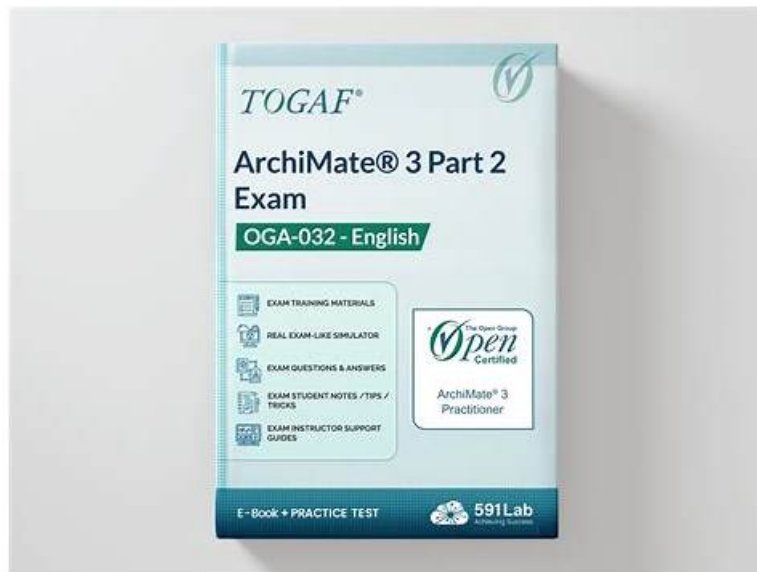


OGA-032測試 - OGA-032在線考題



彰顯一個人在某一領域是否成功往往體現在他所獲得的資格證書上，在IT行業也不外如是。所以現在很多人都選擇參加OGA-032資格認證考試來證明自己的實力。但是要想通過OGA-032資格認證卻不是一件簡單的事。不過只要你找對了捷徑，通過考試也就變得容易許多了。這就不得不推薦PDFExamDumps的考試考古題了，它可以讓你少走許多彎路，節省時間幫助你考試合格。

The Open Group OGA-032（ArchiMate 3第2部分）認證考試是一項行業認可的認證，驗證企業架構師在使用ArchiMate 3建模語言方面的技能和知識。該考試旨在評估架構師使用ArchiMate 3的概念、原則和技術，開發和傳達與業務目標和目的相一致的企業架構模型的能力。

開放式架構群組ArchiMate 3第2部分考試（OGA-032）是一個認證考試，測試個人對ArchiMate 3的知識和理解。該考試旨在為從事企業架構、解決方案架構或任何相關領域的專業人士設計。ArchiMate 3第2部分考試涵蓋高級主題，如在企業架構中應用ArchiMate語言、使用語言對複雜系統進行建模以及將ArchiMate與其他框架和標準集成。

全球專門開發國際標準的全球聯盟 The Open Group 創建了一個認證計劃，評估和驗證專業人士在企業架構方面的知識和專業能力。The Open Group OGA-032（ArchiMate 3 Part 2）考試是該計劃提供的認證考試之一。它專門為希望展示他們對由 The Open Group 開發的用於建模企業架構的 ArchiMate 3.0 知識的個人設計。

>> OGA-032測試 <<

The Open Group OGA-032在線考題 & OGA-032考試大綱

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最新的 ArchiMate 3 Foundation OGA-032 免費考試真題 (Q10-Q15):

問題 #10

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

ArchiAir Catering Services (ACS) manages the catering services for ArchiAir, a leading airline. ACS is the sole catering supplier for all ArchiAir flights, and its services include full provisioning to the aircraft.

Currently, ACS operates three central production facilities, supported by distribution hubs and local pre-flight production facilities. The central production facilities are responsible for producing standardized non-food materials (such as plates, cutlery, and boxes), non-perishable food products, and key ingredients required by the local production facilities. These materials are subsequently distributed to the distribution hubs, which also serve as warehouses for the local production facilities. Within the local production

facilities, multiple production machines are utilized, each featuring dedicated workstations for chefs and quality inspectors. Most of the local production facilities employ fully automated assembly lines, including built-in packaging stations. The loaded service trolleys are then transported to the aircraft using small lorries.

In response to investor pressure for ArchiAir to reduce its carbon footprint, the CEO of ACS has announced a plan to address this environmental concern. Subsequently, the Ministry of Social Welfare and Health has enacted a law mandating a reduction in CO2 emissions from all production facilities by the end of the year. Additionally, the airline's decision to raise ticket prices due to escalating fuel costs has led to a decrease in passenger numbers. This, in turn, impacts the volume of non-food materials required from ACS. An internal investigation has produced a report highlighting the potential benefits of centralizing production facilities and reducing the number of distribution centers. Such changes would result in lower CO2 emissions while still effectively meeting all the requirements of ArchiAir.

In addition to evaluating its supply chain to reduce its carbon footprint, ArchiAir is taking proactive steps to achieve a net zero carbon footprint for its IT operations. The Chief Information Officer (CIO) has identified two crucial requirements to support this endeavor. The first requirement involves switching to renewable energy for ACS facilities, which are often located in remote areas where traditional fuels are the primary source of energy. To align with sustainability goals, ArchiAir aims to transition these facilities to renewable energy sources. By utilizing renewable energy, ArchiAir can significantly reduce its reliance on traditional fuels and contribute to a greener operation. The second requirement pertains to the scalability of ArchiAir's IT operations, taking into account the airline's susceptibility to seasonal changes in demand. The CIO has observed notable disparities between sites that have additional blade servers and can scale their capacity, and sites that solely rely on the two mainframes housed in central facilities. A comprehensive report has revealed that the blade servers have a negligible impact on resource waste, whereas the mainframes are notorious for their power inefficiency, particularly during periods of low demand.

Refer to the Scenario

Which of the following answers best describes the proposed transition from baseline to target, including details of motivation for changes? Note that there is no need to show the details of the target state.

- A. ☐
- B. ☐
- C. ☐
- D. A diagram of a process Description automatically generated

☐

答案：A

解題說明：

The correct answer is D, as it best describes the transition from the baseline to the target state, including the motivation for changes based on the scenario. Here's a detailed explanation of why D is the most accurate model:

* Baseline and Target:

* The Baseline state in all answers correctly depicts the current structure of ACS's operations, including the ACS Central Production, Local Trucking, ACS Local Production, and Fully Automated Assembly Line.

* D captures the essential transition from this baseline state to the target state by illustrating how the organization is aiming to decrease CO2 emissions, as required by the new regulations, and how they intend to centralize production facilities.

* Motivation for Changes (Decrease in CO2 Emissions):

* The CEO's plan to reduce CO2 emissions is a critical driver for change. This is captured clearly in D, which shows the effects of Decreasing CO2 Emissions, Complying with Laws and Regulations, and Centralizing Production Facilities.

* The Ministry of Social Welfare and Health's law mandating CO2 reductions is accurately reflected in D, showing compliance as part of the motivation.

* D also depicts the motivation to centralize production facilities, which helps reduce CO2 emissions and aligns with the internal report suggesting that fewer distribution centers can meet ACS's needs effectively.

* Business and Environmental Factors:

* The scenario also points out that passenger numbers have decreased due to rising ticket prices, which reduces the demand for non-food materials from ACS. This factor is linked to the centralization effort, as reducing the need for distribution centers can reduce costs while still meeting business needs.

* D reflects this by linking Fewer Distribution Centers and Centralized Production Facilities to both decreased emissions and operational efficiency.

* Compliance with Laws and Regulations:

* D shows a clear connection between compliance with CO2 Emission Laws and the Amount of CO2 Emissions generated by ACS, which is an essential driver of change in the scenario.

* The need to ensure that emissions are within the legal limit is modeled effectively in D, reflecting the scenario's requirement to meet regulatory expectations by the end of the year.

* Centralization of Production:

* The scenario suggests that centralizing production is one way to reduce emissions and achieve operational efficiency. This is depicted clearly in D, where Production Facilities Centralized leads to both fewer distribution centers and a significant decrease in

CO2 emissions.

* Dlinks the motivation for fewer distribution centers to environmental sustainability (CO2 reduction) as well as operational improvements.

* Comprehensive ArchiMate® 3 Compliance:

* Daligns well with ArchiMate® 3 standards. It models theMotivation Elementssuch as goals (e.g., Decrease CO2 Emissions), assessments (e.g.,CO2 Emission Above Norm), and requirements (e.

g.,Comply with Laws and Regulations) accurately.

* The relationships between these motivation elements are correctly depicted using ArchiMate® connectors like influences and associations, ensuring that the transition from baseline to target is clear and fully compliant with ArchiMate® 3 best practices.

Conclusion:AnswerDprovides the best representation of the proposed transition, focusing on the motivations for centralization and reduction of CO2 emissions. It accurately reflects the scenario's requirements, including legal compliance, environmental goals, and operational changes, all while following ArchiMate® 3 modeling standards.

問題 #11

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

ArchiSurance has decided to leverage its financial expertise by offering defined contribution retirement plans.

Each trading day, ArchiSurance submits consolidated mutual fund trading transactions to a stock exchange on behalf of its retirement plan participants.

The daily mutual fund trading cycle consists of four key processes: Transaction capture, pricing, trading and reconciliation.

Transaction capture consists of two sub-processes: manual exchange and loans and distributions (L&D). For transaction capture, retirement plan participants use an online account management application to enter manual fund exchange transactions. For L&D, plan participants use a separate application to enter requests. The L&D application determines whether the request can be fulfilled based on the mutual fund balances held in each plan balances and a setofbusiness rules. Each day's captured manual exchange transactions accumulate in a transaction database.

ArchiSurance contracts with a third-party information service to receive a file of mutual fund prices at the close of each trading day.

The pricing application uses this file to convert captured transaction into trades, and then validates each trade against the mutual fund balances held in each plan. The pricing application generates a trade file with the minimum number of trades necessary. The trading application sends this file to an external trading service.

When the trading application

receives a confirmation file back from the trading service, it causes the reconciliation application to update the plan recordkeeping database.

The account management and L&D applications are hosted on separate application server clusters. Each cluster is a physically separate host that runs application server software on a set of virtualized hosts. All of these applications use a database server infrastructure that is hosted on another separate cluster of virtualized servers also on a dedicated physical host. The pricing, consolidation, trading and reconciliation applications, however, are batch applications that run on the ArchiSurance mainframe computer. All application hosts are connected via a converged data center network (DCN), which also connects them to a storage area network (SAN) as well as a wide area network (WAN) that is used to communicate with the external trading service. The SAN includes two physically separate storage arrays, one of which holds data for all databases, and another that holds data for all files.

Refer to the Scenario

The systems analysts would like to better understand the business processes and applications for daily fund trading. You have been asked to describe the business processes and sub-processes, the applications that they use, the data objects accessed by those applications, and the external application services that access some of those data objects.

Which of the following is the best answer? Note that you are not required to model the business actors/roles.

- A. ☐
- B. ☐
- C. ☐
- D. ☒

答案： D

解題說明：

In this scenario, the goal is to model thebusiness processes, theirsub-processes, theapplicationssupporting these processes, and thedata objectsthese applications access. Additionally, external services that access some of these data objects need to be shown. This includes capturing the key processes and their dependencies, as well as understanding how the applications interact with data and external services.

Key ArchiMate® 3.2 Concepts Applied:

* Business Processes and Sub-Processes:

* Transaction Capture Process: Consists of two sub-processes:

- * Manual Exchange
- * Loans & Distribution (L&D) This process is responsible for capturing transactions from users through different applications (Online Account Management, L&D Application).
- * Pricing Process: This process uses the Mutual Fund Prices from a third-party service and the Plan Balances to validate and price trades.
- * Trading Process: This process generates a Trade File and interacts with an external Trading Service.
- * Reconciliation Process: This final process updates the Plan Recordkeeping Data after confirming trades from the External Trading Service.
- * Applications and Data:
 - * Online Account Management Application and L&D Application: These capture user inputs for transactions and maintain Transaction Data and Plan Balances.
 - * Pricing Application: Uses Mutual Fund Prices and Transaction Data to generate Trade Data.
 - * Trading Application: Submits Trade Data and receives a Confirmation File from the external Trading Service.
 - * Reconciliation Application: Uses the Confirmation File to update Plan Recordkeeping Data.
- * External Application Services:
 - * Third-Party Information Service: Provides Mutual Fund Prices.
 - * External Trading Service: Processes trades and returns a Confirmation File.
- * Data Objects:
 - * Transaction Data: Captured by the transaction capture processes.
 - * Mutual Fund Prices: Received from the third-party service.
 - * Trade Data: Generated by the pricing and trading applications.
 - * Plan Recordkeeping Data: Updated by the reconciliation process after trade confirmation.

Why Option B is Correct:

- * Option B provides the most complete and accurate representation of the scenario. It captures the business processes (Transaction Capture, Pricing, Trading, Reconciliation) and their sub-processes, while showing the appropriate connections to the applications that support these processes.
- * It clearly depicts the data objects (Transaction Data, Plan Balances, Trade File, Mutual Fund Prices, Plan Recordkeeping Data) and their flows between the processes and applications.
- * The model also includes the external services (Third-Party Information Service and External Trading Service), showing how these interact with the internal applications and data objects.
- * It accurately represents the flow of Trade Data from the Pricing Application to the Trading Application, and the use of Mutual Fund Prices by the Pricing Process.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * Option A and Option D miss some critical connections between the applications and the external services. They also lack clarity in how the data flows between the processes and applications.
- * Option C does not adequately represent the interaction between the applications and the external services (e.g., Third-Party Information Service), which is a key requirement in this scenario.

Conclusion:

Option B provides the best and most accurate description of the business processes, applications, data objects, and external services involved in ArchiSurance's daily fund trading operations, following ArchiMate® 3.2 standards for modeling business processes and applications.

問題 #12

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

The ArchiSurance senior management, board members, customers, and major stockholders have expressed long-standing concerns regarding the business continuity risks associated with relying on a single data center.

Located in an area prone to

flooding, earthquakes, and occasional water leaks from the cafeteria above, the current data center has significant vulnerabilities.

To address these concerns and mitigate the risks, ArchiSurance has developed a comprehensive plan to relocate its existing data center to two separate ready-to-use data centers in different cities. As a major undertaking, the approval of the Board of Directors is required to proceed with the project.

The primary objectives of the data center move are to reduce the risk of business interruptions, reduce both planned and unplanned downtime for critical applications, and provide reassurance to ArchiSurance stakeholders. Ensuring minimal disruption during the transition is crucial. However, several constraints make the planned migration to the new data centers particularly challenging. Certain critical ArchiSurance applications cannot be offline for more than one hour, and any planned downtime must be restricted to specific four-hour windows on weekends. Additionally, the migration cannot take place during quarterly or year-end closing periods to avoid disrupting critical processing operations.

ArchiSurance management has devised a multi-phase data center transformation program to facilitate a smooth transition. Each phase is critical for establishing stable and fully functional data center configurations throughout the transformation process.

The initial phase entails detailed scheduling and planning to develop a comprehensive transformation plan aligned with ArchiSurance's timing and scheduling requirements. During the second phase, ArchiSurance will procure the necessary hardware and software for the new data centers, while also seeking refunds for the hardware and software in the current data center once it is decommissioned. The third phase involves setting up the new data centers and conducting parallel testing of the new hardware and software alongside the existing production environment. The transition between the old and new data centers occurs in the fourth phase, followed by the fifth phase, which is the decommissioning of the old data center. This involves returning the hardware and software to obtain the contracted refunds. Each phase, from the second to the fifth, is initiated once specific conditions outlined in the previous phase have been met.

Refer to the Scenario

The IT department's leader has assigned you the task of creating a model to explain the rationale behind ArchiSurance's decision to transform its data center infrastructure. The model should show the concerns and motivations of the stakeholders involved. Additionally, it should outline the specific goals to be achieved through the data center transformation program, the associated deliverables, and the limitations that must be considered throughout the program's implementation. Which of the following answers provides the best explanation?

- A. A diagram of a data center AI-generated content may be incorrect.
□
- B. A diagram of data center AI-generated content may be incorrect.
□
- C. A diagram of a data center AI-generated content may be incorrect.
□
- D. A diagram of data center AI-generated content may be incorrect.
□

答案： D

解題說明：

We need to identify the most accurate and complete model that explains:

- * Stakeholder Concerns & Motivations- Including senior management, board members, customers, and stockholders.
- * Objectives & Goals- Reducing business risks, minimizing downtime, and reassuring stakeholders.
- * Deliverables- The transition to two new data centers and data center transformation program.
- * Constraints & Requirements- Planned downtime limits, critical application uptime requirements, and scheduling constraints.

Why C is the Best Choice:

#Includes all stakeholder concerns- Clearly represents business continuity risks and the rationale for transitioning to two new data centers.
#Clearly defines the objectives- Reducing downtime and risk of business interruption.
#Shows key constraints-

- * Critical applications cannot be offline for more than one hour.
- * Downtime must be in four-hour weekend windows.
- * The migration must avoid closing periods.
#Links deliverables to objectives- The data center transformation program and new data centers are clearly positioned as solutions.
#Represents dependencies correctly- Showing how each motivation leads to a goal, which leads to a deliverable.

Why Not A, B, or D?

- * A: Does not establish a strong link between the concerns and the solution clearly enough.
- * B: The structure does not align well with the scenario requirements, and some constraints and dependencies are missing.
- * D: Overcomplicates some relationships and does not emphasize stakeholder concerns effectively.

問題 #13

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

The IT Operations (IT Ops) department at ArchiSurance has five core responsibilities, each encompassing a dedicated business process: (1) Batch Operations (Batch Ops), (2) Online Operations (Online Ops), (3) Security Operations (Security Ops), (4) User Support and (5) Continuous Improvement. Service level agreements (SLAs) are in place for Batch Ops and Online Ops, and each Ops process generates monitoring data that is utilized by the Continuous Improvement process.

The System Ops category consists of Batch Ops, Online Ops, and Security Ops, each having an incident management sub-process. These sub-processes are triggered by Batch, Online, and Security Incidents, respectively. In the initial stages of the incident management sub-processes, an Incident Alert is shared with the other System Ops processes by posting it to the Alert Buffer. Batch Ops relies on a schedule that outlines all batch jobs and their dependencies. This schedule serves two sub-processes: Batch Planning, which updates the schedule for use by the Execution Management sub-process.

The Batch Ops process relies on a suite of interconnected applications to facilitate its operations. Among these applications, the Batch Scheduler plays a vital role by allowing users to manage a comprehensive database of jobs, job schedules, and dependencies. It effectively launches batch jobs according to the information stored in the database.

Working in conjunction with the Batch Scheduler, the Batch Monitor application utilizes the job schedules as a reference point to

monitor job execution. It identifies any exceptional conditions that may arise during the execution process. To ensure effective handling of these exceptions, the Batch Monitor communicates the information to both the Batch Scheduler and the Incident Handler applications through the previously mentioned Alert Buffer.

The Incident Handler application operates based on a defined set of business rules. It uses these rules to determine the relevant systems and individuals that need to be notified in the event of each incident.

Subsequently, the Incident Handler

application generates appropriate notifications according to these determinations.

Recognizing the criticality of the Batch Scheduler, Batch Monitor, and Incident Handler applications, ArchiSurance has implemented redundant hosting arrangements across multiple geographically distributed data centers. In each data center, these three applications are supported by fully redundant virtual server clusters. Each cluster is connected to two site local area networks, both of which are further linked to separate storage array hardware devices.

Refer to the scenario

As part of an IT service management initiative, you have been assigned the task to show how applications and technology support the Batch Ops process. This should show the relationships between the applications, their functions, the data they access, and the technology that hosts the applications and data, along with the networks that connect the servers. It is only necessary to model a single data center.

Which of the following answers provides the most complete and accurate model?

- A. A diagram of a work flow Description automatically generated
□
- B. A diagram of a firefighter Description automatically generated
□
- C. A diagram of a work flow Description automatically generated
□
- D. A diagram of a software system Description automatically generated with medium confidence
□

答案： B

解題說明：

The correct answer is C as it provides the most complete and accurate model according to the ArchiMate® 3 framework and the given scenario.

Here's why:

* Business Processes and Sub-Processes:

* Batch Operations (Batch Ops) is one of the core responsibilities in IT Operations, and its processes are modeled clearly. The Batch Scheduler is responsible for managing batch jobs, schedules, and dependencies.

* The Batch Monitor is correctly shown to monitor the job execution and notify exceptions using the Alert Buffer.

* The Incident Handler is used to notify relevant systems and individuals, triggered by the incident detection from Batch Monitor. This is modeled by the use of incident handling rules and notifications.

* Application Layer (Application Components and Functions):

* The Batch Scheduler, Batch Monitor, and Incident Handler are accurately depicted as the main applications. These applications are crucial for managing job scheduling, monitoring execution, and handling incidents.

* These applications share the same virtual server cluster, which is an important detail reflecting redundancy and high availability, which was mentioned in the scenario.

* The interrelationships between applications are accurately depicted: the Batch Scheduler launches jobs, the Batch Monitor checks their status, and the Incident Handler deals with exceptions.

* Data Access:

* The Batch Scheduler accesses and updates batch jobs and schedules, and this is represented clearly.

* The Incident data and Incident notifications are accurately modeled as being used by the Incident Handler.

* Technology Layer:

* The Virtual server cluster, Storage arrays, and Site Local Area Networks are appropriately connected to support the application infrastructure.

* Redundancy is shown through the use of multiple storage arrays and network connections, as described in the scenario.

* Accuracy in Relationship Types (ArchiMate® 3) References:

* The relationships between components are modeled using ArchiMate® 3 standards, such as flow relationships between the Batch Monitor and Alert Buffer or between the Incident Handler and storage components.

* Triggering relationships exist between the applications that manage batch jobs and the monitoring/notification process, ensuring correct job execution and incident handling.

Conclusion: Answer C is the most complete model, as it accurately reflects the roles of the various applications, their interactions, and the underlying technology components in support of the Batch Ops process, following the guidelines and modeling standards of ArchiMate® 3.

問題 #14

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

The ArchiSurance enterprise document management solution plays a crucial role in supporting a large number of document types and managing a high volume of document-based transactions each day. Given its business-critical nature, the document management solution is hosted redundantly across two geographically separate data center sites: Site A and Site B. Both sites are configured identically to ensure seamless operations.

Each site has a highly available data center network (DCN) that connects to the resilient ArchiSurance wide area network (WAN). Each claim management server is connected to its respective site's DCN, forming a converged network that interconnects servers and storage arrays. A dedicated physical storage array is allocated to the claim management application within each DCN. Additionally, each site houses four powerful physical servers exclusively dedicated to the claim management application. Among these servers, one remains on standby at any given time, while the other three take on specific roles in hosting the document, workflow, and application engines.

The standby server is responsible for monitoring the behavior of the other servers, providing a logging and reporting service. The active servers regularly transmit data to facilitate this monitoring functionality. In the event of a server failure, the standby server steps in to perform resource reallocation, replacing the faulty server. However, this task requires manual intervention from a system administrator to reconfigure the logging and reporting service to adapt to the new environment.

Refer to the Scenario

The IT manager has asked you to model the hardware and networks that support the document management solution. This includes capturing the infrastructure components such as data center sites, servers, storage, and networks. Additionally, you are expected to outline the necessary functionality and services required to enable failover within a server cluster. Given that both data centers share an identical configuration, it is sufficient for Site B to only show the associated networking.

Which of the following is the best answer?

- A. A diagram of a server AI-generated content may be incorrect.
☐
- B. A diagram of a server AI-generated content may be incorrect.
☐
- C. A diagram of a server AI-generated content may be incorrect.
☐
- D. A diagram of a software server AI-generated content may be incorrect.
☐

答案: B

解題說明:

We need to identify the most accurate and complete model that represents:

- * Infrastructure Components- Including data centers, servers, storage arrays, and networks.
- * Failover Capabilities- Showing the standby server's role in monitoring and switching functionality upon failure.
- * Redundant Setup- Ensuring the representation of both data centers (Site A and Site B), with Site B showing only networking.
- * Interconnectivity- Between servers, DCN, and WAN.

Why D is the Best Choice:

#All required infrastructure components are included, such as:

- * Physical servers (Document, Workflow, and Application Servers).
- * Standby Server for failover.
- * Claim Management Storage Array.
- * DCN (Data Center Network) for Site A and Site B.
- * ArchiSurance WAN for external connectivity.

#The Standby Server is correctly linked to logging, monitoring, and reporting, showing its role in monitoring and failover.

#Networking is modeled properly:

- * Both Site A and Site B have a DCN, correctly interconnecting storage and servers.
- * Site B does not duplicate servers but represents networking, as per the scenario.

#Functionality of Failover is Modeled Accurately:

- * Monitoring and reporting services are depicted.
- * Manual intervention by a system administrator is present.

Why Not A, B, or C?

- * A: Does not fully capture the network and storage relationships clearly.
- * B: Similar to A but misses some essential network connections.
- * C: Incorrect failover representation, and networking elements are not clearly depicted.

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