

DUMPS ARENA

TOGAF 9 Part 1

The Open Group OG0-091

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QUESTION NO: 1

The Requirements Management Phase is responsible for which one of the following activities?

- A. Addressing requirements
- B. Disposal of resolved requirements
- C. Generating requirements
- D. Managing the flow of requirements
- E. Prioritizing requirements

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Managing the flow of requirements is correct. In the TOGAF ADM, Requirements Management is a continuous, central process that operates throughout all phases rather than being a one-time activity. Its purpose is to identify, store, maintain, and track architecture requirements, including changes to those requirements, and to ensure that relevant requirements are available to and fed into the appropriate ADM phases. This creates the essential linkage between requirements arising from stakeholders and the architecture work performed across the ADM cycle. The phase also assesses the impact of changed requirements and coordinates their incorporation into the architecture process. Requirements may originate externally or be identified during any ADM phase; Requirements Management governs their ongoing flow and lifecycle through the method. The TOGAF Standard describes Requirements Management as the process that manages architecture requirements and ensures they are addressed across the ADM. See [TOGAF 9, Chapter 17: Requirements Management](#) and [TOGAF 9, ADM Overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

According to TOGAF, what is the role of interoperability in architecture development?

- A. The ability of systems or components to exchange information and use the information exchanged
- B. The use of a single technology product throughout the enterprise
- C. The process of identifying gaps between Baseline and Target Architectures
- D. The governance process for approving deviations from architecture standards
- E. The classification of reusable assets in the Enterprise Continuum

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Interoperability is the ability of two or more systems or components to exchange information and to use the information that has been exchanged. It is an important architectural concern because enterprise capabilities frequently depend on business units, applications, platforms, and external partners working together across organizational and technical boundaries.

Architecture work addresses interoperability by defining appropriate services, interfaces, information structures, standards, and constraints. It is not limited to using identical products or operating systems; systems can interoperate when they can exchange and meaningfully use the required information. See [TOGAF 9.2 Definitions](#).

QUESTION NO: 3

Which ADM phase is responsible for assessing the performance of the architecture and making recommendations for change?

- A. Phase A

- B. Phase E
- C. Phase F
- D. Phase G
- E. Phase H

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

Phase H is correct because Architecture Change Management provides the continual monitoring and assessment needed after an architecture has been implemented and governed. Its purpose is to ensure that the architecture continues to meet business requirements and delivers the expected value as the enterprise, its strategy, technology, and external conditions evolve. In this phase, the architecture is monitored for changes in business goals, technology, and implementation performance; those changes are assessed to determine their architectural significance. The Architecture Board and relevant stakeholders can then decide whether a change is required and, if so, whether it can be handled as maintenance or requires a new iteration of the Architecture Development Method. This makes Phase H the ADM phase specifically concerned with assessing architecture performance and recommending or initiating appropriate change. The Open Group describes Architecture Change Management as establishing procedures for managing change to the new architecture and ensuring that the architecture achieves its original target business value. See [TOGAF 9, Architecture Change Management](#) and the [TOGAF 9 online documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

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

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

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The correct term is **stakeholder**. In the TOGAF Standard, a stakeholder is defined as an individual, team, organization, or class of people that has key interests in a system. Stakeholders may be affected by the architecture, use the capabilities or services it enables, influence decisions about it, supply resources, or need assurance that the architecture addresses particular concerns. The term is deliberately broad: it covers people both inside and outside the enterprise and is not limited to those with formal authority over the initiative.

TOGAF uses stakeholder identification as a fundamental part of architecture development because architecture work must address the concerns of the people and groups that have an interest in its outcomes. These concerns are then represented through appropriate viewpoints and views, helping ensure that the architecture communicates relevant information to its intended audiences. Thus, when the question asks for the general term for an individual with an interest in a system, stakeholder is the precise TOGAF term. See the TOGAF Standard glossary entry for [Stakeholder](#) and the Architecture Content Framework discussion of [stakeholders, concerns, viewpoints, and views](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

Which one of the following is considered a relevant architecture resource in Phase D?

- A. Generic application models relevant to the organization's industry sector
- B. Generic business models relevant to the organization's industry sector

- C. Generic data models relevant to the organization's industry sector
- D. Generic technology models relevant to the organization's industry sector

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Generic technology models relevant to the organization's industry sector is the relevant architecture resource for Phase D, Technology Architecture, of the TOGAF Architecture Development Method. Phase D develops the target Technology Architecture and identifies the technology services, platforms, infrastructure components, and standards needed to support the application and data architectures. Accordingly, architects use technology-focused reference materials, including generic technology models and industry-specific technology reference models, to inform the architecture and promote reuse of proven patterns and standards.

