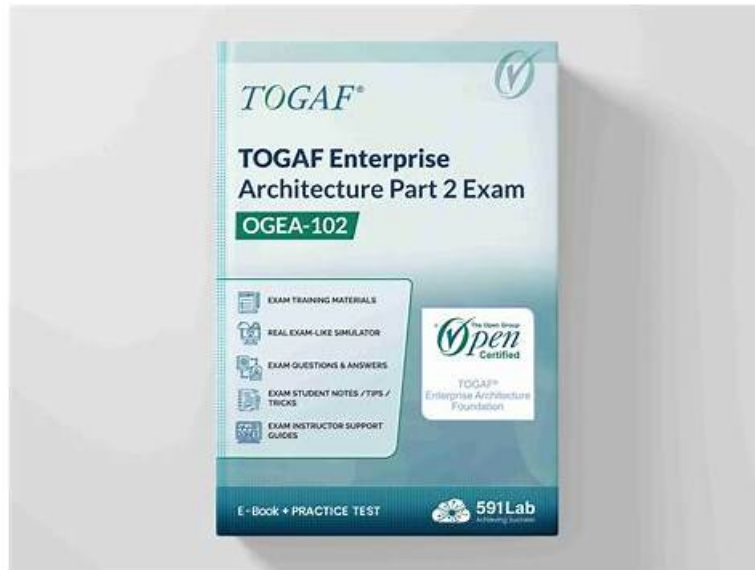


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The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

NEW QUESTION # 22

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are the Lead Enterprise Architect at a major agribusiness company. The company's main annual harvest is lentils, a highly valued food grown worldwide. The lentil parasite, broomrape, has been an increasing concern for many years and is now becoming resistant to chemical controls. In addition, changes in climate favor the propagation and growth of the parasite. As a result, the parasite cannot realistically be exterminated, and it has become pandemic, with lentil yields falling globally.

The CEO appreciates the seriousness of the situation and has set out a change in direction that is effectively a new business for the company. There are opportunities for new products, and new markets. The company will use the fields for another harvest and will cease to process third-party lentils. Thus, the target market will change, and the end-products will be different and more varied. This is a major decision and the CEO has stated a desire to repurpose rather than replace so as to manage the risks and limit the costs. The company has a mature Enterprise Architecture practice based in its headquarters and uses the TOGAF standard as the method and guiding framework. The practice has an established Architecture Capability, and uses iteration for architecture development. The CIO is the sponsor of the activity.

The CIO has assigned the Enterprise Architecture team to this activity. At this stage there is no shared vision, or requirements. Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to propose 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. You propose that the team focus on architecture definition, with emphasis on defining the change parameters to support this new business strategy that the CEO has identified. Once understood, the team will be in the best position to identify the requirements, drivers, issues, and constraints for the change. You would ensure that the architecture development addresses non-functional requirements to assure that the target architecture is robust and secure.
- B. You propose that this engagement define the baseline Technology Architecture first 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 fashion so as to realize the change.
- C. You propose that the team focus its iteration cycles on 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. You propose that the priority is to understand and bring structure to the definition of the change. The team should focus iteration cycles on a baseline first approach to architecture development, and then transition planning. This will identify what needs to change in order to transition from the baseline to the target, and can be used to work out in detail what the shared vision is for the change.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Based on the TOGAF standard, this answer is the best approach for architecture development to realize the CEO's change in direction for the company. The reason is as follows:

The scenario describes a major business transformation that requires a clear understanding of the current and future states of the enterprise, as well as the gaps and opportunities for change. Therefore, the priority is to understand and bring structure to the definition of the change, rather than focusing on the implementation details or the technology aspects.

The team should use the TOGAF ADM as the method and guiding framework for architecture development, and adapt it to suit the specific needs and context of the enterprise. The team should also leverage the existing Architecture Capability and the Architecture Repository to reuse and integrate relevant architecture assets and resources.

