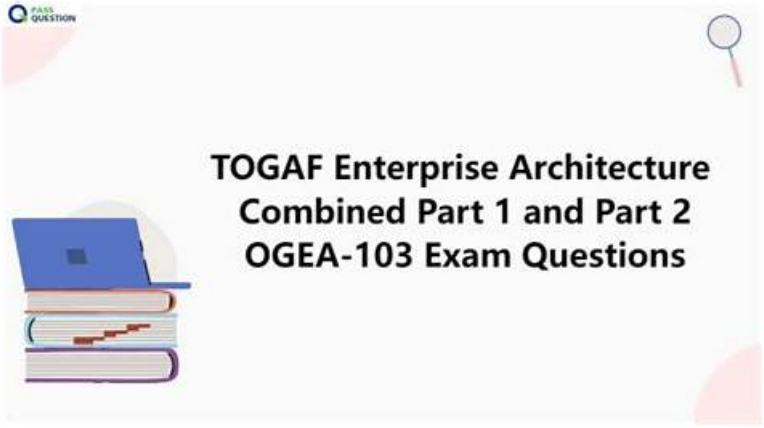
The Open Group OGEA-103 Fragen und Antworten, TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Prüfungsfragen



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Die OGEA-103-Prüfung richtet sich an Personen, die ihr Wissen und ihre Fachkenntnisse im Bereich der Enterprise-Architektur unter Verwendung des TOGAF-Frameworks demonstrieren möchten. Es ist für diejenigen gedacht, die die Kurse TOGAF Teil 1 und Teil 2 bereits abgeschlossen haben und ihre Zertifizierung effizienter erhalten möchten. Diese Prüfung deckt alle Themen sowohl aus Teil 1 als auch Teil 2 der TOGAF -Zertifizierung ab, z.

Die OGEA-103-Zertifizierungsprüfung ist ein wesentlicher Berechtigung für Unternehmensarchitekten, IT-Fachkräfte und Geschäftsführer, die ihr Wissen und ihre Fähigkeiten in der Unternehmensarchitektur verbessern möchten. Durch die Abgabe dieser Zertifizierungsprüfung können Kandidaten ihre Fähigkeiten im TOGAF -Framework nachweisen und ihre Fähigkeit beweisen, effektive Unternehmensarchitekturlösungen zu entwickeln und zu implementieren.

>> OGEA-103 Deutsche Prüfungsfragen <<

OGEA-103 PDF & OGEA-103 Prüfungsvorbereitung

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The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam OGEA-103 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q57-Q62):

57. Frage
You are working as an Enterprise Architect within the Enterprise Architecture (EA) team at a healthcare and life sciences company. The EA team is developing a secure system for researchers to share clinical trial information easily across the organization and with external partners.
Due to the highly sensitive nature of the information, each architecture domain must consider privacy and safety concerns. The healthcare division has been directed to minimize disruptions to clinical trials while introducing the new system gradually.

How would you identify the work packages for introducing the new system? Based on the TOGAF standard, which of the following is the best answer?

- A. Identify Solution Building Blocks for development or procurement, then use a CRUD matrix to rank and select the most cost-effective work packages. Schedule the rollout sequentially across regions.
- B. Use a Consolidated Gaps, Solutions, and Dependencies Matrix to classify each solution, group them into work packages, then regroup into Capability Increments. Document in an Architecture Definition Increments Table.
- C. Draw up an Implementation Factor Catalog to indicate actions and constraints. Use a Consolidated Gaps, Solutions, and Dependencies Matrix, then group similar activities into work packages and identify dependencies.
- D. Use a Consolidated Gaps, Solutions, and Dependencies Matrix to create work packages and sequence them into Capability Increments. Document in a Transition Architecture State Evolution Table.

