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The OGEA-103 (TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2) Certification Exam is a comprehensive exam that tests a candidate's knowledge and understanding of the entire TOGAF framework. OGEA-103 exam is designed for enterprise architects, IT managers, and other professionals who are responsible for designing and implementing enterprise architecture solutions.

The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF) is a well-known and widely adopted framework for enterprise architecture. It provides a comprehensive approach to designing, planning, implementing, and managing an enterprise architecture. TOGAF certification is highly valued and sought after by professionals in the field of enterprise architecture. The Open Group offers several levels of certification, including the OGEA-103 Exam, which combines Part 1 and Part 2 of the TOGAF Enterprise Architecture certification.

The OGEA-103 certification exam is an essential credential for enterprise architects, IT professionals, and business leaders who

seek to improve their knowledge and skills in enterprise architecture. By passing this certification exam, candidates can demonstrate their proficiency in the TOGAF framework and prove their ability to develop and implement effective enterprise architecture solutions.

The Open Group TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam Sample Questions (Q70-Q75):

NEW QUESTION # 70

Which of the following are interests important to the stakeholders in a system?

- A. Architecture views
- B. Requirements
- C. Principles
- D. Concerns

Answer: D

Explanation:

Concerns are interests important to the stakeholders in a system. They are used to identify and classify the system's stakeholders and to guide the selection of viewpoints for the architecture description. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2.1 Architecture Viewpoints

NEW QUESTION # 71

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

Your role is that of a senior architect, reporting to the Chief Enterprise Architect, at a medium-sized company with 400 employees. The nature of the business is such that the data and the information stored on the company systems is their major asset and is highly confidential.

The company employees travel extensively for work and must communicate over public infrastructure using message encryption, VPNs, and other standard safeguards. The company has invested in cybersecurity awareness training for all its staff. However, it is recognized that even with good education as well as system security, there is a dependency on third-party suppliers of infrastructure and software.

The company uses the TOGAF standard as the method and guiding framework for its Enterprise Architecture (EA) practice. The CTO is the sponsor of the activity.

The Chief Security Officer (CSO) has noted an increase in ransomware (malicious software used in ransom demands) attacks on companies with a similar profile. The CSO recognizes that no matter how much is spent on education, and support, it is likely just a matter of time before the company suffers a significant attack that could completely lock them out of their information assets.

A risk assessment has been done and the company has sought cyber insurance that includes ransomware coverage. The quotation for this insurance is hugely expensive. The CTO has recently read a survey that stated that one in four organizations paying ransoms were still unable to recover their data, while nearly as many were able to recover the data without paying a ransom. The CTO has concluded that taking out cyber insurance in case they need to pay a ransom is not an option.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to describe the steps you would take to improve the resilience of the current architecture?

Based on the TOGAF standard which of the following is the best answer?

- A. You would request an Architecture Compliance Review with the scope to examine the company's resilience to ransomware attacks. You would identify the departments involved and have them nominate representatives. You would then tailor checklists to address the requirement for increased resilience. You would circulate to the nominated representatives for them to complete. You would then review the completed checklists, identifying and resolving issues. You would then determine and present your recommendations.
- B. You would determine business continuity requirements, and undertake a gap analysis of the current Enterprise Architecture. You would make recommendations for change requirements to address the situation and create a change request. You would manage a meeting of the Architecture Board to assess and approve the change request. Once approved you would produce a new Request for Architecture Work to activate an ADM cycle to carry out a project to define the change.
- C. You would ensure that the company has in place up-to-date processes for managing change to the current Enterprise Architecture. Based on the scope of the concerns raised you recommend that this be managed at the infrastructure level. Changes should be made to the baseline description of the Technology Architecture. The changes should be approved by the Architecture Board and implemented by change management techniques.
- D. You would monitor for technology changes from your existing suppliers that could improve resilience.

