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Exam : **OGEA-101**

Title : TOGAF Enterprise Architecture
Part 1 Exam

Vendor : The Open Group

Version : DEMO

NO.1 Complete the sentence. The purpose of Enterprise Architecture is to

- A. take major improvement decisions.
- B. guide effective change.
- C. govern the stakeholders.
- D. control the bigger changes.

Answer: D

NO.2 When considering the Gap Analysis technique, which of the following is an example of a business domain gap?

- A. Financial gap
- B. Skills gap
- C. Data gap
- D. Capability gap

Answer: B

Explanation:

"Other potential sources of gaps: People gaps (e.g., cross-training requirements); Process gaps... Tools gaps... Financial gaps..." Open Group Publications Reference: The Open Group/OMG/Integration Consortium White Paper, TOGAF/MDA Mapping-Gap Analysis discussion and examples.

NO.3 Exhibit

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

- A. Conducts implementation planning for the architecture defined in previous phases
- B. Provides architectural oversight for the implementation
- C. Operates the process of managing architecture requirements
- D. Establishes procedures for managing change to the new architecture

Answer: C

Explanation:

The illustration shows an architecture development cycle based on the TOGAF ADM (Architecture Development Method), which is a method for developing and managing an enterprise architecture¹. The ADM consists of nine phases, each with a specific purpose and output. The phases are:

1: Preliminary Phase: To prepare and initiate the architecture development cycle, including defining the architecture framework, principles, and governance.

Phase A: Architecture Vision: To define the scope, vision, and stakeholders of the architecture initiative, and to obtain approval to proceed.

Phase B: Business Architecture: To describe the baseline and target business architecture, and to identify the gaps between them.

Phase C: Information Systems Architectures: To describe the baseline and target data and application architectures, and to identify the gaps between them.

Phase D: Technology Architecture: To describe the baseline and target technology architecture, and to identify the gaps between them.

Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions: To identify and evaluate the opportunities and solutions for implementing the target architecture, and to define the work packages and transition architectures.

Phase F: Migration Planning: To finalize the implementation and migration plan, and to ensure alignment with the enterprise portfolio and project management.

Phase G: Implementation Governance: To provide architecture oversight and guidance for the implementation projects, and to manage any architecture change requests.

Phase H: Architecture Change Management: To monitor the changes in the business and technology environment, and to assess the impact and performance of the architecture.

In addition to these phases, there is a central process called Requirements Management, which is labeled as item 1 in the illustration. This process operates throughout the ADM cycle, and its purpose is to manage the architecture requirements throughout the architecture development, ensuring that they are aligned with the business requirements and the stakeholder concerns².

Therefore, the description that matches the phase of the ADM labeled as item 1 is C. Operates the process of managing architecture requirements.

1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 5: Architecture Development Method (ADM)

2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 17: Requirements Management

NO.4 Refer to the table below:

Phase	Output & Outcome	Essential Knowledge
?	Sufficient documentation to get permission to proceed. Permission to proceed to develop a Target Architecture to prove out a summary target.	The scope of the problem being addressed. Those who have interests that are fundamental to the problem being addressed. (Stakeholders & Concerns) What summary answer to the problem is acceptable to the stakeholders? Stakeholder priority and preference. What value does the summary answer provide?

Which ADM Phase does this describe?

- A. Phase A
- B. Phase B
- C. Preliminary Phase
- D. Phase C

Answer: B

Explanation:

Phase B of the ADM cycle is the Business Architecture phase. It describes the development of a Business Architecture to support an agreed Architecture Vision. The objectives of this phase are to describe the baseline and target Business Architecture, identify candidate Architecture Roadmap components based on gaps between the baseline and target, and determine whether an incremental approach is required. Reference:

The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2.2 Phase B: Business Architecture.

NO.5 Consider the following ADM phases objectives:

- * Ensure that the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures is understood by key stakeholders
- * Ensure conformance with the Target Architecture by implementation projects
- * Ensure that the architecture development cycle is maintained
- * Ensure that the Architecture Governance Framework is executed

Which phase does each objective match?

- A. 1F - 2G - 3H - 4H

- B.** 1H - 2F - 3F - 4G
- C.** 1G - 2H - 3H - 4F
- D.** 1F - 2G - 3G - 4H

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

- * Ensure that the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures is understood by key stakeholders
- * This is the objective of Phase F: Migration Planning, where the Implementation and Migration Plan is developed, addressing costs, business value, and stakeholder concerns.
- * Ensure conformance with the Target Architecture by implementation projects
- * This is the focus of Phase G: Implementation Governance, which oversees implementation projects, ensuring they align with and conform to the Target Architecture through architecture contracts.
- * Ensure that the architecture development cycle is maintained
- * This belongs to Phase H: Architecture Change Management, which ensures the architecture remains relevant, and that the ADM cycle continues in response to new requirements and changes.
- * Ensure that the Architecture Governance Framework is executed
- * Also part of Phase H: Architecture Change Management, where governance is continuously applied to manage change effectively.

