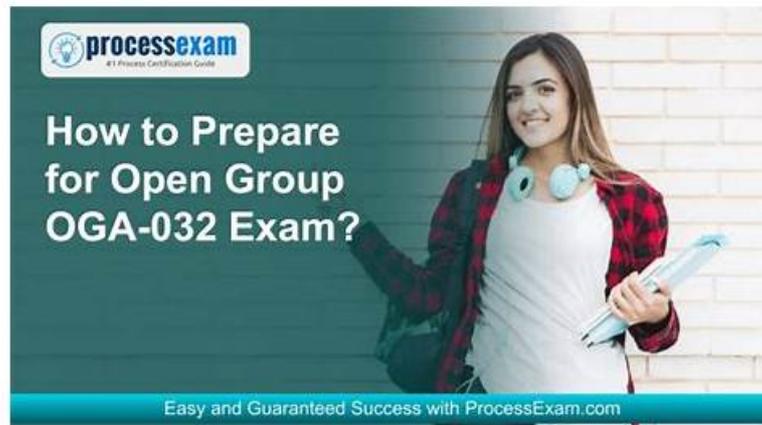


The Open Group OGA-032問題トレーニング、OGA-032合格体験記



効果的な勤勉さが結果に正比例することは誰もが知っているので、長年の勤勉な作業によって、専門家は頻繁にテストされた知識を参考のためにOGA-032実践資料に集めました。したがって、OGA-032トレーニング資料は、彼らの努力の成果です。OGA-032の実践教材を使用することで、以前に想像していた以上の成果を絶対に得ることができます。OGA-032の実際のテストを選択した顧客から収集された明確なデータがあり、合格率は98~100%です。したがって、成功を収めるチャンスは、当社の資料によって大幅に向上します。

ArchiMate 3 Part 2試験は、高度なモデリングの概念、ステークホルダー管理、およびガバナンスなど、幅広いトピックをカバーしています。候補者は、ArchiMate 3言語を使用して複雑なシステムをモデル化し、あらゆるレベルのステークホルダーと効果的にコミュニケーションを取る能力を証明する必要があります。試験は48の多肢選択問題から構成され、合格点は60%です。テストはコンピューターベースで、世界中のPearson VUEテストセンターで受験することができます。

>> The Open Group OGA-032問題トレーニング <<

有難いOGA-032問題トレーニング試験-試験の準備方法-素晴らしいOGA-032合格体験記

Fast2testを選択して100%のOGA-032合格率を確保することができて、もしOGA-032試験に失敗したら、Fast2testが全額で返金いたします。

The Open Group ArchiMate 3 Part 2 Exam 認定 OGA-032 試験問題 (Q10-Q15):

質問 # 10

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

ArchiCar is a specialized company that focuses on manufacturing luxury electric cars and powertrain components, along with producing battery-charging equipment. With its own distribution network and showrooms, ArchiCar adopts a direct-to-customer sales model through online channels.

The manufacturing of ArchiCar's electric cars is carried out on fully automated assembly lines. Leveraging a cutting-edge manufacturing process, the company boasts an impressive ability to sell and deliver a vehicle within just one month from the time of order placement. Anticipating significant growth, the CEO has set ambitious plans to increase annual production from 100,000 to 500,000 vehicles within a three-year timeframe.

To ensure the highest quality standards, ArchiCar relies on locally manufactured finished steel from the renowned ArchiMetal plant. ArchiMetal specializes in lightweight steels that allow ArchiCar to achieve a reduced vehicle weight without compromising strength and crash performance. The finished steel is efficiently transported by rail to ArchiCar's production plant, where it is stored in a dedicated warehouse until required for the automated car assembly process. Conveyor belts facilitate the seamless transfer of the finished steel from the warehouse to the assembly plant.

At the ArchiCar assembly plant, an optimized and streamlined assembly process is implemented, resulting in the production of 12 vehicles per hour. Once assembled, the cars are transported to a nearby distribution center using specialized trucks.

These vehicles are then stored at the distribution center until they are ready for delivery to their eagerly awaiting new owners. Refer to the Scenario

You are a consultant to the CIO. She has asked you to illustrate the end-to-end technology processes at ArchiCar from raw materials to assembled cars ready for delivery.

Which of the following answers provides the best description?

- A.
- B.
- C. A diagram of a vehicle assembly Description automatically generated
- D.

