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The OGEA-103 exam covers a wide range of topics, including the TOGAF framework, enterprise architecture principles, architecture development methodology, architecture content framework, and architecture capability framework. OGEA-103 Exam is designed to test the candidate's ability to apply these concepts in real-world scenarios and to develop and implement enterprise architecture solutions that align with business goals and objectives.

## **The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q142-Q147):**

### **NEW QUESTION # 142**

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 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.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

#### Answer: C

Explanation:

A Stakeholder Map is a technique that can be used to identify and classify the stakeholders of the architecture work, and to document their key interests, requirements, and concerns. A stakeholder is any person, group, or organization that has a stake in the outcome of the architecture work, such as the sponsor, the client, the users, the suppliers, the regulators, or the competitors. A Stakeholder Map can help to understand the needs and expectations of the stakeholders, and to communicate and engage with them effectively. The steps for creating a Stakeholder Map are:

\* Identify the stakeholders of the architecture work, using various sources and methods, such as interviews, surveys, workshops, or existing documents.

\* Classify the stakeholders according to their roles, responsibilities, and relationships, using various criteria and dimensions, such as power, influence, interest, attitude, or impact.

\* Define the concerns and relevant views for each stakeholder group, using various techniques, such as business scenarios, use cases, or value propositions. A concern is a key interest or issue that is relevant to the stakeholder, such as a goal, a problem, a need, or a risk. A view is a representation of the system of interest from the perspective of one or more stakeholders and their concerns.

\* Record the stakeholders and their concerns in a Stakeholder Map, which shows the mapping between the stakeholder groups, the concerns, and the views. The Stakeholder Map also shows the dependencies, assumptions, and issues related to each stakeholder and concern.

Therefore, the best answer is B, because it recommends the approach that would enable the development of an architecture that addresses the concerns of the CIO and the partners, using the Stakeholder Map technique. The answer covers the following aspects:

\* An analysis of the stakeholders is undertaken, which involves identifying, classifying, and defining the stakeholders and their concerns.

\* The stakeholders and their concerns are documented in a Stakeholder Map, which provides a clear and comprehensive picture of the stakeholder landscape and their interests.

\* The concerns and relevant views are recorded in the Architecture Vision document, which is the output

\* of Phase A: Architecture Vision 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. The Architecture Vision defines the scope and approach of the architecture work, and establishes the business goals and drivers that motivate the architecture work. The

Architecture Vision also involves obtaining the approval and commitment of the sponsors and other key stakeholders, and initiating the Architecture Governance process<sup>2</sup>

\* The requirements include risk mitigation through regular assessments, which involves identifying, analyzing, and evaluating the risks that may affect the architecture, and determining the appropriate measures or actions to prevent, reduce, or mitigate the risks. Risk mitigation can also involve monitoring and reviewing the risk situation, and communicating and reporting the risk status and actions<sup>3</sup>

\* This approach also allows a supervised agile implementation of the continuous Machine Learning, which involves applying agile principles and practices to the architecture development and implementation, such as iterative and incremental delivery, frequent feedback, collaboration, and adaptation. A supervised agile implementation can help to ensure the quality, value, and alignment of the architecture, and to respond to the changing needs and expectations of the stakeholders.

References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 24:

Stakeholder Management 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 18:

Phase A: Architecture Vision 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 32: Risk Management : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III:

ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 29: Applying Iteration to the ADM

### NEW QUESTION # 143

Complete the sentence. The architecture domains that are considered by the TOGAF standard as subsets of an overall enterprise architecture are Business, Technology,

- A. Capability and Segment
- B. Application and Data
- C. Logical and Physical
- D. Information and Data

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

These domains provide a consistent way to describe and understand the architecture from different perspectives, such as business, information, and technology<sup>12</sup>. Each domain has its own set of concepts, models, views, and artifacts that define the structure and behavior of the architecture within that domain<sup>12</sup>.

The other options are incorrect because:

\* Logical and Physical are not architecture domains, but rather levels of abstraction that can be applied to any domain. Logical architecture describes the functionality and behavior of the system, while physical architecture describes the implementation and deployment of the system<sup>3</sup>.

\* Information and Data are not distinct architecture domains, but rather aspects of the same domain. Information architecture describes the meaning and context of the data, while data architecture describes the structure and format of the data<sup>4</sup>.

\* Capability and Segment are not architecture domains, but rather levels of granularity that can be applied to any domain. Capability architecture describes the current and desired states of a specific business capability, while segment architecture describes a subdivision of the enterprise that has a clear business focus<sup>5</sup>.

### NEW QUESTION # 144

Complete the sentence The purpose of Enterprise Architecture is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. govern the stakeholders
- B. take major improvement decisions
- C. control the bigger changes
- D. guide effective change

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Explanation

The purpose of Enterprise Architecture is to guide effective change by providing a coherent and consistent view of the enterprise's current and future state, as well as the roadmap and principles for achieving it.

Enterprise Architecture helps to align business and IT strategies, optimize resources and investments, reduce complexity and risks, enhance agility and innovation, and deliver value to stakeholders. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 1.3 Executive Overview.

### NEW QUESTION # 145

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 Request for Architecture Work - 2 Statement of Architecture Work - 3 Architecture Principles - 4 Architecture Requirements Specification
- 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 Statement of Architecture Work - 2 Architecture Principles - 3 Architecture Requirements Specification - 4 Request for Architecture Work

#### Answer: A

Explanation:

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 # 146

What are the four dimensions used to scope an architecture?

- A. Strategy Segment Capability Budget
- B. Strategy Portfolio Project Solution Delivery
- C. Business Data Application Technology
- D. Breadth Depth Time Period Architecture Domains

#### Answer: D

Explanation:

\* The four dimensions used to scope an architecture are Breadth, Depth, Time Period, and Architecture Domains1, p. 8.

\* Breadth refers to the extent of the enterprise covered by the architecture, which can range from a specific business unit to the entire organization1, p. 8.

\* Depth refers to the level of detail and completeness of the architecture, which can vary depending on the purpose, scope, and stakeholders of the architecture1, p. 8.

\* Time Period refers to the temporal aspects of the architecture, such as the current state, the target state, and the transition plan1, p. 8.

\* Architecture Domains refers to the classification of the architecture into four domains: Business, Data, Application, and Technology<sup>1</sup>, p. 8.

\* These four dimensions help define the scope and boundaries of the architecture and ensure that it meets the needs and expectations of the stakeholders.

## References:

\* 1: The Open Group (2018). The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2. 1

## NEW QUESTION # 147

Browsers including MS Edge, Internet Explorer, Safari, Opera, Chrome, and Firefox also support the online version of the The Open Group OGEA-103 practice exam. Features we have discussed in the above section of the Guide Torrent TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam (OGEA-103) practice test software are present in the online format as well. But the web-based version of the OGEA-103 practice exam requires a continuous internet connection.

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