Correct Mapping

- 1 # F
- 2 # G
- 3 # H
- 4 # H

Which corresponds to Option A (1F - 2G - 3H - 4H).

Why the other options are incorrect

- * B. (1H - 2F - 3F - 4G): Incorrect assignment of phases; for example, conformance is not part of Phase F.
- * C. (1G - 2H - 3H - 4F): Misplaces objectives; conformance is not Phase H, and governance execution is not Phase F.
- * D. (1F - 2G - 3G - 4H): Incorrect because maintaining the ADM cycle (3) is not Phase G, but Phase H.

References

- * The Open Group, TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: ADM - Phase F: Migration Planning, Phase G: Implementation Governance, Phase H: Architecture Change Management.
- * The Open Group, TOGAF 9 Certified Study Guide - outlines ADM phase objectives and their scope.

NO.6 Which of the following statements about the Enterprise Continuum is correct?

- A.** It provides guidance for organizations implementing their architecture within a tool.
- B.** It contains general rules and guidelines relating to architecture work.
- C.** It is a structural framework for an Architecture Repository.
- D.** It provides a classification for artifacts as they evolve from generic to organization-specific.

Answer: D

- * The Enterprise Continuum provides a classification mechanism for artifacts, showing how they evolve from generic Foundation Architectures and Reference Models to organization-specific architectures.

- * Option A is about tools, not the Continuum.
- * Option B describes the Architecture Principles.
- * Option C describes the Architecture Repository.

Reference: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part V: Enterprise Continuum and Tools.

NO.7 What should be put in place through organization structures, roles, responsibilities, skills and processes to carry out architectural activity effectively?

- A.** An EA Capability
- B.** An Enterprise Architecture
- C.** An EA framework
- D.** An EA repository

Answer: A

Explanation:

An EA Capability is the ability of an organization to perform enterprise architecture effectively and efficiently. It involves establishing and maintaining the appropriate organization structures, roles, responsibilities, skills, processes, tools, and governance mechanisms to support the development and use of enterprise architecture. An EA Capability enables the organization to align its business and IT strategies, deliver value from its investments, manage change and complexity, and improve its performance and agility¹² References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 44: Introduction 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 45: Establishing and Maintaining an Enterprise Architecture Capability

NO.8 How does iteration enable simultaneous operation of multiple ADM phases?

- A.** It limits the scope of architecture development to a single ADM phase at one time.
- B.** It enables the architect to manage multiple states, and track them against time and compliance.
- C.** It describes the integrated process where the activities of different ADM phases interact with each other.
- D.** It defines a superior architecture that always guides and constrains the more detailed architectures.

Answer: C

Explanation:

"In addition to the method itself being iterative, there is also iteration within the ADM cycle, both among the individual phases and among the steps within a phase." www.opengroup.org Reference: The Open Group, TOGAF (archived TOGAF 8/9 materials) - Iteration within the ADM.

NO.9 What is the purpose of the Preliminary Phase?

- A.** Developing an Enterprise Architecture Capability.
- B.** Describing the target architecture.
- C.** Defining the Enterprise Strategy.
- D.** Identifying the stakeholders and their requirements.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NO.10 Complete the sentence. The " Rationale " part of the recommended TOGAF template for Architecture Principles should:

- A.** explain the requirements for carrying out the principle
- B.** communicate the fundamental rule
- C.** state the impact to the business of adopting the principle
- D.** describe the relationship to other principles

Answer: C

Explanation:

In TOGAF, an Architecture Principle is defined using a structured template that includes several key elements such as Name, Statement, Rationale, and Implications. Each element serves a distinct purpose to ensure clarity, usability, and governance effectiveness.

The Rationale specifically explains why the principle exists and why it is important to the organization. It provides the business justification for the principle and describes the benefits of applying it. This includes outlining how adopting the principle supports business objectives, improves operations, reduces risk, or enables strategic outcomes. Therefore, the Rationale is closely tied to business impact and value, making option C the correct answer.

Option B is incorrect because communicating the fundamental rule is the role of the Statement, not the Rationale. Option A refers more to implementation guidance, which belongs to the Implications section, where the consequences and actions required to follow the principle are described. Option D is not part of the standard TOGAF template for principles.

By clearly stating the business impact, the Rationale helps stakeholders understand the importance of adhering to the principle and ensures alignment between architecture governance and business strategy.

Therefore, the correct answer is C.

NO.11 Exhibit:

Consider the image showing basic architectural concepts.

What are items A and B?

