



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY  
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**FACULTY OF COMPUTING AND INFORMATICS**

**DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATICS**

<b>QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF INFORMATICS HONOURS (WEB INFORMATICS, BUSINESS INFORMATICS)</b>	
<b>QUALIFICATION CODE: 08BIFH,O8BIHB</b>	<b>LEVEL: 8</b>
<b>COURSE CODE: EAT810S</b>	<b>COURSE: ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE</b>
<b>SESSION: JULY 2024</b>	<b>PAPER: THEORY</b>
<b>DURATION: 3 HOURS</b>	<b>MARKS: 70</b>

<b>SECOND OPPORTUNITY/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION – QUESTION PAPER</b>	
<b>EXAMINER(S):</b>	Prof Irja Shaanika
<b>MODERATOR:</b>	Ms Judith Tjiwemu

<b>INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CANDIDATE</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Answer ALL the questions on the answer scripts provided. Answer <b>EACH</b> section on a new page.</li><li>2. Write clearly and neatly.</li><li>3. Be guided by the number of marks allocated when answering the questions.</li><li>4. <b>Number</b> your questions clearly.</li></ol>

<b>PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS</b>
<b>None.</b>

**THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSIST OF 5 PAGES**

(Including this front page)

## Section A: True and False Section

[10 marks]

Each question is 1 mark

1. Business domain is unrelated to any specific technology and can be considered non-technical and technology neutral.
2. Enterprise architecture can describe any domains deemed important in terms of the relationship between business and IT within a particular organisation.
3. IT systems have become essential infrastructure for executing day-to-day business activities, especially in large companies.
4. The process aspect includes all roles, skills and responsibilities of employees, as well as issues related to motivation, compensation, attitude and culture.
5. The complex and decentralized nature of modern organizations consisting of closely interrelated business and IT components has critical implications from the perspective of their planning.
6. Business Silos is the stage of enterprise architecture maturity where each business unit manages its own IT systems independently, with minimal standardisation or shared efficiencies.
7. When IT planning focuses exclusively on the current business strategy, it prevents organisations from developing truly reusable IT capabilities that last beyond individual strategies.
8. In the 2nd EA maturity model, one of the CEO's key skills is the ability to manage organisational change efforts and staff personalisation.
9. An operating model is a system of governance mechanisms that ensures business and IT projects achieve both local and company-wide objectives.
10. The general idea of using Enterprise Architecture artefacts for improving communication between business and IT stakeholders is industry-specific and not widely applicable to most organisations globally.

**Section B: Multiple Choice Questions**

**[10 marks]**

Each question is 1 mark.

1. **Is a coherent collection of principles, methods, and models that are used in the design and realization of an enterprise's organizational structure, business processes, information systems, and infrastructure.**
  - a. Enterprise
  - b. Enterprise Architecture
  - c. Architecture
  - d. Business Architecture
  
2. **Common business-enabling EA domains include except for :**
  - a. Business,
  - b. Applications
  - c. Data
  - d. Security
  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ **enables strategic agility through customised or reusable modules.**
  - a. Business Modularity Architecture
  - b. Optimised core architecture
  - c. Business Silos architecture
  - d. Standardized Technology architecture
  
4. **Plug-and-play business processes modules occur in**
  - a. Standardized Technology architecture
  - b. Business Modularity Architecture
  - c. Optimised core architecture
  - d. Business Silos architecture
  
5. \_\_\_\_\_ **is a fundamental organisation of a system, embodied in its components, their relationships to each other and the environment, and the principles governing its design and evolution.**
  - a) Technical Architecture
  - b) System Architecture
  - c) Architecture
  - d) Enterprise Architecture

6. Which of the following is a direct benefit resulting from the proper usage of Enterprise Architecture?
- Improved efficiency of IT Investments
  - Operational excellence, customer intimacy, product leadership
  - Increased speed to enter new markets and overall organizational agility
  - Improved Managerial satisfaction
7. Which of the following is NOT a key component of business strategy?
- Measurement
  - Core values of a business
  - IT proposition
  - Operational tactics
8. These IT systems gradually complicate the organisational IT landscape, impede its modification and reduce strategic IT agility. Which of the following explains this statement?
- Business Strategy is often vague, unknown or merely absent
  - A business strategy rarely provides a clear direction for IT
  - Business Strategy is often unstable and frequently changes
  - Business Strategy often requires non-reusable IT systems
9. \_\_\_\_\_ defines what business processes are standardized and what business data is shared across an organisation's major business units
- Business Capabilities
  - Operating Model
  - Business needs
  - Business requirements
10. The people aspect of technology DOES NOT include the following:
- Roles and Skills
  - Motivation and compensation
  - Attitude and culture
  - Routine Tasks and Operating Procedures

**Section C: Structured Questions**

**[50 marks]**

**Question 1: Interpret the meaning of the following equation:  $EA=S+B+T$ .**

**[10 marks]**

**Question 2: Based on the IT projects, what are some key indicators that suggest business and IT alignment has been achieved within an organisation?**  
**[10 marks]**

**Question 3: Discuss the value that Enterprise Architecture brings to organisations.** [10 marks]

**Question 4: Justify why business strategy alone cannot serve as the sole basis for Enterprise Architectural planning.** [10 marks]

**Question 5: Briefly discuss the implications of the Operating Model on the implementation of Enterprise Architecture Practice:** [10 marks]

The End