



# **The-Open-Group**

## **Exam Questions OGEA-103**

TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam

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#### NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 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

- (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 3

- (Topic 1)

Consider the following statement.

Projects may cycle between ADM phases, in planned cycles covering multiple phases. What does it illustrate?

- A. Requirements management
- B. Iteration
- C. Implementation governance
- D. Enterprise Architecture

**Answer: B**

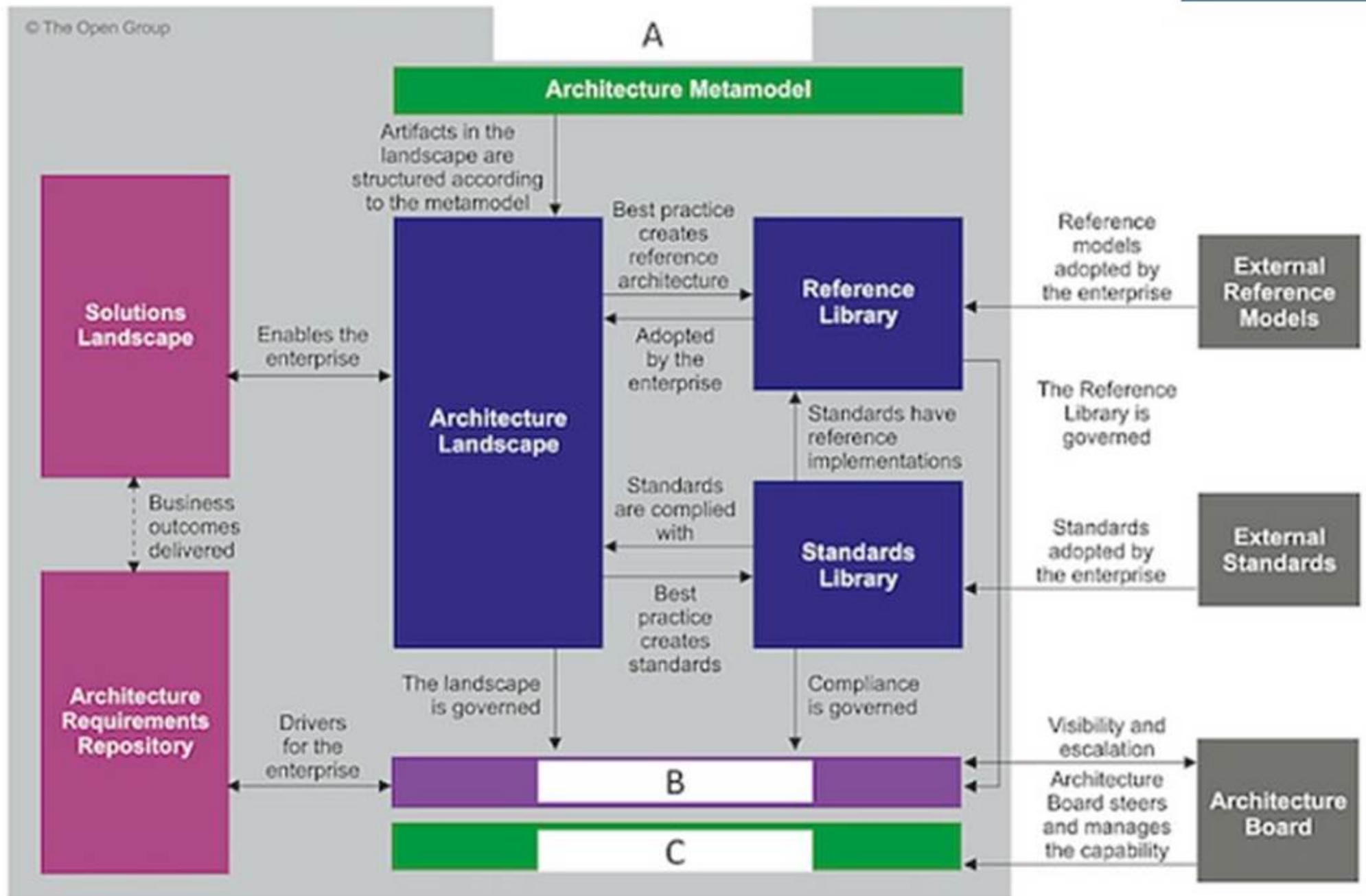
#### Explanation:

