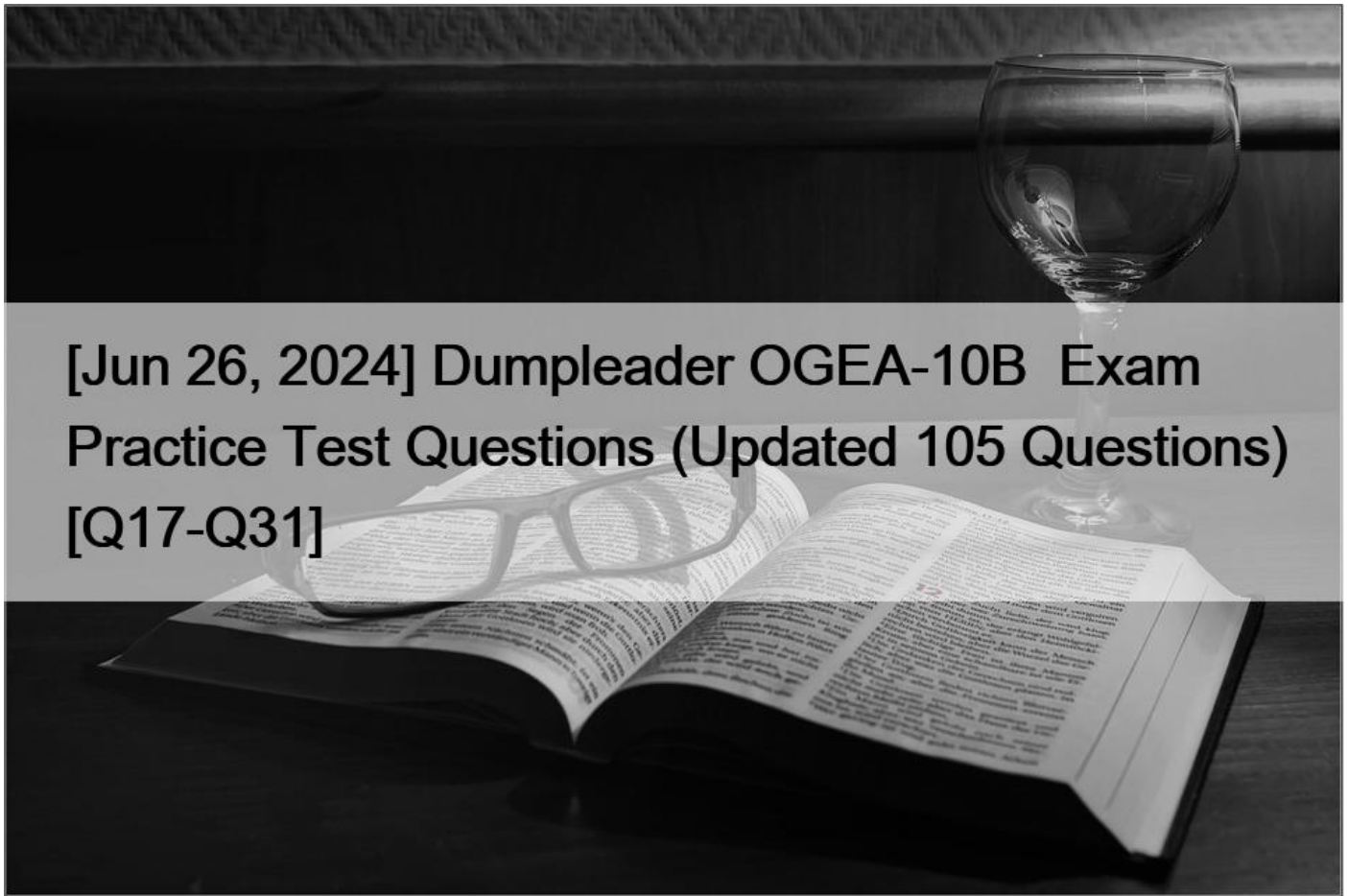# [Jun 26, 2024 Dumpleader OGEA-10B Exam Practice Test Questions (Updated 105 Questions) [Q17-Q31

[Jun 26, 2024] Dumpleader OGEA-10B Exam Practice Test Questions (Updated 105 Questions)
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Q17. What is an objective of the ADM Implementation Governance Phase?
* To provide continual monitoring of the governance framework
* To ensure conformance for the target architecture
* To finalize the Implementation and Migration Plan
* To establish the resources for architecture governance

The objective of the ADM Implementation Governance Phase is to provide an architectural oversight of the implementation and to ensure conformance for the target architecture. This phase involves establishing procedures and processes to monitor and control the implementation projects and to verify that they comply with the defined architecture. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2.7 Phase G: Implementation Governance.

