

Associate The Open Group OGEA-103 Level Exam & OGEA-103 Valid Dumps Pdf

The Open Group
OGEA-103 TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam 2

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

OGEA-103 Dump File

What's more, part of that Pass4sureCert OGEA-103 dumps now are free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1QoDI595WEKL0AX4M98cLGoZV4BxrHo5V>

Sharp tools make good work. OGEA-103 study material is the best weapon to help you pass the exam. After a survey of the users as many as 99% of the customers who purchased OGEA-103 study material has successfully passed the exam. The pass rate is the test of a material. Such a high pass rate is sufficient to prove that OGEA-103 Study Material has a high quality. In order to reflect our sincerity on consumers and the trust of more consumers, we provide a 100% pass rate guarantee for all customers who have purchased OGEA-103 study materials.

The Open Group OGEA-103 (TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2) Exam is a certification exam for enterprise architects who want to prove their expertise in the field of enterprise architecture. OGEA-103 exam is designed to test the candidates' knowledge and skills in both Part 1 and Part 2 of the TOGAF Standard. The TOGAF Standard is a framework that provides guidelines for enterprise architects to create and manage enterprise architectures that meet the business needs of an organization.

>> Associate The Open Group OGEA-103 Level Exam <<

Associate OGEA-103 Level Exam High Pass-Rate Questions Pool Only at Pass4sureCert

As we all know, HR form many companies hold the view that candidates who own a OGEA-103 professional certification are preferred, because they are more likely to solve potential problems during work. And the OGEA-103 certification vividly demonstrates the fact that they are better learners. As for candidates who possessed with a OGEA-103 professional certification are more competitive. The current word is a stage of science and technology, social media and social networking has already become a popular means of OGEA-103 Exam Materials. As a result, more and more people study or prepare for exam through social networking. By this way, our OGEA-103 learning guide can be your best learn partner.

The Open Group is a global consortium that brings together leading organizations to develop open technology standards and certifications. One of their most popular certifications is the TOGAF Enterprise Architecture (EA) Combined Part 1 and Part 2 exam, also known as OGEA-103. TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam certification is designed to validate an individual's knowledge and understanding of the TOGAF framework, which is widely used to develop and manage enterprise architecture.

The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31

What is present in all phases within the ADM and should be identified, classified and mitigated before starting a transformation effort?

- A. Budgetary constraints
- **B. Risk**
- C. Schedule constraints
- D. Information gaps

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, risk is present in all phases within the Architecture Development Method (ADM), and it should be identified, classified, and mitigated before starting a transformation effort 1. Risk is defined as "the effect of uncertainty on objectives" 2, and it can have positive or negative impacts on the architecture project. Risk management is a technique that helps to assess and address the potential risks that may affect the achievement of the architecture objectives, and to balance the trade-offs between opportunities and threats. Risk management is applied throughout the ADM cycle, from the Preliminary Phase to the Requirements Management Phase, and it is integrated with other techniques, such as stakeholder management, business transformation readiness assessment, gap analysis, and migration planning 1. The other options are not correct, as they are not present in all phases within the ADM, and they are not necessarily identified, classified, and mitigated before starting a transformation effort. Budgetary constraints are the limitations on the financial resources available for the architecture project, and they are usually considered in Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions, and Phase F: Migration Planning 3. Schedule constraints are the limitations on the time available for the architecture project, and they are also usually considered in Phase E and F 3. Information gaps are the missing or incomplete data or knowledge that may affect the architecture project, and they are usually identified in Phase B: Business Architecture, Phase C: Information Systems Architecture, and Phase D: Technology Architecture . Reference: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 32: Risk Management. 2: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part I: Introduction, Chapter 3: Definitions. 3: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 16: Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions, and Chapter 17: Phase F: Migration Planning. : TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 13: Phase B: Business Architecture, Chapter 14: Phase C: Information Systems Architecture, and Chapter 15: Phase D: Technology Architecture.