The ADM describes relevant architecture resources as inputs that can include the Enterprise Continuum, Architecture Repository content, reference models, standards, and other reusable assets. During Phase D, the architecture team evaluates and applies resources appropriate to the technology domain, ensuring that the resulting Technology Architecture is coherent with the organization's broader architecture vision and implementation needs. The Open Group TOGAF Standard identifies Phase D as the phase for developing the Technology Architecture and its associated building blocks. See [TOGAF 9.2, Phase D: Technology Architecture](#) and [TOGAF 9.2, Enterprise Continuum](#).

QUESTION NO: 6

Complete the sentence. The Integrated Information Infrastructure Reference Model (III-RM) is an example of a (n) _____ Architecture reference model

- A. Application
- B. Business
- C. Data
- D. Technology

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The correct completion is **Application**. The Integrated Information Infrastructure Reference Model (III-RM) is a TOGAF reference model that describes the major components and services needed in an integrated information infrastructure. Its purpose is to provide a high-level, vendor-neutral model for structuring application-oriented infrastructure capabilities, particularly those that enable the boundaryless flow, access, processing, and management of information across an enterprise.

In TOGAF, the III-RM is specifically presented as an example of an Application Architecture reference model. It organizes the application-level services and components that support integrated information exchange, including areas such as application platform services, business applications, and information management. Architects can use it as a starting point when defining an organization's target Application Architecture, then tailor the model to the enterprise's requirements, standards, and solution landscape. This differs from a solution-specific design because the III-RM supplies a reusable conceptual structure rather than prescribing a particular product implementation.

The TOGAF 9 documentation describes the III-RM and its role in the Application Architecture domain in [Chapter 44: Integrated Information Infrastructure Reference Model](#).

QUESTION NO: 7

Which of the following describes an objective of the Preliminary Phase?

- A. Develop a vision of the proposed enterprise architecture

- B. Document the baseline architecture
- C. Obtain approval for the Statement of Architecture Work
- D. Operate the governance framework
- E. Select and implement tools

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

The correct objective is “**Select and implement tools**”. The Preliminary Phase prepares the organization to undertake architecture work by establishing the Architecture Capability that will govern and support the ADM. This includes defining the organizational context, roles, responsibilities, governance approach, principles, and methods needed to perform enterprise architecture consistently. A practical part of establishing that capability is identifying, selecting, and putting in place the tools that will support architecture development and governance. Such tools can support tasks such as maintaining the Architecture Repository, managing architecture requirements, storing deliverables, modeling architectures, tracking compliance, and communicating with stakeholders. The aim is not merely to acquire technology; it is to ensure the selected toolset is appropriate for the organization’s architecture process, maturity, scope, and governance needs. TOGAF identifies the selection and implementation of supporting tools as an explicit activity/objective of the Preliminary Phase because this foundation enables architecture teams to execute later ADM phases in a controlled and repeatable way. The Open Group’s TOGAF documentation describes the Preliminary Phase and its establishment of the Architecture Capability in [Chapter 5: Preliminary Phase](#). The broader ADM context is available in [Part II: Architecture Development Method](#).

QUESTION NO: 8

Which one of the following best describes the purpose of gap analysis in the ADM?

- A. To identify the differences between the Baseline Architecture and the Target Architecture
- B. To confirm that all implementation projects comply with the Architecture Contract
- C. To classify architecture assets in the Enterprise Continuum
- D. To determine the maturity level of the architecture capability

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Gap analysis is used to **identify the differences between the Baseline Architecture and the Target Architecture**. It helps the architecture team determine which building blocks must be added, removed, changed, or retained in order to move from the current state to the desired state.

The resulting gaps provide important input to the Architecture Roadmap, Transition Architectures, and implementation planning. Gap analysis is performed as the relevant domain architectures are developed, rather than being limited to a single architecture domain or implementation activity. See [TOGAF 9.2 ADM Architecture Development](#).

QUESTION NO: 9

Which phase of the ADM is an on-going activity that is visited throughout a TOGAF architecture project?

- A. Architecture Change Management
- B. Implementation governance
- C. Migration planning
- D. Preliminary Phase

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

Requirements Management is correct because it is a continuous, central activity within the TOGAF Architecture Development Method (ADM), rather than a phase performed only once in sequence. It identifies, stores, prioritizes, and manages architecture requirements throughout the architecture lifecycle. The ADM diagram places Requirements Management at the center and connects it to every ADM phase, reflecting that requirements are both inputs to and outputs from the work performed across the cycle. As architecture is developed, stakeholders may identify new needs, clarify existing needs, or request changes. Requirements Management ensures those evolving requirements are assessed, traceable, and fed back into the relevant architecture work without losing control of their origin, rationale, priority, or status. This ongoing discipline also supports alignment between business, data, application, and technology architecture concerns, as well as the governance and implementation work that follows. The TOGAF Standard describes Requirements Management as a continuous process that applies throughout the ADM cycle and is not itself a discrete, time-bounded ADM phase. See [TOGAF 9.2, Requirements Management](#) and [TOGAF 9.2, Introduction to the ADM](#).

QUESTION NO: 10

Which of the following best describes the state of architecture artifacts as a project progresses through ADM Phases A to D?

