DUMPSARENA

TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 2 Exam (English)

The Open Group OGEA-102

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 6

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QUESTION NO: 1

You are working as an Enterprise Architect for a manufacturer of medical devices. The company is considering a new remote-monitoring service for hospitals. The sponsor believes that the service could reduce follow-up visits, but the organization does not yet agree on the business problem, the expected outcomes, or the measures of success.

Clinical teams, hospital customers, service engineers, regulators, and product managers all have different views of the proposed service. The Architecture Board has approved a Request for Architecture Work and wants the project to establish a shared understanding before detailed solution design begins.

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

A. Use Business Scenarios and stakeholder analysis to establish the business problem, desired outcomes, actors, constraints, and measures of success for the Architecture Vision.

B. Ask suppliers to demonstrate remote-monitoring products, then define requirements from the functions offered by the preferred product.

C. Create detailed Data, Application, and Technology Architectures before consulting the clinical and hospital stakeholders.

D. Conduct an Architecture Compliance Review to determine whether the proposed service conforms to the current architecture.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The Business Scenarios technique is appropriate for discovering and documenting the business problem, desired outcomes, actors, processes, information needs, constraints, and measures of success. Used with stakeholder analysis, it provides structured input to the Architecture Vision and high-level requirements.

Starting with product demonstrations or detailed target models would prematurely favor a solution before the problem and success measures are agreed. A compliance review is intended to assess conformance to an architecture and is not a technique for establishing the initial business need.

QUESTION NO: 2

You are working as an Enterprise Architect for a transport company that operates rail services in several countries. The company is introducing a common maintenance-management platform. The Architecture Board has approved a number of enterprise technology standards and has also approved several temporary exceptions for locations where legacy signaling equipment cannot yet be replaced.

The Chief Technology Officer wants future architecture teams to be able to identify the approved standards, locate reusable reference material, and determine whether an exception remains valid before selecting a solution.

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

A. Store the standards in the Architecture Landscape, store the exceptions in the Architecture Metamodel, and store reference architectures in the Architecture Requirements Specification.

B. Store the standards in the Standards Information Base, reusable reference material in the Reference Library, and approved exceptions in the Governance Log.

C. Store the standards, reference material, and exceptions together in the Architecture Definition Document for the maintenance-management platform.

D. Store the standards in the Governance Log, reusable reference material in the Standards Information Base, and exceptions in the Architecture Landscape.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The Architecture Repository provides structured areas for different kinds of architecture information. Approved standards and their applicability belong in the Standards Information Base. Reusable reference architectures, patterns, and other external or internal reference material belong in the Reference Library. Governance decisions, including approved exceptions and their status, should be recorded in the Governance Log.

Using these repository areas gives teams authoritative information before they make design decisions. A generic project document store would not provide the same distinction between reusable assets, mandatory standards, and governance decisions. The Architecture Landscape describes architectures at different levels and is not the primary location for recording standards or dispensations.

QUESTION NO: 3

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You have been appointed as senior architect working for an autonomous driving technology development company. The mission of the company is to build an industry leading unified technology and software platform to support connected cars and autonomous driving.

The company uses the TOGAF Standard as the basis for its Enterprise Architecture (EA) framework. Architecture development within the company follows the purpose-based EA Capability model as described in the TOGAF Series Guide: A Practitioners ' Approach to Developing Enterprise Architecture Following the TOGAF® ADM.

An architecture to support strategy has been completed defining a long-range Target Architecture with a roadmap spanning five years. This has identified the need for a portfolio of projects over the next two years. The portfolio includes development of travel assistance systems using swarm data from vehicles on the road.

The current phase of architecture development is focused on the Business Architecture which needs to support the core travel assistance services that the company plans to provide. The core services will manage and process the swarm data generated by vehicles, paving the way for autonomous driving in the future.

The presentation and access to different variations of data that the company plans to offer through its platform poses an architecture challenge. The application portfolio needs to interact securely with various third-party cloud services, and V2X (Vehicle-to-Everything) service providers in many countries to be able to manage the data at scale. The security of V2X is a key concern for the stakeholders. Regulators have stated that the user ' s privacy be always protected, for example, so that the drivers ' journey cannot be tracked or reconstructed by compiling data sent or received by the car.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to describe the risk and security considerations you would include in the current phase of the architecture development?

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

A. You will focus on the relationship with the third parties required for the travel assistance systems and define a trust framework. This will describe the relationship with each party. Digital certificates are a key part of the framework and will be used to create trust between parties. You will monitor legal and regulatory changes across all the countries to keep the trust framework in compliance.

B. You will perform a qualitative risk assessment for the data assets exchanged with partners. This will deliver a set of priorities, high to medium to low, based on identified threats, the likelihood of occurrence, and the impact if it did occur. Using the priorities, you would then develop a Business Risk Model which will detail the risk strategy including classifications to determine what mitigation is enough.

