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NEW QUESTION 52

Complete the sentence The TOGAF standard covers the development of four architecture domains. Business.

Data, Technology and_____.
* Segment
* Transition
* Capability
* Application

The TOGAF standard covers the development of four architecture domains: Business, Data, Technology and Application. These domains represent different aspects of an enterprise’s architecture and provide a consistent way of describing, analyzing, and designing them. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 2.2 Architecture Development Method (ADM).

NEW QUESTION 53

Which of the following supports the need to govern Enterprise Architecture?
* The Stakeholders preferences may go beyond the architecture project scope and needs control
* Best practice governance enables the organization to control value realization
* The Architecture Project mandates the governance of the target architecture
* The TOGAF standard cannot be used without executive governance

This statement best supports the need to govern Enterprise Architecture. Best practice governance enables the organization to control value realization by ensuring that architectures are aligned with the enterprise’s strategy and objectives, meet the quality and performance requirements, and deliver the expected benefits and outcomes. The Architecture Project does not mandate the governance of the target architecture, but rather follows the governance framework established by the enterprise. The TOGAF standard can be used without executive governance, but it is recommended that executive sponsorship and support are obtained for successful architecture development and transition. The Stakeholders preferences may go beyond the architecture project scope and need control, but this is not the primary reason for governing Enterprise Architecture. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.6 Architecture Governance.

NEW QUESTION 54

In which phase(s) of the ADM would you deal with the actions resulting from a transformation readiness assessment?
* Phase F
* Phase G
* Phase E and F
* Phase A

According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, a transformation readiness assessment is a technique that evaluates the preparedness of the organization to undergo a change, and identifies the actions needed to increase the likelihood of a successful outcome. A transformation readiness assessment can be conducted in Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions, and the actions resulting from it can be dealt with in Phase F: Migration Planning 1. In Phase E, the transformation readiness assessment can help to identify the major implementation challenges and risks, and to define the critical success factors and key performance indicators for the architecture project. In Phase F, the actions resulting from the transformation readiness assessment can help to develop a detailed and realistic migration plan, and to address the gaps, issues, and dependencies that may affect the transition to the target architecture 1. Reference: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 29: Business Transformation Readiness Assessment.

NEW QUESTION 55

Complete the following sentence. In the ADM documents which are under development and have not undergone any formal review and approval process are_____.
* Called ”draft”
* Invalid
* In between phases
* Known as ”Version 0.1”

In the ADM documents which are under development and have not undergone any formal review and approval process are called “draft”. This indicates that they are subject to change and refinement as the architecture development progresses. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section

4.2.5 Architecture Deliverables.

NEW QUESTION 56

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.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 57

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?
* Enterprises
* Business Units
* Organizations
* Architectures Scopes

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 58

Which statement about Requirements Management is most correct?
* The purpose of Requirements Management is to process change requests
* Stakeholder requirements are captured once in Phase A and managed throughout the ADM cycle
* Requirements Management is a step of all ADM Phases
* Requirements Management and stakeholder engagement are placed at the center of architecture development
This statement about Requirements Management is most correct because it reflects the central role of Requirements Management and stakeholder engagement in the ADM cycle. Requirements Management is not a step of all ADM Phases, but rather an ongoing process that ensures that all relevant requirements are elicited, analyzed, prioritized, and addressed throughout the architecture development and transition. Stakeholder engagement is also a continuous activity that involves identifying, communicating, and managing stakeholder expectations and concerns. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.1 Introduction to the ADM.

NEW QUESTION 59

Which of the following statements about architecture partitioning is correct?
* Partitions are used to simplify the management of the Enterprise Architecture.
* Partitions are equivalent to architecture levels.
* Partitions reflect the organization’s structure.
* Partitions are defined and assigned to agile Enterprise Architecture teams.
Explanation

Based on the web search results, architecture partitioning is a technique that divides the Enterprise Architecture into smaller and manageable segments or groups, based on various classification criteria, such as subject matter, time, maturity, volatility, etc.12 Architecture partitioning is used to simplify the development and management of the Enterprise Architecture, by reducing complexity, improving governance, enhancing reusability, and increasing alignment and agility12. Therefore, the statement that partitions are used to simplify the management of the Enterprise Architecture is correct.

The other statements are incorrect because:

*Partitions are not equivalent to architecture levels. Architecture levels are different layers of abstraction that describe the Enterprise Architecture from different perspectives, such as strategic, segment, and capability3.

