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The Open Group OGEA-103 certification is ideal for professionals who are involved in enterprise architecture, such as architects, project managers, and IT leaders. It is also beneficial for individuals who want to enhance their career prospects and demonstrate their proficiency in enterprise architecture. TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam certification is recognized globally and is highly valued by employers in various industries. Passing the OGEA-103 Exam requires a deep understanding of the TOGAF framework, and successful candidates are equipped with the skills and knowledge to develop and implement effective enterprise architecture strategies.

The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q131-Q136):

NEW QUESTION # 131

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are working as Chief Enterprise Architect at a large Internet company. The company has many divisions, ranging from cloud to logistics. The company has grown rapidly, expanding from initially selling physical books and media to a range of services including an online marketplace, live-streaming, eBooks, and cloud services.

Overall management of the numerous divisions has become challenging. Recent high-profile projects have overrun on budget and under delivered, damaging the company's reputation, and adversely impacting its share price. There is a widely held view within the executive management that the organization structure has played a major role in these project failures.

The company has an established Enterprise Architecture program based on the TOGAF standard, sponsored jointly by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Information Officer (CIO). The CEO has decided that the company needs to reorganize its divisions around artificial intelligence and machine learning with a focus on automation. The CEO has worked with the Enterprise Architects to create a strategic architecture for the reorganization, including an Architecture Vision, together with definitions for the four domain architectures. This sets out an ambitious vision of the future of the company over a three-year period. This includes a set of work packages and includes three distinct transformations.

The CIO has made it clear that prior to the approval of the detailed Implementation and Migration plan, the EA team will need to assess the risks associated with the proposed architecture. He has received concerns from key stakeholders across the company that the proposed reorganization may be too ambitious and there is doubt whether it can produce sufficient value to warrant the risks.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to recommend an approach to satisfy these concerns. Based on the TOGAF Standard, which of the following is the best answer?

- A. Before preparing the detailed Implementation and Migration plan, the Enterprise Architects should review and consolidate the gap analysis results from Phases B to This will identify the transformations required to achieve the proposed Target Architecture. The Enterprise Architects should then assess the readiness of the organization to undergo change and determine an overall direction to address and mitigate risks identified. The Transition Architecture should then be planned to use a state evolution table.
- B. The Enterprise Architects should evaluate the organization's readiness to undergo change. This will allow the risks associated with the transformations to be identified, classified, and mitigated for. This should include identifying dependencies between the set of changes, including gaps and work packages. It will also identify improvement actions to be worked into the Implementation and Migration Plan. The business value, effort, and risk associated for each transformation should be determined.
- C. Establishing interoperability in alignment with the corporate operating model will ensure risks are minimized. The Enterprise Architects should apply an interoperability analysis to evaluate any potential issues across the architecture. This should include the development of a matrix showing the interoperability requirements. These can then be included within the transformation strategy embedded in the target transition architectures. The Enterprise Architects should then finalize the Architecture Roadmap and the Implementation and Migration Plan.
- D. The Enterprise Architects should bring together information about potential approaches and produce several alternative target transition architectures. They should then investigate the different architecture alternatives and discuss these with stakeholders using the Architecture Alternatives and Trade-offs technique. Once the target architecture has been selected, it should be analyzed using a state evolution table to determine the Transition Architectures. A value realization process should then be established to ensure that the concerns raised are addressed.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Business Transformation Readiness Assessment is a technique that can be used to evaluate the readiness of the organization to undergo change and to identify the actions needed to increase the likelihood of a successful business transformation. This technique can help to address the concerns of the key stakeholders about the risks and value of the proposed reorganization. The technique involves assessing the following aspects of the organization: vision, commitment, capacity, capability, culture, and communication. Based on the assessment, the risks associated with the transformations can be identified, classified, and mitigated for. The technique also helps to identify the dependencies between the set of changes, including gaps and work packages, and the improvement actions to be worked into the Implementation and Migration Plan. The technique also supports the determination of the business value, effort, and risk associated for each transformation, which can be used to prioritize and sequence the work packages and the Transition Architectures

NEW QUESTION # 132

Exhibit

Consider the illustration showing an architecture development cycle. Which description matches the phase of the ADM labeled as item 2?

