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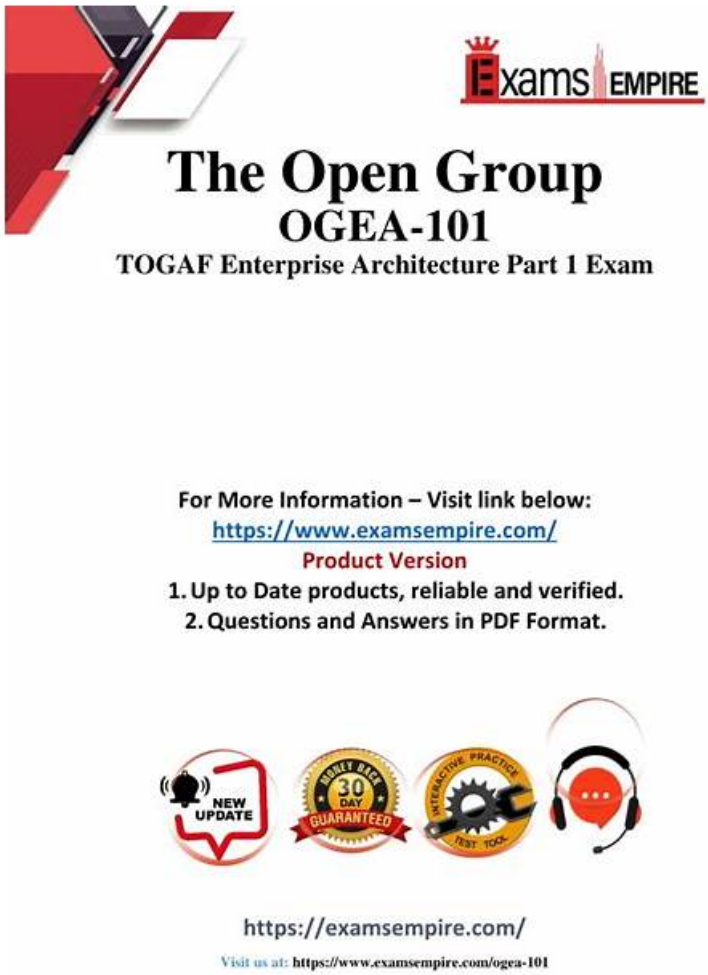

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The Open Group OGEA-101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Implementation Governance: This topic of The Open Group OGEA-101 exam emphasizes the governance framework for architecture implementation, including compliance processes. It measures the understanding of TOGAF practitioners about governance principles, a key competency for the OGEA-101 exam.
Topic 2	• Information Systems Architecture: Focusing on data and application architectures, this topic of the OGEA-101 exam assesses ability of TOGAF practitioners to define and manage information systems. It measures their skills in identifying data entities and application components.
Topic 3	• Business Architecture: This topic of The Open Group OGEA-101 exam emphasizes the development of business architecture, including baseline and target architectures. It measures the understanding of TOGAF practitioners about business capabilities and processes.
Topic 4	• Architecture Governance: This topic of The Open Group OGEA-101 exam covers the governance framework and responsibilities of architecture boards. It evaluates the skills of TOGAF practitioners in establishing governance structures.
Topic 5	• Architecture Vision: Aspiring TOGAF practitioners learn to develop an architecture vision that aligns with business goals and drivers. This topic evaluates the skills in articulating a clear and compelling vision, a necessary competency for successfully navigating the OGEA-101 Exam and implementing enterprise architecture.
Topic 6	• Architecture Change Management: Focusing on managing architecture changes, this topic of the TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 exam assesses skills of practitioners in handling change requests and maintaining architecture repositories.
Topic 7	• Fundamental Concepts of Enterprise Architecture: This topic covers the definition, purpose, and benefits of enterprise architecture, emphasizing its role in aligning business objectives with IT strategies. It measures the understanding of TOGAF practitioners about foundational principles essential for effective enterprise architecture practice, crucial for passing the OGEA-101 exam.
Topic 8	• ADM Phase Requirements: This topic of the TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 exam focuses on the specific requirements for each ADM phase, including stakeholder identification and architecture scope definition. It measures the ability of aspiring TOGAF Practitioner to apply these requirements in real-world scenarios.
Topic 9	• Architecture Content Framework: Candidates learn about the TOGAF content metamodel and architecture artifacts. This topic of the OGEA-101 exam measures their understanding of content organization and documentation.

