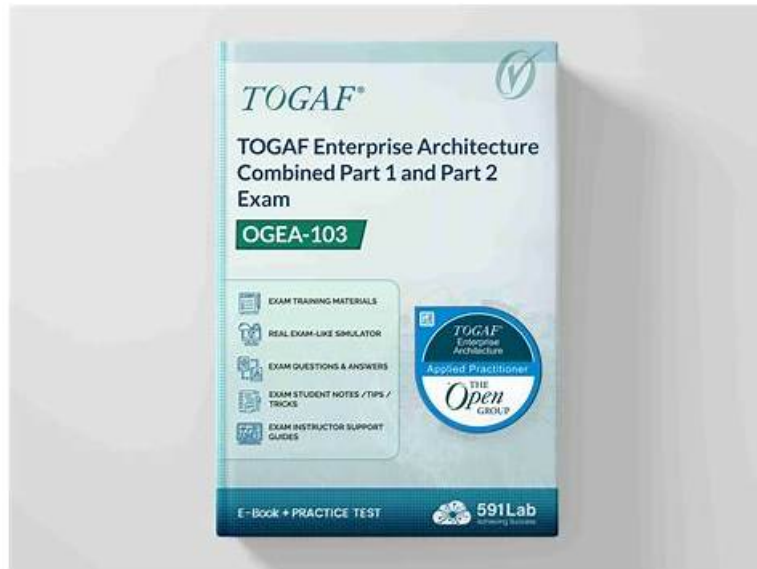# OGEA-103 Prüfungsguide: TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam & OGEA-103 echter Test & OGEA-103 sicherlich-zu-bestehen

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Die Vorbereitung auf die TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Teil 1 und Teil 2 Zertifizierungsprüfung erfordert ein solides Verständnis des TOGAF -Frameworks sowie praktische Erfahrung bei der Anwendung des Frameworks. Die offene Gruppe bietet

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Das Togaf Enterprise Architecture Framework ist ein weit verbreiteter Standard für die Unternehmensarchitektur. Es bietet Organisationen eine gemeinsame Sprache und Methodik für die Entwicklung und Verwaltung ihrer Unternehmensarchitektur. Das Framework ist anpassungsfähig und kann so angepasst werden, dass die spezifischen Anforderungen einer Organisation gerecht werden. Durch die Erreichung der Zertifizierung im TOGAF-Framework können Fachleute ihr Fachwissen in diesem weit verbreiteten Standard demonstrieren.

The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam OGEA-103 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q33-Q38):

33. Frage
Which of the following best describes the purpose of the Architecture Roadmap?

- A. It lists work packages on a timeline showing progress towards the Target Architecture
- B. It is sent from the sponsor and triggers the start of an architecture development cycle
- C. It forms the basis of a contractual agreement between the sponsor and the architecture organization
- D. It provides for effective communication of the end architecture project to the stakeholders

Antwort: A

Begründung:
The purpose of the Architecture Roadmap is to provide a high-level view of how the Baseline Architecture will transition to the Target Architecture over time. It lists work packages on a timeline showing progress towards the Target Architecture, as well as dependencies, risks, and benefits. The Architecture Roadmap forms part of the Implementation and Migration Plan and guides the execution of the architecture projects. Reference: https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap20.html

34. Frage
What are the four architecture domains that the TOGAF standard deals with?

- A. Business, Data, Application, Technology
- B. Capability, Segment, Enterprise, Federated
- C. Application, Data, Information, Knowledge
- D. Baseline, Candidate, Transition, Target

Antwort: A

Begründung:
The TOGAF standard divides Enterprise Architecture into four primary architecture domains: business, data, application, and technology. These domains represent different aspects of an enterprise and how they relate to each other. The business domain defines the business strategy, governance, organization, and key business processes. The data domain describes the structure of the logical and physical data assets and data management resources. The application domain provides a blueprint for the individual applications to be deployed, their interactions, and their relationships to the core business processes. The technology domain describes the logical software and hardware capabilities that are required to support the deployment of business, data, and application services. Other domains, such as motivation, security, or governance, may span across these four primary domains.
References:
* The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Core Concepts
* Domains - The Open Group
* TOGAF Standard - Introduction - Definitions - The Open Group
* The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions - The Open Group
* TOGAF and the history of enterprise architecture | Enable Architect

35. Frage
Scenario
You are working as an Enterprise Architect within an Enterprise Architecture (EA) team at a global company that sells consumer products. The company produces many products that buyers use and enjoy.

