

## Exam Questions OGEA-101

TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 Exam (English)

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### NEW QUESTION 1

What is an objective of the ADM Preliminary Phase?

- A. To develop a vision of the business value to be delivered by the proposed enterprise architecture
- B. To select and implement tools to support the Architecture Capability
- C. To obtain approval for the Statement of Architecture Work
- D. To create the initial version of the Architecture Roadmap

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

The Preliminary Phase is the preparatory phase of the Architecture Development Method (ADM) cycle, which sets the context and direction for the architecture work. One of the objectives of this phase is to select and implement tools to support the Architecture Capability, which is the ability of an organization to perform enterprise architecture effectively and efficiently. Tools can include software applications, methods, techniques, standards, and frameworks that assist the architecture development and governance processes. The selection and implementation of tools should be based on the requirements and constraints of the organization, and the alignment with the Architecture Principles and the Architecture Vision<sup>3</sup> References: 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 6: Preliminary Phase : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 45: Establishing and Maintaining an Enterprise Architecture Capability : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 46: Tools for Architecture Development

### NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 3

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: B**

#### Explanation:

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: PhaseF: 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 4

What is defined as the effect of uncertainty on objectives?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Risk is defined as the effect of uncertainty on objectives, according to the ISO 31000 standard, which provides principles and guidelines for risk management<sup>1</sup>. Risk can be positive or negative, depending on whether the uncertainty affects the achievement or the failure of the objectives. Risk can also be expressed in terms of likelihood and impact, which indicate the probability and the consequence of the risk occurrence. Risk management is the coordinated activities to direct and control an organization with regard to risk. Risk management is an integral part of the TOGAF standard, as it helps to identify, assess, and treat the risks that may affect the architecture development and implementation<sup>2</sup>. References: 1: ISO 31000:2018, Risk management — Guidelines, Clause 3.1 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 32: Risk Management

**NEW QUESTION 5**

Which of the following best describes the purpose of the Architecture Roadmap?

- A. It provides for effective communication of the end architecture project to the stakeholders
- B. It is sent from the sponsor and triggers the start of an architecture development cycle
- C. It forms the basis of a contractual agreement between the sponsor and the architecture organization
- D. It lists work packages on a timeline showing progress towards the Target Architecture

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The purpose of the Architecture Roadmap is to provide a high-level view of how the Baseline Architecture will transition to the Target Architecture over time. It lists work packages on a timeline showing progress towards the Target Architecture, as well as dependencies, risks, and benefits. The Architecture Roadmap forms part of the Implementation and Migration Plan and guides the execution of the architecture projects. References: <https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap20.html>

**NEW QUESTION 6**

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 7**

Complete the following sentence:

Presenting different \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to stakeholders helps architects to extract hidden agendas principles and requirements that could impact the final Target Architecture

- A. Alternatives Trade-offs
- B. Solutions Applications
- C. Architecture Views Architecture Viewpoints
- D. Business Scenarios Business Models

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

According to the TOGAF Standard, an architecture view is a representation

of a system from the perspective of a related set of concerns<sup>1</sup>. An architecture viewpoint is a specification of the conventions for a particular kind of architecture view<sup>1</sup>. Presenting different architecture views and architecture viewpoints to stakeholders helps architects to extract hidden agendas, principles, and requirements that could impact the final target

architecture. This is because different stakeholders may have different concerns and interests in the system, and by showing them how the system addresses their concerns from different perspectives, the architects can elicit more feedback and validation from them<sup>2</sup>. For example, a business stakeholder may be interested in the business architecture view, which focuses on the business processes, functions, and capabilities of the system<sup>3</sup>. A security stakeholder may be interested in the enterprise security view, which addresses the security aspects of the system, such as confidentiality, integrity, and availability<sup>3</sup>. By presenting these views to the respective stakeholders, the architects can ensure that the system meets their expectations and needs, and also identify any potential issues or gaps that may affect the target architecture. References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architectural Artifacts - TheOpen Group<sup>1</sup>; 2: Understanding TOGAF Views and Viewpoints in Enterprise Architecture<sup>2</sup>; 3: Developing Architecture Views - The Open Group<sup>4</sup>

**NEW QUESTION 8**

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 9**

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

**Explanation:**

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 10**

What is the purpose of the Preliminary Phase?

