

The-Open-Group

Exam Questions OGEA-101

TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 Exam (English)



NEW QUESTION 1

What provides context for architecture work, by describing the needs and ways of working employed by the enterprise?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Business principles business goals, and business drivers provide context for architecture work, by describing the needs and ways of working employed by the enterprise. They define what the enterprise wants to achieve, how it wants to operate, and what factors influence its decisions and actions. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2 Preliminary Phase.

NEW QUESTION 2

Which section of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles should describe the relationship to other principles?

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

Answer: B

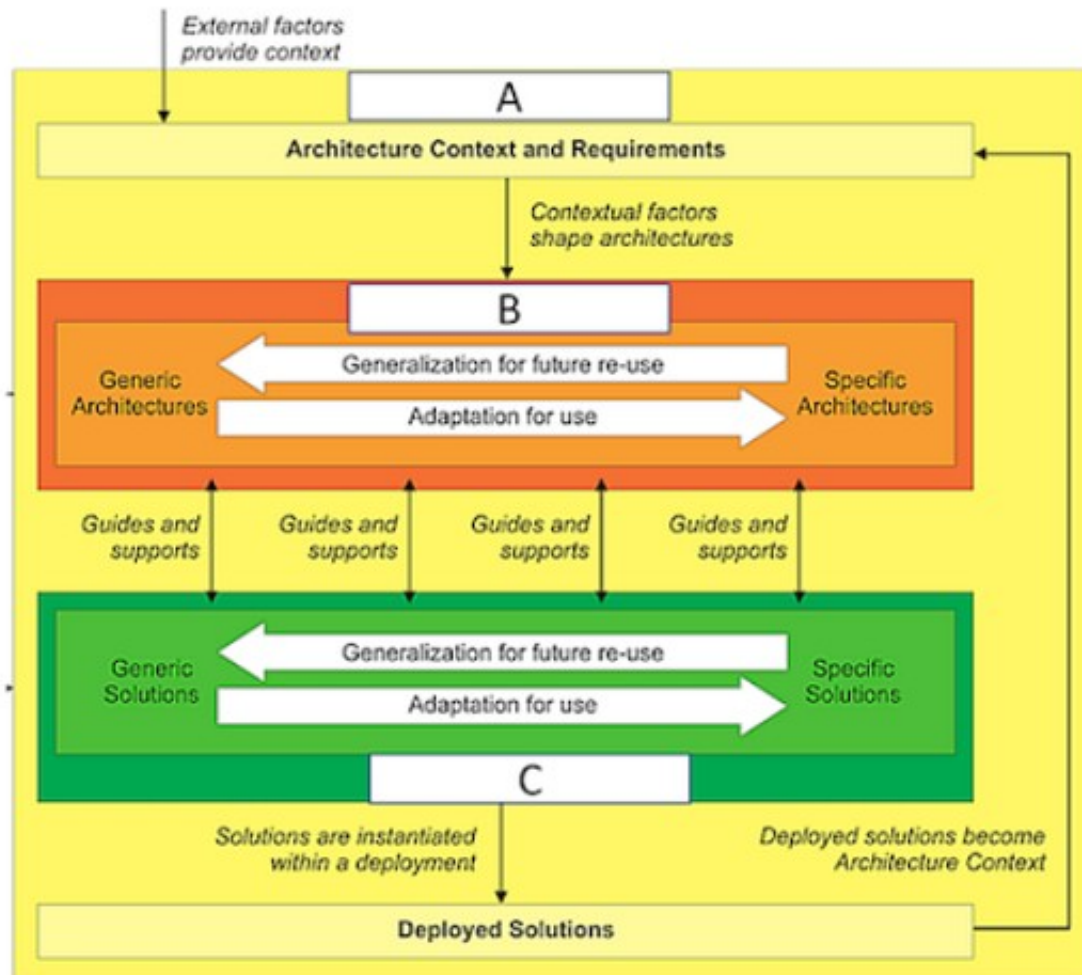
Explanation:

According to the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles, the Rationale section should describe the relationship to other principles, as well as the business benefits and the intentions of adhering to the principle. The Rationale section should use business terminology and point to the similarity of information and technology principles to the principles governing business operations. The Rationale section should also explain how the principle supports the achievement of the business objectives and key architecture drivers. References:

- ? Architecture Principles Template
- ? The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Principles
- ? The Open Group Exam OGEA-103 Topic 1 Question 4 Discussion

NEW QUESTION 3

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. 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. 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 4

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 5

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 6

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 7

What should be put in place through organization structures, roles, responsibilities, skills and processes to carry out architectural activity effectively?

