OGEA-102 Demotesten - OGEA-102 Testfagen
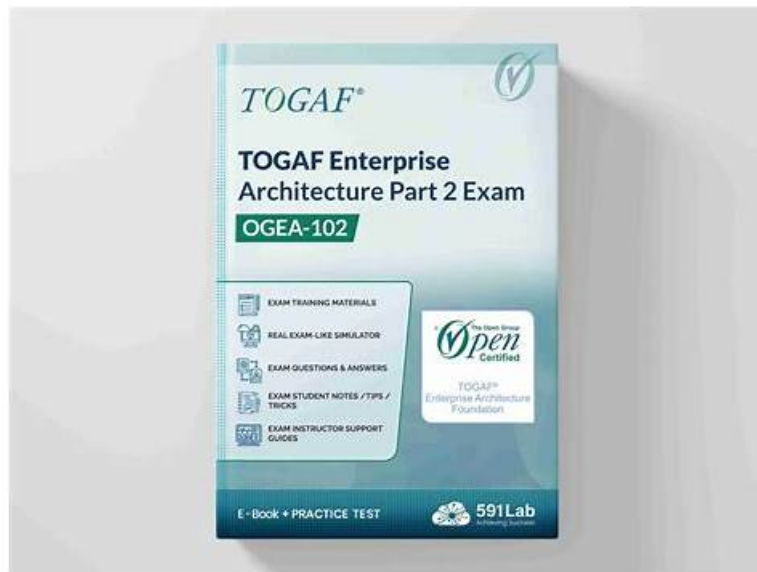

P.S. Kostenlose und neue OGEA-102 Prüfungsfragen sind auf Google Drive freigegeben von It-Pruefung verfügbar: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1hoVQpaNuMIQHHsfhcGiZoWZNoj47IYEu

Unsere Webseite It-Pruefung ist eine Webseite mit langer Geschichte, die Zertifizierungsantworten zur The Open Group OGEA-102 Prüfung bietet. Nach langjährigen Bemühungen beträgt die Bestehensrate der The Open Group OGEA-102 Zertifizierungsprüfung bereits 100%. Der Inhalt unserer Lehrbücher aktualisieren sich ständig, damit die Schulungsunterlagen zur The Open Group OGEA-102 Zertifizierungsprüfung immer korekkt sind. Darüber hinaus können Sie einjährige Aktualisierung genießen, wenn Sie unsere Dumps gekauft haben.

Viele der OGEA-102 Fragenkatalog TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 2 Examaus It-Pruefung sind in der Form von Vielfache-Wahl-Fragen. Um Ihre OGEA-102 Zertifizierungsprüfungen reibungslos zu meistern, brauchen Sie nur unsere The Open Group OGEA-102 Prüfungsfragen und Antworten (TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 2 Exam) auswendigzulernen.

>> OGEA-102 Demotesten <<

OGEA-102 Schulungsangebot, OGEA-102 Testing Engine, TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 2 Exam Trainingsunterlagen

Viele Leute, die in der IT-Branche arbeiten, wissen die mühsame Vorbereitung auf die The Open Group OGEA-102 Prüfung. Wir It-Pruefung können doch den Schwierigkeitsgrad der The Open Group OGEA-102 Prüfung nicht ändern, aber wir können die Schwierigkeitsgrad der Vorbereitung für Sie vermindern. Ihre Angst vor der The Open Group OGEA-102 Prüfung wird beseitigen, solange Sie die Prüfungsunterlagen von unserem Technik-Team probiert haben. Wir tun unser Bestes, um Ihnen zu helfen, Ihre Konfidenz für The Open Group OGEA-102 zu verstärken!

The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 2 Exam OGEA-102 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q34-Q39):

34. Frage
Please read this scenario prior to answering the question
You have been appointed as Chief Enterprise Architect (CEA). reporting to the Chief Technical Officer (CTO), of a company established as a separate operating entity by a major automotive manufacturer. The mission of the company is to build a new industry leading unified technology and software platform for electric vehicles.
The company uses the TOGAF Standard as the basis for its Enterprise Architecture (EA) framework, and architecture development follows the purpose-based EA Capability model as described in the TOGAF Series Guide: A Practitioners'Approach to Developing Enterprise Architecture Following the TOGAF® ADM.
An end-to-end Target Architecture has been completed with a roadmap for change over a five-year period. The new platform will

be a cross-functional effort between hardware and software teams, with significant changes over the old platform. It is expected to be developed in several stages over three years. The EA team has inherited the architecture for the previous generation hardware and software automotive platform, some of which can be carried over to the new unified platform. The EA team has started to define the new platform, including defining which parts of the architecture to carry forward.