The statement "Projects may cycle between ADM phases, in planned cycles covering multiple phases" illustrates the concept of iteration, which is the process of repeating the ADM phases or steps within a phase to refine the architecture outputs and address the changing requirements and stakeholder concerns. Iteration can occur at different levels of granularity and scope, such as within a single phase, across multiple phases, or across the entire ADM cycle. Iteration can also be applied to different architecture domains, such as business, data, application, and technology. Iteration is a key feature of the ADM that enables the development of architectures that are fit for purpose, adaptable, and responsive to change. References: : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 24: Applying Iteration to the ADM

#### NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 1)

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 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)

Which statement about Requirements Management is most correct?

- A. The purpose of Requirements Management is to process change requests
- B. Stakeholder requirements are captured once in Phase A and managed throughout the ADM cycle
- C. Requirements Management is a step of all ADM Phases
- D. Requirements Management and stakeholder engagement are placed at the center of architecture development

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

This statement about Requirements Management is most correct because it reflects the central role of Requirements Management and stakeholder engagement in the ADM cycle. Requirements Management is not a step of all ADM Phases, but rather an ongoing process that ensures that all relevant requirements are elicited, analyzed, prioritized, and addressed throughout the architecture development and transition. Stakeholder engagement is also a continuous activity that involves identifying, communicating, and managing stakeholder expectations and concerns. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.1 Introduction to the ADM.

**NEW QUESTION 8**

- (Topic 1)

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

- 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. References: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 29: Business Transformation Readiness Assessment.

**NEW QUESTION 9**

- (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 10**

- (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 requirements<sup>3</sup>

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (Topic 1)

Consider the following statement:

Separate projects may operate their own ADM cycles concurrently, with relationships between the different projects  
What does it illustrate?

- A. Implementation governance
- B. Enterprise Architecture
- C. Iteration
- D. Requirements management

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The statement illustrates iteration and the ADM. Iteration is the technique of repeating a process or a phase with the aim of improving or refining the outcome. Iteration allows for feedback loops and adaptations at any point in the architecture development and transition process. Separate projects may operate their own ADM cycles concurrently, with relationships between the different projects, to address different aspects or levels of the architecture in an iterative manner.  
Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.1 Introduction to the ADM.

**NEW QUESTION 12**

- (Topic 1)

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?

- 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?? <sup>1</sup>. 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 <sup>1</sup>. 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?? <sup>1</sup>. A statement of architecture work is ??a document that defines the scope and approach that will be used to complete an architecture project?? <sup>1</sup>. An architecture definition document is ??a document that describes the baseline and target architectures for one or more domains?? <sup>1</sup>.  
References: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part I: Introduction, Chapter 3: Definitions.

**NEW QUESTION 17**

- (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 concerns<sup>1</sup>. An architecture viewpoint is a specification of the conventions for a particular kind of architecture view<sup>1</sup>. 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 them<sup>2</sup>. For example, a business stakeholder may be interested in the business architecture view, which focuses on the business processes, functions, and capabilities of the system<sup>3</sup>. A security stakeholder may be interested in the enterprise security view, which addresses the security aspects of the system, such as confidentiality, integrity, and availability<sup>3</sup>. 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 Group<sup>1</sup>; 2: Understanding TOGAF Views and Viewpoints in Enterprise Architecture<sup>2</sup>; 3: Developing Architecture Views - The Open Group<sup>4</sup>

#### NEW QUESTION 19

- (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 agility<sup>12</sup> 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 20

- (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 24

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is a responsibility of an Architecture Board?

