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>> OGEA-102 Deutsche Prüfungsfragen <<

OGEA-102 Exam, OGEA-102 Prüfungsfrage

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The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 2 Exam OGEA-102 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q22-Q27):

22. Frage

You are working as an Enterprise Architect within an Enterprise Architecture (EA) team at a multinational energy company. The company is committed to becoming a net-zero emissions energy business by 2050. To achieve this, the company is focusing on shifting to renewable energy production and adopting eco-friendly practices.

The EA team, which reports to the Chief Technical Officer (CTO), has been tasked with overseeing the transformation to make the company more effective through acquisitions. The company plans to fully integrate these acquisitions, including merging operations and systems.

To address the integration challenges, the EA team leader wants to know how to manage risks and ensure that the company succeeds with the proposed changes. Based on the TOGAF Standard, which of the following is the best answer?

- A. The EA team should create a Business Scenario to fully describe the business problem that is being addressed by the transformation. Once requirements are identified, they should be evaluated in terms of risks. Any residual risks should be escalated to the Architecture Board.
- B. The EA team should document the risks associated with the transformation in an Implementation Factor Catalog to inform decisions during implementation and deployment.
- C. The EA team should evaluate the company's readiness for change by identifying factors that will impact the transformation. These factors will be used to determine initial risks associated with the initiative.
- D. The EA team should develop Business Architecture views that demonstrate how stakeholder concerns are addressed and assess each factor for readiness, urgency, and degree of difficulty.

Antwort: A

23. Frage

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are employed as an Enterprise Architect at a leading global technology enterprise specializing in digital infrastructure, cloud computing, and data-centric innovation. The company provides a vast ecosystem of platforms that serve billions of users across the globe. These platforms span online marketplaces, advanced advertising networks, AI-driven services, productivity tools, and digital entertainment experiences.

The senior leadership within the company is worried about the company's ability to address all the opportunities around artificial intelligence (AI). They feel that the business is at risk of falling behind its competitors, and that significant changes are necessary for the business to remain competitive. Most senior leaders feel that the operations need to be more efficient, and the organization needs to change to achieve its future goals.

The company has an established Enterprise Architecture (EA) program based on the TOGAF standard, sponsored jointly by the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and senior executives. In your role as an Enterprise Architect within the EA team, you work closely with the business stakeholders in the company as well as the sponsors.

The CEO has decided that reorganizing its subsidiaries around artificial intelligence and machine learning will improve the way the company creates and delivers value.

The sponsors have approved a project for the reorganization which is being led by the EA team.

The EA team have developed a strategic architecture which has been approved by the sponsors. It includes an Architecture Vision, and high-level definitions of the domain architectures. This sets out a plan over a multi-year period and covers three distinct transformations to implement the reorganization.

The sponsors have read reports that the majority of transformation projects dealing with digital and artificial intelligence are failing. They have made it clear that prior to the approval of the detailed Implementation and Migration plan, the EA team needs to address the risks associated with the reorganization. They want assurance that the reorganization will succeed and deliver the promised increases in value for the business.

Refer to the scenario

The EA team leader has asked how you would address the request from the sponsors.

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

- A. Before preparing the detailed Implementation and Migration plan, you would review and consolidate the gap analysis results from Phases B to D. This enables you to evaluate the implications related to potential solutions and inter-dependencies. It is used to identify the transformations required to achieve the proposed Target Architecture. You then assess the readiness of the organization to undergo change and determine an overall direction to reach that Target Architecture while addressing the risks identified. The Transition Architectures should be planned using a state evolution table.
- B. You would assess how ready the organization is to change. This includes identification and classification of the risks associated with the transformations, together with an approach to mitigate the risks. This includes identifying dependencies between the set of changes, including gaps and work packages. It also identifies improvement actions to be worked into the Implementation and Migration Plan. The business value, effort, and risk associated for each transformation should then be identified and documented.
- C. You would bring together information about potential approaches and produce several alternative target transition architectures. You would then investigate the different architecture alternatives and discuss these with stakeholders using the Architecture Alternatives and Trade-offs technique. Once the target architecture has been selected, it should be analyzed using a state evolution table to determine the Transition Architectures. A value realization process should then be established to ensure that the concerns raised are addressed.
- D. You would apply an analysis and assessment to evaluate the potential risks with the proposed new architecture. This includes the development of a matrix showing the organizational requirements. The degree of change should then be aligned with the corporate operating model to ensure risks are mitigated and minimized. The risk mitigations can then be included within each of the target Transition Architectures. You would then finalize the Architecture Roadmap and the Implementation and Migration Plan.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