正解: A

解説:

In this scenario, the task is to model the end-to-end technology processes at ArchiCar, showing how raw materials (finished steel) are processed through the company's manufacturing, transportation, and distribution system, ultimately resulting in fully assembled cars ready for delivery.

Key ArchiMate® 3.2 Concepts Applied:

* Business Processes:

* Steel Making: ArchiMetal manufactures finished steel, a key raw material for ArchiCar's production.

* Transportation: The finished steel is transported by rail from the ArchiMetal steel plant to ArchiCar's warehouse.

* Storage: The finished steel is stored in the ArchiCar Warehouse until it is required for the assembly process.

* Car Assembly: The conveyor belt moves the steel from the warehouse to the assembly plant, where cars are assembled on automated lines.

* Transportation (Specialized Trucks): Once assembled, the cars are transported to a distribution center using specialized trucks.

* Storage (Distribution Center): The finished cars are stored in the distribution center, awaiting delivery to customers.

* Application and Technology Components:

* Conveyor Belt: The transfer of finished steel between the warehouse and assembly plant is automated via the conveyor belt.

* Rail Transport and Specialized Trucks: Rail transport handles the movement of steel, and specialized trucks are used for car transportation to the distribution center.

* End-to-End Flow:

* The model needs to clearly depict the full process flow from the production of steel, through its transportation and storage, to the automated assembly of luxury cars and their eventual transportation to the distribution center.

* The relationships between processes (e.g., steel making, transportation, car assembly, and storage) must be clear and follow the logical flow of operations.

Why Option D is Correct:

* Option D provides a clear and accurate representation of the end-to-end process as described in the scenario.

* It begins with the steel-making process at the ArchiMetal steel plant and follows through with the transportation of the finished steel to the warehouse by rail transport.

* The process of moving steel via the conveyor belt from the warehouse to the assembly plant for car manufacturing is clearly depicted.

* Once cars are assembled, they are transported to the distribution center using specialized trucks and are then stored until delivery, completing the end-to-end flow.

* The relationships between processes and supporting components (e.g., conveyor belt, transportation methods) are clearly illustrated, following ArchiMate® standards.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Option A is incorrect because it misses some key elements of the process. It does not fully clarify the role of the warehouse or how the finished steel is transported between locations.

* Option B misrepresents the process flow, particularly the storage and assembly process. The connection between steel production and car assembly is not as clearly illustrated.

* Option C also lacks clarity in how the finished steel is moved from the warehouse to the assembly plant, and it does not accurately capture the flow of transportation and storage after car assembly.

Conclusion:

Option D is the best answer because it provides the most complete and clear description of the end-to-end technology processes at ArchiCar, from raw materials (finished steel) to assembled luxury cars ready for delivery. It aligns well with the scenario and adheres to ArchiMate® 3.2 modeling standards, showing all necessary relationships between business processes and supporting components.

質問 # 11

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

ArchiSurance has decided to leverage its financial expertise by offering defined contribution retirement plans.

Each trading day, ArchiSurance submits consolidated mutual fund trading transactions to a stock exchange on behalf of its retirement plan participants.

The daily mutual fund trading cycle consists of four key processes: Transaction capture, pricing, trading and reconciliation.

Transaction capture consists of two sub-processes: manual exchange and loans and distributions (L&D). For transaction capture, retirement plan participants use an online account management application to enter manual fund exchange transactions. For L&D, plan participants use a separate application to enter requests. The L&D application determines whether the request can be fulfilled based on the mutual fund balances held in each plan balances and a set of business rules. Each day's captured manual exchange transactions accumulate in a transaction database.

ArchiSurance contracts with a third-party information service to receive a file of mutual fund prices at the close of each trading day. The pricing application uses this file to convert captured transaction into trades, and then validates each trade against the mutual fund balances held in each plan. The pricing application generates a trade file with the minimum number of trades necessary. The trading application sends this file to an external trading service. When the trading application receives a confirmation file back from the trading service, it passes it to the reconciliation application, which updates the plan recordkeeping database.

The lead application Architect has decided to merge the pricing application, the trading application and the reconciliation application into one application, which will be serving the pricing, trading and reconciliation processes respectively. The reason for this is that maintenance costs for these three components are too high and the performance is too slow. This implementation will increase the performance and lower the maintenance cost significantly.

