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The Open Group
OGEA-103

TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam

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The Open Group OGEA-103 exam is an essential certification for anyone working in the field of enterprise architecture. By achieving this certification, professionals can demonstrate their expertise in the TOGAF framework and enhance their career prospects. OGEA-103 exam is challenging, but with the right preparation and study, candidates can achieve success and become certified TOGAF professionals.

The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34

Complete the following sentence:

Presenting different _____ and _____ to stakeholders helps architects to extract hidden agendas principles and requirements that could impact the final Target Architecture

- A. Business Scenarios Business Models
- B. Alternatives Trade-offs
- C. Solutions Applications
- D. Architecture Views Architecture Viewpoints

Answer: B

Explanation:

Presenting different alternatives and trade-offs to stakeholders helps architects to extract hidden agendas principles and requirements that could impact the final Target Architecture. Alternatives are different ways of achieving a desired outcome, while trade-offs are compromises or sacrifices that must be made to choose one alternative over another. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.1 Business Scenarios.

NEW QUESTION # 35

Complete the sentence Business Transformation Readiness Assessment is _____.

- A. a joint effort between corporate staff lines of business and IT planners
- B. widely used to validate an architecture that is being developed
- C. to ensure the active support of powerful stakeholders
- D. a way to put building blocks into context thereby supporting re-usable solutions

Answer: A

Explanation:

Business Transformation Readiness Assessment is a joint effort between corporate staff lines of business and IT planners to evaluate the readiness of the organization to undergo change. It involves assessing factors such as vision, commitment, capacity, capability, culture, and motivation that may influence the success of a business transformation initiative. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.2 Business Transformation Readiness Assessment.

NEW QUESTION # 36

Which of the following are the four purposes that typically frame the planning horizon, depth and breadth of an Architecture Project, and the contents of the EA Repository?

Certification OGEA-103 Questions

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The OGEA-103 certification is highly valued in the industry and is recognized globally. It is an essential certification for professionals who are looking to advance their careers in Enterprise Architecture. TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam certification not only validates the candidate's knowledge and skills in the TOGAF framework but also demonstrates their commitment to the industry's best practices and standards.

The OGEA-103 Exam covers a range of topics, including the TOGAF Architecture Development Method (ADM), architecture content framework, enterprise continuum, architecture capability framework, stakeholder management, and architecture governance. OGEA-103 exam requires a deep understanding of these topics and the ability to apply them in real-world scenarios.

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The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

NEW QUESTION # 32

Which one of the following classes of information within the Architecture Repository would typically contain a list of the applications in use within the enterprise?

- A. Governance Log
- B. Architecture Metamodel
- C. Reference Library
- D. **Architecture Landscape**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Architecture Landscape is a class of information within the Architecture Repository that shows an architectural view of the building blocks that are in use within the organization today (the Baseline Architecture), as well as those that are planned for the future (the Target Architecture). The Architecture Landscape typically contains a list of the applications in use within the enterprise, along with their relationships and dependencies, as well as other relevant architectural information. The Architecture Landscape helps to identify opportunities for re-use, consolidation, or retirement of existing applications, as well as gaps or overlaps in the current or future architecture. References: : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part IV: Architecture Content Framework, Chapter 34:

Architecture Landscape : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 47: Architecture Repository

NEW QUESTION # 33

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You have been appointed as senior architect working for an autonomous driving technology development company. The mission of the company is to build an industry leading unified technology and software platform to support connected cars and autonomous driving.

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

Architecture development within the company follows the purpose-based EA Capability model as described in the TOGAF Series Guide: A Practitioners' Approach to Developing Enterprise Architecture Following the TOGAFADM.

An architecture to support strategy has been completed defining a long-range Target Architecture with a roadmap spanning five years. This has identified the need for a portfolio of projects over the next two years.

The portfolio includes development of travel assistance systems using swarm data from vehicles on the road.

The current phase of architecture development is focused on the Business Architecture which needs to support the core travel assistance services that the company plans to provide. The core services will manage and process the swarm data generated by vehicles, paving the way for autonomous driving in the future.

The presentation and access to different variations of data that the company plans to offer through its platform poses an architecture challenge. The application portfolio needs to interact securely with various third-party cloud services, and V2X (Vehicle-to-Everything) service providers in many countries to be able to manage the data at scale. The security of V2X is a key concern for the stakeholders. Regulators have stated that the user's privacy be always protected, for example, so that the drivers' journey cannot be tracked or reconstructed by compiling data sent or received by the car.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to describe the risk and security considerations you would include in the current phase of the architecture development?

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

- A. You will perform a qualitative risk assessment for the data assets exchanged with partners. This will deliver a set of priorities, high to medium to low, based on identified threats, the likelihood of occurrence, and the impact if it did occur. Using the priorities, you would then develop a Business Risk Model which will detail the risk strategy including classifications to determine what mitigation is enough.

- B. You will focus on data quality as it is a key factor in risk management. You will identify the datasets that need to be safeguarded. For each dataset, you will assign ownership and responsibility for the quality of data needs. A security classification will be defined and applied to each dataset. The dataset owner will then be able to authorize processes that are trusted for a certain activity on the dataset under certain circumstances.
- C. You will focus on the relationship with the third parties required for the travel assistance systems and define a trust framework. This will describe the relationship with each party. Digital certificates are a key part of the framework and will be used to create trust between parties. You will monitor legal and regulatory changes across all the countries to keep the trust framework in compliance.
- D. You will create a security domain model so that assets with the same level can be managed under one security policy. Since data is being shared across partners, you will establish a security federation to include them. This would include contractual arrangements, and a definition of the responsibility areas for the data exchanged, as well as security implications. You would undertake a risk assessment determining risks relevant to specific data assets.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A security domain model is a technique that can be used to define the security requirements and policies for the architecture. A security domain is a grouping of assets that share a common level of security and trust. A security policy is a set of rules and procedures that govern the access and protection of the assets within a security domain. A security domain model can help to identify the security domains, the assets within each domain, the security policies for each domain, and the relationships and dependencies between the domains¹. Since the data is being shared across partners, a security federation is needed to establish a trust relationship and a common security framework among the different parties. A security federation is a collection of security domains that have agreed to interoperate under a set of shared security policies and standards. A security federation can enable secure data exchange and collaboration across organizational boundaries, while preserving the autonomy and privacy of each party. A security federation requires contractual arrangements, and a definition of the responsibility areas for the data exchanged, as well as security implications². A risk assessment is a process that identifies, analyzes, and evaluates the risks that may affect the architecture. A risk assessment can help to determine the likelihood and impact of the threats and vulnerabilities that may compromise the security and privacy of the data assets. A risk assessment can also help to prioritize and mitigate the risks, and to monitor and review the risk situation³. Therefore, the best answer is D, because it describes the risk and security considerations that would be included in the current phase of the architecture development, which is focused on the Business Architecture.

The answer covers the security domain model, the security federation, and the risk assessment techniques that are relevant to the scenario.

1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 35: Security Architecture and the ADM

2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part IV: Architecture Content Framework, Chapter 38: Security Architecture 3: The

TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 32: Risk Management

NEW QUESTION # 34

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are serving as the Lead Architect for an Enterprise Architecture team within a leading multinational biotechnology company. The company works in three major industries, including healthcare, crop production, and agriculture. Your team works within the healthcare division.

The healthcare division is developing a new vaccine, and has to demonstrate its effectiveness and safety in a set of clinical trials that satisfy the regulatory requirements of the relevant health authorities. The clinical trials are undertaken by its research laboratories at multiple facilities worldwide. In addition to internal research and development activities, the healthcare division is also involved in publicly funded collaborative research projects with industrial and academic partners.

The Enterprise Architecture team has been engaged in an architecture project to develop a secure system that will allow the healthcare researchers to share information more easily about their clinical trials, and work more collaboratively across the organization and also with its partners. This system will also connect with external partners.

The Enterprise Architecture team uses the TOGAF ADM with extensions required to support healthcare manufacturing practices and laboratory practices. Due to the highly sensitive nature of the information that is managed, special care has been taken to ensure that each architecture domain considers the security and privacy issues that are relevant.

The Vice President for Worldwide Clinical Research is the sponsor of the Enterprise Architecture activity. She has stated that disruptions must be minimized for the clinical trials, and that the rollout must be undertaken incrementally.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to recommend the approach to identify the work packages for an incremental rollout meeting the requirements.

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

- A. You recommend that a Consolidated Gaps, Solutions and Dependencies Matrix is used as a planning tool for creating work packages. For each gap classify whether the solution is either a new development, purchased solution, or based on an

existing product. Group the similar solutions together to define the work packages. Regroup the work packages into a set of Capability Increments to transition to the Target Architecture considering the schedule for clinical trials, and document in an Architecture Definition Increments Table.

- B. You recommend that the set of required Solution Building Blocks be determined by identifying those which need to be developed and which need to be procured. Eliminate any duplicates. Group the remaining Solution Building Blocks together to create the work packages using a CRUD (create, read, update, delete) matrix. Rank the work packages and select the most cost-effective options for inclusion in a series of Transition Architectures. Schedule the roll out of the work packages to be sequential across the geographic regions.
- C. You recommend that an Implementation Factor Catalog is drawn up to indicate actions and constraints. A Consolidated Gaps, Solutions and Dependencies Matrix should also be created. For each gap, identify a proposed solution and classify it as new development, purchased solution, or based on an existing product. Group similar activities together to form work packages. Identify dependencies between work packages factoring in the clinical trial schedules. Regroup the work packages into a set of Capability Increments scheduled into a series of Transition Architectures.
- D. You recommend that the Solution Building Blocks from a Consolidated Gaps, Solutions and Dependencies Matrix be grouped into a set of work packages. Using the matrix as a planning tool, regroup the work packages to account for dependencies. Sequence the work packages into the Capability Increments needed to achieve the Target Architecture, so that the implementation team can schedule the rollout one region at a time to minimize disruption. Document the work packages for the Enterprise Architecture using a Transition Architecture State Evolution Table.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A Consolidated Gaps, Solutions and Dependencies Matrix is a technique that can be used to create work packages for an incremental rollout of the architecture. A work package is a set of actions or tasks that are required to implement a specific part of the architecture. A work package can be associated with one or more Architecture Building Blocks (ABBs) or Solution Building Blocks (SBBs), which are reusable components of business, IT, or architectural capability. A work package can also be associated with one or more Capability Increments, which are defined, discrete portions of the overall capability that deliver business value. A Capability Increment can be realized by one or more Transition Architectures, which are intermediate states of the architecture that enable the transition from the Baseline Architecture to the Target Architecture¹²³. The steps for creating work packages using this technique are:

For each gap between the Baseline Architecture and the Target Architecture, identify a proposed solution and classify it as new development, purchased solution, or based on an existing product. A gap is a difference or deficiency in the current state of the architecture that needs to be addressed by the future state of the architecture. A solution is a way of resolving a gap by implementing one or more ABBs or SBBs.

Group similar solutions together to define the work packages. Similar solutions are those that have common characteristics, such as functionality, technology, vendor, or location.

Identify dependencies between work packages, such as logical, temporal, or resource dependencies.

Dependencies indicate the order or priority of the work packages, and the constraints or risks that may affect their implementation. Regroup the work packages into a set of Capability Increments to transition to the Target Architecture.

Capability Increments should be defined based on the business value, effort, and risk associated with each work package, and the schedule and objectives of the clinical trials. Capability Increments should also be aligned with the Architecture Vision and the Architecture Principles.

Document the work packages and the Capability Increments in an Architecture Definition Increments Table, which shows the mapping between the work packages, the ABBs, the SBBs, and the Capability Increments. The table also shows the dependencies, assumptions, and issues related to each work package and Capability Increment.

Therefore, the best answer is B, because it describes the approach to identify the work packages for an incremental rollout meeting the requirements, using the Consolidated Gaps, Solutions and Dependencies Matrix as a planning tool.

References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 30:

Gap Analysis 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part IV: Architecture Content Framework, Chapter 36:

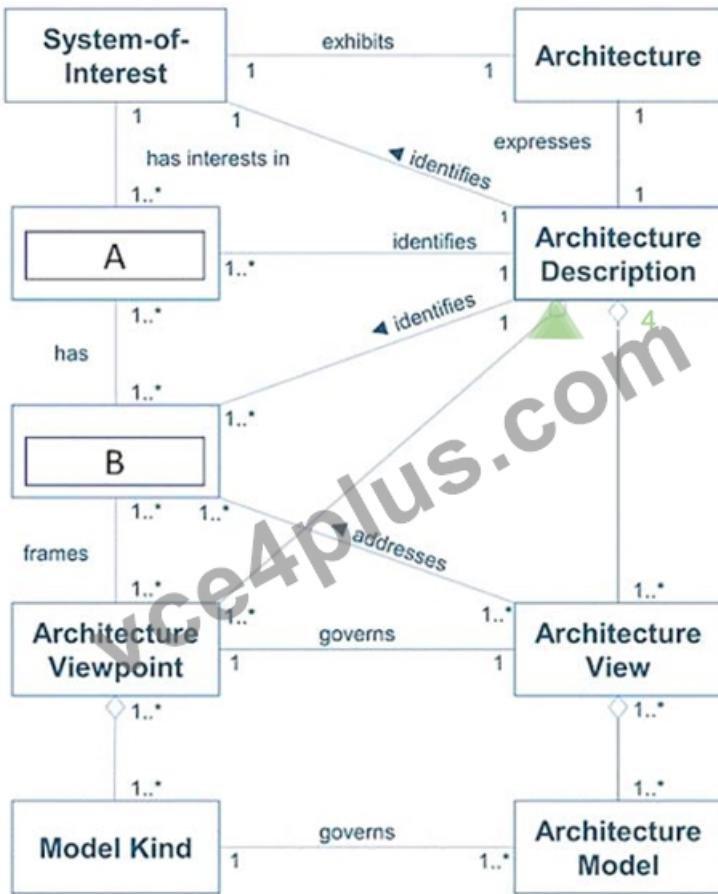
Building Blocks 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 31:

Architecture Change Management : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 23: Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 21: Phase F: Migration Planning : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 18: Phase A: Architecture Vision : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 23:

Architecture Principles

NEW QUESTION # 35

Exhibit:



Consider the image showing basic architectural concepts.
What are items A and B?

- A. A-Base Architecture, B-Target Architecture
- B. A-User, B-Requirement
- C. A-Candidate Architecture, B-Trade-off
- D. A-Stakeholder, B-Concern

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

In the context of TOGAF, a stakeholder is any individual, team, or organization who has interests in, or concerns relative to, the outcome of the architecture. Concerns are those interests which pertain to any aspect of the system's functioning, development or operation, including considerations such as performance, reliability, and security¹. References:

*The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions - The Open Group

NEW QUESTION # 36

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 (RA) 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 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 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.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

Answer: A

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 # 37

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