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ArchiMate 2 Combined Part 1 and 2 Examination

The Open Group OG0-023

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 19

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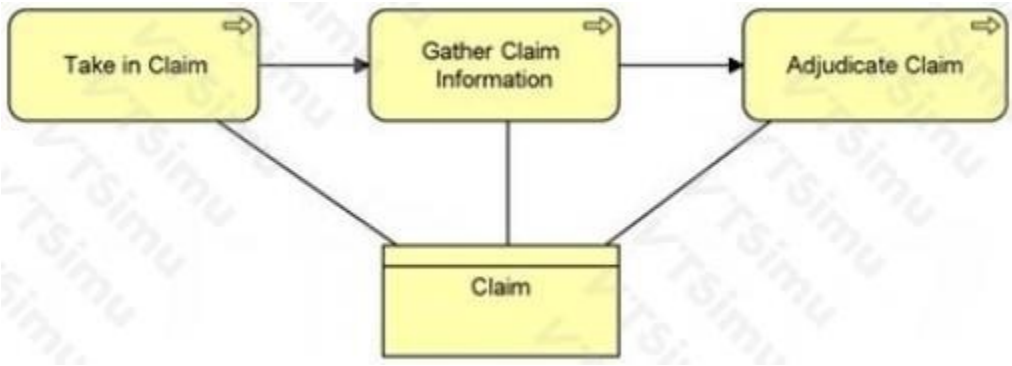
Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Part 1 Questions	127
Topic 2, Part 2 Scenarios	43
Total	190

QUESTION NO: 1

At ArchiSurance, the Take in Claim process creates a Claim business object, while the remaining processes in the sequence below refer to and update the Claim business object.



Which structural relationship could replace the association relationships in the diagram to more precisely describe how ArchiSurance Claim processes interact with the Claim business object?

A. Used By

B. Flow

C. Assignment

D. Access

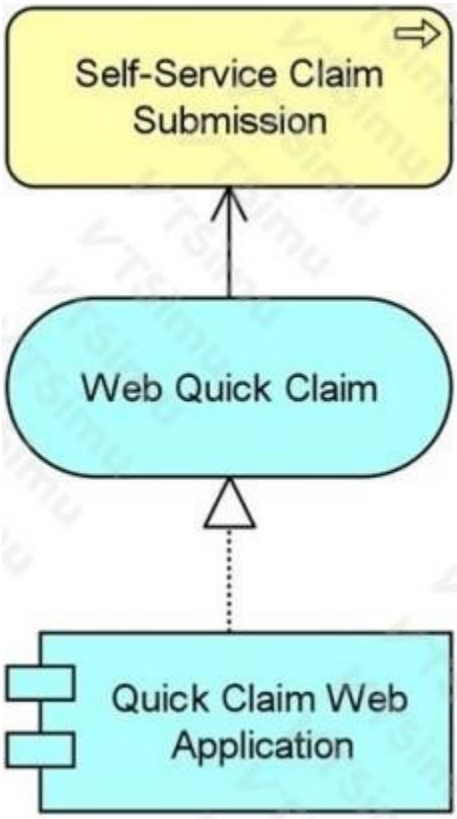
ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Access is the appropriate relationship because it specifically models how a behavior element, such as a business process, interacts with a passive structure element, such as a business object. In this case, the Claim business object is created by the Take in Claim process and is subsequently read and updated by the other claim-handling processes. The Access relationship can be annotated to convey the kind of access involved: write access for creating or updating the Claim, read access for referring to its information, or read/write access where both apply. This provides significantly more semantic precision than a generic association, which merely indicates that a relationship exists without identifying the nature of the interaction. ArchiMate defines Access as a structural relationship that represents the ability of behavior and active structure elements to observe or act upon passive structure elements. Therefore, it captures the intended lifecycle interaction with the Claim object while retaining the business-process sequence separately in the model. See The Open Group's ArchiMate relationships reference and the Business Layer metamodel documentation.

QUESTION NO: 2

Consider the following ArchiMate diagram:



Which ArchiMate Layers are represented by concepts in this diagram?

A. Business and Technology

B. Business and Application

C. Application and Infrastructure

D. Process and Software

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Business and Application is correct because the diagram combines concepts from the Business Layer with concepts from the Application Layer. In ArchiMate 2, the Business Layer represents the products and services that an organization provides to external or internal customers, together with the business processes, functions, roles, actors, and business objects used to realize them. The Application Layer represents the application services and application components that support those business-level behavior and structure concepts. This cross-layer view is a common ArchiMate usage: a business process or other business behavior can be served by an application service, making explicit how an application supports the business operation. The layers are distinguished by the type of enterprise architecture concern represented, rather than merely by the graphical arrangement of elements in the view. The ArchiMate 2 specification defines these as separate layers and describes the relationships that connect business behavior and structure to the applications that support them. See the ArchiMate 2.1 Specification, particularly its descriptions of the Business and Application Layers, and the Open Group ArchiMate Forum for ArchiMate standards resources.

QUESTION NO: 3

ArchiMate is a visual modeling language for enterprise architecturE.

Which of the following answers best describes the primary reason for developing an enterprise architecture?

A. To support an organization in aligning its business structure, business processes, and information systems with its strategic goals

B. To simplify the information systems within an organization and make them more efficient

C. To enable an organization to proactively develop the best knowledge and expertise to support its IT and business process portfolio

D. To ensure that the organization as a whole sees the value of its information systems

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

To support an organization in aligning its business structure, business processes, and information systems with its strategic goals is correct because enterprise architecture provides an integrated, enterprise-wide view that connects strategic intent with organizational capabilities, processes, information, and technology. Its primary value is not merely documenting systems or improving technology in isolation; it is enabling informed planning and change across business and IT so that investments and transformation initiatives advance the organization's objectives.

ArchiMate supports this purpose by providing a common visual language for describing and analyzing architecture across the business, application, and technology domains, as well as their relationships. Such models help stakeholders understand how strategic goals are realized through business structures and processes, which in turn are supported by information systems and underlying technology. This shared view improves communication, impact analysis, and decision-making when the enterprise changes.

