

OGEA-103유효한덤프자료 - OGEA-103퍼펙트최신덤프문제



Pass4Test OGEA-103 최신 PDF 버전 시험 문제집을 무료로 Google Drive에서 다운로드하세요:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1z45xtJX8I6dcxSHty_oXp1L3DDn1S_D2

경쟁이 심한 IT시대에 The Open Group OGEA-103인증시험을 패스함으로 IT업계 관련 직종에 종사하고자 하는 분들에게는 아주 큰 가산점이 될수 있고 자신만의 위치를 보장할수 있으며 더욱이는 한층 업된 삶을 누릴수 있을수도 있습니다. The Open Group OGEA-103시험을 가장 쉽게 합격하는 방법이 Pass4Test의 The Open Group OGEA-103덤프를 마스터한것입니다.

OGEA-103 시험은 TOGAF 프레임 워크에서 자신의 지식과 전문 지식을 보여 주려는 개인을 위해 설계되었습니다. 기본 개념과 엔터프라이즈 아키텍처와 관련된 고급 주제를 다룹니다. 이 시험은 객관식 질문으로 구성되며 후보자의 TOGAF 프레임 워크, 구성 요소 및 관계에 대한 이해를 테스트하도록 설계되었습니다. OGEA-103 시험에 따르면 후보자는 TOGAF 프레임 워크를 철저히 이해하고 실제 상황에 적용 할 수 있음을 보여줍니다. 이 인증은 기업 아키텍트로서의 경력 발전 및 신뢰성 향상 기회를 열 수 있습니다.

Open Group OGEA-103 (TOGAF Enterprise Architecture 1 부 및 2 부) 인증 시험은 Enterprise Architects를위한 전 세계적으로 인정 된 인증입니다. 인증 시험은 TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Framework의 1 부와 2 부를 결합합니다. TOGAF 프레임 워크는 엔터프라이즈 아키텍처를 개발하고 관리하는 데 널리 사용되는 접근법입니다. 엔터프라이즈 아키텍처 개발 및 관리를위한 공통 언어, 방법론 및 도구를 제공합니다.

>> OGEA-103유효한 덤프자료 <<

OGEA-103퍼펙트 최신 덤프문제 - OGEA-103퍼펙트 최신버전 덤프샘플

Pass4Test 는 완전히 여러분이 인증시험준비와 안전이 시험패스를 위한 완벽한 덤프제공사이트입니다.우리 Pass4Test의 덤프들은 응시자에 따라 ,시험 ,시험방법에 따라 제품의 완성도도 다릅니다.그 말은 즉 알 맞춤 자료입니다.여러분은 Pass4Test의 알맞춤 덤프들로 아주 간단하고 편안하게 패스할 수 있습니다.많은 The Open Group인증 관련 응시자들은 모두 우리Pass4Test가 제공하는 OGEA-103문제와 답 덤프로 자격증 취득을 했습니다.때문에 우리 Pass4Test또한 업계에서 아주 좋은 이미지를 가지고 있습니다

Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF)는 엔터프라이즈 아키텍처를위한 유명하고 널리 채택 된 프레임 워크입니다. 엔터프라이즈 아키텍처 설계, 계획, 구현 및 관리에 대한 포괄적 인 접근 방식을 제공합니다. TOGAF 인증은 엔터프라이즈 아키텍처 분야의 전문가들이 매우 가치가 있으며 추구합니다. Open Group은 TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Certification의 1 부와 2 부를 결합한 OGEA-103 시험을 포함하여 여러 수준의 인증을 제공합니다.

최신 Enterprise Architecture OGEA-103 무료샘플문제 (Q162-Q167):

질문 # 162

Consider the following chart:

Which important concept for Enterprise Architecture Practitioners does it illustrate?

- A. Enterprise Architects must use Gantt charts to communicate with Stakeholders.
- **B. ADM phases must be run in a sequenced approach to produce the Architecture.**
- C. An Enterprise Architecture must be developed in phases with a limited fixed duration.
- D. ADM phases must be run simultaneously until the relevant information has been produced.

정답: B

설명:

The chart shown is a Gantt chart, which is commonly used for project management to illustrate a project schedule. In the context of TOGAF (The Open Group Architecture Framework), which is a framework for enterprise architecture, this Gantt chart is demonstrating the sequenced approach to the Architecture Development Method (ADM). The ADM is the core process of TOGAF which provides a tested and repeatable process for developing architectures. The ADM is described as being iterative, over the whole process, between phases, and within phases. For each iteration of the ADM, a fresh decision must be taken about each of the parameters (scope, granularity, time period, and architecture assets).

