

# OGEA-103 New Braindumps Sheet & OGEA-103 Reliable Test Sims



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➤ **Vendor:** The Open Group

➤ **Exam Code:** OGEA-103

➤ **Exam Name:** TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam

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➤ **(Updated in** [February/2024](#)**)**

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## QUESTION 1

Complete the sentence.

The Architecture Landscape is divided into levels known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Gaps Plateaus, and Target Architectures
- B. Baseline, Transition and To Be Architectures
- C. Segment Strategic and Capability Architectures
- D. Transitional Complete and incremental Architectures

**Answer:** C

### Explanation:

The Architecture Landscape is divided into levels known as Segment Strategic and Capability Architectures. These levels correspond to different scopes and purposes of architectures within an enterprise. Segment Architectures are architectures that address specific business units, functions, or processes within an enterprise. Strategic Architectures are architectures that provide a high-level view of the enterprise's vision, goals, and direction. Capability Architectures are architectures that address specific business capabilities or services that span multiple segments or domains.

## QUESTION 2

Which of the following supports the need to govern Enterprise Architecture?

- A. The Architecture Project mandates the governance of the target architecture
- B. The TOGAF standard cannot be used without executive governance
- C. Best practice governance enables the organization to control value realization
- D. The Stakeholders preferences may go beyond the architecture project scope and needs control

**Answer:** C

### Explanation:

This statement best supports the need to govern Enterprise Architecture. Best practice governance enables the organization to control value realization by ensuring that architectures are aligned with the enterprise's strategy and objectives, meet the quality and performance requirements, and deliver the expected benefits and outcomes. The Architecture Project does not mandate the governance of the target architecture, but rather follows the governance framework established by the enterprise. The TOGAF standard can be used without executive governance, but it is recommended that executive sponsorship and support are obtained for successful architecture development and transition. The Stakeholders preferences may go beyond the architecture project scope and need control, but this is not the primary reason for governing Enterprise Architecture.

## QUESTION 3

Which section of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles should describe the relationship to other principles?

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The TOGAF framework is widely used in the industry and is considered a leading framework for enterprise architecture. It provides a clear and structured approach to building and managing enterprise architectures. This framework helps architects to align their organization's business goals and objectives with its IT strategy, while also helping to reduce costs and increase efficiency.

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## The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q82-Q87):

### NEW QUESTION # 82

What are the following activities part of?

- . Risk classification
  - . Risk identification
  - . Initial risk assessment
- **A. Risk Management**
  - B. Security Architecture
  - C. Phase G
  - D. Phase A

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Risk management is a generic technique that can be applied across all phases of the Architecture Development Method (ADM), as well as in the Preliminary Phase and the Requirements Management Phase<sup>2</sup>. Risk management involves the following steps<sup>1</sup>:

\* Risk identification: This step involves identifying the potential risks that may affect the architecture project, such as technical, business, organizational, environmental, or legal risks. The risks can be identified through various sources, such as stakeholder interviews, workshops, surveys, checklists, historical data, or expert judgment.

\* Risk classification: This step involves categorizing the risks based on their nature, source, impact, and priority. The risks can be classified according to different criteria, such as time, cost, scope, quality, security, or compliance. The classification helps in prioritizing the risks and allocating resources and efforts to address them effectively.

\* Initial risk assessment: This step involves assessing the likelihood and impact of each risk, and determining the initial level of risk. The likelihood is the probability of the risk occurring, and the impact is the severity of the consequences if the risk occurs. The initial level of risk is the product of the likelihood and impact, and it indicates the urgency and importance of the risk. The initial risk assessment helps in identifying the most critical risks that need immediate attention and mitigation.

### NEW QUESTION # 83

Which section of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles should highlight the requirements for carrying out the principle?

- A. Statement
- B. Name
- **C. Implications**
- D. Rationale

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The Implications section describes the impact of adhering to the principle on the organization, the processes, the information systems, and the technology<sup>23</sup>. It also identifies the changes, costs, and risks that may result from applying the principle<sup>23</sup>. The Implications section helps to communicate the benefits and consequences of the principle to the stakeholders and to guide the implementation and governance of the architecture<sup>23</sup>.

