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The TOGAF framework is a globally recognized standard for enterprise architecture design and development. The Open Group, a leading technology standards organization, developed the framework to provide a common language, methodology, and tools for enterprise architecture development. The OGEA-103 exam is based on the TOGAF 9.2 standard, which is the latest version of the framework.

The Open Group is an industry consortium that provides vendors and integrators with a set of standards and best practices for enterprise architecture. The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF) is one of the most widely used enterprise architecture frameworks in the world. The TOGAF certification exams are designed to test candidates' knowledge and understanding of the TOGAF framework.

The OGEA-103 Exam is intended for enterprise architects, IT architects, and other professionals involved in enterprise architecture development and management. It is also useful for organizations that want to ensure their staff have a solid understanding of the TOGAF framework and its application. TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam certification is recognized globally and is highly valued by employers, making it a worthwhile investment for individuals looking to advance their careers in enterprise architecture.

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### The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q103-Q108):

#### NEW QUESTION # 103

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

- A. Phase A
- B. Phase
- C. Preliminary 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 # 104

Refer to the table below:

Phase	Output & Outcome	DumpExam	Essential Knowledge
?	Sufficient documentation to get permission to proceed. Permission to proceed to develop a Target Architecture to prove out a summary target.		The scope of the problem being addressed. Those who have interests that are fundamental to the problem being addressed. (Stakeholders & Concerns) What summary answer to the problem is acceptable to the stakeholders? Stakeholder priority and preference. What value does the summary answer provide?

Which ADM Phase does this describe?

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

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Phase B of the ADM cycle is the Business Architecture phase. It describes the development of a Business Architecture to support an agreed Architecture Vision. The objectives of this phase are to describe the baseline and target Business Architecture, identify candidate Architecture Roadmap components based on gaps between the baseline and target, and determine whether an incremental approach is required. Reference:

The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2.2 Phase B: Business Architecture.

## NEW QUESTION # 105

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are employed as an Enterprise Architect, reporting to the Chief Enterprise Architect, at a technology company. The company uses the TOGAF standard as the method and guiding framework for its Enterprise Architecture (EA) practice.

The nature of the business is such that the data and the information stored on the company systems is the company's major asset and is highly confidential. The company employees travel a lot for work and need to communicate over public infrastructure. They use message encryption, secure internet connections using Virtual Private Networks (VPNs), and other standard security measures. The company has provided computer security awareness training for all its staff. However, despite good education and system security, there is still a need to rely on third-party suppliers for infrastructure and software.

The Chief Security Officer (CSO) has noted an increase in ransomware (malicious software used in ransom demands) attacks on companies with a similar profile. The CSO recognizes that no matter how much is spent on education, and support, the company could be a victim of a significant attack that could completely lock them out of their important data.

A risk assessment has been completed and the company has looked for cyber insurance that covers ransomware. The price for this insurance is very high. The CTO recently saw a survey that said 1 out of 4 businesses that paid ransoms could not get their data back, and almost the same number were able to recover the data without paying. The CTO has decided not to get cyber insurance to cover ransom payment.

The Chief Technology Officer (CTO) is the sponsor of the EA project. The practice uses an iterative approach for its architecture development. This has enabled the decision makers to gain valuable insights into the different aspects of the business.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to describe the steps you would take to strengthen the current architecture to improve data protection.

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

- A. You would run an assessment to identify the business continuity requirements and analyze the current Enterprise Architecture for gaps. You would create a change request to start a further cycle of architecture work to address changes to mitigate such an attack. You would arrange a meeting of the Architecture Board to assess and approve the change request. Once approved you would create a new Request for Architecture Work to begin an ADM cycle to implement the changes.
- B. You would hold an Architecture Compliance Review with the scope to examine the company's ability to respond to ransomware attacks. You would identify the departments involved and have them nominate representatives. You would then tailor checklists to address the requirement for increased business continuity and resilience. You would circulate to the nominated representatives for them to complete. You would then review the completed checklists, identifying and resolving issues. You would then determine and present your recommendations.
- C. You would ensure that the business value and cost of continuity measures are understood by key stakeholders and would ensure that the company has in place up-to-date processes for managing change to the current Enterprise Architecture. You recommend that mitigation for a ransomware attack be addressed at the infrastructure level with specific technology controls. Changes should be made to the baseline description of the Technology Architecture. The changes should be approved by the Architecture Board and a change request approved.
- D. You would contact existing suppliers for technology that could enhance the company's capabilities to detect, react, and recover from an incident. You would perform an analysis and assessment of a simulated ransomware attack to evaluate the current Enterprise Architecture's resilience and recovery capabilities. Using the findings, you would prepare a gap analysis of the current Enterprise Architecture. You would prepare change requests to address identified gaps. You would add the changes implemented to the Architecture Repository.

