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The Open Group OGEA-101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 Exam Sample Questions (Q142-Q147):

NEW QUESTION # 142

Which of the following statements about architecture partitioning is correct?

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

Answer: B

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 # 143

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?

- A. 1 Request for Architecture Work - 2 Statement of Architecture Work - 3 Architecture Principles - 4 Architecture Requirements Specification
- B. 1 Statement of Architecture Work - 2 Architecture Principles - 3 Architecture Requirements Specification - 4 Request for Architecture Work
- C. 1 Architecture Requirements Specification - 2 Request for Architecture Work - 3 Statement of Architecture Work - 4 Architecture Principles
- D. 1 Architecture Principles - 2 Architecture Requirements Specification - 3 Request for Architecture Work - 4 Statement of Architecture Work

Answer: A

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 144

What is the purpose of the Preliminary Phase?

- A. Developing an Enterprise Architecture Capability.
- B. Describing the target architecture.
- C. Defining the Enterprise Strategy.
- D. Identifying the stakeholders and their requirements.

Answer: A

Explanation:

An Enterprise Architecture Capability is the ability of the organization to perform effective and efficient architecture work, including the definition, governance, and management of its architectures². The Preliminary Phase involves the following activities¹:

- * Reviewing the organizational context, scope, and drivers for conducting Enterprise Architecture
- * Establishing the Architecture Capability desired by the organization, including the maturity level, roles, responsibilities, processes, and tools
- * Defining and establishing the Organizational Model for Enterprise Architecture, which describes how the architecture function is organized and integrated within the enterprise
- * Defining and establishing the Architecture Governance framework, which provides the mechanisms for ensuring the quality, consistency, and compliance of the architecture work
- * Selecting and implementing the tools that support the Architecture Capability, such as repositories, modeling tools, and communication tools
- * Defining the Architecture Principles that will guide and constrain the architecture work, based on the business principles, goals, and drivers of the organization

* Defining the Organization-Specific Architecture Framework, which is an adaptation of the generic TOGAF ADM to suit the specific requirements, standards, and practices of the organization. The Preliminary Phase is essential for preparing the organization for the successful development and implementation of its architectures, as well as for ensuring the alignment of the architecture work with the business strategy and objectives.

NEW QUESTION # 145

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

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

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 blocks. 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 # 146

Refer to the table below:

Phase	Output & Outcome	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 B
- B. Phase C
- C. Phase A
- D. Preliminary Phase

Answer: A

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 # 147

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