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TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1

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Question: 1239

Facing vendor lock-in in a SaaS procurement for a media streaming service, the EA practitioner applies a framework whose 1995 debut emphasized reusable building blocks, evolving through 9.2's structural cleanups to 10th Edition's emphasis on configurability via parameters like API rate limits (e.g., 1000 calls/min) and SLA thresholds (99.99% uptime). This progression aids in multi-vendor orchestration. Which origin aspect of the framework informs the building block reusability for this procurement?

- A. 1995 TAFIM-derived focus on modular components
- B. 2023 ArchiMate conformance updates
- C. 2018 metamodel deprecations
- D. 2022 digital edition search functionalities

Answer: A

Explanation: The TOGAF Standard's 1995 origin from TAFIM established reusable building blocks as a core tenet, evolved in the 10th Edition to support configurations like API limits (1000/min) and SLAs (99.99%), enabling media services to orchestrate multi-vendor SaaS without lock-in through modular, adaptable architecture.

Question: 1240

Which of the following best describes the role of compliance reviews in Phase G?

- A. They serve as a mechanism to ensure alignment with architecture contracts
- B. They are optional and can be skipped if time-constrained
- C. They primarily focus on financial aspects of the project
- D. They are conducted only at the end of the project

Answer: A

Explanation: Compliance reviews serve as a mechanism to ensure alignment with architecture contracts, helping to identify and address any discrepancies during implementation.

Question: 1241

In a 2026 automotive manufacturer scenario, the EA team is applying TOGAF to integrate autonomous vehicle software with supply chain analytics. They must select parameters for the Architecture Content Framework to capture integrated views. Which option correctly identifies the core components of the TOGAF Content Framework, ensuring deliverables, artifacts, and building blocks support cross-domain integration?

- A. Content Framework excluding artifacts, focusing only on deliverables and building blocks in isolation.
- B. Deliverables as modular elements, artifacts as work products, and building blocks as static outputs without reusability.
- C. Building blocks as work products, artifacts as reusable elements, and deliverables as static structures.
- D. Artifacts as outputs, deliverables as work products, and building blocks as modular reusable elements forming the integrated structure.

Answer: D

Explanation: The TOGAF Content Framework comprises deliverables (work products that convey comprehensive architecture information), artifacts (outputs like diagrams or reports from deliverables), and building blocks (reusable components of business capability). In the automotive scenario, these elements enable integrated modeling of software and analytics, where building blocks like modular APIs form reusable parts of deliverables such as capability maps, ensuring alignment across domains as per TOGAF's integrated principles.

Question: 1242

In a scenario where an organization is using TOGAF to develop a new IT strategy, which artifact would be most useful in communicating the architecture to non-technical stakeholders?

- A. Technical Architecture Document
- B. System Context Diagram
- C. Data Flow Diagram
- D. Architecture Vision Document

Answer: D

Explanation: The Architecture Vision Document is designed to communicate the overall architecture to non-technical stakeholders, providing a high-level overview of the architecture's purpose and benefits.

Question: 1243

In the context of Phase B, which of the following best describes a business capability?

- A. A specific technology solution implemented
- B. A function that an organization must perform to achieve its goals
- C. A project that delivers a new product
- D. A set of processes and procedures

Answer: B

Explanation: A business capability refers to a function that an organization must perform to achieve its goals, encompassing the necessary resources and skills.

Question: 1244

In a retail conglomerate implementing omnichannel strategies, the EA team applies TOGAF's governance framework to oversee vendor integrations. The Architecture Board charter details the Chief Architect's role in "facilitating Architecture Contracts" with parameters: contract templates including SLAs for 99.9% uptime, conformance clauses tied to principles, and digital signatures via DocuSign. A vendor contract for payment gateways omits data sovereignty clauses. What is the first step in the TOGAF contract enforcement procedure the Chief Architect must execute?

- A. Conduct a conformance review using the Architecture Contract template
- B. Amend the contract inline with Architecture Principles and re-sign
- C. Notify the Board and initiate a formal dispute resolution process
- D. Update the vendor's entry in the Architecture Repository with provisional status

Answer: A

Explanation: TOGAF 10th Edition specifies that the first step in contract enforcement is to conduct a conformance review using the dedicated Architecture Contract template, verifying alignment with principles like "Data is an Asset." This ensures roles such as the Chief Architect maintain governance by identifying omissions like data sovereignty before amendments or escalations, supporting the function's maturity through formalized processes.

