Question 1

Consider the following example value stream:

Which of the following statements is most correct?

Options:

A- The value stream is decomposed into five value stream stages

B- The value stream consists of five sequential subprocesses.

C- The value stream is decomposed into five sequential events.

D- The value stream is mapped to five subsidiary value streams.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF Series Guide to Value Streams (Version 1), a value stream stage is defined as "a distinct part of a value stream that represents a group of activities contributing to an overall result"5.A value stream stage can be expressed as a noun phrase that indicates what outcome or state is achieved by completing the stage5. For example, some possible value stream stages are "Product Ordered", "Payment Processed", or "Customer Satisfied".The example value stream shows how an online retailer creates and delivers value for its customers by performing five value stream stages: "Acquire Retail Product", "Advertise Channels", "Display Products", "Enable Selection", "Process Payment", and "Deliver Product(s)"5. Therefore, the value stream is decomposed into five value stream stages.

Question 2

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which of the following best describes a business capability?

Options:

A- It is an articulation of the relationships between business entities that make up the enterprise.

B- It is a detailed description of the architectural approach to realize a particular solution.

C- It is a qualitative statement of intent that should be met by the enterprise architecture capability developing the business architecture.

D- It delineates what a business does without an explanation of how, why, or where the capability is used.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF Series Guide to Business Capabilities (Version 2), a business capability is defined as "a particular ability or capacity that a business may possess or exchange to achieve a specific purpose or outcome"4.A business capability delineates what a business does without an explanation of how, why, or where the capability is used4.A business capability can be expressed as a verb phrase that indicates what function or service the capability provides4. For example, some possible business capabilities are "Manage Customer Relationships", "Deliver Products", or "Perform Financial Analysis".

Question 3

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which step during development of a business scenario ensures that each iteration is managed as a mini-project?

Options:

A- Planning Step

B- Gathering Step

C- Reviewing Step

D- Documenting Step

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The step during development of a business scenario that ensures that each iteration is managed as a mini-project is the Planning Step3.The Planning Step is a preparatory step that defines how to approach each iteration of developing a business scenario3.The Planning Step involves setting up a project team with clear roles and responsibilities, defining a project plan with milestones and deliverables, identifying stakeholders and their concerns, establishing communication channels and feedback mechanisms, and securing resources and budget3. The Planning Step can help to ensure that each iteration is managed as a mini-project with clear objectives, scope, schedule, quality criteria, risks, and issues.

Question 4

Which of the following is a benefit of organization mapping?

Options:

A- An organization map can be reused for training and employee development.

B- An organization map highlights inefficiencies and reduces operational costs.

C- An organization map improves the ability to consume, process, and deliver information.

D- An organization map improves strategic planning.
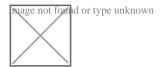
Answer:

D

Explanation:

One of the benefits of organization mapping is that it improves strategic planning2.Organization mapping is a technique that can be used to document and visualize the organizational structure and relationships of an enterprise or a part of it2.Organization mapping can help to align the organizational design with the business strategy, goals, and objectives2.Organization mapping can also help to identify the roles, responsibilities, authorities, accountabilities, and dependencies of different organizational entities2. By providing a clear and

consistent view of the organizational landscape, organization mapping can enable better informed and more effective decisions for strategic planning.

Question 5

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Refer to Exhibit

Options:

A- 1 Phase D - 2 Phase B - 3 Phase G - 4 Phase A

B- 1 Phase C - 2 Phase E - 1 Phase H - 4 Phase C

C- 1 Phase C - 2 Phase F - 3 Phase H - 4 Phase B

D- 1 Phase C - 2 Phase F - 3 Phase G- 4 Phase D

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The diagram of the ADM phases matches the following purpose descriptions:

1 Phase D: This phase is responsible for developing the Technology Architecture that defines the logical software and hardware capabilities that are required to support the deployment of business, data, and application services1.This includes defining the technology platforms, principles, standards, and policies that will enable and govern the implementation of the Target Architecture1.

2 Phase B: This phase is responsible for developing the 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 Vision1.This includes defining the business strategy, governance, organization, and key business processes1.

