

OGEA-103題庫 - OGEA-103新版題庫上線



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Open Group是一個全球性聯盟，專注於開發企業技術架構的標準、認證和最佳實踐。他們最受歡迎的認證之一是TOGAF企業架構（EA）認證。TOGAF EA認證分為兩部分，即第1部分和第2部分。但是，對於想參加兩部分考試的候選人，Open Group提供了OGEA-103（TOGAF企業架構綜合第1部分和第2部分）考試。

>> OGEA-103題庫 <<

OGEA-103新版題庫上線 - OGEA-103考試證照

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開放集團架構框架（TOGAF）是一個廣為人知並被廣泛採用的企業架構框架。它提供了一種全面的方法來設計、計劃、實施和管理企業架構。TOGAF認證在企業架構領域的專業人士中非常受重視和追捧。開放集團提供多個認證級別，包括OGEA-103考試，該考試結合了TOGAF企業架構認證的第一部分和第二部分。

最新的 Enterprise Architecture OGEA-103 免費考試真題 (Q56-Q61):

問題 #56

What is used to structure architectural information in an orderly way so that it can be processed to meet stakeholder needs?

- A. An Architecture Framework
- B. Content Metamodel
- C. An EA Library
- D. A Stakeholder Map

答案： A

解題說明：

An Architecture Framework is used to structure architectural information in an orderly way so that it can be processed to meet stakeholder needs. An Architecture Framework provides a common language and taxonomy for describing architectures; a set of tools and techniques for creating architectures; a method for defining views and viewpoints for different stakeholders; a metamodel

for representing architecture artifacts; a repository for storing and managing architecture artifacts; and a governance framework for controlling architecture development and evolution. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 2 Core Concepts.

問題 #57

When considering the scope of an architecture, what dimension considers to what level of detail the architecting effort should go?

- A. Breadth
- B. Project
- C. Depth
- D. Architecture Domains

答案： C

解題說明：

The scope of an architecture is the extent and level of detail of the architecture work. The scope of an architecture can be defined along four dimensions: project, breadth, depth, and architecture domains. The project dimension considers the boundaries and objectives of the architecture project, such as the time frame, budget, resources, and deliverables. The breadth dimension considers the coverage and completeness of the architecture across the enterprise, such as the organizational units, business functions, processes, and locations. The depth dimension considers the level of detail and specificity of the architecture, such as the granularity, abstraction, and precision of the architectural elements and relationships. The architecture domains dimension considers the aspects or segments of the architecture, such as the business, data, application, and technology domains.

Therefore, the depth dimension is the one that considers to what level of detail the architecting effort should go.

References: : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 25:

Architecture Scope : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter

25.2: Scope Dimensions : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 25.2.1: Project, Breadth, Depth, and Architecture Domains

問題 #58

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are employed as an Enterprise Architect at a leading global technology enterprise specializing in digital infrastructure, cloud computing, and data-centric innovation. The company provides a vast ecosystem of platforms that serve billions of users across the globe. These platforms span online marketplaces, advanced advertising networks, AI-driven services, productivity tools, and digital entertainment experiences.

The senior leadership within the company is worried about the company's ability to address all the opportunities around artificial intelligence (AI). They feel that the business is at risk of falling behind its competitors, and that significant changes are necessary for the business to remain competitive. Most senior leaders feel that the operations need to be more efficient, and the organization needs to change to achieve its future goals.

The company has an established Enterprise Architecture (EA) program based on the TOGAF standard, sponsored jointly by the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and senior executives. In your role as an Enterprise Architect within the EA team, you work closely with the business stakeholders in the company as well as the sponsors.

The CEO has decided that reorganizing its subsidiaries around artificial intelligence and machine learning will improve the way the company creates and delivers value.

The sponsors have approved a project for the reorganization which is being led by the EA team.

The EA team have developed a strategic architecture which has been approved by the sponsors. It includes an Architecture Vision, and high-level definitions of the domain architectures. This sets out a plan over a multi-year period and covers three distinct transformations to implement the reorganization.

The sponsors have read reports that the majority of transformation projects dealing with digital and artificial intelligence are failing. They have made it clear that prior to the approval of the detailed Implementation and Migration plan, the EA team needs to address the risks associated with the reorganization. They want assurance that the reorganization will succeed and deliver the promised increases in value for the business.

Refer to the scenario

The EA team leader has asked how you would address the request from the sponsors.

Based on the TOGAF standard, which of the following is the best answer?

- A. You would bring together information about potential approaches and produce several alternative target transition architectures. You would then investigate the different architecture alternatives and discuss these with stakeholders using the Architecture Alternatives and Trade-offs technique. Once the target architecture has been selected, it should be analyzed using

a state evolution table to determine the Transition Architectures. A value realization process should then be established to ensure that the concerns raised are addressed.

