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The Open Group OGAE-103 Exam is a certification program designed for professionals who want to validate their knowledge and skills in enterprise architecture. It is a combined exam that covers both Part 1 and Part 2 of the TOGAF Enterprise Architecture certification. TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam certification is highly regarded in the industry and is recognized worldwide as a standard for enterprise architecture.

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The Open Group OGAE-103 is a comprehensive certification exam focused on the TOGAF Enterprise Architecture framework. OGAE-103 exam is designed to test the knowledge and skills of professionals working in the field of enterprise architecture. OGAE-103 exam combines both Part 1 and Part 2 of the TOGAF certification program, ensuring that candidates have a complete understanding of the framework and its implementation.

The Open Group OGAE-103 (TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2) Certification Exam is an assessment that measures an individual's knowledge and understanding of the concepts, principles, and practices of enterprise architecture. TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam certification exam is designed for professionals who want to prove their expertise in enterprise architecture and gain credibility in the field.

The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q75-Q80):

NEW QUESTION # 75

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are working as Chief Enterprise Architect at a large Internet company. The company has many divisions, ranging from cloud to logistics. The company has grown rapidly, expanding from initially selling physical books and media to a range of services including an online marketplace, live-streaming, eBooks, and cloud services.

Overall management of the numerous divisions has become challenging. Recent high-profile projects have overrun on budget and under delivered, damaging the company's reputation, and adversely impacting its share price. There is a widely held view within the executive management that the organization structure has played a major role in these project failures.

The company has an established Enterprise Architecture program based on the TOGAF standard, sponsored jointly by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Information Officer (CIO). The CEO has decided that the company needs to reorganize its divisions around artificial intelligence and machine learning with a focus on automation. The CEO has worked with the Enterprise Architects to create a strategic architecture for the reorganization, including an Architecture Vision, together with definitions for the four domain architectures.

This sets out an ambitious vision of the future of the company over a three-year period. This includes a set of work packages and includes three distinct transformations.

The CIO has made it clear that prior to the approval of the detailed Implementation and Migration plan, the ETeam will need to assess the risks associated with the proposed architecture. He has received concerns from key stakeholders across the company that the proposed reorganization may be too ambitious and there is doubt whether it can produce sufficient value to warrant the risks.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to recommend an approach to satisfy these concerns. Based on the TOGAF Standard, which of the following is the best answer?

- A. The Enterprise Architects should bring together information about potential approaches and produce several alternative target transition architectures. They should then investigate the different architecture alternatives and discuss these with stakeholders using the Architecture Alternatives and Trade-offs technique. Once the target architecture has been selected, it should be analyzed using a state evolution table to determine the Transition Architectures. A value realization process should then be established to ensure that the concerns raised are addressed.
- B. Establishing interoperability in alignment with the corporate operating model will ensure risks are minimized. The Enterprise Architects should apply an interoperability analysis to evaluate any potential issues across the architecture. This should include the development of a matrix showing the interoperability requirements. These can then be included within the transformation strategy embedded in the target transition architectures. The Enterprise Architects should then finalize the Architecture Roadmap and the Implementation and Migration Plan.
- C. **The Enterprise Architects should evaluate the organization's readiness to undergo change. This will allow the risks associated with the transformations to be identified, classified, and mitigated for. This should include identifying dependencies between the set of changes, including gaps and work packages.**
It will also identify improvement actions to be worked into the Implementation and Migration Plan. The business value, effort, and risk associated for each transformation should be determined.
- D. Before preparing the detailed Implementation and Migration plan, the Enterprise Architects should review and consolidate the gap analysis results from Phases B to This will identify the transformations required to achieve the proposed Target Architecture. The Enterprise Architects should then assess the readiness of the organization to undergo change and determine an overall direction to address and mitigate risks identified. The Transition Architecture should then be planned to use a state evolution table.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Business Transformation Readiness Assessment is a technique that can be used to evaluate the readiness of the organization to undergo change and to identify the actions needed to increase the likelihood of a successful business transformation. This technique can help to address the concerns of the key stakeholders about the risks and value of the proposed reorganization. The technique involves assessing the following aspects of the organization: vision, commitment, capacity, capability, culture, and communication. Based on the assessment, the risks associated with the transformations can be identified, classified, and mitigated for.

The technique also helps to identify the dependencies between the set of changes, including gaps and work packages, and the improvement actions to be worked into the Implementation and Migration Plan. The technique also supports the determination of the business value, effort, and risk associated for each transformation, which can be used to prioritize and sequence the work packages and the Transition Architectures1 References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 27: Business Transformation Readiness Assessment

NEW QUESTION # 76

Consider the following ADM phases objectives.

