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QUESTION 1

Complete the sentence.

The Architecture Landscape is divided into levels known as_____.

- A. Gaps Plateaus, and Target Architectures
- B. Baseline. Transition and To Be Architectures
- C. Segment Strategic and Capability Architectures
- D. Transitional Complete and incremental Architectures

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Architecture Landscape is divided into levels known as Segment Strategic and Capability Architectures. These levels correspond to different scopes and purposes of architectures within an enterprise. Segment Architectures are architectures that address specific business units, functions, or processes within an enterprise. Strategic Architectures are architectures that provide a high-level view of the enterprise's vision, goals, and direction. Capability Architectures are architectures that address specific business capabilities or services that span multiple segments or domains.

QUESTION 2

Which of the following supports the need to govern Enterprise Architecture?

- A. The Architecture Project mandates the governance of the target architecture
- B. The TOGAF standard cannot be used without executive governance
- C. Best practice governance enables the organization to control value realization
- D. The Stakeholders preferences may go beyond the architecture project scope and needs control

Answer: C

Explanation:

This statement best supports the need to govern Enterprise Architecture. Best practice governance enables the organization to control value realization by ensuring that architectures are aligned with the enterprise's strategy and objectives, meet the quality and performance requirements, and deliver the expected benefits and outcomes. The Architecture Project does not mandate the governance of the target architecture, but rather follows the governance framework established by the enterprise. The TOGAF standard can be used without executive governance, but it is recommended that executive sponsorship and support are obtained for successful architecture development and transition. The Stakeholders preferences may go beyond the architecture project scope and need control, but this is not the primary reason for governing Enterprise Architecture.

QUESTION 3

Which section of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles should describe the relationship to other principles?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles, the Rationale section should

describe the relationship to other principles, as well as the business benefits and the intentions of adhering to the principle. The Rationale section should use business terminology and point to the similarity of information and technology principles to the principles governing business operations. The Rationale section should also explain how the principle supports the achievement of the business objectives and key architecture drivers.

QUESTION 4

Consider the following ADM phases objectives. Which phase does each objective match?

	Objective
1	Finalize the Architecture Roadmap and the supporting Implementation and Migration Plan
2	Ensure that the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures is understood by key stakeholders
3	Define the overall Solution Building Blocks (SBBs) to finalize the Target Architecture based on the ABBs
4	Ensure conformance with the Target Architecture by implementation projects

- A. 1F-2G-3F-4F
- B. 1E-2F-3E-4G
- C. 1G-2E-3F-4E
- D. 1F-2F-3E-4G

Answer: B

Explanation:

1E: To identify delivery vehicles (projects programs portfolios) that will deliver the Target Architecture

2F: To confirm readiness and ability to undergo change

3E: To determine whether an incremental approach is required and if so identify Transition Architectures that will deliver continuous business value

4G: To perform appropriate governance functions while the solution is being implemented

QUESTION 5

Which statement best describes iteration and the ADM?

- A. The ADM is iterative within the first cycle and then between phases
- B. The level of detail is defined once and applies to all iterations
- C. The ADM is sequential Iteration is applied within phases
- D. The ADM is iterative, over the whole process between phases and within phases

Answer: D

Explanation:

This statement best describes iteration and the ADM. The ADM is iterative over the whole process between phases and within phases because it allows for feedback loops and refinements at any point in the architecture development and transition process. Iteration enables architects to address changing requirements, assumptions, constraints, and environments; to validate and

improve architectures; to manage risks and issues; and to ensure stakeholder satisfaction and value realization.

QUESTION 6

What are the four dimensions used to scope an architecture?

- A. Business, Data, Application, Technology
- B. Strategy, Segment, Capability, Budget
- C. Breadth, Depth, Time Period, Architecture Domains
- D. Strategy, Portfolio, Project Solution, Delivery

Answer: C

Explanation:

The four dimensions used to scope an architecture are Breadth, Depth, Time Period, and Architecture Domains.