The Open Group describes ArchiMate as a language for enterprise architecture modeling that supports the description, analysis, and visualization of architecture within and across business domains. Enterprise architecture therefore serves strategic alignment by making the relationships between business direction and supporting IT explicit. See The ArchiMate 2.1 Specification, Introduction and The Open Group TOGAF Standard.

QUESTION NO: 4

Consider the following example view:

Which of the following best describes how this view could be used?

A. To help infrastructure engineers design necessary increases in server capacity to improve the financial reporting

B. To assign software developers to the work packages needed to address problems with the financial reporting

C. To familiarize managers and enterprise architects with the motivations of the Corporate Controller

D. To put in place changes to business processes to address requirements of the Corporate Controller

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

To familiarize managers and enterprise architects with the motivations of the Corporate Controller is the appropriate use because this type of view communicates the motivation behind an architecture initiative. In ArchiMate, the Motivation extension is used to model the context that shapes enterprise architecture: stakeholders express concerns, which may lead to drivers, assessments, goals, principles, requirements, and constraints. A Corporate Controller is a stakeholder whose concerns about financial reporting can be made explicit and traced to the intended architectural direction. Presenting these relationships gives managers a clear understanding of the business rationale and priorities, while allowing enterprise architects to use that rationale when defining or assessing architecture changes. This is particularly useful for alignment discussions because it makes the connection between a stakeholder's concerns and the enterprise's goals visible without requiring an implementation-level design. The view can therefore support communication, agreement on intent, and subsequent architecture work that addresses the stated motivations. The ArchiMate 2.1 specification describes the Motivation extension and its concepts in the ArchiMate 2.1 documentation. The Open Group's ArchiMate Forum also provides the governing context for the language and its use in enterprise architecture.

QUESTION NO: 6

Scenario

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

ArchiSurance senior management; board members, customers and major stockholders have long been concerned about disaster resiliency in light of the company's heavy reliance on a single data center. The data center is located in an area that is prone to flooding and earthquakes, according to expert assessments done by consultants retained for this purpose. In addition, the data center is located under a busy cafeteria, and water occasionally leaks through its ceiling.

To address these problems, ArchiSurance has developed a plan to move from its current data center to a pair of ready-to-use data centers in separate cities. The data center move is designed to reduce the risk of business interruption, reduce both planned and unplanned downtime for critical applications, and reassure ArchiSurance stakeholders. However, a number of limitations make the planned transition to the new data centers particularly challenging. A number of critical ArchiSurance applications cannot be offline for more than an hour, and any downtime for these application must only occur in certain four-hour windows each weekend. Also, the move cannot occur during quarterly or year-end closing periods in order to avoid interrupting critical processing. Fulfillment of these specific type of requirements will reduce the risk of business interruption from the data center move activities themselves.

ArchiSurance management has therefore planned a multi-phase data center transformation program. All of the activities in each phase are necessary to ensure a progression of stable and fully functional data center configurations. The first phase consists of detailed scheduling and planning to produce a comprehensive transformation plan that meets ArchiSurance timing and scheduling requirements. During the second phase, ArchiSurance is to contract for the hardware and software required for the new datacenters, as well for refunds for the hardware and software to be returned from the current data center once it is shut down. During the third phase, the new data centers are to be set up, and the new hardware and software are to be tested in parallel with what is already in production. The actual transition between the old and new data centers occurs in the fourth phase, and the fifth phase involves shutting down and dismantling the old data center, and returning its hardware and software for contracted refunds. Phases two through five are each to be initiated when specific conditions are met in the previous phase.

Refer to the Scenario

The head of IT has asked you to help her explain why ArchiSurance decided to transform its data center infrastructure. You must model the stakeholders, the motivations, and the influencing relationships between these motivations. You must also model the specific goals realized by the data center transformation program and the limitations within which this program must operate.

Which answer provides the best explanation?

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Model the interested parties as stakeholders, the resilience concern and risk findings as motivation elements, the intended continuity outcomes as goals, and the outage and scheduling restrictions as requirements and constraints. Use influence relationships to trace assessments and drivers to the goals and restrictions realized by the transformation program.

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

The correct model uses ArchiMate’s Motivation extension to distinguish the parties with an interest in the transformation, the reasons for change, the intended outcomes, and the restrictions on implementation. Senior management, board members, customers, and stockholders are modeled as stakeholders. Their concern about disaster resilience is captured through a driver, while the consultants’ findings about flood, earthquake, and water-leak exposure are assessments that influence the motivation for action. The desired reduction in business-interruption risk, reduced planned and unplanned downtime, and stakeholder reassurance are goals of the transformation. The program and its constituent implementation activity can realize those goals through the move to the geographically separated data centers. The maximum one-hour outage is a requirement: it expresses a needed property of the transition. The permitted weekend outage windows and prohibition on moves during quarterly and year-end closing periods are constraints, because they restrict when the program may be performed. Influence relationships express how the risk assessments and other motivations affect goals and requirements,

providing the requested rationale traceability. This applies the element meanings defined in the ArchiMate Motivation layer; see The Open Group ArchiMate Motivation Layer and ArchiMate language structure.

QUESTION NO: 7

In general, what concept would you use to define a point of access where an application service is made available to another application component?

