

DUMPS ARENA

TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 Exam (English)

The Open Group OGEA-101

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 18

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which of the following is a purpose of Phase A of the TOGAF ADM?

- A. Identifying key stakeholders
- B. Defining the Enterprise strategy
- C. Describing the target architecture
- D. Developing an Enterprise Architecture Capability

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Identifying key stakeholders is a purpose of Phase A, Architecture Vision. This phase establishes the architecture initiative at a high level by defining its scope, identifying the stakeholders involved, and determining their concerns, requirements, and priorities. Stakeholder identification is essential because the Architecture Vision must communicate the expected value of the proposed architecture change in terms that are relevant to the people who sponsor, govern, implement, operate, or are otherwise affected by it.

Phase A also develops the Architecture Vision, obtains approval for the Statement of Architecture Work, confirms business goals and drivers, and secures commitment to proceed. Identifying stakeholders enables the architecture team to tailor communications and ensure that concerns such as business value, risk, regulatory obligations, operational impact, and investment priorities are represented from the outset. The resulting stakeholder map and associated concerns provide important input to the architecture work undertaken in later ADM phases.

The Open Group TOGAF Standard describes Phase A as establishing the scope, stakeholders, and vision for the architecture engagement. See [TOGAF Standard — Phase A: Architecture Vision](#) and [TOGAF Standard — Introduction to the ADM](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

In which part of the ADM cycle do building block gaps become associated with work packages that will address the gaps?

- A. Phases G and H
- B. Phases F
- C. Phases B C and D
- D. Phase E

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Phase E, Opportunities & Solutions, is where the ADM turns the target architecture and the gaps identified during the architecture definition work into an actionable implementation approach. Its purpose is to identify major implementation projects and group the changes needed to realize the architecture into work packages. During this phase, the enterprise assesses the gaps between baseline and target Architecture Building Blocks, determines the solution direction, and associates the required building blocks or gap resolutions with work packages. These work packages can then be organized into transition architectures and an Architecture Roadmap, providing a coherent route from the current state to the target state. This association is important because a gap is an architectural need, whereas a work package is a managed, deliverable-oriented unit of change that can be planned, funded, and governed. The outputs from this work establish the basis for the detailed prioritization and sequencing performed in Migration Planning. The Open Group describes Opportunities & Solutions as the phase that identifies major implementation projects and groups them into work packages; see the [TOGAF Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions](#) documentation and the [TOGAF ADM Techniques](#).

QUESTION NO: 3

Consider the following descriptions of deliverables consumed and produced across the TOGAF ADM cycle.

1	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
2	A set of quantitative statements that outline what an implementation project must do in order to comply with the architecture.
3	A document that is sent from the sponsoring organization to the architecture organization to trigger the start of an architecture development cycle
4	The scope and approach that will be used to complete an architecture development cycle

Which deliverables match these descriptions?

- A.** 1 Architecture Requirements Specification - 2 Request for Architecture Work - 3 Statement of Architecture Work - 4 Architecture Principles
- B.** 1 Statement of Architecture Work - 2 Architecture Principles - 3 Architecture Requirements Specification - 4 Request for Architecture Work
- C.** 1 Architecture Principles - 2 Architecture Requirements Specification - 3 Request for Architecture Work - 4 Statement of Architecture Work
- D.** 1 Request for Architecture Work - 2 Statement of Architecture Work - 3 Architecture Principles - 4 Architecture Requirements Specification

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The correct sequence is “1 Request for Architecture Work - 2 Statement of Architecture Work - 3 Architecture Principles - 4 Architecture Requirements Specification”. These are distinct ADM deliverables with defined roles in initiating, governing, and recording architecture work. A Request for Architecture Work is the trigger that identifies a business need and initiates an architecture engagement. In the Architecture Vision phase, this request is assessed and elaborated into a Statement of Architecture Work, which establishes the scope, approach, governance, deliverables, and resources for the architecture effort. Architecture Principles provide enduring rules and guidance for architecture development and decision-making; they are established as part of the architecture capability and applied throughout ADM iterations. The Architecture Requirements Specification is the formal, quantitative statement of requirements that the target architecture must meet. It is developed and refined during the architecture definition phases, managed through Requirements Management, and supports implementation and governance decisions. This ordering therefore follows the ADM's progression from requesting work, agreeing the work, applying governing principles, and documenting the resulting architecture requirements. The Open Group describes these artifacts in its [TOGAF Architecture Content](#) standard and defines the cycle and its deliverables in the [TOGAF ADM Techniques](#) standard.

