Dear Delegate,

Thank you for booking with The Knowledge Academy.

Course: TOGAF® 9.2 Training

Delegates may be required to complete a minimum of 1 hour of homework each evening which is dependent on the type of course booked. You will be notified if your course requires homework.

Please advise us if you have any special access or learning requirements that you wish to be taken into account.

Candidates will receive their login details the Friday prior to the course. If you have not received this then please contact us at Virtual.Support@theknowledgeacademy.com or alternatively call us on 01344 203999.

This booking is subject to our standard terms and conditions which is available to be viewed at: www.theknowledgeacademy.com/terms

We look forward to welcoming you on our course. Yours Sincerely,

The Knowledge Academy

TOGAF® 9.2 Combined Level 1 & 2

The Knowledge Academy TOGAF® 9.2 Combined Level 1 & 2 course covers the following topics:

Introduction

This 4-day TOGAF® 9.2 Training Course: Combined (level 1 & 2) provides candidates with the knowledge needed to pass the TOGAF® 9.2 Training Course: Foundation (level 1) and TOGAF® 9.2 Training Course: Certified (level 2) exams.

The course is fully accredited by The Open Group and includes a TOGAF® exam voucher, enabling candidates to take the TOGAF® exam when they are prepared and ready.

This TOGAF® course helps aspiring Enterprise Architects understand how TOGAF® can address an enterprise's requirements; the course will also highlight why the creation of an Enterprise Architecture system, built on best practice, can deliver outcomes that can drive a business forward and deliver its vision.

This TOGAF® 9.2 Training Course: Combined (level 1 & 2) enables the acquisition of knowledge concerning information system modularization, standardisation, appraisal mechanisms, and of how to transform preexisting practices - helping to develop a critical understanding of what constitutes an efficient IT system.

TOGAF® is the standardised global framework of Enterprise Architecture - it enables a thorough and uniform approach to orchestrating, designing, creating, planning, implementing, managing, and appraising information systems. Hence, achieving the certified TOGAF® status demonstrates that a candidate possesses the required knowledge to apply the concepts of TOGAF® to an enterprise architecture and technology environment.

This TOGAF® 9.2 Training Course: Combined (level 1 & 2) enhances a candidate’s awareness of architectural concepts, in addition to learning tailorable architectural appraisal techniques - offering the opportunity to practice designing, planning, implementing, and governing information systems on a small scale.

The TOGAF® 9.2 Training Course: Foundation (Level 1) focuses on fundamental knowledge and concepts behind TOGAF®, while the TOGAF® 9.2 Training Course: Certified (Level 2) demonstrates that the holder knows how to analyse and apply what they have learned.

This TOGAF® 9.2 Training Course: Combined (Level 1 & 2) can be delivered in a classroom setting, Virtually or via Online Computer-based Learning (eLearning).

Prerequisites

Anybody can attend this course and there are no prerequisites.

Audience

This course is recommended for anybody interested in learning more about Enterprise Architecture and TOGAF® and achieving the lauded TOGAF® Certified status. This detailed course enhances a candidate's awareness of architectural concepts, in addition to learning tailorable system adaptation techniques – enhancing knowledge and employability prospects.

Course Outline

This TOGAF® 9.2 Training Course: Combined (level 1 & 2) is a 4-day training course, with a two-part structure. The first two days will cover material for the TOGAF® 9.2 Training Course: Foundation (Level 1), which will help prepare delegates for the first exam. The remaining two days will prepare delegates for the second exam, TOGAF® 9.2 Training Course: Certified (Level 2). After completion of both exams and achieving both pass marks delegates will have achieved the much sought-after TOGAF® Certified status.

