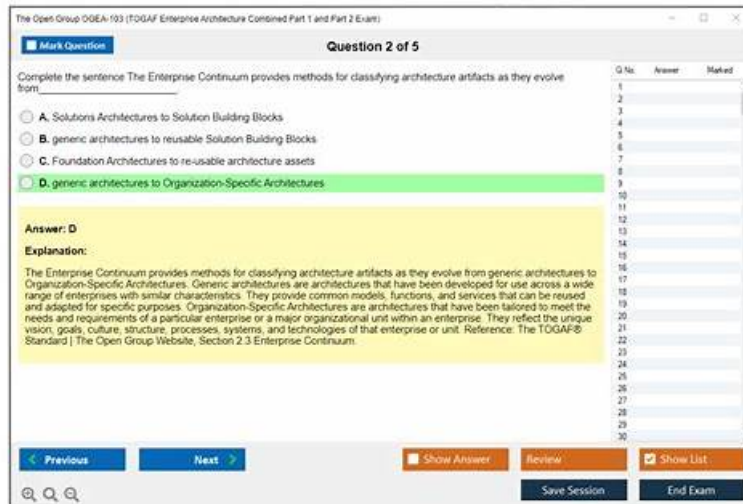


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The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q77-Q82):

NEW QUESTION # 77

In which part of the ADM cycle do building block gaps become associated with work packages that will address the gaps?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Phase E of the ADM cycle, building block gaps become associated with work packages that will address the gaps. This phase involves creating an Implementation and Migration Plan that defines a set of work packages and Transition Architectures that will deliver the Target Architecture. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2.5 Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions.

NEW QUESTION # 78

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

Answer: C

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. 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.

NEW QUESTION # 79

Consider the following ADM phases objectives.

□ Which phase does each objective match?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

References:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION # 80

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

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

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 manner¹. Governance provides the means to verify that the method is being applied correctly and effectively, and that the architecture deliverables and artifacts meet the quality and standards criteria¹. Governance also enables the management of risks, issues, changes, and dependencies that may arise during the ADM process¹.

Some of the benefits of governing the ADM process are²:

* Improved alignment of the architecture with the business strategy and objectives

* Enhanced stakeholder engagement and communication

* Increased reuse and integration of architecture assets and resources

* Reduced complexity and duplication of architecture efforts

* Increased agility and adaptability of the architecture to changing needs and requirements

* Improved compliance and auditability of the architecture outcomes and outputs

NEW QUESTION # 81

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

- A. The Stakeholders preferences may go beyond the architecture project scope and needs control
- B. The TOGAF standard cannot be used without executive governance
- C. The Architecture Project mandates the governance of the target architecture
- **D. Best practice governance enables the organization to control value realization**

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