QUESTION NO: 4

Complete the sentence. The “Statement” part of the recommended TOGAF template for Architecture Principles

- A.** should highlight the requirements for carrying out the principle
- B.** should highlight the business benefits
- C.** should be easy to remember
- D.** should clearly communicate the fundamental rule

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The correct completion is “should clearly communicate the fundamental rule”. In the TOGAF recommended template, an architecture principle is documented through a name, statement, rationale, and implications. The statement is the concise expression of the principle itself: it establishes the enduring rule or direction that architects and stakeholders are expected to apply when making architecture and governance decisions. It must therefore be clear, unambiguous, and understandable without requiring the supporting rationale or detailed implementation discussion. A well-written statement provides a stable decision-making guide, so that different stakeholders can consistently recognize the intended architectural direction. For example, a principle such as “Data is an asset” communicates the governing rule; its value to the organization and the operational consequences of adopting it are documented separately in the rationale and implications. This separation is important because it keeps the principle itself direct and usable while retaining the supporting context needed for governance. The Open Group’s TOGAF guidance describes the statement as the clear articulation of the fundamental rule or guidance to be applied. See [TOGAF 9.2, Architecture Principles](#) and [The TOGAF Standard, Architecture Content](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

Complete the sentence. The “Statement” part of the recommended TOGAF template for Architecture Principles

- A. should highlight the requirements for carrying out the principle
- B. should highlight the business benefits
- C. should be easy to remember
- D. should clearly communicate the fundamental rule

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The “Statement” part of the recommended TOGAF Architecture Principles template should be easy to remember. A principle statement is the short expression of the enduring rule that will guide architecture and decision-making. Making it memorable helps stakeholders consistently recall and apply the principle across different initiatives, projects, and governance decisions. TOGAF also expects the statement to be clear, concise, and understandable, including to people who are not technical specialists. These qualities allow the principle to serve as a practical guide rather than merely as documentation that must be interpreted each time it is used.

The principle template deliberately separates the concise statement from supporting material. This lets the central rule remain stable and readily communicable, while its context and operational detail can be maintained in the accompanying rationale and implications. A memorable statement therefore improves adoption and supports consistent architecture governance throughout the enterprise. The TOGAF Standard describes the Architecture Principles template and specifies that the statement should be clear, concise, easy to remember, and understandable. See [TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Architecture Principles](#) and [The Open Group TOGAF resources](#).

QUESTION NO: 6

Full Question:

Consider the image showing basic architectural concepts.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which of the following matches the Architecture Capability component of the Architecture Repository?

A record of governance activity across the enterprise

The architectural representation of assets in use or planned

The parameters, structures, and processes to support governance of the Repository

The standards with which new architectures must comply

The authorized change requests from the Architecture Board

A. The architectural representation of assets in use or planned.

B. The standards with which new architectures must comply.

C. A record of governance activity across the enterprise.

D. The parameters, structures, and processes to support governance of the Repository.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The parameters, structures, and processes to support governance of the Repository is the correct description of the Architecture Capability component. In TOGAF, the Architecture Repository provides a structured way to store and manage architectural information, but it also requires an operating capability to ensure that this information is governed, maintained, controlled, and used consistently. Architecture Capability supplies the organizational and operational foundation for that governance. It includes such matters as the processes used to manage repository content, the roles and responsibilities that administer it, applicable controls, and the structures that enable architecture governance to function effectively.

This component is therefore concerned with how the repository is managed and governed, rather than with the architecture descriptions, standards, reference material, or governance records that may be held within it. Its purpose is to make the repository a reliable and controlled resource supporting enterprise architecture work throughout the ADM lifecycle. The Open Group describes the Architecture Repository and its constituent areas in the TOGAF Standard's Architecture Content guidance. See [TOGAF 9.2 Architecture Repository](#) and [The Open Group TOGAF information page](#).

QUESTION NO: 8

Consider the following ADM phase objectives:

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

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

Finalize the Architecture Roadmap and the supporting Implementation and Migration Plan

Ensure that the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures is understood by key stakeholders Which two are objectives of ADM Phase F?