- A. An EA Capability
- B. An Enterprise Architecture

- C. An EA framework
- D. An EA repository

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 8

What are the four dimensions used to scope an architecture?

- A. Business Data Application Technology
- B. Strategy Segment Capability Budget
- C. Breadth Depth Time Period Architecture Domains
- D. Strategy Portfolio Project Solution Delivery

Answer: C

Explanation:

? The four dimensions used to scope an architecture are Breadth, Depth, Time Period, and Architecture Domains¹, p. 8.

? Breadth refers to the extent of the enterprise covered by the architecture, which can range from a specific business unit to the entire organization¹, p. 8.

? Depth refers to the level of detail and completeness of the architecture, which can vary depending on the purpose, scope, and stakeholders of the architecture¹, p. 8.

? Time Period refers to the temporal aspects of the architecture, such as the current state, the target state, and the transition plan¹, p. 8.

? Architecture Domains refers to the classification of the architecture into four domains: Business, Data, Application, and Technology¹, p. 8.

? These four dimensions help define the scope and boundaries of the architecture and ensure that it meets the needs and expectations of the stakeholders.

References:

? 1: The Open Group (2018). The TOGAF® Standard, Version 9.2. 1

NEW QUESTION 9

Which of the following best describes the purpose of the Gap Analysis technique?

- A. To govern the architecture throughout its implementation process
- B. To develop a set of general rules and guidelines for the architecture
- C. To identify items omitted from the Target Architecture
- D. To allocate resources for architecture projects

