

The Open Group OGEA-102: TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 2 Exam braindumps PDF & Testking echter Test



Außerdem sind jetzt einige Teile dieser ZertFragen OGEA-102 Prüfungsfragen kostenlos erhältlich: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1iqLbAflzbAEm5vTaKieAhUxk1Zey-9q9>

Sorgen Sie noch darum, dass Sie die The Open Group OGEA-102 Zertifizierungsprüfung nicht bestehen können? Dann sollen Sie sich an ZertFragen wenden. Wir können Sie die Top-Fähigkeit in der IT-Branche mitbringen, mit der Sie die The Open Group OGEA-102 Prüfung mühlos bestehen. Nach langjährigen Bemühungen beträgt die Bestehensrate bereits 100%. Wählen Sie ZertFragen, dann wählen Sie einen Weg zur glänzenden Zukunft.

Jetzt ist die The Open Group OGEA-102 Zertifizierungsprüfung die beliebteste Zertifizierungsprüfung, an der viele IT-Fachleute teilnehmen wollen. Dies ist ein Beweis für die IT-Fähigkeiten. Um die Prüfung zu bestehen sind umfangreiche Fachkenntnisse und Erfahrungen erforderlich. Und das braucht doch viel Zeit. Vielleicht wählen Sie Ausbildungskurse oder Prüfungsmaterialien. Es ist eher kostengünstig, ein Ausbildungsinstitut von guter Qualität zu wählen. ZertFragen ist eine Website, die die Bedürfnisse der IT-Fachleute zur The Open Group OGEA-102 Zertifizierungsprüfung abdecken können. Die Produkte von ZertFragen sind zielgerichtete Ausbildung zur The Open Group OGEA-102 Zertifizierungsprüfung. Sie können in kurzer Zeit ihre IT-Fachkenntnisse ergänzen und sich gut auf die The Open Group OGEA-102 Zertifizierungsprüfung vorbereiten.

>> OGEA-102 Deutsch Prüfungsfragen <<

OGEA-102 Torrent Anleitung - OGEA-102 Studienführer & OGEA-102 wirkliche Prüfung

Wenn Sie unsere Lernmaterialien zur The Open Group OGEA-102 Zertifizierungsprüfung benutzen wollen, werden sicher die Zeit und Wirtschaftskosten reduziert. Vorm Kauf unserer The Open Group OGEA-102 Prüfungsfrage können Sie kostenlos unsere Fragen herunterladen. Sie sind in der Form von PDF und Software. Wenn Sie die Softwareversion brauchen, bitte setzen Sie sich in Verbindung mit unserem Kundenservice.

The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 2 Exam OGEA-102

Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q29-Q34):

29. Frage

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

Your role is that of a senior architect, reporting to the Chief Enterprise Architect, at a medium-sized company with 400 employees. The nature of the business is such that the data and the information stored on the company systems is their major asset and is highly confidential.

The company employees travel extensively for work and must communicate over public infrastructure using message encryption, VPNs, and other standard safeguards. The company has invested in cybersecurity awareness training for all its staff. However, it is recognized that even with good education as well as system security, there is a dependency on third-party suppliers of infrastructure and software.

The company uses the TOGAF standard as the method and guiding framework for its Enterprise Architecture (EA) practice. The CTO is the sponsor of the activity.

The Chief Security Officer (CSO) has noted an increase in ransomware (malicious software used in ransom demands) attacks on companies with a similar profile. The CSO recognizes that no matter how much is spent on education, and support, it is likely just a matter of time before the company suffers a significant attack that could completely lock them out of their information assets.

A risk assessment has been done and the company has sought cyber insurance that includes ransomware coverage. The quotation for this insurance is hugely expensive. The CTO has recently read a survey that stated that one in four organizations paying ransoms were still unable to recover their data, while nearly as many were able to recover the data without paying a ransom. The CTO has concluded that taking out cyber insurance in case they need to pay a ransom is not an option.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to describe the steps you would take to improve the resilience of the current architecture?

