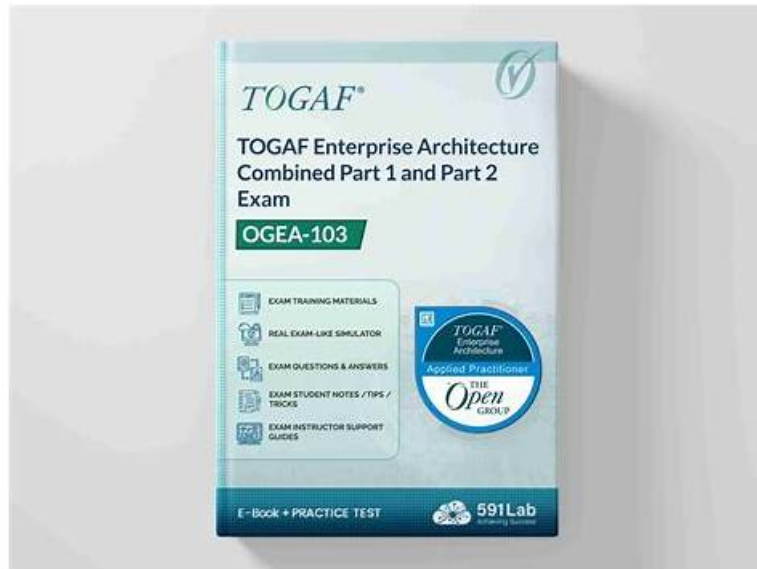# 完璧OGEA-103受験料過去問｜機会を利用するTOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam値するOGEA-103試験関連情報

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>> OGEA-103受験料過去問 <<

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The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part

2 Exam 認定 OGEA-103 試験問題 (Q37-Q42):

質問 # 37

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are the Lead Enterprise Architect at a major agribusiness company. The company's main 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.

In response to the situation, the CEO has decided that the lentil fields will be used for another harvest. The company will also cease to process third-party lentils and will repurpose its processing plants. Thus, the target market will change, and the end-products will be different and more varied.

The company has recently established an Enterprise Architecture practice based on the TOGAF standard as method and guiding framework. The CIO is the sponsor of the activity. A formal request for architecture change has been approved. At this stage there is no fixed scope, shared vision, or objectives.

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 the team focus on architecture definition including development of business models, 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.
- B. You propose that the priority is to produce a new Request for Architecture Work leading to development of a new Architecture Vision. The trade-off method should be applied to identify and select an architecture satisfying the stakeholders. For an efficient change the EA team should be aligned with the organization's planning, budgeting, operational, and change processes.
- C. You propose that the team uses the architecture definition document and focus on architecture development starting simultaneously phases B, C and D. This is because the CEO has identified the need to change. This 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 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.

正解：B

解説：

A Request for Architecture Work is a document that describes the scope, approach, and expected outcomes of an architecture project. A Request for Architecture Work is usually initiated by the sponsor or client of the architecture work, and approved by the Architecture Board, which is a governance body that oversees the architecture work and ensures compliance with the architecture principles, standards, and goals. A Request for Architecture Work triggers 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 architecture12 An Architecture Vision is a high-level description of the desired outcomes and benefits of the proposed architecture. An Architecture Vision is the output of Phase A: Architecture Vision of the ADM cycle, which is the first phase of the architecture development. An Architecture Vision defines the scope and approach of the architecture work, and establishes the business goals and drivers that motivate the architecture work. An Architecture Vision also involves obtaining the approval and commitment of the sponsors and other key stakeholders, and initiating the Architecture Governance process3 A trade-off analysis is a technique that can be used to evaluate and compare different architecture alternatives and select the most suitable one. A trade-off analysis involves identifying the criteria and factors that are relevant to the decision, such as costs, benefits, risks, and opportunities, and assessing the strengths and weaknesses of each alternative. A trade-off analysis also involves balancing and reconciling the multiple, often conflicting, requirements and concerns of the stakeholders, and ensuring alignment with the Architecture Vision and the Architecture Principles.

Therefore, the best answer is D, because it proposes the best approach for architecture development to realize the CEO's change in direction for the company. The answer covers the Request for Architecture Work, the Architecture Vision, and the trade-off analysis techniques that are relevant to the scenario.

1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 7:

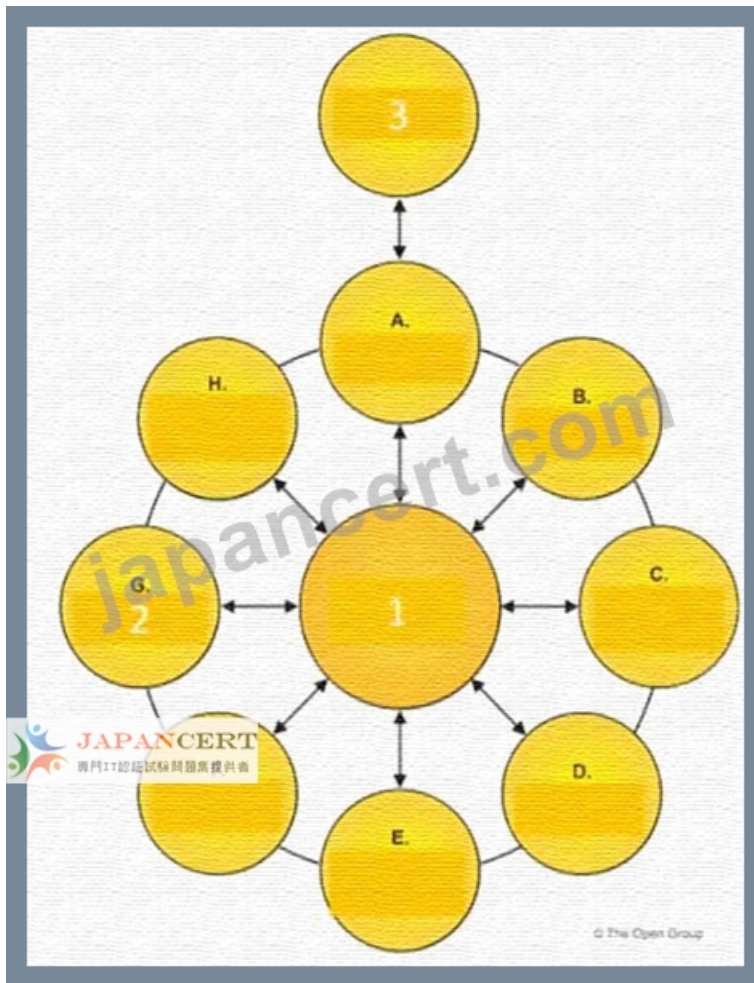Request for Architecture Work 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 50: Architecture Governance 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 18: Phase A: Architecture Vision : The TOGAF Standard, Version

9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 30: Trade-Off Analysis

Exhibit

Consider the illustration showing an architecture development cycle Which description matches the phase of the ADM labeled as item 1?

- A. Establishes procedures for managing change to the new architecture
- B. Conducts implementation planning for the architecture defined in previous phases
- C. Provides architectural oversight for the implementation
- D. Operates the process of managing architecture requirements

正解：D

解説：
* The illustration shows an architecture development cycle based on 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.
* In addition to these phases, there is a central process called Requirements Management, which is labeled as item 1 in the illustration. This process operates throughout the ADM cycle, and its purpose is to manage the architecture requirements throughout the architecture development, ensuring that they are aligned with the business requirements and the stakeholder concerns2.
* Therefore, the description that matches the phase of the ADM labeled as item 1 is C. Operates the process of managing architecture requirements.
References:
* 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 5: Architecture Development Method (ADM)
* 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 17: Requirements Management

質問 # 39
Which of the following best describes the Standards Library?

- A. A repository area holding a record of the governance activity across the enterprise
- B. A repository area holding specifications to which architectures must conform
- C. A repository area holding processes to support governance of the Architecture Repository
- D. A repository area holding guidelines and templates used to create new architectures

正解： B

解説：
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).

質問 # 40
The_____ensures that a project transitioning into implementation also smoothly transitions into appropriate Architecture Governance.

- A. Implementation Governance Model
- B. Implementation Strategy
- C. Transition Plan
- D. Migration Plan

正解： A

解説：
Explanation
The Implementation Governance Model is a framework that defines the roles, responsibilities, processes, and standards for governing the implementation of the target architecture. It ensures that a project transitioning into implementation also smoothly transitions into appropriate Architecture Governance, which is the practice of ensuring compliance with the enterprise architecture and its principles, standards, and goals. The Implementation Governance Model is part of the Implementation and Migration Plan, which is the output of Phase F: Migration Planning of the Architecture Development Method (ADM)12 References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 21: Phase F: Migration Planning 2: The

質問 # 41

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

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 The joint agreements between development partners and sponsors on the deliverables, quality, and fitness-for-purpose of an architecture A document that is sent from the sponsoring organization to the architecture organization to trigger the start of an architecture development cycle A set of quantitative statements that outline what an implementation project must do in order to comply with the architecture Complete the sentence. Deliverable 3 is an output of, deliverable 4 can form:

- A. Phase A, the plan for how the architecture is governed
- B. the Preliminary Phase, a major component of an implementation project
- C. the Preliminary Phase, an approach to change for the Implementation and Migration Plan
- D. Phase A, an assessment of the changes to the architecture

正解：A

解説：

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation from Expert in Enterprise Architecture, guiding in TOGAF and ArchiMate:
To answer this question correctly, it is necessary to identify the TOGAF-defined deliverables:
Deliverable 3 is the Request for Architecture Work. This document is formally issued by the sponsoring organization to the architecture function to initiate a new ADM cycle or iteration.
Deliverable 4 corresponds to Architecture Requirements, which are expressed as quantitative, testable statements that implementation projects must satisfy to claim architectural compliance.
Why Option A is correct:
The Request for Architecture Work is a key output of Phase A (Architecture Vision). Phase A formally initiates the ADM cycle, establishes scope, stakeholders, constraints, and secures approval to proceed.
Architecture Requirements form a critical input to Architecture Governance, specifically contributing to the plan for how the architecture is governed, including compliance assessments, checkpoints, and governance controls during implementation.
Why the other options are incorrect:
B . Phase A, an assessment of the changes to the architecture: Impact and change assessments are not the primary formation purpose of Architecture Requirements.
C . the Preliminary Phase, an approach to change for the Implementation and Migration Plan: The Request for Architecture Work is not produced in the Preliminary Phase; that phase focuses on establishing Architecture Capability.
D . the Preliminary Phase, a major component of an implementation project: Architecture Requirements guide implementation but are not classified as a "major component" of the project itself.
Authoritative TOGAF
Reference:
TOGAF ADM Phase A - Architecture Vision (Request for Architecture Work) TOGAF Architecture Requirements Management TOGAF Architecture Governance Framework

質問 # 42

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