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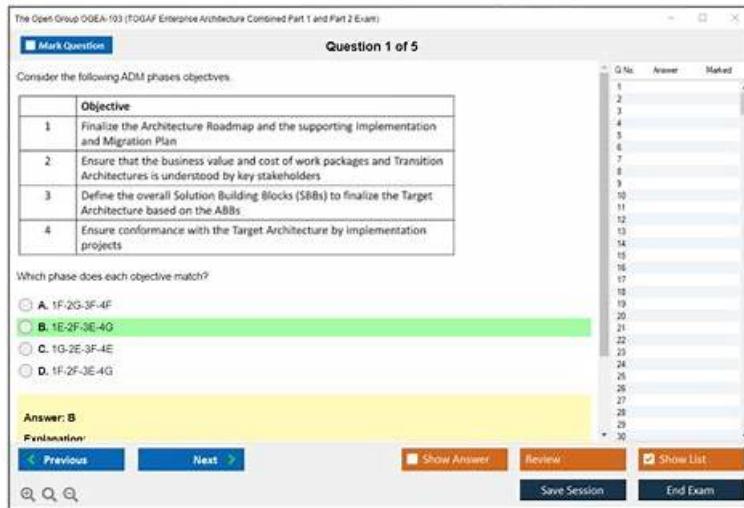

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The TOGAF Enterprise Architecture framework is a widely-recognized standard for enterprise architecture. It provides a common language and methodology for organizations to use in developing and managing their enterprise architecture. The framework is designed to be adaptable and can be customized to meet the specific needs of an organization. By achieving certification in the TOGAF framework, professionals can demonstrate their expertise in this widely-used standard.

The Open Group OGEA-103 certification is ideal for professionals who are involved in enterprise architecture, such as architects, project managers, and IT leaders. It is also beneficial for individuals who want to enhance their career prospects and demonstrate their proficiency in enterprise architecture. TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam certification is recognized globally and is highly valued by employers in various industries. Passing the OGEA-103 Exam requires a deep understanding of the TOGAF framework, and successful candidates are equipped with the skills and knowledge to develop and implement effective enterprise architecture strategies.

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DumpsReview is one of the leading platforms that has been helping TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Exam Questions candidates for many years. Over this long time, period the TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam (OGEA-103) exam dumps helped countless The Open Group OGEA-103 exam questions candidates and they easily cracked their dream TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam (OGEA-103) certification exam. You can also trust TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam (OGEA-103) exam dumps and start The Open Group OGEA-103 exam preparation today.

The Open Group OGEA-103 (TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2) Certification Exam is a globally recognized certification for enterprise architects. TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam certification exam combines both Part 1 and 2 of the TOGAF Enterprise Architecture framework. The TOGAF framework is a widely used

approach for developing and managing enterprise architecture. It provides a common language, methodology, and tools for enterprise architecture development and management.

