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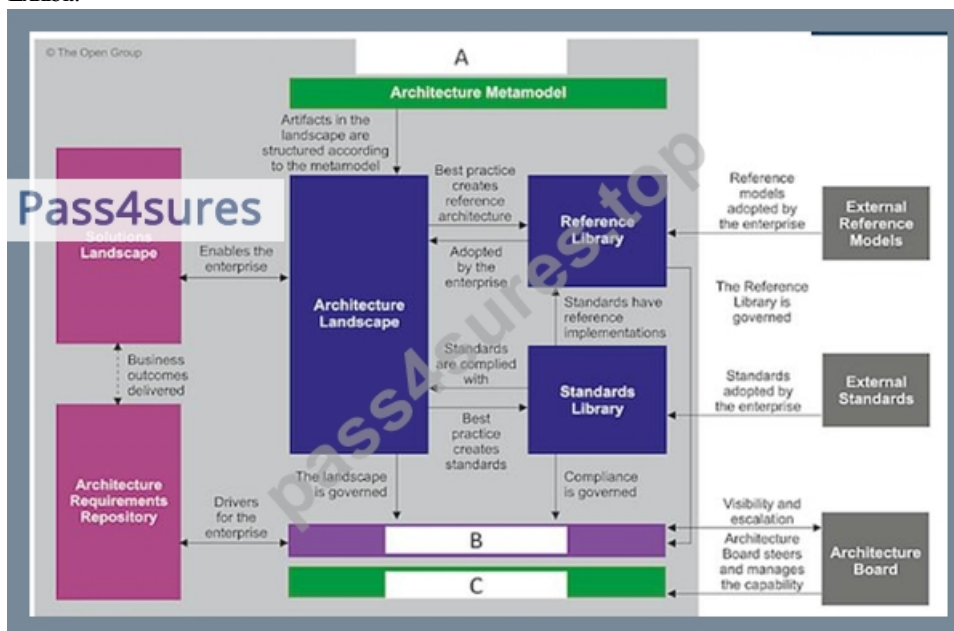
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## The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

### NEW QUESTION # 17

Exhibit:



Consider the illustration. What are the items labelled A, B, and C?

- A. A-Architecture Repository, B-Governing Board, C-Enterprise Capability
- B. A-Architecture Repository, B-Governance Repository, C-Architecture Capability
- C. A-Enterprise Repository, B-Governance Repository, C-Board Repository
- D. A-Enterprise Repository, B-Board repository, C-Enterprise Capability

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

A-Architecture Repository: This is a part of the Architecture Metamodel that contains artifacts structured according to the metamodel. It includes the Architecture Landscape which is adopted by the enterprise and governed by certain standards and practices.

B-Governing Board: The Governing Board ensures visibility and escalation, meaning it oversees and manages the capability of the architecture landscape. It plays a crucial role in governance.

C-Enterprise Capability: This refers to how well an enterprise can execute its mission, meet business objectives or satisfy its stakeholders' needs and expectations. It's influenced by both internal factors (like resources, processes) and external ones (like market trends).

### NEW QUESTION # 18

Which of the following is a responsibility of an Architecture Board?

- A. Establishing targets for re-use of components
- B. Allocating resources for architecture projects
- C. Creating the Statement of Architecture Work
- D. Conducting assessments of the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

\* An Architecture Board is an executive-level group responsible for the review and maintenance of the strategic architecture and all of its sub-architectures<sup>1</sup>. It is a key element in a successful Architecture Governance strategy<sup>2</sup>.

\* An Architecture Board is typically made responsible, and accountable, for achieving some or all of the following goals<sup>2</sup>:

\* Providing the basis for all decision-making with regard to the architectures

\* Consistency between sub-architectures

\* Establishing targets for re-use of components

\* Flexibility of the Enterprise Architecture: To meet changing business needs To leverage new technologies

\* Enforcement of Architecture Compliance

\* Improving the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization

\* Ensuring that the discipline of architecture-based development is adopted

\* Supporting a visible escalation capability for out-of-bounds decisions

\* Therefore, the correct answer is option D, which captures one of the goals of an Architecture Board as stated in the TOGAF Standard, Version 9.22.

