The-Open-Group

Exam Questions OGEA-103

TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam

NEW QUESTION 1
- (Topic 1)
Consider the following ADM phases objectives.

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

Which phase does each objective match?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
? According to the TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, the ADM phases and their objectives are as follows1:
? Based on the above definitions, we can match each objective with the corresponding phase as follows:
References:
? 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 5: Architecture Development Method (ADM)
? 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 21: Architecture Change Management
? 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 20: Migration Planning
? 4: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 19: Implementation Governance

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following supports the need to govern Enterprise Architecture?

A. The Architecture Project mandates the governance of the target architecture
B. The TOGAF standard cannot be used without executive governance
C. Best practice governance enables the organization to control value realization
D. The Stakeholders preferences may go beyond the architecture project scope and needs control

Answer: C

Explanation:
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 3
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following are interests important to the stakeholders in a system?

A. Requirements
B. Principles
C. Concerns
D. Architecture views

Answer: C

Explanation:
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

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following best describes a purpose of the Gap Analysis technique?

A. To validate non-functional requirements
B. To establish quality metrics for the architecture
C. To determine service levels for the architecture
D. To identify missing functions

Answer: D

Explanation:
Gap analysis is a technique that is used to validate an architecture by highlighting the shortfall between the Baseline Architecture and the Target Architecture. One of the purposes of gap analysis is to identify missing functions that are either deliberately omitted, accidentally left out, or not yet defined in the Target Architecture. Missing functions are marked as gaps that need to be filled by developing or procuring the building blocks.

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Topic 1)
Which ADM phase focuses on defining the problem to be solved, identifying the stakeholders, their concerns, and requirements?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Phase A: Architecture Vision is the first phase of the Architecture Development Method (ADM) cycle, which is the core of the TOGAF standard. The main purpose of this phase is to define the scope and approach of the architecture development, and to create the Architecture Vision, which is a high-level description of the desired outcomes and benefits of the proposed architecture. To achieve this purpose, this phase focuses on defining the problem to be solved, identifying the stakeholders, their concerns, and requirements, and establishing the business goals and drivers that motivate the architecture work. This phase also involves obtaining the approval and commitment of the sponsors and other key stakeholders, and initiating the Architecture Governance process. References: : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 5: Introduction to the ADM : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 18: Phase A: Architecture Vision
: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 18.3: Inputs : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 18.4: Steps

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Topic 1)
Complete the sentence Business Transformation Readiness Assessment is .

A. a joint effort between corporate staff lines of business and IT planners
B. to ensure the active support of powerful stakeholders
C. a way to put building blocks into context thereby supporting re-usable solutions
D. widely used to validate an architecture that is being developed

Answer: A

Explanation:
Business Transformation Readiness Assessment is a joint effort between corporate staff lines of business and IT planners to evaluate the readiness of the organization to undergo change. It involves assessing factors such as vision, commitment, capacity, capability, culture, and motivation that may influence the success of a business transformation initiative. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.2 Business Transformation Readiness Assessment.

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Topic 1)
Consider the following statements.
* 1. All processes, decision-making, and mechanisms used will be established so as to minimize or avoid potential conflicts of interest.
* 2. More effective strategic decision-making will be made by C-Level executives and business leaders.
* 3. All actions implemented and their decision support will be available for inspection by authorized organization and provider parties.
* 4. Digital Transformation and operations will be more effective and efficient.
Which statements highlight the value and necessity for Architecture Governance to be adopted within organizations?

A. 1 & 4
B. 1 & 3
C. 2 & 4
D. 2& 3

Answer: B

Explanation:
Statements 1 and 3 highlight the value and necessity for Architecture Governance to be adopted within organizations. Architecture Governance is the practice and orientation by which Enterprise Architectures and other architectures are managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level12. It ensures that architectural decisions are aligned with the organization??s strategy, objectives, and standards. Architecture Governance also involves establishing and maintaining processes, decision-making, and mechanisms to avoid or minimize potential conflicts of interest, such as between different stakeholders, business units, or projects34. Moreover, Architecture Governance requires transparency and accountability for all actions implemented and their decision support, so that they can be inspected and evaluated by authorized parties, such as auditors, regulators, or customers5 . References:
•The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Governance - The Open Group
•Architecture Governance - The Open Group
•Tutorial: Governance in TOGAF??s Architecture Development Method (ADM)
•Architecture Governance in TOGAF: Ensuring Effective Management and Compliance
•The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions - The Open Group
•[Architecture Governance in TOGAF: Ensuring Alignment and Control]

