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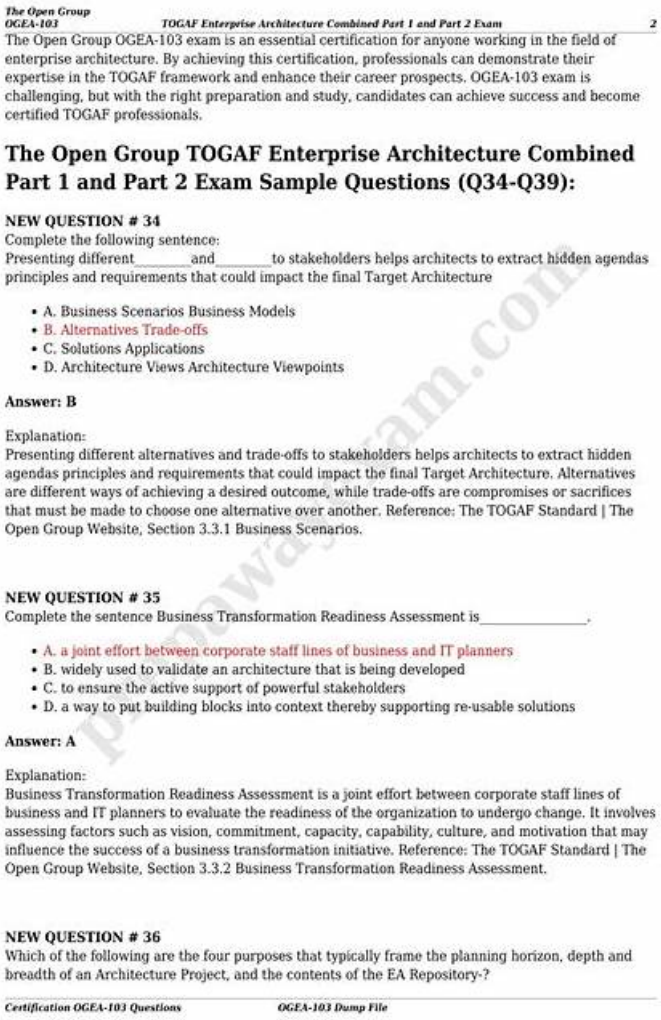

The Open Group
OGEA-103 *TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam* *2*

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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The OGEA-103 certification is highly valued in the industry and is recognized globally. It is an essential certification for professionals who are looking to advance their careers in Enterprise Architecture. TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam certification not only validates the candidate's knowledge and skills in the TOGAF framework but also demonstrates their commitment to the industry's best practices and standards.

The Open Group OGEA-103 Certification Exam is a comprehensive test that measures the knowledge and skills of enterprise architects. OGEA-103 exam combines Part 1 and Part 2 of The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF) certification program. It is designed to validate that you have the expertise to design, plan, implement, and manage enterprise architecture in a complex and dynamic environment.

The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q168-Q173):

NEW QUESTION # 168
Please read this scenario prior to answering the question
You have been appointed as Chief Enterprise Architect (CEA). reporting to the Chief Technical Officer (CTO), of a company established as a separate operating entity by a major automotive manufacturer. The mission of the company is to build a new industry leading unified technology and software platform for electric vehicles.
The company uses the TOGAF Standard as the basis for its Enterprise Architecture (EA) framework, and architecture development follows the purpose-based EA Capability model as described in the TOGAF Series Guide: A Practitioners'Approach to Developing Enterprise Architecture Following the TOGAFADM.
An end-to-end Target Architecture has been completed with a roadmap for change over a five-year period.
The new platform will be a cross-functional effort between hardware and software teams, with significant changes over the old platform. It is expected to be developed in several stages over three years. The EA team has inherited the architecture for the previous generation hardware and software automotive platform, some of which can be carried over to the new unified platform. The EA team has started to define the new platform, including defining which parts of the architecture to carry forward.
Enough of the Business Architecture has been defined, so that work can commence on the Information Systems and Technology Architectures. Those need to be defined to support the core business services that the company plans to provide. The core services will feature an innovative approach with swarm data generated by vehicles, paving the way for autonomous driving in the future.
The presentation and access to different variations of data that the company plans to offer through its platform pose an architecture challenge. The application portfolio and supporting infrastructure need to interact with various existing cloud services and data- Refer to the scenario You have been asked what approach should be taken to determine and organize the work to deliver the requested architectures?
Based on the TOGAF standard which of the following is the best answer?