C. You will focus on data quality as it is a key factor in risk management. You will identify the datasets that need to be safeguarded. For each dataset, you will assign ownership and responsibility for the quality of data needs. A security classification will be defined and applied to each dataset. The dataset owner will then be able to authorize processes that are trusted for a certain activity on the dataset under certain circumstances.

D. You will create a security domain model so that assets with the same level can be managed under one security policy. Since data is being shared across partners, you will establish a security federation to include them. This would include contractual arrangements, and a definition of the responsibility areas for the data exchanged, as well as security implications. You would undertake a risk assessment determining risks relevant to specific

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The appropriate approach is to create a security domain model, establish a security federation for the participating partners, and undertake a risk assessment for the relevant risks. A security domain model groups assets that share security and trust characteristics so they can be governed by an appropriate, consistent security policy. This is particularly valuable for swarm-data services because personally sensitive vehicle data, operational platform services, and partner-facing exchanges require clear boundaries, ownership, and protection expectations.

A security federation is needed because the platform exchanges information with third-party cloud services and vehicle-to-everything providers across organizational and national boundaries. The federation defines the trust relationships, shared policies, contractual arrangements, responsibilities for exchanged data, and resulting security implications. It therefore provides an architecture-level means to address the stakeholder requirement for secure interoperability while protecting drivers' privacy.

Risk assessment completes these considerations by identifying and evaluating risks applicable to the architecture, including risks arising from data sharing, privacy exposure, and partner dependencies. The assessment supports decisions on which risks require treatment and which controls and responsibilities need to be reflected in the Business Architecture. These practices align with TOGAF guidance on Security Architecture and the ADM and Risk Management.

QUESTION NO: 4

You are employed as an Enterprise Architect at a national postal operator. The company has completed a Target Architecture for modernizing parcel operations. It has identified required changes to customer notifications, depot scanning, route optimization, handheld devices, and analytics.

The sponsor requires early improvements in parcel tracking but also wants to avoid deploying route optimization before reliable scan events and common parcel identifiers are available. The architecture team must organize the changes into meaningful stages that deliver usable business capability while respecting dependencies.

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

A. Group related solutions into work packages, account for their dependencies, and organize them into Capability Increments that deliver usable stages of parcel capability.

B. Deploy each work package as soon as its local team is ready, regardless of dependencies, to maximize the number of early releases.

C. Create a CRUD matrix and use it as the sole basis for selecting the sequence of implementation projects.

D. Define one final work package containing all changes, because intermediate capability delivery would create unnecessary Transition Architectures.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The team should use the identified gaps, solutions, and dependencies to group related changes into work packages and then organize those work packages into Capability Increments. Each increment should provide a coherent, usable stage of capability delivery and can be associated with an appropriate Transition Architecture.

Deploying work packages independently according to local convenience would risk introducing route optimization without the prerequisite data and scanning capabilities. A CRUD matrix can help analyze relationships between data and applications, but it is not the primary technique for grouping gaps and solutions into capability increments.

QUESTION NO: 5

Scenario:

You are working as an Enterprise Architect at a large company. The company runs a chain of home improvement stores, as well as a website for selling products. The website lets many brands work with the company.

The stores open seven days a week and use a standard method to track sales and inventory. This involves sending accurate and timely sales data to a central inventory management system that can predict demand, adjust stock levels, and automate reordering. The website is supported by regional fulfillment centers and also uses the central inventory management system. The central inventory management system is housed at the company's central data center.

The company has agreed to merge with a major competitor. The leadership teams of both organizations have said they are committed to a smooth transition for customers. All stores will keep their own brand names. They will combine the systems of the organizations, which includes merging retail operations and systems. Duplicated systems will be replaced with one standard retail management system. Additionally, they will reduce the number of applications being used. The CIO expects that these changes will lead to substantial cost savings for the newly merged company.

An enterprise plan for both organizations has been created. The aim is to set priorities for the transition, especially in terms of information management and application development. It is crucial to make decisions that will create long-term value.

The company has a mature Enterprise Architecture (EA) practice and uses the TOGAF standard for its architecture development method. The EA program is sponsored by the Chief Information Officer (CIO).

The Request for Architecture Work to oversee the transition has been approved. The project has been scoped, and you have been assigned to work on it.

You have been asked to confirm the most relevant architecture principles for the transition.

Based on the TOGAF Standard, which of the following is the best answer?