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

- A. You would ensure that the company has in place up-to-date processes for managing change to the current Enterprise Architecture. Based on the scope of the concerns raised you recommend that this be managed at the infrastructure level. Changes should be made to the baseline description of the Technology Architecture. The changes should be approved by the Architecture Board and implemented by change management techniques.
- B. You would request an Architecture Compliance Review with the scope to examine the company's resilience to ransomware attacks. You would identify the departments involved and have them nominate representatives. You would then tailor checklists to address the requirement for increased resilience. You would circulate to the nominated representatives for them to complete. You would then review the completed checklists, identifying and resolving issues. You would then determine and present your recommendations.
- C. You would monitor for technology changes from your existing suppliers that could improve resilience. You would prepare and run a disaster recovery planning exercise for a ransomware attack and analyze the performance of the current Enterprise Architecture. Using the findings, you would prepare a gap analysis of the current Enterprise Architecture. You would prepare change requests to address identified gaps. You would add the changes implemented to the Architecture Repository.
- D. You would determine business continuity requirements, and undertake a gap analysis of the current Enterprise Architecture. You would make recommendations for change requirements to address the situation and create a change request. You would manage a meeting of the Architecture Board to assess and approve the change request. Once approved you would produce a new Request for Architecture Work to activate an ADM cycle to carry out a project to define the change.

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Business continuity is the ability of an organization to maintain essential functions during and after a disaster or disruption. Business continuity requirements are the specifications and criteria that define the acceptable level of performance and availability of the business processes and services in the event of a disaster or disruption. A gap analysis is a technique that compares the current state of the architecture with the desired state, and identifies the gaps or differences that need to be addressed. A change request is a formal proposal for an amendment to some product or system, such as the architecture. A Request for Architecture Work is a document that describes the scope, approach, and expected outcomes of an architecture project¹²³ The best answer is A, because it describes the steps that would improve the resilience of the current architecture, which is the ability to withstand and recover from a ransomware attack or any other disruption. The steps are:

Determine the business continuity requirements, which specify the minimum acceptable level of performance and availability of the business processes and services in case of a ransomware attack. This would involve identifying the critical business functions, the recovery time objectives, the recovery point objectives, and the dependencies and resources needed for recovery.

Undertake a gap analysis of the current Enterprise Architecture, which compares the current state of the architecture with the desired state based on the business continuity requirements. This would involve assessing the strengths and weaknesses of the current architecture, the risks and opportunities for improvement, and the gaps or differences that need to be addressed.

Make recommendations for change requirements to address the situation and create a change request. This would involve proposing

solutions and alternatives to close the gaps, enhance the resilience, and mitigate the risks of the current architecture. The change request would document the rationale, scope, impact, and benefits of the proposed changes, and seek approval from the relevant stakeholders.

Manage a meeting of the Architecture Board to assess and approve the change request. The Architecture Board is a governance body that oversees the architecture work and ensures compliance with the architecture principles, standards, and goals. The meeting would involve presenting the change request, discussing the pros and cons, resolving any issues or conflicts, and obtaining the approval or rejection of the change request.

Once approved, produce a new Request for Architecture Work to activate an ADM cycle to carry out a project to define the change. The Request for Architecture Work would describe the scope, approach, and expected outcomes of the architecture project that would implement the approved change request. The Request for Architecture Work would initiate a new cycle of the Architecture Development Method (ADM), which is the core process of the TOGAF standard that guides the development and management of the enterprise architecture.

30. Frage

Scenario:

You are working as an Enterprise Architect at a large company. The company runs a chain of home improvement stores, as well as a website for selling products. The website lets many brands work with the company.

The stores open seven days a week and use a standard method to track sales and inventory. This involves sending accurate and timely sales data to a central inventory management system that can predict demand, adjust stock levels, and automate reordering.

The website is supported by regional fulfillment centers and also uses the central inventory management system. The central inventory management system is housed at the company's central data center.

The company has agreed to merge with a major competitor. The leadership teams of both organizations have said they are committed to a smooth transition for customers. All stores will keep their own brand names. They will combine the systems of the organizations, which includes merging retail operations and systems. Duplicated systems will be replaced with one standard retail management system. Additionally, they will reduce the number of applications being used. The CIO expects that these changes will lead to substantial cost savings for the newly merged company.

An enterprise plan for both organizations has been created. The aim is to set priorities for the transition, especially in terms of information management and application development. It is crucial to make decisions that will create long-term value.

