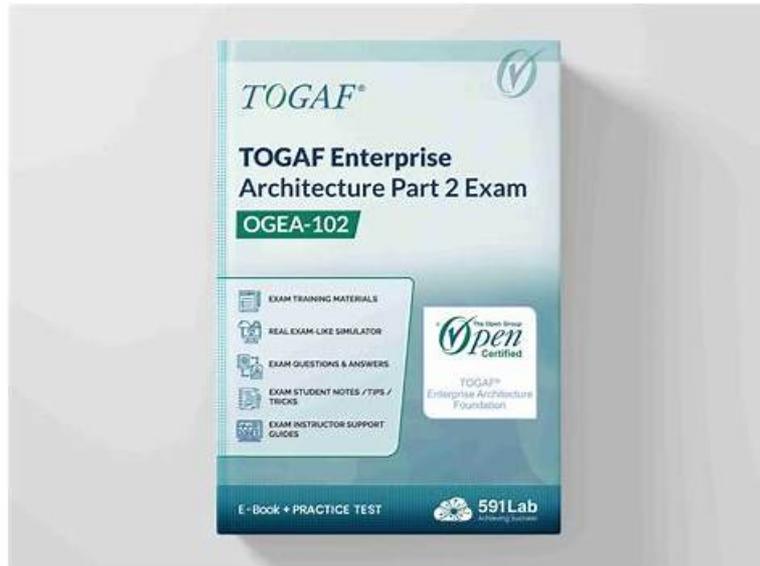


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The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

Your role is consultant to the Lead Architect within a multinational company that manufactures electronic components. The company has several manufacturing divisions located worldwide and a complex supply chain. After a recent study, senior management have stated a concern about business efficiency considering the company's multiple data centers and duplication of applications.

The company has a mature Enterprise Architecture (EA) practice and uses the TOGAF architecture development method in its EA practice. In addition to the EA program, the company has several management frameworks in use, including business planning, project/portfolio management, and operations management. The EA program is sponsored by the CIO.

A strategic architecture has been defined to improve the ability to meet customer demand and improve management of the supply chain. The strategic architecture includes the consolidation of multiple Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) applications that have been operating independently in the divisions' production facilities.

Each division has completed the Architecture Definition documentation to meet its own specific manufacturing requirements. The enterprise architects have defined a set of work packages that address the gaps identified. They have identified the value produced, effort required, and dependencies between work packages to reach a target architecture that would integrate a new ERP environment into the company.

Because of the risks posed by change from the current environment, the architects have recommended that a phased approach occurs to implement the target architecture with several transition states. The overall implementation process is estimated to take several years.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked what the next steps are for the migration planning.

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

- A. You conduct a series of Compliance Assessments to ensure that the architecture is being implemented according to the contract. The Compliance Assessment should verify 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.
- B. You estimate the business value for each project by applying the Business Value Assessment Technique to prioritize the implementation projects and project increments. The assessment should focus on return on investment and performance evaluation criteria that can be used to monitor the progress of the architecture transformation. You would confirm and plan a series of Transition Architecture phases using an Architecture Definition Increments Table that lists the projects.
- C. You assess how the Implementation and Migration plan impacts the other frameworks in use in the organization. Minimally, you ensure that the plan is coordinated with the business planning, project/portfolio management and operations management frameworks. You would then assign a business value to each work package, considering available resources and strategic fit. You then use the work packages to identify projects that will be in the Implementation and Migration Plan
- D. You place the Architecture Definition Document under configuration control. This will ensure that the architecture remains relevant and responsive to the needs of the enterprise. You would identify the development resources to undertake the projects. You would then produce an Implementation Governance Model to manage the lessons learned prior to finalizing the plan. You recommend that lessons learned be applied as changes to the architecture without review.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Business Value Assessment Technique is a technique that can be used to estimate and compare the business value of the projects and project increments that implement the architecture work packages, which are the sets of actions or tasks that are required to implement a specific part of the architecture. The business value is the measure of the benefits or advantages that the project or project increment delivers to the business, such as increased revenue, reduced costs, improved quality, or enhanced customer satisfaction. The steps for applying the Business Value Assessment Technique are:

Identify the criteria and factors that are relevant to the business value assessment, such as costs, benefits, risks, and opportunities. The criteria and factors should be aligned with the business goals and drivers that motivate the architecture work, and the stakeholder requirements and concerns that influence the architecture work.