You would prepare and run a disaster recovery planning exercise for a ransomware attack and analyze the performance of the current Enterprise Architecture. Using the findings, you would prepare a gap analysis of the current Enterprise Architecture. You would prepare change requests to address identified gaps. You would add the changes implemented to the Architecture Repository.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Business continuity is the ability of an organization to maintain essential functions during and after a disaster or disruption. Business continuity requirements are the specifications and criteria that define the acceptable level of performance and availability of the business processes and services in the event of a disaster or disruption. A gap analysis is a technique that compares the current state of the architecture with the desired state, and identifies the gaps or differences that need to be addressed. A change request is a formal proposal for an amendment to some product or system, such as the architecture. A Request for Architecture Work is a document that describes the scope, approach, and expected outcomes of an architecture project¹²³. The best answer is A, because it describes the steps that would improve the resilience of the current architecture, which is the ability to withstand and recover from a ransomware attack or any other disruption.

The steps are:

- * Determine the business continuity requirements, which specify the minimum acceptable level of performance and availability of the business processes and services in case of a ransomware attack. This would involve identifying the critical business functions, the recovery time objectives, the recovery point objectives, and the dependencies and resources needed for recovery.

- * Undertake a gap analysis of the current Enterprise Architecture, which compares the current state of the architecture with the desired state based on the business continuity requirements. This would involve assessing the strengths and weaknesses of the current architecture, the risks and opportunities for improvement, and the gaps or differences that need to be addressed.

- * Make recommendations for change requirements to address the situation and create a change request.

This would involve proposing solutions and alternatives to close the gaps, enhance the resilience, and mitigate the risks of the current architecture. The change request would document the rationale, scope, impact, and benefits of the proposed changes, and seek approval from the relevant stakeholders.

- * Manage a meeting of the Architecture Board to assess and approve the change request. The Architecture

- * Board is a governance body that oversees the architecture work and ensures compliance with the architecture principles, standards, and goals. The meeting would involve presenting the change request, discussing the pros and cons, resolving any issues or conflicts, and obtaining the approval or rejection of the change request.

- * Once approved, produce a new Request for Architecture Work to activate an ADM cycle to carry out a project to define the change. The Request for Architecture Work would describe the scope, approach, and expected outcomes of the architecture project that would implement the approved change request.

The Request for Architecture Work would initiate a new cycle of the Architecture Development Method (ADM), which is the core process of the TOGAF standard that guides the development and management of the enterprise architecture.

References: 1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 33:

Business Scenarios 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter

30: Gap Analysis 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter

31: Architecture Change Management : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 7: Request for Architecture Work : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III:

ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 34: Business Transformation Readiness Assessment : The TOGAF Standard, Version

9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 30: Gap Analysis : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM

Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 31: Architecture Change Management : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI:

Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 50:

Architecture Governance : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 7:

Request for Architecture Work

NEW QUESTION # 72

You are working as an Enterprise Architect within the Enterprise Architecture (EA) team at a healthcare and life sciences company. The EA team is developing a secure system for researchers to share clinical trial information easily across the organization and with external partners.

Due to the highly sensitive nature of the information, each architecture domain must consider privacy and safety concerns. The healthcare division has been directed to minimize disruptions to clinical trials while introducing the new system gradually.

How would you identify the work packages for introducing the new system? Based on the TOGAF standard, which of the following is the best answer?

- A. Identify Solution Building Blocks for development or procurement, then use a CRUD matrix to rank and select the most cost-effective work packages. Schedule the rollout sequentially across regions.
- B. Draw up an Implementation Factor Catalog to indicate actions and constraints. Use a Consolidated Gaps, Solutions, and

Dependencies Matrix, then group similar activities into work packages and identify dependencies.

- C. Use a Consolidated Gaps, Solutions, and Dependencies Matrix to create work packages and sequence them into Capability Increments. Document in a Transition Architecture State Evolution Table.
- **D. Use a Consolidated Gaps, Solutions, and Dependencies Matrix to classify each solution, group them into work packages, then regroup into Capability Increments. Document in an Architecture Definition Increments Table.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the TOGAF framework, understanding and addressing stakeholder concerns is crucial, particularly for complex projects with high stakes like the AI-first initiative described in the scenario. This approach aligns well with TOGAF's ADM (Architecture Development Method) and its emphasis on effective stakeholder management and risk assessment. Here's why this is the best course of action:

* **Stakeholder Analysis and Documentation:** Conducting a stakeholder analysis is foundational in the early stages of any TOGAF project, particularly during the Preliminary and Architecture Vision phases.