The ADM consists of a number of phases that have to be followed in sequence:

Preliminary Phase: Framework and principles

Phase A: Architecture Vision

Phase B: Business Architecture

Phase C: Information Systems Architectures, including Data and Application Architectures Phase D: Technology Architecture Phase

E: Opportunities and Solutions Phase F: Migration Planning Phase G: Implementation Governance Phase H: Architecture Change

Management Requirements Management Each phase is dependent on the outputs of the previous phase and the Requirements

Management phase runs throughout. The Gantt chart clearly shows the dependency and sequence in which these phases occur,

implying that a structured approach is followed to produce the enterprise architecture.

The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, a standard of The Open Group

The TOGAF documentation available at <https://publications.opengroup.org/standards/architecture> and

<https://publications.opengroup.org/guides/architecture>

질문 # 163

Exhibit

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

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

정답: A

설명:

The illustration shows an architecture development cycle based on the TOGAF ADM (Architecture Development Method), which is a method for developing and managing an enterprise architecture.

The ADM consists of nine phases, each with a specific purpose and output. The phases are:

Preliminary Phase: To prepare and initiate the architecture development cycle, including defining the architecture framework, principles, and governance.

Phase A: Architecture Vision: To define the scope, vision, and stakeholders of the architecture initiative, and to obtain approval to proceed.

Phase B: Business Architecture: To describe the baseline and target business architecture, and to identify the gaps between them.

Phase C: Information Systems Architectures: To describe the baseline and target data and application architectures, and to identify the gaps between them.

Phase D: Technology Architecture: To describe the baseline and target technology architecture, and to identify the gaps between them.

Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions: To identify and evaluate the opportunities and solutions for implementing the target architecture, and to define the work packages and transition architectures.

Phase F: Migration Planning: To finalize the implementation and migration plan, and to ensure alignment with the enterprise portfolio and project management.

Phase G: Implementation Governance: To provide architecture oversight and guidance for the implementation projects, and to manage any architecture change requests.

Phase H: Architecture Change Management: To monitor the changes in the business and technology environment, and to assess the impact and performance of the architecture.

In addition to these phases, there is a central process called Requirements Management, which is labeled as item 1 in the illustration. This process operates throughout the ADM cycle, and its purpose is to manage the architecture requirements throughout the architecture development, ensuring that they are aligned with the business requirements and the stakeholder concerns².

Therefore, the description that matches the phase of the ADM labeled as item 1 is C. Operates the process of managing architecture requirements.

Reference:

1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 5: Architecture Development Method (ADM)

2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 17: Requirements Management

질문 # 164

Complete the sentence. The purpose of the Gap Analysis technique is to

- A. establish quality metrics for the architecture
- B. validate the architecture
- C. determine service levels for the architecture
- D. identify nonfunctional requirements for the architecture

정답: B

설명:

Gap Analysis in TOGAF is a technique used to compare the baseline architecture (current state) with the target architecture (future desired state). The output is a set of gaps, representing what is missing or what must change to move from baseline to target. These gaps help validate that the target architecture is adequate: by identifying what is not addressed, architects can ensure that all required functionality, constraints, and transformation paths are captured. In effect, Gap Analysis validates the architecture by exposing omissions, inconsistencies, or unmet requirements between what is and what should be. It is not primarily about defining service levels, nonfunctional requirements, or quality metrics (though it helps inform those). Rather, its main role is in validating and guiding closure of architectural gaps.

질문 # 165

In which phase of the ADM cycle do building blocks become implementation-specific?

- A. Phase D
- B. Phase C
- C. Phase E
- D. Phase B

정답: C

설명:

Explanation

Building blocks are reusable components of business, IT, or architectural capability that can be combined to deliver architectures and solutions. Building blocks can be defined at various levels of detail, depending on the stage of architecture development. In the earlier phases of the ADM cycle (A to D), building blocks are defined in generic terms, such as logical or physical, to provide a high-level view of the architecture. In Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions, building blocks become implementation-specific, meaning that they are linked to specific products, standards, technologies, and vendors that are available in the market. This phase also identifies the delivery vehicles, such as projects, programs, or portfolios, that will realize the building blocks¹² References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 23: Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part IV:

Architecture Content Framework, Chapter 36: Building Blocks

질문 # 166

Which of the following best describes the purpose of the Architecture Roadmap?

