# Free Questions for OGEA-10B

## Shared by Tyson on 04-10-2024

**For More Free Questions and Preparation Resources**

**Check the Links on Last Page**

# Question 1

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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?

## Options:

**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 . Reference:

* 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

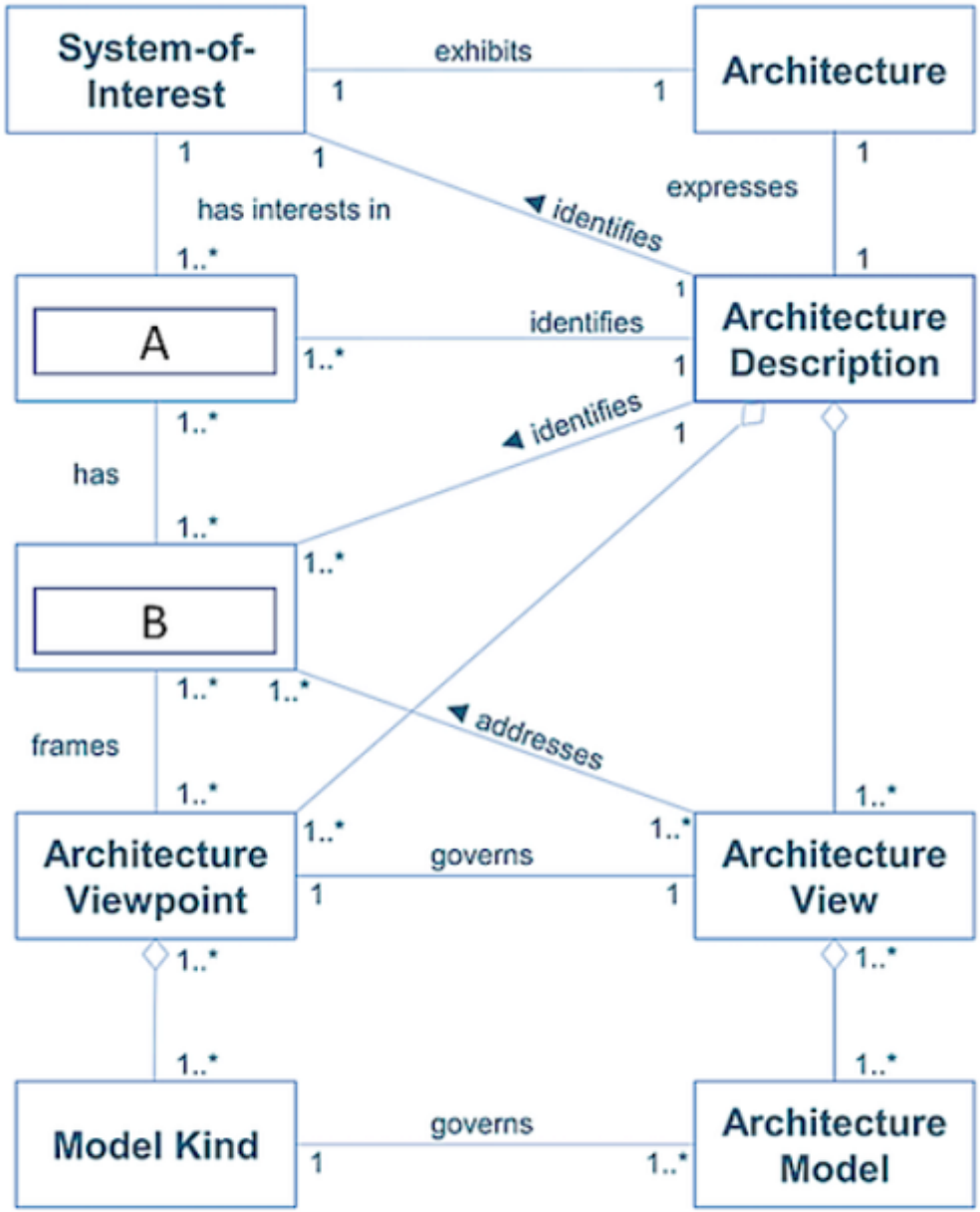
* The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions - The Open Group

* [Architecture Governance in TOGAF: Ensuring Alignment and Control]

# Question 2

**Question Type:** **MultipleChoice**

Exhibit:


System-of-Interest
exhibits
Architecture
1
1
1
1
1
has interests in
identifies
expresses
1..*
1
1
A
identifies
Architecture Description
1..*
1
1..*
identifies
1
has
1..*
1..*
B
1..*
1..*
addresses
frames
1..*
1..*
1..*
Architecture Viewpoint
governs
Architecture View
1..*
1
1
1..*
1..*
1..*
Model Kind
governs
Architecture Model
1
1..*

Consider the image showing basic architectural concepts.

What are items A and B?

## Options:

**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. Reference:

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

# Question 3

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

Which of the following does the TOGAF standard describe as a package of functionality defined to meet business needs across an organization?

## Options:

**A-** An application

**B-** A deliverable

**C-** A solution architecture

**D-** A building block

## Answer:

D

# Question 4

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

What are the four architecture domains that the TOGAF standard deals with?