Antwort: B

Begründung:
In the TOGAF framework, understanding and addressing stakeholder concerns is crucial, particularly for complex projects with high stakes like the AI-first initiative described in the scenario. This approach aligns well with TOGAF's ADM (Architecture Development Method) and its emphasis on effective stakeholder management and risk assessment. Here's why this is the best course of action:
* Stakeholder Analysis and Documentation:Conducting a stakeholder analysis is foundational in the early stages of any TOGAF project, particularly during the Preliminary and Architecture Vision phases.
This process involves identifying the different stakeholders, understanding their positions, documenting their concerns, and considering any cultural factors that might influence their perspective on the AI-first initiative. Given the diverse concerns raised (such as job security, skill requirements, and cybersecurity), it's essential to have a clear understanding of each stakeholder group's priorities and fears.
* Recording Concerns in the Architecture Vision Document:The Architecture Vision phase in TOGAF focuses on defining the high-level scope and objectives of the architecture project. By documenting stakeholder concerns and the corresponding views in the Architecture Vision document, the EA team ensures that these concerns are transparently acknowledged and addressed as part of the strategic direction. This step not only aligns with TOGAF best practices but also helps in building stakeholder buy-in and trust.
* Architecture Requirements Specification and Risk Management:Risk management is a key aspect of TOGAF's ADM, particularly in the Requirements Management and Implementation Governance phases. Documenting the requirements for addressing specific risks in the Architecture Requirements Specification provides a structured way to ensure that identified risks are acknowledged and managed throughout the transformation. Regular assessments and feedback loops ensure ongoing alignment and adaptability to emerging risks, which is particularly important given the dynamic nature of AI and its associated challenges.
* Alignment with TOGAF ADM Phases:This approach follows the prescribed flow of TOGAF's ADM, starting with stakeholder engagement in the Preliminary and Architecture Vision phases and progressing to risk assessment in the Requirements Management phase. By maintaining a focus on stakeholder needs and formalizing these into architecture requirements, the EA team can ensure that the architecture not only meets business objectives but also mitigates stakeholder concerns.
* TOGAF Reference on Stakeholder Management Techniques:TOGAF places significant emphasis on managing stakeholder concerns through its stakeholder management techniques, which highlight the need to systematically identify, analyze, and address the concerns of all involved parties. This practice helps ensure that the architecture is viable and accepted across the organization.
By conducting a thorough stakeholder analysis and integrating the findings into both the Architecture Vision and the Architecture Requirements Specification, the EA team can proactively address stakeholder concerns, manage risks, and align the AI-first initiative with the agency's strategic objectives. This approach is consistent with TOGAF's guidance and provides a structured framework for addressing both business and technical challenges in the context of an AI-first transformation.

58. Frage
In which phase of the ADM cycle do building blocks become implementation-specific?

- A. Phase D
- B. Phase C
- C. Phase B
- D. Phase E

Antwort: D

Begründung:
Building blocks are reusable components of business, IT, or architectural capability that can be combined to deliver architectures and solutions. Building blocks can be defined at various levels of detail, depending on the stage of architecture development. In the earlier phases of the ADM cycle (A to D), building blocks are defined in generic terms, such as logical or physical, to provide a

high-level view of the architecture. In Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions, building blocks become implementation-specific, meaning that they are linked to specific products, standards, technologies, and vendors that are available in the market. This phase also identifies the delivery vehicles, such as projects, programs, or portfolios, that will realize the building blocks12 Reference: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 23: Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part IV: Architecture Content Framework, Chapter 36: Building Blocks

59. Frage
Which of the following best describes the class of information known as the Reference Library within the Architecture Repository?

- A. Guidelines and templates used to create new architectures
- B. Processes to support governance of the Architecture Repository
- C. A record of the governance activity across the enterprise
- D. Specifications to which architectures must conform

Antwort: A

Begründung:
The class of information known as the Reference Library within the Architecture Repository contains guidelines and templates used to create new architectures. The Reference Library provides a set of resources that can be leveraged or customized for specific architecture development purposes. It includes generic building blocks, patterns, models, standards,frameworks, methods, techniques, best practices, etc. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 2.4 Architecture Repository.

60. Frage
What are the following activities part of?
. Risk classification
. Risk identification
. Initial risk assessment

- A. Risk Management
- B. Phase A
- C. Security Architecture
- D. Phase G

Antwort: A

Begründung:
Risk management is a generic technique that can be applied across all phases of the Architecture Development Method (ADM), as well as in the Preliminary Phase and the Requirements Management Phase2. Risk management involves the following steps1:
* Risk identification: This step involves identifying the potential risks that may affect the architecture project, such as technical, business, organizational, environmental, or legal risks. The risks can be identified through various sources, such as stakeholder interviews, workshops, surveys, checklists, historical data, or expert judgment.
* Risk classification: This step involves categorizing the risks based on their nature, source, impact, and priority. The risks can be classified according to different criteria, such as time, cost, scope, quality, security, or compliance. The classification helps in prioritizing the risks and allocating resources and efforts to address them effectively.
* Initial risk assessment: This step involves assessing the likelihood and impact of each risk, and determining the initial level of risk. The likelihood is the probability of the risk occurring, and the impact is the severity of the consequences if the risk occurs. The initial level of risk is the product of the likelihood and impact, and it indicates the urgency and importance of the risk. The initial risk assessment helps in identifying the most critical risks that need immediate attention and mitigation.

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

- A. Corporate governance
- B. Architecture governance
- C. Technology governance

- D. IT governance

Antwort: B

Begründung:
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. Reference: 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.

62. Frage
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