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The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15

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 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 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 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.

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 # 16

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are employed as an Enterprise Architect at a leading global technology enterprise specializing in digital infrastructure, cloud computing, and data-centric innovation. The company provides a vast ecosystem of platforms that serve billions of users across the globe. These platforms span online marketplaces, advanced advertising networks, AI-driven services, productivity tools, and digital entertainment experiences.

The senior leadership within the company is worried about the company's ability to address all the opportunities around artificial intelligence (AI). They feel that the business is at risk of falling behind its competitors, and that significant changes are necessary for the business to remain competitive. Most senior leaders feel that the operations need to be more efficient, and the organization needs to change to achieve its future goals.

The company has an established Enterprise Architecture (EA) program based on the TOGAF standard, sponsored jointly by the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and senior executives. In your role as an Enterprise Architect within the EA team, you work closely

with the business stakeholders in the company as well as the sponsors.

The CEO has decided that reorganizing its subsidiaries around artificial intelligence and machine learning will improve the way the company creates and delivers value.

The sponsors have approved a project for the reorganization which is being led by the EA team.

The EA team have developed a strategic architecture which has been approved by the sponsors. It includes an Architecture Vision, and high-level definitions of the domain architectures. This sets out a plan over a multi-year period and covers three distinct transformations to implement the reorganization.

The sponsors have read reports that the majority of transformation projects dealing with digital and artificial intelligence are failing. They have made it clear that prior to the approval of the detailed Implementation and Migration plan, the EA team needs to address the risks associated with the reorganization. They want assurance that the reorganization will succeed and deliver the promised increases in value for the business.

Refer to the scenario

The EA team leader has asked how you would address the request from the sponsors.

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

- A. You would bring together information about potential approaches and produce several alternative target transition architectures. You would 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.
- B. You would apply an analysis and assessment to evaluate the potential risks with the proposed new architecture. This includes the development of a matrix showing the organizational requirements. The degree of change should then be aligned with the corporate operating model to ensure risks are mitigated and minimized. The risk mitigations can then be included within each of the target Transition Architectures. You would then finalize the Architecture Roadmap and the Implementation and Migration Plan.
- C. Before preparing the detailed Implementation and Migration plan, you would review and consolidate the gap analysis results from Phases B to D. This enables you to evaluate the implications related to potential solutions and inter-dependencies. It is used to identify the transformations required to achieve the proposed Target Architecture. You then assess the readiness of the organization to undergo change and determine an overall direction to reach that Target Architecture while addressing the risks identified. The Transition Architectures should be planned using a state evolution table.
- **D. You would assess how ready the organization is to change. This includes identification and classification of the risks associated with the transformations, together with an approach to mitigate the risks. This includes identifying dependencies between the set of changes, including gaps and work packages. It also identifies improvement actions to be worked into the Implementation and Migration Plan. The business value, effort, and risk associated for each transformation should then be identified and documented.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In this scenario, the strategic architecture is already complete and approved, and the sponsors now want assurance about risks before approving the detailed Implementation & Migration Plan. According to TOGAF, this work occurs in Phase E: Opportunities & Solutions and Phase F: Implementation & Migration, where a key activity is performing Business Transformation Readiness Assessment and Risk Assessment before finalizing the roadmap and migration plan.

Option C aligns exactly with TOGAF guidance for this stage:

Why Option C is correct

1. It starts with assessing organizational readiness for change

TOGAF Phase E requires evaluation of Business Transformation Readiness, addressing:

Organizational capability

Cultural readiness

Skills and capacity

Sponsorship and governance

This is exactly what Option C describes:

"assess how ready the organization is to change."

This directly responds to the concern in the scenario that "most senior leaders feel the operations need to be more efficient" and that "significant changes are necessary."

2. It includes identification and classification of risks

TOGAF requires performing a Risk Assessment before migration planning, ensuring risks are categorized, documented, and mitigation strategies defined.

Option C includes:

"identification and classification of the risks ... together with an approach to mitigate the risks." This is precisely what the sponsors requested: clear management of risks before approving migration planning.

3. It ties risk, dependencies, and gaps directly into the Implementation & Migration Plan TOGAF requires identifying:

Dependencies between work packages

Gaps between baseline and target

Required actions to improve readiness

Work package sequencing

Option C states:

"identifying dependencies between the set of changes, including gaps and work packages... identifying improvement actions to be worked into the Implementation and Migration Plan." This matches TOGAF Phase E and F activities exactly.

