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100% Pass 2026 The Open Group OGEA-103: Professional TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Valid Dump

The TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam (OGEA-103) exam preparation material is available in three different formats for the customers. The formats are PDF format, web-based software, and The Open Group OGEA-103 desktop practice exam software. The portable PDF format means customers can access real TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam (OGEA-103) exam questions on their smartphones, tablets, and laptops. The PDF format can be printed and customers can also make proper OGEA-103 exam notes.

The OGEA-103 Exam is intended for enterprise architects, IT architects, and other professionals involved in enterprise architecture development and management. It is also useful for organizations that want to ensure their staff have a solid understanding of the TOGAF framework and its application. TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam certification is recognized globally and is highly valued by employers, making it a worthwhile investment for individuals looking to advance their careers in enterprise architecture.

The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29
Consider the following statement:

Separate projects may operate their own ADM cycles concurrently, with relationships between the different projects What does it illustrate?

- A. Iteration
- B. Requirements management
- C. Enterprise Architecture
- D. Implementation governance

Answer: A

Explanation:
The statement illustrates iteration and the ADM. Iteration is the technique of repeating a process or a phase with the aim of improving or refining the outcome. Iteration allows for feedback loops and adaptations at any point in the architecture development and transition process. Separate projects may operate their own ADM cycles concurrently, with relationships between the different projects, to address different aspects or levels of the architecture in an iterative manner. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.1 Introduction to the ADM.

NEW QUESTION # 30
Which statement about Requirements Management is most correct?

- A. Requirements Management and stakeholder engagement are placed at the center of architecture development
- B. Requirements Management is a step of all ADM Phases
- C. Stakeholder requirements are captured once in Phase A and managed throughout the ADM cycle
- D. The purpose of Requirements Management is to process change requests

Answer: A

Explanation:
This statement about Requirements Management is most correct because it reflects the central role of Requirements Management and stakeholder engagement in the ADM cycle. Requirements Management is not a step of all ADM Phases, but rather an ongoing process that ensures that all relevant requirements are elicited, analyzed, prioritized, and addressed throughout the architecture development and transition. Stakeholder engagement is also a continuous activity that involves identifying, communicating, and managing stakeholder expectations and concerns. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.1 Introduction to the ADM.

NEW QUESTION # 31
Consider the following ADM phases objectives.
Which phase does each objective match?

- A. 1C-2B-3A-4C
- B. 1A-2B-3C-4D
- C. 1C-2D-3B-4A
- D. 1B-2D-3A-4C

Answer: A

Explanation:
The objectives listed in the question correspond to the objectives of different phases of the TOGAF ADM (Architecture Development Method), which is a method for developing and managing an enterprise architecture1.
The ADM consists of nine phases, each with a specific purpose and output. The phases are1:
Preliminary Phase: To prepare and initiate the architecture development cycle, including defining the architecture framework, principles, and governance.
Phase A: Architecture Vision: To define the scope, vision, and stakeholders of the architecture initiative, and to obtain approval to proceed.
Phase B: Business Architecture: To describe the baseline and target business architecture, and to identify the gaps between them.
Phase C: Information Systems Architectures: To describe the baseline and target data and application architectures, and to identify the gaps between them.
Phase D: Technology Architecture: To describe the baseline and target technology architecture, and to identify the gaps between them.

Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions: To identify and evaluate the opportunities and solutions for implementing the target architecture, and to define the work packages and transition architectures.
Phase F: Migration Planning: To finalize the implementation and migration plan, and to ensure alignment with the enterprise portfolio and project management.
Phase G: Implementation Governance: To provide architecture oversight and guidance for the implementation projects, and to manage any architecture change requests.
Phase H: Architecture Change Management: To monitor the changes in the business and technology environment, and to assess the impact and performance of the architecture.
Based on the above definitions, we can match each objective with the corresponding phase as follows:
Objective 1: Develop the Target Data Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision. This objective is achieved in Phase C: Information Systems Architectures, where the data architecture is defined as a subset of the information systems architecture2.
Objective 2: Develop the Target Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals. This objective is achieved in Phase B: Business Architecture, where the business architecture is defined as a subset of the enterprise architecture3.
Objective 3: Develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture. This objective is achieved in Phase A: Architecture Vision, where the architecture vision is defined as a high-level description of the target architecture and its benefits4.
Objective 4: Develop the Target Application Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision, in a way that addresses the Statement of Architecture Work and stakeholder concerns. This objective is achieved in Phase C: Information Systems Architectures, where the application architecture is defined as a subset of the information systems architecture2.
1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 5: Architecture Development Method (ADM)
2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 9: Phase C: Information Systems Architectures
3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 8: Phase B: Business Architecture
4: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 7: Phase A: Architecture Vision

NEW QUESTION # 32
What does the TOGAF ADM recommend for use in developing an Architecture Vision document?

