

New OGEA-103 Test Experience & OGEA-103 Reliable Exam Materials

The screenshot shows a web-based exam interface for the OGEA-103 (TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam). The title bar reads "The Open Group OGEA-103 (TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam)". The interface includes a "Mark Question" button and a "Question 1 of 5" indicator. The question text is: "Consider the following ADMM phases objectives." Below this is a table with 4 rows and 2 columns: "Objective" and "Phase". The table contains the following data:

Objective	Phase
1. Finalize the Architecture Roadmap and the supporting Implementation and Migration Plan	1
2. Ensure that the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures is understood by key stakeholders	2
3. Define the overall Solution Building Blocks (SBBs) to finalize the Target Architecture based on the ABIs	3
4. Ensure conformance with the Target Architecture by implementation projects	4

Below the table, the question asks: "Which phase does each objective match?" and provides four radio button options:

- ☐ A. 1F-2G-3F-4F
- ☒ B. 1E-2F-3E-4G
- ☐ C. 1G-2E-3F-4E
- ☐ D. 1F-2F-3E-4G

The correct answer, "B", is highlighted in green. Below the options, the text "Answer: B" is displayed. At the bottom of the interface, there are buttons for "Previous", "Next", "Show Answer", "Review", "Show List", "Save Session", and "End Exam".

P.S. Free & New OGEA-103 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by Prep4SureReview: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1cDCycjrg6Rj_Iz-yY2aZ_7JRD3nW3Ap

The The Open Group OGEA-103 pdf questions learning material provided to the customers from Prep4SureReview is in three different formats. The first format is PDF format which is printable and portable. It means it can be accessed from tablets, laptops, and smartphones to prepare for the TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam exam. The The Open Group OGEA-103 PdfFormat can be used offline, and candidates can even prepare for it in the classroom or library by printing questions or on their smart devices.

The Open Group OGEA-103 (TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2) Certification Exam is a comprehensive certification program designed by the Open Group for professionals who want to develop their skills and knowledge in enterprise architecture. OGEA-103 exam is a combination of Part 1 and Part 2 of the TOGAF certification program, and it is designed to test the candidate's proficiency in the concepts, principles, and practices of enterprise architecture.

The OGEA-103 Exam is divided into two parts: Part 1 and Part 2. Part 1 consists of 40 multiple-choice questions that cover the foundational concepts and terminology of the TOGAF framework. Part 2 consists of eight scenario-based questions that test a candidate's ability to apply the concepts and principles of the TOGAF framework to real-world situations.

>> New OGEA-103 Test Experience <<

OGEA-103 Reliable Exam Materials - New OGEA-103 Test Sample

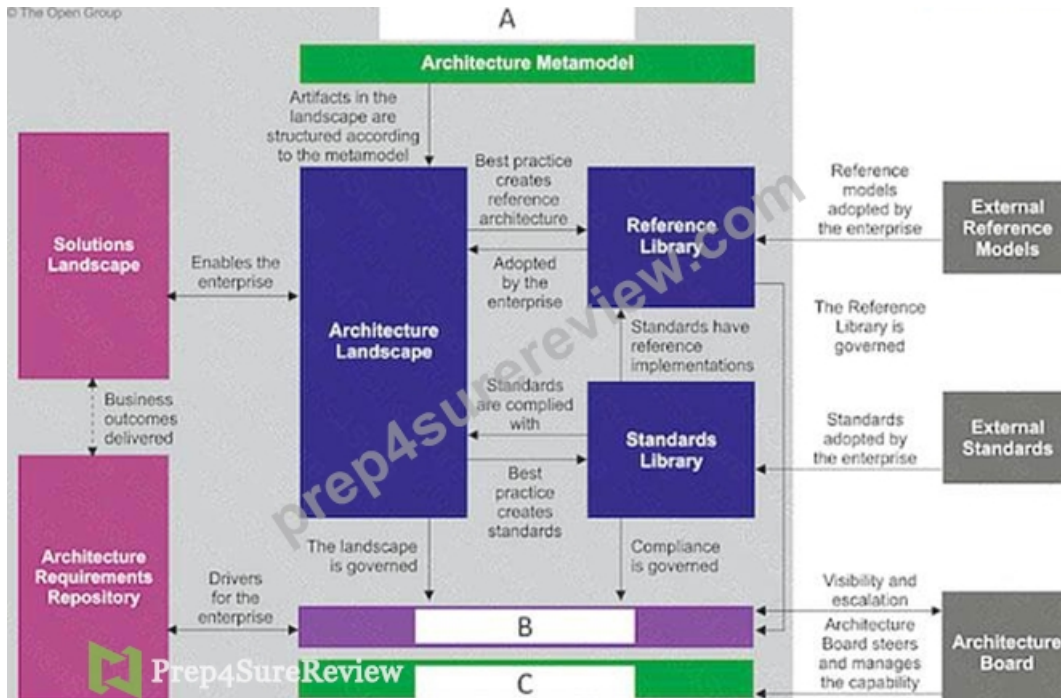
For customers who are bearing pressure of work or suffering from career crisis, TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam learn tool of inferior quality will be detrimental to their life, render stagnancy or even cause loss of salary. So choosing appropriate OGEA-103 test guide is important for you to pass the exam. One thing we are sure, that is our OGEA-103 Certification material is reliable. With our high-accuracy OGEA-103 test guide, our candidates can grasp the key points, and become sophisticated with the exam content. You only need to spend 20-30 hours practicing with our TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam learn tool, passing the exam would be a piece of cake.

