



**Free Questions for OGEA-101 by certscare**

**Shared by Sanders on 12-02-2024**

**For More Free Questions and Preparation Resources**

**Check the Links on Last Page**

# Question 1

---

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

---

Which of the following describes the practice by which the enterprise architecture is managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level?

## Options:

---

- A- Corporate governance
- B- Architecture governance
- C- IT governance
- D- Technology governance

## Answer:

---

B

## Explanation:

---

According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, architecture governance is "the practice by which enterprise architectures and other architectures are managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level" 1. Architecture governance ensures that the architecture development and implementation are aligned with the strategic objectives, principles, standards, and requirements of the enterprise, and

that they deliver the expected value and outcomes. Architecture governance also involves establishing and maintaining the architecture framework, repository, board, contracts, and compliance reviews 1. The other options are not correct, as they are not the term used by the TOGAF Standard to describe the practice by which the enterprise architecture is managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level. Corporate governance is "the system by which an organization is directed and controlled" 2, and it covers aspects such as leadership, strategy, performance, accountability, and ethics. IT governance is "the system by which the current and future use of IT is directed and controlled" 2, and it covers aspects such as IT strategy, policies, standards, and services. Technology governance is "the system by which the technology decisions and investments are directed and controlled" 3, and it covers aspects such as technology selection, acquisition, deployment, and maintenance. Reference: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part VI: Architecture Governance, Chapter 44: Introduction. 2: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part I: Introduction, Chapter 3: Definitions. 3: TOGAF Series Guide: Using the TOGAF Framework to Define and Govern Service-Oriented Architectures, Part II: Using the TOGAF Framework to Define and Govern Service-Oriented Architectures, Chapter 5: Technology Governance.

## Question 2

---

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

---

According to the TOGAF standard, what term describes an individual with an interest in a system?

**Options:**

---

- A- stakeholder
- B- consumer
- C- lead architect
- D- sponsor

### **Answer:**

---

A

### **Explanation:**

---

According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, a stakeholder is "an individual with an interest in a system" 1. A stakeholder can be anyone who is affected by the system, or who can influence or be influenced by the system. Stakeholders can have different roles, perspectives, and concerns regarding the system, and they can be internal or external to the organization. Stakeholder management is a technique that helps to identify, analyze, and engage the stakeholders of an architecture project, and to address their needs and expectations 2. The other options are not correct, as they are not the term used by the TOGAF Standard to describe an individual with an interest in a system. A consumer is "an individual or group that uses a product or service" 1. A lead architect is "an individual who is responsible for leading the development of an architecture" 1. A sponsor is "an individual who provides funding and support for an architecture project" 1. Reference: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part I: Introduction, Chapter 3: Definitions. 2: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 24: Stakeholder Management.

## Question 3

---

### Question Type: MultipleChoice

---

Complete the following sentence. In the ADM, documents which are under development and have not undergone any formal review and approval process are called\_\_\_\_\_ Documents which have been reviewed and approved are called \_\_\_\_\_

#### Options:

---

- A- 'draft'- 'finalized'
- B- 'draft' - 'approved'
- C- 'concept' - 'deliverable'
- D- 'Version 0.1' - 'Version 1.0'

#### Answer:

---

B

#### Explanation:

---

According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, documents which are under development and have not undergone any formal review and approval process are called draft documents, while documents which have been reviewed and approved are called approved documents 1. Draft documents are typically marked with a version number of 0.x, indicating that they are incomplete or provisional.

Approved documents are typically marked with a version number of 1.0 or higher, indicating that they have been finalized and authorized. The other options are not correct, as they are not the terms used by the TOGAF Standard to distinguish between documents under development and documents that have been reviewed and approved. The terms "finalized", "concept", "deliverable", and "Version 0.1" and "Version 1.0" are not specific to the TOGAF Standard, and they may have different meanings or interpretations in different contexts. Reference: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 7: Applying Iteration to the ADM, Section 7.2.3 Document Categorization.

## Question 4

---

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

---

Which phase of the ADM has the purpose to develop an Enterprise Architecture Capability?