In this scenario, the strategic architecture is already complete and approved, and the sponsors now want assurance about risks before approving the detailed Implementation & Migration Plan. According to TOGAF, this work occurs in Phase E: Opportunities & Solutions and Phase F: Implementation & Migration, where a key activity is performing Business Transformation Readiness Assessment and Risk Assessment before finalizing the roadmap and migration plan.

Option C aligns exactly with TOGAF guidance for this stage:

Why Option C is correct

1. It starts with assessing organizational readiness for change

TOGAF Phase E requires evaluation of Business Transformation Readiness, addressing:

Organizational capability

Cultural readiness

Skills and capacity

Sponsorship and governance

This is exactly what Option C describes:

"assess how ready the organization is to change."

This directly responds to the concern in the scenario that "most senior leaders feel the operations need to be more efficient" and that "significant changes are necessary."

2. It includes identification and classification of risks

TOGAF requires performing a Risk Assessment before migration planning, ensuring risks are categorized, documented, and mitigation strategies defined.

Option C includes:

"identification and classification of the risks ... together with an approach to mitigate the risks." This is precisely what the sponsors requested: clear management of risks before approving migration planning.

3. It ties risk, dependencies, and gaps directly into the Implementation & Migration Plan TOGAF requires identifying:

Dependencies between work packages

Gaps between baseline and target

Required actions to improve readiness

Work package sequencing

Option C states:

"identifying dependencies between the set of changes, including gaps and work packages... identifying improvement actions to be worked into the Implementation and Migration Plan." This matches TOGAF Phase E and F activities exactly.

4. It evaluates business value, effort, and risk for each transformation The scenario involves three distinct transformations, and sponsors want assurance of value delivery. TOGAF Phase F includes Consolidated Gaps, Solutions, and Dependencies and migration prioritization based on value, cost, and risk.

Option C states:

"The business value, effort, and risk associated for each transformation should then be identified and documented." This is directly aligned to the TOGAF-required migration prioritization criteria.

Why the other options are incorrect

A - Focuses on gap analysis only

Gap analysis was performed during Phases B-D, and while relevant, Option A does not emphasize risk, readiness, or assurance-key concerns of the scenario.

B - Misrepresents TOGAF (organizational requirements matrix is not a formal TOGAF artifact) Also, it incorrectly focuses on aligning change with the operating model, which TOGAF does not prescribe as the primary risk-mitigation activity.

D - Focuses on architectural alternatives; the target architecture is already approved The scenario states the strategic architecture is complete and approved-there is no need to revisit alternatives. This is misaligned with the starting point of the question.

Conclusion

Option C is the only answer that conducts:

Business transformation readiness assessment

Risk identification and mitigation

Dependencies, gaps, and work package analysis

Integration of risks and improvement actions into migration planning

This matches precisely what TOGAF expects at this stage and what the sponsors requested.

24. Frage

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decisions during implementation and deployment.

- C. The EA team should evaluate the company's readiness for change by identifying factors that will impact the transformation. These factors will be used to determine initial risks associated with the initiative.
- D. The EA team should develop Business Architecture views that demonstrate how stakeholder concerns are addressed and assess each factor for readiness, urgency, and degree of difficulty.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

In TOGAF, creating a Business Scenario is a foundational step in defining and understanding the business problem, especially for complex transformations involving multiple stakeholders and systems, such as in this scenario. This method aligns with Phase A (Architecture Vision) of the TOGAF Architecture Development Method (ADM). Here's why this approach is the most effective:

Understanding Business Requirements:

A Business Scenario provides a structured way to capture and analyze the business requirements, stakeholder concerns, and the contextual elements related to the problem. In this scenario, the company faces challenges in integrating newly acquired companies with existing operations, which includes complex stakeholder concerns across different functional areas. Developing a Business Scenario allows the EA team to break down these complexities into identifiable and manageable parts.

