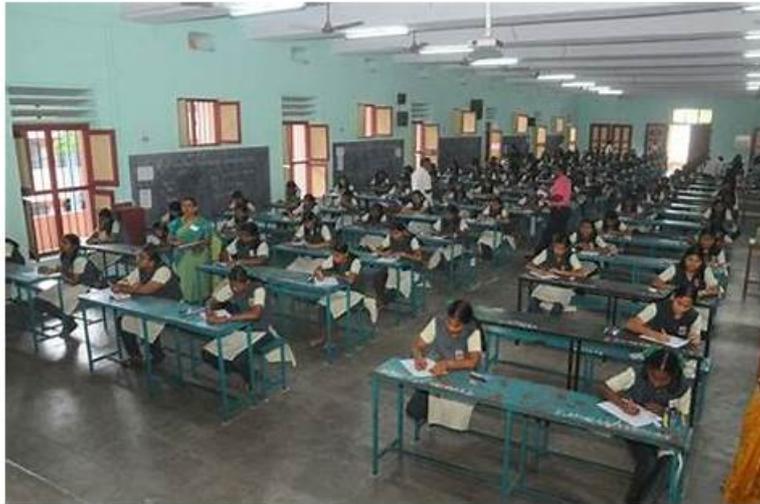


# OGEA-103 Questions Exam | Clear OGEA-103 Exam



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The OGEA-103 Exam is designed for individuals who want to demonstrate their knowledge and expertise in the TOGAF framework. It covers both the foundational concepts and advanced topics related to enterprise architecture. OGEA-103 exam consists of multiple-choice questions and is designed to test the candidate's understanding of the TOGAF framework, its components, and their relationships. Passing the OGEA-103 exam demonstrates that the candidate has a thorough understanding of the TOGAF framework and can apply it to real-world situations. TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam certification can open up opportunities for career advancement and enhanced credibility as an enterprise architect.

The TOGAF framework is widely used in the industry and is considered a leading framework for enterprise architecture. It provides a clear and structured approach to building and managing enterprise architectures. This framework helps architects to align their organization's business goals and objectives with its IT strategy, while also helping to reduce costs and increase efficiency.

>> OGEA-103 Questions Exam <<

## Marvelous OGEA-103 - TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Questions Exam

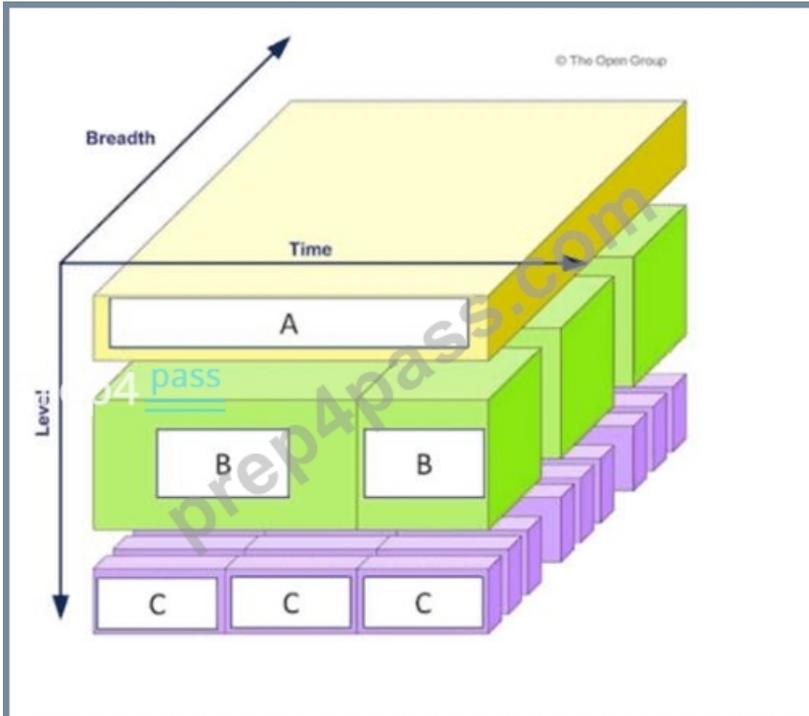
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The Open Group is an industry consortium that provides vendors and integrators with a set of standards and best practices for enterprise architecture. The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF) is one of the most widely used enterprise architecture frameworks in the world. The TOGAF certification exams are designed to test candidates' knowledge and understanding of the TOGAF framework.

## The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q132-Q137):

**NEW QUESTION # 132**

Consider the diagram showing a classification model for Architecture Landscapes.



What are the items labelled A, B and C?

- A. A-Corporate Capability. B-Portfolio Capability. C-Project Capability
- B. A-Strategy Architecture. B-Tactic Architecture, C-Operational Architecture
- C. A-Architecture Vision. B-Business Architecture. C-Architecture Development
- **D. A-Enterprise Strategic Architecture. B-Segment Architecture. C-Capability Architecture**

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION # 133**

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are employed as an Enterprise Architect consultant within a manufacturing company. The company has multiple business units located worldwide, including retail, manufacturing, pharmaceuticals, and technology.

The company has a mature Enterprise Architecture (EA) practice and uses the TOGAF standard for its architecture development method. The EA practice is engaged throughout all the business units, with governance provided by multiple Architecture Boards with responsibility for a business line. In addition to the EA program, the company uses a number of management frameworks, including business planning, project

/portfolio management, and operations management. The EA program is sponsored by the Chief Information Officer (CIO).

After a recent study, senior management are concerned about the impact of the company's multiple data centers and duplication of applications on the business efficiency. To address the concern, a strategic architecture has been defined; it will help improve the ability to meet customer demand and improve the efficiency of operations. The strategic architecture involves the consolidation of multiple applications programs that are currently used in different business units and putting them all onto a cloud-based solution instead.

Each business unit has completed the Architecture Definition documentation to meet its own specific operational requirements. The Enterprise Architects have analyzed the corporate changes and implementation constraints. A consolidated gap analysis has been completed. Based on its results, the architects have reviewed the requirements, dependencies and interoperability requirements needed to integrate the cloud-based solution. The architects have completed the Business Transformation Readiness Assessment. Based on all these factors they have produced a risk assessment. They have also completed the draft Implementation and Migration Plan, the draft Architecture Roadmap, and the Capability Assessment deliverables.

Due to the risks of changing from the current environment, the decision has been taken that a gradual approach is needed to implement the target architectures. It will likely take a few years to complete the whole implementation process.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to decide on the next steps for the migration planning.

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

- A. You update the Architecture Definition Document, which includes setting project objectives and documenting the final requirements. This will ensure that the architecture remains relevant and responsive to the needs of the enterprise. You then produce an Implementation Governance Model to manage the lessons learned prior to finalizing the Implementation and Migration plan.  
You recommend that lessons learned be quickly applied as changes to the architecture.
- B. You estimate the business value for each project by applying the Business Value Assessment Technique. The assessment should focus on return on investment and performance evaluation criteria used to monitor the progress of the architecture transformation. You confirm and plan a series of Transition Architecture phases using an Architecture Definition Increments Table. You then document the lessons learned and generate the final Implementation and Migration Plan.
- C. You conduct a Compliance Assessment to ensure that the architecture is being implemented according to the contract. The Compliance Assessment verifies that the implementation team is using the proper development methodology. It should also include deployment of monitoring tools. If the monitoring tools show that performance targets are not being met, then the performance requirements should be changed and the Implementation and Migration Plan updated.
- D. You need to determine how the Implementation and Migration plan fits with the other frameworks being used in the organization. You coordinate the planning with the business planning, project/portfolio management and operations management frameworks. You assign a business value to each project, considering the available resources and how well they align with the strategy. You then update the architecture roadmap and the Implementation and Migration Plan.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Option C aligns best with TOGAF Phase F: Migration Planning, which deals with developing a detailed Implementation and Migration Plan, ensuring alignment with other enterprise frameworks, and assigning business value to work packages and projects.

# TOGAF Phase F Activities (from the standard):

\* Confirm Management Framework Interactions:

\* Per TOGAF, Phase F ensures that the migration planning is aligned with the business planning, portfolio/project management, and operations management frameworks used by the enterprise (which are mentioned in the scenario).

\* TOGAF emphasizes coordination between EA and other enterprise governance processes.

\* Prioritize Projects:

\* TOGAF recommends using business value, resource availability, and strategic alignment to prioritize the various work packages and projects for implementation.

\* This is directly referenced in option C: "assign a business value to each project, considering the available resources and how well they align with the strategy."

\* Update Roadmaps and Implementation Plan:

\* After coordination and prioritization, the Architecture Roadmap and the Implementation and Migration Plan are updated.

\* This is essential before formal governance (Phase G).

# Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

\* A: Incorrect focus on updating the Architecture Definition Document and lessons learned.

\* The Architecture Definition Document is mostly finalized in Phases B-E.

\* Lessons learned and governance modeling are more relevant to Phase G (Implementation Governance) and Phase H (Architecture Change Management), not Phase F.

\* B: Although it mentions the Business Value Assessment Technique (a valid tool in TOGAF), it includes Architecture Definition Increments Table, which is not a standard TOGAF artifact.

\* Also, "document the lessons learned" is premature in Phase F; these are more applicable in Phase H).

\* D: Focuses on Compliance Assessment, which is part of Phase G (Implementation Governance), not Phase F.

\* Changing performance requirements based on monitoring tools is handled during operations and change management, not during migration planning.

# Source References from TOGAF:

\* TOGAF 9.2 - Section 11.3 (Phase F: Migration Planning)

"Activities include confirming the enterprise's capability for transition, prioritizing projects, identifying dependencies and resource availability, and co-ordinating with other management frameworks."

\* TOGAF 9.2 - Section 11.4 Outputs:

\* Architecture Roadmap (updated)

\* Implementation and Migration Plan (updated)

\* Business Value Assessment

\* Consolidated Gaps, Solutions, and Dependencies

**NEW QUESTION # 134**

What are the three levels of the Architecture Landscape?

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

**Answer: A**

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 # 135

The \_\_\_\_\_ ensures that a project transitioning into implementation also smoothly transitions into appropriate Architecture Governance.

- A. Implementation Strategy
- B. Transition Plan
- C. Migration Plan
- D. Implementation Governance Model

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The Implementation Governance Model is a framework that defines the roles, responsibilities, processes, and standards for governing the implementation of the target architecture. It ensures that a project transitioning into implementation also smoothly transitions into appropriate Architecture Governance, which is the practice of ensuring compliance with the enterprise architecture and its principles, standards, and goals. The Implementation Governance Model is part of the Implementation and Migration Plan, which is the output of Phase F: Migration Planning of the Architecture Development Method (ADM)<sup>12</sup> Reference: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 21: Phase F: Migration Planning 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 50: Architecture Governance

#### NEW QUESTION # 136

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 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.
- B. 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.
- 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 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.

**Answer: B**

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 architecture<sup>2</sup>. The answer C also uses stakeholder analysis to identify and engage the key stakeholders, and to address their concerns and expectations<sup>3</sup>. 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 propositions<sup>4</sup>.

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.

