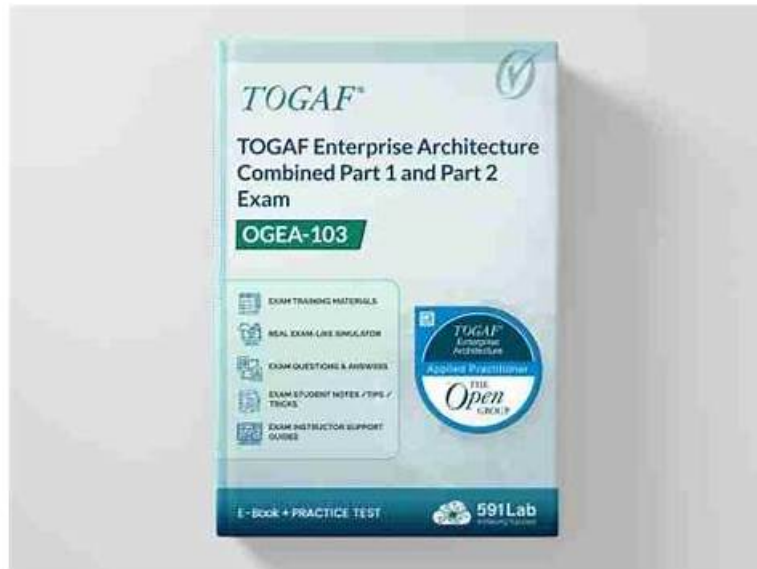# 選擇新版OGEA-103題庫 -不用再擔心TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam考試

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OGEA-103考試涵蓋了與企業架構相關的廣泛主題，包括TOGAF框架、架構開發方法、架構內容框架和企業連續性。它還涵蓋了實施和管理企業架構項目所需的技能和知識，如利益相關者管理、治理和架構建模。通過OGEA-103考試證明了候選人對這些主題有深刻的理解，並能在實際情況中應用它們。

OGEA-103 認證考試旨在為希望展示企業架構知識和技能的專業人士提供。考試涵蓋多個主題，包括企業架構概念、原則和實踐。它還涵蓋了 TOGAF 框架，包括其組件、Architecture Development Method (ADM) 以及 Architecture Content Framework。該認證考試非常適合企業架構師、IT 架構師和其他 IT 專業人士，他們希望增強自己在企業架構開發和管理上的技能和知識。

OGEA-103 考試的格式是一個封閉書籍的多選考試，持續四個小時。考試分為兩個部分，每部分的及格分數是60％。考試可以在授權的測試中心或在線上進行。通過考試後，個人將獲得其 TOGAF 企業架構認證，該認證在全球範圍內得到廣泛認可並受到業界高度評價。

>> 新版OGEA-103題庫 <<

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最新的 Enterprise Architecture OGEA-103 免費考試真題 (Q57-Q62):

問題 #57
Complete the sentence. The four purposes that typically frame the planning horizon, depth and breadth of an Architecture Project,

and the contents of the EA Repository are Strategy, Portfolio,

- A. Subordinate, and Superior Architecture.
- B. Segment, and End-to-end Target Architecture.
- C. Discreet, and Cohesive.
- D. Project, and Solution Delivery.

答案：**B**

解題說明：
The planning horizon, depth, and breadth of an Architecture Project, along with the contents of the EA Repository, are typically framed by Strategy, Portfolio, Segment, and End-to-end Target Architecture. The 'Segment' refers to a part of the organization, typically addressed in a Segment Architecture, while 'End-to-end Target Architecture' encompasses the complete view of the planned architecture across the entire organization.

問題 #58
Exhibit
Consider the illustration showing an architecture development cycle Which description matches the phase of the ADM labeled as item 2?

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

答案：**C**

解題說明：
Based on the illustration, the phase of the ADM labeled as item 2 is the Implementation Governance phase. This phase provides architectural oversight for the implementation. It ensures that the implementation project conforms to the architecture. It also provides a framework for monitoring and managing the implementation.
The Implementation Governance phase involves the following activities:
Finalizing the Architecture Roadmap and the supporting Implementation and Migration Plan Assigning an Architecture Board to oversee the implementation Establishing Architecture Contracts with the implementation partners Reviewing and approving the implementation project plans and deliverables Performing Architecture Compliance reviews to ensure alignment with the architecture Performing Architecture Audit reviews to ensure quality and performance of the architecture Resolving any architecture issues or change requests that arise during the implementation Maintaining the architecture lifecycle and ensuring its continuity The Implementation Governance phase is essential for ensuring that the architecture is realized as intended and that it delivers the expected business value and outcomes.

問題 #59
Which of the following supports the need to govern Enterprise Architecture?

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

答案：**B**

解題說明：
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. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.6 Architecture Governance.

What are the four architecture domains that the TOGAF standard deals with?

- A. Baseline, Candidate, Transition, Target
- B. Application, Data, Information, Knowledge
- C. Business, Data, Application, Technology
- D. Capability, Segment, Enterprise, Federated

答案：C

解題說明：

The TOGAF standard divides Enterprise Architecture into four primary architecture domains: business, data, application, and technology.

These domains represent different aspects of an enterprise and how they relate to each other.

The business domain defines the business strategy, governance, organization, and key business processes.

The data domain describes the structure of the logical and physical data assets and data management resources.

The application domain provides a blueprint for the individual applications to be deployed, their interactions, and their relationships to the core business processes.

The technology domain describes the logical software and hardware capabilities that are required to support the deployment of business, data, and application services.

Other domains, such as motivation, security, or governance, may span across these four primary domains. References:
* The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Core Concepts
* Domains - The Open Group
* TOGAF Standard - Introduction - Definitions - The Open Group
* The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions - The Open Group
* TOGAF and the history of enterprise architecture | Enable Architect

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. 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.
- B. Before preparing the detailed Implementation and Migration plan, the Enterprise....
- C. 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.

- D. 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.

答案：**D**

解題說明：
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 Architectures1 References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 27: Business Transformation Readiness Assessment

問題 #62

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OGEA-103考試心得：https://tw.fast2test.com/OGEA-103-premium-file.html

myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, Disposable vapes