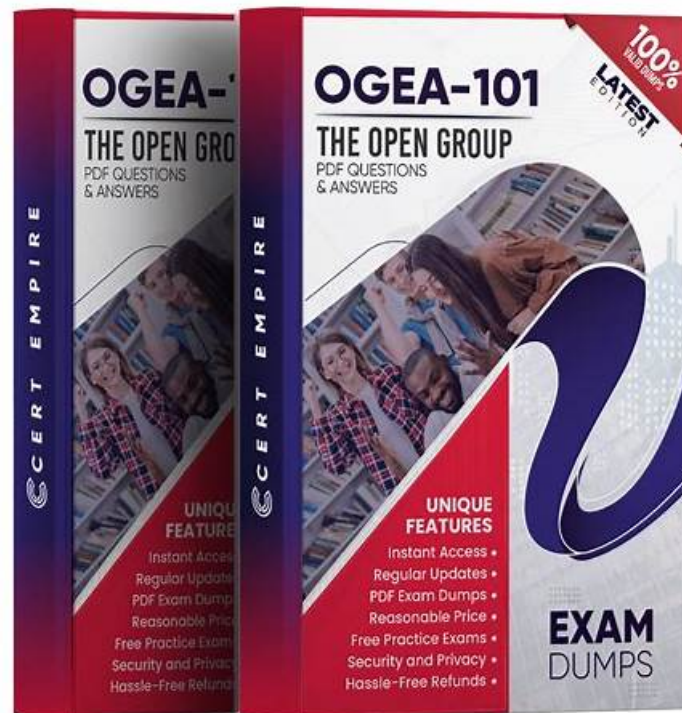


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New The Open Group OGEA-101 Dumps - Get Ready With OGEA-101 Exam Questions

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The Open Group OGEA-101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	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 2	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 3	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 4	Architecture Change Management: Focusing on managing architecture changes, this topic of the TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 exam assesses skills of practitioners in handling change requests and maintaining architecture repositories.
Topic 5	Introduction to the Architecture Development Method (ADM): The ADM is central to TOGAF, outlining a structured approach to developing and managing enterprise architecture. This section assesses comprehension of TOGAF practitioners about the ADM phases and their application, ensuring they grasp the method's iterative nature, which is vital for the OGEA-101 Exam.
Topic 6	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.
Topic 7	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 8	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.

The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 Exam Sample Questions (Q106-Q111):

NEW QUESTION # 106

What are the four dimensions used to scope an architecture?

- A. Breadth Depth Time Period Architecture Domains
- B. Business Data Application Technology
- C. Strategy Portfolio Project Solution Delivery
- D. Strategy Segment Capability Budget

Answer: A

Explanation:

The four dimensions used to scope an architecture are Breadth, Depth, Time Period, and Architecture Domains¹, p. 8.

Breadth refers to the extent of the enterprise covered by the architecture, which can range from a specific business unit to the entire organization¹, p. 8.

Depth refers to the level of detail and completeness of the architecture, which can vary depending on the purpose, scope, and stakeholders of the architecture¹, p. 8.

Time Period refers to the temporal aspects of the architecture, such as the current state, the target state, and the transition plan¹, p. 8.

Architecture Domains refers to the classification of the architecture into four domains: Business, Data, Application, and Technology¹,

p. 8.

These four dimensions help define the scope and boundaries of the architecture and ensure that it meets the needs and expectations of the stakeholders.

1: The Open Group (2018). The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2. 1

NEW QUESTION # 107

Consider the following statements describing the TOGAF ADM:

- * All ADM activities are carried out within an iterative cycle of continuous architecture definition and realization
- * The Requirements Management phase is a continuous phase
- * Output from an early phase may be modified in a later phase
- * When a phase starts, the previous phase closes

Which statements are correct?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

Let's examine each statement against the TOGAF ADM principles:

- * All ADM activities are carried out within an iterative cycle of continuous architecture definition and realization
- * Correct. The ADM is iterative in three dimensions: across the cycle, between levels (enterprise, segment, capability), and within phases. This means architecture development is never linear but part of a continuous cycle of definition and realization.
- * The Requirements Management phase is a continuous phase
- * Correct. Requirements Management is central to the ADM cycle. It operates continuously, ensuring requirements are identified, stored, and addressed throughout all phases, not only in a single step.
- * Output from an early phase may be modified in a later phase
- * Correct. The ADM is iterative and allows feedback between phases. For example, new requirements identified in later phases may lead to modifications of deliverables from earlier phases.
- * When a phase starts, the previous phase closes
- * Incorrect. The ADM is not strictly sequential. Phases can overlap, iterate, and provide feedback loops. One phase starting does not imply that the previous phase is closed; instead, phases interact dynamically.

Correct Mapping

- * Statements 1, 2, and 3 are correct.
- * Statement 4 is incorrect.

Correct answer is B (1, 2 & 3).

Why the other options are incorrect

- * A (2, 3 & 4): Includes statement 4, which is incorrect.
- * C (1, 2 & 4): Includes statement 4, which is incorrect.
- * D (1, 3 & 4): Includes statement 4, which is incorrect.

References

- * The Open Group, TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: ADM - overview of ADM iterations, Requirements Management, and feedback between phases.
- * The Open Group, TOGAF 9 Certified Study Guide - emphasizes ADM as iterative and requirements- driven.