Risk Evaluation and Management:

By using the Business Scenario approach, the EA team can not only define the requirements but also assess associated risks systematically. TOGAF emphasizes the importance of risk management through identifying potential risks, evaluating their impact, and defining strategies for handling these risks. The process includes assessing how risks can be avoided, transferred, or reduced—a necessary step in large-scale transformations to ensure that risks are proactively managed.

Residual Risks and Governance:

Any risks that cannot be fully resolved should be identified as residual risks and escalated to the Architecture Board, which is aligned with TOGAF's governance approach. The Architecture Board's role in TOGAF is to provide oversight and make critical decisions on risks that exceed the control of the EA team. This ensures that unresolved risks are managed at the appropriate level of the organization.

Alignment with TOGAF ADM Phases:

The Business Scenario approach directly aligns with the Preliminary and Architecture Vision phases of the TOGAF ADM, which focuses on establishing a baseline understanding of the business context and the strategic transformation required. The detailed understanding of requirements, stakeholder concerns, and risks identified here will guide the subsequent phases of the ADM, including Business Architecture and Information Systems Architecture.

TOGAF Reference (Section 2.6, ADM Techniques):

TOGAF provides guidelines on the creation of Business Scenarios as part of ADM Techniques, highlighting the importance of defining a business problem comprehensively to ensure successful transformation. This method includes identification of stakeholders, business requirements, and associated risks, which aligns well with the company's need for strategic and systematic integration of new business units.

By utilizing a Business Scenario, the EA team ensures that all aspects of the transformation are well understood, risks are identified early, and residual risks are managed effectively, aligning with the company's strategic objectives and the TOGAF framework's guidance on risk management and stakeholder alignment.

25. Frage

Scenario

You are working as an Enterprise Architect within an Enterprise Architecture (EA) team at a large government agency. The agency has multiple divisions.

The agency has a well-established EA practice and follows the TOGAF standard as its method for architecture development. Along with the EA program, the agency also uses various management frameworks, including business planning, project/portfolio management, and operations management. The EA program is sponsored by the Chief Information Officer (CIO), who has actively promoted architecting with agility within the EA department as her preferred approach for projects.

The government has mandated that the agency prepare themselves for an Artificial Intelligence (AI)-first world, which they have called their "AI-first" plan. As a result, the agency is looking to determine the impact and role that AI will play moving forward. The CIO has approved a Request for Architecture Work to look at how AI can be used for services across the agency. She has noted that digital platforms will be a priority for investment in order to scale the AI applications planned. Using AI to automate tasks and make things run smoother is seen as a big advantage. Process automation and improved efficiency from manual, repetitive activities have been identified as the key benefits of applying generative AI to their agency's business. This will include back-office automation, for example, for help center agents who receive hundreds of email inquiries. This should also improve services for citizens by making them more efficient and personalized, tailored to each individual's needs.

Many of the agency leaders are worried about relying too much on AI. Some leaders think their employees will need to learn new skills. Some employees are worried they might lose their jobs to AI. Other leaders worry about security and cyber resilience in the digital platforms needed for AI to be successful.

The leader of the Enterprise Architecture team has asked for your suggestions on how to address the concerns, and how to manage the risks of a new architecture for the AI-first project.

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

- A. You recommend that the key stakeholders be formally identified. This should include those who will be most helpful for the change to be successful. A Communication Plan should be made to address their needs. This plan should include a report that summarizes the key features of the architecture based on stakeholder requirements and addressing concerns. You communicate with each key stakeholder to make sure their concerns are being addressed. You make sure that the architecture being developed clearly addresses risk management.
- B. You recommend conducting an analysis of the stakeholders. This involves documenting the positions, concerns, issues, and cultural factors of each group. This information will shape how the architecture is to be presented and communicated. The concerns and relevant views can then be defined for each group and recorded in the Architecture Vision document. The requirements for addressing risk should be recorded in the Architecture Requirements Specification and checked through regular assessments and feedback.
- C. You recommend creating an Organization Map to display the links between different parts of the agency. This will help the EA team to find and involve all areas of the agency impacted by this strategic change. Multiple business models should then be created that can be applied to AI-related projects. A meeting will be held with the stakeholders to teach them how to interpret the models and see how their concerns are being addressed. Risk will be managed as part of the Security Architecture development.
- D. You recommend conducting an analysis that separates the different types of stakeholders into groups. They can be divided into categories: corporate functions, end-user organization, project team, external vendors, and external partners. A model will be developed for each stakeholder category to ensure that all the necessary information and actions are taken into account. Meetings will be arranged with stakeholders to verify that their concerns have been adequately addressed. Risk management will be included in this process.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation

Context of the Scenario

The agency is initiating a strategic "AI-first" plan to transform processes using AI and improve efficiency while ensuring service improvements for citizens. Several stakeholder concerns have been raised, such as:

Job security for employees.

Skill development for adapting to new technologies.

Cybersecurity and resilience risks due to reliance on digital platforms.

TOGAF emphasizes the importance of stakeholder management, communication, and risk management to ensure successful adoption and implementation of new architecture. These concerns need to be addressed methodically by gathering requirements, analyzing stakeholder positions, and ensuring proper communication of risks and benefits.

Option Analysis

Option A:

Strengths:

Proposes creating an Organization Map to identify the links between different parts of the agency and the impact of the strategic change.

Suggests holding stakeholder meetings to address concerns.

Includes managing risks as part of Security Architecture development.

Weaknesses:

Focusing solely on creating business models and teaching stakeholders how to interpret them does not directly address cultural and positional concerns about job loss, skill development, and security.

Risk management is addressed as part of Security Architecture development but lacks broader integration into stakeholder requirements.

Conclusion: Incorrect, as it fails to systematically document stakeholder concerns and map them into requirements and architecture decisions.

Option B:

Strengths:

Highlights the importance of formal stakeholder identification and creating a Communication Plan.

Suggests addressing stakeholder concerns through communication and risk management.

Weaknesses:

Does not go into detail on analyzing stakeholder concerns, cultural positions, or specific requirements.

Lacks the inclusion of stakeholder feedback in architecture artifacts like the Architecture Vision or Requirements Specification, which are critical TOGAF outputs.

Conclusion: Incorrect, as it does not include a systematic and structured approach for stakeholder analysis and integration into

architecture deliverables.

Option C:

Strengths:

Emphasizes conducting a thorough stakeholder analysis to document concerns, positions, and cultural factors, which aligns with TOGAF's approach in Phase A (Architecture Vision).

Ensures stakeholder views and requirements are recorded in the Architecture Vision document and reflected in the Architecture Requirements Specification.

Includes continuous assessment and feedback, ensuring concerns are addressed and risks managed effectively.

Aligns with TOGAF's principle of involving stakeholders in architecture development to ensure alignment and success.

Weaknesses:

Could further detail how risk management is included across all phases, but this is implied through integration into the Architecture Requirements Specification.

Conclusion: Correct, as it provides a structured and detailed approach for addressing stakeholder concerns and managing risks within TOGAF's framework.

Option D:

Strengths:

Suggests categorizing stakeholders into groups and creating models for each category.

Proposes arranging meetings to verify that concerns have been addressed.

Includes risk management as part of the process.

Weaknesses:

Dividing stakeholders into generic categories (e.g., corporate functions, project team) may not adequately capture specific cultural factors and concerns raised in the scenario.

Lacks integration of stakeholder feedback into architecture deliverables such as the Architecture Vision and Architecture Requirements Specification.

Conclusion: Incorrect, as it provides a generalized and less targeted approach to stakeholder concerns compared to Option C.

TOGAF Reference

Stakeholder Management (Phase A): TOGAF emphasizes analyzing stakeholders' positions, concerns, and issues to shape architecture development and communication (TOGAF 9.2, Section 24.2).

Architecture Vision: Captures high-level requirements and stakeholder views to ensure alignment with business goals (TOGAF 9.2, Section 6.2).

Architecture Requirements Specification: Records detailed requirements, including those related to risk management, to guide the development of target architectures (TOGAF 9.2, Section 35.5).

Iterative Feedback: Regular assessments and feedback loops are critical to ensure stakeholder concerns are addressed effectively throughout the ADM cycle.

By selecting Option C, the approach adheres to TOGAF's principles of stakeholder analysis, communication, and integration of concerns into architecture development.