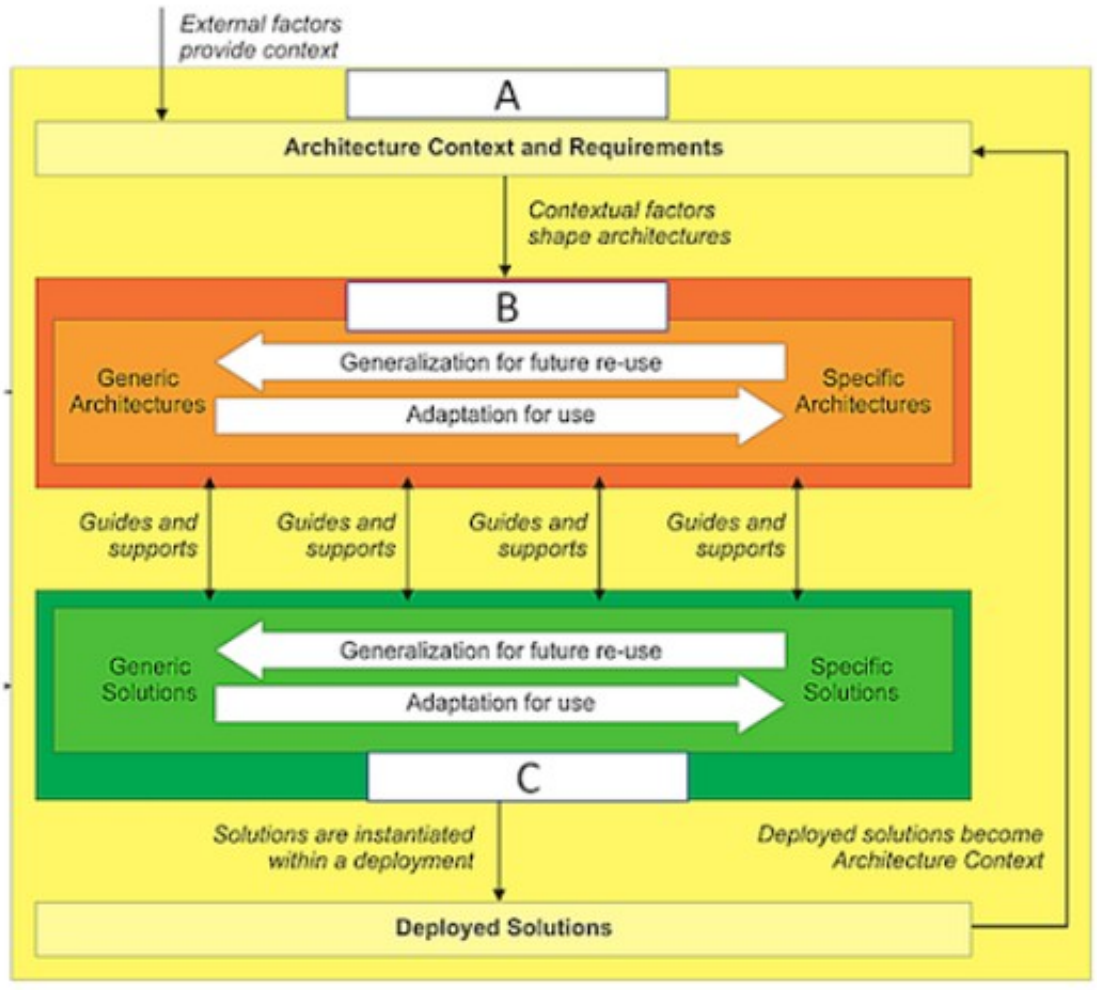
NEW QUESTION 8
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following best summarizes the purpose of Enterprise Architecture?

A. Taking major improvement decisions.
B. Guiding effective change.
C. Controlling the bigger changes.
D. Governing the Stakeholders.

Answer: B

Explanation:
EA applies architecture principles and practices to analyze, design, plan, and implement enterprise analysis that supports digital transformation, IT growth, and the modernization of IT2. EA also helps organizations improve the efficiency, timeliness, and reliability of business information, as well as the alignment, agility, and adaptability of the architecture to the changing needs and requirements3. Therefore, the best summary of the purpose of EA is to guide effective change.
References: 1: Enterprise architecture - Wikipedia 2: What is enterprise architecture? A framework for transformation 3: 3 The Purpose of Enterprise Architecture - The Open Group

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Topic 1)
Consider the illustration.



What are the items labelled A, B and C?

A. A-Enterprise Continuum, B-Architecture Continuum, C-Solutions Continuum
B. A-Enterprise Architecture, B-Architecture Building Blocks, C-Solutions Building Blocks
C. A-Architecture Vision, B-Business Architecture, C-Information Systems Architecture
D. A-Enterprise Strategic Architecture, B-Segment Architecture, C-Solutions Architecture

Answer: A

Explanation:
The illustration shows the relationship between the Enterprise Continuum, the Architecture Continuum, and the Solutions Continuum, which are key concepts in the TOGAF framework. TheEnterprise Continuum is a view of the Architecture Repository that shows how generic foundation architectures can be leveraged and specialized to support the requirements of an individual organization. The Architecture Continuum specifies a structured classification for architectural artifacts, such as models, patterns, and descriptions, that can be reused and adapted across different domains and levels of abstraction. The Solutions Continuum identifies implemented solutions that support various stages of business and IT capability evolution, such as common systems, industry solutions, and organization-specific solutions. The illustration also shows how the architecture context and requirements are influenced by external factors, such as business drivers, stakeholders, and standards, and how they shape the generic and specific architectures and solutions. The illustration also shows how the deployed solutions become part of the architecture context for future iterations of the architecture development cycle. References:
•TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 6: Architecture Repository, Section 6.2 Enterprise Continuum.
•TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part IV: Architecture Content Framework, Chapter 35: Enterprise Continuum and Tools, Section 35.1 Introduction.

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following best describes the purpose of the Architecture Requirements Specification?

A. It contains an assessment of the current architecture requirements
B. It provides a set of statements that outline what a project must do to comply with the architecture
C. It is sent from the sponsor and triggers the start of an architecture development cycle
D. It defines the scope and approach to complete an architecture project

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Architecture Requirements Specification is one of the TOGAF deliverables that provides a set of quantitative statements that outline what an implementation project must do in order to comply with the architecture12. It is a companion to the Architecture Definition Document, which provides a qualitative view of the solution and aims to communicate the intent of the architect. The Architecture Requirements Specification provides a quantitative view of the solution, stating measurable criteria that must be met during the implementation of the architecture3. It typically forms a major component of an implementation contract or contract for more detailed Architecture Definition4. References:
•Deliverable: Architecture Requirements Specification - The Open Group
•Architecture Requirements Specification - Visual Paradigm Community Circle
•The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions - The Open Group
•The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Requirements Specification - The Open Group

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following statements about architecture partitioning are correct*? 1 Partitions are used to simplify the management of the Enterprise Architecture 2 Partitions are equivalent to architecture levels
3 Partitions enable different teams to work on different element of the architecture at the same time.
4 Partitions reflect the organization's structure

A. 2 & 3
B. 1 & 3
C. 1 & 4
D. 2 & 4

Answer: B

Explanation:
Statements 1 and 3 about architecture partitioning are correct. Architecture partitioning is the technique of dividing an architecture into smaller and more manageable parts that can be developed, maintained, and governed independently. Partitions are used to simplify the management of the Enterprise Architecture and to enable different teams to work on different elements of the architecture at the same time. Partitions are not equivalent to architecture levels, which are different degrees of abstraction or detail in an architecture. Partitions do not necessarily reflect the organization??s structure, which may change over time or differ from the architecture??s scope and boundaries. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 2.5 Architecture Partitioning.

