OGEA-102 Valid Exam Syllabus | OGEA-102 Free Learning Cram

CBCS SCHEME

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First Semester M.Tech. Degree Examination, June/July 2025
Data Science and Management

Time: 3 hrs. Max. Marks: 100

Note: 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.
2. M : Marks , L: Bloom's level , C: Course outcomes.

			M	L	C
		Module – 1			
Q.1	a.	Describe the R language importance in data science.	08	L2	CO1
	b.	Explain the data science process with neat diagram.	07	L2	CO1
	c.	Write R program to find the sum, mean and product of vector.	05	L2	CO1
		OR			
Q.2	a.	Explain the key reasons why RDBMS is important for data science.	08	L2	CO1
	b.	Describe the different commands used in RDBMS with examples.	12	L2	CO1
		Module – 2			
Q.3	a.	List and explain the applications of linear algebra in data sciences.	08	L2	CO2
	b.	Explain the vectors with different operations in linear algebra.	08	L2	CO2
	c.	Explain briefly the vector spaces.	04	L2	CO2
		OR			
Q.4	a.	Describe the rules for matrix operations.	10	L2	CO2
	b.	Discuss the Eigen Decomposition of a matrix with suitable example in linear algebra.	10	L2	CO2
		Module – 3			
Q.5	a.	Explain briefly the three basic methods of collecting data in statistics.	06	L2	CO3
	b.	Describe the sample spaces and Events in probability with simple example.	06	L2	CO3
	c.	Explain the univariate and multivariate normal distributions.	08	L2	CO3
		OR			
Q.6	a.	Explain the covariance matrix with example.	10	L2	CO3
	b.	Explain in detail about Hypothesis Testing.	10	L2	CO3
		Module – 4			
Q.7	a.	Define Optimization. Explain the components and importance of an optimization.	05	L2	CO3
	b.	Explain the Gradient Descent Approach and stochastic Gradient Descent approach in optimization.	05	L2	CO3
	c.	Describe the five major phases of optimization model development.	10	L2	CO3
		OR			
Q.8	a.	Explain linear programming optimization.	06	L2	CO3
	b.	Describe the geometric programming optimization.	07	L2	CO3
	c.	Explain stochastic programming optimization.	07	L2	CO3
		Module – 5			
Q.9	a.	Explain the linear regression machine learning algorithm.	06	L2	CO4
	b.	Describe the simple linear regression.	06	L2	CO4
	c.	Explain the multivariate linear regression.	08	L2	CO4
		OR			
Q.10	a.	Explain briefly decision tree and Random Forest classification algorithm.	10	L2	CO4
	b.	Explain briefly support vector and Naive Bayes classification algorithms.	10	L2	CO4

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The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17
Please read this scenario prior to answering the question
You are the Lead Enterprise Architect at a major agribusiness company. The company's main annual harvest is lentils, a highly valued food grown worldwide. The lentil parasite, broomrape, has been an increasing concern for many years and is now becoming resistant to chemical controls. In addition, changes in climate favor the propagation and growth of the parasite. As a result, the parasite cannot realistically be exterminated, and it has become pandemic, with lentil yields falling globally.
The CEO appreciates the seriousness of the situation and has set out a change in direction that is effectively a new business for the company. There are opportunities for new products, and new markets. The company will use the fields for another harvest and will cease to process third-party lentils. Thus, the target market will change, and the end-products will be different and more varied. This is a major decision and the CEO has stated a desire to repurpose rather than replace so as to manage the risks and limit the costs.
The company has a mature Enterprise Architecture practice based in its headquarters and uses the TOGAF standard as the method and guiding framework. The practice has an established Architecture Capability, and uses iteration for architecture development. The CIO is the sponsor of the activity.
The CIO has assigned the Enterprise Architecture team to this activity. At this stage there is no shared vision, or requirements.
Refer to the scenario
You have been asked to propose the best approach for architecture development to realize the CEO's change in direction for the company.
Based on the TOGAF standard which of the following is the best answer?

