OGEA-103유효한인증공부자료최신인기인증시험덤프샘플문제

그리고 DumpTOP OGEA-103 시험 문제집의 전체 버전을 클라우드 저장소에서 다운로드할 수 있습니다: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1FYyqu0LwDbdMb4POW0zlkdfr9JFo2lpG

비스를 제공해드려 아무런 걱정없이 OGEA-103시험에 도전하도록 힘이 되어드립니다. DumpTOP덤프를 사용하여 시험에서 통과하신 분이 전해주신 희소식이 DumpTOP 덤프품질을 증명해드립니다.

OGEA-103 인증 시험은 엔터프라이즈 아키텍처에 대한 지식과 전문 지식을 입증하려는 전문가를 위해 설계되었습니다. 이 시험에는 엔터프라이즈 아키텍처 개념, 원칙 및 관행을 포함한 광범위한 주제가 다룹니다. 또한 구성 요소, ADM (Architecture Development Method) 및 아키텍처 컨텐츠 프레임 워크를 포함하여 TOGAF 프레임 워크를 다룹니다. 인증 시험은 엔터프라이즈 아키텍트, IT 아키텍트 및 엔터프라이즈 아키텍처 개발 및 관리 분야의 기술과 지식을 향상시키려는 기타 IT 전문가에게 이상적입니다.

>> OGEA-103유효한 인증공부자료 <<

OGEA-103유효한 인증공부자료 시험준비에 가장 좋은 덤프자료

DumpTOP는 저희 제품을 구매한 분들이 100%통과율을 보장해드리도록 최선을 다하고 있습니다. DumpTOP를 선택한것은 시험패스와 자격증취득을 예약한것과 같습니다. DumpTOP의 믿음직한 The Open Group인증 OGEA-103덤프를 공부해보세요.

최신 Enterprise Architecture OGEA-103 무료샘플문제 (Q90-Q95):

질문 # 90
Please read this scenario prior to answering the question
You are working as an Enterprise Architect within a healthcare and life science company. The company is a leading player in its industry, dedicated to transforming healthcare with new ideas and advancements. The company has multiple divisions that cover different aspects of the business.
The company's Enterprise Architecture (EA) department has been operating for several years and has mature, well-developed architecture governance and development processes following the TOGAF Standard. In addition to the EA program, the company has a number of management frameworks in use.
The Architecture Board includes representatives from each division of the company.
Many of the company's rivals have begun utilizing Artificial Intelligence (AI) in their operations, and the indications are that this will be transformative for healthcare delivery. This is something the EA department has been interested in for a while, and they had recently submitted an architecture Change Request which was approved. As a result, the CIO has approved a Request for Architecture Work to investigate the implementation of AI in the company.

Areas for evaluation include:

How can staff use AI daily in their current role?

How AI can enhance access to care for patients, and how to make that experience seamless?

How AI can offer new workplace platforms and tools to increase efficiency?

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

Many are not confident that the company's risk management processes are adequate for a company-wide integration of generative AI. There are also questions from staff about whether enough specific guidelines and polices have been put in place for responsible use of AI.

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 wants to know how to address these concerns and reduce risks.

Refer to the scenario

You have been tasked with starting the architecture development. How do you begin?

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

- A. You recommend creation of a set of business models that can be applied uniformly across all AI- related architecture projects. These should be developed in the portable format to ensure maximum portability across the many tools used in the firm. Each architecture should then be defined based on this fixed set of models. All concerned parties can then examine the models to ensure that their needs have been addressed.
- B. You recommend that an analysis of the stakeholders is undertaken. This will allow the architects to define groups of partners (the 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 mitigate risk, you include a requirement that there be progressive development of the target architecture to ensure there is regular feedback.
- C. You recommend that a Communications Plan be created to address the key stakeholders, that is the most powerful and influential partners. This plan should include a report that summarizes the key features of the architecture with respect to each location and reflects the stakeholders' requirements.
  You will check with each key stakeholder that their concerns are being addressed. Risk mitigation should be explicitly addressed as a component of the architecture being developed.
- D. You recommend that models be created for the Draft Business, Data, Application, and Technology Architectures. These can be used to ensure that the system will be compliant with the local regulations for each division. Together with the problem description, and requirements, this ensures that all the necessary data and detail is addressed. A formal review should be held with the stakeholders to verify that their concerns have been properly addressed by the models.

