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## The Open Group OGEA-101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Introduction to the Architecture Development Method (ADM): The ADM is central to TOGAF, outlining a structured approach to developing and managing enterprise architecture. This section assesses comprehension of TOGAF practitioners about the ADM phases and their application, ensuring they grasp the method's iterative nature, which is vital for the OGEA-101 exam.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Architecture Content Framework: Candidates learn about the TOGAF content metamodel and architecture artifacts. This topic of the OGEA-101 exam measures their understanding of content organization and documentation.</li></ul>

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Architecture Vision: Aspiring TOGAF practitioners learn to develop an architecture vision that aligns with business goals and drivers. This topic evaluates the skills in articulating a clear and compelling vision, a necessary competency for successfully navigating the OGEA-101 exam and implementing enterprise architecture.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information Systems Architecture: Focusing on data and application architectures, this topic of the OGEA-101 Exam assesses ability of TOGAF practitioners to define and manage information systems. It measures their skills in identifying data entities and application components.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ADM Phase Requirements: This topic of the TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 exam focuses on the specific requirements for each ADM phase, including stakeholder identification and architecture scope definition. It measures the ability of aspiring TOGAF Practitioner to apply these requirements in real-world scenarios.</li> </ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Architecture Change Management: Focusing on managing architecture changes, this topic of the TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 exam assesses skills of practitioners in handling change requests and maintaining architecture repositories.</li> </ul>
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fundamental Concepts of Enterprise Architecture: This topic covers the definition, purpose, and benefits of enterprise architecture, emphasizing its role in aligning business objectives with IT strategies. It measures the understanding of TOGAF practitioners about foundational principles essential for effective enterprise architecture practice, crucial for passing the OGEA-101 exam.</li> </ul>

## The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 Exam Sample Questions (Q67-Q72):

### NEW QUESTION # 67

Consider the following ADM phases objectives.

Objective	
1	Develop the Target Data Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision
2	Develop the Target Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals
3	Develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture
4	Develop the Target Application Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision, in a way that addresses the Statement of Architecture Work and stakeholder concerns

Which phase does each objective match?

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

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

\* The objectives listed in the question correspond to the objectives of different phases of the TOGAF ADM (Architecture Development Method), which is a method for developing and managing an enterprise architecture.

\* The ADM consists of nine phases, each with a specific purpose and output. The phases are:

oPreliminary Phase: To prepare and initiate the architecture development cycle, including defining the architecture framework,

principles, and governance.

oPhase A: Architecture Vision: To define the scope, vision, and stakeholders of the architecture initiative, and to obtain approval to proceed.

oPhase B: Business Architecture: To describe the baseline and target business architecture, and to identify the gaps between them.

oPhase C: Information Systems Architectures: To describe the baseline and target data and application architectures, and to identify the gaps between them.

oPhase D: Technology Architecture: To describe the baseline and target technology architecture, and to identify the gaps between them.

oPhase E: Opportunities and Solutions: To identify and evaluate the opportunities and solutions for implementing the target architecture, and to define the work packages and transition architectures.

oPhase F: Migration Planning: To finalize the implementation and migration plan, and to ensure alignment with the enterprise portfolio and project management.

oPhase G: Implementation Governance: To provide architecture oversight and guidance for the implementation projects, and to manage any architecture change requests.

oPhase H: Architecture Change Management: To monitor the changes in the business and technology environment, and to assess the impact and performance of the architecture.

\* Based on the above definitions, we can match each objective with the corresponding phase as follows:

oObjective 1: Develop the Target Data Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision. This objective is achieved in Phase C: Information Systems Architectures, where the data architecture is defined as a subset of the information systems architecture<sup>2</sup>.

oObjective 2: Develop the Target Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals. This objective is achieved in Phase B: Business Architecture, where the business architecture is defined as a subset of the enterprise architecture<sup>3</sup>.

oObjective 3: Develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture. This objective is achieved in Phase A: Architecture Vision, where the architecture vision is defined as a high-level description of the target architecture and its benefits<sup>4</sup>.

oObjective 4: Develop the Target Application Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision, in a way that addresses the Statement of Architecture Work and stakeholder concerns. This objective is achieved in Phase C: Information Systems Architectures, where the application architecture is defined as a subset of the information systems architecture<sup>2</sup>.

Reference:

\* 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 5: Architecture Development Method (ADM)

\* 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 9: Phase C: Information Systems Architectures

\* 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 8: Phase B: Business Architecture

\* 4: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 7: Phase A: Architecture Vision

## NEW QUESTION # 68

In the ADM, what is the name for documents that are not finished and not approved?

- A. interim
- **B. draft**
- C. incomplete
- D. version 0.1

### Answer: B

Explanation:

\* In TOGAF, draft deliverables are those that are not yet finished or approved. They are work-in- progress versions that may have version numbers like 0.1, 0.5, or 0.9.

\* Once reviewed and approved, they become final deliverables.

Reference: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Deliverables, Artifacts, and Building Blocks.

## NEW QUESTION # 69

Complete the sentence The Architecture Landscape is divided into levels known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Gaps Plateaus, and Target Architectures
- B. Transitional Complete and incremental Architectures
- **C. Segment Strategic and Capability Architectures**
- D. Baseline. Transition and To Be 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. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 2.4 Architecture Repository.

**NEW QUESTION # 70**

Which of the following is included as part of Architecture Governance1?

- A. Creating and maintaining the Statement of Architecture Work though out the ADM cycle
- B. Managing Stakeholders and their requirements
- **C. Ensuring compliance with internal and external standards and regulatory obligations**
- D. Interacting with the CxO level on Enterprise Architecture

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Ensuring compliance with internal and external standards and regulatory obligations is one of the activities included as part of Architecture Governance. Architecture Governance is the practice and orientation by which enterprise architectures and other architectures are managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level.

It involves establishing processes, roles, responsibilities, policies, and standards to ensure that architectures are aligned with the enterprise's strategy and objectives, and meet the quality and performance requirements.

Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.6 Architecture Governance.

**NEW QUESTION # 71**

What are the following activities part of?

- . Risk classification
- . Risk identification
- . Initial risk assessment

  

- A. Phase A
- **B. Risk Management**
- C. Phase G
- D. Security Architecture

**Answer: B**

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 # 72

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