This process involves identifying the different stakeholders, understanding their positions, documenting their concerns, and considering any cultural factors that might influence their perspective on the AI-first initiative. Given the diverse concerns raised (such as job security, skill requirements, and cybersecurity), it's essential to have a clear understanding of each stakeholder group's priorities and fears.

* **Recording Concerns in the Architecture Vision Document:** The Architecture Vision phase in TOGAF focuses on defining the high-level scope and objectives of the architecture project. By documenting stakeholder concerns and the corresponding views in the Architecture Vision document, the EA team ensures that these concerns are transparently acknowledged and addressed as part of the strategic direction. This step not only aligns with TOGAF best practices but also helps in building stakeholder buy-in and trust.

* **Architecture Requirements Specification and Risk Management:** Risk management is a key aspect of TOGAF's ADM, particularly in the Requirements Management and Implementation Governance phases. Documenting the requirements for addressing specific risks in the Architecture Requirements Specification provides a structured way to ensure that identified risks are acknowledged and managed throughout the transformation. Regular assessments and feedback loops ensure ongoing alignment and adaptability to emerging risks, which is particularly important given the dynamic nature of AI and its associated challenges.

* **Alignment with TOGAF ADM Phases:** This approach follows the prescribed flow of TOGAF's ADM, starting with stakeholder engagement in the Preliminary and Architecture Vision phases and progressing to risk assessment in the Requirements Management phase. By maintaining a focus on stakeholder needs and formalizing these into architecture requirements, the EA team can ensure that the architecture not only meets business objectives but also mitigates stakeholder concerns.

* **TOGAF Reference on Stakeholder Management Techniques:** TOGAF places significant emphasis on managing stakeholder concerns through its stakeholder management techniques, which highlight the need to systematically identify, analyze, and address the concerns of all involved parties. This practice helps ensure that the architecture is viable and accepted across the organization. By conducting a thorough stakeholder analysis and integrating the findings into both the Architecture Vision and the Architecture Requirements Specification, the EA team can proactively address stakeholder concerns, manage risks, and align the AI-first initiative with the agency's strategic objectives. This approach is consistent with TOGAF's guidance and provides a structured framework for addressing both business and technical challenges in the context of an AI-first transformation.

NEW QUESTION # 73

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

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

Answer: B

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 # 74

Please read this scenario prior to answering the question

You are working as the Chief Enterprise Architect within a law firm specializing in personal injury cases.

Many of the firm's competitors have improved their litigation strategies, and efficiency by streamlining their processes using Artificial Intelligence (AI).

The CIO has approved a Request for Architecture Work to examine the use of Machine Learning in defining a new AI-driven litigation and finance process for the firm. This process would instruct the lawyers and analysts as to what tasks and portfolio they should work on. The key objectives are to increase task profitability, maximize staff utilization, and increase individual profitability. The CIO has emphasized that the architecture should enable the fast implementation of continuous Machine Learning. The solution will need to be constantly measured for delivered value and be quickly iterated to success.

Some of the partners have expressed concerns about letting the AI make the decisions, others about the risks associated with use of it for the type of service they deliver. The CIO wants to know if these concerns can be addressed, and how risks will be covered by a new architecture enabling AI and Machine Learning.

Refer to the scenario

You have been asked to respond to the CIO recommending an approach that would enable the development of an architecture that addresses the concerns of the CIO and the concerns of the partners.

Based on the TOGAF standard which of the following is the best answer?

