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- C. In between phases
D. Known as "Version 0.1"

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the ADM documents which are under development and have not undergone any formal review and approval process are called "draft". This indicates that they are subject to change and refinement as the architecture development progresses.

Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 4.2.5 Architecture Deliverables.

5. Complete the sentence The TOGAF standard covers the development of four architecture domains: Business, Data, Technology and _____.

- A. Segment
B. Transition
C. Capability
D. Application

Answer: D

Explanation:

The TOGAF standard covers the development of four architecture domains: Business, Data, Technology and Application. These domains represent different aspects of an enterprise's architecture and provide a consistent way of describing, analyzing, and designing them.

Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 2.2 Architecture Development Method (ADM).

6. Which of the following are interests important to the stakeholders in a system?

- A. Requirements
B. Principles
C. Concerns
D. Architecture views

Answer: C

Explanation:

Concerns are interests important to the stakeholders in a system. They are used to identify and classify the system's stakeholders and to guide the selection of viewpoints for the architecture description.

Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2.1 Architecture Viewpoints

7. What is an objective of the ADM Implementation Governance Phase?

- A. To provide continual monitoring of the governance framework
B. To ensure conformance for the target architecture
C. To finalize the Implementation and Migration Plan
D. To establish the resources for architecture governance

Answer: B

Explanation:

The objective of the ADM Implementation Governance Phase is to provide an architectural oversight of the implementation and to ensure conformance for the target architecture. This phase involves establishing procedures and processes to monitor and control the implementation projects and to verify

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The TOGAF certification program consists of several levels, with the OGEA-103 (TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2) exam being the highest level. OGEA-103 Exam is designed for professionals who want to demonstrate their mastery of the TOGAF framework and their ability to apply it in real-world situations.

The OGEA-103 Exam is designed to test the candidate's understanding of the TOGAF framework, its components, and its application in real-world scenarios. OGEA-103 exam covers a range of topics, including the TOGAF Architecture Development Method (ADM), architectural content framework, enterprise continuum, architecture governance, and more. OGEA-103 exam is conducted online and consists of multiple-choice questions.

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The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34

Which of the following is a responsibility of an Architecture Board?

- A. Conducting assessments of the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization
- B. Allocating resources for architecture projects
- C. Creating the Statement of Architecture Work
- D. Establishing targets for re-use of components

Answer: D

Explanation:

An Architecture Board is an executive-level group responsible for the review and maintenance of the strategic architecture and all of its sub-architectures¹. It is a key element in a successful Architecture Governance strategy².

An Architecture Board is typically made responsible, and accountable, for achieving some or all of the following goals²:

Providing the basis for all decision-making with regard to the architectures Consistency between sub-architectures Establishing targets for re-use of components Flexibility of the Enterprise Architecture: To meet changing business needs To leverage new technologies Enforcement of Architecture Compliance Improving the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization Ensuring that the discipline of architecture-based development is adopted Supporting a visible escalation capability for out-of-bounds decisions Therefore, the correct answer is option D, which captures one of the goals of an Architecture Board as stated in the TOGAF Standard, Version 9.22.

Option A is incorrect, because conducting assessments of the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization is not a direct responsibility of an Architecture Board, but rather a part of the Architecture Capability Framework³.

Option B is incorrect, because allocating resources for architecture projects is not a direct responsibility of an Architecture Board, but rather a part of the Architecture Governance Framework⁴.

Option C is incorrect, because creating the Statement of Architecture Work is not a direct responsibility of an Architecture Board, but rather a part of the Architecture Development Method⁵. Reference:

1: Architecture Board - The Open Group³

2: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Part VI: Architecture Governance Framework - Architecture Board

3: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Part VI: Architecture Governance Framework - Architecture Capability Framework

4: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Part VI: Architecture Governance Framework - Architecture Governance Framework

5: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Part II: Architecture Development Method - Phase A: Architecture Vision

NEW QUESTION # 35

What can be introduced to formalize a joint agreement between development partners and sponsors on the deliverables, quality, and fitness-for-purpose of an architecture?

