Which of the following TOGAF components was created to enable architects to design architectures addressing Boundaryless Information Flow?

A. The Architecture Repository

B. The Enterprise Continuum

C. The Integrated Information Infrastructure Model

D. The TOGAF Technical Reference Model

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

⊟ 👤 **RVR** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years ago

Reference: https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap22.html

upvoted 8 times

⊟ 👤 **Madbo** `Most Recent ⊘` 1 month ago

C. The Integrated Information Infrastructure Model

This component of TOGAF is designed to enable architects to design architectures that achieve Boundaryless Information Flow.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **koenissegg** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

it should be C. The Integrated Information Infrastructure REFERENCE Model.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Jodash** 7 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 2 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Basic Concepts

Background

The III-RM is a subset of the TOGAF TRM in terms of its overall scope, but it also expands certain parts of the TRM - in particular, the business applications and infrastructure applications parts - in order to provide help in addressing one of the key challenges facing the enterprise architect today: the need to design an integrated information infrastructure to enable Boundaryless Information Flow. These concepts are explained in detail below.

This introductory section examines the concept of Boundaryless Information Flow; why an integrated information infrastructure is necessary to enable it; and how the III-RM can help the architect in designing an integrated information infrastructure for their enterprise.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap22.html

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **KASPoint** 1 year, 7 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer -- C

35.4.1 Architecture Continuum

Common Systems Architectures

The TOGAF Integrated Information Infrastructure Reference Model (III-RM) - see the TOGAF® Series Guide: The TOGAF Integrated Information

Infrastructure Reference Model (III-RM) - is a reference model that supports describing Common Systems Architecture in the Application Domain that focuses on the requirements, building blocks, and standards relating to the vision of Boundaryless Information Flow.

👤 **Jeb** 2 years, 2 months ago

C is correct

Which of the following best describes the TOGAF Technical Reference Model?

> A. It is a detailed data model that can be tailored to specific industries
>
> B. It is an example of a Common Systems Architecture
>
> C. It is a fundamental architecture upon which more specific architectures can be based
>
> D. It is a model of application components and application services software, including brokering applications

---

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 Madbo 1 month ago

C. It is a fundamental architecture upon which more specific architectures can be based

The TOGAF Technical Reference Model (TRM) provides a foundation for developing architectures. It offers a high-level, conceptual framework that can be used as a baseline for designing more detailed, specific architectures tailored to an organization's needs. The TRM is designed to be adaptable and is used as a reference for building architectures that align with TOGAF standards.

upvoted 1 times

 Jodash 7 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

 noureldin 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Foundation Architecture

The TOGAF TRM is an example of a Foundation Architecture. It is a fundamental architecture upon which other, more specific architectures can be based. See the TOGAF® Series Guide: The TOGAF® Technical Reference Model (TRM) for more details.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap35.html

upvoted 1 times

 KASPoint 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

 PrashanttheCloudMaster 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer -- C

Foundation Architecture

A Foundation Architecture consists of generic components, inter-relationships, principles, and guidelines that provide a foundation on which more specific architectures can be built. The TOGAF ADM is a process that would support specialization of such Foundation Architectures in order to create organization-specific models.

The TOGAF TRM is an example of a Foundation Architecture. It is a fundamental architecture upon which other, more specific architectures can be based. See the TOGAF® Series Guide: The TOGAF® Technical Reference Model (TRM) for more details.

upvoted 4 times

 RVR 3 years ago

Reference:

"The TOGAF TRM describes a fundamental architecture upon which other, more specific architectures can be based"

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap39.html

upvoted 4 times

Which one of the following statements about the structure of the TOGAF 9 document is true?

    A. Part I, the Enterprise Continuum, describes a model for structuring a virtual repository

    B. Part II, the Architecture Development Method, describes the definitions of terms used in TOGAF, and the changes between versions of TOGAF

    C. Part III, Tools and Support, describes a collection of guidelines and techniques used in the other parts of TOGAF

    D. Part VI, TOGAF Reference Models, includes a model for release management of the TOGAF specification

    E. Part VII, the Architecture Capability Framework, describes processes and skills to establish an enterprise function

---

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (80%)	B (20%)

👤 **riyamalin** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 6 months ago

TOGAF 9.2 has
PART I - Introduction
PART II - ADM
PART III - ADM Guidelines & Techniques
PART IV - Architecture Content Framework
PART V - Enterprise Continuum & Tools
PART VI - Architecture Capability Framework
upvoted 6 times

    👤 **SomeshSule** 2 years, 11 months ago

    Answer should be B, though the description of that Part is incorrect :)
    upvoted 1 times

👤 **A1008** `Most Recent ⊘` 4 months, 1 week ago

Togaf 9.1 has part VII

but new document togaf 9.2 has part VI . This QnA should be update according new version TOGAF 9.2 but looks v9.1 info is answer !!
upvoted 1 times

👤 **Madbo** 7 months, 1 week ago

E. Part VII, the Architecture Capability Framework, describes processes and skills to establish an enterprise function

Part VII of TOGAF 9, the Architecture Capability Framework, provides guidance on what is required to establish and operate an architecture function within an enterprise effectively. This includes details on processes, skills, roles, responsibilities, and the organizational structure necessary to support an enterprise architecture practice.
upvoted 1 times

👤 **sim3** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Should be B
upvoted 1 times

👤 **Jodash** 1 year, 1 month ago

Correct Answer : E
upvoted 1 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 8 months ago

`Selected Answer: E`

1.1 Structure of the TOGAF Document
There are seven parts to the TOGAF document:

PART VII

(Architecture Capability Framework) This part discusses the organization, processes, skills, roles, and responsibilities required to establish and operate an architecture function within an enterprise.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **[Removed]** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer is B.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf92-doc/arch/

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **[Removed]** 2 years, 1 month ago

Oh no! I am so sorry for the confusion. I meant to type E as correct answer. B is not correct.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **KASPoint** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: E

Now, this is moved to Part VI in TOGAF 9.2 as There is no Part VII.

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 2 years, 2 months ago

Not part of TOGAF 9.2

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **tushmish** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: E

B is incorrect - both are part of 'Part 1 - Introduction'

Correct Ans - D, its a typo (VI instead of VII) https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf92-doc/m/

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **kayang** 2 years, 9 months ago

Part II: ADM is a step by step approach to develop the enterprise Architecture. But does not contain the definition of terms used through this standard. So, i think the choice(s) are incorrect.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **KarthikBalla** 3 years, 8 months ago

In TOGAF 9.2, answer should be B

There is no Part VII and Part II is ADM

PartVI is Architecture Capability Framework

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Victor6510** 3 years, 9 months ago

TOGAF 9.2 has removed the reference model section. The whole doc now is only up to Part VI.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **NetRock1** 3 years, 8 months ago

It is not true if you check the following link you'll see the VII section in TOGAF 9.2.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf92-doc/m/

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **praveenraja** 3 years, 6 months ago

VII is Typo, VI is missing in the above link.

Correct Answer is : B

upvoted 1 times

Which phase of the ADM ensures that implementation projects conform to the defined architecture?

    A. Requirements Management

    B. Phase D

    C. Phase F

    D. Phase G

    E. Phase H

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **Madbo** 1 month ago

D. Phase G: Implementation Governance

Phase G focuses on providing an oversight of the implementation, ensuring that there is adherence to the defined architecture during the development and deployment of solutions. This phase involves managing and governing the implementation process, thus maintaining alignment with the architectural vision and requirements.

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

14.1 Objectives
The objectives of Phase G are to:

Ensure conformance with the Target Architecture by implementation projects
Perform appropriate Architecture Governance functions for the solution and any implementation-driven architecture Change Requests.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap14.html

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **[Removed]** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Absolutely

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **KASPoint** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Conformance & Compliance Review is in Phase G.

  upvoted 2 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer, Phase G is correct!

  upvoted 3 times

👤 **AKYK** 2 years, 4 months ago

Correct Answer, Phase G is correct!

  upvoted 4 times

👤 **NetRock1** 3 years, 2 months ago

Agree with the answer! Phase G is correct!
The objective of Phase G are to:
Ensure conformance with the defined architecture by implementation projects and other projects.
https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap13.html

  upvoted 2 times

Complete the sentence. The Requirements Management Phase _____.

     A. addresses and resolves requirements between ADM phases

     B. is a central process that prioritizes requirements for all ADM phases

     C. is used to dispose of resolved requirements for all ADM phases

     D. generates new requirements and passes them to all ADM phases

     E. stores requirements and manages their flow into relevant ADM phases

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

☐ 👤 **Madbo** 1 month ago
A. addresses and resolves requirements between ADM phases

The Requirements Management Phase serves as a central process that continually addresses, manages, and resolves requirements as they evolve throughout the different phases of the Architecture Development Method. This phase ensures that all changes and new requirements are considered and integrated into the ongoing architecture work in a controlled manner.

So, while storing and managing the flow of requirements is a part of the process, the primary focus is on the active management (addressing and resolving) of these requirements as they arise and change throughout the different phases of the ADM. That's why option A, "addresses and resolves requirements between ADM phases," is a more accurate completion of the sentence.

  upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Jodash** 7 months ago
Correct Answer : E

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 2 months ago
Selected Answer: E

Approach
General

Note also that the requirements management process itself does not dispose of, address, or prioritize any requirements: this is done within the relevant phase of the ADM. It is merely the process for managing requirements throughout the overall ADM.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap15.html

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **KASPoint** 1 year, 7 months ago
Selected Answer: E

E is Correct Answer

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago
Correct Answer

  upvoted 1 times

Which one of the following is an objective of the Preliminary Phase of the ADM?

A. To define the Baseline Architecture for this cycle of the ADM

B. To define the application systems for the Target Architecture

C. To define the framework and methodologies to be used

D. To define the relevant stakeholders and their concerns

E. To define and prioritise work packages

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Madbo 1 month ago

C. To define the framework and methodologies to be used

In the Preliminary Phase, the focus is on establishing the architecture practice within the organization. This involves defining the tailored version of TOGAF and other frameworks and methodologies that will be used throughout the architecture development process. It sets the foundation for how the architecture work will be conducted, including the tools, techniques, and principles that will guide the subsequent phases of the ADM.

upvoted 1 times

Jodash 7 months ago

Correct Answer : C

upvoted 1 times

noureldin 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Objectives

The objectives of the Preliminary Phase

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap04.html

upvoted 1 times

Banzaaai 1 year, 7 months ago

why not : To define the relevant stakeholders and their concerns ?
when to define them..

upvoted 2 times

aryamahzar 1 year, 4 months ago

This one executed on Phase A of ADM

upvoted 2 times

KASPoint 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

PrashanttheCloudMaster 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

5.1 Objectives
The objectives of the Preliminary Phase are to:

Determine the Architecture Capability desired by the organization:
Review the organizational context for conducting Enterprise Architecture
Identify and scope the elements of the enterprise organizations affected by the Architecture Capability

Identify the established frameworks, methods, and processes that intersect with the Architecture Capability

Establish Capability Maturity target

Establish the Architecture Capability:

Define and establish the Organizational Model for Enterprise Architecture

Define and establish the detailed process and resources for Architecture Governance

Select and implement tools that support the Architecture Capability

Define the Architecture Principles

upvoted 1 times

According to TOGAF, when creating views for a particular architecture, what is the recommended first step?

A. Design a viewpoint to address all stakeholder concerns

B. Develop views for the target architecture first

C. Ensure completeness of the architecture

D. Refer to existing libraries of viewpoints, to identify one for re-use

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

☐ **Gurt** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011 itself does not require any specific process for developing architecture viewpoints or creating views from them. Where ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011 has been adopted and become well-established practice within an organization, it will often be possible to create the required views for a particular architecture by following these steps:

Refer to an existing library of architecture viewpoints

upvoted 1 times

☐ **noureldin** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

31.2.2 Architecture View Creation Process

steps:
1. Refer to an existing library of architecture viewpoints
2. Select the appropriate architecture viewpoints (based on the stakeholders and concerns that need to be covered by views)
3. Generate views of the system by using the selected architecture viewpoints as templates

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap31.html

upvoted 1 times

☐ **KASPoint** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

31.2.2 Architecture View Creation Process
As mentioned above, the TOGAF framework encourages but does not mandate the use of
ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010: 2011. The following description therefore covers both the situation where
ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010: 2011 has been adopted and where it has not.
ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010: 2011 itself does not require any specific process for developing
architecture viewpoints or creating views from them. Where ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010: 2011 has
been adopted and become well-established practice within an organization, it will often be
possible to create the required views for a particular architecture by following these steps:
1. Refer to an existing library of architecture viewpoints
2. Select the appropriate architecture viewpoints (based on the stakeholders and concerns
that need to be covered by views)
3. Generate views of the system by using the selected architecture viewpoints as templates

upvoted 1 times

☐ **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 2 years, 2 months ago

Correct Answer ..

Seems from TOGAF8

upvoted 2 times

Which of the following architectures in the Architecture Continuum contains the most re-usable architecture elements?

    A. Common Systems Architectures

    B. Foundation Architectures

    C. Industry Architectures

    D. Organization-Specific Architectures

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

A (57%)	B (43%)

 👤 **evangelist** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: B

the more foundation the more re-usable

  upvoted 1 times

 👤 **lmkumar** 5 months, 1 week ago

TRM remains in Answer B

  upvoted 1 times

 👤 **lmkumar** 5 months, 1 week ago

TRM remains in Answer A

  upvoted 1 times

 👤 **Asteriz** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer - A

Common Systems Architectures

  upvoted 2 times

 👤 **sara_an** 10 months, 1 week ago

Ans D

Enterprise Architecture: This level contains the most reusable architecture elements, including enterprise-wide data architectures, application architectures, and technical architectures. These elements are designed to be used across the entire organization and can be reused in multiple projects and initiatives.

  upvoted 1 times

 👤 **pkkalra** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Foundation Architecture.

Common Systems Architectures being highly reusable doesn't mean most reusable.

Foundation Architecture is highly reusable as well. But it is most re-usable as it is more generic and sits on the left side of the continuum.

  upvoted 2 times

 👤 **sagar_mukh** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Common Systems Architectures guide the selection and integration of specific services from the Foundation Architecture to create an architecture useful for building common (i.e., highly re-usable) solutions across a wide number of relevant domains.

Refer Common System Architectures definition:
https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf92-doc/arch/

  upvoted 2 times

 👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The organization needs and business requirements are addressed in increasing detail from left to right. The architect will typically look to find re-usable architectural elements toward the left of the continuum. When elements are not found, the requirements for the missing elements are passed to the left of the continuum for incorporation. Those implementing architectures within their own organizations can use the same continuum models specialized for their business.

http://www.opengroup.org/public/arch/p3/ec/ec_ac.htm

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 8 months ago

Sorry ,A is Correct :

Common Systems Architectures

Common Systems Architectures guide the selection and integration of specific services from the Foundation Architecture to create an architecture useful for building common (i.e., reusable) solutions across a wide number of relevant domains.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Banzaaai** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Foundation Architectures

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Rajash** 2 years, 5 months ago

A. -- Common Systems Architectures guide the selection and integration of specific services from the Foundation Architecture to create an architecture useful for building common (i.e., highly reusable) solutions across a wide number of relevant domains.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **narasis2** 2 years, 5 months ago

Moving from left to right means moving from generic to specific architecture. The level of reuse is more for generic compared to specific. Foundation architecture is the most generic architecture, and hence extent of reuse is maximum. My vote is for Foundation Architecture

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Gadisku** 2 years, 7 months ago

Common Systems Architectures guide the selection and integration of specific services from the
Foundation Architecture to create an architecture useful for building common (i.e., highly reusable) solutions across a wide number of relevant domains.

From here i agree the answer is "Common System"

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **ankit89** 2 years, 8 months ago

Common Systems Architectures, provides building blocks for easy reuse and lower costs

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Aline_H** 2 years, 9 months ago

In foundation exam, they said common system is correct answer. bit confused

upvoted 3 times

Which of the following describes the Architecture Vision document?

A. A description of individual change increments showing progression from the baseline to target architecture

B. A detailed schedule for implementation of the target architecture

C. A high level description of the baseline and target architectures

D. A joint agreement between the development team and sponsor on the deliverables and quality of an architecture

E. A set of rules and guidelines to support fulfilling the mission of the organization

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

---

noureldin 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Approach

Creating the Architecture Vision

The Architecture Vision includes a first-cut, high-level description of the baseline and target environments, from both a business and a technical perspective. These outline descriptions are then built on in subsequent phases.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap05.html

upvoted 1 times

PrashanttheCloudMaster 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer

6.1 Objectives
The objectives of Phase A are to:

Develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture Obtain approval for a Statement of Architecture Work that defines a program of works to develop and deploy the architecture outlined in the Architecture Vision

upvoted 1 times

---

harofe2121 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap06.html

upvoted 1 times

According to TOGAF, which of the following best describes how the Enterprise Continuum is used in organizing and developing an architecture?

A. It is used to coordinate with the other management frameworks in use

B. It is used to describe how an architecture addresses stakeholder concerns

C. It is used to identify and understand business requirements

D. It is used to provide a system for continuous monitoring

E. It is used to structure re-usable architecture and solution assets

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

---

 evangelist 2 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: E

Enterprise Continuum--> re-usability

upvoted 1 times

---

 noureldin 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

35.1 Overview

The Enterprise Continuum enables the organization of re-usable architecture artifacts and solution assets to maximize the Enterprise Architecture investment opportunities.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/m/chap35.html

upvoted 1 times

 Banzaaai 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

E. It is used to structure re-usable architecture and solution assets

upvoted 1 times

 PrashanttheCloudMaster 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer

35.1 Overview

The Enterprise Continuum enables the organization of re-usable architecture artifacts and solution assets to maximize the Enterprise Architecture investment opportunities.

upvoted 4 times

What document is sent from the sponsoring organization to the architecture organization to trigger the start of an ADM cycle?

A. Architecture Contract

B. Architecture Definition Document

C. Architecture Vision

D. Request for Architecture Work

E. Statement of Architecture Work

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

---

noureldin 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

32.2.17 Request for Architecture Work

Purpose

This is a document that is sent from the sponsoring organization to the architecture organization to trigger the start of an architecture development cycle.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap32.html

upvoted 1 times

PrashanttheCloudMaster 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer

32.2.17 Request for Architecture Work

Purpose

This is a document that is sent from the sponsoring organization to the architecture organization to trigger the start of an architecture development cycle. Requests for Architecture Work can be created as an output of the Preliminary Phase, a result of approved architecture Change Requests, or terms of reference for architecture work originating from migration planning.

upvoted 1 times

According to TOGAF, which of the following best describes Architecture Governance?

A. A categorization mechanism for architecture and solution artifacts

B. A framework for operational and change activity

C. A method for designing an information system in terms of a set of building blocks

D. The lifecycle management of information and related technology used by an organization

E. The practice by which enterprise architectures are controlled at an enterprise-wide level

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

44.1 Introduction

44.1.1 Levels of Governance within the Enterprise

Architecture Governance is the practice and orientation by which Enterprise Architectures and other architectures are managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap44.html

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 7 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer: E

upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer

44.1 Introduction

This section describes the nature of governance, and the levels of governance.

44.1.1 Levels of Governance within the Enterprise

Architecture Governance is the practice and orientation by which Enterprise Architectures and other architectures are managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **RVR** 2 years ago

Reference: "Architecture Governance is the practice and orientation by which Enterprise Architectures and other architectures are managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level."

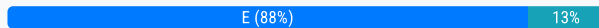https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap44.html

upvoted 3 times

Which component within the Architecture Repository holds best practice or template materials that can be used to construct architectures?

A. Architecture Capability

B. Architecture Landscape

C. Architecture Metamodel

D. Governance Log

E. Reference Library

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

| E (88%) | 13% |

1learner 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer 'E'

Chapter 37.1 has following:
The Reference Library provides guidelines, templates, patterns, and other forms of reference material that can be leveraged in order to accelerate the creation of new architectures for the enterprise

upvoted 1 times

nitrogene 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

Correct answer is E

upvoted 1 times

Jodash 1 year ago

Correct Answer : E

upvoted 1 times

xendorcage87 1 year, 6 months ago

Correct answer is E.

upvoted 1 times

sagar_mukh 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: E

The Reference Library provides a repository to hold reference materials that should be used to develop architectures. Reference materials held may be obtained from a variety of sources, including:

Standards bodies
Product and service vendors
Industry communities or forums
Standard templates
Enterprise best practice

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf92-doc/arch/

upvoted 2 times

noureldin 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: E

37.1 Overview

The Reference Library provides guidelines, templates, patterns, and other forms of reference material that can be leveraged in order to accelerate the creation of new architectures for the enterprise.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap37.html
upvoted 1 times

👤 **mamamnanana** 1 year, 9 months ago

The Reference Library provides a repository area to hold best practice or template materials that can be used to construct architectures within an enterprise. Reference materials held in the Reference Library may be obtained from a variety of sources, including: Standards bodies.
upvoted 1 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 2 years, 1 month ago

Correct Answer: E

Reference Library
upvoted 1 times

👤 **KarthikBalla** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: E

Reference Library
upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 2 years, 2 months ago

Correct Answer

37.1 Overview

The Reference Library provides guidelines, templates, patterns, and other forms of reference material that can be leveraged in order to accelerate the creation of new architectures for the enterprise
upvoted 2 times

👤 **harofe2121** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: E

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap37.html --

The Reference Library provides guidelines, templates, patterns, and other forms of reference material that can be leveraged in order to accelerate the creation of new architectures for the enterprise
upvoted 2 times

👤 **harofe2121** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap37.html --

The Reference Library provides guidelines, templates, patterns, and other forms of reference material that can be leveraged in order to accelerate the creation of new architectures for the enterprise
upvoted 1 times

👤 **[Removed]** 2 years, 1 month ago

No! No!! No!!! Answer is E.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf92-doc/arch/

■The Reference Library provides guidelines, templates, patterns, and other forms of reference material that can be leveraged in order to accelerate the creation of new architectures for the enterprise

■The Governance Log provides a record of governance activity across the enterprise
upvoted 2 times

Complete the sentence. According to TOGAF, all the following are responsibilities of an Architecture Board, except _____.

 A. Allocating resources for architecture projects

 B. Decision making for changes in the architecture

 C. Enforcing Architecture Compliance

 D. Improving the maturity of the organization's architecture discipline

 E. Production of governance materials

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

---

 vicpada 5 months, 1 week ago

I have doubts about "Decision making for changes in the architecture". The board does not make a decission. The stakeholders are provided with the options and make the decision. Still A seems the most correct, but "B" IMO is not fully correct

upvoted 1 times

 noureldin 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

41.2 Responsibilities

1-Providing the basis for all decision-making with regard to the architectures

2-Improving the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization

3-The production of usable governance material and activities

4-Enforcement of Architecture Compliance

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap41.html

upvoted 1 times

 Banzaaai 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Architecture Board is not responsible for allocation .

upvoted 2 times

 PrashanttheCloudMaster 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

41.2 Responsibilities

The Architecture Board is typically made responsible, and accountable, for achieving some or all of the following goals:

Providing the basis for all decision-making with regard to the architectures

Consistency between sub-architectures

Establishing targets for re-use of components

Flexibility of the Enterprise Architecture:

To meet changing business needs

To leverage new technologies

Enforcement of Architecture Compliance

Improving the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization

Ensuring that the discipline of architecture-based development is adopted

Supporting a visible escalation capability for out-of-bounds decisions

upvoted 1 times

 jiten1102 2 years, 5 months ago

Architecture Board does not recruit/allocate resources

upvoted 2 times

EdCab 2 years, 5 months ago

The Architecture Board is typically made responsible, and accountable, for achieving some or all of the following goals:

Providing the basis for all decision-making with regard to the architectures

Consistency between sub-architectures

Establishing targets for re-use of components

Flexibility of the Enterprise Architecture:

To meet changing business needs

To leverage new technologies

Enforcement of Architecture Compliance

Improving the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization

Ensuring that the discipline of architecture-based development is adopted

Supporting a visible escalation capability for out-of-bounds decisions

upvoted 2 times

EdCab 2 years, 5 months ago

The Architecture Board is typically made responsible, and accountable, for achieving some or all of the following goals:

Providing the basis for all decision-making with regard to the architectures

Consistency between sub-architectures

Establishing targets for re-use of components

Flexibility of the Enterprise Architecture:

To meet changing business needs

To leverage new technologies

Enforcement of Architecture Compliance

Improving the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization

Ensuring that the discipline of architecture-based development is adopted

Supporting a visible escalation capability for out-of-bounds decisions

According to TOGAF, which of the following best describes the purpose of a Compliance Assessment?

A. To ensure that architecture information is communicated to the right stakeholders at the right time

B. To govern the architecture throughout its implementation process

C. To provide a high-level view of the end architecture product

D. To show progression of change from the Baseline Architecture to the Target Architecture

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (83%)	D (17%)

🗑 👤 **1learner** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer - B

32.2.13 Compliance Assessment
Purpose
Once an architecture has been defined, it is necessary to govern that architecture through implementation to ensure that the original Architecture Vision is appropriately realized and that any implementation learnings are fed back into the architecture process. Periodic compliance reviews of implementation projects provide a mechanism to review project progress and ensure that the design and implementation is proceeding in line with the strategic and architectural objectives.

upvoted 2 times

🗑 👤 **ryanzou** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗑 👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

32.2.13 Compliance Assessment

Purpose

Once an architecture has been defined, it is necessary to govern that architecture through implementation to ensure that the original Architecture Vision is appropriately realized and that any implementation learnings are fed back into the architecture process. Periodic compliance reviews of implementation projects provide a mechanism to review project progress and ensure that the design and implementation is proceeding in line with the strategic and architectural objectives.
https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/m/chap32.html

upvoted 2 times

🗑 👤 **Banzaaai** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

32.2.13 Compliance Assessment
Purpose
Once an architecture has been defined, it is necessary to govern that architecture through implementation

upvoted 1 times

🗑 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

🗑 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 2 years, 2 months ago

Correct Answer

32.2.13 Compliance Assessment

Purpose

Once an architecture has been defined, it is necessary to govern that architecture through implementation to ensure that the original Architecture Vision is appropriately realized and that any implementation learnings are fed back into the architecture process. Periodic compliance reviews of implementation projects provide a mechanism to review project progress and ensure that the design and implementation is proceeding in line with the strategic and architectural objectives.

  upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **harofe2121** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

https://circle.visual-paradigm.com/docs/togaf-adm-guide-through/phase-g-implementation-governance/how-to-develop-compliance-assessment/
From the above link--"provide a mechanism to review project progress and ensure that the design and implementation is proceeding in-line with the strategic and architectural objectives."

  upvoted 1 times

    ⊟ 👤 **[Removed]** 2 years, 1 month ago

    Nop! B is the correct answer. The question asked for the "Purpose".

    32.2.13 Compliance Assessment

    Purpose

    Once an architecture has been defined, it is necessary to govern that architecture through implementation to ensure that the original Architecture Vision is appropriately realized and that any implementation learnings are fed back into the architecture process. Periodic compliance reviews of implementation projects provide a mechanism to review project progress and ensure that the design and implementation is proceeding in line with the strategic and architectural objectives.

      upvoted 3 times

Which of the following describes a key objective of the Technology Architecture Phase?

   A. To define the solution architecture needed to support the Application Architecture

   B. To define technology components into a set of technology platforms

   C. To define the Transition Architectures needed to achieve the Target Architecture

   D. To develop a migration plan to deliver incremental capabilities

   E. To select a set of technology products that will form the basis of a solution architecture

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

12.5 Outputs

The outputs of Phase D are:

Draft Architecture Definition Document (see Part IV, 36.2.3 Architecture Definition Document), including:
Target Technology Architecture, Version 1.0 (detailed), including:
Technology Components and their relationships to information systems
Technology platforms and their decomposition, showing the combinations of technology required to realize a particular technology "stack"

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf90-doc/m/chap12.html
   upvoted 1 times

👤 **noureldin** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

12.1 Objectives

The objectives of Phase D are to:

Develop the Target Technology Architecture that enables the logical and physical application and data components and the Architecture Vision, addressing the Request for Architecture Work and stakeholder concerns
Identify candidate Architecture Roadmap components based upon gaps between the Baseline and Target Technology Architectures.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-
doc/m/chap12.html#:~:text=The%20objectives%20of%20Phase%20D,Architecture%20Work%20and%20stakeholder%20concerns
   upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer

11.1 Objectives
The objectives of Phase D are to:

Develop the Target Technology Architecture that enables the Architecture Vision, target business, data, and application building blocks to be delivered through technology components and technology services, in a way that addresses the Statement of Architecture Work and stakeholder concerns
Identify candidate Architecture Roadmap components based upon gaps between the Baseline and Target Technology Architectures
   upvoted 1 times

Which one of the following statements best describes why the ADM should be adapted?

- A. To align it closer to the business
- B. To make the use more realistic
- C. To move through the cycle faster
- D. To suit the specific needs of the enterprise

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

4.1 ADM Overview

4.1.1 The ADM, Enterprise Continuum, and Architecture Repository

The criteria for including source materials in an organization's Architecture Repository will typically form part of the Enterprise Architecture Governance process. These governance processes should consider available resources both within and outside the enterprise in order to determine when general resources can be adapted for specific enterprise needs and also to determine where specific solutions can be generalized to support wider re-use.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap04.html

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

needs of the enterprise ..... enterprise is more higher than business

upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer

4.1.1 The ADM, Enterprise Continuum, and Architecture Repository
The criteria for including source materials in an organization's Architecture Repository will typically form part of the Enterprise Architecture Governance process. These governance processes should consider available resources both within and outside the enterprise in order to determine when general resources can be adapted for specific enterprise needs and also to determine where specific solutions can be generalized to support wider re-use.

upvoted 1 times

In which phase of the TOGAF ADM are Gap Analysis results from earlier phases consolidated?

    A. Phase D

    B. Phase E

    C. Phase F

    D. Phase G

    E. Phase H

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

13.1 Objectives
The objectives of Phase E are to:

Generate the initial complete version of the Architecture Roadmap, based upon the gap analysis and candidate Architecture Roadmap components from Phases B, C, and D

The steps in Phase E are as follows:
.
.
.
• 13.4.3 Review and Consolidate Gap Analysis Results from Phases B to D
•.
.
.

13.4.3 Review and Consolidate Gap Analysis Results from Phases B to D
Consolidate and integrate the gap analysis results from the Business, Information Systems, and Technology Architectures (created in Phases B to D)

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap13.html
upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer

12.3.3 Review and Consolidate Gap Analysis Results from Phases B to D
Consolidate and integrate the gap analysis results from the Business, Information Systems, and Technology Architectures (created in Phases B to D) and assess their implications with respect to potential solutions and inter-dependencies. This should be done by creating a Consolidated Gaps, Solutions, and Dependencies matrix, as shown in Part III, 24.2 Consolidated Gaps, Solutions, & Dependencies Matrix , which will enable the identification of Solution Building Blocks (SBBs) that could potentially address one or more gaps and their associated ABBs.

Review the Phase B, C, and D gap analysis results and consolidate them in a single list. The gaps should be consolidated along with potential solutions to the gaps and dependencies. A recommended technique for determining the dependencies is to use sets of views such as the Business Interaction matrix, the Data Entity/Business Function matrix, and the Application/Function matrix to completely relate elements from different architectural domains
upvoted 1 times

👤 **BMill** 1 year, 4 months ago

one of the objectives of Phase E are to:

Generate the initial complete version of the Architecture Roadmap, based upon the gap analysis and candidate Architecture Roadmap components from Phases B, C, and D

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **PaulM0000** 2 years, 1 month ago

Surely this should be Phase E?

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **PaulM0000** 2 years, 1 month ago

Which of the following best describes the purpose of a business scenario?

