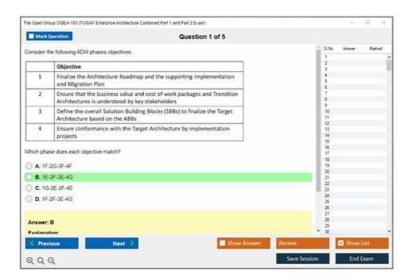# OGEA-103 Exam Lab Questions & Valid OGEA-103 Exam Materials

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The Open Group OGEA-103 Exam is a comprehensive certification program that covers the TOGAF enterprise architecture framework. TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam certification is designed for professionals who are involved in enterprise architecture and are looking to enhance their skills and knowledge in this field. TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam certification covers both Part 1 and Part 2 of the TOGAF framework, making it an all-encompassing exam.

>> OGEA-103 Exam Lab Questions <<

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The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF) is a widely recognized framework for Enterprise Architecture. It provides a common language, methodology, and tools for designing and managing enterprise architecture. TOGAF is used by organizations worldwide to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their IT architecture. It is a comprehensive framework that covers all aspects of Enterprise Architecture, including business, data, application, and technology architecture.

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.

The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q71-Q76):

NEW QUESTION # 71

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 A
- B. Phase C
- C. Phase B
- D. Preliminary Phase

Answer: C

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 # 72

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are employed as an Enterprise Architect, reporting to the Chief Enterprise Architect, at a technology company. The company uses the TOGAF standard as the method and guiding framework for its Enterprise Architecture (EA) practice.

The nature of the business is such that the data and the information stored on the company systems is the company's major asset and is highly confidential. The company employees travel a lot for work and need to communicate over public infrastructure. They use message encryption, secure internet connections using Virtual Private Networks (VPNs), and other standard security measures. The company has provided computer security awareness training for all its staff. However, despite good education and system security, there is still a need to rely on third-party suppliers for infrastructure and software.

The Chief Security Officer (CSO) has noted an increase in ransomware (malicious software used in ransom demands) attacks on companies with a similar profile. The CSO recognizes that no matter how much is spent on education, and support, the company could be a victim of a significant attack that could completely lock them out of their important data.

A risk assessment has been completed and the company has looked for cyber insurance that covers ransomware. The price for this insurance is very high. The CTO recently saw a survey that said 1 out of 4 businesses that paid ransoms could not get their data back, and almost the same number were able to recover the data without paying. The CTO has decided not to get cyber insurance to cover ransom payment.

The Chief Technology Officer (CTO) is the sponsor of the EA project. The practice uses an iterative approach for its architecture development. This has enabled the decision makers to gain valuable insights into the different aspects of the business.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to describe the steps you would take to strengthen the current architecture to improve data protection.

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

- A. You would contact existing suppliers for technology that could enhance the company's capabilities to detect, react, and recover from an incident. You would perform an analysis and assessment of a simulated ransomware attack to evaluate the current Enterprise Architecture's resilience and recovery capabilities. Using the findings, you would prepare a gap analysis of the current Enterprise Architecture. You would prepare change requests to address identified gaps. You would add the changes implemented to the Architecture Repository.
- B. You would ensure that the business value and cost of continuity measures are understood by key stakeholders and would ensure that the company has in place up-to-date processes for managing change to the current Enterprise Architecture. You recommend that mitigation for a ransomware attach be addressed at the infrastructure level with specific technology controls. Changes should be made to the baseline description of the Technology Architecture. The changes should be approved by the Architecture Board and a change request approved.
- C. You would hold an Architecture Compliance Review with the scope to examine the company's ability to respond to

ransomware attacks. You would identify the departments involved and have them nominate representatives. You would then tailor checklists to address the requirement for increased business continuity and resilience. You would circulate to the nominated representatives for them to complete. You would then review the completed checklists, identifying and resolving issues. You would then determine and present your recommendations.

