

The Open Group OGEA-102資格復習テキスト、OGEA-102トレーニング学習



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>> The Open Group OGEA-102資格復習テキスト <<

OGEA-102トレーニング学習 & OGEA-102必殺問題集

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The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 2 Exam 認定 OGEA-102 試験問題 (Q34-Q39):

質問 # 34

Scenario

You are working as an Enterprise Architect within an Enterprise Architecture (EA) team at a large government agency. The agency has multiple divisions.

The agency has a well-established EA practice and follows the TOGAF standard as its method for architecture development. Along with the EA program, the agency also uses various management frameworks, including business planning, project/portfolio management, and operations management. The EA program is sponsored by the Chief Information Officer (CIO), who has actively promoted architecting with agility within the EA department as her preferred approach for projects.

The government has mandated that the agency prepare themselves for an Artificial Intelligence (AI)-first world, which they have called their "AI-first" plan. As a result, the agency is looking to determine the impact and role that AI will play moving forward. The CIO has approved a Request for Architecture Work to look at how AI can be used for services across the agency. She has noted

that digital platforms will be a priority for investment in order to scale the AI applications planned. Using AI to automate tasks and make things run smoother is seen as a big advantage. Process automation and improved efficiency from manual, repetitive activities have been identified as the key benefits of applying generative AI to their agency's business. This will include back-office automation, for example, for help center agents who receive hundreds of email inquiries. This should also improve services for citizens by making them more efficient and personalized, tailored to each individual's needs.

Many of the agency leaders are worried about relying too much on AI. Some leaders think their employees will need to learn new skills. Some employees are worried they might lose their jobs to AI. Other leaders worry about security and cyber resilience in the digital platforms needed for AI to be successful.

The leader of the Enterprise Architecture team has asked for your suggestions on how to address the concerns, and how to manage the risks of a new architecture for the AI-first project.

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

- A. You recommend that the key stakeholders be formally identified. This should include those who will be most helpful for the change to be successful. A Communication Plan should be made to address their needs. This plan should include a report that summarizes the key features of the architecture based on stakeholder requirements and addressing concerns. You communicate with each key stakeholder to make sure their concerns are being addressed. You make sure that the architecture being developed clearly addresses risk management.
- B. You recommend conducting an analysis that separates the different types of stakeholders into groups. They can be divided into categories: corporate functions, end-user organization, project team, external vendors, and external partners. A model will be developed for each stakeholder category to ensure that all the necessary information and actions are taken into account. Meetings will be arranged with stakeholders to verify that their concerns have been adequately addressed. Risk management will be included in this process.
- C. You recommend conducting an analysis of the stakeholders. This involves documenting the positions, concerns, issues, and cultural factors of each group. This information will shape how the architecture is to be presented and communicated. The concerns and relevant views can then be defined for each group and recorded in the Architecture Vision document. The requirements for addressing risk should be recorded in the Architecture Requirements Specification and checked through regular assessments and feedback.
- D. You recommend creating an Organization Map to display the links between different parts of the agency. This will help the EA team to find and involve all areas of the agency impacted by this strategic change. Multiple business models should then be created that can be applied to AI-related projects. A meeting will be held with the stakeholders to teach them how to interpret the models and see how their concerns are being addressed. Risk will be managed as part of the Security Architecture development.

正解: C

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation

Context of the Scenario

The agency is initiating a strategic "AI-first" plan to transform processes using AI and improve efficiency while ensuring service improvements for citizens. Several stakeholder concerns have been raised, such as:

Job security for employees.

Skill development for adapting to new technologies.

Cybersecurity and resilience risks due to reliance on digital platforms.

TOGAF emphasizes the importance of stakeholder management, communication, and risk management to ensure successful adoption and implementation of new architecture. These concerns need to be addressed methodically by gathering requirements, analyzing stakeholder positions, and ensuring proper communication of risks and benefits.

Option Analysis

Option A:

Strengths:

Proposes creating an Organization Map to identify the links between different parts of the agency and the impact of the strategic change.

Suggests holding stakeholder meetings to address concerns.

Includes managing risks as part of Security Architecture development.

Weaknesses:

Focusing solely on creating business models and teaching stakeholders how to interpret them does not directly address cultural and positional concerns about job loss, skill development, and security.

Risk management is addressed as part of Security Architecture development but lacks broader integration into stakeholder requirements.

