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ArchiMate 2 Part 1 Examination

The Open Group OG0-021

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

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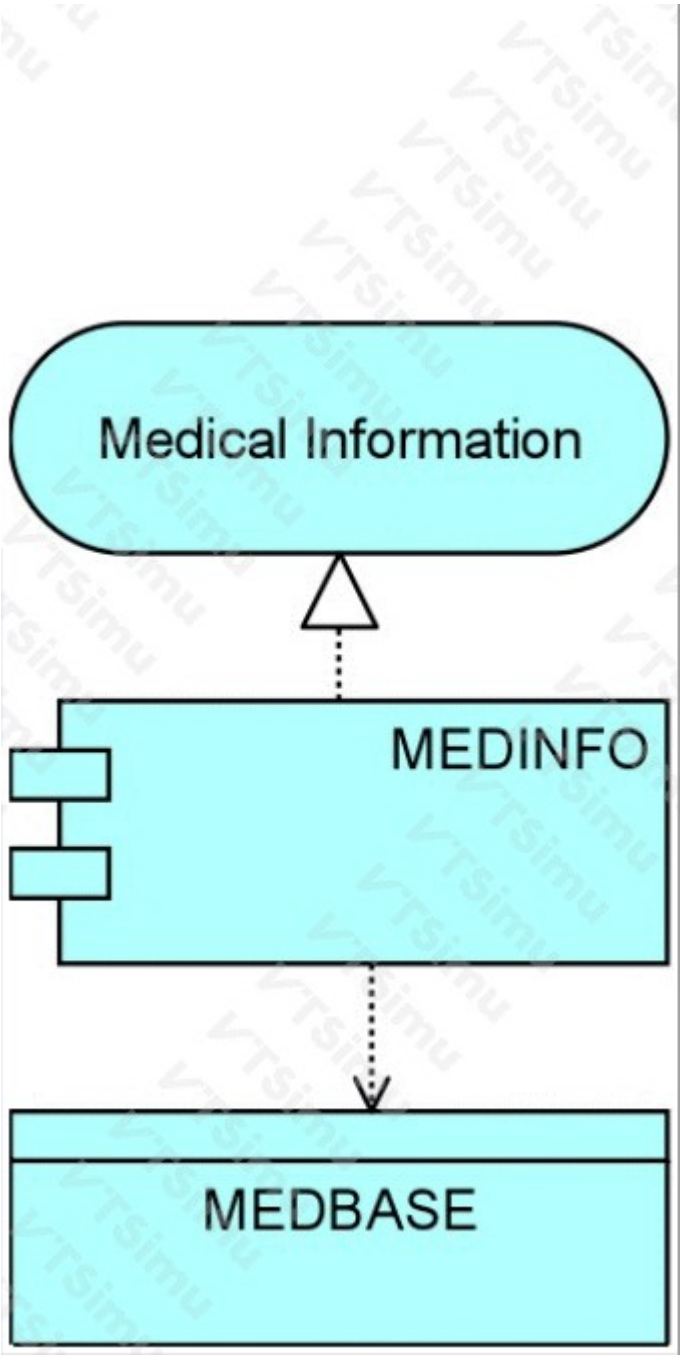
QUESTION NO: 1

When settling an injury claim, the PRO-FIT division of ArchiSurance uses a special-purpose system to learn about the extent of the injuries and the cost of treatment. Consider the following diagram:



Which of the following answers interprets the diagram most accurately?

