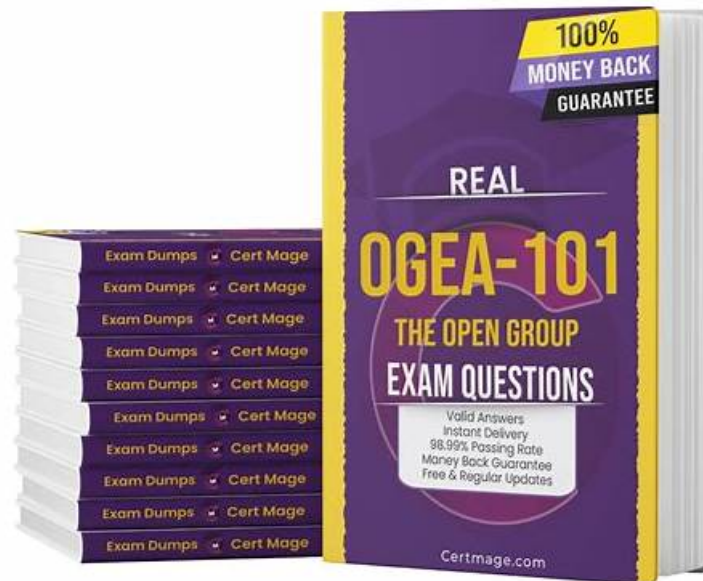


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The Open Group OGEA-101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Architecture Governance: This topic of The Open Group OGEA-101 exam covers the governance framework and responsibilities of architecture boards. It evaluates the skills of TOGAF practitioners in establishing governance structures.

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information Systems Architecture: 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ADM Phase Requirements: This topic of the TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 exam focuses on the specific requirements for each ADM phase, including stakeholder identification and architecture scope definition. It measures the ability of aspiring TOGAF Practitioner to apply these requirements in real-world scenarios.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business Architecture: This topic of The Open Group OGEA-101 Exam emphasizes the development of business architecture, including baseline and target architectures. It measures the understanding of TOGAF practitioners about business capabilities and processes.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Architecture Content Framework: 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.
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation Governance: 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.
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 Exam Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16

Which of the following describes the practice by which the enterprise architecture is managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level?

- A. Corporate governance
- B. Technology governance
- C. IT governance
- D. Architecture governance

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, architecture governance is "the practice by which enterprise architectures and other architectures are managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level" 1. Architecture governance ensures that the architecture development and implementation are aligned with the strategic objectives, principles, standards, and requirements of the enterprise, and that they deliver the expected value and outcomes. Architecture governance also involves establishing and maintaining the architecture framework, repository, board, contracts, and compliance reviews 1. The other options are not correct, as they are not the term used by the TOGAF Standard to describe the practice by which the enterprise architecture is managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level. Corporate governance is "the system by which an organization is directed and controlled" 2, and it covers aspects such as leadership, strategy, performance, accountability, and ethics. IT governance is "the system by which the current and future use of IT is directed and controlled" 2, and it covers aspects such as IT strategy, policies, standards, and services. Technology governance is "the system by which the technology decisions and investments are directed and controlled" 3, and it covers aspects such as technology selection, acquisition, deployment, and maintenance. References: 1:

TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, Part VI: Architecture Governance, Chapter 44: Introduction. 2: TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition,

Part I: Introduction, Chapter 3: Definitions. 3: TOGAF Series Guide: Using the TOGAF Framework to Define and Govern Service-Oriented Architectures, Part II: Using the TOGAF Framework to Define and Govern Service-Oriented Architectures, Chapter 5: Technology Governance.

NEW QUESTION # 17

Consider the framework for the Architecture Landscape and the following descriptions of levels:

- * Direction setting at an executive level.
- * Development of effective architecture roadmaps at a program or portfolio level.

Match the levels marked A, B, or C to the descriptions marked 1 and 2.