Assign weights and scores to the criteria and factors, using various methods, such as expert judgment, historical data, or analytical models. The weights and scores should reflect the importance and performance of the criteria and factors, and the trade-offs and preferences of the stakeholders.

Calculate the business value for each project or project increment, using various techniques, such as net present value, return on investment, or balanced scorecard. The business value should indicate the expected or actual outcomes and impacts of the project or project increment on the business.

Prioritize the implementation projects and project increments, based on the business value and other considerations, such as dependencies, resources, or risks. The prioritization should determine the order or sequence of the projects and project increments, and the allocation and utilization of the resources.

Therefore, the best answer is C, because it describes the next steps for the migration planning, which are the activities that support the transition from the Baseline Architecture to the Target Architecture. The answer covers the Business Value Assessment Technique, which is relevant to the scenario.

References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 28: Business Value

Assessment Technique : 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 II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter

NEW QUESTION # 14

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. 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 meet the local needs. In such cases they should issue a new Request for Architecture Work to implement a modification to the Architecture Definition.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

Answer: C

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 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.

References:

- 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 # 15

Scenario

You are working as an Enterprise Architect within an Enterprise Architecture (EA) team at a large government agency. The agency has multiple divisions.

The agency has a well-established EA practice and follows the TOGAF standard as its method for architecture development. Along with the EA program, the agency also uses various management frameworks, including business planning, project/portfolio management, and operations management. The EA program is sponsored by the Chief Information Officer (CIO), who has actively promoted architecting with agility within the EA department as her preferred approach for projects.

The government has mandated that the agency prepare themselves for an Artificial Intelligence (AI)-first world, which they have called their "AI-first" plan. As a result, the agency is looking to determine the impact and role that AI will play moving forward. The CIO has approved a Request for Architecture Work to look at how AI can be used for services across the agency. She has noted that digital platforms will be a priority for investment in order to scale the AI applications planned. Using AI to automate tasks and make things run smoother is seen as a big advantage. Process automation and improved efficiency from manual, repetitive activities have been identified as the key benefits of applying generative AI to their agency's business. This will include back-office automation, for example, for help center agents who receive hundreds of email inquiries. This should also improve services for citizens by making them more efficient and personalized, tailored to each individual's needs.

Many of the agency leaders are worried about relying too much on AI. Some leaders think their employees will need to learn new skills. Some employees are worried they might lose their jobs to AI. Other leaders worry about security and cyber resilience in the digital platforms needed for AI to be successful.

The leader of the Enterprise Architecture team has asked for your suggestions on how to address the concerns, and how to manage the risks of a new architecture for the AI-first project.

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

- A. You recommend creating an Organization Map to display the links between different parts of the agency. This will help the EA team to find and involve all areas of the agency impacted by this strategic change. Multiple business models should then be created that can be applied to AI-related projects. A meeting will be held with the stakeholders to teach them how to interpret the models and see how their concerns are being addressed. Risk will be managed as part of the Security Architecture development.
- B. You recommend that the key stakeholders be formally identified. This should include those who will be most helpful for the

change to be successful. A Communication Plan should be made to address their needs. This plan should include a report that summarizes the key features of the architecture based on stakeholder requirements and addressing concerns. You communicate with each key stakeholder to make sure their concerns are being addressed. You make sure that the architecture being developed clearly addresses risk management.

- C. You recommend conducting an analysis that separates the different types of stakeholders into groups. They can be divided into categories: corporate functions, end-user organization, project team, external vendors, and external partners. A model will be developed for each stakeholder category to ensure that all the necessary information and actions are taken into account. Meetings will be arranged with stakeholders to verify that their concerns have been adequately addressed. Risk management will be included in this process.
- D. You recommend conducting an analysis of the stakeholders. This involves documenting the positions, concerns, issues, and cultural factors of each group. This information will shape how the architecture is to be presented and communicated. The concerns and relevant views can then be defined for each group and recorded in the Architecture Vision document. The requirements for addressing risk should be recorded in the Architecture Requirements Specification and checked through regular assessments and feedback.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation

Context of the Scenario

The agency is initiating a strategic "AI-first" plan to transform processes using AI and improve efficiency while ensuring service improvements for citizens. Several stakeholder concerns have been raised, such as:

Job security for employees.

