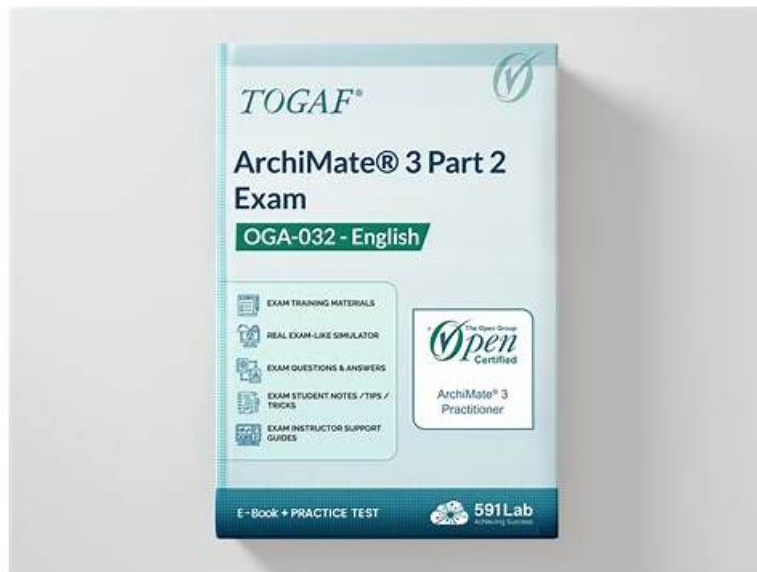


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## The Open Group ArchiMate 3 Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

### NEW QUESTION # 11

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

The ArchiSurance senior management, board members, customers, and major stockholders have expressed long-standing concerns regarding the business continuity risks associated with relying on a single data center.

Located in an area prone to

flooding, earthquakes, and occasional water leaks from the cafeteria above, the current data center has significant vulnerabilities.

To address these concerns and mitigate the risks, ArchiSurance has developed a comprehensive plan to relocate its existing data center to two separate ready-to-use data centers in different cities. As a major undertaking, the approval of the Board of Directors is required to proceed with the project.

The primary objectives of the data center move are to reduce the risk of business interruptions, reduce both planned and unplanned

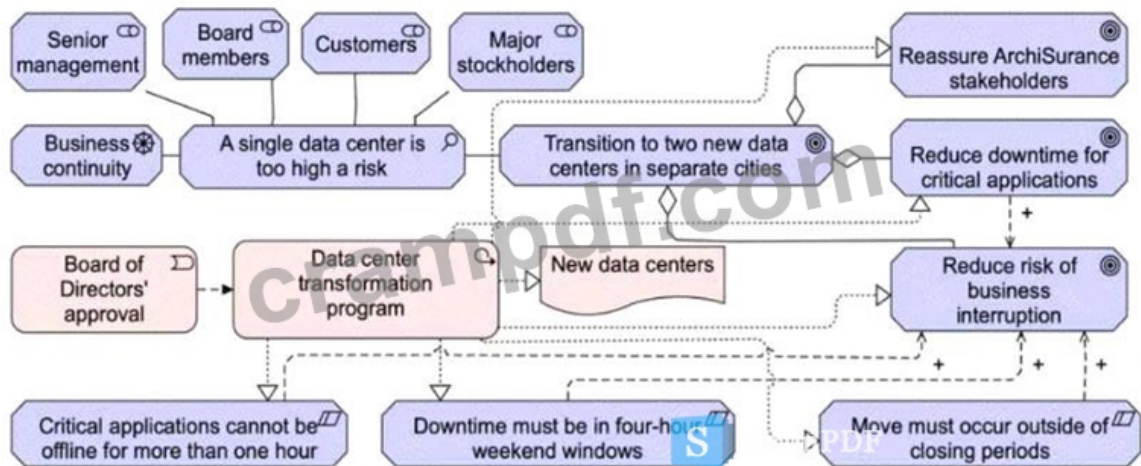
downtime for critical applications, and provide reassurance to ArchiSurance stakeholders. Ensuring minimal disruption during the transition is crucial. However, several constraints make the planned migration to the new data centers particularly challenging. Certain critical ArchiSurance applications cannot be offline for more than one hour, and any planned downtime must be restricted to specific four-hour windows on weekends. Additionally, the migration cannot take place during quarterly or year-end closing periods to avoid disrupting critical processing operations.

ArchiSurance management has devised a multi-phase data center transformation program to facilitate a smooth transition. Each phase is critical for establishing stable and fully functional data center configurations throughout the transformation process. The initial phase entails detailed scheduling and planning to develop a comprehensive transformation plan aligned with ArchiSurance's timing and scheduling requirements. During the second phase, ArchiSurance will procure the necessary hardware and software for the new data centers, while also seeking refunds for the hardware and software in the current data center once it is decommissioned. The third phase involves setting up the new data centers and conducting parallel testing of the new hardware and software alongside the existing production environment. The transition between the old and new data centers occurs in the fourth phase, followed by the fifth phase, which is the decommissioning of the old data center. This involves returning the hardware and software to obtain the contracted refunds. Each phase, from the second to the fifth, is initiated once specific conditions outlined in the previous phase have been met.

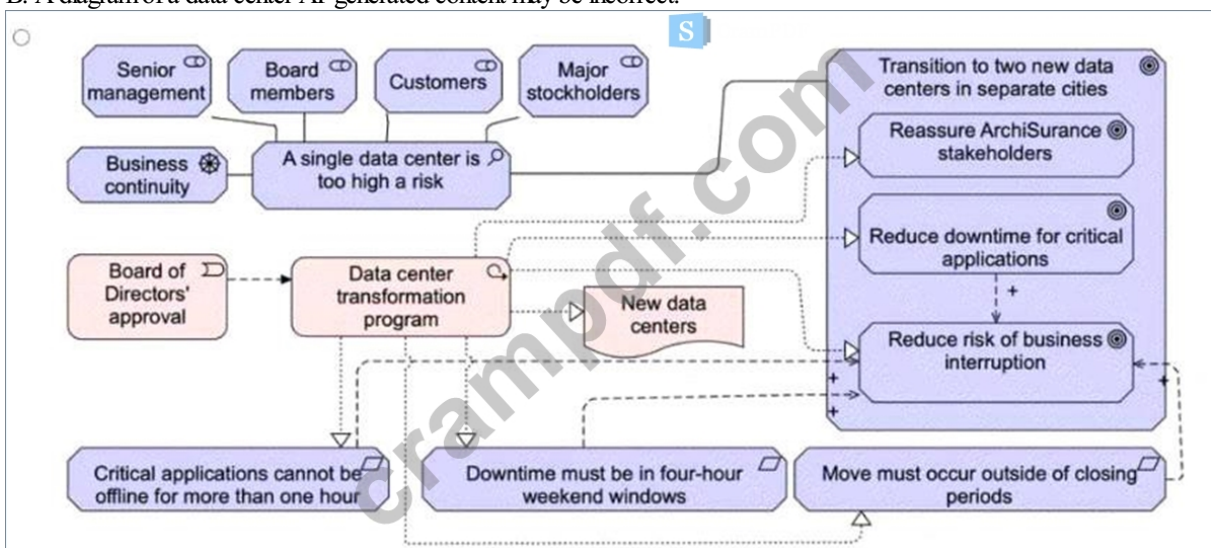
Refer to the Scenario

The IT department's leader has assigned you the task of creating a model to explain the rationale behind ArchiSurance's decision to transform its data center infrastructure. The model should show the concerns and motivations of the stakeholders involved. Additionally, it should outline the specific goals to be achieved through the data center transformation program, the associated deliverables, and the limitations that must be considered throughout the program's implementation. Which of the following answers provides the best explanation?