정답：B

설명：

Key aspects of the scenario:

* Objective:

* Integrating Artificial Intelligence (AI) into healthcare delivery, with a focus on improving patient care, enhancing workplace efficiency, and enabling seamless experiences.

* Challenges:

* Stakeholder concerns about risk management, adaptability to change, and ensuring alignment with regulations and policies.

* Addressing the concerns of staff and top management about AI integration and achieving the desired goals.

* CIO's Perspective:

* Encouraging an agile approach to architecture development.

* Addressing risks and ensuring stakeholder concerns are managed.

* Areas for Evaluation:

* AI usage by staff and impact on workflows.

* Patient experience enhancement via AI.

* New workplace platforms and tools powered by AI.

Option Analysis:

Option 1: Analysis of stakeholders and development of a Stakeholder Map

* Pros:

* Stakeholder analysis is critical for identifying concerns, viewpoints, and requirements.

* TOGAF emphasizes stakeholder engagement early in the process to mitigate risks and align expectations.

* Developing a Stakeholder Map ensures clear alignment with their interests and creates a foundation for regular feedback loops.

* Cons:

* Does not explicitly address the creation of architecture models or policies upfront.

Option 2: Creation of a Communications Plan

* Pros:

* A communications plan fosters effective stakeholder engagement by addressing their concerns and ensuring transparent reporting.

* Risk mitigation as part of communication aligns with TOGAF's stakeholder management practices.
* Cons:
* This focuses more on communication mechanics rather than advancing architectural development directly.
Option 3: Models for Draft Business, Data, Application, and Technology Architectures
* Pros:
* Aligns with the Architecture Development Method (ADM), ensuring compliance with requirements and regulations.
* Helps formalize stakeholder feedback by verifying their concerns against tangible models.
* Cons:
* Developing detailed models early on may delay immediate resolution of stakeholder concerns and risk mitigation.
Option 4: Set of reusable business models for AI-related projects
* Pros:
* Standardized models ensure consistency and portability across the organization's AI-related efforts.
* Cons:
* Too narrow in focus for the initial architecture development phase; does not address risk management or stakeholder concerns adequately.
Option 1: You recommend that an analysis of the stakeholders is undertaken.
Reasoning:
* The scenario highlights stakeholder concerns about risks, adaptability, and compliance. Addressing these concerns requires stakeholder analysis as the first step.
* A Stakeholder Map aligns with TOGAF's emphasis on stakeholder engagement, providing a structured way to manage their concerns and expectations.
* Identifying concerns early and integrating feedback into the Architecture Vision document ensures alignment with goals and smooth progress.
Option 1 sets the foundation for collaboration and risk management, making it the best fit for the current phase.

질문 # 91
Refer to the table below:

Which ADM Phase does this describe?

- A. Phase C
- B. Preliminary Phase
- C. Phase A
- D. Phase B

정답：D

설명：

Phase B of the ADM cycle is the Business Architecture phase. It describes the development of a Business Architecture to support an agreed Architecture Vision. The objectives of this phase are to describe the baseline and target Business Architecture, identify candidate Architecture Roadmap components based on gaps between the baseline and target, and determine whether an incremental approach is required. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2.2 Phase B: Business Architecture.

질문 # 92
You are working as an Enterprise Architect within an Enterprise Architecture (EA) team at a large government agency with multiple divisions. The agency has a well-established EA practice and follows the TOGAF standard as its method for architecture development. The government has mandated that the agency prepare for an "AI-first" world.
The agency wants to determine the impact and role of AI in its future services. The CIO has approved a Request for Architecture Work to explore the use of AI in services. Some leaders are concerned about reliance on AI, security, and employees' need to

acquire new skills.

The EA team leader seeks suggestions on managing the risks associated with a new architecture for the AI-first project. Based on the TOGAF standard, which of the following is the best answer?

- A. Identify key stakeholders and develop a Communication Plan that addresses their needs. Ensure the architecture addresses risk management and summarizes features of the architecture.
- B. Separate stakeholders into groups and categorize them. Develop models for each group and verify that their concerns are addressed in Phase G, Implementation Governance.
- C. Create an organization map to show the links between different agency parts. Hold a meeting to teach stakeholders to interpret the models. Manage risks as part of Security Architecture development.
- D. Conduct an analysis of stakeholders, documenting their concerns and recording them in the Architecture Vision document. Risks should be recorded in the Architecture Requirements Specification and reviewed regularly.