Partitions are subsets of architectures that are defined within or across the levels, based on specific criteria1.

*Partitions do not necessarily reflect the organization’s structure. The organization’s structure is one possible criterion for partitioning the architecture, but it is not the only one. Other criteria, such as business function, product, service, geography, etc., can also be used to partition the architecture12.

*Partitions are not defined and assigned to agile Enterprise Architecture teams. Agile Enterprise Architecture is an approach that applies agile principles and practices to the architecture work, such as iterative development, frequent feedback, adaptive planning, and continuous delivery4. Partitions are not a specific feature of agile Enterprise Architecture, but a general technique that can be applied to any architecture method or framework, including TOGAF12.

References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 – Architecture Partitioning 2: TOGAF Standard – Introduction – Architecture Partitioning 3: [The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 – Applying the ADM Across the Architecture Landscape] 4: TOGAF Standard – Introduction – Definitions – The Open Group

NEW QUESTION 60

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
Explanation

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.

NEW QUESTION 61

Consider the following statement.

Projects may cycle between ADM phases, in planned cycles covering multiple phases.

What does it illustrate?
* Requirements management
* Iteration
* Implementation governance
* Enterprise Architecture
Explanation

The statement “Projects may cycle between ADM phases, in planned cycles covering multiple phases” illustrates the concept of iteration, which is the process of repeating the ADM phases or steps within a phase to refine the architecture outputs and address the changing requirements and stakeholder concerns. Iteration can occur at different levels of granularity and scope, such as within a single phase, across multiple phases, or across the entire ADM cycle. Iteration can also be applied to different architecture domains, such as business, data, application, and technology. Iteration is a key feature of the ADM that enables the development of architectures that are fit for purpose, adaptable, and responsive to change. References: : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 24: Applying Iteration to the ADM

NEW QUESTION 62

Which of the following is a responsibility of an Architecture Board?
* Conducting assessments of the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization
* Allocating resources for architecture projects
* Creating the Statement of Architecture Work
* Establishing targets for re-use of components
The Architecture Board is a governance body that oversees and supports the implementation of architectures within an organization. One of its responsibilities is to conduct assessments of the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization using frameworks such as CMMI or ACMM. This helps to identify areas for improvement and monitor progress towards achieving higher

levels of maturity. Reference: https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap44.html

NEW QUESTION 63

Complete the sentence. The four purposes that typically frame the planning horizon, depth and breadth of an Architecture Project, and the contents of the EA Repository are Strategy, Portfolio,
* Project, and Solution Delivery.
* Subordinate, and Superior Architecture.
* Discreet, and Cohesive.
* Segment, and End-to-end Target Architecture.

The planning horizon, depth, and breadth of an Architecture Project, along with the contents of the EA Repository, are typically framed by Strategy, Portfolio, Segment, and End-to-end Target Architecture. The ‘Segment’ refers to a part of the organization, typically addressed in a Segment Architecture, while ‘End-to-end Target Architecture’ encompasses the complete view of the planned architecture across the entire organization.

NEW QUESTION 64

Which section of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles should highlight the requirements for carrying out the principle?
* Rationale
* Name
* Statement
* Implications

The Implications section describes the impact of adhering to the principle on the organization, the processes, the information systems, and the technology23. It also identifies the changes, costs, and risks that may result from applying the principle23. The Implications section helps to communicate the benefits and consequences of the principle to the stakeholders and to guide the implementation and governance of the architecture23.

The other sections of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles are1:

*Name: This section provides a short and memorable name for the principle that represents its essence and purpose23. The name should not mention any specific technology or solution23.