A. Application service

B. Application function

C. Application interface

D. Application interaction

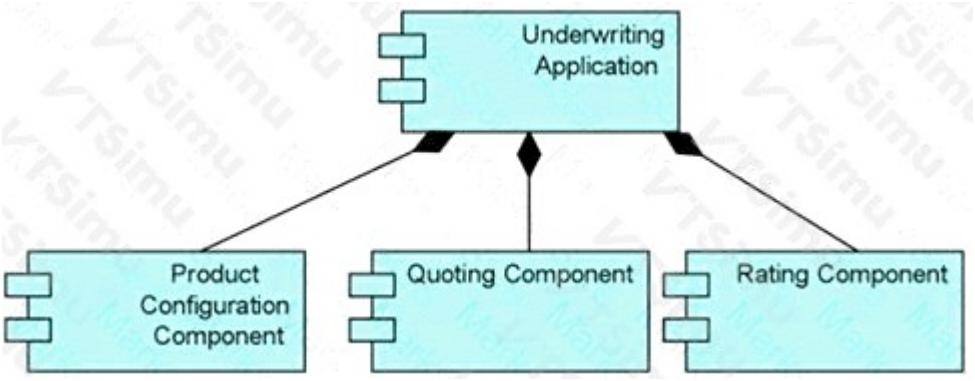
ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Application interface is correct because it represents the point of access through which an application component exposes its application services to its environment. That environment can include a user, another application component, or—in relevant deployment situations—a node. Thus, when the model needs to show how one application component makes a service available for consumption by another application component, the application interface is the appropriate structural concept. It separates the externally visible access point or contract from the component's internal behavior and implementation, allowing the service provider and consumer to be modeled with a clear boundary between them. An application interface can expose one or more application services, and it may be assigned to an application component. This supports models of APIs, service endpoints, messaging interfaces, and user-facing access points at the appropriate level of abstraction. The ArchiMate specification defines an application interface as a point of access where application services are made available to a user, another application component, or a node. See the ArchiMate 2.1 Specification and the application-layer definitions in the ArchiMate Specification application layer.

QUESTION NO: 8

Consider the following diagram:



What does the diagram express about the structure of the Underwriting Application?

A. The Underwriting Application groups together a number of modules that are either free-standing or part of other applications

B. The Underwriting Application is composed of three application components

C. The Underwriting Application invokes three other modules

D. The Underwriting Application performs three functions

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The Underwriting Application is composed of three application components. The diagram uses the ArchiMate composition relationship: the filled diamond at the Underwriting Application end identifies it as the whole, while the connected application components are its constituent parts. Composition is a structural relationship and communicates that the component being modeled consists of these smaller application components, rather than merely interacting with them or grouping them informally. In the ArchiMate application layer, an application component represents a modular, deployable, and replaceable part of an application system that encapsulates behavior and data. Thus, this notation describes the internal modular structure of the Underwriting Application: it has three application-component parts. This is consistent with the ArchiMate definition of composition as indicating that an element consists of one or more other concepts. See the ArchiMate 2.1 Specification and the Open Group's ArchiMate relationships documentation for the composition relationship and its whole-part meaning.

QUESTION NO: 9

Consider the following statement:

1. An application component is a self-contained unit of functionality.

2. An application component may perform one or more application functions.

3. The name of an application component should preferably be a noun.

Which of the following answers regarding the statement is correct?

A. 1 and 2 are correct, 3 is not correct

B. 2 and 3 are correct, 1 is not correct

C. 1 and 3 are correct, 2 is not correct

D. 1, 2 and 3 are all correct

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

1, 2 and 3 are all correct is correct. In the ArchiMate application layer, an application component represents a modular and self-contained unit of software functionality. It encapsulates behavior and may encapsulate data, and it can expose its functionality through application interfaces. This makes "self-contained unit of functionality" an appropriate concise characterization of the element.

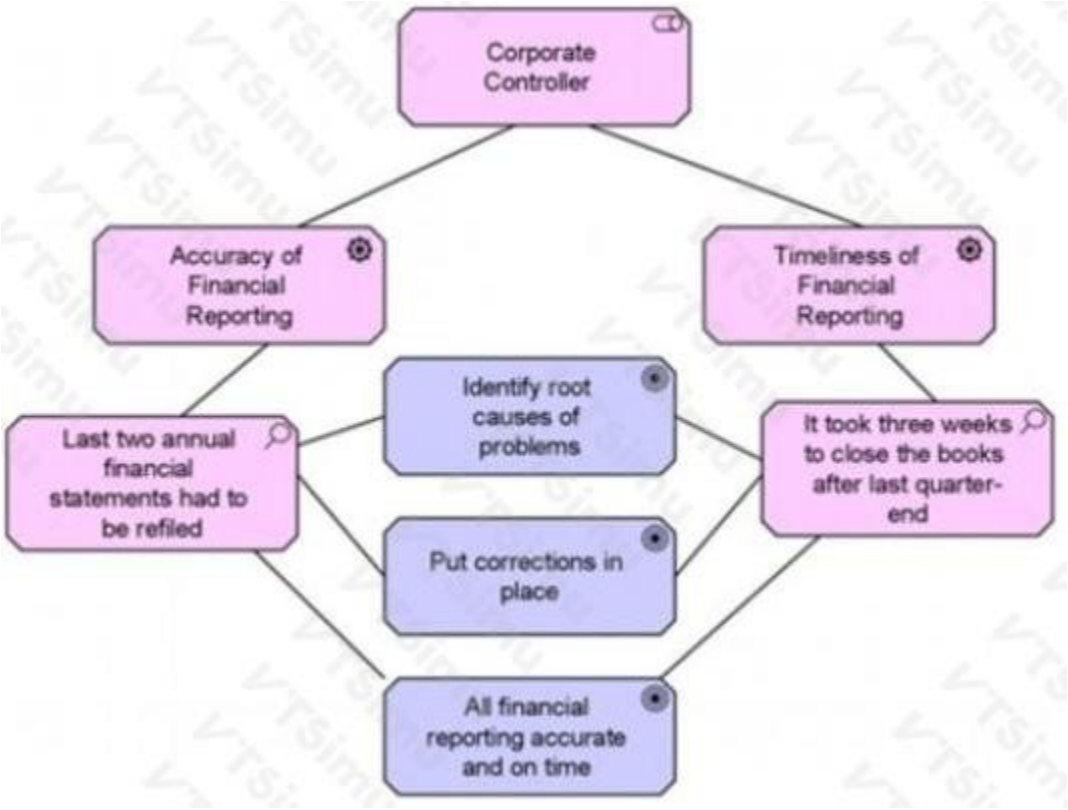
An application component realizes or performs application behavior, including application functions. A single component can therefore perform one application function or several functions, depending on how the architecture partitions responsibilities and software modules. The component identifies the structural software unit, while an application function identifies the internal automated behavior that the component performs.

