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# OGEA-102

*TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 2*

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**Question: 1032**

A company is experiencing challenges with its legacy systems, which are hindering innovation. Which layer of the TRM should be addressed to overcome these challenges?

- A. Information Layer
- B. Application Layer
- C. Technology Layer
- D. Integration Layer

Answer: B

Explanation: Addressing the Application Layer is necessary to overcome challenges with legacy systems, as it involves modernizing or replacing outdated applications that limit innovation.

**Question: 1033**

During a compliance audit, a company discovers that its data retention policies are not being followed. What action should the compliance team prioritize?

- A. Increase the frequency of audits
- B. Update the data retention policies
- C. Provide training on the policies
- D. Investigate the reasons for non-compliance

Answer: D

Explanation: Investigating the reasons for non-compliance allows the organization to address underlying issues, which is more effective than merely increasing oversight or revising policies.

**Question: 1034**

In Phase F, a team is creating a migration roadmap. What should be included to ensure it is comprehensive and actionable?

- A. Only the technical aspects of the migration
- B. A timeline, resources needed, and risk assessments

- C. A list of all stakeholders involved in the project
- D. A summary of the current architecture

Answer: B

Explanation: A comprehensive and actionable migration roadmap should include a timeline, resources needed, and risk assessments to provide a clear path for the migration process.

**Question: 1035**

An organization aims to implement a boundaryless information flow across its departments. Which component of the Integrated Information Infrastructure Reference Model (II-RM) should be emphasized?

- A. Service Integration
- B. Application Integration
- C. Technology Integration
- D. Information Integration

Answer: D

Explanation: Information Integration is a key component of the II-RM that facilitates boundaryless information flow, allowing different departments to share data effectively.

**Question: 1036**

After implementing a new enterprise architecture framework, an organization discovers several residual risks. What is the best practice for managing these risks?

- A. Continuously monitor and reassess the risks
- B. Accept all residual risks as part of the new framework
- C. Eliminate all risks through additional budget allocation
- D. Assign each residual risk to a different team for management

Answer: A

Explanation: The best practice for managing residual risks is to continuously monitor and reassess them. This ongoing process ensures that the organization remains aware of potential issues and can respond appropriately.

**Question: 1037**

During the integration of CRM dynamics with Salesforce sandboxes in a B2B sales consortium, the III-RM informs conduit service mappings. Which code snippet equivalent, defining MuleSoft API-led connectivity with RAML 1.0 traits, bridges on-prem to SaaS for boundaryless lead nurturing?

- A. Snippet for SOAP envelope transformations with XSLT stylesheets
- B. Snippet enforcing OAuth flows with PKCE challenge codes
- C. Snippet using REST resource modeling with hypermedia links
- D. Snippet applying event sourcing with Kafka topic projections

Answer: C

Explanation: Conduit services in the III-RM use REST resource modeling snippets with RAML traits and hypermedia, enabling discoverable, evolvable integrations that support boundaryless CRM data synchronization.

**Question: 1038**

In a complex enterprise environment, how can organizations ensure that their architecture remains flexible and responsive to change?

- A. By strictly adhering to the ADM phases
- B. By incorporating feedback loops in the ADM
- C. By limiting stakeholder involvement
- D. By focusing solely on technology architecture

Answer: B

Explanation: Incorporating feedback loops in the ADM allows organizations to remain flexible and responsive to change, adapting the architecture as needed based on stakeholder input and evolving requirements.

**Question: 1039**

Scoping Phase F for a bank's quantum-safe crypto migration under FIPS 140-3, iteration applies hybrid\_schemes with fallback=classical. Which technique?

- A. Iteration to test hybrid fallbacks in migration waves, ensuring fips\_validation=level3 per cycle
- B. Partitioning crypto modules, setting fips\_modes=quantum\_resistant for key exchanges
- C. Demarcation of migration paths, defining switchover\_triggers=threat\_detected

D. Scope through risk simulations, prioritizing fips gaps in wave planning

Answer: B

Explanation: Partitioning scopes migrations by crypto modes with FIPS params, per TOGAF. This complex tailoring supports quantum-safe banking in iterative Phase F.

