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VerifiedDumps has designed TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation Exam which has actual exam Dumps questions, especially for the students who are willing to pass the The Open Group OGBA-101 exam for the betterment of their future. The study material is available in three different formats. The Open Group Practice Exam are also available so the students can test their preparation with unlimited tries and pass TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation Exam (OGBA-101) certification exam on the first try.

The Open Group OGBA-101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Organization Mapping: In this topic of the TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation exam, TOGAF business architects learn how to apply organization mapping when developing a Business Architecture.

Topic 2	• Enterprise Architecture and the TOGAF Standard: In this topic of the OGBA-101 exam, TOGAF business architects learn about the contents of the TOGAF framework, the TOGAF Architecture Development Method (ADM), and the TOGAF Library.
Topic 3	• Information Mapping: The topic is all about applying information mapping when developing a TOGAF Business Architecture.
Topic 4	• TOGAF ADM: This topic of the OGBA-101 Exam gives TOGAF business architects an introduction to the TOGAF ADM, its objectives, and usage.
Topic 5	• Introduction to TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation: This topic gives aspiring TOGAF business architects basic knowledge about the Business Architecture Foundation.
Topic 6	• Development of a Business Architecture: This topic explains how a Business Architecture is developed with the TOGAF ADM.
Topic 7	• TOGAF Business Scenario method: The focal point of this OGBA-101 exam topic is the application of the TOGAF Business Scenario method.

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As a market leader, our company is able to attract quality staffs, it actively seeks out those who are energetic, persistent, and professional to various OGBA-101 certificate and good communicator. And we strongly believe that the key of our company's success is its people, skills, knowledge and experience. The successful selection, development and OGBA-101 training of personnel are critical to our company's ability to provide a high standard of service to our customers and to respond their needs on our OGBA-101 exam questions.

The Open Group TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation Exam Sample Questions (Q54-Q59):

NEW QUESTION # 54
Which of the following can be used to help define information concepts in an information map?

- A. Organization Map
- B. Statement of business goals and drivers
- C. Value streams
- D. Stakeholder Map

Answer: B

Explanation:
A statement of business goals and drivers can be used to help define information concepts in an information map. Here's a detailed explanation:
Information Map:
Definition: An information map represents the structure and interaction of information assets that support key business functions and processes. It is used to visualize how information flows within the enterprise.
Role of Business Goals and Drivers:
Business Goals: These are the strategic objectives that the business aims to achieve. They provide direction and context for defining the information needs of the organization.
Business Drivers: These are the factors that influence the business strategy and operations. They help in understanding the priorities and requirements for information management.
Using Goals and Drivers to Define Information Concepts:
Alignment: By aligning information concepts with business goals and drivers, architects can ensure that the information map reflects the strategic priorities of the organization.
Relevance: Business goals and drivers help in identifying the most relevant information assets and understanding how they support the

achievement of business objectives.
TOGAF Reference:
Phase A: Architecture Vision: During this phase, business goals and drivers are identified and used to shape the architecture vision and requirements.
Phase C: Information Systems Architectures: In this phase, the data architecture is developed, and business goals and drivers are used to define the information concepts and data structures needed to support the business.
In summary, a statement of business goals and drivers helps define information concepts in an information map by ensuring that the information assets are aligned with the strategic priorities and needs of the organization.

NEW QUESTION # 55

In which part of a business scenario are business capabilities and value streams modeled?

- A. When identifying and documenting desired outcomes
- B. When identifying the business and technology environment
- C. When identifying the human actors
- D. When identifying, documenting and ranking the problem

Answer: B

Explanation:
In a business scenario, business capabilities and value streams are modeled when identifying the business and technology environment. Here's a detailed explanation:
Business Scenarios in TOGAF:
Business scenarios are used to capture and describe the business requirements, providing a context for the architecture development. They help in understanding the business environment, identifying problems, and defining desired outcomes.
Identifying the Business and Technology Environment:
Business Capabilities: During this phase, the architect identifies the key business capabilities required to achieve the business objectives. These capabilities represent what the organization needs to be able to do.
Value Streams: Value streams are also identified and modeled to understand how value is delivered to customers and stakeholders. They provide a high-level view of the end-to-end processes that create value.
TOGAF ADM Reference:
Phase A: Architecture Vision: In this phase, understanding the business and technology environment is crucial for defining the architecture vision. Modeling business capabilities and value streams provides a foundation for this understanding.
Phase B: Business Architecture: This phase involves a detailed analysis of business capabilities and value streams to ensure that the architecture supports the business strategy and objectives.
Importance:
Contextual Understanding: By modeling business capabilities and value streams, architects gain a comprehensive understanding of the business and technology environment. This helps in aligning the architecture with business needs and ensuring that it supports value creation.
Strategic Alignment: Identifying and modeling these elements ensures that the architecture is aligned with the strategic goals of the organization and supports its key business activities.
In summary, business capabilities and value streams are modeled when identifying the business and technology environment, providing a comprehensive understanding of how the organization operates and how the architecture can support its objectives.