The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

NEW QUESTION # 25
Please read this scenario prior to answering the question
You are the Lead Enterprise Architect at a major agribusiness company. The company's main annual harvest is lentils, a highly valued food grown worldwide. The lentil parasite, broomrape, has been an increasing concern for many years and is now becoming resistant to chemical controls. In addition, changes in climate favor the propagation and growth of the parasite. As a result, the parasite cannot realistically be exterminated, and it has become pandemic, with lentil yields falling globally.
The CEO appreciates the seriousness of the situation and has set out a change in direction that is effectively a new business for the company. There are opportunities for new products, and new markets. The company will use the fields for another harvest and will cease to process third-party lentils. Thus, the target market will change, and the end-products will be different and more varied. This is a major decision and the CEO has stated a desire to repurpose rather than replace so as to manage the risks and limit the costs.
The company has a mature Enterprise Architecture practice based in its headquarters and uses the TOGAF standard as the method and guiding framework. The practice has an established Architecture Capability, and uses iteration for architecture development. The CIO is the sponsor of the activity.
The CIO has assigned the Enterprise Architecture team to this activity. At this stage there is no shared vision, or requirements.
Refer to the scenario
You have been asked to propose 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. You propose that this engagement define the baseline Technology Architecture first 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 fashion so as to realize the change.
- B. You propose that the priority is to understand and bring structure to the definition of the change. The team should focus iteration cycles on a baseline first approach to architecture development, and then transition planning. This will identify what needs to change in order to transition from the baseline to the target, and can be used to work out in detail what the shared vision is for the change.
- C. You propose that the team focus its iteration cycles on 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.
- D. You propose that the team focus on architecture definition, with emphasis on defining the change parameters to support this new business strategy that the CEO has identified. Once understood, the team will be in the best position to identify the requirements, drivers, issues, and constraints for the change. You would ensure that the architecture development addresses non-functional requirements to assure that the target architecture is robust and secure.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Based on the TOGAF standard, this answer is the best approach for architecture development to realize the CEO's change in direction for the company. The reason is as follows:
* The scenario describes a major business transformation that requires a clear understanding of the current and future states of the enterprise, as well as the gaps and opportunities for change. Therefore, the priority is to understand and bring structure to the definition of the change, rather than focusing on the implementation details or the technology aspects.
* The team should use the TOGAF ADM as the method and guiding framework for architecture development, and adapt it to suit the specific needs and context of the enterprise. The team should also leverage the existing Architecture Capability and the Architecture Repository to reuse and integrate relevant architecture assets and resources.
* The team should focus iteration cycles on a baseline first approach to architecture development, which means starting with the definition of the Baseline Architecture in each domain (Business, Data, Application, and Technology), and then defining the Target Architecture in each domain. This will help to identify the current and desired states of the enterprise, and to perform a gap analysis to determine what needs to change in order to achieve the business goals and objectives.
* The team should then focus on transition planning, which involves identifying and prioritizing the work packages, projects, and activities that will deliver the change. The team should also create an Architecture Roadmap and an Implementation and Migration Plan that will guide the execution and governance of the change.
* The team should use the Architecture Vision phase and the Requirements Management phase to work out in detail what the shared vision is for the change, and to capture and validate the stakeholder requirements and expectations. The team should also use the

Architecture Governance framework to ensure the quality, consistency, and compliance of the architecture work.

References: : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Development Method : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Vision : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Requirements Management : [The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Governance]

NEW QUESTION # 26

Scenario

You are working as an Enterprise Architect within an Enterprise Architecture (EA) team at a global company that sells consumer products. The company produces many products that buyers use and enjoy.

The company has announced a major change to its products that will occur over a four-year period. This change includes the introduction of digital products and services. An architecture to support this strategy has been finished, along with a roadmap for a set of projects to implement this significant change. This will be a cross-functional effort between the product design and software teams. It is planned to be developed in phases.

The company faces a challenge in presenting and providing access to different services through its products and digital platforms while ensuring compliance with data privacy laws. In some countries and regions, the data residency requirements mean that the company has to store certain data within the region where it is collected. As a result, the company's application portfolio and infrastructure must connect with various cloud services and data repositories in different countries.

The EA team has inherited the architecture used by the current products, some of which can be carried over to the new products. The EA team has started to define 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 architectures need to be defined to support the key digital services that the company plans to provide.

The company uses the TOGAF Standard as the foundation for its Enterprise Architecture framework, and architecture development follows the purpose-based EA Capability model outlined in the TOGAF Series Guide: A Practitioner's Approach to Developing Enterprise Architecture Following the TOGAF ADM. The EA team reports to the Chief Information Officer (CIO), who oversees the program.

You have been asked how to decide and organize the work to deliver the requested architectures.