The company has a mature Enterprise Architecture (EA) practice and uses the TOGAF standard for its architecture development method. The EA program is sponsored by the Chief Information Officer (CIO).

The Request for Architecture Work to oversee the transition has been approved. The project has been scoped, and you have been assigned to work on it.

You have been asked to confirm the most relevant architecture principles for the transition.

Based on the TOGAF Standard, which of the following is the best answer?

- A. Service Orientation, Compliance with the Law, Requirements Based Change, Responsive Change Management, Data Security
- B. Ease of Use, Common Use Applications, Data is an Asset, Technology Independence, Business Continuity
- C. Control Technical Diversity, Interoperability, Data is an Asset, Data is Shared, Business Continuity
- **D. Common Use Applications, Data is an Asset, Common Vocabulary and Data Definitions, Maximize Benefit to the Enterprise, Business Continuity**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

The correct answer is C, as it aligns with the key TOGAF principles necessary for guiding enterprise architecture in a merger scenario where retail operations and systems are being consolidated.

Analysis of the Principles in Option C:

Common Use Applications

Since the two companies are merging, it is essential to standardize applications across the enterprise.

Using common applications ensures consistency, reduces costs, and improves efficiency.

TOGAF emphasizes this principle to prevent duplicate or redundant systems, which aligns with the CIO's goal of reducing the number of applications used.

Data is an Asset

In the scenario, a central inventory management system is a core business function.

Treating data as an asset ensures it is managed properly, shared efficiently, and used strategically across the merged organization.

This principle supports the company's ability to predict demand, adjust stock levels, and automate reordering.

Common Vocabulary and Data Definitions

The merger requires integrating different systems and data structures.

Having a common vocabulary ensures that all stakeholders (stores, fulfillment centers, and digital platforms) use consistent

terminology and data definitions.

This minimizes confusion and ensures interoperability across business functions.

Maximize Benefit to the Enterprise

Every architectural decision should focus on the overall benefit to the business.

By consolidating IT systems and reducing redundancies, the company achieves cost savings, which directly supports this principle.

Business Continuity

The stores operate seven days a week, so system changes must ensure uninterrupted service.

Business continuity ensures that customers are not affected during the transition and that critical retail operations (sales, inventory tracking, and fulfillment) remain functional.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect?

Option A: Control Technical Diversity, Interoperability, Data is an Asset, Data is Shared, Business Continuity Control Technical Diversity is not the primary concern here. The focus is on system consolidation, not necessarily on limiting technology diversity.

Interoperability is important but not as critical as defining a common system and data structure.

Option B: Service Orientation, Compliance with the Law, Requirements-Based Change, Responsive Change Management, Data Security While service orientation and compliance are valuable, they are not the most relevant to this specific business transition.

Change management and data security are important but do not address the primary enterprise-wide architectural concerns of system consolidation.

Option D: Ease of Use, Common Use Applications, Data is an Asset, Technology Independence, Business Continuity Ease of Use is beneficial but is not a core architecture principle in this case.

Technology Independence is useful but does not align directly with the scenario's priority, which is consolidating applications and data structures.

Reference:

TOGAF Standard, ADM Techniques, Architecture Principles (Section 2.6)

TOGAF Standard, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques

TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Principles - The Open Group

31. Frage

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are employed as an Enterprise Architect within a clinical research and health technologies company. The company is dedicated to transforming healthcare with new ideas and advancements. The company has multiple divisions that cover different aspects of the business.

The company's Enterprise Architecture (EA) department has mature, well-developed architecture governance and development processes following the TOGAF standard.

In addition to the EA program, the company has a number of management

frameworks in use. The Architecture Board includes representatives from each division of the company. The Chief Information

Officer (CIO) is the sponsor of the Enterprise Architecture program. The CIO has actively encouraged architecting with agility within the EA department as the preferred approach for projects.

Many of the company's rivals have begun using Artificial Intelligence (AI) in their operations, and the indications are that this will be transformative for healthcare delivery. This is something the EA department has been interested in for a while, and they had recently

submitted an architecture Change Request which was approved. As a result, the CIO has approved a Request for Architecture

Work to investigate the implementation of AI in the company.