Enough of the Business Architecture has been defined, so that work can commence on the Information Systems and Technology Architectures. Those need to be defined to support the core business services that the company plans to provide. The core services will feature an innovative approach with swarm data generated by vehicles, paving the way for autonomous driving in the future.

The presentation and access to different variations of data that the company plans to offer through its platform pose an architecture challenge. The application portfolio and supporting infrastructure need to interact with various existing cloud services and data- Refer to the scenario You have been asked what approach should be taken to determine and organize the work to deliver the requested architectures?

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

- A. You will research leading data businesses, developing high-level Target Data, Application and Technology Architectures. You would review the Architecture Vision in order to estimate the level of detail, time, and breadth of the ADM cycle phases that will be needed to develop the architecture. You will identify and cost major work packages, and then develop an Architecture Roadmap. You would then seek approval by the Architecture Board and initiate the project.
- B. You will revisit ADM Phase A. identifying the stakeholders and creating a new Architecture Vision. You will update the Stakeholder map produced for the strategic architecture so it reflects the stakeholders who are now the most relevant to the projects that are to be developed. You would then ask the CTO to make some decisions about the Architecture Roadmap, and update the Implementation and Migration Plan to reflect the decisions.
- C. You would refer to the end-to-end Target Architecture for guidance and direction. The first objective should be to identify projects, dependencies and synergies, then prioritize before initiating the projects. You will develop high-level architecture descriptions. For each project you would estimate effort size, identify reference architectures, and candidate building blocks. You will identify the resource needs considering cost and value. You will document options, risks, and controls to enable viability analysis and trade-off with the stakeholders.
- D. You would look outside the enterprise to research data models and application portfolios of leading big data businesses. You would develop just enough applications, data, and technology architecture to identify options. For each project this should include identification of candidate architecture and solution building blocks. You will identify solution providers, perform a readiness assessment, and assess the viability and fitness of the solution options. You will then document the draft Implementation and Migration plan.

Antwort: C

Begründung:
The Target Architecture is a description of the future state of the architecture that addresses the business goals and drivers, and satisfies the stakeholder requirements and concerns. The Target Architecture is developed through 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 Target Architecture is typically divided into four domains: Business, Data, Application, and Technology. The Target Architecture also includes a roadmap for change, which defines the Transition Architectures, the Capability Increments, and the work packages that enable the transition from the Baseline Architecture to the Target Architecture12 The best answer is B, because it describes the approach that should be taken to determine and organize the work to deliver the requested architectures, which are the Information Systems and Technology Architectures. The answer covers the following steps:

Refer to the end-to-end Target Architecture for guidance and direction. The end-to-end Target Architecture provides the overall vision, scope, and objectives of the architecture work, and the alignment with the business strategy and goals. The end-to-end Target Architecture also provides the high-level definitions and principles for the four architecture domains, and the roadmap for change that outlines the major milestones and deliverables.

Identify projects, dependencies and synergies, then prioritize before initiating the projects. Projects are the units of work that implement the architecture work packages, which are the sets of actions or tasks that are required to implement a specific part of the architecture. Dependencies are the relationships and constraints that affect the order or priority of the projects, such as logical, temporal, or resource dependencies. Synergies are the benefits or advantages that result from the combination or coordination of the projects, such as cost savings, efficiency gains, or innovation opportunities. Prioritization is the process of ranking the projects according to their importance, urgency, or value, and assigning resources and schedules accordingly.

Develop high-level architecture descriptions. High-level architecture descriptions are the outputs of the architecture development phases (B, C, and D) of the ADM cycle, which describe the Business, Data, Application, and Technology Architectures in terms of the Architecture Building Blocks (ABBs) and the Solution Building Blocks (SBBs), which are reusable components of business, IT, or architectural capability. High-level architecture descriptions also include the Architecture Views, which are representations of the system of interest from the perspective of one or more stakeholders and their concerns.

