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The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11
You are working as an Enterprise Architect within an Enterprise Architecture (EA) team at a multinational energy company. The company is committed to becoming a net-zero emissions energy business by 2050. To achieve this, the company is focusing on shifting to renewable energy production and adopting eco-friendly practices.
The EA team, which reports to the Chief Technical Officer (CTO), has been tasked with overseeing the transformation to make the company more effective through acquisitions. The company plans to fully integrate these acquisitions, including merging operations and systems.
To address the integration challenges, the EA team leader wants to know how to manage risks and ensure that the company succeeds with the proposed changes. Based on the TOGAF Standard, which of the following is the best answer?

- A. The EA team should evaluate the company's readiness for change by identifying factors that will impact the transformation. These factors will be used to determine initial risks associated with the initiative.
- B. The EA team should develop Business Architecture views that demonstrate how stakeholder concerns are addressed and assess each factor for readiness, urgency, and degree of difficulty.
- C. The EA team should document the risks associated with the transformation in an Implementation Factor Catalog to inform decisions during implementation and deployment.
- D. The EA team should create a Business Scenario to fully describe the business problem that is being addressed by the transformation. Once requirements are identified, they should be evaluated in terms of risks. Any residual risks should be escalated to the Architecture Board.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In TOGAF, creating a Business Scenario is a foundational step in defining and understanding the business problem, especially for complex transformations involving multiple stakeholders and systems, such as in this scenario. This method aligns with Phase A (Architecture Vision) of the TOGAF Architecture Development Method (ADM). Here's why this approach is the most effective:
Understanding Business Requirements:
A Business Scenario provides a structured way to capture and analyze the business requirements, stakeholder concerns, and the contextual elements related to the problem. In this scenario, the company faces challenges in integrating newly acquired companies with existing operations, which includes complex stakeholder concerns across different functional areas. Developing a Business Scenario allows the EA team to break down these complexities into identifiable and manageable parts.
Risk Evaluation and Management:
By using the Business Scenario approach, the EA team can not only define the requirements but also assess associated risks systematically. TOGAF emphasizes the importance of risk management through identifying potential risks, evaluating their impact, and defining strategies for handling these risks. The process includes assessing how risks can be avoided, transferred, or reduced-a necessary step in large-scale transformations to ensure that risks are proactively managed.
Residual Risks and Governance:
Any risks that cannot be fully resolved should be identified as residual risks and escalated to the Architecture Board, which is aligned with TOGAF's governance approach. The Architecture Board's role in TOGAF is to provide oversight and make critical decisions on risks that exceed the control of the EA team. This ensures that unresolved risks are managed at the appropriate level of the organization.
Alignment with TOGAF ADM Phases:
The Business Scenario approach directly aligns with the Preliminary and Architecture Vision phases of the TOGAF ADM, which focuses on establishing a baseline understanding of the business context and the strategic transformation required. The detailed understanding of requirements, stakeholder concerns, and risks identified here will guide the subsequent phases of the ADM, including Business Architecture and Information Systems Architecture.
TOGAF Reference (Section 2.6, ADM Techniques):
TOGAF provides guidelines on the creation of Business Scenarios as part of ADM Techniques, highlighting the importance of defining a business problem comprehensively to ensure successful transformation. This method includes identification of stakeholders, business requirements, and associated risks, which aligns well with the company's need for strategic and systematic integration of new business units.
By utilizing a Business Scenario, the EA team ensures that all aspects of the transformation are well understood, risks are identified early, and residual risks are managed effectively, aligning with the company's strategic objectives and the TOGAF framework's guidance on risk management and stakeholder alignment.

NEW QUESTION # 12
Scenario:
You are working as an Enterprise Architect at a large company. The company runs a chain of home improvement stores, as well as a website for selling products. The website lets many brands work with the company.
The stores open seven days a week and use a standard method to track sales and inventory. This involves sending accurate and timely sales data to a central inventory management system that can predict demand, adjust stock levels, and automate reordering. The website is supported by regional fulfillment centers and also uses the central inventory management system. The central inventory management system is housed at the company's central data center.
The company has agreed to merge with a major competitor. The leadership teams of both organizations have said they are committed to a smooth transition for customers. All stores will keep their own brand names. They will combine the systems of the organizations, which includes merging retail operations and systems. Duplicated systems will be replaced with one standard retail management system. Additionally, they will reduce the number of applications being used. The CIO expects that these changes will lead to substantial cost savings for the newly merged company.
An enterprise plan for both organizations has been created. The aim is to set priorities for the transition, especially in terms of information management and application development. It is crucial to make decisions that will create long-term value.

