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The Open Group OGEA-102 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Topic 1: Stakeholder Management	15-20%	- Stakeholder identification and classification - Managing concerns and requirements - Stakeholder engagement and communication
Topic 2: Architecture Governance	10-15%	- Architecture maturity models - Compliance and decision management - Governance frameworks and processes
Topic 3: ADM Application and Tailoring	10-15%	- Using ADM with other frameworks - Tailoring ADM for different contexts - Scaling and adapting the framework

Topic 4: Context for Enterprise Architecture	10-15%	- Enterprise architecture principles and scope - Enterprise architecture value and benefits - Business and IT alignment - Phase F: Migration Planning - Phase B: Business Architecture - Phase D: Technology Architecture
Topic 5: Architecture Development Method (ADM) Phases	30-35%	- Phase G: Implementation Governance - Phase A: Architecture Vision - Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions - Phase C: Information Systems Architectures - Phase H: Architecture Change Management
Topic 6: Requirements Management	10-15%	- Requirements traceability and management - Requirements capture and classification - Integration with ADM phases

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The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q19-Q24):

NEW QUESTION # 19

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are working as Chief Enterprise Architect at a large Internet company. The company has many divisions, ranging from cloud to logistics. The company has grown rapidly, expanding from initially selling physical books and media to a range of services including an online marketplace, live-streaming, eBooks, and cloud services.

Overall management of the numerous divisions has become challenging. Recent high-profile projects have overrun on budget and under delivered, damaging the company's reputation, and adversely impacting its share price. There is a widely held view within the executive management that the organization structure has played a major role in these project failures.

The company has an established Enterprise Architecture program based on the TOGAF standard, sponsored jointly by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Information Officer (CIO). The CEO has decided that the company needs to reorganize its divisions around artificial intelligence and machine learning with a focus on automation. The CEO has worked with the Enterprise Architects to create a strategic architecture for the reorganization, including an Architecture Vision, together with definitions for the four domain architectures. This sets out an ambitious vision of the future of the company over a three-year period. This includes a set of work packages and includes three distinct transformations.

The CIO has made it clear that prior to the approval of the detailed Implementation and Migration plan, the EA team will need to assess the risks associated with the proposed architecture. He has received concerns from key stakeholders across the company that the proposed reorganization may be too ambitious and there is doubt whether it can produce sufficient value to warrant the risks.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to recommend an approach to satisfy these concerns. Based on the TOGAF Standard, which of the following is the best answer?

- A. The Enterprise Architects should evaluate the organization's readiness to undergo change. This will allow the risks associated with the transformations to be identified, classified, and mitigated for. This should include identifying dependencies between the set of changes, including gaps and work packages. It will also identify improvement actions to be worked into the Implementation and Migration Plan. The business value, effort, and risk associated for each transformation should be determined.
- B. The Enterprise Architects should bring together information about potential approaches and produce several alternative target transition architectures. They should then investigate the different architecture alternatives and discuss these with

stakeholders using the Architecture Alternatives and Trade-offs technique. Once the target architecture has been selected, it should be analyzed using a state evolution table to determine the Transition Architectures. A value realization process should then be established to ensure that the concerns raised are addressed.

- C. Establishing interoperability in alignment with the corporate operating model will ensure risks are minimized. The Enterprise Architects should apply an interoperability analysis to evaluate any potential issues across the architecture. This should include the development of a matrix showing the interoperability requirements. These can then be included within the transformation strategy embedded in the target transition architectures. The Enterprise Architects should then finalize the Architecture Roadmap and the Implementation and Migration Plan.
- D. Before preparing the detailed Implementation and Migration plan, the Enterprise

Answer: A

Explanation:

Architects should review and consolidate the gap analysis results from Phases B to This will identify the transformations required to achieve the proposed Target Architecture. The Enterprise Architects should then assess the readiness of the organization to undergo change and determine an overall direction to address and mitigate risks identified. The Transition Architecture should then be planned to use a state evolution table.

