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>> OGEA-102試験解説問題 <<

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### The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 2 Exam 認定 OGEA-102 試験問題 (Q32-Q37):

#### 質問 # 32

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are working as the Chief Enterprise Architect within a law firm specializing in personal injury cases. Many of the firm's competitors have improved their litigation strategies, and efficiency by streamlining their processes using Artificial Intelligence (AI). The CIO has approved a Request for Architecture Work to examine the use of Machine Learning in defining a new AI-driven litigation and finance process for the firm. This process would instruct the lawyers and analysts as to what tasks and portfolio they should work on. The key objectives are to increase task profitability, maximize staff utilization, and increase individual profitability. The CIO has emphasized that the architecture should enable the fast implementation of continuous Machine Learning. The solution will need to be constantly measured for delivered value and be quickly iterated to success.

Some of the partners have expressed concerns about letting the AI make the decisions, others about the risks associated with use of it for the type of service they deliver. The CIO wants to know if these concerns can be addressed, and how risks will be covered by a new architecture enabling AI and Machine Learning.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to respond to the CIO recommending an approach that would enable the development of an architecture that addresses the concerns of the CIO and the concerns of the partners.

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

- A. You recommend creation of a set of business models that can be applied uniformly across all architecture projects. The stakeholders will be trained to understand the business models to ensure they can see that their concerns are being addressed. Risk will be addressed once the Security Architecture is developed, which will happen later to avoid slowing down the agility required by the CIO.
- B. You recommend that an analysis of the stakeholders is undertaken resulting in documenting the stakeholders and their concerns in a Stakeholder Map. The concerns and relevant views should then be defined for each group and recorded in the Architecture Vision document. The requirements will include risk mitigation through regular assessments. This will also allow a supervised agile implementation of the continuous Machine Learning.
- C. You recommend that all possible models be created for each candidate architecture that will enable the AI and Machine Learning solution. This ensures that all the necessary data and detail is addressed. A formal review should be held with the stakeholders to verify that their concerns have been properly addressed by the models. Agility will be considered during Phase G Implementation Governance.
- D. You recommend that a Communications Plan be created to address the key stakeholders, the most powerful and influential partners. This plan should include a report that summarizes the key features of the architecture reflecting their requirements. You will check with each key stakeholder that their concerns are being addressed. Risk mitigation and agility will be explicitly addressed as a component of the architecture being developed.

正解: B

#### 質問 # 33

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

Your role is that of a senior architect, reporting to the Chief Enterprise Architect, at a medium-sized company with 400 employees. The nature of the business is such that the data and the information stored on the company systems is their major asset and is highly confidential.

The company employees travel extensively for work and must communicate over public infrastructure using message encryption, VPNs, and other standard safeguards. The company has invested in cybersecurity awareness training for all its staff. However, it is recognized that even with good education as well as system security, there is a dependency on third-party suppliers of infrastructure and software.

The company uses the TOGAF standard as the method and guiding framework for its Enterprise Architecture (EA) practice. The CTO is the sponsor of the activity.

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, it is likely just a

matter of time before the company suffers a significant attack that could completely lock them out of their information assets. A risk assessment has been done and the company has sought cyber insurance that includes ransomware coverage. The quotation for this insurance is hugely expensive. The CTO has recently read a survey that stated that one in four organizations paying ransoms were still unable to recover their data, while nearly as many were able to recover the data without paying a ransom. The CTO has concluded that taking out cyber insurance in case they need to pay a ransom is not an option.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to describe the steps you would take to improve the resilience of the current architecture?