- B. You would apply an analysis and assessment to evaluate the potential risks with the proposed new architecture. This includes the development of a matrix showing the organizational requirements. The degree of change should then be aligned with the corporate operating model to ensure risks are mitigated and minimized. The risk mitigations can then be included within each of the target Transition Architectures. You would then finalize the Architecture Roadmap and the Implementation and Migration Plan.
- C. You would assess how ready the organization is to change. This includes identification and classification of the risks associated with the transformations, together with an approach to mitigate the risks. This includes identifying dependencies between the set of changes, including gaps and work packages. It also identifies improvement actions to be worked into the Implementation and Migration Plan. The business value, effort, and risk associated for each transformation should then be identified and documented.
- D. Before preparing the detailed Implementation and Migration plan, you would review and consolidate the gap analysis results from Phases B to D. This enables you to evaluate the implications related to potential solutions and inter-dependencies. It is used to identify the transformations required to achieve the proposed Target Architecture. You then assess the readiness of the organization to undergo change and determine an overall direction to reach that Target Architecture while addressing the risks identified.

The Transition Architectures should be planned using a state evolution table.

答案： C

解題說明：

In this scenario, the strategic architecture is already complete and approved, and the sponsors now want assurance about risks before approving the detailed Implementation & Migration Plan. According to TOGAF, this work occurs in Phase E: Opportunities & Solutions and Phase F: Implementation & Migration, where a key activity is performing Business Transformation Readiness Assessment and Risk Assessment before finalizing the roadmap and migration plan.

Option C aligns exactly with TOGAF guidance for this stage:

Why Option C is correct

1. It starts with assessing organizational readiness for change

TOGAF Phase E requires evaluation of Business Transformation Readiness, addressing:

* Organizational capability

* Cultural readiness

* Skills and capacity

* Sponsorship and governance

This is exactly what Option C describes:

"assess how ready the organization is to change."

This directly responds to the concern in the scenario that "most senior leaders feel the operations need to be more efficient" and that "significant changes are necessary."

2. It includes identification and classification of risks

TOGAF requires performing a Risk Assessment before migration planning, ensuring risks are categorized, documented, and mitigation strategies defined.

Option C includes:

"identification and classification of the risks ... together with an approach to mitigate the risks." This is precisely what the sponsors requested: clear management of risks before approving migration planning.

3. It ties risk, dependencies, and gaps directly into the Implementation & Migration Plan TOGAF requires identifying:

* Dependencies between work packages

* Gaps between baseline and target

* Required actions to improve readiness

* Work package sequencing

Option C states:

"identifying dependencies between the set of changes, including gaps and work packages... identifying improvement actions to be worked into the Implementation and Migration Plan." This matches TOGAF Phase E and F activities exactly.

4. It evaluates business value, effort, and risk for each transformation The scenario involves three distinct transformations, and sponsors want assurance of value delivery. TOGAF Phase F includes Consolidated Gaps, Solutions, and Dependencies and migration prioritization based on value, cost, and risk.

Option C states:

"The business value, effort, and risk associated for each transformation should then be identified and documented." This is directly aligned to the TOGAF-required migration prioritization criteria.

Why the other options are incorrect

A - Focuses on gap analysis only

Gap analysis was performed during Phases B-D, and while relevant, Option A does not emphasize risk, readiness, or assurance-key

concerns of the scenario.

B - Misrepresents TOGAF (organizational requirements matrix is not a formal TOGAF artifact) Also, it incorrectly focuses on aligning change with the operating model, which TOGAF does not prescribe as the primary risk-mitigation activity.

D - Focuses on architectural alternatives; the target architecture is already approved The scenario states the strategic architecture is complete and approved-there is no need to revisit alternatives. This is misaligned with the starting point of the question.

Conclusion

Option C is the only answer that conducts:

* Business transformation readiness assessment

* Risk identification and mitigation

* Dependencies, gaps, and work package analysis

* Integration of risks and improvement actions into migration planning

This matches precisely what TOGAF expects at this stage and what the sponsors requested.

問題 #59

Complete the sentence. The four purposes that typically frame the planning horizon, depth and breadth of an Architecture Project, and the contents of the EA Repository are Strategy, Portfolio,

- A. Segment, and End-to-end Target Architecture.
- B. Project, and Solution Delivery.
- C. Subordinate, and Superior Architecture.
- D. Discreet, and Cohesive.

答案: A

解題說明:

The planning horizon, depth, and breadth of an Architecture Project, along with the contents of the EA Repository, are typically framed by Strategy, Portfolio, Segment, and End-to-end Target Architecture. The 'Segment' refers to a part of the organization, typically addressed in a Segment Architecture, while 'End-to-end Target Architecture' encompasses the complete view of the planned architecture across the entire organization.

問題 #60

Scenario:

You are working as an Enterprise Architect within an Enterprise Architecture (EA) team at an electric vehicle manufacturer. The company produces electric cars and battery systems. The goal of the company is to build the best technology and software platform for electric vehicles.