**Question: 1040**

During the integration of various architecture domains, which metamodel element is crucial for ensuring that business, information, application, and technology architectures remain cohesive?

- A. Architecture Framework
- B. Architecture Views
- C. Architecture Principles
- D. Architecture Repository

Answer: D

Explanation: The Architecture Repository is crucial for maintaining cohesion across the architecture domains, as it provides a structured way to store and manage architectural artifacts and relationships.

**Question: 1041**

A bioinformatic pipeline in Phase C (Application Portfolio) optimizes workflows. Baseline serial; target parallel with accuracy params (e.g., 99%). Resolves gaps with roadmaps?

- A. Models simulating parallels.
- B. Gaps with roadmaps by accuracies.
- C. Highlighting serials.
- D. Matrices closures.

Answer: B

Explanation: Resolved Gaps prioritize by params for pipelines.

**Question: 1042**

A government agency is developing an enterprise architecture that must comply with

multiple regulatory frameworks. Which approach should they take in tailoring the ADM?

- A. Focus exclusively on one regulatory framework to simplify the process
- B. Integrate compliance checks at each ADM phase to ensure alignment
- C. Avoid documentation to speed up the process
- D. Use a generic architecture model without customization

Answer: B

Explanation: Integrating compliance checks at each ADM phase ensures that all regulatory requirements are addressed throughout the architecture development process, reducing the risk of non-compliance.

**Question: 1043**

In an automotive manufacturer's TOGAF 10 governance for autonomous vehicle software updates, a Phase G deviation arises: deploying over-the-air (OTA) updates via a non-certified channel deviating from the Architecture Contract's ISO 26262 ASIL-D compliance parameter, motivated by competitive time-to-market but endangering safety certification. The dispensation form (GB-01) details: rationale (15-day market lead), risk offset (redundant validation servers), and metrics (zero-downtime SLA 99.99%). Policy allows if rationale >10 days advantage and offsets verifiable. However, initial tests show 0.1% downtime. How does the Board adjust the dispensation?

- A. Deny and enforce certified channel retroactively.
- B. Approve with reduced duration to 30 days and enhanced testing protocols.
- C. Grant full approval, waiving SLA metrics.
- D. Transfer responsibility to the safety officer without Board oversight.

Answer: B

Explanation: Dispensations in TOGAF 10 are adjustable based on performance metrics; initial non-conformance prompts conditional tightening of duration and controls to align with policy, preserving compliance while enabling business value.

**Question: 1044**

In a scenario where an organization has adopted the Boundaryless Information Flow concept, which technology would be most beneficial for facilitating this flow?

- A. Legacy databases
- B. Local file storage systems

- C. Standalone desktop applications
- D. Cloud-based data integration platforms

Answer: D

Explanation: Cloud-based data integration platforms are most beneficial for facilitating boundaryless information flow, as they enable real-time data access and sharing across various systems.

**Question: 1045**

A banking consortium is in Phase A, envisioning a shared ledger platform. Inputs include approved Statement of Architecture Work specifying interoperability standards and diverse stakeholder views on data sharing. The team configures vision artifacts with traceability IDs for requirements. Which step ensures the Approved Statement of Architecture Work includes risk-adjusted timelines for ledger adoption?

- A. Perform impact analysis on baseline models, adjusting timelines based on regulatory risk factors and stakeholder consensus.
- B. Define scope boundaries, excluding non-core stakeholders, and outline approval workflows for the statement.
- C. Create a vision diagram in BPMN, illustrating shared processes and risk mitigation controls for data flows.
- D. Elicit business requirements using traceability matrices, linking to vision elements and prioritizing interoperability use cases.

Answer: D

Explanation: Eliciting and tracing business requirements in Phase A directly contributes to the Approved Statement of Architecture Work, incorporating risk considerations through prioritization, ensuring the vision encompasses timelines for complex initiatives like shared ledgers.

**Question: 1046**

A financial services company is developing an enterprise architecture and needs to model the relationship between a "customer" and a "financial product" in its content metamodel. According to the TOGAF Architecture Content Framework, which core entity should be used to represent the "customer"?