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

- A. You would determine business continuity requirements, and undertake a gap analysis of the current Enterprise Architecture. You would make recommendations for change requirements to address the situation and create a change request. You would manage a meeting of the Architecture Board to assess and approve the change request. Once approved you would produce a new Request for Architecture Work to activate an ADM cycle to carry out a project to define the change.
- B. You would ensure that the company has in place up-to-date processes for managing change to the current Enterprise Architecture. Based on the scope of the concerns raised you recommend that this be managed at the infrastructure level. Changes should be made to the baseline description of the Technology Architecture. The changes should be approved by the Architecture Board and implemented by change management techniques.
- C. You would request an Architecture Compliance Review with the scope to examine the company's resilience 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 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.
- D. You would monitor for technology changes from your existing suppliers that could improve resilience. You would prepare and run a disaster recovery planning exercise for a ransomware attack and analyze the performance of the current Enterprise Architecture. 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.

正解: A

解説:

Business continuity is the ability of an organization to maintain essential functions during and after a disaster or disruption. Business continuity requirements are the specifications and criteria that define the acceptable level of performance and availability of the business processes and services in the event of a disaster or disruption. A gap analysis is a technique that compares the current state of the architecture with the desired state, and identifies the gaps or differences that need to be addressed. A change request is a formal proposal for an amendment to some product or system, such as the architecture. A Request for Architecture Work is a document that describes the scope, approach, and expected outcomes of an architecture project<sup>123</sup>. The best answer is A, because it describes the steps that would improve the resilience of the current architecture, which is the ability to withstand and recover from a ransomware attack or any other disruption. The steps are:

Determine the business continuity requirements, which specify the minimum acceptable level of performance and availability of the business processes and services in case of a ransomware attack. This would involve identifying the critical business functions, the recovery time objectives, the recovery point objectives, and the dependencies and resources needed for recovery.

Undertake a gap analysis of the current Enterprise Architecture, which compares the current state of the architecture with the desired state based on the business continuity requirements. This would involve assessing the strengths and weaknesses of the current architecture, the risks and opportunities for improvement, and the gaps or differences that need to be addressed.

Make recommendations for change requirements to address the situation and create a change request. This would involve proposing solutions and alternatives to close the gaps, enhance the resilience, and mitigate the risks of the current architecture. The change request would document the rationale, scope, impact, and benefits of the proposed changes, and seek approval from the relevant stakeholders.

Manage a meeting of the Architecture Board to assess and approve the change request. The Architecture Board is a governance body that oversees the architecture work and ensures compliance with the architecture principles, standards, and goals. The meeting would involve presenting the change request, discussing the pros and cons, resolving any issues or conflicts, and obtaining the approval or rejection of the change request.

Once approved, produce a new Request for Architecture Work to activate an ADM cycle to carry out a project to define the change. The Request for Architecture Work would describe the scope, approach, and expected outcomes of the architecture project that would implement the approved change request. The Request for Architecture Work would initiate a new cycle of the Architecture Development Method (ADM), which is the core process of the TOGAF standard that guides the development and management of the enterprise architecture.

You are working as an Enterprise Architect within an Enterprise Architecture (EA) team at a multinational energy company. The company is committed to becoming a net-zero emissions energy business by 2050. To achieve this, the company is focusing on shifting to renewable energy production and adopting eco-friendly practices.

The EA team, which reports to the Chief Technical Officer (CTO), has been tasked with overseeing the transformation to make the company more effective through acquisitions. The company plans to fully integrate these acquisitions, including merging operations and systems.

To address the integration challenges, the EA team leader wants to know how to manage risks and ensure that the company succeeds with the proposed changes. Based on the TOGAF Standard, which of the following is the best answer?

- A. The EA team should evaluate the company's readiness for change by identifying factors that will impact the transformation. These factors will be used to determine initial risks associated with the initiative.
- B. The EA team should develop Business Architecture views that demonstrate how stakeholder concerns are addressed and assess each factor for readiness, urgency, and degree of difficulty.
- C. The EA team should document the risks associated with the transformation in an Implementation Factor Catalog to inform decisions during implementation and deployment.
- **D. The EA team should create a Business Scenario to fully describe the business problem that is being addressed by the transformation. Once requirements are identified, they should be evaluated in terms of risks. Any residual risks should be escalated to the Architecture Board.**

