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To prepare for the OGEA-103 Exam, candidates should have a strong understanding of enterprise architecture, as well as the TOGAF framework and its key components. They should also have experience in applying the framework to real-world scenarios, and be familiar with the tools and techniques used in enterprise architecture.

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## Pass Guaranteed Quiz 2026 The Open Group OGEA-103 – Valid Authentic Exam Hub

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## The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q181-Q186):

**NEW QUESTION # 181**

What are the three levels of the Architecture Landscape?

- A. Gaps, Plateaus, and Target Architectures
- B. Segment, Enterprise Strategic, and Capability Architectures
- **C. Baseline, Transition, and To-Be Architectures**
- D. Transitional, Complete, and Incremental Architectures

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation from Expert in Enterprise Architecture, guiding in TOGAF and ArchiMate:

The Architecture Landscape in TOGAF describes the state of architectures across time and change. It provides a temporal view that allows enterprises to plan, govern, and manage transformation.

The three levels of the Architecture Landscape are:

- \* Baseline Architecture - the current, "as-is" state of the enterprise
- \* Transition Architectures - intermediate, planned states that move the enterprise from Baseline to Target
- \* Target (To-Be) Architecture - the desired future state

Why Option B is correct:

- \* These three levels represent TOGAF's standard classification of architecture states within the Architecture Landscape.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- \* A. Segment, Enterprise Strategic, and Capability Architectures: These are architecture scopes, not landscape levels.
- \* C. Gaps, Plateaus, and Target Architectures: Gaps and Plateaus are analysis constructs, not landscape levels.
- \* D. Transitional, Complete, and Incremental Architectures: These are not TOGAF-defined landscape levels.

Authoritative TOGAF References:

- \* TOGAF Architecture Landscape
- \* TOGAF Enterprise Continuum

## NEW QUESTION # 182

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are employed as an Enterprise Architect at a technology company, reporting directly to the Chief Enterprise Architect. The company supplies personnel and delivers cloud- based solutions to numerous government agencies.

The nature of the business is such that the data and the information stored on the company systems is the company's major asset and is highly confidential. The company employees work remotely and need constant access to the company systems, which is done by the public infrastructure. They use message encryption, secure internet connections using Virtual Private Networks (VPNs), and other standard security measures. The company provides computer security awareness training for all its staff.

The Chief Security Officer (CSO) has noted an increase in distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks on companies with a similar profile. The CSO understands that even with thorough preparation, a major attack could stop employees from being able to do their jobs. This could lead to a large financial loss, damage to the company's reputation with customers, and employees being unable to work.

A risk assessment has been completed and the company has looked for cyber insurance that covers such attacks. The price for this insurance is very high. The CTO has decided not to get cyber insurance to cover such attacks.

The company follows the TOGAF standard as the method and guiding framework for its Enterprise Architecture (EA) practice. The Chief Technology Officer (CTO) is the sponsor of the activity. The practice uses an iterative approach for its architecture development.

This has enabled the decision makers to gain valuable insights into the different aspects of the business Please read this scenario prior to answering the question You have been asked to describe the steps you would take to strengthen the current architecture to improve data protection.

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

- A. You would ensure that business value and cost of continuity measures are understood by key stakeholders, and that the company has in place up-to-date processes for managing change to the current Enterprise Architecture. You recommend that DDoS mitigation be addressed at the infrastructure level to ensure effective, scalable protection. Changes should be made to the baseline description of the Technology Architecture. The changes should be approved by the Architecture Board and implemented by change management techniques.
- B. You would hold an Architecture Compliance Review with the scope to examine the company's ability to respond to such attacks. You would identify the departments involved and have them nominate representatives. You would then tailor checklists to address the requirement for increased business continuity and resilience. You would circulate the checklists to the nominated representatives for them to complete. You would review the completed checklists, identifying and resolving issues. You would then determine and present your recommendations to the Architecture Board.
- **C. You would run a planning exercise to assess the business continuity requirements and analyze the current Enterprise Architecture for gaps. You create a formal change request related to business resilience and maintaining critical business functions. You would arrange a meeting of the Architecture Board to assess and**

approve the change request. Once approved you would create a new Request for Architecture Work to begin an ADM cycle to implement the changes.

- D. You would request technology updates from existing suppliers that improve the company's capabilities to detect, react, and recover from an incident. You would run a simulated ransomware attack to evaluate the current Enterprise Architecture's resilience and recovery capabilities. Using the findings, you would perform a gap analysis of the current Enterprise Architecture, and prepare change requests to address identified gaps. You would document the changes implemented and add to the Architecture Repository.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In this scenario, the CTO has not purchased cyber-insurance, the CSO is concerned about increased DDoS risk, and YOU (the EA) are asked "to describe the steps you would take to strengthen the current architecture to improve data protection." Because the company follows the TOGAF standard and uses an iterative ADM cycle, the correct response must:

- \* Start with the risk/continuity concern
- \* Use the formal TOGAF change management process
- \* Lead to a Request for Architecture Work
- \* Initiate a new ADM cycle to update the architecture properly
- \* Ensure Architecture Board governance

Option B is the only answer that matches TOGAF's required process.

