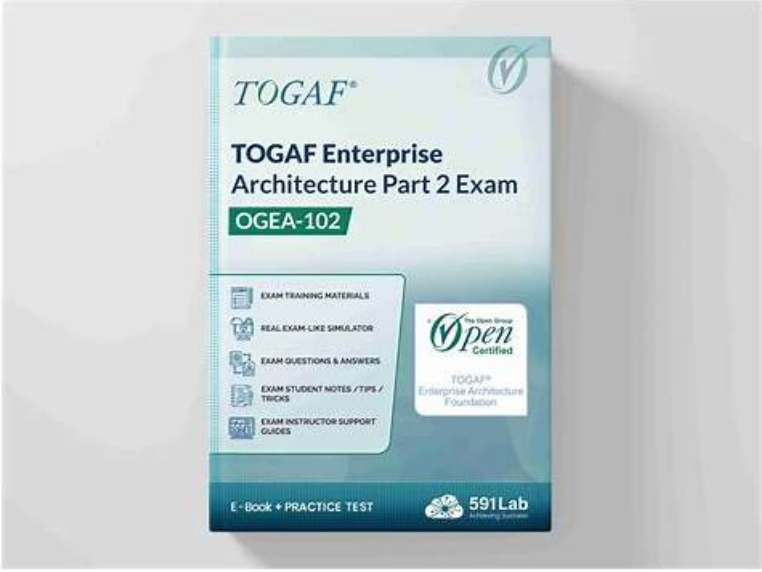
# OGEA-102 Actual Lab Questions: TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 2 Exam & OGEA-102 Exam Preparatory

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## The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

**NEW QUESTION # 25**
Scenario
Your role is that of an Enterprise Architect, reporting to the Chief Enterprise Architect, at a technology company.
The company uses the TOGAF standard as the method and guiding framework for its Enterprise Architecture (EA) practice. The Chief Technology Officer (CTO) is the sponsor of the activity. The EA practice uses an iterative approach for its architecture development. This has enabled the decision-makers to gain valuable insights into the different aspects of the business.
The nature of the business is such that the data and the information stored on the company systems is the company's major asset and is highly confidential. The company employees travel a lot for work and need to communicate over public infrastructure. They use

message encryption, secure internet connections using Virtual Private Networks (VPNs), and other standard security measures. The company has provided computer security awareness training for all its staff. However, despite good education and system security, there is still a need to rely on third-party suppliers for infrastructure and software.
The Chief Security Officer (CSO) has noted an increase in ransomware (malicious software used in ransom demands) attacks on companies with a similar profile. The CSO recognizes that no matter how much is spent on education and support, the company could be a victim of a significant attack that could completely lock them out of their important data.
A risk assessment has been completed, and the company has looked for cyber insurance that covers ransomware. The price for this insurance is very high. The CTO recently saw a survey that said 1 out of 4 businesses that paid ransoms could not get their data back, and almost thesame number were able to recover the data without paying. The CTO has decided not to get cyber insurance to cover ransom payment.
You have been asked to describe the steps you would take to strengthen the current architecture to improve data protection.
Based on the TOGAF standard, which of the following is the best answer?