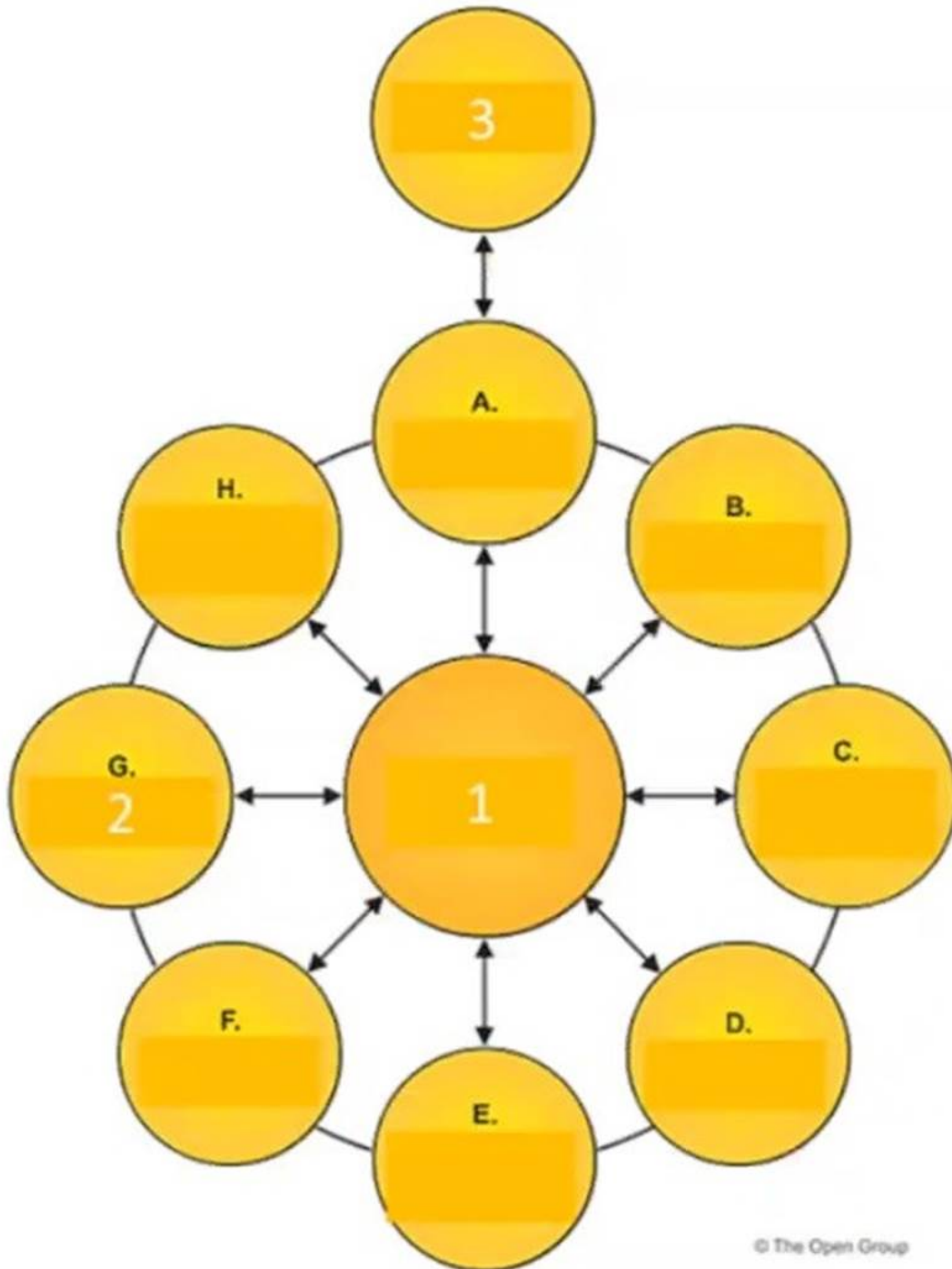
Answer: C

Explanation:

The purpose of the Gap Analysis technique is similar to the previous question, but with a focus on the Target Architecture. The technique helps to identify the items that are not included or specified in the Target Architecture, such as capabilities, services, components, standards, or technologies. These items may be essential for achieving the vision and goals of the enterprise, or for addressing the stakeholder concerns and requirements. By identifying the items omitted from the Target Architecture, the technique helps to ensure that the architecture is comprehensive, feasible, and realistic.

NEW QUESTION 10

Exhibit



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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

? The illustration shows an architecture development cycle based on the TOGAF ADM (Architecture Development Method), which is a method for developing and managing an enterprise architecture¹.

? The ADM consists of nine phases, each with a specific purpose and output. The phases are¹:

? In addition to these phases, there is a central process called Requirements

Management, which is labeled as item 1 in the illustration. This process operates throughout the ADM cycle, and its purpose is to manage the architecture requirements throughout the architecture development, ensuring that they are aligned with the business requirements and the stakeholder concerns².

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 10

Consider the following statement:
According to the TOGAF Standard a governed approach of a particular deliverable will ensure a system of continuous monitoring to check integrity changes decision-making and audit of all architecture-related activities
Which deliverable is being referred to?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

An Architecture Contract is a deliverable that specifies the responsibilities and obligations of the parties involved in the implementation and governance of an architecture. It ensures a system of continuous monitoring to check integrity changes decision-making and audit of all architecture-related activities. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.4 Architecture Contracts.

NEW QUESTION 15

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 20

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 21

Which of the following statements about architecture partitioning is correct?

- 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.

References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Partitioning 2: TOGAF® Standard — Introduction - Architecture Partitioning 3: [The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Applying the ADM Across the Architecture Landscape] 4: TOGAF® Standard — Introduction - Definitions - The Open Group

NEW QUESTION 26

Refer to the table below:

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

Which ADM Phase does this describe?