NEW QUESTION 12
- (Topic 1)
Which phase of the ADM has the purpose to develop an Enterprise Architecture Capability?

A. Phase G
B. Preliminary Phase
C. Phase A
D. Phase B

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, the Preliminary Phase of the Architecture Development Method (ADM) has the purpose to develop an Enterprise Architecture Capability 1. An Enterprise Architecture Capability is the ability of the organization to perform the activities and tasks related to Enterprise Architecture, such as defining the scope, principles, vision, governance, and stakeholders of the architecture. The Preliminary Phase also establishes the architecture framework, the architecture repository, the architecture tools, and the architecture team 1. The other options are not correct, as they have different purposes in the ADM. Phase G: Implementation Governance has the purpose to ensure that the implementation projects conform to the target architecture 2. Phase A: Architecture Vision has the purpose to define the scope, stakeholders, business drivers, and objectives of the architecture project 3. Phase B: Business Architecture has the purpose to describe the baseline and target business architecture, and to identify the gaps between them . References: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 6: Preliminary Phase. 2: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 18: Phase G: Implementation Governance. 3: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 12: Phase A: Architecture Vision. : TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 13: Phase B: Business Architecture.

NEW QUESTION 17
- (Topic 1)
Complete the sentence. The key purpose of Gap Analysis is to _____

A. establish quality parameters for the architecture
B. identify potential missing or overlapping functions
C. validate nonfunctional requirements
D. identify commercial building blocks to be purchased
E. determine the required service levels for the architecture

Answer: B

Explanation:
Gap Analysis is a technique that compares the Baseline Architecture and the Target Architecture to identify the differences and gaps between them. The purpose of this technique is to determine the changes and additions that are required to achieve the desired future state of the architecture. One of the main aspects of Gap Analysis is to identify the functions that are missing or overlapping in the current and future architectures, and to plan how to address them. This helps to ensure that the architecture is complete, consistent, and aligned with the business objectives and requirements3

NEW QUESTION 19
- (Topic 1)
Complete the sentence The purpose of Enterprise Architecture is to _____.

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
The purpose of Enterprise Architecture is to guide effective change by providing a coherent and consistent view of the enterprise??s current and future state, as well as the roadmap and principles for achieving it. Enterprise Architecture helps to align business and IT strategies, optimize resources and investments, reduce complexity and risks, enhance agility and innovation, and deliver value to stakeholders. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 1.3 Executive Overview.

NEW QUESTION 24
- (Topic 1)
Consider the following ADM phases objectives.

	Objective
1	Finalize the Architecture Roadmap and the supporting Implementation and Migration Plan
2	Ensure that the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures is understood by key stakeholders
3	Define the overall Solution Building Blocks (SBBs) to finalize the Target Architecture based on the ABBs
4	Ensure conformance with the Target Architecture by implementation projects

Which phase does each objective match?

A. 1F-2G-3F-4F
B. 1E-2F-3E-4G
C. 1G-2E-3F-4E
D. 1F-2F-3E-4G

Answer: B

Explanation:
1E: To identify delivery vehicles (projects programs portfolios) that will deliver the Target Architecture 2F: To confirm readiness and ability to undergo change 3E: To determine whether an incremental approach is required and if so identify Transition Architectures that will deliver continuous business value 4G: To perform appropriate governance functions while the solution is being implemented
Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2 ADM Phases.

NEW QUESTION 26
- (Topic 1)
What is used to structure architectural information in an orderly way so that it can be processed to meet stakeholder needs?

A. A Stakeholder Map
B. An Architecture Framework
C. Content Metamodel
D. An EA Library

Answer: C

Explanation:
? A content metamodel is a formal structure that defines the types of entities and relationships that are used to capture, store, filter, query, and represent architectural information in a way that supports consistency, completeness, and traceability12.
? A stakeholder map is a tool that identifies and analyzes the key stakeholders and their interests, influence, and expectations in relation to the architecture3. It is not used to structure architectural information, but rather to understand the stakeholder needs and concerns.
? An architecture framework is a set of principles, guidelines, standards, and tools that provide a common structure and methodology for developing architectures4. It is not used to structure architectural information, but rather to guide the architecture development process and ensure alignment with the business strategy and objectives.
? An EA library is a repository that stores and manages the architecture artifacts, deliverables, and other relevant information produced and consumed during the architecture development and governance. It is not used to structure architectural information, but rather to provide access, security, and version control for the architecture content.
References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Content Metamodel 2: TOGAF 9.2 Content Metamodel Framework - A Quick Guide - KnowledgeHut 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Stakeholder Management 4: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Framework : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Repository

NEW QUESTION 27

- (Topic 1)
Which of the following best describes the class of information known as the Reference Library within the Architecture Repository?

A. Guidelines and templates used to create new architectures
B. Specifications to which architectures must conform
C. A record of the governance activity across the enterprise
D. Processes to support governance of the Architecture Repository

Answer: A

Explanation:
The class of information known as the Reference Library within the Architecture Repository contains guidelines and templates used to create new architectures. The Reference Library provides a set of resources that can be leveraged or customized for specific architecture development purposes. It includes generic building blocks, patterns, models, standards, frameworks, methods, techniques, best practices, etc. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 2.4 Architecture Repository.

NEW QUESTION 29
- (Topic 1)
Complete the sentence The Architecture Landscape is divided into levels known as _____.

A. Gaps Plateaus, and Target Architectures
B. Baselin
C. Transition and To Be Architectures
D. Segment Strategic and Capability Architectures
E. Transitional Complete and incremental Architectures

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Architecture Landscape is divided into levels known as Segment Strategic and Capability Architectures. These levels correspond to different scopes and purposes of architectures within an enterprise. Segment Architectures are architectures that address specific business units, functions, or processes within an enterprise. Strategic Architectures are architectures that provide a high-level view of the enterprise??s vision, goals, and direction. Capability Architectures are architectures that address specific business capabilities or services that span multiple segments or domains. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 2.4 Architecture Repository.