NEW QUESTION # 108

What can architects present to stakeholders to extract hidden agendas, principles, and requirements that could impact the final Target Architecture?

- A. Business Scenarios and Business Models
- B. Architecture Views and Architecture Viewpoints
- C. Solutions and Applications
- D. Alternatives and Trade-offs

Answer: B

Explanation:

* According to the TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, an architecture view is a representation of a system from the perspective of a related set of concerns¹. It consists of one or more architecture models that demonstrate how the system addresses the stakeholder concerns¹.

* An architecture viewpoint is a specification of the conventions for constructing and using an architecture view to address specific stakeholder concerns¹. It defines the perspective, scope, notation, and techniques for creating an architecture view of a system¹.

* Architects can present architecture views and viewpoints to stakeholders to extract hidden agendas, principles, and requirements that could impact the final Target Architecture, because²³:

oArchitecture views and viewpoints help to communicate and visualize the architecture in a way that is meaningful and relevant to different stakeholders, addressing their specific interests and needs.

oArchitecture views and viewpoints help to elicit and validate the stakeholder concerns and requirements, ensuring that they are aligned with the business goals and objectives, and that they are consistent and feasible within the architecture context.

oArchitecture views and viewpoints help to identify and resolve any conflicts, gaps, or trade-offs among the stakeholder concerns and requirements, ensuring that they are balanced and prioritized in the architecture design and decision-making.

oArchitecture views and viewpoints help to demonstrate and verify the value and benefits of the architecture to the stakeholders, ensuring that they are satisfied and committed to the architecture outcome and governance.

Reference:

* 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 22: Architecture Views, Viewpoints, and Stakeholders

* 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 4: Introduction to Part II, Section 4.2: What is an Architecture Framework?

* 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Chapter 31: Architectural Artifacts, Section 31.1: Basic Concepts

NEW QUESTION # 109

Consider the following ADM phases objectives.

	Objective
1	Ensure that the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures is understood by key stakeholders
2	Ensure conformance with the Target Architecture by implementation projects
3	Ensure that the architecture development cycle is maintained
4	Ensure that the Architecture Governance Framework is executed

Which phase does each objective match?

- A. 1G-2H-3H-4F
- B. 1F-2G-3G-4H
- C. 1H-2F-3F-4G
- D. 1F-2G-3H-4H

Answer: C

Explanation:

* According to the TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, the ADM phases and their objectives are as follows¹:

* 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.
- * Requirements Management: To manage the architecture requirements throughout the ADM cycle, and to ensure alignment with the business requirements.
- * Based on the above definitions, we can match each objective with the corresponding phase as follows:
- * Objective 1: Ensure that the business value and cost of work packages and transition architectures is understood by key stakeholders. This objective is achieved in Phase H: Architecture Change Management, where the value realization and cost-benefit analysis of the architecture are performed².
- * Objective 2: Ensure conformance with the Target Architecture by implementation projects. This objective is achieved in Phase F: Migration Planning, where the conformance requirements and criteria for the implementation projects are defined³.
- * Objective 3: Ensure that the architecture development cycle is maintained. This objective is achieved in Phase F: Migration Planning, where the architecture roadmap and iteration cycle are maintained³.
- * Objective 4: Ensure that the Architecture Governance Framework is executed. This objective is achieved in Phase G: Implementation Governance, where the architecture governance processes and procedures are applied to the implementation projects⁴.

NEW QUESTION # 110

Which of the following is a responsibility of an Architecture Board?

- A. Allocating resources for architecture projects
- **B. Establishing targets for re-use of components**
- C. Conducting assessments of the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization
- D. Creating the Statement of Architecture Work

Answer: B

Explanation:

- * An Architecture Board is an executive-level group responsible for the review and maintenance of the strategic architecture and all of its sub-architectures¹. It is a key element in a successful Architecture Governance strategy².
- * An Architecture Board is typically made responsible, and accountable, for achieving some or all of the following goals²:
 - o Providing the basis for all decision-making with regard to the architectures
 - o Consistency between sub-architectures
 - o Establishing targets for re-use of components
 - o Flexibility of the Enterprise Architecture: To meet changing business needs
 - o To leverage new technologies
 - o Enforcement of Architecture Compliance
 - o Improving the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization
 - o Ensuring that the discipline of architecture-based development is adopted
 - o Supporting a visible escalation capability for out-of-bounds decisions
- * Therefore, the correct answer is option D, which captures one of the goals of an Architecture Board as stated in the TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2².
- * Option A is incorrect, because conducting assessments of the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization is not a direct responsibility of an Architecture Board, but rather a part of the Architecture Capability Framework³.
- * Option B is incorrect, because allocating resources for architecture projects is not a direct responsibility of an Architecture Board, but rather a part of the Architecture Governance Framework⁴.
- * Option C is incorrect, because creating the Statement of Architecture Work is not a direct responsibility of an Architecture Board, but rather a part of the Architecture Development Method⁵. Reference:
 - * 1: Architecture Board - The Open Group³
 - * 2: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Part VI: Architecture Governance Framework - Architecture Board
 - * 3: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Part VI: Architecture Governance Framework - Architecture Capability Framework
 - * 4: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Part VI: Architecture Governance Framework - Architecture Governance Framework
 - * 5: TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Part II: Architecture Development Method - Phase A: Architecture Vision

NEW QUESTION # 111

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