



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

FACULTY OF COMPUTING AND INFORMATICS

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATICS

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF INFORMATICS HONOURS (WEB INFORMATICS, BUSINESS INFORMATICS)	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 08BIFH,08BIHB	LEVEL: 8
COURSE CODE: EAT810S	COURSE: ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE
SESSION: JUNE 2025	PAPER: THEORY
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 70

FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION – QUESTION PAPER	
EXAMINER(S):	Prof Irja Shaanika
MODERATOR:	Ms Judith Tjiwemu

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

PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS
None.

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSIST OF 5 PAGES

(Including this front page)

Section A: True and False Questions

[10 marks]

Each question is 1 mark.

1. EA domains positioned at the higher layers of the stack tend to be less relevant to business managers, while lower-level domains tend to be more interesting to the business audience.
2. Business-enabling EA domains can be viewed as functional domains.
3. Companies moving into business modularity have digitized their core business processes and have access to the critical customer and product data they need to develop new products and services.
4. Business Modularity Architecture is the stage of enterprise architecture maturity where companies manage and reuse loosely coupled IT-enabled business process components to preserve global standards while enabling local differences.
5. Business-supporting EA domains occupy the top layers of the stack and can be considered as non-functional domains.
6. Information systems does not always help companies execute their business strategies and gain a strategic competitive advantage .
7. Business capabilities of a modern organization are often determined largely by the capabilities of its IT systems.
8. Enterprise Architecture should lead you to selecting a single vendor's technology.
9. Moving from one maturity stage to another involves the benefits of reduced IT operating costs to greater strategic agility.
10. Even if clearly formulated, business strategy and objectives can be essentially useless for IT planners to act upon.

Section B: Multiple Choice Questions

[10 marks]

Each question is 1 mark

1. The following explanation is talking about which benefit of Enterprise Architecture:
Enterprise architecture help plan the changes in the IT landscape, explore available implementation options in a timely manner and ensure that new IT solutions seamlessly fit into the existing IT environment.
 - a. Improved overall conceptual consistency
 - b. Increased agility of IT planning
 - c. Increased reuse of available IT assets
 - d. Reduced complexity of the IT landscape

2. Which of the following is not an indirect benefit of an Enterprise Architecture practice?
 - a. Operational excellence, customer intimacy, product leadership
 - b. Increased speed to enter new markets and overall organizational agility
 - c. Improved Managerial satisfaction
 - d. Reduced costs of IT operations

3. The term enterprise means
 - a. Higher level, strategic view of an entity
 - b. An organisation with interlinked business units
 - c. A legal entity with a culture and pattern of behaviours
 - d. A collection of business activities and supporting technologies

4. Companies operating at _____ EA maturity model provides companywide data and process standardization as appropriate for the operating model.
 - a. Business Modularity Architecture
 - b. Optimised core architecture
 - c. Business Silos architecture
 - d. Standardized Technology architecture

5. It is a strategic instrument in guiding an organization through a planned course of development.
 - a. Framework
 - b. Strategic Management
 - c. Architecture
 - d. Enterprise Architecture

6. Companies in ----- usually increase access to shared data by introducing data warehouses, but transaction data is still embedded in individual applications.
- Standardized Technology architecture
 - Business Modularity Architecture
 - Optimised core architecture
 - Business Silos architecture
7. What are the 3 important aspects of EA as contained in the formula $EA = X + Y + Z$?
- Strategy + Products +Technology
 - Strategy + Business + Technology
 - Strategy+ Technology + Business
 - Strategy+ Information Systems +Information Technology
8. Is a collection of organizations that has a common set of goals, objectives, and/or a single targeted outcome.
- Enterprise
 - Enterprise Architecture
 - Architecture
 - Business Architecture
9. The people aspect of technology DOES NOT include the following:
- Roles and Skills
 - Motivation and compensation
 - Attitude and culture
 - Routine Tasks and Operating Procedures
10. Which statement best describes organisation use of IT systems to achieve operational excellence and cost leadership:
- IT systems can be used to fully automate operations, eliminate delays and deviations, avoid manual labour and achieve standardized, fine-tuned and predictable business processes.
 - IT systems can be used to facilitate the design of new products, support teamwork, collaboration and creativity and provide unique, innovative products or services to the market.
 - IT systems can be used to collect and store customer data, analyze customer needs and preferences, identify broad customer segments, target specific customer groups and even develop highly customized offers for particular customers.
 - For the IT systems the larger the organization, the larger the presence of the EA roles and the more they approach EA from a business perspective.

Section C: Structured Questions

[50 Marks]

Question 1: Disruptive technologies have the potential to make entire industries ineffective or even irrelevant, displace current market leaders and reshape the global competitive landscape. However, disruptive technologies also create positive opportunities for industries. Discuss some of these opportunities. [10 marks]

Question 2: Briefly explain why modern organisations are considered complex socio-technical systems. [10 marks]

Question 3: What are some of the differences between enterprise architecture (EA) and a systems-level planning approach? [10 marks]

Question 4: Discuss Enterprise Architecture as an instrument of communication. [10 marks]

Question 5: The lack of distinction between IS and IT manifests and creates challenges in organisations. Discuss some of these challenges. [10marks]

The End