Explanation:

The Business Transformation Readiness Assessment is a technique that can be used to evaluate the readiness of the organization to undergo change and to identify the actions needed to increase the likelihood of a successful business transformation. This technique can help to address the concerns of the key stakeholders about the risks and value of the proposed reorganization. The technique involves assessing the following aspects of the organization: vision, commitment, capacity, capability, culture, and communication. Based on the assessment, the risks associated with the transformations can be identified, classified, and mitigated for. The technique also helps to identify the dependencies between the set of changes, including gaps and work packages, and the improvement actions to be worked into the Implementation and Migration Plan. The technique also supports the determination of the business value, effort, and risk associated for each transformation, which can be used to prioritize and sequence the work packages and the Transition Architectures. References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 27: Business Transformation Readiness Assessment

NEW QUESTION # 20

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are employed as an Enterprise Architect at a company. The company manages large-scale farming operations with food production, processing, and distribution. The goal of the company is to maximize profit while satisfying the needs of consumers for its products. Its customers demand food that is produced sustainably, safely, and transparently, while reducing environmental impact. The business is highly mechanized, and this mechanization has brought about a decrease in the number of workers needed, together with a focus on agricultural engineering to improve the efficiency of its farms, its processing facilities, and the overall enterprise. As part of this, the company has established an Enterprise Architecture (EA) practice based on the TOGAF standard, using it as the method and guiding framework. The Chief Information Officer (CIO) is the sponsor of EA practice.

The practice has adopted an iterative approach for its architecture development. This has enabled the decision makers to have valuable insights into the different aspects of the business.

In recent years there have been a series of bad harvests, and a major reduction in yields of the main crop produced by the company. This combined with an increase in costs for energy, feed, fuel, and fertilizer, had led to a significant decrease in profits.

The rising costs and lower profits mean that the company is unable to take as much planned action on climate measures as it would like, such as reducing its carbon footprint. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) has stated that big changes are needed to improve yields and profitability.

The outline strategy for change, includes new products, and new markets. The company will switch to a mix of crops rather than depend on a main crop and will allow use of its processing facilities by third parties. This is a major decision, and the CEO has stated a desire to repurpose and reuse rather than replace so as to manage the risks and limit the costs.

The CIO has assigned the EA team to manage this project. The CIO has stated that although the overall objective is known, the EA team are expected to define the scope, a shared vision, and the requirements.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to recommend the best approach for architecture development to realize the CEO 's change in direction for the company.

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

- A. The team should start by defining the baseline Technology Architecture in order to assess the current infrastructure capacity and capability for the company. Then the focus should be on transition planning and incremental architecture deployment. This will identify requirements to ensure that the projects are sequenced in an optimal way to realize the change.
- B. The team first needs to understand the problem and define the structure of the change. It should start iteration cycles on a baseline first approach to architecture development, and then transition planning.

This will identify the change needed to transition from the baseline to the target and can be used to work out in detail what the agreed vision is for the change.

- C. The team should start its iteration cycles of architecture development by going through the architecture definition phases (B-D) with a baseline first approach. This will support the change in direction as stated by the CEO. It will ensure that the change can be defined in a structured manner and address the requirements needed to realize the change.
- D. The team should start on architecture definition and operate multiple ADM phases concurrently to support this change in direction. Once understood, the team will identify the requirements, drivers, issues, and constraints for the change. You would include non-functional requirements in the architecture development to make sure that the target architecture meets its compliance and regulatory requirements.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The scenario clearly states that:

- * The overall objective is known,
- * BUT the EA team is expected to define the scope, shared vision, and requirements,
- * The company uses an iterative approach,
- * The CEO wants repurpose and reuse rather than replace,
- * This is a major strategic shift (new markets, new products, new crop mix).

According to the TOGAF standard, when the problem must be understood, and scope, vision, and requirements are not yet defined, the correct starting point is Phase A: Architecture Vision, using an iteration cycle.

This is also consistent with the "baseline-first" approach recommended in the TOGAF Series Guides for situations where:

- * the business direction is known but high-level,
- * detailed impacts must be discovered,
- * and the organization wants to reuse existing capabilities rather than replace them.

