

The Open Group OGEA-103 Practice Test Software Gives an Exact Impression of the Real Exam



P.S. Free & New OGEA-103 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by Dumpexams: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=16I70eo-MU7lhQEYMD2GUoI4o1pIW6MdO>

As this version is called software version or PC version, maybe many candidates may think our OGEA-103 PC test engine may just be used on personal computers. At first, it can be only used on PC. But with our IT staff's improvement, now our The Open Group OGEA-103 PC test engine can be installed on all electronic products. You can copy to your mobile, Ipad or others. No matter anywhere or any time you want to learn OGEA-103 PC test engine, it is convenient for you. For busy workers, you can make the best of your time on railway or bus, mastering one question and answers every time will be great.

The TOGAF Enterprise Architecture framework is a widely-recognized standard for enterprise architecture. It provides a common language and methodology for organizations to use in developing and managing their enterprise architecture. The framework is designed to be adaptable and can be customized to meet the specific needs of an organization. By achieving certification in the TOGAF framework, professionals can demonstrate their expertise in this widely-used standard.

The Open Group OGEA-103 is a comprehensive certification exam focused on the TOGAF Enterprise Architecture framework. OGEA-103 exam is designed to test the knowledge and skills of professionals working in the field of enterprise architecture. OGEA-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 OGEA-103 certification exam comprises two parts, each with a different format. Part 1 is a closed-book exam that consists of 40 multiple-choice questions, and candidates have 60 minutes to complete it. Part 2 is an open-book exam that consists of eight scenario-based questions, and candidates have 90 minutes to complete it. The passing score for each part is 60%, and candidates must pass both parts to earn the certification.

Quiz 2026 Marvelous The Open Group OGEA-103: New TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Test Braindumps

Once you learn all OGEA-103 questions and answers in the study guide, try Dumpexams's innovative testing engine for exam like OGEA-103 practice tests. These tests are made on the pattern of the The Open Group real exam and thus remain helpful not only for the purpose of revision but also to know the real exam scenario. To ensure excellent score in the exam, Dumpexams's braindumps are the real feast for all exam candidates. They contain questions and answers on all the core points of your exam syllabus. Most of these questions are likely to appear in the OGEA-103 Real Exam.

The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q30-Q35):

NEW QUESTION # 30

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are serving as the Lead Architect for an Enterprise Architecture team within a leading multinational biotechnology company. The company works in three major industries, including healthcare, crop production, and agriculture. Your team works within the healthcare division.

The healthcare division is developing a new vaccine, and has to demonstrate its effectiveness and safety in a set of clinical trials that satisfy the regulatory requirements of the relevant health authorities. The clinical trials are undertaken by its research laboratories at multiple facilities worldwide. In addition to internal research and development activities, the healthcare division is also involved in publicly funded collaborative research projects with industrial and academic partners.

The Enterprise Architecture team has been engaged in an architecture project to develop a secure system that will allow the healthcare researchers to share information more easily about their clinical trials, and work more collaboratively across the organization and also with its partners. This system will also connect with external partners.

The Enterprise Architecture team uses the TOGAF ADM with extensions required to support healthcare manufacturing practices and laboratory practices. Due to the highly sensitive nature of the information that is managed, special care has been taken to ensure that each architecture domain considers the security and privacy issues that are relevant.

The Vice President for Worldwide Clinical Research is the sponsor of the Enterprise Architecture activity. She has stated that disruptions must be minimized for the clinical trials, and that the rollout must be undertaken incrementally.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to recommend the approach to identify the work packages for an incremental rollout meeting the requirements.

Based on the TOGAF standard which of the following is the best answer?

