



# **The Open Group OGEA-10B Practice Questions**

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## Question 1

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Complete the sentence The TOGAF standard covers the development of four architecture domains. Business. Data, Technology and\_\_\_\_\_.

Options:

- A- Segment
- B- Transition
- C- Capability
- D- Application

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Answer:

D

Explanation:

The TOGAF standard covers the development of four architecture domains: Business, Data, Technology and Application. These domains represent different aspects of an enterprise's architecture and provide a consistent way of describing, analyzing, and designing them. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 2.2 Architecture Development Method (ADM).

## Question 2

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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What are the four architecture domains that the TOGAF standard deals with?

Options:

- A- Business, Data, Application, Technology
- B- Capability, Segment, Enterprise, Federated
- C- Baseline, Candidate, Transition, Target
- D- Application, Data, Information, Knowledge

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**Answer:**

A

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**Explanation:**

The TOGAF standard divides Enterprise Architecture into four primary architecture domains: business, data, application, and technology. These domains represent different aspects of an enterprise and how they relate to each other. The business domain defines the business strategy, governance, organization, and key business processes. The data domain describes the structure of the logical and physical data assets and data management resources. The application domain provides a blueprint for the individual applications to be deployed, their interactions, and their relationships to the core business processes. The technology domain describes the logical software and hardware capabilities that are required to support the deployment of business, data, and application services. Other domains, such as motivation, security, or governance, may span across these four primary domains. Reference:

The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Core Concepts

Domains - The Open Group

TOGAF Standard --- Introduction - Definitions - The Open Group

The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions - The Open Group

TOGAF and the history of enterprise architecture | Enable Architect

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**Question 3**

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are the Lead Enterprise Architect at a major agribusiness company. The company's main harvest is lentils, a highly valued food grown worldwide. The lentil parasite, broomrape, has been an increasing concern for many years and is now becoming resistant to chemical controls. In addition, changes in climate favor the propagation and growth of the parasite. As a result, the parasite cannot realistically be exterminated, and it has become pandemic, with lentil yields falling globally.

In response to the situation, the CEO has decided that the lentil fields will be used for another harvest. The company will also cease to process third-party lentils and will repurpose its processing plants. Thus, the target market will change, and the end-products will be different and more varied.

The company has recently established an Enterprise Architecture practice based on the TOGAF

standard as method and guiding framework. The CIO is the sponsor of the activity. A formal request for architecture change has been approved. At this stage there is no fixed scope, shared vision, or objectives.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to propose the best approach for architecture development to realize the CEO's change in direction for the company.

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

### Options:

**A-** You propose that this engagement define the baseline Technology Architecture first in order to assess the current infrastructure capacity and capability for the company. Then the focus should be on transition planning and incremental architecture deployment. This will identify requirements to ensure that the projects are sequenced in an optimal fashion so as to realize the change.

**B-** You propose that the team uses the architecture definition document and focus on architecture development starting simultaneously phases B, C and D. This is because the CEO has identified the need to change. This will ensure that the change can be defined in a structured manner and address the requirements needed to realize the change.

**C-** You propose that the team focus on architecture definition including development of business models, with emphasis on defining the change parameters to support this new business strategy that the CEO has identified. Once understood, the team will be in the best position to identify the requirements, drivers, issues, and constraints for the change.

**D-** You propose that the priority is to produce a new Request for Architecture Work leading to development of a new Architecture Vision. The trade-off method should be applied to identify and select an architecture satisfying the stakeholders. For an efficient change the EA team should be aligned with the organization's planning, budgeting, operational, and change processes.

### Answer:

D

### Explanation:

A Request for Architecture Work is a document that describes the scope, approach, and expected outcomes of an architecture project. A Request for Architecture Work is usually initiated by the sponsor or client of the architecture work, and approved by the Architecture Board, which is a governance body that oversees the architecture work and ensures compliance with the architecture principles, standards, and goals. A Request for Architecture Work triggers a new cycle of the Architecture Development Method (ADM), which is the core process of the TOGAF standard that guides the development and management of the enterprise architecture.

An Architecture Vision is a high-level description of the desired outcomes and benefits of the proposed architecture. An Architecture Vision is the output of Phase A: Architecture Vision of

the ADM cycle, which is the first phase of the architecture development. An Architecture Vision defines the scope and approach of the architecture work, and establishes the business goals and drivers that motivate the architecture work. An Architecture Vision also involves obtaining the approval and commitment of the sponsors and other key stakeholders, and initiating the Architecture Governance process<sup>3</sup>

A trade-off analysis is a technique that can be used to evaluate and compare different architecture alternatives and select the most suitable one. A trade-off analysis involves identifying the criteria and factors that are relevant to the decision, such as costs, benefits, risks, and opportunities, and assessing the strengths and weaknesses of each alternative. A trade-off analysis also involves balancing and reconciling the multiple, often conflicting, requirements and concerns of the stakeholders, and ensuring alignment with the Architecture Vision and the Architecture Principles.