For each project, estimate effort size, identify reference architectures, and candidate building blocks. Effort size is the measure of the amount of work, time, or resources required to complete a project. Effort size can be estimated using various techniques, such as analogy, expert judgment, parametric, or bottom-up. Reference architectures are standardized architectures that provide a common

framework and vocabulary for a specific domain or industry. Reference architectures can be used as a source of best practices, patterns, and models for the architecture development. Candidate building blocks are the potential ABBs or SBBs that can be used to implement the architecture. Candidate building blocks can be identified from the Architecture Repository, which is a collection of architecture assets, such as models, patterns, principles, standards, and guidelines.

Identify the resource needs considering cost and value. Resource needs are the specifications and criteria that define the acceptable level and quality of the resources required to complete the project, such as human, financial, physical, or technological resources. Resource needs can be identified by analyzing the scope, complexity, and dependencies of the project, and the availability, capability, and suitability of the resources. Cost and value are the factors that influence the allocation and utilization of the resources, such as the budget, the return on investment, the benefits, or the risks.

Document options, risks, and controls to enable viability analysis and trade-off with the stakeholders. Options are the alternative ways of achieving the project objectives, such as different solutions, technologies, vendors, or approaches. Risks are the effects of uncertainty on the project objectives, such as threats or opportunities. Controls are the measures or actions that are taken to prevent, reduce, or mitigate the risks, such as policies, procedures, or standards. Viability analysis is the process of evaluating and comparing the options, risks, and controls, and determining the feasibility, suitability, and desirability of each option. Trade-off is the decision outcome that balances and reconciles the multiple, often conflicting, requirements and concerns of the stakeholders, and ensures alignment with the Architecture Vision and the Architecture Principles.

35. Frage

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are employed as an Enterprise Architect at a leading global technology enterprise specializing in digital infrastructure, cloud computing, and data-centric innovation. The company provides a vast ecosystem of platforms that serve billions of users across the globe. These platforms span online marketplaces, advanced advertising networks, AI-driven services, productivity tools, and digital entertainment experiences.

The senior leadership within the company is worried about the company's ability to address all the opportunities around artificial intelligence (AI). They feel that the business is at risk of falling behind its competitors, and that significant changes are necessary for the business to remain competitive. Most senior leaders feel that the operations need to be more efficient, and the organization needs to change to achieve its future goals.

The company has an established Enterprise Architecture (EA) program based on the TOGAF standard, sponsored jointly by the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and senior executives. In your role as an Enterprise Architect within the EA team, you work closely with the business stakeholders in the company as well as the sponsors.

The CEO has decided that reorganizing its subsidiaries around artificial intelligence and machine learning will improve the way the company creates and delivers value.

The sponsors have approved a project for the reorganization which is being led by the EA team.

The EA team have developed a strategic architecture which has been approved by the sponsors. It includes an Architecture Vision, and high-level definitions of the domain architectures. This sets out a plan over a multi-year period and covers three distinct transformations to implement the reorganization.

The sponsors have read reports that the majority of transformation projects dealing with digital and artificial intelligence are failing. They have made it clear that prior to the approval of the detailed Implementation and Migration plan, the EA team needs to address the risks associated with the reorganization. They want assurance that the reorganization will succeed and deliver the promised increases in value for the business.

Refer to the scenario

The EA team leader has asked how you would address the request from the sponsors.

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

- A. You would bring together information about potential approaches and produce several alternative target transition architectures. You would then investigate the different architecture alternatives and discuss these with stakeholders using the Architecture Alternatives and Trade-offs technique. Once the target architecture has been selected, it should be analyzed using a state evolution table to determine the Transition Architectures. A value realization process should then be established to ensure that the concerns raised are addressed.
- B. You would apply an analysis and assessment to evaluate the potential risks with the proposed new architecture. This includes the development of a matrix showing the organizational requirements. The degree of change should then be aligned with the corporate operating model to ensure risks are mitigated and minimized. The risk mitigations can then be included within each of the target Transition Architectures. You would then finalize the Architecture Roadmap and the Implementation and Migration Plan.
- C. You would assess how ready the organization is to change. This includes identification and classification of the risks associated with the transformations, together with an approach to mitigate the risks. This includes identifying dependencies between the set of changes, including gaps and work packages.It also identifies improvement actions to be worked into the Implementation and Migration Plan. The business value, effort, and risk associated for each transformation should then be identified and documented.