The company has a mature Enterprise Architecture (EA) practice and uses the TOGAF standard for its architecture development method. The EA program is sponsored by the Chief Information Officer (CIO).

The Request for Architecture Work to oversee the transition has been approved. The project has been scoped, and you have been assigned to work on it.

You have been asked to confirm the most relevant architecture principles for the transition.

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

- A. Service Orientation, Compliance with the Law, Requirements Based Change, Responsive Change Management, Data Security
- B. Ease of Use, Common Use Applications, Data is an Asset, Technology Independence, Business Continuity
- C. Common Use Applications, Data is an Asset, Common Vocabulary and Data Definitions, Maximize Benefit to the Enterprise, Business Continuity
- D. Control Technical Diversity, Interoperability, Data is an Asset, Data is Shared, Business Continuity

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C, as it aligns with the key TOGAF principles necessary for guiding enterprise architecture in a merger scenario where retail operations and systems are being consolidated.
Analysis of the Principles in Option C:
Common Use Applications
Since the two companies are merging, it is essential to standardize applications across the enterprise.
Using common applications ensures consistency, reduces costs, and improves efficiency.
TOGAF emphasizes this principle to prevent duplicate or redundant systems, which aligns with the CIO's goal of reducing the number of applications used.
Data is an Asset
In the scenario, a central inventory management system is a core business function.
Treating data as an asset ensures it is managed properly, shared efficiently, and used strategically across the merged organization.
This principle supports the company's ability to predict demand, adjust stock levels, and automate reordering.
Common Vocabulary and Data Definitions
The merger requires integrating different systems and data structures.
Having a common vocabulary ensures that all stakeholders (stores, fulfillment centers, and digital platforms) use consistent terminology and data definitions.
This minimizes confusion and ensures interoperability across business functions.
Maximize Benefit to the Enterprise
Every architectural decision should focus on the overall benefit to the business.
By consolidating IT systems and reducing redundancies, the company achieves cost savings, which directly supports this principle.
Business Continuity
The stores operate seven days a week, so system changes must ensure uninterrupted service.
Business continuity ensures that customers are not affected during the transition and that critical retail operations (sales, inventory tracking, and fulfillment) remain functional.
Why Other Options Are Incorrect?
Option A: Control Technical Diversity, Interoperability, Data is an Asset, Data is Shared, Business Continuity Control Technical Diversity is not the primary concern here. The focus is on system consolidation, not necessarily on limiting technology diversity.
Interoperability is important but not as critical as defining a common system and data structure.
Option B: Service Orientation, Compliance with the Law, Requirements-Based Change, Responsive Change Management, Data Security While service orientation and compliance are valuable, they are not the most relevant to this specific business transition.
Change management and data security are important but do not address the primary enterprise-wide architectural concerns of system consolidation.
Option D: Ease of Use, Common Use Applications, Data is an Asset, Technology Independence, Business Continuity Ease of Use is beneficial but is not a core architecture principle in this case.
Technology Independence is useful but does not align directly with the scenario's priority, which is consolidating applications and data structures.
Reference:
TOGAF Standard, ADM Techniques, Architecture Principles (Section 2.6)
TOGAF Standard, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques
TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Principles - The Open Group

NEW QUESTION # 13
Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are working as an Enterprise Architect at a large supermarket. The company runs many retail stores, as well as an online grocery shop. Many of the stores used to remain open 24/7, but the number has decreased in recent years. Instead, they now focus on fulfilling online orders during the night.

The company has a mature Enterprise Architecture (EA) practice and uses the TOGAF standard for its architecture development method. The EA practice is involved in all aspects of the business, with oversight provided by an Architecture Board with representatives from different parts of the business. The EA program is sponsored by the Chief Information Officer (CIO).

Each store uses a standard method to track sales and inventory. This involves sending accurate timely sales data to a central AI-based inventory management system that can predict demand, adjust stock levels and automate reordering. The central inventory management system is housed at the company's central data center.

The company has bought a major rival. The Chief Executive Officer believes that a merger will enable growth through combined offerings and cost savings. The decision has been taken to fully integrate the two organizations, including merging retail operations and systems. This means that duplicated systems will be replaced with one standard retail management system. Also, the company will reduce the number of applications that are used. The CIO expects significant savings will be achieved by implementing these changes across the newly merged company.

One improvement that the rival has successfully implemented is the use of hand-held devices within stores, for both customers and staff. This has increased both customer and staff employee satisfaction due to the time savings this has brought. The CIO has given the go-ahead to roll out the devices in all stores but has stated that training on how to use the hand-held devices should be brief because there are a lot of employees, many of whom are part-time.