Therefore, the best answer is D, because it proposes the best approach for architecture development to realize the CEO's change in direction for the company. The answer covers the Request for Architecture Work, the Architecture Vision, and the trade-off analysis techniques that are relevant to the scenario.

## Question 4

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Which option best describes the purpose of the Architecture Roadmap?

### Options:

- A- It provides for effective communication of the end architecture project to the stakeholders
- B- It is sent from the sponsor and triggers the start of an architecture development cycle
- C- It forms the basis of a contractual agreement between the sponsor and the architecture organization
- D- It lists work packages on a timeline showing progress towards the Target Architecture

### Answer:

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D

### Explanation:

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The purpose of the Architecture Roadmap is to provide a high-level view of how the Baseline Architecture will transition to the Target Architecture over time. It lists work packages on a timeline showing progress towards the Target Architecture, as well as dependencies, risks, and benefits. The Architecture Roadmap forms part of the Implementation and Migration Plan and

guides the execution of the architecture projects. Reference:  
<https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap20.html>

## Question 5

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are the Lead Enterprise Architect at a major agribusiness company. The company's main annual harvest is lentils, a highly valued food grown worldwide. The lentil parasite, broomrape, has been an increasing concern for many years and is now becoming resistant to chemical controls. In addition, changes in climate favor the propagation and growth of the parasite. As a result, the parasite cannot realistically be exterminated, and it has become pandemic, with lentil yields falling globally.

The CEO appreciates the seriousness of the situation and has set out a change in direction that is effectively a new business for the company. There are opportunities for new products, and new markets. The company will use the fields for another harvest and will cease to process third-party lentils. Thus, the target market will change, and the end-products will be different and more varied. This is a major decision and the CEO has stated a desire to repurpose rather than replace so as to manage the risks and limit the costs.

The company has a mature Enterprise Architecture practice based in its headquarters and uses the TOGAF standard as the method and guiding framework. The practice has an established Architecture Capability, and uses iteration for architecture development. The CIO is the sponsor of the activity.

The CIO has assigned the Enterprise Architecture team to this activity. At this stage there is no shared vision, or requirements.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to propose the best approach for architecture development to realize the CEO's change in direction for the company.

Based on the TOGAF standard Which option best is the best answer?

### Options:

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**A-** You propose that the team focus on architecture definition, with emphasis on defining the change parameters to support this new business strategy that the CEO has identified. Once understood, the team will be in the best position to identify the requirements, drivers, issues, and constraints for the change. You would ensure that the architecture development addresses non-functional requirements to assure that the target architecture is robust and secure.

**B-** You propose that this engagement define the baseline Technology Architecture first in order to assess the current infrastructure capacity and capability for the company. Then the focus should be on transition planning and incremental architecture deployment. This will identify requirements to ensure that the projects are sequenced in an optimal fashion so as to realize the change.

**C-** You propose that the priority is to understand and bring structure to the definition of the change. The team should focus iteration cycles on a baseline first approach to architecture development, and then transition planning. This will identify what needs to change in order to transition from the baseline to the target, and can be used to work out in detail what the shared vision is for the change.

**D-** You propose that the team focus its iteration cycles on architecture development by going through the architecture definition phases (B-D) with a baseline first approach. This will support the change in direction as stated by the CEO. It will ensure that the change can be defined in a structured manner and address the requirements needed to realize the change.

### Answer:

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C

### Explanation:

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Based on the TOGAF standard, this answer is the best approach for architecture development to realize the CEO's change in direction for the company. The reason is as follows:

The scenario describes a major business transformation that requires a clear understanding of the current and future states of the enterprise, as well as the gaps and opportunities for change. Therefore, the priority is to understand and bring structure to the definition of the change, rather than focusing on the implementation details or the technology aspects.

The team should use the TOGAF ADM as the method and guiding framework for architecture development, and adapt it to suit the specific needs and context of the enterprise. The team should also leverage the existing Architecture Capability and the Architecture Repository to reuse and integrate relevant architecture assets and resources.

The team should focus iteration cycles on a baseline first approach to architecture development, which means starting with the definition of the Baseline Architecture in each domain (Business, Data, Application, and Technology), and then defining the Target Architecture in each domain.

This will help to identify the current and desired states of the enterprise, and to perform a gap analysis to determine what needs to change in order to achieve the business goals and objectives.

The team should then focus on transition planning, which involves identifying and prioritizing the work packages, projects, and activities that will deliver the change. The team should also create an Architecture Roadmap and an Implementation and Migration Plan that will guide the execution and governance of the change.

