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Q&A

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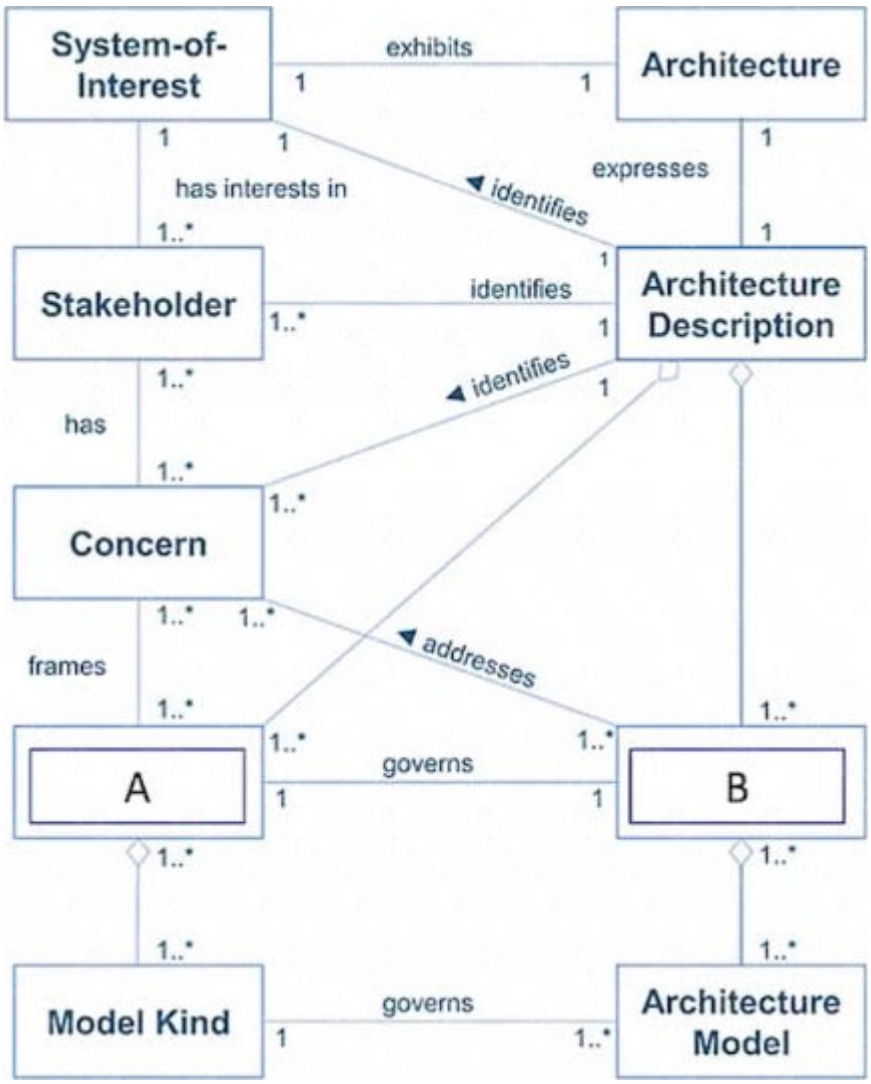
Exam : **OGEA-10B**

Title : TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Bridge Exam (English)

Version : DEMO

1.What is an objective of the ADM Preliminary Phase?
A. To develop a vision of the business value to be delivered by the proposed enterprise architecture
B. To select and implement tools to support the Architecture Capability
C. To obtain approval for the Statement of Architecture Work
D. To create the initial version of the Architecture Roadmap
Answer: B
Explanation
The Preliminary Phase is the preparatory phase of the Architecture Development Method (ADM) cycle, which sets the context and direction for the architecture work. One of the objectives of this phase is to select and implement tools to support the Architecture Capability, which is the ability of an organization to perform enterprise architecture effectively and efficiently. Tools can include software applications, methods, techniques, standards, and frameworks that assist the architecture development and governance processes. The selection and implementation of tools should be based on the requirements and constraints of the organization, and the alignment with the Architecture Principles and the Architecture Vision3 References: 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 6: Preliminary Phase: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 45: Establishing and Maintaining an Enterprise Architecture Capability: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 46: Tools for Architecture Development

2.Consider the image showing basic architectural concepts.



What are items A and B?