ArchiMate naming guidance also supports using a noun or noun phrase for active-structure elements such as application components. Naming a component as a noun identifies the software entity itself—for example, "Customer Management System"—rather than describing an action. This convention distinguishes the component from an application function, which is generally named using a verb or verb phrase to express behavior.

These definitions and modeling conventions are described in The Open Group's ArchiMate application-layer documentation and in the ArchiMate Specification.

QUESTION NO: 10

Consider the following example view:



Which of the following best describes how this view could be used?

A. To help infrastructure engineers design necessary increases in server capacity to improve the financial reporting

B. To assign software developers to the work packages needed to address problems with the financial reporting

C. To familiarize managers and enterprise architects with the motivations of the Corporate Controller

D. To put in place changes to business processes to address requirements of the Corporate Controller

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

To familiarize managers and enterprise architects with the motivations of the Corporate Controller is the best use of this view. The view is oriented toward the motivation aspect of the architecture: it communicates the concerns, drivers, goals, principles, and requirements that originate with, or are relevant to, the Corporate Controller. Such a view helps its intended stakeholders establish a shared understanding of why change is needed and what outcomes or constraints must guide architecture and design decisions. Managers can use it to understand the business rationale and priorities, while enterprise architects can use it as a basis for tracing motivation into subsequent business, application, and technology architecture work. This is consistent with ArchiMate's Motivation extension, which provides concepts for representing the context and reasons behind enterprise architecture, including stakeholders and their concerns, assessments, goals, requirements, and constraints. The view is therefore primarily a communication and alignment tool for motivations, rather than an implementation plan or a detailed technical design. See the ArchiMate 2.1 Specification and The Open Group's ArchiMate Forum.

QUESTION NO: 11

Consider the following diagram representing part of a key PRO-FIT capability: self-service online price quotes for its auto insurance customers:

Which of the following answers best interprets this diagram?

A. The Self-Service Quote Solution is an application service that uses four separate application components

B. The Self-Service Quote Solution is an application collaboration that includes four application components that work together

C. The Self-Service Quote Solution is an application component that accesses four different types of data objects

D. The Self-Service Quote Solution is an application component that collaborates with four service modules

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

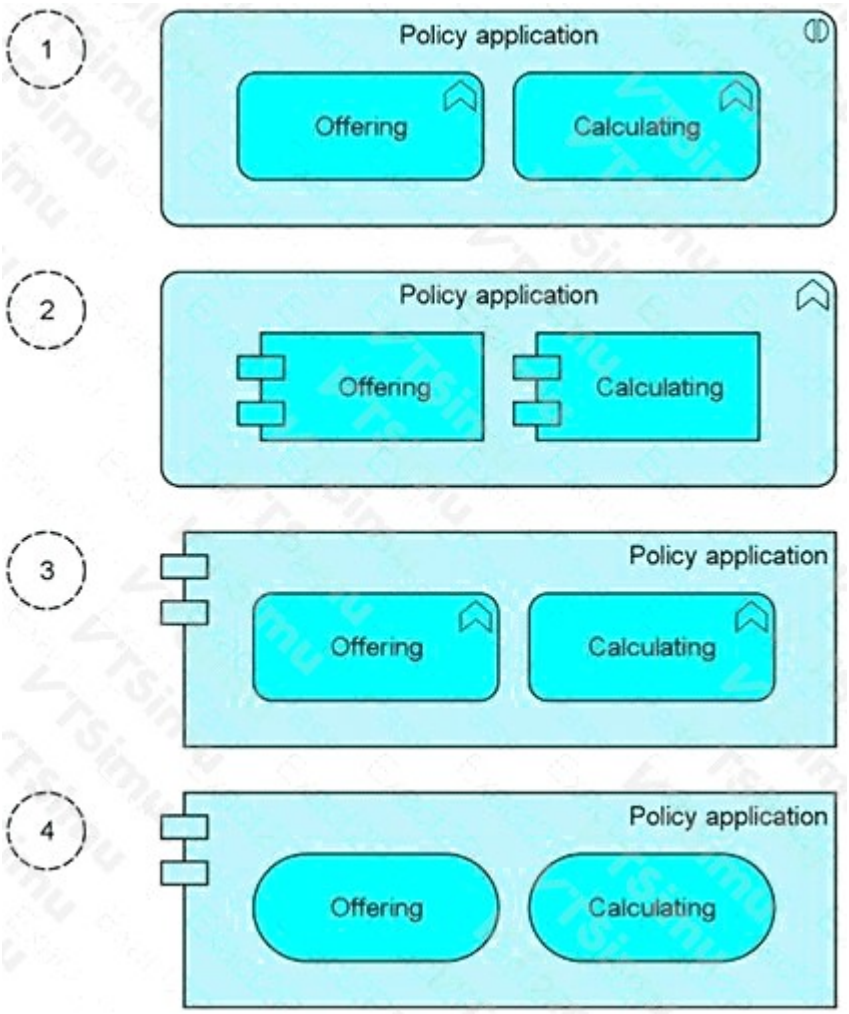
The Self-Service Quote Solution is an application collaboration that includes four application components that work together is the best interpretation. In ArchiMate, an application collaboration represents an aggregate of two or more application components that cooperate to perform collective application behavior. It is used when the model needs to show that several independently identifiable application components jointly form a meaningful collaborating unit, rather than treating the unit as one indivisible component.

Here, “Self-Service Quote Solution” names the overall collaborative structure supporting online price quotation. The four contained elements represent the application components participating in that structure. The collaboration provides a useful abstraction: stakeholders can understand the integrated solution as a whole while retaining visibility of the constituent components that deliver it. This is particularly appropriate for a customer-facing capability such as online quotations, which commonly coordinates functionality from several application components into one coherent solution.