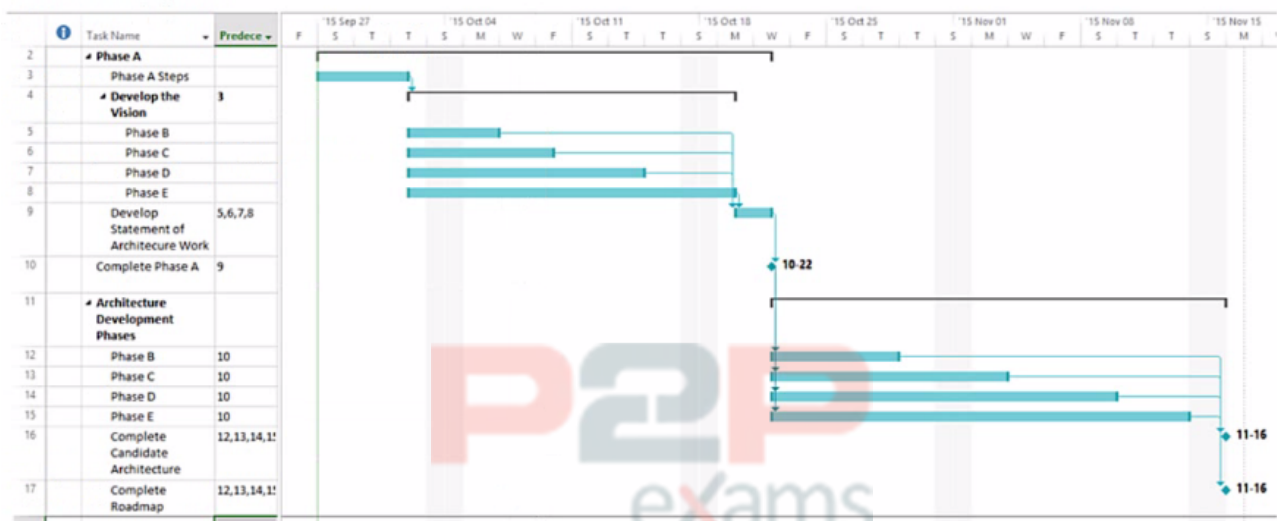
The team should use the Architecture Vision phase and the Requirements Management phase to work out in detail what the shared vision is for the change, and to capture and validate the stakeholder requirements and expectations. The team should also use the Architecture Governance framework to ensure the quality, consistency, and compliance of the architecture work.

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## Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Consider the following chart:



Which important concept for Enterprise Architecture Practitioners does it illustrate?

### Options:

- A- Enterprise Architects must use Gantt charts to communicate with Stakeholders.
- B- An Enterprise Architecture must be developed in phases with a limited fixed duration.
- C- ADM phases must be run in a sequenced approach to produce the Architecture.
- D- ADM phases must be run simultaneously until the relevant information has been produced.

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**Answer:**

C

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**Explanation:**

The chart shown is a Gantt chart, which is commonly used for project management to illustrate a project schedule. In the context of TOGAF (The Open Group Architecture Framework), which is a framework for enterprise architecture, this Gantt chart is demonstrating the sequenced approach to the Architecture Development Method (ADM). The ADM is the core process of TOGAF which provides a tested and repeatable process for developing architectures. The ADM is described as being iterative, over the whole process, between phases, and within phases. For each iteration of the ADM, a fresh decision must be taken about each of the parameters (scope, granularity, time period, and architecture assets).

The ADM consists of a number of phases that have to be followed in sequence:

Preliminary Phase: Framework and principles

Phase A: Architecture Vision

Phase B: Business Architecture

Phase C: Information Systems Architectures, including Data and Application Architectures

Phase D: Technology Architecture

Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions

Phase F: Migration Planning

Phase G: Implementation Governance

Phase H: Architecture Change Management

Requirements Management

Each phase is dependent on the outputs of the previous phase and the Requirements Management phase runs throughout. The Gantt chart clearly shows the dependency and sequence in which these phases occur, implying that a structured approach is followed to produce the enterprise architecture.

The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, a standard of The Open Group

The TOGAF documentation available at

<https://publications.opengroup.org/standards/architecture> and

<https://publications.opengroup.org/guides/architecture>

## Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Consider the following ADM phases objectives.

|   | Objective                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Develop the Target Data Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision                                                                                             |
| 2 | Develop the Target Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals                                                                           |
| 3 | Develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture                                                 |
| 4 | Develop the Target Application Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision, in a way that addresses the Statement of Architecture Work and stakeholder concerns |

Which phase does each objective match?

Options:

- A- 1C-2B-3A-4C
- B- 1A-2B-3C-4D
- C- 1B-2D-3A-4C
- D- 1C-2D-3B-4A

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The objectives listed in the question correspond to the objectives of different phases of the TOGAF ADM (Architecture Development Method), which is a method for developing and managing an enterprise architecture<sup>1</sup>.