A. A-Architecture Viewpoint, B-Architecture View

B. A-Architecture Board, B-Architecture Capability

C. A-Candidate Architecture, B-Trade-off

D. A-Requirement. B-Candidate Architecture

Answer: A

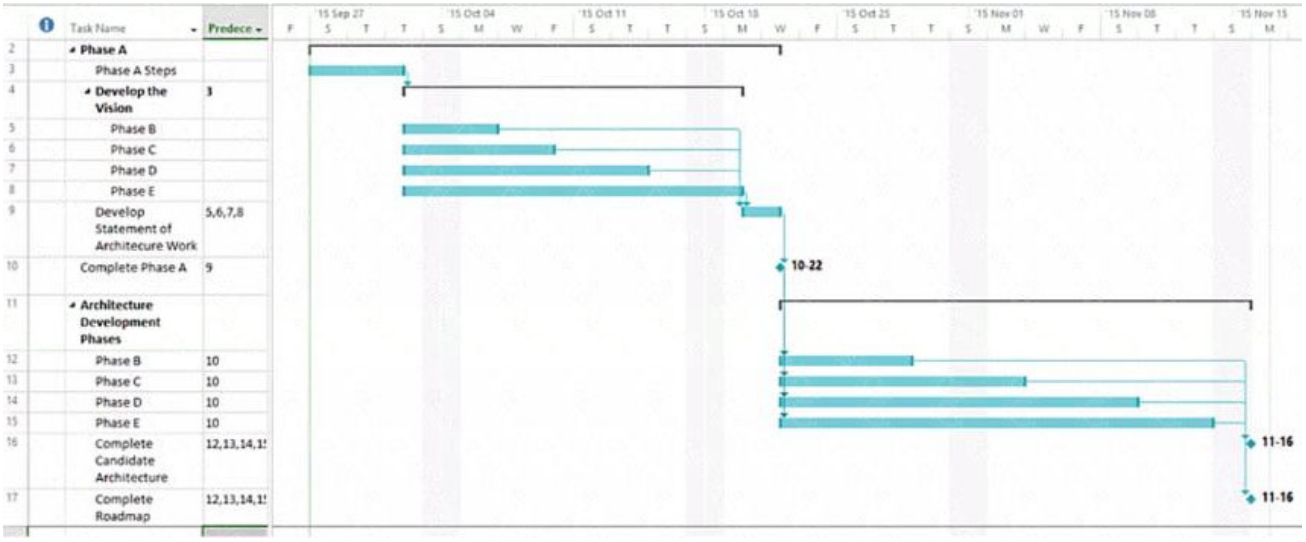
Explanation

- The image shows a diagram that illustrates the basic concepts of architecture description as defined by the ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011 standard1, which is also adopted by the TOGAF standard2.
- According to the ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011 standard, an architecture description is a work product used to express an architecture, and it consists of one or more architecture views1.
- An architecture view is a representation of a system from the perspective of a related set of concerns, and it conforms to an architecture viewpoint1.
- An architecture viewpoint is a specification of the conventions for constructing and using an architecture view to address specific stakeholder concerns1.
- Therefore, the correct answer is option A, which identifies the items labeled as “A” and “B” in the image as an architecture viewpoint and an architecture view, respectively.

References:

- 1: ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011 - Systems and software engineering — Architecture description1
- 2: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Part IV: Architecture Content Framework - 31. Architectural Artifacts2

3.Consider the following chart:



Which important concept for Enterprise Architecture Practitioners does it illustrate?

A. Enterprise Architects must use Gantt charts to communicate with Stakeholders.

B. An Enterprise Architecture must be developed in phases with a limited fixed duration.

C. ADM phases must be run in a sequenced approach to produce the Architecture.

D. ADM phases must be run simultaneously until the relevant information has been produced.

Answer: C

Explanation

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

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

- Preliminary Phase: Framework and principles
- Phase A: Architecture Vision
- Phase B: Business Architecture
- Phase C: Information Systems Architectures, including Data and Application Architectures
- Phase D: Technology Architecture
- Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions
- Phase F: Migration Planning
- Phase G: Implementation Governance
- Phase H: Architecture Change Management
- Requirements Management

Each phase is dependent on the outputs of the previous phase and the Requirements Management phase runs throughout. The Gantt chart clearly shows the dependency and sequence in which these

phases occur, implying that a structured approach is followed to produce the enterprise architecture.
References:
- The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, a standard of The Open Group
- The TOGAF documentation available at https://publications.opengroup.org/standards/architecture and https://publications.opengroup.org/guides/architecture

4.Which of the following best summarizes the purpose of Enterprise Architecture?
A. Taking major improvement decisions.
B. Guiding effective change.
C. Controlling the bigger changes.
D. Governing the Stakeholders.
Answer: B
Explanation
EA applies architecture principles and practices to analyze, design, plan, and implement enterprise analysis that supports digital transformation, IT growth, and the modernization of IT2. EA also helps organizations improve the efficiency, timeliness, and reliability of business information, as well as the alignment, agility, and adaptability of the architecture to the changing needs and requirements3. Therefore, the best summary of the purpose of EA is to guide effective change.
References: 1: Enterprise architecture - Wikipedia 2: What is enterprise architecture? A framework for transformation 3: 3 The Purpose of Enterprise Architecture - The Open Group

5.According to the TOGAF standard, what term describes an individual with an interest in a system?
A. stakeholder
B. consumer
C. lead architect
D. sponsor
Answer: A
Explanation
According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, a stakeholder is “an individual with an interest in a system”
1. A stakeholder can be anyone who is affected by the system, or who can influence or be influenced by the system. Stakeholders can have different roles, perspectives, and concerns regarding the system, and they can be internal or external to the organization. Stakeholder management is a technique that helps to identify, analyze, and engage the stakeholders of an architecture project, and to address their needs and expectations 2. The other options are not correct, as they are not the term used by the TOGAF Standard to describe an individual with an interest in a system. A consumer is “an individual or group that uses a product or service” 1. A lead architect is “an individual who is responsible for leading the development of an architecture” 1. A sponsor is “an individual who provides funding and support for an architecture project” 1.
References: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part I: Introduction, Chapter 3: Definitions. 2: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 24: Stakeholder Management.