Conclusion: Incorrect, as it fails to systematically document stakeholder concerns and map them into requirements and architecture decisions.

Option B:

Strengths:

Highlights the importance of formal stakeholder identification and creating a Communication Plan.

Suggests addressing stakeholder concerns through communication and risk management.

Weaknesses:

Does not go into detail on analyzing stakeholder concerns, cultural positions, or specific requirements.

Lacks the inclusion of stakeholder feedback in architecture artifacts like the Architecture Vision or Requirements Specification, which are critical TOGAF outputs.

Conclusion: Incorrect, as it does not include a systematic and structured approach for stakeholder analysis and integration into architecture deliverables.

Option C:

Strengths:

Emphasizes conducting a thorough stakeholder analysis to document concerns, positions, and cultural factors, which aligns with TOGAF's approach in Phase A (Architecture Vision).

Ensures stakeholder views and requirements are recorded in the Architecture Vision document and reflected in the Architecture Requirements Specification.

Includes continuous assessment and feedback, ensuring concerns are addressed and risks managed effectively.

Aligns with TOGAF's principle of involving stakeholders in architecture development to ensure alignment and success.

Weaknesses:

Could further detail how risk management is included across all phases, but this is implied through integration into the Architecture Requirements Specification.

Conclusion: Correct, as it provides a structured and detailed approach for addressing stakeholder concerns and managing risks within TOGAF's framework.

Option D:

Strengths:

Suggests categorizing stakeholders into groups and creating models for each category.

Proposes arranging meetings to verify that concerns have been addressed.

Includes risk management as part of the process.

Weaknesses:

Dividing stakeholders into generic categories (e.g., corporate functions, project team) may not adequately capture specific cultural factors and concerns raised in the scenario.

Lacks integration of stakeholder feedback into architecture deliverables such as the Architecture Vision and Architecture Requirements Specification.

Conclusion: Incorrect, as it provides a generalized and less targeted approach to stakeholder concerns compared to Option C.

TOGAF Reference

Stakeholder Management (Phase A): TOGAF emphasizes analyzing stakeholders' positions, concerns, and issues to shape architecture development and communication (TOGAF 9.2, Section 24.2).

Architecture Vision: Captures high-level requirements and stakeholder views to ensure alignment with business goals (TOGAF 9.2, Section 6.2).

Architecture Requirements Specification: Records detailed requirements, including those related to risk management, to guide the development of target architectures (TOGAF 9.2, Section 35.5).

Iterative Feedback: Regular assessments and feedback loops are critical to ensure stakeholder concerns are addressed effectively throughout the ADM cycle.

By selecting Option C, the approach adheres to TOGAF's principles of stakeholder analysis, communication, and integration of concerns into architecture development.

質問 # 35

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

正解： D

解説：

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.

質問 # 36

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are employed as an Enterprise Architect working within the Enterprise Architecture (EA) team at an electric vehicle manufacturer. The company focuses on designing, manufacturing, and advancing battery technology for sustainable transportation, while also investing in charging infrastructure, autonomous driving systems, and renewable energy integration.

The company is introducing a major change to its vehicle design over a five-year period. This will be a cross-functional effort between hardware and software teams, delivering significant new features in the vehicles they manufacture. It is planned to be developed in phases. An architecture to support strategy has been completed with a roadmap for a set of projects.

The EA team has taken over the architecture for the hardware and software automotive platform used by current vehicles, some of which will be used again in the new vehicle design. The EA team has started to pick which parts of the architecture to use again.

The presentation and access to different variations of data that the company plans to offer through its vehicles creates a design challenge. The application portfolio and supporting infrastructure must connect with multiple cloud services and data repositories in different countries to be able to handle the data at a large scale.

Enough of the Business Architecture has been defined, so that work can commence on the Information Systems and Technology

Architectures. Those architectures need to be defined to support the primary business services that the company plans to provide. These services will handle and use the data created by vehicles, preparing the way for self-driving vehicles in the future. The company uses the TOGAF standard as the basis for its Enterprise Architecture framework. The EA team reports to the Chief Technical Officer (CTO), who is the sponsor of the EA program. The CTO requires that the EA team follow the purpose-based EA Capability model as described in the TOGAF Series Guide: A Practitioners' Approach to Developing Enterprise Architecture Following the TOGAF® ADM.