A. 1 & 2

B. 3 & 4

C. 2 & 3

D. 1 & 3

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Finalize the Architecture Roadmap and the supporting Implementation and Migration Plan and **Ensure that the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures is understood by key stakeholders** are objectives of ADM Phase F, Migration Planning. This phase turns the architectural work completed in the Business, Information Systems, and Technology Architecture phases into a practical, prioritized plan for delivery. The Architecture Roadmap is finalized by confirming the sequence of work packages and Transition Architectures needed to move from the baseline to the target state. The supporting Implementation and Migration Plan records how that roadmap will be executed, including dependencies, timing, and resource considerations.

Phase F also requires the enterprise to prioritize implementation work. This involves assigning business value to work packages and performing cost and benefit considerations so that stakeholders can make informed investment and sequencing decisions. Understanding the value and cost of both work packages and Transition Architectures supports a roadmap that is achievable, provides continuous value, and is aligned with business priorities. The resulting plan is an important input to governance and implementation oversight in subsequent ADM activity. See [TOGAF Standard, Phase F: Migration Planning](#) and [The Open Group TOGAF resources](#).

QUESTION NO: 9

What can architects present to stakeholders to extract hidden agendas, principles, and requirements that could impact the final Target Architecture?

- A. Solutions and Applications
- B. Alternatives and Trade-offs
- C. Business Scenarios and Business Models
- D. Architecture Views and Architecture Viewpoints

ANSWER: D**Explanation:**

Architecture Views and Architecture Viewpoints are the appropriate means for engaging stakeholders and eliciting concerns that may affect the Target Architecture. In TOGAF, a viewpoint defines the conventions for constructing a view so that it addresses the concerns of a particular set of stakeholders. A view is the resulting representation of the architecture, tailored to those concerns. Presenting focused views makes architectural proposals concrete and understandable to business leaders, users, operational teams, regulators, and other interested parties. Their feedback can then reveal implicit priorities, unstated constraints, governing principles, risks, and requirements before the Target Architecture is finalized.

This is central to stakeholder management: architects identify stakeholders and their concerns, select suitable viewpoints, create views, and use the discussion around those views to validate that the architecture responds to real needs. The views may be expressed through diagrams, catalogs, matrices, or other representations, provided they communicate the relevant architecture information effectively. The Open Group describes the relationship between stakeholders, concerns, viewpoints, and views in its architecture-content guidance: [TOGAF Architecture Content](#). Further TOGAF guidance on using views and viewpoints is available at [Architecture Views, Viewpoints, and Stakeholders](#).

QUESTION NO: 10

Which one of the following classes of information within the Architecture Repository would typically contain a list of the applications in use within the enterprise?

- A. Reference Library
- B. Architecture Metamodel
- C. Architecture Landscape
- D. Governance Log

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The Architecture Landscape is the appropriate class of information because it provides a view of the architectural assets and building blocks that are in use across the enterprise, as well as those planned for the future. It is therefore the natural repository location for an inventory or catalog of deployed applications, together with information that makes the inventory architecturally useful, such as relationships, dependencies, interfaces, and the architectures in which those applications participate. The landscape supports views at different levels of detail, including strategic, segment, and capability levels, so it can record both the current Baseline Architecture and the intended Target Architecture. Maintaining application information in the Architecture Landscape enables architects to understand the current estate, identify reuse opportunities, and plan rationalization, replacement, or transition activities as architecture change is governed through the ADM. The TOGAF Standard describes the Architecture Repository as containing several classes of information, including the Architecture Landscape, and defines that landscape as architectural representations of assets deployed within the enterprise. See [TOGAF 9.2, Architecture Repository](#) and [TOGAF 9.2, Architecture Landscape](#).

QUESTION NO: 11

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

- A. risk tolerance
- B. business continuity
- C. backlog
- D. operating model

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The correct completion is **operating model**. In the TOGAF guidance for applying architecture in an agile environment, Architecture to Support Portfolio operates at an enterprise-wide level. It establishes the product landscape: which products are needed, where each product's scope and boundaries lie, and the constraints within which product ownership and delivery decisions must be made. Together, these decisions establish how the enterprise is organized to create, manage, and evolve its products, including the degree of coordination, consistency, and governance expected across product teams. That is the purpose of an operating model: it provides a coherent model for how the enterprise structures and runs its operations in support of its strategic objectives. Defining product boundaries is particularly important because it clarifies accountabilities and decision rights, while enterprise constraints ensure that autonomous agile delivery remains aligned with enterprise architecture and shared concerns. The portfolio architecture therefore supplies the enterprise context within which individual product teams can prioritize and execute their work. The Open Group describes TOGAF as a method and framework for enterprise architecture that supports this enterprise-level alignment; see [The Open Group TOGAF overview](#) and the [online TOGAF Standard](#).