NEW QUESTION 31
- (Topic 1)
Complete the following sentence:
Presenting different _____ and _____ to stakeholders helps architects to extract hidden agendas principles and requirements that could impact the final Target Architecture

A. Alternatives Trade-offs
B. Solutions Applications
C. Architecture Views Architecture Viewpoints
D. Business Scenarios Business Models

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to the TOGAF Standard, an architecture view is a representation of a system from the perspective of a related set of concerns1. An architecture viewpoint is a specification of the conventions for a particular kind of architecture view1. Presenting different architecture views and architecture viewpoints to stakeholders helps architects to extract hidden agendas, principles, and requirements that could impact the final target architecture. This is because different stakeholders may have different concerns and interests in the system, and by showing them how the system addresses their concerns from different perspectives, the architects can elicit more feedback and validation from them2. For example, a business stakeholder may be interested in the business architecture view, which focuses on the business processes, functions, and capabilities of the system3. A security stakeholder may be interested in the enterprise security view, which addresses the security aspects of the system, such as confidentiality, integrity, and availability3. By presenting these views to the respective stakeholders, the architects can ensure that the system meets their expectations and needs, and also identify any potential issues or gaps that may affect the target architecture.
References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architectural Artifacts - TheOpen Group1; 2: Understanding TOGAF Views and Viewpoints in Enterprise Architecture2; 3: Developing Architecture Views - The Open Group4

NEW QUESTION 33
- (Topic 1)
Complete the sentence. The architecture domains that are considered by the TOGAF standard as subsets of an overall enterprise architecture are Business, Technology,

A. Logical and Physical
B. Information and Data
C. Capability and Segment
D. Application and Data

Answer: D

Explanation:
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]

NEW QUESTION 35
- (Topic 1)
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

NEW QUESTION 37
- (Topic 1)
What are the four architecture domains that the TOGAF standard deals with?
? Business, Data, Application, Technology
? Capability, Segment, Enterprise, Federated
? Baseline, Candidate, Transition, Target

A. Application, Data, Information, Knowledge

Answer: A

Explanation:
The TOGAF standard divides Enterprise Architecture into four primary architecture domains: business, data, application, and technology. These domains represent different aspects of an enterprise and how they relate to each other. The business domain defines the business strategy, governance, organization, and key business processes. The data domain describes the structure of the logical and physical data assets and data management resources. The application domain provides a blueprint for the individual applications to be deployed, their interactions, and their relationships to the core business processes. The technology domain describes the logical software and hardware capabilities that are required to support the deployment of business, data, and application services. Other domains, such as motivation, security, or governance, may span across these four primary domains. References:
? The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Core Concepts
? Domains - The Open Group
? TOGAF® Standard — Introduction - Definitions - The Open Group
? The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions - The Open Group
? TOGAF and the history of enterprise architecture | Enable Architect

NEW QUESTION 39
- (Topic 1)
What is presented as ??striking a balance between positive and negative outcomes resulting from the realization of either opportunities or threats?

A. Agile development
B. Architecture Security
C. Transition Management
D. Risk Management

Answer: D

Explanation:
Risk Management is the process of identifying, assessing, and responding to risks that may affect the achievement of the enterprise??s objectives. Risk Management involves balancing positive and negative outcomes resulting from the realization of either opportunities or threats. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.3 Risk Management.

NEW QUESTION 40
- (Topic 1)
Complete the sentence The TOGAF standard covers the development of four architecture domains. Business. Data, Technology and _____.

A. Segment
B. Transition
C. Capability
D. Application

Answer: D

Explanation:
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 45
- (Topic 1)
What component of the Architecture Repository represents architecture requirements agreed with the Architecture Board?

A. Reference Library
B. Architecture Capability
C. Architecture Requirements Repository
D. Governance Log

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Architecture Requirements Repository stores all the requirements that are output of the architecture development cycle, as well as the requirements that are input to the architecture development cycle1. The Architecture Requirements Repository includes the following types of requirements1:
•Stakeholder Requirements: These are the high-level requirements and expectations of the stakeholders, derived from the business drivers, goals, and objectives. They are captured and refined in the Architecture Vision phase and the Requirements Management phase.
•Architecture Requirements: These are the detailed requirements that specify what the architecture must do or deliver to meet the stakeholder requirements. They are derived and refined in the Business, Information Systems, and Technology Architecture phases.
•Implementation and Migration Requirements: These are the detailed requirements that specify what the implementation and migration projects must do or deliver to realize the architecture. They are derived and refined in the Opportunities and Solutions and Migration Planning phases.
The Architecture Requirements Repository is used to manage the architecture requirements throughout the architecture lifecycle, ensuring their traceability, consistency, and compliance1. The Architecture Board is the authority that reviews and approves the architecture requirements, as well as the architecture deliverables and artifacts, as part of the architecture governance process2.
References: 1: Architecture Requirements Repository 2: Architecture Board

NEW QUESTION 50
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following does the TOGAF standard describe as a package of functionality defined to meet business needs across an organization?

A. An application
B. A deliverable
C. A solution architecture
D. A building block

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 55
- (Topic 1)
Complete the sentence When considering agile development Architecture to Support Project will identify what products the Enterprise needs the boundary of the products and what constraints a product owner has. this defines the Enterprise's _____.

A. operations
B. backlog
C. workflow management
D. lifecycle economics

Answer: B

Explanation:
When considering agile development, Architecture to Support Project will identify what products the enterprise needs, the boundary of the products, and what constraints a product owner has. This defines the enterprise??s backlog. A backlog is a list of features or tasks that need to be done to deliver a product or service. It is prioritized by the product owner based on the value and urgency of each item. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.5 Architecture to Support Project.

NEW QUESTION 57
- (Topic 1)
What can architects present to stakeholders to extract hidden agendas, principles, and requirements that could impact the final Target Architecture?

A. Solutions and Applications
B. Alternatives and Trade-offs
C. Business Scenarios and Business Models
D. Architecture Views and Architecture Viewpoints

Answer: D

Explanation:
? According to the TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, an architecture view is a representation of a system from the perspective of a related set of concerns1. It consists of one or more architecture models that demonstrate how the system addresses the stakeholder concerns1.
? An architecture viewpoint is a specification of the conventions for constructing and using an architecture view to address specific stakeholder concerns1. It defines
the perspective, scope, notation, and techniques for creating an architecture view of a system1.
? Architects can present architecture views and viewpoints to stakeholders to extract
hidden agendas, principles, and requirements that could impact the final Target Architecture, because23:
References:
? 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 22: Architecture Views, Viewpoints, and Stakeholders
? 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 4: Introduction to Part II, Section 4.2: What is an Architecture Framework?