The other sections of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles are<sup>1</sup>:

\* Name: This section provides a short and memorable name for the principle that represents its essence and purpose<sup>23</sup>. The name should not mention any specific technology or solution<sup>23</sup>.

\* Statement: This section provides a concise and formal definition of the principle that expresses the fundamental rule or constraint that the principle imposes<sup>23</sup>. The statement should be clear, unambiguous, and testable<sup>23</sup>.

\* Rationale: This section provides the reasoning and justification for the principle, explaining why it is important and how it supports the business goals and drivers<sup>23</sup>. The rationale should also link the principle to the higher-level enterprise or IT principles that it elaborates on<sup>23</sup>.

#### NEW QUESTION # 84

Consider the following ADM phases objectives.

□ Which phase does each objective match?

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

**Answer: B**

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 architecture<sup>1</sup>.

\* The ADM consists of nine phases, each with a specific purpose and output. The phases are<sup>1</sup>:

\* 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 architecture<sup>2</sup>.

\* 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 architecture<sup>3</sup>.

\* 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 benefits<sup>4</sup>.

\* 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 architecture<sup>2</sup>.

References:

\* 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 # 85

Which ADM phase focuses on defining the problem to be solved, identifying the stakeholders, their concerns, and requirements?

- **A. Phase A**
- B. Preliminary Phase
- C. Phase
- D. Phase

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Phase A: Architecture Vision is the first phase of the Architecture Development Method (ADM) cycle, which is the core of the TOGAF standard. The main purpose of this phase is to define the scope and approach of the architecture development, and to create the Architecture Vision, which is a high-level description of the desired outcomes and benefits of the proposed architecture. To achieve this purpose, this phase focuses on defining the problem to be solved, identifying the stakeholders, their concerns, and requirements, and establishing the business goals and drivers that motivate the architecture work. This phase also involves obtaining the approval and commitment of the sponsors and other key stakeholders, and initiating the Architecture Governance process.

#### NEW QUESTION # 86

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

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

The CEO appreciates the seriousness of the situation and has set out a change in direction that is effectively a new business for the company. There are opportunities for new products, and new markets. The company will use the fields for another harvest and will cease to process third-party lentils. Thus, the target market will change, and the end-products will be different and more varied. This is a major decision and the CEO has stated a desire to repurpose rather than replace so as to manage the risks and limit the costs.

The company has a mature Enterprise Architecture practice based in its headquarters and uses the TOGAF standard as the method and guiding framework. The practice has an established Architecture Capability, and uses iteration for architecture development. The CIO is the sponsor of the activity.

The CIO has assigned the Enterprise Architecture team to this activity. At this stage there is no shared vision, or requirements.

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 priority is to understand and bring structure to the definition of the change. The team should focus iteration cycles on a baseline first approach to architecture development, and then transition planning. This will identify what needs to change in order to transition from the baseline to the target, and can be used to work out in detail what the shared vision is for the change.
- B. You propose that the team focus its iteration cycles on architecture development by going through the architecture definition phases (B-D) with a baseline first approach. This will support the change in direction as stated by the CEO. It will ensure that the change can be defined in a structured manner and address the requirements needed to realize the change.
- C. 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.
- D. You propose that the team focus on architecture definition, 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.  
You would ensure that the architecture development addresses non-functional requirements to assure that the target architecture is robust and secure.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Based on the TOGAF standard, this answer is the best approach for architecture development to realize the CEO's change in direction for the company. The reason is as follows:

The scenario describes a major business transformation that requires a clear understanding of the current and future states of the enterprise, as well as the gaps and opportunities for change. Therefore, the priority is to understand and bring structure to the definition of the change, rather than focusing on the implementation details or the technology aspects.

The team should use the TOGAF ADM as the method and guiding framework for architecture development, and adapt it to suit the specific needs and context of the enterprise. The team should also leverage the existing Architecture Capability and the Architecture Repository to reuse and integrate relevant architecture assets and resources.

The team should focus iteration cycles on a baseline first approach to architecture development, which means starting with the definition of the Baseline Architecture in each domain (Business, Data, Application, and Technology), and then defining the Target Architecture in each domain. This will help to identify the current and desired states of the enterprise, and to perform a gap analysis to determine what needs to change in order to achieve the business goals and objectives.

The team should then focus on transition planning, which involves identifying and prioritizing the work packages, projects, and