The company has announced a major change to its products that will occur over a four-year period. This change includes the introduction of digital products and services. An architecture to support this strategy has been finished, along with a roadmap for a set of projects to implement this significant change. This will be a cross-functional effort between the product design and software teams. It is planned to be developed in phases.

The company faces a challenge in presenting and providing access to different services through its products and digital platforms while ensuring compliance with data privacy laws. In some countries and regions, the data residency requirements mean that the company has to store certain data within the region where it is collected. As a result, the company's application portfolio and infrastructure must connect with various cloud services and data repositories in different countries.

The EA team has inherited the architecture used by the current products, some of which can be carried over to the new products. The EA team has started to define which parts of the architecture to carry forward. Enough of the Business Architecture has been defined so that work can commence on the Information Systems and Technology Architectures. Those architectures need to be defined to support the key digital services that the company plans to provide.

The company uses the TOGAF Standard as the foundation for its Enterprise Architecture framework, and architecture development follows the purpose-based EA Capability model outlined in the TOGAF Series Guide: A Practitioner's Approach to Developing Enterprise Architecture Following the TOGAF ADM. The EA team reports to the Chief Information Officer (CIO), who oversees the program.

You have been asked how to decide and organize the work to deliver the requested architectures.

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

- A. You look outside the company to study how other companies organize their data models and application portfolios. You create just enough architecture description for the Application, Data, and Technology Architectures to identify the different options. For each project, this includes identification of candidate architecture and solution building blocks. You then identify solution providers, perform a readiness assessment, and assess the viability and fitness of the solution options. You then write the draft Implementation and Migration plan.
- B. You refer to the superior architecture for guidance. You review the projects identified, their dependencies, and synergies, then decide the sequence for starting the projects. You develop high-level architecture descriptions. For each project, you determine how much work is needed, identify reference architectures, and candidate building blocks. You identify the resource needs taking into account cost and value. You document the different options, risks, and ways to control them to enable feasibility analysis and trade-off with the stakeholders.
- C. You research leading data companies, using your findings to help in developing high-level Target Data, Application, and Technology Architectures. You review the Architecture Vision to determine the level of detail, time, and scope of the ADM cycle phases required for each project. You identify and estimate the cost of the main resources. You then prepare an Architecture Roadmap and request the Architecture Board to review the roadmap. You then start the project.
- D. You commence an iteration of ADM Phase A, identifying the stakeholders and revising the Architecture Vision. You perform a Stakeholder Analysis and update the Stakeholder Map. You conduct workshops and interviews to reflect the stakeholders who are now the key drivers for the digital products and services. You coordinate with the CIO to ensure alignment with the overall roadmap and update the Implementation and Migration Plan accordingly.

Antwort: B

Begründung:
Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation
Context of the Scenario
The company is in the process of delivering requested architectures to support the introduction of digital products and services. The Business Architecture is sufficiently defined, and the focus is on developing the Information Systems and Technology Architectures. TOGAF emphasizes breaking down large, complex transformation programs into manageable projects, focusing on dependencies, risks, trade-offs, and sequencing of efforts. Based on the scenario, the company must deal with:
Data privacy and residency compliance across different regions.
Re-use of existing architecture for efficiency.
Alignment of digital services with a global roadmap.
The activity described aligns with ADM Phases B (Business Architecture), C (Information Systems Architecture), and D (Technology Architecture), with a focus on delivering architectures for implementation.
Option Analysis
Option A:
Strengths:
Refers to developing high-level architecture descriptions and identifying reference architectures and candidate building blocks, which align with ADM Phases B, C, and D.
Addresses feasibility analysis, trade-offs, and stakeholder engagement, which are part of architecture development and decision-making in TOGAF.
Ensures that the architecture descriptions are resource-conscious, including cost and value analysis, dependencies, risks, and synergies between projects.

Conclusion: Correct, as it provides a complete approach to organizing the work to deliver architectures while adhering to TOGAF principles.

Option B:

Strengths:

Suggests creating architecture descriptions for the Application, Data, and Technology Architectures, which are necessary for delivering requested architectures.