The CIO has agreed on this plan, but wants this to be done in two phases, each in a separate project. Phase 1 should include the merger of the Trading and Pricing applications. Phase 2 should then merge the merged applications with the Reconciliation application respectively. Each project phase has a number of defined deliverables. Phase 1 has two deliverables, 'TraPri application implemented and tested' and 'Active TraPri application', which together form a first transition architecture. Phase 2 has two deliverables, 'Recon 2.0 application implemented and tested' and 'Back-up applications phased out', which together form the second transition architecture. These two projects are part of the ArchiSurance application integration program scheduled for the next 6 months.

Refer to the Scenario

You have been asked by the lead application architect to show how the applications used for daily trading can be migrated. This should include a description of the work packages, deliverables and transition architectures.

Which of the following answers best describes the applications and migration plan?

- A. A diagram of a trading application AI-generated content may be incorrect.
□
- B. A diagram of a process flow AI-generated content may be incorrect.
□
- C. A diagram of a process AI-generated content may be incorrect.
□
- D. A diagram of a process flow AI-generated content may be incorrect.
□

正解： B

解説：

We need to determine the best model that:

* Shows the current applications and their functions- Pricing, Trading, and Reconciliation applications.

* Represents the migration phases-

* Phase 1: Merges the Trading and Pricing applications into TraPri.

* Phase 2: Merges TraPri with the Reconciliation application to create Recon 2.0.

* Includes transition architectures- Each phase has distinct deliverables marking the transition from old applications to new merged applications.

* Shows the work packages and dependencies- The sequence of activities leading to the final implementation.

Why D is the Best Choice:

#Clearly distinguishes baseline (existing) applications and the new applications after the migration.# Illustrates the two transition states correctly-

* First transition: Implementation and activation of the TraPri application.

* Second transition: Implementation of Recon 2.0 and phase-out of backup applications.#Depicts the migration process sequentially-

Ensuring a clear understanding of how the applications evolve over time.#Work packages and deliverables are well structured-

Aligning with the phases described in the scenario.

Why Not A, B, or C?

* A: Does not correctly represent the transition phases and their deliverables.

* B: Lacks clarity in differentiating baseline applications from transition architectures.

* C: Misrepresents dependencies and transition states, making the migration process unclear.

質問 # 12

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

ArchiAir Catering Services (ACS) manages the catering services for ArchiAir, a leading airline. ACS is the sole catering supplier for all ArchiAir flights, and its services include full provisioning to the aircraft.

Currently, ACS operates three central production facilities, supported by distribution hubs and local pre-flight production facilities. The central production facilities are responsible for producing standardized non-food materials (such as plates, cutlery, and boxes), non-perishable food products, and key ingredients required by the local production facilities. These materials are subsequently distributed to the distribution hubs, which also serve as warehouses for the local production facilities. Within the local production facilities, multiple production machines are utilized, each featuring dedicated workstations for chefs and quality inspectors. Most of the local production facilities employ fully automated assembly lines, including built-in packaging stations. The loaded service trolleys are then transported to the aircraft using small lorries.

In response to investor pressure for ArchiAir to reduce its carbon footprint, the CEO of ACS has announced a plan to address this environmental concern. Subsequently, the Ministry of Social Welfare and Health has enacted a law mandating a reduction in CO2 emissions from all production facilities by the end of the year. Additionally, the airline's decision to raise ticket prices due to escalating fuel costs has led to a decrease in passenger numbers. This, in turn, impacts the volume of non-food materials required from ACS. An internal investigation has produced a report highlighting the potential benefits of centralizing production facilities and reducing the number of distribution centers. Such changes would result in lower CO2 emissions while still effectively meeting all the requirements of ArchiAir.

In addition to evaluating its supply chain to reduce its carbon footprint, ArchiAir is taking proactive steps to achieve a net zero carbon footprint for its IT operations. The Chief Information Officer (CIO) has identified two crucial requirements to support this endeavor. The first requirement involves switching to renewable energy for ACS facilities, which are often located in remote areas where traditional fuels are the primary source of energy. To align with sustainability goals, ArchiAir aims to transition these facilities to renewable energy sources. By utilizing renewable energy, ArchiAir can significantly reduce its reliance on traditional fuels and contribute to a greener operation. The second requirement pertains to the scalability of ArchiAir's IT operations, taking into account the airline's susceptibility to seasonal changes in demand. The CIO has observed notable disparities between sites that have additional blade servers and can scale their capacity, and sites that solely rely on the two mainframes housed in central facilities. A comprehensive report has revealed that the blade servers have a negligible impact on resource waste, whereas the mainframes are notorious for their power inefficiency, particularly during periods of low demand.

