



Free Questions for OGEA-10B by dumpsheet

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is present in all phases within the ADM and should be identified, classified and mitigated before starting a transformation effort?

Options:

- A- Budgetary constraints
- B- Risk
- C- Schedule constraints
- D- Information gaps

Answer:

B

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, risk is present in all phases within the Architecture Development Method (ADM), and it should be identified, classified, and mitigated before starting a transformation effort 1. Risk is defined as "the effect of uncertainty on objectives" 2, and it can have positive or negative impacts on the architecture project. Risk management is a technique that helps to

assess and address the potential risks that may affect the achievement of the architecture objectives, and to balance the trade-offs between opportunities and threats. Risk management is applied throughout the ADM cycle, from the Preliminary Phase to the Requirements Management Phase, and it is integrated with other techniques, such as stakeholder management, business transformation readiness assessment, gap analysis, and migration planning 1. The other options are not correct, as they are not present in all phases within the ADM, and they are not necessarily identified, classified, and mitigated before starting a transformation effort. Budgetary constraints are the limitations on the financial resources available for the architecture project, and they are usually considered in Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions, and Phase F: Migration Planning 3. Schedule constraints are the limitations on the time available for the architecture project, and they are also usually considered in Phase E and F 3. Information gaps are the missing or incomplete data or knowledge that may affect the architecture project, and they are usually identified in Phase B: Business Architecture, Phase C: Information Systems Architecture, and Phase D: Technology Architecture . Reference: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 32: Risk Management. 2: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part I: Introduction, Chapter 3: Definitions. 3: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 16: Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions, and Chapter 17: Phase F: Migration Planning. : TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 13: Phase B: Business Architecture, Chapter 14: Phase C: Information Systems Architecture, and Chapter 15: Phase D: Technology Architecture.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In which phase(s) of the ADM would you deal with the actions resulting from a transformation readiness assessment?

Options:

- A- Phase F
- B- Phase G
- C- Phase E and F
- D- Phase A

Answer:

C

Explanation:

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.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which section of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles should highlight the business benefits of adhering to the principle?

Options:

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

Answer:

A

Explanation:

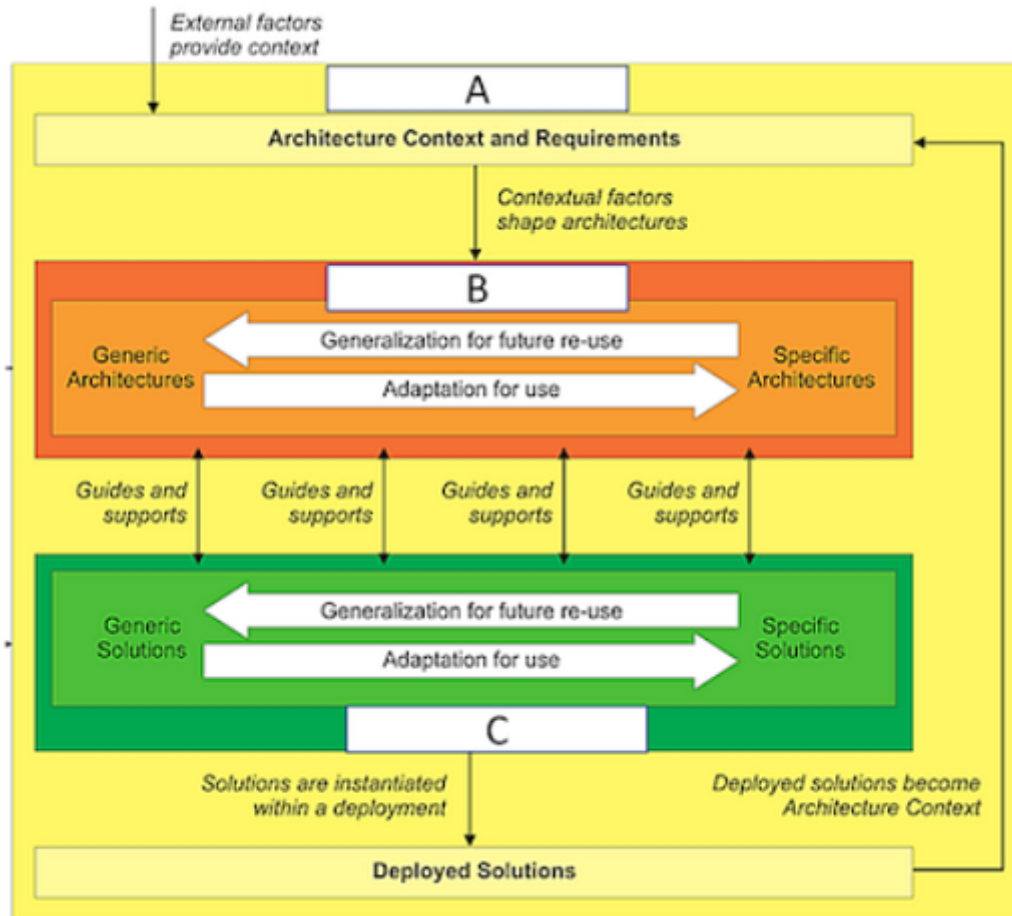
According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, the rationale section of the architecture principles template should highlight the business benefits of adhering to the principle, as well as the business risks of not adhering to it 1. The rationale section should explain the reasoning behind the principle, and provide evidence or arguments to support it. The rationale section should 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. Reference: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 23: Architecture Principles, Section 23.3 Developing Architecture Principles.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Consider the illustration.



