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

The Open Group OGEA-103 exam is an essential certification for anyone working in the field of enterprise architecture. By achieving this certification, professionals can demonstrate their expertise in the TOGAF framework and enhance their career prospects. OGEA-103 exam is challenging, but with the right preparation and study, candidates can achieve success and become certified TOGAF professionals.

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

NEW QUESTION # 34
Complete the following sentence:
Presenting different _____ and _____ to stakeholders helps architects to extract hidden agendas principles and requirements that could impact the final Target Architecture

- A. Business Scenarios Business Models
- B. Alternatives Trade-offs
- C. Solutions Applications
- D. Architecture Views Architecture Viewpoints

Answer: B

Explanation:
Presenting different alternatives and trade-offs to stakeholders helps architects to extract hidden agendas principles and requirements that could impact the final Target Architecture. Alternatives are different ways of achieving a desired outcome, while trade-offs are compromises or sacrifices that must be made to choose one alternative over another. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.1 Business Scenarios.

NEW QUESTION # 35
Complete the sentence Business Transformation Readiness Assessment is _____.

- A. a joint effort between corporate staff lines of business and IT planners
- B. widely used to validate an architecture that is being developed
- C. to ensure the active support of powerful stakeholders
- D. a way to put building blocks into context thereby supporting re-usable solutions

Answer: A

Explanation:
Business Transformation Readiness Assessment is a joint effort between corporate staff lines of business and IT planners to evaluate the readiness of the organization to undergo change. It involves assessing factors such as vision, commitment, capacity, capability, culture, and motivation that may influence the success of a business transformation initiative. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.2 Business Transformation Readiness Assessment.

NEW QUESTION # 36
Which of the following are the four purposes that typically frame the planning horizon, depth and breadth of an Architecture Project, and the contents of the EA Repository-?

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Part 2 of the exam builds upon the knowledge gained in Part 1, delving deeper into the TOGAF framework and addressing more advanced topics such as architecture governance, architecture content development, and the use of architecture models to support decision-making. It also covers the application of the TOGAF framework in real-world scenarios and provides practical guidance on how to use TOGAF to deliver successful architecture projects.

Passing the OGEA-103 Exam is a significant achievement for professionals in the enterprise architecture field. It demonstrates a high level of expertise and knowledge in the industry, and it opens up new career opportunities. TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam certification is recognized by major organizations globally, including governments, commercial enterprises, and educational institutions. TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam certification is an excellent investment for professionals who want to enhance their career prospects and be recognized as a leader in the enterprise architecture domain.

The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q110-Q115):

NEW QUESTION # 110

Complete the sentence. The four purposes that typically frame the planning horizon, depth and breadth of an Architecture Project, and the contents of the EA Repository are Strategy, Portfolio,

- A. Project, and Solution Delivery.
- **B. Segment, and End-to-end Target Architecture.**
- C. Discreet, and Cohesive.
- D. Subordinate, and Superior Architecture.