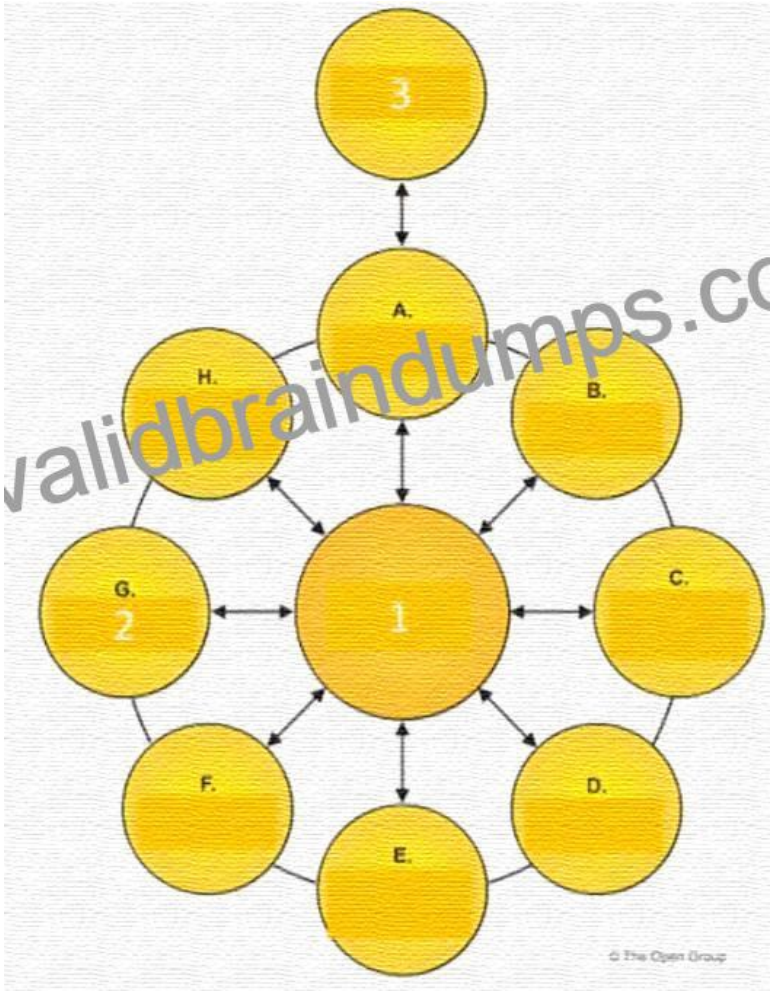
*Statement: This section provides a concise and formal definition of the principle that expresses the fundamental rule or constraint that the principle imposes23. The statement should be clear, unambiguous, and testable23.

*Rationale: This section provides the reasoning and justification for the principle, explaining why it is important and how it supports the business goals and drivers23. The rationale should also link the principle to the higher-level enterprise or IT principles that it elaborates on23.

References: 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 – Architecture Principles 3: TOGAF 8.1.1 Online – Architecture Principles 1: Architecture Principles Template

NEW QUESTION 65

Exhibit



Consider the illustration showing an architecture development cycle Which description matches the phase of the ADM labeled as item 2?

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

Based on the illustration, the phase of the ADM labeled as item 2 is the Implementation Governance phase.

This phase provides architectural oversight for the implementation. It ensures that the implementation project conforms to the architecture. It also provides a framework for monitoring and managing the implementation.

The Implementation Governance phase involves the following activities:

* Finalizing the Architecture Roadmap and the supporting Implementation and Migration Plan

* Assigning an Architecture Board to oversee the implementation

* Establishing Architecture Contracts with the implementation partners

* Reviewing and approving the implementation project plans and deliverables

* Performing Architecture Compliance reviews to ensure alignment with the architecture

* Performing Architecture Audit reviews to ensure quality and performance of the architecture

* Resolving any architecture issues or change requests that arise during the implementation

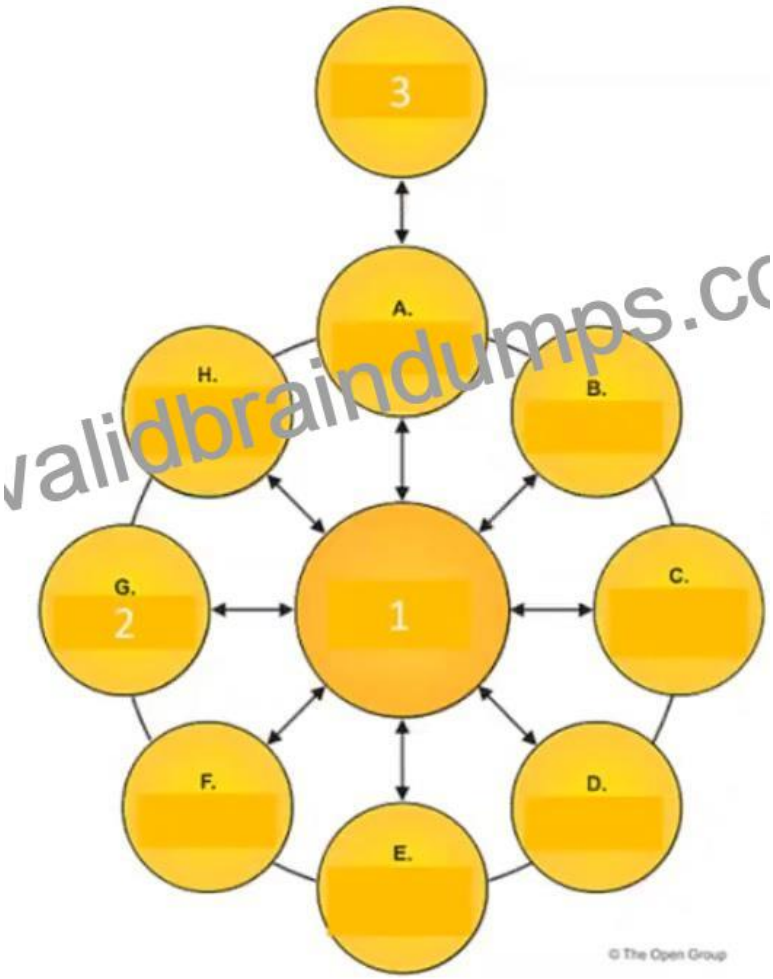
* Maintaining the architecture lifecycle and ensuring its continuity