What are the items labelled A, B and C?

Options:

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. The Enterprise 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. Reference:

* 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.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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,

Options:

- A- Project, and Solution Delivery.
- B- Subordinate, and Superior Architecture.
- C- Discreet, and Cohesive.
- D- Segment, and End-to-end Target Architecture.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

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.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Complete the sentence. When considering agile development, Architecture to Support Portfolio will identify what products the Enterprise needs, the boundary of the products, and what constraints a product owner has; this defines the Enterprise's

Options:

A- risk tolerance

B- business continuity

C- backlog

D- operating model

Answer:

C

Explanation:

When considering agile development, Architecture to Support Portfolio will identify the necessary products for the enterprise, define their boundaries, and outline the constraints for a product owner. This process directly relates to defining the enterprise's backlog, which in agile methodologies, is a prioritized list of work for the development team that is derived from the roadmap and its requirements.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Consider the following statement.

According to the TOGAF standard, a governed approach of a particular deliverable will ensure adherence to the principles, standards, and requirements of the existing or developing architectures.

Which deliverable does this refer to?

Options:

- A- The Architecture Vision
- B- The Statement of Architecture Work
- C- An Architecture Contract
- D- The Architecture Definition Document

Answer:

C

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, an architecture contract is "a formal agreement between a service provider and a service consumer that defines the mutual commitments and expectations for the delivery of an architecture" 1. An architecture contract is a governed approach of a particular deliverable that will ensure adherence to the principles, standards, and requirements of the existing or developing architectures, as it specifies the roles, responsibilities, deliverables, quality criteria, and acceptance criteria for the architecture work 1. The other options are not correct, as they are not governed approaches of a particular deliverable, but rather different types of deliverables within the architecture development process. An architecture vision is "a high-level, aspirational view of the target architecture" 1. A statement of architecture work is "a document that defines the scope and approach that will be used to complete an architecture project" 1. An architecture definition document is "a document that describes the baseline and target architectures for

one or more domains" 1. Reference: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part I: Introduction, Chapter 3: Definitions.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Consider the following statements:

1. Groups of countries, governments, or governmental organizations (such as militaries) working together to create common or shareable deliverables or infrastructures
2. Partnerships and alliances of businesses working together, such as a consortium or supply chain

What are those examples of according to the TOGAF Standard?