A. The MEDINFO application is used by the Medical Information department, and accesses a data object called MEDBASE

B. The MEDINFO application realizes the Medical information service, and also accesses a data object called MEDBASE

C. The Medical Information application uses a back-er module called MEDINFO to access a data object called MEDBASE

D. The MEDBASE application user MEDINFO middleware to present the Medical Information use interface

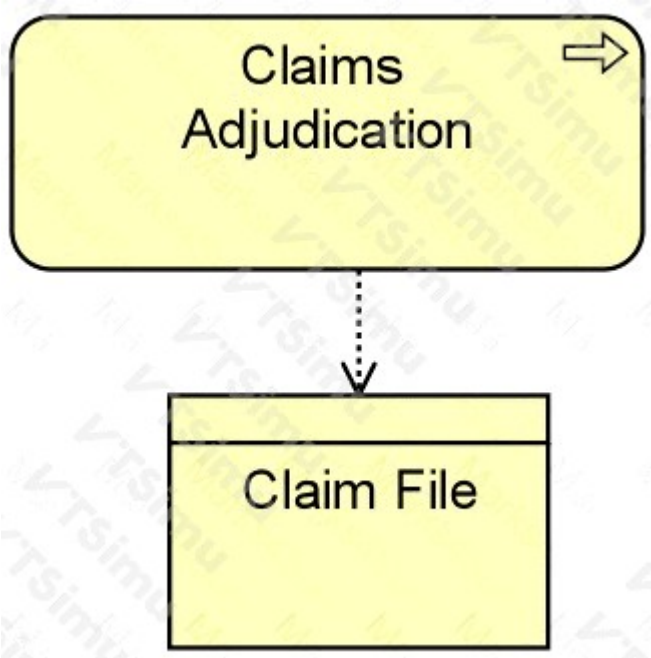
ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The MEDINFO application realizes the Medical information service, and also accesses a data object called MEDBASE. In the ArchiMate Application Layer, an application component represents a modular, deployable part of an application; in this diagram, MEDINFO is the application component. An application service represents externally visible application behavior that supports users or other application components. The realization relationship from MEDINFO to the Medical information service therefore states that the component implements or provides that service. MEDBASE is modeled as a data object, meaning it represents information that is suitable for automated processing. The access relationship between MEDINFO and MEDBASE expresses that the application component uses that data object as part of its behavior. This interpretation distinguishes the software component, the behavior it exposes as a service, and the informational object it accesses, which is precisely the purpose of the Application Layer concepts used in the diagram. The relationship meanings and definitions are specified in the ArchiMate 2 Application Layer and its generic relationships documentation.

QUESTION NO: 2

All ArchiSurance divisions use a Claims Adjudication Process specific to their lines of business to determine whether a claim should be paid as well as the payment amount. Consider the following diagram:



Which of the following statements is expressed by the diagram?

A. The Claims Adjudication Process realizes the Claim File

B. Claims are filed after the Claims Adjudication process is complete

C. The Claims Adjudication team relies on the Claim File to get its work done

D. The Claims Adjudication process accesses the Claim File

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The statement *The Claims Adjudication process accesses the Claim File* is expressed by the diagram because it uses an ArchiMate access relationship between a behavior element, the Claims Adjudication Process, and a passive structure element, the Claim File. In ArchiMate, a business process represents behavior that transforms or otherwise handles business objects and information as part of carrying out work. A Claim File is modeled as the information or business object that the process uses while adjudicating a claim. The access relationship specifically denotes that the process reads, writes, or otherwise accesses that object; the marker on the relationship can further qualify the access mode when that detail is shown. Thus, the diagram conveys an information-use dependency: adjudicating a claim requires the process to interact with the Claim File. It does not merely indicate a sequence of events, but a direct relationship between the operational behavior and the information it uses. This use of the access relationship is defined in the ArchiMate language's relationship

metamodel and its description of access to passive structure elements. See The Open Group ArchiMate 2.1 Specification, Relationships and The Open Group ArchiMate 2.1 Specification.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which of the following is the least appropriate to be modeled with the ArchiMate language?

A. Product architecture

B. Business process architecture

C. Application landscape

D. Internal software structure

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Internal software structure is the least appropriate subject to model with ArchiMate. ArchiMate is an enterprise architecture modeling language intended to describe an organization's business, application, and technology architecture, along with the relationships among those domains. At the application layer, it can model application components, application services, interfaces, and the cooperation or structural relationships relevant to the enterprise architecture. This level of abstraction supports communication about application structure and behavior in the enterprise landscape.

It is not intended as a detailed software-design notation for representing a program's internal implementation, such as classes, source-code modules, algorithms, object interactions, or detailed data structures. Those concerns require software engineering notations and tools designed for implementation-level design, such as UML. The ArchiMate specification explicitly positions the language as supporting architecture descriptions at an appropriate level of abstraction, rather than replacing detailed design languages. Therefore, internal software structure falls outside ArchiMate's primary and most suitable modeling scope.

See The Open Group ArchiMate Specification and The Open Group ArchiMate Forum.

QUESTION NO: 4

Consider the following entities commonly found in a typical large organization:

1. A chief executive

2. A software application for financial management

3. A human resources department

4. Server hardware that is used to host business applications

What is the single ArchiMate aspect in the ArchiMate Framework that describes all these entities?