The team should focus iteration cycles on a baseline first approach to architecture development, which means starting with the definition of the Baseline Architecture in each domain (Business, Data, Application, and Technology), and then defining the Target Architecture in each domain. This will help to identify the current and desired states of the enterprise, and to perform a gap analysis to determine what needs to change in order to achieve the business goals and objectives.

The team should then focus on transition planning, which involves identifying and prioritizing the work packages, projects, and activities that will deliver the change. The team should also create an Architecture Roadmap and an Implementation and Migration Plan that will guide the execution and governance of the change.

The team should use the Architecture Vision phase and the Requirements Management phase to work out in detail what the shared vision is for the change, and to capture and validate the stakeholder requirements and expectations. The team should also use the Architecture Governance framework to ensure the quality, consistency, and compliance of the architecture work.

References: : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Development Method : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Vision : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Requirements Management : [The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Governance]

NEW QUESTION # 23

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are the Lead Enterprise Architect at a major agribusiness company. The company's main annual harvest is lentils, a highly valued food grown worldwide. The lentil parasite, broomrape, has been an increasing concern for many years and is now becoming resistant to chemical controls. In addition, changes in climate favor the propagation and growth of the parasite. As a result, the

parasite cannot realistically be exterminated, and it has become pandemic, with lentil yields falling globally.

The CEO appreciates the seriousness of the situation and has set out a change in direction that is effectively a new business for the company. There are opportunities for new products, and new markets. The company will use the fields for another harvest and will cease to process third-party lentils. Thus, the target market will change, and the end-products will be different and more varied. This is a major decision and the CEO has stated a desire to repurpose rather than replace so as to manage the risks and limit the costs. The company has a mature Enterprise Architecture practice based in its headquarters and uses the TOGAF standard as the method and guiding framework. The practice has an established Architecture Capability, and uses iteration for architecture development. The CIO is the sponsor of the activity.

The CIO has assigned the Enterprise Architecture team to this activity. At this stage there is no shared vision, or requirements.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to propose 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. You propose that the team focus on architecture definition, with emphasis on defining the change parameters to support this new business strategy that the CEO has identified. Once understood, the team will be in the best position to identify the requirements, drivers, issues, and constraints for the change. You would ensure that the architecture development addresses non-functional requirements to assure that the target architecture is robust and secure.
- B. You propose that this engagement define the baseline Technology Architecture first 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 fashion so as to realize the change.
- C. You propose that the team focus its iteration cycles on 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. You propose that the priority is to understand and bring structure to the definition of the change. The team should focus iteration cycles on a baseline first approach to architecture development, and then transition planning. This will identify what needs to change in order to transition from the baseline to the target, and can be used to work out in detail what the shared vision is for the change.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Based on the TOGAF standard, this answer is the best approach for architecture development to realize the CEO's change in direction for the company. The reason is as follows:

The scenario describes a major business transformation that requires a clear understanding of the current and future states of the enterprise, as well as the gaps and opportunities for change. Therefore, the priority is to understand and bring structure to the definition of the change, rather than focusing on the implementation details or the technology aspects.

The team should use the TOGAF ADM as the method and guiding framework for architecture development, and adapt it to suit the specific needs and context of the enterprise. The team should also leverage the existing Architecture Capability and the Architecture Repository to reuse and integrate relevant architecture assets and resources.

The team should focus iteration cycles on a baseline first approach to architecture development, which means starting with the definition of the Baseline Architecture in each domain (Business, Data, Application, and Technology), and then defining the Target Architecture in each domain. This will help to identify the current and desired states of the enterprise, and to perform a gap analysis to determine what needs to change in order to achieve the business goals and objectives.

The team should then focus on transition planning, which involves identifying and prioritizing the work packages, projects, and activities that will deliver the change. The team should also create an Architecture Roadmap and an Implementation and Migration Plan that will guide the execution and governance of the change.

The team should use the Architecture Vision phase and the Requirements Management phase to work out in detail what the shared vision is for the change, and to capture and validate the stakeholder requirements and expectations. The team should also use the Architecture Governance framework to ensure the quality, consistency, and compliance of the architecture work.