A. To define and plan an enterprise architecture transformation based on Capability-Based Planning

B. To develop a set of general rules and guidelines for the architecture being developed

C. To develop a set of security guidelines for the architecture being developed

D. To help identify and understand the business requirements that an architecture must address

E. To identify and mitigate the risks when implementing an architecture project

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

◻ 👤 **LillianXUE** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

6.3.8 Develop Architecture Vision
Business scenarios are an appropriate and useful technique to discover and document business requirements, and to articulate an Architecture Vision that responds to those requirements. Business scenarios may also be used at more detailed levels of the architecture work (e.g., in Phase B) and are described in the TOGAF® Series Guide: Business Scenarios.

upvoted 1 times

◻ 👤 **noureldin** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

26.10 Summary

Business scenarios are used to help identify and understand business needs, and thereby to derive the business requirements that the architecture development, and ultimately the IT, has to address.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap26.html#:~:text=Business%20scenarios%20are%20used%20to,the%20IT%2C%20has%20to%20address.

upvoted 2 times

◻ 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct Answer

As per TOGAF9.2 --- 6.3.8 Develop Architecture Vision
Business scenarios are an appropriate and useful technique to discover and document business requirements, and to articulate an Architecture Vision that responds to those requirements. Business scenarios may also be used at more detailed levels of the architecture work (e.g., in Phase B) and are described in the TOGAF® Series Guide: Business Scenarios.

upvoted 1 times

According to TOGAF, which of the following best describes the classification of architectural change in the case where multiple server systems are being consolidated to a single system?

A. A bottom-up change to enhance operational capability

B. An incremental change handled via change management techniques

C. A re-architecting change that puts the whole architecture through an ADM cycle

D. A revision change of the enterprise architecture

E. A simplification change handled via change management techniques

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

☐ 👤 **LillianXUE** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: E

Simplification change: a simplification change can normally be handled via change management techniques
Incremental change: an incremental change may be capable of being handled via change management techniques, or it may require partial re-architecting, depending on the nature of the change (see 15.5.3 Guidelines for Maintenance versus Architecture Redesign for guidelines)
Re-architecting change: a re-architecting change requires putting the whole architecture through the architecture development cycle again

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **noureldin** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

The Change Management Process
Simplification change: A simplification change can normally be handled via change management techniques.

Guidelines for Maintenance versus Architecture Redesign
For example:

If the change is at an infrastructure level - for example, ten systems reduced or changed to one system - this may not change the architecture above the physical layer, but it will change the Baseline Description of the Technology Architecture. This would be a simplification change handled via change management techniques.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap14.html

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **[Removed]** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: E

15.5.2 - Enterprise Architecture Change Management Process
Another way of looking at these three choices is to say that a simplification change to an architecture is often driven by a requirement to reduce investment; an incremental change is driven by a requirement to derive additional value from existing investment; and a re-architecting change is driven by a requirement to increase investment in order to create new value for exploitation.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct Answer

simplification change - to an architecture is often driven by a requirement to reduce investment
incremental change - It is driven by a requirement to derive additional value from existing investment
re-architecting change - It is driven by a requirement to increase investment in order to create new value for exploitation.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Rajash** 1 year, 5 months ago

If the change is at an infrastructure level — for example, ten systems reduced or changed to one system — this may not change the architecture above the physical layer, but it will change the Baseline Description of the Technology Architecture; this would be a simplification change handled via change management techniques - Answer is "E"

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following statements best describes the purpose of enterprise architecture?

A. To allow an enterprise to exploit the latest trends in technology

B. To enable the CIO to take effective control of the business units across an enterprise

C. To ensure compliance in an enterprise to corporate auditing standards

D. To optimise an enterprise into an environment that is responsive to business needs

E. To provide a set of standards that all actors must adhere to within an enterprise

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

3.2 What is an Enterprise Architecture?

The purpose of EA is to enable the Enterprise to most effectively achieve the mission, business strategy,

https://pubs.opengroup.org/togaf-standard/adm-practitioners/adm-practitioners_3.html

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D. To optimise an enterprise into an environment that is responsive to business needs

upvoted 1 times

👤 **suman9524** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Togaf series guide 1.3 :

The purpose of Enterprise Architecture is to optimize across the enterprise the often fragmented legacy of processes (both manual and automated) into an integrated environment that is responsive to change and supportive of the delivery of the business strategy

upvoted 2 times

Which of the following statements best describes how Architecture Principles are used within the ADM?

A. They are used to define the framework and detailed methodologies

B. They are used to define stakeholders and their concerns

C. They are used to determine the readiness factors impacting the organization

D. They are used to guide decision making within the enterprise

E. They are used to resolve and dispose of requirements

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

□ 👤 **LillianXUE** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

20.2 Characteristics of Architecture Principles

Architecture Principles define the underlying general rules and guidelines for the use and deployment of all IT resources and assets across the enterprise. They reflect a level of consensus among the various elements of the enterprise, and form the basis for making future IT decisions. Each Architecture Principle should be clearly related back to the business objectives and key architecture drivers.

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **noureldin** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

20.2 Characteristics of Architecture Principles

Architecture Principles define the underlying general rules and guidelines for the use and deployment of all IT resources and assets across the enterprise. They reflect a level of consensus among the various elements of the enterprise, and form the basis for making future IT decisions.

Each Architecture Principle should be clearly related back to the business objectives and key architecture drivers.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap20.html

upvoted 2 times

□ 👤 **Banzaaai** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

D. They are used to guide decision making within the enterprise

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct Answer

20.4 Developing Architecture Principles

Architecture Principles are typically developed by the Enterprise Architects, in conjunction with the key stakeholders, and are approved by the Architecture Board.

Architecture Principles will be informed by principles at the enterprise level, if they exist.

Architecture Principles must be clearly traceable and clearly articulated to guide decision-making. They are chosen so as to ensure alignment of the architecture and implementation of the Target Architecture with business strategies and visions.

upvoted 3 times

□ 👤 **nilya** 1 year, 12 months ago

Architecture principles reflect a level of consensur among the various elements of the enteprirse and form the basis of making future IT decisions.

upvoted 2 times

Which of the following statements about TOGAF Building Blocks and their use in the ADM cycle is correct?

A. Building Blocks become more implementation-specific in Phase E

B. Building Blocks in phases D, E and F are evolved to a common pattern of steps

C. Building Blocks should be identified in abstract form as part of the Preliminary Phase

D. Building Blocks should be first selected in Phase D

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

□ 👤 **noureldin** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Building Block Specification Process in the ADM

Finally, in Phase E the building blocks become more implementation-specific as SBBs

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap32.html

upvoted 2 times

□ 👤 **Banzaaai** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

there is no option to start using BB in architecture phases (B-C-D). Therefore, first Phase for usage BB is Phase E

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer

12.1 Objectives

The objectives of Phase E are to:

Generate the initial complete version of the Architecture Roadmap, based upon the gap analysis and candidate Architecture Roadmap components from Phases B, C, and D

Determine whether an incremental approach is required, and if so identify Transition Architectures that will deliver continuous business value

Define the overall solution building blocks to finalize the Target Architecture based on the Architecture Building Blocks (ABBs)

upvoted 2 times

Which one of the following is an objective of Phase A of the TOGAF ADM?

    A. To allocate the resources needed to implement the architecture project

    B. To define the framework that is going to be used to develop the enterprise architecture

    C. To define an IT Strategy that maps out the technology infrastructure

    D. To prepare a Solution Architecture for the enterprise

    E. To secure formal approval to proceed

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (75%) | B (25%)

👤 **evangelist** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: E

get stakeholder espcially exectutive team's buy-in is the key to success

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Gurt** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. To define the framework that is going to be used to develop the enterprise architecture

The objective of Phase A (Architecture Vision) in the TOGAF ADM (Architecture Development Method) is to define the framework that will be used to develop the enterprise architecture. This phase involves creating a high-level view of the architecture and capturing key stakeholder concerns, objectives, and constraints. It sets the foundation for the architecture development process and ensures alignment with the organization's business strategy and goal

upvoted 1 times

👤 **LillianXUE** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: E

6.1 Objectives

The objectives of Phase A are to:

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

Obtain approval for a Statement of Architecture Work that defines a program of works to develop and deploy the architecture outlined in the Architecture Vision

upvoted 1 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: E

Objectives

The objectives of Phase A are:

To ensure that this evolution of the architecture development cycle has proper recognition and endorsement from the corporate management of the enterprise, and the support and commitment of the necessary line management

To validate the business principles, business goals, and strategic business drivers of the organization

To define the scope of, and to identify and prioritize the components of, the Baseline Architecture effort

To define the relevant stakeholders, and their concerns and objectives

To define the key business requirements to be addressed in this architecture effort, and the constraints that must be dealt with

To articulate an Architecture Vision that demonstrates a response to those requirements and constraints

To secure formal approval to proceed

To understand the impact on, and of, other enterprise architecture development cycles ongoing in parallel.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap05.html

upvoted 2 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 2 years, 2 months ago

Correct Answer

6.1 Objectives
The objectives of Phase A are to:

Develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture
Obtain approval for a Statement of Architecture Work that defines a program of works to develop and deploy the architecture outlined in the Architecture Vision
  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Andy_S** 2 years, 3 months ago
The objectives of Phase A are to:

1. Develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture
2. Obtain approval for a Statement of Architecture Work that defines a program of works to develop and deploy the architecture outlined in the Architecture Vision

I don't thing any answer is correct
  upvoted 2 times

Complete the sentence. TOGAF 9 Part III provides a set of resources that can be used to adapt and modify the _____.

    A. Architecture Capability

    B. Architecture Development Method

    C. Architecture Landscape

    D. Architecture Repository

    E. Enterprise Continuum

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

👤 **riyamalin** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 6 months ago

PART III is ADM Guidelines & Techniques which contains a collection of guidelines and techniques available for use in applying the TOGAF approach and the TOGAF ADM. Additional guidelines and techniques are available in the TOGAF Library.

upvoted 7 times

👤 **LillianXUE** `Most Recent ⊘` 1 month ago

`Selected Answer: B`

17. Introduction to Part III (ADM Guidelines and Techniques)

17.1 Guidelines for Adapting the ADM Process

The Architecture Development Method (ADM) process can be adapted to deal with a number of different usage scenarios, including different process styles (e.g., the use of iteration) and also specific specialist architectures (such as security).

upvoted 1 times

👤 **noureldin** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/m/pt3.html

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: B`

B. Architecture Development Method

upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following best describes how TOGAF defines an enterprise?

A. Any collection of organizations that has a common set of goals

B. Any corporation with more than 10,000 employees

C. Any organization involved in commerce

D. Any organization whose stock is traded

E. Any set of organizations based at the same geographic location

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

What is An "Enterprise"?

A good definition of "enterprise" is any collection of organizations that has a common set of goals and/or a single bottom line.

http://www.opengroup.org/public/arch/p1/enterprise.htm
upvoted 2 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Any collection of organizations that has a common set of goals
upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer
upvoted 1 times

👤 **harofe2121** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap01.html
What is an enterprise?
The TOGAF standard considers an "enterprise" to be any collection of organizations that have common goals.
upvoted 2 times

Which of the following is an objective of Phase B, Business Architecture?

    A. To confirm the ability of the enterprise to undergo change

    B. To demonstrate how stakeholder concerns are addressed in the Business Architecture

    C. To develop a Target Technology Architecture to support the business

    D. To finalize the Architecture Vision and Architecture Definition documents

    E. To maximize the business value from the architecture

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

☐ 👤 **LillianXUE** 1 month ago

7.1 Objectives
The objectives of Phase B are to:
Develop the Target Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals, and respond to the strategic drivers set out in the Architecture Vision, in a way that addresses the Statement of Architecture Work and stakeholder concerns
Identify candidate Architecture Roadmap components based upon gaps between the Baseline and Target Business Architectures
  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **noureldin** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap08.html

8.1 Objectives
The objectives of Phase B are to:

Develop the Target Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals, and respond to the strategic drivers set out in the Architecture Vision, in a way that addresses the Request for Architecture Work and stakeholder concerns
Identify candidate Architecture Roadmap components based upon gaps between the Baseline and Target Business Architectures
  upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Banzaaai** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

B. To demonstrate how stakeholder concerns are addressed in the Business Architecture
  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The objectives of Phase B are to:
Develop the Target Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals
  upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct Answer
  upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **harofe2121** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/index.html
The objectives of Phase B are to:
Develop the Target Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals,
  upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **AKYK** 1 year, 10 months ago

Yes, answer is correct.

👤 **riyamalin** 2 years, 6 months ago

I agree to the answer

👤 **riyamalin** 2 years, 6 months ago

I agree to the answer

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

A. Implications

B. Name

C. Rationale

D. Statement

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

⊟ 👤 **jintaak** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 11 months ago

Rationale = Business Benefits

Implications = Requirements

upvoted 5 times

⊟ 👤 **LillianXUE** `Most Recent ⊘` 1 month ago

`Selected Answer: C`

20.3 Components of Architecture Principles

Rationale: Should highlight the business benefits of adhering to the principle, using business terminology. Point to the similarity of information and technology principles to the principles governing business operations. Also describe the relationship to other principles, and the intentions regarding a balanced interpretation. Describe situations where one principle would be given precedence or carry more weight than another for making a decision.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **noureldin** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Rationale:

Should highlight the business benefits of adhering to the principle, using business terminology. Point to the similarity of information and technology principles to the principles governing business operations. Also describe the relationship to other principles, and the intentions regarding a balanced interpretation. Describe situations where one principle would be given precedence or carry more weight than another for making a decision.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap20.html

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **Banzaaai** 1 year, 1 month ago

`Selected Answer: C`

C. Rationale

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 2 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Correct Answer

20.3 Components of Architecture Principles

Name - Should both represent the essence of the rule as well as be easy to remember

Statement - Should succinctly and unambiguously communicate the fundamental rule.

Rationale - Should highlight the business benefits of adhering to the principle, using business terminology.

Implications - should highlight the requirements, both for the business and IT, for carrying out the principle - in terms of resources, costs, and activities/tasks.

upvoted 3 times

Which of the following is defined by TOGAF as a representation of a system from the perspective of a related set of concerns?

    A. Architecture Building Block

    B. Capability Architecture

    C. Statement of Work

    D. View

    E. Viewpoint

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (80%) | B (20%)

👤 **evangelist** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: D

data view(we called it diagram) in company, security view, operation view, overal concept view etc

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Asteriz** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answer : D

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Jodash** 7 months ago

Correct Answer : D

upvoted 1 times

👤 **LillianXUE** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

3.17 Architecture View

A representation of a system from the perspective of a related set of concerns.

Note:

In some sections of this standard, the term "view" is used as a synonym for "architecture view".

See also 3.72 Stakeholder and 3.18 Architecture Viewpoint .

upvoted 1 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

31.1 Basic Concepts

An "architecture view" is a representation of a system from the perspective of a related set of concerns. It consists of one or more architecture models of the system.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap31.html

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. View

upvoted 2 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer

Architecture View

A representation of a system from the perspective of a related set of concerns.

upvoted 1 times

vicpada 5 months, 1 week ago

Architecture View is "D"

upvoted 1 times

PrashanttheCloudMaster 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

gz11 2 years, 2 months ago

Architecture View

A representation of a system from the perspective of a related set of concerns.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap03.html

upvoted 3 times

Complete the sentence. The TOGAF Architecture Governance Framework includes _____.

      A. a list of responsibilities for running an Architecture Board

      B. a model for governance including process, content and context

      C. guidance for establishing an Architecture Capability using the ADM

      D. the Architecture Compliance review process and checklists

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

👤 **LillianXUE** 1 month ago

`Selected Answer: B`

44.2.1 Architecture Governance Framework - Conceptual Structure

44.2.1.1 Key Concepts

Conceptually, Architecture Governance is an approach, a series of processes, a cultural orientation, and set of owned responsibilities that ensure the integrity and effectiveness of the organization's architectures. The split of process, content, and context are key to the support of the Architecture Governance initiative, by allowing the introduction of new governance material (legal, regulatory, standards-based, or legislative) without unduly impacting the processes.

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **noureldin** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: B`

44.2.1 Architecture Governance Framework - Conceptual Structure

44.2.1.1 Key Concepts

Figure 44-1 .

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap44.html

  upvoted 2 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: B`

B. a model for governance including process, content and context

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct Answer

44.2.1.1 Key Concepts

Conceptually, Architecture Governance is an approach, a series of processes, a cultural orientation, and set of owned responsibilities that ensure the integrity and effectiveness of the organization's architectures.

The key concepts are illustrated in Figure 44-1 .

Figure 44-1: Architecture Governance Framework - Conceptual Structure

The split of process, content, and context are key to the support of the Architecture Governance initiative, by allowing the introduction of new governance material (legal, regulatory, standards-based, or legislative) without unduly impacting the processes. This content-agnostic approach ensures that the framework is flexible. The processes are typically independent of the content and implement a proven best practice approach to active governance.

  upvoted 1 times

In the Solutions Continuum, which of the following is the correct order of solutions ranging from generic solution to enterprise specific solution?

A. Foundation, Common Systems, Industry, Organization-Specific

B. Industry, Foundation, Common Systems, Organization-Specific

C. Organization-Specific, Industry, Common Systems, Foundation

D. Organization-Specific, Industry, Foundation, Common Systems

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

👤 **fais** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer A is correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Jodash** 7 months ago

Correct Answer : A

upvoted 1 times

👤 **LillianXUE** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

35.4.2 Solutions Continuum

Figure 35-3: Solutions Continuum

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf92-doc/arch/index.html

upvoted 1 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

39.4.2 Solutions Continuum

Figure 39-3: Solutions Continuum

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap39.html

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

first: Foundation

upvoted 2 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Testyboy15** 2 years, 3 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

Which one of the following best describes the purpose of ADM Phase E?

A. To define the initial implementation plans

B. To define the scope, identifying stakeholders and obtaining approvals

C. To develop the Technology Architecture

D. To manage requirements throughout the ADM

E. To perform architectural oversight for the implementation

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

---

fais 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer A is correct. "Formulate Implementation and Migration Strategy"

upvoted 1 times

LillianXUE 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

12. Phase E: Opportunities & Solutions

12.5 Approach

Phase E is the initial step on the creation of the Implementation and Migration Plan which is completed in Phase F. It provides the basis of a well considered Implementation and Migration Plan that is integrated into the enterprise's portfolio in Phase F.

upvoted 1 times

---

noureldin 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Objectives

The objectives of Phase E are to:

Evaluate and select among the implementation options identified in the development of the various Target Architectures (for example, build versus buy versus re-use options, and sub-options within those major options)

Identify the strategic parameters for change, and the top-level work packages or projects to be undertaken in moving from the current environment to the target

Assess the dependencies, costs, and benefits of the various projects

Generate an overall implementation and migration strategy and a detailed Implementation Plan

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap11.html#:~:text=The%20objectives%20of%20Phase%20E,options%20within%20those%20major%20options)

upvoted 1 times

PrashanttheCloudMaster 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer

Phase E concentrates on how to deliver the architecture. It takes into account the complete set of gaps between the Target and Baseline Architectures in all architecture domains, and logically groups changes into work packages within the enterprise's portfolios. This is an effort to build a best-fit roadmap that is based upon the stakeholder requirements, the enterprise's business transformation readiness, identified opportunities and solutions, and identified implementation constraints. The key is to focus on the final target while realizing incremental business value.

Phase E is the initial step on the creation of the Implementation and Migration Plan which is completed in Phase F. It provides the basis of a well considered Implementation and Migration Plan that is integrated into the enterprise's portfolio in Phase F.

The following four concepts are key to transitioning from developing to delivering a Target Architecture:

Architecture Roadmap

Work Packages

Transition Architectures

Implementation and Migration Plan

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **harofe2121** 1 year, 9 months ago

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/index.html

All activities that have been initiated in these steps must be closed during the Create the Architecture Roadmap & Implementation and Migration Plan step

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **harofe2121** 1 year, 9 months ago

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/index.html

All activities that have been initiated in these steps must be closed during the Create the Architecture Roadmap & Implementation and Migration Plan step

Which one of the following statements about TOGAF Building Blocks is true?

A. Building blocks at a functional level are known as Solutions Building Blocks

B. Solutions Building Blocks are selected in Phases A, B, C and D

C. The specification of a building block should be loosely coupled to its implementation

D. The gap analysis technique should be used to identify building blocks for re-use

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 **fais** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Ans C:

33.2 Introduction to Building Blocks

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap33.html

upvoted 1 times

👤 **LillianXUE** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

33. Building Blocks

33.2.2 Generic Characteristics

A building block's boundary and specification should be loosely coupled to its implementation; i.e., it should be possible to realize a building block in several different ways without impacting the boundary or specification of the building block.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

33.2 Introduction to Building Blocks

33.2.2 Generic Characteristics

A building block's boundary and specification should be loosely coupled to its implementation;

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap33.html

upvoted 2 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

A building block's boundary and specification should be loosely coupled to its implementation; i.e., it should be possible to realize a building block in several different ways without impacting the boundary or specification of the building block. The way in which assets and capabilities are assembled into building blocks will vary widely between individual architectures. Every organization must decide for itself what arrangement of building blocks works best for it. A good choice of building blocks can lead to improvements in legacy system integration, interoperability, and flexibility in the creation of new systems and applications.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **RVR** 3 years ago

Reference: "A building block's boundary and specification should be loosely coupled to its implementation"

Link: https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/m/chap33.html

upvoted 3 times

What part of the Architecture Repository shows the building blocks that are currently in use within the organization?

    A. Architecture Landscape

    B. Architecture Metamodel

    C. Governance Log

    D. Reference Library

    E. Standards Information Base

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

---

fais 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer A:

41.2 Architecture Landscape

The Architecture Landscape holds architectural views of the state of the enterprise at particular points in time. Due to the sheer volume and the diverse stakeholder needs throughout an entire enterprise, the Architecture Landscape is divided into three levels of granularity

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf90-doc/arch/chap41.html

upvoted 1 times

LillianXUE 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

37. Architecture Repository

37.1 Overview

The Architecture Landscape presents an architectural representation of assets in use, or planned, by the enterprise at particular points in time

upvoted 1 times

---

noureldin 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

41.1 Overview

The Architecture Landscape shows an architectural view of the building blocks that are in use within the organization today (e.g., a list of the live applications). The landscape is likely to exist at multiple levels of granularity to suit different architecture objectives.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf90-doc/arch/chap41.html

upvoted 2 times

Banzaaai 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Architecture Landscape

upvoted 1 times

PrashanttheCloudMaster 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

The Architecture Landscape presents an architectural representation of assets in use, or planned, by the enterprise at particular points in time

upvoted 2 times

---

harofe2121 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap37.html

The Architecture Landscape presents an architectural representation of assets in use, or planned, by the enterprise at particular points in time

upvoted 1 times

Which one of the following is responsible for the acceptance and sign-off of an Architecture Compliance review?

> A. Architecture Board

> B. Architecture Review Co-ordinator

> C. CIO

> D. Lead Enterprise Architect

> E. Project Leader

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

👤 **LillianXUE** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

42. Architecture Compliance

42.4.3 Steps

No.11 Action: Accept review and sign off. Who: Architecture Board and Customer

upvoted 1 times

👤 **noureldin** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Architecture Compliance Review Process

Steps

The main steps in the process are tabulated below:.

11 : Accept review and sign off : Architecture Board and Customer

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap24.html

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Architecture Board

upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct Answer

42.4.3 Steps

Accept review and sign off. -----> Architecture Board and Customer

upvoted 1 times

According to TOGAF, in which phase of the ADM should an initial assessment of business transformation readiness occur?

A. Preliminary Phase

B. Phase A

C. Phase B

D. Phase F

E. Phase G

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (78%) | A (22%)

👤 **sim3** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Should be B

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap30.html

upvoted 3 times

👤 **suman9524** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

as per 6.3.5 section in togaf standard version (Not pocket guide) the right answer is A

upvoted 2 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

6.3 Steps

6.3.5 Assess Readiness for Business Transformation
A Business Transformation Readiness Assessment can be used to evaluate and quantify the organization's readiness to undergo a change. This assessment is based upon the determination and analysis/rating of a series of readiness factors, as described in 26. Business Transformation Readiness Assessment .

The results of the readiness assessment should be added to the Capability Assessment (see Part IV, 32.2.10 Capability Assessment). These results are then used to shape the scope of the architecture, to identify activities required within the architecture project, and to identify risk areas to be addressed.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap06.html

upvoted 4 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer --- Phase A

6.3.5 Assess Readiness for Business Transformation
A Business Transformation Readiness Assessment can be used to evaluate and quantify the organization's readiness to undergo a change. This assessment is based upon the determination and analysis/rating of a series of readiness factors, as described in 26. Business Transformation Readiness Assessment .

The results of the readiness assessment should be added to the Capability Assessment (see Part IV, 32.2.10 Capability Assessment). These results are then used to shape the scope of the architecture, to identify activities required within the architecture project, and to identify risk areas to be addressed.

upvoted 1 times

Complete the sentence. A gap analysis will enable the architect to do all of the following except _____.

A. identify building blocks that have been inadvertently omitted

B. identify building blocks that have been intentionally eliminated

C. identify building blocks to be carried over

D. identify new building blocks that are needed

E. identify potential vendors to provide new building blocks

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

◉ **noureldin** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

Activities

Key activities in this step include:

Create gap matrix as described under Approach, above.
Identify building blocks to be carried over, classifying as either changed or unchanged.
Identify eliminated building blocks.
Identify new building blocks.
Identify gaps and classify as those that should be developed, those that should be procured, and those inherited.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf80-doc/arch/p2/ta/ta_gapan.htm

upvoted 2 times

◉ **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer

Check Chapter 23.2 Suggested Steps(TOGAF9.2)

upvoted 1 times

◉ **harofe2121** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap27.html

Talks about all but there is no reference of vendor on this page

upvoted 1 times

◉ **ankit89** 1 year, 2 months ago

Ans: B

The technique known as gap analysis is widely used in the TOGAF Architecture Development Method (ADM) to validate an architecture that is being developed. The basic premise is to highlight a shortfall between the Baseline Architecture and the Target Architecture; that is, items that have been deliberately omitted, accidentally left out, or not yet defined.

deliberately omitted!!

upvoted 2 times

◉ **sushmapatil** 1 year, 11 months ago

Since Gap Ananlysis doesn't talk about vendors or stakeholders.

upvoted 3 times

◉ **Satish_Pappu** 1 year, 11 months ago

All the options seem to be right here, I am not sure why E was chosen as the Answer.

Which of the following best describes an approach for adapting the ADM in the situation where the business case for doing architecture is not well recognized?

A. Completion of the Business Architecture should follow the Information Systems Architecture

B. Create an Architecture Vision and then a detailed Business Architecture

C. Produce a "cut-down" version of the ADM suitable to the resources available

D. Tailor the ADM in conjunction with another architecture framework that has deliverables specific to the vertical sector

E. Tailor the ADM to reflect the relationships with, and dependencies on other management processes within the organization

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Adapting the ADM:

One reason for wanting to adapt the ADM, which it is important to stress, is that the order of the phases in the ADM is to some extent dependent on the maturity of the architecture discipline within the enterprise concerned. For example, if the business case for doing architecture at all is not well recognized, then creating an Architecture Vision is almost always essential; and a detailed Business Architecture often needs to come next, in order to underpin the Architecture Vision, detail the business case for remaining architecture work, and secure the active participation of key stakeholders in that work. In other cases a slightly different order may be preferred; for example, a detailed inventory of the baseline environment may be done before undertaking the Business Architecture.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap03.html

upvoted 2 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer

4.3 Adapting the ADM

One reason for wanting to adapt the ADM, which it is important to stress, is that the order of the phases in the ADM is to some extent dependent on the maturity of the architecture discipline within the enterprise. For example, if the business case for doing architecture at all is not well recognized, then creating an Architecture Vision is almost always essential; and a detailed Business Architecture often needs to come next, in order to underpin the Architecture Vision, detail the business case for remaining architecture work, and secure the active participation of key stakeholders in that work. In other cases a slightly different order may be preferred; for example, a detailed inventory of the baseline environment may be done before undertaking the Business Architecture.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **RVR** 2 years ago

Reference: "For example, if the business case for doing architecture at all is not well recognized, then creating an Architecture Vision is almost always essential; and a detailed Business Architecture often needs to come next, in order to underpin the Architecture Vision, detail the business case for remaining architecture work, and secure the active participation of key stakeholders in that work. In other cases a slightly different order may be preferred; for example, a detailed inventory of the baseline environment may be done before undertaking the Business Architecture."

Link : https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap03.html

upvoted 4 times

What technique does TOGAF recommend for evaluating the status of an organization to undergo change?

A. Business Transformation Readiness Assessment

B. Business Value Assessment Technique

C. Capability-Based Planning

D. Communications and Stakeholder Management

E. Gap Analysis

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

---

 noureldin 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

This chapter describes a technique known as Business Transformation Readiness Assessment, used for evaluating and quantifying an organization's readiness to undergo change.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap26.html

upvoted 2 times

 PrashanttheCloudMaster 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/index.html

This chapter describes a technique known as Business Transformation Readiness Assessment, used for evaluating and quantifying an organization's readiness to undergo change.

This chapter builds on work by the Canadian Government and its Business Transformation Enablement Program (BTEP).1

upvoted 1 times

 harofe2121 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap30.html

a technique known as Business Transformation Readiness Assessment, used for evaluating and quantifying an organization's readiness to undergo change

upvoted 2 times

Which of the following best describes the meaning of "Initial Level of Risk" in Risk Management?

A. The categorization after implementation of mitigating actions

B. The categorization after initial risk assessment

C. The categorization after mitigation and residual risk assessment

D. The categorization before determining and implementing mitigating actions

E. The categorization before risk identification

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **RVR** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years ago

Reference: "risk categorization prior to determining and implementing mitigating actions"

Link: https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/

upvoted 5 times

👤 **fais** `Most Recent ⊘` 6 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: D`

Correct Answer D:

There are two levels of risk that should be considered, namely:

Initial Level of Risk: risk categorization prior to determining and implementing mitigating actions

Residual Level of Risk: risk categorization after implementation of mitigating actions (if any)

upvoted 1 times

👤 **LillianXUE** 7 months ago

`Selected Answer: D`

27. Risk Management

27.1 Introduction

There are two levels of risk that should be considered, namely:

Initial Level of Risk: risk categorization prior to determining and implementing mitigating actions

Residual Level of Risk: risk categorization after implementation of mitigating actions (if any)

upvoted 1 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 2 months ago

`Selected Answer: D`

27.1 Introduction

There are two levels of risk that should be considered, namely:

Initial Level of Risk: risk categorization prior to determining and implementing mitigating actions

Residual Level of Risk: risk categorization after implementation of mitigating actions (if any)

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap27.html#:~:text=Initial%20Level%20of%20Risk%3A%20risk,of%20mitigating%20actions%20(if%20any)

upvoted 2 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

There are two levels of risk that should be considered, namely:

Initial Level of Risk: risk categorization prior to determining and implementing mitigating actions

Residual Level of Risk: risk categorization after implementation of mitigating actions (if any)

Complete the sentence. According to TOGAF, a view is used to describe how the ____ of a stakeholder are being met.