- A. You would ensure that the company has in place up-to-date processes for managing change to the current Enterprise Architecture. Based on the scope of the concerns raised, you recommend that this be managed at the infrastructure level. Changes should be made to the baseline description of the Technology Architecture. The changes should be approved by the Architecture Board and implemented by change management techniques.
- B. You would monitor for technology updates from your existing suppliers that could enhance the company's capabilities to detect, react, and recover from an IT security incident. You would prepare and run a disaster recovery planning exercise for a ransomware attack and analyze the performance of the current Enterprise Architecture. Using the findings, you would prepare a gap analysis of the current Enterprise Architecture. You would prepare change requests to address identified gaps. You would add the changes implemented to the Architecture Repository.
- C. You would request an Architecture Compliance Review with the scope to examine the company's ability to respond to ransomware attacks. You would identify the departments involved and have them nominate representatives. You would then tailor checklists to address the requirement for increased resilience. You would circulate to the nominated representatives for them to complete. You would then review the completed checklists, identifying and resolving issues. You would then determine and present your recommendations.
- D. You would assess business continuity requirements and analyze the current Enterprise Architecture for gaps. You would recommend changes to address the situation and create a change request. You would engage the Architecture Board to assess and approve the change request. Once approved, you would create a new Request for Architecture Work to begin an ADM cycle to implement the changes.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation
Context of the Scenario
The scenario highlights significant risks due to ransomware attacks and the need to strengthen the company's Enterprise Architecture to improve data protection and resilience. TOGAF emphasizes the Architecture Compliance Review as a mechanism for ensuring the architecturemeets its objectives and addresses specific concerns such as security, resilience, and compliance with organizational goals.
The organization has already conducted a risk assessment but requires actionable steps to:
Address ransomware attack risks.
Increase the resilience of the Technology Architecture.
Ensure proper alignment with governance and compliance frameworks.
Option Analysis
Option A:
Strengths:
Highlights the need for up-to-date processes for managing changes in the Enterprise Architecture.
Recognizes the importance of governance through the Architecture Board and change management techniques.
Weaknesses:
The approach focuses solely on the Technology Architecture baseline but does not address the need for specific steps such as compliance review, gap analysis, or tailored resilience measures for ransomware risks.
It provides a broad and generic approach rather than a targeted plan for ransomware and data protection issues.
Conclusion: Incorrect. While it adheres to governance processes, it lacks specific actions to improve resilience and address the immediate security concerns.
Option B:
Strengths:
Proposes an Architecture Compliance Review, which is a core TOGAF process used to evaluate architecture implementation against defined objectives, ensuring it is fit for purpose.
Involves identifying stakeholders (departments) and tailoring checklists specific to ransomware resilience.

Emphasizes issue identification and resolution through structured review processes.
Weaknesses:
Does not explicitly address longer-term updates to the Enterprise Architecture, but this can be inferred as a next step following compliance recommendations.
Conclusion: Correct. This is the most suitable approach based on TOGAF principles, as it uses an established process to evaluate and improve the architecture's resilience.
Option C:
Strengths:
Includes monitoring for updates from suppliers to enhance detection and recovery capabilities, which is relevant to addressing ransomware risks.
Proposes a gap analysis to identify shortcomings in the current Enterprise Architecture and recommends addressing gaps through change requests.
Incorporates disaster recovery planning exercises, which are useful for testing resilience.
Weaknesses:
While thorough, the approach lacks the Architecture Compliance Review process, which is a more structured way to ensure the architecture meets resilience requirements.
Monitoring suppliers and running disaster recovery exercises are operational steps rather than strategic architectural improvements.
Conclusion: Incorrect. While it includes valid activities, it does not adhere to TOGAF's structured approach for architecture assessment and compliance.
Option D:
Strengths:
Proposes analyzing business continuity requirements and assessing the architecture for gaps, which is relevant to the scenario.
Suggests initiating an ADM cycle to address gaps, which aligns with TOGAF principles.
Weaknesses:
Focusing on initiating a new ADM cycle may be premature, as the immediate priority is to evaluate the existing architecture and address specific resilience concerns.
Does not mention compliance review or tailored resilience measures for ransomware attacks, which are central to the scenario.
Conclusion: Incorrect. It proposes a broader approach that may not adequately address the immediate concerns highlighted by the CSO.
TOGAF Reference
Architecture Compliance Review: A structured process used to evaluate whether an architecture meets the stated goals, objectives, and requirements (TOGAF 9.2, Chapter 19). It is particularly useful for identifying and addressing resilience requirements in scenarios involving security risks.
Stakeholder Engagement: Identifying and involving stakeholders (e.g., departments) is a critical part of architecture governance and compliance review (TOGAF 9.2, Section 24.2).
Change Management: The Architecture Compliance Review supports identifying necessary changes, which are then managed through governance and change management processes (TOGAF 9.2, Section 21.6).
By choosing Option B, you align with TOGAF's structured approach to compliance, resilience, and addressing security concerns.