- A. You propose that the team focus on architecture definition, with emphasis on defining the change parameters to support this new business strategy that the CEO has identified. Once understood, the team will be in the best position to identify the requirements, drivers, issues, and constraints for the change. You would ensure that the architecture development addresses non-functional requirements to assure that the target architecture is robust and secure.
- B. You propose that this engagement define the baseline Technology Architecture first in order to assess the current infrastructure capacity and capability for the company. Then the focus should be on transition planning and incremental architecture deployment.
  This will identify requirements to ensure that the projects are sequenced in an optimal fashion so as to realize the change.
- C. You propose that the team focus its iteration cycles on architecture development by going through the architecture definition phases (B-D) with a baseline first approach.This will support the change in direction as stated by the CEO. It will ensure that the change can be defined in a structured manner and address the requirements needed to realize the change.
- D. You propose that the priority is to understand and bring structure to the definition of the change. The team should focus iteration cycles on a baseline first approach to architecture development, and then transition planning. This will identify what needs to change in order to transition from the baseline to the target, and can be used to work out in detail what the shared vision is for the change.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Based on the TOGAF standard, this answer is the best approach for architecture development to realize the CEO's change in direction for the company. The reason is as follows:
The scenario describes a major business transformation that requires a clear understanding of the current and future states of the enterprise, as well as the gaps and opportunities for change. Therefore, the priority is to understand and bring structure to the definition of the change, rather than focusing on the implementation details or the technology aspects.
The team should use the TOGAF ADM as the method and guiding framework for architecture development, and adapt it to suit the specific needs and context of the enterprise. The team should also leverage the existing Architecture Capability and the Architecture Repository to reuse and integrate relevant architecture assets and resources.
The team should focus iteration cycles on a baseline first approach to architecture development, which means starting with the definition of the Baseline Architecture in each domain (Business, Data, Application, and Technology), and then defining the Target Architecture in each domain. This will help to identify the current and desired states of the enterprise, and to perform a gap analysis to determine what needs to change in order to achieve the business goals and objectives.
The team should then focus on transition planning, which involves identifying and prioritizing the work packages, projects, and activities that will deliver the change. The team should also create an Architecture Roadmap and an Implementation and Migration Plan that will guide the execution and governance of the change.

The team should use the Architecture Vision phase and the Requirements Management phase to work out in detail what the shared vision is for the change, and to capture and validate the stakeholder requirements and expectations. The team should also use the Architecture Governance framework to ensure the quality, consistency, and compliance of the architecture work.

NEW QUESTION # 18
Please read this scenario prior to answering the question
Your role is that of a consultant to the Lead Enterprise Architect to an international supplier of engineering services and automated manufacturing systems. It has three manufacturing plants where it assembles both standard and customized products for industrial production automation. Each of these plants has been operating its own planning and production scheduling systems, as well as applications and control systems that drive the automated production line.
The Enterprise Architecture department has been operating for several years and has mature, well-developed architecture governance and development processes that are based on the TOGAF Standard. The CIO sponsors the Enterprise Architecture.
During a recent management meeting, a senior Vice-President highlighted an interview where a competitor company's CIO is reported as saying that their production efficiency had been improved by replacing multiple planning and scheduling systems with a common Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system located in a central data center. Some discussion followed, with the CIO responding that the situations are not comparable, and the current architecture is already optimized.
In response, the Architecture Board approved a Request for Architecture Work covering the investigations to determine if such an architecture transformation would lead to improvements in efficiency. You have been assigned to support the architecture team working on this project.
A well-known concern of the plant managers is about the security and reliability of driving their planning and production scheduling from a remote centralized system. Any chosen system would also need to support the current supply chain network consisting of local partners at each of the plants.
Refer to the scenario
You have been asked to explain how you will initiate the architecture project.
Based on the TOGAF Standard, which of the following is the best answer?

- A. You would conduct a pilot project that will enable vendors to demonstrate potential off-the-shelf solutions that address the concerns of the stakeholders. Running a pilot project will save time and money later in the process. Based on the findings of that pilot project, a complete set of requirements can then be developed that will drive the evolution of the architecture. Once the requirements are completed, a formal stakeholder review should be held, and permission sought to proceed to develop the target architecture.
- B. You would develop baseline and target Architectures for each of the manufacturing plants, ensuring that the views corresponding to selected viewpoints address key concerns of the stakeholders. A business case, together with performance metrics and measures should be defined to ensure the architecture meets the business needs. A consolidated gap analysis between the architectures will then validate the approach and determine the capability increments needed to achieve the target state.
- C. You would research vendor literature and conduct a series of briefings with vendors that are on the current approved supplier list. Based on the findings from the research, you would define a preliminary Architecture Vision including summary views, high-level requirements, and high-level definitions of the baseline and target environments from a business, information systems, and technology perspective. You would then use that to build consensus among the key stakeholders.
- D. You would hold a series of interviews at each of the manufacturing plants using the business scenarios technique. This will allow you to understand the systems and integrations with local partners. You would use stakeholder analysis to identify key players in the engagement, and to understand their concerns. You will then identify and document the key high-level stakeholder requirements for the architecture. You will then generate high level definitions of the baseline and target architectures.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The best answer is C. You would hold a series of interviews at each of the manufacturing plants using the business scenarios technique. This will allow you to understand the systems and integrations with local partners. You would use stakeholder analysis to identify key players in the engagement, and to understand their concerns. You will then identify and document the key high-level stakeholder requirements for the architecture. You will then generate high level definitions of the baseline and target architectures.
This answer is based on the TOGAF standard, which recommends the following steps to initiate the architecture project1:
Establish the architecture project
Identify stakeholders, concerns, and business requirements
Confirm and elaborate business goals, business drivers, and constraints Evaluate business capabilities Assess readiness for business transformation Define scope Confirm and elaborate Architecture Principles, including business principles Develop Architecture Vision Define the Target Architecture value propositions and KPIs Identify the business transformation risks and mitigation activities Secure stakeholder and sponsor approval The answer C covers most of these steps, by using the business scenarios technique to