Option B is the only answer that:

- * Begins by understanding the problem,
- * Defines the structure of the change,
- * Uses iteration cycles starting with a baseline-first approach,
- * Leads into transition planning,
- * Supports clarification of the shared vision and requirements,
- * Fits the CIO's instruction to "define the scope, shared vision, and requirements." This matches exactly what TOGAF prescribes in early-cycle Architecture Vision and initial iterations.

NEW QUESTION # 21

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are working as the Chief Enterprise Architect within a law firm specializing in personal injury cases.

Many of the firm's competitors have improved their litigation strategies, and efficiency by streamlining their processes using Artificial Intelligence (AI).

The CIO has approved a Request for Architecture Work to examine the use of Machine Learning in defining a new AI-driven litigation and finance process for the firm. This process would instruct the lawyers and analysts as to what tasks and portfolio they should work on. The key objectives are to increase task profitability, maximize staff utilization, and increase individual profitability. The CIO has emphasized that the architecture should enable the fast implementation of continuous Machine Learning. The solution will need to be constantly measured for delivered value and be quickly iterated to success.

Some of the partners have expressed concerns about letting the AI make the decisions, others about the risks associated with use of it for the type of service they deliver. The CIO wants to know if these concerns can be addressed, and how risks will be covered by a new architecture enabling AI and Machine Learning.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to respond to the CIO recommending an approach that would enable the development of an architecture that addresses the concerns of the CIO and the concerns of the partners.

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

- A. You recommend that a Communications Plan be created to address the key stakeholders, the most powerful and influential partners. This plan should include a report that summarizes the key features of the architecture reflecting their requirements. You will check with each key stakeholder that their concerns are being addressed. Risk mitigation and agility will be explicitly addressed as a component of the architecture being developed.
- B. You recommend that all possible models be created for each candidate architecture that will enable the AI and Machine Learning solution. This ensures that all the necessary data and detail is addressed. A formal review should be held with the stakeholders to verify that their concerns have been properly addressed by the models. Agility will be considered during Phase G Implementation Governance.

- C. You recommend creation of a set of business models that can be applied uniformly across all architecture projects. The stakeholders will be trained to understand the business models to ensure they can see that their concerns are being addressed. Risk will be addressed once the Security Architecture is developed, which will happen later to avoid slowing down the agility required by the CIO.
- D. You recommend that an analysis of the stakeholders is undertaken resulting in documenting the stakeholders and their concerns in a Stakeholder Map. The concerns and relevant views should then be defined for each group and recorded in the Architecture Vision document. The requirements will include risk mitigation through regular assessments. This will also allow a supervised agile implementation of the continuous Machine Learning.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A Stakeholder Map is a technique that can be used to identify and classify the stakeholders of the architecture work, and to document their key interests, requirements, and concerns. A stakeholder is any person, group, or organization that has a stake in the outcome of the architecture work, such as the sponsor, the client, the users, the suppliers, the regulators, or the competitors. A Stakeholder Map can help to understand the needs and expectations of the stakeholders, and to communicate and engage with them effectively¹ The steps for creating a Stakeholder Map are:

- * Identify the stakeholders of the architecture work, using various sources and methods, such as interviews, surveys, workshops, or existing documents.
- * Classify the stakeholders according to their roles, responsibilities, and relationships, using various criteria and dimensions, such as power, influence, interest, attitude, or impact.
- * Define the concerns and relevant views for each stakeholder group, using various techniques, such as business scenarios, use cases, or value propositions. A concern is a key interest or issue that is relevant to the stakeholder, such as a goal, a problem, a need, or a risk. A view is a representation of the system of interest from the perspective of one or more stakeholders and their concerns.
- * Record the stakeholders and their concerns in a Stakeholder Map, which shows the mapping between the stakeholder groups, the concerns, and the views. The Stakeholder Map also shows the dependencies, assumptions, and issues related to each stakeholder and concern.

