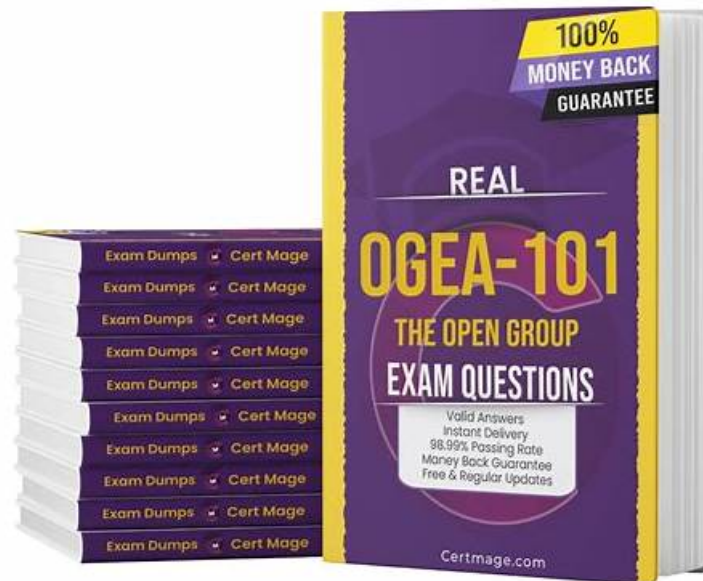


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The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 Exam Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17

When considering the scope of an architecture, what dimension is about the extent of the enterprise?

- A. Project
- B. Breadth

- C. Architecture Domains
- D. Depth

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

When defining the scope of an architecture, TOGAF identifies four dimensions that need to be considered:

* Breadth - This dimension addresses the extent of the enterprise that will be impacted by the architecture. It answers the question: How much of the enterprise is covered? For example, does the scope include the entire enterprise, a business unit, a division, or just a single organizational function?

* Depth - This refers to the level of detail to be covered. For instance, will the architecture describe high-level capabilities, or will it go into detailed system design?

* Time Period - This defines the planning horizon of the architecture. It could be short-term (tactical), medium-term, or long-term (strategic).

* Architecture Domains - This refers to which domains are covered: Business, Data, Application, and Technology. The scope may include all or just a subset of these domains.

* Project Scope (sometimes discussed separately) - Focuses on which specific programs, portfolios, or projects will be impacted. Among these, the dimension that specifically relates to the extent of the enterprise is Breadth.

Why the other options are incorrect

* A. Architecture Domains: Refers to the domains covered (Business, Data, Application, Technology), not the extent of the enterprise.

* B. Depth: Refers to the level of detail, not the enterprise extent.

* C. Project: Refers to the program or initiative focus, not enterprise coverage.

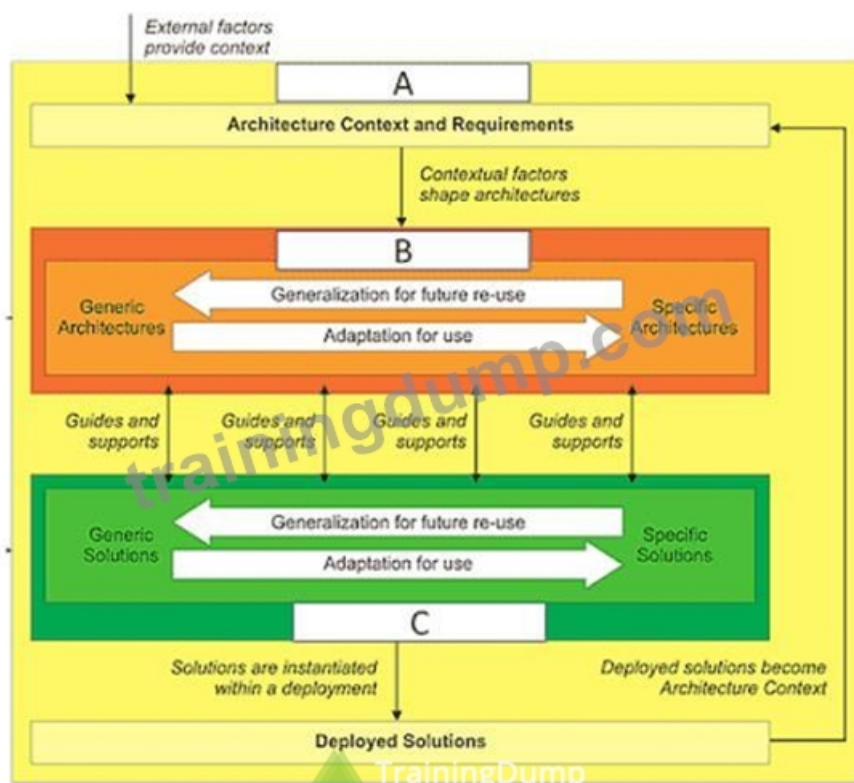
References

* The Open Group, TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: ADM - Preliminary Phase (scope considerations).