Question: 1245

During the Preliminary Phase of ADM for a financial services firm implementing blockchain for cross-border transactions, the enterprise architect identifies the need to partition the architecture effort into time-scoped segments: short-term (0-12 months) for regulatory compliance modules and long-term (12-36 months) for full decentralization. Inputs include the corporate governance framework with risk appetite statements at 5% operational downtime tolerance. What step must the architect execute to incorporate security considerations, such as encryption key management protocols using AES-256, into the tailored ADM guidelines?

- A. Define Architecture Principles that embed security imperatives, such as "Data at Rest Encryption Mandatory," and integrate them into the governance framework for all partitions
- B. Develop the Opportunities & Solutions deliverable by evaluating vendor proposals with weighted scoring models based on TCO metrics
- C. Conduct Phase F Migration Planning workshops to sequence work packages with dependency graphs using Microsoft Project parameters
- D. Produce Architecture Building Blocks (ABBs) specifications for blockchain nodes, including consensus algorithm settings like Raft with heartbeat intervals of 150ms

Answer: A

Explanation: In the Preliminary Phase, the step to incorporate security considerations involves defining Architecture Principles that explicitly include security requirements (e.g., mandatory encryption protocols like AES-256) and integrating them into the governance framework. This ensures security is foundational

across all partitions, aligning with inputs like risk tolerances and preparing the ADM for iterative application.

Question: 1246

During a merger integration in a pharmaceutical enterprise, the architecture team identifies conflicting data governance principles between legacy systems, risking non-compliance with FDA regulations. The governance role must facilitate principle rationalization using TOGAF's template sections like Rationale and Implications. Which body, positioned within the broader IT governance structure, approves the consolidated principles set for enterprise-wide use?

- A. Compliance Committee
- B. Architecture Board
- C. Data Stewardship Council
- D. Executive Steering Group

Answer: B

Explanation: The Architecture Board, as defined in TOGAF's governance framework, approves consolidated architecture principles post-rationalization, using templates that detail business benefits, rationale, and implications (e.g., FDA alignment impacts). This ensures principles guide merger integrations without conflicts, maintaining oversight across the enterprise's IT and corporate governance layers.

Question: 1247

A retail conglomerate applies the ADM to integrate omnichannel customer experiences across physical stores, e-commerce, and mobile apps, using AI personalization engines. During Phase F, the architect finalizes the Implementation and Migration Plan, incorporating Transition Architectures derived from gap-analyzed building blocks. TOGAF mandates that this plan includes parameters for risk mitigation and dependency mapping. What specific deliverable in Phase F ensures these building blocks are contractually bound to development partners, and how does it interface with Phase G?

- A. The Communications Plan, which focuses on stakeholder engagement without building block enforcement.
- B. The Architecture Roadmap, which outlines high-level timelines without contractual details, interfacing via informal updates.
- C. The Statement of Architecture Work, which is Phase A-specific and does not bind partners.
- D. The Architecture Contract with Development Partners, which details building block specifications and acceptance criteria, interfacing with Phase G by providing governance baselines for compliance reviews during implementation.

Answer: D

Explanation: In Phase F (Migration Planning), the Architecture Contract with Development Partners is a key deliverable that contractually specifies building block implementations (e.g., AI engine integrations),

including parameters for risks and dependencies. It interfaces with Phase G (Implementation Governance) by establishing enforceable baselines, ensuring the omnichannel project's Transition Architectures are realized compliantly, with mechanisms for ongoing reviews and adjustments.

Question: 1248

In a healthcare conglomerate implementing blockchain for patient data interoperability, the EA practitioners are configuring the Architecture Content Framework to include new artifacts (e.g., consensus algorithm parameters set to Byzantine Fault Tolerance with 4f+1 node validation). Facing resource constraints, they prioritize TOGAF's modular evolution to avoid redundant documentation. What 10th Edition change from 9.2 best supports this by streamlining navigation for targeted digital trend applications?