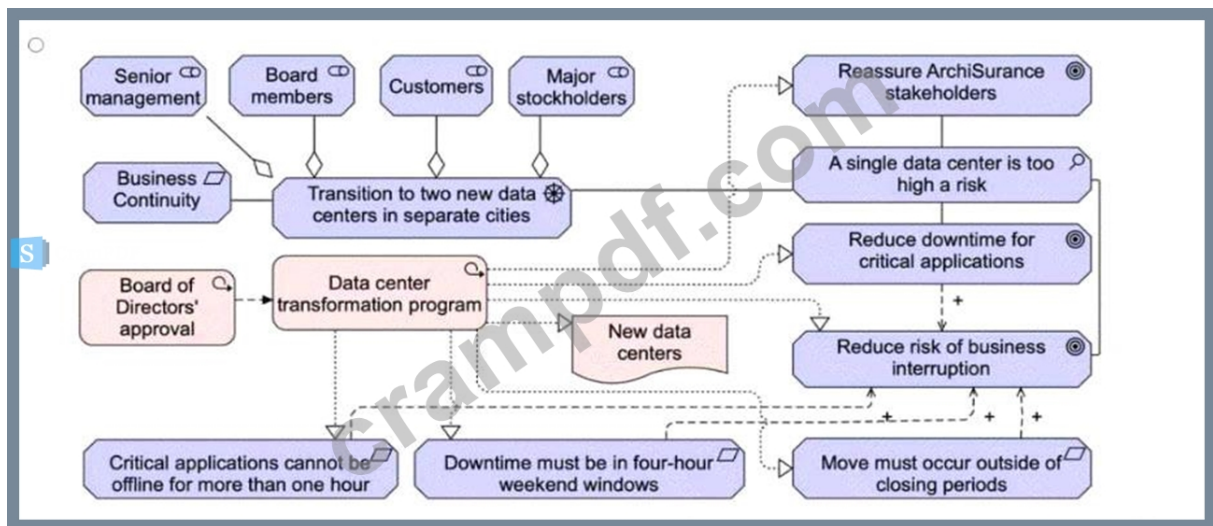
- A. A diagram of data center AI-generated content may be incorrect.



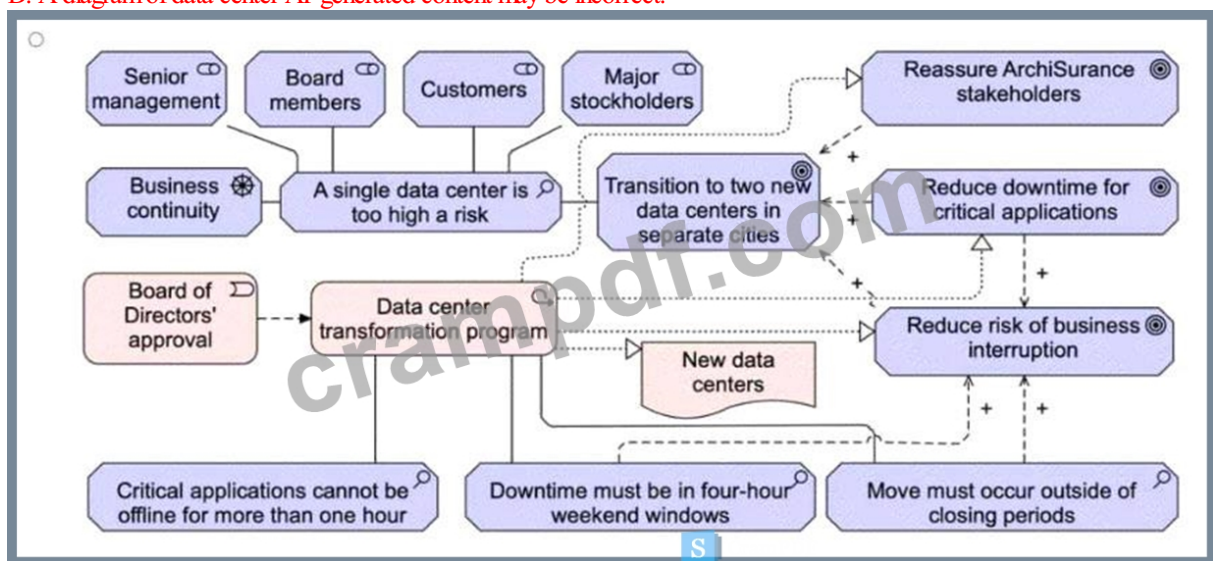
- B. A diagram of a data center AI-generated content may be incorrect.



- C. A diagram of a data center AI-generated content may be incorrect.



- D. A diagram of data center AI-generated content may be incorrect.



**Answer: D**

Explanation:

We need to identify the most accurate and complete model that explains:

- \* Stakeholder Concerns & Motivations- Including senior management, board members, customers, and stockholders.
- \* Objectives & Goals- Reducing business risks, minimizing downtime, and reassuring stakeholders.
- \* Deliverables- The transition to two new data centers and data center transformation program.
- \* Constraints & Requirements- Planned downtime limits, critical application uptime requirements, and scheduling constraints.

Why C is the Best Choice:

#Includes all stakeholder concerns- Clearly represents business continuity risks and the rationale for transitioning to two new data centers.

#Clearly defines the objectives- Reducing downtime and risk of business interruption.

#Shows key constraints-

- \* Critical applications cannot be offline for more than one hour.
  - \* Downtime must be in four-hour weekend windows.
  - \* The migration must avoid closing periods.
- #Links deliverables to objectives- The data center transformation program and new data centers are clearly positioned as solutions.
- #Represents dependencies correctly- Showing how each motivation leads to a goal, which leads to a deliverable.

Why Not A, B, or D?

