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The OGEA-103 exam is intended for enterprise architects, IT architects, and other professionals involved in enterprise architecture development and management. It is also useful for organizations that want to ensure their staff have a solid understanding of the TOGAF framework and its application. TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam certification is recognized globally and is highly valued by employers, making it a worthwhile investment for individuals looking to advance their careers in enterprise architecture.

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The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q61-Q66):

NEW QUESTION # 61

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are employed as an Enterprise Architect within a multinational company. The company has been very successful and has been buying companies around the world. This has led to a growing number of manufacturing divisions in various locations with a complex supply chain.

The top management recently expressed concerns about the company's effectiveness because of its multiple data centers and duplicate applications. The EA team has been working on a project to solve this issue. An analysis shows that supply chain issues have led to not enough products being produced to meet all the customer demand.

A strategic architecture has been defined to help meet customer demand and manage the supply chain more effectively. The strategic architecture involves combining different Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) applications that are currently used separately in the company's production sites.

Each division has finished the Architecture Definition documentation to address their own specific manufacturing needs. The Enterprise Architects have agreed an overall strategy for the migration. They have defined a set of work packages that address the gaps found. They have defined the intermediate architectural states between the Baseline and Target architecture to add a new ERP environment into the company.

Because of the risks posed by this change from the current environment, the architects have recommended that a phased approach should be taken to implement the target architecture with several stages of change. They have created a draft roadmap with the implementation process estimated to take over two years.

The company has an established Enterprise Architecture (EA) practice and follows the TOGAF Architecture Development Method. The company also uses various management frameworks such as business planning, project/portfolio management, and operations management. The EA program is sponsored by the Chief Information Officer (CIO). In your role as an Enterprise Architect within the EA team, you work closely with the important stakeholders from the various divisions within the company.

Refer to the scenario

You have been assigned to plan the next steps for the migration. Which approach will you choose?

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

- A. You estimate the business value for each project by applying the Business Value Assessment Technique to prioritize the migration projects and project steps. The assessment should focus on return on investment and criteria for evaluating performance to track the progress of the architecture transformation. You would confirm and plan a series of Transition Architecture phases using a table of Architecture Definition Increments that lists the projects. You then update the Implementation and Migration Plan.
- B. You conduct a series of Compliance Assessments to check that the architecture is being implemented as required by the contract. This is done now to confirm that the implementation team is following the correct development process, and if not, so course correction is viable. This involves using monitoring tools and making sure that performance targets are being achieved. If the targets are not met, you would then need to make adjustments to the performance requirements and update them in the Implementation and Migration Plan.
- C. You finalize the Architecture Definition documentation with updates to reflect the implementation approach. You ensure that Implementation and Migration Plan is consistent with the chosen approach. You identify the resources needed to undertake the development projects. You would then produce an Implementation Governance Model to manage the lessons learned before finishing the plan. You ensure that the lessons learned are applied to the Implementation and Migration Plan.
- D. You will focus on project selection. You make sure that the Implementation and Migration plan aligns with the other management frameworks in use in the company. Next, you assign a value to each work package, taking into account the resources available and how they fit into the overall strategy. Using these work packages, you estimate resource requirements and timings. You then select which projects will be included in the Implementation and Migration Plan.

Answer: A

Explanation:

At this stage in the scenario:

- * A strategic architecture has been completed.
- * All divisions have completed their Architecture Definition Documents.
- * Work packages have been defined.
- * Transition Architectures between Baseline and Target are already identified.
- * A draft roadmap exists for a multi-year phased migration.

You are now asked to plan the next steps for the migration, which aligns exactly with TOGAF ADM Phase F: Implementation and Migration Planning.

In Phase F, TOGAF prescribes the following key activities:

- * Evaluate and prioritize projects and work packages
- * Determine business value, cost, risk, dependencies
- * Confirm Transition Architectures and sequencing
- * Update and finalize the Implementation & Migration Plan

Option B is the ONLY answer that correctly follows these required TOGAF steps.

#Why Option B is correct

Option B states:

* "Estimate the business value for each project by applying the Business Value Assessment Technique ... to prioritize the migration projects." #This is a TOGAF-recommended technique specifically for Phase F to evaluate and prioritize transformations using value, risk, and ROI.

* "Confirm and plan a series of Transition Architecture phases ... using a table of Architecture Definition Increments." #Exactly aligned with TOGAF:

* Transition Architectures were identified earlier.

* In Phase F, they must be confirmed, sequenced, and documented.

* "Update the Implementation and Migration Plan." #This is the required output of ADM Phase F. #At this point, the plan must be validated and finalized based on value and prioritization.

Thus, Option B directly matches TOGAF's prescribed migration planning process.

#Why the other options are incorrect

A - Incorrect

* Suggests finalizing Architecture Definition documentation-this was already completed by each division.

