

# OGEA-103考試內容， OGEA-103題庫



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>> OGEA-103考試內容 <<

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## 最新的 Enterprise Architecture OGEA-103 免費考試真題 (Q94-Q99):

### 問題 #94

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. Architecture descriptions for the Application, Data, and Technology Architectures should be developed at a suitable level to address the problems, and to identify the different options. For each project this includes identification of candidate architecture and solution building blocks. Solution providers should be identified, a readiness assessment performed, and an assessment of the viability and fitness of the solution options. The results should be added to the draft Implementation and Migration plan.
- C. Follow a standard pattern for cloud solutions that manage complex data, and which fits with the architecture to support strategy. Develop high-level Target Data, Application and Technology Architectures. Review the Architecture Vision to determine the level of detail, time, and scope of the ADM cycle phases required for architecture development for the project. Identify and estimate the cost of the main work packages. Create an Architecture Roadmap and request the Architecture Board to approve the roadmap. Start the project.
- D. 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.

答案： A

解題說明：

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.

## 問題 #95

Consider the following chart:

Which important concept for Enterprise Architecture Practitioners does it illustrate?

- A. ADM phases must be run simultaneously until the relevant information has been produced.
- **B. ADM phases must be run in a sequenced approach to produce the Architecture.**
- C. Enterprise Architects must use Gantt charts to communicate with Stakeholders.
- D. An Enterprise Architecture must be developed in phases with a limited fixed duration.

答案: B

解題說明:

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.

References:

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>

## 問題 #96

Scenario:

You are working as an Enterprise Architect at a large company. The company runs a chain of home improvement stores, as well as a website for selling products. The website lets many brands work with the company.

The stores open seven days a week and use a standard method to track sales and inventory. This involves sending accurate and timely sales data to a central inventory management system that can predict demand, adjust stock levels, and automate reordering.

The website is supported by regional fulfillment centers and also uses the central inventory management system. The central inventory

management system is housed at the company's central data center.

The company has agreed to merge with a major competitor. The leadership teams of both organizations have said they are committed to a smooth transition for customers. All stores will keep their own brand names. They will combine the systems of the organizations, which includes merging retail operations and systems. Duplicated systems will be replaced with one standard retail management system.

Additionally, they will reduce the number of applications being used. The CIO expects that these changes will lead to substantial cost savings for the newly merged company.

An enterprise plan for both organizations has been created. The aim is to set priorities for the transition, especially in terms of information management and application development. It is crucial to make decisions that will create long-term value.

The company has a mature Enterprise Architecture (EA) practice and uses the TOGAF standard for its architecture development method. The EA program is sponsored by the Chief Information Officer (CIO).

The Request for Architecture Work to oversee the transition has been approved. The project has been scoped, and you have been assigned to work on it.

You have been asked to confirm the most relevant architecture principles for the transition.

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

- A. Control Technical Diversity, Interoperability, Data is an Asset, Data is Shared, Business Continuity
- B. Service Orientation, Compliance with the Law, Requirements Based Change, Responsive Change Management, Data Security
- C. Common Use Applications, Data is an Asset, Common Vocabulary and Data Definitions, Maximize Benefit to the Enterprise, Business Continuity
- D. Ease of Use, Common Use Applications, Data is an Asset, Technology Independence, Business Continuity

答案： C

解題說明：

The correct answer is C, as it aligns with the key TOGAF principles necessary for guiding enterprise architecture in a merger scenario where retail operations and systems are being consolidated.

Analysis of the Principles in Option C:

\* Common Use Applications

\* Since the two companies are merging, it is essential to standardize applications across the enterprise.

\* Using common applications ensures consistency, reduces costs, and improves efficiency.

\* TOGAF emphasizes this principle to prevent duplicate or redundant systems, which aligns with the CIO's goal of reducing the number of applications used.

\* Data is an Asset

\* In the scenario, a central inventory management system is a core business function.

\* Treating data as an asset ensures it is managed properly, shared efficiently, and used strategically across the merged organization.