- A. Architecture Contracts
- B. Non-disclosure Agreement
- C. Service Level Agreements
- D. The Statement of Architecture Work

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation from Expert in Enterprise Architecture, guiding in TOGAF and ArchiMate:

In TOGAF, Architecture Contracts are the formal mechanisms used to define and govern agreements between:

Architecture functions and implementation teams, or

Sponsoring organizations and development partners

Architecture Contracts specify:

Architecture deliverables

Quality criteria and fitness-for-purpose

Roles, responsibilities, and compliance requirements

Governance checkpoints and consequences of non-compliance

Why Option D is correct:

Architecture Contracts explicitly exist to formalize joint agreements regarding architecture outcomes and quality.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A . Service Level Agreements: Focus on operational service performance, not architecture governance.

B . Non-disclosure Agreement: Addresses confidentiality, not architecture deliverables or quality.

C . The Statement of Architecture Work: Defines scope and approach but is not a mutual governance contract.

NEW QUESTION # 36

Consider the following ADM phases objectives.

	Objective
1	Ensure that the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures is understood by key stakeholders
2	Ensure conformance with the Target Architecture by implementation projects
3	Ensure that the architecture development cycle is maintained
4	Ensure that the Architecture Governance Framework is executed

Which phase does each objective match?

- A. 1F-2G-3G-4H
- **B. 1H-2F-3F-4G**
- C. 1G-2H-3H-4F
- D. 1F-2G-3H-4H

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, the ADM phases and their objectives are as follows1:

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.

Requirements Management: To manage the architecture requirements throughout the ADM cycle, and to ensure alignment with the business requirements.

Based on the above definitions, we can match each objective with the corresponding phase as follows:

Objective 1: Ensure that the business value and cost of work packages and transition architectures is understood by key stakeholders. This objective is achieved in Phase H: Architecture Change Management, where the value realization and cost-benefit analysis of the architecture are performed².

Objective 2: Ensure conformance with the Target Architecture by implementation projects. This objective is achieved in Phase F: Migration Planning, where the conformance requirements and criteria for the implementation projects are defined³.

Objective 3: Ensure that the architecture development cycle is maintained. This objective is achieved in Phase F: Migration Planning, where the architecture roadmap and iteration cycle are maintained³.

Objective 4: Ensure that the Architecture Governance Framework is executed. This objective is achieved in Phase G: Implementation Governance, where the architecture governance processes and procedures are applied to the implementation projects⁴.

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

2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 21: Architecture Change Management

3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 20: Migration Planning

4: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 19: Implementation Governance

NEW QUESTION # 37

Consider the following statement:

Separate projects may operate their own ADM cycles concurrently, with relationships between the different projects. What does it illustrate?

- A. Implementation governance
- B. Enterprise Architecture
- C. Requirements management
- D. Iteration

Answer: D

Explanation:

The statement illustrates iteration and the ADM. Iteration is the technique of repeating a process or a phase with the aim of improving or refining the outcome. Iteration allows for feedback loops and adaptations at any point in the architecture development and transition process. Separate projects may operate their own ADM cycles concurrently, with relationships between the different projects, to address different aspects or levels of the architecture in an iterative manner. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section

3.1 Introduction to the ADM.

NEW QUESTION # 38

Consider the following descriptions of deliverables consumed and produced across the TOGAF ADM cycle.

1	General rules and guidelines, intended to be enduring and seldom amended, that inform and support the way in which an organization sets about fulfilling its mission
2	A set of quantitative statements that outline what an implementation project must do in order to comply with the architecture.
3	A document that is sent from the sponsoring organization to the architecture organization to trigger the start of an architecture development cycle
4	The scope and approach that will be used to complete an architecture development cycle

Which deliverables match these descriptions?

- Answer: B**

The Request for Architecture Work is a deliverable that is sent from the sponsor and triggers the start of an architecture development cycle. It defines the scope, budget, schedule, and deliverables for a specific architecture project. The Statement of Architecture Work is a deliverable that is produced by the architect and defines the approach and resources needed to complete an architecture project. It forms the basis of a contractual agreement between the sponsor and the architecture organization. The Architecture Principles are a deliverable that is produced by the architect and defines the general rules and guidelines for the architecture work. They reflect the business principles, business goals, and business drivers of the organization. The Architecture Requirements Specification is a deliverable that is produced by the architect and defines the requirements that govern the architecture work. It covers both functional and non-functional requirements as well as constraints and assumptions.

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