Addresses readiness assessments and the fitness of solutions.

Weaknesses:

Emphasizes looking outside the company and studying other companies' models, which is not necessarily aligned with TOGAF unless justified by specific gaps.

Skips essential TOGAF steps like feasibility analysis and detailed stakeholder engagement.

Conclusion: Incorrect, as it places undue emphasis on external research instead of leveraging TOGAF's structured ADM.

Option C:

Strengths:

Suggests reviewing the Architecture Vision and determining scope, which aligns with TOGAF principles.

Proposes preparing an Architecture Roadmap and involving the Architecture Board for review.

Weaknesses:

Does not cover important elements such as candidate building blocks, feasibility analysis, or stakeholder engagement.

Suggests starting the project prematurely without proper sequencing or risk trade-offs.

Conclusion: Incorrect, as it skips key steps and lacks a structured approach to dependencies and resource management.

Option D:

Strengths:

Suggests revising the Architecture Vision and conducting a Stakeholder Analysis, which aligns with Phase A of the ADM.

Weaknesses:

Returning to Phase A is not required here, as the Architecture Vision has already been defined. Revising the vision at this stage indicates a step backward.

Lacks focus on feasibility analysis, dependencies, and sequencing, which are the immediate needs in this phase.

Conclusion: Incorrect, as it unnecessarily revisits earlier ADM phases instead of progressing.

TOGAF Reference

ADM Phases B, C, D: Emphasizes developing detailed architectures, identifying candidate building blocks, and addressing dependencies, risks, and resource needs (TOGAF 9.2, Chapters 8-10).

Architecture Roadmap and Feasibility Analysis: Guides sequencing and trade-offs for implementation (TOGAF 9.2, Section 12.4).

Stakeholder Engagement: Critical for ensuring alignment and feasibility (TOGAF 9.2, Section 24.2).

Decision-Making and Trade-offs: TOGAF emphasizes documenting risks and trade-offs as part of feasibility analysis (TOGAF 9.2, Section 6.4.1).

36. Frage

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

Your role is consultant to the Lead Architect within a multinational company that manufactures electronic components. The company has several manufacturing divisions located worldwide and a complex supply chain. After a recent study, senior management have stated a concern about business efficiency considering the company's multiple data centers and duplication of applications.

The company has a mature Enterprise Architecture (EA) practice and uses the TOGAF architecture development method in its EA practice. In addition to the EA program, the company has several management frameworks in use, including business planning, project/portfolio management, and operations management.

The EA program is sponsored by the CIO.

A strategic architecture has been defined to improve the ability to meet customer demand and improve management of the supply chain. The strategic architecture includes the consolidation of multiple Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) applications that have been operating independently in the divisions' production facilities.

Each division has completed the Architecture Definition documentation to meet its own specific manufacturing requirements. The enterprise architects have defined a set of work packages that address the gaps identified. They have identified the value produced, effort required, and dependencies between work packages to reach a target architecture that would integrate a new ERP environment into the company.

Because of the risks posed by change from the current environment, the architects have recommended that a phased approach occurs to implement the target architecture with several transition states. The overall implementation process is estimated to take several years.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked what the next steps are for the migration planning.

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

- A. You estimate the business value for each project by applying the Business Value Assessment Technique to prioritize the implementation projects and project increments. The assessment should focus on return on investment and performance evaluation criteria that can be used to monitor the progress of the architecture transformation. You would confirm and plan a series of Transition Architecture phases using an Architecture Definition Increments Table that lists the projects.
- B. You place the Architecture Definition Document under configuration control. This will ensure that the architecture remains relevant and responsive to the needs of the enterprise. You would identify the development resources to undertake the projects. You would then produce an Implementation Governance Model to manage the lessons learned prior to finalizing the plan. You recommend that lessons learned be applied as changes to the architecture without review.
- C. You conduct a series of Compliance Assessments to ensure that the architecture is being implemented according to the contract. The Compliance Assessment should verify that the implementation team is using the proper development methodology. It should include deployment of monitoring tools and ensure that performance targets are being met. If they are not met, then you would identify changes to performance requirements and update those in the Implementation and Migration Plan.
- D. You assess how the Implementation and Migration plan impacts the other frameworks in use in the organization. Minimally, you ensure that the plan is coordinated with the business planning, project
/portfolio management and operations management frameworks. You would then assign a business value to each work package, considering available resources and strategic fit. You then use the work packages to identify projects that will be in the Implementation and Migration Plan

