

TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Bridge Exam (English)

The Open Group OGEA-10B

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which of the following are the four purposes that typically frame the planning horizon, depth and breadth of an Architecture Project, and the contents of the EA Repository-?

- A. General Foundational Subordinate and Superior Architecture
- B. Segment, Capability. Enterprise and End-to-end Target Architecture
- C. Avant-Garde Big-Bang, Discreet and Cohesive
- D. Strategy Portfolio Project Solution Delivery

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Strategy Portfolio Project Solution Delivery is correct because TOGAF recognizes these four purposes as a practical way to scope and organize Enterprise Architecture work and repository content. They distinguish the intended use of architecture from long-range, enterprise-shaping direction through investment and change planning, implementation-level project support, and the detailed architecture needed to deliver a solution. Consequently, the purpose determines the relevant planning horizon as well as the depth, breadth, and degree of detail required from the architecture work. A strategy-oriented architecture normally provides broad, longer-term direction, whereas solution-delivery architecture must be sufficiently detailed to support implementation and operational realization. Portfolio and project purposes sit between those ends of the spectrum, connecting strategic intent to governed, actionable change. This framing enables an EA Repository to hold architecture assets at appropriate levels of abstraction while preserving traceability from strategic direction to delivered solutions. It also supports the TOGAF principle that architecture content is developed, governed, and reused according to stakeholder concerns and the scope of the architecture engagement. The TOGAF Standard's architecture-content material describes the role of architecture artifacts, deliverables, and repository-held content in supporting architecture development and governance. See [The TOGAF Standard — Architecture Content](#) and [The TOGAF Standard — Introduction](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

Which section of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles should highlight the requirements for carrying out the principle?

- A. Rationale
- B. Name
- C. Statement
- D. Implications

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Implications is correct. In the TOGAF Architecture Principles template, the Implications section identifies the requirements, activities, changes, costs, and potential consequences associated with applying and complying with a principle. It translates the principle from a high-level directive into practical expectations for the enterprise. This includes impacts on business processes, information systems, technology, organizational responsibilities, governance, and resource commitments. By documenting these implications, architects and stakeholders can understand what must be done to carry out the principle successfully and can account for resulting constraints and commitments in architecture development and implementation planning.

TOGAF describes architecture principles as general rules and guidelines that are intended to be enduring and seldom amended. A well-defined implication statement is therefore essential because it makes the operational meaning of the principle visible: it connects adherence to the principle with the actions and conditions needed across the enterprise. This

supports consistent decision-making and helps governance bodies assess whether proposed architectures conform to the agreed principles. See [The Open Group Architecture Principles](#) and [The TOGAF Architecture Content](#).

QUESTION NO: 3

Which of the following describes the practice by which the enterprise architecture is managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level?

- A. Corporate governance
- B. Architecture governance
- C. IT governance
- D. Technology governance

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Architecture governance**. The TOGAF Standard defines architecture governance as the practice by which enterprise architectures and other architectures are managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level. It provides the structure, decision-making mechanisms, accountability, and oversight needed to ensure that architecture work remains effective throughout development, implementation, and ongoing change. In practical terms, architecture governance ensures that architecture decisions and delivered solutions conform to the enterprise's agreed architecture principles, standards, reference architectures, and strategic direction. It also establishes the means for reviewing conformance, managing approved exceptions, and resolving architecture-related issues. Typical mechanisms include an Architecture Board, architecture compliance reviews, Architecture Contracts, an Architecture Repository, and documented governance processes. These mechanisms enable the enterprise to maintain consistency and traceability across change initiatives while allowing appropriate control over architectural decisions. The scope is explicitly enterprise-wide, rather than being restricted solely to technology operations or general organizational oversight. The TOGAF Architecture Development Method treats governance as a continuing concern, including implementation governance and change management, so that the target architecture delivers the intended business value over time. See [The TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition: Introduction](#) and [The TOGAF Standard, Architecture Content](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

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:

A-Architecture Viewpoint, B-Architecture View is correct. The TOGAF Standard adopts the architecture-description concepts defined in ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010. An architecture viewpoint establishes the conventions for creating and using views. It identifies the stakeholders and concerns to be addressed and specifies the modeling languages, techniques, analyses, and other conventions applicable to the view. In other words, it provides the perspective and rules that guide how an architectural representation should be constructed.

An architecture view is the resulting representation of the architecture as seen through that viewpoint. A view addresses the concerns associated with its stakeholders and conforms to the conventions specified by its viewpoint. For example, a

deployment viewpoint can define how infrastructure-related concerns are represented, while a deployment view is the actual representation produced for a particular system using that viewpoint. Thus, the diagram's relationship is correctly identified by architecture viewpoint for item A and architecture view for item B. The TOGAF Architecture Content Framework also describes a view as a representation of a system from the perspective of related concerns, constructed in accordance with a viewpoint.

References: [TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Architectural Artifacts](#); [ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011 architecture description standard](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

What is defined as the effect of uncertainty on objectives?

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

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Risk is the correct term. The Open Group's TOGAF Standard uses the ISO 31000 definition of risk as "the effect of uncertainty on objectives." An effect is a deviation from what is expected and may be positive, negative, or both. Consequently, risk is not restricted to adverse events; it encompasses uncertainty that can influence the achievement of business, architecture, program, project, security, or operational objectives. Within enterprise architecture work, risks are identified and assessed so that stakeholders can make informed decisions and establish appropriate treatments, controls, contingencies, or acceptance criteria. This definition is particularly important because architecture development involves assumptions, dependencies, constraints, and changes that can affect intended outcomes. TOGAF's risk-management guidance applies risk management throughout the Architecture Development Method, supporting a disciplined approach to recognizing and handling uncertainty as architecture is developed, governed, and implemented. The wording in the question directly matches the internationally recognized ISO 31000 terminology that underpins this usage. See the [ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management overview](#) and The Open Group's [TOGAF Standard publications](#).