Level 1

- Course Introduction
- Module F13: The TOGAF Certification for People Program
- Module 1: Management Overview
- Module 2: Introduction to the Architecture Development Method
- Module 3: The Enterprise Continuum and Tools
- Module F6: ADM Phases Level 1
- Module F7: ADM Guidelines and Techniques
- Module 4: Architecture Governance
- Module 5: Architecture Views and Viewpoints and stakeholders
- Module 6: Stakeholder Management
- Module 7: Building Blocks
- Module F11: ADM Deliverables Level 1
- Module F12: TOGAF® Reference Models

Level 2

- Module 8: Preliminary Phase
- Module 9: Phase A: Architecture Vision
- Module 10 ADM Architecture Requirements Management
- Module 11A Phase B: Business Architecture – Catalogs, Matrices and Diagrams
- Module 11B Phase B: Business Architecture
- Module 12 Phase C: Information Systems Architectures – Overview
- Module 13A Phase C: Data Architecture – Catalogs, Matrices, and Diagrams
- Module 13B Phase C: Data Architecture
- Module 14: The Integrated Information Infrastructure Reference Model
- Module 15A Phase C: Application Architecture – Catalogs, Matrices and Diagrams
- Module 15B Phase C: Application Architecture
- Module 16 TOGAF® Foundation Architecture: the TRM
- Module 17A Phase D: Technology Architecture – Catalogs, Matrices and Diagrams
- Module 17B Phase D: Technology Architecture
- Module 18: Migration Planning Techniques
- Module 19: Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions
- Module 20: Phase F: Migration Planning
- Module 21: Phase G: Implementation Governance
- Module 22: Phase H: Architecture Change Management
- Module 23: Architecture Partitioning
- Module 24: Adapting the ADM: Iteration and Levels
- Module 25: Adapting the ADM: Security

- Module 26: Architecture Maturity Models
- Module 27: Architecture Skills Framework
- Module 31: Adapting the ADM: Security
- Module 33: Architecture Maturity Models
- Module 34: Architecture Skills Framework

The following is included with this TOGAF® 9.2 Training Course: Combined (Level 1 & 2):

TOGAF® 9 2 Training Course: Foundation (Level 1) Exam Voucher

TOGAF® 9.2 Training Course: Certified (Level 2) Exam Voucher

Exam Pass Guarantee

Experienced TOGAF® instructor

TOGAF® 9.2 Training Course: Combined (level 1 & 2) Examination

The Course fee includes the cost of both exam vouchers for the TOGAF® 9.1 Certified (Level 1 & 2) Exams. To receive your voucher, contact exambookings@theknowledgeacademy.com once your course has begun to confirm your details. You will receive your code by email and be able to redeem your vouchers through Pearson Vue once you have completed the course.

TOGAF® 9.2 Training Course: Foundation (Level 1) Examination:

Closed book

60 minutes

Pass mark is 55%

TOGAF® 9.2 Training Course: Certified (Level 2) Examination:

Open book

90 minutes

Pass mark is 60%

1.1	Application Architecture	A description of the structure and interaction of the applications as groups of capabilities that provide key business functions and manage the data assets.
1.2	Architectural Style	The combination of distinctive features related to the specific context within which architecture is performed or expressed; a collection of principles and characteristics that steer or constrain how an architecture is formed.
1.3	Architecture	1. The fundamental concepts or properties of a system in its environment embodied in its elements, relationships, and in the principles of its design and evolution. (Source: ISOIECIEEE 42010: 2011) 2. The structure of components, their inter-relationships, and the principles and guidelines governing their design and evolution over time.
1.4	Architecture Building Block (ABB)	A constituent of the architecture model that describes a single aspect of the overall model. See also Section 1.16.
1.5	Architecture Continuum	A part of the Enterprise Continuum. A repository of architectural elements with increasing detail and specialization. Note: This Continuum begins with foundational definitions like reference models, core strategies, and basic building blocks. From there it sp
1.6	Architecture Development Method (ADM)	The core of the TOGAF framework. A multi-phase, iterative approach to develop and use an Enterprise Architecture to shape and govern business transformation and implementation projects. Note: The ADM is described in Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM).
1.7	Architecture Domain	The architectural area being considered. The TOGAF framework has four primary architecture domains: business, data, application, and technology. Other domains may also be considered (e.g., security).
1.8	Architecture Framework	A conceptual structure used to plan, develop, implement, govern, and sustain an architecture.
1.9	Architecture Governance	The practice of monitoring and directing architecture-related work. The goal is to deliver desired outcomes and adhere to relevant principles, standards, and roadmaps. See also Section 1.28.
1.1	Architecture Principle	A qualitative statement of intent that should be met by the architecture.
1.11	Architecture View	A representation of a system from the perspective of a related set of concerns. Note: In some sections of this standard, the term "view" is used as a synonym for "architecture view". See also Section 1.45 and Section 1.12.
1.12	Architecture Viewpoint	A specification of the conventions for a particular kind of architecture view. Note: An architecture viewpoint can also be seen as the definition or schema for that kind of architecture view. It establishes the conventions for constructing,