- A. The artifacts are transformed into solution architectures
- B. The artifacts become increasingly product focused
- C. The artifacts become increasingly generic and re-usable
- D. The artifacts evolve from generic architectures to organization-specific architectures
- E. The artifacts evolve from common systems architectures to foundation architectures

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The artifacts evolve from generic architectures to organization-specific architectures. The ADM applies architecture work progressively, beginning with an Architecture Vision that establishes the scope, stakeholders, business goals, and high-level architectural intent. As the work proceeds through the Business, Information Systems, and Technology Architecture phases, that intent is developed into successively more detailed target architectures and supporting deliverables for the particular enterprise and transformation initiative.

This progression is consistent with TOGAF's Architecture Continuum. The continuum provides a way to classify architectural assets from broadly applicable Foundation and common-system material through industry architectures to organization-specific architectures. Generic reference models, principles, patterns, and building blocks can therefore be used as inputs, but the ADM tailors and elaborates them to address the organization's own capabilities, processes, data, applications, technology choices, constraints, and requirements. The result is not merely a product description; it is an enterprise architecture definition that is increasingly specific, actionable, and traceable to the approved Architecture Vision. See The Open Group's [TOGAF Architecture Continuum](#) and its [ADM overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 11

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

- A. To determine service levels for the architecture
- B. To establish quality metrics for the architecture
- C. To identify commercial building blocks to be purchased
- D. To identify missing functions

E. To validate nonfunctional requirements

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

“To identify missing functions” is correct because Gap Analysis in TOGAF is used to compare the baseline architecture with the target architecture and identify what is needed to move from the current state to the desired state. The technique examines architectural building blocks and related capabilities across the relevant architecture domains. Where a target building block or capability has no corresponding baseline building block, it represents a gap that must be addressed through new, changed, or procured architecture work.

In practical terms, missing functions are a direct expression of such a gap: the target architecture requires a function or capability that the existing enterprise architecture does not currently provide. Recording these gaps helps architects define candidate work packages, transition activities, and implementation priorities during ADM development. Gap Analysis is performed iteratively as the architecture is elaborated, so that the resulting target architecture is complete and the required changes are visible and traceable. The TOGAF Standard describes the technique as a way to identify gaps between baseline and target building blocks, including items that must be developed or acquired. See [TOGAF 9.2: Gap Analysis](#) and [The TOGAF Standard, Architecture Development Method](#).

QUESTION NO: 12

Which one of the following best describes the purpose of a Change Request?

- A. To act as a deliverable container for artifacts created during a project
- B. To ensure that the results of a Compliance Assessment are distributed to the Architecture Board
- C. To request a dispensation or to kick-start a further cycle of architecture work
- D. The ensure that information is communicated to the right stakeholders at the right time
- E. To review project progress and ensure the implementation is inline with the objectives

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

In TOGAF, a Change Request is the formal mechanism used to initiate change arising from architecture governance and implementation activity. It can be raised when the Architecture Board identifies that an approved architecture needs to be altered, when a project requires a dispensation from an architecture requirement, or when the issue indicates that a new or further iteration of architecture work is needed. This makes “To request a dispensation or to kick-start a further cycle of architecture work” the best description. Change Requests provide traceability and governance: they record the proposed change, allow its implications to be assessed, and ensure that the appropriate architecture process is invoked rather than allowing departures from the architecture to be handled informally. In the Architecture Development Method, the implementation governance activity can lead to a Change Request, and Architecture Change Management evaluates change requests to determine whether the change is minor, requires an incremental update, or warrants a new ADM cycle. The request therefore supports controlled evolution of the enterprise architecture and managed exceptions during implementation. See The Open Group’s [Architecture Change Management](#) chapter and its [Implementation Governance](#) guidance.

QUESTION NO: 13

What document is sent from the sponsoring organization to the architecture organization to trigger the start of an ADM cycle?

- A. Architecture Contract
- B. Architecture Definition Document

- C. Architecture Vision
- D. Request for Architecture Work
- E. Statement of Architecture Work

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The correct document is **Request for Architecture Work**. In the TOGAF Architecture Development Method, this request is the formal trigger that initiates a new ADM cycle. It comes from the sponsoring organization and communicates the business need for architecture work, including its purpose, scope, constraints, and expected outcomes at an initial level. The architecture organization receives and assesses the request as part of Preliminary Phase governance and the initiation activities of Phase A, Architecture Vision.

Once accepted, the request provides the basis for agreeing the planned architecture engagement. The architecture team then develops the Statement of Architecture Work, which defines the work to be undertaken in more detail, including scope, deliverables, plan, governance, and resource requirements. Thus, the request precedes and triggers the formal definition of the architecture effort rather than being a deliverable produced during that effort. TOGAF identifies the Request for Architecture Work among the key inputs and outputs associated with ADM initiation and architecture governance. See The Open Group's [TOGAF 9.2 Architecture Governance chapter](#) and the [TOGAF ADM introduction](#).

