

DUMPS ARENA

TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Combined Part 1 and Part 2 Exam

The Open Group OGEA-103

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which section of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles should describe the relationship to other principles?

- A. Name
- B. Rationale
- C. Statement
- D. Implications

ANSWER: D**Explanation:**

The implications section of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles should describe the relationship to other principles. Implications are statements that describe how a principle will impact other principles, as well as other aspects of the enterprise such as business processes, organizational structures, roles and responsibilities, standards, etc. Implications help to identify potential conflicts or synergies among principles and to assess their feasibility and applicability. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.7 Architecture Principles.

QUESTION NO: 2

Complete the sentence The Architecture Landscape is divided into levels known as _____.

- A. Gaps Plateaus, and Target Architectures
- B. Baseline. Transition and To Be Architectures
- C. Segment Strategic and Capability Architectures
- D. Transitional Complete and incremental Architectures

ANSWER: C**Explanation:**

The Architecture Landscape is divided into levels known as Segment Strategic and Capability Architectures. These levels correspond to different scopes and purposes of architectures within an enterprise. Segment Architectures are architectures that address specific business units, functions, or processes within an enterprise. Strategic Architectures are architectures that provide a high-level view of the enterprise's vision, goals, and direction. Capability Architectures are architectures that address specific business capabilities or services that span multiple segments or domains. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 2.4 Architecture Repository.

QUESTION NO: 3

Consider the following statement:

Separate projects may operate their own ADM cycles concurrently, with relationships between the different projects

What does it illustrate?

- A. Implementation governance
- B. Enterprise Architecture
- C. Iteration
- D. Requirements management

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The statement illustrates iteration and the ADM. Iteration is the technique of repeating a process or a phase with the aim of improving or refining the outcome. Iteration allows for feedback loops and adaptations at any point in the architecture development and transition process. Separate projects may operate their own ADM cycles concurrently, with relationships between the different projects, to address different aspects or levels of the architecture in an iterative manner. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.1 Introduction to the ADM.

QUESTION NO: 4

What are the following activities part of?

- Initial risk assessment
 - Risk mitigation and residual risk assessment
 - Risk monitoring
- A. Risk Management
 - B. Phase A
 - C. Security Architecture
 - D. Phase C

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The following activities are part of Risk Management:

Risk Management is the process of identifying, assessing, and responding to risks that may affect the achievement of the enterprise's objectives. Risk Management involves balancing positive and negative outcomes resulting from the realization of either opportunities or threats. Reference: The TOGAF® Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.3 Risk Management.

QUESTION NO: 5

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 & 3

B. 1 & 3

C. 1 & 4

D. 2 & 4

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.