

OGBA-101^{Q&As}

TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation

Pass The Open Group OGBA-101 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.certbus.com/ogba-101.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by The Open Group Official Exam Center

- ⚙️ **Instant Download** After Purchase
- ⚙️ **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- ⚙️ **365 Days** Free Update
- ⚙️ **800,000+** Satisfied Customers



QUESTION 1

Which of the following is a benefit of Value Stream Mapping?

- A. It helps to identify value, duplication, and redundancy across the enterprise.
- B. It helps to assess an organization's effectiveness at creating, capturing, and delivering value for different stakeholders.
- C. It helps to ensure that investments and project initiatives are prioritized and funded at a level matching with their value.
- D. It highlights the value of individual work packages needed to develop the business architecture.

Correct Answer: B

Value Stream Mapping (VSM) is a powerful tool used to assess an organization's effectiveness at creating, capturing, and delivering value for different stakeholders. It involves mapping out the entire process of value creation from end to end, identifying each step involved, and analyzing how value is added at each stage. VSM helps in identifying bottlenecks, inefficiencies, and opportunities for improvement, ultimately aiming to optimize the value delivery process to better meet stakeholder needs.

QUESTION 2

Consider the following statements;

1.

A whole corporation or a division of a corporation

2.

A government agency or a single government department

3.

Partnerships and alliances of businesses working together, such as a consortium or supply chain

What are those examples of according to the TOGAF Standard?

- A. Organizations
- B. Architectures Scopes
- C. Business Units
- D. Enterprises

Correct Answer: D

According to the TOGAF Standard, an enterprise is defined as any collection of organizations that has a common set of goals and/or a single bottom line. The examples given in the question are all types of enterprises that can be the subject of enterprise architecture.

In the context of TOGAF, the term 'enterprise' encompasses more than just a single organization. It refers to any collection of organizations that has a common set of goals. This can include, as described in the statements provided, entire corporations or their divisions, government agencies or departments, as well as business partnerships such as consortia or supply chains. TOGAF uses the term 'enterprise' to define the full scope of the entity that is the subject of planning, design, implementation, and operation of an Enterprise Architecture.

QUESTION 3

Which of the following is a difference between an organization map and an organization chart?

- A. An organization map highlights where in the organization that stakeholder concerns are not being addressed by a business architecture.
- B. An organization map can be impacted by a business model change.
- C. An organization map reduces the time, cost, and risk of business operations.
- D. An organization map is limited to formal relationships between business units.

Correct Answer: A

An organization map is a technique that can be used to show how a business architecture addresses stakeholder concerns across different parts of an organization³. It can highlight gaps or overlaps in the coverage of stakeholder concerns by a business architecture. An organization chart, on the other hand, is a diagram that shows the formal structure and hierarchy of an organization, such as reporting relationships and roles⁴. An organization chart does not necessarily show how stakeholder concerns are addressed by a business architecture.

An organization map differs from an organization chart in that it is designed to show more than just the formal hierarchy and relationships between different units within an organization. It provides a view of the enterprise from the perspective of the business architecture, highlighting areas where stakeholder concerns might not be addressed effectively, whereas an organization chart typically shows the formal reporting structures only.

QUESTION 4

Which of the following best describes a TOGAF business scenario?

- A. A business case.
- B. A technique to elaborate an architecture effort.
- C. A method to develop a business model.
- D. A use-case providing detailed descriptions.

Correct Answer: B

A TOGAF business scenario is a technique that can be used to fully understand the requirements of information technology and align it with business needs¹. It is not a business case, which is a document that provides justification for a proposed project or initiative⁶. It is not a method to develop a business model, which is a description of how an organization creates, delivers, and captures value for its stakeholders⁷. It is not a use-case, which is a description of how a system interacts with external actors to achieve a specific goal.

A TOGAF business scenario is a technique that helps to derive architecture requirements by describing a business

process, application, or set of activities. It includes detailing the actors, roles, goals, business policies, business processes, and the environment in which the scenario takes place. Business scenarios are used within TOGAF to ensure that the architecture has a clear link to the business requirements.

QUESTION 5

Explain how business models can be used according to the TOGAF standard.