- \* A: Does not establish a strong link between the concerns and the solution clearly enough.
- \* B: The structure does not align well with the scenario requirements, and some constraints and dependencies are missing.
- \* D: Overcomplicates some relationships and does not emphasize stakeholder concerns effectively.

## NEW QUESTION # 12

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

ArchiSurance has decided to leverage its financial expertise by offering defined contribution retirement plans.

Each trading day, ArchiSurance submits consolidated mutual fund trading transactions to a stock exchange on behalf of its retirement plan participants.

The daily mutual fund trading cycle consists of four key processes: Transaction capture, pricing, trading and reconciliation.

Transaction capture consists of two sub-processes: manual exchange and loans and distributions (L&D). For transaction capture, retirement plan participants use an online account management application to enter manual fund exchange transactions. For L&D, plan participants use a separate application to enter requests. The L&D application determines whether the request can be fulfilled based on the mutual fund balances held in each plan balances and a set of business rules. Each day's captured manual exchange transactions accumulate in a transaction database.

ArchiSurance contracts with a third-party information service to receive a file of mutual fund prices at the close of each trading day.

The pricing application uses this file to convert captured transaction into trades, and then validates each trade against the mutual fund balances held in each plan. The pricing application generates a trade file with the minimum number of trades necessary. The trading application sends this file to an external trading service.

When the trading application

receives a confirmation file back from the trading service, it causes the reconciliation application to update the plan recordkeeping database.

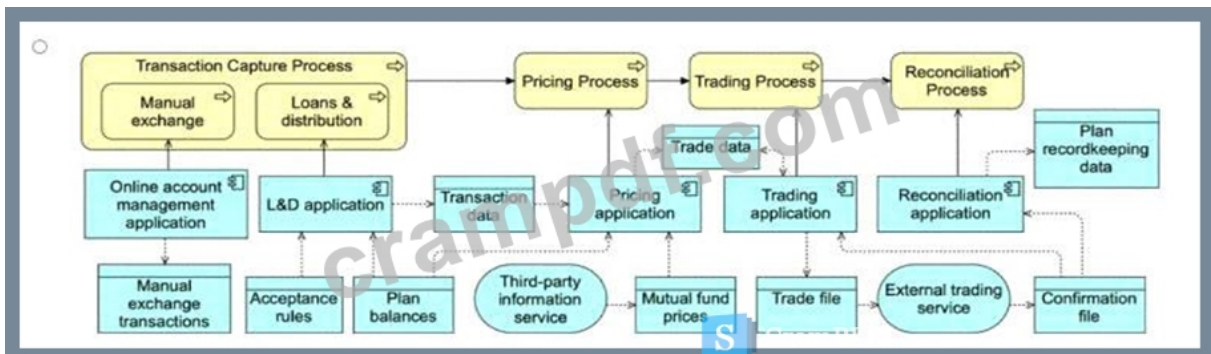
The account management and L&D applications are hosted on separate application server clusters. Each cluster is a physically separate host that runs application server software on a set of virtualized hosts. All of these applications use a database server infrastructure that is hosted on another separate cluster of virtualized servers also on a dedicated physical host. The pricing, consolidation, trading and reconciliation applications, however, are batch applications that run on the ArchiSurance mainframe computer. All application hosts are connected via a converged data center network (DCN), which also connects them to a storage area network (SAN) as well as a wide area network (WAN) that is used to communicate with the external trading service. The SAN includes two physically separate storage arrays, one of which holds data for all databases, and another that holds data for all files.

Refer to the Scenario

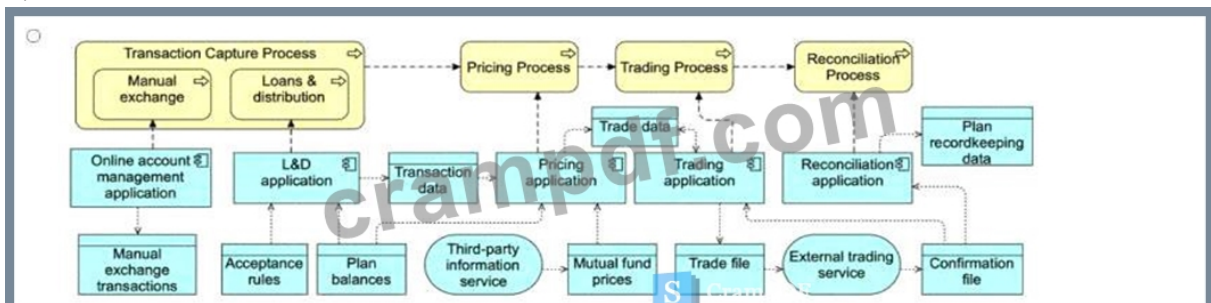
The systems analysts would like to better understand the business processes and applications for daily fund trading. You have been asked to describe the business processes and sub-processes, the applications that they use, the data objects accessed by those applications, and the external application services that access some of those data objects.

Which of the following is the best answer? Note that you are not required to model the business actors/roles.

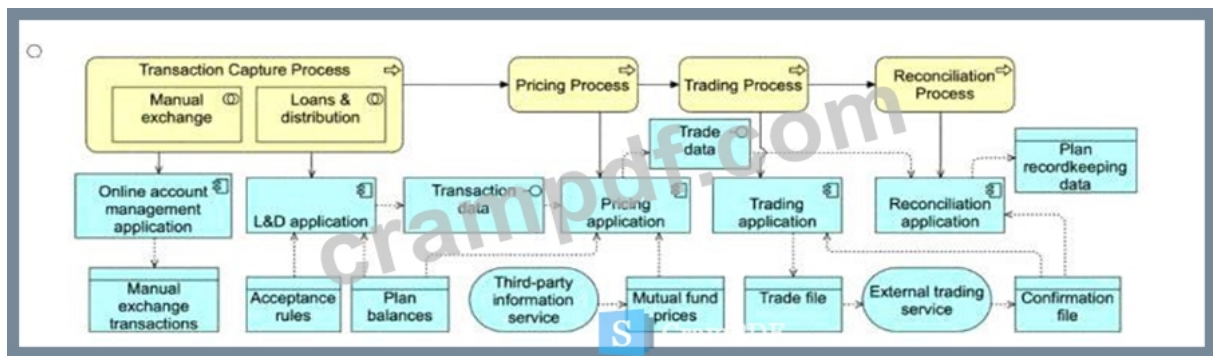
- A.