- A. Determining the scope of an architecture compliance review
- B. Allocating resources for architecture projects
- C. Conducting assessments of the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization
- D. Achieving consistency between sub-architectures

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

One of the key responsibilities of an Architecture Board within the context of TOGAF is to achieve consistency between sub-architectures. This board is typically responsible for overseeing the development and maintenance of the enterprise architecture, ensuring that it aligns with the organization's overall strategy and objectives. They play a critical role in ensuring that all sub-architectures (like Business Architecture, Data Architecture, Application Architecture, and Technology Architecture) work together cohesively and support the overall enterprise architecture vision and strategy.

#### NEW QUESTION 28

- (Topic 1)

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?

- 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 organizationsworking together typically align with broader, often international, scopes of architecture that transcend individual enterprise boundaries.

? Partnerships and alliances of businessesworking 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.

#### NEW QUESTION 30

- (Topic 1)

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

- 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 technology<sup>23</sup>. It also identifies the changes, costs, and risks that may result from applying the principle<sup>23</sup>. 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 architecture<sup>23</sup>. The other sections of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles are<sup>1</sup>:

- Name: This section provides a short and memorable name for the principle that represents its essence and purpose<sup>23</sup>. The name should not mention any specific technology or solution<sup>23</sup>.
- Statement: This section provides a concise and formal definition of the principle that expresses the fundamental rule or constraint that the principle imposes<sup>23</sup>. The statement should be clear, unambiguous, and testable<sup>23</sup>.
- Rationale: This section provides the reasoning and justification for the principle, explaining why it is important and how it supports the business goals and drivers<sup>23</sup>. The rationale should also link the principle to the higher-level enterprise or IT principles that it elaborates on<sup>23</sup>.

References: 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Principles 3: TOGAF 8.1.1 Online - Architecture Principles 1: Architecture Principles Template

**NEW QUESTION 32**

- (Topic 1)

Consider the following descriptions of deliverables consumed and produced across the TOGAF ADM cycle.

? General rules and guidelines, intended to be enduring and seldom amended, that inform and support the way in which an organization sets about fulfilling its mission

? The joint agreements between development partners and sponsors on the deliverables, quality, and fitness-for-purpose of an architecture.

? A document that is sent from the sponsoring organization to the architecture organization to trigger the start of an architecture development cycle

? A set of quantitative statements that outline what an implementation project must do in order to comply with the architecture.

Which deliverables match these descriptions?

? 1 Architecture Principles -2 Architecture Contracts - 3 Request for Architecture Work - 4 Architecture Requirements Specification

? 1 Architecture Contracts - 2 Architecture Requirements Specification - 3 Architecture Vision - 4 Architecture Principles

? 1 Architecture Requirements Specification -2 Architecture Principles - 3 Architecture Vision - 4 Architecture Contracts

A. 1 Architecture Principles -2 Architecture Contracts - 3 Architecture Requirements Specification-4 Request for Architecture Work

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

According to the TOGAF standard, the deliverables that match the descriptions are as follows:

? 1 Architecture Principles: These are general rules and guidelines, intended to be enduring and seldom amended, that inform and support the way in which an organization sets about fulfilling its mission<sup>1</sup>. They reflect a level of consensus among the various elements of the enterprise, and form the basis for making future IT decisions<sup>1</sup>.

? 2 Architecture Contracts: These are the joint agreements between development partners and sponsors on the deliverables, quality, and fitness-for-purpose of an architecture<sup>2</sup>. They are used to ensure that the architecture is implemented and governed according to the agreed-upon specifications and standards<sup>2</sup>.

? 3 Request for Architecture Work: This is a document that is sent from the sponsoring organization to the architecture organization to trigger the start of an architecture development cycle<sup>3</sup>. It defines the scope, schedule, budget, deliverables, and stakeholders of the architecture project<sup>3</sup>.

? 4 Architecture Requirements Specification: This is a set of quantitative statements that outline what an implementation project must do in order to comply with the architecture<sup>4</sup>. It defines the requirements for each architecture domain, as well as the relationships and dependencies among them<sup>4</sup>.