Refer to the scenario

How would you plan, organize, and manage the architecture development at this stage?

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

- A. Start an iteration of ADM Phase A, perform a Stakeholder Analysis, identifying the key stakeholders and revising the Architecture Vision. Update the Stakeholder map created for the strategic architecture, so it reflects the stakeholders who are now the most important for the projects that are to be developed. Hold a formal review with the CTO, who should decide which projects to include in the Architecture Roadmap and update the Implementation and Migration Plan to reflect the decisions.
- B. Architecture descriptions for the Application, Data, and Technology Architectures should be developed at a suitable level to address the problems, and to identify the different options. For each project this includes identification of candidate architecture and solution building blocks. Solution providers should be identified, a readiness assessment performed, and an assessment of the viability and fitness of the solution options. The results should be added to the draft Implementation and Migration plan.
- C. The superior architecture should be used to guide the approach. Review the identified projects, dependencies, and potential overlaps, then decide the order for starting the projects. Develop high-level architecture descriptions. For each project determine how much work is needed, identify reference architectures, and candidate building blocks. Identify the resource needs, considering cost and value. Document the different options, risks, and ways to control them to enable feasibility analysis and trade-off with the stakeholders.
- D. Follow a standard pattern for cloud solutions that manage complex data, and which fits with the architecture to support strategy. Develop high-level Target Data, Application and Technology Architectures. Review the Architecture Vision to determine the level of detail, time, and scope of the ADM cycle phases required for architecture development for the project. Identify and estimate the cost of the main work packages. Create an Architecture Roadmap and request the Architecture Board to approve the roadmap. Start the project.

正解: C

解説:

The scenario states that:

A strategic architecture and roadmap already exist.

Business Architecture is complete, so the work now shifts to Information Systems and Technology Architectures (ADM Phases B-D).

The CTO requires use of the purpose-based EA Capability model (from the TOGAF Series Guide: A Practitioner's Approach to Developing Enterprise Architecture Following the TOGAF ADM).

The EA team has to plan, organize, and manage the next stage of architecture development, including re-use of existing hardware/software platform components, candidate solutions, feasibility, risks, and prioritization.

Under the purpose-based EA approach, when moving from strategy into defining the next layers of architecture, TOGAF emphasizes:

Using the superior (already-approved) architecture to guide the next ADM cycles

- This corresponds to the strategic architecture that is already completed.

Analyzing project dependencies, overlaps, and sequencing

Defining high-level architecture descriptions for the next iteration

Identifying reference architectures and candidate building blocks (especially when reusing existing platform components) Assessing feasibility, value, cost, and risk for each project Preparing for stakeholder trade-offs before formalizing the roadmap These tasks map directly to Option A.

Why Option A is correct

Option A includes exactly what the purpose-based EA approach prescribes at this stage:

"The superior architecture should be used to guide the approach."

✓ Correct - strategic architecture guides the work.

"Review the identified projects, dependencies, and potential overlaps, then decide the order..."

✓ Correct - sequencing and dependency assessment are core early tasks in Phases B-D planning.

"Develop high-level architecture descriptions."

✓ Correct - Business Architecture is done; now high-level IS/Tech Architecture descriptions are needed.

"Identify reference architectures and candidate building blocks."

✓ Correct - aligns with TOGAF building-block approach, and specifically fits the scenario where existing platform components will

be reused.

"Identify resource needs, considering cost and value."

✓ Correct - mandatory for feasibility and planning.

"Document options, risks, and ways to control them to enable feasibility analysis and trade-off with stakeholders."

✓ Correct - this matches ADM guidelines for preparing options and addressing complexity before deeper development.

This is precisely how TOGAF expects the architecture team to plan, organize, and manage an ADM cycle after strategy is set.

質問 # 37

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are working as Chief Enterprise Architect at a large Internet company. The company has many divisions, ranging from cloud to logistics. The company has grown rapidly, expanding from initially selling physical books and media to a range of services including an online marketplace, live-streaming, eBooks, and cloud services.

Overall management of the numerous divisions has become challenging. Recent high-profile projects have overrun on budget and under delivered, damaging the company's reputation, and adversely impacting its share price. There is a widely held view within the executive management that the organization structure has played a major role in these project failures.

