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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-?

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There is no denying the fact that everyone in the world wants to find a better job to improve the quality of life. Generally speaking, these jobs are offered only by some well-known companies. In order to enter these famous companies, we must try our best to get some certificates as proof of our ability such as the OGEA-103 Certification. Nowadays, the OGEA-103 certification has been one of the criteria for many companies to recruit employees. And in order to obtain the OGEA-103 certification, taking the OGEA-103 exam becomes essential.

The OGEA-103 (TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2) Certification Exam is a comprehensive exam that tests a candidate's knowledge and understanding of the entire TOGAF framework. OGEA-103 Exam is designed for enterprise architects, IT managers, and other professionals who are responsible for designing and implementing enterprise architecture solutions.

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The TOGAF framework is a globally recognized standard for enterprise architecture design and development. The Open Group, a leading technology standards organization, developed the framework to provide a common language, methodology, and tools for enterprise architecture development. The OGEA-103 Exam is based on the TOGAF 9.2 standard, which is the latest version of the framework.

The Open Group OGEA-103 Exam is a certification program designed for professionals who want to validate their knowledge and skills in enterprise architecture. It is a combined exam that covers both Part 1 and Part 2 of the TOGAF Enterprise Architecture certification. TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam certification is highly regarded in the industry and is recognized worldwide as a standard for enterprise architecture.

The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q145-Q150):

NEW QUESTION # 145

Which of the following best describes the purpose of the Architecture Roadmap?

- A. It lists work packages on a timeline showing progress towards the Target Architecture
- B. It is sent from the sponsor and triggers the start of an architecture development cycle
- C. It forms the basis of a contractual agreement between the sponsor and the architecture organization
- D. It provides for effective communication of the end architecture project to the stakeholders

Answer: A

Explanation:

The purpose of the Architecture Roadmap is to provide a high-level view of how the Baseline Architecture will transition to the Target Architecture over time. It lists work packages on a timeline showing progress towards the Target Architecture, as well as dependencies, risks, and benefits. The Architecture Roadmap forms part of the Implementation and Migration Plan and guides the execution of the architecture projects. Reference: <https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/toga9-doc/arch/chap20.html>

NEW QUESTION # 146

Complete the sentence: The purpose of the Preliminary Phase is to develop the:

- A. Organization Model for Enterprise Architecture
- B. Implementation Governance Model
- C. Architecture Vision for the project
- D. Architecture Roadmap

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation from Expert in Enterprise Architecture, guiding in TOGAF and ArchiMate: In the TOGAF Architecture Development Method (ADM), the Preliminary Phase is a foundational phase whose primary purpose is to establish and prepare the Architecture Capability within the enterprise. This phase ensures that the organization is structurally, procedurally, and culturally ready to undertake architecture work in a consistent and governed manner.

A core outcome of this phase is the Organization Model for Enterprise Architecture, which defines: Architecture roles and responsibilities (e.g., Chief Architect, Domain Architects) Reporting and decision-making structures Architecture governance bodies (such as Architecture Boards) Interaction with other governance and management processes Accountability and ownership for architecture activities The Organization Model enables repeatable, controlled, and effective execution of the ADM across initiatives. Without this model, architecture work would lack authority, consistency, and governance alignment.

Why Option A is correct:

The Preliminary Phase explicitly focuses on defining and establishing the Organizational Model for Enterprise Architecture as part of building the enterprise's Architecture Capability.

Why the other options are incorrect:

B . Architecture Roadmap: This is developed later in the ADM when solution options, work packages, and migration paths are defined, mainly in Phases E (Opportunities & Solutions) and F (Migration Planning).

C . Implementation Governance Model: This is primarily addressed in Phase G (Implementation Governance), where architecture compliance and realization are governed.

D . Architecture Vision for the project: The Architecture Vision is the main deliverable of Phase A (Architecture Vision), which follows the Preliminary Phase.

Authoritative

Reference (TOGAF Standard):

TOGAF ADM - Preliminary Phase: Objectives and Key Activities

TOGAF Architecture Capability Framework

TOGAF Architecture Governance concepts

These sources clearly state that the Preliminary Phase exists to define and establish the Organizational Model for Enterprise Architecture, making Option A the correct and fully aligned answer.