QUESTION NO: 14

Which one of the following provides a foundation for making architecture and planning decisions, framing policies, procedures, and standards, and supporting resolution of contradictory situations?

- A. Architecture principles
- B. Buy lists
- C. Procurement policies
- D. Requirements
- E. Stakeholder concerns

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Architecture principles are correct because TOGAF defines principles as general rules and guidelines, intended to be enduring and seldom amended, that inform and support the way an organization sets about fulfilling its mission. In enterprise architecture, they provide a consistent decision-making foundation across architecture development and planning activities. A well-defined principle gives decision-makers an agreed basis for choosing between alternatives, helps frame the policies, procedures, and standards that implement the principle, and supplies a common rationale when priorities or stakeholder viewpoints conflict. TOGAF also specifies that principles should be clear, robust, complete, consistent, stable, and understandable. Their structure normally includes a name, statement, rationale, and implications; the rationale explains why the principle is needed, while implications identify the consequences of applying it. This makes principles practical governance tools rather than merely aspirational statements. For example, a principle such as "Data is an Asset" can guide choices about data ownership, sharing, quality, and protection throughout architecture work. The TOGAF Standard describes architecture principles as providing a foundation for decision-making and for resolving conflicting situations. See [The TOGAF Standard, Introduction: Architecture Principles](#) and [TOGAF 9, Architecture Principles](#).

QUESTION NO: 15

Which of the following is an objective of the Preliminary Phase?

- A. Develop the Architecture Vision document

- B. Draft the Implementation and Migration Plan
- C. Ensure conformance requirements for the target architecture are defined
- D. Establish the Organizational Model for enterprise architecture
- E. Operate the governance framework

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Establish the Organizational Model for enterprise architecture is an objective of the TOGAF ADM Preliminary Phase. This phase prepares the enterprise to undertake architecture work by establishing the organizational context in which the architecture capability will operate. In particular, it defines and recognizes the organizational structures, roles, responsibilities, governance relationships, processes, and support required for effective enterprise architecture practice. The Organizational Model for Enterprise Architecture provides a basis for determining who performs architecture activities, how architecture decisions are governed, and how the architecture function engages with the wider enterprise.

The Preliminary Phase also addresses the architecture principles, tailoring of the TOGAF framework and ADM to the enterprise, repository and tool support, and the capability needed to conduct architecture development. Establishing this model early ensures that subsequent ADM work is performed within an agreed operating structure and is appropriately connected to enterprise governance. The Open Group's TOGAF 9 documentation identifies establishing the Organizational Model for Enterprise Architecture among the explicit objectives of this phase. See the [TOGAF 9 Preliminary Phase](#) and the [TOGAF Architecture Governance](#) guidance.

QUESTION NO: 16

In which ADM Phase is the focus the creation of an Implementation and Migration Plan in co-operation with the portfolio and project managers?

- A. Phase A
- B. Phase F
- C. Phase D
- D. Phase G
- E. Phase E

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Phase F is correct because the ADM's Migration Planning phase turns the architecture work into a coordinated and actionable implementation roadmap. Its central purpose is to finalize the Implementation and Migration Plan and to ensure that the plan is practical in the organization's portfolio and project-management environment. During this phase, the Architecture Roadmap is consolidated, transition architectures and work packages are prioritized, and dependencies, costs, benefits, risks, and resource requirements are considered. The resulting plan identifies the sequence in which building blocks and capabilities should be delivered, allowing implementation activity to be governed as a coherent change program rather than as disconnected projects.

Co-operation with portfolio and project managers is essential because they provide the mechanisms for prioritization, funding, scheduling, resourcing, and integration with the enterprise's approved project portfolio. The phase therefore aligns architecture-led transformation with existing program and project controls, helping ensure that proposed work can be initiated and managed realistically. The Open Group describes Phase F as Migration Planning and identifies the Implementation and Migration Plan as a key output. See [TOGAF Standard, Phase F: Migration Planning](#) and [TOGAF ADM overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 17

Complete the sentence. During the implementation of an architecture, if the original Architecture Definition and requirements are not suitable, a _____ may be submitted to initiate further architecture work.

- A. Capability Assessment
- B. Change Request
- C. Requirements Impact Analysis
- D. Statement of Architecture Work

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The correct completion is **Change Request**. In TOGAF ADM Phase G, Implementation Governance, the architecture function monitors implementation projects for conformance with the Architecture Definition. If the architecture and requirements originally specified prove unsuitable in practice, the implementation activity can raise a Change Request. This formally records the need to revisit the architecture and triggers consideration of further architecture work through the Architecture Change Management process.

A Change Request provides the controlled link between delivery experience and the continuing architecture lifecycle. It enables the Architecture Board or appropriate governance body to assess the requested change, determine its significance, and decide whether it can be handled as a maintenance update or requires a new iteration of relevant ADM phases. This ensures that implementation realities are managed through formal governance rather than by making uncontrolled changes to the agreed architecture. TOGAF identifies Change Requests as a key output associated with implementation governance and architecture change management. See [TOGAF 9, Phase G: Implementation Governance](#) and [TOGAF 9, Phase H: Architecture Change Management](#).

