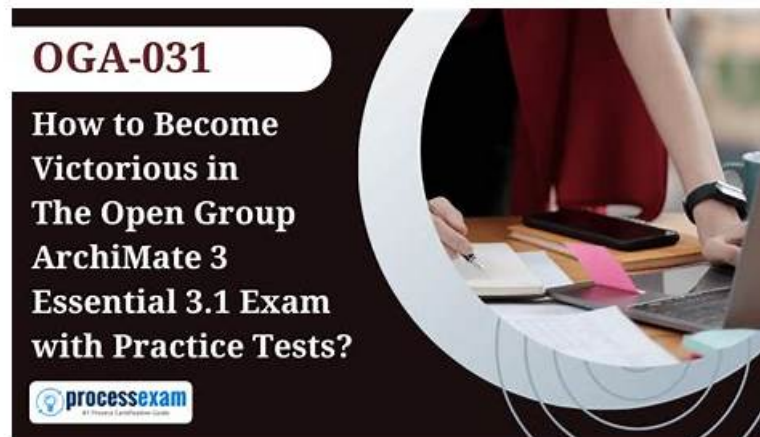# Reliable Valid OGA-031 Test Objectives & Leading Offer in Qualification Exams & Fast Download OGA-031: ArchiMate 3 Part 1 Exam

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The ArchiMate 3 Part 1 exam covers the foundational knowledge required to understand the ArchiMate 3 modeling language. OGA-031 exam covers topics such as the ArchiMate 3 modeling language, its concepts, and its relationships with other enterprise architecture frameworks. OGA-031 Exam also covers the use of the ArchiMate 3 modeling language in different areas of enterprise architecture, such as business, application, and technology architecture.

>> Valid OGA-031 Test Objectives <<

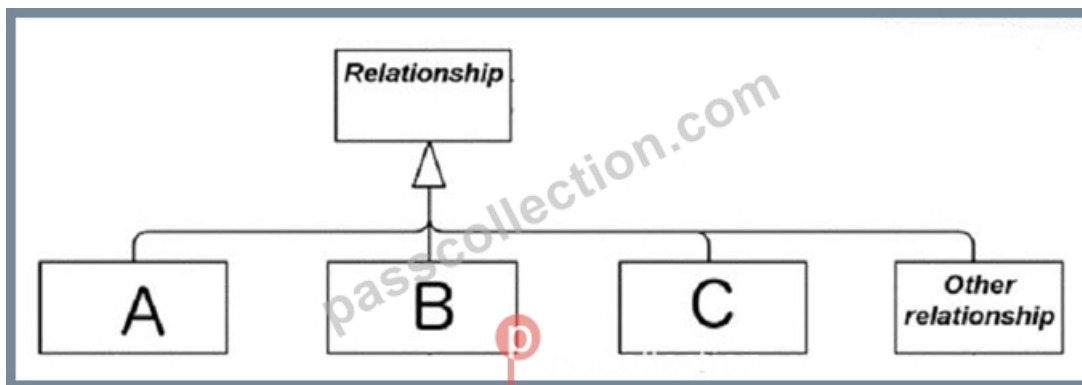## Reliable Test OGA-031 Test, Reliable OGA-031 Test Dumps

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The Open Group OGA-031 (ArchiMate 3 Part 1) certification exam is intended for IT professionals who are involved in enterprise architecture development and implementation, including architects, designers, developers, consultants, and managers. It is also suitable for professionals who are seeking to enhance their knowledge and skills in enterprise architecture modeling and design.

The Open Group ArchiMate 3 Part 1 Exam Sample Questions (Q65-Q70):