- D. You would run an assessment to identify the business continuity requirements and analyze the current Enterprise Architecture for gaps. You would create a change request to start a further cycle of architecture work to address changes to mitigate such an attack. You would arrange a meeting of the Architecture Board to assess and approve the change request. Once approved you would create a new Request for Architecture Work to begin an ADM cycle to implement the changes.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The question asks:
"What steps would you take to strengthen the current architecture to improve data protection?" This requires understanding how TOGAF handles:
Business continuity requirements
Gap analysis in existing architecture
Architecture change requests
Triggering a new ADM cycle
Governance via the Architecture Board
Option C is the only answer that aligns correctly with TOGAF's formal Architecture Change Management process (ADM Phase H) and how to progress from identifying gaps to initiating a new cycle.
☐ Why Option C Is Correct
✔ 1. Starts with identifying business continuity requirements
TOGAF Phase A and Phase B require understanding business continuity and information security requirements as part of architecture development.
✔ 2. Analyzes the current architecture for gaps
Gap analysis is a required step in:
Phase B (Business Architecture)
Phase C (Data/Application Architecture)
Phase D (Technology Architecture)
It is also part of Architecture Change Management (Phase H) when examining existing threats or deficiencies.
✔ 3. Creates a Change Request
In TOGAF, if gaps or new risks require architectural enhancements, a formal Change Request is submitted. This is a mandatory TOGAF mechanism.
✔ 4. Architecture Board evaluates the Change Request
The Architecture Board approves major changes before a new cycle starts - exactly as described in option C.
✔ 5. Initiates a new ADM cycle with a RfAW
TOGAF explicitly states:
A new or major architecture change requires a Request for Architecture Work before beginning a new ADM cycle.
Option C follows this sequencing precisely:
Identify requirements → analyze gaps → issue change request → Architecture Board approval → create RfAW → start new ADM cycle.
This is textbook TOGAF.
☐ Why the Other Options Are Incorrect
A - Too narrow and focuses only on Technology Architecture
The problem spans business continuity, data protection, and enterprise-wide readiness - not just infrastructure.
Does not include gap analysis, stakeholder analysis, or initiating a formal ADM cycle.
Incorrectly reduces ransomware mitigation to technology controls.
B - Architecture Compliance Review is inappropriate here
A Compliance Review is used to:
Ensure implementation conforms to architecture
Not to:
Identify new risks
Strengthen the architecture
Conduct gap analysis
This option is misusing the review process.
D - Supplier-driven, not TOGAF-driven
Involves contacting suppliers prematurely - not aligned with TOGAF's architecture-first methodology.
Does not involve Architecture Board approval before pursuing solutions.
Jumps into solutioning before architectural approval.

□ Relevant TOGAF
Reference
Phase H: Architecture Change Management
Manage changes
Evaluate impacts
Generate change requests
Architecture Board Roles
Approves Change Requests
Governs new ADM cycles
Request for Architecture Work
Used to formally launch a new ADM cycle

NEW QUESTION # 73

Scenario
Your role is that of an Enterprise Architect, reporting to the Chief Enterprise Architect, at a technology company.

The company uses the TOGAF standard as the method and guiding framework for its Enterprise Architecture (EA) practice. The Chief Technology Officer (CTO) is the sponsor of the activity. The EA practice uses an iterative approach for its architecture development. This has enabled the decision-makers to gain valuable insights into the different aspects of the business.

The nature of the business is such that the data and the information stored on the company systems is the company's major asset and is highly confidential. The company employees travel a lot for work and need to communicate over public infrastructure. They use message encryption, secure internet connections using Virtual Private Networks (VPNs), and other standard security measures. The company has provided computer security awareness training for all its staff. However, despite good education and system security, there is still a need to rely on third-party suppliers for infrastructure and software.

The Chief Security Officer (CSO) has noted an increase in ransomware (malicious software used in ransom demands) attacks on companies with a similar profile. The CSO recognizes that no matter how much is spent on education and support, the company could be a victim of a significant attack that could completely lock them out of their important data.

A risk assessment has been completed, and the company has looked for cyber insurance that covers ransomware. The price for this insurance is very high. The CTO recently saw a survey that said 1 out of 4 businesses that paid ransoms could not get their data back, and almost the same number were able to recover the data without paying. The CTO has decided not to get cyber insurance to cover ransom payment.

You have been asked to describe the steps you would take to strengthen the current architecture to improve data protection. Based on the TOGAF standard, which of the following is the best answer?