QUESTION NO: 18

Which one of the following is an essential aspect of architecture governance?

- A. Authoring the Architecture Definition Document
- B. Ensuring the compliance of individual projects to the enterprise architecture
- C. Controlling the implementation and deployment organizations
- D. Authoring the Communications Plan for a given architecture project
- E. Conducting Business Scenarios

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Ensuring the compliance of individual projects to the enterprise architecture is an essential aspect of architecture governance. In TOGAF, architecture governance provides the practice and processes used to direct, control, and monitor architecture-related activities and outcomes. A central purpose is to ensure that architecture work is applied consistently and that implementation projects conform to the enterprise's approved architecture, principles, standards, and any relevant Architecture Contracts.

This governance is commonly exercised through mechanisms such as architecture compliance reviews. These reviews assess whether a project's solution and implementation decisions conform to the applicable architecture and identify, manage, or formally approve any necessary deviations. Governance therefore creates accountability between the architecture function and delivery initiatives while supporting controlled evolution of the enterprise architecture. It does not replace project or operational management; rather, it establishes architectural oversight that helps ensure individual change initiatives collectively move the enterprise toward its target architectural direction. The TOGAF Standard describes architecture governance as a key capability for ensuring that architectures are managed and realized effectively. See [TOGAF 9.2, Architecture Governance](#) and [TOGAF 9.2, Architecture Compliance](#).

QUESTION NO: 19

Which Architecture domain is recommended to be the first architecture work undertaken in the ADM cycle?

- A. Application Architecture
- B. Business Architecture
- C. Data Architecture
- D. Technology Architecture

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Business Architecture is the recommended first architecture domain to address in an ADM iteration. In TOGAF, the ADM's core architecture-development phases are normally performed in the order Business Architecture, Information Systems Architectures (covering Data Architecture and Application Architecture), and Technology Architecture. Starting with the business domain establishes the organization's business strategy, governance, organization, key business functions, processes, capabilities, and information needs. This provides the necessary context and requirements for later architectural work, so that data, applications, and technology are designed to support agreed business outcomes rather than being developed in isolation.

TOGAF also recognizes that the ADM is iterative and may be tailored. An enterprise can therefore adjust sequencing or scope when its specific situation requires it, including cases where a particular domain has already been adequately defined. Nevertheless, the standard recommended sequence begins with Business Architecture because it supplies the business drivers and baseline/target understanding on which the remaining architecture domains depend. The ADM Phase B objective is specifically to develop the Business Architecture. See [TOGAF ADM Guidelines and Techniques](#) and [TOGAF ADM Phase B: Business Architecture](#).

QUESTION NO: 20

Complete the sentence. The TOGAF risk categorization after the implementation of mitigating actions is known as the level of risk.

- A. Critical
- B. Initial
- C. Intermediate
- D. Residual
- E. Unmitigated

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Residual is correct because TOGAF defines residual risk as the risk that remains after mitigating actions or controls have been applied. Risk management first considers the exposure associated with a risk, then identifies and implements treatments intended to reduce either its likelihood, its impact, or both. Those actions may lower the risk to an acceptable level, but they do not normally eliminate all uncertainty or potential adverse effect. The remaining exposure is therefore categorized as residual risk.

This distinction is important to architecture governance and risk management: decision-makers need visibility of the remaining risk when deciding whether further treatment is justified, whether the residual level is acceptable, or whether it should be formally accepted by an accountable stakeholder. In the TOGAF Standard's risk-management approach, the assessment of residual risk supports ongoing monitoring and informed governance decisions after planned mitigations have been implemented. The term is also consistent with the widely used risk-management definition in ISO guidance: residual

risk is the risk remaining after risk treatment. See [The Open Group TOGAF Standard publications](#) and [ISO Guide 73 risk-management vocabulary](#).

QUESTION NO: 21

According to TOGAF, which of the following are the architecture domains that are commonly accepted subsets of an overall enterprise architecture?

- A. Application, Business, Data, Technology
- B. Capability, Segment, Strategic
- C. Context, Definition, Governance, Transformation
- D. Definition, Realization, Transition, Vision

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Application, Business, Data, Technology is correct because TOGAF identifies these four domains as the architecture domains commonly accepted as subsets of an overall Enterprise Architecture. Business Architecture describes the business strategy, governance, organization, and key business processes. Data Architecture addresses an organization's logical and physical data assets and data-management resources. Application Architecture provides a blueprint for the individual applications to be deployed, their interactions, and their relationships to core business processes. Technology Architecture describes the logical software and hardware capabilities needed to support the deployment of business, data, and application services. Together, these domains give architects a structured way to describe the enterprise from business intent through information, applications, and the underlying technology environment. TOGAF also notes that an organization may define other domains where appropriate, but these four are the standard, commonly recognized domains used throughout the TOGAF Architecture Development Method and its architecture content. This domain model helps ensure that architectural work considers both business needs and the technology capabilities required to fulfill them. See The Open Group's [TOGAF 9.2 Architecture Domains](#) and [TOGAF Standard overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 22

According to TOGAF, Which of the following best describes Architecture Governance?