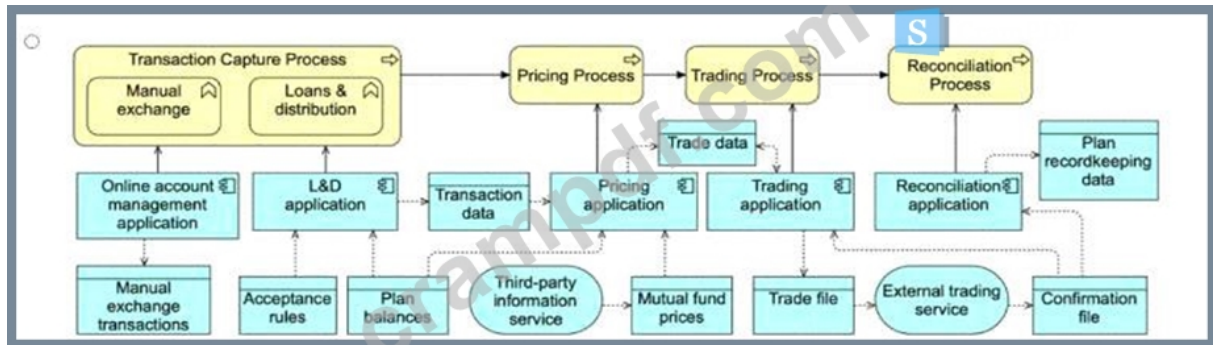
- B.



- C.



• D.



**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In this scenario, the goal is to model the business processes, their sub-processes, the applications supporting these processes, and the data objects these applications access. Additionally, external services that access some of these data objects need to be shown. This includes capturing the key processes and their dependencies, as well as understanding how the applications interact with data and external services.

Key ArchiMate® 3.2 Concepts Applied:

\* Business Processes and Sub-Processes:

\* Transaction Capture Process: Consists of two sub-processes:

\* Manual Exchange

\* Loans & Distribution (L&D) This process is responsible for capturing transactions from users through different applications (Online Account Management, L&D Application).

\* Pricing Process: This process uses the Mutual Fund Prices from a third-party service and the Plan Balances to validate and price trades.

\* Trading Process: This process generates a Trade File and interacts with an external Trading Service.

\* Reconciliation Process: This final process updates the Plan Recordkeeping Data after confirming trades from the External Trading Service.

\* Applications and Data:

\* Online Account Management Application and L&D Application: These capture user inputs for transactions and maintain Transaction Data and Plan Balances.

\* Pricing Application: Uses Mutual Fund Prices and Transaction Data to generate Trade Data.

\* Trading Application: Submits Trade Data and receives a Confirmation File from the external Trading Service.

\* Reconciliation Application: Uses the Confirmation File to update Plan Recordkeeping Data.

\* External Application Services:

\* Third-Party Information Service: Provides Mutual Fund Prices.

\* External Trading Service: Processes trades and returns a Confirmation File.

\* Data Objects:

\* Transaction Data: Captured by the transaction capture processes.

\* Mutual Fund Prices: Received from the third-party service.

\* Trade Data: Generated by the pricing and trading applications.

\* Plan Recordkeeping Data: Updated by the reconciliation process after trade confirmation.

Why Option B is Correct:

\* Option B provides the most complete and accurate representation of the scenario. It captures the business processes (Transaction Capture, Pricing, Trading, Reconciliation) and their sub-processes, while showing the appropriate connections to the applications that support these processes.

\* It clearly depicts the data objects (Transaction Data, Plan Balances, Trade File, Mutual Fund Prices, Plan Recordkeeping Data)

and their flows between the processes and applications.

\* The model also includes the external services (Third-Party Information Service and External Trading Service), showing how these interact with the internal applications and data objects.

\* It accurately represents the flow of Trade Data from the Pricing Application to the Trading Application, and the use of Mutual Fund Prices by the Pricing Process.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

\* Option A and Option D miss some critical connections between the applications and the external services. They also lack clarity in how the data flows between the processes and applications.

\* Option C does not adequately represent the interaction between the applications and the external services (e.g., Third-Party Information Service), which is a key requirement in this scenario.

Conclusion:

Option B provides the best and most accurate description of the business processes, applications, data objects, and external services involved in ArchiSurance's daily fund trading operations, following ArchiMate® 3.2 standards for modeling business processes and applications.

### NEW QUESTION # 13

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

The ArchiSurance senior management, board members, customers, and major stockholders have expressed long-standing concerns regarding the business continuity risks associated with relying on a single data center.

Located in an area prone

to flooding, earthquakes, and occasional water leaks from the cafeteria above, the current data center has significant vulnerabilities.

To address these concerns and mitigate the risks, ArchiSurance has developed a comprehensive plan to relocate its existing data center to two separate ready-to-use data centers in different cities. As a major undertaking, the approval of the Board of Directors is required to proceed with the project.

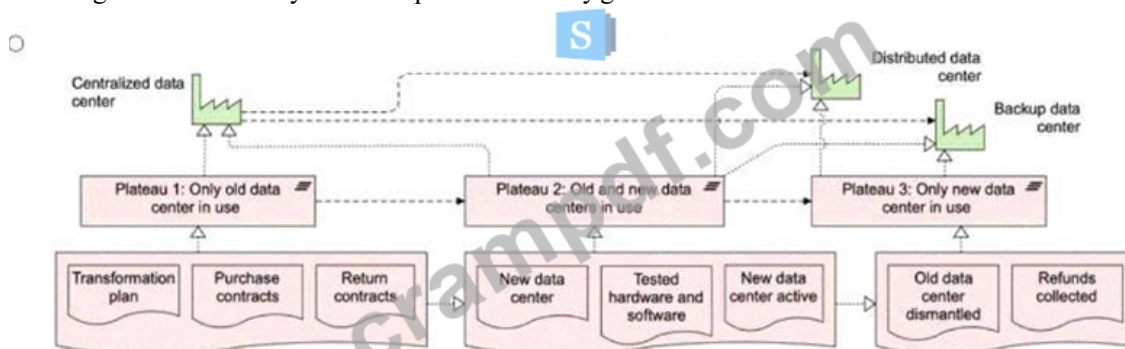
The primary objectives of the data center move are to reduce the risk of business interruptions, reduce both planned and unplanned downtime for critical applications, and provide reassurance to ArchiSurance stakeholders. Ensuring minimal disruption during the transition is crucial. However, several constraints make the planned migration to the new data centers particularly challenging. Certain critical ArchiSurance applications cannot be offline for more than one hour, and any planned downtime must be restricted to specific four-hour windows on weekends. Additionally, the migration cannot take place during quarterly or year-end closing periods to avoid disrupting critical processing operations.