? 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 31: Architectural Artifacts, Section 31.1: Basic Concepts

NEW QUESTION 59
- (Topic 1)
Which section of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles should highlight the business benefits of adhering to the principle?

A. Rationale
B. Name
C. Implications
D. Statement

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, the rationale section of the architecture principles template should highlight the business benefits of adhering to the principle, as well as the business risks of not adhering to it 1. The rationale section should explain the
reasoning behind the principle, and provide evidence or arguments to support it. The rationale sectionshould also link the principle to the business drivers, goals, and objectives of the enterprise, and show how the principle contributes to the value and success of the enterprise. The other options are not correct, as they have different purposes in the architecture principles template. The name section should provide a short and memorable name for the principle, such as ??Information is an Asset?? or ??Business Continuity?? 1. The statement section should provide a concise and formal statement of the principle, such as ??The enterprise??s information is recognized as a core asset, and is managed accordingly?? or ??The enterprise??s ability to provide critical services and products must be maintained in the event of a disaster?? 1. The implications section should identify the impact of the principle on the enterprise, such as the changes, costs, benefits, and risks that may result from applying or violating the principle 1. References: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 23: Architecture Principles, Section 23.3 Developing Architecture Principles.

NEW QUESTION 60
- (Topic 1)
What does the TOGAF ADM recommend for use in developing an Architecture Vision document?

A. Requirements Management
B. Architecture Principles
C. Gap Analysis
D. Business Scenarios

Answer: D

Explanation:
Business scenarios are a technique recommended by the TOGAF ADM for use in developing an Architecture Vision document12. Business scenarios are a means of capturing the business requirements and drivers, the processes and actors involved, and the desired outcomes and measures of success34.Business scenarios help to create a common vision and understanding among the stakeholders, and to identify and validate the architecture requirements . Business scenarios also provide a basis for analyzing the impact and value of the proposed architecture. References:
•The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Phase A: Architecture Vision - The Open Group
•TOGAF® Standard — Introduction - Phase A: Architecture Vision
•The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions - The Open Group
•Business Scenarios - The Open Group
•[The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Requirements Specification - The Open Group]
•[The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Vision - The Open Group]
•[The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Business Transformation Readiness Assessment - The Open Group]

NEW QUESTION 63
- (Topic 1)
What are the following activities part of?
. Risk classification
. Risk identification
. Initial risk assessment

A. Security Architecture
B. Phase A
C. Phase G
D. Risk Management

Answer: D

Explanation:
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

NEW QUESTION 65

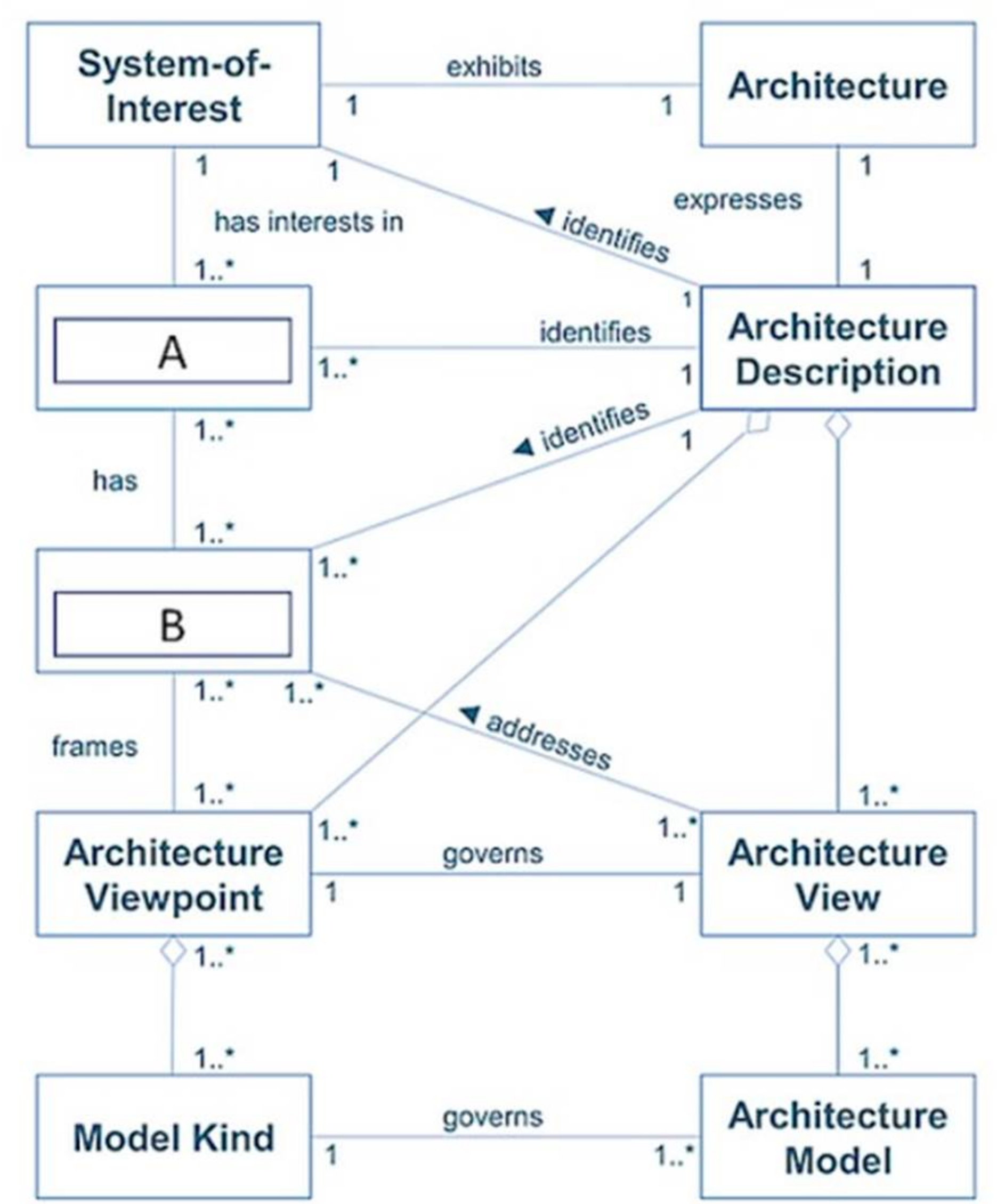
- (Topic 1)
Complete the sentence The purpose of the Preliminary Phase is to _____.