Therefore, the best answer is B, because it recommends the approach that would enable the development of an architecture that addresses the concerns of the CIO and the partners, using the Stakeholder Map technique.

The answer covers the following aspects:

- * An analysis of the stakeholders is undertaken, which involves identifying, classifying, and defining the stakeholders and their concerns.
- * The stakeholders and their concerns are documented in a Stakeholder Map, which provides a clear and comprehensive picture of the stakeholder landscape and their interests.
- * The concerns and relevant views are recorded in the Architecture Vision document, which is the output of Phase A: Architecture Vision of the Architecture Development Method (ADM), which is the core process of the TOGAF standard that guides the development and management of the enterprise architecture. The Architecture Vision defines the scope and approach of the architecture work, and establishes the business goals and drivers that motivate the architecture work. The Architecture Vision also involves obtaining the approval and commitment of the sponsors and other key stakeholders, and initiating the Architecture Governance process²
- * The requirements include risk mitigation through regular assessments, which involves identifying, analyzing, and evaluating the risks that may affect the architecture, and determining the appropriate measures or actions to prevent, reduce, or mitigate the risks. Risk mitigation can also involve monitoring and reviewing the risk situation, and communicating and reporting the risk status and actions³
- * This approach also allows a supervised agile implementation of the continuous Machine Learning, which involves applying agile principles and practices to the architecture development and implementation, such as iterative and incremental delivery, frequent feedback, collaboration, and adaptation. A supervised agile implementation can help to ensure the quality, value, and alignment of the architecture, and to respond to the changing needs and expectations of the stakeholders.

1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 24: Stakeholder Management 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 18: Phase A: Architecture Vision 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 32: Risk Management : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 29: Applying Iteration to the ADM

NEW QUESTION # 22

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are part of the Enterprise Architecture (EA) team at a company, employed as an Enterprise Architect.

The company creates and sells goods targeted at the consumer market, which are sold to retail organizations worldwide.

The EA team has operated successfully for several years and has well developed processes based on the TOGAF standard. The EA team's responsibilities include architecting product development processes and customer experience. The Enterprise Architecture practice at the company is sponsored by the Chief Technology Officer.

The company uses Agile product management techniques and Agile development practices. The EA team works with the product management teams, supporting and enabling the Agile development teams. The company routinely implements architecture and solution sprints that run in parallel, with the EA team developing Minimum Viable Architecture (MVA) deliverables.

The company is starting a digital transformation project where it will expand its offerings from physical products to also include digital products and digital services. This includes enabling each of its product lines to offer digital products or services associated with their existing physical products.

You have been asked to work on a specific product line, which is experimenting with new direct-to-consumer digital products using a third-party platform. A Minimum Viable Architecture approach was taken for this experiment, including a shallow architecture development iteration with a focus on the Application Architecture, followed by a quick and minimal implementation.

Customer feedback shows that the direct-to-consumer digital products are missing their revenue targets and are not reaching the target customers. The feedback is also saying that the customers do not find much value in these direct-to-consumer digital products. The product manager is seeking advice on how to tackle these problems, while making sure that the products stay within the guardrails set by the EA team.

Refer to the scenario

How will you gather information to address the missed revenue targets and inability to reach the intended target customers?

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

- A. You would start with the target Application Architecture, revising it to better align with the overall digital transformation plan. You would write a new Statement of Architecture Work including a detailed project description and a work plan. This should be submitted for review by the EA team leader. Once approved by the EA team leader, you would start a full ADM cycle to gather all the necessary information to address the issues raised.
- B. You would start another iteration of ADM Phases B-C. This would include development of a description in the Architecture Definition Document of how the product architecture needs to operate to achieve the business goals, and how the application will support the needs of the business as well as the customers. The Data Architecture should identify tools for data capture that would help with analysis of the concerns raised.
- **C. You would revise the target architecture for ADM Phase B and create new architecture models to address the issues raised. The models should identify different groups of customers, what they find valuable, how much it costs to serve them, and the resulting revenue. You would examine the customer value by using value stream mapping to breakdown the activities for the direct-to-consumer products.**
You would investigate different target Business Architecture alternatives.
- D. You would start with the baseline Business Architecture and develop new architecture models to address the concerns raised. You use modeling techniques to identify customer segments, determine what is necessary to meet the customer's needs, and how to attract the target audience. In addition, including value streams and information maps would help. You would investigate different alternatives that would enhance the value proposition for the target audience.