- A. To estimate resource requirements for the definition of the architecture.
- B. To plan the Implementation activities for the architecture project.
- C. To identify new capabilities required to realize the target business model.
- D. To define a taxonomy of services needed to support the change

Correct Answer: C

According to the TOGAF standard, business models are used to understand and describe the business itself, including its organization, its objectives, and how it operates. This understanding is crucial when defining an enterprise architecture as it provides a frame of reference. Business models help in identifying new capabilities that the business must develop to achieve its future state as outlined in the target business model. These capabilities may be processes, information, or technologies that the business must adopt or adapt to fulfill the strategic objectives and deliver value. TOGAF emphasizes the alignment of IT with business strategy, and the business model serves as a key link in ensuring that the capabilities delivered by the enterprise architecture will enable the desired business outcomes.

QUESTION 6

Which of the following is a derived relationship in an organization map?

- A. Value flow
- B. Location
- C. Capability
- D. Scope of enterprise

Correct Answer: A

According to the TOGAF Series Guide: Organization Mapping, one of the derived relationships in an organization map is value flow¹. A value flow is a relationship that shows how value is exchanged between business units or other entities in an organization map¹. A value flow can be expressed as a verb phrase that indicates what type of value is transferred or shared between entities¹. For example, in an organization map for an online retailer, a possible value flow could be "Delivers products" between the Warehouse business unit and the Customer entity.

QUESTION 7

In what TOGAF ADM phase is the information map linked to other business blueprints?

- A. Phase B

- B. Phase A
- C. Preliminary Phase
- D. Phase E

Correct Answer: A

In the TOGAF ADM (Architecture Development Method), Phase B is the Business Architecture phase. During this phase, the information map, which represents the relationships and flow of information within the business, is linked to other business blueprints. This linkage is crucial to ensure that the business architecture is aligned with the data and information needs of the organization, providing a foundation for the development of subsequent architecture domains (Data, Application, and Technology Architectures).

QUESTION 8

Complete the sentence An information map is a_____.

- A. description of the business units that use capabilities and participate in value streams
- B. target description of information assets needed to support the business
- C. representation of where the business information is held within the enterprise
- D. collection of information concepts and their relationships to one another

Correct Answer: D

An information map is essentially a collection of information concepts along with their relationships. It's a visual representation that shows how various types of information are related and used throughout the organization. This can include data entities, their attributes, and the flow of data between different business processes or systems. Information mapping helps in understanding the structure of an organization's data and is a key part of the information system architecture within TOGAF's content framework.

QUESTION 9

Consider the following example value stream:



What does this show?

- A. The service "Acquire Retail Product" consists of five events
- B. The value stream consists of five business capabilities.
- C. A series of five subprocesses that makeup the value stream

D. A decomposition into a sequence of value-creating stages.

Correct Answer: D

The example value stream shown, labeled "Acquire Retail Product," represents a decomposition into a sequence of stages that collectively create value. Each stage, such as "Advertise Channels," "Display Products," "Enable Selection," "Process Payment," and "Deliver Product(s)," is a step in the overall process that contributes to the final outcome, which in this case is the acquisition of a retail product by the customer. Value streams are utilized in business architecture to model the flow of value through an organization from the initial customer demand to the final delivery of the product or service.

QUESTION 10

When developing a Business Architecture, which of the following is recommended if an enterprise has existing Architecture Descriptions?

- A. They should be reviewed, and work packages identified for portfolio planning.
- B. They should be added to the Governance Repository within the Architecture Repository.
- C. They should be used as the basis for the Baseline Description.
- D. They should be used to validate the business principles.

Correct Answer: C

When developing a Business Architecture, TOGAF provides guidance on how to leverage existing architecture descriptions to build a comprehensive and accurate Baseline Description. Here's a step-by-step explanation:

Existing Architecture Descriptions:

Existing architecture descriptions provide valuable insights into the current state of the enterprise's architecture. These descriptions can include documentation of processes, systems, technologies, and organizational structures.

Baseline Description:

The Baseline Description represents the current state of the enterprise architecture. It serves as the starting point for developing the Target Architecture and planning the transition from the current state to the future state.

