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The Open Group OGEA-103 (TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2) Certification Exam is an assessment that measures an individual's knowledge and understanding of the concepts, principles, and practices of enterprise architecture. TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam certification exam is designed for professionals who want to prove their expertise in enterprise architecture and gain credibility in the field.

The Open Group OGEA-103 Exam is a certification program designed for professionals who want to validate their knowledge and skills in enterprise architecture. It is a combined exam that covers both Part 1 and Part 2 of the TOGAF Enterprise Architecture certification. TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam certification is highly regarded in the industry and is recognized worldwide as a standard for enterprise architecture.

The OGEA-103 Certification Exam is an important credential for enterprise architects and IT professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in the TOGAF framework. By passing the exam, candidates can validate their knowledge and skills, and enhance their credibility and career prospects in the field of enterprise architecture.

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Report

There may be a lot of people feel that the preparation process for exams is hard and boring, and hard work does not necessarily mean good results, which is an important reason why many people are afraid of examinations. Today, our OGEA-103 exam materials will radically change this. High question hit rate makes you no longer aimless when preparing for the exam, so you just should review according to the content of our OGEA-103 Study Guide prepared for you. Instant answer feedback allows you to identify your vulnerabilities in a timely manner, so as to make up for your weaknesses. With our OGEA-103 practice quiz, you will find that the preparation process is not only relaxed and joyful, but also greatly improves the probability of passing the exam.

The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q125-Q130):

NEW QUESTION # 125

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are employed as an Enterprise Architect at a technology company, reporting directly to the Chief Enterprise Architect. The company supplies personnel and delivers cloud- based solutions to numerous government agencies.

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 work remotely and need constant access to the company systems, which is done by the public infrastructure. They use message encryption, secure internet connections using Virtual Private Networks (VPNs), and other standard security measures. The company provides computer security awareness training for all its staff.

The Chief Security Officer (CSO) has noted an increase in distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks on companies with a similar profile. The CSO understands that even with thorough preparation, a major attack could stop employees from being able to do their jobs. This could lead to a large financial loss, damage to the company's reputation with customers, and employees being unable to work.

A risk assessment has been completed and the company has looked for cyber insurance that covers such attacks. The price for this insurance is very high. The CTO has decided not to get cyber insurance to cover such attacks.

The company follows 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 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 Please read this scenario prior to answering the question 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 business value and cost of continuity measures are understood by key stakeholders, and that the company has in place up-to-date processes for managing change to the current Enterprise Architecture. You recommend that DDoS mitigation be addressed at the infrastructure level to ensure effective, scalable protection. 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 request technology updates from existing suppliers that improve the company's capabilities to detect, react, and recover from an incident. You would run a simulated ransomware attack to evaluate the current Enterprise Architecture's resilience and recovery capabilities. Using the findings, you would perform a gap analysis of the current Enterprise Architecture, and prepare change requests to address identified gaps. You would document the changes implemented and add to the Architecture Repository.
- C. You would run a planning exercise to assess the business continuity requirements and analyze the current Enterprise Architecture for gaps. You create a formal change request related to business resilience and maintaining critical business functions. 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.
- D. You would hold an Architecture Compliance Review with the scope to examine the company's ability to respond to such 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 the checklists to the nominated representatives for them to complete. You would review the completed checklists, identifying and resolving issues. You would then determine and present your recommendations to the Architecture Board.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In this scenario, the CTO has not purchased cyber-insurance, the CSO is concerned about increased DDoS risk, and YOU (the EA) are asked "to describe the steps you would take to strengthen the current architecture to improve data protection." Because the

company follows the TOGAF standard and uses an iterative ADM cycle, the correct response must:

Start with the risk/continuity concern

Use the formal TOGAF change management process

Lead to a Request for Architecture Work

Initiate a new ADM cycle to update the architecture properly

Ensure Architecture Board governance

Option B is the only answer that matches TOGAF's required process.

✓ Why Option B is correct (TOGAF-aligned)

Option B follows TOGAF's Architecture Change Management (Phase H) process:

Assess the business continuity requirements

- Correct: Phase H requires evaluating change triggers such as new risks, threats, or incidents.

- DDoS risk → business continuity concern → legitimate architecture change trigger.

Analyze the current architecture for gaps

- Correct: TOGAF Phase H requires assessing whether the current baseline architecture can support required resilience.

Create a formal Change Request

- Exactly correct: Phase H outputs Architecture Change Requests (ACRs) for significant changes.

- ACR includes description, rationale, and impact (in this case: resilience, continuity, and data protection).

Architecture Board reviews/approves the change request

- Correct: All major architecture changes must go through Architecture Governance.

Create a new Request for Architecture Work (RFAW)

- Required when the change is significant and needs a new ADM cycle.

- Strengthening data protection and business continuity DEFINITELY qualifies as a major change.