Answer: C

Explanation:

C is the best answer because the failure is not primarily an application-design failure; it is a business-value and customer-alignment failure. The product is missing revenue targets, failing to reach intended customers, and not delivering perceived value. The correct TOGAF response is therefore to iterate the Business Architecture in ADM Phase B and develop business models that clarify customer groups, value propositions, cost-to-serve, and revenue implications. This directly addresses the economic and market assumptions behind the direct-to-consumer product line. Value stream mapping is also appropriate because it decomposes how value is created and delivered to the customer, making it possible to identify where the product experience or offering fails to generate value. Option A is too technology-led and unnecessarily restarts a full ADM cycle. B is close, but starting from the baseline Business Architecture is weaker in a greenfield digital-product experiment; the issue is the target business model and customer-value hypothesis. D brings in Application and Data Architecture too early and focuses on tools rather than understanding the business problem. References:

ADM Phase B, Business Architecture; Business Models; Value Streams; Customer Journey Mapping; Minimum Viable Architecture. The Open Group identifies business modeling, capabilities, and value streams as core TOGAF Business Architecture competencies.

NEW QUESTION # 23

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You have been appointed as senior architect working for an autonomous driving technology development company. The mission of the company is to build an industry leading unified technology and software platform to support connected cars and autonomous driving.

The company uses the TOGAF Standard as the basis for its Enterprise Architecture (EA) framework. Architecture development within the company follows the purpose-based EA Capability model as described in the TOGAF Series Guide: A Practitioners' Approach to Developing Enterprise Architecture Following the TOGAF ADM.

An architecture to support strategy has been completed defining a long-range Target Architecture with a roadmap spanning five years. This has identified the need for a portfolio of projects over the next two years. The portfolio includes development of travel assistance systems using swarm data from vehicles on the road.

The current phase of architecture development is focused on the Business Architecture which needs to support the core travel assistance services that the company plans to provide. The core services will manage and process the swarm data generated by vehicles, paving the way for autonomous driving in the future.

The presentation and access to different variations of data that the company plans to offer through its platform poses an architecture challenge. The application portfolio needs to interact securely with various third-party cloud services, and V2X (Vehicle-to-Everything) service providers in many countries to be able to manage the data at scale. The security of V2X is a key concern for the stakeholders. Regulators have stated that the user's privacy be always protected, for example, so that the drivers' journey cannot be tracked or reconstructed by compiling data sent or received by the car.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to describe the risk and security considerations you would include in the current phase of the architecture development?

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

- A. You will perform a qualitative risk assessment for the data assets exchanged with partners. This will deliver a set of priorities, high to medium to low, based on identified threats, the likelihood of occurrence, and the impact if it did occur. Using the priorities, you would then develop a Business Risk Model which will detail the risk strategy including classifications to determine what mitigation is enough.
- B. You will focus on data quality as it is a key factor in risk management. You will identify the datasets that need to be safeguarded. For each dataset, you will assign ownership and responsibility for the quality of data needs. A security classification will be defined and applied to each dataset. The dataset owner will then be able to authorize processes that are trusted for a certain activity on the dataset under certain circumstances.
- C. You will focus on the relationship with the third parties required for the travel assistance systems and define a trust framework. This will describe the relationship with each party. Digital certificates are a key part of the framework and will be used to create trust between parties. You will monitor legal and regulatory changes across all the countries to keep the trust framework in compliance.
- **D. You will create a security domain model so that assets with the same level can be managed under one security policy. Since data is being shared across partners, you will establish a security federation to include them. This would include contractual arrangements, and a definition of the responsibility areas for the data exchanged, as well as security implications. You would undertake a risk assessment determining risks relevant to specific data assets.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 24

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