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The Open Group OGEA-101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---------|--|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Architecture Content Framework: Candidates learn about the TOGAF content metamodel and architecture artifacts. This topic of the OGEA-101 exam measures their understanding of content organization and documentation. |

| | |
|---------|---|
| Topic 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to the Architecture Development Method (ADM): The ADM is central to TOGAF, outlining a structured approach to developing and managing enterprise architecture. This section assesses comprehension of TOGAF practitioners about the ADM phases and their application, ensuring they grasp the method's iterative nature, which is vital for the OGEA-101 exam. |
| Topic 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ADM Phase Requirements: This topic of the TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 exam focuses on the specific requirements for each ADM phase, including stakeholder identification and architecture scope definition. It measures the ability of aspiring TOGAF Practitioner to apply these requirements in real-world scenarios. |
| Topic 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Architecture Change Management: Focusing on managing architecture changes, this topic of the TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 exam assesses skills of practitioners in handling change requests and maintaining architecture repositories. |
| Topic 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation Governance: This topic of The Open Group OGEA-101 exam emphasizes the governance framework for architecture implementation, including compliance processes. It measures the understanding of TOGAF practitioners about governance principles, a key competency for the OGEA-101 Exam. |
| Topic 6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Architecture Governance: This topic of The Open Group OGEA-101 exam covers the governance framework and responsibilities of architecture boards. It evaluates the skills of TOGAF practitioners in establishing governance structures. |
| Topic 7 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business Architecture: This topic of The Open Group OGEA-101 exam emphasizes the development of business architecture, including baseline and target architectures. It measures the understanding of TOGAF practitioners about business capabilities and processes. |
| Topic 8 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information Systems Architecture: Focusing on data and application architectures, this topic of the OGEA-101 exam assesses ability of TOGAF practitioners to define and manage information systems. It measures their skills in identifying data entities and application components. |
| Topic 9 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fundamental Concepts of Enterprise Architecture: This topic covers the definition, purpose, and benefits of enterprise architecture, emphasizing its role in aligning business objectives with IT strategies. It measures the understanding of TOGAF practitioners about foundational principles essential for effective enterprise architecture practice, crucial for passing the OGEA-101 exam. |

The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 Exam Sample Questions (Q63-Q68):

NEW QUESTION # 63

Complete the sentence. The architecture domains that are considered by the TOGAF standard as subsets of an overall enterprise architecture are Business, Technology,

- A. Application and Data
- B. Capability and Segment
- C. Logical and Physical
- D. Information and Data

Answer: A

Explanation:

These domains provide a consistent way to describe and understand the architecture from different perspectives, such as business, information, and technology¹². Each domain has its own set of concepts, models, views, and artifacts that define the structure and behavior of the architecture within that domain¹².

The other options are incorrect because:

*Logical and Physical are not architecture domains, but rather levels of abstraction that can be applied to any domain. Logical architecture describes the functionality and behavior of the system, while physical architecture describes the implementation and deployment of the system³.

*Information and Data are not distinct architecture domains, but rather aspects of the same domain.

Information architecture describes the meaning and context of the data, while data architecture describes the structure and format of the data⁴.

*Capability and Segment are not architecture domains, but rather levels of granularity that can be applied to any domain. Capability architecture describes the current and desired states of a specific business capability, while segment architecture describes a subdivision of the enterprise that has a clear business focus⁵.

References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions 2: TOGAF Standard - Introduction - Definitions 3: [Logical vs Physical Architecture] 4: [Information Architecture vs Data Architecture] 5: [The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Applying the ADM Across the Architecture Landscape]

NEW QUESTION # 64

Which deliverable is first produced in Phase A, also updated in Phase E, and helps the architect to understand the baseline and target for the enterprise?

- A. Capability Assessment
- B. Architecture Contracts
- C. Stakeholder Map
- D. Consolidated Gaps, Solutions, and Dependencies Matrix

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

The question is about a deliverable that:

- * Is first created in Phase A: Architecture Vision.
- * Is updated in Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions.
- * Helps the architect understand both the baseline and the target for the enterprise.