NEW QUESTION # 24

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are employed as an Enterprise Architect within a clinical research and health technologies company. The company is dedicated to transforming healthcare with new ideas and advancements. The company has multiple divisions that cover different aspects of the business.

The company's Enterprise Architecture (EA) department has mature, well-developed architecture governance and development processes following the TOGAF standard.

In addition to the EA program, the company has a number of management frameworks in use. The Architecture Board includes representatives from each division of the company. The Chief Information Officer (CIO) is the sponsor of the Enterprise Architecture program. The CIO has actively encouraged architecting with agility within the EA department as the preferred approach for projects.

Many of the company's rivals have begun using Artificial Intelligence (AI) in their operations, and the indications are that this will be transformative for healthcare delivery. This is something the EA department has been interested in for a while, and they had recently submitted an architecture Change Request which was approved. As a result, the CIO has approved a Request for Architecture Work to investigate the implementation of AI in the company.

Areas for evaluation include:

How can staff use AI daily in their current roles?

How can AI enhance access to care for patients, and how to make that experience seamless?

How can AI offer new workplace platforms and tools to increase efficiency?

Some of the top managers are worried about a change in the way of working, and if it will achieve the goals. Many are not confident that the company's risk management processes are adequate for a company-wide integration of generative AI. There are also questions from staff about whether enough specific guidelines and policies have been put in place for responsible use of AI.

Refer to the scenario

You have been assigned to the architecture development and asked how to address the concerns and manage risk for the project.

How do you begin?

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

- A. You recommend that all the stakeholders be identified, and a Communications Plan created to address the most powerful and influential stakeholders. This plan should include a report that summarizes the key features of the architecture with respect to each division and reflects the stakeholders' requirements. You will check with each key stakeholder that their concerns are being addressed. Risk mitigation should be explicitly addressed as a component of the architecture being developed.
- B. You recommend that models be created for the Draft Business, Data, Application, and Technology Architectures. These can be used to minimize risk, and make sure that the system meets the local regulations for each division. Together with the problem description, and requirements, these should be included in the Architecture Vision document. A formal review should be held with the stakeholders to verify that their concerns are included in the Architecture Vision.
- C. You recommend that an analysis of the stakeholders is carried out. This will allow the architects to define groups of stakeholders who have common concerns and include development of a Stakeholder Map. The concerns and relevant views should then be defined for each group and recorded in the Architecture Vision document. To mitigate risk, you include a requirement that there be progressive development of the target architecture to ensure there is regular feedback.
- D. You recommend creation of a simple solution concept diagram to show how the stakeholders will be impacted, and the benefits to the firm. You would also create a benefits diagram showing the various opportunities from adoption of AI-based solutions. A meeting should be held with the main stakeholders to review the diagrams. They can then decide the priorities and sequencing decisions for the architecture development. Risk will be evaluated when defining the Architecture Roadmap.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In this scenario you are right at the start of an ADM cycle: a Request for Architecture Work has been approved to investigate AI, and there are strong stakeholder concerns and risk questions. According to the TOGAF standard, the correct place to start is Phase A: Architecture Vision, with a strong focus on stakeholder management and capturing their concerns and required views.

Option A is the only answer that correctly reflects this:

Stakeholder analysis & Stakeholder Map (Phase A core task)

TOGAF explicitly states that in Phase A you must:

Identify stakeholders

Analyze and group them by common concerns

Use a Stakeholder Map to understand their influence, interest, and required engagement Determine which views/viewpoints are needed to address their concerns in the architecture description [coe.qualiware.com](https://qualiware.com)+1 Option A says:

"analysis of the stakeholders ... define groups of stakeholders who have common concerns and include development of a Stakeholder Map. The concerns and relevant views should then be defined for each group and recorded in the Architecture Vision document." This is exactly how TOGAF describes stakeholder management and views in Phase A:

Stakeholder Map to classify and prioritize stakeholders

Concerns and required views captured and traced

These elements feeding into the Architecture Vision deliverable Visual Paradigm TOGAF+1 Concerns, views, and Architecture Vision TOGAF emphasizes that architecture views are constructed to address specific stakeholder concerns; you do not just build generic models. opengroup.org+1 Option A explicitly links concerns → views → Architecture Vision, which aligns with TOGAF guidance for early phases.