ArchiSurance management has devised a multi-phase data center transformation program to facilitate a smooth transition. Each phase is critical for establishing stable and fully functional data center configurations throughout the transformation process. The initial phase entails detailed scheduling and planning to develop a comprehensive transformation plan aligned with ArchiSurance's timing and scheduling requirements. During the second phase, ArchiSurance will procure the necessary hardware and software for the new data centers, while also seeking refunds for the hardware and software in the current data center once it is decommissioned. The third phase involves setting up the new data centers and conducting parallel testing of the new hardware and software alongside the existing production environment. The transition between the old and new data centers occurs in the fourth phase, followed by the fifth phase, which is the decommissioning of the old data center. This involves returning the hardware and software to obtain the contracted refunds. Each phase, from the second to the fifth, is initiated once specific conditions outlined in the previous phase have been met.

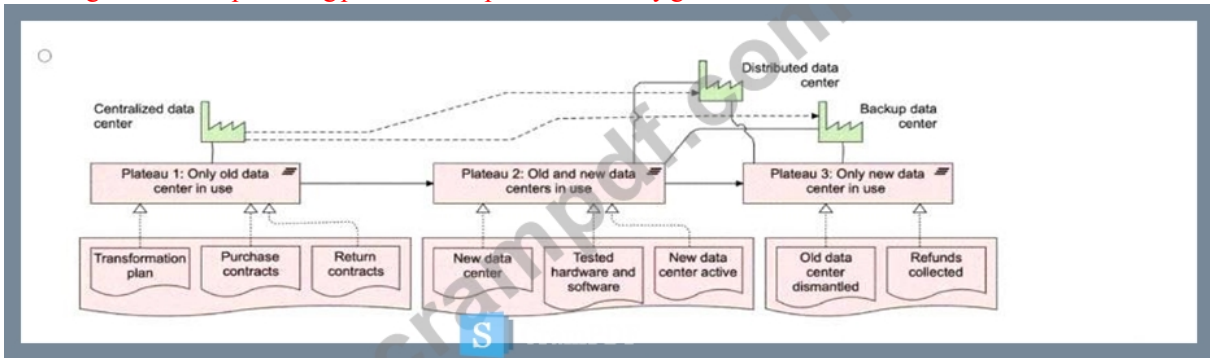
Refer to the Scenario

The program manager overseeing the data center transformation has asked you to model an outline of the implementation plan which has three stable states defined. You should show the deliverables associated with each plateau in connection with the physical elements. Additionally, you need to show how each phase contributes to achieving a stable state for the data center transformation. Which of the following answers provides the best description?

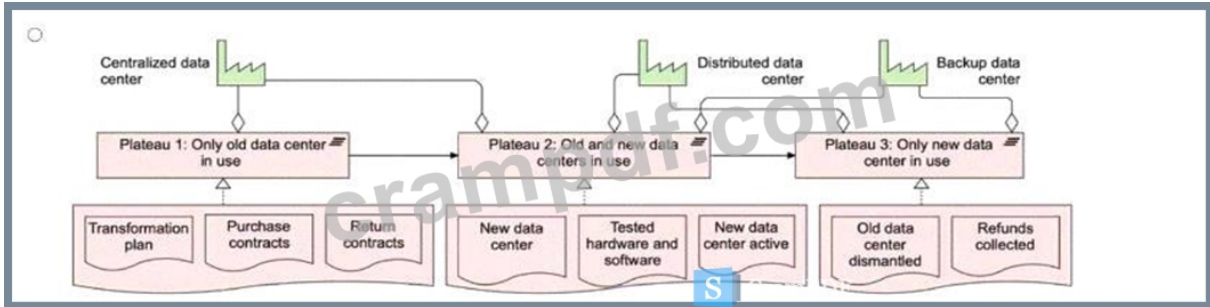
- A. A diagram of a software system Description automatically generated



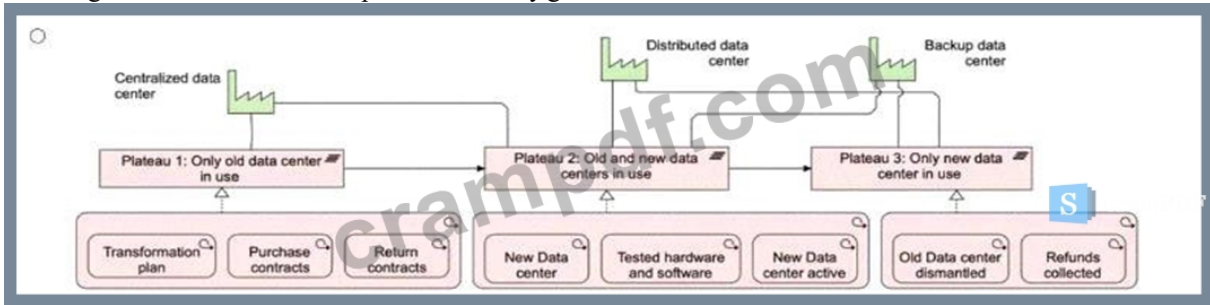
- B. A diagram of a data processing process Description automatically generated



- C. A diagram of a software process Description automatically generated



- D. A diagram of a data center Description automatically generated



**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

This question focuses on modeling the implementation plan for the data center transformation at ArchiSurance. The goal is to represent how the different phases of the project contribute to achieving the three stable states, or plateaus, while illustrating the deliverables connected to these plateaus and the physical elements involved.

**Key ArchiMate® 3.2 Concepts Applied:**

\* **Plateaus:** Plateaus represent intermediate stable states within an architecture transformation, showing the condition of the architecture at specific moments in time. In this scenario, the plateaus correspond to the stable data center configurations at different phases:

\* **Plateau 1:** Only the old data center is in use.

\* **Plateau 2:** Both the old and new data centers are in use simultaneously.

\* **Plateau 3:** Only the new data center is in use, and the old data center is fully decommissioned.

\* **Physical Elements:** These refer to the data centers, hardware, software, and networks that make up the infrastructure being migrated. These should be clearly depicted in connection with each phase of the transformation program.

\* **Deliverables and Phases:** Each phase of the transformation process includes specific deliverables, such as:

\* Procurement of new hardware and software.

\* Setting up and testing the new data centers.

\* Transitioning between the old and new data centers.

\* Dismantling the old data center and returning its hardware for refunds.

\* **Work Packages and Dependencies:** Work packages represent activities or tasks in ArchiMate® and are connected to the plateaus. These must be modeled with proper sequencing, showing how each phase contributes to reaching the next stable state.

**Why Option A is Correct:**

\* **Option A** accurately represents the three plateaus (stable states) and clearly illustrates the deliverables (e.g., the new data center, tested hardware and software, and dismantled old data center) in relation to each phase of the transformation.

\* The connections between the physical elements (such as the centralized data center, distributed data center, and backup data center) are properly displayed and aligned with the described multi-phase process.

\* The phases are laid out logically, showing how each phase (e.g., procurement, testing, transition) leads to the next stable state (plateau), following the principles of a plateau and work package transformation in ArchiMate®.

