



OGEA-103^{Q&As}

TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2

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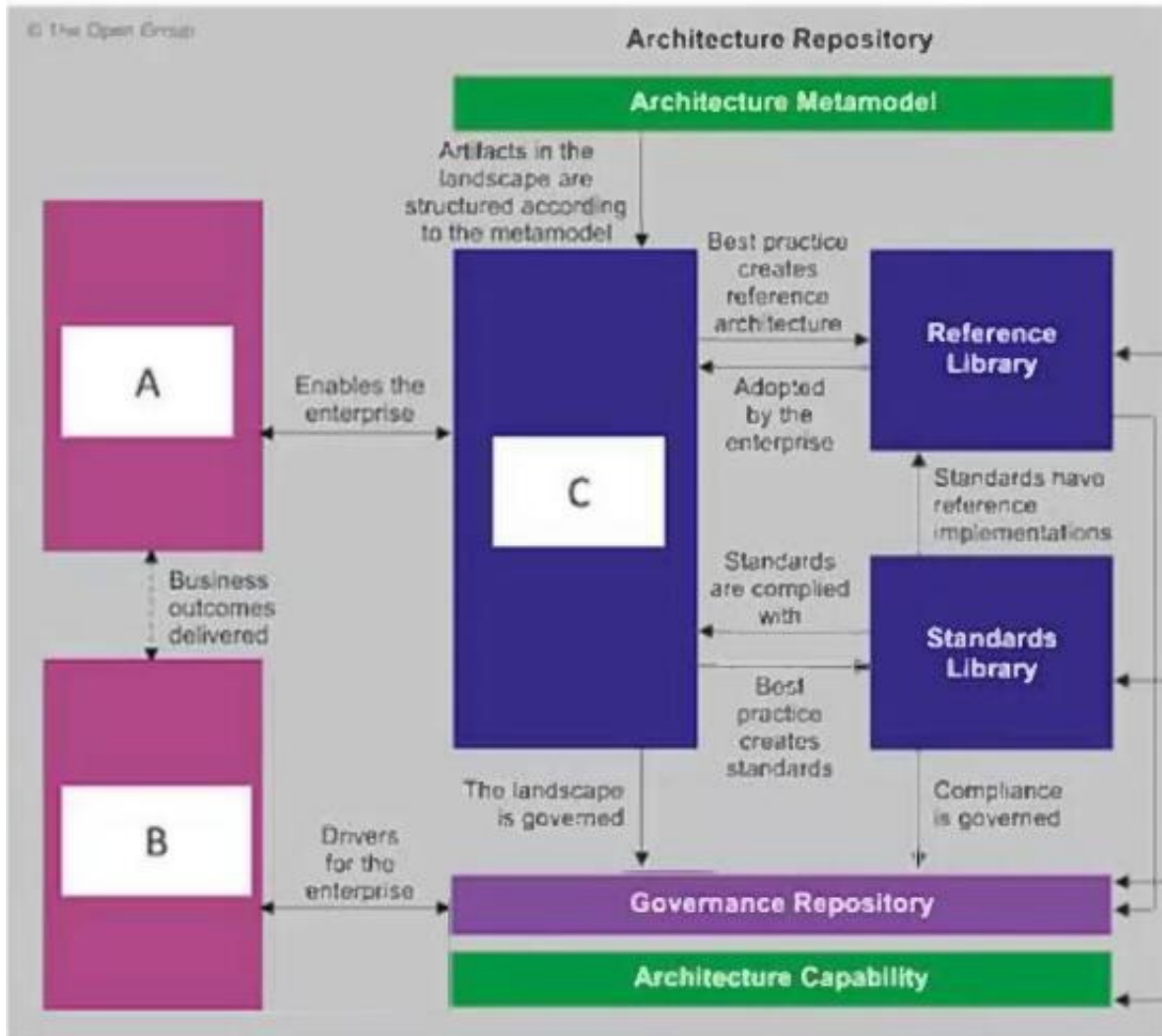
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QUESTION 1

Consider the illustration.