\* This principle supports the company's ability to predict demand, adjust stock levels, and automate reordering.

\* Common Vocabulary and Data Definitions

\* The merger requires integrating different systems and data structures.

\* Having a common vocabulary ensures that all stakeholders (stores, fulfillment centers, and digital platforms) use consistent terminology and data definitions.

\* This minimizes confusion and ensures interoperability across business functions.

\* Maximize Benefit to the Enterprise

\* Every architectural decision should focus on the overall benefit to the business.

\* By consolidating IT systems and reducing redundancies, the company achieves cost savings, which directly supports this principle.

\* Business Continuity

\* The stores operate seven days a week, so system changes must ensure uninterrupted service.

\* Business continuity ensures that customers are not affected during the transition and that critical retail operations (sales, inventory tracking, and fulfillment) remain functional.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect?

\* Option A: Control Technical Diversity, Interoperability, Data is an Asset, Data is Shared, Business Continuity

\* Control Technical Diversity is not the primary concern here. The focus is on system consolidation, not necessarily on limiting technology diversity.

\* Interoperability is important but not as critical as defining a common system and data structure.

\* Option B: Service Orientation, Compliance with the Law, Requirements-Based Change, Responsive Change Management, Data Security

\* While service orientation and compliance are valuable, they are not the most relevant to this specific business transition.

\* Change management and data security are important but do not address the primary enterprise-wide architectural concerns of system consolidation.

\* Option D: Ease of Use, Common Use Applications, Data is an Asset, Technology Independence, Business Continuity

\* Ease of Use is beneficial but is not a core architecture principle in this case.

\* Technology Independence is useful but does not align directly with the scenario's priority, which is consolidating applications and data structures.

References:

\* TOGAF Standard, ADM Techniques, Architecture Principles (Section 2.6)

\* TOGAF Standard, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques

\* TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Principles - The Open Group

### 問題 #97

When considering the scope of an architecture, what dimension considers to what level of detail the architecting effort should go?

- A. Architecture Domains
- B. Breadth
- C. Depth
- D. Project

答案： C

解題說明：

The scope of an architecture is the extent and level of detail of the architecture work. The scope of an architecture can be defined along four dimensions: project, breadth, depth, and architecture domains. The project dimension considers the boundaries and objectives of the architecture project, such as the time frame, budget, resources, and deliverables. The breadth dimension considers the coverage and completeness of the architecture across the enterprise, such as the organizational units, business functions, processes, and locations.

The depth dimension considers the level of detail and specificity of the architecture, such as the granularity, abstraction, and precision of the architectural elements and relationships. The architecture domains dimension considers the aspects or segments of the architecture, such as the business, data, application, and technology domains.

Therefore, the depth dimension is the one that considers to what level of detail the architecting effort should go.

References: : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 25:

Architecture Scope : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter

25.2: Scope Dimensions : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 25.2.1: Project, Breadth, Depth, and Architecture Domains

### 問題 #98

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are employed as an Enterprise Architect within a large law firm. The firm operates in many countries and has a complicated structure. Every office must follow the local regulations in their country.

The firm has an established Enterprise Architecture (EA) department which has been operating for several years. It has architecture governance and development processes based on the TOGAF standard.

In addition to the EA program, the firm has several management frameworks in use, including business planning, project/portfolio management, and operations management. The Architecture Board includes representatives from all parts of the firm.

The Chief Information Officer (CIO) is the sponsor of the Enterprise Architecture program. The CIO has actively encouraged architecting with agility within the EA department as her preferred approach for projects.

The CIO has given approval for a Request for Architecture Work to explore the adoption of an AI-based system for managing legal cases and financial processes.

Senior management has become more and more worried about how well the business is running, especially with the advancements in Artificial Intelligence (AI). Many of the firm's competitors have started using AI to assist with legal strategies, streamline processes, and boost productivity. One of the most important benefits AI has for the business is its ability to increase accuracy and minimize mistakes.

Some of the top managers are worried about a change in the way of working, and if it will achieve the goals.