\* The flow of deliverables from one plateau to the next is consistent with the need for dependencies (e.g., the new data center cannot be fully active until the hardware and software have been tested in parallel).

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

\* Option B and Option D do not show the relationships between the phases and the stable states as clearly as Option A. They lack some critical connections or do not accurately represent the progression between plateaus and the physical infrastructure.

\* Option C is closer but misses important sequencing in how the work packages (activities) and plateaus interact, leading to an incomplete representation of the transformation.

Conclusion:

Option A provides the most complete and accurate description based on ArchiMate® 3.2 modeling principles.

It correctly demonstrates how each phase of the data center transformation contributes to achieving the stable states (plateaus) and ensures that the physical elements, work packages, and deliverables are properly aligned.

## NEW QUESTION # 14

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

ArchiCar is a specialized company that focuses on manufacturing luxury electric cars and powertrain components, along with producing battery-charging equipment. With its own distribution network and showrooms, ArchiCar adopts a direct-to-customer sales model through online channels.

The manufacturing of ArchiCar's electric cars is carried out on fully automated assembly lines. Leveraging a cutting-edge manufacturing process, the company boasts an impressive ability to sell and deliver a vehicle within just one month from the time of order placement. Anticipating significant growth, the CEO has set ambitious plans to increase annual production from 100,000 to 500,000 vehicles within a three-year timeframe.

To ensure the highest quality standards, ArchiCar relies on locally manufactured finished steel from the renowned ArchiMetal plant. ArchiMetal specializes in lightweight steels that allow ArchiCar to achieve a reduced vehicle weight without compromising strength and crash performance. The finished steel is efficiently transported by rail to ArchiCar's production plant, where it is stored in a dedicated warehouse until required for the automated car assembly process. Conveyor belts facilitate the seamless transfer of the finished steel from the warehouse to the assembly plant.

At the ArchiCar assembly plant, an optimized and streamlined assembly process is implemented, resulting in the production of 12 vehicles per hour. Once assembled, the cars are transported to a nearby distribution center using specialized trucks.

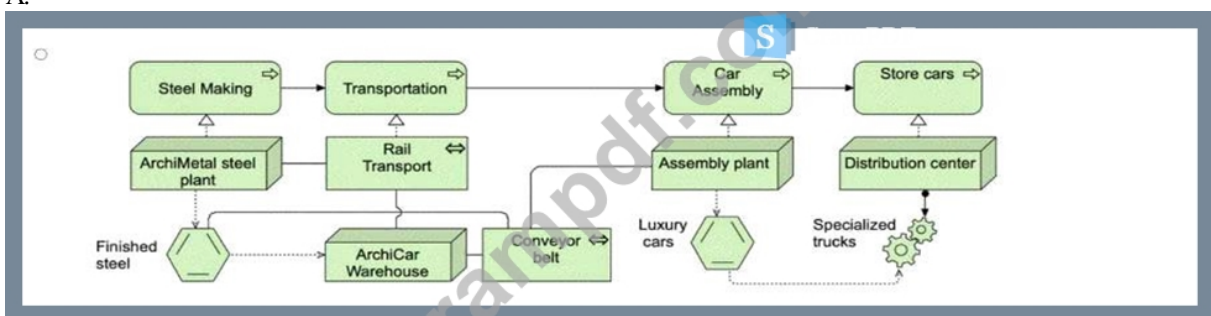
These vehicles are then stored at the distribution center until they are ready for delivery to their eagerly awaiting new owners.

Refer to the Scenario

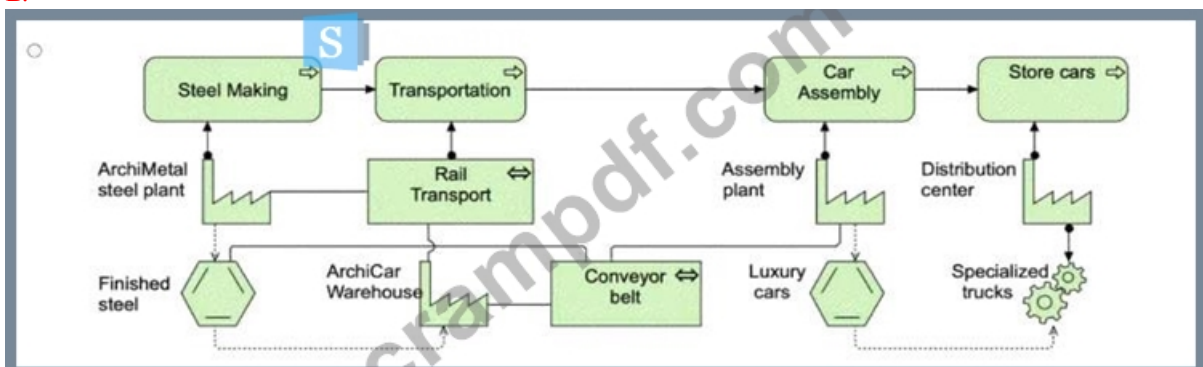
You are a consultant to the CIO. She has asked you to illustrate the end-to-end technology processes at ArchiCar from raw materials to assembled cars ready for delivery.

Which of the following answers provides the best description?

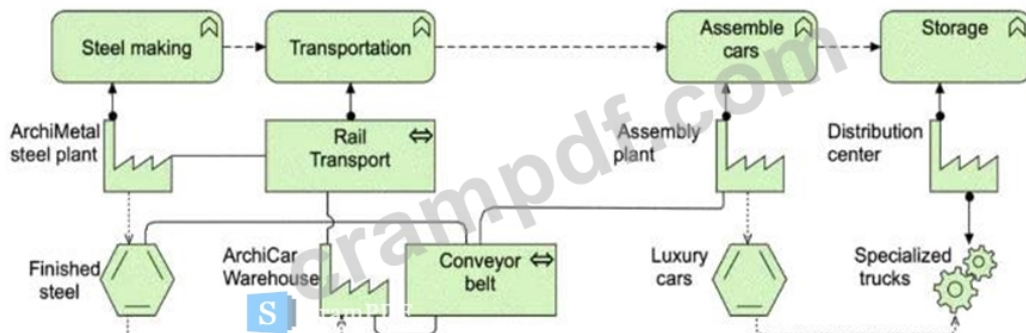
- A.