- A. Expansion of the TOGAF Library to 23 independent papers
- B. Refreshed modular structure for simpler framework application
- C. Mandatory adoption of Digital Practitioner Body of Knowledge integration
- D. Shift in deliverable versioning to approved status exclusively

Answer: B

Explanation: The refreshed modular structure in the 10th Edition evolves from 9.2 by dividing content into Fundamental Content and Series Guides, streamlining navigation and allowing targeted configuration for digital trends like blockchain artifacts without requiring full framework traversal.

Question: 1249

In a scenario for an insurance firm building EA capability with blockchain for parametric policies triggered by climate sensors, the implementation roadmap needs data principle integration early. What TOGAF step sequence prioritizes this for sensor data veracity?

- A. 1. Define data veracity principles for sensor feeds; 2. Integrate with blockchain oracles; 3. Roadmap triggers with verification gates; 4. Quarterly principle efficacy tests.
- B. 1. Integrate oracles first; 2. Define principles later.
- C. 1. Skip veracity; 2. Focus on roadmap only.
- D. 1. Tests without integration.

Answer: A

Explanation: Defining veracity principles upfront guides oracle integrations, with gated roadmaps and tests ensuring reliable triggers. This Preliminary Phase per TOGAF anchors capability building in trustworthy data flows.

Question: 1250

For a retail bank's Phase C Application sub-phase, the portfolio catalogs 120 apps including core banking (Temenos T24 r20) and mobile apps (React Native v0.72). Target consolidation to 40 apps requires

mapping to capabilities like DigitalOnboarding. Given complex dependencies (e.g., SOAP to REST migrations), what artifact ensures the portfolio's business alignment before target definition?

- A. Application Communication Diagram illustrating interface protocols (e.g., gRPC for microservices), extended to NFRs like latency (<200ms), without capability mapping.
- B. Risk Register from Phase D, adapted for application risks (e.g., downtime probability 5%), used for prioritization over alignment.
- C. Application-business capability matrix, hierarchical from portfolio catalog, to assess support and re-use, informing rationalization via TOGAF TRM classification.
- D. Implementation Factor Catalog from Phase E, assessing migration feasibility (e.g., build vs. buy costs) prematurely.

Answer: C

Explanation: The application-business capability matrix in Phase C Application sub-phase maps the hierarchical portfolio to Phase B capabilities, evaluating support and identifying synergies for consolidation. For banking, it addresses dependencies by validating against TRM, ensuring re-usable components align with digital goals. This matrix, per TOGAF, is crucial for impact assessment and diagram development, preventing misaligned targets unlike unrelated risk or factor catalogs.

Question: 1251

Under TOGAF 10, a global bank's Architecture Board approves forex hedging tools in supply chain finance (volatility threshold: 5%). What decision process, with Monte Carlo simulations, embeds this in governance frameworks?

- A. No simulations
- B. Deterministic approvals
- C. Structured evaluation with probabilistic modeling integrations
- D. Ad-hoc hedging

Answer: C

Explanation: Board evaluations incorporate simulations for thresholds, strengthening supply chain financial governance.

Question: 1252

For a streaming media service enhancing user engagement through microservices, the application domain involves specifying platform services like content recommendation engines with API endpoints (RESTful with OAuth 2.0) and deployment topologies (Kubernetes clusters). The team assesses interactions via component diagrams. Which TOGAF domain structures these applications to enable business processes and data utilization?

- A. Business Architecture, outlining capabilities ignoring platform details
- B. Data Architecture, managing storage without application structures

- C. Application Architecture, specifying services and interactions via component diagrams for microservices like recommendation engines
- D. Technology Architecture, focusing on hardware excluding service APIs

Answer: C

Explanation: Application Architecture in the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition, defines the interactions between applications and with business processes, including specifications like API endpoints and deployment topologies in component diagrams; this enables the microservices structure for content recommendation, enhancing user engagement in the streaming service.

Question: 1253

In a gaming studio's VR ecosystem build, deliverables feature entity mappings (e.g., avatar state machines with transition probabilities:0.8 idle-to-walk). The team applies TOGAF's latest emphases. What evolution underscores innovations for immersive digital experiences?

- A. Semantic obfuscation in 1800-page documentation
- B. Balancing proven methods with cutting-edge concepts
- C. Mandatory O-PAS for process automation in phases
- D. Focus on OSDU for subsurface data only

Answer: B

Explanation: The 10th Edition balances proven methods with cutting-edge concepts, underscoring innovations for digital experiences like VR parameters by highlighting emerging ideas in Series Guides.