4. It evaluates business value, effort, and risk for each transformation The scenario involves three distinct transformations, and sponsors want assurance of value delivery. TOGAF Phase F includes Consolidated Gaps, Solutions, and Dependencies and migration prioritization based on value, cost, and risk.

Option C states:

"The business value, effort, and risk associated for each transformation should then be identified and documented." This is directly aligned to the TOGAF-required migration prioritization criteria.

Why the other options are incorrect

A - Focuses on gap analysis only

Gap analysis was performed during Phases B-D, and while relevant, Option A does not emphasize risk, readiness, or assurance-key concerns of the scenario.

B - Misrepresents TOGAF (organizational requirements matrix is not a formal TOGAF artifact) Also, it incorrectly focuses on aligning change with the operating model, which TOGAF does not prescribe as the primary risk-mitigation activity.

D - Focuses on architectural alternatives; the target architecture is already approved The scenario states the strategic architecture is complete and approved-there is no need to revisit alternatives. This is misaligned with the starting point of the question.

Conclusion

Option C is the only answer that conducts:

Business transformation readiness assessment

Risk identification and mitigation

Dependencies, gaps, and work package analysis

Integration of risks and improvement actions into migration planning

This matches precisely what TOGAF expects at this stage and what the sponsors requested.

NEW QUESTION # 17

Scenario

You are working as an Enterprise Architect within a large manufacturing company. The company has multiple divisions located worldwide.

After a recent study, senior management is concerned about the impact of the company's multiple data centers and duplication of applications on business efficiency. To address this concern, a strategic architecture has been defined; it will help improve the ability to meet customer demand and improve the efficiency of operations. The strategic architecture involves the consolidation of multiple application programs that are currently used in different divisions and putting them all onto a cloud-based solution instead.

Each division has completed the Architecture Definition documentation to meet its own specific operational requirements. The enterprise architects have analyzed the corporate changes and implementation constraints. A consolidated gap analysis has been completed. Based on its results, the architects have reviewed the requirements, dependencies, and interoperability requirements needed to integrate the cloud-based solution. The architects have completed the Business Transformation Readiness Assessment. Based on all these factors, they have produced a risk assessment. They have also completed the draft Implementation and Migration Plan, the draft Architecture Roadmap, and the Capability Assessment deliverables.

Due to the risks of changing from the current environment, the decision has been taken that a gradual approach is needed to implement the target architecture. It will likely take a few years to complete the whole implementation process.

The company has a mature Enterprise Architecture (EA) practice and uses the TOGAF standard for its architecture development method. The EA practice is engaged throughout all the divisions, with implementation governance assigned to a business line. In addition to providing guidance on using architecture frameworks, including business planning, project/portfolio management, and operations management, the EA program is sponsored by the Chief Information Officer (CIO).

You have been asked to decide on the next steps for the migration planning.

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

- A. You update the Architecture Definition Document, which includes setting project objectives and documenting the final requirements. This will ensure that the architecture remains relevant and responsive to the needs of the enterprise. You then produce an Implementation Governance Model to manage the lessons learned prior to finalizing the Implementation and Migration Plan. You recommend that lessons learned be applied as changes to the architecture without review.
- B. You examine how the Implementation and Migration Plan affects the other frameworks being used in the organization. You coordinate the planning with the business planning, project/portfolio management, and operations management frameworks.

You assign a business value to each project, considering the available resources and how well they align with the strategy.
You then update the architecture roadmap and the Implementation and Migration Plan.

- C. You assess the business value for each project by applying the Business Value Assessment Technique. The assessment should focus on return on investment and performance evaluation criteria to prioritize the most progress of the architecture transformation. You confirm and plan a series of Transition Architecture phases using an Architecture Definition Increments Table. You document the lessons learned and generate the final Implementation and Migration Plan.
- D. You conduct a series of Compliance Assessments to ensure that the architecture is being implemented according to the contract. The Compliance Assessment verifies that the implementation team is using the proper development methodology. It should include deployment of monitoring tools and ensure that performance targets are being met. If they are not met, then you would identify changes to performance requirements and update those in the Implementation and Migration Plan.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Context of the Scenario

The organization is currently in the Migration Planning phase, which corresponds to Phase F of the TOGAF ADM (Architecture Development Method). The key activities for this phase involve:

Evaluating dependencies and impacts on other organizational frameworks.