* Introduces an "Implementation Governance Model," which is not a TOGAF artifact at this stage.

* Focuses on lessons learned BEFORE execution, which is not appropriate for migration planning.

C - Incorrect

* Focuses only on project selection and resource assignment.

* Does not use TOGAF techniques for value/risk evaluation.

* Does not reference Transition Architectures, which are central in the scenario.

* Oversimplifies Implementation & Migration Planning to resource scheduling.

D - Incorrect

* Compliance Assessments occur DURING execution, not before migration planning.

* At this stage, no implementation has started, so compliance reviews are premature.

* Adjusting performance requirements now has no alignment with TOGAF's ADM sequence.

NEW QUESTION # 62

What can be introduced to formalize a joint agreement between development partners and sponsors on the deliverables, quality, and fitness-for-purpose of an architecture?

- A. Service Level Agreements
- **B. Architecture Contracts**
- C. Non-disclosure Agreement
- D. The Statement of Architecture Work

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

In TOGAF, Architecture Contracts are the formal mechanisms used to define and govern agreements between:

Architecture functions and implementation teams, or

Sponsoring organizations and development partners

Architecture Contracts specify:

Architecture deliverables

Quality criteria and fitness-for-purpose

Roles, responsibilities, and compliance requirements

Governance checkpoints and consequences of non-compliance

Why Option D is correct:

Architecture Contracts explicitly exist to formalize joint agreements regarding architecture outcomes and quality.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A . Service Level Agreements: Focus on operational service performance, not architecture governance.

B . Non-disclosure Agreement: Addresses confidentiality, not architecture deliverables or quality.

C . The Statement of Architecture Work: Defines scope and approach but is not a mutual governance contract.

NEW QUESTION # 63

Which of the following best describes the purpose of the Architecture Roadmap?

- A. It forms the basis of a contractual agreement between the sponsor and the architecture organization
- **B. It lists work packages on a timeline showing progress towards the Target Architecture**
- C. It provides for effective communication of the end architecture project to the stakeholders
- D. It is sent from the sponsor and triggers the start of an architecture development cycle

Answer: B

Explanation:

The purpose of the Architecture Roadmap is to provide a high-level view of how the Baseline Architecture will transition to the Target Architecture over time. It lists work packages on a timeline showing progress towards the Target Architecture, as well as dependencies, risks, and benefits. The Architecture Roadmap forms part of the Implementation and Migration Plan and guides the execution of the architecture projects. References: <https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap20.html>

NEW QUESTION # 64

Which of the following statements about architecture partitioning are correct*?

1 Partitions are used to simplify the management of the Enterprise Architecture

2 Partitions are equivalent to architecture levels

3 Partitions enable different teams to work on different element of the architecture at the same time.

4 Partitions reflect the organization's structure

- A. 1 & 4
- B. 2 & 3
- **C. 1 & 3**
- D. 2 & 4

Answer: C

Explanation:

Statements 1 and 3 about architecture partitioning are correct. Architecture partitioning is the technique of dividing an architecture into smaller and more manageable parts that can be developed, maintained, and governed independently. Partitions are used to simplify the management of the Enterprise Architecture and to enable different teams to work on different elements of the architecture at the same time. Partitions are not equivalent to architecture levels, which are different degrees of abstraction or detail in an architecture.

Partitions do not necessarily reflect the organization's structure, which may change over time or differ from the architecture's scope and boundaries. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 2.5 Architecture Partitioning.

NEW QUESTION # 65

What are the following activities part of?

. Risk classification

. Risk identification

. Initial risk assessment

- A. Phase A
- B. Security Architecture
- C. Phase G

- **D. Risk Management**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Risk management is a generic technique that can be applied across all phases of the Architecture Development Method (ADM), as well as in the Preliminary Phase and the Requirements Management Phase². Risk management involves the following steps¹:

*Risk identification: This step involves identifying the potential risks that may affect the architecture project, such as technical, business, organizational, environmental, or legal risks. The risks can be identified through various sources, such as stakeholder interviews, workshops, surveys, checklists, historical data, or expert judgment.

*Risk classification: This step involves categorizing the risks based on their nature, source, impact, and priority. The risks can be classified according to different criteria, such as time, cost, scope, quality, security, or compliance. The classification helps in prioritizing the risks and allocating resources and efforts to address them effectively.

*Initial risk assessment: This step involves assessing the likelihood and impact of each risk, and determining the initial level of risk. The likelihood is the probability of the risk occurring, and the impact is the severity of the consequences if the risk occurs. The initial level of risk is the product of the likelihood and impact, and it indicates the urgency and importance of the risk. The initial risk assessment helps in identifying the most critical risks that need immediate attention and mitigation.

References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Risk Management 2: TOGAF ADM: Top 10 techniques - Part 9: Risk Management

NEW QUESTION # 66

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