OGEA-103$^{Q\&As}$

TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2

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QUESTION 1

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

A. Segment

B. Transition

C. Capability

D. Application

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The TOGAF standard covers the development of four architecture domains:

Business, Data, Technology and Application. These domains represent different aspects of an enterprise\'s architecture and provide a consistent way of describing, analyzing, and designing them. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open

Group Website, Section 2.2 Architecture Development Method (ADM).

QUESTION 2

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

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The Architecture Requirements Repository stores all the requirements that are output of the architecture development cycle, as well as the requirements that are input to the architecture development cycle1. The Architecture Requirements Repository includes the following types of requirements1: Stakeholder Requirements: These are the high-level requirements and expectations of the stakeholders, derived from the business drivers, goals, and objectives. They are captured and refined in the Architecture Vision phase and the Requirements Management phase. Architecture Requirements: These are the detailed requirements that specify what the architecture must do or deliver to meet the stakeholder requirements. They are derived and refined in the Business, Information Systems, and Technology Architecture phases. Implementation and Migration Requirements: These are the detailed requirements that specify what the implementation and migration projects must do or deliver to realize the architecture. They are derived and refined in the Opportunities and Solutions and Migration Planning phases. The Architecture Requirements Repository is used to manage the architecture requirements throughout the architecture lifecycle, ensuring their traceability, consistency, and compliance1. The Architecture Board is the authority that reviews and approves the architecture requirements, as well as the architecture deliverables and artifacts, as part of the architecture governance process2. References: 1: Architecture Requirements Repository 2: Architecture Board

QUESTION 3

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

Correct 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

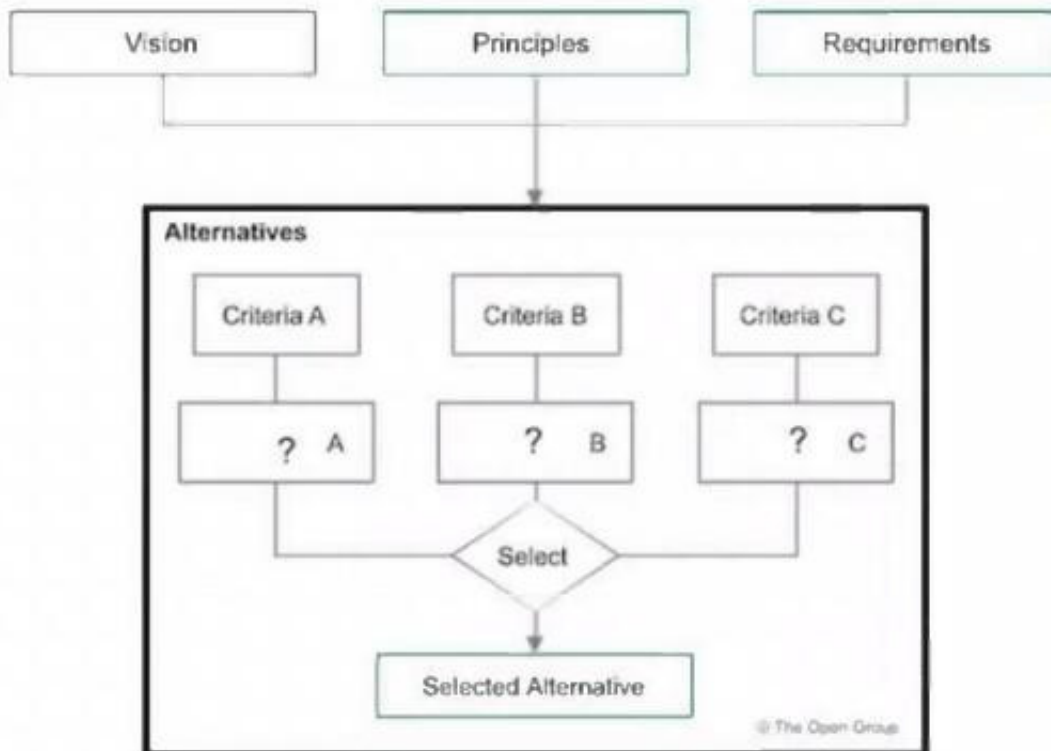44: Introduction. 2: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part I: Introduction, Chapter 3:

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.

QUESTION 4

Consider the graphic illustrating a method supporting the TOGAF ADM.

What does the method help identify?

A. Architecture Solutions

B. Business Scenarios

C. Solution Building Blocks

D. Alternative Target Architectures

Correct Answer: D

https://pubs.opengroup.org/togaf-standard/adm-techniques/chap10.html (figure 10 -1)

QUESTION 5

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

Correct 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:

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

E: 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

F:

Finalize the Architecture Roadmap and the supporting Implementation and Migration Plan

F:

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

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