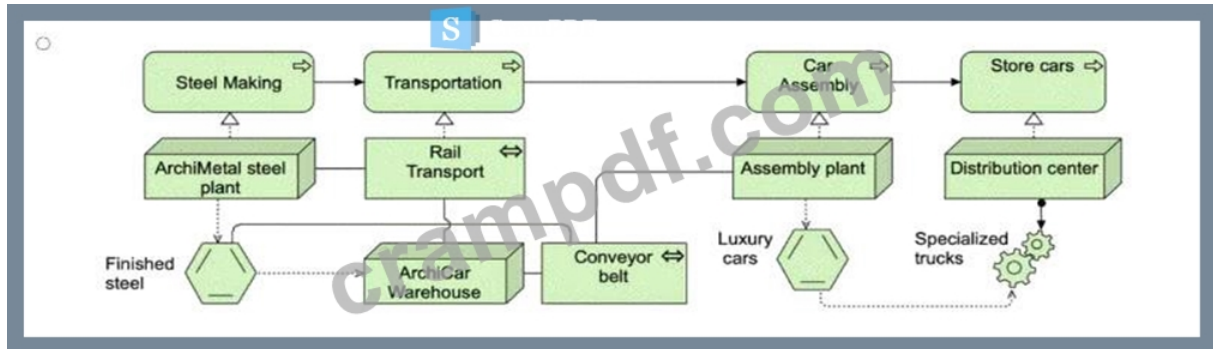
- B.



- C. A diagram of a vehicle assembly Description automatically generated



- D.



**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In this scenario, the task is to model the end-to-end technology processes at ArchiCar, showing how raw materials (finished steel) are processed through the company's manufacturing, transportation, and distribution system, ultimately resulting in fully assembled cars ready for delivery.

Key ArchiMate® 3.2 Concepts Applied:

\* Business Processes:

\* Steel Making: ArchiMetal manufactures finished steel, a key raw material for ArchiCar's production.

\* Transportation: The finished steel is transported by rail from the ArchiMetal steel plant to ArchiCar's warehouse.

\* Storage: The finished steel is stored in the ArchiCar Warehouse until it is required for the assembly process.

\* Car Assembly: The conveyor belt moves the steel from the warehouse to the assembly plant, where cars are assembled on automated lines.

\* Transportation (Specialized Trucks): Once assembled, the cars are transported to a distribution center using specialized trucks.

\* Storage (Distribution Center): The finished cars are stored in the distribution center, awaiting delivery to customers.

\* Application and Technology Components:

\* Conveyor Belt: The transfer of finished steel between the warehouse and assembly plant is automated via the conveyor belt.

\* Rail Transport and Specialized Trucks: Rail transport handles the movement of steel, and specialized trucks are used for car transportation to the distribution center.

\* End-to-End Flow:

\* The model needs to clearly depict the full process flow from the production of steel, through its transportation and storage, to the automated assembly of luxury cars and their eventual transportation to the distribution center.

\* The relationships between processes (e.g., steel making, transportation, car assembly, and storage) must be clear and follow the logical flow of operations.

Why Option D is Correct:

\* Option D provides a clear and accurate representation of the end-to-end processes as described in the scenario.

\* It begins with the steel-making process at the ArchiMetal steel plant and follows through with the transportation of the finished steel to the warehouse by rail transport.

\* The process of moving steel via the conveyor belt from the warehouse to the assembly plant for car manufacturing is clearly depicted.

\* Once cars are assembled, they are transported to the distribution center using specialized trucks and are then stored until delivery, completing the end-to-end flow.

\* The relationships between processes and supporting components (e.g., conveyor belt, transportation methods) are clearly illustrated, following ArchiMate® standards.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

\* Option A is incorrect because it misses some key elements of the process. It does not fully clarify the role of the warehouse or how the finished steel is transported between locations.

\* Option B misrepresents the process flow, particularly the storage and assembly process. The connection between steel production and car assembly is not as clearly illustrated.

\* Option C also lacks clarity in how the finished steel is moved from the warehouse to the assembly plant, and it does not accurately capture the flow of transportation and storage after car assembly.

Conclusion:

Option D is the best answer because it provides the most complete and clear description of the end-to-end technology processes at ArchiCar, from raw materials (finished steel) to assembled luxury cars ready for delivery. It aligns well with the scenario and adheres to ArchiMate® 3.2 modeling standards, showing all necessary relationships between business processes and supporting components.

## NEW QUESTION # 15

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

The IT Operations (IT Ops) department at ArchiSurance has five core responsibilities, each encompassing a dedicated business process: (1) Batch Operations (Batch Ops), (2) Online Operations (Online Ops), (3) Security Operations (Security Ops), (4) User Support and (5) Continuous Improvement. Service level agreements (SLAs) are in place for Batch Ops and Online Ops, and each Ops process generates monitoring data that is utilized by the Continuous Improvement process.

The System Ops category consists of Batch Ops, Online Ops, and Security Ops, each having an incident management sub-process. These sub-processes are triggered by Batch, Online, and Security Incidents, respectively. In the initial stages of the incident management sub-processes, an Incident Alert is shared with the other System Ops processes by posting it to the Alert Buffer. Batch Ops relies on a schedule that outlines all batch jobs and their dependencies. This schedule serves two sub-processes: Batch Planning, which updates the schedule for use by the Execution Management sub-process.

The Batch Ops process relies on a suite of interconnected applications to facilitate its operations. Among these applications, the Batch Scheduler plays a vital role by allowing users to manage a comprehensive database of jobs, job schedules, and dependencies. It effectively launches batch jobs according to the information stored in the database.

Working in conjunction with the Batch Scheduler, the Batch Monitor application utilizes the job schedules as a reference point to monitor job execution. It identifies any exceptional conditions that may arise during the execution process. To ensure effective handling of these exceptions, the Batch Monitor communicates the information to both the Batch Scheduler and the Incident Handler applications through the previously mentioned Alert Buffer.

The Incident Handler application operates based on a defined set of business rules. It uses these rules to determine the relevant systems and individuals that need to be notified in the event of each incident.

Subsequently, the Incident Handler

application generates appropriate notifications according to these determinations.

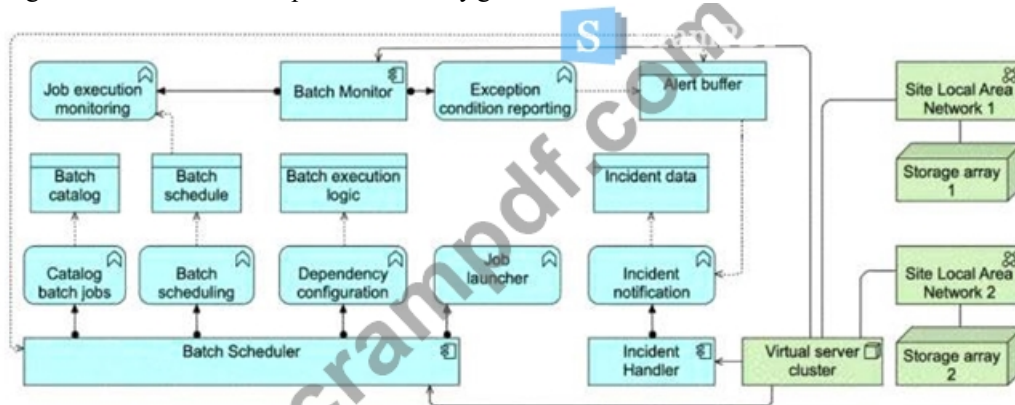
Recognizing the criticality of the Batch Scheduler, Batch Monitor, and Incident Handler applications, ArchiSurance has implemented redundant hosting arrangements across multiple geographically distributed data centers. In each data center, these three applications are supported by fully redundant virtual server clusters. Each cluster is connected to two site local area networks, both of which are further linked to separate storage array hardware devices.