Antwort: A

Begründung:
The Business Value Assessment Technique is a technique that can be used to estimate and compare the business value of the projects and project increments that implement the architecture work packages, which are the sets of actions or tasks that are required to implement a specific part of the architecture. The business value is the measure of the benefits or advantages that the project or project increment delivers to the business, such as increased revenue, reduced costs, improved quality, or enhanced customer satisfaction1 The steps for applying the Business Value Assessment Technique are:
* Identify the criteria and factors that are relevant to the business value assessment, such as costs, benefits, risks, and opportunities. The criteria and factors should be aligned with the business goals and drivers that motivate the architecture work, and the stakeholder requirements and concerns that influence the architecture work.
* Assign weights and scores to the criteria and factors, using various methods, such as expert judgment, historical data, or analytical models. The weights and scores should reflect the importance and performance of the criteria and factors, and the trade-offs and preferences of the stakeholders.
* Calculate the business value for each project or project increment, using various techniques, such as net present value, return on investment, or balanced scorecard. The business value should indicate the expected or actual outcomes and impacts of the project or project increment on the business.
* Prioritize the implementation projects and project increments, based on the business value and other considerations, such as dependencies, resources, or risks. The prioritization should determine the order or sequence of the projects and project increments, and the allocation and utilization of the resources.
Therefore, the best answer is C, because it describes the next steps for the migration planning, which are the activities that support the transition from the Baseline Architecture to the Target Architecture. The answer covers the Business Value Assessment Technique, which is relevant to the scenario.
References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 28:
Business Value Assessment Technique : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 18: Phase A: Architecture Vision : The TOGAF Standard, Version
9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 21: Phase F: Migration Planning : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part IV: Architecture Content Framework, Chapter 36: Building Blocks

37. Frage
Please read this scenario prior to answering the question
You have been appointed as Chief Enterprise Architect (CEA). reporting to the Chief Technical Officer (CTO), of a company established as a separate operating entity by a major automotive manufacturer. The mission of the company is to build a new industry leading unified technology and software platform for electric vehicles.
The company uses the TOGAF Standard as the basis for its Enterprise Architecture (EA) framework, and architecture development follows the purpose-based EA Capability model as described in the TOGAF Series Guide: A Practitioners'Approach to Developing Enterprise Architecture Following the TOGAF ADM.
An end-to-end Target Architecture has been completed with a roadmap for change over a five-year period. The new platform will be a cross-functional effort between hardware and software teams, with significant changes over the old platform. It is expected to be developed in several stages over three years. The EA team has inherited the architecture for the previous generation hardware and software automotive platform, some of which can be carried over to the new unified platform. The EA team has started to define

the new platform, including defining which parts of the architecture to carry forward.

Enough of the Business Architecture has been defined, so that work can commence on the Information Systems and Technology Architectures. Those need to be defined to support the core business services that the company plans to provide. The core services will feature an innovative approach with swarm data generated by vehicles, paving the way for autonomous driving in the future. The presentation and access to different variations of data that the company plans to offer through its platform pose an architecture challenge. The application portfolio and supporting infrastructure need to interact with various existing cloud services and data- Refer to the scenario You have been asked what approach should be taken to determine and organize the work to deliver the requested architectures?

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

- A. You will research leading data businesses, developing high-level Target Data, Application and Technology Architectures. You would review the Architecture Vision in order to estimate the level of detail, time, and breadth of the ADM cycle phases that will be needed to develop the architecture. You will identify and cost major work packages, and then develop an Architecture Roadmap. You would then seek approval by the Architecture Board and initiate the project.
- B. You would refer to the end-to-end Target Architecture for guidance and direction. The first objective should be to identify projects, dependencies and synergies, then prioritize before initiating the projects. You will develop high-level architecture descriptions. For each project you would estimate effort size, identify reference architectures, and candidate building blocks. You will identify the resource needs considering cost and value. You will document options, risks, and controls to enable viability analysis and trade-off with the stakeholders.
- C. You will revisit ADM Phase A. identifying the stakeholders and creating a new Architecture Vision. You will update the Stakeholder map produced for the strategic architecture so it reflects the stakeholders who are now the most relevant to the projects that are to be developed. You would then ask the CTO to make some decisions about the Architecture Roadmap, and update the Implementation and Migration Plan to reflect the decisions.
- D. You would look outside the enterprise to research data models and application portfolios of leading big data businesses. You would develop just enough applications, data, and technology architecture to identify options. For each project this should include identification of candidate architecture and solution building blocks. You will identify solution providers, perform a readiness assessment, and assess the viability and fitness of the solution options. You will then document the draft Implementation and Migration plan.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