**NEW QUESTION # 26**
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 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.
- 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 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.
- 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**

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 # 27**
You are working as an Enterprise Architect at a large company. The company runs many retail stores as well as an online marketplace that allows hundreds of brands to partner with the company. 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).
Many of the stores remain open all day and night. Each store uses a standard method to track sales and inventory, which 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 acquired a major rival. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) believes that the merger will enable growth through combined offerings and cost savings. The decision has been made to fully integrate the two organizations, including merging retail operations and systems. Duplicated systems will be replaced with one standard retail management system. The CIO expects significant savings from these changes across the newly merged company.
The rival company has successfully implemented the use of hand-held devices within stores for both customers and staff, which has increased satisfaction due to time savings. The CIO has approved the rollout of these devices to all stores but has stated that training should be brief, as there are many part-time employees.
You have been asked to confirm the most relevant architecture principles for this transformation. Based on the TOGAF Standard, which of the following is the best answer?

- A. Common Vocabulary and Data Definitions, Compliance with the Law, Requirements Based Change, Responsive Change

Management, Data Security
- B. Maximize Benefit to the Enterprise, Common Use Applications, Data is an Asset, Responsive Change Management, Technology Independence
- C. Control Technical Diversity, Interoperability, Data is an Asset, Data is Shared, Business Continuity
- D. Common Use Applications, Data is an Asset, Data is Accessible, Ease of Use, Business Continuity

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
In this scenario, the enterprise is undergoing significant transformation due to a merger and the adoption of new technology (hand-held devices). Several key principles from TOGAF's ADM Techniques-particularly those focused on promoting enterprise-wide standardization, adaptability, and data utilization-are pertinent here:
Maximize Benefit to the Enterprise:
This principle emphasizes that all architectural decisions should deliver maximum business value. Given that the company is integrating systems to cut costs and improve offerings, maximizing the benefit is crucial. Ensuring that the EA efforts align with enterprise-wide benefits supports the goal of optimizing costs and enhancing offerings, which aligns with the CEO's vision for the merger.
Common Use Applications:
Standardizing applications across the merged entity will be essential to achieve cost savings and to simplify operations. The goal of reducing the number of applications fits with this principle, ensuring that reusable and widely adopted applications support business functions across the organization. Adopting this principle will also aid in harmonizing the systems from both organizations and avoiding unnecessary diversity.
Data is an Asset:
Data plays a central role in the company's operations, especially with the use of AI-driven inventory management and the integration of systems. Treating data as an asset is essential for reliable and accurate decision-making. This principle ensures that data is viewed as a critical enterprise resource and is managed with care, maintaining integrity, accuracy, and value.
Responsive Change Management:
The organization's ability to adapt quickly and effectively to changes, such as integrating new handheld devices and merging systems, is essential. This principle will facilitate the smooth transition required for integrating the new handheld devices and the merger-related system updates while minimizing disruption to store operations.
Technology Independence:
Since the enterprise will likely encounter varied technologies from the merger, it is crucial to maintain flexibility. This principle advocates for using technology solutions that are adaptable and not bound to a single vendor or specific technology. This ensures that the enterprise can integrate various technological components from both organizations and evolve with minimal constraints.
These principles align well with TOGAF's broader recommendations for guiding architectural changes, as found in Section 2.6 of the TOGAF ADM Techniques. They ensure that the EA practice is aligned with business objectives while maintaining flexibility, data integrity, and a focus on enterprise-wide benefits. These guiding principles are critical for the successful execution of the integration and adoption of new technologies while achieving cost efficiencies and improving service delivery.
For reference, TOGAF's ADM Techniques highlight the importance of architectural principles in guiding transformational initiatives, ensuring that decisions are made consistently across the enterprise. Each principle supports organizational agility, system integration, and the efficient use of technology resources, all of which are vital for the enterprise's stated objectives.