NEW QUESTION # 65
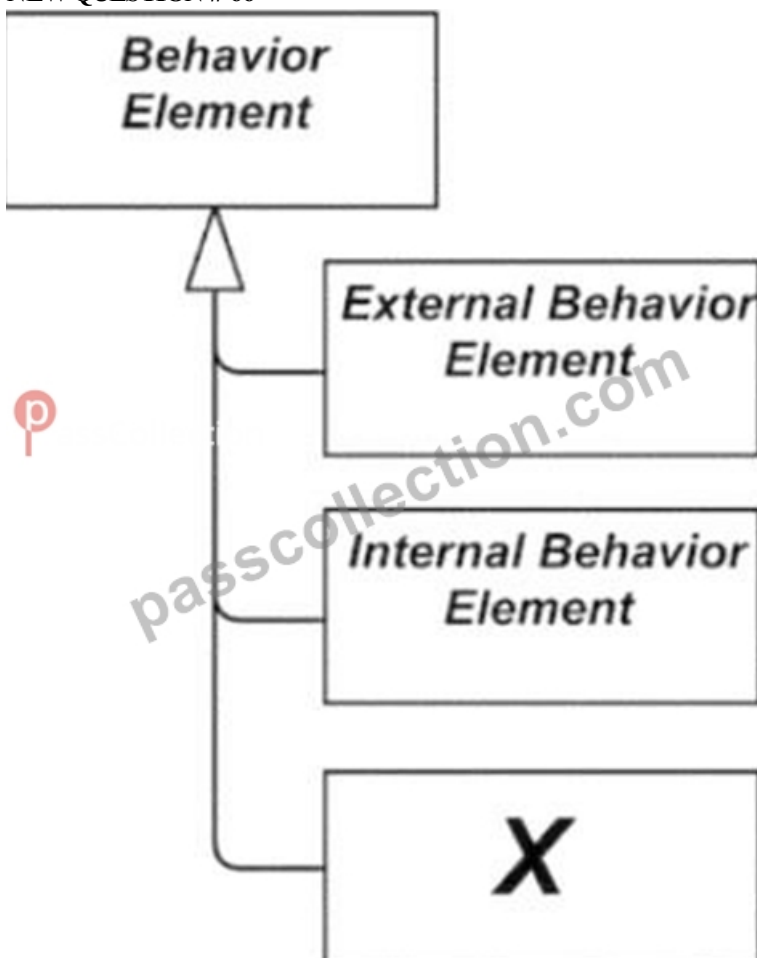Relationships are classified in a number of categories as shown below What are A, B and C?

- A. Aggregation, assignment, realization
- B. Passive, Behavior, Active
- C. Derived, Internal, External
- D. Structural, dependency, dynamic

Answer: D

Explanation:
This is because the diagram shows the three main categories of relationships in ArchiMate: structural relationships, which model the static construction or composition of concepts; dependency relationships, which model how elements depend on or use other elements; and dynamic relationships, which model the temporal or causal connections between elements.

NEW QUESTION # 66

Consider the metamodel fragment shown. What is the element marked X?

- A. Interface
- B. Function

- C. Service
- D. Event

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
The diagram represents a metamodel fragment based on ArchiMate 3.2, specifically focusing on Behavior Elements.
* Behavior Element is a general category that consists of external and internal behavior elements.
* External Behavior Element represents behavior that is externally observable by other components (such as a service or an interface).
* Internal Behavior Element represents behavior that is performed within an entity (such as a function, process, or interaction).
* The element X is a specialized form of an Internal Behavior Element.
According to ArchiMate 3.2 Specification, Section 5.2, internal behavior elements include processes, functions, interactions, and events.
* Function (A)##Incorrect
* A Function is an internal behavior element, but it is not the correct specialization in this hierarchy.
* Functions are usually structured ways of performing internal operations rather than discrete occurrences.
* Service (B)##Incorrect
* A Service is an external behavior element, meaning it is not classified under internal behavior elements.
* Since X is placed under Internal Behavior Elements, this cannot be the correct answer.
* Interface (C)##Incorrect
* An Interface is not a behavior element; instead, it is part of the structure that exposes services.
* The hierarchy in the question does not deal with structural elements, making Interface an incorrect choice.
* Event (D)##Correct Answer
* Events represent discrete occurrences that can trigger other behaviors within the architecture.
* Events belong to Internal Behavior Elements because they drive processes and functions.
* According to ArchiMate 3.2 Specification, Section 5.2.1, an Event is classified as an Internal Behavior Element alongside functions and processes.
#D. Event
References:
* ArchiMate 3.2 Specification: Sections 5.2 (Behavior Elements) and 5.2.1 (Event as an Internal Behavior Element).
* Archi User Guide: Understanding Behavior Elements and their hierarchy.

NEW QUESTION # 67
Which of the following is a composite element?

