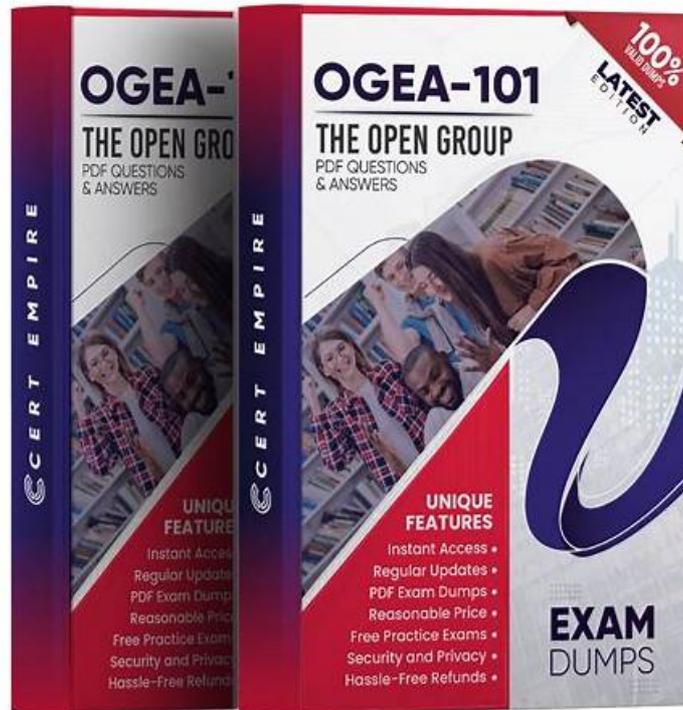


OGEA-101 PDF、OGEA-101無料試験



ちなみに、MogiExam OGEA-101の一部をクラウドストレージからダウンロードできます：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1-Mlq9AYaYITcMrmeibGwZB8IH_-P_X5f

IT業界の一員として、君はまだIT認証試験を悩んでいますか？ 認証試験はITの専門知識を主なテストとして別に初めてIT関連のThe Open Group認証試験に参加する受験生にとってはとても難しいとみされます。良い対応性の訓練が必要で、MogiExamのOGEA-101問題集をお勧めします。

有効なOGEA-101研究急流がなければ、あなたの利益はあなたの努力に比例しないといつも感じていませんか？ あなたは常に先延ばしに苦しみ、散発的な時間を十分に活用できないと感じていますか？ 答えが完全に「はい」の場合は、OGEA-101の高品質で効率的なテストツールであるOGEA-101トレーニング資料を試してみることをお勧めします。OGEA-101試験に合格し、夢のある認定資格を取得することで、あなたの成功は100%保証され、より高い収入やより良い企業へのより多くの機会を得ることができます。

>> OGEA-101 PDF <<

実用的なThe Open Group OGEA-101 PDF インタラクティブテストエンジンを使用して & パススルーOGEA-101無料試験

この情報が支配的な社会では、十分な知識を蓄積し、特定の分野で有能であることにより、社会での地位を確立し、高い社会的地位を獲得するのに役立ちます。OGEA-101認定に合格すると、これらの目標を実現し、高収入の良い仕事を見つけることができます。MogiExamのOGEA-101模擬テストを購入すると、OGEA-101試験に簡単に合格できます。また、OGEA-101試験の質問で20~30時間だけ勉強すると、OGEA-101試験に簡単に合格します。