		interpreting, and using an architecture view to address a specific concern (or set of concerns) about a system-of-interest. In some sections of this standard, the term "viewpoint" is used as a synonym for "architecture viewpoint".
1.13	Architecture Vision	A succinct description of the Target Architecture that describes its business value and the changes to the enterprise that will result from its successful deployment. It serves as an aspirational vision and a boundary for detailed architecture development.
1.14	Artifact	An architectural work product that describes an aspect of the architecture. See also Section 1.16.
1.15	Baseline	A specification that has been formally reviewed and agreed upon, that thereafter serves as the basis for further development or change and that can be changed only through formal change control procedures or a type of procedure such as configuration management.
1.16	Building Block	A (potentially re-usable) component of enterprise capability that can be combined with other building blocks to deliver architectures and solutions. Note: Building blocks can be defined at various levels of detail, depending on what stage of architecture development has been reached. For instance, at an early stage, a building block can simply consist of a name or an outline description. Later on, a building block may be decomposed into multiple supporting building blocks and may be accompanied by a full specification. Building blocks can relate to "architectures" or "solutions". See also Section 1.14.
1.17	Business Architecture	A representation of holistic, multi-dimensional business views of: capabilities, end-to-end value delivery, information, and organizational structure; and the relationships among these business views and strategies, products, policies, initiatives, and stakeholders. Note: Business Architecture relates business elements to business goals and elements of other domains.
1.18	Business Capability	A particular ability that a business may possess or exchange to achieve a specific purpose.
1.19	Business Governance	Concerned with ensuring that the business processes and policies (and their operation) deliver the business outcomes and adhere to relevant business regulation.
1.2	Capability	An ability that an organization, person, or system possesses. Note: For example, Enterprise Architecture, marketing, customer contact, or outbound telemarketing.
1.21	Concern	An interest in a system relevant to one or more of its stakeholders. Note: Concerns may pertain to any aspect of the system's functioning, development, or operation, including considerations such as performance, reliability, security, distribution, and evolvability and may determine the acceptability of the system. See also Section 1.45.

1.22	Course of Action	Direction and focus provided by strategic goals and objectives, often to deliver the value proposition characterized in the business model.
1.23	Data Architecture	A description of the structure and interaction of the enterprise's major types and sources of data, logical data assets, physical data assets, and data management resources.
1.24	Deliverable	An architectural work product that is contractually specified and in turn formally reviewed, agreed, and signed off by the stakeholders. Note: Deliverables represent the output of projects and those deliverables that are in documentation form will typically be archived at completion of a project, or transitioned into an Architecture Repository as a reference model, standard, or snapshot of the Architecture Landscape at a point in time.
1.25	Enterprise	The highest level (typically) of description of an organization and typically covers all missions and functions. An enterprise will often span multiple organizations.
1.26	Foundation Architecture	Generic building blocks, their inter-relationships with other building blocks, combined with the principles and guidelines that provide a foundation on which more specific architectures can be built.
1.27	Gap	A statement of difference between two states. Used in the context of gap analysis, where the difference between the Baseline and Target Architecture is identified.
1.28	Governance	The discipline of monitoring, managing, and steering a business (or ISIT landscape) to deliver the business outcome required.
1.29	Information	Any communication or representation of facts, data, or opinions, in any medium or form, including textual, numerical, graphic, cartographic, narrative, or audio-visual forms.
1.3	Information System Service	1. A discrete behavior requestable from an application (e.g., log in, book train seat, transfer money). Note: It supports and enables business roles and processes by capturing or providing data or automating a process. It can be coarse-grained or fine-grained (cf. a use-case or user story). It can be found in and invoked via an interface. 2. The automated elements of a business service.
1.31	Information Technology (IT)	1. The lifecycle management of information and related technology used by an organization. 2. An umbrella term that includes all or some of the subject areas relating to the computer industry, such as Business Continuity, Business IT Interface, Business Process Modeling and Management, Communication, Compliance and Legislation, Computers, Content Management, Hardware, Information Management, Internet, Offshoring, Networking, Programming and Software, Professional Issues, Project Management, Security, Standards, Storage, Voice and Data Communications. Various countries and industries employ other umbrella terms to describe this same collection. 3. A term commonly assigned to a department within an organization tasked with provisioning some or all of the domains described in (2) above. 4.