## Options:

**A-** Business, Data, Application, Technology

**B-** Capability, Segment, Enterprise, Federated

**C-** Baseline, Candidate, Transition, Target

**D-** 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.Reference:

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

# Question 5

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

What component of the Architecture Repository represents architecture requirements agreed with the Architecture Board?

## Options:

**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.

# Question 6

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

Complete the sentence. The architecture domains that are considered by the TOGAF standard as subsets of an overall enterprise architecture are Business, Technology,

## Options:

**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.

# Question 7

**Question Type:** **MultipleChoice**

Which of the following describes how the Enterprise Continuum is used when developing an enterprise architecture?

## Options:

**A-** To identify and understand business requirements

**B-** To coordinate with the other management frameworks in use

**C-** To describe how an architecture addresses stakeholder concerns

**D-** To classify architecture and solution assets

## Answer:

D

## Explanation:

The Enterprise Continuum consists of two complementary concepts: the Architecture Continuum and the Solutions Continuum1. The Architecture Continuum provides a consistent way to describe and understand the generic and reusable architecture building blocks, such as models, patterns, and standards, that can be applied and tailored to specific situations2. The Solutions Continuum provides a consistent way to describe and understand the specific and implemented solution building blocks, such as products, services, and components, that realize the architecture building blocks3. The Enterprise Continuum enables the reuse and integration of architecture and solution assets across different levels of abstraction, scope, and detail, ranging from foundation architectures to organization-specific architectures1.

The Enterprise Continuum is used when developing an enterprise architecture to support the following activities1:

* Selecting relevant architecture and solution assets from the Architecture Repository or other sources, based on the business drivers, goals, and requirements

* Adapting and customizing the architecture and solution assets to suit the specific needs and context of the enterprise

* Defining and developing the target architecture and the architecture roadmap, based on the gaps and opportunities identified between the baseline and the target states

* Defining and developing the implementation and migration plan, based on the architecture roadmap and the solution building blocks

* Governing and managing the architecture and solution assets throughout the architecture lifecycle, ensuring their quality, consistency, and compliance

# Question 8

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

Which section of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles should highlight the requirements for carrying out the principle?

## Options:

**A-** Rationale

**B-** Name

**C-** Statement

**D-** Implications

## Answer:

D

## Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

# Question 9

**Question Type:** **MultipleChoice**

Consider the following ADM phases objectives.

Objective:

1. Develop the Target Data Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision

2. Develop the Target Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals

3. Develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture

4. Identify candidate Architecture Roadmap components based upon gaps between the Baseline and Target Technology Architectures

Which phase does each objective match?

## Options:

**A-** 1B-2D-3A-4C

**B-** 1C-2D-3B-4A

**C-** 1C-2B-3A-4D

**D-** 1A-2B-3C-4D

## Answer:

C

## Explanation:

* Phase A: Architecture Vision

o Develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture

o Define the scope and boundaries of the architecture engagement

o Identify the key stakeholders and their concerns and expectations

o Define the Architecture Vision statement and the Architecture Definition Document

o Obtain approval and commitment from the sponsors and stakeholders

* Phase B: Business Architecture

o Develop the Target Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals

o Define the Baseline Business Architecture, if not available

o Perform a gap analysis between the Baseline and Target Business Architectures

o Define candidate roadmap components for the Business Architecture

o Resolve impacts across the Architecture Landscape

* Phase C: Information Systems Architecture

o Develop the Target Data Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision

o Develop the Target Application Architecture that supports the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision

o Define the Baseline Data and Application Architectures, if not available

o Perform a gap analysis between the Baseline and Target Data and Application Architectures

o Define candidate roadmap components for the Information Systems Architecture

o Resolve impacts across the Architecture Landscape

* Phase D: Technology Architecture

o Develop the Target Technology Architecture that enables the Information Systems Architecture and the Architecture Vision

o Define the Baseline Technology Architecture, if not available

o Perform a gap analysis between the Baseline and Target Technology Architectures

o Identify candidate Architecture Roadmap components based upon gaps between the Baseline and Target Technology Architectures

o Resolve impacts across the Architecture Landscape

Therefore, the correct matching of the objectives and the phases is:

* 1C: Develop the Target Data Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision

* 2B: Develop the Target Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals

* 3A: Develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture

* 4D: Identify candidate Architecture Roadmap components based upon gaps between the Baseline and Target Technology Architectures

# Question 10

**Question Type:** **MultipleChoice**

Which of the following statements about architecture partitioning is correct?

## Options:

**A-** Partitions are used to simplify the management of the Enterprise Architecture.

**B-** Partitions are equivalent to architecture levels.

**C-** Partitions reflect the organization's structure.

**D-** Partitions are defined and assigned to agile Enterprise Architecture teams.

## Answer:

A

## Explanation:

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

The other statements are incorrect because:

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

defined within or across the levels, based on specific criteria1.

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

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

# Question 11

**Question Type:** **MultipleChoice**

What are the following activities part of?

. Risk classification

. Risk identification

. Initial risk assessment

## Options:

**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.