A. concerns

B. constraints

C. interests

D. perspective

E. requirements

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

👤 **RSKD** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

14.3 Architecture Views and Viewpoints

upvoted 1 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

14.3 Architecture Views and Viewpoints

In general, a view is defined as a part of an Architecture Description that addresses a set of related concerns and is tailored for specific stakeholders.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/archimate3-doc/chap14.html

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. concerns

upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

Complete the sentence. The Architecture Development Method produces content to be stored in the Repository, which is classified according to the

_____.

    A. ADM Guidelines and Techniques

    B. Architecture Capability Framework

    C. Architecture Capability Model

    D. Enterprise Continuum

    E. Standards Information Base

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 Jodash 4 weeks, 1 day ago

Correct Answer : D

  upvoted 1 times

---

 noureldin 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

2.6 Enterprise Continuum

The TOGAF standard includes the concept of the Enterprise Continuum, which sets the broader context for an architect and explains how generic solutions can be leveraged and specialized in order to support the requirements of an individual organization. The Enterprise Continuum is a view of the Architecture Repository that provides methods for classifying architecture and solution artifacts as they evolve from generic Foundation Architectures to Organization-Specific Architectures. The Enterprise Continuum comprises two complementary concepts: the Architecture Continuum and the Solutions Continuum.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap02.html

  upvoted 4 times

 Banzaaai 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Enterprise Continuum

  upvoted 1 times

 PrashanttheCloudMaster 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct Answer

35.1 Overview

The Enterprise Continuum provides methods for classifying architecture and solution artifacts, both internal and external to the Architecture Repository, as they evolve from generic Foundation Architectures to Organization-Specific Architectures.

  upvoted 1 times

---

 harofe2121 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap02.html

Section 2.6

The Enterprise Continuum is a view of the Architecture Repository that provides methods for classifying architecture and solution artifacts as they evolve from generic Foundation Architectures to Organization-Specific Architectures

  upvoted 1 times

Which of the following best describes the state of architecture artifacts as a project progresses through ADM Phases A to D?

    A. The artifacts are transformed into solution architectures

    B. The artifacts become increasingly product focused

    C. The artifacts become increasingly generic and re-usable

    D. The artifacts evolve from generic architectures to organization-specific architectures

    E. The artifacts evolve from common systems architectures to foundation architectures

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

39.3 Constituents of the Enterprise Continuum

• The Architecture Continuum :

). The Architecture Continuum represents a structuring of Architecture Building Blocks (ABBs) which are re-usable architecture assets. ABBs evolve through their development lifecycle from abstract and generic entities to fully expressed Organization-Specific Architecture assets.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap39.html

upvoted 3 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer

35.1 Overview

The Enterprise Continuum provides methods for classifying architecture and solution artifacts, both internal and external to the Architecture Repository, as they evolve from generic Foundation Architectures to Organization-Specific Architectures.

upvoted 1 times

    👤 **AnilV** 6 months, 1 week ago

    Here they are not referring about The Enterprise Continuum. Referring about artifacts. I doubt about the answer.

    upvoted 1 times

        👤 **AnilV** 5 months ago

        C. The artifacts become increasingly generic and re-usable

        upvoted 1 times

Which of the following describes the Phase H classification for an Incremental change?

A. A change driven by a requirement to derive additional value from the existing investment

B. A change driven by a requirement to increase investment in order to create new value for exploitation

C. A change driven by a requirement to reduce investment

D. A change driven by a requirement to re-align with the business strategy

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

  noureldin 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

The Change Management Process

Another way of looking at these three choices is to say that a simplification change to an architecture is often driven by a requirement to reduce investment; an incremental change, by a requirement to derive additional value from existing investment; and a re-architecting change, by a requirement to increase investment in order to create new value for exploitation.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap14.html

upvoted 4 times

  PrashanttheCloudMaster 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer

simplification change - to an architecture is often driven by a requirement to reduce investment
incremental change - It is driven by a requirement to derive additional value from existing investment
re-architecting change - It is driven by a requirement to increase investment in order to create new value for exploitation.

upvoted 3 times

  RVR 2 years ago

Reference: " an incremental change, by a requirement to derive additional value from existing investment;"
Link: https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap14.html

upvoted 2 times

    RVivek 9 months, 1 week ago

Architecture viewpoints are generic, and can be stored in libraries for re-use; an
architecture view is always specific to the architecture for which it is created -Cahpter 31.1

upvoted 1 times

Which one of the following statements about viewpoints is correct?

    A. A viewpoint is always specific to an architecture

    B. A viewpoint is used to create views in Phases E and F

    C. A viewpoint is used as a template to create a view

    D. A viewpoint is what a stakeholder sees

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

---

 noureldin 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Basic Concepts

A viewpoint defines the perspective from which a view is taken. More specifically, a viewpoint defines: how to construct and use a view (by means of an appropriate schema or template); the information that should appear in the view; the modelling techniques for expressing and analysing the information; and a rationale for these choices (e.g., by describing the purpose and intended audience of the view).

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf7-doc/arch/p4/views/vus_intro.htm

  upvoted 3 times

 Banzaaai 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C. A viewpoint is used as a template to create a view

  upvoted 1 times

 PrashanttheCloudMaster 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer --- C

3.18 Architecture Viewpoint
A specification of the conventions for a particular kind of architecture view.
Note:
An architecture viewpoint can also be seen as the definition or schema for that kind of architecture view. It establishes the conventions for constructing, interpreting, and using an architecture view to address a specific concern (or set of concerns) about a system-of-interest.

  upvoted 2 times

 Monkeyhead 9 months, 2 weeks ago

C is correct

http://www.opengroup.org/public/arch/p4/views/vus_intro.htm

  upvoted 1 times

 Cecilsin 11 months ago

I think the answer should be "A"
A specification of the conventions for a particular kind of architecture view.
https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf92-doc/arch/

  upvoted 2 times

    harofe2121 9 months, 1 week ago

    https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap31.html

    Architecture viewpoints are generic, and can be stored in libraries for re-use; an architecture view is always specific to the architecture for which it is created.

    From above it says view is specific to architecture but not the viewpoint so A may not be the right answer

      upvoted 1 times

According to TOGAF, in which sequence should Application Architecture and Data Architecture be developed in Phase C?

A. Application Architecture should be developed first, then Data Architecture

B. Application Architecture should be developed concurrently with Data Architecture

C. Data Architecture should be developed first, then Application Architecture

D. Application Architecture and Data Architecture may be developed in either sequence

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Approach

Development

Phase C involves some combination of Data and Applications Architecture, in either order. Advocates exist for both sequences. For example, Steven Spewak's Enterprise Architecture Planning (EAP) recommends a data-driven approach.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap07.html

upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

👤 **harofe2121** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap09.html

Phase C involves some combination of Data and Application Architecture, in either order. Advocates exist for both sequences

upvoted 3 times

Which of the following best completes the sentence? The Architecture Repository _____.

    A. is used to store different classes of architectural output created by the ADM

    B. is a categorisation mechanism for classifying architecture and solution artifacts

    C. is a detailed model of architectural work products, including deliverables and artifacts

    D. is an architecture of generic functions and services

    E. is a set of resources to help establish an architecture capability within an organization

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

2.7 Architecture Repository
Supporting the Enterprise Continuum is the concept of an Architecture Repository which can be used to store different classes of architectural output at different levels of abstraction, created by the ADM. In this way, the TOGAF standard facilitates understanding and co-operation between stakeholders and practitioners at different levels.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap02.html
  upvoted 3 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. is used to store different classes of architectural output created by the ADM
  upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer

2.7 Architecture Repository
Supporting the Enterprise Continuum is the concept of an Architecture Repository which can be used to store different classes of architectural output at different levels of abstraction, created by the ADM. In this way, the TOGAF standard facilitates understanding and co-operation between stakeholders and practitioners at different levels.
  upvoted 1 times

👤 **RVR** 2 years ago

Reference: "Supporting the Enterprise Continuum is the concept of an Architecture Repository which can be used to store different classes of architectural output at different levels of abstraction, created by the ADM."
Link: https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap02.html
  upvoted 4 times

What level of the Architecture Landscape provides a long-term summary view of the entire enterprise?

 A. Capability Architecture

 B. Operational Architecture

 C. Segment Architecture

 D. Strategic Architecture

 E. Tactical Architecture

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

---

noureldin 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

37.2 Architecture Landscape

1. Strategic Architectures (see Part I, 3.74 Strategic Architecture) show a long-term summary view of the entire enterprise. Strategic Architectures provide an organizing framework for operational and change activity and allow for direction setting at an executive level.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap37.html

upvoted 3 times

PrashanttheCloudMaster 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer

hint - long term (strategic)

upvoted 2 times

A key step in validating a proposed target architecture is to consider what may have been forgotten. What technique does TOGAF recommend to address this issue?

A. Business Transformation Readiness Assessment

B. Business Value Assessment Technique

C. Capability-Based Planning

D. Communications and Stakeholder Management

E. Gap Analysis

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

---

 noureldin 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

27.1 Introduction
A key step in validating an architecture is to consider what may have been forgotten. The architecture must support all of the essential information processing needs of the organization. The most critical source of gaps that should be considered is stakeholder concerns that have not been addressed in prior architectural work.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap27.html

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap27.html

upvoted 2 times

 PrashanttheCloudMaster 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer

23.1 Introduction
A key step in validating an architecture is to consider what may have been forgotten. The architecture must support all of the essential information processing needs of the organization. The most critical source of gaps that should be considered is stakeholder concerns that have not been addressed in prior architectural work.

upvoted 2 times

Complete the sentence. In the Preliminary Phase, all of the following are part of preparing the organization to undertake successful enterprise architecture, except

_____.

    A. defining architecture principles

    B. defining relationships between management frameworks

    C. defining the enterprise

    D. evaluating the enterprise architecture maturity

    E. identifying stakeholders and their concerns

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

👤 **fais** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

E is in Phase A

upvoted 1 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: E

6.1 Objectives

1-Define the Architecture Principles

6.2 Approach

2-Defining the enterprise

3-Evaluating the enterprise architecture maturity

4-Defining the relationships between management frameworks

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap06.html

upvoted 2 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

The steps within the Preliminary Phase are as follows:

5.3.1 Scope the Enterprise Organizations Impacted

5.3.2 Confirm Governance and Support Frameworks

5.3.3 Define and Establish Enterprise Architecture Team and Organization

5.3.4 Identify and Establish Architecture Principles

5.3.5 Tailor the TOGAF Framework and, if any, Other Selected Architecture Framework(s)

5.3.6 Develop a Strategy and Implementation Plan for Tools and Techniques

upvoted 2 times

Which phase of the ADM establishes a set of Principles?

    A. Preliminary Phase

    B. Phase A

    C. Phase D

    D. Phase G

    E. Phase H

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

PrashanttheCloudMaster `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

The steps within the Preliminary Phase are as follows:

5.3.1 Scope the Enterprise Organizations Impacted

5.3.2 Confirm Governance and Support Frameworks

5.3.3 Define and Establish Enterprise Architecture Team and Organization

5.3.4 Identify and Establish Architecture Principles

5.3.5 Tailor the TOGAF Framework and, if any, Other Selected Architecture Framework(s)

5.3.6 Develop a Strategy and Implementation Plan for Tools and Techniques

upvoted 5 times

LillianXUE `Most Recent ⊙` 6 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: A`

5. Preliminary Phase

5.5.4 Principles

The Preliminary Phase defines the Architecture Principles that will form part of the constraints on any architecture work undertaken in the enterprise. The issues involved in this are explained in Part III, 20. Architecture Principles .

upvoted 1 times

---

noureldin 1 year, 2 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

This chapter describes the preparation and initiation activities required to meet the business directive for a new Enterprise Architecture, including the definition of an Organization-Specific Architecture framework and the definition of principles.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/togaf-standard/adm/chap02.html

upvoted 3 times

In which Phase of the ADM does the business scenario technique figure most prominently?

    A. Preliminary

    B. Architecture Vision

    C. Business Architecture

    D. Information Systems Architectures

    E. Technology Architecture

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

RVR `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 6 months ago

Reference: "Business scenarios figure most prominently in the initial phase of the Architecture Development Method (ADM), Architecture Vision, when they are used to define relevant business requirements, and to build consensus with business management and other stakeholders."
Link https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap34.html

upvoted 5 times

1learner `Most Recent ⊙` 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer: - B

Business scenarios are an appropriate and useful technique to discover and document business requirements, and to articulate an Architecture Vision that responds to those requirements. Business scenarios may also be used at more detailed levels of the architecture work (e.g., in Phase B) and are described in the TOGAF® Series Guide: Business Scenarios.

upvoted 1 times

1learner 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer - B

16.5.2 Requirements Development
The first high-level requirements are articulated as part of the Architecture Vision, generated by means of the business scenario or analogous technique

upvoted 1 times

Jodash 1 year ago

Correct Answer : B

upvoted 2 times

noureldin 1 year, 8 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Introduction

Business scenarios are an important technique that may be used at various stages of the enterprise architecture, principally the Architecture Vision and the Business Architecture, but in other architecture domains as well, if required, to derive the characteristics of the architecture directly from the high-level requirements of the business. They are used to help identify and understand business needs, and thereby to derive the business requirements that the architecture development has to address.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap34.html

upvoted 4 times

Banzaaai 1 year, 11 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

B. Architecture Vision

upvoted 1 times

PrashanttheCloudMaster 2 years, 2 months ago

Correct Answer

Business scenarios are an appropriate and useful technique to discover and document business requirements, and to articulate an Architecture Vision that responds to those requirements. Business scenarios may also be used at more detailed levels of the architecture work (e.g., in Phase B) and are described in the TOGAF® Series Guide: Business Scenarios.

upvoted 3 times

Which one of the following best describes the Architecture Vision document?

> A. An agreement between development partners and the sponsor on architecture deliverables
>
> B. A description of how the new capability will address stakeholder concerns
>
> C. A description of the scope and approach for completion of the architecture project
>
> D. A set of quantitative statements outlining requirements on the implementation
>
> E. A set of rules and guidelines to support fulfilling the mission of the organization

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

👤 **Njaff** 1 month, 1 week ago

don't confuse with

Architecture Contract = * A. An agreement between development partners and the sponsor on architecture deliverables
Statement of Architecture Work = * C. A description of the scope and approach for completion of the architecture project
Implementation Factor Assessment and Deduction Matrix = * D. A set of quantitative statements outlining requirements on the implementation
Architecture Principles = E. A set of rules and guidelines to support fulfilling the mission of the organization

upvoted 1 times

👤 **1learner** 2 months, 1 week ago

Typical contents of an Architecture Vision are:

Problem description:
Stakeholders and their concerns
List of issues/scenarios to be addressed
Objective of the Statement of Architecture Work
Summary views necessary for the Request for Architecture Work and the Version 0.1 Business, Application, Data, and Technology Architectures created; typically including:
Value Chain diagram
Solution Concept diagram
Mapped requirements
Reference to Draft Architecture Definition Document

upvoted 1 times

👤 **1learner** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer - B
6.5.2 Creating the Architecture Vision
The Architecture Vision provides the sponsor with a key tool to sell the benefits of the proposed capability to stakeholders and decision-makers within the enterprise.

Architecture Vision - describes how the new capability will meet the business goals and strategic objectives and address the stakeholder concerns when implemented.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

7.2.2 Creating the Architecture Vision
Architecture Vision describes how the new capability will meet the business goals and strategic objectives and address the stakeholder concerns when implemented.
https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap07.html

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 1 year, 11 months ago

B. A description of how the new capability will address stakeholder concerns

upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 2 years, 2 months ago

Correct Answer

6.5.2 Creating the Architecture Vision

The Architecture Vision provides the sponsor with a key tool to sell the benefits of the proposed capability to stakeholders and decision-makers within the enterprise. Architecture Vision describes how the new capability will meet the business goals and strategic objectives and address the stakeholder concerns when implemented.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **RVR** 3 years, 6 months ago

Reference: "Architecture Vision describes how the new capability will meet the business goals and strategic objectives and address the stakeholder concerns when implemented."

Link: https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/m/chap06.html

upvoted 4 times

B. A description of how the new capability will address stakeholder concerns

upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 2 years, 2 months ago

Correct Answer

Which of the following best describes TOGAF?

A. An abstract framework for the development of standards and processes for a business architecture

B. A collection of components organized to accomplish a specific set of functions

C. A process model, best practices and assets to aid production, use and maintenance of enterprise architectures

D. A reference model containing taxonomy defining terminology for an enterprise architecture, together with an associated graphic

E. A system development lifecycle method for software engineering

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

☐ 👤 **evangelist** 20 hours, 30 minutes ago

Selected Answer: C

This aligns with the TOGAF definition from the document, which describes TOGAF as an architecture framework providing methods, tools, and best practices to support the development and maintenance of Enterprise Architectures.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Jodash** 4 weeks, 1 day ago

Correct Answer : C

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **noureldin** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

2.1 What is the TOGAF Standard?

The TOGAF standard is an architecture framework. It provides the methods and tools for assisting in the acceptance, production, use, and maintenance of an Enterprise Architecture. It is based on an iterative process model supported by best practices and a re-usable set of existing architecture assets.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap02.html

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Banzaaai** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

C. A process model, best practices and assets to aid production, use and maintenance of enterprise architectures

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct Answer

2.1 What is the TOGAF Standard?

The TOGAF standard is an architecture framework. It provides the methods and tools for assisting in the acceptance, production, use, and maintenance of an Enterprise Architecture. It is based on an iterative process model supported by best practices and a re-usable set of existing architecture assets.

upvoted 2 times

Which ADM phase establishes the connection between the architecture organization and the implementation organization through the Architecture Contract?

A. Phase E

B. Phase F

C. Phase G

D. Phase H

E. Requirements Management

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

---

 evangelist 20 hours, 28 minutes ago

Selected Answer: C

In TOGAF's Architecture Development Method (ADM), Phase G: Implementation Governance establishes the connection between the architecture organization and the implementation organization through the use of the Architecture Contract. This phase provides architectural oversight and ensures the implementation aligns with the defined architecture.

upvoted 1 times

 noureldin 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Approach

Phase G establishes the connection between architecture and implementation organization, through the Architecture Contract.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap13.html

upvoted 4 times

 PrashanttheCloudMaster 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer

14.5 Approach
It is here that all the information for successful management of the various implementation projects is brought together. Note that, in parallel with Phase G, there is the execution of an organizational-specific development process, where the actual development happens.

Phase G establishes the connection between architecture and implementation organization, through the Architecture Contract.

upvoted 2 times

Which one of the following statements about the Requirements Management phase is true?

A. All requirements fed into the phase are prioritized, and those of low priority are deferred until the next iteration of the ADM cycle

B. The phase generates the requirements for a given ADM cycle using the Business Scenario technique

C. The phase manages the flow of requirements, storing them, and feeding them in and out of the relevant ADM phases

D. The phase operates like a waiting room, and all requirements fed in to the phase must be resolved by the end of the current ADM cycle

E. The phase resolves the requirements that are fed into it from the other ADM phases

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 evangelist 20 hours, 26 minutes ago

Selected Answer: C

This is consistent with TOGAF's description of the Requirements Management phase, which does not prioritize, resolve, or directly address requirements but ensures they are properly managed, stored, and distributed to the relevant ADM phases. It is a dynamic and continuous process central to the ADM.

upvoted 1 times

👤 fais 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

👤 noureldin 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

17.2 Approach
17.2.1 General
As indicated by the "Requirements Management" circle at the center of the ADM graphic, the ADM is continuously driven by the requirements management process.

It is important to note that the Requirements Management circle denotes not a static set of requirements, but a dynamic process whereby requirements for enterprise architecture and subsequent changes to those requirements are identified, stored, and fed into and out of the relevant ADM phases, and also between cycles of the ADM.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap17.html

upvoted 4 times

👤 Banzaaai 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

the best answer

upvoted 1 times

👤 PrashanttheCloudMaster 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

Which section of the TOGAF template for defining principles should highlight the requirements for carrying out the principle?

A. Implications

B. Name

C. Rationale

D. Statement

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 Jodash 4 weeks, 1 day ago

Correct Answer : A

upvoted 2 times

 noureldin 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

20.3 Components of Architecture Principles

Table 20-1: Recommended Format for Defining Principles

Implications

Should highlight the requirements, both for the business and IT, for carrying out the principle - in terms of resources, costs, and activities/tasks. It will often be apparent that current systems, standards, or practices would be incongruent with the principle upon adoption. The impact to the business and consequences of adopting a principle should be clearly stated. The reader should readily discern the answer to: "How does this affect me?". It is important not to oversimplify, trivialize, or judge the merit of the impact. Some of the implications will be identified as potential impacts only, and may be speculative rather than fully analyzed.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap20.html

upvoted 4 times

 PrashanttheCloudMaster 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 2 times

 RVR 2 years, 6 months ago

Reference: "Implications - Should highlight the requirements, both for the business and IT, for carrying out the principle - in terms of resources, costs, and activities/tasks. "

link: https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap29.html

upvoted 4 times

Which one of the following best describes the next step in an Architecture Compliance Review once the scope of the review has been determined?

A. Interview the project principals to obtain background information

B. Prepare the Architecture Compliance Review report

C. Schedule the Architecture Review meeting

D. Send the assessment report to the Architecture Review co-ordinator

E. Tailor the checklists to address business requirements

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

 1learner 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer - E

Refer to the Architecture Compliance review process is illustrated in Figure 42-2 .

upvoted 1 times

---

 noureldin 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: E

Architecture Compliance Review Process

Figure: Architecture Compliance Review Process

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap24.html

upvoted 2 times

---

 noureldin 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: E

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/Figures/revuproc.gif
https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap24.html

upvoted 1 times

 PrashanttheCloudMaster 2 years, 2 months ago

Correct Answer

42.4 Architecture Compliance Review Process
42.4.1 Overview
The Architecture Compliance review process is illustrated in Figure 42-2 .

upvoted 1 times

 RVR 3 years, 6 months ago

reference: Figure: Architecture Compliance Review Process
link: https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap24.html

upvoted 2 times

Complete the sentence. During the implementation of an architecture, if the original Architecture Definition and requirements are not suitable, a ___ may be submitted to initiate further architecture work.

- A. Capability Assessment
- B. Change Request
- C. Requirements Impact Analysis
- D. Statement of Architecture Work

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 noureldin 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

32.2.11 Change Request
Purpose
During implementation of an architecture, as more facts become known, it is possible that the original Architecture Definition and requirements are not suitable or are not sufficient to complete the implementation of a solution. In these circumstances, it is necessary for implementation projects to either deviate from the suggested architectural approach or to request scope extensions. Additionally, external factors - such as market factors, changes in business strategy, and new technology opportunities - may open up opportunities to extend and refine the architecture.

In these circumstances, a Change Request may be submitted in order to kick-start a further cycle of architecture work.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/m/chap32.html#tag_32_02_11
   upvoted 2 times

 Banzaaai 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Change Request
   upvoted 1 times

 PrashanttheCloudMaster 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer
   upvoted 1 times

Complete the sentence. All of the following describe a purpose of an Architecture Compliance review, except _____.

    A. determining the technical readiness of a project

    B. ensuring the application of best practices

    C. identifying business transformation risks for an architecture project

    D. identifying errors in an architecture project

    E. identifying where architecture standards require modification

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Architecture Compliance Reviews

Purpose

1-First and foremost, catch errors in the porject architecture early, and thereby reduce the cost and risk of changes required later in the life-cycle. This in turn means that the overall project time is shortened, and that the business gets the bottom-line benefit of the architecture development faster.

2-Ensure the application of best practices to architecture work

3-Identify where the standards themselves may require modification

4-Communicate the status of technical readiness of the project to management

https://www.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf7-doc/arch/p4/comp/comp.htm#:~:text=An%20architecture%20compliance%20review%20is,an%20enterprise%20architecture%20compliance%20strategy.

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

....business transformation risks...

upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer

42.3 Architecture Compliance Reviews

An Architecture Compliance review is a scrutiny of the compliance of a specific project against established architectural criteria, spirit, and business objectives. A formal process for such reviews normally forms the core of an Enterprise Architecture Compliance strategy.

42.3.1 Purpose

upvoted 1 times

According to TOGAF, which of the following steps in Phases B, C, and D occurs before development of the baseline or target architectures?

    A. Conduct formal stakeholder review

    B. Create Architecture Definition Document

    C. Define Roadmap components

    D. Perform gap analysis

    E. Select reference models, viewpoints and tools

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

👤 **LillianXUE** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

7. Phase B: Business Architecture

7.3 Steps

The steps in Phase B are as follows:

7.3.1 Select Reference Models, Viewpoints, and Tools

7.3.2 Develop Baseline Business Architecture Description

7.3.3 Develop Target Business Architecture Description

7.3.4 Perform Gap Analysis

7.3.5 Define Candidate Roadmap Components

7.3.6 Resolve Impacts Across the Architecture Landscape

7.3.7 Conduct Formal Stakeholder Review

7.3.8 Finalize the Business Architecture

7.3.9 Create the Architecture Definition Document

  upvoted 3 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: E

7.3 Steps

The steps in Phase B are as follows:

7.3.1 Select Reference Models, Viewpoints, and Tools

7.3.2 Develop Baseline Business Architecture Description

7.3.3 Develop Target Business Architecture Description

7.3.4 Perform Gap Analysis

7.3.5 Define Candidate Roadmap Components

7.3.6 Resolve Impacts Across the Architecture Landscape

7.3.7 Conduct Formal Stakeholder Review

7.3.8 Finalize the Business Architecture

7.3.9 Create the Architecture Definition Document

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf92-doc/arch/chap07.html

  upvoted 4 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

The steps in Phase B are as follows:

7.3.1 Select Reference Models, Viewpoints, and Tools

7.3.2 Develop Baseline Business Architecture Description

7.3.3 Develop Target Business Architecture Description

Which ADM phase is responsible for assessing the performance of the architecture and making recommendations for change?

A. Phase A

B. Phase E

C. Phase F

D. Phase G

E. Phase H

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

👤 **LillianXUE** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

15. Phase H: Architecture Change Management

15.3 Steps

15.3.4 Provide Analysis for Architecture Change Management

Provide analysis for architecture change management:

Analyze performance

Conduct Enterprise Architecture performance reviews with service management

Assess Change Requests and reporting to ensure that the expected value realization and Service-Level Agreement (SLA) expectations of the customers are met

Undertake a gap analysis of the performance of the Enterprise Architecture

Ensure change management requests adhere to the Enterprise Architecture Governance and framework

upvoted 2 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: E

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/Figures/h_cha.png

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap15.html

upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct answer

hint - cHange

upvoted 1 times

👤 **gz11** 2 years, 2 months ago

Make recommendations on change requirements to meet performance targets and development of position to act.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap15.html

upvoted 2 times

Which ADM phase provides architectural oversight of the implementation?

A. Preliminary Phase

B. Phase A

C. Phase E

D. Phase G

E. Phase H

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **LillianXUE** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

14. Phase G: Implementation Governance

This chapter provides an architectural oversight of the implementation.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

This chapter provides an architectural oversight of the implementation.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap13.html

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

architectural oversight of the implementation

upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashantthecloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

14. Phase G: Implementation Governance

This chapter provides an architectural oversight of the implementation.

upvoted 2 times

Complete the sentence. The Solutions Continuum represents implementations of the architectures at corresponding levels of the
_____.

A. Architecture Capability

B. Architecture Continuum

C. Architecture Landscape

D. Architecture Metamodel

E. Architecture Repository

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

👤 **LillianXUE** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

35. Enterprise Continuum
35.4 Enterprise Continuum in Detail
35.4.2 Solutions Continuum
The Solutions Continuum represents the detailed specification and construction of the architectures at the corresponding levels of the
Architecture Continuum. At each level, the Solutions Continuum is a population of the architecture with reference building blocks - either
purchased products or built components - that represent a solution to the enterprise's business need expressed at that level. A populated
repository based on the Solutions Continuum can be regarded as a solutions inventory or re-use library, which can add significant value to the
task of managing and implementing improvements to the enterprise.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Introduction
The Solutions Continuum represents the implementations of the architectures at the corresponding levels of the Architecture Continuum

http://www.opengroup.org/public/arch/p3/ec/ec_sc.htm

upvoted 3 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

The Solutions Continuum (see 35.4.2 Solutions Continuum) provides a consistent way to describe and understand the implementation of the
assets defined in the Architecture Continuum

upvoted 2 times

👤 **RVR** 3 years ago

Reference: " Solutions Continuum represents the implementations of the architectures at the corresponding levels of the Architecture
Continuum"
Link: https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap18.html

upvoted 2 times

According to TOGAF, how is the Enterprise Continuum used in organizing and developing an architecture?

A. To aid communication and understanding between architects

B. To coordinate with the other management frameworks in use

C. To describe how an architecture addresses stakeholder concerns

D. To evaluate how best to develop and implement an architecture

E. To help identify and understand business requirements

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

👤 **1learner** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer - A

Refer to 35.1 Overview:
Any architecture is context-specific; for example, there are architectures that are specific to individual customers, industries, subsystems, products, and services. Architects, on both the buy side and supply side, must have at their disposal a consistent language to effectively communicate the differences between architectures. Such a language will enable engineering efficiency and the effective leveraging of Commercial Off-The-Shelf (COTS) product functionality. The Enterprise Continuum provides that consistent language.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **agn74** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Architects, on both the buy side and supply side, must have at their disposal a consistent language to effectively communicate the differences between architectures.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **LillianXUE** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

35.1 Overview
The Enterprise Continuum provides methods for classifying architecture and solution artifacts, both internal and external to the Architecture Repository, as they evolve from generic Foundation Architectures to Organization-Specific Architectures.

The Enterprise Continuum enables the architect to articulate the broad perspective of what, why, and how the Enterprise Architecture has been designed with the factors and drivers considered. The Enterprise Continuum is an important aid to communication and understanding, both within individual enterprises, and between customer enterprises and vendor organizations. Without an understanding of "where in the continuum you are", people discussing architecture can often talk at cross-purposes because they are referencing different points in the continuum at the same time, without realizing it.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

35.1 Overview

The Enterprise Continuum enables the architect to articulate the broad perspective of what, why, and how the Enterprise Architecture has been designed with the factors and drivers considered. The Enterprise Continuum is an important aid to communication and understanding, both within individual enterprises, and between customer enterprises and vendor organizations

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap35.html

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

between architects

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 2 years, 2 months ago

Correct Answer

35.1 Overview

The Enterprise Continuum provides methods for classifying architecture and solution artifacts, both internal and external to the Architecture Repository, as they evolve from generic Foundation Architectures to Organization-Specific Architectures.

The Enterprise Continuum enables the architect to articulate the broad perspective of what, why, and how the Enterprise Architecture has been designed with the factors and drivers considered. The Enterprise Continuum is an important aid to communication and understanding, both within individual enterprises, and between customer enterprises and vendor organizations. Without an understanding of "where in the continuum you are", people discussing architecture can often talk at cross-purposes because they are referencing different points in the continuum at the same time, without realizing it.

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 2 years, 2 months ago

Correct Answer

Which one of the following provides a foundation for making architecture and planning decisions, framing policies, procedures, and standards, and supporting resolution of contradictory situations?

    A. Architecture principles

    B. Buy lists

    C. Procurement policies

    D. Requirements

    E. Stakeholder concerns

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

  LillianXUE 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

20. Architecture Principles

20.4 Developing Architecture Principles

20.4.1 Qualities of Principles

Merely having a written statement that is called a principle does not mean that the principle is good, even if everyone agrees with it.

A good set of principles will be founded in the beliefs and values of the organization and expressed in language that the business understands and uses. Principles should be few in number, future-oriented, and endorsed and championed by senior management. They provide a firm foundation for making architecture and planning decisions, framing policies, procedures, and standards, and supporting resolution of contradictory situations. A poor set of principles will quickly become disused, and the resultant architectures, policies, and standards will appear arbitrary or self-serving, and thus lack credibility. Essentially, principles drive behavior.

  upvoted 2 times

  Jodash 7 months ago

Correct Answer : A

  upvoted 1 times

---

  noureldin 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

20.4.1 Qualities of Principles

Merely having a written statement that is called a principle does not mean that the principle is good, even if everyone agrees with it.