- A. You recommend that an analysis of the stakeholders is undertaken resulting in documenting the stakeholders and their concerns in a Stakeholder Map. The concerns and relevant views should then be defined for each group and recorded in the Architecture Vision document. The requirements will include risk mitigation through regular assessments. This will also allow a supervised agile implementation of the continuous Machine Learning.
- B. You recommend creation of a set of business models that can be applied uniformly across all architecture projects. The stakeholders will be trained to understand the business models to ensure they can see that their concerns are being addressed. Risk will be addressed once the Security Architecture is developed, which will happen later to avoid slowing down the agility required by the CIO.
- C. You recommend that all possible models be created for each candidate architecture that will enable the AI and Machine Learning solution. This ensures that all the necessary data and detail is addressed. A formal review should be held with the stakeholders to verify that their concerns have been properly addressed by the models. Agility will be considered during Phase G Implementation Governance.
- D. You recommend that a Communications Plan be created to address the key stakeholders, the most powerful and influential partners. This plan should include a report that summarizes the key features of the architecture reflecting their requirements. You will check with each key stakeholder that their concerns are being addressed. Risk mitigation and agility will be explicitly addressed as a component of the architecture being developed.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A Stakeholder Map is a technique that can be used to identify and classify the stakeholders of the architecture work, and to document their key interests, requirements, and concerns. A stakeholder is any person, group, or organization that has a stake in the outcome of the architecture work, such as the sponsor, the client, the users, the suppliers, the regulators, or the competitors. A Stakeholder Map can help to understand the needs and expectations of the stakeholders, and to communicate and engage with them effectively. The steps for creating a Stakeholder Map are:

Identify the stakeholders of the architecture work, using various sources and methods, such as interviews, surveys, workshops, or existing documents.

Classify the stakeholders according to their roles, responsibilities, and relationships, using various criteria and dimensions, such as power, influence, interest, attitude, or impact.

Define the concerns and relevant views for each stakeholder group, using various techniques, such as business scenarios, use cases, or value propositions. A concern is a key interest or issue that is relevant to the stakeholder, such as a goal, a problem, a need, or a risk. A view is a representation of the system of interest from the perspective of one or more stakeholders and their concerns.

Record the stakeholders and their concerns in a Stakeholder Map, which shows the mapping between the stakeholder groups, the concerns, and the views. The Stakeholder Map also shows the dependencies, assumptions, and issues related to each stakeholder

and concern.

Therefore, the best answer is B, because it recommends the approach that would enable the development of an architecture that addresses the concerns of the CIO and the partners, using the Stakeholder Map technique.

The answer covers the following aspects:

An analysis of the stakeholders is undertaken, which involves identifying, classifying, and defining the stakeholders and their concerns.

The stakeholders and their concerns are documented in a Stakeholder Map, which provides a clear and comprehensive picture of the stakeholder landscape and their interests.

The concerns and relevant views are recorded in the Architecture Vision document, which is the output of Phase A: Architecture Vision of the Architecture Development Method (ADM), which is the core process of the TOGAF standard that guides the development and management of the enterprise architecture. The Architecture Vision defines the scope and approach of the architecture work, and establishes the business goals and drivers that motivate the architecture work. The Architecture Vision also involves obtaining the approval and commitment of the sponsors and other key stakeholders, and initiating the Architecture Governance process² The requirements include risk mitigation through regular assessments, which involves identifying, analyzing, and evaluating the risks that may affect the architecture, and determining the appropriate measures or actions to prevent, reduce, or mitigate the risks. Risk mitigation can also involve monitoring and reviewing the risk situation, and communicating and reporting the risk status and actions³ This approach also allows a supervised agile implementation of the continuous Machine Learning, which involves applying agile principles and practices to the architecture development and implementation, such as iterative and incremental delivery, frequent feedback, collaboration, and adaptation. A supervised agile implementation can help to ensure the quality, value, and alignment of the architecture, and to respond to the changing needs and expectations of the stakeholders.

1: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 24: Stakeholder Management 2: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM), Chapter 18: Phase A: Architecture Vision 3: The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 32: Risk Management : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 29: Applying Iteration to the ADM

NEW QUESTION # 75

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