- A. Developing an Enterprise Architecture Capability.
- B. Describing the target architecture.
- C. Defining the Enterprise Strategy.
- D. Identifying the stakeholders and their requirements.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

An Enterprise Architecture Capability is the ability of the organization to perform effective and efficient architecture work, including the definition, governance, and management of its architectures2. The Preliminary Phase involves the following activities1:

- Reviewing the organizational context, scope, and drivers for conducting Enterprise Architecture
- Establishing the Architecture Capability desired by the organization, including the maturity level, roles, responsibilities, processes, and tools
- Defining and establishing the Organizational Model for Enterprise Architecture, which describes how the architecture function is organized and integrated within the enterprise
- Defining and establishing the Architecture Governance framework, which provides the mechanisms for ensuring the quality, consistency, and compliance of the architecture work
- Selecting and implementing the tools that support the Architecture Capability, such as repositories, modeling tools, and communication tools
- Defining the Architecture Principles that will guide and constrain the architecture work, based on the business principles, goals, and drivers of the organization
- Defining the Organization-Specific Architecture Framework, which is an adaptation of the generic TOGAF ADM to suit the specific requirements, standards, and practices of the organization

The Preliminary Phase is essential for preparing the organization for the successful development and implementation of its architectures, as well as for ensuring the alignment of the architecture work with the business strategy and objectives1.

References: 1: Preliminary Phase 2: Enterprise Architecture Capability

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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

**Explanation:**

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 11**

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 16**

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 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 21**

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 25**

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 28**

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: D**

**Explanation:**

- ? 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 concerns<sup>1</sup>. It consists of one or more architecture models that demonstrate how the system addresses the stakeholder concerns<sup>1</sup>.
  - ? An architecture viewpoint is a specification of the conventions for constructing and using an architecture view to address specific stakeholder concerns<sup>1</sup>. It defines the perspective, scope, notation, and techniques for creating an architecture view of a system<sup>1</sup>.
  - ? Architects can present architecture views and viewpoints to stakeholders to extract hidden agendas, principles, and requirements that could impact the final Target Architecture, because<sup>23</sup>:
- References:
- ? 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 33**

Which of the following describes how the Enterprise Continuum is used when developing an enterprise architecture?

- A. To identify and understand business requirements
- B. To coordinate with the other management frameworks in use
- C. To describe how an architecture addresses stakeholder concerns
- D. To classify architecture and solution assets

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

- The Enterprise Continuum consists of two complementary concepts: the Architecture Continuum and the Solutions Continuum<sup>1</sup>. The Architecture Continuum provides a consistent way to describe and understand the generic and reusable architecture building blocks, such as models, patterns, and standards, that can be applied and tailored to specific situations<sup>2</sup>. The Solutions Continuum provides a consistent way to describe and understand the specific and implemented solution building blocks, such as products, services, and components, that realize the architecture building blocks<sup>3</sup>. The Enterprise Continuum enables the reuse and integration of architecture and solution assets across different levels of abstraction, scope, and detail, ranging from foundation architectures to organization-specific architectures<sup>1</sup>.
- The Enterprise Continuum is used when developing an enterprise architecture to support the following activities<sup>1</sup>:
- Selecting relevant architecture and solution assets from the Architecture Repository or other sources, based on the business drivers, goals, and requirements
  - Adapting and customizing the architecture and solution assets to suit the specific needs and context of the enterprise
  - Defining and developing the target architecture and the architecture roadmap, based on the gaps and opportunities identified between the baseline and the target states
  - Defining and developing the implementation and migration plan, based on the architecture roadmap and the solution building blocks
  - Governing and managing the architecture and solution assets throughout the architecture lifecycle, ensuring their quality, consistency, and compliance
- References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Enterprise Continuum 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Continuum 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Solutions Continuum

**NEW QUESTION 38**

Refer to the table below:

Phase	Output & Outcome	Essential Knowledge
?	Sufficient documentation to get permission to proceed. Permission to proceed to develop a Target Architecture to prove out a summary target.	The scope of the problem being addressed. Those who have interests that are fundamental to the problem being addressed. (Stakeholders & Concerns) What summary answer to the problem is acceptable to the stakeholders? Stakeholder priority and preference. What value does the summary answer provide?

Which ADM Phase does this describe?