A good set of principles will be founded in the beliefs and values of the organization and expressed in language that the business understands and uses. Principles should be few in number, future-oriented, and endorsed and championed by senior management. They provide a firm foundation for making architecture and planning decisions, framing policies, procedures, and standards, and supporting resolution of contradictory situations. A poor set of principles will quickly become disused, and the resultant architectures, policies, and standards will appear arbitrary or self-serving, and thus lack credibility. Essentially, principles drive behavior.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap20.html

  upvoted 3 times

  PrashanttheCloudMaster 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/index.html

A good set of principles will be founded in the beliefs and values of the organization and expressed in language that the business understands and uses. Principles should be few in number, future-oriented, and endorsed and championed by senior management. They provide a firm foundation for making architecture and planning decisions, framing policies, procedures, and standards, and supporting resolution of contradictory situations. A poor set of principles will quickly become disused, and the resultant architectures, policies, and standards will appear arbitrary or self-serving, and thus lack credibility. Essentially, principles drive behavior.

  upvoted 1 times

According to TOGAF, which of the following best describes the purpose of the Architecture Roadmap?

A. To ensure that architecture information is communicated to the right stakeholders at the right time

B. To evangelize the architecture to the end user community

C. To govern the architecture through to implementation

D. To keep the Architecture Review Board informed of changes to the architecture

E. To show progression of change from the Baseline Architecture to the Target Architecture

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

👤 **LillianXUE** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

32. Architecture Deliverables

32.2 Deliverable Descriptions

32.2.7 Architecture Roadmap

Purpose

The Architecture Roadmap lists individual work packages that will realize the Target Architecture and lays them out on a timeline to show progression from the Baseline Architecture to the Target Architecture. The Architecture Roadmap highlights individual work packages' business value at each stage. Transition Architectures necessary to effectively realize the Target Architecture are identified as intermediate steps. The Architecture Roadmap is incrementally developed throughout Phases E and F, and informed by readily identifiable roadmap components from Phase B, C, and D within the ADM.

upvoted 3 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: E

32.2.7 Architecture Roadmap

Purpose

The Architecture Roadmap lists individual work packages that will realize the Target Architecture and lays them out on a timeline to show progression from the Baseline Architecture to the Target Architecture.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap32.html

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: E

E. To show progression of change from the Baseline Architecture to the Target Architecture

upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

32.2.7 Architecture Roadmap

Purpose

The Architecture Roadmap lists individual work packages that will realize the Target Architecture and lays them out on a timeline to show progression from the Baseline Architecture to the Target Architecture. The Architecture Roadmap highlights individual work packages' business value at each stage. Transition Architectures necessary to effectively realize the Target Architecture are identified as intermediate steps. The Architecture Roadmap is incrementally developed throughout Phases E and F, and informed by readily identifiable roadmap components from Phase B, C, and D within the ADM.

upvoted 2 times

What technique does TOGAF recommend that focuses on achieving business outcomes rather than just technical deliverables?

- A. Business Transformation Readiness Assessment
- B. Business Value Assessment Technique
- C. Capability-Based Planning
- D. Communications and Stakeholder Management
- E. Quality Function Deployment

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 **gz11** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 2 months ago

This chapter provides an overview of capability-based planning, a business planning technique that focuses on business outcomes.
https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap28.html

upvoted 7 times

> 👤 **moshos** 8 months, 3 weeks ago
>
> Also:
> "On the other hand, IT projects were often described in terms of technical deliverables not as business outcomes, making it difficult for business to appreciate what was being delivered and often the IT architects lost sight of the ultimate business goal. Capability-based planning frames all phases of the architecture development in the context of business outcomes, clearly linking the IT vision, architectures (ABBs and SBBs), and the Implementation and Migration Plans with the corporate strategic, business, and line-of-business plans."
>
> upvoted 1 times

👤 **LillianXUE** `Most Recent ⊘` 6 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: C`

28. Capability-Based Planning
This chapter provides an overview of capability-based planning, a business planning technique that focuses on business outcomes. It also copes well with the friction of co-ordinating projects across corporate functional domains that together enable the enterprise to achieve that capability (for example, electronic service delivery).

upvoted 2 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 1 month ago

`Selected Answer: C`

This chapter provides an overview of capability-based planning, a business planning technique that focuses on business outcomes. It also copes well with the friction of co-ordinating projects across corporate functional domains that together enable the enterprise to achieve that capability (for example, electronic service delivery).

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap28.html

upvoted 2 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

This chapter provides an overview of capability-based planning, a business planning technique that focuses on business outcomes. It also copes well with the friction of co-ordinating projects across corporate functional domains that together enable the enterprise to achieve that capability (for example, electronic service delivery).

upvoted 2 times

Which model within TOGAF is closely related to the concept of Boundaryless Information Flow?

A. The ARTS data model

B. The Architecture Governance Framework

C. The Enterprise Continuum

D. The Integrated Information Infrastructure Model

E. The TOGAF Technical Reference Model

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **LillianXUE** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

3. Definitions

3.22 Boundaryless Information Flow™

A shorthand representation of "access to integrated information to support business process improvements" representing a desired state of an enterprise's infrastructure specific to the business needs of the organization.

Note:

The need for Boundaryless Information Flow - a trademark of The Open Group - is described in the TOGAF® Series Guide: The TOGAF Integrated Information Infrastructure Reference Model (III-RM).

upvoted 2 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

The TOGAF® Standard, a Standard of The Open Group

This Document

The Integrated Information Infrastructure Reference Model (III-RM) demonstrates an architected approach to enable Boundaryless Information Flow.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/togaf-standard/reference-models/iiirm.html

upvoted 3 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

3.22 Boundaryless Information Flow™

A shorthand representation of "access to integrated information to support business process improvements" representing a desired state of an enterprise's infrastructure specific to the business needs of the organization.

Note:

The need for Boundaryless Information Flow - a trademark of The Open Group - is described in the TOGAF® Series Guide: The TOGAF Integrated Information Infrastructure Reference Model (III-RM).

upvoted 1 times

Which one of the following does TOGAF state is an objective for Phase A: Architecture Vision?

A. To create an implementation and migration strategy

B. To establish an architecture change management process

C. To priorities work packages and projects

D. To validate the business principles, goals, drivers and key performance indicators

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

☐ 👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

7.1 Objectives
The objectives of Phase A are:

To validate the business principles, business goals, and strategic business drivers of the organization and the enterprise architecture Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf90-doc/arch/chap07.html
upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Banzaaai** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D. To validate the business principles, goals, drivers and key performance indicators
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer

The steps in Phase A are as follows:

6.3.1 Establish the Architecture Project

6.3.2 Identify Stakeholders, Concerns, and Business Requirements

6.3.3 Confirm and Elaborate Business Goals, Business Drivers, and Constraints

6.3.4 Evaluate Capabilities

6.3.5 Assess Readiness for Business Transformation

6.3.6 Define Scope

6.3.7 Confirm and Elaborate Architecture Principles, including Business Principles

6.3.8 Develop Architecture Vision

6.3.9 Define the Target Architecture Value Propositions and KPIs

6.3.10 Identify the Business Transformation Risks and Mitigation Activities

6.3.11 Develop Statement of Architecture Work; Secure Approval
upvoted 1 times

In which of the following ADM Phases do building blocks become implementation-specific?

A. Phase A

B. Phase B

C. Phase C

D. Phase D

E. Phase E

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

---

 noureldin 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

Building Blocks and the ADM

Building Block Specification Process in the ADM

Finally, in Phase E the building blocks become more implementation-specific as SBBs, and their interfaces become the detailed architecture specification. The output of Phase E is the building block architecture, both in ABB (i.e., functionally defined) and SBB (i.e., product-specific) forms.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap32.html#:~:text=Finally%2C%20in%20Phase%20E%20the,%2C%20product%2Dspecific)%20forms.

upvoted 3 times

 PrashanttheCloudMaster 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

 gz11 1 year, 2 months ago

"Opportunities and Solutions" the building blocks become more implementation specific as Solution Building Blocks, and their interfaces become the detailed architecture specification.

http://www.opengroup.org/public/arch/p4/bbs/bbs_adm.htm

upvoted 2 times

Which of the following best describes an approach for adapting the ADM in the situation where business principles dictate that a packaged solution be used?

A. Completion of the Business Architecture should follow the Information Systems Architecture

B. Create an Architecture Vision and then a detailed Business Architecture

C. Produce a "cut-down" version of the ADM suitable to the resources available

D. Tailor the ADM in conjunction with another architecture framework that has deliverables specific to the vertical sector

E. Tailor the ADM to reflect the relationships with, and dependencies on other management processes within the organization

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (83%)	E (17%)

⊟ 👤 **evangelist** 19 hours, 49 minutes ago

Selected Answer: A

TOGAF recommends prioritizing the Information Systems Architecture to align with the packaged solution's constraints and dependencies before refining the Business Architecture.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **SIJUTHOMASP** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

I think D is correct.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **RACHIT0412** 6 months ago

A says should, while it should be "May" . I prefer E.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **arpara** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

The most suitable approach for adapting the ADM (Architecture Development Method) in a situation where business principles dictate that a packaged solution be used is:

D. Tailor the ADM in conjunction with another architecture framework that has deliverables specific to the vertical sector.

In a scenario where a packaged solution is preferred or mandated by business principles, it's important to adapt the architecture development process to align with the specific requirements of the vertical sector. This approach involves integrating the ADM with another architecture framework that provides specialized deliverables and guidance for implementing packaged solutions effectively within the given industry or sector. This tailoring ensures that the architectural work aligns with the business needs and the specific context in which the packaged solution will be deployed.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **vicpada** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

I believe it should be E "E. Tailor the ADM to reflect the relationships with, and dependencies on other management processes within the organization". TOGAF says it "may well follow completion...", not that "it should follow completion...". It is a possibility to change the order of the phases. It is not mandatory to change the order of the phases.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Adapting the ADM

The order of phases may also be defined by the business and architecture principles of an enterprise. For example, the business principles may dictate that the enterprise be prepared to adjust its business processes to meet the needs of a packaged solution, so that it can be implemented quickly to enable fast response to market changes. In such a case, the Business Architecture (or at least the completion of it) may well follow completion of the Information Systems Architecture or the Technology Architecture

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **Banzaaai** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Completion of the Business Architecture should follow the Information Systems Architecture

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **PrashantheCloudMaster** 2 years, 2 months ago

Correct Answer

The order of phases may also be defined by the Architecture Principles and business principles of an enterprise. For example, the business principles may dictate that the enterprise be prepared to adjust its business processes to meet the needs of a packaged solution, so that it can be implemented quickly to enable fast response to market changes. In such a case, the Business Architecture (or at least the completion of it) may well follow completion of the Information Systems Architecture or the Technology Architecture.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **ffffiii** 2 years, 7 months ago

this scenario keep coming up in part II

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **nilya** 2 years, 12 months ago

Check section 4.3 Adapting the ADM in C182.

The order of phases may also be defined by the Architecture Principles and business principles
of an enterprise. For example, the business principles may dictate that the enterprise be
prepared to adjust its business processes to meet the needs of a packaged solution, so that it can
be implemented quickly to enable fast response to market changes. In such a case, the Business
Architecture (or at least the completion of it) may well follow completion of the Information
Systems Architecture or the Technology Architecture.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **RVR** 3 years, 6 months ago

Reference: "For example, the business principles may dictate that the enterprise be prepared to adjust its business processes to meet the needs of a packaged solution, so that it can be implemented quickly to enable fast response to market changes. In such a case, the Business Architecture (or at least the completion of it) may well follow completion of the Information Systems Architecture or the Technology Architecture."
Link: https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap03.htm

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **praveenraja** 3 years, 6 months ago

I did not understand this answer. Some please explain

upvoted 1 times

Which Architecture domain is recommended to be the first architecture work undertaken in the ADM cycle?

A. Application Architecture

B. Business Architecture

C. Data Architecture

D. Technology Architecture

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 noureldin 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

8.2 Approach

8.2.1 General

A knowledge of the Business Architecture is a prerequisite for architecture work in any other domain (Data, Application, Technology), and is therefore the first architecture activity that needs to be undertaken, if not catered for already in other organizational processes (enterprise planning, strategic business planning, business process re-engineering, etc.).

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap08.html

upvoted 3 times

 PrashanttheCloudMaster 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

Complete the sentence. According to TOGAF, all of the following are responsibilities of an Architecture Board, except _____.

    A. Ensuring consistency between sub-architectures

    B. Ensuring flexibility of the enterprise architecture to meet business needs

    C. Improving the maturity of the organization's architecture discipline

    D. Monitoring of architecture contracts

    E. Preparing architecture review reports

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

👤 **1learner** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

Reasoning:
Architecture Compliance Review Process is triggered by Architecture Board but the chosen Lead Architect is responsible for creating and publishing Compliance Review Report as per section 42.4 Architecture Compliance Review Process.

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: E

The Architecture Board is typically made responsible, and accountable, for achieving some or all of the following goals:
https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap41.html#tag_41_02

  upvoted 3 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 2 years, 2 months ago

Correct Answer

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **RanjitBisoyi** 2 years, 8 months ago

Correct answer.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap41.html#tag_41_02

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **riyamalin** 3 years, 6 months ago

TOGAF 9.2 has only 6 parts which are
PART I - Introduction
PART II - ADM
PART III - ADM Guidelines & Techniques
PART IV - Architecture Content Framework
PART V - Enterprise Continuum & Tools
PART VI - Architecture Capability Framework

However answer is correct :)

  upvoted 1 times

Which section of the TOGAF document contains a structured metamodel for architectural artifacts?

A. Part II: Architecture Development Method

B. Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques

C. Part IV: Architecture Content Framework

D. Part VI: TOGAF Reference Models

E. Part VII: Architecture Capability Framework

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

29.1 Overview
The content framework provides a structural model for architectural content that allows the major work products that an architect creates to be consistently defined, structured, and presented.

The Architecture Content Framework uses the following three categories to describe the type of architectural work product within the context of use:

• An artifact is an architectural work product that describes an aspect of the architecture

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap29.html
upvoted 3 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

structured metamodel
upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer
upvoted 1 times

👤 **riyamalin** 2 years ago

TOGAF 9.2 doesn't has Part VII. There are only 6 parts which are
TOGAF 9.2 has
PART I - Introduction
PART II - ADM
PART III - ADM Guidelines & Techniques
PART IV - Architecture Content Framework
PART V - Enterprise Continuum & Tools
PART VI - Architecture Capability Framework
However answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

Which of the following statements about TOGAF Building Blocks is true?

A. A good Building Block should not be composed of other Building Blocks

B. Architecture Building Blocks should be first selected in Phase D

C. Building Block specifications should be loosely coupled to implementation

D. Custom developments are known as Architecture Building Blocks

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

---

 noureldin 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

37.2 Introduction to Building Blocks

37.2.2 Generic Characteristics

A building block's boundary and specification should be loosely coupled to its implementation; i.e., it should be possible to realize a building block in several different ways without impacting the boundary or specification of the building block.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap37.html#:~:text=A%20building%20block's%20boundary%20and,specification%20of%20the%20building%20block.

upvoted 3 times

 PrashanttheCloudMaster 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

 RanjitBisoyi 1 year, 1 month ago

Correct

C. Building Block specifications should be loosely coupled to implementation

upvoted 1 times

According to TOGAF, which of the following is a characteristic of a Foundation Architecture?

    A. It contains only solution building blocks

    B. It contains business functions and processes specific to a particular industry sector

    C. It contains building blocks and their corresponding standards

    D. It includes a model of application components and application services software, including brokering applications

    E. It includes models for common high-level business functions, such as supply chain management

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 **1learner** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer : C

Foundation Architecture:

A Foundation Architecture consists of generic components, inter-relationships, principles, and guidelines that provide a foundation on which more specific architectures can be built

upvoted 1 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The Architecture Continuum

Foundation Architecture

A Foundation Architecture is an architecture of building blocks and corresponding standards that supports all the common systems architectures and, therefore, the complete computing environment.

For The Open Group, this Foundation Architecture is the Technical Reference Model (TRM) and Standards Information Base (SIB). The TOGAF ADM explains how to get from that Foundation Architecture to an enterprise-specific one.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap18.html#:~:text=A%20Foundation%20Architecture%20is%20an,Standards%20Information%20Base%20(SIB).

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. It contains building blocks and their corresponding standards

upvoted 1 times

👤 **yuemi** 2 years, 4 months ago

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap18.html

A Foundation Architecture is an architecture of building blocks and corresponding standards that supports all the common systems architectures and, therefore, the complete computing environment.

For The Open Group, this Foundation Architecture is the Technical Reference Model (TRM) and Standards Information Base (SIB). The TOGAF ADM explains how to get from that Foundation Architecture to an enterprise-specific one.

The TOGAF TRM and SIB describe a fundamental architecture upon which other, more specific architectures can be based. The TOGAF Foundation Architecture contains many alternatives in each of the ABBs. Other characteristics of the TOGAF Foundation Architecture include the following:

Reflects general computing requirements

Reflects general building blocks

Defines technology standards for implementing these building blocks

Provides direction for products and services

Reflects the function of a complete, robust computing environment that can be used as a foundation

Provides open system standards, directions, and recommendations

Reflects directions and strategies

Complete the sentence. TOGAF covers the development of four architecture domains, Business, Data, Technology and _____.

    A. Application

    B. Capability

    C. Segment

    D. Transition

    E. Vision

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

2.3 What Kind of Architecture Does the TOGAF Standard Deal With?

There are four architecture domains that are commonly accepted as subsets of an overall Enterprise Architecture, all of which the TOGAF standard is designed to support:

The Business Architecture defines the business strategy, governance, organization, and key business processes
The Data Architecture describes the structure of an organization's logical and physical data assets and data management resources
The Application Architecture provides a blueprint for the individual applications to be deployed, their interactions, and their relationships to the core business processes of the organization
The Technology Architecture describes the logical software and hardware capabilities that are required to support the deployment of business, data, and application services; this includes IT infrastructure, middleware, networks, communications, processing, standards, etc.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap02.html

  upvoted 3 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer

  upvoted 1 times

Which of the following describes an objective of Phase G: Implementation Governance?

A. Finalize the Implementation and Migration Plan

B. Establish the recourses for architecture governance

C. Ensure conformance for the target architecture

D. Operate the governance framework

E. Develop the Target Technology Architecture

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

15.1 Objectives
The objectives of Phase G are to:

Ensure conformance with the Target Architecture by implementation projects
Perform appropriate Architecture Governance functions for the solution and any implementation-driven architecture Change Requests

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap15.html
upvoted 3 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer

14.1 Objectives
The objectives of Phase G are to:

Ensure conformance with the Target Architecture by implementation projects
Perform appropriate Architecture Governance functions for the solution and any implementation-driven architecture Change Requests
upvoted 2 times

👤 **RVR** 2 years ago

Reference: "Ensure conformance with the Target Architecture by implementation projects"
Link: https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap14.html
upvoted 3 times

Which of the following best describes the purpose of the Statement of Architecture Work?

A. It contains an assessment of the current architecture requirements

B. It defines the scope and approach to complete an architecture project

C. It is sent from the sponsor and triggers the start of an architecture development cycle

D. It provides a high-level aspirational view of the end architecture project

E. It provides a schedule for implementation of the target architecture

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

☐ 👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

36.2 Deliverable Descriptions

36.2.20 Statement of Architecture Work

Purpose

The Statement of Architecture Work defines the scope and approach that will be used to complete an architecture development cycle. The Statement of Architecture Work is typically the document against which successful execution of the architecture project will be measured and may form the basis for a contractual agreement between the supplier and consumer of architecture services.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap36.html

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Banzaaai** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

It defines the scope and approach to complete an architecture project

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer

32.2.20 Statement of Architecture Work

Purpose

The Statement of Architecture Work defines the scope and approach that will be used to complete an architecture development cycle. The Statement of Architecture Work is typically the document against which successful execution of the architecture project will be measured and may form the basis for a contractual agreement between the supplier and consumer of architecture services.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **allanbrito** 1 year, 5 months ago

The Statement of Architecture Work is created as a deliverable from Phase A and defines the scope and approach that will be used to complete an Architecture Development Cycle. The Statement of Architecture Work is typically the document against which successful execution of the architecture project will be measured and may form the basis for a contractual agreement between the supplier and consumer of architecture services.

upvoted 2 times

Which of the following describes an objective of the Preliminary Phase?

    A. Develop a vision of the proposed enterprise architecture

    B. Document the baseline architecture

    C. Obtain approval for the Statement of Architecture Work

    D. Operate the governance framework

    E. Select and implement tools

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

👤 **1learner** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer : E

The steps within the Preliminary Phase are as follows:

5.3.1 Scope the Enterprise Organizations Impacted

5.3.2 Confirm Governance and Support Frameworks

5.3.3 Define and Establish Enterprise Architecture Team and Organization

5.3.4 Identify and Establish Architecture Principles

5.3.5 Tailor the TOGAF Framework and, if any, Other Selected Architecture Framework(s)

5.3.6 Develop a Strategy and Implementation Plan for Tools and Techniques

upvoted 1 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: E

6.1 Objectives

The objectives of the Preliminary phase are:

.

.

.

To select and implement supporting tools and other infrastructure to support the architecture activity

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf90-doc/m/chap06.html

upvoted 3 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 2 years, 2 months ago

Correct Answer

5.1 Objectives

The objectives of the Preliminary Phase are to:

Determine the Architecture Capability desired by the organization:

Review the organizational context for conducting Enterprise Architecture

Identify and scope the elements of the enterprise organizations affected by the Architecture Capability

Identify the established frameworks, methods, and processes that intersect with the Architecture Capability

Establish Capability Maturity target

Establish the Architecture Capability:

Define and establish the Organizational Model for Enterprise Architecture

Define and establish the detailed process and resources for Architecture Governance

Select and implement tools that support the Architecture Capability

Define the Architecture Principles

☐ 👤 **RVR** 3 years, 6 months ago

Reference: "Select and implement tools that support the Architecture Capability"

Link: https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/index.html

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

    A. Preliminary Phase and Phase A

    B. Phases B, C, and D

    C. Phase E

    D. Phase F

    E. Phases G and H

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 **evangelist** 7 hours, 28 minutes ago

Selected Answer: D

ontent from TOGAF:
Identify and Group Major Work Packages:

Key stakeholders and architects assess gaps using matrices like the Consolidated Gaps, Solutions, and Dependencies matrix.
Activities are logically grouped into work packages based on these assessments.
Work packages are then refined into increments to address capability gaps and are aligned with strategic implementation approaches.
Create the Architecture Roadmap and Implementation and Migration Plan:

Work packages and Transition Architectures are consolidated into the Architecture Roadmap.
The roadmap and the Implementation and Migration Plan outline the detailed migration planning, which is central to Phase F.
TOGAF ADM Cycle Context:
In Phase F, gaps identified during Phases B, C, and D are operationalized into actionable work packages. These work packages form the basis of the Architecture Roadmap and the Implementation and Migration Plan.
  upvoted 1 times

👤 **1learner** 2 months, 1 week ago

Answer - C

12.3.9 Identify and Group Major Work Packages
Key stakeholders, planners, and the Enterprise Architects should assess the missing business capabilities identified in the Architecture Vision and Target Architecture.

Using the Consolidated Gaps, Solutions, and Dependencies matrix together with the Implementation Factor Assessment and Deduction matrix, logically group the various activities into work packages.
  upvoted 1 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

13.4 Steps

13.4 Steps

13.4.4 Review Consolidated Requirements Across Related Business Functions
Assess the requirements, gaps, solutions, and factors to identify a minimal set of requirements whose integration into work packages would lead to a more efficient and effective implementation of the Target Architecture across the business functions that are participating in the architecture

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap13.html
  upvoted 3 times

Banzaaai 2 years, 1 month ago

I dont think so. Why its not Phase F where: Establish and assign a business value to each of the work packages. The intent is to first establish what constitutes business value within the organization, how value can be measured, and then apply this to each one of the projects and project increments.

upvoted 1 times

> **arpara** 8 months, 4 weeks ago
>
> Consolidate is in Phase E and Finalize is in Phase F.
>
> upvoted 1 times

PrashanttheCloudMaster 2 years, 2 months ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following best describes the Integrated Information Infrastructure Reference Model?

> A. It is used to determine the capability level of an enterprise

> B. It is a deliverable from Phase A

> C. It focuses on Application Software

> D. It provides a conceptual structure for architecture governance

> E. It supports all the Common Systems Architectures

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

☐ 👤 **evangelist** 7 hours, 43 minutes ago

Selected Answer: E

44.1.1 Background
With the emergence of Internet-based technologies in recent years, for many organizations the main focus of attention, and the main return on investment in architecture effort, has shifted from the Application Platform space to the Application Software space. (Indeed, this has been one of the drivers behind the migration of TOGAF itself from a framework and method for Technology Architecture to one for overall enterprise architecture.)

The TOGAF Technical Reference Model (TRM) described in 43. Foundation Architecture: Technical Reference Model focuses on the Application Platform space.

This section describes a reference model that focuses on the Application Software space, and "Common Systems Architecture" in Enterprise Continuum terms. This is the Integrated Information Infrastructure Reference Model (III-RM).
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **evangelist** 7 hours, 46 minutes ago

Selected Answer: E

Reason: According to TOGAF 9.2, the III-RM is a reference model specifically designed to describe the Common Systems Architecture in the application domain. It focuses on the requirements, building blocks, and standards necessary to achieve the vision of Boundaryless Information Flow, supporting all the Common Systems Architectures.
The Integrated Information Infrastructure Reference Model (III-RM) is detailed in Section 39.6 of TOGAF 9.2, within the part discussing Reference Models.
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Hardikm007** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: E

The TOGAF Integrated Information Infrastructure Reference Model (III-RM) — is a reference model that supports describing Common Systems Architecture in the Application Domain that focuses on the requirements, building blocks, and standards relating to the vision of Boundaryless Information Flow.
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **1learner** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer - E

The TOGAF Integrated Information Infrastructure Reference Model (III-RM) — see the TOGAF®Series Guide: The TOGAF Integrated Information Infrastructure Reference Model (III-RM) — is a reference model that supports describing Common Systems Architecture in the Application Domain that focuses on the requirements, building blocks, and standards relating to the vision of Boundaryless Information Flow.
upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **1learner** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer - D

The TOGAF Integrated Information Infrastructure Reference Model (III-RM) — see the TOGAF®Series Guide: The TOGAF Integrated Information

Infrastructure Reference Model (III-RM) — is a reference model that supports describing Common Systems Architecture in the Application Domain that focuses on the requirements, building blocks, and standards relating to the vision of Boundaryless Information Flow.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **noureldin** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

Basic Concepts

Background

"Foundation Architecture".

This section describes another reference model, one that focuses on the Application Software space, and one that is a "Common Systems Architecture" in Enterprise Continuum terms. This is the Integrated Information Infrastructure Reference Model (III-RM).

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap22.html

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **Banzaaai** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. It focuses on Application Software

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 2 years, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Amarjeet** 3 years, 2 months ago

The TOGAF Integrated Information Infrastructure Reference Model (III-RM) — is

a reference model that supports describing Common Systems Architecture in the Application

upvoted 4 times

Complete the sentence. The practice by which the enterprise architecture is managed and controlled at an enterprise level is known as_____.

    A. Architecture governance

    B. Corporate governance

    C. IT governance

    D. Portfolio management

    E. Technology governance

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

☐ 👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Introduction
Levels of Governance within the Enterprise
Architecture governance is the practice and orientation by which enterprise architectures and other architectures are managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap26.html
  upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Banzaaai** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Architecture governance
  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer

44.1.1 Levels of Governance within the Enterprise
Architecture Governance is the practice and orientation by which Enterprise Architectures and other architectures are managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level.
  upvoted 1 times

Which of the following best describes the TOGAF classification in Phase H for a re-architecting change?

    A. A change driven by a requirement to derive additional value from the existing investment

    B. A change driven by a requirement to increase investment in order to create new value for exploitation

    C. A change driven by a requirement to reduce costs

    D. A change driven by a requirement to reduce investment

    E. A change driven by a requirement to re-align with the business strategy

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

👤 **1learner** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer - B

15.5.2 Enterprise Architecture Change Management Process

The approach is based on classifying required architectural changes into one of three categories:

Simplification change: a simplification change can normally be handled via change management techniques
Incremental change: an incremental change may be capable of being handled via change management techniques, or it may require partial re-architecting, depending on the nature of the change (see 15.5.3 Guidelines for Maintenance versus Architecture Redesign for guidelines)
Re-architecting change: a re-architecting change requires putting the whole architecture through the architecture development cycle again
Another way of looking at these three choices is to say that a simplification change to an architecture is often driven by a requirement to reduce investment; an incremental change is driven by a requirement to derive additional value from existing investment; and a re-architecting change is driven by a requirement to increase investment in order to create new value for exploitation.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **sim3** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct.

Another way of looking at these three choices is to say that a simplification change to an architecture is often driven by a requirement to reduce investment; an incremental change is driven by a requirement to derive additional value from existing investment; and a re-architecting change is driven by a requirement to increase investment in order to create new value for exploitation.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap15.html

upvoted 2 times

👤 **HN6366** 1 year ago

E is the correct answer.
Another way of looking at these three choices is to say that a simplification change to an architecture is often driven by a requirement to reduce investment; an incremental change, by a requirement to derive additional value from existing investment; and a re-architecting change, by a requirement to increase investment in order to create new value for exploitation

upvoted 2 times

   👤 **sim3** 11 months, 1 week ago

   E is wrong.

   upvoted 1 times

👤 **Jodash** 1 year ago

Correct Answer : B

upvoted 1 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 8 months ago

15.5 Approach

15.5.2 Enterprise Architecture Change Management Process

• Re-architecting change: a re-architecting change requires putting the whole architecture through the architecture development cycle again
Another way of looking at these three choices is to say that a simplification change to an architecture is often driven by a requirement to reduce investment; an incremental change is driven by a requirement to derive additional value from existing investment; and a re-architecting change is driven by a requirement to increase investment in order to create new value for exploitation.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap15.html
upvoted 3 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 2 years, 1 month ago
B. A change driven by a requirement to increase investment in order to create new value for exploitation
upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 2 years, 2 months ago
Correct Asnwer

Re-architecting change: a re-architecting change requires putting the whole architecture through the architecture development cycle again
upvoted 1 times

👤 **harofe2121** 2 years, 3 months ago
https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap16.html
Another way of looking at these three choices is to say that a simplification change to an architecture is often driven by a requirement to reduce investment; an incremental change is driven by a requirement to derive additional value from existing investment; and a re-architecting change is driven by a requirement to increase investment in order to create new value for exploitation.
upvoted 1 times

👤 **RVivek** 2 years, 3 months ago
15.5.2 " simplification change to an
architecture is often driven by a requirement to reduce investment; an incremental change is
driven by a requirement to derive additional value from existing investment; and a rearchitecting
change is driven by a requirement to increase investment in order to create new
value for exploitation.
upvoted 1 times

👤 **Cecilsin** 2 years, 5 months ago
B is correct
Ref : a re-architecting change is driven by a requirement to increase investment in order to create new value for exploitation.
https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf92-doc/arch/
upvoted 2 times

👤 **RanjitBisoyi** 2 years, 8 months ago
B is correct. A re-architecting change : by a requirement to increase investment in order to create new value for exploitation.
https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap14.html
upvoted 1 times

👤 **codezombie** 2 years, 9 months ago
Answer B is correct. Part of phase H, change management process.
"Re-architecting change:are-architecting change requires putting the whole architecture
through the architecture development cycle again"
upvoted 1 times

👤 **A_Wolf** 2 years, 11 months ago
should be re-align with Strategy
upvoted 4 times

Which of the following best describes the purpose of the Business Transformation Readiness Assessment technique?