A. Control Technical Diversity, Interoperability, Data is an Asset, Data is Shared, Business Continuity

B. Service Orientation, Compliance with the Law, Requirements Based Change, Responsive Change Management, Data Security

C. Common Use Applications, Data is an Asset, Common Vocabulary and Data Definitions, Maximize Benefit to the Enterprise, Business Continuity

D. Ease of Use, Common Use Applications, Data is an Asset, Technology Independence, Business Continuity

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Common Use Applications, Data is an Asset, Common Vocabulary and Data Definitions, Maximize Benefit to the Enterprise, Business Continuity is the best set of principles because it directly governs the merger's intended target state and the risks of transition. Common Use Applications provides the architectural direction to rationalize duplicated retail systems and establish a standard retail management capability across the combined enterprise. Data is an Asset recognizes sales, inventory, demand, and fulfillment information as enterprise resources whose quality and management are essential to operations. Common Vocabulary and Data Definitions enables the two organizations to reconcile differing product, stock, sales, and customer-related meanings so that the consolidated systems can use information consistently. Maximize Benefit to the Enterprise ensures that decisions are made for long-term value across the newly merged company, including the anticipated cost savings, rather than optimizing an individual legacy organization. Business Continuity is vital because physical stores, fulfillment operations, and online sales depend on continuous inventory visibility and ordering while systems are integrated and replaced. TOGAF describes architecture principles as general rules and guidelines for architecture work, intended to guide and constrain decisions throughout the enterprise. The principles selected here provide clear direction for application consolidation, enterprise information management, merger-wide value, and uninterrupted retail operations. See TOGAF Standard guidance on architecture principles and The Open Group TOGAF resource page.

QUESTION NO: 6

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

Your role is that of a senior architect, reporting to the Chief Enterprise Architect, at a medium-sized company with 400 employees. The nature of the business is such that the data and the information stored on the company systems is their major asset and is highly confidential.

The company employees travel extensively for work and must communicate over public infrastructure using message encryption, VPNs, and other standard safeguards. The company has invested in cybersecurity awareness training for all its staff. However, it is recognized that even with good education as well as system security, there is a dependency on third-parly suppliers of infrastructure and software.

The company uses the TOGAF standard as the method and guiding framework for its Enterprise Architecture (EA) practice. The CTO is the sponsor of the activity.

The Chief Security Officer (CSO) has noted an increase in ransomware (malicious software used in ransom demands) attacks on companies with a similar profile. The CSO recognizes that no matter how much is spent on education, and support, it is likely just a matter of time before the company suffers a significant attack that could completely lock them out of their information assets.

A risk assessment has been done and the company has sought cyber insurance that includes ransomware coverage. The quotation for this insurance is hugely expensive. The CTO has recently read a survey that stated that one in four organizations paying ransoms were still unable to recover their data, while nearly as many were able to recover the data without paying a ransom. The CTO has concluded that taking out cyber insurance in case they need to pay a ransom is not an option.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to describe the steps you would take to improve the resilience of the current architecture?

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

A. You would determine business continuity requirements and undertake a gap analysis of the current Enterprise Architecture. You would make recommendations for change requirements, create a change request, and manage an Architecture Board meeting to assess and approve it. Once approved, you would produce a new Request for Architecture Work to activate an ADM cycle to carry out a project to define the change.

B. You would monitor technology changes from existing suppliers that could improve resilience. You would run a ransomware disaster-recovery planning exercise, analyze the current Enterprise Architecture, prepare a gap analysis, and raise change requests to address identified gaps. You would add the implemented changes to the architecture roadmap.

C. You would ensure that the company has up-to-date processes for managing change to the current Enterprise Architecture. Based on the scope of the concerns raised, you would recommend that this be managed at the infrastructure level. Changes should be made to the baseline Technology Architecture, approved by the Architecture Board, and implemented using change-management techniques.

D. You would request an Architecture Compliance Review to examine the company's resilience to ransomware attacks. You would identify involved departments, nominate representatives, tailor and circulate checklists, and review the completed checklists to identify and resolve issues.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

You would determine business continuity requirements, undertake a gap analysis, raise and govern a change request, and then initiate an ADM cycle through a Request for Architecture Work. This is the appropriate TOGAF-based response because ransomware resilience is an enterprise-level concern that must be expressed first in business terms, such as the essential services to preserve, acceptable interruption periods, recovery-time targets, recovery-point targets, and required information availability. Those requirements provide the criteria against which the current architecture can be assessed.

Gap analysis then identifies the architecture capabilities, controls, dependencies, and recovery arrangements that must change to meet the agreed continuity outcomes. The resulting recommendations become formal change requirements. Processing these through a change request and Architecture Board review provides the governance, impact assessment, prioritization, and authorization needed before architecture work begins. Once approved, a Request for Architecture Work properly triggers a new ADM engagement to define the target architecture and implementation effort. This connects risk-driven resilience improvement to TOGAF's controlled architecture change process rather than treating it as an isolated technical update. The ADM describes Requests for Architecture Work as a means of initiating architecture activity, while Architecture Change Management governs changes to the architecture and identifies whether a new development cycle is required. See The Open Group TOGAF Architecture Development Method and The Open Group TOGAF Architecture Content.