Refer to the Scenario

Which of the following answers best describes the proposed transition from baseline to target, including details of motivation for changes? Note that there is no need to show the details of the target state.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D. A diagram of a process Description automatically generated

正解: A

解説:

The correct answer is D, as it best describes the transition from the baseline to the target state, including the motivation for changes based on the scenario. Here's a detailed explanation of why D is the most accurate model:

* Baseline and Target:

* The Baseline state in all answers correctly depicts the current structure of ACS's operations, including the ACS Central Production, Local Trucking, ACS Local Production, and Fully Automated Assembly Line.

* D captures the essential transition from this baseline state to the target state by illustrating how the organization is aiming to decrease CO2 emissions, as required by the new regulations, and how they intend to centralize production facilities.

* Motivation for Changes (Decrease in CO2 Emissions):

* The CEO's plan to reduce CO2 emissions is a critical driver for change. This is captured clearly in D, which shows the effects of Decreasing CO2 Emissions, Complying with Laws and Regulations, and Centralizing Production Facilities.

* The Ministry of Social Welfare and Health's law mandating CO2 reductions is accurately reflected in D, showing compliance as part of the motivation.

* D also depicts the motivation to centralize production facilities, which helps reduce CO2 emissions and aligns with the internal report suggesting that fewer distribution centers can meet ACS's needs effectively.

* Business and Environmental Factors:

* The scenario also points out that passenger numbers have decreased due to rising ticket prices, which reduces the demand for non-food materials from ACS. This factor is linked to the centralization effort, as reducing the need for distribution centers can reduce costs while still meeting business needs.

* D reflects this by linking Fewer Distribution Centers and Centralized Production Facilities to both decreased emissions and

operational efficiency.

* Compliance with Laws and Regulations:

* Dshows a clear connection between compliance withCO2 Emission Lawsand theAmount ofCO2 Emissionsgenerated by ACS, which is an essential driver of change in the scenario.

* The need to ensure that emissions are within the legal limit is modeled effectively inD, reflecting the scenario's requirement to meet regulatory expectations by the end of the year.

* Centralization of Production:

* The scenario suggests thatcentralizing productionis one way to reduce emissions and achieve operational efficiency. This is depicted clearly inD, whereProduction Facilities Centralized leads to both fewer distribution centers and a significant decrease in CO2 emissions.

* Dlinks the motivation for fewer distribution centers to environmental sustainability (CO2 reduction) as well as operational improvements.

* Comprehensive ArchiMate® 3 Compliance:

* Daligns well with ArchiMate® 3 standards. It models theMotivation Elementssuch as goals (e.g., Decrease CO2 Emissions), assessments (e.g.,CO2 Emission Above Norm), and requirements (e.

g.,Comply with Laws and Regulations) accurately.

* The relationships between these motivation elements are correctly depicted using ArchiMate® connectors like influences and associations, ensuring that the transition from baseline to target is clear and fully compliant with ArchiMate® 3 best practices.

Conclusion:AnswerDprovides the best representation of the proposed transition, focusing on the motivations for centralization and reduction of CO2 emissions. It accurately reflects the scenario's requirements, including legal compliance, environmental goals, and operational changes, all while following ArchiMate® 3 modeling standards.

質問 # 13

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

The ArchiSurance senior management, board members, customers, and major stockholders have expressed long-standing concerns regarding the business continuity risks associated with relying on a single data center.

Located in an area prone

to flooding, earthquakes, and occasional water leaks from the cafeteria above, the current data center has significant vulnerabilities.

To address these concerns and mitigate the risks, ArchiSurance has developed a comprehensive plan to relocate its existing data center to two separate ready-to-use data centers in different cities. As a major undertaking, the approval of the Board of Directors is required to proceed with the project.

The primary objectives of the data center move are to reduce the risk of business interruptions, reduce both planned and unplanned downtime for critical applications, and provide reassurance to ArchiSurance stakeholders. Ensuring minimal disruption during the transition is crucial. However, several constraints make the planned migration to the new data centers particularly challenging.

Certain critical ArchiSurance applications cannot be offline for more than one hour, and any planned downtime must be restricted to specific four-hour windows on weekends. Additionally, the migration cannot take place during quarterly or year-end closing periods to avoid disrupting critical processing operations.