- A. A categorization mechanism for architecture and solution artifacts
- B. A framework for operational and change activity
- C. A method for designing an information system in terms of a set of building blocks
- D. The lifecycle management of information and related technology used by an organization
- E. The practice by which enterprise architectures are controlled at an enterprise-wide level

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

TOGAF defines Architecture Governance as the practice and orientation by which enterprise architectures and other architectures are managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level. This makes "The practice by which enterprise architectures are controlled at an enterprise-wide level" the best description. Governance provides the organizational structures, processes, roles, responsibilities, decision rights, and oversight needed to ensure that architecture work remains aligned with enterprise strategy, principles, standards, and agreed objectives. It is not merely a documentation activity; it establishes accountability for architecture decisions and supports effective control over the development, implementation, and evolution of architecture.

In practical use, Architecture Governance includes mechanisms such as architecture boards, compliance reviews, dispensation processes, and monitoring of conformance to architecture requirements. These mechanisms help ensure that

projects and solution implementations use approved architecture direction appropriately, while enabling formally governed exceptions when justified. TOGAF also positions Architecture Governance as a key capability that supports the Architecture Development Method and the ongoing management of the enterprise architecture. The authoritative TOGAF 9.2 standard is available through [The Open Group TOGAF Library](#); see also The Open Group's overview of [TOGAF Enterprise Architecture](#).

QUESTION NO: 23

Which of the following best describes the purpose of the Architecture Vision?

- A. It contains an assessment of the current architecture requirements
- B. It defines the scope and approach to complete an architecture project
- C. It is sent from the sponsor and triggers the start of an architecture development cycle
- D. It provides a high-level aspirational view of the target architecture
- E. It provides a schedule for implementation of the target architecture

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The Architecture Vision provides a high-level, aspirational view of the target architecture and the value it is intended to deliver. In TOGAF ADM Phase A, Architecture Vision, this view is developed early to establish a shared understanding among sponsors, stakeholders, and the architecture team of the proposed change, its business outcomes, and its broad scope. It communicates the essential direction of the architecture in a form suitable for gaining agreement and commitment before detailed baseline analysis, target-architecture definition, migration planning, and implementation planning are undertaken.

The vision is deliberately concise and compelling rather than a detailed design. It sets out the desired future state at a high level, identifies key stakeholders and concerns, and supports approval of the Statement of Architecture Work. This makes "It provides a high-level aspirational view of the target architecture" the best description of its purpose. The Open Group describes Phase A as establishing the Architecture Project and developing an Architecture Vision that provides an aspirational view of the target architecture and business value. See [TOGAF 9.2, ADM Phase A: Architecture Vision](#) and [TOGAF 9.2, Architecture Vision deliverable](#).

QUESTION NO: 24

Which of the following best describes an Architectural Change categorized as a re-architecting change? You review the applicable Architecture Contract for each location, ensuring that it addresses the project objectives, effectiveness metrics, acceptance criteria, and risk management. In cases where the contract is issued to an external party, you ensure that it is a legally enforceable contract.

- A. A change to re-align with the business strategy.
- B. A change to derive additional value from the existing investment.
- C. A change to reduce costs.
- D. A change to increase investment in order to create new value for exploitation.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

A change to re-align with the business strategy is categorized as a re-architecting change in TOGAF's Architecture Change Management approach. This category applies when the existing architecture is no longer appropriately aligned to a significant strategic direction or business-driver change. The required response is more substantial than normal evolutionary maintenance: the architecture must be reconsidered at its core so that target capabilities, structure, and roadmap can support the revised strategic intent.

In ADM Phase H, change management monitors the architecture and its implementation, evaluates change requests, and determines the level of architectural work required. A re-architecting change therefore signals that the enterprise needs to revisit major architectural decisions and potentially run relevant ADM work again to restore alignment between business strategy and the architecture. This classification helps ensure that governance attention, impact analysis, and planning effort are proportionate to the strategic significance of the change. The TOGAF standard's Architecture Change Management material is available from [The Open Group: ADM Phase H, Architecture Change Management](#); TOGAF resources are also maintained at [The Open Group TOGAF page](#).

QUESTION NO: 25

According to TOGAF, Which of the following best describes the classification of architectural change in the case where multiple server systems are being consolidated to a single system?

- A. A bottom-up change to enhance operational capability
- B. An incremental change handled via change management techniques
- C. A re-architecting change that puts the whole architecture through an ADM cycle
- D. A revision change of the enterprise architecture
- E. A simplification change handled via change management techniques

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

A simplification change handled via change management techniques is correct because consolidating several server systems into one reduces technology duplication and decreases the complexity of the existing architecture. This is the defining intent of a simplification change: it streamlines the architecture without changing its fundamental direction or requiring a wholly new architectural vision. Server consolidation commonly rationalizes infrastructure, operations, support arrangements, and costs while preserving the essential business and architectural objectives that the systems already support.