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

- A. You refer to the superior architecture for guidance. You review the projects identified, their dependencies, and synergies, then decide the sequence for starting the projects. You develop high-level architecture descriptions. For each project, you determine how much work is needed, identify reference architectures, and candidate building blocks. You identify the resource needs taking into account cost and value. You document the different options, risks, and ways to control them to enable feasibility analysis and trade-off with the stakeholders.
- B. You research leading data companies, using your findings to help in developing high-level Target Data, Application, and Technology Architectures. You review the Architecture Vision to determine the level of detail, time, and scope of the ADM cycle phases required for each project. You identify and estimate the cost of the main resources. You then prepare an Architecture Roadmap and request the Architecture Board to review the roadmap. You then start the project.
- C. You look outside the company to study how other companies organize their data models and application portfolios. You create just enough architecture description for the Application, Data, and Technology Architectures to identify the different options. For each project, this includes identification of candidate architecture and solution building blocks. You then identify solution providers, perform a readiness assessment, and assess the viability and fitness of the solution options. You then write the draft Implementation and Migration plan.
- D. You commence an iteration of ADM Phase A, identifying the stakeholders and revising the Architecture Vision. You perform a Stakeholder Analysis and update the Stakeholder Map. You conduct workshops and interviews to reflect the stakeholders who are now the key drivers for the digital products and services. You coordinate with the CIO to ensure alignment with the overall roadmap and update the Implementation and Migration Plan accordingly.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation

Context of the Scenario

The company is in the process of delivering requested architectures to support the introduction of digital products and services. The Business Architecture is sufficiently defined, and the focus is on developing the Information Systems and Technology Architectures.

TOGAF emphasizes breaking down large, complex transformation programs into manageable projects, focusing on dependencies, risks, trade-offs, and sequencing of efforts. Based on the scenario, the company must deal with:

Data privacy and residency compliance across different regions.

Re-use of existing architecture for efficiency.

Alignment of digital services with a global roadmap.

The activity described aligns with ADM Phases B (Business Architecture), C (Information Systems Architecture), and D

(Technology Architecture), with a focus on delivering architectures for implementation.
Option Analysis
Option A:
Strengths:
Refers to developing high-level architecture descriptions and identifying reference architectures and candidate building blocks, which align with ADM Phases B, C, and D.
Addresses feasibility analysis, trade-offs, and stakeholder engagement, which are part of architecture development and decision-making in TOGAF.
Ensures that the architecture descriptions are resource-conscious, including cost and value analysis, dependencies, risks, and synergies between projects.
Conclusion: Correct, as it provides a complete approach to organizing the work to deliver architectures while adhering to TOGAF principles.
Option B:
Strengths:
Suggests creating architecture descriptions for the Application, Data, and Technology Architectures, which are necessary for delivering requested architectures.
Addresses readiness assessments and the fitness of solutions.
Weaknesses:
Emphasizes looking outside the company and studying other companies' models, which is not necessarily aligned with TOGAF unless justified by specific gaps.
Skips essential TOGAF steps like feasibility analysis and detailed stakeholder engagement.
Conclusion: Incorrect, as it places undue emphasis on external research instead of leveraging TOGAF's structured ADM.
Option C:
Strengths:
Suggests reviewing the Architecture Vision and determining scope, which aligns with TOGAF principles.
Proposes preparing an Architecture Roadmap and involving the Architecture Board for review.
Weaknesses:
Does not cover important elements such as candidate building blocks, feasibility analysis, or stakeholder engagement.
Suggests starting the project prematurely without proper sequencing or risk trade-offs.
Conclusion: Incorrect, as it skips key steps and lacks a structured approach to dependencies and resource management.
Option D:
Strengths:
Suggests revising the Architecture Vision and conducting a Stakeholder Analysis, which aligns with Phase A of the ADM.
Weaknesses:
Returning to Phase A is not required here, as the Architecture Vision has already been defined. Revising the vision at this stage indicates a step backward.
Lacks focus on feasibility analysis, dependencies, and sequencing, which are the immediate needs in this phase.
Conclusion: Incorrect, as it unnecessarily revisits earlier ADM phases instead of progressing.
TOGAF
Reference
ADM Phases B, C, D: Emphasizes developing detailed architectures, identifying candidate building blocks, and addressing dependencies, risks, and resource needs (TOGAF 9.2, Chapters 8-10).
Architecture Roadmap and Feasibility Analysis: Guides sequencing and trade-offs for implementation (TOGAF 9.2, Section 12.4).
Stakeholder Engagement: Critical for ensuring alignment and feasibility (TOGAF 9.2, Section 24.2).
Decision-Making and Trade-offs: TOGAF emphasizes documenting risks and trade-offs as part of feasibility analysis (TOGAF 9.2, Section 6.4.1).