- A. Architecture Principles
- B. Requirements Management
- C. Business Scenarios
- D. Gap Analysis

Answer: C

Explanation:
Business scenarios are a technique recommended by the TOGAF ADM for use in developing an Architecture Vision document12. Business scenarios are a means of capturing the business requirements and drivers, the processes and actors involved, and the desired outcomes and measures of success34. Business scenarios help to create a common vision and understanding among the stakeholders, and to identify and validate the architecture requirements . Business scenarios also provide a basis for analyzing the impact and value of the proposed architecture. References:
*The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Phase A: Architecture Vision - The Open Group
*TOGAF Standard - Introduction - Phase A: Architecture Vision
*The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions - The Open Group
*Business Scenarios - The Open Group
*[The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Requirements Specification - The Open Group]
*[The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Vision - The Open Group]
*[The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Business Transformation Readiness Assessment - The Open Group]

NEW QUESTION # 33
Please read this scenario prior to answering the question
You are employed as an Enterprise Architect for a company that supplies products for industrial production automation. You are part of an Enterprise Architecture (EA) team that has responsibilities across the company.
The company has multiple manufacturing plants where it assembles both standard and customized products. Each of these plants operates its own planning and production scheduling systems, as well as applications and control systems that drive the automated production line.
During a recent management meeting, the agenda included discussion of how a competitor company had improved production

efficiency by replacing multiple planning and scheduling systems with a single cloud-based system. This had reduced lifecycle costs through reduced duplication, lowered software maintenance costs, and supported incremental replacement. The CIO claimed the company's current systems architecture is already optimized. However, as the competitor has reported better financial results, the CEO has requested an investigation of a cloud-based solution.
In response, the Architecture Board approved a Request for Architecture Work to find out if such an architecture transformation would lead to efficiency improvements. You have been asked to help the architecture team with this project.
A concern of the plant managers is the safety and dependability of using a remote centralized system for planning and scheduling production. The system they choose must also be able to work with the local partners in the supply chain at each plant.
The company has an Enterprise Architecture (EA) practice and uses the TOGAF standard as the basis for its work. It has been running for many years and has established governance and development processes for EA. The Chief Information Officer (CIO) sponsors the Enterprise Architecture program.
Refer to the scenario
You have been asked to describe how you will start the architecture project.
Based on the TOGAF standard, which of the following is the best answer?

- A. You would develop baseline and target Architectures for each manufacturing plant, ensuring that the views corresponding to selected viewpoints address key concerns of the stakeholders. A business case, together with performance metrics and measures should be defined to ensure the architecture meets the business needs. A consolidated gap analysis between the architectures will then validate the approach and determine the capability increments needed to achieve the target state.
- B. You would gather information from your suppliers and conduct a series of briefings with those of them that are on the current approved supplier list. Based on the findings from the research, you would define a preliminary Architecture Vision including summary views, high-level requirements, and high-level definitions of the baseline and target environments from a business, information systems, and technology perspective. You would then use the Architecture Vision to build agreement among the key stakeholders.
- C. You would conduct a series of workshops with the local partners to gather requirements from them. Based on the findings from the workshops, you would define a preliminary Architecture Vision including summary views, high-level requirements, and high-level definitions of the baseline and target environments from a business, information systems, and technology perspective. You would then use the Architecture Vision to build agreement among the local partners.
- D. You would run a series of interviews at each manufacturing plant to discover and document business requirements. This would also help you understand the systems and integrations with local partners. You would create a matrix of stakeholders and their primary concerns. You would then determine and record the main stakeholder requirements for the architecture. You would then create clear high-level descriptions of the current and future architectures.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option A best aligns with TOGAF Phase A: Architecture Vision, which is the starting phase for an architecture development cycle in TOGAF. This phase sets the foundation for the architecture engagement and ensures alignment with stakeholders and their concerns, especially when evaluating a major transformation like moving to a cloud-based planning and scheduling system.
 Key TOGAF Concepts Supporting Option A:
1. Phase A: Architecture Vision Objectives
Establish the high-level scope, constraints, and expectations.
Identify stakeholders and define their concerns and business requirements.
Create the Architecture Vision, which includes:
Summary-level Baseline and Target Architecture views (business, data, application, and technology).
Initial requirements and key concerns.
Stakeholder buy-in and approval for moving forward.
2. Engagement with Stakeholders
In this case, the plant managers and local supply chain partners have concerns regarding safety and dependability.
TOGAF emphasizes early engagement with business stakeholders to ensure concerns are identified and incorporated into the vision.
3. Creating Architecture Vision Document
A deliverable of Phase A.
Includes high-level descriptions of the baseline and target architectures, initial business goals, and stakeholder viewpoints.
Used to build agreement and obtain formal approval to proceed with detailed architecture work in later phases (B-D).
 Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
B: Focuses on suppliers and not the actual stakeholders impacted by the architecture - i.e., plant managers and internal operations. This diverts from TOGAF's stakeholder-driven approach in Phase A.
C: This reflects Phases B-D of the ADM (Business, Information Systems, and Technology Architecture). It is too detailed and premature for the start of the project. In Phase A, you don't yet develop full baseline and target architectures or conduct a consolidated gap analysis.
D: While interviewing stakeholders is valid in Phase A, this option lacks a holistic view of the Architecture Vision development, and

skips the TOGAF requirement to produce summary views of the baseline and target architectures and to use them to drive stakeholder buy-in. It is tactically correct, but strategically incomplete.
□ TOGAF Source
Reference:
TOGAF 9.2 - Section 6.2 (Phase A: Architecture Vision)
"The Architecture Vision describes how the proposed architecture support the business goals, and the strategic direction. It also provides a high-level description of the baseline and target architectures and identifies key stakeholders and concerns." TOGAF 9.2 - Part IV, Architecture Content Framework
"The Architecture Vision includes the scope, constraints, and expectations. It forms the basis for approval to proceed with further architecture development."

NEW QUESTION # 34
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