A. Passive structure

B. Business structure

C. Behavior

D. Active structure

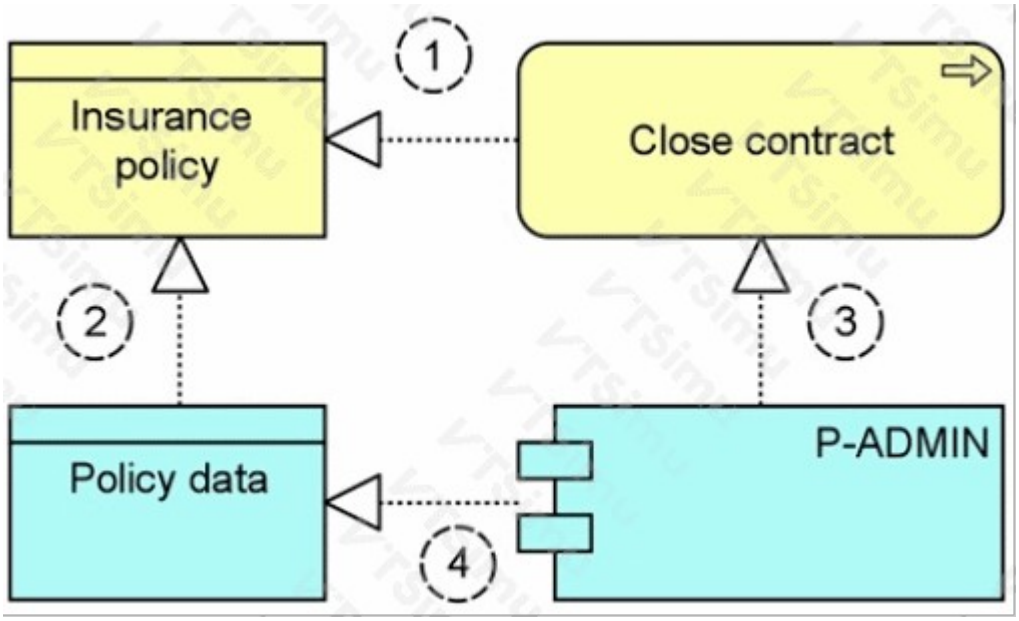
ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Active structure is correct because it is the ArchiMate Framework aspect used for structural entities that are capable of performing behavior. This aspect applies consistently across the business, application, and technology layers. A chief executive and a human resources department can be represented by business-layer active-structure concepts, such as a business actor or business role, because they undertake or are responsible for organizational behavior. A financial-management software application is represented by an application-layer active-structure concept, typically an application component, because it executes application behavior and provides application services. Server hardware hosting business applications is represented in the technology layer by an active-structure concept such as a device or node, as it provides the computational environment in which technology behavior is performed. The key point is that these examples differ in layer and implementation type, but each identifies something that can perform or enable actions rather than an action itself or a thing merely acted upon. The ArchiMate framework explicitly distinguishes active structure, behavior, and passive structure as its core aspects. See The Open Group ArchiMate Specification: ArchiMate Concepts and The ArchiMate Framework.

QUESTION NO: 5

Consider the following diagram:



Which of the numbered relationships is correct according to the ArchiMate metamodel?

A. Number 1

B. Number 2

C. Number 3

D. Number 4

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

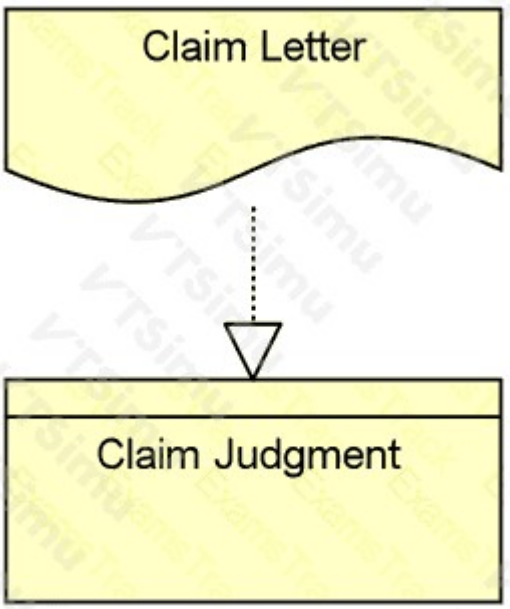
Number 2 is the correct relationship in the diagram. ArchiMate relationships are not freely interchangeable connectors: each relationship has a defined semantic meaning and may only connect element types for which that meaning is permitted by the metamodel. The relationship marked Number 2 conforms to those rules because its source and target elements are connected using a relationship whose direction and semantics express a valid structural or behavioral dependency in the ArchiMate language.