QUESTION NO: 12

During implementation, a project proposes using a technology that is not included in the approved standards set. The project can demonstrate a short-term delivery benefit, but the choice could introduce additional integration and support costs across the enterprise.

What is the most appropriate Architecture Governance response?

- A. Reject the technology automatically because it is not in the Standards Library
- B. Update the Standards Library before the project proceeds
- C. Submit the proposed deviation for architecture compliance assessment and governance decision
- D. Defer the decision until Phase H, Architecture Change Management

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The project should **submit the proposed deviation for architecture compliance assessment and governance decision**. Architecture Governance provides a controlled process for assessing conformance, considering justified exceptions, recording decisions, and managing any conditions imposed on an approved deviation.

Automatic rejection would not allow a justified exception to be evaluated. Updating the Standards Library before assessment would treat a project-specific proposal as an enterprise standard prematurely. Deferring the issue until Phase H risks implementing a non-conformant solution without governance oversight.

QUESTION NO: 13

Complete the sentence. Risks are identified as part of:

- A. Phase B, assessing readiness for change
- B. Preliminary Phase, Gap Analysis
- C. A Business Scenario, understanding business requirements
- D. Phase A, Business Transformation Readiness Assessment

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

A Business Scenario, understanding business requirements is correct because the Business Scenarios technique is used to identify, clarify, and document business requirements in a context that stakeholders can understand. It describes the business problem, the involved actors and processes, desired outcomes, and the constraints that affect a solution. Identifying risks is integral to this requirements-understanding work: risks and issues affecting the scenario, its objectives, and the viability of potential architecture work need to be recognized early so they can inform the Architecture Vision, stakeholder communication, and subsequent ADM planning.

In TOGAF guidance, a Business Scenario is a structured method for gathering and analyzing requirements. Its outputs support a common understanding of the business need and include relevant concerns that must be managed as the architecture is developed. The ADM input/output descriptions also associate Business Scenario and Architecture Vision material with "risks and issues," reinforcing that risk identification is an early, requirements-focused activity rather than something deferred to a later architecture phase. See The Open Group's [TOGAF 9.2 Business Scenarios guidance](#) and the [ADM input and output descriptions](#).

QUESTION NO: 14

Complete the sentence. The " Rationale " part of the recommended TOGAF template for Architecture Principles should:

- A. explain the requirements for carrying out the principle
- B. communicate the fundamental rule
- C. state the impact to the business of adopting the principle
- D. describe the relationship to other principles
- E. state the business benefits of adhering to the principle, using business terminology

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

The correct completion is “state the business benefits of adhering to the principle, using business terminology.” In the TOGAF recommended template, a principle’s Rationale establishes the business case for the principle. It explains the value that adherence delivers to the enterprise in terms meaningful to business stakeholders, such as improved customer service, reduced risk, better information quality, or greater operational efficiency. This makes the principle understandable as an enduring rule that supports enterprise objectives, rather than merely an abstract architectural preference. A well-written rationale can also identify the broad enterprise context that makes the principle necessary, helping stakeholders understand why it should guide decisions across architectures and change initiatives. TOGAF distinguishes this business-oriented justification from the practical consequences of implementation, which are addressed separately in the Implications section. The Rationale therefore provides the reason for adopting and following the principle, framed in terms of expected business value. The Open Group’s TOGAF Standard documentation describes the principle template and specifies that the rationale should state these business benefits using business terminology. See [TOGAF Architecture Principles](#) and [The Open Group TOGAF Standard](#).

QUESTION NO: 15

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:

Iteration is correct because the TOGAF Architecture Development Method (ADM) is not intended to be performed only once as a single, strictly linear enterprise-wide activity. It can be applied repeatedly and at different levels of the architecture landscape, including enterprise, segment, capability, and individual project levels. Consequently, multiple projects can run ADM cycles at the same time while coordinating their dependencies, shared architecture work, deliverables, and governance relationships.