Q18. What are the following activities part of?

. Risk classification

. Risk identification

. Initial risk assessment
* Security Architecture
* Phase A
* Phase G
* Risk Management

Risk management is a generic technique that can be applied across all phases of the Architecture Development Method (ADM), as well as in the Preliminary Phase and the Requirements Management Phase2. Risk management involves the following steps1:

*Risk identification: This step involves identifying the potential risks that may affect the architecture project, such as technical, business, organizational, environmental, or legal risks. The risks can be identified through various sources, such as stakeholder interviews, workshops, surveys, checklists, historical data, or expert judgment.

*Risk classification: This step involves categorizing the risks based on their nature, source, impact, and priority. The risks can be classified according to different criteria, such as time, cost, scope, quality, security, or compliance. The classification helps in prioritizing the risks and allocating resources and efforts to address them effectively.

*Initial risk assessment: This step involves assessing the likelihood and impact of each risk, and determining the initial level of risk. The likelihood is the probability of the risk occurring, and the impact is the severity of the consequences if the risk occurs. The initial level of risk is the product of the likelihood and impact, and it indicates the urgency and importance of the risk. The initial risk assessment helps in identifying the most critical risks that need immediate attention and mitigation.

References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 – Risk Management 2: TOGAF ADM: Top 10 techniques – Part 9: Risk Management

Q19. Consider the following statements:

1. Groups of countries, governments, or governmental organizations (such as militaries) working together to create common or shareable deliverables or infrastructures

2. Partnerships and alliances of businesses working together, such as a consortium or supply chain What are those examples of according to the TOGAF Standard?
* Enterprises
* Organizations
* Business Units
* Architectures Scopes

According to the TOGAF standard, the two statements provided refer to different scopes within which architecture can be developed:

Groups of countries, governments, or governmental organizations working together typically align with broader, often international, scopes of architecture that transcend individual enterprise boundaries.

Partnerships and alliances of businesses working together, such as a consortium or supply chain, refer to collaborative efforts that can define architecture at a scope involving multiple enterprises.

In both cases, the term “Architectures Scopes” is appropriate because it reflects the varying levels and contexts in which architectures can be defined, ranging from single business units to collaborative inter-organizational efforts.

Q20. Complete the sentence A business scenario describes_____

* shortfalls between the Baseline and Target Architectures
* business domain gaps such as cross-training requirements
* business and technology environment in which those problems occur
* general rules and guidelines tor the architecture being developed

A business scenario describes business and technology environment in which those problems occur. It provides a realistic context for identifying and addressing business problems and opportunities, as well as their impact on the enterprise's architecture. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.1 Business Scenarios.

Q21. In which phase of the ADM cycle do building blocks become implementation-specific?

* Phase B
* Phase C
* Phase D
* Phase E

Building blocks are reusable components of business, IT, or architectural capability that can be combined to deliver architectures and solutions. Building blocks can be defined at various levels of detail, depending on the stage of architecture development. In the earlier phases of the ADM cycle (A to D), building blocks are defined in generic terms, such as logical or physical, to provide a high-level view of the architecture. In Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions, building blocks become implementation-specific, meaning that they are linked to specific products, standards, technologies, and vendors that are available in the market. This phase also identifies the delivery vehicles, such as projects, programs, or portfolios, that will realize the building blocks12 References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 23: Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part IV:

Architecture Content Framework, Chapter 36: Building Blocks

Q22. Consider the following statements:

1. Each contracted party is required to act responsibly to the organization and its stakeholders.

2. All decisions taken, processes used, and their implementation will not be allowed to create unfair advantage to any one particular party.

3. Digital Transformation and operations will be more effective and efficient.

4. Strategic decision-making by C-Level executives and business leaders will be more effective.

Which statements highlight the value and necessity for Architecture Governance to be adopted within organizations?