26. Frage

You are working as an Enterprise Architect at a large company. The company runs many retail stores as well as an online marketplace that allows hundreds of brands to partner with the company. The company has a mature Enterprise Architecture (EA) practice and uses the TOGAF standard for its architecture development method. The EA practice is involved in all aspects of the business, with oversight provided by an Architecture Board with representatives from different parts of the business. The EA program is sponsored by the Chief Information Officer (CIO).

Many of the stores remain open all day and night. Each store uses a standard method to track sales and inventory, which involves sending accurate, timely sales data to a central AI-based inventory management system that can predict demand, adjust stock levels, and automate reordering. The central inventory management system is housed at the company's central data center.

The company has acquired a major rival. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) believes that the merger will enable growth through combined offerings and cost savings. The decision has been made to fully integrate the two organizations, including merging retail operations and systems. Duplicated systems will be replaced with one standard retail management system. The CIO expects significant savings from these changes across the newly merged company.

The rival company has successfully implemented the use of hand-held devices within stores for both customers and staff, which has increased satisfaction due to time savings. The CIO has approved the rollout of these devices to all stores but has stated that training should be brief, as there are many part-time employees.

You have been asked to confirm the most relevant architecture principles for this transformation. Based on the TOGAF Standard, which of the following is the best answer?

- A. Common Use Applications, Data is an Asset, Data is Accessible, Ease of Use, Business Continuity
- B. Common Vocabulary and Data Definitions, Compliance with the Law, Requirements Based Change, Responsive Change Management, Data Security

- C. Control Technical Diversity, Interoperability, Data is an Asset, Data is Shared, Business Continuity
- **D. Maximize Benefit to the Enterprise, Common Use Applications, Data is an Asset, Responsive Change Management, Technology Independence**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

In this scenario, the enterprise is undergoing significant transformation due to a merger and the adoption of new technology (hand-held devices). Several key principles from TOGAF's ADM Techniques-particularly those focused on promoting enterprise-wide standardization, adaptability, and data utilization-are pertinent here:

Maximize Benefit to the Enterprise:

This principle emphasizes that all architectural decisions should deliver maximum business value. Given that the company is integrating systems to cut costs and improve offerings, maximizing the benefit is crucial. Ensuring that the EA efforts align with enterprise-wide benefits supports the goal of optimizing costs and enhancing offerings, which aligns with the CEO's vision for the merger.

Common Use Applications:

Standardizing applications across the merged entity will be essential to achieve cost savings and to simplify operations. The goal of reducing the number of applications fits with this principle, ensuring that reusable and widely adopted applications support business functions across the organization. Adopting this principle will also aid in harmonizing the systems from both organizations and avoiding unnecessary diversity.

Data is an Asset:

Data plays a central role in the company's operations, especially with the use of AI-driven inventory management and the integration of systems. Treating data as an asset is essential for reliable and accurate decision-making. This principle ensures that data is viewed as a critical enterprise resource and is managed with care, maintaining integrity, accuracy, and value.

Responsive Change Management:

The organization's ability to adapt quickly and effectively to changes, such as integrating new handheld devices and merging systems, is essential. This principle will facilitate the smooth transition required for integrating the new handheld devices and the merger-related system updates while minimizing disruption to store operations.

Technology Independence:

Since the enterprise will likely encounter varied technologies from the merger, it is crucial to maintain flexibility. This principle advocates for using technology solutions that are adaptable and not bound to a single vendor or specific technology. This ensures that the enterprise can integrate various technological components from both organizations and evolve with minimal constraints. These principles align well with TOGAF's broader recommendations for guiding architectural changes, as found in Section 2.6 of the TOGAF ADM Techniques. They ensure that the EA practice is aligned with business objectives while maintaining flexibility, data integrity, and a focus on enterprise-wide benefits. These guiding principles are critical for the successful execution of the integration and adoption of new technologies while achieving cost efficiencies and improving service delivery.

For reference, TOGAF's ADM Techniques highlight the importance of architectural principles in guiding transformational initiatives, ensuring that decisions are made consistently across the enterprise. Each principle supports organizational agility, system integration, and the efficient use of technology resources, all of which are vital for the enterprise's stated objectives.

27. Frage

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