NEW QUESTION # 32

Which of the following is the ability to develop use and sustain the architecture of a particular enterprise using architecture to govern change?

- A. An EA repository
- **B. An EA Capability**
- C. An EA framework
- D. An Enterprise Architecture

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

The ability to develop, use, and sustain the architecture of a particular enterprise using architecture to govern change is an EA Capability. An EA Capability is a set of skills, processes, roles, responsibilities, tools, and techniques that enable an enterprise to successfully develop and maintain its Enterprise Architecture and achieve its desired outcomes. An EA Capability is part of an enterprise's overall capability portfolio and should be aligned with its strategy and objectives. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2 Preliminary Phase.

NEW QUESTION # 33

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You have been appointed as Chief Enterprise Architect (CEA), reporting to the Chief Technical Officer (CTO), of a company established as a separate operating entity by a major automotive manufacturer. The mission of the company is to build a new industry leading unified technology and software platform for electric vehicles.

The company uses the TOGAF Standard as the basis for its Enterprise Architecture (EA) framework, and architecture development follows the purpose-based EA Capability model as described in the TOGAF Series Guide: A Practitioners' Approach to Developing Enterprise Architecture Following the TOGAF ADM.

An end-to-end Target Architecture has been completed with a roadmap for change over a five-year period. The new platform will be a cross-functional effort between hardware and software teams, with significant changes over the old platform. It is expected to be developed in several stages over three years. The EA team has inherited the architecture for the previous generation hardware and software automotive platform, some of which can be carried over to the new unified platform. The EA team has started to define the new platform, including defining which parts of the architecture to carry forward.

Enough of the Business Architecture has been defined, so that work can commence on the Information Systems and Technology Architectures. Those need to be defined to support the core business services that the company plans to provide. The core services will feature an innovative approach with 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 pose an architecture challenge. The application portfolio and supporting infrastructure need to interact with various existing cloud services and data- Refer to the scenario You have been asked what approach should be taken to determine and organize the work to deliver the requested architectures?

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

- A. You will revisit ADM Phase A, identifying the stakeholders and creating a new Architecture Vision. You will update the Stakeholder map produced for the strategic architecture so it reflects the stakeholders who are now the most relevant to the projects that are to be developed. You would then ask the CTO to make some decisions about the Architecture Roadmap, and update the Implementation and Migration Plan to reflect the decisions.
- B. You will research leading data businesses, developing high-level Target Data, Application and Technology Architectures. You would review the Architecture Vision in order to estimate the level of detail, time, and breadth of the ADM cycle phases that will be needed to develop the architecture. You will identify and cost major work packages, and then develop an Architecture Roadmap. You would then seek approval by the Architecture Board and initiate the project.
- C. You would refer to the end-to-end Target Architecture for guidance and direction. The first objective should be to identify projects, dependencies and synergies, then prioritize before initiating the projects. You will develop high-level architecture descriptions. For each project you would estimate effort size, identify reference architectures, and candidate building blocks. You will identify the resource needs considering cost and value. You will document options, risks, and controls to enable viability analysis and trade-off with the stakeholders.
- D. You would look outside the enterprise to research data models and application portfolios of leading big data businesses. You would develop just enough applications, data, and technology architecture to identify options. For each project this should include identification of candidate architecture and solution building blocks. You will identify solution providers, perform a readiness assessment, and assess the viability and fitness of the solution options. You will then document the draft Implementation and Migration plan.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Target Architecture is a description of the future state of the architecture that addresses the business goals and drivers, and satisfies the stakeholder requirements and concerns. The Target Architecture is developed through the Architecture Development Method (ADM), which is the core process of the TOGAF standard that guides the development and management of the enterprise architecture. The Target Architecture is typically divided into four domains: Business, Data, Application, and Technology. The Target Architecture also includes a roadmap for change, which defines the Transition Architectures, the Capability Increments, and the work packages that enable the transition from the Baseline Architecture to the Target Architecture¹² The best answer is B, because it describes the approach that should be taken to determine and organize the work to deliver the requested architectures, which are the Information Systems and Technology Architectures. The answer covers the following steps:

Refer to the end-to-end Target Architecture for guidance and direction. The end-to-end Target Architecture provides the overall vision, scope, and objectives of the architecture work, and the alignment with the business strategy and goals. The end-to-end

Target Architecture also provides the high-level definitions and principles for the four architecture domains, and the roadmap for change that outlines the major milestones and deliverables.