\* Option A is incorrect, because conducting assessments of the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization is not a direct responsibility of an Architecture Board, but rather a part of the Architecture Capability Framework<sup>3</sup>.

\* Option B is incorrect, because allocating resources for architecture projects is not a direct responsibility of an Architecture Board, but rather a part of the Architecture Governance Framework<sup>4</sup>.

\* Option C is incorrect, because creating the Statement of Architecture Work is not a direct responsibility of an Architecture Board, but rather a part of the Architecture Development Method<sup>5</sup>. References:

\* 1: Architecture Board - The Open Group<sup>3</sup>

\* 2: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Part VI: Architecture Governance Framework - Architecture Board

\* 3: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Part VI: Architecture Governance Framework - Architecture Capability Framework

\* 4: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Part VI: Architecture Governance Framework - Architecture Governance Framework

\* 5: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Part II: Architecture Development Method - Phase A: Architecture Vision

### NEW QUESTION # 19

Consider the following statements

1 A whole corporation or a division of a corporation

2 A government agency or a single government department

3 Partnerships and alliances of businesses working together such as a consortium or supply chain What are those examples of according to the TOGAF Standard?

- A. Enterprises
- B. Organizations
- C. Business Units
- D. Architectures Scopes

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Explanation

Enterprises are examples of the scope of an architecture according to the TOGAF Standard. An enterprise is defined as any collection of organizations that has a common set of goals and/or a single bottom line.

Enterprises can be whole corporations or divisions of a corporation, government agencies or single government departments, partnerships and alliances of businesses working together, etc. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 2.1 Core Concepts.

### NEW QUESTION # 20

Consider the following descriptions of deliverables consumed and produced across the TOGAF ADM cycle.

1	General rules and guidelines, intended to be enduring and seldom amended, that inform and support the way in which an organization sets about fulfilling its mission
2	A set of quantitative statements that outline what an implementation project must do in order to comply with the architecture.
3	A document that is sent from the sponsoring organization to the architecture organization to trigger the start of an architecture development cycle
4	The scope and approach that will be used to complete an architecture development cycle

Which deliverables match these descriptions?

- A. 1 Architecture Principles - 2 Architecture Requirements Specification - 3 Request for Architecture Work - 4 Statement of Architecture Work
- B. 1 Statement of Architecture Work - 2 Architecture Principles - 3 Architecture Requirements Specification - 4 Request for Architecture Work
- C. 1 Request for Architecture Work - 2 Statement of Architecture Work - 3 Architecture Principles - 4 Architecture Requirements Specification
- D. 1 Architecture Requirements Specification - 2 Request for Architecture Work - 3 Statement of Architecture Work - 4 Architecture Principles

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Explanation

The Request for Architecture Work is a deliverable that is sent from the sponsor and triggers the start of an architecture development cycle. It defines the scope, budget, schedule, and deliverables for a specific architecture project. The Statement of Architecture Work is a deliverable that is produced by the architect and defines the approach and resources needed to complete an architecture project. It forms the basis of a contractual agreement between the sponsor and the architecture organization. The Architecture Principles are a deliverable that is produced by the architect and defines the general rules and guidelines for the architecture work. They reflect the business principles, business goals, and business drivers of the organization. The Architecture Requirements Specification is a deliverable that is produced by the architect and defines the requirements that govern the architecture work. It covers both functional and non-functional requirements as well as constraints and assumptions.

## NEW QUESTION # 21

Scenario:

You are working as an Enterprise Architect within a company providing legal services. The company operates in many countries and has a complicated structure. Every office must follow the local regulations in their country.

The company's Enterprise Architecture (EA) department has been operating for several years and has mature, well-developed architecture governance and development processes based on the TOGAF standard. In addition to the EA program, the company has several management frameworks, including business planning, project/portfolio management, and operations management. The Architecture Board includes representatives from all parts of the company.