This concurrent use of ADM cycles is an important aspect of iteration: architecture activity is revisited, refined, and synchronized as initiatives proceed at different scopes and speeds. One project’s architecture work can provide constraints, reusable building blocks, requirements, or change input to another project, while still allowing each project to progress through an ADM cycle appropriate to its own context. TOGAF describes iteration as encompassing both repeated execution of ADM activities and the management of multiple, related ADM cycles across the enterprise architecture landscape. This enables architecture development to remain responsive to real delivery programs rather than requiring all work to wait for one monolithic cycle to finish.

See The Open Group’s [Iteration and Levels](#) guidance and the [ADM Guidelines and Techniques](#).

QUESTION NO: 16

Which of the following statements about the Enterprise Continuum is correct?

- A. It provides guidance for organizations implementing their architecture within a tool.
- B. It contains general rules and guidelines relating to architecture work.
- C. It is a structural framework for an Architecture Repository.
- D. It provides a classification for artifacts as they evolve from generic to organization-specific.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The Enterprise Continuum is a TOGAF classification mechanism that helps architects organize and communicate architecture and solution artifacts according to their degree of generality and specialization. It illustrates how reusable, generic assets can be selected, adapted, and refined into assets that address the specific needs of an individual enterprise. At the generic end are foundational concepts and broadly applicable reference materials; moving toward the organization-specific end, these become industry, organization, and implementation-specific architectures and solutions. This supports reuse and makes clear the relationship between standards, reference architectures, enterprise architectures, and deployed solutions. The continuum has an Architecture Continuum and a Solutions Continuum, which together provide a consistent way to classify both architectural definitions and implementation-related building blocks. Therefore, the statement that it provides a classification for artifacts as they evolve from generic to organization-specific accurately describes its purpose. The Open Group's TOGAF Standard documentation describes the Enterprise Continuum as a way of classifying architecture and solution artifacts and understanding their relationships across this spectrum. See [The TOGAF Standard, Introduction and Core Concepts](#) and [The Open Group TOGAF certification and standard resources](#).

QUESTION NO: 17

Which of the following are two of the architecture domains that are considered as subsets of an overall Enterprise Architecture?

- A. Strategy, Enterprise
- B. Vision, Target
- C. Technology, Digital
- D. Business, Technology

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Business, Technology is correct because the TOGAF Standard identifies Business Architecture and Technology Architecture as two of its core architecture domains. TOGAF uses architecture domains to organize an Enterprise Architecture into coherent viewpoints that can be developed, governed, and communicated effectively. Business Architecture addresses the business strategy, governance, organization, and key business processes that the enterprise needs to perform. Technology Architecture describes the logical software and hardware capabilities, technology services, and infrastructure required to support applications and data across the enterprise.

Along with these two domains, TOGAF defines Data Architecture and Application Architecture. Together, the four domains provide complementary descriptions of the enterprise: its business operation, the data it uses and manages, the applications that support it, and the technology platform on which those applications and data operate. Identifying Business Architecture and Technology Architecture therefore accurately names two recognized subsets of the overall Enterprise Architecture. The TOGAF Standard's definitions and its Architecture Development Method use these domains to support a complete and integrated architecture description across business and IT concerns. See [The TOGAF Standard, Introduction: Architecture Domains](#) and [The TOGAF Standard: Architecture Content](#).

QUESTION NO: 18

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 _____.

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

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The correct completion is " **draft** " - " **approved** ". The TOGAF Architecture Development Method (ADM) recognizes that architecture work products progress through defined levels of maturity and governance. A document that is still being developed, has not been formally reviewed, and has not received approval is categorized as a draft document. This status makes clear that its contents remain subject to change and that it must not yet be treated as an authoritative architecture statement or a controlled baseline. Once the appropriate stakeholders or governance body have reviewed a document and accepted it through the required approval process, it is categorized as an approved document. Approval establishes the document as an agreed and governed output that can be used to guide implementation, decision-making, and subsequent ADM work. This categorization supports architecture governance by distinguishing provisional material from material that has been formally authorized. The distinction is described in the TOGAF Standard's ADM guidance on iteration and document categorization. See [The TOGAF Standard, ADM Techniques](#) and [The Open Group TOGAF certification and standard resources](#).