Identify projects, dependencies and synergies, then prioritize before initiating the projects. Projects are the units of work that implement the architecture work packages, which are the sets of actions or tasks that are required to implement a specific part of the architecture. Dependencies are the relationships and constraints that affect the order or priority of the projects, such as logical, temporal, or resource dependencies. Synergies are the benefits or advantages that result from the combination or coordination of the projects, such as cost savings, efficiency gains, or innovation opportunities. Prioritization is the process of ranking the projects according to their importance, urgency, or value, and assigning resources and schedules accordingly.

Develop high-level architecture descriptions. High-level architecture descriptions are the outputs of the architecture development phases (B, C, and D) of the ADM cycle, which describe the Business, Data, Application, and Technology Architectures in terms of the Architecture Building Blocks (ABBs) and the Solution Building Blocks (SBBs), which are reusable components of business, IT, or architectural capability. High-level architecture descriptions also include the Architecture Views, which are representations of the system of interest from the perspective of one or more stakeholders and their concerns.

For each project, estimate effort size, identify reference architectures, and candidate building blocks. Effort size is the measure of the amount of work, time, or resources required to complete a project. Effort size can be estimated using various techniques, such as analogy, expert judgment, parametric, or bottom-up. Reference architectures are standardized architectures that provide a common framework and vocabulary for a specific domain or industry. Reference architectures can be used as a source of best practices, patterns, and models for the architecture development. Candidate building blocks are the potential ABBs or SBBs that can be used to implement the architecture. Candidate building blocks can be identified from the Architecture Repository, which is a collection of architecture assets, such as models, patterns, principles, standards, and guidelines.

Identify the resource needs considering cost and value. Resource needs are the specifications and criteria that define the acceptable level and quality of the resources required to complete the project, such as human, financial, physical, or technological resources. Resource needs can be identified by analyzing the scope, complexity, and dependencies of the project, and the availability, capability, and suitability of the resources. Cost and value are the factors that influence the allocation and utilization of the resources, such as the budget, the return on investment, the benefits, or the risks.

Document options, risks, and controls to enable viability analysis and trade-off with the stakeholders. Options are the alternative ways of achieving the project objectives, such as different solutions, technologies, vendors, or approaches. Risks are the effects of uncertainty on the project objectives, such as threats or opportunities. Controls are the measures or actions that are taken to prevent, reduce, or mitigate the risks, such as policies, procedures, or standards. Viability analysis is the process of evaluating and comparing the options, risks, and controls, and determining the feasibility, suitability, and desirability of each option. Trade-off is the decision outcome that balances and reconciles the multiple, often conflicting, requirements and concerns of the stakeholders, and ensures alignment with the Architecture Vision and the Architecture Principles.