Capturing this in the Architecture Vision provides a high-level, shared understanding of what the AI initiative is trying to achieve and how stakeholder issues (e.g., responsible AI, risk processes, change in way of working) will be addressed.

Risk management and "architecting with agility"

In the scenario, the CIO has encouraged architecting with agility. TOGAF is compatible with incremental and iterative development of the target architecture, especially when there is high uncertainty and risk. conexiam.com Option A includes:

"a requirement that there be progressive development of the target architecture to ensure there is regular feedback." This "progressive development" and frequent feedback loop is exactly how you mitigate risk in an AI-heavy, change-sensitive initiative:

Frequent stakeholder feedback

Early validation of assumptions

Ability to adjust scope, constraints, and principles as risk and understanding evolve This directly addresses management's worry about the change in the way of working and whether risk management and responsible AI policies are adequate: these become explicit stakeholder concerns and requirements that are iteratively refined.

Why the other options are weaker / not TOGAF-aligned as a starting point Option B Focuses mainly on a Communications Plan and powerful stakeholders.

While TOGAF does expect a stakeholder communications plan, it is derived from a proper stakeholder analysis and Stakeholder Map, not a substitute for it.

It also treats risk as a "component of the architecture" rather than something to be addressed early through stakeholder concerns, principles, and iteration.

Option C

Jumps straight to a solution concept diagram and benefits diagram and defers risk evaluation to when the Architecture Roadmap is defined (Phase E).

In TOGAF, risk and stakeholder concerns must be addressed already in Phase A and refined throughout, not postponed to roadmap development.

Option D

Proposes creating draft Business, Data, Application, and Technology models and putting them into the Architecture Vision.

This is too detailed for the starting point: Phase A is about high-level vision, not full draft core architecture models (those belong in Phases B, C, D).

It also doesn't emphasize Stakeholder Mapping and grouping by concerns, which is central to resolving the worries about way of working, risk, and responsible AI.

In summary, Option A is the best and TOGAF-consistent way to begin:

Start in Phase A: Architecture Vision

Perform stakeholder analysis and create a Stakeholder Map

Define stakeholder concerns and relevant views

Record them in the Architecture Vision

Add an explicit requirement for progressive (iterative) development of the target architecture for continuous feedback and risk mitigation

NEW QUESTION # 25

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are employed as an Enterprise Architect working at a vehicle manufacturing company. The company specializes in buses and coaches. You are part of an Enterprise Architecture (EA) team that has responsibilities across multiple divisions of the company. EA provides the company with a comprehensive framework to develop and manage their manufacturing infrastructure, processes for component production, and design and testing systems.

The company has a corporate strategy that focuses on switching to electric power for its vehicles. It has invested heavily in a new standardized design, production efforts, and major components to use across all its product range. The company has multiple manufacturing plants in North America, Europe, and in Asia.

Customer demand has caused a backlog of orders because many customers want to have more environmentally friendly public transportation. There are not enough electronic components available, which is making it hard to produce products and meet customer demand. To address this issue, the company has started making the battery packs themselves and has hired new suppliers. The EA team is working on a project to improve the process and systems to design, produce, and test the battery pack. As part of putting the new battery pack into production, changes to the assembly processes need to be made. A trial has been completed at a single location. The Chief Engineer, sponsor of the project, and the Architecture Board have approved the plan to roll out these changes to all plants.

Preliminary Architecture Contracts are being developed to detail the work needed to put in place the new processes for each location. The EA team leader has called a meeting to discuss the contracts. It is emphasized that the Architecture Contract will serve as the key connection between architecture and implementation organizations.

The company mixes internal teams with a few third-party contractors at the locations.

