OGEA-103 Trainingsmaterialien: TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam & OGEA-103 Lernmittel & The Open Group OGEA-103 Quiz

2026 Die neuesten ZertPruefung OGEA-103 PDF-Versionen Prüfungsfragen und OGEA-103 Fragen und Antworten sind kostenlos verfügbar: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Nh7N4D5KBprySpRuQ9e3SIfTDl__gz4C

Sind Sie ein IT-Mann? Haben Sie sich an der populären IT-Zertifizierungsprüfung beteiligt? Wenn ja, würde ich Ihnen sagen, dass Sie wirklich glücklich sind. Unsere Schulungsunterlagen zur The Open Group OGEA-103 Zertifizierungsprüfung von ZertPruefung werden Ihnen helfen, die The Open Group OGEA-103 Prüfung 100% zu bestehen. Das ist eine echte Nachricht. Wollen Sie Fortschritte in der IT-Branche machen, wählen Sie doch ZertPruefung. Unsere The Open Group OGEA-103 Dumps können Ihnen zum Bestehen allen Zertifizierungsprüfungen verhelfen. Sie sind außerdem billig. Wenn Sie nicht glauben, gucken Sie mal und Sie werden das Wissen.

Die Open Group OGEA-103 (TOGAF Enterprise Architecture kombiniert Teil 1 und Teil 2) Zertifizierungsprüfung ist eine Bewertung, die das Wissen und das Verständnis eines Individuums über die Konzepte, Prinzipien und Praktiken der Unternehmensarchitektur misst. Diese Zertifizierungsprüfung richtet sich an Fachleute, die ihr Fachwissen in der Unternehmensarchitektur nachweisen und Glaubwürdigkeit auf diesem Gebiet erlangen möchten.

>> OGEA-103 Schulungsunterlagen <<

OGEA-103 Vorbereitungsfragen - OGEA-103 Deutsch Prüfung

ZertPruefung ist eine erstklassige Website für die The Open Group OGEA-103 Zertifzierungsprüfung. Im ZertPruefung können Sie Tipps und Prüfungsmaterialien finden. Sie können auch die Examensfragen-und antworten teilweise als Probe kostenlos herunterladen. ZertPruefung kann Ihnen umsonst die Updaets der Prüfungsmaterialien für die The Open Group OGEA-103 Prüfung bieten. Alle unseren Zertifizierungsprüfungen enthalten Antworten. Unser Eliteteam von IT-Fachleuten wird die neuesten und richtigen Examensübungen nach ihren fachlichen Erfahrungen bearbeiten, um Ihnen bei der Prüfung zu helfen. Alles in allem, wir werden Ihnen alle einschlägigen Materialien in Bezug auf die The Open Group OGEA-103 Zertifizierungsprüfung bieten.

Die Open Group OGEA-103-Zertifizierungsprüfung ist ein wertvoller Berechtigungsnachweis für Fachleute, die ihr Fachwissen in der Enterprise-Architektur nachweisen möchten. Die Prüfung soll das Wissen und das Verständnis der Lernenden für das TOGAF-Framework sowie deren Fähigkeit, es in realen Situationen anzuwenden, testen. Die Zertifizierung wird weltweit als Maßstab für herausragende Leistungen in der Enterprise -Architektur anerkannt und kann Fachleuten helfen, ihre Karrieren vor Ort zu fördern.

Die TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Teil 1 und Teil 2 Zertifizierungsprüfung ist eine wertvolle Zertifizierung für

Unternehmensarchitekten und andere Fachkräfte, die an Initiativen zur Unternehmensarchitektur beteiligt sind. Es zeigt das Wissen und die Fähigkeiten eines Kandidaten bei der Anwendung des TOGAF-Frameworks auf reale Szenarien und wird weltweit als Standard für die Unternehmensarchitektur anerkannt. Mit der richtigen Vorbereitung und Erfahrung können die Kandidaten die Prüfung erfolgreich bestehen und diese prestigeträchtige Zertifizierung erhalten.

The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam OGEA-103 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q17-Q22):

17. Frage
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 ofthe 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 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.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

Antwort: B

Begründung:
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 packagecan 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.
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

18. Frage
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. Reference Library
- C. Architecture Metamodel
- D. Architecture Landscape

Antwort: D

19. Frage
Refer to the table below:
Which ADM Phase does this describe?

- A. Phase B
- B. Preliminary Phase
- C. Phase C
- D. Phase A

Antwort: A

Begründung:
Phase B of the ADM cycle is the Business Architecture phase. It describes the development of a Business Architecture to support an agreed Architecture Vision. The objectives of this phase are to describe the baseline and target Business Architecture, identify candidate Architecture Roadmap components based on gaps between the baseline and target, and determine whether an incremental approach is required. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2.2 Phase B: Business Architecture.

20. Frage
Consider the following statement:
According to the TOGAF Standard a governed approach of a particular deliverable will ensure a system of continuous monitoring to check integrity changes decision-making and audit of all architecture-related activities Which deliverable is being referred to?

- A. An Architecture Contract
- B. The Architecture Vision
- C. The Statement of Architecture Work
- D. The Architecture Definition Document

Antwort: A

Begründung:
An Architecture Contract is a deliverable that specifies the responsibilities and obligations of the parties involved in the implementation and governance of an architecture. It ensures a system of continuous monitoring to check integrity changes decision-making and audit of all architecture-related activities. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.4 Architecture Contracts.

21. Frage
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22. Frage
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