NEW QUESTION # 56

Which of the following best describes a benefit of business models?

- A. They provide a different viewpoint to cross-check assumptions.
- B. They can be used to resolve conflicts amongst different stakeholders.
- C. They highlight what the business does without the need to explain why.
- D. They can be used to calculate detailed cost estimates.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Business models are essential tools within TOGAF for providing different perspectives on the business operations, strategies, and value propositions. Here's a detailed explanation:
* Purpose of Business Models:
* Business models are designed to represent various aspects of the business, such as value creation, delivery, and capture

mechanisms. They provide a structured way to analyze and understand the business.

* Different Viewpoint:
* Cross-Check Assumptions: Business models offer a different viewpoint that helps in validating and cross-checking assumptions made about the business. By presenting a visual and structured representation of the business, these models enable stakeholders to identify gaps, inconsistencies, and areas that need further analysis.
* Holistic Understanding: They help in gaining a holistic understanding of how different components of the business interact, which is crucial for ensuring that the enterprise architecture aligns with the business strategy and goals.
* TOGAF References:
* Phase A: Architecture Vision: During this phase, business models are used to articulate the vision and scope of the architecture effort. They help in ensuring that all assumptions are validated and that the architecture aligns with business objectives.
* Phase B: Business Architecture: Business models are also utilized in this phase to analyze business capabilities, processes, and value streams. They provide a different viewpoint that aids in identifying areas for improvement and ensuring alignment with the strategic intent.

In summary, business models provide a different viewpoint that helps cross-check assumptions, ensuring that the enterprise architecture is aligned with the business strategy and objectives.

NEW QUESTION # 57

Consider the following modeling example, relating business capabilities to organization units so as to highlight duplication and redundancy:

Business Capabilities	Organizational Units			
	Human Resources	Real Estate	Information Technology	Sales and Marketing
Project Management		G	Y	
Learning Management	G		G	R

(Note in this example the cells colored green, yellow, and red, are also marked G. Y, and R, respectively) Which of the following best describes this technique?

* A. Gap Analysis
* B. Relationship Mapping
* C. Perspective Analysis
* D. Capability Mapping

Answer: B

Explanation:
The technique shown in the example is called relationship mapping. It is a technique that can be used to show how a business architecture addresses stakeholder concerns across different parts of an organization2. It can highlight gaps or overlaps in the coverage of stakeholder concerns by a business architecture. In this case, the technique is used to relate business capabilities to organization units so as to highlight duplication and redundancy.
This modeling technique is referred to as Relationship Mapping. It's used to relate business capabilities to organizational units to highlight areas of duplication and redundancy, as well as to indicate where capabilities are being performed well (green), where there are potential issues (yellow), and where there are significant problems or gaps (red). This visualization helps in understanding the alignment between organizational units and capabilities, and where improvements or changes may be needed.
5.2.1 Capability/Organization Mappinghttps://pubs.opengroup.org/togaf-standard/business-architecture /business-capabilities.html#_Toc95135898

NEW QUESTION # 58

Refer to the table below:

Phase	Output & Outcome	Essential Knowledge
?	A set of domain architectures approved by the stakeholders for the problem being addressed, with a set of gaps, and work to clear the gaps understood by the stakeholders.	How does the current Enterprise fail to meet the preferences of the stakeholders? What must change to enable the Enterprise to meet the preferences of the stakeholders? (Gaps) What work is necessary to realize the changes, that is consistent with the additional value being created? (Work Package) How stakeholder priority and preference adjust in response to value, effort, and risk of change. (Stakeholder Requirements)

Which ADM Phase(s) does this describe?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The table describes the steps involved in Phase B (Business Architecture), Phase C (Information Systems Architectures), and Phase D (Technology Architecture) of the TOGAF ADM5. These phases are responsible for developing the target architectures for each domain and identifying the gaps between the baseline and target architectures. The table shows the outputs and outcomes of each phase, as well as the essential knowledge required for each phase.

NEW QUESTION # 59

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