A. To determine if the organization is ready to undergo change

B. To determine if the stakeholders support the implementation plan

C. To ensure that there are adequate trained engineers to develop the solution

D. To ensure that there is sufficient funding to execute the transformation

E. To plan the migration steps needed to achieve the transformation

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

This chapter describes a technique known as Business Transformation Readiness Assessment, used for evaluating and quantifying an organization's readiness to undergo change.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap30.html

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A. To determine if the organization is ready to undergo change

upvoted 2 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 2 times

In which ADM phase is the Implementation and Migration Plan coordinated with other frameworks?

    A. Phase A

    B. Phase E

    C. Phase F

    D. Phase G

    E. Phase H

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 **1learner** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer - 'C'

13.3.1 Confirm Management Framework Interactions for the Implementation and
Migration Plan
This step is about co-ordinating the Implementation and Migration Plan with the management
frameworks within the organization. There are typically four management frameworks that
have to work closely together for the Implementation and Migration Plan to succeed:

upvoted 1 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

14.1 Objectives
The objectives of Phase F are to finalize a detailed Implementation and Migration Plan; specifically:

To ensure that the Implementation and Migration Plan is co-ordinated with the various management frameworks in use within the enterprise
To prioritize all work packages, projects, and building blocks by assigning business value to each and conducting a cost/business analysis
To finalize the Architecture Vision and Architecture Definition Documents, in line with the agreed implementation approach
To confirm the Transition Architectures defined in Phase E with relevant stakeholders
To create, evolve, and monitor the detailed Implementation and Migration Plan providing necessary resources to enable the realization of the Transition Architectures, as defined in Phase E

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf90-doc/arch/chap14.html

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

with other frameworks

upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 2 years, 2 months ago

Correct Answer

13.3.1 Confirm Management Framework Interactions for the Implementation and Migration Plan
This step is about co-ordinating the Implementation and Migration Plan with the management frameworks within the organization. There are
typically four management frameworks that have to work closely together for the Implementation and Migration Plan to succeed

upvoted 1 times

👤 **gz11** 2 years, 8 months ago

This step is about coordinating the Implementation and Migration Plan with the management frameworks within the organization.
https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap14.html

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following is described by the TOGAF Architecture Content Framework as a type of artifact that shows lists of things?

    A. Building Block

    B. Catalog

    C. Diagram

    D. Matrix

    E. Deliverable

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

29.1 Overview

An artifact is an architectural work product that describes an aspect of the architecture
Artifacts are generally classified as catalogs (lists of things), matrices (showing relationships between things), and diagrams (pictures of things).
Examples include a requirements catalog, business interaction matrix, and a use-case diagram. An architectural deliverable may contain many artifacts and artifacts will form the content of the Architecture Repository.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap29.html
  upvoted 3 times

 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer

catalogs (lists of things),
matrices (showing relationships between things),
diagrams (pictures of things).

other options are not artifacts
  upvoted 2 times

According to TOGAF, which of the following types of architecture has major characteristics that include open system standards and general building blocks?

    A. Common Systems Architecture

    B. Foundation Architecture

    C. Industry Architecture

    D. Organization-Specific Architecture

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

The Architecture Continuum

Foundation Architecture
A Foundation Architecture is an architecture of building blocks and corresponding standards that supports all the common systems architectures and, therefore, the complete computing environment.

For The Open Group, this Foundation Architecture is the Technical Reference Model (TRM) and Standards Information Base (SIB). The TOGAF ADM explains how to get from that Foundation Architecture to an enterprise-specific one.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap18.html
upvoted 4 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Foundation Architecture
upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer
upvoted 1 times

TOGAF uses a version numbering convention to illustrate the evolution of the Baseline and Target Architecture Definitions. Which version number in this convention indicates a formally reviewed, detailed architecture?

A. Version 0.1

B. Version 0.5

C. Version 0.9

D. Version 1.0

E. Version 1.5

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 noureldin 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Table 4-1: ADM Version Numbering Convention

Version 1.0 indicates a formally reviewed, detailed architecture.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf92-doc/arch/chap04.html

upvoted 4 times

 Banzaaai 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Version 1.0

upvoted 1 times

 PrashanttheCloudMaster 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following best describes the TOGAF Architecture Development Method?

A. A process for managing architecture requirements

B. A classification mechanism for architectures and solutions

C. A process for managing and controlling change at an enterprise-wide level

D. A view of the Architecture Repository

E. A process for developing an organization-specific enterprise architecture

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

Relationship to Other Parts of TOGAF

The TOGAF ADM describes the process of moving from the TOGAF Foundation Architecture to an organization-specific architecture (or set of architectures), leveraging the elements of the TOGAF Foundation Architecture and other relevant architectural components and building blocks along the way.

http://www.opengroup.org/public/arch/p2/p2_intro.htm

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

E. A process for developing an organization-specific enterprise architecture

upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

correct answer

upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer

2.4 Architecture Development Method

The TOGAF Architecture Development Method (ADM) provides a tested and repeatable process for developing architectures. The ADM includes establishing an architecture framework, developing architecture content, transitioning, and governing the realization of architectures.

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following best describes the need for the ADM process to be governed?

A. To enable development of reference architectures

B. To enable a fast response to market changes

C. To build a top-down, all-inclusive architecture description

D. To permit the architecture domains to be integrated

E. To verify that the method is being applied correctly

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

Architecture Governance

The ADM, whether adapted by the organization or used as documented here, is a key process to be managed in the same manner as other architecture artefacts in the Enterprise Continuum. The Architecture Board should be satisfied that the method is being applied correctly across all phases of an architecture development iteration. Compliance with the ADM is fundamental to the governance of the architecture, to ensure that all considerations are made and all required deliverables are produced.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap03.html

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 7 months, 1 week ago

why itsnot To enable development of reference architectures ?

upvoted 1 times

👤 **gz11** 1 year, 2 months ago

Architecture Governance

The ADM, whether adapted by the organization or used as documented here, is a key process to be managed in the same manner as other architecture artefacts in the Enterprise Continuum. The Architecture Board should be satisfied that the method is being applied correctly across all phases of an architecture development iteration. Compliance with the ADM is fundamental to the governance of the architecture, to ensure that all considerations are made and all required deliverables are produced.

Reference: https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap03.html

upvoted 2 times

Which one of the following is an objective of Phase A, Architecture Vision?

    A. Defining architecture principles

    B. Defining relationships between management frameworks

    C. Defining the enterprise

    D. Evaluating the enterprise architecture maturity

    E. Identifying stakeholders and their concerns

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

Objectives
The objectives of Phase A are:

To ensure that this evolution of the architecture development cycle has proper recognition and endorsement from the corporate management of the enterprise, and the support and commitment of the necessary line management
To validate the business principles, business goals, and strategic business drivers of the organization
To define the scope of, and to identify and prioritize the components of, the Baseline Architecture effort
To define the relevant stakeholders, and their concerns and objectives
To define the key business requirements to be addressed in this architecture effort, and the constraints that must be dealt with
To articulate an Architecture Vision that demonstrates a response to those requirements and constraints
To secure formal approval to proceed
To understand the impact on, and of, other enterprise architecture development cycles ongoing in parallel

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap05.html
  upvoted 2 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer

The steps in Phase A are as follows:

6.3.1 Establish the Architecture Project
6.3.2 Identify Stakeholders, Concerns, and Business Requirements
6.3.3 Confirm and Elaborate Business Goals, Business Drivers, and Constraints
6.3.4 Evaluate Capabilities
6.3.5 Assess Readiness for Business Transformation
6.3.6 Define Scope
6.3.7 Confirm and Elaborate Architecture Principles, including Business Principles
6.3.8 Develop Architecture Vision
6.3.9 Define the Target Architecture Value Propositions and KPIs
6.3.10 Identify the Business Transformation Risks and Mitigation Activities
6.3.11 Develop Statement of Architecture Work; Secure Approval
  upvoted 2 times

Which of the following does TOGAF recommend for use in developing the Architecture Vision?

A. Architecture principles

B. Business scenarios

C. Business Transformation Readiness Assessment

D. Capability-based planning

E. Gap analysis

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

---

noureldin 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

7.4.8 Develop Architecture Vision

Business scenarios are an appropriate and useful technique to discover and document business requirements, and to articulate an Architecture Vision that responds to those requirements

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap07.html

upvoted 3 times

PrashanttheCloudMaster 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer

Business scenarios are an appropriate and useful technique to discover and document business requirements, and to articulate an Architecture Vision that responds to those requirements. Business scenarios may also be used at more detailed levels of the architecture work (e.g., in Phase B) and are described in the TOGAF® Series Guide: Business Scenarios.

upvoted 1 times

Which one of the following is considered a relevant architecture resource in Phase D?

A. Generic application models relevant to the organization's industry sector

B. Generic business models relevant to the organization's industry sector

C. Generic data models relevant to the organization's industry sector

D. Generic technology models relevant to the organization's industry sector

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

☐ **noureldin** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Architecture Continuum

As part of Phase D, the architecture team will need to consider what relevant Technology Architecture resources are available in the Architecture Continuum.

In particular:

• The TOGAF Technical Reference Model (TRM)

• Generic technology models relevant to the organization's industry "vertical" sector

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap10.html

upvoted 3 times

☐ **Banzaaai** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Generic technology models relevant to the organization's industry sector

upvoted 1 times

☐ **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

correct answer

upvoted 1 times

In which section of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles would a reader find the answer to the question of "How does this affect me"?

    A. Implications

    B. Name

    C. Rationale

    D. Statement

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

20.3 Components of Architecture Principles
Implications
Should highlight the requirements, both for the business and IT, for carrying out the principle - in terms of resources, costs, and activities/tasks. It will often be apparent that current systems, standards, or practices would be incongruent with the principle upon adoption. The impact to the business and consequences of adopting a principle should be clearly stated. The reader should readily discern the answer to: "How does this affect me?". It is important not to oversimplify, trivialize, or judge the merit of the impact. Some of the implications will be identified as potential impacts only, and may be speculative rather than fully analyzed.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap20.html

  upvoted 3 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

20.3 Components of Architecture Principles
Implications

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

correct answer

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **gz11** 1 year, 2 months ago

Implications – Should highlight the requirements, both for the business and IT, for carrying out the principle – in terms of resources, costs, and activities/tasks. It will often be apparent that current systems, standards, or practices would be incongruent with the principle upon adoption. The impact to the business and consequences of adopting a principle should be clearly stated. The reader should readily discern the answer to: "How does this affect me?"

  upvoted 2 times

According to TOGAF, which of the following terms is defined as the key interests that are crucially important to stakeholders?

A. Concerns

B. Principles

C. Requirements

D. Views

E. Viewpoints

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

👤 **Jodash** 4 weeks, 1 day ago

Correct Answer : A

upvoted 1 times

👤 **noureldin** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

3.30 Concerns

The key interests that are crucially important to the stakeholders in a system, and determine the acceptability of the system. Concerns may pertain to any aspect of the system's functioning, development, or operation, including considerations such as performance, reliability, security, distribution, and evolvability.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap03.html

upvoted 3 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 2 months ago

correct answer

upvoted 1 times

When using a cycle of the ADM to establish an Architecture Capability as described in TOGAF Part VII, which architecture would describe the infrastructure requirements?

A. Application Architecture

B. Business Architecture

C. Data Architecture

D. Technology Architecture

E. Transition Architecture

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

---

 noureldin 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

46.1 Overview

The Technology Architecture that depicts the architecture practice's infrastructure requirements and deployment in support of the architecture applications and Enterprise Continuum

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap46.html

upvoted 3 times

 Banzaaai 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Technology Architecture

upvoted 1 times

 PrashanttheCloudMaster 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct, TOGAF 9.2 does not have VII, but answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

 allanbrito 1 year, 5 months ago

Correct, TOGAF 9.2 does not have VII, but answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

 heysubhu 2 years, 4 months ago

seem the question is outdated. as per 9.2 the section VII discuss the appendices

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following best describes the class of information known as the Reference Library within the Architecture Repository?

A. A description of the organization specific architecture framework and method

B. A record of the governance activity across the enterprise

C. Guidelines and templates used to create new architectures

D. Processes to support governance of the Architecture Repository

E. Specifications to which architectures must conform

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

---

noureldin 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

41.1 Overview
The Reference Library provides guidelines, templates, patterns, and other forms of reference material that can be leveraged in order to accelerate the creation of new architectures for the enterprise.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap41.html
upvoted 3 times

Banzaaai 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Guidelines and templates used to create new architectures
upvoted 1 times

PrashanttheCloudMaster 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer

The Reference Library provides guidelines, templates, patterns, and other forms of reference material that can be leveraged in order to accelerate the creation of new architectures for the enterprise
upvoted 1 times

Complete the sentence. TOGAF defines five criteria for a good set of principles: Understandable, Robust, Complete, Consistent and____.

- A. Agile
- B. Dynamic
- C. Comprehensive
- D. Rational
- E. Stable

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

20.4 Developing Architecture Principles

20.4.1 Qualities of Principles

Understandable: the underlying tenets can be quickly grasped and understood by individuals throughout the organization

Robust: enable good quality decisions about architectures and plans to be made, and enforceable policies and standards to be created

Complete: every potentially important principle governing the management of information and technology for the organization is defined - the principles cover every situation perceived

Consistent: strict adherence to one principle may require a loose interpretation of another principle

Stable: principles should be enduring, yet able to accommodate changes

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap20.html

upvoted 3 times

👤 **noureldin** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

20.4.1 Qualities of Principles

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap20.html

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

E. Stable

upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

SUR - CC

upvoted 1 times

Complete the sentence. According to TOGAF, a _____ is a representation of a system from the perspective of a related set of_____.

- A. view, concerns
- B. viewpoint, views
- C. view, requirements
- D. view, stakeholders

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

👤 **LillianXUE** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

3. Definitions

3.17 Architecture View

A representation of a system from the perspective of a related set of concerns.

Note:

In some sections of this standard, the term "view" is used as a synonym for "architecture view".

upvoted 2 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

31.1 Basic Concepts

An "architecture view" is a representation of a system from the perspective of a related set of concerns. It consists of one or more architecture models of the system.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap31.html

upvoted 3 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

3.17 Architecture View

A representation of a system from the perspective of a related set of concerns.

Note:

In some sections of this standard, the term "view" is used as a synonym for "architecture view".

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following best describes the Standards Information Base?

A. A repository area holding a description of the organization specific architecture framework and method

B. A repository area holding a record of the governance activity across the enterprise

C. A repository area holding guidelines and templates used to create new architectures

D. A repository area holding processes to support governance of the Architecture Repository

E. A repository area holding specifications to which architectures must conform

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

👤 **LillianXUE** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

37. Architecture Repository

37.4 Standards Information Base

37.4.1 Overview

The Standards Information Base provides a repository area to hold a set of specifications, to which architectures must conform. Establishment of a Standards Information Base provides an unambiguous basis for Architecture Governance because:

The standards are easily accessible to projects and therefore the obligations of the project can be understood and planned for

Standards are stated in a clear and unambiguous manner, so that compliance can be objectively assessed

upvoted 2 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: E

37.4 Standards Information Base

37.4.1 Overview

The Standards Information Base provides a repository area to hold a set of specifications, to which architectures must conform. Establishment of a Standards Information Base provides an unambiguous basis for Architecture Governance because:

• The standards are easily accessible to projects and therefore the obligations of the project can be understood and planned for

• Standards are stated in a clear and unambiguous manner, so that compliance can be objectively assessed

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap37.html

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: E

E. A repository area holding specifications to which architectures must conform

upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

👤 **yuemi** 1 year, 10 months ago

9.2 Link to Architecture Repository.

The Standards Information Base provides a repository area to hold a set of specifications, to which architectures must conform. Establishment of a Standards Information Base provides an unambiguous basis for Architecture Governance because:

The standards are easily accessible to projects and therefore the obligations of the project can be understood and planned for

Standards are stated in a clear and unambiguous manner, so that compliance can be objectively assessed

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap37.html

upvoted 2 times

👤 **RVR** 3 years ago

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

A. To determine service levels for the architecture

B. To establish quality metrics for the architecture

C. To identify commercial building blocks to be purchased

D. To identify missing functions

E. To validate nonfunctional requirements

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

□ 🔲 **noureldin** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

27.1 Introduction

A key step in validating an architecture is to consider what may have been forgotten. The architecture must support all of the essential information processing needs of the organization. The most critical source of gaps that should be considered is stakeholder concerns that have not been addressed in prior architectural work.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap27.html

upvoted 3 times

□ 🔲 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

The technique known as gap analysis is widely used in the TOGAF Architecture Development Method (ADM) to validate an architecture that is being developed. The basic premise is to highlight a shortfall between the Baseline Architecture and the Target Architecture; that is, items that have been deliberately omitted, accidentally left out, or not yet defined.

upvoted 2 times

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

A. To describe how an architecture addresses stakeholder concerns

B. To identify and understand business requirements

C. To classify architecture and solution assets

D. To coordinate with the other management frameworks in use

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

---

 noureldin 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

39.1 Overview

The Enterprise Continuum provides methods for classifying architecture and solution artifacts, both internal and external to the Architecture Repository, as they evolve from generic Foundation Architectures to Organization-Specific Architectures.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap39.html

upvoted 3 times

 Banzaaai 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C. To classify architecture and solution assets

upvoted 2 times

 PrashanttheCloudMaster 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

35.1 Overview

The Enterprise Continuum provides methods for classifying architecture and solution artifacts, both internal and external to the Architecture Repository, as they evolve from generic Foundation Architectures to Organization-Specific Architectures.

upvoted 1 times

Complete the sentence by selecting the applicable pair of words. A/an ____is used in Phase A to help identify and understand business ____that the architecture has to address.

A. activity model, perspective

B. business scenario, requirements

C. use case, interconnections

D. architecture view, concerns

E. business transformation readiness assessment, constraints

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

6.3 Steps

6.3.8 Develop Architecture Vision

Business scenarios are an appropriate and useful technique to discover and document business requirements, and to articulate an Architecture Vision that responds to those requirements. Business scenarios may also be used at more detailed levels of the architecture work (e.g., in Phase B) and are described in the TOGAF® Series Guide: Business Scenarios.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap06.html

upvoted 3 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

6.3.8 Develop Architecture Vision

Business scenarios are an appropriate and useful technique to discover and document business requirements, and to articulate an Architecture Vision that responds to those requirements. Business scenarios may also be used at more detailed levels of the architecture work (e.g., in Phase B) and are described in the TOGAF® Series Guide: Business Scenarios.

upvoted 2 times

According to TOGAF, which of the following best describes the purpose of an Architecture Roadmap?

A. To act as a deliverable container for artifacts created during a project

B. To ensure that architecture information is communicated to the right stakeholders at the right time

C. To govern the architecture throughout its implementation process

D. To provide a high-level view of the end architecture product

E. To show progression of change from the Baseline Architecture to the Target Architecture

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

32.2 Deliverable Descriptions

32.2.7 Architecture Roadmap

Purpose

The Architecture Roadmap lists individual work packages that will realize the Target Architecture and lays them out on a timeline to show progression from the Baseline Architecture to the Target Architecture. The Architecture Roadmap highlights individual work packages' business value at each stage. Transition Architectures necessary to effectively realize the Target Architecture are identified as intermediate steps. The Architecture Roadmap is incrementally developed throughout Phases E and F, and informed by readily identifiable roadmap components from Phase B, C, and D within the ADM.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap32.html

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

E. To show progression of change from the Baseline Architecture to the Target Architecture

upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

32.2.7 Architecture Roadmap

Purpose

The Architecture Roadmap lists individual work packages that will realize the Target Architecture and lays them out on a timeline to show progression from the Baseline Architecture to the Target Architecture. The Architecture Roadmap highlights individual work packages' business value at each stage. Transition Architectures necessary to effectively realize the Target Architecture are identified as intermediate steps. The Architecture Roadmap is incrementally developed throughout Phases E and F, and informed by readily identifiable roadmap components from Phase B, C, and D within the ADM.

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following does the TOGAF standard describe as an Architecture Pattern?

A. An implementation specific solution building block

B. A work product describing an aspect of an architecture

C. A detailed description of the interfaces between building blocks

D. A package of functionality defined to meet the business needs of the organization.

E. A way to identify combinations of building blocks that have been proven to deliver solutions

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

---

ncoureldin 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

22.1 Introduction

22.1.1 Background

Patterns offer the promise of helping the architect to identify combinations of Architecture and/or Solution Building Blocks (ABBs/SBBs) that have been proven to deliver effective solutions in the past, and may provide the basis for effective solutions in the future.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap22.html

upvoted 3 times

Banzaaai 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

A way to identify

upvoted 1 times

PrashanttheCloudMaster 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

22.1.1 Background

A "pattern" has been defined as: "an idea that has been useful in one practical context and will probably be useful in others" (Source: Analysis Patterns - Re-usable Object Models, by M. Fowler).

In the TOGAF standard, patterns are considered to be a way of putting building blocks into context; for example, to describe a re-usable solution to a problem. Building blocks are what you use: patterns can tell you how you use them, when, why, and what trade-offs you have to make in doing so.

Patterns offer the promise of helping the architect to identify combinations of Architecture and/or Solution Building Blocks (ABBs/SBBs) that have been proven to deliver effective solutions in the past, and may provide the basis for effective solutions in the future.

upvoted 2 times

---

gz11 1 year, 2 months ago

Patterns offer the promise of helping the architect to identify combinations of Architecture and/or Solution Building Blocks (ABBs/SBBs) that have been proven to deliver effective solutions in the past, and may provide the basis for effective solutions in the future.

Reference: https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap28.html

upvoted 2 times

Complete the sentence. The TOGAF risk categorization after the implementation of mitigating actions is known as the level of risk.

A. Critical

B. Initial

C. Intermediate

D. Residual

E. Unmitigated

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

27.1 Introduction
There are two levels of risk that should be considered, namely:

Initial Level of Risk: risk categorization prior to determining and implementing mitigating actions
Residual Level of Risk: risk categorization after implementation of mitigating actions (if any)

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap27.html

upvoted 4 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following statements best describes the Requirements Management process?

A. It is used to develop requirements for Transition Architectures that deliver business value

B. It is used to dispose of, address and prioritize architecture requirements

C. It is used to establish requirements for Phase A

D. It is used to manage architecture requirements throughout the ADM cycle

E. It is used to review business requirements

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Approach

General

Note also that the requirements management process itself does not dispose of, address, or prioritize any requirements: this is done within the relevant phase of the ADM. It is merely the process for managing requirements throughout the overall ADM.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap15.html

upvoted 3 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

16.1 Objectives

The objectives of the Requirements Management phase are to:

Ensure that the Requirements Management process is sustained and operates for all relevant ADM phases

Manage architecture requirements identified during any execution of the ADM cycle or a phase

Ensure that relevant architecture requirements are available for use by each phase as the phase is executed

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following does TOGAF describe as "a formal description of a system, or a detailed plan of the system at component level to guide its implementation"?

A. Architecture

B. Artifact

C. Deliverable

D. Model

E. View

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

---

 noureldin 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

1. What is an architecture? . . .

"Architecture" has two meanings depending upon its contextual usage:

A formal description of a system, or a detailed plan of the system at component level to guide its implementation.
The structure of components, their interrelationships, and the principles and guidelines governing their design

http://www.opengroup.org/public/arch/p1/togaf_faq.htm

upvoted 3 times

 PrashanttheCloudMaster 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer ----> This question belongs to TOGAF 9.1

As per TOGAF 9.1

3.8 Architecture
A formal description of a system, or a detailed plan of the system at component level, to guide its implementation (source: ISO/IEC 42010:2007).
The structure of components, their inter-relationships, and the principles and guidelines governing their design and evolution over time.

For TOGAF9.2 this is not relevant

upvoted 1 times

  PrashanttheCloudMaster 8 months, 3 weeks ago

As pert TOGAF9.2 .. definition is as follows ,

3.7 Architecture
The fundamental concepts or properties of a system in its environment embodied in its elements, relationships, and in the principles of its design and evolution. (Source: ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011)
The structure of components, their inter-relationships, and the principles and guidelines governing their design and evolution over time.

upvoted 1 times

---

 gz11 1 year, 2 months ago

A formal description of a system, or a detailed plan of the system at component level to guide its implementation
The structure of components, their inter-relationships, and the principles and guidelines governing their design and evolution over time
Reference: https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap02.html

upvoted 1 times

Complete the sentence. The Architecture Landscape is divided into three levels, Strategic, Segment and _____.

    A. Baseline

    B. Capability

    C. Solution

    D. Target

    E. Transition

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

☐ 👤 **LillianXUE** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

19. Applying the ADM Across the Architecture Landscape

19.2 Architecture Landscape

Levels provide a framework for dividing the Architecture Landscape into three levels of granularity:

Strategic Architecture provides an organizing framework for operational and change activity and allows for direction setting at an executive level.

Segment Architecture provides an organizing framework for operational and change activity and allows for direction setting and the development of effective architecture roadmaps at a program or portfolio level.

Capability Architecture provides an organizing framework for change activity and the development of effective architecture roadmaps realizing capability increments.

  upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

37.2 Architecture Landscape

The Architecture Landscape holds architectural views of the state of the enterprise at particular points in time. Due to the sheer volume and the diverse stakeholder needs throughout an entire enterprise, the Architecture Landscape is divided into three levels of granularity:

1-Strategic Architectures

2-Segment Architectures

3-Capability Architectures

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap37.html

  upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Banzaaai** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Capability

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **yuemi** 1 year, 10 months ago

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap20.html

Architecture Landscape

Levels provide a framework for dividing the Architecture Landscape into three levels of granularity:

Strategic Architecture provides an organizing framework for operational and change activity and allows for direction setting at an executive level.

Segment Architecture provides an organizing framework for operational and change activity and allows for direction setting and the development of effective architecture roadmaps at a program or portfolio level.

Capability Architecture provides an organizing framework for change activity and the development of effective architecture roadmaps realizing capability increments.

In Phases B, C, and D which is the final step in each phase?

A. Conduct formal stakeholder review

B. Create Architecture Definition Document

C. Define Roadmap components

D. Perform gap analysis

E. Select reference models, viewpoints and tools

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

□ 👤 **LillianXUE** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

7. Phase B: Business Architecture

7.3 Steps

The steps in Phase B are as follows:

7.3.1 Select Reference Models, Viewpoints, and Tools

7.3.2 Develop Baseline Business Architecture Description

7.3.3 Develop Target Business Architecture Description

7.3.4 Perform Gap Analysis

7.3.5 Define Candidate Roadmap Components

7.3.6 Resolve Impacts Across the Architecture Landscape

7.3.7 Conduct Formal Stakeholder Review

7.3.8 Finalize the Business Architecture

7.3.9 Create the Architecture Definition Document

upvoted 2 times

□ 👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf92-doc/arch/chap07.html

7. Phase B: Business Architecture

7.3 Steps

7.3.9 Create the Architecture Definition Document

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https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap09.html

9. Phase C: Information Systems Architectures - Data Architecture

9.3 Steps

9.3.9 Create the Architecture Definition Document

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https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap11.html

11. Phase D: Technology Architecture

11.3 Steps

11.3.9 Create the Architecture Definition Document

upvoted 3 times

□ 👤 **Banzaaai** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Create Architecture Definition Document

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

Which part of TOGAF describes taxonomies for categorizing the outputs of architecture activity in terms of reuse?

    A. ADM Guidelines and Techniques

    B. Architecture Capability Framework

    C. Architecture Development Method

    D. Enterprise Continuum & Tools

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

  LillianXUE 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

34. Introduction to Part V

34.2 Structure of Part V

The Enterprise Continuum (see 35. Enterprise Continuum) describes a view of the Architecture Repository that provides methods for classifying architecture and solution artifacts, showing how the different types of artifact evolve, and how they can be leveraged and re-used

  upvoted 2 times

---

  noureldin 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap39.html

  upvoted 2 times

  Banzaaai 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

....taxonomies

  upvoted 1 times

  PrashanttheCloudMaster 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

  upvoted 1 times

Complete the sentence: TOGAF provides a set of reference materials for establishing an architecture function within an organization known as the_____.

- A. Architecture Capability Framework
- B. Architecture Content Framework
- C. Architecture Landscape
- D. Architecture Repository
- E. Architecture Roadmap

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 LillianXUE 6 months ago

Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework.

39. Introduction to Part VI

39.1 Overview

In order to successfully operate an architecture function within an enterprise, it is necessary to put in place appropriate organization structures, processes, roles, responsibilities, and skills to realize the Architecture Capability.

Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework provides a set of reference materials for how to establish such an architecture function.

 upvoted 3 times

 noureldin 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

45.1 Overview

Part VII: Architecture Capability Framework provides a set of reference materials for how to establish such an architecture function.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap45.html

 upvoted 4 times

 Banzaaai 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Architecture Capability Framework

 upvoted 1 times

 PrashanttheCloudMaster 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

39.1 Overview

In order to successfully operate an architecture function within an enterprise, it is necessary to put in place appropriate organization structures, processes, roles, responsibilities, and skills to realize the Architecture Capability.

Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework provides a set of reference materials for how to establish such an architecture function. Readers should note that although this part contains a number of guidelines to support key activities, in its current form, the Architecture Capability Framework is not intended to be a comprehensive template for operating an Enterprise Architecture Capability.

 upvoted 2 times

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

A. An application

B. An architecture viewpoint

C. A building block

D. A deliverable

E. A solution architecture

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 **LillianXUE** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

33. Building Blocks

33.2 Introduction to Building Blocks

33.2.2 Generic Characteristics

Building blocks have generic characteristics as follows:

A building block is a package of functionality defined to meet the business needs across an organization

A building block has a type that corresponds to the enterprise's content metamodel (such as actor, business service, application, or data entity)

A building block has a defined boundary and is generally recognizable as "a thing" by domain experts

A building block may interoperate with other, inter-dependent building blocks.

A good building block has the following characteristics:

It considers implementation and usage, and evolves to exploit technology and standards

It may be assembled from other building blocks

It may be a subassembly of other building blocks

Ideally a building block is re-usable and replaceable, and well specified

upvoted 2 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

Introduction to Building Blocks

Generic Characteristics

Building blocks have generic characteristics as follows:

A building block is a package of functionality defined to meet the business needs across an organization.

A building block has published interfaces to access the functionality.

A building block may interoperate with other, inter-dependent, building blocks.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap32.html#:~:text=A%20building%20block%20is%20a,inter%2Ddependent%2C%20building%20blocks.

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. A building block

upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

33.2.2 Generic Characteristics

Building blocks have generic characteristics as follows:

A building block is a package of functionality defined to meet the business needs across an organization

A building block has a type that corresponds to the enterprise's content metamodel (such as actor, business service, application, or data entity)

A building block has a defined boundary and is generally recognizable as "a thing" by domain experts

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A good building block has the following characteristics:

It considers implementation and usage, and evolves to exploit technology and standards

It may be assembled from other building blocks

It may be a subassembly of other building blocks

Ideally a building block is re-usable and replaceable, and well specified

upvoted 1 times

👤 **RVR** 3 years ago

Reference:"A building block is a package of functionality defined to meet the business needs across an organization."

Link: https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap32.html

upvoted 1 times

👤 **RVR** 3 years ago

Sorry, link from TOGAF 9 is (previous link was from earlier version of TOGAF)

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap33.html

upvoted 2 times

According to TOGAF, which document should incorporate the actions arising from the Business Transformation Readiness Assessment technique?