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

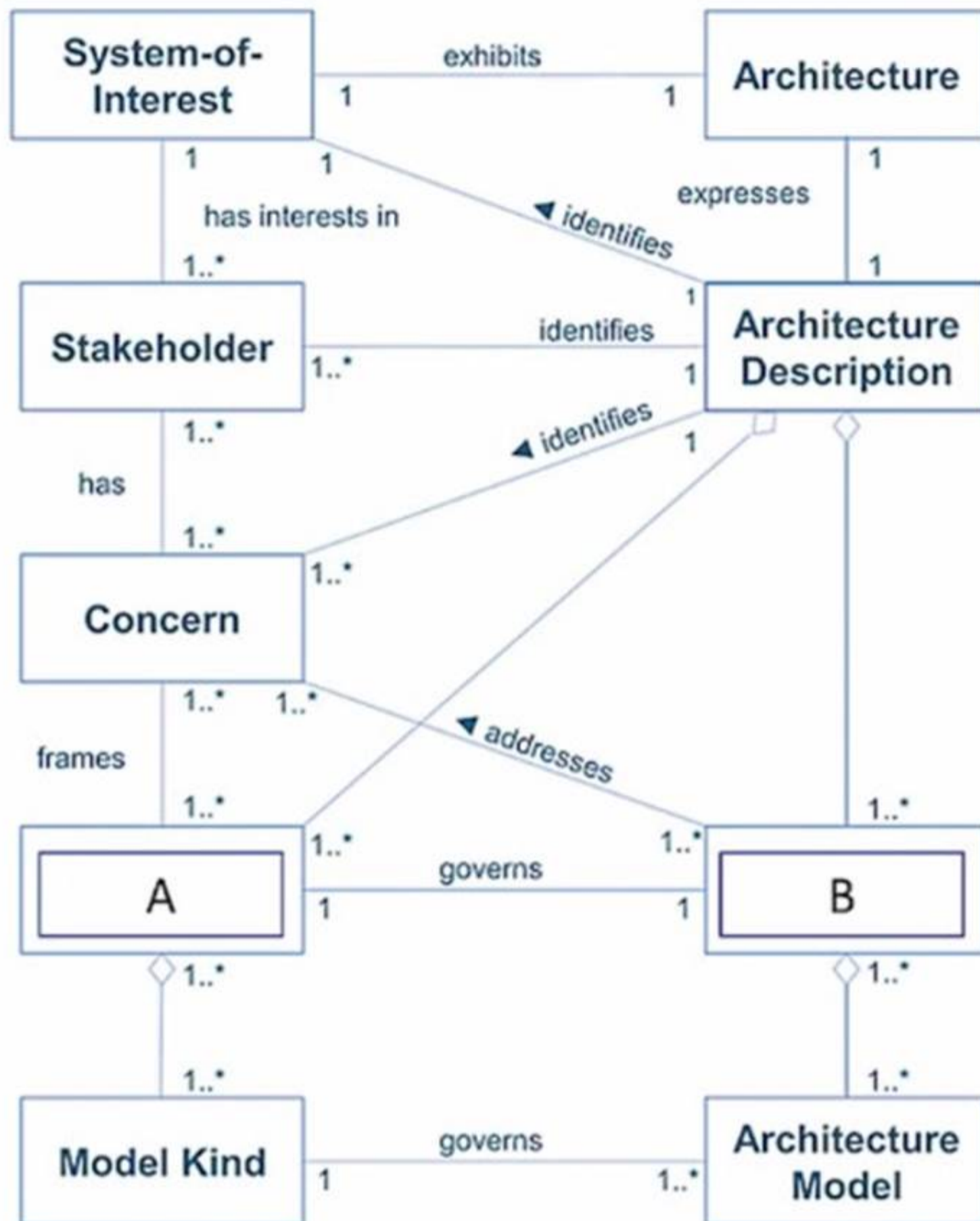
**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Phase B of the ADM cycle is the Business Architecture phase. It describes the development of a Business Architecture to support an agreed Architecture Vision. The objectives of this phase are to describe the baseline and target Business Architecture, identify candidate Architecture Roadmap components based on gaps between the baseline and target, and determine whether an incremental approach is required. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2.2 Phase B: Business Architecture.

**NEW QUESTION 40**

Consider the image showing basic architectural concepts.



What are items A and B?

- A. A-Architecture Viewpoint, B-Architecture View
- B. A-Architecture Board, B-Architecture Capability
- C. A-Candidate Architecture, B-Trade-off
- D. A-Requirement
- E. B-Candidate Architecture

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

? The image shows a diagram that illustrates the basic concepts of architecture description as defined by the ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011 standard<sup>1</sup>, which is also adopted by the TOGAF standard<sup>2</sup>.

? According to the ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011 standard, an architecture description is a work product used to express an architecture, and it consists of one or more architecture views<sup>1</sup>.

? An architecture view is a representation of a system from the perspective of a related set of concerns, and it conforms to an architecture viewpoint<sup>1</sup>.

? An architecture viewpoint is a specification of the conventions for constructing and using an architecture view to address specific stakeholder concerns<sup>1</sup>.

? Therefore, the correct answer is option A, which identifies the items labeled as ??A?? and ??B?? in the image as an architecture viewpoint and an architecture view, respectively. References:

? 1: ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011 - Systems and software engineering — Architecture description<sup>1</sup>

? 2: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Part IV: Architecture Content Framework -31. Architectural Artifacts<sup>2</sup>