Options:

- A- Enterprises
- B- Organizations
- C- Business Units

D- Architectures Scopes

Answer:

D

Explanation:

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

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

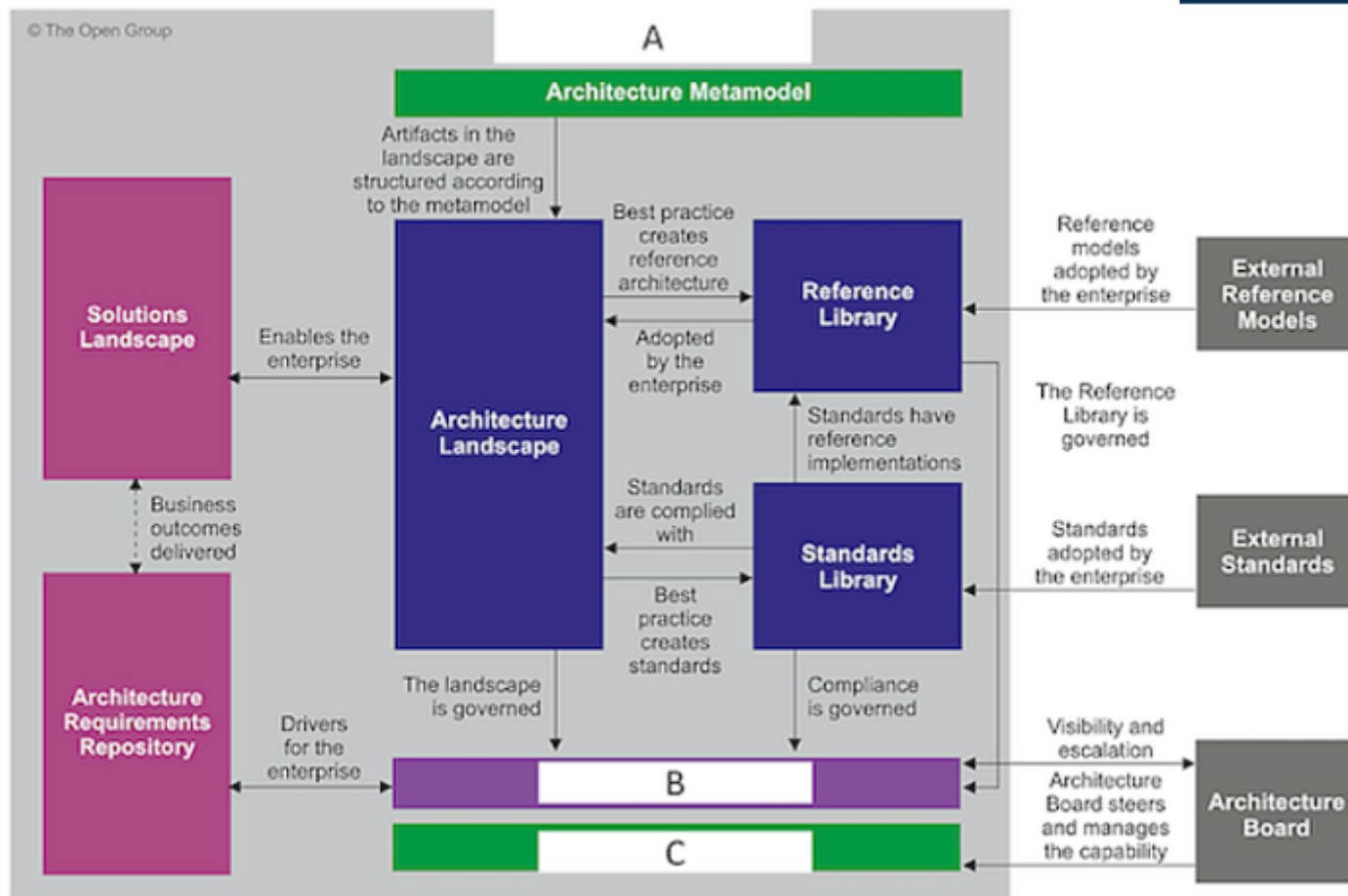
Partnerships and alliances of businesses working together, such as a consortium or supply chain, refer to collaborative efforts that can define architecture at a scope involving multiple enterprises.

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

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Exhibit:



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

Options:

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

Answer:

C

Explanation:

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

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

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

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following best describes the purpose of the Architecture Requirements Specification?

Options:

- 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. Reference:

- * 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

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What does the TOGAF ADM recommend for use in developing an Architecture Vision document?

Options:

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. Reference:

* 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]

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