This is important because an ArchiMate view must remain consistent with the language's underlying metamodel, not merely look plausible as a diagram. The metamodel defines the permitted combinations of active-structure, behavior, passive-structure, motivation, and implementation-and-migration elements, together with the allowed relationship types. Applying these constraints ensures that stakeholders can interpret the model consistently and that modeling tools can validate it. The ArchiMate 2 specification describes relationship categories and their use in its relationships chapter, including structural,

dynamic, dependency, and other relationship types. See ArchiMate 2 Specification, Chapter 9: Relationships and ArchiMate 2 Specification.

QUESTION NO: 6

Consider the following diagram:



Which of the following most correctly interprets the diagram?

A. A Claim Letter represents a Claim Judgment

B. Information from Claim Letters is considered in Claim Judgments

C. Claim Letters are written before Claim Judgments are made

D. A Claim Letter is a particular type of Claim Judgment

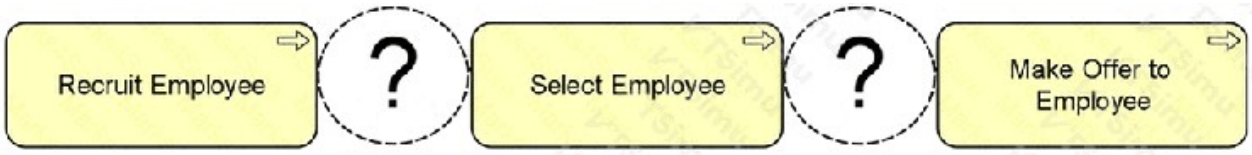
ANSWER: A

Explanation:

A Claim Letter represents a Claim Judgment is correct because the relationship shown is the ArchiMate Representation relationship. In ArchiMate, representation expresses that one element is a perceptible form of another element. It is commonly used when a document, message, screen, or other communicable artifact provides the form in which information or a business object is made available. Here, the Claim Letter is the tangible, readable communication, while the Claim Judgment is the underlying business information or judgment that the letter conveys. The relationship direction is significant: the Claim Letter is the representation, and it represents the Claim Judgment. This interpretation concerns the semantic connection between the communicated artifact and the information it makes perceptible; it does not assert an activity sequence or timing. The ArchiMate notation and meaning of the Representation relationship are defined in The Open Group's ArchiMate 2.1 Specification. The broader current language specification, including the definition of relationships and their intended use, is available from The Open Group ArchiMate Specification.

QUESTION NO: 7

At ArchiSurance, the Recruit Employee process passes information to the Select Employee process, which in turn passes information to the Make Offer to Employee process:



Which ArchiMate relationship should be used to express the passage of information between processes?

A. Triggering

B. Access

C. Flow

D. Assignment

ANSWER: C

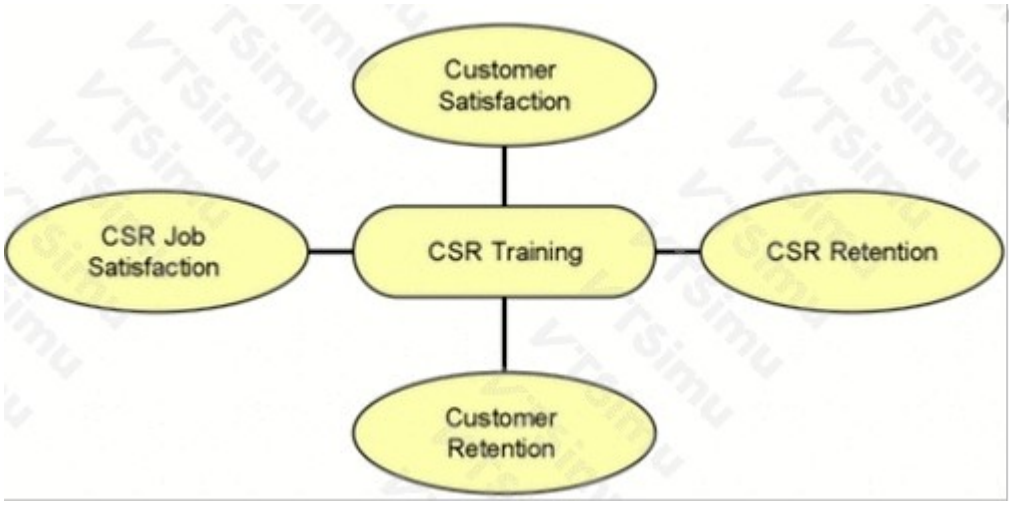
Explanation:

Flow is the appropriate relationship because it represents the transfer of something, such as information, value, goods, or money, from one element to another. Here, each business process passes applicant-related information onward: Recruit Employee provides information to Select Employee, and Select Employee provides information to Make Offer to Employee. A Flow relationship communicates precisely this transfer between the process elements without implying that one process structurally contains, performs, or directly controls the other.