- A. You will revisit ADM Phase A. identifying the stakeholders and creating a new Architecture Vision.
  You will update the Stakeholder map produced for the strategic architecture so it reflects the stakeholders who are now the most relevant to the projects that are to be developed. You would then ask the CTO to make some decisions about the Architecture Roadmap, and update the Implementation and Migration Plan to reflect the decisions.
- B. You would refer to the end-to-end Target Architecture for guidance and direction. The first objective should be to identify projects, dependencies and synergies, then prioritize before initiating the projects. You will develop high-level architecture descriptions. For each project you would estimate effort size, identify reference architectures, and candidate building blocks. You will identify the resource needs considering cost and value. You will document options, risks, and controls to enable viability analysis and trade-off with the stakeholders.
- C. You would look outside the enterprise to research data models and application portfolios of leading big data businesses. You would develop just enough applications, data, and technology architecture to identify options. For each project this should include identification of candidate architecture and solution building blocks. You will identify solution providers, perform a readiness assessment, and assess the viability and fitness of the solution options. You will then document the draft Implementation and Migration plan.
- D. You will research leading data businesses, developing high-level Target Data, Application and Technology Architectures. You would review the Architecture Vision in order to estimate the level of detail, time, and breadth of the ADM cycle phases that will be needed to develop the architecture. You will identify and cost major work packages, and then develop an Architecture Roadmap. You would then seek approval by the Architecture Board and initiate the project.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Target Architecture is a description of the future state of the architecture that addresses the business goals and drivers, and satisfies the stakeholder requirements and concerns. The Target Architecture is developed through the Architecture Development Method (ADM), which is the core process of the TOGAF standard that guides the development and management of the enterprise architecture. The Target Architecture is typically divided into four domains: Business, Data, Application, and Technology. The Target Architecture also includes a roadmap for change, which defines the Transition Architectures, the Capability Increments, and the work packages that enable the transition from the Baseline Architecture to the Target Architecture12 The best answer is B, because it describes the approach that should be taken to determine and organize the work to deliver the requested architectures, which are the Information Systems and Technology Architectures.
The answer covers the following steps:
Refer to the end-to-end Target Architecture for guidance and direction. The end-to-end Target Architecture provides the overall vision, scope, and objectives of the architecture work, and the alignment with the business strategy and goals. The end-to-end Target Architecture also provides the high-level definitions and principles for the four architecture domains, and the roadmap for change that outlines the major milestones and deliverables.
Identify projects, dependencies and synergies, then prioritize before initiating the projects. Projects are the units of work that implement the architecture work packages, which are the sets of actions or tasks that are required to implement a specific part of the architecture. Dependencies are the relationships and constraints that affect the order or priority of the projects, such as logical, temporal, or resource dependencies. Synergies are the benefits or advantages that result from the combination or coordination of the projects, such as cost savings, efficiency gains, or innovation opportunities. Prioritization is the process of ranking the projects according to their importance, urgency, or value, and assigning resources and schedules accordingly.
Develop high-level architecture descriptions. High-level architecture descriptions are the outputs of the architecture development phases (B, C, and D) of the ADM cycle, which describe the Business, Data, Application, and Technology Architectures in terms of the Architecture Building Blocks (ABBs) and the Solution Building Blocks (SBBs), which are reusable components of business, IT, or architectural capability.
High-level architecture descriptions also include the Architecture Views, which are representations of the system of interest from the perspective of one or more stakeholders and their concerns.
For each project, estimate effort size, identify reference architectures, and candidate building blocks. Effort size is the measure of the amount of work, time, or resources required to complete a project. Effort size can be estimated using various techniques, such as analogy, expert judgment, parametric, or bottom-up. Reference architectures are standardized architectures that provide a common framework and vocabulary for a specific domain or industry. Reference architectures can be used as a source of best practices, patterns, and models for the architecture development. Candidate building blocks are the potential ABBs or SBBs that can be used to implement the architecture. Candidate building blocks can be identified from the Architecture Repository, which is a collection of architecture assets, such as models, patterns, principles, standards, and guidelines.
Identify the resource needs considering cost and value. Resource needs are the specifications and criteria that define the acceptable level and quality of the resources required to complete the project, such as human, financial, physical, or technological resources. Resource needs can be identified by analyzing the scope, complexity, and dependencies of the project, and the availability, capability, and suitability of the resources.
Cost and value are the factors that influence the allocation and utilization of the resources, such as the budget, the return on investment, the benefits, or the risks.
Document options, risks, and controls to enable viability analysis and trade-off with the stakeholders. Options are the alternative ways of achieving the project objectives, such as different solutions, technologies, vendors, or approaches. Risks are the effects of uncertainty on the project objectives, such as threats or opportunities.
Controls are the measures or actions that are taken to prevent, reduce, or mitigate the risks, such as policies, procedures, or standards. Viability analysis is the process of evaluating and comparing the options, risks, and controls, and determining the feasibility, suitability, and desirability of each option. Trade-off is the decision outcome that balances and reconciles the multiple, often conflicting, requirements and concerns of the stakeholders, and ensures alignment with the Architecture Vision and the Architecture Principles.
1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 5:
Introduction to the ADM 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part IV: Architecture Content Framework, Chapter 36: Building Blocks : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 18: Phase A: Architecture Vision : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 19: Phase B: Business Architecture : The TOGAF Standard, Version
9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 20: Phase C: Information Systems Architectures : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 21: Phase F: Migration Planning : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 23: Architecture Principles : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 30: Trade-Off Analysis : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI:
Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 46: Tools for Architecture Development : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework,Chapter 47: Architecture Board : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture

Capability Framework, Chapter 48: Architecture Compliance : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 49:
Architecture Contract : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 50: Architecture Governance : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 51: Architecture Maturity Models : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI:
Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 52: Architecture Skills Framework

NEW QUESTION # 169
Which deliverable is first produced in Phase A, also updated in Phase E, and helps the architect to understand the baseline and target for the enterprise?

- A. Architecture Contracts
- B. Stakeholder Map
- C. Consolidated Gaps, Solutions, and Dependencies Matrix
- D. Capability Assessment

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation
The question is about a deliverable that:
* Is first created in Phase A: Architecture Vision.
* Is updated in Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions.
* Helps the architect understand both the baseline and the target for the enterprise.
Let's review each option:
* A. Architecture Contracts
* These are created in Phase G: Implementation Governance.
* They formalize agreements between architecture and implementation teams, but are not produced in Phase A.
* Incorrect.
* B. Capability Assessment
* In Phase A, the Capability Assessment is produced to assess the organization's current capability maturity and to identify strengths and weaknesses (baseline).
* In Phase E, it is updated to reflect the required target capability and to inform planning of the work packages and Transition Architectures.
* This deliverable helps architects understand both baseline and target capability for the enterprise.
* Correct.
* C. Consolidated Gaps, Solutions, and Dependencies Matrix
* This is produced in Phase E to consolidate results from Gap Analysis across Phases B, C, and D.
* It is not started in Phase A, so it does not meet the condition.
* Incorrect.
* D. Stakeholder Map
* This is produced in Phase A as part of stakeholder management.
* It is not updated in Phase E, and it does not directly address baseline vs. target capability.
* Incorrect.
Correct Mapping
The deliverable that fits all three conditions is the Capability Assessment (B).
References
* The Open Group, TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: ADM - Phase A (Capability Assessment as an input to the Architecture Vision) and Phase E (updated Capability Assessment to guide Opportunities and Solutions).
* The Open Group, TOGAF 9 Certified Study Guide - description of Capability Assessment as a baseline/target capability comparison tool.

NEW QUESTION # 170
Consider the following chart:
Which important concept for Enterprise Architecture Practitioners does it illustrate?