Answer: B

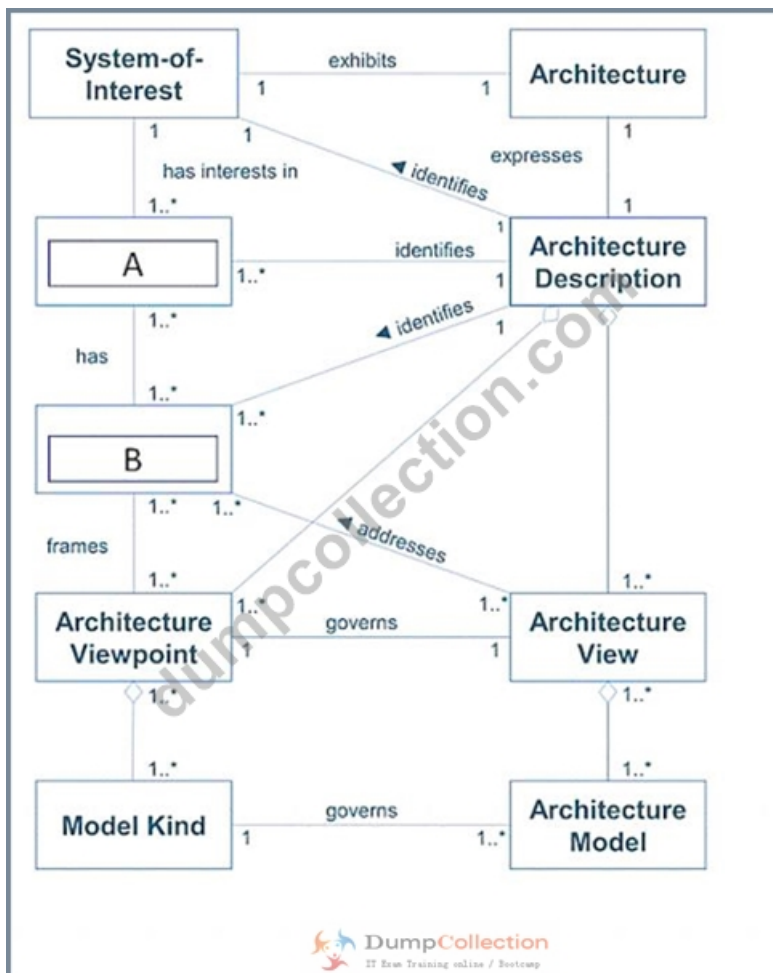
Explanation:

The planning horizon, depth, and breadth of an Architecture Project, along with the contents of the EA Repository, are typically framed by Strategy, Portfolio, Segment, and End-to-end Target Architecture. The

'Segment' refers to a part of the organization, typically addressed in a Segment Architecture, while 'End-to-end Target Architecture' encompasses the complete view of the planned architecture across the entire organization.

NEW QUESTION # 111

Exhibit:



Consider the image showing basic architectural concepts.
What are items A and B?

- A. A-User, B-Requirement
- B. A-Candidate Architecture, B-Trade-off
- C. A-Stakeholder, B-Concern
- D. A-Base Architecture, B-Target Architecture

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

In the context of TOGAF, a stakeholder is any individual, team, or organization who has interests in, or concerns relative to, the outcome of the architecture. Concerns are those interests which pertain to any aspect of the system's functioning, development or operation, including considerations such as performance, reliability, and security¹. References:

*The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions - The Open Group

NEW QUESTION # 112

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

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

Answer: B

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 # 113

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. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- 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: A

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 Architectures¹ References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 27: Business Transformation Readiness Assessment

NEW QUESTION # 114

Consider the following chart:

Which important concept for Enterprise Architecture Practitioners does it illustrate?

- A. An Enterprise Architecture must be developed in phases with a limited fixed duration.
- B. Enterprise Architects must use Gantt charts to communicate with Stakeholders.
- **C. ADM phases must be run in a sequenced approach to produce the Architecture.**
- D. ADM phases must be run simultaneously until the relevant information has been produced.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The chart shown is a Gantt chart, which is commonly used for project management to illustrate a project schedule. In the context of TOGAF (The Open Group Architecture Framework), which is a framework for enterprise architecture, this Gantt chart is demonstrating the sequenced approach to the Architecture Development Method (ADM). The ADM is the core process of TOGAF which provides a tested and repeatable process for developing architectures. The ADM is described as being iterative, over the whole process, between phases, and within phases. For each iteration of the ADM, a fresh decision must be taken about each of the parameters (scope, granularity, time period, and architecture assets).

The ADM consists of a number of phases that have to be followed in sequence:

Preliminary Phase: Framework and principles

Phase A: Architecture Vision

Phase B: Business Architecture

Phase C: Information Systems Architectures, including Data and Application Architectures Phase D: Technology Architecture Phase

E: Opportunities and Solutions Phase F: Migration Planning Phase G: Implementation Governance Phase H: Architecture Change

Management Requirements Management Each phase is dependent on the outputs of the previous phase and the Requirements Management phase runs throughout. The Gantt chart clearly shows the dependency and sequence in which these phases occur, implying that a structured approach is followed to produce the enterprise architecture.

The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, a standard of The Open Group

The TOGAF documentation available at <https://publications.opengroup.org/standards/architecture> and

<https://publications.opengroup.org/guides/architecture>

NEW QUESTION # 115

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