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## Shared by Rosa on 22-07-2024

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# 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

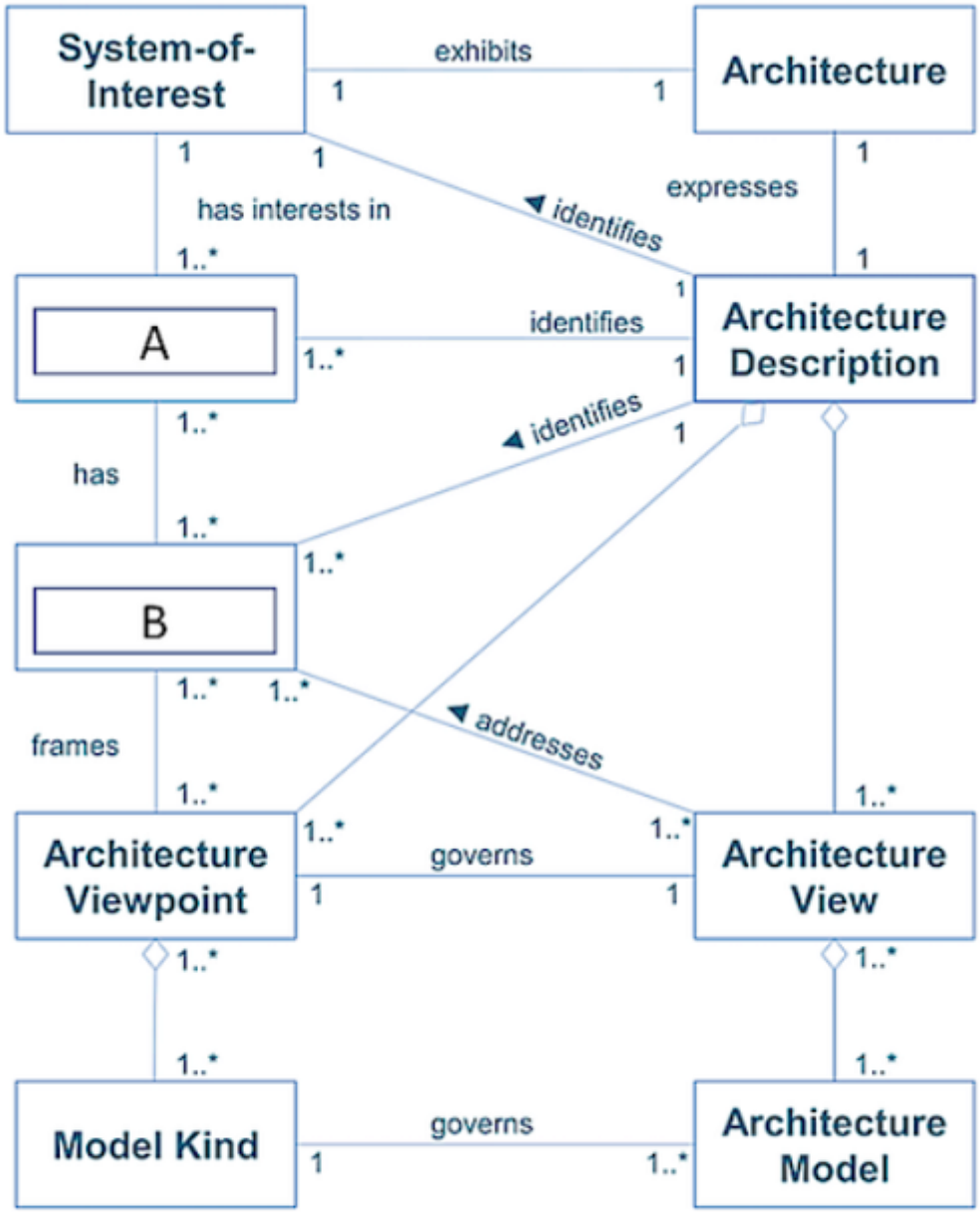
* The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions - The Open Group

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

# Question 2

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

Exhibit:


System-of-Interest
exhibits
Architecture
1
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has interests in
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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

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# Question 5

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

What is an objective of the ADM Preliminary Phase?

## Options:

**A-** To develop a vision of the business value to be delivered by the proposed enterprise architecture

**B-** To select and implement tools to support the Architecture Capability

**C-** To obtain approval for the Statement of Architecture Work

**D-** To create the initial version of the Architecture Roadmap

### Answer:

B

### Explanation:

The Preliminary Phase is the preparatory phase of the Architecture Development Method (ADM) cycle, which sets the context and direction for the architecture work. One of the objectives of this phase is to select and implement tools to support the Architecture Capability, which is the ability of an organization to perform enterprise architecture effectively and efficiently. Tools can include software applications, methods, techniques, standards, and frameworks that assist the architecture development and governance processes.The selection and implementation of tools should be based on the requirements and constraints of the organization, and the alignment with the Architecture Principles and the Architecture Vision3Reference:3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 6: Preliminary Phase : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 45: Establishing and Maintaining an Enterprise Architecture Capability : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 46: Tools for Architecture Development

## Question 6

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

What is defined as the effect of uncertainty on objectives?

## Options:

**A-** Vulnerability

**B-** Risk

**C-** Continuity

**D-** Threat

## Answer:

B

## Explanation:

Risk is defined as the effect of uncertainty on objectives, according to the ISO 31000 standard, which provides principles and guidelines for risk management1Risk can be positive or negative, depending on whether the uncertainty affects the achievement or the failure of the objectives. Risk can also be expressed in terms of likelihood and impact, which indicate the probability and the consequence of the risk occurrence. Risk management is the coordinated activities to direct and control an organization with regard to risk.Risk management is an integral part of the TOGAF standard, as it helps to identify, assess, and treat the risks that may affect the architecture development and implementation2Reference:1: ISO 31000:2018, Risk management --- Guidelines, Clause 3.12: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 32: Risk Management

# Question 7

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

When considering the scope of an architecture, what dimension considers to what level of detail the architecting effort should go?

## Options:

**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.

# Question 8

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

Which ADM phase focuses on defining the problem to be solved, identifying the stakeholders, their concerns, and requirements?

## Options:

**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.

# Question 9

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

Consider the image showing basic architectural concepts.

What are items A and B?

## Options:

**A-** A-Architecture Viewpoint, B-Architecture View

**B-** A-Architecture Board, B-Architecture Capability

**C-** A-Candidate Architecture, B-Trade-off

**D-** A-Requirement. B-Candidate Architecture

## Answer:

A

## Explanation:

The image shows a diagram that illustrates the basic concepts of architecture description as defined by the ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011 standard1, which is also adopted by the TOGAF standard2.

According to the ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011 standard, an architecture description is a work product used to express an architecture, and it consists of one or more architecture views1.

An architecture view is a representation of a system from the perspective of a related set of concerns, and it conforms to an architecture viewpoint1.

An architecture viewpoint is a specification of the conventions for constructing and using an architecture view to address specific stakeholder concerns1.

Therefore, the correct answer is option A, which identifies the items labeled as "A" and "B" in the image as an architecture viewpoint and an architecture view, respectively.Reference:

1: ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011 - Systems and software engineering --- Architecture description1

2: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Part IV: Architecture Content Framework - 31.Architectural Artifacts2

# Question 10

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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?

## Options:

**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. Reference: : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 50: Architecture Governance : The TOGAF

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