Skill development for adapting to new technologies.

Cybersecurity and resilience risks due to reliance on digital platforms.

TOGAF emphasizes the importance of stakeholder management, communication, and risk management to ensure successful adoption and implementation of new architecture. These concerns need to be addressed methodically by gathering requirements, analyzing stakeholder positions, and ensuring proper communication of risks and benefits.

Option Analysis

Option A:

Strengths:

Proposes creating an Organization Map to identify the links between different parts of the agency and the impact of the strategic change.

Suggests holding stakeholder meetings to address concerns.

Includes managing risks as part of Security Architecture development.

Weaknesses:

Focusing solely on creating business models and teaching stakeholders how to interpret them does not directly address cultural and positional concerns about job loss, skill development, and security.

Risk management is addressed as part of Security Architecture development but lacks broader integration into stakeholder requirements.

Conclusion: Incorrect, as it fails to systematically document stakeholder concerns and map them into requirements and architecture decisions.

Option B:

Strengths:

Highlights the importance of formal stakeholder identification and creating a Communication Plan.

Suggests addressing stakeholder concerns through communication and risk management.

Weaknesses:

Does not go into detail on analyzing stakeholder concerns, cultural positions, or specific requirements.

Lacks the inclusion of stakeholder feedback in architecture artifacts like the Architecture Vision or Requirements Specification, which are critical TOGAF outputs.

Conclusion: Incorrect, as it does not include a systematic and structured approach for stakeholder analysis and integration into architecture deliverables.

Option C:

Strengths:

Emphasizes conducting a thorough stakeholder analysis to document concerns, positions, and cultural factors, which aligns with TOGAF's approach in Phase A (Architecture Vision).

Ensures stakeholder views and requirements are recorded in the Architecture Vision document and reflected in the Architecture Requirements Specification.

Includes continuous assessment and feedback, ensuring concerns are addressed and risks managed effectively.

Aligns with TOGAF's principle of involving stakeholders in architecture development to ensure alignment and success.

Weaknesses:

Could further detail how risk management is included across all phases, but this is implied through integration into the Architecture Requirements Specification.

Conclusion: Correct, as it provides a structured and detailed approach for addressing stakeholder concerns and managing risks within TOGAF's framework.

Option D:

Strengths:

Suggests categorizing stakeholders into groups and creating models for each category.

Proposes arranging meetings to verify that concerns have been addressed.

Includes risk management as part of the process.

Weaknesses:

Dividing stakeholders into generic categories (e.g., corporate functions, project team) may not adequately capture specific cultural factors and concerns raised in the scenario.

Lacks integration of stakeholder feedback into architecture deliverables such as the Architecture Vision and Architecture Requirements Specification.

Conclusion: Incorrect, as it provides a generalized and less targeted approach to stakeholder concerns compared to Option C.

TOGAF Reference

Stakeholder Management (Phase A): TOGAF emphasizes analyzing stakeholders' positions, concerns, and issues to shape architecture development and communication (TOGAF 9.2, Section 24.2).

Architecture Vision: Captures high-level requirements and stakeholder views to ensure alignment with business goals (TOGAF 9.2, Section 6.2).

Architecture Requirements Specification: Records detailed requirements, including those related to risk management, to guide the development of target architectures (TOGAF 9.2, Section 35.5).

Iterative Feedback: Regular assessments and feedback loops are critical to ensure stakeholder concerns are addressed effectively throughout the ADM cycle.

By selecting Option C, the approach adheres to TOGAF's principles of stakeholder analysis, communication, and integration of concerns into architecture development.

NEW QUESTION # 16

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 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.
- B. 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.

- C. 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.
- D. 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.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 17

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

Your role is that of a senior architect, reporting to the Chief Enterprise Architect, at a medium-sized company with 400 employees. The nature of the business is such that the data and the information stored on the company systems is their major asset and is highly confidential.

The company employees travel extensively for work and must communicate over public infrastructure using message encryption, VPNs, and other standard safeguards. The company has invested in cybersecurity awareness training for all its staff. However, it is recognized that even with good education as well as system security, there is a dependency on third-party suppliers of infrastructure and software.

The company uses the TOGAF standard as the method and guiding framework for its Enterprise Architecture (EA) practice. The CTO is the sponsor of the activity.