Question: 1254

A healthcare conglomerate is building its EA capability amid a merger, requiring an implementation roadmap that incorporates phased adoption of FHIR standards for patient data exchange while migrating from on-premises EHR systems to a hybrid cloud environment. The roadmap must sequence governance establishment before tool procurement to avoid siloed implementations. Considering dependencies on stakeholder buy-in and budget cycles, what is the first critical step in the Preliminary Phase to align this roadmap with TOGAF's capability building guidelines?

- A. Conduct a maturity assessment using the TOGAF Architecture Capability Maturity Model to baseline current governance structures and identify gaps in FHIR interoperability readiness.
- B. Develop a detailed procurement specification for cloud orchestration tools like Kubernetes, prioritizing vendor evaluations against technical specs without initial governance review.
- C. Assemble a cross-functional team of clinicians and IT leads to prototype FHIR APIs, focusing on immediate data migration pilots to demonstrate quick wins.
- D. Finalize the Architecture Vision document with high-level diagrams of the hybrid cloud topology, deferring maturity assessments until after merger completion.

Answer: A

Explanation: The first critical step is to conduct a maturity assessment using the TOGAF Architecture Capability Maturity Model, as it establishes a baseline for the current EA capability, identifies gaps in governance and interoperability (such as FHIR readiness), and informs the sequencing of the implementation roadmap. This ensures alignment with business drivers like merger integration and regulatory needs, preventing premature tool procurement or pilots that could lead to non-compliant or siloed outcomes in the hybrid migration.

Question: 1255

A company is implementing a new governance framework and wants to ensure that it aligns with industry best practices. What is the best approach to achieve this?

- A. Benchmark against competitors
- B. Focus solely on internal policies
- C. Develop the framework in isolation
- D. Consult with industry experts

Answer: D

Explanation: Consulting with industry experts ensures that the governance framework is informed by best practices, increasing its effectiveness and relevance in the industry context.

Question: 1256

During the Architecture Change Management phase, what is the primary focus of the architecture board?

- A. To ensure compliance with architecture standards
- B. To approve all project budgets
- C. To provide training for new staff
- D. To develop marketing strategies for architecture

Answer: A

Explanation: The architecture board's primary focus is to ensure compliance with architecture standards, guiding the organization in maintaining the integrity of the architecture.

Question: 1257

When defining architecture principles, which aspect is essential for ensuring they remain relevant over time?

- A. Focus on technology trends only
- B. Strict adherence to original definitions
- C. Flexibility to adapt to changing conditions
- D. Limited stakeholder involvement

Answer: C

Explanation: Flexibility to adapt to changing conditions ensures that architecture principles remain relevant and effective as the business environment evolves.

Question: 1258

A company is undertaking a digital transformation initiative and needs to adapt the ADM for a partial cycle. Which of the following actions should be prioritized to ensure effective tailoring of the ADM?

- A. Conduct a full architecture governance review
- B. Identify the specific phases of the ADM that are relevant to the transformation
- C. Implement all ADM phases in sequence regardless of scope
- D. Focus solely on the Technology Architecture phase

Answer: B

Explanation: Tailoring the ADM for a partial cycle involves identifying the specific phases that are relevant to the initiative, ensuring that the architecture process aligns with the organization's needs without unnecessary overhead.

Question: 1259

In Phase F, you are developing a migration roadmap. What should be the primary focus of the first phase of the roadmap?

- A. Quick wins to build momentum
- B. Immediate cost savings
- C. Long-term strategic goals
- D. Technology upgrades

Answer: A

Explanation: Focusing on quick wins helps to build momentum and gain stakeholder support for the migration effort, making it easier to tackle more complex initiatives later in the roadmap.

Question: 1260

A company is assessing the impact of its governance framework on project outcomes. Which metric would best indicate the framework's effectiveness?

- A. Number of projects completed on time
- B. Frequency of governance meetings
- C. Rate of policy adherence in projects
- D. Level of stakeholder satisfaction

Answer: C

Explanation: The rate of policy adherence in projects directly indicates the effectiveness of the governance framework, reflecting how well projects align with established architectural standards.



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