### Answer: A

Explanation:

The question asks:

"What steps would you take to strengthen the current architecture to improve data protection?" This requires understanding how TOGAF handles:

Business continuity requirements

Gap analysis in existing architecture

Architecture change requests

Triggering a new ADM cycle

Governance via the Architecture Board

Option C is the only answer that aligns correctly with TOGAF's formal Architecture Change Management process (ADM Phase H) and how to progress from identifying gaps to initiating a new cycle.

Why Option C Is Correct

1. Starts with identifying business continuity requirements

TOGAF Phase A and Phase B require understanding business continuity and information security requirements as part of architecture development.

2. Analyzes the current architecture for gaps

Gap analysis is a required step in:

Phase B (Business Architecture)  
Phase C (Data/Application Architecture)  
Phase D (Technology Architecture)

It is also part of Architecture Change Management (Phase H) when examining existing threats or deficiencies.

3. Creates a Change Request

In TOGAF, if gaps or new risks require architectural enhancements, a formal Change Request is submitted. This is a mandatory TOGAF mechanism.

4. Architecture Board evaluates the Change Request

The Architecture Board approves major changes before a new cycle starts - exactly as described in option C.

5. Initiates a new ADM cycle with a RfAW

TOGAF explicitly states:

A new or major architecture change requires a Request for Architecture Work before beginning a new ADM cycle.

Option C follows this sequencing precisely:

Identify requirements → analyze gaps → issue change request → Architecture Board approval → create RfAW → start new ADM cycle.

This is textbook TOGAF.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect

A - Too narrow and focuses only on Technology Architecture

The problem spans business continuity, data protection, and enterprise-wide readiness - not just infrastructure.

Does not include gap analysis, stakeholder analysis, or initiating a formal ADM cycle.

Incorrectly reduces ransomware mitigation to technology controls.

B - Architecture Compliance Review is inappropriate here

A Compliance Review is used to:

Ensure implementation conforms to architecture

Not to:

Identify new risks

Strengthen the architecture

Conduct gap analysis

This option is misusing the review process.

D - Supplier-driven, not TOGAF-driven

Involves contacting suppliers prematurely - not aligned with TOGAF's architecture-first methodology.

Does not involve Architecture Board approval before pursuing solutions.

Jumps into solutioning before architectural approval.

Relevant TOGAF

Reference

Phase H: Architecture Change Management

Manage changes

Evaluate impacts

Generate change requests

Architecture Board Roles

Approves Change Requests

Governs new ADM cycles

Request for Architecture Work

Used to formally launch a new ADM cycle

## NEW QUESTION # 106

Consider the following statement:

According to the TOGAF Standard a governed approach of a particular deliverable will ensure a system of continuous monitoring to check integrity changes decision-making and audit of all architecture-related activities Which deliverable is being referred to?

- A. The Architecture Definition Document
- **B. An Architecture Contract**
- C. The Architecture Vision
- D. The Statement of Architecture Work

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

An Architecture Contract is a deliverable that specifies the responsibilities and obligations of the parties involved in the implementation and governance of an architecture. It ensures a system of continuous monitoring to check integrity changes decision-

making and audit of all architecture-related activities. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.4 Architecture Contracts.

## NEW QUESTION # 107

Which of the following is included as part of Architecture Governance?

- A. Ensuring compliance with internal and external standards and regulatory obligations
- B. Interacting with the CxO level on Enterprise Architecture
- C. Creating and maintaining the Statement of Architecture Work though out the ADM cycle
- D. Managing Stakeholders and their requirements

**Answer: A**

### Explanation:

Ensuring compliance with internal and external standards and regulatory obligations is one of the activities included as part of Architecture Governance. Architecture Governance is the practice and orientation by which enterprise architectures and other architectures are managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level.

It involves establishing processes, roles, responsibilities, policies, and standards to ensure that architectures are aligned with the enterprise's strategy and objectives, and meet the quality and performance requirements.

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

## NEW QUESTION # 108

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