TOGAF Architecture Change Management distinguishes the scale of a requested change so that the appropriate governance response can be selected. A simplification change is normally addressed through established change-management procedures, including impact assessment, architecture governance, implementation planning, and updates to relevant architecture artifacts and the Architecture Repository. The change should still be controlled and traceable, but its nature is evolutionary: it makes the landscape simpler rather than introducing a major new capability or requiring the architecture to be developed again from the beginning.

The TOGAF Standard's Architecture Change Management guidance describes the purpose of monitoring changes and determining whether they can be managed within the existing architecture framework: [TOGAF 9.2, Architecture Change Management](#). See also the Open Group's current TOGAF Standard resources: [The TOGAF Standard](#).

QUESTION NO: 26

Which of the following describes how the Enterprise Continuum is used when developing an enterprise architecture?

- A. To coordinate with the other management frameworks in use
- B. To describe how an architecture addresses stakeholder concerns
- C. To identify and understand business requirements
- D. To provide a system for continuous monitoring
- E. To structure re-usable architecture and solution assets

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

The Enterprise Continuum is used to structure and categorize architecture and solution assets so that they can be understood, selected, reused, and evolved across architecture work. It provides a consistent way to view assets along a continuum ranging from generic, broadly applicable material to organization-specific implementations. This supports architects in locating relevant reference architectures, models, patterns, standards, building blocks, and implemented solutions, then tailoring them to the enterprise's needs.

In TOGAF, the Enterprise Continuum includes both the Architecture Continuum and the Solutions Continuum. The Architecture Continuum organizes reusable architecture assets and abstractions, while the Solutions Continuum organizes corresponding solution and implementation assets. Together, they help an enterprise manage relationships between reusable knowledge and deployed solutions, avoiding unnecessary reinvention while retaining traceability from high-level architectural concepts to practical implementations. Therefore, *To structure re-usable architecture and solution assets* accurately describes its purpose and use during enterprise architecture development. See The Open Group's [TOGAF 9 Enterprise Continuum documentation](#) and the [TOGAF 9 ADM overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 27

Which of the following describes an objective of Phase G: Implementation Governance?

- A. Finalize the Implementation and Migration Plan
- B. Establish the recourses for architecture governance
- C. Ensure conformance for the target architecture
- D. Operate the governance framework
- E. Develop the Target Technology Architecture

ANSWER: C**Explanation:**

Ensure conformance for the target architecture is correct because Phase G, Implementation Governance, is concerned with governing and overseeing the implementation so that the delivered solution conforms to the architecture defined through the ADM. A central objective is to ensure that implementation projects and solution building activities comply with the approved Target Architecture and relevant architecture requirements. Phase G provides the architecture function with a formal role during delivery: it reviews implementation progress, conducts architecture compliance assessments, identifies and manages architecture-related risks or issues, and supports the governance of architecture contracts. This helps maintain traceability from the Architecture Definition Document and requirements into the implemented solution, while allowing legitimate changes to be controlled through appropriate governance processes. The phase therefore does not merely produce plans or define a technology architecture; it applies architecture oversight while the solution is being implemented. The Open Group's TOGAF Standard describes Phase G as establishing an architecture governance process for implementation and ensuring conformance with the Target Architecture. See [TOGAF 9.2, Phase G: Implementation Governance](#) and [The Open Group TOGAF information page](#).

QUESTION NO: 28

Complete the sentence. The practice by which the enterprise architecture is managed and controlled at an enterprise level is known as_____.

- A. Architecture governance
- B. Corporate governance
- C. IT governance
- D. Portfolio management
- E. Technology governance

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Architecture governance is the correct term because TOGAF defines it as the practice and orientation by which enterprise architectures and other architectures are managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level. It establishes the structures, processes, roles, responsibilities, and decision rights needed to ensure that architecture work is performed consistently and remains aligned with enterprise strategy, principles, standards, and agreed business outcomes. In practical terms, architecture governance provides oversight throughout the architecture lifecycle: it reviews architecture deliverables, manages compliance assessments, authorizes or records justified dispensations, and ensures that implementation activity conforms to the approved architecture. This enterprise-wide scope is central to the definition in the question; the concern is not merely operational management of technology or a project portfolio, but the control and stewardship of the architecture itself across the organization. TOGAF also positions the Architecture Board as a key governance body, typically responsible for establishing governance processes and overseeing architecture compliance. The definition and its role in the TOGAF framework are described in [TOGAF 9.2, Architecture Governance](#) and in the [TOGAF Architecture Compliance](#) guidance.

QUESTION NO: 29

In which phase of the ADM cycle do building blocks become implementation-specific?