**NEW QUESTION # 28**
Please read this scenario prior to answering the question
You have been appointed as Chief Enterprise Architect (CEA). reporting to the Chief Technical Officer (CTO), of a company established as a separate operating entity by a major automotive manufacturer. The mission of the company is to build a new industry leading unified technology and software platform for electric vehicles.
The company uses the TOGAF Standard as the basis for its Enterprise Architecture (EA) framework, and architecture development 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 end-to-end Target Architecture has been completed with a roadmap for change over a five-year period. The new platform will be a cross-functional effort between hardware and software teams, with significant changes over the old platform. It is expected to be developed in several stages over three years. The EA team has inherited the architecture for the previous generation hardware and software automotive platform, some of which can be carried over to the new unified platform. The EA team has started to define the new platform, including defining which parts of the architecture to carry forward.
Enough of the Business Architecture has been defined, so that work can commence on the Information Systems and Technology Architectures. Those need to be defined to support the core business services that the company plans to provide. The core services will feature an innovative approach with 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 pose an architecture challenge. The application portfolio and supporting infrastructure need to interact with various existing cloud services and data- Refer

to the scenario You have been asked what approach should be taken to determine and organize the work to deliver the requested architectures?
Based on the TOGAF standard which of the following is the best answer?

- A. You will revisit ADM Phase A. identifying the stakeholders and creating a new Architecture Vision. You will update the Stakeholder map produced for the strategic architecture so it reflects the stakeholders who are now the most relevant to the projects that are to be developed. You would then ask the CTO to make some decisions about the Architecture Roadmap, and update the Implementation and Migration Plan to reflect the decisions.
- B. You will research leading data businesses, developing high-level Target Data, Application and Technology Architectures. You would review the Architecture Vision in order to estimate the level of detail, time, and breadth of the ADM cycle phases that will be needed to develop the architecture. You will identify and cost major work packages, and then develop an Architecture Roadmap. You would then seek approval by the Architecture Board and initiate the project.
- C. You would refer to the end-to-end Target Architecture for guidance and direction. The first objective should be to identify projects, dependencies and synergies, then prioritize before initiating the projects. You will develop high-level architecture descriptions. For each project you would estimate effort size, identify reference architectures, and candidate building blocks. You will identify the resource needs considering cost and value. You will document options, risks, and controls to enable viability analysis and trade-off with the stakeholders.
- D. You would look outside the enterprise to research data models and application portfolios of leading big data businesses. You would develop just enough applications, data, and technology architecture to identify options. For each project this should include identification of candidate architecture and solution building blocks. You will identify solution providers, perform a readiness assessment, and assess the viability and fitness of the solution options. You will then document the draft Implementation and Migration plan.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
The Target Architecture is a description of the future state of the architecture that addresses the business goals and drivers, and satisfies the stakeholder requirements and concerns. The Target Architecture is developed through 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 Target Architecture is typically divided into four domains: Business, Data, Application, and Technology. The Target Architecture also includes a roadmap for change, which defines the Transition Architectures, the Capability Increments, and the work packages that enable the transition from the Baseline Architecture to the Target Architecture12 The best answer is B, because it describes the approach that should be taken to determine and organize the work to deliver the requested architectures, which are the Information Systems and Technology Architectures. The answer covers the following steps:
Refer to the end-to-end Target Architecture for guidance and direction. The end-to-end Target Architecture provides the overall vision, scope, and objectives of the architecture work, and the alignment with the business strategy and goals. The end-to-end Target Architecture also provides the high-level definitions and principles for the four architecture domains, and the roadmap for change that outlines the major milestones and deliverables.
Identify projects, dependencies and synergies, then prioritize before initiating the projects. Projects are the units of work that implement the architecture work packages, which are the sets of actions or tasks that are required to implement a specific part of the architecture. Dependencies are the relationships and constraints that affect the order or priority of the projects, such as logical, temporal, or resource dependencies. Synergies are the benefits or advantages that result from the combination or coordination of the projects, such as cost savings, efficiency gains, or innovation opportunities. Prioritization is the process of ranking the projects according to their importance, urgency, or value, and assigning resources and schedules accordingly.
Develop high-level architecture descriptions. High-level architecture descriptions are the outputs of the architecture development phases (B, C, and D) of the ADM cycle, which describe the Business, Data, Application, and Technology Architectures in terms of the Architecture Building Blocks (ABBs) and the Solution Building Blocks (SBBs), which are reusable components of business, IT, or architectural capability. High-level architecture descriptions also include the Architecture Views, which are representations of the system of interest from the perspective of one or more stakeholders and their concerns.
For each project, estimate effort size, identify reference architectures, and candidate building blocks. Effort size is the measure of the amount of work, time, or resources required to complete a project. Effort size can be estimated using various techniques, such as analogy, expert judgment, parametric, or bottom-up. Reference architectures are standardized architectures that provide a common framework and vocabulary for a specific domain or industry. Reference architectures can be used as a source of best practices, patterns, and models for the architecture development. Candidate building blocks are the potential ABBs or SBBs that can be used to implement the architecture. Candidate building blocks can be identified from the Architecture Repository, which is a collection of architecture assets, such as models, patterns, principles, standards, and guidelines.
Identify the resource needs considering cost and value. Resource needs are the specifications and criteria that define the acceptable level and quality of the resources required to complete the project, such as human, financial, physical, or technological resources. Resource needs can be identified by analyzing the scope, complexity, and dependencies of the project, and the availability, capability, and suitability of the resources. Cost and value are the factors that influence the allocation and utilization of the resources, such as the budget, the return on investment, the benefits, or the risks.