    A. Architecture Road map

    B. Architecture Requirements Specification

    C. Communications Plan

    D. Implementation and Migration Plan

    E. Implementation Governance Model

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 LillianXUE 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

26. Business Transformation Readiness Assessment

26.1 Introduction

Assess the risks for each readiness factor and identify improvement actions to mitigate the risk

Work these actions into Phase E and F Implementation and Migration Plan

upvoted 2 times

 noureldin 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

26.1 Introduction

The recommended activities in an assessment of an organization's readiness to address business transformation are:

Work these actions into Phase E and F Implementation and Migration Plan

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/m/chap26.html

upvoted 3 times

 PrashanttheCloudMaster 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

26. Business Transformation Readiness Assessment

26.1 Introduction

Understanding the readiness of the organization to accept change, identifying the issues, and then dealing with them in the Implementation and Migration Plans is key to successful architecture transformation in Phases E and F. This will be a joint effort between corporate (especially human resources) staff, lines of business, and IT planners.

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following best describes the purpose of the Architecture Vision?

A. It contains an assessment of the current architecture requirements

B. It defines the scope and approach to complete an architecture project

C. It is sent from the sponsor and triggers the start of an architecture development cycle

D. It provides a high-level aspirational view of the end architecture project

E. It provides a schedule for implementation of the target architecture

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

🗕 👤 **LillianXUE** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

6. Phase A: Architecture Vision

6.1 Objectives

The objectives of Phase A are to:

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

Obtain approval for a Statement of Architecture Work that defines a program of works to develop and deploy the architecture outlined in the Architecture Vision

upvoted 2 times

🗕 👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

7.1 Objectives

The objectives of Phase A are to:

Develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed enterprise architecture

Obtain approval for a Statement of Architecture Work that defines a program of works to develop and deploy the architecture outlined in the Architecture Vision.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap07.html

upvoted 3 times

🗕 👤 **nem** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

It really depends whether we are talking about the objectives of architecture vision phase or the architecture vision document. I think D is the best answer here because it is correct for both. Answers B and D can be true if we are talking about the objectives of Phase A

upvoted 2 times

🗕 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer --- D

6.1 Objectives

The objectives of Phase A are to:

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

Obtain approval for a Statement of Architecture Work that defines a program of works to develop and deploy the architecture outlined in the Architecture Vision

upvoted 1 times

🗕 👤 **yuemi** 1 year, 10 months ago

B.

The objectives of Phase A are:

To ensure that this evolution of the architecture development cycle has proper recognition and endorsement from the corporate management of the enterprise, and the support and commitment of the necessary line management

To validate the business principles, business goals, and strategic business drivers of the organization

To define the scope of, and to identify and prioritize the components of, the Baseline Architecture effort

To define the relevant stakeholders, and their concerns and objectives

To define the key business requirements to be addressed in this architecture effort, and the constraints that must be dealt with

To articulate an Architecture Vision that demonstrates a response to those requirements and constraints

To secure formal approval to proceed

To understand the impact on, and of, other enterprise architecture development cycles ongoing in parallel

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap05.html

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **ankit89** 2 years, 2 months ago

D is correct: The Architecture Vision is one of the TOGAF deliverables you can create with the TOGAF tool. It is created early on in the project lifecycle and provides a high-level, aspirational view of the end architecture product

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **rmout** 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer D is correct. Option B is for Statement of Architecture work which shows the approach to complete the arch project

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **allanbrito** 2 years, 5 months ago

This question is duplicated, previous question had option B as the correct answer

  upvoted 2 times

    👤 **sanjepau** 2 years, 5 months ago

    yes correct. I think B should be the correct answer.

      upvoted 1 times

TOGAF Part VII, Architecture Capability Framework recommends use of an ADM cycle for establishing an architecture practice. In this scenario which architecture would describe the organizational structure for the architecture practice?

- A. Application Architecture
- B. Business Architecture
- C. Data Architecture
- D. Technology Architecture

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

▫ 👤 **LillianXUE** 6 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

7. Phase B: Business Architecture

7.5 Approach

Business Architecture is a representation of holistic, multi-dimensional business views of: capabilities, end-to-end value delivery, information, and organizational structure; and the relationships among these business views and strategies, products, policies, initiatives, and stakeholders.

upvoted 2 times

▫ 👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 1 month ago

`Selected Answer: B`

46.1 Overview

The Business Architecture of the architecture practice that will highlight the architecture governance, architecture processes, architecture organizational structure, architecture information requirements, architecture products, etc.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap46.html

upvoted 3 times

▫ 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer - B

Not part of TOGAF 9.2

upvoted 1 times

▫ 👤 **sanjepau** 2 years, 5 months ago

B is the correct answer,

upvoted 2 times

▫ 👤 **bharatns** 2 years, 9 months ago

Is this B or C (Data Architecture)?

The Data Architecture phase would define the structure of the organization's Enterprise Continuum and Architecture Repository

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following best describes the purpose of the Business Scenarios technique?

A. To guide decision making throughput the enterprise

B. To catch errors in a project architecture early

C. To identify and understand requirements

D. To identify risk when implementing an architecture project

E. To highlight shortfalls between the baseline and target architectures

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 **LillianXUE** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

6. Phase A: Architecture Vision

6.3 Steps

6.3.8 Develop Architecture Vision

Business scenarios are an appropriate and useful technique to discover and document business requirements, and to articulate an Architecture Vision that responds to those requirements. Business scenarios may also be used at more detailed levels of the architecture work (e.g., in Phase B) and are described in the TOGAF® Series Guide: Business Scenarios.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

26.10 Summary

Business scenarios are an important technique that may be used at various stages of defining enterprise architecture, or any other major IT project, to derive the characteristics of the architecture directly from the high-level requirements of the business. Business scenarios are used to help identify and understand business needs, and thereby to derive the business requirements that the architecture development, and ultimately the IT, has to address.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap26.html

upvoted 4 times

Complete the sentence. The Requirements Management process is used to_____.

    A. develop requirements for Transition Architectures that deliver business value

    B. dispose of, address and prioritize architecture requirements

    C. organize architecture requirements throughout the ADM cycle

    D. review business requirements

    E. validate requirements between ADM phases

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 **LillianXUE** 6 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

16. ADM Architecture Requirements Management

This chapter looks at the process of managing architecture requirements throughout the ADM.

16.5 Approach

16.5.1 General

Note also that the Requirements Management process itself does not dispose of, address, or prioritize any requirements; this is done within the relevant phase of the ADM. It is merely the process for managing requirements throughout the overall ADM.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 1 month ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Objectives

To provide a process to manage architecture requirements throughout the phases of the ADM cycle

Identify requirements for the enterprise, store them and feed them in and out of the relevant ADM phases, which dispose of, address and prioritize requirements

http://www.togaf.com/admref/_chap15.html

upvoted 3 times

Which of the following describes the TOGAF Technical Reference Model?

A. A Common Systems Architecture

B. A Foundation Architecture

C. An Industry-Specific Architecture

D. An Organization-Specific Architecture

E. A Solution Architecture

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Concepts

Role of the TRM in the Foundation Architecture
The TOGAF Foundation Architecture is an architecture of generic services and functions that provides a foundation on which more specific architectures and architectural components can be built. This Foundation Architecture has two main elements:

The Technical Reference Model (TRM), which provides a model and taxonomy of generic platform services
The Standards Information Base (SIB), which provides a database of standards that can be used to define the particular services and other components of an organization-specific architecture that is derived from the TOGAF Foundation Architecture.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap19.html
upvoted 3 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B. A Foundation Architecture
upvoted 1 times

👤 **yuemi** 10 months, 1 week ago

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap19.html
The TOGAF Foundation Architecture is an architecture of generic services and functions that provides a foundation on which more specific architectures and architectural components can be built. This Foundation Architecture has two main elements:

The Technical Reference Model (TRM), which provides a model and taxonomy of generic platform services
The Standards Information Base (SIB), which provides a database of standards that can be used to define the particular services and other components of an organization-specific architecture that is derived from the TOGAF Foundation Architecture
The TRM is universally applicable and, therefore, can be used to build any system architecture.
upvoted 1 times

Which of the following is an objective of the Preliminary Phase?

A. Develop the Architecture Vision document

B. Draft the Implementation and Migration Plan

C. Ensure conformance requirements for the target architecture are defined

D. Establish the Organizational Model for enterprise architecture

E. Operate the governance framework

Suggested Answer: *D*
Reference:

http://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap06.html

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

6.1 Objectives

Define and establish the Organizational Model for Enterprise Architecture

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/m/chap06.html#:~:text=The%20objectives%20of%20the%20Preliminary,affected%20by%20the%20Architecture%20Capability

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Establish the Organizational Model for enterprise architecture

upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

The objectives of the Preliminary Phase are to:

Determine the Architecture Capability desired by the organization:

Review the organizational context for conducting Enterprise Architecture

Identify and scope the elements of the enterprise organizations affected by the Architecture Capability

Identify the established frameworks, methods, and processes that intersect with the Architecture Capability

Establish Capability Maturity target

Establish the Architecture Capability:

Define and establish the Organizational Model for Enterprise Architecture

Define and establish the detailed process and resources for Architecture Governance

Select and implement tools that support the Architecture Capability

Define the Architecture Principles

upvoted 1 times

Complete the sentence. According to TOGAF, an objective of Phase G, Implementation Governance, is to_____.

A. assess the performance of the architecture and make recommendations for change

B. ensure the baseline architecture continues to be fit-for-purpose

C. ensure conformance with the defined architecture by the implementation projects

D. establish an architecture change management process for the architecture finalized in the previous ADM phase

E. operate the governance framework

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Objectives
The objectives of Phase G are to:

Formulate recommendations for each implementation project.
Construct an Architecture Contract to govern the overall implementation and deployment process.
Perform appropriate governance functions while the system is being implemented and deployed.
Ensure conformance with the defined architecture by implementation projects and other projects.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-
doc/arch/chap13.html#:~:text=The%20objectives%20of%20Phase%20G,is%20being%20implemented%20and%20deployed.
upvoted 3 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

14.1 Objectives
The objectives of Phase G are to:

Ensure conformance with the Target Architecture by implementation projects
Perform appropriate Architecture Governance functions for the solution and any implementation-driven architecture Change Requests
upvoted 2 times

What is part of the approach in the ADM Preliminary Phase?

- A. Creating the Architecture Vision deliverable

- B. Defining the enterprise

- C. Developing an Architecture Contract

- D. Extending the business scenario with business modeling

- E. Preparing a consolidated Gap Analysis

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 LillianXUE 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

5. Preliminary Phase

5.5 Approach

This Preliminary Phase is about defining "where, what, why, who, and how we do architecture" in the enterprise concerned. The main aspects are as follows:

Defining the enterprise

Identifying key drivers and elements in the organizational context

Defining the requirements for architecture work

Defining the Architecture Principles that will inform any architecture work

Defining the framework to be used

Defining the relationships between management frameworks

Evaluating the Enterprise Architecture maturity

upvoted 2 times

---

 noureldin 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

6.2 Approach

This Preliminary Phase is about defining "where, what, why, who, and how we do architecture" in the enterprise concerned. The main aspects are as follows:

Defining the enterprise

Identifying key drivers and elements in the organizational context

Defining the requirements for architecture work

Defining the Architecture Principles that will inform any architecture work

Defining the framework to be used

Defining the relationships between management frameworks

Evaluating the enterprise architecture maturity.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap06.html

upvoted 3 times

 PrashanttheCloudMaster 1 year, 8 months ago

Not for TOGAF 9.2

Answer is correct as per TOGAF9.1

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following describes the TOGAF classification in Phase H for a simplification change?

A. A change driven by a requirement to derive additional value from the existing investment

B. A change driven by a requirement to increase investment in order to create new value for exploitation

C. A change driven by a requirement to reduce investment

D. A change driven by a requirement to re-align with the business strategy

E. A change driven by a requirement to simplify communication between stakeholders

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

☐ 👤 **bharatns** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 9 months ago

True

Simplification change - reduce investment

Incremental change - additional value from existing investment

Re-architecting change - create new value for exploitation

upvoted 8 times

☐ 👤 **RVR** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years ago

Reference: "Another way of looking at these three choices is to say that a simplification change to an architecture is often driven by a requirement to reduce investment; an incremental change is driven by a requirement to derive additional value from existing investment; and a re-architecting change is driven by a requirement to increase investment in order to create new value for exploitation."

Link: https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap15.html

upvoted 5 times

☐ 👤 **noureldin** `Most Recent ⊘` 1 month, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Approach

The Change Management Process

The approach is based on classifying required architectural changes into one of three categories:

Simplification change: A simplification change can normally be handled via change management techniques.

Another way of looking at these three choices is to say that a simplification change to an architecture is often driven by a requirement to reduce investment; an incremental change, by a requirement to derive additional value from existing investment; and a re-architecting change, by a requirement to increase investment in order to create new value for exploitation.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap14.html

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **PrashantheCloudMaster** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

15.5.2 Enterprise Architecture Change Management Process

The approach is based on classifying required architectural changes into one of three categories:

Simplification change: a simplification change can normally be handled via change management techniques

Incremental change: an incremental change may be capable of being handled via change management techniques, or it may require partial re-architecting, depending on the nature of the change (see 15.5.3 Guidelines for Maintenance versus Architecture Redesign for guidelines)

Re-architecting change: a re-architecting change requires putting the whole architecture through the architecture development cycle again

Another way of looking at these three choices is to say that
a simplification change to an architecture is often driven by a requirement to reduce investment;

an incremental change is driven by a requirement to derive additional value from existing investment;

and a re-architecting change is driven by a requirement to increase investment in order to create new value for exploitation.

In Phases B, C, and D which is the first step in each phase?

    A. Conduct formal stakeholder review

    B. Create Architecture Definition Document

    C. Define Roadmap components

    D. Perform gap analysis

    E. Select reference models, viewpoints and tools

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

🗁   👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

https://pubs.opengroup.org/togaf-standard/adm/chap04.html

4. Phase B: Business Architecture

4.3 Steps

Select reference models, viewpoints, and tools

---

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap09.html

9. Phase C: Information Systems Architectures - Data Architecture

9.3 Steps

9.3.1 Select Reference Models, Viewpoints, and Tools

---

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap11.html

11. Phase D: Technology Architecture

11.3 Steps

11.3.1 Select Reference Models, Viewpoints, and Tools.

upvoted 3 times

🗁   👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

7.3 Steps

The steps in Phase B are as follows:

7.3.1 Select Reference Models, Viewpoints, and Tools

7.3.2 Develop Baseline Business Architecture Description

7.3.3 Develop Target Business Architecture Description

7.3.4 Perform Gap Analysis

7.3.5 Define Candidate Roadmap Components

7.3.6 Resolve Impacts Across the Architecture Landscape

7.3.7 Conduct Formal Stakeholder Review

7.3.8 Finalize the Business Architecture

7.3.9 Create the Architecture Definition Document

upvoted 2 times

Complete the sentence. The ADM can be viewed as the process of populating the enterprise's own _____ with relevant re-usable building blocks taken from the more generic side of the Enterprise Continuum.

A. Architecture Repository

B. Architecture Requirements

C. Implementation and Migration plan

D. Standards Information Base

E. Strategic Architecture

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

☐ 👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

4.1 ADM Overview
4.1.1 The ADM, Enterprise Continuum, and Architecture Repository

Architecture development is a continuous, cyclical process, and in executing the ADM repeatedly over time, the architect gradually adds more and more content to the organization's Architecture Repository. Although the primary focus of the ADM is on the development of the enterprise-specific architecture, in this wider context the ADM can also be viewed as the process of populating the enterprise's own Architecture Repository with relevant re-usable building blocks taken from the "left", more generic side of the Enterprise Continuum

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf92-doc/arch/chap04.html

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Banzaaai** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Architecture Repository

upvoted 1 times

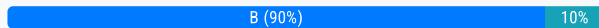☐ 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following best describes the concept of Boundaryless Information Flow?

A. Enabling the vision of an integrated information infrastructure

B. Getting information to the right people at the right time in a secure, reliable and timely manner

C. Enabling effective global communications between countries

D. Enabling the flow of information to all stakeholders

E. Providing a visual representation of information provider, consumer and brokering applications

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (90%) | 10%

👤 **LillianXUE** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

44. Integrated Information Infrastructure Reference Model

44.1 Basic Concepts

44.1.4 Key Business and Technical Drivers

44.1.4.1 Problem Space: The Need for Boundaryless Information Flow

The Boundaryless Information Flow problem space is one that is shared by many customer members of The Open Group, and by many similar organizations worldwide. It is essentially the problem of getting information to the right people at the right time in a secure, reliable manner, in order to support the operations that are core to the extended enterprise.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap44.html

upvoted 2 times

👤 **moshos** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

44.1.4.1 Problem Space: The Need for Boundaryless Information Flow

"The Boundaryless Information Flow problem space is one that is shared by many customer members of The Open Group, and by many similar organizations worldwide. It is essentially the problem of getting information to the right people at the right time in a secure, reliable manner, in order to support the operations that are core to the extended enterprise."

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap44.html

upvoted 1 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

FOUND INSIDE – PAGE 186

13.5 . Summary:

Boundaryless Information Flow; getting information to the right people at the right time in a secure, reliable, and timely manner.

https://books.google.com.kw/books?
id=TqNZDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA197&dq=Boundaryless+Information+Flow++Getting+information+to+the+right+people+at+the+right+time+in+a+secure,+reliab

upvoted 2 times

👤 **nem** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Refer to https://pubs.opengroup.org/togaf-standard/reference-models/iiirm.html#_Toc513188171

The Open Group Boundaryless Information Flow vision's is to address the problem of getting the information to the right people at the right time in a secure and reliable manner

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Getting information to the right people at the right time in a secure, reliable and timely manner

upvoted 1 times

PrashanttheCloudMaster 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer is B

But it is part of TOGAF9.1
44.1.1 Background
The III-RM is a subset of the TOGAF TRM in terms of its overall scope, but it also expands certain parts of the TRM - in particular, the business applications and infrastructure applications parts - in order to provide help in addressing one of the key challenges facing the enterprise architect today: the need to design an integrated information infrastructure to enable Boundaryless Information Flow. These concepts are explained in detail below.

This question does not belong to TOGAF9.2
  upvoted 1 times

RVivek 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Part I , page number 8. Organizations seeking Boundaryless Information Flow™ can use the TOGAF standard to define
and implement the structures and processes to enable access to integrated information within
and between enterprises
  upvoted 1 times

According to TOGAF, which of the following terms describes people who have key roles in, or concerns about, a system?

A. consumer

B. CxOs

C. lead architect

D. sponsor

E. stakeholder

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

---

noureldin 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

10.2.1 Stakeholder

A stakeholder�is defined as the role of an individual, team, or organization (or classes thereof) that represents their interests in, or concerns relative to, the outcome of the architecture.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/archimate2-doc/chap10.html#:~:text=1%20Stakeholder,definition%20in%20TOGAF%20%5B4%5D.

upvoted 3 times

Banzaaai 7 months, 1 week ago

why not sponsor?? sponsor is a KEY ..

upvoted 1 times

PrashanttheCloudMaster 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

In which phase of the ADM cycle do building blocks become implementation-specific?

A. Phase A

B. Phase B

C. Phase C

D. Phase D

E. Phase E

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

---

noureldin 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

Building Blocks and the ADM

Building Block Specification Process in the ADM

Finally, in Phase E the building blocks become more implementation-specific as SBBs, and their interfaces become the detailed architecture specification. The output of Phase E is the building block architecture, both in ABB (i.e., functionally defined) and SBB (i.e., product-specific) forms.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap32.html#:~:text=Finally%2C%20in%20Phase%20E%20the,%2C%20product%2Dspecific)%20forms.

upvoted 3 times

PrashanttheCloudMaster 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

According to TOGAF, which of the following best describes the purpose of the Architecture Definition Document?

A. To act as a deliverable container for artifacts created during a project

B. To ensure that architecture information is communicated to the right stakeholders at the right time

C. To govern the architecture throughout its implementation process

D. To provide a high-level view of the end architecture product

E. To show progression of change from the Baseline Architecture to the Target Architecture

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

---

noureldin 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

36.2 Deliverable Descriptions

36.2.3 Architecture Definition Document
Purpose
The Architecture Definition Document is the deliverable container for the core architectural artifacts created during a project and for important related information.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap36.html

upvoted 4 times

PrashantheCloudMaster 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

32.2.3 Architecture Definition Document
Purpose
The Architecture Definition Document is the deliverable container for the core architectural artifacts created during a project and for important related information. The Architecture Definition Document spans all architecture domains (business, data, application, and technology) and also examines all relevant states of the architecture (baseline, transition, and target

upvoted 2 times

RVR 2 years ago

Reference: "The Architecture Definition Document is the deliverable container for the core architectural artifacts created during a project and for important related information"

Link: https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap36.html

upvoted 2 times

Which of the following best describes the TOGAF Architecture Governance Framework?

A. An approach to ensure the effectiveness of an organization's architectures

B. An architecture of building blocks and corresponding standards, together with associated graphics

C. An example set of Architecture Principles

D. A reference model that includes information provider applications and brokering applications

E. A model intended to assist with the release management of the TOGAF specification itself

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Introduction

Architecture Governance needs to be supported by an Architecture Governance Framework, described in detail below. The governance framework described in the following is a generic framework that can be adapted to the existing governance environment of an enterprise. It is intended to assist in identifying effective processes and organizational structures, so that the business responsibilities associated with Architecture Governance can be elucidated, communicated, and managed effectively.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf80-doc/arch/p4/gov/gov_fram.htm

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A. An approach to ensure the effectiveness of an organization's architectures

upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

44.2.1 Architecture Governance Framework - Conceptual Structure

44.2.1.1 Key Concepts

Conceptually, Architecture Governance is an approach, a series of processes, a cultural orientation, and set of owned responsibilities that ensure the integrity and effectiveness of the organization's architectures.

upvoted 2 times

Complete the sentence. The Enterprise Continuum provides methods for classifying architecture artifacts as they evolve from.

    A. Foundation Architectures to re-usable architecture assets

    B. generic architectures to Oganization-Specific Architectures

    C. generic solutions to Industry Models

    D. generic architectures to reusable Solution Building Blocks

    E. Solutions Architectures to Solution Building Blocks

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

---

noureldin 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

39.1 Overview

The Enterprise Continuum provides methods for classifying architecture and solution artifacts, both internal and external to the Architecture Repository, as they evolve from generic Foundation Architectures to Organization-Specific Architectures.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap39.html

upvoted 3 times

Banzaaai 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B. generic architectures to Oganization-Specific Architectures

upvoted 1 times

PrashanttheCloudMaster 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

35.4.1 Architecture Continuum

The Architecture Continuum illustrates how architectures are developed and evolved across a continuum ranging from Foundation Architectures, such as the TOGAF® Series Guide: The TOGAF® Technical Reference Model (TRM), through Common Systems Architectures, and Industry Architectures, and to an enterprise's own Organization-Specific Architectures.

The arrows in the Architecture Continuum represent the relationship that exists between the different architectures in the Architecture Continuum. The leftwards direction focuses on meeting enterprise needs and business requirements, while the rightwards direction focuses on leveraging architectural components and building blocks.

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following describes an objective of Phase F: Migration Planning Phase?

A. Develop a Target Technology Architecture

B. Consolidate the Gap Analysis results from Phases B through D

C. Generate and gain consensus on an initial Architecture Roadmap

D. Coordinate the Implementation and Migration Plan with other frameworks

E. Operate the governance framework and manage an architecture contract

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

☐ **ZK000001qws** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

The Implementation and Migration Plan will impact the outputs of each of these four management frameworks and consequently has to be reflected in them. In the course of this step, understand the frameworks within the organization and ensure that these plans are co-ordinated and inserted (in a summary format) within the plans of each one of these frameworks.

upvoted 2 times

☐ **noureldin** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

14.4 Steps

14.4.1 Confirm Management Framework Interactions for the Implementation and Migration Plan

This step is about coordinating the Implementation and Migration Plan with the management frameworks within the organization. There are typically four management frameworks that have to work closely together for the Implementation and Migration Plan to succeed:

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap14.html#:~:text=The%20objectives%20of%20Phase%20F,the%20enterprise's%20overall%20change%20portfolio

upvoted 3 times

Complete the sentence. TOGAF covers the development of four architecture domains, Application, Business, Data and_____.

A. Capability

B. Segment

C. Technology

D. Transition

E. Vision

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

2.3 What Kind of Architecture Does the TOGAF Standard Deal With?

There are four architecture domains that are commonly accepted as subsets of an overall Enterprise Architecture, all of which the TOGAF standard is designed to support:

The Business Architecture defines the business strategy, governance, organization, and key business processes

The Data Architecture describes the structure of an organization's logical and physical data assets and data management resources

The Application Architecture provides a blueprint for the individual applications to be deployed, their interactions, and their relationships to the core business processes of the organization

The Technology Architecture describes the logical software and hardware capabilities that are required to support the deployment of business, data, and application services; this includes IT infrastructure, middleware, networks, communications, processing, standards, etc.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap02.html

upvoted 3 times

👤 **AKYK** 1 year, 4 months ago

Given answer "C. Technology" is correct.

upvoted 1 times

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

A. To catch errors in a project architecture early

B. To guide decision making throughout the enterprise

C. To help identify and understand business requirements

D. To highlight shortfalls between the baseline and target architectures

E. To mitigate risk when implementing an architecture project

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

□ 👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: D`

The technique known as gap analysis is widely used in the TOGAF Architecture Development Method (ADM) to validate an architecture that is being developed. The basic premise is to highlight a shortfall between the Baseline Architecture and the Target Architecture; that is, items that have been deliberately omitted, accidentally left out, or not yet defined.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap27.html

upvoted 2 times

□ 👤 **Banzaaai** 7 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: D`

D. To highlight shortfalls between the baseline and target architectures

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

The technique known as gap analysis is widely used in the TOGAF Architecture Development Method (ADM) to validate an architecture that is being developed. The basic premise is to highlight a shortfall between the Baseline Architecture and the Target Architecture; that is, items that have been deliberately omitted, accidentally left out, or not yet defined.

23.1 Introduction

upvoted 1 times

According to the TOGAF standard, which of the following define general rules and guidelines for the use of resources across the enterprise?

    A. Functional Requirements

    B. Stakeholder concerns

    C. Architecture principles

    D. Business scenarios

    E. Procurement policies

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

20.2 Characteristics of Architecture Principles
Architecture Principles define the underlying general rules and guidelines for the use and deployment of all IT resources and assets across the enterprise. They reflect a level of consensus among the various elements of the enterprise, and form the basis for making future IT decisions.

Each Architecture Principle should be clearly related back to the business objectives and key architecture drivers.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap20.html#:~:text=Architecture%20Principles%20define%20the%20underlying,for%20making%20future%20IT%20decisions.

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Architecture principles

upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

20.1 Introduction
Principles 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.

In their turn, principles may be just one element in a structured set of ideas that collectively define and guide the organization, from values through to actions and results.

Depending on the organization, principles may be established within different domains and at different levels. Two key domains inform the development and utilization of architecture:

upvoted 1 times

Which ADM Phase includes obtaining approval for the Statement of Architecture Work?

    A. Preliminary Phase

    B. Phase A: Architecture Vision

    C. Phase D: Technology Architecture

    D. Phase F: Migration Planning

    E. Phase G: Implementation Governance

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

☐ 👤 **evangelist** 5 hours, 56 minutes ago

Selected Answer: B

During Phase A (Architecture Vision), the Statement of Architecture Work is created and approved. This document formally defines the scope and plan for the architecture development cycle, including obtaining stakeholder buy-in.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

6.1 Objectives
The objectives of Phase A are to:

Develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture
Obtain approval for a Statement of Architecture Work that defines a program of works to develop and deploy the architecture outlined in the Architecture Vision.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap06.html

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

6.1 Objectives
The objectives of Phase A are to:

Develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture
Obtain approval for a Statement of Architecture Work that defines a program of works to develop and deploy the architecture outlined in the Architecture Vision

upvoted 2 times

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

A. Implications

B. Name

C. Rationale

D. Statement

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

---

 noureldin 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

20.3 Components of Architecture Principles
Table 20-1: Recommended Format for Defining Principles
Implications

Should highlight the requirements, both for the business and IT, for carrying out the principle - in terms of resources, costs, and activities/tasks. It will often be apparent that current systems, standards, or practices would be incongruent with the principle upon adoption. The impact to the business and consequences of adopting a principle should be clearly stated. The reader should readily discern the answer to: "How does this affect me?". It is important not to oversimplify, trivialize, or judge the merit of the impact. Some of the implications will be identified as potential impacts only, and may be speculative rather than fully analyzed.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap20.html

  upvoted 3 times

 PrashanttheCloudMaster 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

20.3 Components of Architecture Principles

Name - Should both represent the essence of the rule as well as be easy to remember.

Statement - Should succinctly and unambiguously communicate the fundamental rule.

Rationale - Should highlight the business benefits of adhering to the principle, using business terminology.

Implications - Should highlight the requirements, both for the business and IT, for carrying out the principle - in terms of resources, costs, and activities/tasks.

  upvoted 2 times

---

 yuemi 10 months, 1 week ago

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf92-doc/arch/index.html

  upvoted 1 times

TOGAF uses a version numbering convention to illustrate the evolution of the Baseline and Target Architecture Definitions. Which version number in this convention indicates a high-level outline of the architecture?

A. Version 1.0

B. Version 0.9

C. Version 0.5

D. Version 1.5

E. Version 0.1

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

4.2 Architecture Development Cycle

4.2.2 Basic Structure

Table 4-1: ADM Version Numbering Convention

Version 0.1 indicates that a high-level outline of the architecture is in place.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf92-doc/arch/chap04.html#:~:text=0.1-,Version%200.1%20indicates%20that%20a%20high%2Dlevel%20outline,the%20architecture%20is%20in%20place.&text=

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

E. Version 0.1

upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

In which ADM phase is the goal to ensure that the architecture achieves its original target business value?

A. Phase E

B. Phase F

C. Phase G

D. Phase H

E. Preliminary Phase

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **LillianXUE** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

15. Phase H: Architecture Change Management

15.5 Approach

The goal of an architecture change management process is to ensure that the architecture achieves its original target business value. This includes managing changes to the architecture in a cohesive and architected way.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

15.5 Approach

The goal of an architecture change management process is to ensure that the architecture achieves its original target business value. This includes managing changes to the architecture in a cohesive and architected way.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap15.html#:~:text=The%20goal%20of%20an%20architecture,a%20cohesive%20and%20architected%20way.

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Phase H

upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

15.5 Approach

The goal of an architecture change management process is to ensure that the architecture achieves its original target business value. This includes managing changes to the architecture in a cohesive and architected way.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **RVR** 3 years ago

Reference: "The goal of an architecture change management process is to ensure that the architecture achieves its original target business value"

Link: https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap15.html

upvoted 3 times

Which ADM phase starts with the receipt of a Request for Architecture Work from the sponsoring organization?

A. Phase A

B. Phase B

C. Phase H

D. Preliminary Phase

E. Requirements Management

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

---

noureldin 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

6.5 Approach

6.5.1 General

Phase A starts with receipt of a Request for Architecture Work from the sponsoring organization to the architecture organization.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-
doc/arch/chap06.html#:~:text=Phase%20A%20starts%20with%20receipt,discussed%20in%20Part%20VI%2C%2044.1.

upvoted 3 times

---

noureldin 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap06.html

upvoted 1 times

PrashanttheCloudMaster 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

32.2.17 Request for Architecture Work

Purpose

This is a document that is sent from the sponsoring organization to the architecture organization to trigger the start of an architecture development cycle. Requests for Architecture Work can be created as an output of the Preliminary Phase, a result of approved architecture Change Requests, or terms of reference for architecture work originating from migration planning.

In general, all the information in this document should be at a high level.

upvoted 2 times

Which of the following is described by the TOGAF Architecture Content Framework as a type of artifact that shows relationships between things?