#Why Option B is correct (TOGAF-aligned)

Option B follows TOGAF's Architecture Change Management (Phase H) process:

- \* Assess the business continuity requirements- Correct: Phase H requires evaluating change triggers such as new risks, threats, or incidents.- DDoS risk # business continuity concern # legitimate architecture change trigger.
- \* Analyze the current architecture for gaps- Correct: TOGAF Phase H requires assessing whether the current baseline architecture can support required resilience.
- \* Create a formal Change Request- Exactly correct: Phase H outputs Architecture Change Requests (ACRs) for significant changes.- ACR includes description, rationale, and impact (in this case: resilience, continuity, and data protection).
- \* Architecture Board reviews/approves the change request- Correct: All major architecture changes must go through Architecture Governance.
- \* Create a new Request for Architecture Work (RAFW)- Required when the change is significant and needs a new ADM cycle.- Strengthening data protection and business continuity DEFINITELY qualifies as a major change.
- \* Begin a new ADM cycle to implement the changes- Perfectly aligned with TOGAF's iterative approach: Business continuity # update Technology Architecture # updated security patterns # updated Target Architecture.

This is exactly the TOGAF-prescribed method to strengthen an architecture when significant new risks appear.

Therefore, Option B is the correct and TOGAF-compliant answer.

#Why the other options are incorrect

A - Not TOGAF-aligned

- \* Starts with vendors and simulations (not TOGAF-first steps).
- \* No mention of Architecture Board or Change Management.
- \* No Request for Architecture Work.
- \* Gap analysis alone is not the first step for significant architectural risk.

C - Too narrow and skips TOGAF governance

- \* Jumps straight to modifying the Technology Architecture baseline.
- \* No Change Request, no RFAW, no ADM cycle initiation.
- \* Recommends a solution ("DDoS mitigation at infrastructure level") before architectural assessment.

D - Misuses Architecture Compliance Review

- \* Architecture Compliance Reviews check conformity to an existing architecture-not evaluate new risks or design resilience enhancements.
- \* A compliance review is not the correct first step for addressing new threats.

## NEW QUESTION # 183

Which of the following statements about architecture partitioning is correct?

- **A. Partitions are used to simplify the management of the Enterprise Architecture.**
- B. Partitions reflect the organization's structure.
- C. Partitions are equivalent to architecture levels.
- D. Partitions are defined and assigned to agile Enterprise Architecture teams.

## Answer: A

### Explanation:

Based on the web search results, architecture partitioning is a technique that divides the Enterprise Architecture into smaller and manageable segments or groups, based on various classification criteria, such as subject matter, time, maturity, volatility, etc.<sup>12</sup> Architecture partitioning is used to simplify the development and management of the Enterprise Architecture, by reducing complexity, improving governance, enhancing reusability, and increasing alignment and agility<sup>12</sup>. Therefore, the statement that partitions are used to simplify the management of the Enterprise Architecture is correct.

The other statements are incorrect because:

\* Partitions are not equivalent to architecture levels. Architecture levels are different layers of abstraction that describe the Enterprise Architecture from different perspectives, such as strategic, segment, and capability<sup>3</sup>. Partitions are subsets of architectures that are defined within or across the levels, based on specific criteria<sup>1</sup>.

\* Partitions do not necessarily reflect the organization's structure. The organization's structure is one possible criterion for partitioning the architecture, but it is not the only one. Other criteria, such as business function, product, service, geography, etc., can also be used to partition the architecture<sup>12</sup>.

\* Partitions are not defined and assigned to agile Enterprise Architecture teams. Agile Enterprise Architecture is an approach that applies agile principles and practices to the architecture work, such as iterative development, frequent feedback, adaptive planning, and continuous delivery<sup>4</sup>. Partitions are not a specific feature of agile Enterprise Architecture, but a general technique that can be applied to any architecture method or framework, including TOGAF<sup>12</sup>.

## NEW QUESTION # 184

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are employed as an Enterprise Architect at a multinational energy company. The company is committed to reducing its emissions. To achieve this, the company is increasing production of renewable energy and adopting eco-friendly practices.

The company has an Enterprise Architecture (EA) practice and follows the TOGAF standard for its EA framework. The EA team manages all the major projects in the company. The EA team reports to the Chief Technical Officer (CTO), who is the sponsor of the EA program. The Architecture Board is made up of senior leaders from all parts of the company.