A. describe the target architecture
B. define the enterprise strategy
C. identify the stakeholders and their requirements
D. architect an Enterprise Architecture Capability

Answer: D

Explanation:
The purpose of the Preliminary Phase is to architect an Enterprise Architecture Capability that meets the needs and expectations of the enterprise??s stakeholders and supports and enables subsequent phases of architecture development and transition. This phase involves defining the scope, principles, framework, and governance for the Enterprise Architecture Capability. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2 Preliminary Phase.

NEW QUESTION 69
- (Topic 1)
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

NEW QUESTION 72
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following best describes purpose of the Business Scenarios?

A. To identify risk when implementing an architecture project
B. To identify and understand requirements
C. To catch errors in a project architecture early
D. To guide decision making throughout the enterprise

Answer: B

Explanation:
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

NEW QUESTION 74
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following describes the practice by which the enterprise architecture is managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level?

A. Corporate governance
B. Architecture governance
C. IT governance
D. Technology governance

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, architecture governance is ??the practice by which enterprise architectures and other architectures are managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level?? 1. Architecture governance ensures that the architecture development and implementation are aligned with the strategic objectives, principles, standards, and requirements of the enterprise, and that they deliver the expected value and outcomes. Architecture governance also involves establishing and maintaining the architecture framework, repository, board, contracts, and compliance reviews 1. The other options are not correct, as they are not the term used by the TOGAF
Standard to describe the practice by which the enterprise architecture is managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level. Corporate governance is ??the system by which an organization is directed and controlled?? 2, and it covers aspects such as leadership, strategy, performance, accountability, and ethics. IT governance is ??the system by which the current and future use of IT is directed and controlled?? 2, and it covers aspects such as IT strategy, policies, standards, and services. Technology governance is ??the system by which the technology decisions and investments are directed and controlled?? 3, and it covers aspects such as technology selection, acquisition, deployment, and maintenance. References: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part VI: Architecture Governance, Chapter 44: Introduction. 2: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part I: Introduction, Chapter 3: Definitions. 3: TOGAF Series Guide: Using the TOGAF Framework to Define and Govern Service-Oriented Architectures, Part II: Using the TOGAF Framework to Define and Govern Service-Oriented Architectures, Chapter 5: Technology Governance.

NEW QUESTION 79
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is a responsibility of an Architecture Board?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
? An Architecture Board is an executive-level group responsible for the review and maintenance of the strategic architecture and all of its sub-architectures1. It is a key element in a successful Architecture Governance strategy2.
? An Architecture Board is typically made responsible, and accountable, for achieving some or all of the following goals2:
? 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 Framework3.
? 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 Framework4.
? 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 Method5. References:
? 1: Architecture Board - The Open Group3
? 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 82
- (Topic 1)
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?

A. 1 & 2
B. 2 & 3
C. 3 & 4
D. 1 & 4

Answer: A

Explanation:
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

NEW QUESTION 83
- (Topic 1)
What are the following activities part of?
• Initial risk assessment
• Risk mitigation and residual risk assessment
• Risk monitoring

A. Risk Management
B. Phase A
C. Security Architecture
D. Phase C

Answer: A

Explanation:
The following activities are part of Risk Management:
? Initial risk assessment
? Risk mitigation and residual risk assessment
? Risk monitoring
Risk Management is the process of identifying, assessing, and responding to risks that may affect the achievement of the enterprise??s objectives. Risk Management involves balancing positive and negative outcomes resulting from the realization of either opportunities or threats. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.3 Risk Management.

NEW QUESTION 85
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following best describes the purpose of the Architecture Roadmap?

A. It provides for effective communication of the end architecture project to thestakeholders
B. It is sent from the sponsor and triggers the start of an architecture development cycle
C. It forms the basis of a contractual agreement between the sponsor and the architecture organization
D. It lists work packages on a timeline showing progress towards the Target Architecture

Answer: D

Explanation:
The purpose of the Architecture Roadmap is to provide a high-level view of how the Baseline Architecture will transition to the Target Architecture over time. It lists work packages on a timeline showing progress towards the Target Architecture, as well as dependencies, risks, and benefits. The Architecture Roadmap forms part of the Implementation and Migration Plan and guides the execution of the architecture projects.References:https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap20.html

NEW QUESTION 88
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following best describes the need for the ADM process to be governed?

A. To enable development of reference architectures
B. To verify that the method is being applied correctly
C. To enable a fast response to market changes
D. To permit the architecture domains to be integrated

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to the TOGAF standard, the need for the ADM process to be governed is to ensure that the architecture development and implementation activities are conducted in a consistent, coherent, and compliant manner1. Governance provides the means to verify that the method is being applied correctly and effectively,

and that the architecture deliverables and artifacts meet the quality and standards criteria1. Governance also enables the management of risks, issues, changes, and dependencies that may arise during the ADM process1.
Some of the benefits of governing the ADM process are2:
•Improved alignment of the architecture with the business strategy and objectives
•Enhanced stakeholder engagement and communication
•Increased reuse and integration of architecture assets and resources
•Reduced complexity and duplication of architecture efforts
•Increased agility and adaptability of the architecture to changing needs and requirements
•Improved compliance and auditability of the architecture outcomes and outputs References: 1: Architecture Governance 2: Architecture Governance Benefits

NEW QUESTION 89
- (Topic 1)
When considering the scope of an architecture, what dimension considers to what level of detail the architecting effort should go?