Let's review each option:

* A. Architecture Contracts

* These are created in Phase G: Implementation Governance.

* They formalize agreements between architecture and implementation teams, but are not produced in Phase A.

* Incorrect.

* B. Capability Assessment

* In Phase A, the Capability Assessment is produced to assess the organization's current capability maturity and to identify strengths and weaknesses (baseline).

* In Phase E, it is updated to reflect the required target capability and to inform planning of the work packages and Transition Architectures.

* This deliverable helps architects understand both baseline and target capability for the enterprise.

* Correct.

* C. Consolidated Gaps, Solutions, and Dependencies Matrix

* This is produced in Phase E to consolidate results from Gap Analysis across Phases B, C, and D.

* It is not started in Phase A, so it does not meet the condition.

* Incorrect.

* D. Stakeholder Map

* This is produced in Phase A as part of stakeholder management.

* It is not updated in Phase E, and it does not directly address baseline vs. target capability.

* Incorrect.

Correct Mapping

The deliverable that fits all three conditions is the Capability Assessment (B).

References

* The Open Group, TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: ADM - Phase A (Capability Assessment as an input to the Architecture Vision) and Phase E (updated Capability Assessment to guide Opportunities and Solutions).

* The Open Group, TOGAF 9 Certified Study Guide - description of Capability Assessment as a baseline/target capability comparison tool.

NEW QUESTION # 65

When considering the scope of an architecture, what dimension is about the extent of the enterprise?

- A. Depth

- B. Project
- **C. Breadth**
- D. Architecture Domains

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

When defining the scope of an architecture, TOGAF identifies four dimensions that need to be considered:

* Breadth - This dimension addresses the extent of the enterprise that will be impacted by the architecture. It answers the question: How much of the enterprise is covered? For example, does the scope include the entire enterprise, a business unit, a division, or just a single organizational function?

* Depth - This refers to the level of detail to be covered. For instance, will the architecture describe high- level capabilities, or will it go into detailed system design?

* Time Period - This defines the planning horizon of the architecture. It could be short-term (tactical), medium-term, or long-term (strategic).

* Architecture Domains - This refers to which domains are covered: Business, Data, Application, and Technology. The scope may include all or just a subset of these domains.

* Project Scope (sometimes discussed separately) - Focuses on which specific programs, portfolios, or projects will be impacted. Among these, the dimension that specifically relates to the extent of the enterprise is Breadth.

Why the other options are incorrect

* A. Architecture Domains: Refers to the domains covered (Business, Data, Application, Technology), not the extent of the enterprise.

* B. Depth: Refers to the level of detail, not the enterprise extent.

* C. Project: Refers to the program or initiative focus, not enterprise coverage.

References

* The Open Group, TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: ADM - Preliminary Phase (scope considerations).

* The Open Group, TOGAF 9 Certified Study Guide - discussion of the dimensions of architecture scope (Breadth, Depth, Time Period, Architecture Domains).

NEW QUESTION # 66

Which section of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles should describe the relationship to other principles?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles, the Rationale section should describe the relationship to other principles, as well as the business benefits and the intentions of adhering to the principle.

The Rationale section should use business terminology and point to the similarity of information and technology principles to the principles governing business operations. The Rationale section should also explain how the principle supports the achievement of the business objectives and key architecture drivers. References:

* Architecture Principles Template

* The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Principles

* The Open Group Exam OGEA-103 Topic 1 Question 4 Discussion

NEW QUESTION # 67

Consider the following statement:

Separate projects may operate their own ADM cycles concurrently, with relationships between the different projects. What does it illustrate?

- A. Requirements management
- B. Enterprise Architecture
- C. Implementation governance
- **D. Iteration**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The statement illustrates iteration and the ADM. Iteration is the technique of repeating a process or a phase with the aim of improving or refining the outcome. Iteration allows for feedback loops and adaptations at any point in the architecture development and transition process. Separate projects may operate their own ADM cycles concurrently, with relationships between the different projects, to address different aspects or levels of the architecture in an iterative manner. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.1 Introduction to the ADM.

NEW QUESTION # 68

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