The Open Group OGEA-101 認定試験の出題範囲:

| トピック | 出題範囲 |
|------|------|
| | |

| | |
|--------|---|
| トピック 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Architecture Content Framework: Candidates learn about the TOGAF content metamodel and architecture artifacts. This topic of the OGEA-101 exam measures their understanding of content organization and documentation. |
| トピック 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Architecture Governance: This topic of The Open Group OGEA-101 exam covers the governance framework and responsibilities of architecture boards. It evaluates the skills of TOGAF practitioners in establishing governance structures. |
| トピック 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ADM Phase Requirements: This topic of the TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 exam focuses on the specific requirements for each ADM phase, including stakeholder identification and architecture scope definition. It measures the ability of aspiring TOGAF Practitioner to apply these requirements in real-world scenarios. |
| トピック 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business Architecture: This topic of The Open Group OGEA-101 exam emphasizes the development of business architecture, including baseline and target architectures. It measures the understanding of TOGAF practitioners about business capabilities and processes. |
| トピック 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation Governance: This topic of The Open Group OGEA-101 exam emphasizes the governance framework for architecture implementation, including compliance processes. It measures the understanding of TOGAF practitioners about governance principles, a key competency for the OGEA-101 exam. |
| トピック 6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information Systems Architecture: Focusing on data and application architectures, this topic of the OGEA-101 exam assesses ability of TOGAF practitioners to define and manage information systems. It measures their skills in identifying data entities and application components. |
| トピック 7 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to the Architecture Development Method (ADM): The ADM is central to TOGAF, outlining a structured approach to developing and managing enterprise architecture. This section assesses comprehension of TOGAF practitioners about the ADM phases and their application, ensuring they grasp the method's iterative nature, which is vital for the OGEA-101 exam. |
| トピック 8 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Architecture Vision: Aspiring TOGAF practitioners learn to develop an architecture vision that aligns with business goals and drivers. This topic evaluates the skills in articulating a clear and compelling vision, a necessary competency for successfully navigating the OGEA-101 exam and implementing enterprise architecture. |
| トピック 9 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Architecture Change Management: Focusing on managing architecture changes, this topic of the TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 exam assesses skills of practitioners in handling change requests and maintaining architecture repositories. |

The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 Exam 認定 OGEA-101 試験問題 (Q89-Q94):

質問 # 89

What is used to structure architectural information in an orderly way so that it can be processed to meet stakeholder needs?

- A. An EA Library
- B. An Architecture Framework
- C. A Stakeholder Map
- D. Content Metamodel

正解: D

解説:

A content metamodel is a formal structure that defines the types of entities and relationships that are used to capture, store, filter, query, and represent architectural information in a way that supports consistency, completeness, and traceability¹².

A stakeholder map is a tool that identifies and analyzes the key stakeholders and their interests, influence, and expectations in relation to the architecture³. It is not used to structure architectural information, but rather to understand the stakeholder needs and concerns.

An architecture framework is a set of principles, guidelines, standards, and tools that provide a common structure and methodology for developing architectures⁴. It is not used to structure architectural information, but rather to guide the architecture development process and ensure alignment with the business strategy and objectives.

An EA library is a repository that stores and manages the architecture artifacts, deliverables, and other relevant information produced and consumed during the architecture development and governance. It is not used to structure architectural information, but rather to provide access, security, and version control for the architecture content.

1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Content Metamodel 2: TOGAF 9.2 Content Metamodel Framework - A Quick Guide - KnowledgeHut 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Stakeholder Management 4: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Framework : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Repository

質問 # 90

Consider the following descriptions of deliverables consumed and produced across the TOGAF ADM cycle.

General rules and guidelines, intended to be enduring and seldom amended, that inform and support the way in which an organization sets about fulfilling its mission

The joint agreements between development partners and sponsors on the deliverables, quality, and fitness-for-purpose of an architecture.

A document that is sent from the sponsoring organization to the architecture organization to trigger the start of an architecture development cycle

A set of quantitative statements that outline what an implementation project must do in order to comply with the architecture.

Which deliverables match these descriptions?

1 Architecture Principles - 2 Architecture Contracts - 3 Request for Architecture Work - 4 Architecture Requirements Specification

1 Architecture Contracts - 2 Architecture Requirements Specification - 3 Architecture Vision - 4 Architecture Principles

1 Architecture Requirements Specification - 2 Architecture Principles - 3 Architecture Vision - 4 Architecture Contracts

1 Architecture Principles - 2 Architecture Contracts - 3 Architecture Requirements Specification - 4 Request for Architecture Work

Explanation:

正解:

解説:

According to the TOGAF standard, the deliverables that match the descriptions are as follows:

1 Architecture Principles: These are general rules and guidelines, intended to be enduring and seldom amended, that inform and support the way in which an organization sets about fulfilling its mission¹. They reflect a level of consensus among the various elements of the enterprise, and form the basis for making future IT decisions¹.