**正解: D**

**解説:**

In TOGAF, creating a Business Scenario is a foundational step in defining and understanding the business problem, especially for complex transformations involving multiple stakeholders and systems, such as in this scenario. This method aligns with Phase A (Architecture Vision) of the TOGAF Architecture Development Method (ADM). Here's why this approach is the most effective: Understanding Business Requirements:

A Business Scenario provides a structured way to capture and analyze the business requirements, stakeholder concerns, and the contextual elements related to the problem. In this scenario, the company faces challenges in integrating newly acquired companies with existing operations, which includes complex stakeholder concerns across different functional areas. Developing a Business Scenario allows the EA team to break down these complexities into identifiable and manageable parts.

Risk Evaluation and Management:

By using the Business Scenario approach, the EA team can not only define the requirements but also assess associated risks systematically. TOGAF emphasizes the importance of risk management through identifying potential risks, evaluating their impact, and defining strategies for handling these risks. The process includes assessing how risks can be avoided, transferred, or reduced—a necessary step in large-scale transformations to ensure that risks are proactively managed.

Residual Risks and Governance:

Any risks that cannot be fully resolved should be identified as residual risks and escalated to the Architecture Board, which is aligned with TOGAF's governance approach. The Architecture Board's role in TOGAF is to provide oversight and make critical decisions on risks that exceed the control of the EA team. This ensures that unresolved risks are managed at the appropriate level of the organization.

Alignment with TOGAF ADM Phases:

The Business Scenario approach directly aligns with the Preliminary and Architecture Vision phases of the TOGAF ADM, which focuses on establishing a baseline understanding of the business context and the strategic transformation required. The detailed understanding of requirements, stakeholder concerns, and risks identified here will guide the subsequent phases of the ADM, including Business Architecture and Information Systems Architecture.

TOGAF Reference (Section 2.6, ADM Techniques):

TOGAF provides guidelines on the creation of Business Scenarios as part of ADM Techniques, highlighting the importance of defining a business problem comprehensively to ensure successful transformation. This method includes identification of stakeholders, business requirements, and associated risks, which aligns well with the company's need for strategic and systematic integration of new business units.

By utilizing a Business Scenario, the EA team ensures that all aspects of the transformation are well understood, risks are identified early, and residual risks are managed effectively, aligning with the company's strategic objectives and the TOGAF framework's guidance on risk management and stakeholder alignment.

### 質問 # 35

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are employed as an Enterprise Architect in a team at a large company. The company sells luxury food and drinks in more than 10,000 stores worldwide. The company is a leader in using technology to connect with its customers. This includes online ordering, mobile apps, and rewards programs. The company is also famous for bringing new ideas to the market, like ordering through apps, using AI to suggest personalized options, self-service pickup stations, and changing prices based on demand.



The stores are open every day. They send timely sales data to a central system that manages inventory. This system can predict what products are needed, adjust how much stock there is, and order more stock automatically. The stores and the main inventory system work directly with the mobile apps, allowing orders to be made online. The central inventory system is located at the company's main data center.

The company will merge with a major competitor. This competitor has a synergistic business. Leaders from both companies have told shareholders that the merger will happen fast. There will be minimal impact for customers. All stores will keep the current brand names. They will combine their systems, choosing the best ones to use.

This means their store management and back-office systems will become one. They will stop using duplicate systems and use one main system to manage the stores.

They will also cut down on the number of back-office applications they use.

The Request for Architecture Work to oversee the merger has been approved.

Stakeholders, concerns, and business requirements have been identified. The stakeholders have made it clear that they expect to continue to be able to innovate quickly, and that changes should not restrict that capability. The scope of what is inside and what is outside the architecture efforts has been confirmed. The next step is to revisit and review the Architecture Principles, as they form part of the constraints on architecture work.

Business Continuity is essential given that the business depends on real-time ordering and automated inventory management. During the systems integration, maintaining service for customers and inventory operations must be prioritized. Refer to the scenario. You have been asked to identify the most relevant Architecture Principles for the merger besides Business Continuity.