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

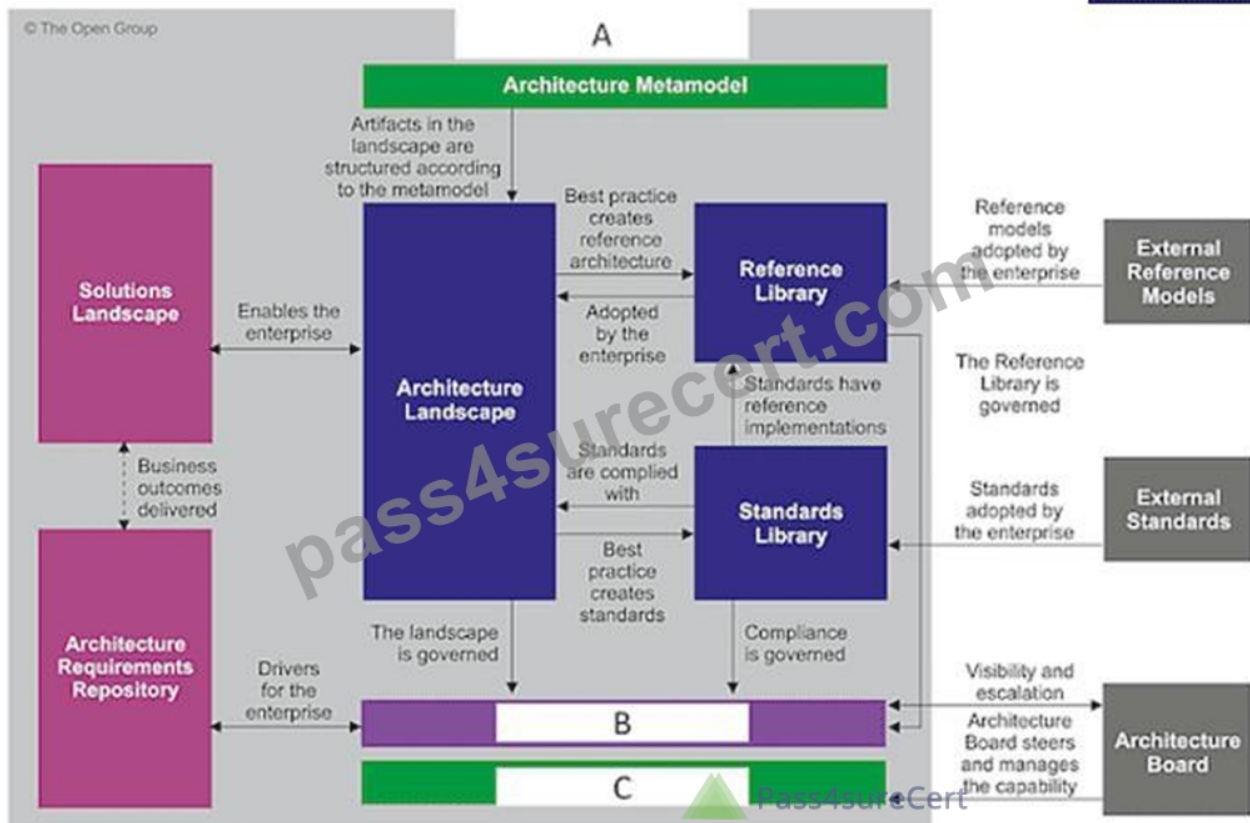
Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF Standard, an architecture view is a representation of a system from the perspective of a related set of concerns¹. An architecture viewpoint is a specification of the conventions for a particular kind of architecture view¹. Presenting different architecture views and architecture viewpoints to stakeholders helps architects to extract hidden agendas, principles, and requirements that could impact the final target architecture. This is because different stakeholders may have different concerns and interests in the system, and by showing them how the system addresses their concerns from different perspectives, the architects can elicit more feedback and validation from them². For example, a business stakeholder may be interested in the business architecture view, which focuses on the business processes, functions, and capabilities of the system³. A security stakeholder may be interested in the enterprise security view, which addresses the security aspects of the system, such as confidentiality, integrity, and availability³. By presenting these views to the respective stakeholders, the architects can ensure that the system meets their expectations and needs, and also identify any potential issues or gaps that may affect the target architecture.

NEW QUESTION # 35

Exhibit:



Consider the illustration. What are the items labelled A, B, and C?

- A. A-Enterprise Repository, B-Governance Repository, C-Board Repository
- **B. A-Architecture Repository, B-Governing Board, C-Enterprise Capability**
- C. A-Enterprise Repository, B-Board repository, C-Enterprise Capability
- D. A-Architecture Repository, B-Governance Repository, C-Architecture Capability

Answer: B

Explanation:

A-Architecture Repository: This is a part of the Architecture Metamodel that contains artifacts structured according to the metamodel. It includes the Architecture Landscape which is adopted by the enterprise and governed by certain standards and practices.