Their staff also fear that management will use the system to measure their performance. The CIO wants to know how to address these concerns and reduce risks. The new system would provide guidance to legal professionals and analysts on which tasks to focus on. The main goals are to improve productivity and make better use of staff. In addition, the CIO hopes these changes will lead to higher customer satisfaction.

Refer to the scenario

The Chief Information Officer (CIO) has asked you how to address the concerns and lower risks when introducing artificial intelligence (AI) in the firm.

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

- A. Models should be created for each of the high-level Business, Application and Technology architectures included in the Architecture Vision. The models can be used to help the top management understand the new business direction, and make sure that the system will be compliant with the local regulations for each operating entity. A formal review should be held with the stakeholders to confirm that their concerns have been properly addressed by the models.
- B. The stakeholders should be identified, and their concerns documented in the Architecture Vision. A Communications Plan should be created to address the stakeholders. This plan should include a report that summarizes the key features of the architecture with respect to each location and the stakeholders' requirements. You will check with key stakeholders that their concerns are being addressed. Risk mitigation should be addressed as part of the architecture being developed.
- C. An analysis of the stakeholders should be carried out. This will allow the architects to define groups of stakeholders who have common concerns and include development of a Stakeholder Map. The concerns and relevant views should then be defined for each group and recorded in the Architecture Vision document. To reduce risk, you include a requirement that there be progressive development of the target architecture to get regular feedback.
- D. A set of business models should be developed with focus on the essential business problem and the vision of the change being proposed. These models will be used to build consensus with the top managers on the approach for deployment of the AI-based solution. A meeting should be held with the key stakeholders to explain how to use and understand the models. Risk will be managed as part of the Security Architecture development.

答案： C

解題說明：

The question focuses on addressing stakeholder concerns and mitigating risks when introducing AI-based systems in a law firm, while also reflecting the CIO's preference for architecting with agility.

Option C is the best fit according to TOGAF.

#Why Option C Is Correct

1. TOGAF Emphasizes Stakeholder Identification and Stakeholder Mapping (Phase A) TOGAF requires:

- \* Identifying stakeholders
- \* Analyzing their concerns, interests, and influence
- \* Grouping stakeholders into categories
- \* Producing a Stakeholder Map and defining needed views

Option C precisely describes this process.

2. Document Concerns in the Architecture Vision

The TOGAF Architecture Vision must include:

- \* Stakeholder concerns
- \* Relevant viewpoints
- \* Business goals and drivers
- \* High-level requirements

C describes documenting concerns and views in the Architecture Vision, which aligns perfectly with TOGAF Phase A.

3. Supports Agility / Progressive Development

The CIO promotes architecting with agility.

Option C includes:

"a requirement that there be progressive development of the target architecture to get regular feedback." This is consistent with:

- \* TOGAF's support for iterative, incremental, and risk-reducing development cycles
- \* Agile architecture principles

Thus, C aligns both with TOGAF and the CIO's preference for agile adoption.

#Why the Other Options Are Incorrect

A:

- \* Communication planning is valid, but the answer is too focused on reporting and location-specific summaries, which are not part of TOGAF Phase A.
- \* Does not address the CIO's need for agility.
- \* Risk mitigation is described vaguely and incorrectly tied to later phases.

B:

- \* Focuses on "business models" and "security architecture" - not the right emphasis for early stakeholder engagement.
- \* Does not address fear of job performance monitoring or behavior change, which requires stakeholder-sensitive treatment.

D:

- \* Proposes creating high-level Business, Application, and Technology models in Phase A, which is inappropriate - such models belong in Phases B, C, D, not Vision.
- \* Focuses on regulatory compliance rather than stakeholder concerns.

#TOGAF References

TOGAF 9.2 - Phase A: Architecture Vision

- \* Defines stakeholder identification, concerns, and stakeholder map.

- \* Encourages iterative, agile approaches.
  - \* Requires capturing concerns in the Architecture Vision.
- TOGAF ADM Guidance for Agile
- \* Supports incremental, feedback-driven development to reduce risk.

## 問題 #99

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