business problems and opportunities, as well as their impact on the enterprise's architecture. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website,

Section 3.3.1 Business Scenarios.

**NEW QUESTION 79**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 82**

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