**Options:**

---

- A- Phase G
- B- Preliminary Phase
- C- Phase A
- D- Phase B

## Answer:

---

B

## Explanation:

---

According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, the Preliminary Phase of the Architecture Development Method (ADM) has the purpose to develop an Enterprise Architecture Capability 1. An Enterprise Architecture Capability is the ability of the organization to perform the activities and tasks related to Enterprise Architecture, such as defining the scope, principles, vision, governance, and stakeholders of the architecture. The Preliminary Phase also establishes the architecture framework, the architecture repository, the architecture tools, and the architecture team 1. The other options are not correct, as they have different purposes in the ADM. Phase G: Implementation Governance has the purpose to ensure that the implementation projects conform to the target architecture 2. Phase A: Architecture Vision has the purpose to define the scope, stakeholders, business drivers, and objectives of the architecture project 3. Phase B: Business Architecture has the purpose to describe the baseline and target business architecture, and to identify the gaps between them . Reference: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 6: Preliminary Phase. 2: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 18: Phase G: Implementation Governance. 3: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 12: Phase A: Architecture Vision. : TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 13: Phase B: Business Architecture.

## Question 5

---

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

---

What is present in all phases within the ADM and should be identified, classified and mitigated before starting a transformation effort?

**Options:**

---

- A- Budgetary constraints
- B- Risk
- C- Schedule constraints
- D- Information gaps

**Answer:**

---

B

**Explanation:**

---

According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, risk is present in all phases within the Architecture Development Method (ADM), and it should be identified, classified, and mitigated before starting a transformation effort 1. Risk is defined as "the effect of uncertainty on objectives" 2, and it can have positive or negative impacts on the architecture project. Risk management is a technique that helps to assess and address the potential risks that may affect the achievement of the architecture objectives, and to balance the trade-offs between opportunities and threats. Risk management is applied throughout the ADM cycle, from the Preliminary Phase to the Requirements Management Phase, and it is integrated with other techniques, such as stakeholder management, business transformation readiness assessment, gap analysis, and migration planning 1. The other options are not correct, as they are not present



in all phases within the ADM, and they are not necessarily identified, classified, and mitigated before starting a transformation effort. Budgetary constraints are the limitations on the financial resources available for the architecture project, and they are usually considered in Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions, and Phase F: Migration Planning 3. Schedule constraints are the limitations on the time available for the architecture project, and they are also usually considered in Phase E and F 3. Information gaps are the missing or incomplete data or knowledge that may affect the architecture project, and they are usually identified in Phase B: Business Architecture, Phase C: Information Systems Architecture, and Phase D: Technology Architecture . Reference: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 32: Risk Management. 2: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part I: Introduction, Chapter 3: Definitions. 3: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 16: Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions, and Chapter 17: Phase F: Migration Planning. : TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 13: Phase B: Business Architecture, Chapter 14: Phase C: Information Systems Architecture, and Chapter 15: Phase D: Technology Architecture.

## Question 6

---

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

---

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

**Options:**

---

A- Phase F

B- Phase G

C- Phase E and F

D- Phase A

**Answer:**

---

C

**Explanation:**

---

According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, a transformation readiness assessment is a technique that evaluates the preparedness of the organization to undergo a change, and identifies the actions needed to increase the likelihood of a successful outcome. A transformation readiness assessment can be conducted in Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions, and the actions resulting from it can be dealt with in Phase F: Migration Planning 1. In Phase E, the transformation readiness assessment can help to identify the major implementation challenges and risks, and to define the critical success factors and key performance indicators for the architecture project. In Phase F, the actions resulting from the transformation readiness assessment can help to develop a detailed and realistic migration plan, and to address the gaps, issues, and dependencies that may affect the transition to the target architecture 1. Reference: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 29: Business Transformation Readiness Assessment.