Areas for evaluation include:

How can staff use AI daily in their current roles?

How can AI enhance access to care for patients, and how to make that experience seamless?

How can AI offer new workplace platforms and tools to increase efficiency?

Some of the top managers are worried about a change in the way of working, and if it will achieve the goals. Many are not confident that the company's risk management processes are adequate for a company-wide integration of generative AI. There are also

questions from staff about whether enough specific guidelines and policies have been put in place for responsible use of AI.

Refer to the scenario

You have been assigned to the architecture development and asked how to address the concerns and manage risk for the project.

How do you begin?

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

- A. You recommend that an analysis of the stakeholders is carried out. This will allow the architects to define groups of stakeholders who have common concerns and include development of a Stakeholder Map. The concerns and relevant views should then be defined for each group and recorded in the Architecture Vision document. To mitigate risk, you include a requirement that there be progressive development of the target architecture to ensure there is regular feedback.
- B. You recommend that models be created for the Draft Business, Data, Application, and Technology Architectures. These can be used to minimize risk, and make sure that the system meets the local regulations for each division. Together with the

problem description, and requirements, these should be included in the Architecture Vision document. A formal review should be held with the stakeholders to verify that their concerns are included in the Architecture Vision.

- C. You recommend that all the stakeholders be identified, and a Communications Plan created to address the most powerful and influential stakeholders. This plan should include a report that summarizes the key features of the architecture with respect to each division and reflects the stakeholders' requirements. You will check with each key stakeholder that their concerns are being addressed. Risk mitigation should be explicitly addressed as a component of the architecture being developed.
- D. You recommend creation of a simple solution concept diagram to show how the stakeholders will be impacted, and the benefits to the firm. You would also create a benefits diagram showing the various opportunities from adoption of AI-based solutions. A meeting should be held with the main stakeholders to review the diagrams. They can then decide the priorities and sequencing decisions for the architecture development. Risk will be evaluated when defining the Architecture Roadmap.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

In this scenario you are right at the start of an ADM cycle: a Request for Architecture Work has been approved to investigate AI, and there are strong stakeholder concerns and risk questions. According to the TOGAF standard, the correct place to start is Phase A: Architecture Vision, with a strong focus on stakeholder management and capturing their concerns and required views.

Option A is the only answer that correctly reflects this:

Stakeholder analysis & Stakeholder Map (Phase A core task)

TOGAF explicitly states that in Phase A you must:

Identify stakeholders

Analyze and group them by common concerns

Use a Stakeholder Map to understand their influence, interest, and required engagement Determine which views/viewpoints are

needed to address their concerns in the architecture description coe.qualiware.com+1 Option A says:

"analysis of the stakeholders ... define groups of stakeholders who have common concerns and include development of a Stakeholder Map. The concerns and relevant views should then be defined for each group and recorded in the Architecture Vision document." This is exactly how TOGAF describes stakeholder management and views in Phase A:

Stakeholder Map to classify and prioritize stakeholders

Concerns and required views captured and traced

These elements feeding into the Architecture Vision deliverable Visual Paradigm TOGAF+1 Concerns, views, and Architecture

Vision TOGAF emphasizes that architecture views are constructed to address specific stakeholder concerns; you do not just build generic models. opengroup.org+1 Option A explicitly links concerns → views → Architecture Vision, which aligns with TOGAF guidance for early phases.

Capturing this in the Architecture Vision provides a high-level, shared understanding of what the AI initiative is trying to achieve and how stakeholder issues (e.g., responsible AI, risk processes, change in way of working) will be addressed.

Risk management and "architecting with agility"

In the scenario, the CIO has encouraged architecting with agility. TOGAF is compatible with incremental and iterative development of the target architecture, especially when there is high uncertainty and risk. conexiam.com Option A includes:

"a requirement that there be progressive development of the target architecture to ensure there is regular feedback." This

"progressive development" and frequent feedback loop is exactly how you mitigate risk in an AI-heavy, change-sensitive initiative:

Frequent stakeholder feedback

Early validation of assumptions

Ability to adjust scope, constraints, and principles as risk and understanding evolve This directly addresses management's worry about the change in the way of working and whether risk management and responsible AI policies are adequate: these become explicit stakeholder concerns and requirements that are iteratively refined.