The Implementation Governance phase is essential for ensuring that the architecture is realized as intended and that it delivers the expected business value and outcomes.

References: : Implementation Governance

NEW QUESTION 66

Exhibit



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

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

The phase of the ADM labeled as item 1 is Phase F: Migration Planning. This phase conducts implementation planning for the architecture defined in previous phases by creating an Architecture Roadmap and a detailed Implementation and Migration Plan. This phase also identifies and groups major work packages, transition architectures, projects, and dependencies. Reference: https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap19.html

NEW QUESTION 67

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

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

The joint agreements between development partners and sponsors on the deliverables, quality, and fitness-for-purpose of an architecture.

A document that is sent from the sponsoring organization to the architecture organization to trigger the start of an architecture

development cycle

A set of quantitative statements that outline what an implementation project must do in order to comply with the architecture.

Which deliverables match these descriptions?

* 1 Architecture Principles -2 Architecture Contracts – 3 Request for Architecture Work – 4 Architecture Requirements Specification
* 1 Architecture Contracts – 2 Architecture Requirements Specification – 3 Architecture Vision – 4 Architecture Principles
* 1 Architecture Requirements Specification -2 Architecture Principles – 3 Architecture Vision – 4 Architecture Contracts
* 1 Architecture Principles -2 Architecture Contracts – 3 Architecture Requirements Specification-4 Request for Architecture Work

According to the TOGAF standard, the deliverables that match the descriptions are as follows:

1 Architecture Principles: These are 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 mission1. They reflect a level of consensus among the various elements of the enterprise, and form the basis for making future IT decisions1.

2 Architecture Contracts: These are the joint agreements between development partners and sponsors on the deliverables, quality, and fitness-for-purpose of an architecture2. They are used to ensure that the architecture is implemented and governed according to the agreed-upon specifications and standards2.

3 Request for Architecture Work: This is a document that is sent from the sponsoring organization to the architecture organization to trigger the start of an architecture development cycle3. It defines the scope, schedule, budget, deliverables, and stakeholders of the architecture project3.

4 Architecture Requirements Specification: This is a set of quantitative statements that outline what an implementation project must do in order to comply with the architecture4. It defines the requirements for each architecture domain, as well as the relationships and dependencies among them4.

References: 1: Architecture Principles 2: Architecture Contracts 3: Request for Architecture Work 4: Architecture Requirements Specification

NEW QUESTION 68

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)

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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

NEW QUESTION 69

What provides context for architecture work, by describing the needs and ways of working employed by the enterprise?
* Architecture Contracts
* Business principles business goals, and business drivers
* Strategy and vision
* Stakeholder needs

Business principles business goals, and business drivers provide context for architecture work, by describing the needs and ways of working employed by the enterprise. They define what the enterprise wants to achieve, how it wants to operate, and what factors influence its decisions and actions. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2 Preliminary Phase.

NEW QUESTION 70

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 Reference: 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

NEW QUESTION 71

In which part of the ADM cycle do building block gaps become associated with work packages that will address the gaps?
* Phases G and H
* Phases F
* Phases B C and D
* Phase E

In Phase E of the ADM cycle, building block gaps become associated with work packages that will address the gaps. This phase involves creating an Implementation and Migration Plan that defines a set of work packages and Transition Architectures that will deliver the Target Architecture. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2.5 Phase E: Opportunities & Solutions.

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