NEW QUESTION # 147

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are employed as an Enterprise Architect, reporting to the Chief Enterprise Architect, at a technology company. The company uses the TOGAF standard as the method and guiding framework for its Enterprise Architecture (EA) practice.

The nature of the business is such that the data and the information stored on the company systems is the company's major asset and is highly confidential. The company employees travel a lot for work and need to communicate over public infrastructure. They use message encryption, secure internet connections using Virtual Private Networks (VPNs), and other standard security measures. The company has provided computer security awareness training for all its staff. However, despite good education and system security, there is still a need to rely on third-party suppliers for infrastructure and software.

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, the company could be a victim of a significant attack that could completely lock them out of their important data.

A risk assessment has been completed and the company has looked for cyber insurance that covers ransomware. The price for this insurance is very high. The CTO recently saw a survey that said 1 out of 4 businesses that paid ransoms could not get their data back, and almost the same number were able to recover the data without paying. The CTO has decided not to get cyber insurance to cover ransom payment.

The Chief Technology Officer (CTO) is the sponsor of the EA project. The practice uses an iterative approach for its architecture development. This has enabled the decision makers to gain valuable insights into the different aspects of the business.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to describe the steps you would take to strengthen the current architecture to improve data protection.

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

- A. You would ensure that the business value and cost of continuity measures are understood by key stakeholders and would ensure that the company has in place up-to-date processes for managing change to the current Enterprise Architecture. You recommend that mitigation for a ransomware attack be addressed at the infrastructure level with specific technology controls. Changes should be made to the baseline description of the Technology Architecture. The changes should be approved by the Architecture Board and a change request approved.
- B. You would hold an Architecture Compliance Review with the scope to examine the company's ability to respond 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 business continuity and 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 run an assessment to identify the business continuity requirements and analyze the current Enterprise Architecture for gaps. You would create a change request to start a further cycle of architecture work to address changes to mitigate such an attack. You would arrange a meeting of the Architecture Board to assess and approve the change request. Once approved you would create a new Request for Architecture Work to begin an ADM cycle to implement the changes.
- D. You would contact existing suppliers for technology that could enhance the company's capabilities to detect, react, and recover from an incident. You would perform an analysis and assessment of a simulated ransomware attack to evaluate the current Enterprise Architecture's resilience and recovery capabilities. 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.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The question asks:

"What steps would you take to strengthen the current architecture to improve data protection?" This requires understanding how TOGAF handles:

- * Business continuity requirements
- * Gap analysis in existing architecture
- * Architecture change requests
- * Triggering a new ADM cycle
- * Governance via the Architecture Board

Option C is the only answer that aligns correctly with TOGAF's formal Architecture Change Management process (ADM Phase H) and how to progress from identifying gaps to initiating a new cycle.

Why Option C Is Correct

1. Starts with identifying business continuity requirements

TOGAF Phase A and Phase B require understanding business continuity and information security requirements as part of architecture development.

2. Analyzes the current architecture for gaps

Gap analysis is a required step in:

- * Phase B (Business Architecture)
- * Phase C (Data/Application Architecture)
- * Phase D (Technology Architecture)

It is also part of Architecture Change Management (Phase H) when examining existing threats or deficiencies.

3. Creates a Change Request

In TOGAF, if gaps or new risks require architectural enhancements, a formal Change Request is submitted.

This is a mandatory TOGAF mechanism.

4. Architecture Board evaluates the Change Request

The Architecture Board approves major changes before a new cycle starts - exactly as described in option C.

5. Initiates a new ADM cycle with a RfAW

TOGAF explicitly states:

A new or major architecture change requires a Request for Architecture Work before beginning a new ADM cycle.

Option C follows this sequencing precisely:

* Identify requirements # analyze gaps # issue change request # Architecture Board approval # create RfAW # start new ADM cycle.

This is textbook TOGAF.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect

A - Too narrow and focuses only on Technology Architecture

- * The problem spans business continuity, data protection, and enterprise-wide readiness - not just infrastructure.
- * Does not include gap analysis, stakeholder analysis, or initiating a formal ADM cycle.
- * Incorrectly reduces ransomware mitigation to technology controls.