The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 Exam Sample Questions (Q74-Q79):

NEW QUESTION # 74
Which of the following statements about architecture partitioning is correct?

- A. Partitions are used to simplify the management of the Enterprise Architecture.
- B. Partitions are defined and assigned to agile Enterprise Architecture teams.
- C. Partitions are equivalent to architecture levels.
- D. Partitions reflect the organization's structure.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Based on the web search results, architecture partitioning is a technique that divides the Enterprise Architecture into smaller and manageable segments or groups, based on various classification criteria, such as subject matter, time, maturity, volatility, etc.12 Architecture partitioning is used to simplify the development and management of the Enterprise Architecture, by reducing complexity, improving governance, enhancing reusability, and increasing alignment and agility12. Therefore, the statement that partitions are used to simplify the management of the Enterprise Architecture is correct.
The other statements are incorrect because:
* Partitions are not equivalent to architecture levels. Architecture levels are different layers of abstraction that describe the Enterprise Architecture from different perspectives, such as strategic, segment, and capability3. Partitions are subsets of architectures that are defined within or across the levels, based on specific criteria1.
* Partitions do not necessarily reflect the organization's structure. The organization's structure is one possible criterion for partitioning the architecture, but it is not the only one. Other criteria, such as business function, product, service, geography, etc., can also be used to partition the architecture12.
* Partitions are not defined and assigned to agile Enterprise Architecture teams. Agile Enterprise Architecture is an approach that applies agile principles and practices to the architecture work, such as iterative development, frequent feedback, adaptive planning, and continuous delivery4. Partitions are not a specific feature of agile Enterprise Architecture, but a general technique that can be applied to any architecture method or framework, including TOGAF12.

NEW QUESTION # 75
What are the following activities part of?
. Risk classification
. Risk identification
. Initial risk assessment

- A. Phase A
- B. Risk Management
- C. Security Architecture
- D. Phase G

Answer: B

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 Phase2.
Risk management involves the following steps1:
*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.
References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Risk Management 2: TOGAF ADM: Top 10 techniques - Part 9: Risk Management

NEW QUESTION # 76
In which phase of the ADM cycle do building blocks become implementation-specific?

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

Answer: C

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 Reference: 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

NEW QUESTION # 77
Which section of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles should highlight the requirements for carrying out the principle?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Implications section describes the impact of adhering to the principle on the organization, the processes, the information systems, and the technology23. It also identifies the changes, costs, and risks that may result from applying the principle23. 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 architecture23.
The other sections of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles are1:
*Name: This section provides a short and memorable name for the principle that represents its essence and purpose23. The name should not mention any specific technology or solution23.
*Statement: This section provides a concise and formal definition of the principle that expresses the fundamental rule or constraint that the principle imposes23. The statement should be clear, unambiguous, and testable23.
*Rationale: This section provides the reasoning and justification for the principle, explaining why it is important and how it supports the business goals and drivers23. The rationale should also link the principle to the higher-level enterprise or IT principles that it elaborates on23.
References: 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Principles 3: TOGAF 8.1.1 Online - Architecture Principles 1: Architecture Principles Template

NEW QUESTION # 78
Which of the following statements about architecture partitioning are correct*?
1 Partitions are used to simplify the management of the Enterprise Architecture
2 Partitions are equivalent to architecture levels
3 Partitions enable different teams to work on different element of the architecture at the same time.
4 Partitions reflect the organization's structure

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Statements 1 and 3 about architecture partitioning are correct. Architecture partitioning is the technique of dividing an architecture into smaller and more manageable parts that can be developed, maintained, and governed independently. Partitions are used to simplify the management of the Enterprise Architecture and to enable different teams to work on different elements of the architecture at the same time. Partitions are not equivalent to architecture levels, which are different degrees of abstraction or detail in an architecture. Partitions do not necessarily reflect the organization's structure, which may change over time or differ from the architecture's scope and boundaries. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 2.5 Architecture Partitioning.

NEW QUESTION # 79
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