**NEW QUESTION 45**

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

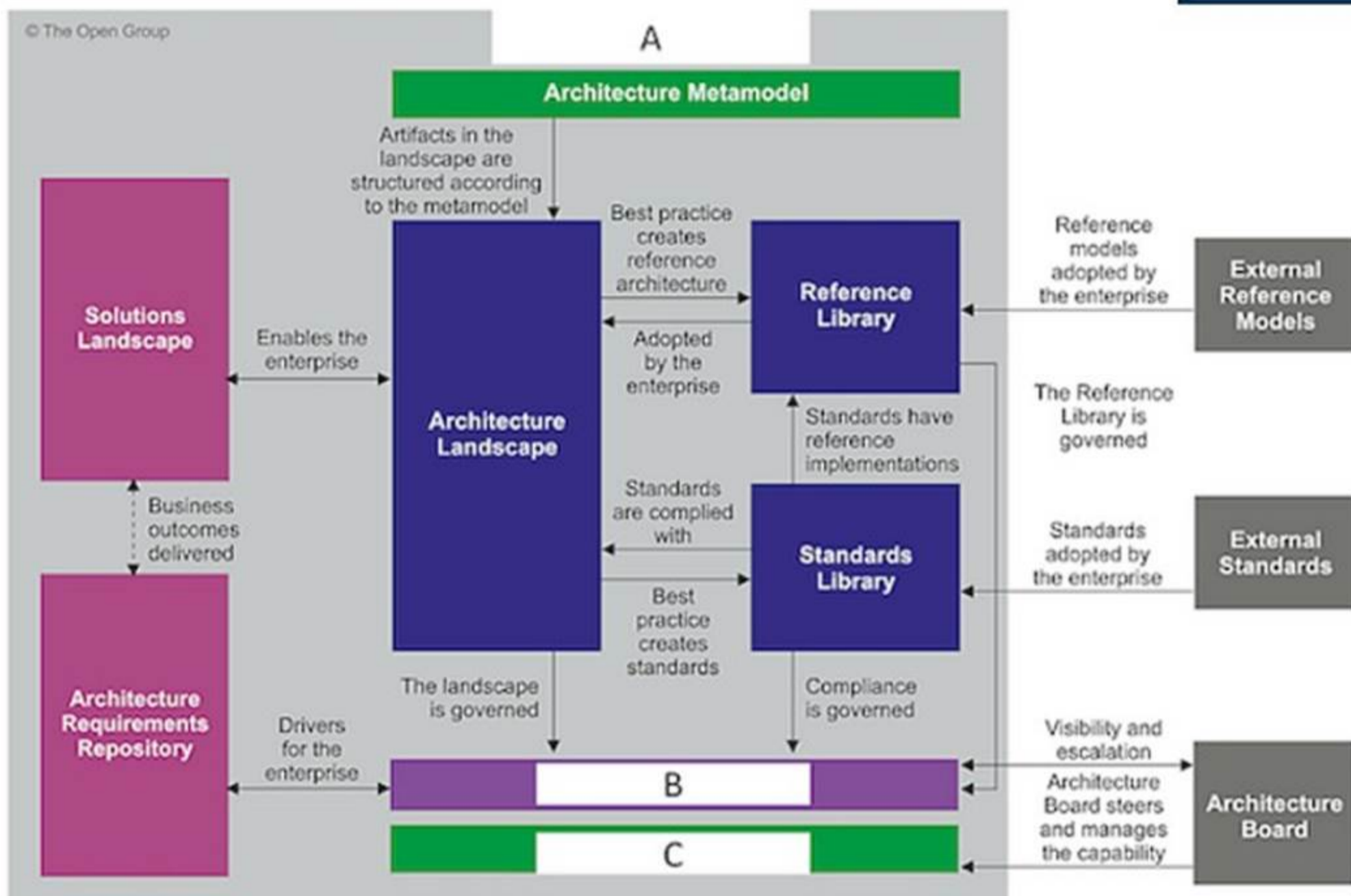
Answer: B

**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 50**

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 53**

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

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

Answer: B

**Explanation:**

According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, documents which are under development and have not undergone any formal review and approval process are called draft documents, while documents which have been reviewed and approved are called approved documents 1. Draft documents are typically marked with a version number of 0.x, indicating that they are incomplete or provisional. Approved documents are typically marked with a version number of 1.0 or higher, indicating that they have been finalized and authorized. The other options are not correct, as they are not the terms used by the TOGAF Standard to distinguish between documents under development and documents that have been reviewed and approved. The terms ??finalized??, ??concept??, ??deliverable??, and ??Version 0.1?? and ??Version 1.0?? are not specific to the TOGAF Standard, and they may have different meanings or interpretations in different contexts. References: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 7: Applying Iteration to the ADM, Section 7.2.3 Document Categorization.

#### NEW QUESTION 57

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: B**

#### Explanation:

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 58

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 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 62

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 63

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**

#### 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 compliance<sup>1</sup>. 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 process<sup>2</sup>.  
References: 1: Architecture Requirements Repository 2: Architecture Board

#### NEW QUESTION 67

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:** D

#### Explanation:

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 Phase<sup>2</sup>. Risk management involves the following steps<sup>1</sup>:

- 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 69

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:** D

#### Explanation:

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 72

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