The Chief Security Officer (CSO) has noted an increase in ransomware (malicious software used in ransom demands) attacks on companies with a similar profile. The CSO recognizes that no matter how much is spent on education, and support, it is likely just a matter of time before the company suffers a significant attack that could completely lock them out of their information assets.

A risk assessment has been done and the company has sought cyber insurance that includes ransomware coverage. The quotation for this insurance is hugely expensive. The CTO has recently read a survey that stated that one in four organizations paying ransoms were still unable to recover their data, while nearly as many were able to recover the data without paying a ransom. The CTO has concluded that taking out cyber insurance in case they need to pay a ransom is not an option.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to describe the steps you would take to improve the resilience of the current architecture?

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

- A. You would request an Architecture Compliance Review with the scope to examine the company's resilience to ransomware attacks. You would identify the departments involved and have them nominate representatives. You would then tailor checklists to address the requirement for increased resilience. You would circulate to the nominated representatives for them to complete. You would then review the completed checklists, identifying and resolving issues. You would then determine and present your recommendations.
- B. You would determine business continuity requirements, and undertake a gap analysis of the current Enterprise Architecture. You would make recommendations for change requirements to address the situation and create a change request. You would manage a meeting of the Architecture Board to assess and approve the change request. Once approved you would produce a new Request for Architecture Work to activate an ADM cycle to carry out a project to define the change.
- C. You would monitor for technology changes from your existing suppliers that could improve resilience. You would prepare and run a disaster recovery planning exercise for a ransomware attack and analyze the performance of the current Enterprise Architecture. Using the findings, you would prepare a gap analysis of the current Enterprise Architecture. You would prepare change requests to address identified gaps. You would add the changes implemented to the Architecture Repository.
- D. You would ensure that the company has in place up-to-date processes for managing change to the current Enterprise Architecture. Based on the scope of the concerns raised you recommend that this be managed at the infrastructure level. Changes should be made to the baseline description of the Technology Architecture. The changes should be approved by the Architecture Board and implemented by change management techniques.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Business continuity is the ability of an organization to maintain essential functions during and after a disaster or disruption. Business continuity requirements are the specifications and criteria that define the acceptable level of performance and availability of the business processes and services in the event of a disaster or disruption. A gap analysis is a technique that compares the current state of the architecture with the desired state, and identifies the gaps or differences that need to be addressed. A change request is a formal proposal for an amendment to some product or system, such as the architecture. A Request for Architecture Work is a

document that describes the scope, approach, and expected outcomes of an architecture project¹²³ The best answer is A, because it describes the steps that would improve the resilience of the current architecture, which is the ability to withstand and recover from a ransomware attack or any other disruption. The steps are:

Determine the business continuity requirements, which specify the minimum acceptable level of performance and availability of the business processes and services in case of a ransomware attack. This would involve identifying the critical business functions, the recovery time objectives, the recovery point objectives, and the dependencies and resources needed for recovery.

Undertake a gap analysis of the current Enterprise Architecture, which compares the current state of the architecture with the desired state based on the business continuity requirements. This would involve assessing the strengths and weaknesses of the current architecture, the risks and opportunities for improvement, and the gaps or differences that need to be addressed.

Make recommendations for change requirements to address the situation and create a change request. This would involve proposing solutions and alternatives to close the gaps, enhance the resilience, and mitigate the risks of the current architecture. The change request would document the rationale, scope, impact, and benefits of the proposed changes, and seek approval from the relevant stakeholders.

Manage a meeting of the Architecture Board to assess and approve the change request. The Architecture Board is a governance body that oversees the architecture work and ensures compliance with the architecture principles, standards, and goals. The meeting would involve presenting the change request, discussing the pros and cons, resolving any issues or conflicts, and obtaining the approval or rejection of the change request.

Once approved, produce a new Request for Architecture Work to activate an ADM cycle to carry out a project to define the change. The Request for Architecture Work would describe the scope, approach, and expected outcomes of the architecture project that would implement the approved change request. The Request for Architecture Work would initiate a new cycle 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.

References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 33: Business Scenarios 2:

The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 30: Gap Analysis 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 7: Request for Architecture Work : The

TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 34: Business Transformation Readiness

Assessment : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 30: Gap Analysis : The

TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 31: Architecture Change Management : The

TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 50: Architecture Governance : The TOGAF

Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 7: Request for Architecture Work

NEW QUESTION # 18

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