

Die seit kurzem aktuellsten TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Prüfungsunterlagen, 100% Garantie für Ihren Erfolg in der The Open Group OGEA-103 Prüfungen!



Laden Sie die neuesten EchteFrage OGEA-103 PDF-Versionen von Prüfungsfragen kostenlos von Google Drive herunter:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ntiLUDcc8j3ORxE04cMO9EqLW99jPGFI>

Die meisten Leute wählen EchteFrage, denn es über große Bequemlichkeit und Anwendbarkeit verfügt. Die IT-Eliten von EchteFrage verfolgen ständig die Schulungsunterlagen von The Open Group OGEA-103 Zertifizierung aus ihren professionellen Prospektiven, was die Genauigkeit unserer Schulungsunterlagen zur The Open Group OGEA-103 Prüfung garantiert. Wenn Sie noch besorgt sind, können Sie einen Teil der Prüfungsfragen und Antworten downloaden, bevor Sie die The Open Group OGEA-103 Schulungsunterlagen von EchteFrage kaufen.

Das Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF) ist ein bekannter und weit verbreiteter Framework für Unternehmensarchitektur. Es bietet einen umfassenden Ansatz für das Entwerfen, Planen, Implementieren und Verwalten einer Unternehmensarchitektur. Die TOGAF -Zertifizierung wird von Fachleuten auf dem Gebiet der Enterprise -Architektur sehr geschätzt und gesucht. Die offene Gruppe bietet verschiedene Zertifizierungsebenen, einschließlich der OGEA-103-Prüfung, die Teil 1 und Teil 2 der TOGAF Enterprise Architecture-Zertifizierung kombiniert.

Die Open Group ist ein globales Konsortium, das sich auf die Entwicklung von Standards, Zertifizierungen und Best Practices für die Architektur der Unternehmenstechnologie konzentriert. Eine ihrer beliebtesten Zertifizierungen ist die Zertifizierung von Togaf Enterprise Architecture (EA). Die Togaf EA-Zertifizierung ist in zwei Teile unterteilt, Teil 1 und Teil 2 für diejenigen, die beide Teile in einer Prüfung ablegen möchten .

Die OGEA-103-Prüfung deckt eine breite Palette von Themen im Zusammenhang mit der Unternehmensarchitektur ab, einschließlich des TOGAF-Frameworks, der Architekturentwicklungsmethoden, des Architekturinhalts-Frameworks und des Enterprise Continuum. Es deckt auch die Fähigkeiten und Kenntnisse ab, die zur Implementierung und Verwaltung von Unternehmensarchitekturprojekten wie Stakeholder Management, Governance und Architekturmodellierung erforderlich sind. Das Bestehen der OGEA-103-Prüfung zeigt, dass ein Kandidat ein tiefes Verständnis dieser Themen hat und sie in realen Situationen anwenden kann.

>> OGEA-103 Testking <<

OGEA-103 Übungsmaterialien & OGEA-103 Lernführung: TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam & OGEA-103 Lernguide

Egal wenn Sie irgendwelche IT-Zertifizierungsprüfung ablegen, bieten die Prüfungsunterlagen von EchteFrage Ihnen viele Hilfen, weil EchteFrage Dumps alle mögliche Fragen in den aktuellen Prüfungen und auch die ausführliche Analyse der Antworten beinhalten. Solange Sie alle Prüfungsfragen und Testantworten ernst lernen, können Sie die The Open Group OGEA-103 Prüfung sehr leichten bestehen.

The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam OGEA-103 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q38-Q43):

38. Frage

Refer to the table below:

□ Which ADM Phase does this describe?

- A. Phase F
- **B. Phase G**
- C. Phase E
- D. Phase A

Antwort: B

Begründung:

The table describes the output, outcome, and essential knowledge of an ADM phase that oversees the implementation of changes necessary to reach the adjusted target state. This corresponds to Phase G, also known as Implementation Governance, which ensures that the architecture defined in earlier phases is realized, and it oversees the development and implementation of projects to align with this architecture. The essential knowledge required during this phase includes understanding constraints on the implementation team and adjusting stakeholder priority and preference in response to success, value, effort, and risk of change.

References: TOGAF Version 9.1 - 1

39. Frage

Consider the following descriptions of deliverables consumed and produced across the TOGAF ADM cycle.

□ Which deliverables match these descriptions?

