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If you're looking to advance your The Open Group career, The Open Group OGEA-103 Exam can help you achieve that goal. This certification exam is essential to assist professionals in every aspect of their field. However, studying for the exam can be challenging and finding reliable study materials can be difficult. This is where Pass4guide comes in.

The Open Group OGEA-103 Exam is a challenging certification that requires a deep understanding of the TOGAF framework and its application. Candidates must be able to demonstrate their knowledge of the framework's concepts, principles, and architecture development process. They must also be able to apply this knowledge to real-world scenarios and demonstrate their ability to develop and implement effective enterprise architecture solutions.

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The OGEA-103 Certification Exam covers a wide range of topics that include architecture development method, governance, architecture content framework, business architecture, data architecture, application architecture, technology architecture, and architecture capability framework. It is a challenging exam that requires a deep understanding of enterprise architecture concepts and principles. OGEA-103 exam is intended for enterprise architects, solution architects, IT architects, and other professionals who aspire to work in enterprise architecture roles.

Passing the OGEA-103 certification exam is a significant achievement for enterprise architects. TOGAF Enterprise Architecture

Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam certification demonstrates that an individual has a deep understanding of the TOGAF framework and can apply it to complex enterprise architecture problems. TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam certification also indicates that an individual has the skills and knowledge necessary to work effectively with stakeholders and lead enterprise architecture initiatives. TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam certification is recognized globally and provides individuals with a competitive edge in the job market.

The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11

What is present in all phases within the ADM and should be identified, classified and mitigated before starting a transformation effort?

- A. Schedule constraints
- B. Budgetary constraints
- C. Risk
- D. Information gaps

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, risk is present in all phases within the Architecture Development Method (ADM), and it should be identified, classified, and mitigated before starting a transformation effort 1. Risk is defined as "the effect of uncertainty on objectives" 2, and it can have positive or negative impacts on the architecture project. Risk management is a technique that helps to assess and address the potential risks that may affect the achievement of the architecture objectives, and to balance the trade-offs between opportunities and threats. Risk management is applied throughout the ADM cycle, from the Preliminary Phase to the Requirements Management Phase, and it is integrated with other techniques, such as stakeholder management, business transformation readiness assessment, gap analysis, and migration planning 1. The other options are not correct, as they are not present in all phases within the ADM, and they are not necessarily identified, classified, and mitigated before starting a transformation effort. Budgetary constraints are the limitations on the financial resources available for the architecture project, and they are usually considered in Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions, and Phase F: Migration Planning 3. Schedule constraints are the limitations on the time available for the architecture project, and they are also usually considered in Phase E and F 3. Information gaps are the missing or incomplete data or knowledge that may affect the architecture project, and they are usually identified in Phase B: Business Architecture, Phase C: Information Systems Architecture, and Phase D: Technology Architecture .

NEW QUESTION # 12

What are the four architecture domains that the TOGAF standard deals with?

- A. Application, Data, Information, Knowledge
- B. Baseline, Candidate, Transition, Target
- C. Capability, Segment, Enterprise, Federated
- D. Business, Data, Application, Technology

Answer: D

Explanation:

The TOGAF standard divides Enterprise Architecture into four primary architecture domains: business, data, application, and technology. These domains represent different aspects of an enterprise and how they relate to each other. The business domain defines the business strategy, governance, organization, and key business processes. The data domain describes the structure of the logical and physical data assets and data management resources. The application domain provides a blueprint for the individual applications to be deployed, their interactions, and their relationships to the core business processes. The technology domain describes the logical software and hardware capabilities that are required to support the deployment of business, data, and application services. Other domains, such as motivation, security, or governance, may span across these four primary domains.

Reference:

The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Core Concepts

Domains - The Open Group

TOGAF Standard - Introduction - Definitions - The Open Group

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

TOGAF and the history of enterprise architecture | Enable Architect

NEW QUESTION # 13

Complete the sentence When considering agile development Architecture to Support Project will identify what products the Enterprise needs the boundary of the products and what constraints a product owner has. this defines the Enterprise's_____.