In ArchiMate, the flow may be labeled to clarify what is transferred, for example, “candidate details,” “selection result,” or “offer information.” This lets the model show the informational handoff across the recruitment sequence while retaining the processes as distinct behavioral elements. The ArchiMate 2 specification defines Flow as a dynamic relationship that represents transfer from one element to another; it is therefore suited to modeling these process-to-process information exchanges. See the ArchiMate 2 relationships documentation and the ArchiMate 2.1 specification.

QUESTION NO: 8

Consider the following diagram, in which CSR stands for Customer Service Representative:



Which of the following statements is expressed by the diagram?

A. CSR Training has four key modules, each focusing on a different topic

B. The CSR Training business service is valuable in four different ways

C. CSR Training is a basic service, upon which four sub-services depend

D. CSR Training accesses four different types of information

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The CSR Training business service is valuable in four different ways. In ArchiMate, a business service denotes externally visible business behavior that is provided to an environment, such as customers, users, or other business roles. A value element expresses the relative worth, utility, or importance of a product or service to a stakeholder. The diagram associates the CSR Training business service with four value elements. Consequently, it communicates that this service delivers, or is perceived to deliver, four distinct forms of value. The model is not decomposing the service into training modules, describing dependent sub-services, or identifying information that the service accesses. Rather, the modeled relationship captures the value perspective: the reasons the service is useful or worthwhile to its consumers or other stakeholders. This use of value elements helps architects make explicit the benefits expected from a service, independently of the internal process, organizational, or information structures used to provide it. The ArchiMate 2 specification describes value as the relative worth, utility, or importance of a business service or product, and notes that value is commonly associated with services because it helps explain why they are used. See the ArchiMate 2.0 Specification and the Open Group's ArchiMate Forum.

QUESTION NO: 9

Billing data is a digital representation of a customer invoice.

Which ArchiMate relationship most closely represents the relationship between the billing data and the customer invoice in the diagram?

A. The Customer Invoice realizes the Billing Data

B. The Billing Data realizes the Customer Invoice

C. The Customer Invoice uses the Billing Data

D. The Customer Invoice is assigned to the Billing Data

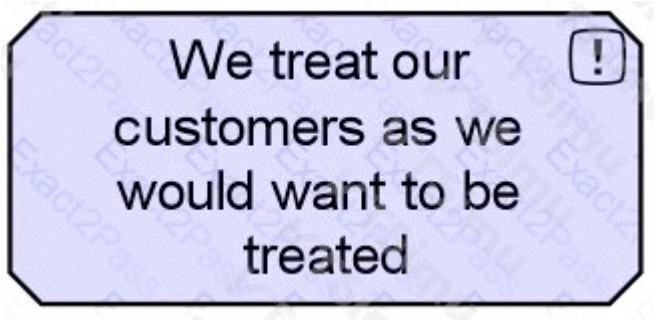
ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The Billing Data realizes the Customer Invoice. In ArchiMate, a Business Object represents a passive element with business relevance, such as a customer invoice. A Data Object represents information that is suitable for automated processing and is therefore the natural way to model the digital information maintained by an application or technology. The realization relationship expresses that one element implements, embodies, or gives a concrete representation to another, more abstract element. Since billing data is explicitly described as the digital representation of the customer invoice, it provides the automated, system-oriented implementation of that business-level invoice concept. The realization direction is from Billing Data, the realizing Data Object, to Customer Invoice, the realized Business Object. This distinction lets an architecture model retain both the business meaning of the invoice and the electronic information used to store, process, exchange, or generate it. The ArchiMate 2 specification describes Data Objects as suitable for automated processing and permits a Data Object to realize a Business Object; see the ArchiMate 2.1 Specification. For broader ArchiMate standard information, consult The Open Group ArchiMate Forum.

QUESTION NO: 10

Consider the following symbol that represents information about a major systems and process transformation project:



What concept does this symbol represent?