The Target Architecture is a description of the future state of the architecture that addresses the business goals and drivers, and satisfies the stakeholder requirements and concerns. The Target Architecture is developed through the Architecture Development Method (ADM), which is the core process of the TOGAF standard that guides the development and management of the enterprise architecture. The Target Architecture is typically divided into four domains: Business, Data, Application, and Technology. The Target Architecture also includes a roadmap for change, which defines the Transition Architectures, the Capability Increments, and the work packages that enable the transition from the Baseline Architecture to the Target Architecture12 The best answer is B, because it describes the approach that should be taken to determine and organize the work to deliver the requested architectures, which are the Information Systems and Technology Architectures. The answer covers the following steps:

Refer to the end-to-end Target Architecture for guidance and direction. The end-to-end Target Architecture provides the overall vision, scope, and objectives of the architecture work, and the alignment with the business strategy and goals. The end-to-end Target Architecture also provides the high-level definitions and principles for the four architecture domains, and the roadmap for change that outlines the major milestones and deliverables.

Identify projects, dependencies and synergies, then prioritize before initiating the projects. Projects are the units of work that implement the architecture work packages, which are the sets of actions or tasks that are required to implement a specific part of the architecture. Dependencies are the relationships and constraints that affect the order or priority of the projects, such as logical, temporal, or resource dependencies. Synergies are the benefits or advantages that result from the combination or coordination of the projects, such as cost savings, efficiency gains, or innovation opportunities. Prioritization is the process of ranking the projects according to their importance, urgency, or value, and assigning resources and schedules accordingly.

Develop high-level architecture descriptions. High-level architecture descriptions are the outputs of the architecture development phases (B, C, and D) of the ADM cycle, which describe the Business, Data, Application, and Technology Architectures in terms of the Architecture Building Blocks (ABBs) and the Solution Building Blocks (SBBs), which are reusable components of business, IT, or architectural capability. High-level architecture descriptions also include the Architecture Views, which are representations of the system of interest from the perspective of one or more stakeholders and their concerns.

For each project, estimate effort size, identify reference architectures, and candidate building blocks. Effort size is the measure of the amount of work, time, or resources required to complete a project. Effort size can be estimated using various techniques, such as analogy, expert judgment, parametric, or bottom-up. Reference architectures are standardized architectures that provide a common framework and vocabulary for a specific domain or industry. Reference architectures can be used as a source of best practices, patterns, and models for the architecture development. Candidate building blocks are the potential ABBs or SBBs that can be used to implement the architecture. Candidate building blocks can be identified from the Architecture Repository, which is a collection of

architecture assets, such as models, patterns, principles, standards, and guidelines.

Identify the resource needs considering cost and value. Resource needs are the specifications and criteria that define the acceptable level and quality of the resources required to complete the project, such as human, financial, physical, or technological resources. Resource needs can be identified by analyzing the scope, complexity, and dependencies of the project, and the availability, capability, and suitability of the resources. Cost and value are the factors that influence the allocation and utilization of the resources, such as the budget, the return on investment, the benefits, or the risks.

Document options, risks, and controls to enable viability analysis and trade-off with the stakeholders. Options are the alternative ways of achieving the project objectives, such as different solutions, technologies, vendors, or approaches. Risks are the effects of uncertainty on the project objectives, such as threats or opportunities. Controls are the measures or actions that are taken to prevent, reduce, or mitigate the risks, such as policies, procedures, or standards. Viability analysis is the process of evaluating and comparing the options, risks, and controls, and determining the feasibility, suitability, and desirability of each option. Trade-off is the decision outcome that balances and reconciles the multiple, often conflicting, requirements and concerns of the stakeholders, and ensures alignment with the Architecture Vision and the Architecture Principles.

38. Frage

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