ArchiSurance management has devised a multi-phase data center transformation program to facilitate a smooth transition. Each phase is critical for establishing stable and fully functional data center configurations throughout the transformation process. The initial phase entails detailed scheduling and planning to develop a comprehensive transformation plan aligned with ArchiSurance's timing and scheduling requirements. During the second phase, ArchiSurance will procure the necessary hardware and software for the new data centers, while also seeking refunds for the hardware and software in the current data center once it is decommissioned. The third phase involves setting up the new data centers and conducting parallel testing of the new hardware and software alongside the existing production environment. The transition between the old and new data centers occurs in the fourth phase, followed by the fifth phase, which is the decommissioning of the old data center. This involves returning the hardware and software to obtain the contracted refunds. Each phase, from the second to the fifth, is initiated once specific conditions outlined in the previous phase have been met.

Refer to the Scenario

The program manager overseeing the data center transformation has asked you to model an outline of the implementation plan which has three stable states defined. You should show the deliverables associated with each plateau in connection with the physical elements. Additionally, you need to show how each phase contributes to achieving a stable state for the data center transformation. Which of the following answers provides the best description?

- A. A diagram of a software system Description automatically generated
- B. A diagram of a data processing process Description automatically generated
- C. A diagram of a data center Description automatically generated

- D. A diagram of a software process Description automatically generated

□

正解: B

解説:

This question focuses on modeling the implementation plan for the data center transformation at ArchiSurance. The goal is to represent how the different phases of the project contribute to achieving the three stable states, or plateaus, while illustrating the deliverables connected to these plateaus and the physical elements involved.

Key ArchiMate® 3.2 Concepts Applied:

* Plateaus: Plateaus represent intermediate stable states within an architecture transformation, showing the condition of the architecture at specific moments in time. In this scenario, the plateaus correspond to the stable data center configurations at different phases:

* Plateau 1: Only the old data center is in use.

* Plateau 2: Both the old and new data centers are in use simultaneously.

* Plateau 3: Only the new data center is in use, and the old data center is fully decommissioned.

* Physical Elements: These refer to the data centers, hardware, software, and networks that make up the infrastructure being migrated.

These should be clearly depicted in connection with each phase of the transformation program.

* Deliverables and Phases: Each phase of the transformation process includes specific deliverables, such as:

* Procurement of new hardware and software.

* Setting up and testing the new data centers.

* Transitioning between the old and new data centers.

* Dismantling the old data center and returning its hardware for refunds.

* Work Packages and Dependencies: Work packages represent activities or tasks in ArchiMate® and are connected to the plateaus. These must be modeled with proper sequencing, showing how each phase contributes to reaching the next stable state.

Why Option A is Correct:

* Option A accurately represents the three plateaus (stable states) and clearly illustrates the deliverables (e.g., the new data center, tested hardware and software, and dismantled old data center) in relation to each phase of the transformation.

* The connections between the physical elements (such as the centralized data center, distributed data center, and backup data center) are properly displayed and aligned with the described multi-phase process.

* The phases are laid out logically, showing how each phase (e.g., procurement, testing, transition) leads to the next stable state (plateau), following the principles of a plateau and work package transformation in ArchiMate®.

* The flow of deliverables from one plateau to the next is consistent with the need for dependencies (e.g., the new data center cannot be fully active until the hardware and software have been tested in parallel).

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Option B and Option D do not show the relationships between the phases and the stable states as clearly as Option A. They lack some critical connections or do not accurately represent the progression between plateaus and the physical infrastructure.

* Option C is closer but misses important sequencing in how the work packages (activities) and plateaus interact, leading to an incomplete representation of the transformation.

Conclusion:

Option A provides the most complete and accurate description based on ArchiMate® 3.2 modeling principles.

It correctly demonstrates how each phase of the data center transformation contributes to achieving the stable states (plateaus) and ensures that the physical elements, work packages, and deliverables are properly aligned.

質問 # 14

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

The IT Operations (IT Ops) department at ArchiSurance has five core responsibilities, each encompassing a dedicated business process: (1) Batch Operations (Batch Ops), (2) Online Operations (Online Ops), (3) Security Operations (Security Ops), (4) User Support and (5) Continuous Improvement. Service level agreements (SLAs) are in place for Batch Ops and Online Ops, and each Ops process generates monitoring data that is utilized by the Continuous Improvement process.