- A. Establishes procedures for managing change to the new architecture
- B. Operates the process of managing architecture requirements
- C. Conducts implementation planning for the architecture defined in previous phases
- **D. Provides architectural oversight for the implementation**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Based on the illustration, the phase of the ADM labeled as item 2 is the Implementation Governance phase. This phase provides architectural oversight for the implementation. It ensures that the implementation project conforms to the architecture. It also provides a framework for monitoring and managing the implementation.

The Implementation Governance phase involves the following activities:

Finalizing the Architecture Roadmap and the supporting Implementation and Migration Plan
Assigning an Architecture Board to oversee the implementation
Establishing Architecture Contracts with the implementation partners
Reviewing and approving the implementation project plans and deliverables
Performing Architecture Compliance reviews to ensure alignment with the architecture
Performing Architecture Audit reviews to ensure quality and performance of the architecture
Resolving any architecture issues or change requests that arise during the implementation
Maintaining the architecture lifecycle and ensuring its continuity
The Implementation Governance phase is essential for ensuring that the architecture is realized as intended and that it delivers the expected business value and outcomes.

NEW QUESTION # 133

Which statement about Requirements Management is most correct?

- A. Stakeholder requirements are captured once in Phase A and managed throughout the ADM cycle
- **B. Requirements Management and stakeholder engagement are placed at the center of architecture development**
- C. Requirements Management is a step of all ADM Phases
- D. The purpose of Requirements Management is to process change requests

Answer: B

Explanation:

This statement about Requirements Management is most correct because it reflects the central role of Requirements Management and stakeholder engagement in the ADM cycle. Requirements Management is not a step of all ADM Phases, but rather an ongoing process that ensures that all relevant requirements are elicited, analyzed, prioritized, and addressed throughout the architecture development and transition. Stakeholder engagement is also a continuous activity that involves identifying, communicating, and managing stakeholder expectations and concerns. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.1 Introduction to the ADM.

NEW QUESTION # 134

Consider the following ADM phases objectives.

Which phase does each objective match?

- A. 1E-2F-3E-4G
- B. 1F-2F-3E-4G
- C. 1G-2E-3F-4E
- D. 1F-2G-3F-4F

Answer: A

Explanation:

1E: To identify delivery vehicles (projects programs portfolios) that will deliver the Target Architecture 2F:

To confirm readiness and ability to undergo change 3E: To determine whether an incremental approach is required and if so identify Transition Architectures that will deliver continuous business value 4G: To perform appropriate governance functions while the solution is being implemented Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2 ADM Phases.

NEW QUESTION # 135

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. Identify candidate Architecture Roadmap components based upon gaps between the Baseline and Target Technology Architectures Which phase does each objective match?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

*Phase A: Architecture Vision

oDevelop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture oDefine the scope and boundaries of the architecture engagement oIdentify the key stakeholders and their concerns and expectations oDefine the Architecture Vision statement and the Architecture Definition Document oObtain approval and commitment from the sponsors and stakeholders

*Phase B: Business Architecture

oDevelop the Target Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals oDefine the Baseline Business Architecture, if not available oPerform a gap analysis between the Baseline and Target Business Architectures oDefine candidate roadmap components for the Business Architecture oResolve impacts across the Architecture Landscape

*Phase C: Information Systems Architecture

oDevelop the Target Data Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision oDevelop the Target Application Architecture that supports the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision oDefine the Baseline Data and Application Architectures, if not available oPerform a gap analysis between the Baseline and Target Data and Application Architectures oDefine candidate roadmap components for the Information Systems Architecture oResolve impacts across the Architecture Landscape

*Phase D: Technology Architecture

oDevelop the Target Technology Architecture that enables the Information Systems Architecture and the Architecture Vision oDefine the Baseline Technology Architecture, if not available oPerform a gap analysis between the Baseline and Target Technology Architectures oIdentify candidate Architecture Roadmap components based upon gaps between the Baseline and Target Technology Architectures oResolve impacts across the Architecture Landscape Therefore, the correct matching of the objectives and the phases is:

*1C: Develop the Target Data Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision

*2B: Develop the Target Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals

*3A: Develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture

