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yourself from other candidates and gain recognition as a qualified enterprise architect.

The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q129-Q134):

NEW QUESTION # 129

In the ADM, what is the name for documents that are not finished and not approved?

- A. interim
- B. version 0.1
- C. draft
- D. incomplete

Answer: C

Explanation:

* In TOGAF, draft deliverables are those that are not yet finished or approved. They are work-in-progress versions that may have version numbers like 0.1, 0.5, or 0.9.

* Once reviewed and approved, they become final deliverables.

Reference: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Deliverables, Artifacts, and Building Blocks.

NEW QUESTION # 130

Which of the following best describes the purpose of the Gap Analysis technique?

- A. To allocate resources for architecture projects
- B. To identify items omitted from the Target Architecture
- C. To govern the architecture throughout its implementation process
- D. To develop a set of general rules and guidelines for the architecture

Answer: B

Explanation:

The purpose of the Gap Analysis technique is similar to the previous question, but with a focus on the Target Architecture. The technique helps to identify the items that are not included or specified in the Target Architecture, such as capabilities, services, components, standards, or technologies. These items may be essential for achieving the vision and goals of the enterprise, or for addressing the stakeholder concerns and requirements. By identifying the items omitted from the Target Architecture, the technique helps to ensure that the architecture is comprehensive, feasible, and realistic.

NEW QUESTION # 131

Consider the following ADM phases objectives.

□ Which phase does each objective match?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

The objectives in the table are related to the development of target architectures and the architecture vision, which are the outputs of the following ADM phases:

Phase A: Architecture Vision, which develops a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture³ Phase B: Business Architecture, which develops the Target Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals.

Phase C: Information Systems Architectures, which develops the Target Data Architecture and the Target Application Architecture that enable the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision, in a way that addresses the Statement of Architecture Work and stakeholder concerns.

Phase D: Technology Architecture, which develops the Target Technology Architecture that enables the logical and physical application and data components, addressing the Statement of Architecture Work and stakeholder concerns.

Therefore, the correct match is 1C-2B-3A-4C, as shown below:

References: 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 II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 19: Phase B: Business Architecture : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 20: Phase C: Information Systems Architectures : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 22: Phase D: Technology Architecture

NEW QUESTION # 132

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

Your role is that of a senior architect, reporting to the Chief Enterprise Architect, at a medium-sized company with 400 employees. The nature of the business is such that the data and the information stored on the company systems is their major asset and is highly confidential.

The company employees travel extensively for work and must communicate over public infrastructure using message encryption, VPNs, and other standard safeguards. The company has invested in cybersecurity awareness training for all its staff. However, it is recognized that even with good education as well as system security, there is a dependency on third-party suppliers of infrastructure and software.

The company uses the TOGAF standard as the method and guiding framework for its Enterprise Architecture (EA) practice. The CTO is the sponsor of the activity.

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, it is likely just a matter of time before the company suffers a significant attack that could completely lock them out of their information assets.

A risk assessment has been done and the company has sought cyber insurance that includes ransomware coverage. The quotation for this insurance is hugely expensive. The CTO has recently read a survey that stated that one in four organizations paying ransoms were still unable to recover their data, while nearly as many were able to recover the data without paying a ransom. The CTO has concluded that taking out cyber insurance in case they need to pay a ransom is not an option.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to describe the steps you would take to improve the resilience of the current architecture?

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

- A. You would determine business continuity requirements, and undertake a gap analysis of the current Enterprise Architecture. You would make recommendations for change requirements to address the situation and create a change request. You would manage a meeting of the Architecture Board to assess and approve the change request. Once approved you would produce a new Request for Architecture Work to activate an ADM cycle to carry out a project to define the change.
- B. You would request an Architecture Compliance Review with the scope to examine the company's resilience 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.
- C. 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.
- D. You would monitor for technology changes from your existing suppliers that could improve resilience. 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.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Business continuity is the ability of an organization to maintain essential functions during and after a disaster or disruption. Business continuity requirements are the specifications and criteria that define the acceptable level of performance and availability of the business processes and services in the event of a disaster or disruption. A gap analysis is a technique that compares the current state of the architecture with the desired state, and identifies the gaps or differences that need to be addressed. A change request is a formal proposal for an amendment to some product or system, such as the architecture. A Request for Architecture Work is a document that describes the scope, approach, and expected outcomes of an architecture project. The best answer is A, because

it describes the steps that would improve the resilience of the current architecture, which is the ability to withstand and recover from a ransomware attack or any other disruption. The steps are:

Determine the business continuity requirements, which specify the minimum acceptable level of performance and availability of the business processes and services in case of a ransomware attack. This would involve identifying the critical business functions, the recovery time objectives, the recovery point objectives, and the dependencies and resources needed for recovery.

Undertake a gap analysis of the current Enterprise Architecture, which compares the current state of the architecture with the desired state based on the business continuity requirements. This would involve assessing the strengths and weaknesses of the current architecture, the risks and opportunities for improvement, and the gaps or differences that need to be addressed.

Make recommendations for change requirements to address the situation and create a change request. This would involve proposing solutions and alternatives to close the gaps, enhance the resilience, and mitigate the risks of the current architecture. The change request would document the rationale, scope, impact, and benefits of the proposed changes, and seek approval from the relevant stakeholders.