elicit and validate the business requirements, goals, drivers, and constraints, as well as the current and future states of the architecture2. The answer C also uses stakeholder analysis to identify and engage the key stakeholders, and to address their concerns and expectations3. The answer C also generates high level definitions of the baseline and target architectures, which can be used to develop the Architecture Vision and the value propositions4.
The other answers are not the best approach for architecture development, because:
Answer A focuses on researching vendor literature and conducting briefings with vendors, which is not the best way to understand the business needs and the current situation of the enterprise. Answer A also defines a preliminary Architecture Vision without involving the stakeholders or validating the requirements, which may lead to misalignment and lack of consensus.
Answer B conducts a pilot project that will enable vendors to demonstrate potential solutions, which is premature and costly at this stage of the architecture project. Answer B also does not address the stakeholder concerns or the current systems and integrations, which may result in gaps and risks. Answer B also develops the requirements after the pilot project, which may not reflect the actual business needs and goals.
Answer D develops baseline and target architectures for each of the manufacturing plants, which may not consider the enterprise-wide perspective and the potential benefits of a common ERP system. Answer D also does not involve the stakeholders or address their concerns, which may result in resistance and conflict. Answer D also does not define the business case or the performance metrics, which are essential for demonstrating the value and feasibility of the architecture.
References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Vision 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Business Scenarios 3: [The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Stakeholder Management] 4: [The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Definition Document]

NEW QUESTION # 19
Scenario
You are working as an Enterprise Architect within an Enterprise Architecture (EA) team at a global company that sells consumer products. The company produces many products that buyers use and enjoy.
The company has announced a major change to its products that will occur over a four-year period. This change includes the introduction of digital products and services. An architecture to support this strategy has been finished, along with a roadmap for a set of projects to implement this significant change. This will be a cross-functional effort between the product design and software teams. It is planned to be developed in phases.
The company faces a challenge in presenting and providing access to different services through its products and digital platforms while ensuring compliance with data privacy laws. In some countries and regions, the data residency requirements mean that the company has to store certain data within the region where it is collected. As a result, the company's application portfolio and infrastructure must connect with various cloud services and data repositories in different countries.
The EA team has inherited the architecture used by the current products, some of which can be carried over to the new products. The EA team has started to define 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 architectures need to be defined to support the key digital services that the company plans to provide.
The company uses the TOGAF Standard as the foundation for its Enterprise Architecture framework, and architecture development follows the purpose-based EA Capability model outlined in the TOGAF Series Guide: A Practitioner's Approach to Developing Enterprise Architecture Following the TOGAF ADM. The EA team reports to the Chief Information Officer (CIO), who oversees the program.
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 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 each project. You identify and estimate the cost of the main resources. You then prepare an Architecture Roadmap and request the Architecture Board to review the roadmap. You then start the project.
- B. You look outside the company to study how other companies organize their data models and application portfolios. You create just enough architecture description for the Application, Data, and Technology Architectures to identify the different options. For each project, this includes identification of candidate architecture and solution building blocks. You then identify solution providers, perform a readiness assessment, and assess the viability and fitness of the solution options. You then write the draft Implementation and Migration plan.
- 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. You conduct workshops and interviews to reflect the stakeholders who are now the key drivers for the digital products and services. You coordinate with the CIO to ensure alignment with the overall roadmap and update the Implementation and Migration Plan accordingly.
- D. You refer to the superior architecture for guidance. You review the projects identified, their dependencies, and synergies, then decide the sequence for starting the projects. You 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-off with the stakeholders.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation
Context of the Scenario
The company is in the process of delivering requested architectures to support the introduction of digital products and services. The Business Architecture is sufficiently defined, and the focus is on developing the Information Systems and Technology Architectures. TOGAF emphasizes breaking down large, complex transformation programs into manageable projects, focusing on dependencies, risks, trade-offs, and sequencing of efforts. Based on the scenario, the company must deal with:
Data privacy and residency compliance across different regions.
Re-use of existing architecture for efficiency.
Alignment of digital services with a global roadmap.
The activity described aligns with ADM Phases B (Business Architecture), C (Information Systems Architecture), and D (Technology Architecture), with a focus on delivering architectures for implementation.
Option Analysis
Option A:
Strengths:
Refers to developing high-level architecture descriptions and identifying reference architectures and candidate building blocks, which align with ADM Phases B, C, and D.
Addresses feasibility analysis, trade-offs, and stakeholder engagement, which are part of architecture development and decision-making in TOGAF.
Ensures that the architecture descriptions are resource-conscious, including cost and value analysis, dependencies, risks, and synergies between projects.
Conclusion: Correct, as it provides a complete approach to organizing the work to deliver architectures while adhering to TOGAF principles.
Option B:
Strengths:
Suggests creating architecture descriptions for the Application, Data, and Technology Architectures, which are necessary for delivering requested architectures.
Addresses readiness assessments and the fitness of solutions.
Weaknesses:
Emphasizes looking outside the company and studying other companies' models, which is not necessarily aligned with TOGAF unless justified by specific gaps.
Skips essential TOGAF steps like feasibility analysis and detailed stakeholder engagement.
Conclusion: Incorrect, as it places undue emphasis on external research instead of leveraging TOGAF's structured ADM.
Option C:
Strengths:
Suggests reviewing the Architecture Vision and determining scope, which aligns with TOGAF principles.
Proposes preparing an Architecture Roadmap and involving the Architecture Board for review.
Weaknesses:
Does not cover important elements such as candidate building blocks, feasibility analysis, or stakeholder engagement.
Suggests starting the project prematurely without proper sequencing or risk trade-offs.
Conclusion: Incorrect, as it skips key steps and lacks a structured approach to dependencies and resource management.
Option D:
Strengths:
Suggests revising the Architecture Vision and conducting a Stakeholder Analysis, which aligns with Phase A of the ADM.
Weaknesses:
Returning to Phase A is not required here, as the Architecture Vision has already been defined. Revising the vision at this stage indicates a step backward.
Lacks focus on feasibility analysis, dependencies, and sequencing, which are the immediate needs in this phase.
Conclusion: Incorrect, as it unnecessarily revisits earlier ADM phases instead of progressing.
TOGAF Reference
ADM Phases B, C, D: Emphasizes developing detailed architectures, identifying candidate building blocks, and addressing dependencies, risks, and resource needs (TOGAF 9.2, Chapters 8-10).
Architecture Roadmap and Feasibility Analysis: Guides sequencing and trade-offs for implementation (TOGAF 9.2, Section 12.4).
Stakeholder Engagement: Critical for ensuring alignment and feasibility (TOGAF 9.2, Section 24.2).
Decision-Making and Trade-offs: TOGAF emphasizes documenting risks and trade-offs as part of feasibility analysis (TOGAF 9.2, Section 6.4.1).