- A. Contract
- B. Grouping
- C. Course of Action
- D. Aggregation

Answer: B

Explanation:
This is because a grouping is a composite element that aggregates or groups other elements based on some common characteristic or purpose. A course of action is a motivation element that represents an approach or plan for achieving some goal. An aggregation is a structural relationship that models the whole-part hierarchy between elements. A contract is a passive structure element that represents a formal or informal specification of an agreement between a provider and a consumer that specifies the rights and obligations associated with a product or service.
ased on the ArchiMate 3 documents or objectives, a grouping is a composite element that consists of other concepts, from one or more aspects or layers of the ArchiMate language. A grouping can be used to model a logical or physical grouping of elements that belong together based on some criteria. A grouping can itself aggregate or compose other groupings, leading to a hierarchy of these elements.
References: ArchiMate 3.2 Specification, Chapter 4 Generic Metamodel, Section 4.1 Behavior and Structure Elements, Subsection 4.1.5 Composite Elements 1; Composite Elements | Enterprise Architect User Guide 2.
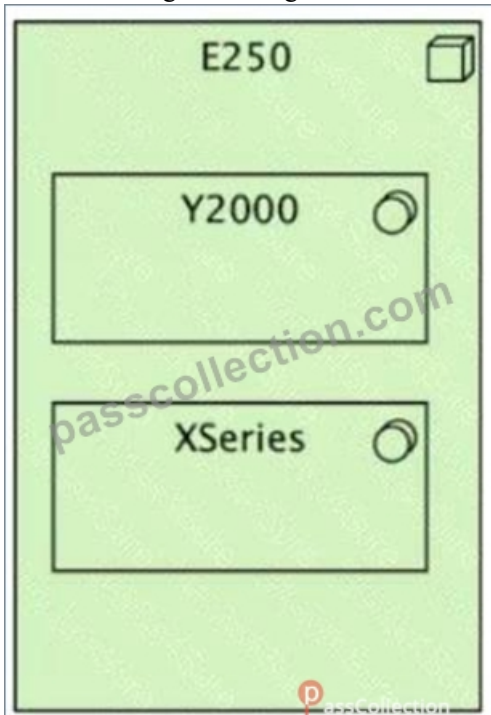
NEW QUESTION # 68
In the Application Layer metamodel, what is the relationship type from an application service to a data object?

- A. Composition
- B. Access
- C. Realization
- D. Aggregation

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 69

Consider the diagram showing astandard server configurationatArchiSurance:

(A diagram depictingE250 as a node, containingY2000 and XSeriesas internal components.) Which of the following correctly describes the diagram?

- A. TheE250 is an assembly of Y2000 processing units and XSeries high-speed memory.
- B. TheE250 node is running Y2000 middleware and the XSeries operating system.
- C. TheE250 device is fitted with the Y2000 software application and the XSeries communication middleware.
- D. TheE250 node is running internally-developed Y2000 software for enterprise risk analysis and is fitted with an XSeries custom disk array.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

ThisArchiMate Technology Layer diagramrepresents aserver configuration, where:

* E250is modeled as aTechnology Node(a physical or virtual server).

* Y2000 and XSeriesare contained withinE250, indicating that they aresoftware components running on this node.

* Therelationship suggests that Y2000 is middleware and XSeries is an operating system.

InArchiMate 3.2, aTechnology Noderepresents acomputing platform that hosts software elements like applications, middleware, and operating systems.

Analysis of Answer Choices:

#A. The E250 is an assembly of Y2000 processing units and XSeries high-speed memory.##Incorrect

* E250 is a Technology Node (server), not just hardware components.

* Y2000 and XSeries are software components, not processing units or memory modules.

#B. The E250 node is running internally-developed Y2000 software for enterprise risk analysis and is fitted with an XSeries custom disk array.##Incorrect

* There is no indication that XSeries is a disk array; rather, it appears to be software.

* The diagram shows Y2000 and XSeries as software components inside E250, not as hardware attachments.

#C. The E250 device is fitted with the Y2000 software application and the XSeries communication middleware.##Incorrect

* Middleware typically supports application integration, while operating systems manage hardware resources.

* The diagram suggests that XSeries functions as an OS, not middleware.
#D. The E250 node is running Y2000 middleware and the XSeries operating system.##Correct Answer
* This matches typical server configurations where a middleware application runs on top of an operating system.
* Y2000 (middleware) handles enterprise risk analysis functions, while XSeries (operating system) manages the E250 server.
* ArchiMate 3.2 Specification, Section 6.6.5, defines Middleware as software that facilitates integration between applications and the underlying OS.
#D. The E250 node is running Y2000 middleware and the XSeries operating system.
References:
* ArchiMate 3.2 Specification: Sections 6.6.1 (Technology Nodes), 6.6.5 (Middleware), and 6.6.6 (Operating Systems).
* Archi User Guide: Modeling technology infrastructure and server configurations.

NEW QUESTION # 70

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