The company is starting to invest in developing various kinds of renewable energy projects, including solar, and wind. A large part of the growth in its renewable energy portfolio has come from buying other companies.

The company is keen on acquiring small startups and mid-size companies to leverage their technical innovations. This way, the company aims to outperform its competitors, scale rapidly, and establish a presence in new markets.

The existing business and the newly acquired companies are not working well together, which increasingly causes problems. In response, a strategic plan was created and approved. The plan aims to make the merged companies work more effectively together. This will save money by sharing their common assets, including fixed capital assets, research and development facilities, and resources.

The EA team have been asked to oversee the transformation to carry out the strategic plan. A Request for Architecture Work for the project has been created and has been approved. The goal is to strengthen the company's position in the market and reduce costs by taking advantage of economies of scale. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) has stated that to stay competitive and relevant, the company must transform or entirely reinvent its business model.

Refer to the Scenario

What needs to be done to make sure that the company succeeds with the changes and how should risks be managed?

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

- A. The EA team should document the risks associated with the transformation in an Implementation Factor Catalog. This will be used as a record of important decisions during implementation and deployment for the transformation effort. The catalog should list all the factors to consider, their descriptions, and any limitations to consider. These factors can then be used to help evaluate the risks, which can be documented in the Implementation and Migration Plan.
- B. The EA team should develop a set of Business Architecture views to demonstrate how stakeholder concerns are being addressed. These views can also be used to identify the factors that will impact the transformation. For each factor identified, there should be a structured assessment of the current state of each factor against a maturity model. This information can then be used to determine the potential risks associated with the transformation, and areas where better preparation is needed.
- **C. The EA team needs to identify obstacles that could hinder the project. This should include identifying the factors that will impact the transformation, and determining the readiness level for each factor based on a scale that will help the team to understand the urgency, readiness, and degree of difficulty to fix. These factors can be used to evaluate the initial risks of the change, areas of risk that need attention, and areas where you need to prepare the staff and systems better.**
- D. The EA team should use the Business Scenarios technique to describe the business problem, identify the stakeholders' concerns and achieve consensus on the requirements. Once the requirements have been identified, they can be evaluated in terms of their risks. The risks should be assessed in terms of how they can be avoided, transferred, or reduced. Risks that cannot be resolved should be identified as residual risks and how to address them should be decided by the Architecture Board.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

This question asks:

What needs to be done to make sure the company succeeds with the transformation and how should risks be managed?

The scenario involves:

- \* Large-scale business transformation
- \* Integration of acquired companies
- \* Significant organizational change
- \* Need to assess risk, readiness, and obstacles

This strongly aligns with TOGAF's Business Transformation Readiness Assessment and Risk Management guidance (primarily in the Preliminary Phase, Phase A, and Phase F).

#Why Option D Is Correct

#Matches TOGAF's Business Transformation Readiness Assessment

TOGAF explicitly states that before undertaking major business change, the architecture team must assess:

- \* Readiness factors
- \* Obstacles
- \* Risks
- \* Degree of organizational preparedness

Option D describes exactly this process:

"Identify obstacles that could hinder the project ... determine the readiness level ... understand urgency, readiness, and degree of difficulty ... evaluate initial risks and areas needing attention." That wording maps directly to the TOGAF Readiness Assessment steps, including:

- \* Readiness Factor Evaluation
- \* Risk Identification
- \* Mitigation Strategy Development

#Addresses Success Factors of Transformation

TOGAF emphasizes that large transformations succeed when:

- \* Readiness factors are understood
- \* Organizational obstacles are identified early
- \* Appropriate preparation is made for people, processes, and systems

Option D describes these success actions.

#Why the Other Options Are Incorrect

A - Implementation Factor Catalog

\* The catalog helps consider implementation constraints, but it is not the primary mechanism for evaluating overall transformation readiness.

\* It is more relevant later (Phase F), not at the strategic transformation level described in the scenario.

B - Business Scenarios

\* Business Scenarios help define requirements and validate the architecture.

\* They do NOT cover readiness assessment, organizational preparedness, or comprehensive transformation risk management.

\* Too narrow for the scale of change described.

C - Develop Business Architecture Views + Maturity Model

\* While views can expose stakeholder concerns, TOGAF does not prescribe evaluating transformation readiness via a "maturity model" in this context.

\* This is partially correct but not the TOGAF-aligned method for ensuring change success.

#Relevant TOGAF Sources

TOGAF 9.2 - Business Transformation Readiness Assessment

Includes evaluation of:

- \* Organizational readiness
- \* Barriers and obstacles
- \* Culture and motivation
- \* Dependencies and risks
- \* Readiness factors scoring

TOGAF ADM Guidance

\* Readiness assessment is required when conducting large-scale transformation.

\* Helps ensure risks are identified, understood, and mitigated.

**NEW QUESTION # 185**