NEW QUESTION # 20
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 {Al).
The CIO has approved a Request for Architecture Work to examine the use of Machine Learning in defining a new Al-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 Al 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 Al 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 all possible models be created for each candidate architecture that will enable the Al 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.
- 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 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.

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.
References: 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 # 21
Scenario:
You are working as an Enterprise Architect at a large company. The company runs a chain of home improvement stores, as well as a website for selling products. The website lets many brands work with the company.
The stores open seven days a week and use a standard method to track sales and inventory. This involves sending accurate and timely sales data to a central inventory management system that can predict demand, adjust stock levels, and automate reordering. The website is supported by regional fulfillment centers and also uses the central inventory management system. The central inventory management system is housed at the company's central data center.
The company has agreed to merge with a major competitor. The leadership teams of both organizations have said they are committed to a smooth transition for customers. All stores will keep their own brand names. They will combine the systems of the organizations, which includes merging retail operations and systems. Duplicated systems will be replaced with one standard retail management system. Additionally, they will reduce the number of applications being used. The CIO expects that these changes will lead to substantial cost savings for the newly merged company.
An enterprise plan for both organizations has been created. The aim is to set priorities for the transition, especially in terms of information management and application development. It is crucial to make decisions that will create long-term value.
The company has a mature Enterprise Architecture (EA) practice and uses the TOGAF standard for its architecture development method. The EA program is sponsored by the Chief Information Officer (CIO).
The Request for Architecture Work to oversee the transition has been approved. The project has been scoped, and you have been assigned to work on it.
You have been asked to confirm the most relevant architecture principles for the transition.
Based on the TOGAF Standard, which of the following is the best answer?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C, as it aligns with the key TOGAF principles necessary for guiding enterprise architecture in a merger scenario where retail operations and systems are being consolidated.
Analysis of the Principles in Option C:
Common Use Applications
Since the two companies are merging, it is essential to standardize applications across the enterprise.
Using common applications ensures consistency, reduces costs, and improves efficiency.
TOGAF emphasizes this principle to prevent duplicate or redundant systems, which aligns with the CIO's goal of reducing the number of applications used.
Data is an Asset
In the scenario, a central inventory management system is a core business function.
Treating data as an asset ensures it is managed properly, shared efficiently, and used strategically across the merged organization.

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

NEW QUESTION # 22
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