- A. You recommend that a Consolidated Gaps, Solutions and Dependencies Matrix is used as a planning tool for creating work packages. For each gap classify whether the solution is either a new development, purchased solution, or based on an existing product. Group the similar solutions together to define the work packages. Regroup the work packages into a set of Capability Increments to transition to the Target Architecture considering the schedule for clinical trials, and document in an Architecture Definition Increments Table.
- B. You recommend that an Implementation Factor Catalog is drawn up to indicate actions and constraints. A Consolidated Gaps, Solutions and Dependencies Matrix should also be created. For each gap, identify a proposed solution and classify it as new development, purchased solution, or based on an existing product. Group similar activities together to form work packages. Identify dependencies between work packages factoring in the clinical trial schedules. Regroup the work packages into a set of Capability Increments scheduled into a series of Transition Architectures.
- C. You recommend that the Solution Building Blocks from a Consolidated Gaps, Solutions and Dependencies Matrix be grouped into a set of work packages. Using the matrix as a planning tool, regroup the work packages to account for dependencies. Sequence the work packages into the Capability Increments needed to achieve the Target Architecture, so that the implementation team can schedule the rollout one region at a time to minimize disruption. Document the work packages for the Enterprise Architecture using a Transition Architecture State Evolution Table.
- D. You recommend that the set of required Solution Building Blocks be determined by identifying those which need to be developed and which need to be procured. Eliminate any duplicates. Group the remaining Solution Building Blocks together to create the work packages using a CRUD (create, read, update, delete) matrix. Rank the work packages and select the most cost-effective options for inclusion in a series of Transition Architectures. Schedule the roll out of the work packages to be sequential across the geographic regions.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

A Consolidated Gaps, Solutions and Dependencies Matrix is a technique that can be used to create work packages for an incremental rollout of the architecture. A work package is a set of actions or tasks that are required to implement a specific part of the architecture. A work package can be associated with one or more Architecture Building Blocks (ABBs) or Solution Building Blocks (SBBs), which are reusable components of business, IT, or architectural capability. A work package can also be associated with one or more Capability Increments, which are defined, discrete portions of the overall capability that deliver business value. A Capability Increment can be realized by one or more Transition Architectures, which are intermediate states of the architecture that enable the transition from the Baseline Architecture to the Target Architecture¹²³ The steps for creating work packages using this technique are:

For each gap between the Baseline Architecture and the Target Architecture, identify a proposed solution and classify it as new development, purchased solution, or based on an existing product. A gap is a difference or deficiency in the current state of the architecture that needs to be addressed by the future state of the architecture. A solution is a way of resolving a gap by implementing one or more ABBs or SBBs.

Group similar solutions together to define the work packages. Similar solutions are those that have common characteristics, such as functionality, technology, vendor, or location.

Identify dependencies between work packages, such as logical, temporal, or resource dependencies.

Dependencies indicate the order or priority of the work packages, and the constraints or risks that may affect their implementation. Regroup the work packages into a set of Capability Increments to transition to the Target Architecture.

Capability Increments should be defined based on the business value, effort, and risk associated with each work package, and the schedule and objectives of the clinical trials. Capability Increments should also be aligned with the Architecture Vision and the Architecture Principles.

Document the work packages and the Capability Increments in an Architecture Definition Increments Table, which shows the mapping between the work packages, the ABBs, the SBBs, and the Capability Increments. The table also shows the dependencies, assumptions, and issues related to each work package and Capability Increment.

Therefore, the best answer is B, because it describes the approach to identify the work packages for an incremental rollout meeting the requirements, using the Consolidated Gaps, Solutions and Dependencies Matrix as a planning tool.

References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 30:

Gap Analysis 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part IV: Architecture Content Framework, Chapter 36:

Building Blocks 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 31:

Architecture Change Management : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 23: Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 21: Phase F: Migration Planning : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 18: Phase A: Architecture Vision : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 23:

Architecture Principles

NEW QUESTION # 31

Scenario:

You are working as an Enterprise Architect within a company providing legal services. The company operates in many countries and has a complicated structure. Every office must follow the local regulations in their country.

The company's Enterprise Architecture (EA) department has been operating for several years and has mature, well-developed architecture governance and development processes based on the TOGAF standard. In addition to the EA program, the company has several management frameworks, including business planning, project/portfolio management, and operations management. The Architecture Board includes representatives from all parts of the company.

