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The OGEA-103 Exam is divided into two parts: Part 1 and Part 2. Part 1 consists of 40 multiple-choice questions that cover the foundational concepts and terminology of the TOGAF framework. Part 2 consists of eight scenario-based questions that test a candidate's ability to apply the concepts and principles of the TOGAF framework to real-world situations.

The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q112-Q117):

NEW QUESTION # 112

What can architects present to stakeholders to extract hidden agendas, principles, and requirements that could impact the final Target Architecture?

- A. Alternatives and Trade-offs
- **B. Architecture Views and Architecture Viewpoints**
- C. Solutions and Applications
- D. Business Scenarios and Business Models

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF standard, architecture views and architecture viewpoints are the tools that architects can use to present the architecture to different stakeholders and address their concerns¹.

* An architecture view is a representation of a system from the perspective of a related set of concerns¹. It is intended to communicate the architecture to a specific audience and to illustrate how the stakeholder's interests are being met¹.

* An architecture viewpoint is a specification of the conventions and rules for constructing and using an architecture view for a particular purpose¹. It defines the content, structure, format, and techniques to be used in the view¹.

By using architecture views and viewpoints, architects can tailor the presentation of the architecture to suit the needs and expectations of different stakeholders¹. They can also elicit feedback from the stakeholders and discover any hidden agendas, principles, or requirements that could impact the final target architecture². For example, a business scenario is a technique that can be used to create a business view of the architecture and capture the business requirements and drivers³. A business model is another technique that can be used to describe the value proposition, revenue streams, cost structure, and key resources of the business⁴.

NEW QUESTION # 113

Consider the following statements.

1. All processes, decision-making, and mechanisms used will be established so as to minimize or avoid potential conflicts of interest.
2. More effective strategic decision-making will be made by C-Level executives and business leaders.
3. All actions implemented and their decision support will be available for inspection by authorized organization and provider parties.
4. Digital Transformation and operations will be more effective and efficient.

Which statements highlight the value and necessity for Architecture Governance to be adopted within organizations?

- A. 2and3
- B. 1and4
- **C. 1and3**
- D. 2and4

Answer: C

Explanation:

Statements 1 and 3 highlight the value and necessity for Architecture Governance to be adopted within organizations. Architecture Governance is the practice and orientation by which Enterprise Architectures and other architectures are managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level². It ensures that architectural decisions are aligned with the organization's strategy, objectives, and standards. Architecture Governance also involves establishing and maintaining processes, decision-making, and mechanisms to avoid or minimize potential conflicts of interest, such as between different stakeholders, business units, or projects^{3,4}. Moreover, Architecture Governance requires transparency and accountability for all actions implemented and their decision support, so that they can be inspected and evaluated by authorized parties, such as auditors, regulators, or customers⁵.

Reference:

- * The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Governance - The Open Group
- * Architecture Governance - The Open Group
- * Tutorial: Governance in TOGAF's Architecture Development Method (ADM)
- * Architecture Governance in TOGAF: Ensuring Effective Management and Compliance
- * The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions - The Open Group
- * [Architecture Governance in TOGAF: Ensuring Alignment and Control]

NEW QUESTION # 114

In which phase(s) of the ADM would you deal with the actions resulting from a transformation readiness assessment?

- A. Phase G
- **B. Phase E and F**
- C. Phase A
- D. Phase F

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, a transformation readiness assessment is a technique that evaluates the preparedness of the organization to undergo a change, and identifies the actions needed to increase the likelihood of a successful outcome. A transformation readiness assessment can be conducted in Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions, and the actions resulting from it can be dealt with in Phase F: Migration Planning 1. In Phase E, the transformation readiness assessment can help to identify the major implementation challenges and risks, and to define the critical success factors and key performance indicators for the architecture project. In Phase F, the actions resulting from the transformation readiness assessment can help to develop a detailed and realistic migration plan, and to address the gaps, issues, and dependencies that may affect the transition to the target architecture 1. Reference: 1: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 29: Business Transformation Readiness Assessment.

NEW QUESTION # 115

Which section of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles should describe the relationship to other principles?

- **A. Implications**
- B. Rationale
- C. Name
- D. Statement

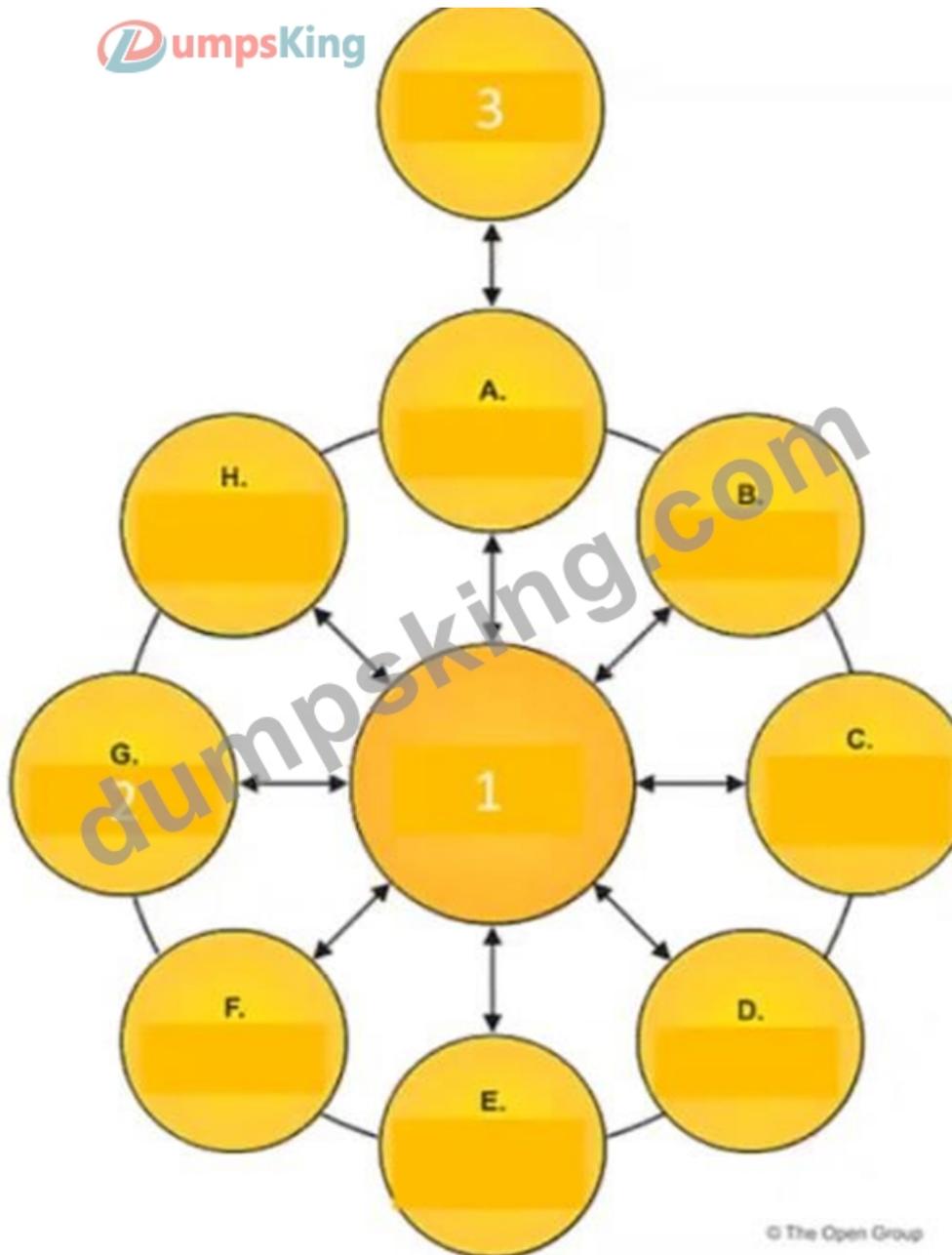
Answer: A

Explanation:

The implications section of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles should describe the relationship to other principles. Implications are statements that describe how a principle will impact other principles, as well as other aspects of the enterprise such as business processes, organizational structures, roles and responsibilities, standards, etc. Implications help to identify potential conflicts or synergies among principles and to assess their feasibility and applicability. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.7 Architecture Principles.

NEW QUESTION # 116

Exhibit



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Consider the illustration showing an architecture development cycle Which description matches the phase of the ADM labeled as item 1?

- A. Operates the process of managing architecture requirements
- B. Establishes procedures for managing change to the new architecture
- C. Conducts implementation planning for the architecture defined in previous phases
- D. Provides architectural oversight for the implementation

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

The phase of the ADM labeled as item 1 is Phase F: Migration Planning. This phase conducts implementation planning for the architecture defined in previous phases by creating an Architecture Roadmap and a detailed Implementation and Migration Plan. This phase also identifies and groups major work packages, transition architectures, projects, and dependencies. References: <https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap19.html>

NEW QUESTION # 117

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