A. Project
B. Breadth
C. Depth
D. Architecture Domains

Answer: C

Explanation:
The scope of an architecture is the extent and level of detail of the architecture work. The scope of an architecture can be defined along four dimensions: project, breadth, depth, and architecture domains. The project dimension considers the boundaries and objectives of the architecture project, such as the time frame, budget, resources, and deliverables. The breadth dimension considers the coverage and completeness of the architecture across the enterprise, such as the organizational units, business functions, processes, and locations. The depth dimension considers the level of detail and specificity of the architecture, such as the granularity, abstraction, and precision of the architectural elements and relationships. The architecture domains dimension considers the aspects or segments of the architecture, such as the business, data, application, and technology domains.
Therefore, the depth dimension is the one that considers to what level of detail the architecting effort should go.
References: : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 25: Architecture Scope : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 25.2: Scope Dimensions : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 25.2.1: Project, Breadth, Depth, and Architecture Domains

NEW QUESTION 92
- (Topic 2)
Please read this scenario prior to answering the question
Your role is that of a consultant to the Lead Enterprise Architect in a multinational automotive manufacturer.
The company has a corporate strategy that focuses on electrification of its portfolio, and it has invested heavily in a new shared car platform to use across all its brands. The company has four manufacturing facilities, one in North America, two in Europe, and one in Asia.
A challenge that the company is facing is to scale up the number of vehicles coming off the production line to meet customer demand, while maintaining quality. There are significant supply chain shortages for electronic components, which are impacting production. In response to this the company has taken on new suppliers and has also taken design and production of the battery pack in-house.
The company has a mature Enterprise Architecture practice. The TOGAF standard is used for developing the process and systems used to design, manufacture, and test the battery pack. The Chief Information Officer and the Chief Operating Officer co-sponsor the Enterprise Architecture program.
As part of putting the new battery pack into production, adjustments to the assembly processes need to be made. A pilot project has been completed at a single location. The Chief Engineer, sponsor of the activity, and the Architecture Board have approved the plan for implementation and migration at each plant.
Draft Architecture Contracts have been developed that detail the work needed to implement and deploy the new processes for each location. The company mixes internal teams with a few third-party contractors at the locations. The Chief Engineer has expressed concern that the deployment will not be consistent and of acceptable quality.
Refer to the scenario
The Lead Enterprise Architect has asked you to review the draft Architecture Contracts and recommend the best approach to address the Chief Engineer's concern.
Based on the TOGAF Standard, which of the following is the best answer?

A. For changes requested by an internal team, you recommend a memorandum of understandingbetween the Architecture Board and the implementation organizatio
B. For contracts issued to third-party contractors, you recommend that it is a fully enforceable legal contrac
C. You recommend thatthe Architecture Board reviews all deviations from the Architecture Contract and considers whether togrant a dispensation to allow the implementation organization to customize the process to meet theirlocal needs.
D. For changes undertaken by internal teams, you recommend a memorandum of understandingbetween the Architecture Board and the implementation organizatio
E. If a contract is issued to acontractor, you recommend that it is a fully enforceable legal contrac
F. If a deviation from theArchitecture Contract is found, you recommend that the Architecture Board grant a dispensation toallow the implementation organization to customize the process to meet their local needs.
G. You review the contracts ensuring that they address project objectives, effectiveness metrics,acceptance criteria, and risk managemen
H. Third-party contracts must be legally enforceabl
I. Yourecommend a schedule of compliance reviews at key points in the implementation process.You recommend that the Architecture Board reviews all deviations from the Architecture Contract andconsiders whether to grant a dispensation to allow the process to be customized for local needs.
J. You recommend that the Architecture Contracts be used to manage the architecture governanceprocesses across the location
K. You recommend deployment of monitoring tools to assess theperformance of each completed battery pack at each location and develop change requirements ifnecessar
L. If a deviation from the contract is detected, the Architecture Board should allow theArchitecture Contract to be modified meet the local need
M. In such cases they should issue a newRequest for Architecture Work to implement a modification to the Architecture Definition.

Answer: C

Explanation:
? According to the TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, an Architecture Contract is a joint agreement between development partners and sponsors on the deliverables, quality, and fitness-for-purpose of an architecture1. It defines the scope, responsibilities, and governance of the architecture work, and ensures the alignment and

compliance of the architecture with the business goals and objectives1.
? In the scenario, the Lead Enterprise Architect has asked you to review the draft Architecture Contracts and recommend the best approach to address the Chief Engineer??s concern about the consistency and quality of the deployment of the new processes for the battery pack production at each location.
? The best answer is C, because it follows the guidelines and best practices for defining and using Architecture Contracts as described in the TOGAF Standard, Version 9.22. It ensures that the contracts cover the essential aspects of the project objectives, effectiveness metrics, acceptance criteria, and risk management, and that they are legally enforceable for third-party contractors. It also recommends a schedule of compliance reviews at key points in the implementation process, and a mechanism for handling any deviations from the Architecture Contract, involving the Architecture Board and the possibility of granting a dispensation to allow the process to be customized for local needs.
? The other options are not correct because they either23:
* A. For changes requested by an internal team, you recommend a memorandum of understanding between the Architecture Board and the implementation organization. For contracts issued to third-party contractors, you recommend that it is a fully enforceable legal contract. You recommend that the Architecture Board reviews all deviations from the Architecture Contract and considers whether to grant a dispensation to allow the implementation organization to customize the process to meet their local needs.: This option does not address the need to review the contracts to ensure that they address the project objectives, effectiveness metrics, acceptance criteria, and risk management. It also does not recommend a schedule of compliance reviews at key points in the implementation process. Moreover, it suggests that a memorandum of understanding is sufficient for internal teams, which may not be legally binding or enforceable.
* B. For changes undertaken by internal teams, you recommend a memorandum of understanding between the Architecture Board and the implementation organization. If a contract is issued to a contractor, you recommend that it is a fully enforceable legal contract. If a deviation from the Architecture Contract is found, you recommend that the Architecture Board grant a dispensation to allow the implementation organization to customize the process to meet their local needs.: This option has the same problems as option A, and also implies that the Architecture Board should always grant a dispensation for any deviation, which may not be appropriate or desirable in some cases.
* D. You recommend that the Architecture Contracts be used to manage the architecture governance processes across the locations. You recommend deployment of monitoring tools to assess the performance of each completed battery pack at each location and develop change requirements if necessary. If a deviation from the contract is detected, the Architecture Board should allow the Architecture Contract to be modified meet the local needs. In such cases they should issue a new Request for Architecture Work.: This option does not address the need to review the contracts to ensure that they address the project objectives, effectiveness metrics, acceptance criteria, and risk management. It also does not recommend a schedule of compliance reviews at key points in the implementation process. Moreover, it suggests that the Architecture Board should always allow the Architecture Contract to be modified for any deviation, which may not be appropriate or desirable in some cases. It also implies that a new Request for Architecture Work should be issued for each deviation, which may not be necessary or feasible.
References:
? 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 3: Definitions and Terminology, Section 3.1: Terms and Definitions
? 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 43: Architecture Contracts
? 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 44: Architecture Governance