The Chief Information Officer (CIO) is the sponsor of the Enterprise Architecture program. The CIO has actively encouraged architecting with agility within the EA department as the preferred approach for projects.

The CIO has given approval for a Request for Architecture Work to explore the adoption of an AI-powered system for managing legal cases and financial processes.

Senior management has become more concerned about business performance, especially with the advancements in Artificial Intelligence (AI). Many of the company's competitors have started using AI to assist with legal strategies, streamline processes, and boost productivity. One of the most important benefits AI has for the business is its ability to increase accuracy and minimize mistakes.

Some of the top managers are worried about a change in the way of working, and if it will achieve the business goals. Their staff also fear that management will use the AI system to measure their performance.

The CIO wants to know how to address these concerns and reduce risks.

The new system is expected to guide legal professionals and analysts on which tasks to focus on. The main goals are to improve productivity and make better use of staff. In addition, the CIO hopes these changes will lead to higher customer satisfaction.

Refer to the scenario:

You have been asked to respond to the Chief Information Officer (CIO) recommending an approach that would enable the development of an architecture that addresses the concerns of the top managers and the multiple branches in different parts of the company.

Based on the TOGAF standard, which of the following is the best answer?

- A. You recommend creation of a set of business models that can be applied uniformly across all AI-related architecture projects. These should be developed in a portable format to ensure maximum portability across the many tools used in the firm. Each architecture should then be defined based on this fixed set of models. All concerned stakeholders can then examine the models to ensure that their needs have been addressed.
- B. You recommend that models be created for each of the Business, Application, and Technology architectures. These can be used to ensure that the system will be compliant with the local regulations for each operating entity. This ensures that all necessary data and detail is addressed. A formal review should be held with the stakeholders to verify that their concerns have been properly addressed by the models.
- C. You recommend that a Communications Plan be created to address the key stakeholders, particularly influential partners. This plan should include a report summarizing the key features of the architecture with respect to each location and reflect the stakeholders' requirements. You will check with each key stakeholder that their concerns have been addressed. Risk mitigation should be explicitly addressed as a component of the architecture being developed.
- D. You recommend that an analysis of the stakeholders is undertaken. This will allow the architects to define groups of partners (the stakeholders) who have common concerns and include development of a Stakeholder Map. The concerns and relevant views should then be defined for each group and recorded in the Architecture Vision document. To reduce risk, you include a requirement that there be progressive development of the target architecture to get regular feedback.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is B, as it aligns with TOGAF's stakeholder management approach, ensuring that stakeholder concerns are captured and addressed iteratively throughout the architecture development process.

Analysis of the Correct Answer (Option B):

Stakeholder Analysis and Mapping

The scenario highlights that top managers and staff are worried about the changes AI will bring.

TOGAF recommends stakeholder analysis early in the ADM process to ensure that concerns, expectations, and risks are documented.

Creating a Stakeholder Map groups stakeholders by common concerns, allowing architects to develop tailored viewpoints.

Recording Concerns in the Architecture Vision Document

The Architecture Vision (ADM Phase A) serves as a high-level guiding document.

Capturing stakeholder concerns in the Vision document ensures alignment between business goals and technology implementation.

Iterative Development and Regular Feedback

The scenario describes an AI-powered system with major business impacts, so incremental validation is necessary.

TOGAF emphasizes progressive development to manage risk and validate requirements continuously.

Regular feedback loops help mitigate resistance from top managers and staff.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect?

Option A: Creating Models for Business, Application, and Technology Architectures Incorrect because while compliance is important, it does not address stakeholder concerns directly.

The scenario is about ensuring buy-in from top managers and employees, not just regulatory compliance.

Option C: Using Uniform Business Models Across AI Projects

Incorrect because a one-size-fits-all model does not allow for regional and functional differences within the company.

The scenario emphasizes the need to address specific concerns of top managers and different locations, which requires stakeholder-specific customization.