The Chief Engineer is worried that the implementation and deployment will not be consistent and of satisfactory quality.

The company has an established EA practice. It uses the TOGAF standard as the foundation for its work including the internal EA framework. Additionally, the company uses various management frameworks such as business planning, project management, and operations management.

Refer to the scenario

The EA team leader asks you how you would address the Chief Engineer's concern.

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

- A. The contracts must specify goals, measures, acceptance terms, and risks. Third-party contracts must be legally enforceable. It is advisable to establish a schedule of compliance reviews at key points in the implementation process. The Architecture Board must review all deviations from the Architecture Contract and consider whether to grant a dispensation to allow the process to be customized for local needs. Ensure that all dispensations are time-bound rather than indefinite.
- B. The contracts must be checked to ensure they have flexibility. For changes undertaken by internal teams, a memorandum of understanding between the Architecture Board and the implementation organization is needed. If a contract is issued to a contractor, it must be a fully enforceable legal contract. If a deviation from the Architecture Contract is found, the Architecture Board must grant a dispensation to allow the implementation organization to customize the process to meet their local needs.
- C. The contracts must be checked to ensure they can be used to direct and control the implementation teams. For contracts issued to third-party contractors, they must be enforceable legal contracts. For internal development teams, a memorandum of understanding with the Architecture Board is needed. The Architecture Board must review all deviations from the Architecture Contract and decide whether to grant a dispensation to allow the implementation organization to customize the process to meet their local needs.
- D. The contracts must be used to manage the architecture governance processes across the locations. Monitoring tools must be put in place to assess the performance of each completed battery pack at each location. If a deviation from the contract is needed, the Architecture Board should allow the Architecture Contract to be modified for the location. In such cases they should issue a new Request for Architecture Work to implement a modification to the Architecture Definition.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Chief Engineer is concerned that implementation across multiple plants and mixed teams (internal + contractors) may be inconsistent and of poor quality.

The question asks: How should Architecture Contracts be used to address this concern according to the TOGAF standard?

TOGAF states that an Architecture Contract must:

Define obligations of both architecture and implementation organizations
Specify metrics, measures, acceptance criteria, and success factors
Identify risks and mitigation
Support Architecture Governance through compliance reviews
Apply to BOTH internal teams and external suppliers (external contracts must be legally enforceable)
Option C is the only one that correctly reflects these TOGAF requirements.

✓ Why Option C is correct

1. Architecture Contracts must specify goals, measures, acceptance terms, and risks TOGAF explicitly states that Architecture Contracts should include:

Statement of Architecture Work

Performance metrics and measures

Acceptance criteria

Risks and issues

Compliance and conformance requirements

Option C includes all of these.

2. Third-party contracts must be legally enforceable

True - TOGAF states that when external suppliers are involved, Architecture Contracts often take the form of legally binding contracts.

Option C:

"Third-party contracts must be legally enforceable."

Correct.

3. Compliance reviews must be scheduled

TOGAF's Architecture Governance Framework prescribes scheduled Architecture Compliance Reviews to ensure that implementation conforms to the Architecture Contract.

Option C:

"establish a schedule of compliance reviews at key points"

Correct - this directly addresses the Chief Engineer's concern about consistency and quality.

4. Deviations must be reviewed by the Architecture Board and any dispensations should be time-bound TOGAF allows dispensations but requires:

Formal review

Approval by the Architecture Board

Time-bound accommodations rather than permanent exceptions

Option C includes exactly this guidance.

NEW QUESTION # 26

Scenario

Your role is that of 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 Chief Technology Officer (CTO) is the sponsor of the activity. The EA 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.

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.

