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The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q143-Q148):

NEW QUESTION # 143

Exhibit:

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

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

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

Answer: B

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 # 144

According to the TOGAF standard, what are the two levels of risk that should be monitored?

- A. Initial and Residual level
- B. Technical and Financial level
- C. Operational and Strategic level
- D. Mitigated and Revised level

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation from Expert in Enterprise Architecture, guiding in TOGAF and ArchiMate: TOGAF adopts a formal risk management perspective aligned with widely accepted enterprise risk management practices. Within the ADM, risks are identified, analyzed, treated, and monitored throughout all phases, particularly during Architecture Governance and Implementation Governance.

TOGAF explicitly distinguishes between:

Initial Risk:

The level of risk identified before any mitigation actions are applied. This represents the inherent exposure associated with an architecture decision, solution, or implementation approach.

Residual Risk:

The level of risk that remains after mitigation measures have been applied. This residual risk must be explicitly accepted, monitored, or further treated by governance bodies.

Why Option D is correct:

TOGAF requires both Initial and Residual risks to be documented and monitored to ensure informed decision-making and effective governance throughout the ADM lifecycle.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A . Technical and Financial level: These are categories of risk, not the two monitoring levels defined by TOGAF.

B . Mitigated and Revised level: These terms are not used as formal risk levels in TOGAF.

C . Operational and Strategic level: These describe business risk domains, not TOGAF-defined monitoring levels.

Authoritative TOGAF

Reference:

TOGAF Risk Management

TOGAF Architecture Governance

TOGAF ADM Guidelines and Techniques - Risk Management

NEW QUESTION # 145

Consider the following statements.

1. All processes, decision-making, and mechanisms used will be established so as to minimize or avoid potential conflicts of interest.
2. More effective strategic decision-making will be made by C-Level executives and business leaders.
3. All actions implemented and their decision support will be available for inspection by authorized organization and provider parties.
4. Digital Transformation and operations will be more effective and efficient.

Which statements highlight the value and necessity for Architecture Governance to be adopted within organizations?

- A. 1and4

- B. 1and3
- C. 2and4
- D. 2and3

Answer: B

Explanation:

Statements 1 and 3 highlight the value and necessity for Architecture Governance to be adopted within organizations. Architecture Governance is the practice and orientation by which Enterprise Architectures and other architectures are managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level¹². It ensures that architectural decisions are aligned with the organization's strategy, objectives, and standards. Architecture Governance also involves establishing and maintaining processes, decision-making, and mechanisms to avoid or minimize potential conflicts of interest, such as between different stakeholders, business units, or projects³⁴. Moreover, Architecture Governance requires transparency and accountability for all actions implemented and their decision support, so that they can be inspected and evaluated by authorized parties, such as auditors, regulators, or customers⁵. References:

*The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Governance - The Open Group

*Architecture Governance - The Open Group

*Tutorial: Governance in TOGAF's Architecture Development Method (ADM)

*Architecture Governance in TOGAF: Ensuring Effective Management and Compliance

*The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions - The Open Group

*[Architecture Governance in TOGAF: Ensuring Alignment and Control]

NEW QUESTION # 146

Consider the following chart:

□ Which important concept for Enterprise Architecture Practitioners does it illustrate?

- A. ADM phases must be run simultaneously until the relevant information has been produced.
- 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. Enterprise Architects must use Gantt charts to communicate with Stakeholders.

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.

Reference:

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 # 147

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are employed as an Enterprise Architect in a team at a large company. The company sells luxury food and drinks in more than 10,000 stores worldwide. The company is a leader in using technology to connect with its customers. This includes online ordering, mobile apps, and rewards programs. The company is also famous for bringing new ideas to the market, like ordering through apps,

using AI to suggest personalized options, self-service pickup stations, and changing prices based on demand.

The stores are open every day. They send timely sales data to a central system that manages inventory. This system can predict what products are needed, adjust how much stock there is, and order more stock automatically. The stores and the main inventory system work directly with the mobile apps, allowing orders to be made online. The central inventory system is located at the company's main data center.

The company will merge with a major competitor. This competitor has a synergistic business. Leaders from both companies have told shareholders that the merger will happen fast. There will be minimal impact for customers. All stores will keep the current brand names. They will combine their systems, choosing the best ones to use.

This means their store management and back-office systems will become one. They will stop using duplicate systems and use one main system to manage the stores.

They will also cut down on the number of back-office applications they use.