Option D: Creating a Communications Plan

Incorrect because communication alone does not resolve stakeholder concerns.

While communication is useful, the architecture development process should include stakeholder engagement and progressive validation, not just reporting.

References:

TOGAF Standard, ADM Phase A - Architecture Vision

TOGAF Standard, Stakeholder Management (ADM Guidelines and Techniques)

TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Principles - The Open Group

NEW QUESTION # 32

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You have been appointed as senior architect working for an autonomous driving technology development company. The mission of

the company is to build an industry leading unified technology and software platform to support connected cars and autonomous driving.

The company uses the TOGAF Standard as the basis for its Enterprise Architecture (EA) framework.

Architecture development within the company follows the purpose-based EA Capability model as described in the TOGAF Series Guide: A Practitioners' Approach to Developing Enterprise Architecture Following the TOGAFADM.

An architecture to support strategy has been completed defining a long-range Target Architecture with a roadmap spanning five years. This has identified the need for a portfolio of projects over the next two years.

The portfolio includes development of travel assistance systems using swarm data from vehicles on the road.

The current phase of architecture development is focused on the Business Architecture which needs to support the core travel assistance services that the company plans to provide. The core services will manage and process the swarm data generated by vehicles, paving the way for autonomous driving in the future.

The presentation and access to different variations of data that the company plans to offer through its platform poses an architecture challenge. The application portfolio needs to interact securely with various third-party cloud services, and V2X (Vehicle-to-Everything) service providers in many countries to be able to manage the data at scale. The security of V2X is a key concern for the stakeholders. Regulators have stated that the user's privacy be always protected, for example, so that the drivers' journey cannot be tracked or reconstructed by compiling data sent or received by the car.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to describe the risk and security considerations you would include in the current phase of the architecture development?

Based on the TOGAF standard which of the following is the best answer?

- A. You will perform a qualitative risk assessment for the data assets exchanged with partners. This will deliver a set of priorities, high to medium to low, based on identified threats, the likelihood of occurrence, and the impact if it did occur. Using the priorities, you would then develop a Business Risk Model which will detail the risk strategy including classifications to determine what mitigation is enough.
- B. You will focus on data quality as it is a key factor in risk management. You will identify the datasets that need to be safeguarded. For each dataset, you will assign ownership and responsibility for the quality of data needs. A security classification will be defined and applied to each dataset. The dataset owner will then be able to authorize processes that are trusted for a certain activity on the dataset under certain circumstances.
- C. You will focus on the relationship with the third parties required for the travel assistance systems and define a trust framework. This will describe the relationship with each party. Digital certificates are a key part of the framework and will be used to create trust between parties. You will monitor legal and regulatory changes across all the countries to keep the trust framework in compliance.
- D. You will create a security domain model so that assets with the same level can be managed under one security policy. Since data is being shared across partners, you will establish a security federation to include them. This would include contractual arrangements, and a definition of the responsibility areas for the data exchanged, as well as security implications. You would undertake a risk assessment determining risks relevant to specific data assets.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A security domain model is a technique that can be used to define the security requirements and policies for the architecture. A security domain is a grouping of assets that share a common level of security and trust. A security policy is a set of rules and procedures that govern the access and protection of the assets within a security domain. A security domain model can help to identify the security domains, the assets within each domain, the security policies for each domain, and the relationships and dependencies between the domains¹. Since the data is being shared across partners, a security federation is needed to establish a trust relationship and a common security framework among the different parties. A security federation is a collection of security domains that have agreed to interoperate under a set of shared security policies and standards. A security federation can enable secure data exchange and collaboration across organizational boundaries, while preserving the autonomy and privacy of each party. A security federation requires contractual arrangements, and a definition of the responsibility areas for the data exchanged, as well as security implications². A risk assessment is a process that identifies, analyzes, and evaluates the risks that may affect the architecture. A risk assessment can help to determine the likelihood and impact of the threats and vulnerabilities that may compromise the security and privacy of the data assets. A risk assessment can also help to prioritize and mitigate the risks, and to monitor and review the risk situation³. Therefore, the best answer is D, because it describes the risk and security considerations that would be included in the current phase of the architecture development, which is focused on the Business Architecture.