- A. A-Candidate Architecture, B-Trade-off
- B. A-User, B-Requirement
- C. A-Stakeholder, B-Concern
- D. A-Base Architecture, B-Target Architecture

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the context of TOGAF, a stakeholder is any individual, team, or organization who has interests in, or concerns relative to, the outcome of the architecture. Concerns are those interests which pertain to any aspect of the system's functioning, development or operation, including considerations such as performance, reliability, and security¹. References:

*The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions - The Open Group

NO.12 Complete the sentence. The dimensions used to scope an architecture are time period, depth, and

- A. strategy, cost
- B. operating model, resources
- C. capability, budget
- D. breadth, architecture domains

Answer: D

Explanation:

When scoping an architecture in TOGAF, three key axes (dimensions) are used to frame the extent of the architecture work. The first is time period (how far into the future or over what timeframe to plan). The second is depth-how detailed or granular the architecture models will be (e.g., high level, mid level, very detailed). The third is breadth, which refers to which parts (domains, business units, functions) of the enterprise will be included, and which architecture domains (business, data, application, technology) will be in scope. This triple#dimension model helps architects, stakeholders, and governance bodies understand how wide, deep, and forwardlooking the architecture effort will be. Thus "breadth, architecture domains" is the correct third dimension.

NO.13 Complete the sentence. The purpose of creating a set of Architecture Principles is to

- A. establish a common understanding of how to control the business in pursuit of strategic goals
- B. document likely impacts
- C. enable an understanding of the culture and values of the enterprise
- D. agree a contract between sponsoring organization and the architects

Answer: A

Explanation:

In TOGAF, Architecture Principles are created to provide a clear and stable foundation for architecture work across the enterprise. Their purpose is to guide decision-making and establish a shared understanding of the rules and boundaries within which architecture and business change should take place. The best answer is A because Architecture Principles are intended to create a common basis for governance and direction, ensuring that architecture supports the control and evolution of the enterprise in line with its strategic goals.

Option B is incorrect because documenting likely impacts belongs more appropriately to the Implications section of an individual principle, not to the overall purpose of creating a set of

principles. Option C is also incorrect because while principles may reflect aspects of enterprise culture and values, that is not their main purpose. Option D refers more closely to an Architecture Contract, which is a formal agreement between sponsors and architects or implementation organizations.

A defined set of principles helps ensure consistency, improves governance, supports compliance, and aligns architecture decisions with business direction. In this way, principles act as a decision framework for the enterprise. Therefore, the correct completion of the sentence is establish a common understanding of how to control the business in pursuit of strategic goals.

NO.14 Complete the following sentence.

_____ provide context for architecture work, by describing the needs and ways of working employed by the enterprise.

- A.** Architecture Contracts
- B.** Stakeholder needs
- C.** Strategy and vision
- D.** Business principles, business goals, and business drivers

Answer: D

Explanation:

In TOGAF, architecture work must be grounded in a clear understanding of the enterprise context. That context is provided by business principles, business goals, and business drivers, because these explain why the enterprise exists, what it is trying to achieve, and what forces are shaping its direction. They also reflect the ways of working, operational intentions, and guiding rules that influence architecture development.

Architecture Contracts are governance mechanisms used later to formalize implementation relationships and obligations, so they do not provide the initial business context for architecture work. Stakeholder needs are important inputs, but by themselves they do not fully describe the enterprise's broader ways of working or strategic operating context. Strategy and vision are also important, but the TOGAF framing of enterprise context is more completely expressed through principles, goals, and drivers, which collectively establish both direction and operational grounding. This is why option D is the best answer. It captures the combination of enduring guidance, intended outcomes, and motivating forces that shape architecture decisions. In TOGAF, these elements help architects understand the enterprise environment before defining architecture scope, constraints, and solutions. Therefore, the correct completion is Business principles, business goals, and business drivers.

NO.15 Consider the following statement.

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

What does it illustrate?

- A.** Requirements management
- B.** Iteration
- C.** Implementation governance
- D.** Enterprise Architecture

Answer: B

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

NO.16 Refer to the table below:

Which ADM Phase(s) does this describe?

- A. Phase E
- B. Phase B, C and D
- C. Phase A
- D. Phase F

Answer: D

NO.17 Which of the following can be used to structure the collection of work products and models that describe the architecture?

- A. The Enterprise Continuum
- B. The Architecture Repository
- C. The Enterprise Metamodel
- D. The Content Framework

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. The Content Framework. In TOGAF, the Content Framework provides a formal structure for organizing the architectural work products that are created during architecture development.

These work products include deliverables, artifacts, and building blocks, along with the relationships between them. Its purpose is to ensure that architecture descriptions are produced in a consistent, complete, and understandable way across the enterprise.

The Architecture Repository is the place where architectural output is stored and managed, but it is not the mechanism used to structure the work products themselves. The Enterprise Continuum is a classification concept that helps organize architecture and solution assets from generic to specific, but again it does not define the structure of the architecture description. The Enterprise Metamodel is not the TOGAF term used for this purpose in the standard answer set.

The Content Framework is specifically intended to structure the collection of architecture models and work products by defining what kinds of artifacts are created and how they relate to each other.

Therefore, when the question asks what can be used to structure the collection of work products and models that describe the architecture, the correct TOGAF answer is The Content Framework.