* 1 & 2
* 2 & 3
* 3 & 4
* 1 & 4

Architecture governance is the practice of ensuring compliance with the enterprise architecture and its principles, standards, and goals. Architecture governance provides the means to establish, monitor, and control the architecture development and implementation processes, and to resolve any issues or conflicts that may arise. Architecture governance also ensures that all stakeholders are represented and involved in the decision-making process, and that their interests and concerns are balanced and aligned. Statements 1 and 2 highlight the value and necessity for architecture governance to be adopted within organizations, as they emphasize the importance of responsibility, accountability, fairness, and transparency in the architectural activities. Statements 3 and 4 are more related to the benefits and outcomes of having a good enterprise architecture, rather than the governance aspect.References: : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI:

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

9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 29: Architecture Governance

Q23. What is the purpose of the Preliminary Phase?
* Developing an Enterprise Architecture Capability.
* Describing the target architecture.
* Defining the Enterprise Strategy.
* Identifying the stakeholders and their requirements.

An Enterprise Architecture Capability is the ability of the organization to perform effective and efficient architecture work, including the definition, governance, and management of its architectures2. The Preliminary Phase involves the following activities1:

*Reviewing the organizational context, scope, and drivers for conducting Enterprise Architecture

*Establishing the Architecture Capability desired by the organization, including the maturity level, roles, responsibilities, processes, and tools

*Defining and establishing the Organizational Model for Enterprise Architecture, which describes how the architecture function is organized and integrated within the enterprise

*Defining and establishing the Architecture Governance framework, which provides the mechanisms for ensuring the quality, consistency, and compliance of the architecture work

*Selecting and implementing the tools that support the Architecture Capability, such as repositories, modeling tools, and communication tools

*Defining the Architecture Principles that will guide and constrain the architecture work, based on the business principles, goals, and drivers of the organization

*Defining the Organization-Specific Architecture Framework, which is an adaptation of the generic TOGAF ADM to suit the specific requirements, standards, and practices of the organization The Preliminary Phase is essential for preparing the organization for the successful development and implementation of its architectures, as well as for ensuring the alignment of the architecture work with the business strategy and objectives1.

References: 1: Preliminary Phase 2: Enterprise Architecture Capability

Q24. Consider the following statement:

Separate projects may operate their own ADM cycles concurrently, with relationships between the different projects What does it illustrate?
* Implementation governance
* Enterprise Architecture
* Iteration
* Requirements management

The statement illustrates iteration and the ADM. Iteration is the technique of repeating a process or a phase with the aim of improving or refining the outcome. Iteration allows for feedback loops and adaptations at any point in the architecture development and transition process. Separate projects may operate their own ADM cycles concurrently, with relationships between the different projects, to address different aspects or levels of the architecture in an iterative manner. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section

3.1 Introduction to the ADM.

Q25. Refer to the table below:

Phase	Output & Outcome	Essential Knowledge
?	Completion of the projects to implement the changes necessary to reach the adjusted target state.	Purpose and constraints on the implementation team. (Gap, Architecture Requirement Specification, Control) How stakeholder priority and preference adjust in response to success, value, effort, and risk of change. (Stakeholder Requirements)

Which ADM Phase does this describe?
* Phase E
* Phase G
* Phase A
* Phase F

The table describes the output, outcome, and essential knowledge of an ADM phase that oversees the implementation of changes necessary to reach the adjusted target state. This corresponds to Phase G, also known as Implementation Governance, which ensures that the architecture defined in earlier phases is realized, and it oversees the development and implementation of projects to align with this architecture. The essential knowledge required during this phase includes understanding constraints on the implementation team and adjusting stakeholder priority and preference in response to success, value, effort, and risk of change.

References: TOGAF Version 9.1 – 1

Q26. Which of the following best describes purpose of the Business Scenarios?
* To identify risk when implementing an architecture project
* To identify and understand requirements
* To catch errors in a project architecture early
* To guide decision making throughout the enterprise

Business scenarios are a technique for capturing, clarifying, and communicating the functional and non-functional requirements of a system. Business scenarios describe the business environment, the actors involved, the desired outcomes, and the processes or rules that govern the behavior of the system. Business scenarios are useful for ensuring that the architecture addresses the real needs and concerns of the stakeholders, and for validating and testing the architecture against expected situations. Business scenarios are developed in Phase A: Architecture Vision of the ADM cycle, and refined and updated throughout the other phases3 References: 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 26: Business Scenarios : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 18: Phase A: Architecture Vision

Q27. Complete the sentence The Enterprise Continuum provides methods for classifying architecture artifacts as they evolve from_____.
* Solutions Architectures to Solution Building Blocks
* generic architectures to reusable Solution Building Blocks