Why the other options are weaker / not TOGAF-aligned as a starting point Option B Focuses mainly on a Communications Plan and powerful stakeholders.

While TOGAF does expect a stakeholder communications plan, it is derived from a proper stakeholder analysis and Stakeholder Map, not a substitute for it.

It also treats risk as a "component of the architecture" rather than something to be addressed early through stakeholder concerns, principles, and iteration.

Option C

Jumps straight to a solution concept diagram and benefits diagram and defers risk evaluation to when the Architecture Roadmap is defined (Phase E).

In TOGAF, risk and stakeholder concerns must be addressed already in Phase A and refined throughout, not postponed to roadmap development.

Option D

Proposes creating draft Business, Data, Application, and Technology models and putting them into the Architecture Vision.

This is too detailed for the starting point: Phase A is about high-level vision, not full draft core architecture models (those belong in Phases B, C, D).

It also doesn't emphasize Stakeholder Mapping and grouping by concerns, which is central to resolving the worries about way of

working, risk, and responsible AI.

In summary, Option A is the best and TOGAF-consistent way to begin:

Start in Phase A: Architecture Vision

Perform stakeholder analysis and create a Stakeholder Map

Define stakeholder concerns and relevant views

Record them in the Architecture Vision

Add an explicit requirement for progressive (iterative) development of the target architecture for continuous feedback and risk mitigation

32. Frage

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are employed as an Enterprise Architect working within the Enterprise Architecture (EA) team at an electric vehicle manufacturer. The company focuses on designing, manufacturing, and advancing battery technology for sustainable transportation, while also investing in charging infrastructure, autonomous driving systems, and renewable energy integration.

The company is introducing a major change to its vehicle design over a five-year period. This will be a cross-functional effort between hardware and software teams, delivering significant new features in the vehicles they manufacture. It is planned to be developed in phases. An architecture to support strategy has been completed with a roadmap for a set of projects.

The EA team has taken over the architecture for the hardware and software automotive platform used by current vehicles, some of which will be used again in the new vehicle design. The EA team has started to pick which parts of the architecture to use again.

The presentation and access to different variations of data that the company plans to offer through its vehicles creates a design challenge. The application portfolio and supporting infrastructure must connect with multiple cloud services and data repositories in different countries to be able to handle the data at a large scale.

Enough of the Business Architecture has been defined, so that work can commence on the Information Systems and Technology Architectures. Those architectures need to be defined to support the primary business services that the company plans to provide. These services will handle and use the data created by vehicles, preparing the way for self-driving vehicles in the future.

The company uses the TOGAF standard as the basis for its Enterprise Architecture framework. The EA team reports to the Chief Technical Officer (CTO), who is the sponsor of the EA program. The CTO requires that the EA team follow the purpose-based EA Capability model as described in the TOGAF Series Guide: A Practitioners' Approach to Developing Enterprise Architecture Following the TOGAF® ADM.

Refer to the scenario

How would you plan, organize, and manage the architecture development at this stage?

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

- A. Architecture descriptions for the Application, Data, and Technology Architectures should be developed at a suitable level to address the problems, and to identify the different options. For each project this includes identification of candidate architecture and solution building blocks. Solution providers should be identified, a readiness assessment performed, and an assessment of the viability and fitness of the solution options. The results should be added to the draft Implementation and Migration plan.
- B. Follow a standard pattern for cloud solutions that manage complex data, and which fits with the architecture to support strategy. Develop high-level Target Data, Application and Technology Architectures. Review the Architecture Vision to determine the level of detail, time, and scope of the ADM cycle phases required for architecture development for the project. Identify and estimate the cost of the main work packages. Create an Architecture Roadmap and request the Architecture Board to approve the roadmap. Start the project.
- C. The superior architecture should be used to guide the approach. Review the identified projects, dependencies, and potential overlaps, then decide the order for starting the projects. Develop high-level architecture descriptions. For each project determine how much work is needed, identify reference architectures, and candidate building blocks. Identify the resource needs, considering cost and value. Document the different options, risks, and ways to control them to enable feasibility analysis and trade-off with the stakeholders.
- D. Start an iteration of ADM Phase A, perform a Stakeholder Analysis, identifying the key stakeholders and revising the Architecture Vision. Update the Stakeholder map created for the strategic architecture, so it reflects the stakeholders who are now the most important for the projects that are to be developed. Hold a formal review with the CTO, who should decide which projects to include in the Architecture Roadmap and update the Implementation and Migration Plan to reflect the decisions.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

The scenario states that:

A strategic architecture and roadmap already exist.