A. A constraint

B. A principle

C. A goal

D. A requirement

ANSWER: B

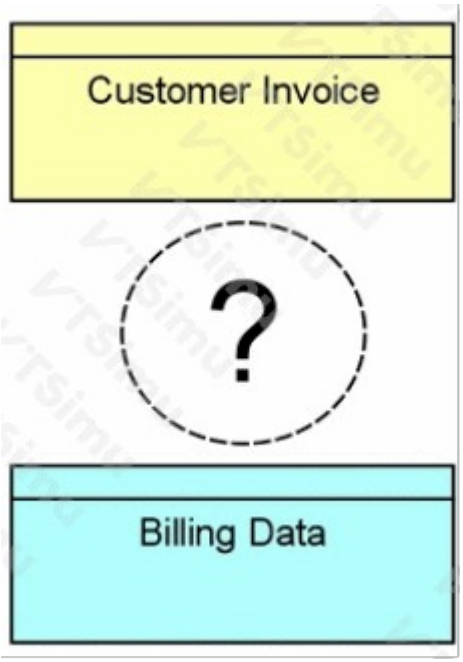
Explanation:

A principle is correct. In ArchiMate's Motivation extension, a principle represents a normative statement of intent that guides or constrains the way an enterprise realizes its goals and implements change. Principles are used to express enduring guidance for architecture and transformation work, such as design rules, decision-making guidance, or high-level policies that shape the implementation of systems and processes. The symbol shown is the standard ArchiMate notation for this Motivation concept.

For a major systems and process transformation, principles are especially useful because they establish consistent guidance across multiple workstreams, stakeholders, and implementation decisions. A principle can influence the definition of requirements and the design of architecture, helping ensure that detailed changes remain aligned with agreed enterprise direction. ArchiMate distinguishes this guiding statement from the more concrete specifications and constraints that may result from applying it. The Open Group's ArchiMate language specification describes principles within the Motivation elements and shows their notation and relationships in the motivation metamodel. See the ArchiMate Motivation Elements documentation and the ArchiMate Specification.

QUESTION NO: 11

Billing data is a digital representation of a customer invoice.



Which ArchiMate relationship most closely represents the relationship between the billing data and the customer invoice in the diagram?

A. The Customer Invoice realizes the Billing Data

B. The Billling Data realizes the Customer Invoice

C. The Customer Invoice uses the Billing Data

D. The Customer Invoice is assigned to the Billing Data

ANSWER: B

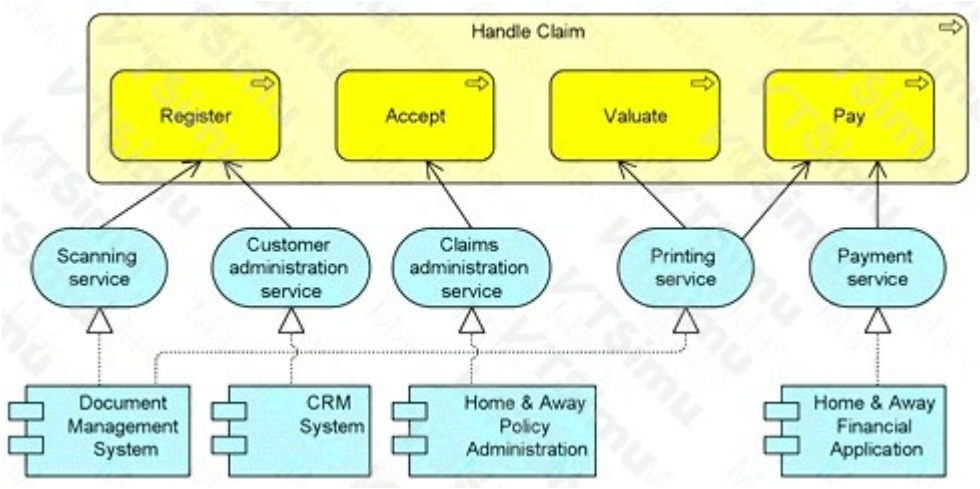
Explanation:

The Billling Data realizes the Customer Invoice. In ArchiMate, a Business Object represents a passive element with business relevance, such as a customer invoice in its business context. A Data Object represents data structured for automated processing and is commonly used as the digital or IT-oriented representation of a Business Object. The realization relationship is appropriate because it expresses that the more concrete Data Object implements or gives a digital realization to the more abstract Business Object.

Here, “Billing Data” is explicitly described as a digital representation of the customer invoice. That wording directly indicates that the billing data is the implementation-level representation of the invoice, rather than the invoice being an implementation of the data. Therefore, the realization relationship is directed from the Billing Data Data Object to the Customer Invoice Business Object. This use of realization maintains the intended cross-layer semantics: an application-oriented information structure realizes the business-level object that it represents. The ArchiMate standard describes Data Objects as suitable for representing information used or produced by application components, while Business Objects capture business-relevant information or concepts. See the ArchiMate application-layer concepts and the ArchiMate relationships reference.

QUESTION NO: 12

Consider the following diagram:



In which phase of the TOGAF Architecture Development Method (ADM) would such a view be most applicable?

A. Preliminary Phase

B. Phase B: Business Architecture

C. Phase C: Information Systems Architectures

D. Phase D: Technology Architecture

ANSWER: C

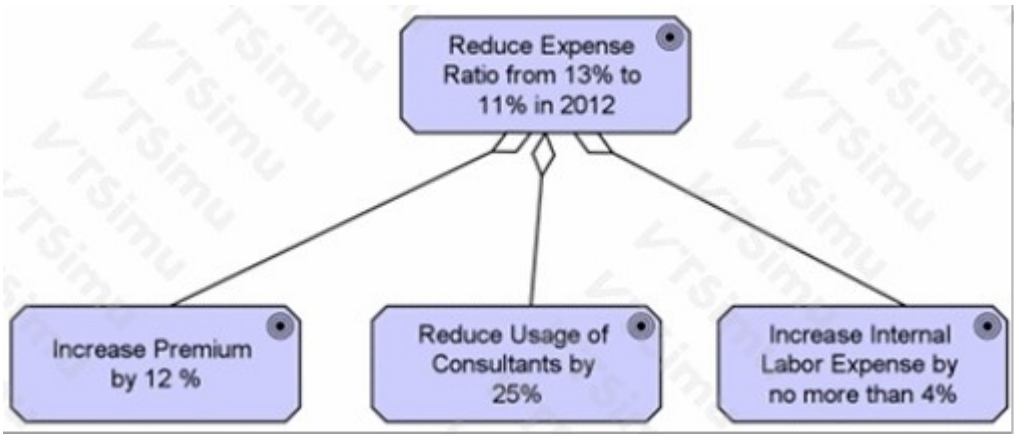
Explanation:

Phase C: Information Systems Architectures is the applicable ADM phase because this phase develops the information-systems architecture, encompassing both the Data Architecture and the Application Architecture. An ArchiMate view that describes information-system structure, application components or services, their behavior, and/or the information they manage is used to communicate the target and baseline architecture at this level. It provides the necessary architectural basis for defining how applications support the business and how data is structured, shared, and governed across those applications.

Within the ADM, Phase C turns the business requirements and architecture established earlier into coherent information-system building blocks, interfaces, services, and data-related concerns. The resulting views support stakeholder communication, gap analysis, and the identification of candidate roadmap components before the Technology Architecture specifies the underlying infrastructure and platform services. TOGAF explicitly defines Phase C as covering Data Architecture and Application Architecture, making it the natural ADM location for an information-system-oriented ArchiMate view. See TOGAF ADM Phase C: Information Systems Architectures and The Open Group TOGAF standard resources.

QUESTION NO: 13

Consider the following diagram:



Which answer most accurately interprets what the diagram indicates about the goal "Reduce Expense Ratio from 13% to 11% in 2012"?

A. The goal is decomposed into three other goals

B. The goal is similar to the three other goals

C. The goal must be achieved before any of the other three goals is achieved

D. The goal will be achieved if at least one of the other three goals is achieved in 2012

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The goal is decomposed into three other goals. In ArchiMate's Motivation Extension, a goal expresses an intended end state or outcome. The decomposition notation in the diagram structures the stated expense-ratio goal into the three connected goals, indicating that they are constituent, more specific goals within the overall objective. This is a way to refine a high-level business objective into goals that can be addressed and assessed at a more detailed level while retaining their direct connection to the overarching target. The diagram therefore communicates a goal hierarchy: "Reduce Expense Ratio from 13% to 11% in 2012" is the broader objective, and the three related goals are its decomposition. Goal decomposition is useful because it makes the structure of business intent explicit and supports tracing detailed objectives back to the strategic result they serve. The ArchiMate standard defines goals as desired end states and defines aggregation/composition structures as mechanisms for showing whole–part relationships among modeled elements. See the ArchiMate Motivation Layer and the ArchiMate relationships overview.

QUESTION NO: 14

The ArchiMate modeling language can be used to describe different types of architecture and the relationships between them.

Which of the following lists the three main layers of the ArchiMate language?

A. Business, Information, and Application

B. Application, Data, and Technology

C. Business, Application, and Technology

D. Business, Integration, and Infrastructure

ANSWER: C

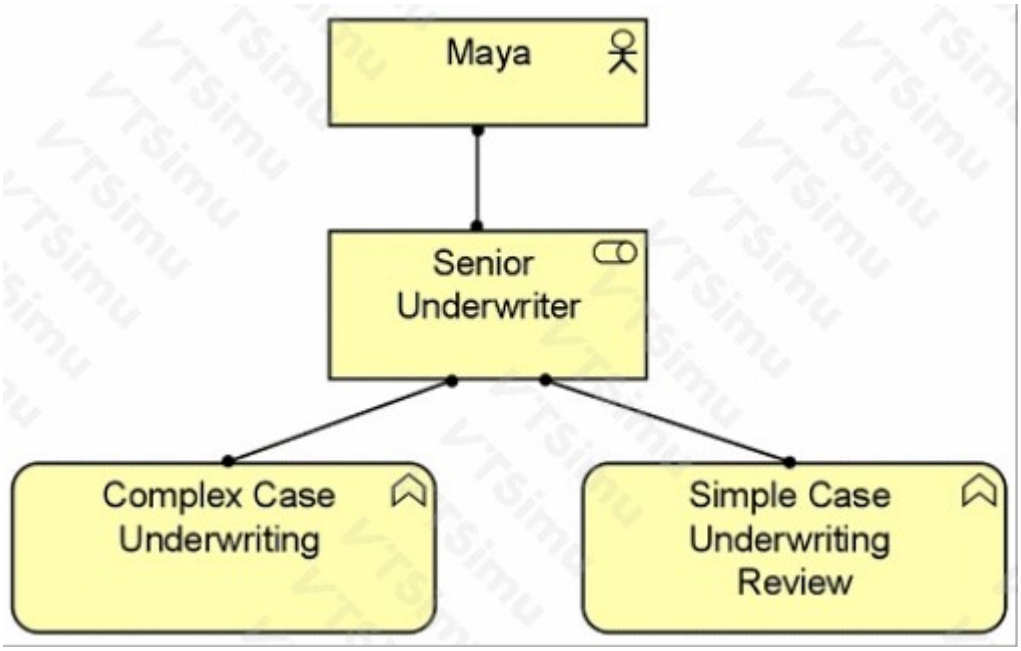
Explanation:

Business, Application, and Technology is correct because these are the three core layers defined by the ArchiMate 2 language structure. The Business Layer represents business-facing behavior and structure, including such concepts as business processes, business services, roles, actors, and business objects. It describes how the enterprise delivers products and services to its environment. The Application Layer represents the applications and application components that support the business, together with the application services and data objects they provide or use. The Technology Layer represents the infrastructure that supports applications, including nodes, devices, system software, communication networks, and infrastructure services.

The layered structure makes it possible to model traceability and dependencies from business operations, through the software that enables them, down to the underlying technology environment. ArchiMate also defines cross-layer relationships so that an architecture model can show how elements in these layers serve, realize, access, or are otherwise related to one another. For the ArchiMate 2 examination, these three layers are the principal architectural layers of the language. See The Open Group's ArchiMate 2.1 Specification, particularly its introduction to the language framework, and the current ArchiMate overview.

QUESTION NO: 15

Maya has been working for ArchiSurance for five years. The following diagram describes her responsibilities:



Which of the following answers best interprets the diagram?

A. Maya works with the Senior Underwriter who works directly on complex cases and reviews simple cases

B. Maya supervises a Senior Underwriter who works directly on complex cases and reviews simple cases

C. In her Senior Underwriter role, Maya supervises separate teams that work directly on complex cases and review simple ones

D. In her Senior Underwriter role, Maya works directly on complex cases and reviews simple cases

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

“In her Senior Underwriter role, Maya works directly on complex cases and reviews simple cases” correctly follows the ArchiMate meaning of the elements and relationships in the diagram. Maya is modeled as a Business Actor: an organizational entity that is capable of performing behavior. The Senior Underwriter is modeled as a Business Role, which represents the responsibility for performing behavior. Their assignment relationship states that Maya fulfills that role, rather than merely interacting with a person who holds it.

The Senior Underwriter role is also assigned to the depicted business behavior for handling complex cases and reviewing simple cases. In ArchiMate, assignment expresses that an active-structure element, such as a business role, is responsible for performing a behavior element. Reading the relationships together therefore gives a direct chain of responsibility: Maya fulfills the Senior Underwriter role, and that role performs the work on complex cases and the review of simple cases. This is a role-based responsibility model, which separates the individual actor from the responsibilities and behavior that the actor performs. The ArchiMate 2 Business Layer specification defines Business Actors, Business Roles, and Assignment in this way; see The Open Group ArchiMate 2 Business Layer.