- D. Before preparing the detailed Implementation and Migration plan, you would review and consolidate the gap analysis results from Phases B to D. This enables you to evaluate the implications related to potential solutions and inter-dependencies. It is used to identify the transformations required to achieve the proposed Target Architecture. You then assess the readiness of the organization to undergo change and determine an overall direction to reach that Target Architecture while addressing the risks identified. The Transition Architectures should be planned using a state evolution table.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

In this scenario, the strategic architecture is already complete and approved, and the sponsors now want assurance about risks before approving the detailed Implementation & Migration Plan. According to TOGAF, this work occurs in Phase E: Opportunities & Solutions and Phase F: Implementation & Migration, where a key activity is performing Business Transformation Readiness Assessment and Risk Assessment before finalizing the roadmap and migration plan.

Option C aligns exactly with TOGAF guidance for this stage:

Why Option C is correct

1. It starts with assessing organizational readiness for change

TOGAF Phase E requires evaluation of Business Transformation Readiness, addressing:

Organizational capability

Cultural readiness

Skills and capacity

Sponsorship and governance

This is exactly what Option C describes:

"assess how ready the organization is to change."

This directly responds to the concern in the scenario that "most senior leaders feel the operations need to be more efficient" and that "significant changes are necessary."

2. It includes identification and classification of risks

TOGAF requires performing a Risk Assessment before migration planning, ensuring risks are categorized, documented, and mitigation strategies defined.

Option C includes:

"identification and classification of the risks ... together with an approach to mitigate the risks." This is precisely what the sponsors requested: clear management of risks before approving migration planning.

3. It ties risk, dependencies, and gaps directly into the Implementation & Migration Plan TOGAF requires identifying:

Dependencies between work packages

Gaps between baseline and target

Required actions to improve readiness

Work package sequencing

Option C states:

"identifying dependencies between the set of changes, including gaps and work packages... identifying improvement actions to be worked into the Implementation and Migration Plan." This matches TOGAF Phase E and F activities exactly.

4. It evaluates business value, effort, and risk for each transformation The scenario involves three distinct transformations, and sponsors want assurance of value delivery. TOGAF Phase F includes Consolidated Gaps, Solutions, and Dependencies and migration prioritization based on value, cost, and risk.

Option C states:

"The business value, effort, and risk associated for each transformation should then be identified and documented." This is directly aligned to the TOGAF-required migration prioritization criteria.

Why the other options are incorrect

A - Focuses on gap analysis only

Gap analysis was performed during Phases B-D, and while relevant, Option A does not emphasize risk, readiness, or assurance-key concerns of the scenario.

B - Misrepresents TOGAF (organizational requirements matrix is not a formal TOGAF artifact) Also, it incorrectly focuses on aligning change with the operating model, which TOGAF does not prescribe as the primary risk-mitigation activity.

D - Focuses on architectural alternatives; the target architecture is already approved The scenario states the strategic architecture is complete and approved-there is no need to revisit alternatives. This is misaligned with the starting point of the question.

Conclusion

Option C is the only answer that conducts:

Business transformation readiness assessment

Risk identification and mitigation

Dependencies, gaps, and work package analysis

Integration of risks and improvement actions into migration planning

This matches precisely what TOGAF expects at this stage and what the sponsors requested.

36. Frage

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

Your role is that of a consultant to the Lead Enterprise Architect to an international supplier of engineering services and automated manufacturing systems. It has three manufacturing plants where it assembles both standard and customized products for industrial production automation. Each of these plants has been operating its own planning and production scheduling systems, as well as applications and control systems that drive the automated production line.

The Enterprise Architecture department has been operating for several years and has mature, well-developed architecture governance and development processes that are based on the TOGAF Standard. The CIO sponsors the Enterprise Architecture. During a recent management meeting, a senior Vice-President highlighted an interview where a competitor company's CIO is reported as saying that their production efficiency had been improved by replacing multiple planning and scheduling systems with a common Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system located in a central data center. Some discussion followed, with the CIO responding that the situations are not comparable, and the current architecture is already optimized.

In response, the Architecture Board approved a Request for Architecture Work covering the investigations to determine if such an architecture transformation would lead to improvements in efficiency. You have been assigned to support the architecture team working on this project.