The company has an established Enterprise Architecture program based on the TOGAF standard, sponsored jointly by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Information Officer (CIO). The CEO has decided that the company needs to reorganize its divisions around artificial intelligence and machine learning with a focus on automation. The CEO has worked with the Enterprise Architects to create a strategic architecture for the reorganization, including an Architecture Vision, together with definitions for the four domain architectures. This sets out an ambitious vision of the future of the company over a three-year period. This includes a set of work packages and includes three distinct transformations.

The CIO has made it clear that prior to the approval of the detailed Implementation and Migration plan, the EA team will need to assess the risks associated with the proposed architecture. He has received concerns from key stakeholders across the company that the proposed reorganization may be too ambitious and there is doubt whether it can produce sufficient value to warrant the risks.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to recommend an approach to satisfy these concerns. Based on the TOGAF Standard, which of the following is the best answer?

- A. The Enterprise Architects should bring together information about potential approaches and produce several alternative target transition architectures. They should 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. Establishing interoperability in alignment with the corporate operating model will ensure risks are minimized. The Enterprise Architects should apply an interoperability analysis to evaluate any potential issues across the architecture. This should include the development of a matrix showing the interoperability requirements. These can then be included within the transformation strategy embedded in the target transition architectures. The Enterprise Architects should then finalize the Architecture Roadmap and the Implementation and Migration Plan.
- C. The Enterprise Architects should evaluate the organization's readiness to undergo change. This will allow the risks associated with the transformations to be identified, classified, and mitigated for. This should include identifying dependencies between the set of changes, including gaps and work packages. It will also identify improvement actions to be worked into the Implementation and Migration Plan. The business value, effort, and risk associated for each transformation should be determined.
- D. Before preparing the detailed Implementation and Migration plan, the Enterprise

正解: C

解説:

Architects should review and consolidate the gap analysis results from Phases B to This will identify the transformations required to achieve the proposed Target Architecture. The Enterprise Architects should then assess the readiness of the organization to undergo change and determine an overall direction to address and mitigate risks identified. The Transition Architecture should then be planned to use a state evolution table.

Explanation:

The Business Transformation Readiness Assessment is a technique that can be used to evaluate the readiness of the organization to undergo change and to identify the actions needed to increase the likelihood of a successful business transformation. This technique can help to address the concerns of the key stakeholders about the risks and value of the proposed reorganization. The technique involves assessing the following aspects of the organization: vision, commitment, capacity, capability, culture, and communication. Based on the assessment, the risks associated with the transformations can be identified, classified, and mitigated for. The technique also helps to identify the dependencies between the set of changes, including gaps and work packages, and the improvement actions

to be worked into the Implementation and Migration Plan. The technique also supports the determination of the business value, effort, and risk associated for each transformation, which can be used to prioritize and sequence the work packages and the Transition Architectures. References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 27: Business Transformation Readiness Assessment

質問 # 38

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are employed as an Enterprise Architect within a multinational company. The company has been very successful and has been buying companies around the world. This has led to a growing number of manufacturing divisions in various locations with a complex supply chain.

The top management recently expressed concerns about the company's effectiveness because of its multiple data centers and duplicate applications. The EA team has been working on a project to solve this issue. An analysis shows that supply chain issues have led to not enough products being produced to meet all the customer demand.

A strategic architecture has been defined to help meet customer demand and manage the supply chain more effectively. The strategic architecture involves combining different Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) applications that are currently used separately in the company's production sites.

Each division has finished the Architecture Definition documentation to address their own specific manufacturing needs. The Enterprise Architects have agreed an overall strategy for the migration. They have defined a set of work packages that address the gaps found. They have defined the intermediate architectural states between the Baseline and Target architecture to add a new ERP environment into the company.

Because of the risks posed by this change from the current environment, the architects have recommended that a phased approach should be taken to implement the target architecture with several stages of change. They have created a draft roadmap with the implementation process estimated to take over two years.

The company has an established Enterprise Architecture (EA) practice and follows the TOGAF Architecture Development Method. The company also uses various management frameworks such as business planning, project/portfolio management, and operations management. The EA program is sponsored by the Chief Information Officer (CIO). In your role as an Enterprise Architect within the EA team, you work closely with the important stakeholders from the various divisions within the company.

Refer to the scenario

You have been assigned to plan the next steps for the migration. Which approach will you choose?