Manage a meeting of the Architecture Board to assess and approve the change request. The Architecture Board is a governance body that oversees the architecture work and ensures compliance with the architecture principles, standards, and goals. The meeting would involve presenting the change request, discussing the pros and cons, resolving any issues or conflicts, and obtaining the approval or rejection of the change request.

Once approved, produce a new Request for Architecture Work to activate an ADM cycle to carry out a project to define the change. The Request for Architecture Work would describe the scope, approach, and expected outcomes of the architecture project that would implement the approved change request. The Request for Architecture Work would initiate 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 architecture.

NEW QUESTION # 133

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are employed as an Enterprise Architect for a company that supplies products for industrial production automation. You are part of an Enterprise Architecture (EA) team that has responsibilities across the company.

The company has multiple manufacturing plants where it assembles both standard and customized products.

Each of these plants operates its own planning and production scheduling systems, as well as applications and control systems that drive the automated production line.

During a recent management meeting, the agenda included discussion of how a competitor company had improved production efficiency by replacing multiple planning and scheduling systems with a single cloud-based system. This had reduced lifecycle costs through reduced duplication, lowered software maintenance costs, and supported incremental replacement. The CIO claimed the company's current systems architecture is already optimized. However, as the competitor has reported better financial results, the CEO has requested an investigation of a cloud-based solution.

In response, the Architecture Board approved a Request for Architecture Work to find out if such an architecture transformation would lead to efficiency improvements. You have been asked to help the architecture team with this project.

A concern of the plant managers is the safety and dependability of using a remote centralized system for planning and scheduling production. The system they choose must also be able to work with the local partners in the supply chain at each plant.

The company has an Enterprise Architecture (EA) practice and uses the TOGAF standard as the basis for its work. It has been running for many years and has established governance and development processes for EA.

The Chief Information Officer (CIO) sponsors the Enterprise Architecture program.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to describe how you will start the architecture project.

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

- A. You would run a series of interviews at each manufacturing plant to discover and document business requirements. This would also help you understand the systems and integrations with local partners. You would create a matrix of stakeholders and their primary concerns. You would then determine and record the main stakeholder requirements for the architecture. You would then create clear high-level descriptions of the current and future architectures.
- B. You would develop baseline and target Architectures for each manufacturing plant, ensuring that the views corresponding to selected viewpoints address key concerns of the stakeholders. A business case, together with performance metrics and measures should be defined to ensure the architecture meets the business needs. A consolidated gap analysis between the architectures will then validate the approach and determine the capability increments needed to achieve the target state.
- C. You would conduct a series of workshops with the local partners to gather requirements from them. Based on the findings from the workshops, you would define a preliminary Architecture Vision including summary views, high-level requirements, and high-level definitions of the baseline and target environments from a business, information systems, and technology perspective. You would then use the Architecture Vision to build agreement among the local partners.
- D. You would gather information from your suppliers and conduct a series of briefings with those of them that are on the current approved supplier list. Based on the findings from the research, you would define a preliminary Architecture Vision

including summary views, high-level requirements, and high-level definitions of the baseline and target environments from a business, information systems, and technology perspective. You would then use the Architecture Vision to build agreement among the key stakeholders.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A best aligns with TOGAF Phase A: Architecture Vision, which is the starting phase for an architecture development cycle in TOGAF. This phase sets the foundation for the architecture engagement and ensures alignment with stakeholders and their concerns, especially when evaluating a major transformation like moving to a cloud-based planning and scheduling system.

Key TOGAF Concepts Supporting Option A:

1. Phase A: Architecture Vision Objectives

- * Establish the high-level scope, constraints, and expectations.
- * Identify stakeholders and define their concerns and business requirements.
- * Create the Architecture Vision, which includes:
 - * Summary-level Baseline and Target Architecture views (business, data, application, and technology).
 - * Initial requirements and key concerns.
 - * Stakeholder buy-in and approval for moving forward.

2. Engagement with Stakeholders

- * In this case, the plant managers and local supply chain partners have concerns regarding safety and dependability.
- * TOGAF emphasizes early engagement with business stakeholders to ensure concerns are identified and incorporated into the vision.

3. Creating Architecture Vision Document

- * A deliverable of Phase A.
- * Includes high-level descriptions of the baseline and target architectures, initial business goals, and stakeholder viewpoints.
- * Used to build agreement and obtain formal approval to proceed with detailed architecture work in later phases (B-D).

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* B: Focuses on suppliers and not the actual stakeholders impacted by the architecture - i.e., plant managers and internal operations. This diverts from TOGAF's stakeholder-driven approach in Phase A.

* C: This reflects Phases B-D of the ADM (Business, Information Systems, and Technology Architecture). It is too detailed and premature for the start of the project. In Phase A, you don't yet develop full baseline and target architectures or conduct a consolidated gap analysis.

* D: While interviewing stakeholders is valid in Phase A, this option lacks a holistic view of the Architecture Vision development, and skips the TOGAF requirement to produce summary views of the baseline and target architectures and to use them to drive stakeholder buy-in. It is tactically correct, but strategically incomplete.

TOGAF Source References:

* TOGAF 9.2 - Section 6.2 (Phase A: Architecture Vision)

"The Architecture Vision describes how the proposed architecture support the business goals, and the strategic direction. It also provides a high-level description of the baseline and target architectures and identifies key stakeholders and concerns."

* TOGAF 9.2 - Part IV, Architecture Content Framework

"The Architecture Vision includes the scope, constraints, and expectations. It forms the basis for approval to proceed with further architecture development."

NEW QUESTION # 134

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