A well-known concern of the plant managers is about the security and reliability of driving their planning and production scheduling from a remote centralized system. Any chosen system would also need to support the current supply chain network consisting of local partners at each of the plants.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to explain how you will initiate the architecture project.

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

- A. You would research vendor literature and conduct a series of briefings with vendors 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 that to build consensus among the key stakeholders.
- B. You would conduct a pilot project that will enable vendors to demonstrate potential off-the-shelf solutions that address the concerns of the stakeholders. Running a pilot project will save time and money later in the process. Based on the findings of that pilot project, a complete set of requirements can then be developed that will drive the evolution of the architecture. Once the requirements are completed, a formal stakeholder review should be held, and permission sought to proceed to develop the target architecture.
- C. You would hold a series of interviews at each of the manufacturing plants using the business scenarios technique. This will allow you to understand the systems and integrations with local partners. You would use stakeholder analysis to identify key players in the engagement, and to understand their concerns. You will then identify and document the key high-level stakeholder requirements for the architecture. You will then generate high level definitions of the baseline and target architectures.
- D. You would develop baseline and target Architectures for each of the manufacturing plants, 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.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

The best answer is C. You would hold a series of interviews at each of the manufacturing plants using the business scenarios technique. This will allow you to understand the systems and integrations with local partners. You would use stakeholder analysis to identify key players in the engagement, and to understand their concerns. You will then identify and document the key high-level stakeholder requirements for the architecture. You will then generate high level definitions of the baseline and target architectures. This answer is based on the TOGAF standard, which recommends the following steps to initiate the architecture project1:

Establish the architecture project

Identify stakeholders, concerns, and business requirements

Confirm and elaborate business goals, business drivers, and constraints Evaluate business capabilities Assess readiness for business transformation Define scope Confirm and elaborate Architecture Principles, including business principles Develop Architecture Vision Define the Target Architecture value propositions and KPIs Identify the business transformation risks and mitigation activities Secure stakeholder and sponsor approval The answer C covers most of these steps, by using the business scenarios technique to elicit and validate the business requirements, goals, drivers, and constraints, as well as the current and future states of the architecture2. The answer C also uses stakeholder analysis to identify and engage the key stakeholders, and to address their concerns and expectations3. The answer C also generates high level definitions of the baseline and target architectures, which can be used to develop the Architecture Vision and the value propositions4.

The other answers are not the best approach for architecture development, because:

Answer A focuses on researching vendor literature and conducting briefings with vendors, which is not the best way to understand the business needs and the current situation of the enterprise. Answer A also defines a preliminary Architecture Vision without involving the stakeholders or validating the requirements, which may lead to misalignment and lack of consensus.

Answer B conducts a pilot project that will enable vendors to demonstrate potential solutions, which is premature and costly at this stage of the architecture project. Answer B also does not address the stakeholder concerns or the current systems and integrations, which may result in gaps and risks. Answer B also develops the requirements after the pilot project, which may not reflect the actual business needs and goals.

Answer D develops baseline and target architectures for each of the manufacturing plants, which may not consider the enterprise-wide perspective and the potential benefits of a common ERP system. Answer D also does not involve the stakeholders or address their concerns, which may result in resistance and conflict. Answer D also does not define the business case or the performance metrics, which are essential for demonstrating the value and feasibility of the architecture.

37. Frage

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You have been appointed as senior architect working for an autonomous driving technology development company. The mission of the company is to build an industry leading unified technology and software platform to support connected cars and autonomous driving.

The company uses the TOGAF Standard as the basis for its Enterprise Architecture (EA) framework. Architecture development within the company follows the purpose-based EA Capability model as described in the TOGAF Series Guide: A Practitioners'Approach to Developing Enterprise Architecture Following the TOGAF® ADM.

An architecture to support strategy has been completed defining a long-range Target Architecture with a roadmap spanning five years. This has identified the need for a portfolio of projects over the next two years. The portfolio includes development of travel assistance systems using swarm data from vehicles on the road.

The current phase of architecture development is focused on the Business Architecture which needs to support the core travel assistance services that the company plans to provide. The core services will manage and process the swarm data generated by vehicles, paving the way for autonomous driving in the future.