- A. You would ensure that the company has in place up-to-date processes for managing change to the current Enterprise Architecture. Based on the scope of the concerns raised, you recommend that this be managed at the infrastructure level. Changes should be made to the baseline description of the Technology Architecture. The changes should be approved by the Architecture Board and implemented by change management techniques.
- B. You would assess business continuity requirements and analyze the current Enterprise Architecture for gaps. You would recommend changes to address the situation and create a change request. You would engage the Architecture Board to assess and approve the change request. Once approved, you would create a new Request for Architecture Work to begin an ADM cycle to implement the changes.
- C. You would monitor for technology updates from your existing suppliers that could enhance the company's capabilities to detect, react, and recover from an IT security incident. You would prepare and run a disaster recovery planning exercise for a ransomware attack and analyze the performance of the current Enterprise Architecture. Using the findings, you would prepare a gap analysis of the current Enterprise Architecture. You would prepare change requests to address identified gaps. You would add the changes implemented to the Architecture Repository.
- D. You would request an Architecture Compliance Review with the scope to examine the company's ability to respond to ransomware attacks. You would identify the departments involved and have them nominate representatives. You would then tailor checklists to address the requirement for increased resilience. You would circulate to the nominated representatives for them to complete. You would then review the completed checklists, identifying and resolving issues. You would then determine and present your recommendations.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation
Context of the Scenario
The scenario highlights significant risks due to ransomware attacks and the need to strengthen the company's Enterprise Architecture to improve data protection and resilience. TOGAF emphasizes the Architecture Compliance Review as a mechanism for ensuring the architecture meets its objectives and addresses specific concerns such as security, resilience, and compliance with organizational

goals.

The organization has already conducted a risk assessment but requires actionable steps to:

Address ransomware attack risks.

Increase the resilience of the Technology Architecture.

Ensure proper alignment with governance and compliance frameworks.

Option Analysis

Option A:

Strengths:

Highlights the need for up-to-date processes for managing changes in the Enterprise Architecture.

Recognizes the importance of governance through the Architecture Board and change management techniques.

Weaknesses:

The approach focuses solely on the Technology Architecture baseline but does not address the need for specific steps such as compliance review, gap analysis, or tailored resilience measures for ransomware risks.

It provides a broad and generic approach rather than a targeted plan for ransomware and data protection issues.

Conclusion: Incorrect. While it adheres to governance processes, it lacks specific actions to improve resilience and address the immediate security concerns.

Option B:

Strengths:

Proposes an Architecture Compliance Review, which is a core TOGAF process used to evaluate architecture implementation against defined objectives, ensuring it is fit for purpose.

Involves identifying stakeholders (departments) and tailoring checklists specific to ransomware resilience.

Emphasizes issue identification and resolution through structured review processes.

Weaknesses:

Does not explicitly address longer-term updates to the Enterprise Architecture, but this can be inferred as a next step following compliance recommendations.

Conclusion: Correct. This is the most suitable approach based on TOGAF principles, as it uses an established process to evaluate and improve the architecture's resilience.

Option C:

Strengths:

Includes monitoring for updates from suppliers to enhance detection and recovery capabilities, which is relevant to addressing ransomware risks.

Proposes a gap analysis to identify shortcomings in the current Enterprise Architecture and recommends addressing gaps through change requests.

Incorporates disaster recovery planning exercises, which are useful for testing resilience.

Weaknesses:

While thorough, the approach lacks the Architecture Compliance Review process, which is a more structured way to ensure the architecture meets resilience requirements.

Monitoring suppliers and running disaster recovery exercises are operational steps rather than strategic architectural improvements.

Conclusion: Incorrect. While it includes valid activities, it does not adhere to TOGAF's structured approach for architecture assessment and compliance.

Option D:

Strengths:

Proposes analyzing business continuity requirements and assessing the architecture for gaps, which is relevant to the scenario.

Suggests initiating an ADM cycle to address gaps, which aligns with TOGAF principles.

Weaknesses:

Focusing on initiating a new ADM cycle may be premature, as the immediate priority is to evaluate the existing architecture and address specific resilience concerns.

Does not mention compliance review or tailored resilience measures for ransomware attacks, which are central to the scenario.

Conclusion: Incorrect. It proposes a broader approach that may not adequately address the immediate concerns highlighted by the CSO.

TOGAF

Reference

Architecture Compliance Review: A structured process used to evaluate whether an architecture meets the stated goals, objectives, and requirements (TOGAF 9.2, Chapter 19). It is particularly useful for identifying and addressing resilience requirements in scenarios involving security risks.
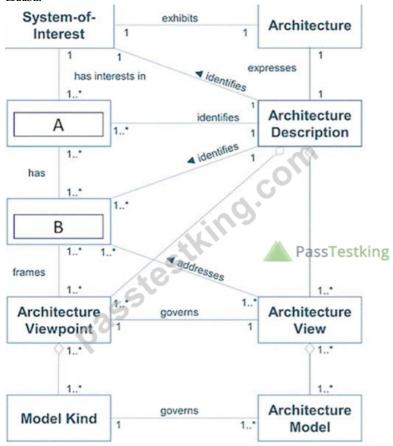
Stakeholder Engagement: Identifying and involving stakeholders (e.g., departments) is a critical part of architecture governance and compliance review (TOGAF 9.2, Section 24.2).

