

Exam OGEA-103 Answers & Exam OGEA-103 Quizzes

The Open Group OGEA-103 (TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam)

Mark Question

Question 1 of 5

Consider the following ADM phases objectives.

	Objective
1	Finalize the Architecture Roadmap and the supporting Implementation and Migration Plan
2	Ensure that the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures is understood by key stakeholders
3	Define the overall Solution Building Blocks (SBBs) to finalize the Target Architecture based on the ABIs
4	Ensure conformance with the Target Architecture by implementation projects

Which phase does each objective match?

☐ A. 1F-2G-3F-4F

☒ B. 1E-2F-3E-4G

☐ C. 1G-2E-3F-4E

☐ D. 1F-2F-3E-4G

Answer: B

Explanation:

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The Open Group OGEA-103 Exam is a certification program designed for professionals who want to validate their knowledge and skills in enterprise architecture. It is a combined exam that covers both Part 1 and Part 2 of the TOGAF Enterprise Architecture certification. TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam certification is highly regarded in the industry and is recognized worldwide as a standard for enterprise architecture.

The Open Group OGEA-103 certification exam is a valuable credential for professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in enterprise architecture. OGEA-103 Exam is designed to test learners' knowledge and understanding of the TOGAF framework, as well as their ability to apply it in real-world situations. TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam certification is recognized globally as a benchmark for excellence in enterprise architecture and can help professionals advance their careers in the field.

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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.

The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q163-Q168):

NEW QUESTION # 163

Refer to the table below:

Which ADM Phase does this describe?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The description provided aligns with Phase F: Migration Planning in the TOGAF ADM. This phase focuses on finalizing and implementing the projects necessary to reach the adjusted target state.

Phase F Objective:

Ensures projects and work packages are well-defined and align with stakeholder priorities.

Translates architecture changes into actionable implementation projects.

Assesses risk, value, and effort in implementation.

Establishes the Implementation and Migration Plan.

Key Outputs of Phase F:

Architecture Roadmap (Updated)

Implementation and Migration Plan

Governance Model for Change Implementation

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option A (Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions): Focuses on defining projects and high-level solutions, but does not complete their implementation planning.

Option B (Phase A: Architecture Vision): Establishes high-level goals but does not involve migration planning.

Option C (Phase G: Implementation Governance): Ensures the execution aligns with architecture, but does not define projects for migration.

Reference:

TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition - Part II: Architecture Development Method, Chapter 19 (Phase F: Migration Planning).

NEW QUESTION # 164

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

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

Answer: B

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 blocks.

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

NEW QUESTION # 165

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are employed as an Enterprise Architect at a company. The company manages large-scale farming operations with food production, processing, and distribution. The goal of the company is to maximize profit while satisfying the needs of consumers for its products. Its customers demand food that is produced sustainably, safely, and transparently, while reducing environmental impact.

The business is highly mechanized, and this mechanization has brought about a decrease in the number of workers needed, together with a focus on agricultural engineering to improve the efficiency of its farms, its processing facilities, and the overall enterprise. As part of this, the company has established an Enterprise Architecture (EA) practice based on the TOGAF standard, using it as the method and guiding framework. The Chief Information Officer (CIO) is the sponsor of EA practice.

The practice has adopted an iterative approach for its architecture development. This has enabled the decision makers to have valuable insights into the different aspects of the business.

In recent years there have been a series of bad harvests, and a major reduction in yields of the main crop produced by the company. This combined with an increase in costs for energy, feed, fuel, and fertilizer, had led to a significant decrease in profits.

The rising costs and lower profits mean that the company is unable to take as much planned action on climate measures as it would like, such as reducing its carbon footprint. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) has stated that big changes are needed to improve yields and profitability.

The outline strategy for change, includes new products, and new markets. The company will switch to a mix of crops rather than depend on a main crop and will allow use of its processing facilities by third parties. This is a major decision, and the CEO has stated a desire to repurpose and reuse rather than replace so as to manage the risks and limit the costs.

The CIO has assigned the EA team to manage this project. The CIO has stated that although the overall objective is known, the EA team are expected to define the scope, a shared vision, and the requirements.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to recommend the best approach for architecture development to realize the CEO's change in direction for the company.

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

- A. The team should start by defining the baseline Technology Architecture in order to assess the current infrastructure capacity and capability for the company.
Then the focus should be on transition planning and incremental architecture deployment. This will identify requirements to ensure that the projects are sequenced in an optimal way to realize the change.
- B. The team should start on architecture definition and operate multiple ADM phases concurrently to support this change in direction. Once understood, the team will identify the requirements, drivers, issues, and constraints for the change. You would include non-functional requirements in the architecture development to make sure that the target architecture meets its compliance and regulatory requirements.
- C. The team should start its iteration cycles of architecture development by going through the architecture definition phases (B-D) with a baseline first approach.
This will support the change in direction as stated by the CEO. It will ensure that the change can be defined in a structured manner and address the requirements needed to realize the change.
- **D. The team first needs to understand the problem and define the structure of the change. It should start iteration cycles on a baseline first approach to architecture development, and then transition planning. This will identify the change needed to transition from the baseline to the target and can be used to work out in detail what the agreed vision is for the change.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The scenario clearly states that:

The overall objective is known,

BUT the EA team is expected to define the scope, shared vision, and requirements, The company uses an iterative approach, The CEO wants repurpose and reuse rather than replace, This is a major strategic shift (new markets, new products, new crop mix).

According to the TOGAF standard, when the problem must be understood, and scope, vision, and requirements are not yet defined, the correct starting point is Phase A: Architecture Vision, using an iteration cycle.

This is also consistent with the "baseline-first" approach recommended in the TOGAF Series Guides for situations where:

the business direction is known but high-level,

detailed impacts must be discovered,

and the organization wants to reuse existing capabilities rather than replace them.

Option B is the only answer that:

Begins by understanding the problem,

Defines the structure of the change,

Uses iteration cycles starting with a baseline-first approach,

Leads into transition planning,

Supports clarification of the shared vision and requirements,

Fits the CIO's instruction to "define the scope, shared vision, and requirements." This matches exactly what TOGAF prescribes in early-cycle Architecture Vision and initial iterations.

NEW QUESTION # 166

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

Answer: B

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.

NEW QUESTION # 167

Complete the sentence. The "Statement" part of the recommended TOGAF template for Architecture Principles

- A. should clearly communicate the fundamental rule
- B. should highlight the requirements for carrying out the principle

- Answer: A**

In TOGAF, when defining an architecture principle, one part of the standard template is the "Statement." The purpose of the Statement is to convey clearly and unambiguously the principle itself- not its rationale, implications, or how to apply it. The Statement should be phrased such that stakeholders can read it and immediately understand the core rule or guiding intent. It is not intended to describe the implementation or benefits or constraints, nor to be a mnemonic. Thus the Statement must clearly communicate the fundamental rule. The rationale, implications, and further explanation belong in other parts of the principle documentation, not in the Statement. This division helps maintain clarity, separation of concerns, and consistency in how principles are documented and governed.

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