The Chief Information Officer (CIO) is the sponsor of the Enterprise Architecture program. The CIO has actively encouraged architecting with agility within the EA department as the preferred approach for projects.

The CIO has given approval for a Request for Architecture Work to explore the adoption of an AI-powered system for managing legal cases and financial processes.

Senior management has become more concerned about business performance, especially with the advancements in Artificial Intelligence (AI). Many of the company's competitors have started using AI to assist with legal strategies, streamline processes, and boost productivity. One of the most important benefits AI has for the business is its ability to increase accuracy and minimize mistakes.

Some of the top managers are worried about a change in the way of working, and if it will achieve the business goals. Their staff also fear that management will use the AI system to measure their performance.

The CIO wants to know how to address these concerns and reduce risks.

The new system is expected to guide legal professionals and analysts on which tasks to focus on. The main goals are to improve productivity and make better use of staff. In addition, the CIO hopes these changes will lead to higher customer satisfaction. Refer to the scenario:

You have been asked to respond to the Chief Information Officer (CIO) recommending an approach that would enable the development of an architecture that addresses the concerns of the top managers and the multiple branches in different parts of the company.

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

- A. You recommend that a Communications Plan be created to address the key stakeholders, particularly influential partners. This plan should include a report summarizing the key features of the architecture with respect to each location and reflect the stakeholders' requirements. You will check with each key stakeholder that their concerns have been addressed. Risk mitigation should be explicitly addressed as a component of the architecture being developed.
- **B. You recommend that an analysis of the stakeholders is undertaken. This will allow the architects to define groups of partners (the stakeholders) who have common concerns and include development of a Stakeholder Map. The concerns and relevant views should then be defined for each group and recorded in the Architecture Vision document. To reduce risk, you include a requirement that there be progressive development of the target architecture to get regular feedback.**
- C. You recommend that models be created for each of the Business, Application, and Technology architectures. These can be used to ensure that the system will be compliant with the local regulations for each operating entity. This ensures that all 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.
- D. You recommend creation of a set of business models that can be applied uniformly across all AI-related architecture projects. These should be developed in a portable format to ensure maximum portability across the many tools used in the firm. Each architecture should then be defined based on this fixed set of models. All concerned stakeholders can then examine the models to ensure that their needs have been addressed.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The correct answer is B, as it aligns with TOGAF's stakeholder management approach, ensuring that stakeholder concerns are captured and addressed iteratively throughout the architecture development process.

Analysis of the Correct Answer (Option B):

Stakeholder Analysis and Mapping

The scenario highlights that top managers and staff are worried about the changes AI will bring.

TOGAF recommends stakeholder analysis early in the ADM process to ensure that concerns, expectations, and risks are documented.

Creating a Stakeholder Map groups stakeholders by common concerns, allowing architects to develop tailored viewpoints.

Recording Concerns in the Architecture Vision Document

The Architecture Vision (ADM Phase A) serves as a high-level guiding document.

Capturing stakeholder concerns in the Vision document ensures alignment between business goals and technology implementation.

Iterative Development and Regular Feedback

The scenario describes an AI-powered system with major business impacts, so incremental validation is necessary.

TOGAF emphasizes progressive development to manage risk and validate requirements continuously.

Regular feedback loops help mitigate resistance from top managers and staff.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect?

Option A: Creating Models for Business, Application, and Technology Architectures Incorrect because while compliance is important, it does not address stakeholder concerns directly.

The scenario is about ensuring buy-in from top managers and employees, not just regulatory compliance.

Option C: Using Uniform Business Models Across AI Projects

Incorrect because a one-size-fits-all model does not allow for regional and functional differences within the company.

The scenario emphasizes the need to address specific concerns of top managers and different locations, which requires stakeholder-specific customization.

Option D: Creating a Communications Plan

Incorrect because communication alone does not resolve stakeholder concerns.

While communication is useful, the architecture development process should include stakeholder engagement and progressive validation, not just reporting.

References:

TOGAF Standard, ADM Phase A - Architecture Vision

TOGAF Standard, Stakeholder Management (ADM Guidelines and Techniques)

TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Principles - The Open Group

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