References: 1: Architecture Principles 2: Architecture Contracts 3: Request for Architecture Work 4: Architecture Requirements Specification

**NEW QUESTION 35**

- (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 39

- (Topic 2)

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are working as Chief Enterprise Architect at a large Internet company. The company has many divisions, ranging from cloud to logistics. The company has grown rapidly, expanding from initially selling physical books and media to a range of services including an online marketplace, live-streaming, eBooks, and cloud services.

Overall management of the numerous divisions has become challenging. Recent high-profile projects have overrun on budget and under delivered, damaging the company's reputation, and adversely impacting its share price. There is a widely held view within the executive management that the organization structure has played a major role in these project failures.

The company has an established Enterprise Architecture program based on the TOGAF standard, sponsored jointly by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Information Officer (CIO). The CEO has decided that the company needs to reorganize its divisions around artificial intelligence and machine learning with a focus on automation. The CEO has worked with the Enterprise Architects to create a strategic architecture for the reorganization, including an Architecture Vision, together with definitions for the four domain architectures. This sets out an ambitious vision of the future of the company over a three-year period. This includes a set of work packages and includes three distinct transformations.

The CIO has made it clear that prior to the approval of the detailed Implementation and Migration plan, the EA team will need to assess the risks associated with the proposed architecture. He has received concerns from key stakeholders across the company that the proposed reorganization may be too ambitious and there is doubt whether it can produce sufficient value to warrant the risks.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to recommend an approach to satisfy these concerns. Based on the TOGAF Standard, which of the following is the best answer?

- A. The Enterprise Architects should evaluate the organization's readiness to undergo change
- B. This will allow the risks associated with the transformations to be identified, classified, and mitigated for
- C. This should include identifying dependencies between the set of changes, including gaps and work packages. It will also identify improvement actions to be worked into the Implementation and Migration Plan
- D. The business value, effort, and risk associated for each transformation should be determined.
- E. The Enterprise Architects should bring together information about potential approaches and produce several alternative target transition architecture
- F. They should then investigate the different architecture alternatives and discuss these with stakeholders using the Architecture Alternatives and Trade-offs technique
- G. Once the target architecture has been selected, it should be analyzed using a state evolution table to determine the Transition Architecture
- H. A value realization process should then be established to ensure that the concerns raised are addressed.
- I. Establishing interoperability in alignment with the corporate operating model will ensure risks are minimized
- J. The Enterprise Architects should apply an interoperability analysis to evaluate any potential issues across the architecture
- K. This should include the development of a matrix showing the interoperability requirement
- L. These can then be included within the transformation strategy embedded in the target transition architecture
- M. The Enterprise Architects should then finalize the Architecture Roadmap and the Implementation and Migration Plan.
- N. Before preparing the detailed Implementation and Migration plan, the Enterprise Architects should review and consolidate the gap analysis results from Phases B to This will identify the transformations required to achieve the proposed Target Architecture
- O. The Enterprise Architects should then assess the readiness of the organization to undergo change and determine an overall direction to address and mitigate risks identified
- P. The Transition Architecture should then be planned to use a state evolution table.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

The Business Transformation Readiness Assessment is a technique that can be used to evaluate the readiness of the organization to undergo change and to identify the actions needed to increase the likelihood of a successful business transformation. This technique can help to address the concerns of the key stakeholders about the risks and value of the proposed reorganization. The technique involves assessing the following aspects of the organization: vision, commitment, capacity, capability, culture, and communication. Based on the assessment, the risks associated with the transformations can be identified, classified, and mitigated for. The technique also helps to identify the dependencies between the set of changes, including gaps and work packages, and the improvement actions to be worked into the Implementation and Migration Plan. The technique also supports the determination of the business value, effort, and risk associated for each transformation, which can be used to prioritize and sequence the work packages and the Transition Architectures. References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 27: Business Transformation Readiness Assessment

### NEW QUESTION 43

- (Topic 2)

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You have been appointed as senior architect working for an autonomous driving technology development company. The mission of the company is to build an industry leading unified technology and software platform to support connected cars and autonomous driving.