2 Architecture Contracts: These are the joint agreements between development partners and sponsors on the deliverables, quality, and fitness-for-purpose of an architecture². They are used to ensure that the architecture is implemented and governed according to the agreed-upon specifications and standards².

3 Request for Architecture Work: This is a document that is sent from the sponsoring organization to the architecture organization to trigger the start of an architecture development cycle³. It defines the scope, schedule, budget, deliverables, and stakeholders of the architecture project³.

4 Architecture Requirements Specification: This is a set of quantitative statements that outline what an implementation project must do in order to comply with the architecture⁴. It defines the requirements for each architecture domain, as well as the relationships and dependencies among them⁴.

1: Architecture Principles 2: Architecture Contracts 3: Request for Architecture Work 4: Architecture Requirements Specification

質問 # 91

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

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

正解: C

解説:

According to the TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, an architecture view is a representation of a system from the perspective of a related set of concerns¹. It consists of one or more architecture models that demonstrate how the system addresses the stakeholder concerns¹.

An architecture viewpoint is a specification of the conventions for constructing and using an architecture view to address specific stakeholder concerns¹. It defines the perspective, scope, notation, and techniques for creating an architecture view of a system¹. Architects can present architecture views and viewpoints to stakeholders to extract hidden agendas, principles, and requirements that could impact the final Target Architecture, because^{2,3}:

Architecture views and viewpoints help to communicate and visualize the architecture in a way that is meaningful and relevant to different stakeholders, addressing their specific interests and needs.

Architecture views and viewpoints help to elicit and validate the stakeholder concerns and requirements, ensuring that they are aligned with the business goals and objectives, and that they are consistent and feasible within the architecture context.

Architecture views and viewpoints help to identify and resolve any conflicts, gaps, or trade-offs among the stakeholder concerns and requirements, ensuring that they are balanced and prioritized in the architecture design and decision-making.

Architecture views and viewpoints help to demonstrate and verify the value and benefits of the architecture to the stakeholders, ensuring that they are satisfied and committed to the architecture outcome and governance.

Reference:

1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 22: Architecture Views, Viewpoints, and Stakeholders

2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 4: Introduction to Part II, Section 4.2: What is an Architecture Framework?

3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 31: Architectural Artifacts, Section 31.1: Basic Concepts

質問 # 92

Complete the following sentence. In the ADM documents which are under development and have not undergone any formal review and approval process are _____.

- A. Known as "Version 0.1"
- B. Invalid
- C. In between phases
- **D. Called "draft"**

正解: D

解説:

In the ADM documents which are under development and have not undergone any formal review and approval process are called "draft". This indicates that they are subject to change and refinement as the architecture development progresses. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 4.2.5 Architecture Deliverables.

質問 # 93

Consider the following statement.

Projects may cycle between ADM phases, in planned cycles covering multiple phases.

What does it illustrate?

- **A. Iteration**
- B. Requirements management
- C. Implementation governance
- D. Enterprise Architecture

正解: A

解説:

The statement "Projects may cycle between ADM phases, in planned cycles covering multiple phases" illustrates the concept of iteration, which is the process of repeating the ADM phases or steps within a phase to refine the architecture outputs and address the changing requirements and stakeholder concerns. Iteration can occur at different levels of granularity and scope, such as within a single phase, across multiple phases, or across the entire ADM cycle. Iteration can also be applied to different architecture domains, such as business, data, application, and technology. Iteration is a key feature of the ADM that enables the development of architectures that are fit for purpose, adaptable, and responsive to change. References: : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 24: Applying Iteration to the ADM