- A. Function
- B. Business Service

- C. Data Entity
- D. Actor

Answer: D

Explanation: In the TOGAF Architecture Content Framework, the "customer" is best represented as an Actor in the content metamodel, as it represents an individual or entity that interacts with the business processes or services, such as purchasing or using a financial product.

**Question: 1047**

In a healthcare consortium implementing TOGAF ADM, the Phase B deliverable requires ensuring metamodel-driven cohesion between Business and Application Domains amid HIPAA compliance updates. The architect extends the core metamodel by adding a custom association: Business Function realizes Application Component with parameters including complianceLevel (enum: high|medium|low), dataFlowDirection (inbound|outbound|bidirectional), and impactRadius (value: local|enterprise). During repository configuration, the association's cardinality is set to 0..\* to 1..\*, and a validation rule enforces that high complianceLevel requires bidirectional dataFlowDirection. Which custom metamodel extension parameter configuration violates the integration principle for domain cohesion?

- A. Cardinality: 0..1 to 0..\*; Parameters: integrationPattern, latencyThreshold, failoverMode
- B. Cardinality: 1 to 0..\*; Parameters: securityProtocol, throughputMetric, errorRate
- C. Cardinality: 1..\* to 1; Parameters: auditTrailEnabled, retentionPeriod, accessControlList
- D. Cardinality: 0..\* to 1..\*; Parameters: complianceLevel, dataFlowDirection, impactRadius

Answer: A

Explanation: The TOGAF Enterprise Metamodel requires associations like Business Function to Application Component to support many-to-many realizations (0..\* to 1..\*) for flexibility in complex scenarios like healthcare compliance, with parameters such as complianceLevel, dataFlowDirection, and impactRadius enabling traceability and validation rules for cohesion. A 0..1 to 0..\* cardinality restricts integration by limiting realizations, violating the principle of ensuring robust links across domains as per the Content Framework, potentially leading to incomplete HIPAA mappings in Phase B outputs.

**Question: 1048**

For a automotive supplier's EV battery ecosystem partnership, ACMM assessment in partners domain at Level 2 shows undefined collaboration processes, delaying joint architectures. Vertical parameters weight partners 20%. To Level 3, which defining step with 80% process formalization parameter will standardize ecosystem ADM interactions?

- A. Formalize processes to 80%, documenting in partner governance frameworks.
- B. Define repeatable collaboration reviews, enforcing 80% via joint scorecards.
- C. Benchmark partner maturity in automotive, adjusting for EV ecosystem weights.
- D. Map partner baselines to targets, parameterizing 80% in collaboration models.

Answer: B

Explanation: Level 3 defines standardized partner processes. Repeatable reviews with 80% formalization standardize interactions, per TOGAF's partners domain.

**Question: 1049**

A project manager in Phase G notices that the architecture implementation is deviating from the planned timeline. What is the most appropriate action to take?

- A. Extend the timeline without justification
- B. Rush the remaining tasks to meet the original timeline
- C. Blame the team for the delay
- D. Analyze the reasons for the delay and adjust the plan

Answer: D

Explanation: Analyzing the reasons for the delay and adjusting the plan is the most appropriate action, as it allows for a realistic approach to addressing the issue and keeping the project on track.

**Question: 1050**

In a fintech startup's TOGAF ADM Phase A: Architecture Vision, regulatory change risk has initial effect=Major (3), frequency=Occasional (3), impact=9 (Medium). Mitigation: Embed compliance-as-code in CI/CD pipeline (jenkinsfile: stage('RegScan') { sh 'regulator\_scan --api finra --update true' }), dropping frequency to Rare (1). Residual=3 (Low). How is this integrated into the Statement of Architecture Work?

- A. Add as appendix without mitigation details.

- B. Exclude Low risks from SoAW to focus on High only.
- C. Treat as initial Medium, ignoring residual for planning.
- D. Include residual Low in risk section with mitigation code refs; baseline for governance monitoring.

Answer: D

Explanation: TOGAF integrates all residuals into SoAW risk sections with references to mitigations like code stages, baselining for ongoing governance, ensuring visionary alignment with managed enterprise risks.



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