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トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	情報システム アーキテクチャ: データとアプリケーションのアーキテクチャに焦点を当てた OGEA-101 試験のこのトピックでは、TOGAF 実践者が情報システムを定義および管理する能力を評価します。データ エンティティとアプリケーション コンポーネントを識別するスキルを測定します。
トピック 2	アーキテクチャ ガバナンス: The Open Group OGEA-101 試験のこのトピックでは、ガバナンス フレームワークとアーキテクチャ ボードの責任について説明します。ガバナンス構造を確立する TOGAF 実践者のスキルを評価します。

トピック 3	ADM フェーズの要件: TOGAF エンタープライズ アーキテクチャ パート 1 試験のこのトピックでは、利害関係者の特定やアーキテクチャ スコープの定義など、各 ADM フェーズの特定の要件に焦点を当てています。これは、TOGAF 実践者を目指す人がこれらの要件を実際のシナリオに適用する能力を測定します。
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トピック 5	アーキテクチャ ビジョン: TOGAF 実践者を目指す人は、ビジネス目標と推進要因に沿ったアーキテクチャ ビジョンを開発する方法を学びます。このトピックでは、明確で説得力のあるビジョンを明確に表現するスキルを評価します。これは、OGEA-101 試験に合格し、エンタープライズ アーキテクチャを実装するために必要な能力です。
トピック 6	エンタープライズ アーキテクチャの基本概念: このトピックでは、エンタープライズ アーキテクチャの定義、目的、利点について説明し、ビジネス目標と IT 戦略を一致させる役割に重点を置きます。これは、効果的なエンタープライズ アーキテクチャの実践に不可欠な基本原則に関する TOGAF 実践者の理解度を測定します。これは、OGEA-101 試験に合格するために不可欠です。
トピック 7	アーキテクチャ変更管理: アーキテクチャ変更の管理に重点を置いた TOGAF エンタープライズ アーキテクチャ パート 1 試験のこのトピックでは、変更要求の処理とアーキテクチャ リポジトリの維持に関する実務者のスキルを評価します。

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The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 Exam 認定 OGEA-101 試験問題 (Q105-Q110):

質問 # 105

Which of the following describes how the Enterprise Continuum is used when developing an enterprise architecture?

- A. To classify architecture and solution assets
- B. To coordinate with the other management frameworks in use
- C. To describe how an architecture addresses stakeholder concerns
- D. To identify and understand business requirements

正解: A

解説:

The Enterprise Continuum consists of two complementary concepts: the Architecture Continuum and the Solutions Continuum¹. The Architecture Continuum provides a consistent way to describe and understand the generic and reusable architecture building blocks, such as models, patterns, and standards, that can be applied and tailored to specific situations². The Solutions Continuum provides a consistent way to describe and understand the specific and implemented solution building blocks, such as products, services, and components, that realize the architecture building blocks³. The Enterprise Continuum enables the reuse and integration of architecture and solution assets across different levels of abstraction, scope, and detail, ranging from foundation architectures to organization-specific architectures¹.

The Enterprise Continuum is used when developing an enterprise architecture to support the following activities¹:

* Selecting relevant architecture and solution assets from the Architecture Repository or other sources, based on the business

drivers, goals, and requirements

- * Adapting and customizing the architecture and solution assets to suit the specific needs and context of the enterprise
- * Defining and developing the target architecture and the architecture roadmap, based on the gaps and opportunities identified between the baseline and the target states
- * Defining and developing the implementation and migration plan, based on the architecture roadmap and the solution building blocks
- * Governing and managing the architecture and solution assets throughout the architecture lifecycle, ensuring their quality, consistency, and compliance

質問 # 106

What is an objective of the ADM Preliminary Phase?