The ArchiMate 2 specification defines application collaboration in the Application Layer section and describes its role in grouping cooperating application components. See the official ArchiMate 2 Application Layer documentation and the ArchiMate 2 specification.

QUESTION NO: 12

Consider the following four diagrams:



Which diagram depicts a “Policy application” as an application component with the two application functions “Offering” and “Calculating”?

A. Diagram 1

B. Diagram 2

C. Diagram 3

D. Diagram 4

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Diagram 3 correctly models “Policy application” as an Application Component and “Offering” and “Calculating” as Application Functions. In ArchiMate, an Application Component is an active-structure element that represents a modular, deployable, and replaceable part of an application. An Application Function is a behavior element that describes automated behavior performed by an application component. The required relationship is an Assignment relationship: the Application Component is assigned to perform the Application Functions. This expresses that the behavior represented by “Offering” and “Calculating” is carried out by the “Policy application,” rather than merely being associated with it or being a structural part of it. The notation in Diagram 3 uses the proper application-layer element types and correctly connects the component to both functions through the assignment relationship. This is consistent with the ArchiMate definition that application components perform application functions and is the intended way to show responsibility for automated application behavior. See the Open Group’s ArchiMate 2 application-layer concepts and the ArchiMate application-layer specification.

QUESTION NO: 13

Which of the following answers contain only concepts within the scope of the ArchiMate Motivation extension?

A. Principle, Requirement, Work Package

B. Business Object, Business Process, Assessment

C. Program, Project, Plateau

D. Stakeholder, Driver, Principle

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Stakeholder, Driver, Principle contains only elements of the ArchiMate Motivation extension. This extension provides the concepts used to model the reasons, goals, constraints, and high-level intentions that shape an enterprise architecture. A stakeholder represents an individual, team, organization, or other party that has interests in, or concerns about, the architecture and its outcomes. A driver represents an internal or external condition that motivates change, such as market pressure, a regulatory development, or a strategic business need. A principle is a normative statement of intent that defines a general property or constraint for architecture and its implementation, guiding decisions and behavior across the enterprise. Together, these concepts let an architect trace stakeholder concerns and external or internal drivers to the guiding principles that influence architecture development. The ArchiMate 2 specification places Stakeholder, Driver, and Principle in the Motivation extension, alongside concepts such as Assessment, Goal, Requirement, and Constraint. See The Open Group's ArchiMate 2.1 Specification and the ArchiMate standard overview at The Open Group ArchiMate Forum.

QUESTION NO: 14

Scenario

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

ArchiSurance has entered into a legal agreement to acquire ArchiSpecialty, a specialty insurer that has several lines of business, including insuring organizations that conduct high-stakes contests. Prior to entering into this agreement ArchiSurance staff carefully examined the ArchiSpecialty Enterprise Architecture to develop an integration plan with four successive phases. Each phase of the plan provides a stable foundation for ArchiSurance to conduct its newly expanded business while making significant progress toward the targeted integration of ArchiSpecialty operations. The first phase of the plan, Common Ownership, will begin on the acquisition date specified in the legal agreement. The second through fourth phases will begin after their predecessors are completE.

During the Common Ownership phase, the two companies' websites will be linked to each other and their Interactive voice response(IVR) system menus will be integrateD. During the second phase, known as Integrated Organizations, the corresponding ArchiSurance and ArchiSpecialty departments will be combined and all financial processing will be migrated to the original ArchiSurance systems. In the third Phase, known as Integrated Customer Operations, ArchiSpecialty customer relationship management (CRM) data will be migrated to the corresponding ArchiSurance applications. In the fourth and final phase, known as Integrated Operations, the ArchiSpecialty claims data will be migrated to the corresponding ArchiSurance applications. However, the ArchiSpecialty underwriting solution for high-stakes contests will be retained due to its unique capabilities.

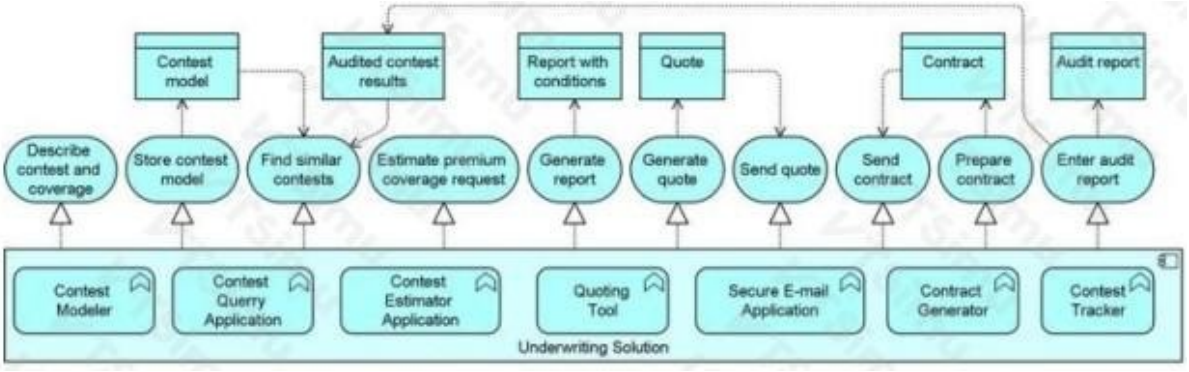
The underwriting solution for high-stakes contests assists underwriters in creating a policy to insure against the possibility of a contestant winning an improbable but expensive award, such as $1 million US for hitting a hole-in-one on a golf course, or a luxury world cruise for a winning spin of a roulette wheel. In return for a single premium payment, the insurer agrees to pay the award if a contestant earns it fairly. When an underwriter receives a request for an insurance quote, either from a promotions company that isplanning the contest or from a company with its own promotions department, he uses the Contest Modeler application to precisely describe the planned contest and the coverage requested, and to store the contest model in a machine-readable format. Then, the underwriter uses the Contest Query application, which reads the contest model and queries a collection of audited contest results to find records of similar contests. Then, the underwriter uses the Contest Estimator application to estimate the premium for the coverage request, and also to produce a report with a recommended set of conditions to provide with the quotE. After consulting the report, the underwriter uses the Quoting Tool application to prepare a quote for the customer. Then, the underwriter sends the quote to the customer via secure email. If the customer accepts the quote, the underwriter uses the Contract Generator to prepare t contract for the customer, which he also sends via secure email. In the contract, the customer agrees to employ a contest auditorwho will report the audited results of the contest regardless of whether prizes are awardeD. The underwriter uses the Contest Tracker application to add these reports to the collection of audited contest results. Note that all reports are delivered in a standard markup language that can be read by other software programs and either processed in the background or rendered visually.

