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1



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The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

NEW QUESTION # 32

Exhibit

Consider the illustration showing an architecture development cycle. Which description matches the phase of the ADM labeled as item 1?

- A. Provides architectural oversight for the implementation
- **B. Operates the process of managing architecture requirements**
- C. Conducts implementation planning for the architecture defined in previous phases
- D. Establishes procedures for managing change to the new architecture

Answer: B

Explanation:

The illustration shows an architecture development cycle based on the TOGAF ADM (Architecture Development Method), which is a method for developing and managing an enterprise architecture¹.

The ADM consists of nine phases, each with a specific purpose and output. The phases are:

Preliminary Phase: To prepare and initiate the architecture development cycle, including defining the architecture framework, principles, and governance.

Phase A: Architecture Vision: To define the scope, vision, and stakeholders of the architecture initiative, and to obtain approval to proceed.

Phase B: Business Architecture: To describe the baseline and target business architecture, and to identify the gaps between them.

Phase C: Information Systems Architectures: To describe the baseline and target data and application architectures, and to identify the gaps between them.

Phase D: Technology Architecture: To describe the baseline and target technology architecture, and to identify the gaps between them.

Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions: To identify and evaluate the opportunities and solutions for implementing the target architecture, and to define the work packages and transition architectures.

Phase F: Migration Planning: To finalize the implementation and migration plan, and to ensure alignment with the enterprise portfolio and project management.

Phase G: Implementation Governance: To provide architecture oversight and guidance for the implementation projects, and to manage any architecture change requests.

Phase H: Architecture Change Management: To monitor the changes in the business and technology environment, and to assess the impact and performance of the architecture.

In addition to these phases, there is a central process called Requirements Management, which is labeled as item 1 in the illustration.

This process operates throughout the ADM cycle, and its purpose is to manage the architecture requirements throughout the architecture development, ensuring that they are aligned with the business requirements and the stakeholder concerns².

Therefore, the description that matches the phase of the ADM labeled as item 1 is C. Operates the process of managing architecture requirements.

1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 5: Architecture Development Method (ADM)

2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 17: Requirements Management

NEW QUESTION # 33

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question.

Your role is that of a consultant to the Lead Enterprise Architect at 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 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.
- C. 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.
- 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:

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 # 34

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

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

Answer: B

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 # 35

Consider the following ADM phases objectives.

	Objective
1	Develop the Target Data Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision
2	Develop the Target Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals
3	Develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture
4	Develop the Target Application Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision, in a way that addresses the Statement of Architecture Work and stakeholder concerns

Which phase does each objective match?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The objectives listed in the question correspond to the objectives of different phases of the TOGAF ADM (Architecture Development Method), which is a method for developing and managing an enterprise architecture¹.

The ADM consists of nine phases, each with a specific purpose and output. The phases are¹:

Preliminary Phase: To prepare and initiate the architecture development cycle, including defining the architecture framework, principles, and governance.

Phase A: Architecture Vision: To define the scope, vision, and stakeholders of the architecture initiative, and to obtain approval to proceed.

Phase B: Business Architecture: To describe the baseline and target business architecture, and to identify the gaps between them.

Phase C: Information Systems Architectures: To describe the baseline and target data and application architectures, and to identify the gaps between them.

Phase D: Technology Architecture: To describe the baseline and target technology architecture, and to identify the gaps between them.

Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions: To identify and evaluate the opportunities and solutions for implementing the target architecture, and to define the work packages and transition architectures.

Phase F: Migration Planning: To finalize the implementation and migration plan, and to ensure alignment with the enterprise portfolio and project management.

Phase G: Implementation Governance: To provide architecture oversight and guidance for the implementation projects, and to manage any architecture change requests.

Phase H: Architecture Change Management: To monitor the changes in the business and technology environment, and to assess the impact and performance of the architecture.

Based on the above definitions, we can match each objective with the corresponding phase as follows:

Objective 1: Develop the Target Data Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision. This objective is achieved in Phase C: Information Systems Architectures, where the data architecture is defined as a subset of the information systems architecture².

Objective 2: Develop the Target Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals. This objective is achieved in Phase B: Business Architecture, where the business architecture is defined as a subset of the enterprise architecture³.

Objective 3: Develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture. This objective is achieved in Phase A: Architecture Vision, where the architecture vision is defined as a high-level description of the target architecture and its benefits⁴.

Objective 4: Develop the Target Application Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision, in a way that addresses the Statement of Architecture Work and stakeholder concerns. This objective is achieved in Phase C:

Information Systems Architectures, where the application architecture is defined as a subset of the information systems architecture².

1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 5: Architecture Development Method (ADM)

2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 9: Phase C: Information Systems Architectures

3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 8: Phase B: Business Architecture

4: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 7: Phase A: Architecture Vision

NEW QUESTION # 36

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are serving as the Lead Architect for an Enterprise Architecture team within a leading multinational biotechnology company. The company works in three major industries, including healthcare, crop production, and agriculture. Your team works within the healthcare division.

