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The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

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 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.
- 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 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.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 17

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 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.
- 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 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.

Answer: B

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.

NEW QUESTION # 18

You are working as an Enterprise Architect within an Enterprise Architecture (EA) team at a large government agency with multiple divisions. The agency has a well-established EA practice and follows the TOGAF standard as its method for architecture development. The government has mandated that the agency prepare for an "AI-first" world.

The agency wants to determine the impact and role of AI in its future services. The CIO has approved a Request for Architecture Work to explore the use of AI in services. Some leaders are concerned about reliance on AI, security, and employees' need to acquire new skills.

The EA team leader seeks suggestions on managing the risks associated with a new architecture for the AI-first project. Based on the TOGAF standard, which of the following is the best answer?

- A. Create an organization map to show the links between different agency parts. Hold a meeting to teach stakeholders to interpret the models. Manage risks as part of Security Architecture development.
- B. Separate stakeholders into groups and categorize them. Develop models for each group and verify that their concerns are addressed in Phase G, Implementation Governance.
- C. Identify key stakeholders and develop a Communication Plan that addresses their needs. Ensure the architecture addresses risk management and summarizes features of the architecture.
- **D. Conduct an analysis of stakeholders, documenting their concerns and recording them in the Architecture Vision document. Risks should be recorded in the Architecture Requirements Specification and reviewed regularly.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the context of the TOGAF standard, stakeholder management and addressing stakeholder concerns are critical components, especially for high-impact initiatives like adopting an AI-first approach. Here's why the selected answer aligns best with TOGAF principles and the scenario:

Stakeholder Analysis and Engagement:

Conducting a stakeholder analysis is essential as it helps identify and document the concerns, issues, and cultural factors influencing each stakeholder group. This aligns with TOGAF's emphasis on understanding and managing stakeholder concerns, particularly in the Preliminary and Architecture Vision phases of the ADM (Architecture Development Method). Since the scenario highlights diverse concerns about AI, understanding each group's unique perspective will help the EA team tailor the architecture to address these effectively.

Architecture Vision Document:

By documenting these concerns in the Architecture Vision document, the EA team can provide a clear, high-level representation of how AI will be adopted, its benefits, and how it addresses specific stakeholder concerns. This is critical for communicating the intent and value of the AI-first approach in a way that aligns with the agency's strategic goals, including addressing apprehensions about job security, skill development, and cyber resilience.

Risk Management and Architecture Requirements Specification:

TOGAF highlights the importance of identifying and managing risks early in the process. By documenting the requirements related to risk in the Architecture Requirements Specification, the EA team ensures that these concerns are formally integrated into the architecture and addressed throughout the ADM phases. Regular assessments and feedback loops will provide a mechanism for continual risk monitoring and adjustment as the AI-first initiative progresses.

Alignment with TOGAF's ADM Phases:

The approach specified aligns with TOGAF's guidance on managing risk and stakeholder concerns during the early ADM phases, specifically Architecture Vision and Requirements Management. In these phases, the framework emphasizes identifying and addressing risks associated with stakeholders' concerns to build a resilient and widely accepted architecture.

Reference to TOGAF Stakeholder Management Techniques:

TOGAF's stakeholder management techniques underscore the importance of understanding and addressing stakeholder needs as a foundational step. This involves assessing the influence and interest of various stakeholders and integrating their views into architectural development, ensuring that the architecture aligns with both business goals and operational realities.

In conclusion, by conducting a thorough stakeholder analysis and documenting concerns in both the Architecture Vision and Architecture Requirements Specification, the EA team can ensure that stakeholder concerns are addressed, that the architecture supports AI adoption effectively, and that potential risks are managed proactively. This approach will foster acceptance among stakeholders and ensure that the architecture aligns with the agency's strategic goals and risk management requirements as recommended by TOGAF.

NEW QUESTION # 19

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are employed as an Enterprise Architect at a technology company, reporting directly to the Chief Enterprise Architect. The company supplies personnel and delivers cloud-based solutions to numerous government agencies.

The nature of the business is such that the data and the information stored on the company systems is the company's major asset and is highly confidential. The company employees work remotely and need constant access to the company systems, which is done by the public infrastructure. They use message encryption, secure internet connections using Virtual Private Networks (VPNs), and other standard security measures. The company provides computer security awareness training for all its staff.

The Chief Security Officer (CSO) has noted an increase in distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks on companies with a similar profile. The CSO understands that even with thorough preparation, a major attack could stop employees from being able to do their jobs. This could lead to a large financial loss, damage to the company's reputation with customers, and employees being unable to work.

A risk assessment has been completed and the company has looked for cyber insurance that covers such attacks. The price for this insurance is very high. The CTO has decided not to get cyber insurance to cover such attacks.