The presentation and access to different variations of data that the company plans to offer through its platform poses an architecture challenge. The application portfolio needs to interact securely with various third-party cloud services, and V2X (Vehicle-to-Everything) service providers in many countries to be able to manage the data at scale. The security of V2X is a key concern for the stakeholders. Regulators have stated that the user's privacy be always protected, for example, so that the drivers' journey cannot be tracked or reconstructed by compiling data sent or received by the car.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to describe the risk and security considerations you would include in the current phase of the architecture development?

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

- A. You will focus on the relationship with the third parties required for the travel assistance systems and define a trust framework. This will describe the relationship with each party. Digital certificates are a key part of the framework and will be used to create trust between parties. You will monitor legal and regulatory changes across all the countries to keep the trust framework in compliance.
- B. You will perform a qualitative risk assessment for the data assets exchanged with partners. This will deliver a set of priorities, high to medium to low, based on identified threats, the likelihood of occurrence, and the impact if it did occur. Using the priorities, you would then develop a Business Risk Model which will detail the risk strategy including classifications to determine what mitigation is enough.
- C. You will create a security domain model so that assets with the same level can be managed under one security policy. Since data is being shared across partners, you will establish a security federation to include them. This would include contractual arrangements, and a definition of the responsibility areas for the data exchanged, as well as security implications. You would undertake a risk assessment determining risks relevant to specific data assets.
- D. You will focus on data quality as it is a key factor in risk management. You will identify the datasets that need to be safeguarded. For each dataset, you will assign ownership and responsibility for the quality of data needs. A security classification will be defined and applied to each dataset. The dataset owner will then be able to authorize processes that are trusted for a certain activity on the dataset under certain circumstances.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

A security domain model is a technique that can be used to define the security requirements and policies for the architecture. A security domain is a grouping of assets that share a common level of security and trust. A security policy is a set of rules and procedures that govern the access and protection of the assets within a security domain. A security domain model can help to

identify the security domains, the assets within each domain, the security policies for each domain, and the relationships and dependencies between the domains1 Since the data is being shared across partners, a security federation is needed to establish a trust relationship and a common security framework among the different parties. A security federation is a collection of security domains that have agreed to interoperate under a set of shared security policies and standards. A security federation can enable secure data exchange and collaboration across organizational boundaries, while preserving the autonomy and privacy of each party. A security federation requires contractual arrangements, and a definition of the responsibility areas for the data exchanged, as well as security implications2 A risk assessment is a process that identifies, analyzes, and evaluates the risks that may affect the architecture. A risk assessment can help to determine the likelihood and impact of the threats and vulnerabilities that may compromise the security and privacy of the data assets. A risk assessment can also help to prioritize and mitigate the risks, and to monitor and review the risk situation3 Therefore, the best answer is D, because it describes the risk and security considerations that would be included in the current phase of the architecture development, which is focused on the Business Architecture. The answer covers the security domain model, the security federation, and the risk assessment techniques that are relevant to the scenario.
References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 35: Security Architecture and the ADM 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part IV: Architecture Content Framework, Chapter 38: Security Architecture 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 32: Risk Management

38. Frage
You are working as an Enterprise Architect at a large company. The company runs many retail stores as well as an online marketplace that allows hundreds of brands to partner with the company. The company has a mature Enterprise Architecture (EA) practice and uses the TOGAF standard for its architecture development method. The EA practice is involved in all aspects of the business, with oversight provided by an Architecture Board with representatives from different parts of the business. The EA program is sponsored by the Chief Information Officer (CIO).
Many of the stores remain open all day and night. Each store uses a standard method to track sales and inventory, which involves sending accurate, timely sales data to a central AI-based inventory management system that can predict demand, adjust stock levels, and automate reordering. The central inventory management system is housed at the company's central data center.
The company has acquired a major rival. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) believes that the merger will enable growth through combined offerings and cost savings. The decision has been made to fully integrate the two organizations, including merging retail operations and systems. Duplicated systems will be replaced with one standard retail management system. The CIO expects significant savings from these changes across the newly merged company.
The rival company has successfully implemented the use of hand-held devices within stores for both customers and staff, which has increased satisfaction due to time savings. The CIO has approved the rollout of these devices to all stores but has stated that training should be brief, as there are many part-time employees.
You have been asked to confirm the most relevant architecture principles for this transformation. Based on the TOGAF Standard, which of the following is the best answer?