		Alternate names commonly adopted include Information Services, Information Management, et al.
1.32	Logical	An implementation-independent definition of the architecture, often grouping related physical entities according to their purpose and structure. Note: For example, the products from multiple infrastructure software vendors can all be logically grouped as Java® application server platforms.
1.33	Metadata	Data about data, of any sort in any media, that describes the characteristics of an entity.
1.34	Metamodel	A model that describes how and with what the architecture will be described in a structured way
1.35	Method	A defined, repeatable approach to address a particular type of problem.
1.36	Modeling	A technique through construction of models which enables a subject to be represented in a form that enables reasoning, insight, and clarity concerning the essence of the subject matter.
1.37	Objective	A time-bounded milestone for an organization used to demonstrate progress towards a goal; for example, "Increase capacity utilization by 30% by the end of 2019 to support the planned increase in market share".
1.38	Physical	A description of a real-world entity. Physical elements in an Enterprise Architecture may still be considerably abstracted from Solution Architecture, design, or implementation views.
1.39	Reference Model (RM)	An abstract framework for understanding significant relationships among the entities of [an] environment, and for the development of consistent standards or specifications supporting that environment. Note: A reference model is based on a small number of unifying concepts and may be used as a basis for education and explaining standards to a non-specialist. A reference model is not directly tied to any standards, technologies, or other concrete implementation details, but it does seek to provide common semantics that can be used unambiguously across and between different implementations.
1.4	Repository	A system that manages all of the data of an enterprise, including data and process models and other enterprise information. Note: The data in a repository is much more extensive than that in a data dictionary, which generally defines only the data making up a database.
1.41	Requirement	A statement of need that must be met by a particular architecture or work package.
1.42	Service 1	A repeatable activity; a discrete behavior that a building block may be requested or otherwise triggered to perform. Note: Examples include check customer credit, provide weather data, and consolidate drilling reports. It serves a client or customer by delivering an output or changing system state. It can be defined in a logical service contract that defines input and output flows and
1.43	Solution Architecture	A description of a discrete and focused business operation or activity and how ISIT supports that operation. Note: A Solution Architecture typically applies to a

		single project or project release, assisting in the translation of requirements into a solution vision, high-level business and or IT system specifications, and a portfolio of implementation tasks.
1.44	Solution Building Block (SBB)	A candidate solution which conforms to the specification of an Architecture Building Block (ABB).
1.45	Stakeholder	An individual, team, organization, or class thereof, having an interest in a system.
1.46	Strategic Architecture	A summary formal description of the enterprise, providing an organizing framework for operational and change activity, and an executive-level, long-term view for direction setting.
1.47	Target Architecture	The description of a future state of the architecture being developed for an organization. Note: There may be several future states developed as a roadmap to show the evolution of the architecture to a target state.
1.48	Technology Architecture	A description of the structure and interaction of the technology services and technology components.
1.49	Transition Architecture	A formal description of one state of the architecture at an architecturally significant point in time. Note: One or more Transition Architectures may be used to describe the progression in time from the Baseline to the Target Architecture.
1.5	Value Stream A	representation of an end-to-end collection of value-adding activities that create an overall result for a customer, stakeholder, or end user.
1.51	Viewpoint Library	A collection of the specifications of architecture viewpoints contained in the Reference Library portion of the Architecture Repository.