Begin a new ADM cycle to implement the changes

- Perfectly aligned with TOGAF's iterative approach:

Business continuity → update Technology Architecture → updated security patterns → updated Target Architecture.

This is exactly the TOGAF-prescribed method to strengthen an architecture when significant new risks appear.

Therefore, Option B is the correct and TOGAF-compliant answer.

✗ Why the other options are incorrect

A - Not TOGAF-aligned

Starts with vendors and simulations (not TOGAF-first steps).

No mention of Architecture Board or Change Management.

No Request for Architecture Work.

Gap analysis alone is not the first step for significant architectural risk.

C - Too narrow and skips TOGAF governance

Jumps straight to modifying the Technology Architecture baseline.

No Change Request, no RFAW, no ADM cycle initiation.

Recommends a solution ("DDoS mitigation at infrastructure level") before architectural assessment.

D - Misuses Architecture Compliance Review

Architecture Compliance Reviews check conformity to an existing architecture-not evaluate new risks or design resilience enhancements.

A compliance review is not the correct first step for addressing new threats.

NEW QUESTION # 126

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are employed as an Enterprise Architect within a large law firm. The firm operates in many countries and has a complicated structure. Every office must follow the local regulations in their country.

The firm has an established Enterprise Architecture (EA) department which has been operating for several years. It has architecture governance and development processes based on the TOGAF standard.

In addition to the EA program, the firm has several management frameworks in use, including business planning, project/portfolio management, and operations management. The Architecture Board includes representatives from all parts of the firm.

The Chief Information Officer (CIO) is the sponsor of the Enterprise Architecture program. The CIO has actively encouraged architecting with agility within the EA department as her preferred approach for projects.

The CIO has given approval for a Request for Architecture Work to explore the adoption of an AI-based system for managing legal cases and financial processes.

Senior management has become more and more worried about how well the business is running, especially with the advancements in Artificial Intelligence (AI). Many of the firm's competitors have started using AI to assist with legal strategies, streamline processes, and boost productivity. One of the most important benefits AI has for the business is its ability to increase accuracy and minimize mistakes.

Some of the top managers are worried about a change in the way of working, and if it will achieve the goals.

Their staff also fear that management will use the system to measure their performance. The CIO wants to know how to address these concerns and reduce risks. The new system would provide guidance to legal professionals and analysts on which tasks to focus on. The main goals are to improve productivity and make better use of staff. In addition, the CIO hopes these changes will lead to higher customer satisfaction.

Refer to the scenario

The Chief Information Officer (CIO) has asked you how to address the concerns and lower risks when introducing artificial intelligence (AI) in the firm.

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

- A. A set of business models should be developed with focus on the essential business problem and the vision of the change being proposed. These models will be used to build consensus with the top managers on the approach for deployment of the AI-based solution. A meeting should be held with the key stakeholders to explain how to use and understand the models. Risk will be managed as part of the Security Architecture development.
- B. Models should be created for each of the high-level Business, Application and Technology architectures included in the Architecture Vision. The models can be used to help the top management understand the new business direction, and make sure that the system will be compliant with the local regulations for each operating entity. A formal review should be held with the stakeholders to confirm that their concerns have been properly addressed by the models.
- C. An analysis of the stakeholders should be carried out. This will allow the architects to define groups of stakeholders who have common concerns and include development of a Stakeholder Map. The concerns and relevant views should then be defined for each group and recorded in the Architecture Vision document. To reduce risk, you include a requirement that there be progressive development of the target architecture to get regular feedback.
- D. The stakeholders should be identified, and their concerns documented in the Architecture Vision. A Communications Plan should be created to address the stakeholders. This plan should include a report that summarizes the key features of the architecture with respect to each location and the stakeholders' requirements. You will check with key stakeholders that their concerns are being addressed. Risk mitigation should be addressed as part of the architecture being developed.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The question focuses on addressing stakeholder concerns and mitigating risks when introducing AI-based systems in a law firm, while also reflecting the CIO's preference for architecting with agility.

Option C is the best fit according to TOGAF.

#Why Option C Is Correct

1. TOGAF Emphasizes Stakeholder Identification and Stakeholder Mapping (Phase A) TOGAF requires:

- * Identifying stakeholders
- * Analyzing their concerns, interests, and influence
- * Grouping stakeholders into categories
- * Producing a Stakeholder Map and defining needed views

Option C precisely describes this process.

2. Document Concerns in the Architecture Vision

The TOGAF Architecture Vision must include:

- * Stakeholder concerns
- * Relevant viewpoints
- * Business goals and drivers
- * High-level requirements

C describes documenting concerns and views in the Architecture Vision, which aligns perfectly with TOGAF Phase A.

3. Supports Agility / Progressive Development

The CIO promotes architecting with agility.

Option C includes:

"a requirement that there be progressive development of the target architecture to get regular feedback." This is consistent with:

- * TOGAF's support for iterative, incremental, and risk-reducing development cycles
- * Agile architecture principles

Thus, C aligns both with TOGAF and the CIO's preference for agile adoption.