Aligning the roadmap and migration plan with strategic objectives and available resources.

Addressing the risks of transitioning from the current architecture to the target architecture using a phased approach.

The deliverables (Architecture Roadmap, Capability Assessment, etc.) and assessments (Gap Analysis, Risk Assessment, Transformation Readiness) have already been developed. The next step is to refine and finalize the migration planning.

Option Analysis

Option A:

While updating the Architecture Definition Document could ensure alignment, this step was completed in earlier phases (B, C, D). At this stage, further changes to the architecture must go through a formal governance review, and applying lessons learned without review contradicts TOGAF principles.

Producing an Implementation Governance Model is more relevant in Phase G (Implementation Governance), not in Phase F.

Conclusion: Incorrect, as it suggests revisiting earlier steps and does not align with the current phase.

Option B:

Conducting Compliance Assessments ensures the architecture is implemented correctly, but this is a task for Phase G (Implementation Governance) after migration planning has been finalized and implementation begins.

Deployment of monitoring tools is also part of implementation and governance activities, not migration planning.

Conclusion: Incorrect, as it focuses on tasks belonging to a later phase.

Option C:

Examining how the Implementation and Migration Plan affects other organizational frameworks is critical in Phase F, as TOGAF emphasizes alignment with business planning, project/portfolio management, and operations management.

Assigning business value to each project ensures prioritization and optimal allocation of resources.

Updating the Architecture Roadmap and the Implementation and Migration Plan based on this analysis ensures strategic alignment and readiness for implementation.

Conclusion: Correct, as it addresses the key objectives of the Migration Planning phase comprehensively.

Option D:

Applying the Business Value Assessment Technique is valid for prioritizing initiatives but is a limited aspect of Migration Planning.

Planning Transition Architecture phases and documenting lessons learned are valid, but this does not address broader organizational impacts or dependencies as effectively as Option C.

Conclusion: Narrow focus; less comprehensive than Option C.

Reference to TOGAF

Phase F (Migration Planning): The focus is on aligning the migration plan with business objectives, considering organizational dependencies, and prioritizing projects (TOGAF 9.2, Chapter 12).

Architecture Roadmap and Implementation Plan: Updated to reflect changes in priorities and alignment with business frameworks (TOGAF 9.2, Section 12.4).

Framework Integration: Collaboration with other frameworks (e.g., business planning, portfolio management) ensures alignment across the organization (TOGAF 9.2, Section 6.5.2).

Business Value Assessment Technique: Used to prioritize initiatives based on return on investment and performance criteria (TOGAF 9.2, Section 24.4).

NEW QUESTION # 18

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 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.
- B. 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.
- **C. 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.**
- D. 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.

Answer: C

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 # 19

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

Your role is that of a consultant to the Lead Enterprise Architect in a multinational automotive manufacturer.

The company has a corporate strategy that focuses on electrification of its portfolio, and it has invested heavily in a new shared car platform to use across all its brands. The company has four manufacturing facilities, one in North America, two in Europe, and one in Asia.

A challenge that the company is facing is to scale up the number of vehicles coming off the production line to meet customer demand, while maintaining quality. There are significant supply chain shortages for electronic components, which are impacting production. In response to this the company has taken on new suppliers and has also taken design and production of the battery pack in-house.

The company has a mature Enterprise Architecture practice. The TOGAF standard is used for developing the process and systems used to design, manufacture, and test the battery pack. The Chief Information Officer and the Chief Operating Officer co-sponsor the Enterprise Architecture program.

As part of putting the new battery pack into production, adjustments to the assembly processes need to be made. A pilot project has been completed at a single location. The Chief Engineer, sponsor of the activity, and the Architecture Board have approved the plan for implementation and migration at each plant.

Draft Architecture Contracts have been developed that detail the work needed to implement and deploy the new processes for each location. The company mixes internal teams with a few third-party contractors at the locations. The Chief Engineer has expressed concern that the deployment will not be consistent and of acceptable quality.

Refer to the scenario

The Lead Enterprise Architect has asked you to review the draft Architecture Contracts and recommend the best approach to address the Chief Engineer's concern.