The ADM consists of nine phases, each with a specific purpose and output. The phases are<sup>1</sup>:

Preliminary Phase: To prepare and initiate the architecture development cycle, including defining the architecture framework, principles, and governance.

Phase A: Architecture Vision: To define the scope, vision, and stakeholders of the architecture initiative, and to obtain approval to proceed.

Phase B: Business Architecture: To describe the baseline and target business architecture, and to identify the gaps between them.

Phase C: Information Systems Architectures: To describe the baseline and target data and application architectures, and to identify the gaps between them.

Phase D: Technology Architecture: To describe the baseline and target technology architecture, and to identify the gaps between them.

Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions: To identify and evaluate the opportunities and solutions for implementing the target architecture, and to define the work packages and transition architectures.

Phase F: Migration Planning: To finalize the implementation and migration plan, and to ensure alignment with the enterprise portfolio and project management.

Phase G: Implementation Governance: To provide architecture oversight and guidance for the implementation projects, and to manage any architecture change requests.

Phase H: Architecture Change Management: To monitor the changes in the business and technology environment, and to assess the impact and performance of the architecture.

Based on the above definitions, we can match each objective with the corresponding phase as follows:

Objective 1: Develop the Target Data Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision. This objective is achieved in Phase C: Information Systems Architectures, where the data architecture is defined as a subset of the information systems architecture<sup>2</sup>.

Objective 2: Develop the Target Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals. This objective is achieved in Phase B: Business Architecture, where the business architecture is defined as a subset of the enterprise architecture<sup>3</sup>.

Objective 3: Develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture. This objective is achieved in Phase A: Architecture Vision, where the architecture vision is defined as a high-level description of the target architecture and its benefits<sup>4</sup>.

Objective 4: Develop the Target Application Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision, in a way that addresses the Statement of Architecture Work and stakeholder concerns. This objective is achieved in Phase C: Information Systems Architectures, where the application architecture is defined as a subset of the information systems architecture<sup>2</sup>.

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

2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 9: Phase C: Information Systems Architectures

3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 8: Phase B: Business Architecture

4: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 7: Phase A: Architecture Vision

## Question 8

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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

Answer:

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D

Explanation:

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The Implications section describes the impact of adhering to the principle on the organization, the processes, the information systems, and the technology<sup>23</sup>. It also identifies the changes, costs, and risks that may result from applying the principle<sup>23</sup>. The Implications section helps to communicate the benefits and consequences of the principle to the stakeholders and to guide the implementation and governance of the architecture<sup>23</sup>.

The other sections of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles are<sup>1</sup>:

\* Name: This section provides a short and memorable name for the principle that represents its essence and purpose<sup>23</sup>. The name should not mention any specific technology or solution<sup>23</sup>.

\* Statement: This section provides a concise and formal definition of the principle that expresses the fundamental rule or constraint that the principle imposes<sup>23</sup>. The statement should be clear, unambiguous, and testable<sup>23</sup>.

\* Rationale: This section provides the reasoning and justification for the principle, explaining why it is important and how it supports the business goals and drivers<sup>23</sup>. The rationale should also link the principle to the higher-level enterprise or IT principles that it elaborates on<sup>23</sup>.

## Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which option best does the TOGAF standard describe as a package of functionality defined to meet business needs across an organization?

Options:

- A- An application
- B- A deliverable
- C- A solution architecture
- D- A building block

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Answer:

D

## Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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

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Answer:

C

Explanation:

The purpose of the Gap Analysis technique is similar to the previous question, but with a focus on the Target Architecture. The technique helps to identify the items that are not included or specified in the Target Architecture, such as capabilities, services, components, standards, or technologies. These items may be essential for achieving the vision and goals of the enterprise,

or for addressing the stakeholder concerns and requirements. By identifying the items omitted from the Target Architecture, the technique helps to ensure that the architecture is comprehensive, feasible, and realistic.

## Question 11

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Complete the sentence. The key purpose of Gap Analysis is to \_\_\_\_\_

Options:

- A- establish quality parameters for the architecture
- B- identify potential missing or overlapping functions
- C- validate nonfunctional requirements
- D- identify commercial building blocks to be purchased
- E- determine the required service levels for the architecture

Answer:

B

Explanation:

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Gap Analysis is a technique that compares the Baseline Architecture and the Target Architecture to identify the differences and gaps between them. The purpose of this technique is to determine the changes and additions that are required to achieve the desired future state of the architecture. One of the main aspects of Gap Analysis is to identify the functions that are missing or overlapping in the current and future architectures, and to plan how to address them. This helps to ensure that the architecture is complete, consistent, and aligned with the business objectives and requirements.

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