B - Architecture Compliance Review is inappropriate here

A Compliance Review is used to:

* Ensure implementation conforms to architecture

Not to:

* Identify new risks

* Strengthen the architecture

* Conduct gap analysis

This option is misusing the review process.

D - Supplier-driven, not TOGAF-driven

- * Involves contacting suppliers prematurely - not aligned with TOGAF's architecture-first methodology.
- * Does not involve Architecture Board approval before pursuing solutions.
- * Jumps into solutioning before architectural approval.

Relevant TOGAF References

* Phase H: Architecture Change Management

* Manage changes

* Evaluate impacts

* Generate change requests

* Architecture Board Roles

* Approves Change Requests

* Governs new ADM cycles

* Request for Architecture Work

* Used to formally launch a new ADM cycle

NEW QUESTION # 148

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are employed as an Enterprise Architect at a company. The company manages large-scale farming operations with food production, processing, and distribution. The goal of the company is to maximize profit while satisfying the needs of consumers for its products. Its customers demand food that is produced sustainably, safely, and transparently, while reducing environmental impact. The business is highly mechanized, and this mechanization has brought about a decrease in the number of workers needed, together with a focus on agricultural engineering to improve the efficiency of its farms, its processing facilities, and the overall enterprise. As part of this, the company has established an Enterprise Architecture (EA) practice based on the TOGAF standard, using it as the method and guiding framework. The Chief Information Officer (CIO) is the sponsor of EA practice.

The practice has adopted an iterative approach for its architecture development. This has enabled the decision makers to have valuable insights into the different aspects of the business.

In recent years there have been a series of bad harvests, and a major reduction in yields of the main crop produced by the company.

This combined with an increase in costs for energy, feed, fuel, and fertilizer, had led to a significant decrease in profits.

The rising costs and lower profits mean that the company is unable to take as much planned action on climate measures as it would like, such as reducing its carbon footprint. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) has stated that big changes are needed to improve yields and profitability.

The outline strategy for change, includes new products, and new markets. The company will switch to a mix of crops rather than depend on a main crop and will allow use of its processing facilities by third parties. This is a major decision, and the CEO has stated a desire to repurpose and reuse rather than replace so as to manage the risks and limit the costs.

The CIO has assigned the EA team to manage this project. The CIO has stated that although the overall objective is known, the EA team are expected to define the scope, a shared vision, and the requirements.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to recommend the best approach for architecture development to realize the CEO's change in direction for the company.

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

- A. The team should start its iteration cycles of architecture development by going through the architecture definition phases (B-D) with a baseline first approach.
This will support the change in direction as stated by the CEO. It will ensure that the change can be defined in a structured manner and address the requirements needed to realize the change.
- **B. The team first needs to understand the problem and define the structure of the change. It should start iteration cycles on a baseline first approach to architecture development, and then transition planning. This will identify the change needed to transition from the baseline to the target and can be used to work out in detail what the agreed vision is for the change.**
- C. The team should start on architecture definition and operate multiple ADM phases concurrently to support this change in direction. Once understood, the team will identify the requirements, drivers, issues, and constraints for the change. You would include non-functional requirements in the architecture development to make sure that the target architecture meets its compliance and regulatory requirements.
- D. The team should start by defining the baseline Technology Architecture in order to assess the current infrastructure capacity and capability for the company. Then the focus should be on transition planning and incremental architecture deployment. This will identify requirements to ensure that the projects are sequenced in an optimal way to realize the change.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The scenario clearly states that:

- * The overall objective is known,
- * BUT the EA team is expected to define the scope, shared vision, and requirements,
- * The company uses an iterative approach,
- * The CEO wants repurpose and reuse rather than replace,
- * This is a major strategic shift (new markets, new products, new crop mix).

According to the TOGAF standard, when the problem must be understood, and scope, vision, and requirements are not yet defined, the correct starting point is Phase A: Architecture Vision, using an iteration cycle.

This is also consistent with the "baseline-first" approach recommended in the TOGAF Series Guides for situations where:

- * the business direction is known but high-level,
- * detailed impacts must be discovered,
- * and the organization wants to reuse existing capabilities rather than replace them.

