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TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 Exam exam tests hired dedicated staffs to update the contents of the data on a daily basis. Our industry experts will always help you keep an eye on changes in the exam syllabus, and constantly supplement the contents of OGEA-101 test guide. Therefore, with our study materials, you no longer need to worry about whether the content of the exam has changed. You can calm down and concentrate on learning. At the same time, the researchers hired by OGEA-101 Test Guide is all those who passed the TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 Exam exam, and they all have been engaged in teaching or research in this industry for more than a decade. They have a keen sense of smell on the trend of changes in the exam questions. Therefore, with the help of these experts, the contents of OGEA-101 exam questions must be the most advanced and close to the real exam.

The Open Group OGEA-101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Information Systems Architecture: Focusing on data and application architectures, this topic of the OGEA-101 Exam assesses ability of TOGAF practitioners to define and manage information systems. It measures their skills in identifying data entities and application components.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Business Architecture: This topic of The Open Group OGEA-101 exam emphasizes the development of business architecture, including baseline and target architectures. It measures the understanding of TOGAF practitioners about business capabilities and processes.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Architecture Governance: This topic of The Open Group OGEA-101 exam covers the governance framework and responsibilities of architecture boards. It evaluates the skills of TOGAF practitioners in establishing governance structures.
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Introduction to the Architecture Development Method (ADM): The ADM is central to TOGAF, outlining a structured approach to developing and managing enterprise architecture. This section assesses comprehension of TOGAF practitioners about the ADM phases and their application, ensuring they grasp the method's iterative nature, which is vital for the OGEA-101 exam.

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The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 Exam Sample Questions (Q126-Q131):

NEW QUESTION # 126

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

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

The joint agreements between development partners and sponsors on the deliverables, quality, and fitness-for-purpose of an architecture.

A document that is sent from the sponsoring organization to the architecture organization to trigger the start of an architecture development cycle

A set of quantitative statements that outline what an implementation project must do in order to comply with the architecture.

Which deliverables match these descriptions?

- A. 1 Architecture Principles -2 Architecture Contracts - 3 Architecture Requirements Specification-4 Request for Architecture Work Explanation:
- B. 1 Architecture Principles -2 Architecture Contracts - 3 Request for Architecture Work - 4 Architecture Requirements Specification
- C. 1 Architecture Contracts - 2 Architecture Requirements Specification - 3 Architecture Vision - 4 Architecture Principles
- D. 1 Architecture Requirements Specification -2 Architecture Principles - 3 Architecture Vision - 4 Architecture Contracts

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF standard, the deliverables that match the descriptions are as follows:

1 Architecture Principles: These are 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 mission1. They reflect a level of consensus among the various elements of the enterprise, and form the basis for making future IT decisions1.

2 Architecture Contracts: These are the joint agreements between development partners and sponsors on the deliverables, quality, and fitness-for-purpose of an architecture2. They are used to ensure that the architecture is implemented and governed according to the agreed-upon specifications and standards2.

3 Request for Architecture Work: This is a document that is sent from the sponsoring organization to the architecture organization to trigger the start of an architecture development cycle3. It defines the scope, schedule, budget, deliverables, and stakeholders of the architecture project3.

4 Architecture Requirements Specification: This is a set of quantitative statements that outline what an implementation project must do in order to comply with the architecture4. It defines the requirements for each architecture domain, as well as the relationships and dependencies among them4.

1: Architecture Principles 2: Architecture Contracts 3: Request for Architecture Work 4: Architecture Requirements Specification

NEW QUESTION # 127

Which of the following statements about architecture partitioning is correct?

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

Answer: D

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.

References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Partitioning 2: TOGAF Standard - Introduction - Architecture Partitioning 3: [The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Applying the ADM Across the Architecture Landscape] 4: TOGAF Standard - Introduction - Definitions - The Open Group

NEW QUESTION # 128

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

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

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:
oProviding the basis for all decision-making with regard to the architectures oConsistency between sub-architectures oEstablishing targets for re-use of components oFlexibility of the Enterprise Architecture: To meet changing business needs To leverage new technologies oEnforcement of Architecture Compliance oImproving the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization oEnsuring that the discipline of architecture-based development is adopted oSupporting 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 # 129

What is the purpose of the Preliminary Phase?

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

Answer: B

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 objectives1.

NEW QUESTION # 130

Consider the following statements

1 A whole corporation or a division of a corporation

2 A government agency or a single government department

3 Partnerships and alliances of businesses working together such as a consortium or supply chain What are those examples of according to the TOGAF Standard?

- A. Architectures Scopes
- **B. Enterprises**
- C. Business Units
- D. Organizations

Answer: B

Explanation:

Enterprises are examples of the scope of an architecture according to the TOGAF Standard. An enterprise is defined as any collection of organizations that has a common set of goals and/or a single bottom line. Enterprises can be whole corporations or divisions of a corporation, government agencies or single government departments, partnerships and alliances of businesses working together, etc. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 2.1 Core Concepts.

NEW QUESTION # 131

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