The Request for Architecture Work to oversee the merger has been approved. The project has been scoped and you have been assigned to work on it. Your role includes managing the architecture for the retail stores.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to confirm the most relevant architecture principles for the transformation.

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

[Note: The sequence of the principles listed in each answer does not matter. You should assume the company follows the set of principles that are provided in the TOGAF Standard, ADM Techniques, Architecture Principles chapter. You may need to refer to section 2.6 located in ADM Techniques within the reference text to answer this question.]

- A. Common Use Applications, Data is an Asset, Data is Accessible, Ease of Use, Business Continuity
- B. Common Vocabulary and Data Definitions, Compliance with the Law, Requirements Based Change, Responsive Change Management, Data Security
- C. Maximize Benefit to the Enterprise, Common Use Applications, Data is an Asset, Responsive Change Management, Technology Independence
- D. Control Technical Diversity, Interoperability, Data is an Asset, Data is Shared, Business Continuity

Answer: C

Explanation:
Key aspects of the scenario:
Business Objective:
A merger is happening to combine offerings, reduce costs, and achieve operational efficiency.
The goal includes fully integrating retail operations and systems, replacing duplicated systems, and reducing the number of applications used.
Technological Improvements:
A central AI-based inventory system is in place.
Hand-held devices for stores have improved customer and staff satisfaction and increased efficiency.
Scope of Architecture Work:
Integrating the merged systems.
Managing retail architecture to optimize operations.
TOGAF Alignment:
TOGAF principles aim to ensure the architecture supports business transformation effectively while aligning with governance and best practices.
Best answer analysis:
Option 1:
Maximize Benefit to the Enterprise: Aligns with the merger goals of cost reduction and efficiency.
Common Use Applications: Matches the goal to reduce duplicated systems.
Data is an Asset: Central AI system depends on accurate and reliable data.
Responsive Change Management: Necessary to support the transition and manage organizational impacts.
Technology Independence: Encourages selecting flexible, scalable solutions post-merger.
This option comprehensively aligns with the scenario.
Option 2:
Control Technical Diversity: Important but less emphasized than cost reduction and application unification.

Interoperability: Relevant, but less critical compared to principles addressing business value.

Data is an Asset: Relevant.

Data is Shared: Implied in centralized inventory but not directly stated.

Business Continuity: Important but not the main focus here.

This option partially fits but lacks emphasis on business outcomes.

Option 3:

Common Vocabulary and Data Definitions: Indirectly helpful but not central to the transformation.

Compliance with the Law: Always critical, but no explicit legal issues are mentioned.

Requirements-Based Change: General principle but not transformation-specific.

Responsive Change Management: Relevant.

Data Security: Important but not a central concern in the scenario.

This option focuses more on governance and less on merger goals.

Option 4:

Common Use Applications: Relevant to reducing duplicate systems.

Data is an Asset: Relevant.

Data is Accessible: Fits with AI system and handheld devices but is a subset of "Data is an Asset." Ease of Use: Relevant to handheld devices but not a core transformation principle.

Business Continuity: Important but secondary to cost and efficiency.

This option focuses more on usability and accessibility rather than transformation objectives.

NEW QUESTION # 14

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 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.
- B. 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.
- 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 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.

Answer: B

Explanation:
A security domain model is a technique that can be used to define the security requirements and policies for the architecture. A security domain is a grouping of assets that share a common level of security and trust. A security policy is a set of rules and procedures that govern the access and protection of the assets within a security domain. A security domain model can help to identify the security domains, the assets within each domain, the security policies for each domain, and the relationships and dependencies between the domains1 Since the data is being shared across partners, a security federation is needed to establish a trust relationship and a common security framework among the different parties. A security federation is a collection of security domains that have agreed to interoperate under a set of shared security policies and standards. A security federation can enable secure data exchange and collaboration across organizational boundaries, while preserving the autonomy and privacy of each party. A security federation requires contractual arrangements, and a definition of the responsibility areas for the data exchanged, as well as security implications2 A risk assessment is a process that identifies, analyzes, and evaluates the risks that may affect the architecture. A risk assessment can help to determine the likelihood and impact of the threats and vulnerabilities that may compromise the security and privacy of the data assets. A risk assessment can also help to prioritize and mitigate the risks, and to monitor and review the risk situation3 Therefore, the best answer is D, because it describes the risk and security considerations that would be included in the current phase of the architecture development, which is focused on the Business Architecture. The answer covers the security domain model, the security federation, and the risk assessment techniques that are relevant to the scenario.

NEW QUESTION # 15
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. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.

- D. 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.

Answer: B

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 # 16

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