The Open Group OGEA-103 is a certification exam that validates an individual's knowledge and expertise in enterprise architecture. TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam certification is based on the TOGAF 9 standard, which is a globally recognized framework for enterprise architecture. OGEA-103 Exam Tests the candidate's understanding of both Part 1 and Part 2 of the TOGAF standard, which cover the basics of enterprise architecture as well as advanced topics such as architecture content framework, stakeholder management, and architecture governance.

The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

NEW QUESTION # 22

Exhibit:



Consider the illustration. What are the items labelled A, B, and C?

- A. A-Architecture Repository, B-Governance Repository, C-Architecture Capability
- **B. A-Architecture Repository, B-Governing Board, C-Enterprise Capability**
- C. A-Enterprise Repository, B-Board repository, C-Enterprise Capability
- D. A-Enterprise Repository, B-Governance Repository, C-Board Repository

Answer: B

Explanation:

* A-Architecture Repository: This is a part of the Architecture Metamodel that contains artifacts structured according to the metamodel. It includes the Architecture Landscape which is adopted by the enterprise and governed by certain standards and practices.

* B-Governing Board: The Governing Board ensures visibility and escalation, meaning it oversees and manages the capability of the architecture landscape. It plays a crucial role in governance.

* C-Enterprise Capability: This refers to how well an enterprise can execute its mission, meet business objectives or satisfy its stakeholders' needs and expectations. It's influenced by both internal factors (like resources, processes) and external ones (like market trends).

References: TOGAF Version 9.1, Chapter 34: 1

NEW QUESTION # 23

Which section of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles should highlight the business benefits of adhering to the principle?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, the rationale section of the architecture principles template should highlight the business benefits of adhering to the principle, as well as the business risks of not adhering to it 1. The rationale section should explain the reasoning behind the principle, and provide evidence or arguments to support it. The rationale section should also link the principle to the business drivers, goals, and objectives of the enterprise, and show how the principle contributes to the value and success of the enterprise.

The other options are not correct, as they have different purposes in the architecture principles template. The name section should

provide a short and memorable name for the principle, such as "Information is an Asset" or "Business Continuity" 1. The statement section should provide a concise and formal statement of the principle, such as "The enterprise's information is recognized as a core asset, and is managed accordingly" or

"The enterprise's ability to provide critical services and products must be maintained in the event of a disaster" 1. The implications section should identify the impact of the principle on the enterprise, such as the changes, costs, benefits, and risks that may result from applying or violating the principle 1. References: 1:

TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 23: Architecture Principles, Section 23.3 Developing Architecture Principles.

NEW QUESTION # 24

Complete the following sentence. In the ADM, documents which are under development and have not undergone any formal review and approval process are called _____. Documents which have been reviewed and approved are called _____

- A. "Version 0.1" - "Version 1.0"
- B. "draft"- "finalized"
- C. "concept" - "deliverable"
- D. "draft" - "approved"

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, documents which are under development and have not undergone any formal review and approval process are called draft documents, while documents which have been reviewed and approved are called approved documents 1. Draft documents are typically marked with a version number of 0.x, indicating that they are incomplete or provisional. Approved documents are typically marked with a version number of 1.0 or higher, indicating that they have been finalized and authorized. The other options are not correct, as they are not the terms used by the TOGAF Standard to distinguish between documents under development and documents that have been reviewed and approved. The terms "finalized", "concept", "deliverable", and "Version 0.1" and "Version 1.0" are not specific to the TOGAF Standard, and they may have different meanings or interpretations in different contexts. References: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 7: Applying Iteration to the ADM, Section 7.2.3 Document Categorization.

NEW QUESTION # 25

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

Your role is that of a consultant to the Lead Enterprise Architect to an international supplier of engineering services and automated manufacturing systems. It has three manufacturing plants where it assembles both standard and customized products for industrial production automation. Each of these plants has been operating its own planning and production scheduling systems, as well as applications and control systems that drive the automated production line.