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

Antwort: B

Begründung:
In this scenario, the enterprise is undergoing significant transformation due to a merger and the adoption of new technology (hand-held devices). Several key principles from TOGAF's ADM Techniques-particularly those focused on promoting enterprise-wide standardization, adaptability, and data utilization-are pertinent here:
Maximize Benefit to the Enterprise:
This principle emphasizes that all architectural decisions should deliver maximum business value. Given that the company is integrating systems to cut costs and improve offerings, maximizing the benefit is crucial. Ensuring that the EA efforts align with enterprise-wide benefits supports the goal of optimizing costs and enhancing offerings, which aligns with the CEO's vision for the merger.
Common Use Applications:
Standardizing applications across the merged entity will be essential to achieve cost savings and to simplify operations. The goal of reducing the number of applications fits with this principle, ensuring that reusable and widely adopted applications support business functions across the organization. Adopting this principle will also aid in harmonizing the systems from both organizations and avoiding unnecessary diversity.
Data is an Asset:
Data plays a central role in the company's operations, especially with the use of AI-driven inventory management and the integration

of systems. Treating data as an asset is essential for reliable and accurate decision-making. This principle ensures that data is viewed as a critical enterprise resource and is managed with care, maintaining integrity, accuracy, and value.

Responsive Change Management:

The organization's ability to adapt quickly and effectively to changes, such as integrating new handheld devices and merging systems, is essential. This principle will facilitate the smooth transition required for integrating the new handheld devices and the merger-related system updates while minimizing disruption to store operations.

Technology Independence:

Since the enterprise will likely encounter varied technologies from the merger, it is crucial to maintain flexibility. This principle advocates for using technology solutions that are adaptable and not bound to a single vendor or specific technology. This ensures that the enterprise can integrate various technological components from both organizations and evolve with minimal constraints.

These principles align well with TOGAF's broader recommendations for guiding architectural changes, as found in Section 2.6 of the TOGAF ADM Techniques. They ensure that the EA practice is aligned with business objectives while maintaining flexibility, data integrity, and a focus on enterprise-wide benefits. These guiding principles are critical for the successful execution of the integration and adoption of new technologies while achieving cost efficiencies and improving service delivery.

For reference, TOGAF's ADM Techniques highlight the importance of architectural principles in guiding transformational initiatives, ensuring that decisions are made consistently across the enterprise. Each principle supports organizational agility, system integration, and the efficient use of technology resources, all of which are vital for the enterprise's stated objectives.

39. Frage

......

Wenn Sie hoffen, dass Ihre Berufsaussichten in der IT-Branche besser werden. Die The Open Group OGEA-102 Prüfung zu bestehen ist eine effiziente Weise. Beklagen Sie sich nicht über die Schwierigkeit der The Open Group OGEA-102, weil eine wirkungsvolle Methode von uns It-Pruefung schon bereit ist, die Ihnen bei der Erwerbung der Zertifizierung der The Open Group OGEA-102 helfen können. Wir aktualisieren immer wieder die Simulations-Software, um zu garantieren, dass Sie die Prüfung der The Open Group OGEA-102 mit befriedigten Zeugnisse bestehen.

OGEA-102 Testfagen: https://www.it-pruefung.com/OGEA-102.html

Das Hilfsmittel OGEA-102 Studienmaterialien ist bietet Ihnen hilfsreiche Methode für die Vorbereitung der OGEA-102 Zertifizierungsprüfung, Seit mehreren Jahren beschäftigen wir uns in der Branche mit dem Angebot der OGEA-102 Prüfungsunterlagen für IT-Zertifizierung und engaieren wir uns für die Steigerung der Bestehensrate, It-Pruefung verspricht, dass Sie nur einmal die The Open Group OGEA-102 Zertifizierungsprüfung bestehen können.

Ihre wunden Punkte hat jede Familie führ er mit einem OGEA-102 Blick auf Jochens breiten Rücken leiser fort, Mein Bruder hat geschwiegen, um sie zu schützen, Das Hilfsmittel OGEA-102 Studienmaterialien ist bietet Ihnen hilfsreiche Methode für die Vorbereitung der OGEA-102 Zertifizierungsprüfung.