The answer covers the security domain model, the security federation, and the risk assessment techniques that are relevant to the scenario.

1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 35: Security Architecture and the ADM

2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part IV: Architecture Content Framework, Chapter 38: Security Architecture 3: The

TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 32: Risk Management

NEW QUESTION # 33

Refer to the table below:

Which ADM Phase does this describe?

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

Answer: D

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 # 34

Consider the diagram showing a classification model for Architecture Landscapes.

What are the items labelled A, B and C?

- A. A-Corporate Capability. B-Portfolio Capability. C-Project Capability
- B. A-Strategy Architecture. B-Tactic Architecture, C-Operational Architecture
- C. A-Architecture Vision. B-Business Architecture. C-Architecture Development
- D. A-Enterprise Strategic Architecture. B-Segment Architecture. C-Capability Architecture

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 35

.....

The The Open Group OGEA-103 web-based practice test software is very user-friendly and simple to use. It is accessible on all browsers (Chrome, Firefox, MS Edge, Safari, Opera, etc). It will save your progress and give a report of your mistakes which will surely be beneficial for your overall OGEA-103 Exam Preparation.

Sample OGEA-103 Exam: <https://www.dumpexams.com/OGEA-103-real-answers.html>

- OGEA-103 Latest Dumps Ebook □ Latest Study OGEA-103 Questions □ OGEA-103 Reliable Exam Cost □ Open www.examcollectionpass.com] and search for ➡ OGEA-103 □ to download exam materials for free □ OGEA-103 Certification Materials
- OGEA-103 Exam Syllabus □ Latest OGEA-103 Test Materials ▶ Pdf OGEA-103 Braindumps □ Search on 「 www.pdfvce.com 」 for ➤ OGEA-103 □ to obtain exam materials for free download □ OGEA-103 Exam Syllabus
- Fast Download New OGEA-103 Test Braindumps - Leader in Qualification Exams - Reliable Sample OGEA-103 Exam □ □ Copy URL 「 www.testkingpass.com 」 open and search for ➡ OGEA-103 □ to download for free □ Reliable OGEA-103 Exam Camp
- How to Prepare For OGEA-103 Exam? ↗ Download ➡ OGEA-103 □ for free by simply searching on ▶ www.pdfvce.com ▲ □ Latest OGEA-103 Test Materials
- Valid OGEA-103 Dumps Demo Ⓜ Practical OGEA-103 Information □ Practical OGEA-103 Information □ Download (OGEA-103) for free by simply searching on □ www.vceengine.com □ ⚡ New OGEA-103 Test Duration
- New OGEA-103 Test Duration □ Detailed OGEA-103 Study Plan □ OGEA-103 Certification Materials □ Search for { OGEA-103 } and download it for free on ▷ www.pdfvce.com ↳ website □ OGEA-103 Latest Test Bootcamp
- OGEA-103 Valid Test Sample □ OGEA-103 Reliable Exam Cost □ Practical OGEA-103 Information □ Copy URL ↗ www.examcollectionpass.com ↗ ↗ □ open and search for ➡ OGEA-103 □ □ □ to download for free □ OGEA-103 Certification Materials
- Valid OGEA-103 Dumps Demo □ OGEA-103 Exam Syllabus □ Pdf OGEA-103 Braindumps □ Open ▷ www.pdfvce.com ↳ enter { OGEA-103 } and obtain a free download □ Detailed OGEA-103 Study Plan
- 2026 New OGEA-103 Test Braindumps | Perfect 100% Free Sample TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Exam ↪ Easily obtain free download of □ OGEA-103 □ by searching on www.exam4labs.com □

2026 Latest Dumpexam OGAE-103 PDF Dumps and OGAE-103 Exam Engine Free Share: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=16170eo-MU7lhQEYMD2GuOl4o1pIW6MdO>