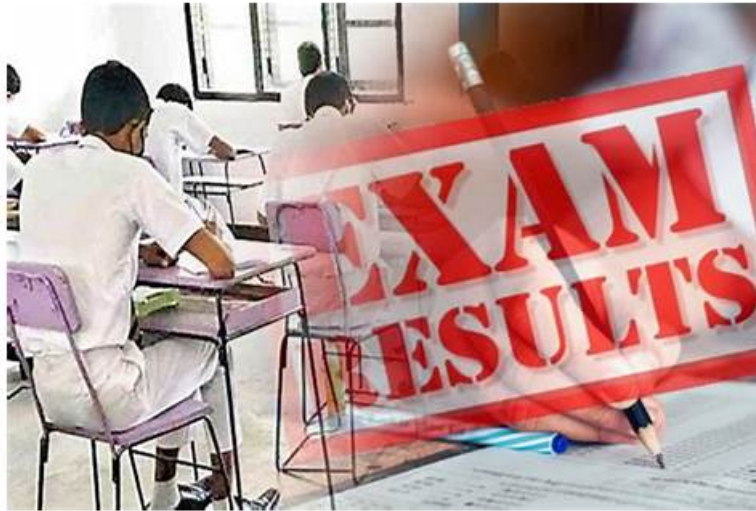


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The Open Group is an industry consortium that provides vendors and integrators with a set of standards and best practices for enterprise architecture. The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF) is one of the most widely used enterprise architecture frameworks in the world. The TOGAF certification exams are designed to test candidates' knowledge and understanding of the TOGAF framework.

The Open Group OGEA-103 certification exam is designed for professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in enterprise architecture. OGEA-103 exam is a combination of Part 1 and Part 2 of the TOGAF Enterprise Architecture certification, which enables learners to demonstrate their knowledge and understanding of the framework. OGEA-103 exam is designed for individuals who are working in IT, business, or enterprise architecture and are interested in gaining a deeper understanding of the TOGAF framework.

The Open Group OGEA-103 is a certification exam that validates an individual's knowledge and expertise in enterprise architecture. TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam certification is based on the TOGAF 9 standard, which is a globally recognized framework for enterprise architecture. OGEA-103 exam tests the candidate's understanding of both Part 1 and Part 2 of the TOGAF standard, which cover the basics of enterprise architecture as well as advanced topics such as architecture content framework, stakeholder management, and architecture governance.

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The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q54-Q59):

NEW QUESTION # 54

Which statement best describes the main purpose of the TOGAF Content Framework?

- A. To store the artifacts identified in the Architecture Repository.
- **B. To drive consistency in the outputs when following the ADM.**
- C. To prevent gaps in the target architecture deliverable set.
- D. To address IT system concerns relevant to an enterprise.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation from Expert in Enterprise Architecture, guiding in TOGAF and ArchiMate:
The TOGAF Content Framework provides a structured model for architecture outputs, defining:

Deliverables

Artifacts

Building Blocks

Relationships between architectural content across domains

Its primary intent is to ensure that architecture work produced through the ADM is consistent, complete, and reusable, regardless of the project, team, or iteration.

Why Option A is correct:

The Content Framework exists to drive consistency and standardization of architecture outputs when applying the ADM, enabling comparability, governance, and reuse across the enterprise.

Why the other options are incorrect:

B. To prevent gaps in the target architecture deliverable set: Gap avoidance is a benefit, but not the main stated purpose.

C. To store the artifacts identified in the Architecture Repository: Storage is the role of the Architecture Repository, not the Content Framework.

D. To address IT system concerns relevant to an enterprise: This is too narrow and ignores business, data, and application domains.

Authoritative TOGAF

Reference:

TOGAF Architecture Content Framework

TOGAF ADM Deliverables and Artifacts

TOGAF Architecture Repository

NEW QUESTION # 55

Which of the following describes the practice by which the enterprise architecture is managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level?

- A. IT governance
- B. Technology governance
- **C. Architecture governance**
- D. Corporate governance

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, architecture governance is "the practice by which enterprise architectures and other architectures are managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level" 1. Architecture governance ensures that the architecture development and implementation are aligned with the strategic objectives, principles, standards, and requirements of the enterprise, and that they deliver the expected value and outcomes. Architecture governance also involves establishing and maintaining the architecture framework, repository, board, contracts, and compliance reviews 1. The other options are not correct, as they are not the term used by the TOGAF Standard to describe the practice by which the enterprise architecture is managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level. Corporate governance is "the system by which an organization is directed and controlled" 2, and it covers aspects such as leadership, strategy, performance, accountability, and ethics. IT governance is "the system by which the current and future use of IT is directed and controlled" 2, and it covers aspects such as IT strategy, policies, standards, and services. Technology governance is "the system by which the technology decisions and investments are directed and controlled" 3, and it covers aspects such as technology selection, acquisition, deployment, and maintenance. References: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part VI: Architecture Governance, Chapter 44: Introduction. 2: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part I: Introduction, Chapter 3: Definitions. 3: TOGAF Series Guide: Using the TOGAF Framework to Define and Govern Service-Oriented Architectures, Part II: Using the TOGAF Framework to Define and Govern Service-Oriented Architectures, Chapter 5: Technology Governance.

NEW QUESTION # 56

Which statement about Requirements Management is most correct?

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

Answer: A

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 # 57

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. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 58

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 forms the basis of a contractual agreement between the sponsor and the architecture organization
- C. It provides for effective communication of the end architecture project to the stakeholders
- D. It is sent from the sponsor and triggers the start of an architecture development cycle

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.

NEW QUESTION # 59

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