- A. Enterprise Architects must use Gantt charts to communicate with Stakeholders.
- B. ADM phases must be run simultaneously until the relevant information has been produced.

- C. An Enterprise Architecture must be developed in phases with a limited fixed duration.
- D. ADM phases must be run in a sequenced approach to produce the Architecture.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The chart shown is a Gantt chart, which is commonly used for project management to illustrate a project schedule. In the context of TOGAF (The Open Group Architecture Framework), which is a framework for enterprise architecture, this Gantt chart is demonstrating the sequenced approach to the Architecture Development Method (ADM). The ADM is the core process of TOGAF which provides a tested and repeatable process for developing architectures. The ADM is described as being iterative, over the whole process, between phases, and within phases. For each iteration of the ADM, a fresh decision must be taken about each of the parameters (scope, granularity, time period, and architecture assets).
The ADM consists of a number of phases that have to be followed in sequence:
Preliminary Phase: Framework and principles
Phase A: Architecture Vision
Phase B: Business Architecture
Phase C: Information Systems Architectures, including Data and Application Architectures Phase D: Technology Architecture Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions Phase F: Migration Planning Phase G: Implementation Governance Phase H: Architecture Change Management Requirements Management Each phase is dependent on the outputs of the previous phase and the Requirements Management phase runs throughout. The Gantt chart clearly shows the dependency and sequence in which these phases occur, implying that a structured approach is followed to produce the enterprise architecture.
Reference:
The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, a standard of The Open Group
The TOGAF documentation available at https://publications.opengroup.org/standards/architecture and https://publications.opengroup.org/guides/architecture

NEW QUESTION # 171
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	Develop the Target Application Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision, in a way that addresses the Statement of Architecture Work and stakeholder concerns

Which phase does each objective match?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
* The objectives listed in the question correspond to the objectives of different phases of the TOGAF ADM (Architecture Development Method), which is a method for developing and managing an enterprise architecture1.
* The ADM consists of nine phases, each with a specific purpose and output. The phases are1:
* Preliminary Phase: To prepare and initiate the architecture development cycle, including defining the architecture framework, principles, and governance.
* Phase A: Architecture Vision: To define the scope, vision, and stakeholders of the architecture initiative, and to obtain approval to

proceed.
* Phase B: Business Architecture: To describe the baseline and target business architecture, and to identify the gaps between them.
* Phase C: Information Systems Architectures: To describe the baseline and target data and application architectures, and to identify the gaps between them.
* Phase D: Technology Architecture: To describe the baseline and target technology architecture, and to identify the gaps between them.
* Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions: To identify and evaluate the opportunities and solutions for implementing the target architecture, and to define the work packages and transition architectures.
* Phase F: Migration Planning: To finalize the implementation and migration plan, and to ensure alignment with the enterprise portfolio and project management.
* Phase G: Implementation Governance: To provide architecture oversight and guidance for the implementation projects, and to manage any architecture change requests.
* Phase H: Architecture Change Management: To monitor the changes in the business and technology environment, and to assess the impact and performance of the architecture.
* Based on the above definitions, we can match each objective with the corresponding phase as follows:
* Objective 1: Develop the Target Data Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision. This objective is achieved in Phase C: Information Systems Architectures, where the data architecture is defined as a subset of the information systems architecture2.
* Objective 2: Develop the Target Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals. This objective is achieved in Phase B: Business Architecture, where the business architecture is defined as a subset of the enterprise architecture3.
* Objective 3: Develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture. This objective is achieved in Phase A: Architecture Vision, where the architecture vision is defined as a high-level description of the target architecture and its benefits4.
* Objective 4: Develop the Target Application Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision, in a way that addresses the Statement of Architecture Work and stakeholder concerns. This objective is achieved in Phase C: Information Systems Architectures, where the application architecture is defined as a subset of the information systems architecture2.
References:
* 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 5: Architecture Development Method (ADM)
* 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 9: Phase C: Information Systems Architectures
* 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 8: Phase B: Business Architecture
* 4: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 7: Phase A: Architecture Vision

NEW QUESTION # 172
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. 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.

- 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. 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.
- 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.

Answer: A

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 # 173
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