The company has decided to introduce a major change to its vehicle design over a five-year period. This will be a cross-functional effort between hardware and software teams, delivering significant new features in the vehicles they manufacture. It is planned to be developed in phases.

An architecture to support strategy has been completed with a roadmap for a set of projects.

The EA team has inherited the architecture for the hardware and software automotive platform used by current vehicles, some of which can be carried over to the new vehicle design. The EA team has started to define which parts of the architecture to carry forward.

The presentation and access to different variations of data that the company plans to offer through its vehicles creates an architecture challenge. The application portfolio and supporting infrastructure must connect with multiple cloud services and data repositories in different countries to be able to handle large-scale data.

Enough of the Business Architecture has been defined, so that work can commence on the Information Systems and Technology Architectures. These architectures need to be defined to support the primary business services that the company plans to provide. These services will manage and process the data created by vehicles, paving the way for self-driving vehicles in the future.

The company uses the TOGAF Standard as the basis for its Enterprise Architecture framework.

The EA team reports to the Chief Technical Officer (CTO), who is the sponsor of the EA program.

The CTO requires that the EA team follow the purpose-based EA Capability model as described in:

The TOGAF Series Guide: A Practitioners' Approach to Developing Enterprise Architecture Following the TOGAF® ADM.

Refer to the scenario:

You have been asked how to decide and organize the work to deliver the requested architectures.

Based on the TOGAF standard, which of the following is the best answer?

- A. You look to the superior architecture to help plan your approach. You identify projects, dependencies, and synergies, then decide the order for starting the projects. You then develop high-level architecture descriptions. For each project, you

determine how much work is needed, identify reference architectures, and candidate building blocks. You identify the resource needs taking into account cost and value. You document the different options, risks, and ways to control them to enable feasibility analysis and trade-offs with the stakeholders.

- B. You commence an iteration of ADM Phase A, identifying the stakeholders and revising the Architecture Vision. You perform a Stakeholder Analysis and update the Stakeholder Map created for the strategic architecture so it reflects the stakeholders who are now the most important to the projects that are to be developed. You then request the CTO to make some choices about the Architecture Roadmap and update the Implementation and Migration Plan to reflect the choices.
- C. You look outside the company to study how other companies organize their data models and application portfolios. You request just enough architecture description for the Application, Data, and Technology Architectures to identify different options. For each project, this includes identifying architecture and solution building blocks. You then identify solution providers and perform a readiness assessment on the new approaches.
- D. You research leading data companies, using your findings to help in developing high-level Target Data, Application, and Technology Architectures. You review the Architecture Vision to determine the level of detail, time, and scope of the ADM cycle phases required for architecture development for the project. You identify and estimate the cost of the main work packages. You then create an Architecture Roadmap and request the Architecture Board to approve the roadmap. You then start the project.

答案： A

解題說明：

The correct answer is C, as it aligns with the TOGAF ADM approach and best practices for organizing architecture work in a phased and structured manner.

Analysis of the Correct Answer (Option C):

Identifying Projects, Dependencies, and Synergies

The scenario describes a phased approach to vehicle development over five years.

Identifying dependencies ensures a logical and structured rollout of technology and business capabilities.

Developing High-Level Architecture Descriptions

Since Business Architecture is already defined, it is now time to develop high-level descriptions of Information Systems and Technology Architectures.

TOGAF emphasizes incremental and iterative refinement, meaning that starting with high-level descriptions is a logical first step.

Determining Workload and Resource Allocation

TOGAF ADM Phase B, C, and D involve creating architecture descriptions.

Understanding how much work is required ensures efficient resource planning and allocation.

Identifying Reference Architectures and Building Blocks

Using reference architectures and reusable architecture building blocks (ABBs) is a key best practice in TOGAF.

This enables efficiency and consistency in architecture development.

Evaluating Costs, Risks, and Feasibility

TOGAF emphasizes a risk-aware approach to enterprise architecture.

Documenting options, risks, and control measures ensures feasibility before execution.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect?

Option A: Initiating ADM Phase A Again

Incorrect because the scenario states that the Architecture Vision has already been completed.

Phase A is used for initial vision-setting, but at this point, the focus is on executing defined architectures.

Option B: Researching Data Companies for Target Architecture Development Incorrect because the focus should be on defining internal architectures rather than external research.

While benchmarking best practices can be useful, it is not the primary activity at this stage.

Option D: Studying Other Companies and Performing Readiness Assessment

Incorrect because the focus should be on leveraging the organization's existing architecture and resources.

Solution provider readiness assessments are typically part of procurement, not enterprise architecture development.

Reference:

TOGAF Standard, ADM Guidelines and Techniques

TOGAF Standard, ADM Phase B, C, and D - Developing the Architecture

The TOGAF Series Guide: A Practitioners' Approach to Developing Enterprise Architecture Following the TOGAF® ADM

問題 #61

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