QUESTION 7

Consider the following statement:

Separate projects may operate their own ADM cycles concurrently, with relationships between the different projects.

What does it illustrate?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

QUESTION 8

Which of the following is the ability to develop use and sustain the architecture of a particular enterprise using architecture to govern change?

- A. An EA Capability
- B. An EA repository
- C. An EA framework
- D. An Enterprise Architecture

Answer: A

Explanation:

The ability to develop, use, and sustain the architecture of a particular enterprise using architecture to govern change is an EA Capability. An EA Capability is a set of skills, processes, roles, responsibilities, tools, and techniques that enable an enterprise to successfully develop and

maintain its Enterprise Architecture and achieve its desired outcomes. An EA Capability is part of an enterprise's overall capability portfolio and should be aligned with its strategy and objectives.

QUESTION 9

Complete the sentence.

The purpose of Enterprise Architecture is to_____.

- A. take major improvement decisions
- B. control the bigger changes
- C. guide effective change
- D. govern the stakeholders

Answer: C

Explanation:

The purpose of Enterprise Architecture is to guide effective change by providing a coherent and consistent view of the enterprise's current and future state, as well as the roadmap and principles for achieving it. Enterprise Architecture helps to align business and IT strategies, optimize resources and investments, reduce complexity and risks, enhance agility and innovation, and deliver value to stakeholders.

QUESTION 10

Which of the following best describes the class of information known as the Reference Library within the Architecture Repository?

- A. Guidelines and templates used to create new architectures
- B. Specifications to which architectures must conform
- C. A record of the governance activity across the enterprise
- D. Processes to support governance of the Architecture Repository

Answer: A

Explanation:

The class of information known as the Reference Library within the Architecture Repository contains guidelines and templates used to create new architectures. The Reference Library provides a set of resources that can be leveraged or customized for specific architecture development purposes. It includes generic building blocks, patterns, models, standards, frameworks, methods, techniques, best practices, etc.

QUESTION 11

Complete the sentence.

A set of architecture principles that cover every situation perceived meets the recommended criteria of_____.

- A. consistency
- B. robustness
- C. stability
- D. completeness

Answer: D

Explanation:

A set of architecture principles that cover every situation perceived meets the recommended criteria of completeness. Completeness is one of the six criteria that should be applied when

developing or assessing architecture principles. Completeness means that there are no gaps or overlaps in the coverage of principles across all relevant aspects of the enterprise's architecture.

QUESTION 12

What is used to structure architectural information in an orderly way so that it can be processed to meet stakeholder needs?

- A. A Stakeholder Map
- B. An Architecture Framework
- C. Content Metamodel
- D. An EA Library

Answer: C

Explanation:

A content metamodel is a formal structure that defines the types of entities and relationships that are used to capture, store, filter, query, and represent architectural information in a way that supports consistency, completeness, and traceability. A stakeholder map is a tool that identifies and analyzes the key stakeholders and their interests, influence, and expectations in relation to the architecture. It is not used to structure architectural information, but rather to understand the stakeholder needs and concerns. An architecture framework is a set of principles, guidelines, standards, and tools that provide a common structure and methodology for developing architectures. It is not used to structure architectural information, but rather to guide the architecture development process and ensure alignment with the business strategy and objectives.

An EA library is a repository that stores and manages the architecture artifacts, deliverables, and other relevant information produced and consumed during the architecture development and governance. It is not used to structure architectural information, but rather to provide access, security, and version control for the architecture content.

QUESTION 13

Which of the following best describes a purpose of the Gap Analysis technique?

- A. To validate non-functional requirements
- B. To establish quality metrics for the architecture
- C. To determine service levels for the architecture
- D. To identify missing functions

Answer: D

Explanation:

Gap analysis is a technique that is used to validate an architecture by highlighting the shortfall between the Baseline Architecture and the Target Architecture. One of the purposes of gap analysis is to identify missing functions that are either deliberately omitted, accidentally left out, or not yet defined in the Target Architecture. Missing functions are marked as gaps that need to be filled by developing or procuring the building blocks.

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