The Enterprise Architecture department has been operating for several years and has mature, well-developed architecture governance and development processes that are based on the TOGAF Standard. The CIO sponsors the Enterprise Architecture. During a recent management meeting, a senior Vice-President highlighted an interview where a competitor company's CIO is reported as saying that their production efficiency had been improved by replacing multiple planning and scheduling systems with a common Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system located in a central data center. Some discussion followed, with the CIO responding that the situations are not comparable, and the current architecture is already optimized.

In response, the Architecture Board approved a Request for Architecture Work covering the investigations to determine if such an architecture transformation would lead to improvements in efficiency. You have been assigned to support the architecture team working on this project.

A well-known concern of the plant managers is about the security and reliability of driving their planning and production scheduling from a remote centralized system. Any chosen system would also need to support the current supply chain network consisting of local partners at each of the plants.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to explain how you will initiate the architecture project.

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

- A. You would hold a series of interviews at each of the manufacturing plants using the business scenarios technique. This will allow you to understand the systems and integrations with local partners. You would use stakeholder analysis to identify key players in the engagement, and to understand their concerns. You will then identify and document the key high-level stakeholder requirements for the architecture. You will then generate high level definitions of the baseline and target

architectures.

- B. You would develop baseline and target Architectures for each of the manufacturing plants, ensuring that the views corresponding to selected viewpoints address key concerns of the stakeholders. A business case, together with performance metrics and measures should be defined to ensure the architecture meets the business needs. A consolidated gap analysis between the architectures will then validate the approach and determine the capability increments needed to achieve the target state.
- C. You would research vendor literature and conduct a series of briefings with vendors that are on the current approved supplier list. Based on the findings from the research, you would define a preliminary Architecture Vision including summary views, high-level requirements, and high-level definitions of the baseline and target environments from a business, information systems, and technology perspective. You would then use that to build consensus among the key stakeholders.
- D. You would conduct a pilot project that will enable vendors to demonstrate potential off-the-shelf solutions that address the concerns of the stakeholders. Running a pilot project will save time and money later in the process. Based on the findings of that pilot project, a complete set of requirements can then be developed that will drive the evolution of the architecture. Once the requirements are completed, a formal stakeholder review should be held, and permission sought to proceed to develop the target architecture.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The best answer is C. You would hold a series of interviews at each of the manufacturing plants using the business scenarios technique. This will allow you to understand the systems and integrations with local partners. You would use stakeholder analysis to identify key players in the engagement, and to understand their concerns. You will then identify and document the key high-level stakeholder requirements for the architecture. You will then generate high level definitions of the baseline and target architectures. This answer is based on the TOGAF standard, which recommends the following steps to initiate the architecture project¹:

- * Establish the architecture project
- * Identify stakeholders, concerns, and business requirements
- * Confirm and elaborate business goals, business drivers, and constraints
- * Evaluate business capabilities
- * Assess readiness for business transformation
- * Define scope
- * Confirm and elaborate Architecture Principles, including business principles
- * Develop Architecture Vision
- * Define the Target Architecture value propositions and KPIs
- * Identify the business transformation risks and mitigation activities
- * Secure stakeholder and sponsor approval

The answer C covers most of these steps, by using the business scenarios technique to elicit and validate the business requirements, goals, drivers, and constraints, as well as the current and future states of the architecture². The answer C also uses stakeholder analysis to identify and engage the key stakeholders, and to address their concerns and expectations³. The answer C also generates high level definitions of the baseline and target architectures, which can be used to develop the Architecture Vision and the value propositions⁴.

The other answers are not the best approach for architecture development, because:

- * Answer A focuses on researching vendor literature and conducting briefings with vendors, which is not the best way to understand the business needs and the current situation of the enterprise. Answer A also defines a preliminary Architecture Vision without involving the stakeholders or validating the requirements, which may lead to misalignment and lack of consensus.
- * Answer B conducts a pilot project that will enable vendors to demonstrate potential solutions, which is premature and costly at this stage of the architecture project. Answer B also does not address the stakeholder concerns or the current systems and integrations, which may result in gaps and risks.

Answer B also develops the requirements after the pilot project, which may not reflect the actual business needs and goals.

- * Answer D develops baseline and target architectures for each of the manufacturing plants, which may not consider the enterprise-wide perspective and the potential benefits of a common ERP system.

Answer D also does not involve the stakeholders or address their concerns, which may result in resistance and conflict. Answer D also does not define the business case or the performance metrics, which are essential for demonstrating the value and feasibility of the architecture.

References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Vision 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version

9.2 - Business Scenarios 3: [The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Stakeholder Management] 4: [The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Definition Document]

NEW QUESTION # 26

What should be put in place through organization structures, roles, responsibilities, skills and processes to carry out architectural activity effectively?

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