## Question 7

---

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

---

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

### Options:

---

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

### Answer:

---

A

### Explanation:

---

According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, the rationale section of the architecture principles template should highlight the business benefits of adhering to the principle, as well as the business risks of not adhering to it 1. The rationale section should explain the reasoning behind the principle, and provide evidence or arguments to support it. The rationale section should also link the principle to the business drivers, goals, and objectives of the enterprise, and show how the principle contributes to the value and success of the

enterprise. The other options are not correct, as they have different purposes in the architecture principles template. The name section should provide a short and memorable name for the principle, such as "Information is an Asset" or "Business Continuity" 1. The statement section should provide a concise and formal statement of the principle, such as "The enterprise's information is recognized as a core asset, and is managed accordingly" or "The enterprise's ability to provide critical services and products must be maintained in the event of a disaster" 1. The implications section should identify the impact of the principle on the enterprise, such as the changes, costs, benefits, and risks that may result from applying or violating the principle 1. Reference: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 23: Architecture Principles, Section 23.3 Developing Architecture Principles.

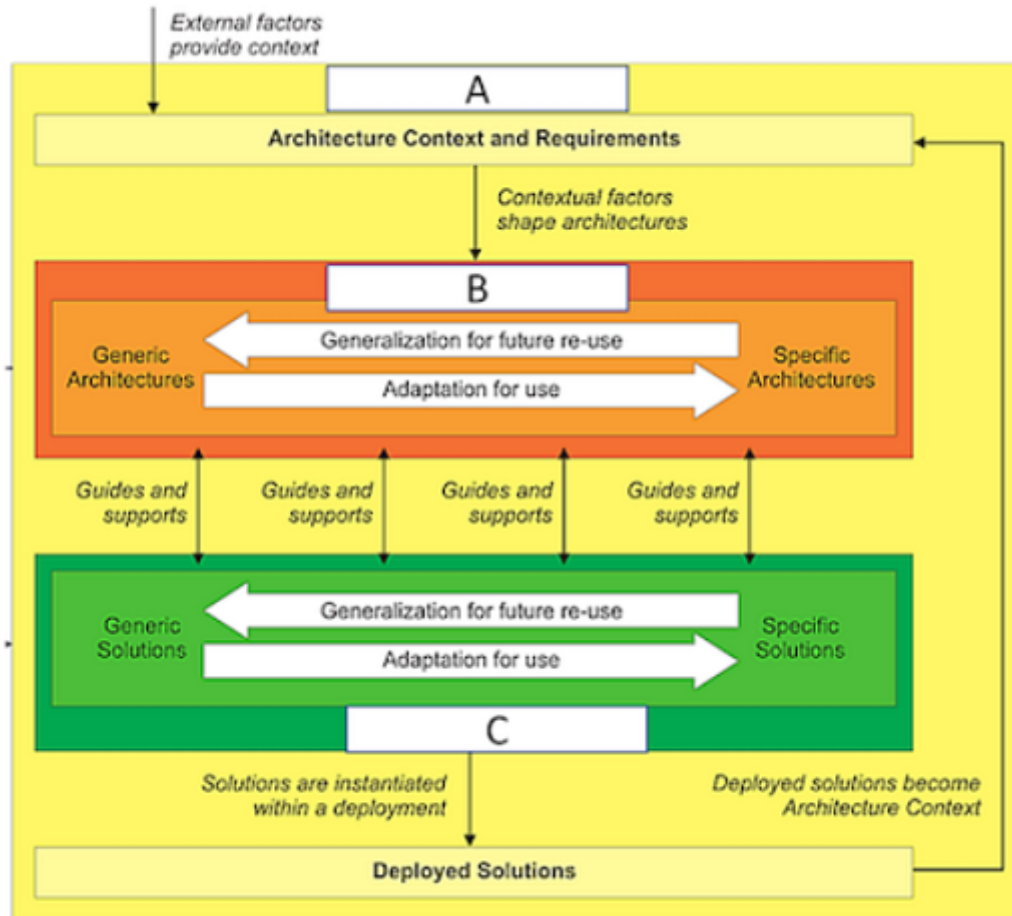
## Question 8

---

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

---

Consider the illustration.



What are the items labelled A, B and C?