Refer to the Scenario

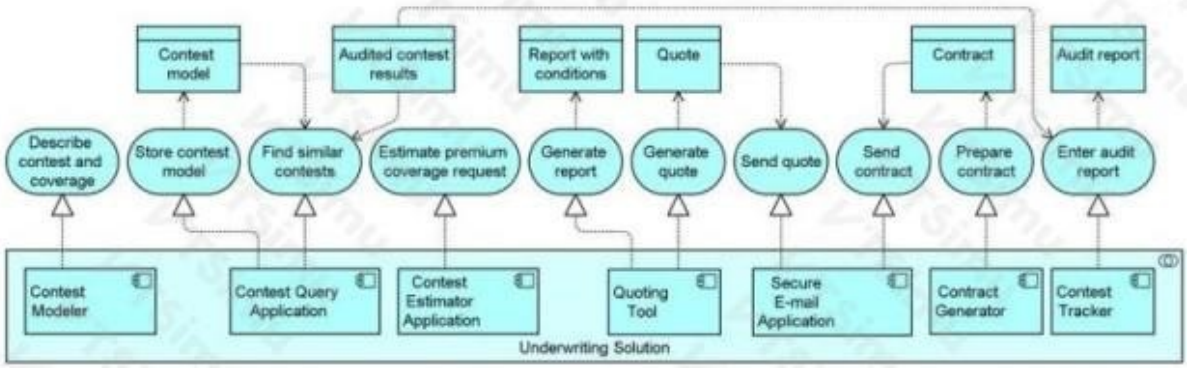
The ArchiSurance chief information officer has asked you to explain the unique suite of applications that ArchiSpecialty uses to underwrite high-stakes contest insurancE. You must model these applications, the services they provide and the data they access.

Which answer provides the best explanation?

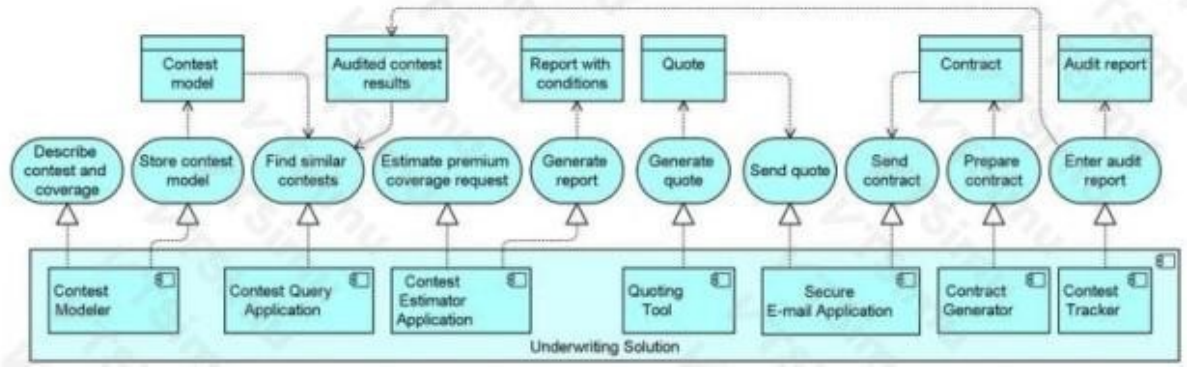
A.



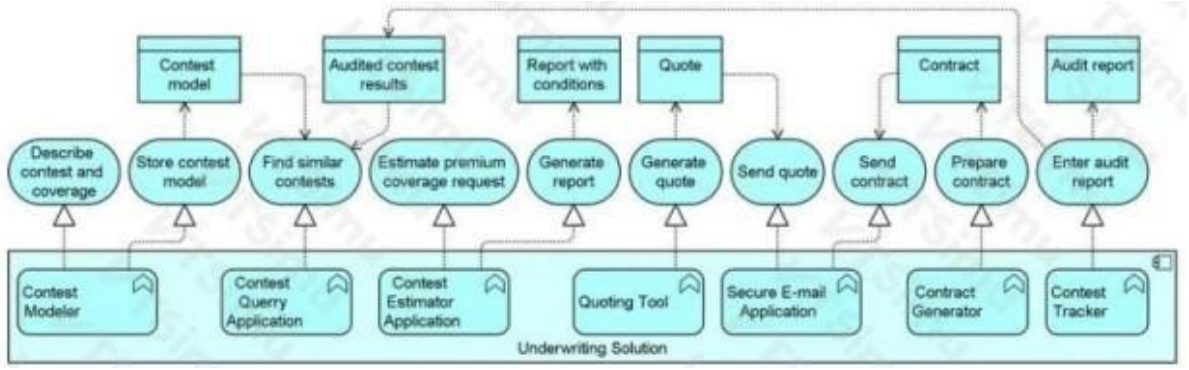
B.



C.



D.