    A. Building Block

    B. Catalog

    C. Diagram

    D. Matrix

    E. Deliverable

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **LillianXUE** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

29. Introduction to Part IV Architecture Content Framework

29.1 Overview

An artifact is an architectural work product that describes an aspect of the architecture

Artifacts are generally classified as catalogs (lists of things), matrices (showing relationships between things), and diagrams (pictures of things). Examples include a requirements catalog, business interaction matrix, and a use-case diagram. An architectural deliverable may contain many artifacts and artifacts will form the content of the Architecture Repository.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

33.1 Overview

An artifact is an architectural work product that describes an aspect of the architecture. Artifacts are generally classified as catalogs (lists of things), matrices (showing relationships between things), and diagrams (pictures of things). Examples include a requirements catalog, business interaction matrix, and a use-case diagram. An architectural deliverable may contain many artifacts and artifacts will form the content of the Architecture Repository.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap33.html

upvoted 3 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

29.1 Overview

An artifact is an architectural work product that describes an aspect of the architecture

Artifacts are generally classified as catalogs (lists of things), matrices (showing relationships between things), and diagrams (pictures of things). Examples include a requirements catalog, business interaction matrix, and a use-case diagram. An architectural deliverable may contain many artifacts and artifacts will form the content of the Architecture Repository.

upvoted 1 times

Complete the sentence. TOGAF defines five criteria for a good set of principles: Complete, Consistent, Stable, Understandable and_____.

    A. Agile,

    B. Dynamic

    C. Comprehensive

    D. Robust

    E. Strategic

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (91%)	9%

👤 **noureldin** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 1 month ago

`Selected Answer: D`

20.4 Developing Architecture Principles

20.4.1 Qualities of Principles
There are five criteria that distinguish a good set of principles:
• Understandable:
• Robust:
• Complete:
• Consistent:
• Stable:

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap20.html
upvoted 5 times

👤 **sim3** `Most Recent ⊘` 5 months ago

`Selected Answer: D`

Good set of principles: Understandable, Robust, Complete, Consistent and Stable
upvoted 3 times

👤 **kismetli** 1 year ago

`Selected Answer: D`

Correct Answer
upvoted 2 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap23.html
upvoted 1 times

> 👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 3 months ago
>
> I meant correct answer:D
> upvoted 2 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

SUR-CC
upvoted 1 times

👤 **RVR** 3 years ago

Which one of the following best describes an Architecture Compliance Review?

A. A review of an architecture project against established criteria and business objectives

B. A review of the readiness and ability of an organization to accept change

C. A review of the organization's ability to share information and services

D. A review of the baseline and target architectures to identify gaps

E. A review of the plans for enterprise transformation

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

👤 **LillianXUE** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

42. Architecture Compliance

42.3 Architecture Compliance Reviews

An Architecture Compliance review is a scrutiny of the compliance of a specific project against established architectural criteria, spirit, and business objectives. A formal process for such reviews normally forms the core of an Enterprise Architecture Compliance strategy.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

Architecture Compliance Reviews

An architecture compliance review is a scrutiny of the compliance of a specific project against established architectural criteria, spirit, and business objectives. A formal process for such reviews normally forms the core of an enterprise architecture compliance strategy.

https://www.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf7-doc/arch/p4/comp/comp.htm

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. A review of an architecture project against established criteria and business objectives

upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

42.3 Architecture Compliance Reviews

An Architecture Compliance review is a scrutiny of the compliance of a specific project against established architectural criteria, spirit, and business objectives. A formal process for such reviews normally forms the core of an Enterprise Architecture Compliance strategy.

upvoted 1 times

Complete the sentence. The Architecture Landscape is divided into three levels, Capability, Segment, and _____.

    A. Baseline

    B. Solution

    C. Strategic

    D. Target

    E. Transition

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 **LillianXUE** 6 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

19.2 Architecture Landscape

Levels provide a framework for dividing the Architecture Landscape into three levels of granularity:

Strategic Architecture provides an organizing framework for operational and change activity and allows for direction setting at an executive level. Segment Architecture provides an organizing framework for operational and change activity and allows for direction setting and the development of effective architecture roadmaps at a program or portfolio level.

Capability Architecture provides an organizing framework for change activity and the development of effective architecture roadmaps realizing capability increments.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 1 month ago

`Selected Answer: C`

19.2 Architecture Landscape

Levels provide a framework for dividing the Architecture Landscape into three levels of granularity:

Strategic Architecture provides an organizing framework for operational and change activity and allows for direction setting at an executive level. Segment Architecture provides an organizing framework for operational and change activity and allows for direction setting and the development of effective architecture roadmaps at a program or portfolio level.

Capability Architecture provides an organizing framework for change activity and the development of effective architecture roadmaps realizing capability increments.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/m/chap19.html

upvoted 3 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

👤 **gz11** 2 years, 2 months ago

architectures can be grouped into Strategic, Segment, and Capability Architecture levels

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/m/chap19.html

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following is a re-usable artifact that is used to create architecture models addressing stakeholder concerns?

A. Catalog

B. Matrix

C. Diagram

D. View

E. Viewpoint

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

□ **vicpada** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

Viewpoints are specialized communication to stakeholders that explicitly address a concern. Keep in mind that any associated requirements may not be satisfied by the architecture. The view is not a demonstration that the stakeholder should be happy; rather it is a demonstration of how the architecture addresses the concern.

upvoted 2 times

□ **noureldin** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: E

31.1 Basic Concepts

An "architecture viewpoint" is a specification of the conventions for a particular kind of architecture view. It can also be called the definition or schema for that kind of architecture view. It establishes the conventions for constructing, interpreting, and using an architecture view to address a specific concern (or set of concerns) about a system-of-interest.

An architecture viewpoint references one or more model kinds; an architecture view incorporates one or more models.

Architecture viewpoints are generic, and can be stored in libraries for re-use; an architecture view is always specific to the architecture for which it is created

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap31.html

upvoted 3 times

□ **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

Refer below for gz11 comment

upvoted 1 times

□ **gz11** 2 years, 2 months ago

A view is what you see.

A viewpoint is where you are looking from, the vantage point or perspective that determines what you see.

Every view has an associated viewpoint that describes it, at least implicitly.

Viewpoints are generic, and can be stored in libraries for reuse. A view is always specific to the architecture for which it is created.

upvoted 4 times

Complete the sentence. TOGAF describes the role of an Architecture Contract as_____.

   A. an agreement between development partners and sponsors on the architecture deliverables

   B. a plan to ensure that architecture information is communicated to the right stakeholders at the right time

   C. a set of general rules and guidelines to support development of the enterprise architecture

   D. a timeline showing progression from the Baseline Architecture to the Target Architecture

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

---

 noureldin 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

36.2.2 Architecture Contract
Purpose
Architecture Contracts are the joint agreements between development partners and sponsors on the deliverables.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap36.html
   upvoted 3 times

 PrashanttheCloudMaster 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

43.1 Role
Architecture Contracts are the joint agreements between development partners and sponsors on the deliverables, quality, and fitness-for-purpose of an architecture. Successful implementation of these agreements will be delivered through effective Architecture Governance (see 44. Architecture Governance). By implementing a governed approach to the management of contracts, the following will be ensured:
   upvoted 2 times

Which of the following does TOGAF describe as "the structure of components, their inter-relationships, and the principles guiding their design and evolution over time"?

A. View

B. Artifact

C. Model

D. Deliverable

E. Architecture

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

☐ 👤 **LillianXUE** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: E

2. Core Concept

2.2 What is Architecture in the Context of the TOGAF Standard?

ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011 defines "architecture" as:

"The fundamental concepts or properties of a system in its environment embodied in its elements, relationships, and in the principles of its design and evolution."

The TOGAF standard embraces but does not strictly adhere to ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011 terminology. In addition to the ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011 definition of "architecture", the TOGAF standard defines a second meaning depending upon the context:

"The structure of components, their inter-relationships, and the principles and guidelines governing their design and evolution over time."

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: E

2.2 What is Architecture in the Context of TOGAF?

"architecture" has two meanings depending upon the context:

1. A formal description of a system, or a detailed plan of the system at component level to guide its implementation

2. The structure of components, their inter-relationships, and the principles and guidelines governing their design and evolution over time.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap02.html

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

2.2 What is Architecture in the Context of the TOGAF Standard?

ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011 defines "architecture" as:

"The fundamental concepts or properties of a system in its environment embodied in its elements, relationships, and in the principles of its design and evolution."

The TOGAF standard embraces but does not strictly adhere to ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011 terminology. In addition to the ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011 definition of "architecture", the TOGAF standard defines a second meaning depending upon the context:

"The structure of components, their inter-relationships, and the principles and guidelines governing their design and evolution over time."

The TOGAF standard considers the enterprise as a system and endeavors to strike a balance between promoting the concepts and terminology drawn from relevant standards, and commonly accepted terminology that is familiar to the majority of the TOGAF readership. For more on terminology, refer to 3. Definitions and Part IV, 31. Architectural Artifacts .

upvoted 1 times

Which part of TOGAF describes a step-by-step approach to developing an enterprise architecture?

    A. ADM Guidelines and Techniques

    B. Architecture Capability Framework

    C. Architecture Content Framework

    D. Architecture Development Method

    E. Enterprise Continuum & Tools

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Adapting the ADM

• The ADM is being used as a development method for something other than IT architecture: for example, application architecture, data architecture, overall enterprise architecture, or as a general program management method. (As a generic method, the ADM is well suited to adaptation in this way.)

http://www.opengroup.org/public/arch/p2/p2_intro.htm

upvoted 3 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

👤 **AKYK** 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct --> D. Architecture Development Method

upvoted 2 times

👤 **RVR** 2 years ago

reference: "It describes the TOGAF Architecture Development Method (ADM) - a step-by-step approach to developing an Enterprise Architecture"

link: https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap01.html

upvoted 4 times

Which of the following does TOGAF provide as a set of reference materials for establishing an architecture function within an organization?

    A. Architecture Content Framework

    B. Technical Reference Model

    C. Integrated Information Infrastructure Reference Model

    D. Architecture Development Method

    E. Architecture Capability Framework

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

HSBNZ 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is E,it given under Part IV in TOGAFv10

upvoted 1 times

LillianXUE 6 months ago

Selected Answer: E

39. Introduction to Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework.

39.1 Overview

In order to successfully operate an architecture function within an enterprise, it is necessary to put in place appropriate organization structures, processes, roles, responsibilities, and skills to realize the Architecture Capability.

Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework provides a set of reference materials for how to establish such an architecture function. Readers should note that although this part contains a number of guidelines to support key activities, in its current form, the Architecture Capability Framework is not intended to be a comprehensive template for operating an Enterprise Architecture Capability.

upvoted 2 times

---

noureldin 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: E

45.1 Overview

Part VII: Architecture Capability Framework provides a set of reference materials for how to establish such an architecture function.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap45.html

upvoted 2 times

Banzaaai 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: E

...architecture function

upvoted 1 times

PrashanttheCloudMaster 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

Reference :

39.1 Overview

In order to successfully operate an architecture function within an enterprise, it is necessary to put in place appropriate organization structures, processes, roles, responsibilities, and skills to realize the Architecture Capability.

Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework provides a set of reference materials for how to establish such an architecture function. Readers should note that although this part contains a number of guidelines to support key activities, in its current form, the Architecture Capability Framework is not intended to be a comprehensive template for operating an Enterprise Architecture Capability.

upvoted 1 times

---

ffffiii 2 years, 1 month ago

keyword is function
  upvoted 2 times

  👤 **gz11** 2 years, 2 months ago

Part VII: Architecture Capability Framework provides a set of reference materials for how to establish such an architecture function. Readers should note that although this part contains a number of guidelines to support key activities, in its current form, the Architecture Capability Framework is not intended to be a comprehensive template for operating an enterprise Architecture Capability.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap45.html

  upvoted 1 times

  👤 **gz11** 2 years, 2 months ago

Part VII: Architecture Capability Framework provides a set of reference materials for how to establish such an architecture function. Readers should note that although this part contains a number of guidelines to support key activities, in its current form, the Architecture Capability Framework is not intended to be a comprehensive template for operating an enterprise Architecture Capability.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap45.html

  upvoted 1 times

Which of the TOGAF architecture development phases is the first phase of an architecture development cycle, defines the scope for an engagement and identifies the stakeholders?

A. Architecture Change Management

B. Architecture Vision

C. Business Architecture

D. Preliminary Phase

E. Technology Architecture

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 LillianXUE 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

6.3.2 Identify Stakeholders, Concerns, and Business Requirements

Identify the key stakeholders and their concerns/objectives, and define the key business requirements to be addressed in the architecture engagement.

The major product resulting from this step is a stakeholder map for the engagement, showing which stakeholders are involved with the engagement, their level of involvement, and their key concerns (see Part III, 21.3 Steps in the Stakeholder Management Process and 21.4 Template Stakeholder Map).

Another key task will be to consider which architecture views and viewpoints need to be developed to satisfy the various stakeholder requirements. As described in Part III, 21. Stakeholder Management , understanding at this stage which stakeholders and which views need to be developed is important in setting the scope of the engagement.

upvoted 2 times

---

 noureldin 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

This chapter describes the initial phase of the Architecture Development Method (ADM). It includes information about defining the scope, identifying the stakeholders, creating the Architecture Vision, and obtaining approvals.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap06.html

upvoted 3 times

 PrashanttheCloudMaster 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

Reference Link : https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/index.html

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following does the TOGAF ADM recommend for use in developing the Architecture Vision?

A. Architecture Principles

B. Business Scenarios

C. Interoperability Analysis

D. Migration Planning Techniques

E. Risk Management Techniques

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

👤 **LillianXUE** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

6. Phase A: Architecture Vision

6.3 Steps

6.3.8 Develop Architecture Vision

Business scenarios are an appropriate and useful technique to discover and document business requirements, and to articulate an Architecture Vision that responds to those requirements. Business scenarios may also be used at more detailed levels of the architecture work (e.g., in Phase B) and are described in the TOGAF® Series Guide: Business Scenarios.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

subsequent phases.

Business scenarios are an appropriate and useful technique to discover and document business requirements, and to articulate an architectural vision that responds to those requirements. Business scenarios are described in Part IV: Resource Base, Business Scenarios .

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap05.html

upvoted 3 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

Reference :

6.3.8 Develop Architecture Vision

Business scenarios are an appropriate and useful technique to discover and document business requirements, and to articulate an Architecture Vision that responds to those requirements. Business scenarios may also be used at more detailed levels of the architecture work (e.g., in Phase B) and are described in the TOGAF® Series Guide: Business Scenarios.

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following does the TOGAF document define as architectural work product that describes an aspect of the architecture?

A. Application Platform Interface

B. Artifact

C. Building Block

D. Deliverable

E. Framework

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

LillianXUE 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

3. Definitions

3.20 Artifact

An architectural work product that describes an aspect of the architecture.

See also 3.23 Building Block .

upvoted 2 times

noureldin 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

33.1 Overview

An artifact is an architectural work product that describes an aspect of the architecture. Artifacts are generally classified as catalogs (lists of things), matrices (showing relationships between things), and diagrams (pictures of things). Examples include a requirements catalog, business interaction matrix, and a use-case diagram. An architectural deliverable may contain many artifacts and artifacts will form the content of the Architecture Repository.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap33.html

upvoted 4 times

PrashanttheCloudMaster 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

RVR 3 years ago

Reference: "An artifact is an architectural work product that describes an aspect of the architecture"

Link: https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap33.html

upvoted 2 times

Which part of the TOGAF document describes taxonomies for categorizing the outputs of architecture activity?

A. ADM Guidelines and Techniques

B. Architecture Capability Framework

C. Architecture Development Method

D. Enterprise Continuum & Tools

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 LillianXUE 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

1. Introduction

1.1 Structure of this Document

PART V (Enterprise Continuum & Tools) This part discusses appropriate taxonomies and tools to categorize and store the outputs of architecture activity within an enterprise.

upvoted 2 times

---

 noureldin 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

1.1 Structure of the TOGAF Document

PART V

(Enterprise Continuum & Tools) This part discusses appropriate taxonomies and tools to categorize and store the outputs of architecture activity within an enterprise.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/

upvoted 4 times

 Banzaaai 1 year, 7 months ago

its not clear....why not Guidelines ?

upvoted 1 times

 PrashanttheCloudMaster 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following is described by the TOGAF document as "a detailed plan of the system at component level to guide its implementation"?

A. Architecture

B. Artifact

C. Deliverable

D. Model

E. View

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

⊟ 👤 **evangelist** 3 days, 7 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

In TOGAF, an Architecture is described as "a detailed plan of the system at component level to guide its implementation." This definition aligns with TOGAF's view of architecture as a formal description of a system, including its components and their relationships, which serves as a blueprint for its construction and operation.

Reference:
This is defined in Part I, Chapter 3, Section 3.7: Architecture, in the TOGAF 9.2 standard.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

2.2 What is Architecture in the Context of TOGAF?
"architecture" has two meanings depending upon the context:

A formal description of a system, or a detailed plan of the system at component level to guide its implementation
The structure of components, their inter-relationships, and the principles and guidelines governing their design and evolution over time

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap02.html

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **noureldin** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap02.html

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer for TOGAF 9.1

THIS DEFINITION IS REMOVED IN TOGAF9.2

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **RVR** 2 years ago

Reference: "A formal description of a system, or a detailed plan of the system at component level to guide its implementation"
Link: https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap02.html

upvoted 2 times

Complete the sentence. The Standards Information Base is a repository area that _____.

A. defines the parameters, structures, and processes to support governance of the Architecture Repository

B. describes the organization specific architecture framework and method

C. lists the set of specifications to which architectures must conform

D. provides a record of the governance activity across the enterprise

E. provides guidelines, templates, and patterns used to create new architectures

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

⊟ 👤 **evangelist** 3 days, 7 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

Explanation:

The Standards Information Base (SIB) is a component of the TOGAF Architecture Repository. It serves as a repository area that contains the standards, specifications, and guidelines that architectures must comply with. These can include industry standards, organizational policies, and technical specifications.

Reference:

This is described in Part V, Chapter 37: Architecture Repository, in the TOGAF 9.2 standard. The SIB ensures consistency and adherence to agreed-upon standards across architecture efforts.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **LillianXUE** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

37. Architecture Repository

37.4 Standards Information Base

37.4.1 Overview

The Standards Information Base provides a repository area to hold a set of specifications, to which architectures must conform. Establishment of a Standards Information Base provides an unambiguous basis for Architecture Governance because:

The standards are easily accessible to projects and therefore the obligations of the project can be understood and planned for

Standards are stated in a clear and unambiguous manner, so that compliance can be objectively assessed

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

37.4 Standards Information Base

37.4.1 Overview

The Standards Information Base provides a repository area to hold a set of specifications, to which architectures must conform.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap37.html

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **Banzaaai** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. lists the set of specifications to which architectures must conform

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

Reference :

The Standards Information Base provides a repository area to hold a set of specifications, to which architectures must conform. Establishment of

a Standards Information Base provides an unambiguous basis for Architecture Governance because:

The standards are easily accessible to projects and therefore the obligations of the project can be understood and planned for
Standards are stated in a clear and unambiguous manner, so that compliance can be objectively assessed
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **gz11** 2 years, 2 months ago

the SIB provides the architect with a gateway to a uniquely powerful set of tools for defining the standards that an architecture is to mandate, and for checking the availability in the market place of products guaranteed to conform to those standards.

http://www.opengroup.org/public/arch/p3/sib/sib_intro.htm

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following does the TOGAF document describe as the risk categorization prior to determining and implementing mitigating actions?

    A. The critical level of risk

    B. The initial level of risk

    C. The intermediate level of risk

    D. The mitigated level of risk

    E. The residual level of risk

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

👤 **evangelist** 3 days, 7 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

In TOGAF, the initial level of risk refers to the categorization of risk before any mitigating actions are taken. This is the raw or inherent level of risk associated with a particular situation or decision, assessed prior to determining and implementing strategies to address or mitigate it.

Reference:
This is discussed in Part III, Chapter 27: Risk Management, in the TOGAF 9.2 standard, which outlines the importance of understanding risks at their initial level to develop appropriate mitigation plans.

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

27.1 Introduction
There are two levels of risk that should be considered, namely:

Initial Level of Risk: risk categorization prior to determining and implementing mitigating actions
Residual Level of Risk: risk categorization after implementation of mitigating actions (if any)

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap27.html

  upvoted 3 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B. The initial level of risk

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

27.1 Introduction
There will always be risk with any architecture/business transformation effort. It is important to identify, classify, and mitigate these risks before starting so that they can be tracked throughout the transformation effort.

Mitigation is an ongoing effort and often the risk triggers may be outside the scope of the transformation planners (e.g., merger, acquisition) so planners must monitor the transformation context constantly.

It is also important to note that the Enterprise Architect may identify the risks and mitigate certain ones, but it is within the governance framework that risks have to be first accepted and then managed.

There are two levels of risk that should be considered, namely:

Initial Level of Risk: risk categorization prior to determining and implementing mitigating actions

Residual Level of Risk: risk categorization after implementation of mitigating actions (if any)

In Phases B, C, and D of the ADM cycle the first step defined is to select reference models, viewpoints, and tools. Which of the following is the next step in each of these phases?

A. Conduct formal stakeholder review

B. Create Architecture Definition Document

C. Develop Baseline Architecture

D. Perform gap analysis

E. Resolve impacts across the Architecture Landscape

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

☐ 👤 **evangelist** 3 days, 7 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

following "Develop Baseline Architecture" in Phases B, C, and D of the TOGAF ADM:

Develop Target Architecture

Perform Gap Analysis

Define Candidate Architecture Roadmap Components

Resolve Impacts Across the Architecture Landscape

Conduct Formal Stakeholder Review

Finalize the Architecture

Create the Architecture Definition Document

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

7. Phase B: Business Architecture

7.3 Steps

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf92-doc/arch/chap07.html

-----

9. Phase C: Information Systems Architectures - Data Architecture

9.3 Steps

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap09.html

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11. Phase D: Technology Architecture

11.3 Steps

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap11.html

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Banzaaai** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Develop Baseline Architecture

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **KIADB** 1 year, 7 months ago

Steps in phase B,C & D:

■ Select reference models, viewpoints, and tools

■ Develop Baseline Business Architecture Description

■ Develop Target Business Architecture Description

- Perform gap analysis
- Define candidate roadmap components
- Resolve impacts across the Architecture Landscape
- Conduct formal stakeholder review
- Finalize the Business Architecture
- Create the Architecture Definition Document

In which part of the ADM cycle are building blocks evolved using a common platform of steps?

A. Preliminary Phase rid Phase A

B. Phases B, C and D

C. Phases E and F

D. Phases Grid H

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

👤 **evangelist** 3 days, 7 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

This is detailed in Part II, Chapters 8, 9, and 10, in the TOGAF 9.2 standard, which describe the steps in these phases where building blocks are refined and aligned with the Target Architecture.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **LillianXUE** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

33.3.2 Building Block Specification Process in the ADM

The specification of building blocks using the ADM is an evolutionary and iterative process. The key phases and steps of the ADM at which building blocks are evolved and specified are summarized below, and illustrated in Figure 33-1 .

Figure 33-1: Key ADM Phases/Steps at which Building Blocks are Evolved/Specified

upvoted 3 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

33.3.2 Building Block Specification Process in the ADM

The process of building block definition takes place gradually as the ADM is followed, mainly in Phases A, B, C, and D. It is an iterative process because as definition proceeds, detailed information about the functionality required, the constraints imposed on the architecture, and the availability of products may affect the choice and the content of building blocks.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap33.html

upvoted 3 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

33.3.2 Building Block Specification Process in the ADM

The process of building block definition takes place gradually as the ADM is followed, mainly in Phases A, B, C, and D. It is an iterative process because as definition proceeds, detailed information about the functionality required, the constraints imposed on the architecture, and the availability of products may affect the choice and the content of building blocks.

upvoted 1 times

Which section of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles should describe situations where one principle would be given precedence over another?

- A. Implications
- B. Name
- C. Rationale
- D. Statement
- E. Trade-oils

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

⊟ 👤 **evangelist** 3 days, 7 hours ago

Selected Answer: E

ull text from the Trade-offs section as described in Part III, Chapter 20: Architecture Principles of TOGAF 9.2:

Trade-offs
This section describes situations where one principle would be given precedence or carry more weight than another for making decisions regarding a balanced interpretation. This ensures that decision-makers have guidance when conflicting principles arise and must determine which principle takes priority in a specific context.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **evangelist** 3 days, 7 hours ago

Selected Answer: E

Reference:
This is described in Part III, Chapter 20: Architecture Principles, in the TOGAF 9.2 standard, where the structure of an Architecture Principle is outlined.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **HSBNZ** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

2.3 Components of Architecture Principles: Rationale

Should highlight the business benefits of adhering to the principle, using business terminology. Point to the similarity of information and technology principles to the principles governing business operations. Also describe the relationship to other principles, and the intentions regarding a balanced interpretation. Describe situations where one principle would be given precedence or carry more weight than another for making a decision.
Ref - https://pubs.opengroup.org/togaf-standard/adm-techniques/chap02.html#tag_02_03

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **LillianXUE** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

20. Architecture Principles
20.3 Components of Architecture Principles
Rationale: Should highlight the business benefits of adhering to the principle, using business terminology. Point to the similarity of information and technology principles to the principles governing business operations. Also describe the relationship to other principles, and the intentions regarding a balanced interpretation. Describe situations where one principle would be given precedence or carry more weight than another for making a decision.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

20.3 Components of Architecture Principles
Rationale
Should highlight the business benefits of adhering to the principle, using business terminology. Point to the similarity of information and

technology principles to the principles governing business operations. Also describe the relationship to other principles, and the intentions regarding a balanced interpretation. Describe situations where one principle would be given precedence or carry more weight than another for making a decision.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap20.html
   upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **Banzaaai** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Rationale
   upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

20.3 Components of Architecture Principles

Should highlight the business benefits of adhering to the principle, using business terminology. Point to the similarity of information and technology principles to the principles governing business operations. Also describe the relationship to other principles, and the intentions regarding a balanced interpretation. Describe situations where one principle would be given precedence or carry more weight than another for making a decision.
   upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **gz11** 2 years, 2 months ago

Rationale

Should highlight the business benefits of adhering to the principle, using business terminology. Point to the similarity of information and technology principles to the principles governing business operations. Also describe the relationship to other principles, and the intentions regarding a balanced interpretation. Describe situations where one principle would be given precedence or carry more weight than another for making a decision.
https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap20.html
   upvoted 1 times

Complete the sentence. The Architecture Landscape is divided into three levels, Strategic Architectures, Segment Architectures and _____.

A. Baseline Architectures

B. Capability Architectures

C. Solution Architectures

D. Target Architectures

E. Transition Architectures

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

☐ 👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

<mark>Selected Answer: B</mark>

19.2 Architecture Landscape
Levels provide a framework for dividing the Architecture Landscape into three levels of granularity:

Strategic Architecture provides an organizing framework for operational and change activity and allows for direction setting at an executive level.
Segment Architecture provides an organizing framework for operational and change activity and allows for direction setting and the development of effective architecture roadmaps at a program or portfolio level.
Capability Architecture provides an organizing framework for change activity and the development of effective architecture roadmaps realizing capability increments.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/m/chap19.html

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Banzaaai** 7 months, 1 week ago

<mark>Selected Answer: B</mark>

B. Capability Architectures

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

19.2 Architecture Landscape

Levels provide a framework for dividing the Architecture Landscape into three levels of granularity:

Strategic Architecture provides an organizing framework for operational and change activity and allows for direction setting at an executive level.

Segment Architecture provides an organizing framework for operational and change activity and allows for direction setting and the development of effective architecture roadmaps at a program or portfolio level.

Capability Architecture provides an organizing framework for change activity and the development of effective architecture roadmaps realizing capability increments.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

9.2 Architecture Landscape
Levels provide a framework for dividing the Architecture Landscape into three levels of granularity:

Strategic Architecture provides an organizing framework for operational and change activity and allows for direction setting at an executive level.

Segment Architecture provides an organizing framework for operational and change activity and allows for direction setting and the development of effective architecture roadmaps at a program or portfolio level.

Architecture provides an organizing framework for change activity and the development of effective architecture roadmaps realizing capability increments.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

pls delete this comment .. correct comment is submitted seperately

upvoted 1 times

The TOGAF ADM uses a version numbering convention to illustrate the evolution of Baseline and Target Architecture Definitions. What does Version 1.0 indicate according to this convention?

    A. A high-level outline architecture

    B. A preliminary outline architecture

    C. A formally reviewed, detailed architecture

    D. A draft, detailed architecture

    E. A formally reviewed, preliminary architecture

Suggested Answer: *C*

Reference:

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap05.html#tag_05_02

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

⊟ 👤 **RSKD** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf92-doc/arch/chap04.html

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **LillianXUE** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

4. Introduction to Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM)

4.2 Architecture Development Cycle

4.2.2 Basic Structure

In particular, a version numbering convention is used within the ADM to illustrate the evolution of Baseline and Target Architecture Definitions. Table 4-1 describes how this convention is used.

B: Business Architecture, Architecture Definition Document, Business Architecture, 1.0, Version 1.0 indicates a formally reviewed, detailed architecture.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf92-doc/arch/index.html

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

4.2.2 Basic Structure

Table 4-1: ADM Version Numbering Convention

Version 1.0 indicates a formally reviewed, detailed architecture.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf92-doc/arch/chap04.html

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap04.html

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Banzaaai** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. A formally reviewed, detailed architecture

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer .

Please read
https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap04.html

Please read
https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap04.html

Which of the following types of architecture defines technology standards for building blocks and provides direction for products and services?

A. Common Systems Architecture

B. Foundation Architecture

C. Industry Architecture

D. Organization-Specific Architecture

E. Transition Architecture

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

☐ 👤 **evangelist** 3 days, 7 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Key Difference:

Foundation Architecture provides the base technology standards and principles for any architecture.

Common Systems Architecture applies those foundational concepts to develop solutions for specific systems and shared organizational needs.

Reference:

This distinction is detailed in Part V, Chapter 39: Architecture Continuum, in the TOGAF 9.2 standard.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Foundation Architecture

• Reflects general computing requirements

• Reflects general building blocks

• Defines technology standards for implementing these building blocks

• Provides direction for products and services

• Reflects the function of a complete, robust computing environment that can be used as a foundation

• Provides open system standards, directions, and recommendations

• Reflects directions and strategies

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap18.html

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Allhabiy** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Other characteristics of the TOGAF Foundation Architecture include the following:

Reflects general computing requirements

Reflects general building blocks

Defines technology standards for implementing these building blocks

Provides direction for products and services

Reflects the function of a complete, robust computing environment that can be used as a foundation

Provides open system standards, directions, and recommendations

Reflects directions and strategies

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Banzaaai** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Foundation Architecture

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Is the answer correct ??

upvoted 1 times

B is correct https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap18.html

Which one of the following best describes the purpose of the Communications Plan?

A. To act as a deliverable container for artifacts created during a project

B. To ensure that information is communicated to the right stakeholders at the right time

C. To ensure that the results of a Compliance Assessment are distributed to the Architecture Board

D. To inform the Architecture Board of changes to the architecture

E. To show progression of change from the Baseline Architecture to the Target Architecture

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

---

noureldin `Highly Voted` 1 month, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: B`

32.2.12 Communications Plan
Purpose
Enterprise Architectures contain large volumes of complex and inter-dependent information. Effective communication of targeted information to the right stakeholders at the right time is a Critical Success Factor (CSF) for Enterprise Architecture. Development of a Communications Plan for architecture allows for this communication to be carried out within a planned and managed process.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap32.html

upvoted 5 times

---

evangelist `Most Recent` 3 days, 7 hours ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Reference:
This is outlined in Part III, Chapter 24: Stakeholder Management, in the TOGAF 9.2 standard, where communication planning is emphasized as a critical component of stakeholder engagement and management.

upvoted 1 times

PrashanttheCloudMaster 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/index.html

6.3.11 Develop Statement of Architecture Work; Secure Approval
Develop the specific Enterprise Architecture Communications Plan and show where, how, and when the Enterprise Architects will communicate with the stakeholders, including affinity groupings and communities, about the progress of the Enterprise Architecture developments

upvoted 1 times

TOGAF Part VII, Architecture Capability Framework recommends use of an ADM cycle for establishing an architecture practice. In this scenario which architecture would describe the organizational structure for the architecture practice?