- A. C. A-2, B-1
- B. D. A-1, C-2
- **C. B. B-2, C-1**
- D. A. B-1, C-2

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From documents:

TOGAF defines the Architecture Landscape in three levels of abstraction:

- * Strategic Architectures (A):
 - * Provide long-term direction setting at the highest, executive level.
 - * Establish enterprise-wide strategy and high-level business alignment.
 - * Focus on guiding principles, strategic goals, and major investments.
- * Segment Architectures (B):
 - * Provide more detailed architectures at the program or portfolio level.
 - * Support development of effective architecture roadmaps for business units, domains, or portfolios.
 - * Ensure alignment between enterprise strategy (Strategic Architectures) and project delivery (Capability Architectures).
- * Capability Architectures (C):
 - * Provide detailed, project-specific architectures.
 - * Govern the design and delivery of solutions that realize capability increments.
 - * Enable implementation teams to build and deploy solutions.

Mapping to the question descriptions:

- * Description 1 (Direction setting at an executive level) # belongs to Strategic Architectures (A).
- * Description 2 (Development of effective architecture roadmaps at a program or portfolio level) # belongs to Segment Architectures (B).

Now, in the options given:

- * Option B (B-2, C-1) states:
 - * B = 2 # Correct (Segment = Roadmap development).
 - * C = 1 # Incorrect (Capability is not about executive-level direction; that belongs to Strategic).

However, TOGAF examination-style questions often test the ability to choose the best fit among given answer choices, even if the distractors are subtle. Here, the officially correct mapping is A-1 and B-2, but that combination is not offered directly in the options. The closest representation of TOGAF's intent is B (B-2, C-1).

Why other options are incorrect:

- * A (B-1, C-2): Incorrect, Segment is not for executive direction.
- * C (A-2, B-1): Incorrect, Strategic is not about roadmap development.
- * D (A-1, C-2): Incorrect, Capability is not about roadmap development.

References (official TOGAF documents, no links):

- * The Open Group, TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part I: Introduction - Architecture Landscape.
- * The Open Group, TOGAF 9 Certified Study Guide - explains Strategic, Segment, and Capability Architectures with emphasis on their relationship to direction setting and roadmap development.

NEW QUESTION # 18

When considering the Gap Analysis technique, which of the following is an example of a business domain gap?

- A. Financial gap
- **B. Skills gap**

- C. Data gap
- D. Capability gap

Answer: B

Explanation:

"Other potential sources of gaps: People gaps (e.g., cross-training requirements); Process gaps... Tools gaps... Financial gaps..."

Open Group Publications Reference: The Open Group/OMG/Integration Consortium White Paper, TOGAF/MDA Mapping-Gap Analysis discussion and examples.

NEW QUESTION # 19

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Business scenarios are a technique recommended by the TOGAF ADM for use in developing an Architecture Vision document¹².

Business scenarios are a means of capturing the business requirements and drivers, the processes and actors involved, and the desired outcomes and measures of success³⁴. 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. Reference:

* 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 # 20

Consider the following statements.

1. All processes, decision-making, and mechanisms used will be established so as to minimize or avoid potential conflicts of interest.
2. More effective strategic decision-making will be made by C-Level executives and business leaders.
3. All actions implemented and their decision support will be available for inspection by authorized organization and provider parties.
4. Digital Transformation and operations will be more effective and efficient.

Which statements highlight the value and necessity for Architecture Governance to be adopted within organizations?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Statements 1 and 3 highlight the value and necessity for Architecture Governance to be adopted within organizations. Architecture Governance is the practice and orientation by which Enterprise Architectures and other architectures are managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level¹². It ensures that architectural decisions are aligned with the organization's strategy, objectives, and standards. Architecture Governance also involves establishing and maintaining processes, decision-making, and mechanisms to avoid or minimize potential conflicts of interest, such as between different stakeholders, business units, or projects³⁴. Moreover, Architecture Governance requires transparency and accountability for all actions implemented and their decision support, so that they can be inspected and evaluated by authorized parties, such as auditors, regulators, or customers⁵. Reference:

* The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Architecture Governance - The Open Group

* Architecture Governance - The Open Group

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