NEW QUESTION # 27
What are the four architecture domains that the TOGAF standard deals with?

- A. Baseline, Candidate, Transition, Target
- B. Capability, Segment, Enterprise, Federated
- C. Application, Data, Information, Knowledge
- D. Business, Data, Application, Technology

Answer: D

Explanation:
The TOGAF standard divides Enterprise Architecture into four primary architecture domains: business, data, application, and technology. These domains represent different aspects of an enterprise and how they relate to each other. The business domain

defines the business strategy, governance, organization, and key business processes. The data domain describes the structure of the logical and physical data assets and data management resources. The application domain provides a blueprint for the individual applications to be deployed, their interactions, and their relationships to the core business processes. The technology domain describes the logical software and hardware capabilities that are required to support the deployment of business, data, and application services. Other domains, such as motivation, security, or governance, may span across these four primary domains.
References:
* The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Core Concepts
* Domains - The Open Group
* TOGAF Standard - Introduction - Definitions - The Open Group
* The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions - The Open Group
* TOGAF and the history of enterprise architecture | Enable Architect

NEW QUESTION # 28

Consider the following descriptions of deliverables consumed and produced across the TOGAF ADM cycle.

1	General rules and guidelines, intended to be enduring and seldom amended, that inform and support the way in which an organization sets about fulfilling its mission
2	A set of quantitative statements that outline what an implementation project must do in order to comply with the architecture.
3	A document that is sent from the sponsoring organization to the architecture organization to trigger the start of an architecture development cycle
4	The scope and approach that will be used to complete an architecture development cycle

Which deliverables match these descriptions?

- A. 1 Statement of Architecture Work - 2 Architecture Principles - 3 Architecture Requirements Specification - 4 Request for Architecture Work
- B. 1 Architecture Requirements Specification - 2 Request for Architecture Work - 3 Statement of Architecture Work - 4 Architecture Principles
- C. 1 Architecture Principles - 2 Architecture Requirements Specification - 3 Request for Architecture Work - 4 Statement of Architecture Work
- D. 1 Request for Architecture Work - 2 Statement of Architecture Work - 3 Architecture Principles - 4 Architecture Requirements Specification

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Request for Architecture Work is a deliverable that is sent from the sponsor and triggers the start of an architecture development cycle. It defines the scope, budget, schedule, and deliverables for a specific architecture project. The Statement of Architecture Work is a deliverable that is produced by the architect and defines the approach and resources needed to complete an architecture project. It forms the basis of a contractual agreement between the sponsor and the architecture organization. The Architecture Principles are a deliverable that is produced by the architect and defines the general rules and guidelines for the architecture work. They reflect the business principles, business goals, and business drivers of the organization. The Architecture Requirements Specification is a deliverable that is produced by the architect and defines the requirements that govern the architecture work. It covers both functional and non-functional requirements as well as constraints and assumptions.

NEW QUESTION # 29

Which of the following best describes the Standards Library?

- A. A repository area holding processes to support governance of the Architecture Repository
- B. A repository area holding a record of the governance activity across the enterprise

- C. A repository area holding guidelines and templates used to create new architectures
- D. A repository area holding specifications to which architectures must conform

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Standards Library is an essential component of the TOGAF Architecture Repository. It contains specifications, standards, and guidelines that architectures must conform to in an enterprise. This repository area ensures consistency in architectural development and compliance with organizational and industry standards.
* According to TOGAF 10, the Standards Library holds "specifications to which architectures must conform" (Section 41.6, The Architecture Repository).
* It is used during architecture development to ensure compliance with enterprise-wide standards, industry best practices, and regulatory requirements.
* The Architecture Governance Framework relies on the Standards Library to enforce compliance and establish governance checkpoints.
Incorrect Options:
* Option A: Describes the Governance Log, not the Standards Library.
* Option B: More relevant to the Governance Repository, which supports architecture governance processes.
* Option C: Refers to the Reference Library, which provides templates and guidelines, not enforceable standards.
Reference:
TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition - Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 41 (The Architecture Repository).

NEW QUESTION # 30

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