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

[Note: You should assume that the company follows the example set of Architecture Principles provided in the TOGAF standard, ADM Techniques, Architecture Principles chapter.]

- A. Primacy of Principles will make sure that the same principles apply to both organizations of the newly merged operation, creating consistency across locations. Data as an Asset is critical. Since you're maintaining separate mobile apps but consolidating back-end systems, treating data as an asset becomes essential. This principle helps ensure that customer data, and inventory information from both brands are properly integrated and managed.  
Technology Independence is important when consolidating the back-office applications and order processing systems.
- B. Service orientation will speed up the merger and make it easier to integrate systems while maintaining business operations. Maximize Benefit to the Enterprise will make sure that merger decisions prioritize the overall benefit to the combined company. Common Use Applications across the merged company is preferred over the use of similar or duplicative applications for certain parts of the company. This helps support the goal of merging back-office systems to reduce duplication.
- C. Control Technical Diversity will help by standardizing technology platforms as part of the integration process. This will be vital for standardizing the app integration for digital orders with the back-office systems, and will reduce complexity and costs during integration. Data Trustee will establish owners to manage the shared data across the company, thereby assuring data quality.  
Ease-of-Use is needed to make sure that new user interfaces for the apps continue to be easy to use.
- D. Compliance with the Law makes sure that all company activities comply with relevant laws and regulations. This principle provides the foundation for ensuring the merger meets all legal requirements. Requirements-Based Change will make sure that when combining systems, changes to applications and technology are only made if required by business needs. Responsive Change Management focuses on the speed needed to achieve the goals set by the leaders for a quick merger. We are committed to quickly blending the companies as planned.

**正解: B**

解説:

You are asked to identify the most relevant Architecture Principles, besides Business Continuity, that apply to a rapid merger, where: Back-office and store management systems will be consolidated

Duplicate applications will be eliminated

Innovation must remain fast

Customer experience must remain uninterrupted

Combined enterprise value is the priority

TOGAF's example Architecture Principles include four main categories:

Business Principles

Data Principles

Application Principles

Technology Principles

Option D contains the principles that best support the specific needs of the merger as described.

✓ Why Option D is correct

1. Service Orientation (Business Principle)

This principle states that architecture should be organized around services, enabling flexibility, loose coupling, and ease of integration.

For the merger:

Integrating two companies' store systems, mobile apps, and inventory platforms requires modular, interoperable services.

Service orientation directly supports the requirement that innovation must not slow down.

It allows systems to be merged with minimal disruption.

This principle supports fast integration + ongoing innovation - exactly what stakeholders demand.

2. Maximize Benefit to the Enterprise (Business Principle)

This principle ensures decisions are made from an enterprise-wide (not departmental or local) perspective.

In the scenario:

Two companies are merging.

Decisions must prioritize combined enterprise value, not local optimizations by either company.

System consolidation and elimination of duplicates requires an enterprise-first mindset.

This principle aligns perfectly with a merger that aims to unify operations and reduce redundancy.

3. Common Use Applications (Application Principle)

This is one of the MOST relevant principles in any merger.

TOGAF defines this principle as:

"Applications should be shared across the enterprise and not duplicated." In the scenario:

Back-office systems and store management tools must be consolidated.

Duplicate applications are explicitly to be reduced.

One main system will be used across stores.

This principle directly matches the merger's objectives.

✓ Summary

Option D contains the three principles that best support:

A major merger

System consolidation

Reduction of duplication

Enterprise-wide benefit

Flexible, service-oriented integration

Continued innovation

Therefore, Option D is the most appropriate selection according to TOGAF's example Architecture Principles.

### 質問 # 36

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 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.
- B. 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.

- C. 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 reflects the stakeholders' requirements. You will check with each key stakeholder they are satisfied with how the incompatibilities have been resolved.
- D. 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.

正解: A

解説:

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. Reference:

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]

## 質問 # 37

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