The company follows the TOGAF standard as the method and guiding framework for its Enterprise Architecture (EA) practice. The Chief Technology Officer (CTO) is the sponsor of the activity. The practice uses an iterative approach for its architecture development.

This has enabled the decision makers to gain valuable insights into the different aspects of the business. Please read this scenario prior to answering the question. You have been asked to describe the steps you would take to strengthen the current architecture to improve data protection.

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

- A. You would ensure that business value and cost of continuity measures are understood by key stakeholders, and that the company has in place up-to-date processes for managing change to the current Enterprise Architecture. You recommend that DDoS mitigation be addressed at the infrastructure level to ensure effective, scalable protection. 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.
- B. You would request technology updates from existing suppliers that improve the company's capabilities to detect, react, and recover from an incident. You would run a simulated ransomware attack to evaluate the current Enterprise Architecture's resilience and recovery capabilities. Using the findings, you would perform a gap analysis of the current Enterprise Architecture, and prepare change requests to address identified gaps. You would document the changes implemented and add to the Architecture Repository.
- C. You would hold an Architecture Compliance Review with the scope to examine the company's ability to respond to such attacks. You would identify the departments involved and have them nominate representatives. You would then tailor checklists to address the requirement for increased business continuity and resilience. You would circulate the checklists to the nominated representatives for them to complete. You would review the completed checklists, identifying and resolving issues. You would then determine and present your recommendations to the Architecture Board.
- **D. You would run a planning exercise to assess the business continuity requirements and analyze the current Enterprise Architecture for gaps. You create a formal change request related to business resilience and maintaining critical business functions. You would arrange a meeting of the Architecture Board to assess and approve the change request. Once approved you would create a new Request for Architecture Work to begin an ADM cycle to implement the changes.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In this scenario, the CTO has not purchased cyber-insurance, the CSO is concerned about increased DDoS risk, and YOU (the EA) are asked "to describe the steps you would take to strengthen the current architecture to improve data protection." Because the company follows the TOGAF standard and uses an iterative ADM cycle, the correct response must:

Start with the risk/continuity concern

Use the formal TOGAF change management process

Lead to a Request for Architecture Work

Initiate a new ADM cycle to update the architecture properly

Ensure Architecture Board governance

Option B is the only answer that matches TOGAF's required process.

✓ Why Option B is correct (TOGAF-aligned)

Option B follows TOGAF's Architecture Change Management (Phase H) process:

Assess the business continuity requirements

- Correct: Phase H requires evaluating change triggers such as new risks, threats, or incidents.

- DDoS risk → business continuity concern → legitimate architecture change trigger.

Analyze the current architecture for gaps

- Correct: TOGAF Phase H requires assessing whether the current baseline architecture can support required resilience.

Create a formal Change Request

- Exactly correct: Phase H outputs Architecture Change Requests (ACRs) for significant changes.

- ACR includes description, rationale, and impact (in this case: resilience, continuity, and data protection).

Architecture Board reviews/approves the change request

- Correct: All major architecture changes must go through Architecture Governance.

Create a new Request for Architecture Work (RAFW)

- Required when the change is significant and needs a new ADM cycle.

- Strengthening data protection and business continuity DEFINITELY qualifies as a major change.

Begin a new ADM cycle to implement the changes

- Perfectly aligned with TOGAF's iterative approach:

Business continuity → update Technology Architecture → updated security patterns → updated Target Architecture.

This is exactly the TOGAF-prescribed method to strengthen an architecture when significant new risks appear.

Therefore, Option B is the correct and TOGAF-compliant answer.

✘ Why the other options are incorrect

A - Not TOGAF-aligned

Starts with vendors and simulations (not TOGAF-first steps).

No mention of Architecture Board or Change Management.

No Request for Architecture Work.

Gap analysis alone is not the first step for significant architectural risk.

C - Too narrow and skips TOGAF governance

Jumps straight to modifying the Technology Architecture baseline.

No Change Request, no RFAW, no ADM cycle initiation.

Recommends a solution ("DDoS mitigation at infrastructure level") before architectural assessment.

D - Misuses Architecture Compliance Review

Architecture Compliance Reviews check conformity to an existing architecture-not evaluate new risks or design resilience enhancements.

A compliance review is not the correct first step for addressing new threats.

NEW QUESTION # 20

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are employed as an Enterprise Architect working within the Enterprise Architecture (EA) team at an electric vehicle manufacturer. The company focuses on designing, manufacturing, and advancing battery technology for sustainable transportation, while also investing in charging infrastructure, autonomous driving systems, and renewable energy integration.

The company is introducing a major change to its vehicle design over a five-year period. This will be a cross-functional effort between hardware and software teams, delivering significant new features in the vehicles they manufacture. It is planned to be developed in phases. An architecture to support strategy has been completed with a roadmap for a set of projects.