The Request for Architecture Work to oversee the merger has been approved.

Stakeholders, concerns, and business requirements have been identified. The stakeholders have made it clear that they expect to continue to be able to innovate quickly, and that changes should not restrict that capability. The scope of what is inside and what is outside the architecture efforts has been confirmed. The next step is to revisit and review the Architecture Principles, as they form part of the constraints on architecture work.

Business Continuity is essential given that the business depends on real-time ordering and automated inventory management. During the systems integration, maintaining service for customers and inventory operations must be prioritized. Refer to the scenario. You have been asked to identify the most relevant Architecture Principles for the merger besides Business Continuity.

Based on the TOGAF standard, which of the following is the best answer?

[Note: You should assume that the company follows the example set of Architecture Principles provided in the TOGAF standard, ADM Techniques, Architecture Principles chapter.]

- A. Compliance with the Law makes sure that all company activities comply with relevant laws and regulations. This principle provides the foundation for ensuring the merger meets all legal requirements. Requirements-Based Change will make sure that when combining systems, changes to applications and technology are only made if required by business needs. Responsive Change Management focuses on the speed needed to achieve the goals set by the leaders for a quick merger. We are committed to quickly blending the companies as planned.
- B. Control Technical Diversity will help by standardizing technology platforms as part of the integration process. This will be vital for standardizing the app integration for digital orders with the back-office systems, and will reduce complexity and costs during integration. Data Trustee will establish owners to manage the shared data across the company, thereby assuring data quality. Ease-of-Use is needed to make sure that new user interfaces for the apps continue to be easy to use.
- C. Service orientation will speed up the merger and make it easier to integrate systems while maintaining business operations. Maximize Benefit to the Enterprise will make sure that merger decisions prioritize the overall benefit to the combined company. Common Use Applications across the merged company is preferred over the use of similar or duplicative applications for certain parts of the company. This help supports the goal of merging back-office systems to reduce duplication.
- D. Primacy of Principles will make sure that the same principles apply to both organizations of the newly merged operation, creating consistency across locations. Data as an Asset is critical. Since you're maintaining separate mobile apps but consolidating back-end systems, treating data as an asset becomes essential. This principle helps ensure that customer data, and inventory information from both brands are properly integrated and managed. Technology Independence is important when consolidating the back-office applications and order processing systems.

Answer: C

Explanation:

You are asked to identify the most relevant Architecture Principles, besides Business Continuity, that apply to a rapid merger, where:

- * Back-office and store management systems will be consolidated
- * Duplicate applications will be eliminated
- * Innovation must remain fast
- * Customer experience must remain uninterrupted
- * Combined enterprise value is the priority

TOGAF's example Architecture Principles include four main categories:

- * Business Principles
- * Data Principles
- * Application Principles
- * Technology Principles

Option D contains the principles that best support the specific needs of the merger as described.

#Why Option D is correct

1. Service Orientation (Business Principle)

This principle states that architecture should be organized around services, enabling flexibility, loose coupling, and ease of integration. For the merger:

- * Integrating two companies' store systems, mobile apps, and inventory platforms requires modular, interoperable services.
- * Service orientation directly supports the requirement that innovation must not slow down.
- * It allows systems to be merged with minimal disruption.

This principle supports fast integration + ongoing innovation - exactly what stakeholders demand.

2. Maximize Benefit to the Enterprise (Business Principle)

This principle ensures decisions are made from an enterprise-wide (not departmental or local) perspective.

In the scenario:

- * Two companies are merging.
- * Decisions must prioritize combined enterprise value, not local optimizations by either company.
- * System consolidation and elimination of duplicates requires an enterprise-first mindset.

This principle aligns perfectly with a merger that aims to unify operations and reduce redundancy.

3. Common Use Applications (Application Principle)

This is one of the MOST relevant principles in any merger.

TOGAF defines this principle as:

"Applications should be shared across the enterprise and not duplicated." In the scenario:

- * Back-office systems and store management tools must be consolidated.
- * Duplicate applications are explicitly to be reduced.
- * One main system will be used across stores.

This principle directly matches the merger's objectives.

#Summary

Option D contains the three principles that best support:

- * A major merger
- * System consolidation
- * Reduction of duplication
- * Enterprise-wide benefit
- * Flexible, service-oriented integration
- * Continued innovation

Therefore, Option D is the most appropriate selection according to TOGAF's example Architecture Principles.

NEW QUESTION # 148

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