Objective:

1. Develop the Target Data Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision
2. Develop the Target Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals
3. Develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture
4. Identify candidate Architecture Roadmap components based upon gaps between the Baseline and Target Technology Architectures

Which phase does each objective match?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

*Phase A: Architecture Vision

o Develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture
 o Define the scope and boundaries of the architecture engagement
 o Identify the key stakeholders and their concerns and expectations
 o Define the Architecture Vision statement and the Architecture Definition Document
 o Obtain approval and commitment from the sponsors and stakeholders

*Phase B: Business Architecture

o Develop the Target Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals
 o Define the Baseline Business Architecture, if not available
 o Perform a gap analysis between the Baseline and Target Business Architectures
 o Define candidate roadmap components for the Business Architecture
 o Resolve impacts across the Architecture Landscape

*Phase C: Information Systems Architecture

o Develop the Target Data Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision
 o Develop the Target Application Architecture that supports the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision
 o Define the Baseline Data and Application Architectures, if not available
 o Perform a gap analysis between the Baseline and Target Data and Application Architectures
 o Define candidate roadmap components for the Information Systems Architecture
 o Resolve impacts across the Architecture Landscape

*Phase D: Technology Architecture

o Develop the Target Technology Architecture that enables the Information Systems Architecture and the Architecture Vision
 o Define the Baseline Technology Architecture, if not available
 o Perform a gap analysis between the Baseline and Target Technology Architectures
 o Identify candidate Architecture Roadmap components based upon gaps between the Baseline and Target Technology Architectures
 o Resolve impacts across the Architecture Landscape
 Therefore, the correct matching of the objectives and the phases is:

*1C: Develop the Target Data Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision

*2B: Develop the Target Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals

*3A: Develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture

*4D: Identify candidate Architecture Roadmap components based upon gaps between the Baseline and Target Technology Architectures

References: 1: The TOGAF Architecture Development Method

NEW QUESTION # 77

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 78

What are the four dimensions used to scope an architecture?

- A. Breadth Depth Time Period Architecture Domains
- B. Strategy Portfolio Project Solution Delivery
- C. Business Data Application Technology
- D. Strategy Segment Capability Budget

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

The four dimensions used to scope an architecture are Breadth, Depth, Time Period, and Architecture Domains¹, p. 8.

Breadth refers to the extent of the enterprise covered by the architecture, which can range from a specific business unit to the entire organization¹, p. 8.

Depth refers to the level of detail and completeness of the architecture, which can vary depending on the purpose, scope, and stakeholders of the architecture¹, p. 8.

Time Period refers to the temporal aspects of the architecture, such as the current state, the target state, and the transition plan¹, p. 8.

Architecture Domains refers to the classification of the architecture into four domains: Business, Data, Application, and Technology¹, p. 8.

These four dimensions help define the scope and boundaries of the architecture and ensure that it meets the needs and expectations of the stakeholders.

References:

1: The Open Group (2018). The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2. 1

NEW QUESTION # 79

What component of the Architecture Repository represents architecture requirements agreed with the Architecture Board?

- A. Architecture Requirements Repository
- B. Architecture Capability
- C. Governance Log
- D. Reference Library

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

The Architecture Requirements Repository stores all the requirements that are output of the architecture development cycle, as well as the requirements that are input to the architecture development cycle¹. The Architecture Requirements Repository includes the following types of requirements¹:

*Stakeholder Requirements: These are the high-level requirements and expectations of the stakeholders, derived from the business drivers, goals, and objectives. They are captured and refined in the Architecture Vision phase and the Requirements Management phase.

*Architecture Requirements: These are the detailed requirements that specify what the architecture must do or deliver to meet the stakeholder requirements. They are derived and refined in the Business, Information Systems, and Technology Architecture phases.

*Implementation and Migration Requirements: These are the detailed requirements that specify what the implementation and migration projects must do or deliver to realize the architecture. They are derived and refined in the Opportunities and Solutions and Migration Planning phases.

The Architecture Requirements Repository is used to manage the architecture requirements throughout the architecture lifecycle, ensuring their traceability, consistency, and compliance¹. The Architecture Board is the authority that reviews and approves the architecture requirements, as well as the architecture deliverables and artifacts, as part of the architecture governance process².

References: 1: Architecture Requirements Repository 2: Architecture Board

NEW QUESTION # 80

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