What are the items labelled A, B and C?

- A. A-Solution Landscape, B-Architecture Requirements Repository, C-Architecture Landscape
- B. A-Architecture Landscape, B-Architecture Requirements Repository, C-Solutions Landscape
- C. A-EA Landscape, B-Requirements Repository, C-Artifacts Landscape
- D. A-Architecture Requirements Repository, B-Solutions Repository, C-Architecture Landscape

Correct Answer: A

<https://pubs.opengroup.org/togaf-standard/introduction/chap03.html>

**QUESTION 2**

Which of the following statements about architecture partitioning are correct*?

- 1 Partitions are used to simplify the management of the Enterprise Architecture
- 2 Partitions are equivalent to architecture levels
- 3 Partitions enable different teams to work on different element of the architecture at the same time.
- 4 Partitions reflect the organization's structure

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

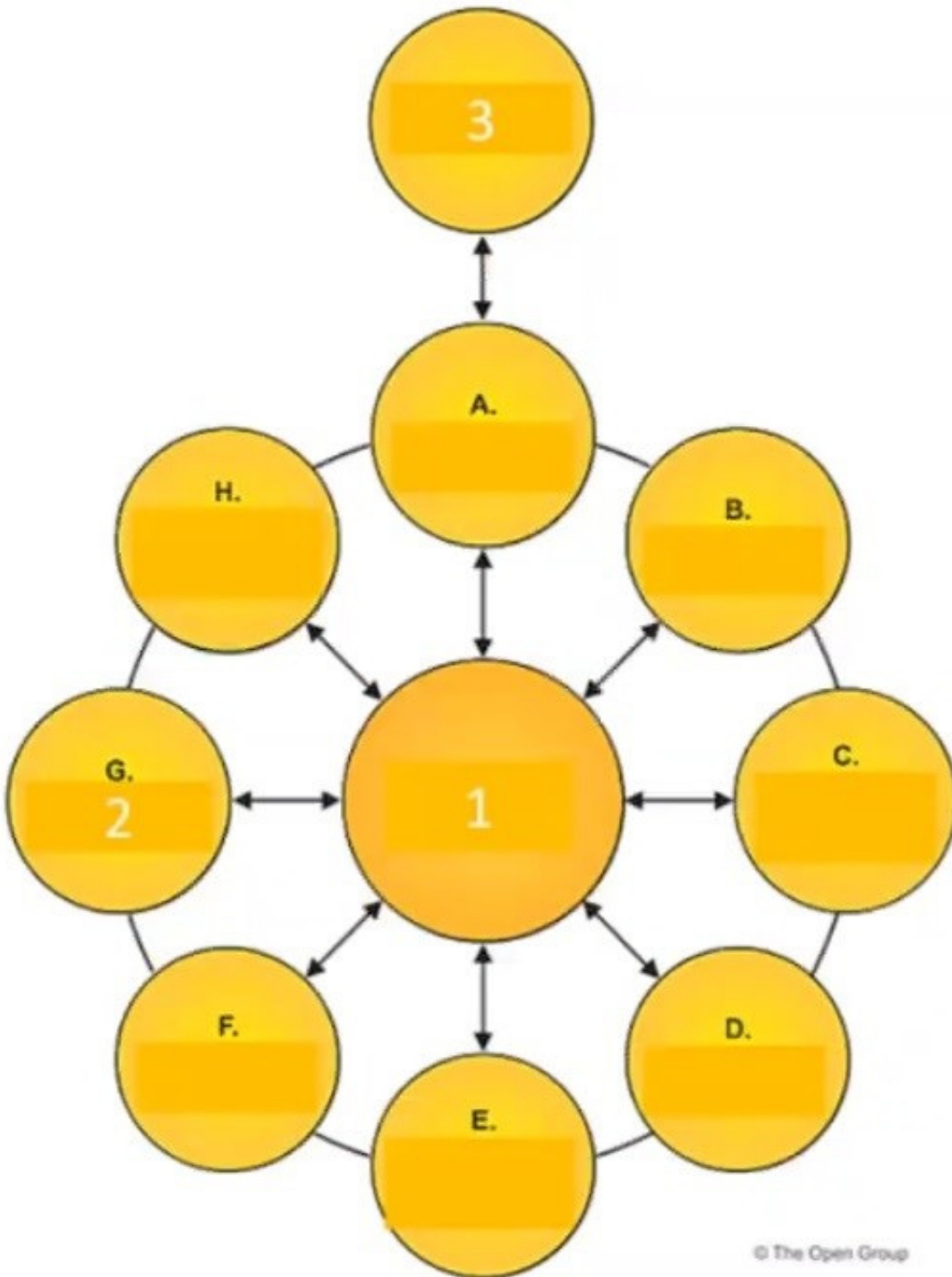
Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Statements 1 and 3 about architecture partitioning are correct. Architecture partitioning is the technique of dividing an architecture into smaller and more manageable parts that can be developed, maintained, and governed independently. Partitions are used to simplify the management of the Enterprise Architecture and to enable different teams to work on different elements of the architecture at the same time. Partitions are not equivalent to architecture levels, which are different degrees of abstraction or detail in an architecture. Partitions do not necessarily reflect the organization's structure, which may change over time or differ from the architecture's scope and boundaries.

Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 2.5 Architecture Partitioning.

QUESTION 3

Exhibit Consider the illustration showing an architecture development cycle Which description matches the phase of the ADM labeled as item 1?



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- A. Conducts implementation planning for the architecture defined in previous phases
- B. Provides architectural oversight for the implementation
- C. Operates the process of managing architecture requirements
- D. Establishes procedures for managing change to the new architecture

Correct Answer: A



Explanation: The phase of the ADM labeled as item 1 is Phase F: Migration Planning. This phase conducts implementation planning for the architecture defined in previous phases by creating an Architecture Roadmap and a detailed Implementation and Migration Plan. This phase also identifies and groups major work packages, transition architectures, projects, and dependencies. References: <https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap19.html>

QUESTION 4

Complete the following sentence:

Presenting different _____ and _____ to stakeholders helps architects to extract hidden agendas principles and requirements that could impact the final Target

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

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Presenting different alternatives and trade-offs to stakeholders helps architects to extract hidden agendas principles and requirements that could impact the final Target Architecture. Alternatives are different ways of achieving a desired outcome, while trade-offs are compromises or sacrifices that must be made to choose one alternative over another. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.1 Business Scenarios.

QUESTION 5

Consider the following statements:

1.
Each contracted party is required to act responsibly to the organization and its stakeholders.
2.
All decisions taken, processes used, and their implementation will not be allowed to create unfair advantage to any one particular party.
3.
Digital Transformation and operations will be more effective and efficient.
4.
Strategic decision-making by C-Level executives and business leaders will be more effective.

Which statements highlight the value and necessity for Architecture Governance to be adopted within organizations?

- A. 1 and 2



B. 2 and 3

C. 3 and 4

D. 1 and 4

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Architecture governance is the practice of ensuring compliance with the enterprise architecture and its principles, standards, and goals. Architecture governance provides the means to establish, monitor, and control the architecture development and implementation processes, and to resolve any issues or conflicts that may arise. Architecture governance also ensures that all stakeholders are represented and involved in the decision-making process, and that their interests and concerns are balanced and aligned. Statements 1 and 2 highlight the value and necessity for architecture governance to be adopted within organizations, as they emphasize the importance of responsibility, accountability, fairness, and transparency in the architectural activities. Statements 3 and 4 are more related to the benefits and outcomes of having a good enterprise architecture, rather than the governance aspect. References: : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part VI: Architecture Capability Framework, Chapter 50: Architecture Governance : The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques, Chapter 29: Architecture Governance

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