#Why the Other Options Are Incorrect

A:

* Communication planning is valid, but the answer is too focused on reporting and location-specific summaries, which are not part of TOGAF Phase A.

* Does not address the CIO's need for agility.

* Risk mitigation is described vaguely and incorrectly tied to later phases.

B:

- * Focuses on "business models" and "security architecture" - not the right emphasis for early stakeholder engagement.
- * Does not address fear of job performance monitoring or behavior change, which requires stakeholder- sensitive treatment.

D:

- * Proposes creating high-level Business, Application, and Technology models in Phase A, which is inappropriate - such models belong in Phases B, C, D, not Vision.
- * Focuses on regulatory compliance rather than stakeholder concerns.

#TOGAF References

TOGAF 9.2 - Phase A: Architecture Vision

- * Defines stakeholder identification, concerns, and stakeholder map.
- * Encourages iterative, agile approaches.
- * Requires capturing concerns in the Architecture Vision.

TOGAF ADM Guidance for Agile

- * Supports incremental, feedback-driven development to reduce risk.

NEW QUESTION # 127

Consider the following ADM phases objectives.

□ Which phase does each objective match?

- A. 1G-2E-3F-4E
- B. 1E-2F-3E-4G
- C. 1F-2F-3E-4G
- D. 1F-2G-3F-4F

Answer: B

Explanation:

1E: To identify delivery vehicles (projects programs portfolios) that will deliver the Target Architecture 2F:

To confirm readiness and ability to undergo change 3E: To determine whether an incremental approach is required and if so identify Transition Architectures that will deliver continuous business value 4G: To perform appropriate governance functions while the solution is being implemented Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2 ADM Phases.

NEW QUESTION # 128

Consider the following ADM phases objectives.

□ Which phase does each objective match?

- A. 1C-2D-3B-4A
- B. 1B-2D-3A-4C
- C. 1A-2B-3C-4D
- D. 1C-2B-3A-4C

Answer: D

Explanation:

The objectives listed in the question correspond to the objectives of different phases of the TOGAF ADM (Architecture Development Method), which is a method for developing and managing an enterprise architecture.

The ADM consists of nine phases, each with a specific purpose and output. The phases are:

1: Preliminary Phase: To prepare and initiate the architecture development cycle, including defining the architecture framework, principles, and governance.

Phase A: Architecture Vision: To define the scope, vision, and stakeholders of the architecture initiative, and to obtain approval to proceed.

Phase B: Business Architecture: To describe the baseline and target business architecture, and to identify the gaps between them.

Phase C: Information Systems Architectures: To describe the baseline and target data and application architectures, and to identify the gaps between them.

Phase D: Technology Architecture: To describe the baseline and target technology architecture, and to identify the gaps between them.

Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions: To identify and evaluate the opportunities and solutions for implementing the target architecture, and to define the work packages and transition architectures.

Phase F: Migration Planning: To finalize the implementation and migration plan, and to ensure alignment with the enterprise portfolio.

and project management.

Phase G: Implementation Governance: To provide architecture oversight and guidance for the implementation projects, and to manage any architecture change requests.

Phase H: Architecture Change Management: To monitor the changes in the business and technology environment, and to assess the impact and performance of the architecture.

Based on the above definitions, we can match each objective with the corresponding phase as follows:

Objective 1: Develop the Target Data Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision. This objective is achieved in Phase C: Information Systems Architectures, where the data architecture is defined as a subset of the information systems architecture².

Objective 2: Develop the Target Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals. This objective is achieved in Phase B: Business Architecture, where the business architecture is defined as a subset of the enterprise architecture³.

Objective 3: Develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture. This objective is achieved in Phase A: Architecture Vision, where the architecture vision is defined as a high-level description of the target architecture and its benefits⁴.

Objective 4: Develop the Target Application Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision, in a way that addresses the Statement of Architecture Work and stakeholder concerns. This objective is achieved in Phase C: Information Systems Architectures, where the application architecture is defined as a subset of the information systems architecture².

References:

1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 5: Architecture Development Method (ADM)

2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 9: Phase C: Information Systems Architectures

3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 8: Phase B: Business Architecture

4: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 7: Phase A: Architecture Vision

NEW QUESTION # 129

Consider the following descriptions of deliverables consumed and produced across the TOGAF ADM 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 Architecture Requirements Specification - 2 Request for Architecture Work - 3 Statement of Architecture Work - 4 Architecture Principles
- C. 1 Architecture Principles - 2 Architecture Requirements Specification - 3 Request for Architecture Work - 4 Statement of Architecture Work
- D. 1 Statement of Architecture Work - 2 Architecture Principles - 3 Architecture Requirements Specification - 4 Request for Architecture Work

Answer: A

Explanation:

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 # 130

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