Option B is the only answer that:

- * Begins by understanding the problem,
- * Defines the structure of the change,
- * Uses iteration cycles starting with a baseline-first approach,
- * Leads into transition planning,

* Supports clarification of the shared vision and requirements,

* Fits the CIO's instruction to "define the scope, shared vision, and requirements." This matches exactly what TOGAF prescribes in early-cycle Architecture Vision and initial iterations.

NEW QUESTION # 149

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are the Chief Enterprise Architect at a large food service company specializing in sales to trade and wholesale, for example, restaurants and other food retailers.

One of your company's competitors has launched a revolutionary product range and is running a very aggressive marketing campaign. Your company's resellers are successively announcing that they are not interested in your company's products and will sell your competitor's.

The CEO has stated there must be significant change to address the situation. He has made it clear that new markets must be found for the company's products, and that the business needs to pivot, and address the retail market as well as the existing wholesale market.

A consideration is the company's ability and willingness to change its business model, and if it is a temporary or permanent change. An additional risk factor is one of culture. The company has been used to a stable business with a reasonably well known and settled client base - all with its own local understandings and practices.

The CEO is the sponsor of the EA program within the company. You have been engaged with the sales, logistics, production, and marketing teams, enabling the architecture activity to start. An Architecture Vision, Architecture Principles, and Requirements have all been agreed. As you move forward to develop a possible Target Architecture you have identified that some of the key stakeholders' preferences are incompatible. The incompatibilities are focused primarily on time-to-market, cost savings, and the need to bring out a fully featured product range, but there are additional factors.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked how you will address the incompatibilities between key stakeholder preferences.

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

- A. You would seek to understand value preferences and priorities of the stakeholders. You would develop alternative Target Architectures, highlighting the gaps between current state and the alternatives. You would consider combining features from one or more alternatives in collaboration with the stakeholders. A formal stakeholder review should then be held to decide which alternative is fit for purpose and should be moved forward with. You will then secure the funding required.
- B. You would review the Stakeholder Map and ensure that you have addressed and represented the concerns of all department heads. You will involve them in resolving the incompatibilities. The Communications Plan should include a report that summarizes the key features of the architecture with and how incompatibilities were resolved to reflect the stakeholders' requirements. You will check with each key stakeholder they are satisfied with how the incompatibilities have been resolved.
- C. You recommend that since the CEO has stated that the company must pivot, it is better to compromise on a full product range rather than time-to-market. You would develop just enough of the Target Architecture to demonstrate fitness of the proposed approach. You would limit the description to just where there is a gap between the current baseline. You would seek approval by the stakeholders to move forward with developing the Target Architecture in detail.
- **D. You would use the Architecture Vision, Principles, and Requirements to define a set of criteria for alternatives and create a set of architecture views to illustrate the impact of the alternative Target Architectures. You would identify the impact on planned projects. You would understand the strengths and weaknesses of the alternatives. You would conduct a formal stakeholder review to decide which alternative to move forward with. You will determine the funding required.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF standard, the Target Architecture is the description of a future state of the architecture being developed for an organization. It should be aligned with the Architecture Vision, Principles, and Requirements that have been agreed with the stakeholders. To address the incompatibilities between key stakeholder preferences, the TOGAF standard recommends creating and evaluating multiple alternative Target Architectures that meet different sets of criteria. These criteria should reflect the value preferences and priorities of the stakeholders, as well as the business drivers and objectives. The alternative Target Architectures should be illustrated using a set of architecture views that show the impact of each alternative on the business, data, application, and technology domains. The impact on planned projects should also be identified and analyzed. The strengths and weaknesses of each alternative should be understood and documented. A formal stakeholder review should then be conducted to decide which alternative is the most fit for purpose and should be moved forward with. The funding required for implementing the chosen alternative should also be determined and secured. References:

* The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Phase B: Business Architecture - The Open Group

* The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Phase C: Information Systems Architectures - The Open Group

* [The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Phase D: Technology Architecture - The Open Group]

* [The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions - The Open Group]

* [The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Phase F: Migration Planning - The Open Group]

NEW QUESTION # 150

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