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Exam : **OGEA-103**

Title : TOGAF Enterprise
Architecture Combined Part
1 and Part 2 Exam

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The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q89-Q94):

NEW QUESTION # 89

What are the following activities part of?

- * Initial risk assessment
- * Risk mitigation and residual risk assessment
- * Risk monitoring

- A. Security Architecture
- B. Phase A
- C. Risk Management
- D. Phase C

Answer: C

Explanation:

The following activities are part of Risk Management:

Initial risk assessment

Risk mitigation and residual risk assessment

Risk monitoring

Risk Management is the process of identifying, assessing, and responding to risks that may affect the achievement of the enterprise's objectives. Risk Management involves balancing positive and negative outcomes resulting from the realization of either opportunities or threats. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.3 Risk Management.

NEW QUESTION # 90

Refer to the table below:

Phase	Output & Outcome	Essential Knowledge
?	<p>Sufficient documentation to get permission to proceed.</p> <p>Permission to proceed to develop a Target Architecture to prove out a summary target.</p> 	<p>The scope of the problem being addressed.</p> <p>Those who have interests that are fundamental to the problem being addressed. (Stakeholders & Concerns)</p> <p>What summary answer to the problem is acceptable to the stakeholders?</p> <p>Stakeholder priority and preference.</p> <p>What value does the summary answer provide?</p>

Which ADM Phase does this describe?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 91

What are the following activities part of?

- . Risk classification
 - . Risk identification
 - . Initial risk assessment
-
- A. Security Architecture
 - B. Phase A
 - C. Phase G
 - **D. Risk Management**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Risk management is a generic technique that can be applied across all phases of the Architecture Development Method (ADM), as well as in the Preliminary Phase and the Requirements Management Phase2.

Risk management involves the following steps1:

*Risk identification: This step involves identifying the potential risks that may affect the architecture project, such as technical, business, organizational, environmental, or legal risks. The risks can be identified through various sources, such as stakeholder interviews, workshops, surveys, checklists, historical data, or expert judgment.

*Risk classification: This step involves categorizing the risks based on their nature, source, impact, and priority. The risks can be classified according to different criteria, such as time, cost, scope, quality, security, or compliance. The classification helps in prioritizing the risks and allocating resources and efforts to address them effectively.

*Initial risk assessment: This step involves assessing the likelihood and impact of each risk, and determining the initial level of risk. The likelihood is the probability of the risk occurring, and the impact is the severity of the consequences if the risk occurs. The initial level of risk is the product of the likelihood and impact, and it indicates the urgency and importance of the risk. The initial risk assessment helps in identifying the most critical risks that need immediate attention and mitigation.

References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Risk Management 2: TOGAF ADM: Top 10 techniques - Part 9: Risk Management

NEW QUESTION # 92

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	Develop the Target Application Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision, in a way that addresses the Work and stakeholder concerns

Which phase does each objective match?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The objectives listed in the question correspond to the objectives of different phases of the TOGAF ADM (Architecture Development Method), which is a method for developing and managing an enterprise architecture1.

The ADM consists of nine phases, each with a specific purpose and output. The phases are1:

Preliminary Phase: To prepare and initiate the architecture development cycle, including defining the architecture framework, principles, and governance.

Phase A: Architecture Vision: To define the scope, vision, and stakeholders of the architecture initiative, and to obtain approval to proceed.

Phase B: Business Architecture: To describe the baseline and target business architecture, and to identify the gaps between them.

Phase C: Information Systems Architectures: To describe the baseline and target data and application architectures, and to identify the gaps between them.

Phase D: Technology Architecture: To describe the baseline and target technology architecture, and to identify the gaps between them.

Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions: To identify and evaluate the opportunities and solutions for implementing the target architecture, and to define the work packages and transition architectures.

Phase F: Migration Planning: To finalize the implementation and migration plan, and to ensure alignment with the enterprise portfolio and project management.

Phase G: Implementation Governance: To provide architecture oversight and guidance for the implementation projects, and to manage any architecture change requests.

Phase H: Architecture Change Management: To monitor the changes in the business and technology environment, and to assess the impact and performance of the architecture.

Based on the above definitions, we can match each objective with the corresponding phase as follows:

Objective 1: Develop the Target Data Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision. This objective is achieved in Phase C: Information Systems Architectures, where the data architecture is defined as a subset of the information systems architecture².

Objective 2: Develop the Target Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals. This objective is achieved in Phase B: Business Architecture, where the business architecture is defined as a subset of the enterprise architecture³.

Objective 3: Develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture. This objective is achieved in Phase A: Architecture Vision, where the architecture vision is defined as a high-level description of the target architecture and its benefits⁴.

Objective 4: Develop the Target Application Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision, in a way that addresses the Statement of Architecture Work and stakeholder concerns. This objective is achieved in Phase C:

Information Systems Architectures, where the application architecture is defined as a subset of the information systems architecture².
References:

1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 5: Architecture Development Method (ADM)

2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 9: Phase C: Information Systems Architectures

3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 8: Phase B: Business Architecture

4: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 7: Phase A: Architecture Vision

NEW QUESTION # 93

In which phase of the ADM cycle do building blocks become implementation-specific?

- A. Phase B
- **B. Phase E**
- C. Phase D
- D. Phase C

Answer: B

Explanation:

Building blocks are reusable components of business, IT, or architectural capability that can be combined to deliver architectures and solutions. Building blocks can be defined at various levels of detail, depending on the stage of architecture development. In the earlier phases of the ADM cycle (A to D), building blocks are defined in generic terms, such as logical or physical, to provide a high-level view of the architecture. In Phase E:

Opportunities and Solutions, building blocks become implementation-specific, meaning that they are linked to specific products, standards, technologies, and vendors that are available in the market. This phase also identifies the delivery vehicles, such as projects, programs, or portfolios, that will realize the building blocks¹² References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II:

Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 23: Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part IV:

Architecture Content Framework, Chapter 36: Building Blocks

