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Question: 153

Partnerships and alliances of businesses working together, such as a consortium or supply chain

What are those examples of according to the TOGAF Standard?

- A. Organizations
- B. Architectures Scopes
- C. Business Units
- D. Enterprises

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF Standard, an enterprise is defined as any collection of organizations that has a common set of goals and/or a single bottom line¹. The examples given in the question are all types of enterprises that can be the subject of enterprise architecture¹.

Question: 154

In what TOGAF ADM phase is the information map linked to other business blueprints?

- A. Phase B
- B. Phase E
- C. Phase A
- D. Preliminary Phase

Answer: B

Explanation:

Phase E Explanation of Correct Answer. In Phase E (Opportunities and Solutions) of the TOGAF ADM, the information map is linked to other business blueprints such as the Business Capability Map, the Value Stream Map, and the Business Process Model². This helps to identify and prioritize opportunities for business improvement and transformation².

Question: 155

Which of the following best describes the relationship between business models and business architecture?

- A. Business Architecture provides a conceptual summary view, whereas business models support in-depth analysis.
- B. Business Architecture breaks a business model down into the core functional elements that describe how the business works.
- C. Business models are useful for impact analysis, however Business Architecture is needed for scenario analysis.
- D. Business model development is a prerequisite for a Business Architecture development.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A business model describes how an organization creates, delivers, and captures value for its stakeholders³. A business architecture breaks a business model down into the core functional elements that describe how the business works, such as the value proposition, the customer segments, the channels, the revenue streams, the cost structure, the key resources, the key activities, and the key partnerships³.

Question: 156

Complete the sentence. The TOGAF standard covers the development of four architecture domains. Business. Data. Technology and _____.

- A. Capability
- B. Application
- C. Transition
- D. Segment

Answer: B

Explanation:

The TOGAF standard covers the development of four architecture domains: Business, Data, Technology, and Application. The Application Architecture domain defines the applications required to process the data and support the business functions.

Question: 157

Which of the following best describes where business scenarios are used in the TOGAF ADM?

- A. They are used to resolve impacts across the Architecture Landscape in Phases B, C, and
- B. They are used in the Preliminary Phase, Phase A, and Phase
- C. They are used as part of the lessons learned activity at the end of Phase
- D. They are used as part of a business transformation readiness assessment in Phase

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF Standard, business scenarios are an important technique that may be used at various stages of the enterprise architecture, principally the Architecture Vision and the Business Architecture, but in other architecture domains as well, if required, to derive the characteristics of the architecture directly from the high-level requirements of the business¹. The Architecture Vision is developed in Phase A, and the Business Architecture is developed in Phase B. The Preliminary Phase is also a stage where business scenarios can be used to help identify and understand business needs².

Question: 158

Which of the following is a difference between an organization map and an organization chart?

- A. An organization map highlights where in the organization that stakeholder concerns are not being addressed by a business architecture.
- B. An organization map can be impacted by a business model change.
- C. An organization map reduces the time, cost, and risk of business operations.
- D. An organization map is limited to formal relationships between business units.

Answer: A

Explanation:

An organization map is a technique that can be used to show how a business architecture addresses stakeholder concerns across different parts of an organization³. It can highlight gaps or overlaps in the coverage of stakeholder concerns by a business architecture. An organization chart, on the other hand, is a diagram that shows the formal structure and hierarchy of an organization, such as reporting relationships and roles⁴. An organization chart does not necessarily show how stakeholder concerns are addressed by a business architecture.

Question: 159

Consider the following Business Capability Example:

Name	Recruitment Management
Description	The ability to solicit, qualify, and provide support for hiring new employees into the organization.
Components	A User: Recruiter Stakeholders: Manager, Candidate Employee
	B Evaluate New Hire Requisitions; Recruit/Source Candidates; Screen and Select Candidates; Hire Candidate
	C Candidate/Applicant Details; Position Descriptions; Recruitment Agency Data; Industry Standard Role Definitions
	D Recruitment Management Application; HR Application; Social Media Application

Which of the following are A and C?

- A. Organization. Data.
- B. Who. What.
- C. Roles, Information.
- D. Actors, Actions.

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF Business Capabilities Guide V2, a business capability is defined as "the expression or the articulation of the capacity, materials, and expertise an organization needs in order to perform core functions"⁵. A business capability can be decomposed into four elements: roles, information, processes, and technology⁵. In the given example, A represents roles and C represents information.

Question: 160

Which of the following best describes a TOGAF business scenario?

- A. A business case.
- B. A technique to elaborate an architecture effort.
- C. A method to develop a business model.
- D. A use-case providing detailed descriptions.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A TOGAF business scenario is a technique that can be used to fully understand the requirements of information technology and align it with business needs¹. It is not a business case, which is a document that provides justification for a proposed project or initiative⁶. It is not a method to develop a business model, which is a description of how an organization creates, delivers, and captures value for its stakeholders⁷. It is not a use-case, which is a description of how a system interacts with external actors to achieve a specific goal.

Question: 161

Consider the following:

In Phase A a business capability map and a core set of value streams were created while developing the Architecture Vision.

Why would such Architecture Descriptions need to be updated in Phase B?

- A. Phase B requires that all Architecture Descriptions be updated.
- B. The development of Business Architecture Descriptions is always iterative.
- C. Phase B is an ADM Architecture Development phase.
- D. A new value stream was assessed as in the project scope.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The development of Business Architecture Descriptions is always iterative because it involves constant refinement and validation of the architecture models and views based on stakeholder feedback and changing requirements. Therefore, any Architecture Description that was created in Phase A may need to be updated in Phase B as new information or insights emerge. Phase B does not require that all Architecture Descriptions be updated, only those that are relevant and necessary for the Business Architecture. Phase B is an ADM Architecture Development phase, but that does not explain why Architecture Descriptions need to be updated. A new value stream may or may not require updating

existing Architecture Descriptions depending on its scope and impact.

Question: 162

What is defined as the effect of uncertainty on objectives?

- A. Threat
- B. Continuity
- C. Risk
- D. Vulnerability

Answer: C

Explanation:

Risk is defined as the effect of uncertainty on objectives. It can be positive or negative depending on whether it enhances or hinders the achievement of objectives. Threat is a potential cause of risk that could have a negative impact on objectives. Continuity is the ability to maintain or resume normal operations after a disruption or disaster. Vulnerability is a weakness or exposure that could be

exploited by a threat to cause harm or damage.

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