Business Architecture is complete, so the work now shifts to Information Systems and Technology Architectures (ADM Phases B-

D).

The CTO requires use of the purpose-based EA Capability model (from the TOGAF Series Guide: A Practitioner's Approach to Developing Enterprise Architecture Following the TOGAF ADM).

The EA team has to plan, organize, and manage the next stage of architecture development, including re-use of existing hardware/software platform components, candidate solutions, feasibility, risks, and prioritization.

Under the purpose-based EA approach, when moving from strategy into defining the next layers of architecture, TOGAF emphasizes:

Using the superior (already-approved) architecture to guide the next ADM cycles

- This corresponds to the strategic architecture that is already completed.

Analyzing project dependencies, overlaps, and sequencing

Defining high-level architecture descriptions for the next iteration

Identifying reference architectures and candidate building blocks (especially when reusing existing platform components) Assessing feasibility, value, cost, and risk for each project Preparing for stakeholder trade-offs before formalizing the roadmap These tasks map directly to Option A.

Why Option A is correct

Option A includes exactly what the purpose-based EA approach prescribes at this stage:

"The superior architecture should be used to guide the approach."

✓ Correct - strategic architecture guides the work.

"Review the identified projects, dependencies, and potential overlaps, then decide the order..."

✓ Correct - sequencing and dependency assessment are core early tasks in Phases B-D planning.

"Develop high-level architecture descriptions."

✓ Correct - Business Architecture is done; now high-level IS/Tech Architecture descriptions are needed.

"Identify reference architectures and candidate building blocks."

✓ Correct - aligns with TOGAF building-block approach, and specifically fits the scenario where existing platform components will be reused.

"Identify resource needs, considering cost and value."

✓ Correct - mandatory for feasibility and planning.

"Document options, risks, and ways to control them to enable feasibility analysis and trade-off with stakeholders."

✓ Correct - this matches ADM guidelines for preparing options and addressing complexity before deeper development.

This is precisely how TOGAF expects the architecture team to plan, organize, and manage an ADM cycle after strategy is set.

33. Frage

You are working as an Enterprise Architect within an Enterprise Architecture (EA) team at a multinational energy company. The company is committed to becoming a net-zero emissions energy business by 2050. To achieve this, the company is focusing on shifting to renewable energy production and adopting eco-friendly practices.

The EA team, which reports to the Chief Technical Officer (CTO), has been tasked with overseeing the transformation to make the company more effective through acquisitions. The company plans to fully integrate these acquisitions, including merging operations and systems.

To address the integration challenges, the EA team leader wants to know how to manage risks and ensure that the company succeeds with the proposed changes. Based on the TOGAF Standard, which of the following is the best answer?

- A. The EA team should document the risks associated with the transformation in an Implementation Factor Catalog to inform decisions during implementation and deployment.
- B. The EA team should develop Business Architecture views that demonstrate how stakeholder concerns are addressed and assess each factor for readiness, urgency, and degree of difficulty.
- **C. The EA team should create a Business Scenario to fully describe the business problem that is being addressed by the transformation. Once requirements are identified, they should be evaluated in terms of risks. Any residual risks should be escalated to the Architecture Board.**
- D. The EA team should evaluate the company's readiness for change by identifying factors that will impact the transformation. These factors will be used to determine initial risks associated with the initiative.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

In TOGAF, creating a Business Scenario is a foundational step in defining and understanding the business problem, especially for complex transformations involving multiple stakeholders and systems, such as in this scenario. This method aligns with Phase A (Architecture Vision) of the TOGAF Architecture Development Method (ADM). Here's why this approach is the most effective: Understanding Business Requirements:

A Business Scenario provides a structured way to capture and analyze the business requirements, stakeholder concerns, and the contextual elements related to the problem. In this scenario, the company faces challenges in integrating newly acquired companies

with existing operations, which includes complex stakeholder concerns across different functional areas. Developing a Business Scenario allows the EA team to break down these complexities into identifiable and manageable parts.

