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> Vendor: The Open Group

> Exam Code: OGEA-103

> Exam Name: TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam

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QUESTION 1

Complete the sentence.

The Architecture Landscape is divided into levels known as _____.

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Architecture Landscape is divided into levels known as Segment Strategic and Capability Architectures. These levels correspond to different scopes and purposes of architectures within an enterprise. Segment Architectures are architectures that address specific business units, functions, or processes within an enterprise. Strategic Architectures are architectures that provide a high-level view of the enterprise's vision, goals, and direction. Capability Architectures are architectures that address specific business capabilities or services that span multiple segments or domains.

QUESTION 2

Which of the following supports the need to govern Enterprise Architecture?

- A. The Architecture Project mandates the governance of the target architecture
- B. The TOGAF standard cannot be used without executive governance
- C. Best practice governance enables the organization to control value realization
- D. The Stakeholders preferences may go beyond the architecture project scope and needs control

Answer: C

Explanation:

This statement best supports the need to govern Enterprise Architecture. Best practice governance enables the organization to control value realization by ensuring that architectures are aligned with the enterprise's strategy and objectives, meet the quality and performance requirements, and deliver the expected benefits and outcomes. The Architecture Project does not mandate the governance of the target architecture, but rather follows the governance framework established by the enterprise. The TOGAF standard can be used without executive governance, but it is recommended that executive sponsorship and support are obtained for successful architecture development and transition. The Stakeholders preferences may go beyond the architecture project scope and need control, but this is not the primary reason for governing Enterprise Architecture.

QUESTION 3

Which section of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles should describe the relationship to other principles?

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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.

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The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q65-Q70):

NEW QUESTION # 65

Consider the following statement:

Separate projects may operate their own ADM cycles concurrently, with relationships between the different projects. What does it illustrate?

- **A. Iteration**
- B. Enterprise Architecture
- C. Implementation governance
- D. Requirements management

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

The statement illustrates iteration and the ADM. Iteration is the technique of repeating a process or a phase with the aim of improving or refining the outcome. Iteration allows for feedback loops and adaptations at any point in the architecture development and transition process. Separate projects may operate their own ADM cycles concurrently, with relationships between the different projects, to address different aspects or levels of the architecture in an iterative manner. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.1 Introduction to the ADM.

NEW QUESTION # 66

Which of the following describes the concept of an Enterprise Architecture Capability?

- A. The ability to strike a balance between positive and negative outcomes resulting from the realization of opportunities.
- B. The ability to distinguish between different types of architectural assets that exist at different levels of abstraction in the enterprise.
- **C. The ability to develop, use, and sustain the architecture of a particular enterprise using architecture to govern change.**
- D. The ability to follow general rules and guidelines that relate to Enterprise Architecture work and that enable decision-making.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation from Expert in Enterprise Architecture, guiding in TOGAF and ArchiMate: In TOGAF, an Enterprise Architecture Capability represents the organizational ability to effectively perform architecture work on an ongoing basis. It encompasses people, processes, governance, tools, and skills required to create and use architecture to guide enterprise change.

This capability enables the enterprise to:

- * Develop architectures across domains and scopes
- * Apply architecture consistently to guide strategy and execution
- * Govern change through architecture principles, standards, and compliance
- * Sustain architecture practices over time

Why Option C is correct:

* Option C accurately reflects TOGAF's definition: the ability to develop, use, and sustain architecture as a means of governing enterprise change.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A describes the Enterprise Continuum, not capability.
- * B describes Architecture Principles, not the overall capability.
- * D describes risk management, not architecture capability.

Authoritative TOGAF References:

- * TOGAF Architecture Capability Framework
- * TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Definition
- * TOGAF Architecture Governance

NEW QUESTION # 67

What does the TOGAF ADM recommend for use in developing an Architecture Vision document?

- A. Requirements Management
- **B. Business Scenarios**
- C. Architecture Principles
- D. Gap Analysis

Answer: B

Explanation:

Business scenarios are a technique recommended by the TOGAF ADM for use in developing an Architecture Vision document¹². Business scenarios are a means of capturing the business requirements and drivers, the processes and actors involved, and the desired outcomes and measures of success³⁴. Business scenarios help to create a common vision and understanding among the stakeholders, and to identify and validate the architecture requirements. Business scenarios also provide a basis for analyzing the impact and value of the proposed architecture. Reference:

- * The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Phase A: Architecture Vision - The Open Group
- * TOGAF Standard - Introduction - Phase A: Architecture Vision
- * The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions - The Open Group
- * Business Scenarios - The Open Group
- * [The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Requirements Specification - The Open Group]
- * [The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Vision - The Open Group]
- * [The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Business Transformation Readiness Assessment - The Open Group]

NEW QUESTION # 68

What are the four dimensions used to scope an architecture?