- A. 1 Architecture Requirements Specification - 2 Request for Architecture Work - 3 Statement of Architecture Work - 4 Architecture Principles
- B. 1 Architecture Principles - 2 Architecture Requirements Specification - 3 Request for Architecture Work - 4 Statement of Architecture Work
- **C. 1 Request for Architecture Work - 2 Statement of Architecture Work - 3 Architecture Principles - 4 Architecture Requirements Specification**
- D. 1 Statement of Architecture Work - 2 Architecture Principles - 3 Architecture Requirements Specification - 4 Request for Architecture Work

Antwort: C

Begründung:

The Request for Architecture Work is a deliverable that is sent from the sponsor and triggers the start of an architecture development cycle. It defines the scope, budget, schedule, and deliverables for a specific architecture project. The Statement of Architecture Work is a deliverable that is produced by the architect and defines the approach and resources needed to complete an architecture project. It forms the basis of a contractual agreement between the sponsor and the architecture organization. The Architecture Principles are a deliverable that is produced by the architect and defines the general rules and guidelines for the architecture work. They reflect the business principles, business goals, and business drivers of the organization. The Architecture Requirements Specification is a deliverable that is produced by the architect and defines the requirements that govern the architecture work. It covers both functional and non-functional requirements as well as constraints and assumptions.

40. Frage

Exhibit:

□ Consider the image showing basic architectural concepts.

What are items A and B?

- A. A-User, B-Requirement
- **B. A-Stakeholder, B-Concern**
- C. A-Base Architecture, B-Target Architecture
- D. A-Candidate Architecture, B-Trade-off

Antwort: B

Begründung:

In the context of TOGAF, a stakeholder is any individual, team, or organization who has interests in, or concerns relative to, the outcome of the architecture. Concerns are those interests which pertain to any aspect of the system's functioning, development or operation, including considerations such as performance, reliability, and security¹.

Reference:

* The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions - The Open Group

41. Frage

Which of the following is a responsibility of an Architecture Board?

- A. Allocating resources for architecture projects
- B. Conducting assessments of the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization
- **C. Establishing targets for re-use of components**
- D. Creating the Statement of Architecture Work

Antwort: C

Begründung:

An Architecture Board is an executive-level group responsible for the review and maintenance of the strategic architecture and all of its sub-architectures¹. It is a key element in a successful Architecture Governance strategy².

An Architecture Board is typically made responsible, and accountable, for achieving some or all of the following goals²:

Providing the basis for all decision-making with regard to the architectures
 Consistency between sub-architectures
 Establishing targets for re-use of components
 Flexibility of the Enterprise Architecture: To meet changing business needs
 To leverage new technologies
 Enforcement of Architecture Compliance
 Improving the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization
 Ensuring that the discipline of architecture-based development is adopted
 Supporting a visible escalation capability for out-of-bounds decisions
 Therefore, the correct answer is option D, which captures one of the goals of an Architecture Board as stated in the TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2².

Option A is incorrect, because conducting assessments of the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization is not a direct responsibility of an Architecture Board, but rather a part of the Architecture Capability Framework³.

Option B is incorrect, because allocating resources for architecture projects is not a direct responsibility of an Architecture Board, but rather a part of the Architecture Governance Framework⁴.

Option C is incorrect, because creating the Statement of Architecture Work is not a direct responsibility of an Architecture Board, but rather a part of the Architecture Development Method⁵. References:

1: Architecture Board - The Open Group³

2: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Part VI: Architecture Governance Framework - Architecture Board

3: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Part VI: Architecture Governance Framework - Architecture Capability Framework

4: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Part VI: Architecture Governance Framework - Architecture Governance Framework

5: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Part II: Architecture Development Method - Phase A: Architecture Vision

42. Frage

What is the purpose of the Preliminary Phase?

- **A. Developing an Enterprise Architecture Capability.**
- B. Identifying the stakeholders and their requirements.
- C. Defining the Enterprise Strategy.
- D. Describing the target architecture.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

An Enterprise Architecture Capability is the ability of the organization to perform effective and efficient architecture work, including the definition, governance, and management of its architectures². The Preliminary Phase involves the following activities¹:

Laden Sie die neuesten Echte Frage OGEA-103 PDF-Versionen von Prüfungsfragen kostenlos von Google Drive herunter:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ntiLUDcc8j3ORxE04cMO9EqLW99jPGFI>