A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

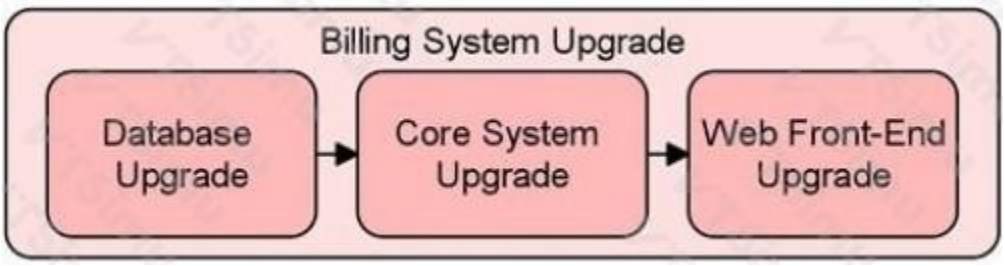
ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The model in **Option C** correctly uses the ArchiMate Application Layer to distinguish the contest-underwriting applications, their externally visible application services, and the data objects that those applications access or produce. The scenario describes a coherent application collaboration: Contest Modeler creates and stores a machine-readable contest model; Contest Query consumes that model and accesses audited contest results; Contest Estimator uses the relevant information to calculate a premium and generate recommended conditions; Quoting Tool and Contract Generator produce customer-facing documents; and Contest Tracker adds incoming audited-result reports to the result collection. Modelling these as application components realizing application services makes clear what functionality is offered to the underwriter, while the associated data objects represent the persistent or exchanged information needed by that functionality. In particular, the contest model, audited contest results, quote, contract, and estimator report must be represented as information handled by the applications, rather than as business-layer behavior. This is consistent with ArchiMate's separation between active structure, behavior, and passive structure in the Application Layer. The standard also permits application services to be exposed to users and other application behavior, accurately reflecting the underwriter's use of this retained specialist solution. See the ArchiMate Specification and The Open Group's ArchiMate Forum.

QUESTION NO: 15

Consider the following diagram using the Implementation and Migration extension:



Which of the following statements correctly describes the concepts shown in the diagram?

A. Business processes

B. Plateau and deliverables

C. Project components

D. Work packages

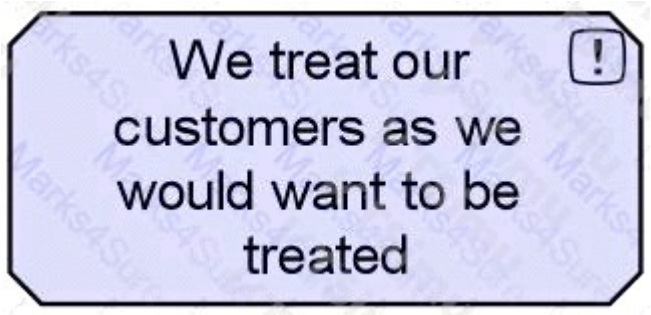
ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Work packages is correct. In the ArchiMate Implementation and Migration extension, a work package represents a series of actions that are designed to achieve a specific result within an implementation or migration effort. It is used to model identifiable units of work, such as a project, program, or a defined set of activities, and it may be assigned to a stakeholder or grouped with other implementation and migration concepts. The diagram uses the work-package notation: the characteristic rounded-rectangle element used for this active implementation-and-migration concept. Work packages provide a bridge between the architectural description and the practical work needed to realize a target architecture. They can realize deliverables, contribute to plateaus, and be organized into larger implementation structures, but the depicted elements themselves are work packages. The ArchiMate 2 specification defines the work package in its Implementation and Migration extension and specifies its notation and permitted relationships. See the ArchiMate 2 documentation from The Open Group and the current ArchiMate standard documentation for the corresponding Implementation and Migration concepts and notation.

QUESTION NO: 16

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:

The symbol represents **a principle**. In ArchiMate's Motivation extension, a principle is defined as a normative property of all systems in a given context, or a way of working. Principles capture enduring guidance that shapes decisions, design, and implementation during an enterprise transformation. For a major systems and process transformation project, a principle can express direction such as standardization, reuse, regulatory compliance, or customer-centric design. It is therefore useful for communicating the governing guidance that applies across the architecture and influences the realization of the transformation.

ArchiMate distinguishes principles through their dedicated notation and uses them to make the motivation and rationale behind architectural choices explicit. A principle may influence more detailed architecture content and implementation decisions, helping stakeholders apply consistent guidance throughout the project lifecycle. The official ArchiMate 2 specification describes the Motivation extension and its principle concept in its language structure and element definitions. See The Open Group ArchiMate 2.0 Specification and The Open Group ArchiMate Forum.

QUESTION NO: 17

Scenario

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

The daily mutual fund trading cycle consists of four key processes: Transaction capture, pricing, trading and reconciliation. Transaction capture consists of two sub-processes: manual exchange and loans and distributions (LSD). For transaction capture, retirement plan participants use an online account management application to enter manual fund exchange transactions. For L&D, plan participants use a separate application to enter requests. The L&D application determines whether the request can be fulfilled based on the mutual fund balances held in each plan balances and a set of business rules. Each day's captured manual exchange transactions accumulate in a transaction database.

ArchiSurance contracts with a third-party information service to receive a file of mutual fund prices at the close of each trading day. The pricing application uses this file to convert captured transaction into trades, and then validates each trade against the mutual fund balances held In each plan. The pricing generates a trade file with the minimum number of trades necessary. The trading application sends this file to an external trading service. When the trading application receives a confirmation file back from the trading service, it passes it to the reconciliation application, which updates the plan recordkeeping database.

The account management and LSD applications are hosted on separate application server clusters. Each cluster is a physically separate host that runs application server software on a set of virtualized hosts. All of these applications use a database server infrastructure that is hosted on another separate cluster of virtualized servers also on a dedicated physical host. The pricing, consolidation, trading and reconciliation applications, however, are batch applications that run on the ArchiSurance mainframe computer. All application hosts are connected via a converged data center network (DCN), which also connects them to a storage area network (SAN) as well as a wide area network (WAN) that is used to communicate with the external trading service. The SANincludes two physically separate storage arrays, one of which holds data for all databases, and another that holds data for all files.

Refer to the Scenario

A newly-formed team of systems analysts would like to better understand the business processes and applications for daily fund trading. Describe the business processes and sub-processes, the applications that they use, the data objects accessed by those applications, and the external application services that access some of those data objects.

Which is the best answer?