정답：D

설명：

In the context of the TOGAF standard, stakeholder management and addressing stakeholder concerns are critical components, especially for high-impact initiatives like adopting an AI-first approach. Here's why the selected answer aligns best with TOGAF principles and the scenario:

Stakeholder Analysis and Engagement:

Conducting a stakeholder analysis is essential as it helps identify and document the concerns, issues, and cultural factors influencing each stakeholder group. This aligns with TOGAF's emphasis on understanding and managing stakeholder concerns, particularly in the Preliminary and Architecture Vision phases of the ADM (Architecture Development Method). Since the scenario highlights diverse concerns about AI, understanding each group's unique perspective will help the EA team tailor the architecture to address these effectively.

Architecture Vision Document:

By documenting these concerns in the Architecture Vision document, the EA team can provide a clear, high-level representation of how AI will be adopted, its benefits, and how it addresses specific stakeholder concerns. This is critical for communicating the intent and value of the AI-first approach in a way that aligns with the agency's strategic goals, including addressing apprehensions about job security, skill development, and cyber resilience.

Risk Management and Architecture Requirements Specification:

TOGAF highlights the importance of identifying and managing risks early in the process. By documenting the requirements related to risk in the Architecture Requirements Specification, the EA team ensures that these concerns are formally integrated into the architecture and addressed throughout the ADM phases. Regular assessments and feedback loops will provide a mechanism for continual risk monitoring and adjustment as the AI-first initiative progresses.

Alignment with TOGAF's ADM Phases:

The approach specified aligns with TOGAF's guidance on managing risk and stakeholder concerns during the early ADM phases, specifically Architecture Vision and Requirements Management. In these phases, the framework emphasizes identifying and addressing risks associated with stakeholders' concerns to build a resilient and widely accepted architecture.

Reference to TOGAF Stakeholder Management Techniques:

TOGAF's stakeholder management techniques underscore the importance of understanding and addressing stakeholder needs as a foundational step. This involves assessing the influence and interest of various stakeholders and integrating their views into architectural development, ensuring that the architecture aligns with both business goals and operational realities.

In conclusion, by conducting a thorough stakeholder analysis and documenting concerns in both the Architecture Vision and Architecture Requirements Specification, the EA team can ensure that stakeholder concerns are addressed, that the architecture supports AI adoption effectively, and that potential risks are managed proactively. This approach will foster acceptance among stakeholders and ensure that the architecture aligns with the agency's strategic goals and risk management requirements as recommended by TOGAF.

질문 # 93

Complete the sentence. The architecture domains that are considered by the TOGAF standard as subsets of an overall enterprise architecture are Business, Technology,

- A. Capability and Segment
- B. Application and Data
- C. Information and Data
- D. Logical and Physical

정답：B

설명：

Explanation

These domains provide a consistent way to describe and understand the architecture from different perspectives, such as business, information, and technology12. Each domain has its own set of concepts, models, views, and artifacts that define the structure and behavior of the architecture within that domain12.

The other options are incorrect because:

*Logical and Physical are not architecture domains, but rather levels of abstraction that can be applied to any domain. Logical architecture describes the functionality and behavior of the system, while physical architecture describes the implementation and deployment of the system3.

*Information and Data are not distinct architecture domains, but rather aspects of the same domain.

Information architecture describes the meaning and context of the data, while data architecture describes the structure and format of the data4.

*Capability and Segment are not architecture domains, but rather levels of granularity that can be applied to any domain. Capability architecture describes the current and desired states of a specific business capability, while segment architecture describes a subdivision of the enterprise that has a clear business focus5.

References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions 2: TOGAF Standard - Introduction - Definitions 3: [Logical vs Physical Architecture] 4: [Information Architecture vs Data Architecture] 5: [The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Applying the ADM Across the Architecture Landscape]

질문 # 94

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

- A. To validate non-functional requirements
- B. To establish quality metrics for the architecture
- C. To identify missing functions
- D. To determine service levels for the architecture

정답：C

설명：

Explanation

Gap analysis is a technique that is used to validate an architecture by highlighting the shortfall between the Baseline Architecture and the Target Architecture. One of the purposes of gap analysis is to identify missing functions that are either deliberately omitted, accidentally left out, or not yet defined in the Target Architecture. Missing functions are marked as gaps that need to be filled by developing or procuring the building blocks.

질문 # 95

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