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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Complete the sentence A set of architecture principles that cover every situation perceived meets the recommended criteria of _____

Options:

- A- consistency
- B- robustness
- C- stability
- D- completeness

Answer:

D

Explanation:

A set of architecture principles that cover every situation perceived meets the recommended criteria of completeness. Completeness is one of the six criteria that should be applied when developing or assessing architecture principles. Completeness means that there are

no gaps or overlaps in the coverage of principles across all relevant aspects of the enterprise's architecture. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.3.7 Architecture Principles.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following best describes the class of information known as the Reference Library within the Architecture Repository?

Options:

- A- Guidelines and templates used to create new architectures
- B- Specifications to which architectures must conform
- C- A record of the governance activity across the enterprise
- D- Processes to support governance of the Architecture Repository

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The class of information known as the Reference Library within the Architecture Repository contains guidelines and templates used to create new architectures. The Reference Library provides a set of resources that can be leveraged or customized for specific architecture development purposes. It includes generic building blocks, patterns, models, standards, frameworks, methods, techniques, best practices, etc. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 2.4 Architecture Repository.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Complete the sentence The purpose of Enterprise Architecture is to_____.

Options:

- A- take major improvement decisions
- B- control the bigger changes
- C- guide effective change
- D- govern the stakeholders

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The purpose of Enterprise Architecture is to guide effective change by providing a coherent and consistent view of the enterprise's current and future state, as well as the roadmap and principles for achieving it. Enterprise Architecture helps to align business and IT strategies, optimize resources and investments, reduce complexity and risks, enhance agility and innovation, and deliver value to stakeholders. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 1.3 Executive Overview.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is the ability to develop use and sustain the architecture of a particular enterprise using architecture to govern change?

Options:

- A- An EA Capability
- B- An EA repository
- C- An EA framework
- D- An Enterprise Architecture

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The ability to develop, use, and sustain the architecture of a particular enterprise using architecture to govern change is an EA Capability. An EA Capability is a set of skills, processes, roles, responsibilities, tools, and techniques that enable an enterprise to successfully develop and maintain its Enterprise Architecture and achieve its desired outcomes. An EA Capability is part of an enterprise's overall capability portfolio and should be aligned with its strategy and objectives. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2 Preliminary Phase.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Consider the following statement:

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

What does it illustrate?

Options:

- 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,

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are the four dimensions used to scope an architecture?

Options:

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

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The four dimensions used to scope an architecture are Breadth, Depth, Time Period, and Architecture Domains. Breadth refers to the extent of the enterprise covered by the architecture. Depth refers to the level of detail and completeness of the architecture. Time Period refers to the planning horizon and the number of Transition Architectures required to achieve the Target Architecture. Architecture Domains refer to the four domains of Business, Data, Application, and Technology that constitute an enterprise's architecture.

Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.2.1 Phase A: Architecture Vision.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement best describes iteration and the ADM?

Options:

- A- The ADM is iterative within the first cycle and then between phases
- B- The level of detail is defined once and applies to all iterations
- C- The ADM is sequential Iteration is applied within phases

D- The ADM is iterative, over the whole process between phases and within phases

Answer:

D

Explanation:

This statement best describes iteration and the ADM. The ADM is iterative over the whole process between phases and within phases because it allows for feedback loops and refinements at any point in the architecture development and transition process. Iteration enables architects to address changing requirements, assumptions, constraints, and environments; to validate and improve architectures; to manage risks and issues; and to ensure stakeholder satisfaction and value realization. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section 3.1 Introduction to the ADM.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

- 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 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following supports the need to govern Enterprise Architecture?

Options:

- A- The Architecture Project mandates the governance of the target architecture
- B- The TOGAF standard cannot be used without executive governance
- C- Best practice governance enables the organization to control value realization
- D- The Stakeholders preferences may go beyond the architecture project scope and needs control

Answer:

C

Explanation:

This statement best supports the need to govern Enterprise Architecture. Best practice governance enables the organization to control value realization by ensuring that architectures are aligned with the enterprise's strategy and objectives, meet the quality and performance requirements, and deliver the expected benefits and outcomes. The Architecture Project does not mandate the governance of the target architecture, but rather follows the governance framework established by the enterprise. The TOGAF standard can be used without executive governance, but it is recommended that executive sponsorship and support are obtained for successful architecture development and transition. The Stakeholders preferences may go beyond the architecture project scope and need control, but this is not the primary reason for governing Enterprise Architecture. Reference: The TOGAF Standard | The Open Group Website, Section

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

- 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.

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