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

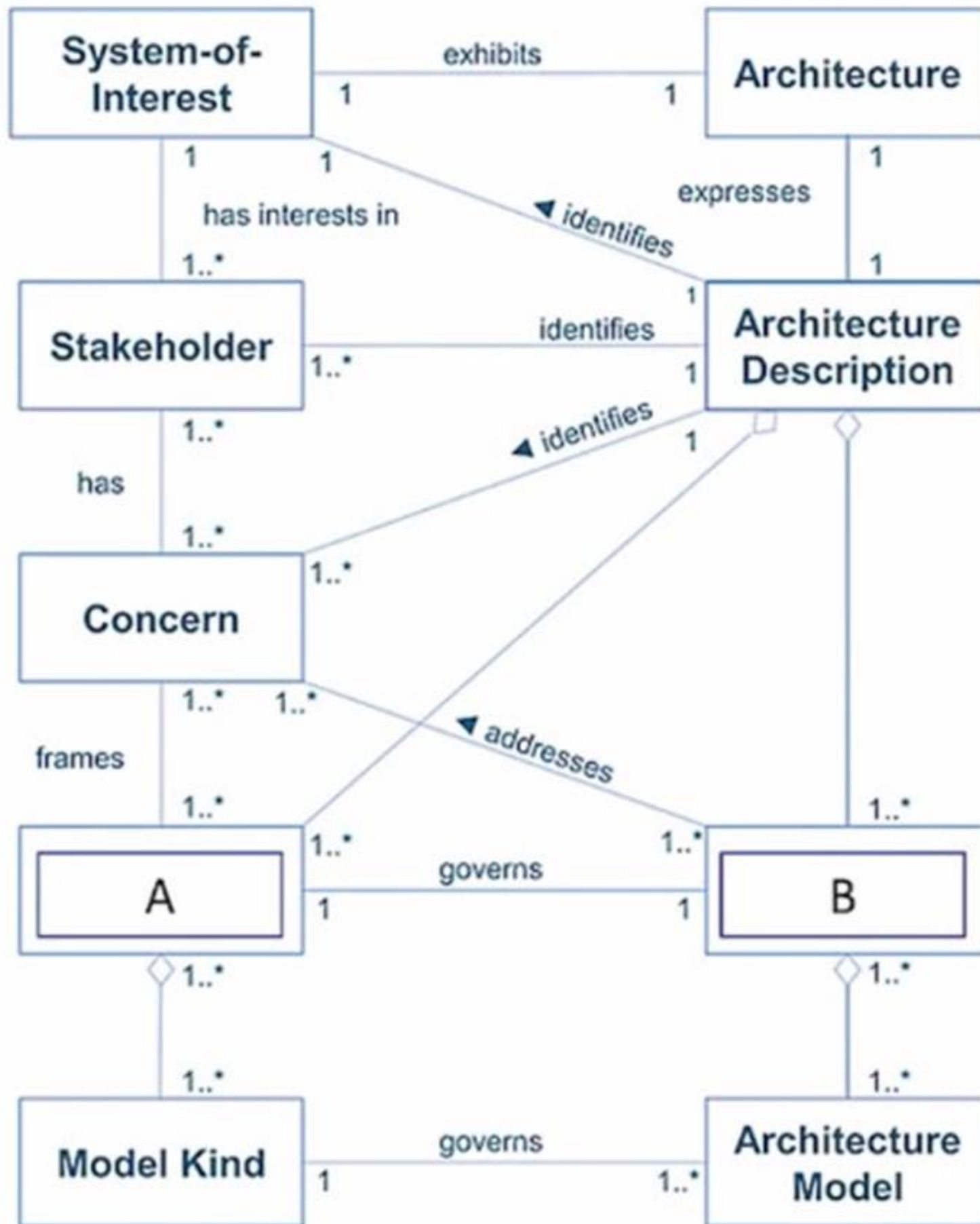
Answer: B

Explanation:

Phase B of the ADM cycle is the Business Architecture phase. It describes the development of a Business Architecture to support an agreed Architecture Vision. The objectives of this phase are to describe the baseline and target Business Architecture, identify candidate Architecture Roadmap components based on gaps between the baseline and target, and determine whether an incremental approach is required. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2.2 Phase B: Business Architecture.

NEW QUESTION 31

Consider the image showing basic architectural concepts.



What are items A and B?

- A. A-Architecture Viewpoint, B-Architecture View
- B. A-Architecture Board, B-Architecture Capability
- C. A-Candidate Architecture, B-Trade-off
- D. A-Requiremen
- E. 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.