Using Existing Descriptions:

Review and Analyze: Existing architecture descriptions should be reviewed and analyzed to understand the current state accurately. This involves identifying all relevant artifacts, documents, and data. Integration into Baseline: The information

from the existing descriptions should be integrated into the Baseline Description. This ensures that the Baseline accurately reflects the current state, providing a solid foundation for future planning. Gaps and Opportunities: By using existing

descriptions, architects can identify gaps in the current architecture and opportunities for improvement. This helps in formulating a more effective Target Architecture.

TOGAF ADM References:

Phase A: Architecture Vision: This phase involves establishing the architecture vision, which includes defining the scope

and approach for the Baseline Description. Phase B: Business Architecture: During this phase, the Baseline Business Architecture is developed using existing architecture descriptions as a key input.

In summary, using existing architecture descriptions as the basis for the Baseline Description ensures that the current state is accurately documented, providing a reliable foundation for developing the Target Architecture and planning the transition.

QUESTION 11

Which of the following is a benefit of Value Stream Mapping?

- A. It highlights the value of individual work packages needed to develop the business architecture.
- B. It helps to ensure that investments and project initiatives are prioritized and funded at a level matching with their value.
- C. It helps to identify value, duplication, and redundancy across the enterprise.
- D. It helps to assess an organization's effectiveness at creating, capturing, and delivering value for different stakeholders.

Correct Answer: D

One of the benefits of Value Stream Mapping is that it helps to assess an organization's effectiveness at creating, capturing, and delivering value for different stakeholders. Value Stream Mapping is a technique that can be used to represent a sequence of activities that create an overall result for a customer, stakeholder, or end user. Value Stream Mapping can help to identify the value proposition, outcomes, measures, enablers, and dependencies of each activity in the value stream, as well as the overall value flow and performance. By analyzing the value stream map, the organization can evaluate how well it is meeting the stakeholder needs and expectations, as well as identify opportunities for improvement or innovation.

QUESTION 12

In business capability mapping, when you have documented all of the business capabilities, what should you do next?

- A. Draw up a business value assessment for each of the business capabilities.
- B. Organize the business capabilities in a logical manner.
- C. Identify the human and computer actors associated with each business capability.
- D. Map the business capabilities to stakeholder concerns.

Correct Answer: B

In business capability mapping, once all business capabilities have been documented, the next step is to organize these capabilities logically. This organization helps in understanding how different capabilities interact and align with the

business strategy. Here's a detailed explanation based on TOGAF principles:

Business Capability Mapping:

Business capability mapping involves identifying and documenting the capabilities required to execute the business strategy. Capabilities are the building blocks of the business, representing what the business does.

Logical Organization:

Grouping and Categorization: Capabilities should be grouped and categorized logically to reflect their relationships and dependencies. This can be done by aligning capabilities with business functions, processes, or strategic objectives.

Hierarchical Structure: Organizing capabilities into a hierarchical structure helps in visualizing how high-level capabilities decompose into more specific, detailed capabilities. This hierarchical view aids in understanding the complexity and scope of capabilities.

Alignment with Strategy: Logical organization ensures that capabilities are aligned with the business strategy and objectives. It helps in identifying which capabilities are critical for achieving strategic goals and which ones need development or

improvement.

TOGAF ADM References:

Phase B: Business Architecture: This phase involves developing the business architecture, including capability mapping. Organizing capabilities logically is a key step in this process, as it helps in creating a coherent and comprehensive

business architecture.

Capability Models: TOGAF recommends using capability models to represent the organization's capabilities. These models should be logically organized to facilitate analysis and planning.

Practical Steps:

Analyze Relationships: Examine the relationships between capabilities to identify dependencies and interactions. This analysis helps in grouping related capabilities together. Create a Capability Map: Develop a visual representation of the

capabilities, organized logically. This map serves as a reference for understanding the business architecture and planning initiatives. In summary, after documenting all business capabilities, organizing them in a logical manner is essential for

creating a coherent and effective business architecture. This logical organization facilitates better analysis, planning, and alignment with business strategy.

QUESTION 13

Complete the sentence. The architecture domains that are considered by the TOGAF standard as subsets of an overall enterprise architecture are Business, Technology,

- A. Logical and Physical
- B. Information and Data
- C. Capability and Segment
- D. Application and Data

E. Vision and Strategy

Correct Answer: D

In the TOGAF framework, the architecture domains considered as subsets of an overall enterprise architecture are Business, Technology, Application, and Data. Here's a detailed explanation:

TOGAF Architecture Domains:

Business Architecture: Describes the business strategy, governance, organization, and key business processes.