* The Open Group, TOGAF 9 Certified Study Guide - discussion of the dimensions of architecture scope (Breadth, Depth, Time Period, Architecture Domains).

NEW QUESTION # 18

Consider the illustration.



What are the items labelled A, B and C?

- A. A-Enterprise Strategic Architecture, B-Segment Architecture, C-Solutions Architecture

- B. A-Enterprise Architecture, B-Architecture Building Blocks, C-Solutions Building Blocks
- C. A-Architecture Vision, B-Business Architecture, C-Information Systems Architecture
- **D. A-Enterprise Continuum, B-Architecture Continuum, C-Solutions Continuum**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The illustration shows the relationship between the Enterprise Continuum, the Architecture Continuum, and the Solutions Continuum, which are key concepts in the TOGAF framework. The Enterprise Continuum is a view of the Architecture Repository that shows how generic foundation architectures can be leveraged and specialized to support the requirements of an individual organization. The Architecture Continuum specifies a structured classification for architectural artifacts, such as models, patterns, and descriptions, that can be reused and adapted across different domains and levels of abstraction. The Solutions Continuum identifies implemented solutions that support various stages of business and IT capability evolution, such as common systems, industry solutions, and organization-specific solutions. The illustration also shows how the architecture context and requirements are influenced by external factors, such as business drivers, stakeholders, and standards, and how they shape the generic and specific architectures and solutions. The illustration also shows how the deployed solutions become part of the architecture context for future iterations of the architecture development cycle. References:

*TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 6: Architecture Repository, Section 6.2 Enterprise Continuum

*TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part IV: Architecture Content Framework, Chapter 35: Enterprise Continuum and Tools, Section 35.1 Introduction.

NEW QUESTION # 19

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION # 20

What is present in all phases within the ADM and should be identified, classified and mitigated before starting a transformation effort?

- A. Budgetary constraints
- B. Schedule constraints
- C. Information gaps
- **D. Risk**

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, risk is present in all phases within the Architecture Development Method (ADM), and it should be identified, classified, and mitigated before starting a transformation effort 1. Risk is defined as "the effect of uncertainty on objectives" 2, and it can have positive or negative impacts on the architecture project. Risk management is a technique that helps to assess and address the potential risks that may affect the achievement of the architecture objectives, and to balance the trade-offs between opportunities and threats. Risk management is applied throughout the ADM cycle, from the Preliminary Phase to the Requirements Management Phase, and it is integrated with other techniques, such as stakeholder management, business transformation readiness assessment, gap analysis, and migration planning 1. The other options are not correct, as they are not present in all phases within the ADM, and they are not necessarily identified, classified, and mitigated before starting a transformation effort. Budgetary constraints are the limitations on the financial resources available for the architecture project, and they are usually considered in Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions, and Phase F: Migration Planning 3. Schedule constraints are the limitations on the time available for the architecture project, and they are also usually considered in Phase E and F 3. Information gaps are the missing or incomplete data or knowledge that may affect the architecture project, and they are usually identified in Phase B: Business Architecture, Phase C:

Information Systems Architecture, and Phase D: Technology Architecture . References: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 32: Risk Management. 2: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part I: Introduction, Chapter 3: Definitions. 3: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 16: Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions, and Chapter 17: Phase F: Migration Planning . TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 13: Phase B: Business Architecture, Chapter 14: Phase C: Information Systems Architecture, and Chapter 15: Phase D: Technology Architecture.

NEW QUESTION # 21

Consider the following statements:

1. Each contracted party is required to act responsibly to the organization and its stakeholders.
2. All decisions taken, processes used, and their implementation will not be allowed to create unfair advantage to any one particular party.
3. Digital Transformation and operations will be more effective and efficient.
4. Strategic decision-making by C-Level executives and business leaders will be more effective.

Which statements highlight the value and necessity for Architecture Governance to be adopted within organizations?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Architecture governance is the practice of ensuring compliance with the enterprise architecture and its principles, standards, and goals. Architecture governance provides the means to establish, monitor, and control the architecture development and implementation processes, and to resolve any issues or conflicts that may arise. Architecture governance also ensures that all stakeholders are represented and involved in the decision-making process, and that their interests and concerns are balanced and aligned. Statements 1 and 2 highlight the value and necessity for architecture governance to be adopted within organizations, as they emphasize the importance of responsibility, accountability, fairness, and transparency in the architectural activities. Statements 3 and 4 are more related to the benefits and outcomes of having a good enterprise architecture, rather than the governance aspect.

The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 50: Architecture Governance : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 29:

Architecture Governance

NEW QUESTION # 22

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