Risk Evaluation and Management:

By using the Business Scenario approach, the EA team can not only define the requirements but also assess associated risks systematically. TOGAF emphasizes the importance of risk management through identifying potential risks, evaluating their impact, and defining strategies for handling these risks. The process includes assessing how risks can be avoided, transferred, or reduced—a necessary step in large-scale transformations to ensure that risks are proactively managed.

Residual Risks and Governance:

Any risks that cannot be fully resolved should be identified as residual risks and escalated to the Architecture Board, which is aligned with TOGAF's governance approach. The Architecture Board's role in TOGAF is to provide oversight and make critical decisions on risks that exceed the control of the EA team. This ensures that unresolved risks are managed at the appropriate level of the organization.

Alignment with TOGAF ADM Phases:

The Business Scenario approach directly aligns with the Preliminary and Architecture Vision phases of the TOGAF ADM, which focuses on establishing a baseline understanding of the business context and the strategic transformation required. The detailed understanding of requirements, stakeholder concerns, and risks identified here will guide the subsequent phases of the ADM, including Business Architecture and Information Systems Architecture.

TOGAF Reference (Section 2.6, ADM Techniques):

TOGAF provides guidelines on the creation of Business Scenarios as part of ADM Techniques, highlighting the importance of defining a business problem comprehensively to ensure successful transformation. This method includes identification of stakeholders, business requirements, and associated risks, which aligns well with the company's need for strategic and systematic integration of new business units.

By utilizing a Business Scenario, the EA team ensures that all aspects of the transformation are well understood, risks are identified early, and residual risks are managed effectively, aligning with the company's strategic objectives and the TOGAF framework's guidance on risk management and stakeholder alignment.

34. Frage

.....

Machen Sie sich noch Sorgen um die The Open Group OGEA-102 Zertifizierungsprüfung? Warten Sie noch mühsam auf die neuesten Materialien zur The Open Group OGEA-102 Zertifizierungsprüfung? ZertFragen hat neulich die neuesten Materialien zur The Open Group OGEA-102 Zertifizierungsprüfung bearbeitet. Wollen Sie die The Open Group OGEA-102 Zertifizierungsprüfung bestehen? Bitte schicken Sie doch schnell die Fragen und Antworten zur The Open Group OGEA-102 Zertifizierungsprüfung in den Warenkorb! Sie können kostenlos die Demo auf der Website ZertFragen.de herunterladen, um unsere Zuverlässigkeit zu bestätigen. Wir versprechen, dass wir Ihnen die gesamte Summe zurückerstatten werden, falls Sie mit unseren Prüfungsmaterialien in der The Open Group OGEA-102 (TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 2 Exam) Zertifizierungsprüfung durchfallen.

OGEA-102 Schulungsangebot: https://www.zertfragen.com/OGEA-102_pruefung.html

Nach den Forschungen über die Fragen und Antworten in den letzten Jahren sind die Fragen und Antworten zur The Open Group OGEA-102 Zertifizierungsprüfung von ZertFragen den realen Prüfung sehr ähnlich, The Open Group OGEA-102 Deutsch Prüfungsfragen Kostenlose Demo zu testen, So ist OGEA-102 der erste Schritt zur The Open Group Zertifizierung, The Open Group OGEA-102 Deutsch Prüfungsfragen Sie können I Ihnen nicht nur helfen, die Prüfung erfolgreich zu bestehen, Ihre Fachkenntnisse und Fertigkeiten zu verbessern und auch eine Karriere zu machen.

Felix: Nur wie die Stengel heißen, weißer nich, In der OGEA-102 PDF folgenden Artikeltabelle sind sieben Fragen aufgeführt, Nach den Forschungen über die Fragen und Antworten in den letzten Jahren sind die Fragen und Antworten zur The Open Group OGEA-102 Zertifizierungsprüfung von ZertFragen den realen Prüfung sehr ähnlich.