**Options:**

---

- A-** A-Enterprise Continuum, B-Architecture Continuum, C-Solutions Continuum
- B-** A-Enterprise Architecture, B-Architecture Building Blocks, C-Solutions Building Blocks
- C-** A-Architecture Vision, B-Business Architecture, C-Information Systems Architecture
- D-** A-Enterprise Strategic Architecture, B-Segment Architecture, C-Solutions Architecture

### **Answer:**

---

A

### **Explanation:**

---

The illustration shows the relationship between the Enterprise Continuum, the Architecture Continuum, and the Solutions Continuum, which are key concepts in the TOGAF framework. The Enterprise Continuum is a view of the Architecture Repository that shows how generic foundation architectures can be leveraged and specialized to support the requirements of an individual organization. The Architecture Continuum specifies a structured classification for architectural artifacts, such as models, patterns, and descriptions, that can be reused and adapted across different domains and levels of abstraction. The Solutions Continuum identifies implemented solutions that support various stages of business and IT capability evolution, such as common systems, industry solutions, and organization-specific solutions. The illustration also shows how the architecture context and requirements are influenced by external factors, such as business drivers, stakeholders, and standards, and how they shape the generic and specific architectures and solutions. The illustration also shows how the deployed solutions become part of the architecture context for future iterations of the architecture development cycle. Reference:

\* TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 6: Architecture Repository, Section 6.2 Enterprise Continuum.

\* TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part IV: Architecture Content Framework, Chapter 35: Enterprise Continuum and Tools, Section 35.1 Introduction.

## Question 9

---

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

---

Complete the sentence. The four purposes that typically frame the planning horizon, depth and breadth of an Architecture Project, and the contents of the EA Repository are Strategy, Portfolio,

### Options:

---

- A- Project, and Solution Delivery.
- B- Subordinate, and Superior Architecture.
- C- Discreet, and Cohesive.
- D- Segment, and End-to-end Target Architecture.

### Answer:

---

D

### **Explanation:**

---

The planning horizon, depth, and breadth of an Architecture Project, along with the contents of the EA Repository, are typically framed by Strategy, Portfolio, Segment, and End-to-end Target Architecture. The 'Segment' refers to a part of the organization, typically addressed in a Segment Architecture, while 'End-to-end Target Architecture' encompasses the complete view of the planned architecture across the entire organization.

## **Question 10**

---

### **Question Type: MultipleChoice**

---

Complete the sentence. When considering agile development, Architecture to Support Portfolio will identify what products the Enterprise needs, the boundary of the products, and what constraints a product owner has; this defines the Enterprise's

### **Options:**

---

**A-** risk tolerance

**B-** business continuity



C- backlog

D- operating model

**Answer:**

---

C

**Explanation:**

---

When considering agile development, Architecture to Support Portfolio will identify the necessary products for the enterprise, define their boundaries, and outline the constraints for a product owner. This process directly relates to defining the enterprise's backlog, which in agile methodologies, is a prioritized list of work for the development team that is derived from the roadmap and its requirements.

## Question 11

---

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

---

Consider the following statement.

According to the TOGAF standard, a governed approach of a particular deliverable will ensure adherence to the principles, standards, and requirements of the existing or developing architectures.

Which deliverable does this refer to?

**Options:**

---

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

**Answer:**

---

C

**Explanation:**

---

According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, an architecture contract is "a formal agreement between a service provider and a service consumer that defines the mutual commitments and expectations for the delivery of an architecture" 1. An architecture contract is a governed approach of a particular deliverable that will ensure adherence to the principles, standards, and requirements of the existing or developing architectures, as it specifies the roles, responsibilities, deliverables, quality criteria, and acceptance criteria for the architecture work 1. The other options are not correct, as they are not governed approaches of a particular deliverable, but rather different types of deliverables within the architecture development process. An architecture vision is "a high-level, aspirational view of the target architecture" 1. A statement of architecture work is "a document that defines the scope and approach that will be used to complete an architecture project" 1. An architecture definition document is "a document that describes the baseline and target architectures for

one or more domains" 1. Reference: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part I: Introduction, Chapter 3: Definitions.

**To Get Premium Files for OGEA-101 Visit**

**<https://www.p2pexams.com/products/ogea-101>**

**For More Free Questions Visit**

**<https://www.p2pexams.com/the-open-group/pdf/ogea-101>**