Refer to the scenario

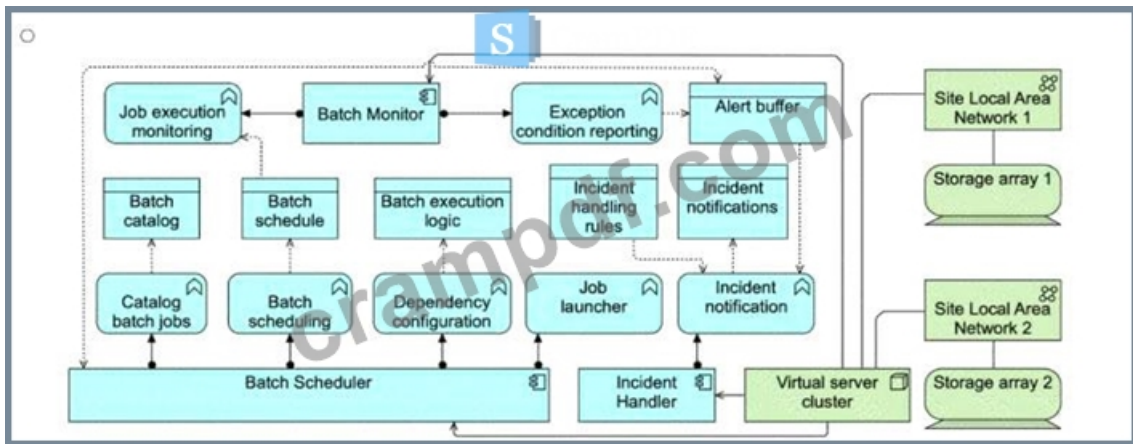
As part of an IT service management initiative, you have been assigned the task to show how applications and technology support the Batch Ops process. This should show the relationships between the applications, their functions, the data they access, and the technology that hosts the applications and data, along with the networks that connect the servers. It is only necessary to model a single data center.

Which of the following answers provides the most complete and accurate model?

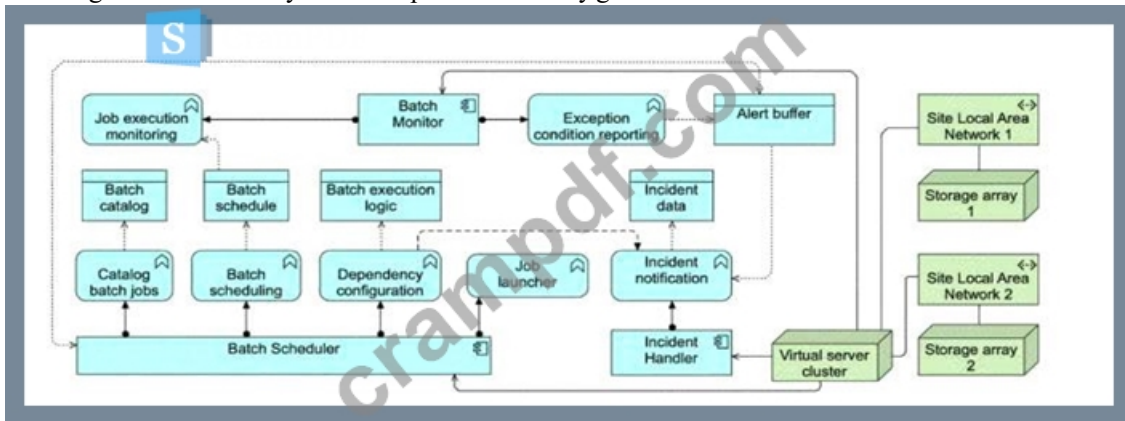
- A. A diagram of a work flow Description automatically generated



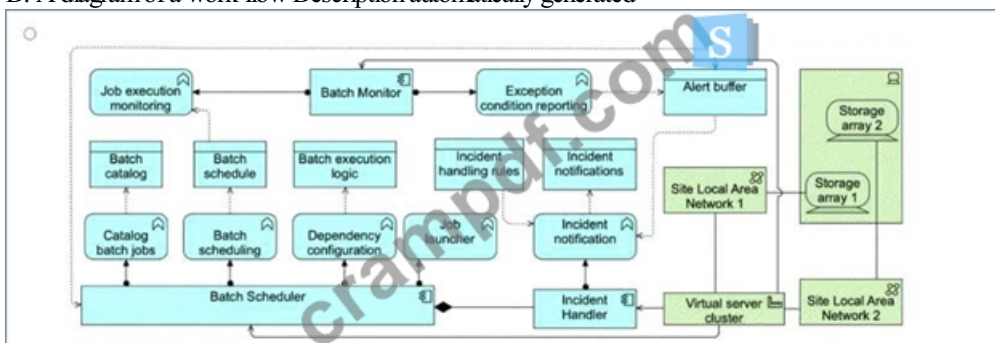
- B. A diagram of a firefighter Description automatically generated



- C. A diagram of a software system Description automatically generated with medium confidence



- D. A diagram of a work flow Description automatically generated



**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The correct answer is B as it provides the most complete and accurate model according to the ArchiMate® 3 framework and the given scenario.

Here's why:

\* Business Processes and Sub-Processes:

\* Batch Operations (Batch Ops) is one of the core responsibilities in IT Operations, and its processes are modeled clearly. The Batch Scheduler is responsible for managing batch jobs, schedules, and dependencies.

\* The Batch Monitor is correctly shown to monitor the job execution and notify exceptions using the Alert Buffer.

\* The Incident Handler is used to notify relevant systems and individuals, triggered by the incident detection from Batch Monitor. This is modeled by the use of incident handling rules and notifications.

\* Application Layer (Application Components and Functions):

\* The Batch Scheduler, Batch Monitor, and Incident Handler are accurately depicted as the main applications. These applications are crucial for managing job scheduling, monitoring execution, and handling incidents.

\* These applications share the same virtual server cluster, which is an important detail reflecting redundancy and high availability, which was mentioned in the scenario.

\* The interrelationships between applications are accurately depicted: the Batch Scheduler launches jobs, the Batch Monitor checks their status, and Incident Handler deals with exceptions.

\* Data Access:

[illegible]