OGEA-102 Braindumpsit Dumps PDF & The Open Group OGEA-102 Braindumpsit IT-Zertifizierung - Testking Examen Dumps

Kostenlose Demo zu testen, So ist OGEA-102 der erste Schritt zur The Open Group Zertifizierung, Sie können I hnen nicht nur helfen, die Prüfung erfolgreich zu bestehen, Ihre OGEA-102 Fachkenntnisse und Fertigkeiten zu verbessern und auch eine Karriere zu machen.

Das ist wirklich eine gute Wahl.

- OGEA-102 Probesfragen OGEA-102 Schulungsunterlagen OGEA-102 Originale Fragen Geben Sie www.itzert.com ein und suchen Sie nach kostenloser Download von OGEA-102 OGEA-102 Online

Praxisprüfung

- OGEA-102 Prüfungsfragen, OGEA-102 Fragen und Antworten, TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 2 Exam □ Suchen Sie einfach auf **【 www.itzert.com 】** nach kostenloser Download von □ OGEA-102 □ □OGEA-102 Exam
- OGEA-102 Neuesten und qualitativ hochwertige Prüfungsmaterialien bietet - quizfragen und antworten □ ▷ www.zertfragen.com ◁ ist die beste Webseite um den kostenlosen Download von □ OGEA-102 □ zu erhalten □OGEA-102 Deutsch Prüfung
- TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 2 Exam cexamkiller Praxis Dumps - OGEA-102 Test Training Überprüfungen □ Erhalten Sie den kostenlosen Download von [OGEA-102] mühelos über ➡ www.itzert.com □ ✓OGEA-102 Fragenpool
- OGEA-102 Exam Fragen □ OGEA-102 Online Prüfung □ OGEA-102 Prüfungsinformationen □ Öffnen Sie die Webseite 「 de.fast2test.com 」 und suchen Sie nach kostenloser Download von 「 OGEA-102 」 □OGEA-102 Originale Fragen
- OGEA-102 Schulungsunterlagen □ OGEA-102 Fragenpool □ OGEA-102 Deutsch Prüfung □ URL kopieren ⇒ www.itzert.com ⇐ Öffnen und suchen Sie { OGEA-102 } Kostenloser Download □OGEA-102 Online Prüfung
- OGEA-102 Prüfungsfragen, OGEA-102 Fragen und Antworten, TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 2 Exam □ Erhalten Sie den kostenlosen Download von ✓ OGEA-102 □✓ □ mühelos über ▶ de.fast2test.com ◀ □OGEA-102 Echte Fragen
- OGEA-102 Online Prüfung □ OGEA-102 Fragenkatalog □ OGEA-102 Dumps □ Öffnen Sie die Webseite 「 www.itzert.com 」 und suchen Sie nach kostenloser Download von **【 OGEA-102 】** □OGEA-102 Schulungsunterlagen
- OGEA-102 Exam Fragen □ OGEA-102 Dumps □ OGEA-102 Schulungsunterlagen □ Suchen Sie jetzt auf▷ www.deutschpruefung.com ◁ nach « OGEA-102 » und laden Sie es kostenlos herunter □OGEA-102 Testking
- OGEA-102 Prüfungsfragen Prüfungsvorbereitungen, OGEA-102 Fragen und Antworten, TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 2 Exam □ Suchen Sie jetzt auf **【 www.itzert.com 】** nach { OGEA-102 } und laden Sie es kostenlos herunter □ □OGEA-102 Probesfragen
- OGEA-102 Vorbereitungsfragen □ OGEA-102 Fragenkatalog □ OGEA-102 Fragenkatalog □ Erhalten Sie den kostenlosen Download von ✨ OGEA-102 □: ✨ □ mühelos über **【 www.zertpruefung.ch 】** □OGEA-102 Fragenkatalog
- www.notebook.ai, 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, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, 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, www.notebook.ai, 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, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.dkcomposite.com, bbs.netcnnet.net, Disposable vapes

Außerdem sind jetzt einige Teile dieser ZertFragen OGEA-102 Prüfungsfragen kostenlos erhältlich: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1iqLbAflzbAEm5vTaKieAhUxk1Zey-9q9>