

# The Open Group OGEA-101 Exam Simulations & Latest OGEA-101 Test Cram



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## The Open Group OGEA-101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Implementation Governance:</b> 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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>ADM Phase Requirements:</b> 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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Information Systems Architecture:</b> 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.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Architecture Vision:</b> 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.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Business Architecture:</b> 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.</li></ul>

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A TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 Exam (OGEA-101) practice questions is a helpful, proven strategy to crack the TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 Exam (OGEA-101) exam successfully. It helps candidates to know their weaknesses and overall performance. PassReview software has hundreds of TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 Exam (OGEA-101) exam dumps that are useful to practice in real-time. The TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 Exam (OGEA-101) practice questions have a close resemblance with the actual TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 Exam (OGEA-101) exam.

## The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 Exam Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

### NEW QUESTION # 13

Which section of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles should highlight the requirements for carrying out the principle?

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

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The Implications section describes the impact of adhering to the principle on the organization, the processes, the information systems, and the technology<sup>23</sup>. It also identifies the changes, costs, and risks that may result from applying the principle<sup>23</sup>. The Implications section helps to communicate the benefits and consequences of the principle to the stakeholders and to guide the implementation and governance of the architecture<sup>23</sup>.

The other sections of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles are:

\*Name: This section provides a short and memorable name for the principle that represents its essence and purpose<sup>23</sup>. The name should not mention any specific technology or solution<sup>23</sup>.

\*Statement: This section provides a concise and formal definition of the principle that expresses the fundamental rule or constraint that the principle imposes<sup>23</sup>. The statement should be clear, unambiguous, and testable<sup>23</sup>.

\*Rationale: This section provides the reasoning and justification for the principle, explaining why it is important and how it supports the business goals and drivers<sup>23</sup>. The rationale should also link the principle to the higher-level enterprise or IT principles that it elaborates on<sup>23</sup>.

References: 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Principles 3: TOGAF 8.1.1 Online - Architecture Principles 1: Architecture Principles Template

### NEW QUESTION # 14

When considering the scope of an architecture, what dimension considers to what level of detail the architecting effort should go?

- A. Breadth
- B. Project
- C. Depth
- D. Architecture Domains

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The scope of an architecture is the extent and level of detail of the architecture work. The scope of an architecture can be defined along four dimensions: project, breadth, depth, and architecture domains. The project dimension considers the boundaries and objectives of the architecture project, such as the time frame, budget, resources, and deliverables. The breadth dimension considers the coverage and completeness of the architecture across the enterprise, such as the organizational units, business functions, processes, and locations. The depth dimension considers the level of detail and specificity of the architecture, such as the granularity, abstraction, and precision of the architectural elements and relationships. The architecture domains dimension considers the aspects or segments of the architecture, such as the business, data, application, and technology domains.

Therefore, the depth dimension is the one that considers to what level of detail the architecting effort should go.

The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 25: Architecture Scope : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 25.2: Scope Dimensions : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 25.2.1:

Project, Breadth, Depth, and Architecture Domains

### NEW QUESTION # 15

Which of the following is included as part of Architecture Governance?

- A. Interacting with the CxO level on Enterprise Architecture
- B. Ensuring compliance with internal and external standards and regulatory obligations

- C. Creating and maintaining the Statement of Architecture Work through out the ADM cycle
- D. Managing Stakeholders and their requirements

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Ensuring compliance with internal and external standards and regulatory obligations is one of the activities included as part of Architecture Governance. Architecture Governance is the practice and orientation by which enterprise architectures and other architectures are managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level. It involves establishing processes, roles, responsibilities, policies, and standards to ensure that architectures are aligned with the enterprise's strategy and objectives, and meet the quality and performance requirements. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.6 Architecture Governance.

#### NEW QUESTION # 16

Which section of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles should highlight the requirements for carrying out the principle?

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

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The Implications section describes the impact of adhering to the principle on the organization, the processes, the information systems, and the technology<sup>23</sup>. It also identifies the changes, costs, and risks that may result from applying the principle<sup>23</sup>. The Implications section helps to communicate the benefits and consequences of the principle to the stakeholders and to guide the implementation and governance of the architecture<sup>23</sup>.

The other sections of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles are<sup>1</sup>:

\* Name: This section provides a short and memorable name for the principle that represents its essence and purpose<sup>23</sup>. The name should not mention any specific technology or solution<sup>23</sup>.

\* Statement: This section provides a concise and formal definition of the principle that expresses the fundamental rule or constraint that the principle imposes<sup>23</sup>. The statement should be clear, unambiguous, and testable<sup>23</sup>.

\* Rationale: This section provides the reasoning and justification for the principle, explaining why it is important and how it supports the business goals and drivers<sup>23</sup>. The rationale should also link the principle to the higher-level enterprise or IT principles that it elaborates on<sup>23</sup>.

#### NEW QUESTION # 17

Which of the following describes how the Enterprise Continuum is used when developing an enterprise architecture?

- A. To coordinate with the other management frameworks in use
- **B. To classify architecture and solution assets**
- C. To describe how an architecture addresses stakeholder concerns
- D. To identify and understand business requirements

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The Enterprise Continuum consists of two complementary concepts: the Architecture Continuum and the Solutions Continuum<sup>1</sup>. The Architecture Continuum provides a consistent way to describe and understand the generic and reusable architecture building blocks, such as models, patterns, and standards, that can be applied and tailored to specific situations<sup>2</sup>. The Solutions Continuum provides a consistent way to describe and understand the specific and implemented solution building blocks, such as products, services, and components, that realize the architecture building blocks<sup>3</sup>. The Enterprise Continuum enables the reuse and integration of architecture and solution assets across different levels of abstraction, scope, and detail, ranging from foundation architectures to organization-specific architectures<sup>1</sup>.

The Enterprise Continuum is used when developing an enterprise architecture to support the following activities<sup>1</sup>:

\*Selecting relevant architecture and solution assets from the Architecture Repository or other sources, based on the business drivers, goals, and requirements

\*Adapting and customizing the architecture and solution assets to suit the specific needs and context of the enterprise

\*Defining and developing the target architecture and the architecture roadmap, based on the gaps and opportunities identified