The healthcare division is developing a new vaccine, and has to demonstrate its effectiveness and safety in a set of clinical trials that satisfy the regulatory requirements of the relevant health authorities. The clinical trials are undertaken by its research laboratories at multiple facilities worldwide. In addition to internal research and development activities, the healthcare division is also involved in publicly funded collaborative research projects with industrial and academic partners.

The Enterprise Architecture team has been engaged in an architecture project to develop a secure system that will allow the healthcare researchers to share information more easily about their clinical trials, and work more collaboratively across the organization and also with its partners. This system will also connect with external partners.

The Enterprise Architecture team uses the TOGAF ADM with extensions required to support healthcare manufacturing practices and laboratory practices. Due to the highly sensitive nature of the information that is managed, special care has been taken to ensure that each architecture domain considers the security and privacy issues that are relevant.

The Vice President for Worldwide Clinical Research is the sponsor of the Enterprise Architecture activity.

She has stated that disruptions must be minimized for the clinical trials, and that the rollout must be undertaken incrementally.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to recommend the approach to identify the work packages for an incremental rollout meeting the requirements.

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

- A. You recommend that the set of required Solution Building Blocks be determined by identifying those which need to be developed and which need to be procured. Eliminate any duplicates. Group the remaining Solution Building Blocks together to create the work packages using a CRUD (create, read, update, delete) matrix. Rank the work packages and select the most cost-effective options for inclusion in a series of Transition Architectures. Schedule the roll out of the work packages to be sequential across the geographic regions.
- B. You recommend that a Consolidated Gaps, Solutions and Dependencies Matrix is used as a planning tool for creating work packages. For each gap classify whether the solution is either a new development, purchased solution, or based on an existing product. Group the similar solutions together to define the work packages. Regroup the work packages into a set of Capability Increments to transition to the Target Architecture considering the schedule for clinical trials, and document in an Architecture Definition Increments Table.
- C. You recommend that the Solution Building Blocks from a Consolidated Gaps, Solutions and Dependencies Matrix be grouped into a set of work packages. Using the matrix as a planning tool, regroup the work packages to account for dependencies. Sequence the work packages into the Capability Increments needed to achieve the Target Architecture, so that the implementation team can schedule the rollout one region at a time to minimize disruption. Document the work packages for the Enterprise Architecture using a Transition Architecture State Evolution Table.
- D. You recommend that an Implementation Factor Catalog is drawn up to indicate actions and constraints. A Consolidated Gaps, Solutions and Dependencies Matrix should also be created. For each gap, identify a proposed solution and classify it as new development, purchased solution, or based on an existing product. Group similar activities together to form work packages. Identify dependencies between work packages factoring in the clinical trial schedules. Regroup the work packages into a set of Capability Increments scheduled into a series of Transition Architectures.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A Consolidated Gaps, Solutions and Dependencies Matrix is a technique that can be used to create work packages for an incremental rollout of the architecture. A work package is a set of actions or tasks that are required to implement a specific part of the architecture. A work package can be associated with one or more Architecture Building Blocks (ABBs) or Solution Building Blocks (SBBs), which are reusable components of business, IT, or architectural capability. A work package can also be associated with one or more Capability Increments, which are defined, discrete portions of the overall capability that deliver business value. A Capability Increment can be realized by one or more Transition Architectures, which are intermediate states of the architecture that enable the transition from the Baseline Architecture to the Target Architecture¹²³ The steps for creating work packages using this technique are:

For each gap between the Baseline Architecture and the Target Architecture, identify a proposed solution and classify it as new development, purchased solution, or based on an existing product. A gap is a difference or deficiency in the current state of the architecture that needs to be addressed by the future state of the architecture. A solution is a way of resolving a gap by implementing one or more ABBs or SBBs.

Group similar solutions together to define the work packages. Similar solutions are those that have common characteristics, such as functionality, technology, vendor, or location.

Identify dependencies between work packages, such as logical, temporal, or resource dependencies.

Dependencies indicate the order or priority of the work packages, and the constraints or risks that may affect their implementation.

Regroup the work packages into a set of Capability Increments to transition to the Target Architecture.

Capability Increments should be defined based on the business value, effort, and risk associated with each work package, and the schedule and objectives of the clinical trials. Capability Increments should also be aligned with the Architecture Vision and the Architecture Principles.

Document the work packages and the Capability Increments in an Architecture Definition Increments Table, which shows the mapping between the work packages, the ABBs, the SBBs, and the Capability Increments.

The table also shows the dependencies, assumptions, and issues related to each work package and Capability Increment.

Therefore, the best answer is B, because it describes the approach to identify the work packages for an incremental rollout meeting the requirements, using the Consolidated Gaps, Solutions and Dependencies Matrix as a planning tool.

1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 30: Gap Analysis 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part IV: Architecture Content Framework, Chapter 36:

Building Blocks 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 31: Architecture Change Management : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 23: Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 21: Phase F: Migration Planning : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 18: Phase A: Architecture Vision : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 23: Architecture Principles

NEW QUESTION # 37

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