Document options, risks, and controls to enable viability analysis and trade-off with the stakeholders. Options are the alternative ways of achieving the project objectives, such as different solutions, technologies, vendors, or approaches. Risks are the effects of uncertainty on the project objectives, such as threats or opportunities. Controls are the measures or actions that are taken to prevent, reduce, or mitigate the risks, such as policies, procedures, or standards. Viability analysis is the process of evaluating and comparing the options, risks, and controls, and determining the feasibility, suitability, and desirability of each option. Trade-off is the decision outcome that balances and reconciles the multiple, often conflicting, requirements and concerns of the stakeholders, and ensures alignment with the Architecture Vision and the Architecture Principles.

**NEW QUESTION # 29**
Scenario:
You are working as an Enterprise Architect within an Enterprise Architecture (EA) team at an electric vehicle manufacturer. The company produces electric cars and battery systems. The goal of the company is to build the best technology and software platform for electric vehicles.
The company has decided to introduce a major change to its vehicle design over a five-year period. This will be a cross-functional effort between hardware and software teams, delivering significant new features in the vehicles they manufacture. It is planned to be developed in phases.
An architecture to support strategy has been completed with a roadmap for a set of projects.
The EA team has inherited the architecture for the hardware and software automotive platform used by current vehicles, some of which can be carried over to the new vehicle design. The EA team has started to define which parts of the architecture to carry forward.
The presentation and access to different variations of data that the company plans to offer through its vehicles creates an architecture challenge. The application portfolio and supportinginfrastructure must connect with multiple cloud services and data repositories in different countries to be able to handle large-scale data.
Enough of the Business Architecture has been defined, so that work can commence on the Information Systems and Technology Architectures. These architectures need to be defined to support the primary business services that the company plans to provide. These services will manage and process the data created by vehicles, paving the way for self-driving vehicles in the future.
The company uses the TOGAF Standard as the basis for its Enterprise Architecture framework.
The EA team reports to the Chief Technical Officer (CTO), who is the sponsor of the EA program.
The CTO requires that the EA team follow the purpose-based EA Capability model as described in:
The TOGAF Series Guide: A Practitioners' Approach to Developing Enterprise Architecture Following the TOGAF® ADM.
Refer to the scenario:
You have been asked how to decide and organize the work to deliver the requested architectures.
Based on the TOGAF standard, which of the following is the best answer?