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

- A. For changes requested by an internal team, you recommend a memorandum of understanding between the Architecture Board and the implementation organization. For contracts issued to third-party contractors, you recommend that it is a fully enforceable legal contract. You recommend that the Architecture Board reviews all deviations from the Architecture Contract and considers whether to grant a dispensation to allow the implementation organization to customize the process to meet their local needs.
- B. For changes undertaken by internal teams, you recommend a memorandum of understanding between the Architecture Board and the implementation organization. If a contract is issued to a contractor, you recommend that it is a fully enforceable legal contract. If a deviation from the Architecture Contract is found, you recommend that the Architecture Board grant a dispensation to allow the implementation organization to customize the process to meet their local needs.
- C. You recommend that the Architecture Contracts be used to manage the architecture governance processes across the locations. You recommend deployment of monitoring tools to assess the performance of each completed battery pack at each location and develop change requirements if necessary. If a deviation from the contract is detected, the Architecture Board should allow the Architecture Contract to be modified to meet the local needs. In such cases they should issue a new Request for Architecture Work to implement a modification to the Architecture Definition.
- D. You review the contracts ensuring that they address project objectives, effectiveness metrics, acceptance criteria, and risk management. Third-party contracts must be legally enforceable. You recommend a schedule of compliance reviews at key points in the implementation process. You recommend that the Architecture Board reviews all deviations from the Architecture Contract and considers whether to grant a dispensation to allow the process to be customized for local needs.

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, an Architecture Contract is a joint agreement between development partners and sponsors on the deliverables, quality, and fitness-for-purpose of an architecture¹. It defines the scope, responsibilities, and governance of the architecture work, and ensures the alignment and compliance of the architecture with the business goals and objectives¹.

In the scenario, the Lead Enterprise Architect has asked you to review the draft Architecture Contracts and recommend the best approach to address the Chief Engineer's concern about the consistency and quality of the deployment of the new processes for the battery pack production at each location.

The best answer is C, because it follows the guidelines and best practices for defining and using Architecture Contracts as described in the TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2.2. It ensures that the contracts cover the essential aspects of the project objectives, effectiveness metrics, acceptance criteria, and risk management, and that they are legally enforceable for third-party contractors. It also recommends a schedule of compliance reviews at key points in the implementation process, and a mechanism for handling any deviations from the Architecture Contract, involving the Architecture Board and the possibility of granting a dispensation to allow the process to be customized for local needs.

The other options are not correct because they either:

A. For changes requested by an internal team, you recommend a memorandum of understanding between the Architecture Board and the implementation organization. For contracts issued to third-party contractors, you recommend that it is a fully enforceable legal contract. You recommend that the Architecture Board reviews all deviations from the Architecture Contract and considers whether to grant a dispensation to allow the implementation organization to customize the process to meet their local needs. This option does not address the need to review the contracts to ensure that they address the project objectives, effectiveness metrics, acceptance criteria, and risk management. It also does not recommend a schedule of compliance reviews at key points in the implementation process. Moreover, it suggests that a memorandum of understanding is sufficient for internal teams, which may not be legally binding or enforceable.

B. For changes undertaken by internal teams, you recommend a memorandum of understanding between the Architecture Board and the implementation organization. If a contract is issued to a contractor, you recommend that it is a fully enforceable legal contract. If a deviation from the Architecture Contract is found, you recommend that the Architecture Board grant a dispensation to allow the implementation organization to customize the process to meet their local needs. This option has the same problems as option A, and also implies that the Architecture Board should always grant a dispensation for any deviation, which may not be appropriate or desirable in some cases.

D. You recommend that the Architecture Contracts be used to manage the architecture governance processes across the locations. You recommend deployment of monitoring tools to assess the performance of each completed battery pack at each location and develop change requirements if necessary. If a deviation from the contract is detected, the Architecture Board should allow the Architecture Contract to be modified to meet the local needs. In such cases they should issue a new Request for Architecture Work. This option does not address the need to review the contracts to ensure that they address the project objectives, effectiveness metrics, acceptance criteria, and risk management. It also does not recommend a schedule of compliance reviews at key points in the implementation process. Moreover, it suggests that the Architecture Board should always allow the Architecture Contract to be modified for any deviation, which may not be appropriate or desirable in some cases. It also implies that a new Request for Architecture Work should be issued for each deviation, which may not be necessary or feasible.

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1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 3: Definitions and Terminology, Section 3.1: Terms and Definitions

2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 43: Architecture Contracts

3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 44: Architecture Governance

NEW QUESTION # 20

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