QUESTION NO: 6

Which of the following statements about architecture partitioning are correct*?

- 1 Partitions are used to simplify the management of the Enterprise Architecture
- 2 Partitions are equivalent to architecture levels
- 3 Partitions enable different teams to work on different element of the architecture at the same time.
- 4 Partitions reflect the organization's structure

- A. 2 & 3
- B. 1 & 3
- C. 1 & 4
- D. 2 & 4

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

1 & 3 is correct. Architecture partitioning is a technique for dividing the Enterprise Architecture into smaller, manageable areas. This makes a large architecture repository easier to administer, govern, maintain, and evolve, since its content can be organized according to meaningful boundaries such as enterprise scope, business unit, capability, or a specific initiative. Partitioning therefore simplifies the practical management of architecture work and its deliverables.

It also supports parallel working. Different architecture teams can own, develop, and maintain the architecture elements within their assigned partitions while still operating under common enterprise architecture principles, governance, and standards. This allows work to proceed concurrently without requiring every team to manage the entire enterprise architecture as a single body of content. Appropriate relationships and dependencies between partitions remain visible and can be governed at the enterprise level.

The TOGAF Standard describes partitioning as a way to structure architecture work and repository content to address different scopes and responsibilities. It should be selected to support effective architecture management and collaboration, rather than being treated as a fixed representation of the organization or a hierarchy of abstraction. See [The TOGAF Standard, ADM Techniques](#) and [The Open Group TOGAF resources](#).

QUESTION NO: 7

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

- A. To validate non-functional requirements
- B. To establish quality metrics for the architecture
- C. To determine service levels for the architecture
- D. To identify missing functions

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

To identify missing functions is correct because Gap Analysis is used to compare the Baseline Architecture with the Target Architecture and expose what is needed to move from the current state to the desired state. During this comparison, the architecture team examines relevant domains and building blocks to identify items that are new, eliminated, carried forward, or absent. A function that is required by the Target Architecture but is not provided by the Baseline Architecture, or has not yet been defined in sufficient detail, is recorded as a gap. These gaps represent work that must be addressed, such as defining, developing, acquiring, or integrating the necessary architecture and solution building blocks. Gap Analysis therefore helps validate the completeness of the Target Architecture and provides a practical basis for subsequent migration planning, implementation planning, and architecture roadmaps. The technique can be applied iteratively as the architecture is developed and refined, ensuring that important capabilities are not overlooked. The Open Group TOGAF Standard describes Gap Analysis as a technique for identifying gaps between Baseline and Target Architectures: [TOGAF Standard, Architecture Content](#). Further official TOGAF resources are available from [The Open Group TOGAF portal](#).

QUESTION NO: 8

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

An enterprise is developing an architecture for a common document-management capability. The Target Architecture states that all business units must provide controlled storage, version management, retention, and audit services. During implementation planning, one business unit proposes a commercial content-management product and another proposes a managed cloud service. Both proposals can provide the required services.

Refer to the scenario

Which statement best describes the relationship between the required capability and the proposed implementations?

- A. The required capability is an SBB, and each proposed implementation is an ABB.
- B. The required capability is an architecture principle, and each proposed implementation is a work package.
- C. The required capability is a Transition Architecture, and each proposed implementation is an Architecture Contract.

D. The required capability is an ABB, and each proposed implementation is a candidate SBB.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The required document-management capability is described as an **Architecture Building Block** (ABB), while the commercial product and managed cloud service are candidate **Solution Building Blocks** (SBBs). ABBs describe components of the architecture at a logical level; SBBs represent the products, systems, or components that realize those architectural requirements.

The proposed products are not architecture principles, because principles are enduring rules and guidelines for decision-making. They are also not transition architectures, which describe intermediate states on the path from Baseline to Target Architecture. A work package organizes implementation activity rather than describing the architecture capability or its implementation component.

QUESTION NO: 9

Which of the following is a responsibility of an Architecture Board?

- A. Conducting assessments of the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization
- B. Allocating resources for architecture projects
- C. Creating the Statement of Architecture Work
- D. Establishing targets for re-use of components

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Establishing targets for re-use of components is a responsibility of an Architecture Board because the board provides enterprise-level architectural governance and direction across the architecture landscape. Re-use targets turn architectural intent into measurable expectations: they encourage teams to identify, adopt, and govern common building blocks, services, patterns, and other components rather than creating unnecessary duplicates. This supports consistency between architectures and helps the enterprise gain value from prior architecture and implementation investments.

Within TOGAF architecture governance, the Architecture Board is a key governance body that reviews and maintains the strategic architecture and its constituent architectures. Its responsibilities include setting architecture-related goals and guiding adherence to them. A target for component re-use is therefore an appropriate board-level goal because it influences portfolio-wide architectural behavior, interoperability, standardization, and the efficient use of shared capabilities. The target can subsequently be monitored through governance processes, architecture compliance reviews, and repository or building-block management. The Open Group's Architecture Board guidance explicitly includes establishing targets for re-use of components among the goals for which an Architecture Board may be responsible and accountable. See the [TOGAF Architecture Board guidance](#) and [The Open Group TOGAF information page](#).