NEW QUESTION 97
- (Topic 2)
Please read this scenario prior to answering the question
Your role is that of a senior architect, reporting to the Chief Enterprise Architect, at a medium-sized company with 400 employees. The nature of the business is such that the data and the information stored on the company systems is their major asset and is highly confidential.
The company employees travel extensively for work and must communicate over public infrastructure using message encryption, VPNs, and other standard safeguards. The company has invested in cybersecurity awareness training for all its staff. However, it is recognized that even with good education as well as system security, there is a dependency on third-parly suppliers of infrastructure and software.
The company uses the TOGAF standard as the method and guiding framework for its Enterprise Architecture (EA) practice. The CTO is the sponsor of the activity.
The Chief Security Officer (CSO) has noted an increase in ransomware (malicious software used in ransom demands) attacks on companies with a similar profile. The CSO recognizes that no matter how much is spent on education, and support, it is likely just a matter of time before the company suffers a significant attack that could completely lock them out of their information assets.
A risk assessment has been done and the company has sought cyber insurance that includes ransomware coverage. The quotation for this insurance is hugely expensive. The CTO has recently read a survey that stated that one in four organizations paying ransoms were still unable to recover their data, while nearly as many were able to recover the data without paying a ransom. The CTO has concluded that taking out cyber insurance in case they need to pay a ransom is not an option.
Refer to the scenario
You have been asked to describe the steps you would take to improve the resilience of the current architecture?
Based on the TOGAF standard which of the following is the best answer?

A. You would determine business continuity requirements, and undertake a gap analysis of the current Enterprise Architectur
B. You would make recommendations for change requirements to address the situation and create a change reques
C. You would manage a meeting of the Architecture Board to assess and approve the change reques
D. Once approved you would produce a new Request for Architecture Work to activate an ADM cycle to carry out a project to define the change.
E. You would monitor for technology changes from your existing suppliers that could improve resilienc
F. You would prepare and run a disaster recovery planning exercise for a ransomware attack and analyze the performance of the current Enterprise Architectur
G. Using the findings, you would prepare a gap analysis of the current Enterprise Architectur
H. You would prepare change requests to address identified gap
I. You would add the changes implemented to the Architecture Repository.
J. You would ensure that the company has in place up-to-date processes for managing change to the current Enterprise Architectur
K. Based on the scope of the concerns raised you recommend that this be managed at the infrastructure leve
L. Changes should be made to the baseline description of the Technology Architectur
M. The changes should be approved by the Architecture Board and implemented by change management techniques.
N. You would request an Architecture Compliance Review with the scope to examine the company's resilience to ransomware attack
O. You would identify the departments involved and have them nominate representative
P. You would then tailor checklists to address the requirement for increasedresilienc
Q. You would circulate to the nominated representatives for them to complet
R. You would then review the completed checklists, identifying and resolving issue
S. You would then determine and present your recommendations.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Business continuity is the ability of an organization to maintain essential functions during and after a disaster or disruption. Business continuity requirements are the specifications and criteria that define the acceptable level of performance and availability of the business processes and services in the event of a disaster or disruption. A gap analysis is a technique that compares the current state of the architecture with the desired state, and identifies the gaps or differences that need to be addressed. A change request is a formal proposal for an amendment to some product or system, such as the architecture. A Request for Architecture Work is a document that describes the scope, approach, and expected outcomes of an architecture project123
The best answer is A, because it describes the steps that would improve the resilience of the current architecture, which is the ability to withstand and recover from

a ransomware attack or any other disruption. The steps are:
? Determine the business continuity requirements, which specify the minimum acceptable level of performance and availability of the business processes and services in case of a ransomware attack. This would involve identifying the critical business functions, the recovery time objectives, the recovery point objectives, and the dependencies and resources needed for recovery.
? Undertake a gap analysis of the current Enterprise Architecture, which compares the current state of the architecture with the desired state based on the business continuity requirements. This would involve assessing the strengths and weaknesses of the current architecture, the risks and opportunities for improvement, and the gaps or differences that need to be addressed.
? Make recommendations for change requirements to address the situation and create a change request. This would involve proposing solutions and alternatives to close the gaps, enhance the resilience, and mitigate the risks of the current architecture. The change request would document the rationale, scope, impact, and benefits of the proposed changes, and seek approval from the relevant stakeholders.
? Manage a meeting of the Architecture Board to assess and approve the change request. The Architecture Board is a governance body that oversees the architecture work and ensures compliance with the architecture principles, standards, and goals. The meeting would involve presenting the change request, discussing the pros and cons, resolving any issues or conflicts, and obtaining the approval or rejection of the change request.
? Once approved, produce a new Request for Architecture Work to activate an ADM cycle to carry out a project to define the change. The Request for Architecture Work would describe the scope, approach, and expected outcomes of the architecture project that would implement the approved change request. The Request for Architecture Work would initiate a new cycle of the Architecture Development Method (ADM), which is the core process of the TOGAF standard that guides the development and management of the enterprise architecture.
References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 33: Business Scenarios 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 30: Gap Analysis 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 31: Architecture Change Management : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 7: Request for Architecture Work : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 34: Business Transformation Readiness Assessment : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 30: Gap Analysis : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 31: Architecture Change Management : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 50: Architecture Governance : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 7: Request for Architecture Work

NEW QUESTION 102
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