Change Management: The Architecture Compliance Review supports identifying necessary changes, which are then managed through governance and change management processes (TOGAF 9.2, Section 21.6).

By choosing Option B, you align with TOGAF's structured approach to compliance, resilience, and addressing security concerns.

NEW QUESTION # 74
Exhibit:

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

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

Answer: C

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 # 75
Please read this scenario prior to answering the question
You are the Lead Enterprise Architect at a major agribusiness company. The company's main harvest is lentils, a highly valued food grown worldwide. The lentil parasite, broomrape, has been an increasing concern for many years and is now becoming resistant to chemical controls. In addition, changes in climate favor the propagation and growth of the parasite. As a result, the parasite cannot realistically be exterminated, and it has become pandemic, with lentil yields falling globally.
In response to the situation, the CEO has decided that the lentil fields will be used for another harvest. The company will also cease to process third-party lentils and will repurpose its processing plants. Thus, the target market will change, and the end-products will be different and more varied.
The company has recently established an Enterprise Architecture practice based on the TOGAF standard as method and guiding

framework. The CIO is the sponsor of the activity. A formal request for architecture change has been approved. At this stage there is no fixed scope, shared vision, or objectives.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to propose the best approach for architecture development to realize the CEO's change in direction for the company.

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

- A. You propose that the team focus on architecture definition including development of business models, with emphasis on defining the change parameters to support this new business strategy that the CEO has identified. Once understood, the team will be in the best position to identify the requirements, drivers, issues, and constraints for the change.
- B. You propose that this engagement define the baseline Technology Architecture first in order to assess the current infrastructure capacity and capability for the company. Then the focus should be on transition planning and incremental architecture deployment. This will identify requirements to ensure that the projects are sequenced in an optimal fashion so as to realize the change.
- C. You propose that the team uses the architecture definition document and focus on architecture development starting simultaneously phases B, C and D. This is because the CEO has identified the need to change. This will ensure that the change can be defined in a structured manner and address the requirements needed to realize the change.
- D. You propose that the priority is to produce a new Request for Architecture Work leading to development of a new Architecture Vision. The trade-off method should be applied to identify and select an architecture satisfying the stakeholders. For an efficient change the EA team should be aligned with the organization's planning, budgeting, operational, and change processes.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A Request for Architecture Work is a document that describes the scope, approach, and expected outcomes of an architecture project. A Request for Architecture Work is usually initiated by the sponsor or client of the architecture work, and approved by the Architecture Board, which is a governance body that oversees the architecture work and ensures compliance with the architecture principles, standards, and goals. A Request for Architecture Work triggers a new cycle of the Architecture Development Method (ADM), which is the core process of the TOGAF standard that guides the development and management of the enterprise architecture12 An Architecture Vision is a high-level description of the desired outcomes and benefits of the proposed architecture. An Architecture Vision is the output of Phase A: Architecture Vision of the ADM cycle, which is the first phase of the architecture development. An Architecture Vision defines the scope and approach of the architecture work, and establishes the business goals and drivers that motivate the architecture work. An Architecture Vision also involves obtaining the approval and commitment of the sponsors and other key stakeholders, and initiating the Architecture Governance process3 A trade-off analysis is a technique that can be used to evaluate and compare different architecture alternatives and select the most suitable one. A trade-off analysis involves identifying the criteria and factors that are relevant to the decision, such as costs, benefits, risks, and opportunities, and assessing the strengths and weaknesses of each alternative. A trade-off analysis also involves balancing and reconciling the multiple, often conflicting, requirements and concerns of the stakeholders, and ensuring alignment with the Architecture Vision and the Architecture Principles.

Therefore, the best answer is D, because it proposes the best approach for architecture development to realize the CEO's change in direction for the company. The answer covers the Request for Architecture Work, the Architecture Vision, and the trade-off analysis techniques that are relevant to the scenario.

References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 7: Request for Architecture Work 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 50: Architecture Governance 3: 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 III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 30: Trade-Off Analysis

NEW QUESTION # 76

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