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 request 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 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.
- B. You would monitor for technology updates from your existing suppliers that could enhance the company's capabilities to detect, react, and recover from an IT security incident. You would prepare and run a disaster recovery planning exercise for a ransomware attack and analyze the performance of the current Enterprise Architecture. 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.
- C. You would assess business continuity requirements and analyze the current Enterprise Architecture for gaps. You would recommend changes to address the situation and create a change request. You would engage 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.
- D. You would ensure that the company has in place up-to-date processes for managing change to the current Enterprise Architecture. Based on the scope of the concerns raised, you recommend that this be managed at the infrastructure level. Changes should be made to the baseline description of the Technology Architecture. The changes should be approved by the Architecture Board and implemented by change management techniques.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation

Context of the Scenario

The scenario highlights significant risks due to ransomware attacks and the need to strengthen the company's Enterprise Architecture to improve data protection and resilience. TOGAF emphasizes the Architecture Compliance Review as a mechanism for ensuring the architecture meets its objectives and addresses specific concerns such as security, resilience, and compliance with organizational goals.

The organization has already conducted a risk assessment but requires actionable steps to:

Address ransomware attack risks.

Increase the resilience of the Technology Architecture.

Ensure proper alignment with governance and compliance frameworks.

Option Analysis

Option A:

Strengths:

Highlights the need for up-to-date processes for managing changes in the Enterprise Architecture.

Recognizes the importance of governance through the Architecture Board and change management techniques.

Weaknesses:

The approach focuses solely on the Technology Architecture baseline but does not address the need for specific steps such as

compliance review, gap analysis, or tailored resilience measures for ransomware risks.

It provides a broad and generic approach rather than a targeted plan for ransomware and data protection issues.

Conclusion: Incorrect. While it adheres to governance processes, it lacks specific actions to improve resilience and address the immediate security concerns.

Option B:

Strengths:

Proposes an Architecture Compliance Review, which is a core TOGAF process used to evaluate architecture implementation against defined objectives, ensuring it is fit for purpose.

Involves identifying stakeholders (departments) and tailoring checklists specific to ransomware resilience.

Emphasizes issue identification and resolution through structured review processes.

Weaknesses:

Does not explicitly address longer-term updates to the Enterprise Architecture, but this can be inferred as a next step following compliance recommendations.

Conclusion: Correct. This is the most suitable approach based on TOGAF principles, as it uses an established process to evaluate and improve the architecture's resilience.

Option C:

Strengths:

Includes monitoring for updates from suppliers to enhance detection and recovery capabilities, which is relevant to addressing ransomware risks.

Proposes a gap analysis to identify shortcomings in the current Enterprise Architecture and recommends addressing gaps through change requests.

Incorporates disaster recovery planning exercises, which are useful for testing resilience.

Weaknesses:

While thorough, the approach lacks the Architecture Compliance Review process, which is a more structured way to ensure the architecture meets resilience requirements.

Monitoring suppliers and running disaster recovery exercises are operational steps rather than strategic architectural improvements.

Conclusion: Incorrect. While it includes valid activities, it does not adhere to TOGAF's structured approach for architecture assessment and compliance.

Option D:

Strengths:

Proposes analyzing business continuity requirements and assessing the architecture for gaps, which is relevant to the scenario.

Suggests initiating an ADM cycle to address gaps, which aligns with TOGAF principles.

Weaknesses:

Focusing on initiating a new ADM cycle may be premature, as the immediate priority is to evaluate the existing architecture and address specific resilience concerns.

Does not mention compliance review or tailored resilience measures for ransomware attacks, which are central to the scenario.

Conclusion: Incorrect. It proposes a broader approach that may not adequately address the immediate concerns highlighted by the CSO.

TOGAF Reference

Architecture Compliance Review: A structured process used to evaluate whether an architecture meets the stated goals, objectives, and requirements (TOGAF 9.2, Chapter 19). It is particularly useful for identifying and addressing resilience requirements in scenarios involving security risks.

Stakeholder Engagement: Identifying and involving stakeholders (e.g., departments) is a critical part of architecture governance and compliance review (TOGAF 9.2, Section 24.2).

Change Management: The Architecture Compliance Review supports identifying necessary changes, which are then managed through governance and change management processes (TOGAF 9.2, Section 21.6).

By choosing Option B, you align with TOGAF's structured approach to compliance, resilience, and addressing security concerns.

NEW QUESTION # 27

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