The EA team has taken over the architecture for the hardware and software automotive platform used by current vehicles, some of which will be used again in the new vehicle design. The EA team has started to pick which parts of the architecture to use again.

The presentation and access to different variations of data that the company plans to offer through its vehicles creates a design challenge. The application portfolio and supporting infrastructure must connect with multiple cloud services and data repositories in different countries to be able to handle the data at a large scale.

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 primary business services that the company plans to provide.

These services will handle and use the data created by vehicles, preparing the way for self-driving vehicles in the future.

The company uses the TOGAF standard as the basis for its Enterprise Architecture framework. The EA team reports to the Chief Technical Officer (CTO), who is the sponsor of the EA program. The CTO requires that the EA team follow the purpose-based EA Capability model as described in the TOGAF Series Guide: A Practitioners' Approach to Developing Enterprise Architecture Following the TOGAF® ADM.

Refer to the scenario

How would you plan, organize, and manage the architecture development at this stage?

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

- A. Architecture descriptions for the Application, Data, and Technology Architectures should be developed at a suitable level to address the problems, and to identify the different options. For each project this includes identification of candidate architecture and solution building blocks. Solution providers should be identified, a readiness assessment performed, and an assessment of the viability and fitness of the solution options. The results should be added to the draft Implementation and Migration plan.
- B. The superior architecture should be used to guide the approach. Review the identified projects, dependencies, and potential overlaps, then decide the order for starting the projects. Develop high-level architecture descriptions. For each project determine how much work is needed, identify reference architectures, and candidate building blocks. Identify the resource needs, considering cost and value. Document the different options, risks, and ways to control them to enable feasibility analysis and trade-off with the stakeholders.
- C. Start an iteration of ADM Phase A, perform a Stakeholder Analysis, identifying the key stakeholders and revising the Architecture Vision. Update the Stakeholder map created for the strategic architecture, so it reflects the stakeholders who are now the most important for the projects that are to be developed. Hold a formal review with the CTO, who should decide which projects to include in the Architecture Roadmap and update the Implementation and Migration Plan to reflect the decisions.
- D. Follow a standard pattern for cloud solutions that manage complex data, and which fits with the architecture to support strategy. Develop high-level Target Data, Application and Technology Architectures. Review the Architecture Vision to determine the level of detail, time, and scope of the ADM cycle phases required for architecture development for the project. Identify and estimate the cost of the main work packages. Create an Architecture Roadmap and request the Architecture Board to approve the roadmap. Start the project.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The scenario states that:

A strategic architecture and roadmap already exist.

Business Architecture is complete, so the work now shifts to Information Systems and Technology Architectures (ADM Phases B-D).

The CTO requires use of the purpose-based EA Capability model (from the TOGAF Series Guide: A Practitioner's Approach to Developing Enterprise Architecture Following the TOGAF ADM).

The EA team has to plan, organize, and manage the next stage of architecture development, including re-use of existing hardware/software platform components, candidate solutions, feasibility, risks, and prioritization.

Under the purpose-based EA approach, when moving from strategy into defining the next layers of architecture, TOGAF emphasizes:

Using the superior (already-approved) architecture to guide the next ADM cycles

- This corresponds to the strategic architecture that is already completed.

Analyzing project dependencies, overlaps, and sequencing

Defining high-level architecture descriptions for the next iteration

Identifying reference architectures and candidate building blocks (especially when reusing existing platform components) Assessing feasibility, value, cost, and risk for each project Preparing for stakeholder trade-offs before formalizing the roadmap These tasks map directly to Option A.

Why Option A is correct

Option A includes exactly what the purpose-based EA approach prescribes at this stage:

"The superior architecture should be used to guide the approach."

✓ Correct - strategic architecture guides the work.

"Review the identified projects, dependencies, and potential overlaps, then decide the order..."

✓ Correct - sequencing and dependency assessment are core early tasks in Phases B-D planning.

"Develop high-level architecture descriptions."

✓ Correct - Business Architecture is done; now high-level IS/Tech Architecture descriptions are needed.

"Identify reference architectures and candidate building blocks."

✓ Correct - aligns with TOGAF building-block approach, and specifically fits the scenario where existing platform components will be reused.

"Identify resource needs, considering cost and value."

✓ Correct - mandatory for feasibility and planning.

"Document options, risks, and ways to control them to enable feasibility analysis and trade-off with stakeholders."

✓ Correct - this matches ADM guidelines for preparing options and addressing complexity before deeper development.

This is precisely how TOGAF expects the architecture team to plan, organize, and manage an ADM cycle after strategy is set.

NEW QUESTION # 21

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