- A. Opportunities and Solutions
- B. Business Architecture
- C. Data Architecture
- D. Architecture Vision
- E. Technology Architecture

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Opportunities and Solutions is correct because Phase E of the TOGAF Architecture Development Method moves the architecture from a logical, architecture-definition perspective toward a practical delivery perspective. Earlier ADM work defines Architecture Building Blocks, which describe the essential capabilities and components needed by the target architecture without necessarily committing to particular products, technologies, or implementation projects. In Phase E, these building blocks are assessed and evolved into more implementation-specific Solution Building Blocks.

This refinement supports the phase's central purpose: identifying major implementation projects, determining the approach for realizing the Target Architecture, and grouping changes into coherent work packages and transition architectures. Solution Building Blocks provide the more concrete basis required to plan and organize implementation, including the systems, products, and services that can realize the architectural capabilities. The resulting implementation and migration strategy can then be developed in subsequent ADM work, with detailed planning and governance continuing through the later phases.

The Open Group's ADM description for Phase E explicitly identifies the conversion of Architecture Building Blocks into implementation-specific Solution Building Blocks as part of this phase. See [TOGAF 9.2, ADM Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions](#) and [TOGAF 9.2, Building Blocks](#).

QUESTION NO: 30

Which of the following describes an objective of Phase F: Migration Planning Phase?

- A. Develop a Target Technology Architecture
- B. Consolidate the Gap Analysis results from Phases B through D
- C. Generate and gain consensus on an initial Architecture Roadmap

- D. Coordinate the Implementation and Migration Plan with other frameworks
- E. Operate the governance framework and manage an architecture contract

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Coordinate the Implementation and Migration Plan with other frameworks is an objective of Phase F, Migration Planning, in the TOGAF Architecture Development Method. This phase turns the Architecture Roadmap and identified work packages into a practical, prioritized Implementation and Migration Plan. Doing so requires coordination with the enterprise's wider management and delivery mechanisms, including portfolio, program, and project management processes, so that implementation work can be sequenced, resourced, funded, governed, and integrated with existing organizational planning cycles. Phase F also addresses dependencies between projects and confirms the transition approach needed to move from the Baseline Architectures toward the Target Architectures. The coordination objective is important because architecture implementation is not managed in isolation: the plan must align with the organization's established frameworks for investment decisions, project execution, risk management, and change delivery. The TOGAF Standard describes Phase F as establishing the Implementation and Migration Plan and coordinating it with the enterprise's management frameworks. See [TOGAF 9.2 ADM Phase F: Migration Planning](#) and [The TOGAF Standard: ADM Techniques](#).

QUESTION NO: 31

Which of the following does the TOGAF standard classify as catalogs, matrices and diagrams?

- A. Building Blocks
- B. Application Platform Interfaces
- C. Deliverables
- D. Frameworks
- E. Artifacts

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

Artifacts is correct. In the TOGAF Architecture Content Framework, an artifact is a work product that describes an aspect of the architecture. TOGAF classifies architectural artifacts into three basic categories: catalogs, matrices, and diagrams. A catalog is generally a list of architectural items, such as a list of business services or application components. A matrix shows relationships between two or more types of things, such as the relationship between applications and organizational units. A diagram presents architectural information visually, for example by showing processes, information flows, or the interaction of application components. These artifacts provide the detailed, reusable architecture descriptions that support communication, analysis, governance, and implementation planning throughout an ADM cycle. They may be gathered together within a deliverable, but the classification itself applies specifically to artifacts. The Architecture Content Framework also distinguishes artifacts from deliverables and building blocks, ensuring that architecture teams can organize both the architecture's content and its formal outputs consistently. See The Open Group's [TOGAF 9 Architecture Content Framework: Artifacts](#) and the [Architecture Content Metamodel overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 32

According to the TOGAF Document Categorization Model, Which category is for resources NOT referenced by content within the other categories?

- A. TOGAF Core
- B. TOGAF Extension
- C. TOGAF Mandatory

D. TOGAF Recommended

E. TOGAF Supporting

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

TOGAF Supporting is the correct category. In the TOGAF Document Categorization Model, Supporting documents are supplementary resources that are not referenced by content in the other document categories. They may provide useful background material, practical assistance, or additional information, but they are not part of the core normative material or resources directly linked from it. This classification lets readers distinguish the essential TOGAF standard material from independent supporting publications that can be consulted when useful. The model organizes TOGAF Library resources into categories based on their role and relationship to the core content. In particular, supporting material is intentionally separate: it does not need to be read in order to understand references made within TOGAF Fundamental Content, and its existence does not establish additional mandatory requirements for conformant use of the standard. This makes it appropriate for standalone resources that complement, rather than form an integrated referenced component of, the other categories. The Open Group's TOGAF Library provides access to TOGAF publications and supporting guidance at <https://publications.opengroup.org/togaf-library>. The TOGAF Standard documentation and its library organization are also described by The Open Group at <https://www.opengroup.org/togaf>.