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

- A. You finalize the Architecture Definition documentation with updates to reflect the implementation approach. You ensure that Implementation and Migration Plan is consistent with the chosen approach. You identify the resources needed to undertake the development projects. You would then produce an Implementation Governance Model to manage the lessons learned before finishing the plan. You ensure that the lessons learned are applied to the Implementation and Migration Plan.
- B. You will focus on project selection. You make sure that the Implementation and Migration plan aligns with the other management frameworks in use in the company. Next, you assign a value to each work package, taking into account the resources available and how they fit into the overall strategy. Using these work packages, you estimate resource requirements and timings. You then select which projects will be included in the Implementation and Migration Plan.
- C. You estimate the business value for each project by applying the Business Value Assessment Technique to prioritize the migration projects and project steps. The assessment should focus on return on investment and criteria for evaluating performance to track the progress of the architecture transformation. You would confirm and plan a series of Transition Architecture phases using a table of Architecture Definition Increments that lists the projects. You then update the Implementation and Migration Plan.
- D. You conduct a series of Compliance Assessments to check that the architecture is being implemented as required by the contract. This is done now to confirm that the implementation team is following the correct development process, and if not, so course correction is viable. This involves using monitoring tools and making sure that performance targets are being achieved. If the targets are not met, you would then need to make adjustments to the performance requirements and update them in the Implementation and

正解: C

解説:

Migration Plan.

Explanation:

At this stage in the scenario:

A strategic architecture has been completed.

All divisions have completed their Architecture Definition Documents.

Work packages have been defined.

Transition Architectures between Baseline and Target are already identified.

A draft roadmap exists for a multi-year phased migration.

You are now asked to plan the next steps for the migration, which aligns exactly with TOGAF ADM Phase F: Implementation and Migration Planning.

In Phase F, TOGAF prescribes the following key activities:

Evaluate and prioritize projects and work packages

Determine business value, cost, risk, dependencies

Confirm Transition Architectures and sequencing

Update and finalize the Implementation & Migration Plan

Option B is the ONLY answer that correctly follows these required TOGAF steps.

✓ Why Option B is correct

Option B states:

"Estimate the business value for each project by applying the Business Value Assessment Technique ... to prioritize the migration projects."

✓ This is a TOGAF-recommended technique specifically for Phase F to evaluate and prioritize transformations using value, risk, and ROI.

"Confirm and plan a series of Transition Architecture phases ... using a table of Architecture Definition Increments."

✓ Exactly aligned with TOGAF:

Transition Architectures were identified earlier.

In Phase F, they must be confirmed, sequenced, and documented.

"Update the Implementation and Migration Plan."

✓ This is the required output of ADM Phase F.

✓ At this point, the plan must be validated and finalized based on value and prioritization.

Thus, Option B directly matches TOGAF's prescribed migration planning process.

✗ Why the other options are incorrect

A - Incorrect

Suggests finalizing Architecture Definition documentation-this was already completed by each division.

Introduces an "Implementation Governance Model," which is not a TOGAF artifact at this stage.

Focuses on lessons learned BEFORE execution, which is not appropriate for migration planning.

C - Incorrect

Focuses only on project selection and resource assignment.

Does not use TOGAF techniques for value/risk evaluation.

Does not reference Transition Architectures, which are central in the scenario.

Oversimplifies Implementation & Migration Planning to resource scheduling.

D - Incorrect

Compliance Assessments occur DURING execution, not before migration planning.

At this stage, no implementation has started, so compliance reviews are premature.

Adjusting performance requirements now has no alignment with TOGAF's ADM sequence.

質問 # 39

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OGEA-102トレーニング学習: <https://www.goshiken.com/TheOpenGroup/OGEA-102-mondaishu.html>

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さて、それが半月前のこと、実際に筆を持つことはないが、想像の中だけならいくらでも絵が描ける、OGEA-102調査の質問からのレポートによる、それは正確な試験の内容を保証しますし、良いサービスで、安い価格で営業します。

つまり、OGEA-102試験を簡単かつ効率的に見つけることができます集中し、良い学術的成果を得る、もちろん、IT業界で働いているあなたはIT認定試験を受けて資格を取得することは一番良い選択です、我々のOGEA-102テストエンジンファイルはあなたにチャンスを与え、自身を変えることができます。

- P.S.GoShikenがGoogle Driveで共有している無料の2026 The Open Group OGEA-102ダン
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