* Foundation Architectures to re-usable architecture assets
* generic architectures to Organization-Specific Architectures

The Enterprise Continuum provides methods for classifying architecture artifacts as they evolve from generic architectures to Organization-Specific Architectures. Generic architectures are architectures that have been developed for use across a wide range of enterprises with similar characteristics. They provide common models, functions, and services that can be reused and adapted for specific purposes. Organization-Specific Architectures are architectures that have been tailored to meet the needs and requirements of a particular enterprise or a major organizational unit within an enterprise. They reflect the unique vision, goals, culture, structure, processes, systems, and technologies of that enterprise or unit. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 2.3 Enterprise Continuum.

Q28. Complete the sentence. The architecture domains that are considered by the TOGAF standard as subsets of an overall enterprise architecture are Business, Technology,
* Logical and Physical
* Information and Data
* Capability and Segment
* Application and Data

These domains provide a consistent way to describe and understand the architecture from different perspectives, such as business, information, and technology12. Each domain has its own set of concepts, models, views, and artifacts that define the structure and behavior of the architecture within that domain12.

The other options are incorrect because:

*Logical and Physical are not architecture domains, but rather levels of abstraction that can be applied to any domain. Logical architecture describes the functionality and behavior of the system, while physical architecture describes the implementation and deployment of the system3.

*Information and Data are not distinct architecture domains, but rather aspects of the same domain.

Information architecture describes the meaning and context of the data, while data architecture describes the structure and format of the data4.

*Capability and Segment are not architecture domains, but rather levels of granularity that can be applied to any domain. Capability architecture describes the current and desired states of a specific business capability, while segment architecture describes a subdivision of the enterprise that has a clear business focus5.

References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 – Definitions 2: TOGAF Standard – Introduction – Definitions 3: [Logical vs Physical Architecture] 4: [Information Architecture vs Data Architecture] 5: [The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 – Applying the ADM Across the Architecture Landscape]

Q29. Which of the following are interests important to the stakeholders in a system?
* Requirements
* Principles
* Concerns
* Architecture views

Concerns are interests important to the stakeholders in a system. They are used to identify and classify the system’s stakeholders and to guide the selection of viewpoints for the architecture description. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2.1 Architecture Viewpoints

Q30. Consider the following chart:

Which important concept for Enterprise Architecture Practitioners does it illustrate?

* Enterprise Architects must use Gantt charts to communicate with Stakeholders.
* An Enterprise Architecture must be developed in phases with a limited fixed duration.
* ADM phases must be run in a sequenced approach to produce the Architecture.
* ADM phases must be run simultaneously until the relevant information has been produced.

The chart shown is a Gantt chart, which is commonly used for project management to illustrate a project schedule. In the context of TOGAF (The Open Group Architecture Framework), which is a framework for enterprise architecture, this Gantt chart is demonstrating the sequenced approach to the Architecture Development Method (ADM). The ADM is the core process of TOGAF which provides a tested and repeatable process for developing architectures. The ADM is described as being iterative, over the whole process, between phases, and within phases. For each iteration of the ADM, a fresh decision must be taken about each of the parameters (scope, granularity, time period, and architecture assets).

The ADM consists of a number of phases that have to be followed in sequence:

Preliminary Phase: Framework and principles

Phase A: Architecture Vision

Phase B: Business Architecture

Phase C: Information Systems Architectures, including Data and Application Architectures Phase D: Technology Architecture Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions Phase F: Migration Planning Phase G: Implementation Governance Phase H: Architecture Change Management Requirements Management Each phase is dependent on the outputs of the previous phase and the Requirements Management phase runs throughout. The Gantt chart clearly shows the dependency and sequence in which these phases occur, implying that a structured approach is followed to produce the enterprise architecture.

References:

The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, a standard of The Open Group

The TOGAF documentation available at https://publications.opengroup.org/standards/architecture and

https://publications.opengroup.org/guides/architecture

Q31. Complete the sentence A set of architecture principles that cover every situation perceived meets the recommended criteria of_____

* consistency
* robustness
* stability
* completeness

A set of architecture principles that cover every situation perceived meets the recommended criteria of completeness. Completeness is one of the six criteria that should be applied when developing or assessing architecture principles. Completeness means that there are no gaps or overlaps in the coverage of principles across all relevant aspects of the enterprise’s architecture. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.7 Architecture Principles.

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