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

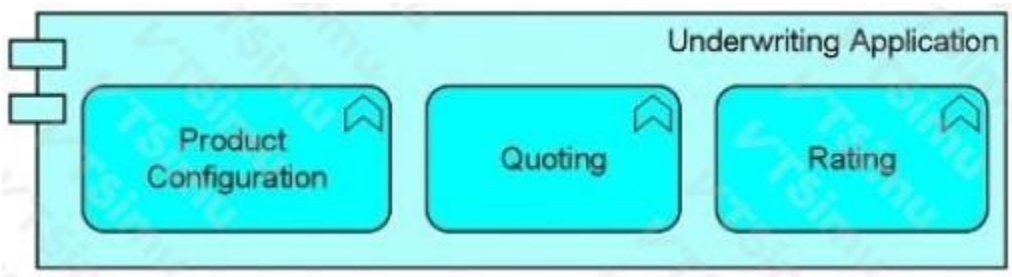
ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The model that shows the daily fund-trading business processes, their decomposition, the supporting applications, the data objects, and the external services is correct because it uses the ArchiMate business and application layers at the appropriate level of abstraction. “Transaction capture” is represented as a business process composed of the “manual exchange” and “loans and distributions” sub-processes. The relevant applications serve or support those processes: account management supports manual exchanges, the LSD application supports loans and distributions, and the pricing, trading, and reconciliation applications support their corresponding business processes. The applications access the scenario’s data objects, including captured transactions, mutual-fund prices, fund balances, trade files, confirmation files, and plan-recordkeeping data. The information service supplying prices and the external trading service are modeled as externally provided application services, with the price, trade, and confirmation information exchanged at the application boundary. This separation lets the analysts trace how business behavior is enabled by application behavior and how information is created, read, and passed between applications without introducing unnecessary technology-infrastructure detail. ArchiMate defines business processes as behavior elements that group business behavior and application components as active structure elements that encapsulate application functionality; data objects represent information used or produced by applications. See the ArchiMate 2.1 Specification and the ArchiMate Specification.

QUESTION NO: 18

Consider the following diagram:



What does the diagram express about the Underwriting Application?

A. It has three distinct components

B. It processes three different types of data objects

C. It performs three different functions

D. It groups together three components that are not a part of the Underwriting Application

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

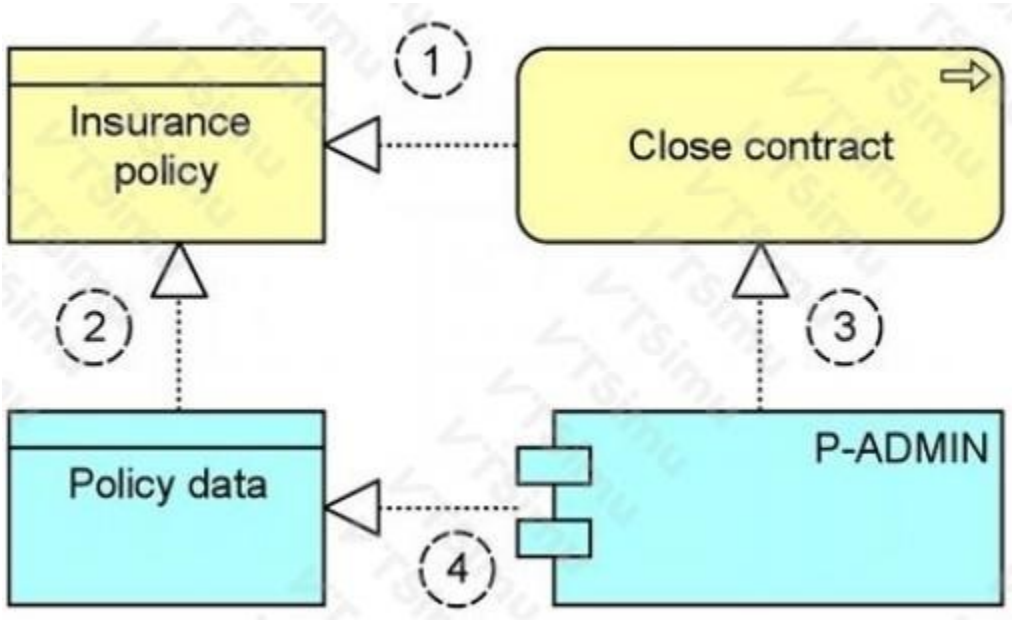
The statement *It performs three different functions* correctly interprets the diagram's use of ArchiMate application-layer concepts and relationships. An Application Component, such as the Underwriting Application, represents a modular, deployable part of an application landscape. Its internal automated behavior is modeled with Application Functions. When the diagram connects the Underwriting Application to three Application Functions using assignment relationships, it states that this application component is responsible for carrying out those three units of automated behavior.

This distinction is important in ArchiMate: a function describes what automated behavior is performed, while the application component identifies the structural application element that performs or realizes that behavior. The diagram therefore communicates functional responsibility: the Underwriting Application carries out three distinct application functions. It is not merely a visual count of contained components or data objects; the meaning follows from the element types and the assignment relationship defined by the language.

The ArchiMate 2 specification describes Application Functions as behavior elements in the application layer and defines how application structure is assigned to such behavior. See the ArchiMate 2.1 Specification, particularly its Application Layer chapter.

QUESTION NO: 19

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 correct because it is the relationship in the diagram whose connected element types and relationship notation conform to the ArchiMate metamodel. ArchiMate relationships are not freely interchangeable visual connectors: each relationship has a defined semantic meaning and may be used only between element types for which the metamodel permits it. The relationship numbered 2 expresses an allowed dependency or structural connection between its specific source and target concepts, while retaining the direction prescribed by the relationship definition. This is the key check when validating an ArchiMate view: identify the concepts at both ends, identify the relationship being shown, and verify that the corresponding metamodel cell permits that relationship in that direction. The ArchiMate specification defines both the relationship types and the relationship tables used to determine whether a connection is valid. Consult the ArchiMate 2.1 Specification, particularly its metamodel and relationship tables. The Open Group's ArchiMate Forum also provides the authoritative context for the language and its conformance rules.