- A. You look outside the company to study how other companies organize their data models and application portfolios. You request just enough architecture description for the Application, Data, and Technology Architectures to identify different options. For each project, this includesidentifying architecture and solution building blocks. You then identify solution providers and perform a readiness assessment on the new approaches.
- B. You look to the superior architecture to help plan your approach. You identify projects, dependencies, and synergies, then decide the order for starting the projects. You then develop high-level architecture descriptions. For each project, you determine how much work is needed, identify reference architectures, and candidate building blocks. You identify the resource needs taking into account cost and value. You document the different options, risks, and ways to control them to enable feasibility analysis and trade-offs with the stakeholders.
- C. You commence an iteration of ADM Phase A, identifying the stakeholders and revising the Architecture Vision. You perform a Stakeholder Analysis and update the Stakeholder Map created for the strategic architecture so it reflects the stakeholders who are now the most important to the projects that are to be developed. You then request the CTO to make some choices about the Architecture Roadmap and update the Implementation and Migration Plan to reflect the choices.
- D. You research leading data companies, using your findings to help in developing high-level Target Data, Application, and Technology Architectures. You review the Architecture Vision to determine the level of detail, time, and scope of the ADM cycle phases required for architecture development for the project. You identify and estimate the cost of the main work packages. You then create an Architecture Roadmap and request the Architecture Board to approve the roadmap. You then start the project.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
The correct answer is C, as it aligns with the TOGAF ADM approach and best practices for organizing architecture work in a phased and structured manner.
Analysis of the Correct Answer (Option C):
Identifying Projects, Dependencies, and Synergies

The scenario describes a phased approach to vehicle development over five years.
Identifying dependencies ensures a logical and structured rollout of technology and business capabilities.
Developing High-Level Architecture Descriptions
Since Business Architecture is already defined, it is now time to develop high-level descriptions of Information Systems and Technology Architectures.
TOGAF emphasizes incremental and iterative refinement, meaning that starting with high-level descriptions is a logical first step.
Determining Workload and Resource Allocation
TOGAF ADM Phase B, C, and D involve creating architecture descriptions.
Understanding how much work is required ensures efficient resource planning and allocation.
Identifying Reference Architectures and Building Blocks
Using reference architectures and reusable architecture building blocks (ABBs) is a key best practice in TOGAF.
This enables efficiency and consistency in architecture development.
Evaluating Costs, Risks, and Feasibility
TOGAF emphasizes a risk-aware approach to enterprise architecture.
Documenting options, risks, and control measures ensures feasibility before execution.
Why Other Options Are Incorrect?
Option A: Initiating ADM Phase A Again
Incorrect because the scenario states that the Architecture Vision has already been completed.
Phase A is used for initial vision-setting, but at this point, the focus is on executing defined architectures.
Option B: Researching Data Companies for Target Architecture Development Incorrect because the focus should be on defining internal architectures rather than external research.
While benchmarking best practices can be useful, it is not the primary activity at this stage.
Option D: Studying Other Companies and Performing Readiness Assessment
Incorrect because the focus should be on leveraging the organization's existing architecture and resources.
Solution provider readiness assessments are typically part of procurement, not enterprise architecture development.
Reference:
TOGAF Standard, ADM Guidelines and Techniques
TOGAF Standard, ADM Phase B, C, and D - Developing the Architecture
The TOGAF Series Guide: A Practitioners' Approach to Developing Enterprise Architecture Following the TOGAF® ADM

**NEW QUESTION # 30**
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