- A. To select and implement tools to support the Architecture Capability
- B. To obtain approval for the Statement of Architecture Work
- C. To create the initial version of the Architecture Roadmap
- D. To develop a vision of the business value to be delivered by the proposed enterprise architecture

正解: A

解説:

The Preliminary Phase is the preparatory phase of the Architecture Development Method (ADM) cycle, which sets the context and direction for the architecture work. One of the objectives of this phase is to select and implement tools to support the Architecture Capability, which is the ability of an organization to perform enterprise architecture effectively and efficiently. Tools can include software applications, methods, techniques, standards, and frameworks that assist the architecture development and governance processes. The selection and implementation of tools should be based on the requirements and constraints of the organization, and the alignment with the Architecture Principles and the Architecture Vision³ Reference: 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 6: Preliminary Phase : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 45: Establishing and Maintaining an Enterprise Architecture Capability : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 46: Tools for Architecture Development

質問 # 107

Complete the following sentence:

Presenting different _____ and _____ to stakeholders helps architects to extract hidden agendas principles and requirements that could impact the final Target Architecture

- A. Alternatives Trade-offs
- B. Architecture Views Architecture Viewpoints
- C. Business Scenarios Business Models
- D. Solutions Applications

正解: B

解説:

According to the TOGAF Standard, an architecture view is a representation of a system from the perspective of a related set of concerns¹. An architecture viewpoint is a specification of the conventions for a particular kind of architecture view¹. Presenting different architecture views and architecture viewpoints to stakeholders helps architects to extract hidden agendas, principles, and requirements that could impact the final target architecture. This is because different stakeholders may have different concerns and interests in the system, and by showing them how the system addresses their concerns from different perspectives, the architects can elicit more feedback and validation from them². For example, a business stakeholder may be interested in the business architecture view, which focuses on the business processes, functions, and capabilities of the system³. A security stakeholder may be interested in the enterprise security view, which addresses the security aspects of the system, such as confidentiality, integrity, and availability³. By presenting these views to the respective stakeholders, the architects can ensure that the system meets their expectations and needs, and also identify any potential issues or gaps that may affect the target architecture. References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architectural Artifacts - The Open Group¹; 2: Understanding TOGAF Views and Viewpoints in Enterprise Architecture²; 3: Developing Architecture Views - The Open Group⁴

質問 # 108

What is the purpose of the Preliminary Phase?

- A. Defining the Enterprise Strategy.
- **B. Developing an Enterprise Architecture Capability.**
- C. Describing the target architecture.
- D. Identifying the stakeholders and their requirements.

正解: B

解説:

An Enterprise Architecture Capability is the ability of the organization to perform effective and efficient architecture work, including the definition, governance, and management of its architectures². The Preliminary Phase involves the following activities¹:

- * Reviewing the organizational context, scope, and drivers for conducting Enterprise Architecture
 - * Establishing the Architecture Capability desired by the organization, including the maturity level, roles, responsibilities, processes, and tools
 - * Defining and establishing the Organizational Model for Enterprise Architecture, which describes how the architecture function is organized and integrated within the enterprise
 - * Defining and establishing the Architecture Governance framework, which provides the mechanisms for ensuring the quality, consistency, and compliance of the architecture work
 - * Selecting and implementing the tools that support the Architecture Capability, such as repositories, modeling tools, and communication tools
 - * Defining the Architecture Principles that will guide and constrain the architecture work, based on the business principles, goals, and drivers of the organization
 - * Defining the Organization-Specific Architecture Framework, which is an adaptation of the generic TOGAF ADM to suit the specific requirements, standards, and practices of the organization
- The Preliminary Phase is essential for preparing the organization for the successful development and implementation of its architectures, as well as for ensuring the alignment of the architecture work with the business strategy and objectives¹.

質問 # 109

Consider the following ADM phase objectives:

- * Determine whether an incremental approach is required, and if so identify Transition Architectures that will deliver continuous business value
 - * Generate the initial complete version of the Architecture Roadmap, based upon the gap analysis and candidate Architecture Roadmap components from Phases B, C, and D
 - * Finalize the Architecture Roadmap and the supporting Implementation and Migration Plan
 - * Ensure that the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures is understood by key stakeholders
- Which two are objectives of ADM Phase F?

- A. 2 & 3
- B. 1 & 2
- **C. 3 & 4**
- D. 1 & 3

正解: C

解説:

Phase F: Migration Planning - Objectives/Outputs include:

"The outputs for this phase: ... Finalized Architecture Roadmap ... Implementation and Migration Plan ... projects assigned business value and risk."

"To prioritize all work packages... by assigning business value to each and conducting a cost/business analysis." Open Group Publications Reference: The Open Group, TOGAF 9 Conformance Requirements-Phase F learning objectives, outputs.

質問 # 110

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