The System Ops category consists of Batch Ops, Online Ops, and Security Ops, each having an incident management sub-process. These sub-processes are triggered by Batch, Online, and Security Incidents, respectively. In the initial stages of the incident management sub-processes, an Incident Alert is shared with the other System Ops processes by posting it to the Alert Buffer.

Batch Ops relies on a schedule that outlines all batch jobs and their dependencies. This schedule serves two sub-processes: Batch Planning, which updates the schedule for use by the Execution Management sub-process.

The Batch Ops process relies on a suite of interconnected applications to facilitate its operations. Among these applications, the Batch Scheduler plays a vital role by allowing users to manage a comprehensive database of jobs, job schedules, and dependencies. It effectively launches batch jobs according to the information stored in the database.

Working in conjunction with the Batch Scheduler, the Batch Monitor application utilizes the job schedules as a reference point to monitor job execution. It identifies any exceptional conditions that may arise during the execution process. To ensure effective handling of these exceptions, the Batch Monitor communicates the information to both the Batch Scheduler and the Incident Handler

applications through the previously mentioned Alert Buffer.

The Incident Handler application operates based on a defined set of business rules. It uses these rules to determine the relevant systems and individuals that need to be notified in the event of each incident.

Subsequently, the Incident Handler

application generates appropriate notifications according to these determinations.

Recognizing the criticality of the Batch Scheduler, Batch Monitor, and Incident Handler applications, ArchiSurance has implemented redundant hosting arrangements across multiple geographically distributed data centers. In each data center, these three applications are supported by fully redundant virtual server clusters. Each cluster is connected to two site local area networks, both of which are further linked to separate storage array hardware devices.

Refer to the scenario

As part of an IT service management initiative, you have been assigned the task to show how applications and technology support the Batch Ops process. This should show the relationships between the applications, their functions, the data they access, and the technology that hosts the applications and data, along with the networks that connect the servers. It is only necessary to model a single data center.

Which of the following answers provides the most complete and accurate model?

- A. A diagram of a work flow Description automatically generated
-
- B. A diagram of a work flow Description automatically generated
-
- C. A diagram of a software system Description automatically generated with medium confidence
-
- **D. A diagram of a firefighter Description automatically generated**
-

正解： D

解説：

The correct answer is C as it provides the most complete and accurate model according to the ArchiMate® 3 framework and the given scenario.

Here's why:

* Business Processes and Sub-Processes:

* The Batch Operations (Batch Ops) is one of the core responsibilities in IT Operations, and its processes are modeled clearly. The Batch Scheduler is responsible for managing batch jobs, schedules, and dependencies.

* The Batch Monitor is correctly shown to monitor the job execution and notify exceptions using the Alert Buffer.

* The Incident Handler is used to notify relevant systems and individuals, triggered by the incident detection from Batch Monitor. This is modeled by the use of incident handling rules and notifications.

* Application Layer (Application Components and Functions):

* The Batch Scheduler, Batch Monitor, and Incident Handler are accurately depicted as the main applications. These applications are crucial for managing job scheduling, monitoring execution, and handling incidents.

* These applications share the same virtual server cluster, which is an important detail reflecting redundancy and high availability, which was mentioned in the scenario.

* The interrelationships between applications are accurately depicted: the Batch Scheduler launches jobs, the Batch Monitor checks their status, and the Incident Handler deals with exceptions.

* Data Access:

* The Batch Scheduler accesses and updates batch jobs and schedules, and this is represented clearly.

* The Incident data and Incident notifications are accurately modeled as being used by Incident Handler.

* Technology Layer:

* The Virtual server cluster, Storage arrays, and Site Local Area Networks are appropriately connected to support the application infrastructure.

* Redundancy is shown through the use of multiple storage arrays and network connections, as described in the scenario.

* Accuracy in Relationship Types (ArchiMate® 3) References:

* The relationships between components are modeled using ArchiMate® 3 standards, such as flow relationships between the Batch Monitor and Alert Buffer or between the Incident Handler and storage components.

* Triggering relationships exist between the applications that manage batch jobs and the monitoring/notification process, ensuring correct job execution and incident handling.

Conclusion: Answer C is the most complete model, as it accurately reflects the roles of the various applications, their interactions, and the underlying technology components in support of the Batch Ops process, following the guidelines and modeling standards of ArchiMate® 3.

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