The company uses the TOGAF Standard as the basis for its Enterprise Architecture (EA) framework. Architecture development within the company follows the purpose-based EA Capability model as described in the TOGAF Series Guide: A Practitioners' Approach to Developing Enterprise Architecture Following the TOGAF® ADM.

An architecture to support strategy has been completed defining a long-range Target Architecture with a roadmap spanning five years. This has identified the need for a portfolio of projects over the next two years. The portfolio includes development of travel assistance systems using swarm data from vehicles on the road.

The current phase of architecture development is focused on the Business Architecture which needs to support the core travel assistance services that the company plans to provide. The core services will manage and process the swarm data generated by vehicles, paving the way for autonomous driving in the future.

The presentation and access to different variations of data that the company plans to offer through its platform poses an architecture challenge. The application portfolio needs to interact securely with various third-party cloud services, and V2X (Vehicle-to-Everything) service providers in many countries to be able to manage the data at scale. The security of V2X is a key concern for the stakeholders. Regulators have stated that the user's privacy be always protected, for example, so that the drivers' journey cannot be tracked or reconstructed by compiling data sent or received by the car.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to describe the risk and security considerations you would include in the current phase of the architecture development?

Based on the TOGAF standard which of the following is the best answer?

- A. You will focus on the relationship with the third parties required for the travel assistance systems and define a trust framework
- B. This will describe the relationship with each part
- C. Digital certificates are a key part of the framework and will be used to create trust between parties
- D. You will monitor legal and regulatory changes across all the countries to keep the trust framework in compliance.
- E. You will perform a qualitative risk assessment for the data assets exchanged with partner
- F. This will deliver a set of priorities, high to medium to low, based on identified threats, the likelihood of occurrence, and the impact if it did occur
- G. Using the priorities, you would then develop a Business Risk Model which will detail the risk strategy including classifications to determine what mitigation is enough.
- H. You will focus on data quality as it is a key factor in risk management

- I. You will identify the datasets that need to be safeguarded
- J. For each dataset, you will assign ownership and responsibility for the quality of data needs
- K. A security classification will be defined and applied to each dataset
- L. The dataset owner will then be able to authorize processes that are trusted for a certain activity on the dataset under certain circumstances.
- M. You will create a security domain model so that assets with the same level can be managed under one security policy
- N. Since data is being shared across partners, you will establish a security federation to include the
- O. This would include contractual arrangements, and a definition of the responsibility areas for the data exchanged, as well as security implications
- P. You would undertake a risk assessment determining risks relevant to specific data assets.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

A security domain model is a technique that can be used to define the security requirements and policies for the architecture. A security domain is a grouping of assets that share a common level of security and trust. A security policy is a set of rules and procedures that govern the access and protection of the assets within a security domain. A security domain model can help to identify the security domains, the assets within each domain, the security policies for each domain, and the relationships and dependencies between the domains<sup>1</sup>

Since the data is being shared across partners, a security federation is needed to establish a trust relationship and a common security framework among the different parties. A security federation is a collection of security domains that have agreed to interoperate under a set of shared security policies and standards. A security federation can enable secure data exchange and collaboration across organizational boundaries, while preserving the autonomy and privacy of each party. A security federation requires contractual arrangements, and a definition of the responsibility areas for the data exchanged, as well as security implications<sup>2</sup>

A risk assessment is a process that identifies, analyzes, and evaluates the risks that may affect the architecture. A risk assessment can help to determine the likelihood and impact of the threats and vulnerabilities that may compromise the security and privacy of the data assets. A risk assessment can also help to prioritize and mitigate the risks, and to monitor and review the risk situation<sup>3</sup>

Therefore, the best answer is D, because it describes the risk and security considerations that would be included in the current phase of the architecture development, which is focused on the Business Architecture. The answer covers the security domain model, the security federation, and the risk assessment techniques that are relevant to the scenario. References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 35: Security Architecture and the ADM 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part IV: Architecture Content Framework, Chapter 38: Security Architecture 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 32: Risk Management

**NEW QUESTION 48**

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