- A. backlog
- B. workflow management
- C. operations
- D. lifecycle economics

Answer: A

Explanation:

When considering agile development, Architecture to Support Project will identify what products the enterprise needs, the boundary of the products, and what constraints a product owner has. This defines the enterprise's backlog. A backlog is a list of features or tasks that need to be done to deliver a product or service.

It is prioritized by the product owner based on the value and urgency of each item. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.5 Architecture to Support Project.

NEW QUESTION # 14

What should be put in place through organization structures, roles, responsibilities, skills and processes to carry out architectural activity effectively?

- A. An Enterprise Architecture
- B. An EA repository
- C. An EA framework
- D. An EA Capability

Answer: D

Explanation:

An EA Capability is the ability of an organization to perform enterprise architecture effectively and efficiently. It involves establishing and maintaining the appropriate organization structures, roles, responsibilities, skills, processes, tools, and governance mechanisms to support the development and use of enterprise architecture. An EA Capability enables the organization to align its business and IT strategies, deliver value from its investments, manage change and complexity, and improve its performance and agility¹² References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 44: Introduction 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 45: Establishing and Maintaining an Enterprise Architecture Capability

NEW QUESTION # 15

Consider the following ADM phases objectives.

	Objective
1	Develop the Target Data Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision
2	Develop the Target Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals
3	Develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture
4	Develop the Target Application Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision, in a way that addresses the Statement of Architecture Work and stakeholder concerns

Which phase does each objective match?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The objectives listed in the question correspond to the objectives of different phases of the TOGAF ADM (Architecture Development Method), which is a method for developing and managing an enterprise architecture¹.

The ADM consists of nine phases, each with a specific purpose and output. The phases are¹:

Preliminary Phase: To prepare and initiate the architecture development cycle, including defining the architecture framework, principles, and governance.

Phase A: Architecture Vision: To define the scope, vision, and stakeholders of the architecture initiative, and to obtain approval to proceed.

Phase B: Business Architecture: To describe the baseline and target business architecture, and to identify the gaps between them.

Phase C: Information Systems Architectures: To describe the baseline and target data and application architectures, and to identify the gaps between them.

Phase D: Technology Architecture: To describe the baseline and target technology architecture, and to identify the gaps between them.

Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions: To identify and evaluate the opportunities and solutions for implementing the target architecture, and to define the work packages and transition architectures.

Phase F: Migration Planning: To finalize the implementation and migration plan, and to ensure alignment with the enterprise portfolio and project management.

Phase G: Implementation Governance: To provide architecture oversight and guidance for the implementation projects, and to manage any architecture change requests.

Phase H: Architecture Change Management: To monitor the changes in the business and technology environment, and to assess the impact and performance of the architecture.

Based on the above definitions, we can match each objective with the corresponding phase as follows:

Objective 1: Develop the Target Data Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision. This objective is achieved in Phase C: Information Systems Architectures, where the data architecture is defined as a subset of the information systems architecture².

Objective 2: Develop the Target Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals. This objective is achieved in Phase B: Business Architecture, where the business architecture is defined as a subset of the enterprise architecture³.

Objective 3: Develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed Enterprise Architecture. This objective is achieved in Phase A: Architecture Vision, where the architecture vision is defined as a high-level description of the target architecture and its benefits⁴.

Objective 4: Develop the Target Application Architecture that enables the Business Architecture and the Architecture Vision, in a way that addresses the Statement of Architecture Work and stakeholder concerns. This objective is achieved in Phase C:

Information Systems Architectures, where the application architecture is defined as a subset of the information systems architecture².

1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 5: Architecture Development Method (ADM)

2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 9: Phase C: Information Systems Architectures

3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 8: Phase B: Business Architecture

4: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 7: Phase A: Architecture Vision

NEW QUESTION # 16

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