3 Phase G: This phase is responsible for implementing governance and management frameworks over architecture contracting, monitoring, and compliance1.This includes establishing an implementation governance model, defining architecture contracts and compliance reviews, and monitoring and supporting the implementation projects1.

4 Phase A: This phase is responsible for developing the Architecture Vision that describes the scope and approach for the overall architecture project1.This includes defining the problem statement, objective, scope, stakeholders, business requirements, and high-level architecture vision1.

Question 6

Which step during development of a business scenario ensures that each iteration is managed as a mini-project?

Options:

A- Planning Step

B- Gathering Step

C- Reviewing Step

D- Documenting Step

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The step during development of a business scenario that ensures that each iteration is managed as a mini-project is the Planning Step3.The Planning Step is a preparatory step that defines how to approach each iteration of developing a business scenario3.The Planning Step involves setting up a project team with clear roles and responsibilities, defining a project plan with milestones and deliverables, identifying stakeholders and their concerns, establishing communication channels and feedback mechanisms, and securing

resources and budget3. The Planning Step can help to ensure that each iteration is managed as a mini-project with clear objectives, scope, schedule, quality criteria, risks, and issues.

Question 7

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Refer to Exhibit

Options:

A- 1 Phase D - 2 Phase B - 3 Phase G - 4 Phase A

B- 1 Phase C - 2 Phase E - 1 Phase H - 4 Phase C

C- 1 Phase C - 2 Phase F - 3 Phase H - 4 Phase B

D- 1 Phase C - 2 Phase F - 3 Phase G- 4 Phase D

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The diagram of the ADM phases matches the following purpose descriptions:

1 Phase D: This phase is responsible for developing the Technology Architecture that defines the logical software and hardware capabilities that are required to support the deployment of business, data, and application services1.This includes defining the technology platforms, principles, standards, and policies that will enable and govern the implementation of the Target Architecture1.

2 Phase B: This phase is responsible for developing the 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 Vision1.This includes defining the business strategy, governance, organization, and key business processes1.

3 Phase G: This phase is responsible for implementing governance and management frameworks over architecture contracting, monitoring, and compliance1.This includes establishing an implementation governance model, defining architecture contracts and compliance reviews, and monitoring and supporting the implementation projects1.

4 Phase A: This phase is responsible for developing the Architecture Vision that describes the scope and approach for the overall architecture project1.This includes defining the problem statement, objective, scope, stakeholders, business requirements, and high-level architecture vision1.

Question 8

Which of the following is a benefit of organization mapping?

Options:

A- An organization map can be reused for training and employee development.

B- An organization map highlights inefficiencies and reduces operational costs.

C- An organization map improves the ability to consume, process, and deliver information.

D- An organization map improves strategic planning.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

One of the benefits of organization mapping is that it improves strategic planning2.Organization mapping is a technique that can be used to document and visualize the organizational structure and relationships of an enterprise or a part of it2.Organization mapping can help to align the organizational design with the business strategy, goals, and objectives2.Organization mapping can also help to identify the roles, responsibilities, authorities, accountabilities, and dependencies of different organizational entities2. By providing a clear and

consistent view of the organizational landscape, organization mapping can enable better informed and more effective decisions for strategic planning.

Question 9

Consider the following example value stream:

Which of the following statements is most correct?

Options:

A- The value stream is decomposed into five value stream stages

B- The value stream consists of five sequential subprocesses.

C- The value stream is decomposed into five sequential events.

D- The value stream is mapped to five subsidiary value streams.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF Series Guide to Value Streams (Version 1), a value stream stage is defined as "a distinct part of a value stream that represents a group of activities contributing to an overall result"5.A value stream stage can be expressed as a noun phrase that indicates what outcome or state is achieved by completing the stage5. For example, some possible value stream stages are "Product Ordered", "Payment Processed", or "Customer Satisfied".The example value stream shows how an online retailer creates and delivers value for its customers by performing five value stream stages: "Acquire Retail Product", "Advertise Channels", "Display Products", "Enable Selection", "Process Payment", and "Deliver Product(s)"5. Therefore, the value stream is decomposed into five value stream stages.