Data Architecture: Defines the structure of an organization's logical and physical data assets and data management resources.

Application Architecture: Provides a blueprint for the individual applications to be deployed, their interactions, and their relationships to the core business processes of the organization. **Technology Architecture:** Describes the logical software

and hardware capabilities that are required to support the deployment of business, data, and application services.

Importance of Each Domain:

Business Architecture: Aligns the architecture with the business strategy and goals.

Data Architecture: Ensures that data is structured and managed to support business processes and decisions.

Application Architecture: Ensures that applications are designed and integrated to support business processes.

Technology Architecture: Provides the technology infrastructure needed to support applications and data management.

TOGAF References:

Phase B: Business Architecture: Focuses on developing the Business Architecture.

Phase C: Information Systems Architectures: This phase includes both Data Architecture and Application Architecture.

Phase D: Technology Architecture: Focuses on developing the Technology Architecture.

In summary, the TOGAF standard considers Business, Technology, Application, and Data as the architecture domains that are subsets of an overall enterprise architecture.

QUESTION 14

What is presented as "striking a balance between positive and negative outcomes resulting from the realization of either opportunities or threats"?

- A. Agile development
- B. Transition Management
- C. Architecture Security
- D. Risk Management

Correct Answer: D

Risk management in TOGAF involves balancing positive and negative outcomes resulting from the realization of either opportunities or threats. Here's a detailed explanation:

Definition of Risk Management:

Risk Management: The process of identifying, assessing, and controlling risks arising from operational factors and making decisions that balance risk costs with benefits.

Balancing Outcomes:

Opportunities and Threats: Risk management aims to strike a balance between the positive outcomes (opportunities) and negative outcomes (threats) of different scenarios. This involves assessing the potential benefits and drawbacks of

various actions and decisions.

Decision-Making: Effective risk management supports informed decision-making by considering the potential impacts of risks and opportunities on the organization's objectives.

TOGAF References:

Architecture Risk Management: TOGAF includes guidelines for managing risks associated with architecture development. This involves identifying risks early in the ADM phases and continuously monitoring and mitigating them throughout the

architecture lifecycle.

Phase F: Migration Planning: During this phase, risk management is crucial for planning the transition from the current state to the target architecture. It ensures that risks are identified, assessed, and mitigated to ensure a smooth transition.

Benefits:

Minimizing Negative Impacts: By effectively managing risks, organizations can minimize the negative impacts of threats and enhance the positive outcomes of opportunities. Enhancing Resilience: Risk management helps in building

organizational resilience by preparing for potential disruptions and ensuring continuity of operations.

In summary, risk management is about striking a balance between positive and negative outcomes resulting from the realization of either opportunities or threats, supporting informed decision-making and enhancing organizational resilience.

QUESTION 15

Which ADM Phases match the following purpose descriptions?

1	Describes the development of Information Systems Architectures to support the agreed Architecture Vision
2	Addresses how to move from the Baseline to the Target Architectures by finalizing a detailed Implementation and Migration Plan
3	Provides an architectural oversight of the implementation
4	Describes the development of Technology Architecture to support the agreed Architecture Vision

- A. 1 Phase D - 2 Phase B - 3 Phase G - 4 Phase A
- B. 1 Phase C - 2 Phase E - 1 Phase H - 4 Phase C
- C. 1 Phase C - 2 Phase F - 3 Phase H - 4 Phase B
- D. 1 Phase C - 2 Phase F - 3 Phase G - 4 Phase D

Correct Answer: D

The ADM Phases that match the purpose descriptions provided are: Phase C for the development of Information Systems Architectures to support the agreed Architecture Vision, Phase F for addressing the move from the Baseline to the Target Architectures by finalizing a detailed Implementation and Migration Plan, Phase G for providing architectural oversight of the implementation, and Phase D for describing the development of the Technology Architecture to support the agreed Architecture Vision.

[OGBA-101 PDF Dumps](#)

[OGBA-101 Practice Test](#)

[OGBA-101 Study Guide](#)