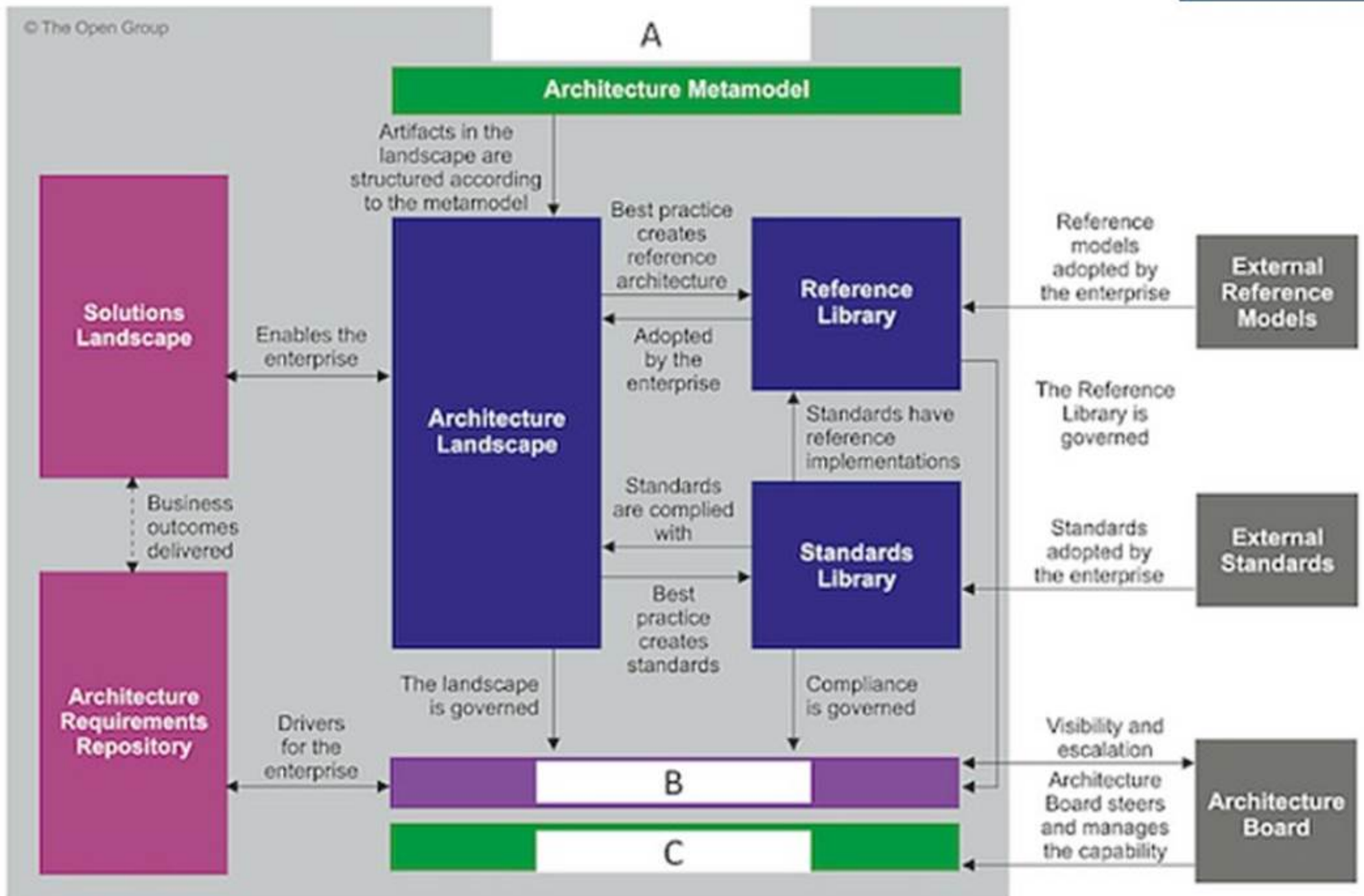
? Therefore, the correct answer is option A, which identifies the items labeled as ??A?? and ??B?? in the image as an architecture viewpoint and an architecture view, respectively. References:

? 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

NEW QUESTION 34

Exhibit:



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

- 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).
 References: TOGAF Version 9.1, Chapter 34: 1

NEW QUESTION 35

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,

- 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.

NEW QUESTION 36

Complete the following sentence. In the ADM documents which are under development and have not undergone any formal review and approval process are .

- A. Called ???draft???
- B. Invalid
- C. In between phases
- D. Known as ???Version 0.1???

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the ADM documents which are under development and have not undergone any formal review and approval process are called ??draft??. This indicates that they are subject to change and refinement as the architecture development progresses. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 4.2.5 Architecture Deliverables.

NEW QUESTION 39

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

In which part of the ADM cycle do building block gaps become associated with work packages that will address the gaps?

- A. Phases G and H
- B. Phases F
- C. Phases B C and D
- D. Phase E

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Phase E of the ADM cycle, building block gaps become associated with work packages that will address the gaps. This phase involves creating an Implementation and Migration Plan that defines a set of work packages and Transition Architectures that will deliver the Target Architecture. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2.5 Phase E: Opportunities & Solutions.

NEW QUESTION 45

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