

# Simulation The Open Group OGEA-101 Questions & Simulations OGEA-101 Pdf



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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduction to the Architecture Development Method (ADM): The ADM is central to TOGAF, outlining a structured approach to developing and managing enterprise architecture. This section assesses comprehension of TOGAF practitioners about the ADM phases and their application, ensuring they grasp the method's iterative nature, which is vital for the OGEA-101 exam.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Architecture Vision: 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fundamental Concepts of Enterprise Architecture: This topic covers the definition, purpose, and benefits of enterprise architecture, emphasizing its role in aligning business objectives with IT strategies. It measures the understanding of TOGAF practitioners about foundational principles essential for effective enterprise architecture practice, crucial for passing the OGEA-101 Exam.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Architecture Change Management: Focusing on managing architecture changes, this topic of the TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 exam assesses skills of practitioners in handling change requests and maintaining architecture repositories.</li> </ul>

Topic 5	<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 6	<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 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Architecture Content Framework:</b> Candidates learn about the TOGAF content metamodel and architecture artifacts. This topic of the OGEA-101 exam measures their understanding of content organization and documentation.</li> </ul>

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## **The Open Group Simulation OGEA-101 Questions: TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 Exam - DumpsMaterials Precise Simulations Pdf for your free downloading**

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### **The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 Exam Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):**

#### **NEW QUESTION # 57**

What does the TOGAF ADM recommend for use in developing an Architecture Vision document?

- **A. Business Scenarios**
- B. Architecture Principles
- C. Requirements Management
- D. Gap Analysis

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Business scenarios are a technique recommended by the TOGAF ADM for use in developing an Architecture Vision document<sup>12</sup>. Business scenarios are a means of capturing the business requirements and drivers, the processes and actors involved, and the desired outcomes and measures of success<sup>34</sup>. Business scenarios help to create a common vision and understanding among the stakeholders, and to identify and validate the architecture requirements . Business scenarios also provide a basis for analyzing the impact and value of the proposed architecture. References:

\*The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Phase A: Architecture Vision - The Open Group

\*TOGAF Standard - Introduction - Phase A: Architecture Vision

\*The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Definitions - The Open Group

\*Business Scenarios - The Open Group

\*[The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Requirements Specification - The Open Group]

\*[The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Vision - The Open Group]

\*[The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Business Transformation Readiness Assessment - The Open Group]

### NEW QUESTION # 58

Which of the following statements about architecture partitioning is correct?

- A. Partitions are defined and assigned to agile Enterprise Architecture teams.
- B. Partitions reflect the organization's structure.
- **C. Partitions are used to simplify the management of the Enterprise Architecture.**
- D. Partitions are equivalent to architecture levels.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Based on the web search results, architecture partitioning is a technique that divides the Enterprise Architecture into smaller and manageable segments or groups, based on various classification criteria, such as subject matter, time, maturity, volatility, etc.<sup>1,2</sup> Architecture partitioning is used to simplify the development and management of the Enterprise Architecture, by reducing complexity, improving governance, enhancing reusability, and increasing alignment and agility<sup>1,2</sup>. Therefore, the statement that partitions are used to simplify the management of the Enterprise Architecture is correct.

The other statements are incorrect because:

\* Partitions are not equivalent to architecture levels. Architecture levels are different layers of abstraction that describe the Enterprise Architecture from different perspectives, such as strategic, segment, and capability<sup>3</sup>. Partitions are subsets of architectures that are defined within or across the levels, based on specific criteria<sup>1</sup>.

\* Partitions do not necessarily reflect the organization's structure. The organization's structure is one possible criterion for partitioning the architecture, but it is not the only one. Other criteria, such as business function, product, service, geography, etc., can also be used to partition the architecture<sup>1,2</sup>.

\* Partitions are not defined and assigned to agile Enterprise Architecture teams. Agile Enterprise Architecture is an approach that applies agile principles and practices to the architecture work, such as iterative development, frequent feedback, adaptive planning, and continuous delivery<sup>4</sup>. Partitions are not a specific feature of agile Enterprise Architecture, but a general technique that can be applied to any architecture method or framework, including TOGAF<sup>1,2</sup>.

### NEW QUESTION # 59

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

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

**Answer: B**

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 cycle<sup>1</sup>. The Architecture Requirements Repository includes the following types of requirements<sup>1</sup>:

\*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 compliance<sup>1</sup>. 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 process<sup>2</sup>.

### NEW QUESTION # 60

Which of the following is a responsibility of an Architecture Board?

- A. Allocating resources for architecture projects
- B. Creating the Statement of Architecture Work

- C. Establishing targets for re-use of components
- D. Conducting assessments of the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

An Architecture Board is an executive-level group responsible for the review and maintenance of the strategic architecture and all of its sub-architectures<sup>1</sup>. It is a key element in a successful Architecture Governance strategy<sup>2</sup>.

An Architecture Board is typically made responsible, and accountable, for achieving some or all of the following goals<sup>2</sup>:

Providing the basis for all decision-making with regard to the architectures  
 Consistency between sub-architectures  
 Establishing targets for re-use of components  
 Flexibility of the Enterprise Architecture: To meet changing business needs  
 To leverage new technologies  
 Enforcement of Architecture Compliance  
 Improving the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization  
 Ensuring that the discipline of architecture-based development is adopted  
 Supporting a visible escalation capability for out-of-bounds decisions  
 Therefore, the correct answer is option D, which captures one of the goals of an Architecture Board as stated in the TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2<sup>2</sup>.

Option A is incorrect, because conducting assessments of the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization is not a direct responsibility of an Architecture Board, but rather a part of the Architecture Capability Framework<sup>3</sup>.

Option B is incorrect, because allocating resources for architecture projects is not a direct responsibility of an Architecture Board, but rather a part of the Architecture Governance Framework<sup>4</sup>.

Option C is incorrect, because creating the Statement of Architecture Work is not a direct responsibility of an Architecture Board, but rather a part of the Architecture Development Method<sup>5</sup>. Reference:

1: Architecture Board - The Open Group<sup>3</sup>

2: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Part VI: Architecture Governance Framework - Architecture Board

3: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Part VI: Architecture Governance Framework - Architecture Capability Framework

4: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Part VI: Architecture Governance Framework - Architecture Governance Framework

5: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Part II: Architecture Development Method - Phase A: Architecture Vision

#### NEW QUESTION # 61

Which ADM Phase provides architectural oversight of the implementation?

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

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

\* Phase G: Implementation Governance provides architectural oversight of the implementation. It ensures that the implementation conforms to the Target Architecture using Architecture Contracts and governance frameworks.

\* Phase H: Architecture Change Management is about maintaining the architecture lifecycle and handling new requirements, not direct implementation oversight.

\* Preliminary Phase is about setting up the architecture capability.

\* Phase A is about developing the Architecture Vision.

Reference: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: ADM, Phase G.

#### NEW QUESTION # 62

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