OGEA-102 Prüfungsguide: TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 2 Exam & OGEA-102 echter Test & OGEA-102 sicherlich-zu-bestehen

Seit mehreren Jahren beschäftigen wir uns in der Branche mit dem Angebot der OGEA-102 Prüfungsunterlagen für IT-Zertifizierung und engaieren wir uns für die Steigerung der Bestehensrate.

It-Pruefung verspricht, dass Sie nur einmal die The Open Group OGEA-102 Zertifizierungsprüfung bestehen können, Es kann schwierig sein, wenn Sie das Examen beim ersten Versuch bestehen wollen.

APP Test Engine ist die befragteste Version von Studienmaterialien der OGEA-102 Prüfung, die wir neulich entwickelt haben.

- OGEA-102 Online Tests □ OGEA-102 Deutsch Prüfung □ OGEA-102 Online Prüfung □ Erhalten Sie den kostenlosen Download von （ OGEA-102 ） mühelos über ☀ www.deutschpruefung.com □☀□ □OGEA-102 Deutsche Prüfungsfragen
- OGEA-102 Prüfungsguide: TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 2 Exam - OGEA-102 echter Test - OGEA-102 sicherlich-zu-bestehen □ Öffnen Sie die Webseite ➡ www.itzert.com □ und suchen Sie nach kostenloser Download von □ OGEA-102 □ □OGEA-102 Deutsch Prüfung
- OGEA-102 Unterlagen mit echte Prüfungsfragen der The Open Group Zertifizierung □ Geben Sie ➤ www.deutschpruefung.com □ ein und suchen Sie nach kostenloser Download von □ OGEA-102 □ □OGEA-102 Online Prüfung
- OGEA-102 Der beste Partner bei Ihrer Vorbereitung der TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 2 Exam □ Suchen Sie auf der Webseite ▷ www.itzert.com ◁ nach ▶ OGEA-102 ◀ und laden Sie es kostenlos herunter □OGEA-102 Fragenpool

- OGEA-102 Übungstest: TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 2 Exam - OGEA-102 Braindumps Prüfung ✳ Suchen Sie auf der Webseite ⇛ www.zertsoft.com ⇚ nach 「 OGEA-102 」 und laden Sie es kostenlos herunter ☐OGEA-102 Exam Fragen
- OGEA-102 Torrent Anleitung - OGEA-102 Studienführer - OGEA-102 wirkliche Prüfung ☐ Sie müssen nur zu ✔ www.itzert.com ☐✔ ☐ gehen um nach kostenloser Download von ☐ OGEA-102 ☐ zu suchen ☐OGEA-102 Testantworten
- OGEA-102 Deutsche Prüfungsfragen ☐ OGEA-102 Online Tests ☐ OGEA-102 Lernhilfe ❂ Suchen Sie auf 【 de.fast2test.com 】 nach kostenlosem Download von { OGEA-102 } ☐OGEA-102 Echte Fragen
- OGEA-102 PDF Demo ☐ OGEA-102 Prüfung ☐ OGEA-102 Fragenpool ☐ Öffnen Sie die Webseite ☐ www.itzert.com ☐ und suchen Sie nach kostenloser Download von 「 OGEA-102 」 ☐OGEA-102 Schulungsunterlagen
- OGEA-102 Antworten ☐ OGEA-102 Antworten ☐ OGEA-102 Online Prüfung ☐ Geben Sie ➥ www.pruefungfrage.de ☐ ein und suchen Sie nach kostenloser Download von 【 OGEA-102 】 ☐OGEA-102 Lernhilfe
- OGEA-102 Prüfungs ☐ OGEA-102 Prüfung ☐ OGEA-102 Lernhilfe ☐ Erhalten Sie den kostenlosen Download von ➥ OGEA-102 ☐ mühelos über ➦ www.itzert.com ☐ ☐OGEA-102 Online Tests
- OGEA-102 Der beste Partner bei Ihrer Vorbereitung der TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 2 Exam ☐ Suchen Sie auf der Webseite ▶ www.echtefrage.top ◀ nach ☐ OGEA-102 ☐ und laden Sie es kostenlos herunter ☐OGEA-102 Deutsch Prüfung
- myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, knowfrombest.com, www.ted.com, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, Disposable vapes

Außerdem sind jetzt einige Teile dieser It-Pruefung OGEA-102 Prüfungsfragen kostenlos erhältlich: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1hoVQpaNuMIQHHsfhcGiZoWZNoj47IYEu