B-Governing Board: The Governing Board ensures visibility and escalation, meaning it oversees and manages the capability of the architecture landscape. It plays a crucial role in governance.

C-Enterprise Capability: This refers to how well an enterprise can execute its mission, meet business objectives or satisfy its stakeholders' needs and expectations. It's influenced by both internal factors (like resources, processes) and external ones (like market trends).

TOGAF Version 9.1, Chapter 34: 1

NEW QUESTION # 36

.....

OGEA-103 Valid Dumps Pdf: <https://www.pass4surecert.com/TheOpenGroup/OGEA-103-practice-exam-dumps.html>

- Excellect OGEA-103 Pass Rate OGEA-103 Reliable Exam Cram OGEA-103 Reliable Braindumps Sheet Open [www.prepawayete.com] and search for (OGEA-103) to download exam materials for free OGEA-103 Reliable Braindumps Sheet
- Associate OGEA-103 Level Exam - Free PDF Quiz OGEA-103 - First-grade TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Valid Dumps Pdf Search on [www.pdfvce.com] for ▷ OGEA-103 ◁ to obtain exam materials for free download Interactive OGEA-103 Course
- OGEA-103 Reliable Braindumps Sheet Reliable OGEA-103 Test Braindumps OGEA-103 Latest Practice Materials Search for ➡ OGEA-103 and download it for free immediately on **【 www.exam4labs.com 】** New

OGEA-103 Dumps Ppt

- OGEA-103 Test Prep Training Materials -amp; OGEA-103 Guide Torrent - Pdfvce Open website www.pdfvce.com and search for ✓ OGEA-103 ✓ for free download OGEA-103 Latest Practice Materials
- Valid OGEA-103 Dumps Demo Reliable OGEA-103 Test Braindumps OGEA-103 New Study Guide Download OGEA-103 for free by simply entering [www.dumpsquestion.com] website New OGEA-103 Dumps Ppt
- Free PDF 2026 The Open Group Marvelous Associate OGEA-103 Level Exam Search on (www.pdfvce.com) for ✓ OGEA-103 ✓ to obtain exam materials for free download Latest OGEA-103 Exam Questions Vce
- 2026 OGEA-103 – 100% Free Associate Level Exam | Pass-Sure OGEA-103 Valid Dumps Pdf Go to website (www.torrentvce.com) open and search for (OGEA-103) to download for free New OGEA-103 Test Vce
- Associate OGEA-103 Level Exam - Free PDF Quiz OGEA-103 - First-grade TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Valid Dumps Pdf Download **【 OGEA-103 】** for free by simply searching on “ www.pdfvce.com ” Interactive OGEA-103 Course
- OGEA-103 Test Prep Training Materials -amp; OGEA-103 Guide Torrent - www.practicevce.com Open (www.practicevce.com) and search for ✨ OGEA-103 ✨ to download exam materials for free OGEA-103 Latest Practice Materials
- Pass Guaranteed 2026 The Open Group Pass-Sure Associate OGEA-103 Level Exam Easily obtain free download of 《 OGEA-103 》 by searching on 《 www.pdfvce.com 》 OGEA-103 Valid Test Voucher
- 2026 OGEA-103 – 100% Free Associate Level Exam | Pass-Sure OGEA-103 Valid Dumps Pdf Copy URL www.practicevce.com open and search for ➡ OGEA-103 to download for free Excellect OGEA-103 Pass Rate
- lucasau318597.bloggosite.com, jadapaqn558329.wikinarration.com, siambookmark.com, lilianjixs426072.webbuzzfeed.com, tbookmark.com, iwanetyf049794.wikibyby.com, mollyyfw053613.kylieblog.com, socialnetworkadsinfo.com, karimylrv438136.blogdeazar.com, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, Disposable vapes

P.S. Free 2026 The Open Group OGEA-103 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by Pass4sureCert:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1QoDI595WEKL0AX4M98cLGoZV4BxrHo5V>