- A. Business Data Application Technology
- **B. Breadth Depth Time Period Architecture Domains**
- C. Strategy Segment Capability Budget
- D. Strategy Portfolio Project Solution Delivery

Answer: B

Explanation:

The four dimensions used to scope an architecture are Breadth, Depth, Time Period, and Architecture Domains. Breadth refers to the extent of the enterprise covered by the architecture. Depth refers to the level of detail and completeness of the architecture. Time Period refers to the planning horizon and the number of Transition Architectures required to achieve the Target Architecture. Architecture Domains refer to the four domains of Business, Data, Application, and Technology that constitute an enterprise's architecture. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2.1 Phase A: Architecture Vision.

NEW QUESTION # 69

You are working as an Enterprise Architect within the Enterprise Architecture (EA) team at a healthcare and life sciences company. The EA team is developing a secure system for researchers to share clinical trial information easily across the organization and with external partners.

Due to the highly sensitive nature of the information, each architecture domain must consider privacy and safety concerns. The healthcare division has been directed to minimize disruptions to clinical trials while introducing the new system gradually. How would you identify the work packages for introducing the new system? Based on the TOGAF standard, which of the following is the best answer?

- A. Identify Solution Building Blocks for development or procurement, then use a CRUD matrix to rank and select the most cost-effective work packages. Schedule the rollout sequentially across regions.
- B. Draw up an Implementation Factor Catalog to indicate actions and constraints. Use a Consolidated Gaps, Solutions, and Dependencies Matrix, then group similar activities into work packages and identify dependencies.
- **C. Use a Consolidated Gaps, Solutions, and Dependencies Matrix to classify each solution, group them into work packages, then regroup into Capability Increments. Document in an Architecture Definition Increments Table.**
- D. Use a Consolidated Gaps, Solutions, and Dependencies Matrix to create work packages and sequence them into Capability Increments. Document in a Transition Architecture State Evolution Table.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the TOGAF framework, understanding and addressing stakeholder concerns is crucial, particularly for complex projects with high stakes like the AI-first initiative described in the scenario. This approach aligns well with TOGAF's ADM (Architecture Development Method) and its emphasis on effective stakeholder management and risk assessment. Here's why this is the best course of action:

* Stakeholder Analysis and Documentation: Conducting a stakeholder analysis is foundational in the early stages of any TOGAF project, particularly during the Preliminary and Architecture Vision phases.

This process involves identifying the different stakeholders, understanding their positions, documenting their concerns, and considering any cultural factors that might influence their perspective on the AI-first initiative. Given the diverse concerns raised (such as job security, skill requirements, and cybersecurity), it's essential to have a clear understanding of each stakeholder group's priorities and fears.

* Recording Concerns in the Architecture Vision Document: The Architecture Vision phase in TOGAF focuses on defining the high-level scope and objectives of the architecture project. By documenting stakeholder concerns and the corresponding views in the Architecture Vision document, the EA team ensures that these concerns are transparently acknowledged and addressed as part of the strategic direction. This step not only aligns with TOGAF best practices but also helps in building stakeholder buy-in and trust.

* Architecture Requirements Specification and Risk Management: Risk management is a key aspect of TOGAF's ADM, particularly in the Requirements Management and Implementation Governance phases. Documenting the requirements for addressing specific risks in the Architecture Requirements Specification provides a structured way to ensure that identified risks are acknowledged and managed throughout the transformation. Regular assessments and feedback loops ensure ongoing alignment and adaptability to emerging risks, which is particularly important given the dynamic nature of AI and its associated challenges.

* Alignment with TOGAF ADM Phases: This approach follows the prescribed flow of TOGAF's ADM, starting with stakeholder engagement in the Preliminary and Architecture Vision phases and progressing to risk assessment in the Requirements Management phase. By maintaining a focus on stakeholder needs and formalizing these into architecture requirements, the EA team can ensure that the architecture not only meets business objectives but also mitigates stakeholder concerns.

* TOGAF Reference on Stakeholder Management Techniques: TOGAF places significant emphasis on managing stakeholder concerns through its stakeholder management techniques, which highlight the need to systematically identify, analyze, and address the concerns of all involved parties. This practice helps ensure that the architecture is viable and accepted across the organization. By conducting a thorough stakeholder analysis and integrating the findings into both the Architecture Vision and the Architecture Requirements Specification, the EA team can proactively address stakeholder concerns, manage risks, and align the AI-first initiative with the agency's strategic objectives. This approach is consistent with TOGAF's guidance and provides a structured framework for addressing both business and technical challenges in the context of an AI-first transformation.

NEW QUESTION # 70

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