    A. Application Architecture

    B. Business Architecture

    C. Data Architecture

    D. Technology Architecture

    E. Transition Architecture

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

---

  noureldin 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

40.1 Overview

The Business Architecture of the architecture practice that will highlight the Architecture Governance, architecture processes, architecture organizational structure, architecture information requirements, architecture products, etc.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap40.html

upvoted 3 times

  PrashanttheCloudMaster 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

not for TOGAF 9.2

upvoted 1 times

Which one of the following best describes Capability-Based Planning?

A. A planning technique that ensures business information is communicated to the right people at the right time

B. A planning technique that ensures the application of business best practices

C. A planning technique that ensures timely solutions

D. A planning technique that focuses on business outcomes

E. A planning technique that identifies services to be shared

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

This chapter provides an overview of capability-based planning, a business planning technique that focuses on business outcomes.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/m/chap28.html

upvoted 3 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/m/chap28.html

28. Capability-Based Planning

This chapter provides an overview of capability-based planning, a business planning technique that focuses on business outcomes. It also copes well with the friction of co-ordinating projects across corporate functional domains that together enable the enterprise to achieve that capability (for example, electronic service delivery).

upvoted 2 times

👤 **RVR** 2 years ago

Reference: "a business planning technique that focuses on business outcomes"

Link: https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/m/chap28.html

upvoted 2 times

Complete the sentence, The Architecture Landscape is divided into three levels, Capability Architectures, Segment Architectures, and _____.

A. Baseline Architectures

B. Solution Architectures

C. Strategic Architectures

D. Target Architectures

E. Transition Architectures

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

---

 noureldin 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

19.2 Architecture Landscape

Levels provide a framework for dividing the Architecture Landscape into three levels of granularity:

Strategic Architecture provides an organizing framework for operational and change activity and allows for direction setting at an executive level. Segment Architecture provides an organizing framework for operational and change activity and allows for direction setting and the development of effective architecture roadmaps at a program or portfolio level.

Capability Architecture provides an organizing framework for change activity and the development of effective architecture roadmaps realizing capability increments.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/m/chap19.html

  upvoted 3 times

 PrashanttheCloudMaster 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

  upvoted 1 times

Which of the following does the TOGAF document define as the representation of a related set of concerns?

A. Catalog

B. Matrix

C. Diagram

D. View

E. Viewpoint

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

---

noureldin 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

3.17 Architecture View

A representation of a system from the perspective of a related set of concerns.

Note:

In some sections of this standard, the term "view" is used as a synonym for "architecture view".

See also 3.72 Stakeholder and 3.18 Architecture Viewpoint .

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap03.html

upvoted 3 times

Banzaaai 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. View

upvoted 1 times

PrashanttheCloudMaster 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/m/chap03.html

3.17 Architecture View

A representation of a system from the perspective of a related set of concerns.

upvoted 2 times

mfanatic 1 year, 3 months ago

An "architecture view" is a representation of a system from the perspective of a related set of concerns. It consists of one or more architecture models of the system.

upvoted 1 times

mfanatic 1 year, 3 months ago

related set of

concerns

upvoted 1 times

Keepler458 1 year, 10 months ago

Should this answer be as View Point?

upvoted 2 times

In which Phase of the TOGAF ADM are the Architecture Roadmap and the Implementation and Migration Plan integrated with other change activity in the enterprise?

A. PhaseA

B. PhaseD

C. PhaseE

D. PhaseF

E. PhaseG

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

---

 noureldin 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

13.1 Objectives
The objectives of Phase F are to:

Finalize the Architecture Roadmap and the supporting Implementation and Migration Plan
Ensure that the Implementation and Migration Plan is co-ordinated with the enterprise's approach to managing and implementing change in the enterprise's overall change portfolio
Ensure that the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures is understood by key stakeholders

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap13.html
 upvoted 3 times

 Banzaaai 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. PhaseF
 upvoted 1 times

 PrashanttheCloudMaster 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

13.1 Objectives
The objectives of Phase F are to:

Finalize the Architecture Roadmap and the supporting Implementation and Migration Plan
Ensure that the Implementation and Migration Plan is co-ordinated with the enterprise's approach to managing and implementing change in the enterprise's overall change portfolio
Ensure that the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures is understood by key stakeholders
 upvoted 3 times

 gz11 1 year, 2 months ago

In Phase F this Roadmap and the Implementation and Migration Plan are integrated with the enterprise's other change activity.
https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap13.html
 upvoted 1 times

Which part of the TOGAF document describes an overview of typical architecture deliverables?

    A. ADM Guidelines and Techniques

    B. Architecture Capability Framework

    C. Architecture Content Framework

    D. Enterprise Continuum & Tools

    E. TOGAF Reference Models

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

---

evangelist 3 days, 6 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

The Architecture Content Framework is described in Part IV, Section 29 of the TOGAF 9.2 document. This section provides an introduction to the framework and outlines typical architecture deliverables along with the structured metamodel for artifacts and building blocks.

upvoted 1 times

HSBNZ 3 months, 3 weeks ago

The Architecture Content Framework uses the following three categories to describe the type of architectural work product within the context of use:A deliverable , An artifact and A building block

upvoted 2 times

1cloudgenius 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct answer

upvoted 1 times

---

noureldin 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

29.1 Overview

. The content framework provides a structural model for architectural content that allows the major work products that an architect creates to be consistently defined, structured, and presented.

-

The Architecture Content Framework uses the following three categories to describe the type of architectural work product within the context of use:

• A deliverable is a work product that is contractually specified and in turn formally reviewed, agreed, and signed off by the stakeholders

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap29.html

upvoted 3 times

Banzaaai 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

...architecture deliverables

upvoted 1 times

PrashanttheCloudMaster 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/index.html

32.1 Introduction

The TOGAF Content Framework (see Part IV, 29. Introduction to Part IV) identifies deliverables that are produced as outputs from executing the ADM cycle and potentially consumed as inputs at other points in the ADM. Other deliverables may be produced elsewhere and consumed by the

ADM.

Please read the table for deliverables (seems important)

Which section of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles should clearly state the impact to the business and consequences of adopting the principle?

    A. Implications

    B. Name

    C. Rationale

    D. Statement

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

20.3 Components of Architecture Principles
Table 20-1: Recommended Format for Defining Principles

Implications

Should highlight the requirements, both for the business and IT, for carrying out the principle - in terms of resources, costs, and activities/tasks. It will often be apparent that current systems, standards, or practices would be incongruent with the principle upon adoption. The impact to the business and consequences of adopting a principle should be clearly stated. The reader should readily discern the answer to: "How does this affect me?". It is important not to oversimplify, trivialize, or judge the merit of the impact. Some of the implications will be identified as potential impacts only, and may be speculative rather than fully analyzed.

https://www.examtopics.com/exams/the-open-group/og0-093/view/
  upvoted 4 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

the impact to the business
  upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

hint - check English of question
  upvoted 1 times

Which of the following describes a purpose of an Architecture Compliance review?

     A. Identifying relationships between management frameworks

     B. Identifying stakeholders and their concerns

     C. Identifying the business transformation risks for an architecture project

     D. Identifying criteria for procurement activities

     E. Identifying work packages for inclusion in the Architecture Roadmap

Suggested Answer: *D*

Reference:

http://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap48.html#tag_48_03

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

☐ 👤 **evangelist** 3 days, 6 hours ago

<mark>Selected Answer: C</mark>

why C is not correct?

First and foremost, catch errors in the project architecture early, and thereby reduce the cost and risk of changes required later in the lifecycle."

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **LillianXUE** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

<mark>Selected Answer: D</mark>

42. Architecture Compliance

42.3 Architecture Compliance Reviews

42.3.1 Purpose

Identify key criteria for procurement activities (e.g., for inclusion in Commercial Off-The-Shelf (COTS) product RFI/RFP documents)

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf92-doc/arch/index.html

  upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 1 month ago

<mark>Selected Answer: D</mark>

Architecture Compliance Reviews

Purpose

Identify key criteria for procurement activities (e.g., for inclusion in Commercial Off-The-Shelf (COTS) product RFI/RFP documents).

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap24.html

  upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Banzaaai** 1 year, 5 months ago

<mark>Selected Answer: D</mark>

D. Identifying criteria for procurement activities

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer :

Reference

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/index.html

42.3.1 Purpose

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **RVR** 3 years ago

Reference: "Identify key criteria for procurement activities (e.g., for inclusion in Commercial Off-The-Shelf (COTS) product RFI/RFP documents)."

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap48.html

  upvoted 2 times

Question #174 — Topic 1

Complete the sentence. There are five criteria that distinguish a good set of principles: Understandable, Robust, Complete, Consistent and _____.

- A. Agile
- B. Dynamic
- C. Comprehensive
- D. Rational
- E. Stable

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

---

roganjosh 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

Answer is Stable

upvoted 1 times

---

noureldin 1 year, 7 months ago

20.4.1 Qualities of Principles

.

There are five criteria that distinguish a good set of principles:

• Understandable:

• Robust

• Complete:

• Consistent:

• Stable:

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap20.html

upvoted 3 times

PrashanttheCloudMaster 2 years, 2 months ago

Correct Answer

20.4.1 Qualities of Principles
Completely Consistent - SUR
SUR-CC

- Completely
- Consistent
- Stable
- Understandable
- Robust

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following is part of the Preliminary Phase?

    A. Creating the Architecture Vision deliverable

    B. Preparing a consolidated Gap Analysis

    C. Developing the Architecture Contract

    D. Defining a set of Architecture Principles

Suggested Answer: *D*
Reference:
http://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap06.html

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Principles
The Preliminary Phase defines the architecture principles that will form part of the constraints on any architecture work undertaken in the enterprise.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap04.html
upvoted 3 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

This chapter describes the preparation and initiation activities required to meet the business directive for a new Enterprise Architecture, including the definition of an Organization-Specific Architecture framework and the definition of principles.
upvoted 1 times

Which of the following is an objective of the Preliminary Phase?

A. Develop a vision of the proposed Enterprise Architecture

B. Define the process for architecture governance

C. Create the initial version of the Architecture Roadmap

D. Document the baseline architecture

E. Obtain approval for the Statement of Architecture Work

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

☐ 👤 **LillianXUE** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

5. Preliminary Phase

5.1 Objectives

2. Establish the Architecture Capability:

Define and establish the Organizational Model for Enterprise Architecture

Define and establish the detailed process and resources for Architecture Governance

Select and implement tools that support the Architecture Capability

Define the Architecture Principles

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf92-doc/arch/index.html

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

6.1 Objectives

The objectives of the Preliminary Phase are:

Determine the Architecture Capability desired by the organization:

Review the organizational context for conducting enterprise architecture

Identify and scope the elements of the enterprise organizations affected by the Architecture Capability

Identify the established frameworks, methods, and processes that intersect with the Architecture Capability

Establish Capability Maturity target

Establish the Architecture Capability:

Define and establish the Organizational Model for Enterprise Architecture

Define and establish the detailed process and resources for architecture governance

Select and implement tools that support the Architecture Capability

Define the Architecture Principles.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap06.html

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Banzaaai** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Define the process for architecture governance

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

5.1 Objectives

The objectives of the Preliminary Phase are to:

Determine the Architecture Capability desired by the organization:

Review the organizational context for conducting Enterprise Architecture

Identify and scope the elements of the enterprise organizations affected by the Architecture Capability

Identify the established frameworks, methods, and processes that intersect with the Architecture Capability

Establish Capability Maturity target

Establish the Architecture Capability:

Define and establish the Organizational Model for Enterprise Architecture

Define and establish the detailed process and resources for Architecture Governance

Select and implement tools that support the Architecture Capability

Define the Architecture Principles

Complete the sentence. A set of architecture principles that cover every situation perceived meets the recommended criteria of_____.

A. completeness

B. robustness

C. stability

D. consistency

E. understandability

Suggested Answer: *A*

Reference:

http://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap23.html

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Complete: every potentially important principle governing the management of information and technology for the organization is defined - the principles cover every situation perceived

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap20.html

upvoted 3 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

SUR-CC

upvoted 1 times

👤 **gz11** 1 year, 2 months ago

Complete: every potentially important principle governing the management of information and technology for the organization is defined - the principles cover every situation perceived

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap20.html

upvoted 3 times

Which one of the following best describes the purpose of a Change Request?

A. To act as a deliverable container for artifacts created during a project

B. To request a dispensation or to kick-start a further cycle of architecture work

C. To ensure that information is communicated to the right stakeholder at the right time

D. To review project progress and ensure the implementation is inline with the objectives

E. To ensure that the results of a Compliance Assessment are distributed to the Architecture Board

Suggested Answer: *B*

Reference:

https://books.google.com.pk/books?
id=e19eAgAAQBAJ&pg=PA174&lpg=PA174&dq=togaf+9+change+request+To+request+a+dispensation+or+to
+kick-start+a+further+cycle+of+architecture
+work&source=bl&ots=THcMNzDaWa&sig=ACfU3U22CWhlkyjhrUjm_XYQ2Ydt0d1ZmA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiYg564j4ngAhUMD2MBHb
MtD9gQ6AEwA
XoECAEQAQ#v=onepage&q=togaf%209%20change%20request%20To%20request%20a%20dispensation%20or%20to%20kick-
start%20a%20further%20cycle
%20of%20architecture%20work&f=false

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

👤 **ZK000001qws** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

In Phase H it is critical that the governance body establish criter ia to judge whether a Change Request warrants just an architecture update or whether it warrants starting a new cycle of the ADM. It is especially important to avoid "creeping elegance", and the governance body must continue to look for changes that relate directly to business value.
An Architecture Compliance report should state whether the change is compliant to the current architecture. If it is non-compliant, an exemption may be granted with valid rationale. If the change has high impact on the architecture, then a strategy to manage its impact should be defined.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

32.2.11 Change Request
Purpose
During implementation of an architecture, as more facts become known, it is possible that the original Architecture Definition and requirements are not suitable or are not sufficient to complete the implementation of a solution. In these circumstances, it is necessary for implementation projects to either deviate from the suggested architectural approach or to request scope extensions. Additionally, external factors - such as market factors, changes in business strategy, and new technology opportunities - may open up opportunities to extend and refine the architecture.

In these circumstances, a Change Request may be submitted in order to kick-start a further cycle of architecture work.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap32.html
upvoted 3 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. To request a dispensation or to kick-start a further cycle of architecture work
upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

32.2.11 Change Request
Purpose
During implementation of an architecture, as more facts become known, it is possible that the original Architecture Definition and requirements are not suitable or are not sufficient to complete the implementation of a solution. In these circumstances, it is necessary for implementation projects to either deviate from the suggested architectural approach or to request scope extensions. Additionally, external factors - such as market factors, changes in business strategy, and new technology opportunities - may open up opportunities to extend and refine the architecture.

In these circumstances, a Change Request may be submitted in order to kick-start a further cycle of architecture work.

What level of risk is the risk categorization prior to determining and implementing mitigating actions?

A. Critical

B. Residual

C. Low

D. Marginal

E. Initial

Suggested Answer: *E*
Reference:
https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap27.html

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

27.1 Introduction
There are two levels of risk that should be considered, namely:

Initial Level of Risk: risk categorization prior to determining and implementing mitigating actions
Residual Level of Risk: risk categorization after implementation of mitigating actions (if any)

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap27.html
upvoted 2 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer
upvoted 1 times

Which of the following is an objective of ADM Phase G, Implementation Governance?

    A. Ensure that the enterprise's Architecture Capability meets current requirements

    B. Establish the value realization process

    C. Ensure that implementation projects conform with the Target Architecture

    D. Prioritize the projects trough risk validation

    E. Assess the performance of the architecture and make recommendation for change

Suggested Answer: *C*

Reference:

http://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap13.html

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🔲 👤 **fais** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Ensure conformance with the Target Architecture by implementation projects Perform appropriate Architecture Governance functions for the solution and any implementation-driven architecture Change Requests.

  upvoted 2 times

🔲 👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

14.1 Objectives
The objectives of Phase G are to:

Ensure conformance with the Target Architecture by implementation projects
Perform appropriate Architecture Governance functions for the solution and any implementation-driven architecture Change Requests.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap14.html

  upvoted 3 times

🔲 👤 **Banzaaai** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Ensure that implementation projects conform with the Target Architecture

  upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

14.1 Objectives
The objectives of Phase G are to:

Ensure conformance with the Target Architecture by implementation projects
Perform appropriate Architecture Governance functions for the solution and any implementation-driven architecture Change Requests

  upvoted 1 times

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

    A. Achieving consistency between sub-architectures

    B. Creating the Statement of Architecture Work

    C. Conducting assessments of the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization

    D. Allocating resources for architecture projects

    E. Determining the scope of an architecture compliance review

Suggested Answer: *C*

Reference:

http://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf7-doc/arch/p4/board/ab.htm#Responsibilities

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Arockia `Highly Voted` 👍 4 years, 4 months ago

A - also.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf7-doc/arch/p4/board/ab.htm#Responsibilities

(Point 1: The Architecture Board is typically made responsible, and accountable, for achieving some or all of the following goals:

1. consistency between sub-architectures)

upvoted 8 times

SubscriberHK `Most Recent` ⊙ 5 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: A`

C is wrong, not "conducting", should be "improving".

upvoted 1 times

AJman 7 months, 1 week ago

The correct answer is A. It is not responsibility of architecture board to conduct maturity assessments to improve it as it is discussed on 41.2

upvoted 2 times

Ashayn 1 year, 8 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

---

noureldin 2 years, 1 month ago

`Selected Answer: A`

47.2 Responsibilities

A is correct:

Consistency between sub-architectures

C is incorrect:

Improving the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/m/chap47.html

upvoted 2 times

Banzaaai 2 years, 5 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

A. Achieving consistency between sub-architectures

upvoted 1 times

---

nem 2 years, 6 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

A is the best answer. C is about conducting maturity assessment which is usually done by third party not the architecture board.

upvoted 1 times

PrashanttheCloudMaster 2 years, 8 months ago

Correct Answer -- A -- Consistency between sub-architectures

Reference :

41.2 Responsibilities
The Architecture Board is typically made responsible, and accountable, for achieving some or all of the following goals:

Providing the basis for all decision-making with regard to the architectures
Consistency between sub-architectures
Establishing targets for re-use of components
Flexibility of the Enterprise Architecture:
To meet changing business needs
To leverage new technologies
Enforcement of Architecture Compliance
Improving the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization
Ensuring that the discipline of architecture-based development is adopted
Supporting a visible escalation capability for out-of-bounds decisions
　upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **tushmish** 2 years, 10 months ago
A.C both
　upvoted 1 times

　☐ 👤 **tushmish** 2 years, 8 months ago
　Edit:
　only A is correct.

　C is incorrect . It's not 'conducting assessment'. It's about 'improving' the maturity level
　Improving the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization
　https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap41.html#tag_41_02
　　upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **mfanatic** 3 years, 3 months ago
The Architecture Board is typically made responsible, and accountable, for achieving some or all
of the following goals:
■ Consistency between sub-architectures
　upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **maksmannur** 3 years, 10 months ago
A is rite ans
　upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **ManishTr** 4 years ago
A . Following is from the responsibilities of Architecture Board from BOK
"■ Consistency between sub-architectures"
　upvoted 4 times

Which ADM phase includes establishing the Architecture Capability and definition of Architecture Principles?

A. Phase B: Business Architecture

B. Preliminary Phase

C. Phase A: Architecture Vision

D. Phase F: Migration Planning

E. Phase C: Data Architecture

Suggested Answer: *B*

Reference:

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap02.html

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

---

noureldin 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

6.1 Objectives
The objectives of the Preliminary Phase are:

Determine the Architecture Capability desired by the organization:
Review the organizational context for conducting enterprise architecture
Identify and scope the elements of the enterprise organizations affected by the Architecture Capability
Identify the established frameworks, methods, and processes that intersect with the Architecture Capability
Establish Capability Maturity target
Establish the Architecture Capability:
Define and establish the Organizational Model for Enterprise Architecture
Define and establish the detailed process and resources for architecture governance
Select and implement tools that support the Architecture Capability
Define the Architecture Principles

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap06.html

upvoted 2 times

PrashanttheCloudMaster 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

5.1 Objectives
The objectives of the Preliminary Phase are to:

Determine the Architecture Capability desired by the organization:
Review the organizational context for conducting Enterprise Architecture
Identify and scope the elements of the enterprise organizations affected by the Architecture Capability
Identify the established frameworks, methods, and processes that intersect with the Architecture Capability
Establish Capability Maturity target
Establish the Architecture Capability:
Define and establish the Organizational Model for Enterprise Architecture
Define and establish the detailed process and resources for Architecture Governance
Select and implement tools that support the Architecture Capability
Define the Architecture Principles

upvoted 1 times

Which one of the following is considered a relevant architecture resource in ADM Phase D?

A. Generic data models relevant to the organization's industry sector

B. Existing application models

C. Generic technology models relevant to the organization's industry sector

D. Existing IT services

Suggested Answer: *C*

Reference:

http://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap12.html

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

---

noureldin 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

11.5.2 Architecture Repository

As part of Phase D, the architecture team will need to consider what relevant Technology Architecture resources are available in the Architecture Repository (see Part V, 37. Architecture Repository).

In particular:

• Generic technology models relevant to the organization's industry "vertical" sector; for example:

• Technology models relevant to Common Systems Architectures

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap11.html

upvoted 2 times

PrashanttheCloudMaster 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

The TOGAF ADM uses version numbering to illustrate the evolution of Baseline and Target Architecture Definitions. Which version number is used to indicate a high-level outline of the architecture?

A. Version 0.1

B. Version 0.7

C. Version 1.0

D. Version 0.9

E. Version 0.5

Suggested Answer: *A*

Reference:

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap04.html

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

4.2.2 Basic Structure

Table 4-1: ADM Version Numbering Convention

Version 0.1 indicates that a high-level outline of the architecture is in place.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap04.html

upvoted 2 times

Which ADM phase defines the scope for the architecture development initiative and obtains approval to proceed with the architecture development?

    A. Phase D: Technology Architecture

    B. Phase A: Architecture Vision

    C. Requirements Management

    D. Phase B: Business Architecture

    E. Preliminary Phase

Suggested Answer: *B*

Reference:

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap06.html

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: B`

This chapter describes the initial phase of the Architecture Development Method (ADM). It includes information about defining the scope, identifying the stakeholders, creating the Architecture Vision, and obtaining approvals.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap06.html

  upvoted 2 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 5 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: B`

B. Phase A: Architecture Vision

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

6.1 Objectives

The objectives of Phase A are to:

Develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture Obtain approval for a Statement of Architecture Work that defines a program of works to develop and deploy the architecture outlined in the Architecture Vision

  upvoted 1 times

What part of the TOGAF standard discusses the processes, skills and roles to operate an architecture function within an enterprise?

- A. Architecture Development Method
- B. Architecture Capability Framework
- C. Enterprise Continuum & Tools
- D. Architecture Content Framework
- E. TOGAF Reference Models

Suggested Answer: *B*

Reference:

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

---

noureldin 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

1.1 Structure of this Document

There are six parts to this document:

PART VI
(Architecture Capability Framework) This part discusses the organization, processes, skills, roles, and responsibilities required to establish and operate an architecture function within an enterprise.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/

upvoted 2 times

Banzaaai 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Architecture Capability Framework

upvoted 1 times

PrashanttheCloudMaster 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

39.1 Overview
In order to successfully operate an architecture function within an enterprise, it is necessary to put in place appropriate organization structures, processes, roles, responsibilities, and skills to realize the Architecture Capability.

upvoted 1 times

In which Phase of the TOGAF ADM is the focus the creation of an Implementation and Migration Plan in co-operation with the portfolio and project managers?

A. Phase F

B. Phase D

C. Phase G

D. Phase E

E. Phase A

Suggested Answer: *A*
Reference:

http://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap14.html

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

13.5 Approach

The focus of Phase F is the creation of an Implementation and Migration Plan in co-operation with the project and portfolio managers.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap13.html

upvoted 2 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

13.1 Objectives
The objectives of Phase F are to:

Finalize the Architecture Roadmap and the supporting Implementation and Migration Plan
Ensure that the Implementation and Migration Plan is co-ordinated with the enterprise's approach to managing and implementing change in the enterprise's overall change portfolio
Ensure that the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures is understood by key stakeholders

upvoted 1 times

Complete the sentence. According to the TOGAF standard, an _____ is a representation of a system from the perspective of a related set of

_____.

A. architecture view, stakeholders

B. architecture viewpoint, stakeholders

C. architecture viewpoint, architecture views

D. architecture view, requirements

E. architecture view, concerns

Suggested Answer: *E*
Reference:

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap03.html

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

☐ 👤 **OCHT** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

Base Concept. No other alternatives.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: E

31.1 Basic Concepts

An "architecture view" is a representation of a system from the perspective of a related set of concerns. It consists of one or more architecture models of the system.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap31.html

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

3.17 Architecture View
A representation of a system from the perspective of a related set of concerns.
Note:
In some sections of this standard, the term "view" is used as a synonym for "architecture view".

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following best describes ADM Requirements Management?

A. Addressing and prioritizing architecture requirements

B. Managing architecture requirements throughout the ADM cycle

C. Developing requirements that deliver business value

D. Reviewing business requirements

E. Validating requirements between ADM phases

Suggested Answer: *B*

Reference:

https://www.orbussoftware.com/resources/videos/the-adm-phases/adm-architecture-requirements-management/

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

17.1 Objectives
The objectives of the Requirements Management phase are to:

Ensure that the Requirements Management process is sustained and operates for all relevant ADM phases
Manage architecture requirements identified during any execution of the ADM cycle or a phase
Ensure that relevant architecture requirements are available for use by each phase as the phase is executed.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap17.html

upvoted 2 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

16.1 Objectives
The objectives of the Requirements Management phase are to:

Ensure that the Requirements Management process is sustained and operates for all relevant ADM phases
Manage architecture requirements identified during any execution of the ADM cycle or a phase
Ensure that relevant architecture requirements are available for use by each phase as the phase is executed

upvoted 1 times

In which part of the ADM cycle do the earliest building block definitions start as abstract entities?

A. Phase A

B. Preliminary Phase

C. Phases B, C, and D

D. Phases G and H

E. Phases E and F

Suggested Answer: *A*

Reference:

http://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap32.html

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

☐ 👤 **OCHT** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

In Phase A, the architecture team defines a high-level, abstract description of the baseline and target architecture, covering the business, data, application, and technology domains. These abstract definitions are then progressively refined and expanded throughout the subsequent phases of the ADM cycle.

So the correct answer to your question would be:

A. Phase A

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **noureldin** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

Building Block Specification Process in the ADM

In Phase A the earliest building block definitions start as relatively abstract entities within the Architecture Vision.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap32.html

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer

Reference :

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/index.html

33.3.2 Building Block Specification Process in the ADM

The process of building block definition takes place gradually as the ADM is followed, mainly in Phases A, B, C, and D. It is an iterative process because as definition proceeds, detailed information about the functionality required, the constraints imposed on the architecture, and the availability of products may affect the choice and the content of building blocks.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **gz11** 2 years, 2 months ago

In Phase A the earliest building block definitions start as relatively abstract entities within the Architecture Vision.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap32.html

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following describes a purpose of an Architecture Compliance review?

      A. Identifying the business transformation risks for an architecture project

      B. Identifying where standards may require modification

      C. Identifying relationships between management frameworks

      D. Identifying stakeholders and their concerns

Suggested Answer: *B*

Reference:

http://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap24.html

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Architecture Compliance Reviews

Purpose
The goals of an Architecture Compliance review include some or all of the following:
• First and foremost, catch errors in the project architecture early, and thereby reduce the cost and risk of changes required later in the lifecycle. This in turn means that the overall project time is shortened, and that the business gets the bottom-line benefit of the architecture development faster.
• Ensure the application of best practices to architecture work.
• Provide an overview of the compliance of an architecture to mandated enterprise standards.
• Identify where the standards themselves may require modification.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap24.html
upvoted 2 times

👤 **Banzaaai** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Identifying where standards may require modification
upvoted 1 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

Reference
https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/index.html
42.3 Architecture Compliance Reviews
upvoted 1 times

👤 **gz11** 1 year, 2 months ago

Identify where the standards themselves may require modification
https://www.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf7-doc/arch/p4/comp/comp.htm
upvoted 1 times

Within the Architecture Repository, what does the class of information knows as the Architecture Capability include?

A. The organization specific architecture framework, including a method for architecture development and a metamodel for architecture content

B. A record of the governance activity across the enterprise

C. Parameters, structures, and processes to support governance of the repository

D. Specifications to which architecture must conform

E. Patterns, templates, and guidelines used to create new architectures.

Suggested Answer: *C*

Reference:

http://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap41.html

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

☐ 👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

41.1 Overview

The Architecture Capability defines the parameters, structures, and processes that support governance of the Architecture Repository.

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap41.html

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/index.html

37.1 Overview (Architecture Repository)

The Architecture Capability defines the parameters, structures, and processes that support governance of the Architecture Repository

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **RanjitBisoyi** 1 year, 1 month ago

C is correct.

At a high level, six classes of architectural information are expected to be held within an Architecture Repository:

The Architecture Metamodel describes the organizationally tailored application of an architecture framework, including a method for architecture development and a metamodel for architecture content.

The Architecture Capability defines the parameters, structures, and processes that support governance of the Architecture Repository.

The Architecture Landscape presents an architectural representation of assets in use, or planned, by the enterprise at particular points in time.

The Standards Information Base captures the standards with which new architectures must comply, which may include industry standards, selected products and services from suppliers, or shared services already deployed within the organization.

The Reference Library provides guidelines, templates, patterns, and other forms of reference material that can be leveraged in order to accelerate the creation of new architectures for the enterprise.

The Governance Log provides a record of governance activity across the enterprise.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **jiten1102** 1 year, 5 months ago

question is asking what Architecture Capability class include in AR,The Architecture Capability defines the parameters, structures, and processes that support governance of the Architecture Repository.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **nilya** 1 year, 5 months ago

Question is not clear here

upvoted 1 times

Which is the final step in the architecture development Phases B, C, and D?

- A. Conduct formal stakeholder review

- B. Define Roadmap components

- C. Resolve impacts across the Architecture Landscape

- D. Create Architecture Definition Document

- E. Select reference models, architecture viewpoints and tools

Suggested Answer: *D*

Reference:

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap04.html

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **evangelist** 3 days ago

Selected Answer: D

The final step in Phases B (Business Architecture), C (Information Systems Architectures), and D (Technology Architecture) is the creation of the Architecture Definition Document. This is explicitly outlined in the step lists for these phases, such as in Chapter 10, Section 10.3.9 for Phase C and equivalent sections for Phases B and D.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **noureldin** 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

8. Phase B: Business Architecture

8.4 Steps

• 8.4.9 Create Architecture Definition Document

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap08.html

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9. Phase C: Information Systems Architectures - Data Architecture

9.3 Steps

• 9.3.9 Create the Architecture Definition Document

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap09.html

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12. Phase D: Technology Architecture

12.4 Steps

• 12.4.9 Create Architecture Definition Document

https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf91-doc/arch/chap12.html

upvoted 2 times

👤 **PrashanttheCloudMaster** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times