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The Open Group OGBA-101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">TOGAF ADM: This topic of the OGBA-101 exam gives TOGAF business architects an introduction to the TOGAF ADM, its objectives, and usage.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Development of a Business Architecture: This topic explains how a Business Architecture is developed with the TOGAF ADM.

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TOGAF Business Scenario method: The focal point of this OGBA-101 Exam Topic is the application of the TOGAF Business Scenario method.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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The Open Group TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation Exam Sample Questions (Q77-Q82):

NEW QUESTION # 77

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF Series Guide: Business Capabilities, after documenting all of the business capabilities, the next step is to organize them in a logical manner¹. This can be done by using techniques such as layering, sorting, mapping, and leveling¹. These techniques can help to classify, group, and align capabilities into categories for a deeper understanding of how they support the business goals and objectives¹. Organizing the business capabilities can also help to identify dependencies, gaps, overlaps, or redundancies among them¹.

NEW QUESTION # 78

Which of the following is a benefit of value streams and value stream mapping?

- **A. Value streams provide a framework for more effective business requirements analysis, case management, and solution design.**
- B. Value streams help to ensure that investments and project initiatives are prioritized and funded at an appropriate level commensurate with their value.
- C. Value streams highlight the value of individual work packages needed to develop the business architecture.
- D. Value streams help to identify value, duplication, and redundancy across the enterprise.

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF Business Architecture Guide, value streams play a key role in providing a structured framework that supports more effective analysis of business requirements, case management, and solution design. Value streams offer a high-level, customer-centric view of how value flows through the organization, which helps in aligning business requirements and ensuring solutions are well-targeted to meet those requirements.

Role of Value Streams in Business Requirements Analysis

Value streams help stakeholders understand the key stages and outcomes that deliver value to customers or stakeholders. This framework facilitates a clear alignment between business requirements and the value outcomes each requirement supports. By mapping requirements to specific value stream stages, architects can ensure that requirements are directly tied to business outcomes.

Supporting Case Management

Value streams also provide a structured approach for managing various business cases. By identifying key stages in the value creation process, value streams help in evaluating and prioritizing cases based on their impact on value delivery. This structured approach enhances case management by focusing on value, efficiency, and alignment with organizational goals.

Enhancing Solution Design

Solution design is more effective when informed by a value stream view, as it allows architects to focus on delivering value at each stage of the process. By understanding the flow of value, architects and solution designers can ensure that technology, processes, and capabilities are aligned to support the most critical aspects of the value stream. This alignment optimizes solution design to meet specific business needs more effectively.

Why Option B is Correct

The TOGAF Business Architecture Guide explicitly states that value streams provide a framework for business requirements analysis, case management, and solution design. This insight indicates that value streams are instrumental in ensuring that these elements are aligned with how value is delivered within the organization.

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

Option A (Identify value, duplication, and redundancy):

While value streams can provide insights into operational efficiency, they are not primarily focused on identifying duplication and redundancy across the enterprise. Instead, this aspect is typically covered by detailed process mapping or capability assessments.

Option C (Highlighting value of individual work packages):

Value streams do not emphasize individual work packages but rather focus on the overall flow of value. Work packages are more granular and usually defined during implementation and migration planning.

Option D (Ensuring investment prioritization):

Investment prioritization is more closely associated with portfolio management rather than value stream mapping. Although value streams inform decision-making, they do not directly handle funding prioritization.

Conclusion:

The correct answer is B because value streams provide a framework that directly supports business requirements analysis, case management, and solution design, as outlined in the TOGAF Business Architecture Guide.

Reference:

TOGAF Business Architecture Guide, Value Streams Section

NEW QUESTION # 79

Which of the following best describes "value" in the context of Business Architecture?

- A. The market price of something.
- B. The monetary worth of something.
- C. A numerical quantity assigned to something.
- **D. The benefit of something.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Business Architecture, "value" refers to the benefit provided to stakeholders, aligning with TOGAF's goal to capture and deliver value in business processes and capabilities. Business value is viewed as outcomes or improvements that meet stakeholder needs, rather than purely financial or numerical metrics.

Reference:

In the context of Business Architecture, "value" is broadly defined as the benefit that something provides to stakeholders. This benefit can take many forms, including:

Financial value: Increased revenue, reduced costs, improved profitability.

Customer value: Enhanced customer satisfaction, improved customer experience, increased customer loyalty.

Operational value: Increased efficiency, improved productivity, reduced risk.

Social value: Positive impact on society, environmental sustainability, ethical practices.

The key point is that value is subjective and depends on the perspective of the stakeholder. What is valuable to one stakeholder may not be as valuable to another. Therefore, understanding stakeholder values is crucial for effective business architecture.

NEW QUESTION # 80

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

In TOGAF's Architecture Development Method (ADM), the information map is linked to other business blueprints during Phase B: Business Architecture. Phase B is focused on developing the Business Architecture, which involves creating and aligning various business architecture artifacts, such as capability maps, value streams, organizational maps, and information maps.

The information map provides an outline of the critical information needed to support the business capabilities and processes. By linking the information map with other business blueprints (like the process and capability maps), architects can ensure alignment and coherence across business architecture components.

This helps in creating a clear, unified view of how information flows and supports business operations and value creation.

* Option B (Phase E) is incorrect because Phase E (Opportunities and Solutions) is primarily focused on identifying potential solutions and prioritizing initiatives for implementation.

* Option C (Phase A) is incorrect as Phase A (Architecture Vision) is focused on defining the scope and vision of the overall architecture effort and gaining stakeholder agreement.

* Option D (Preliminary Phase) is incorrect as it focuses on establishing the architecture framework and principles rather than creating detailed business blueprints.

Therefore, Phase B: Business Architecture is the correct answer, as it is the stage where the information map is integrated with other business architecture artifacts to create a cohesive business architecture.

NEW QUESTION # 81

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The need to govern Enterprise Architecture is supported by the fact that best practice governance enables the organization to control value realization. Here's a detailed explanation:

Enterprise Architecture Governance:

Definition: Governance in the context of Enterprise Architecture (EA) involves establishing processes, roles, and responsibilities to ensure that the architecture is developed and maintained in alignment with the business strategy and objectives.

Importance of Governance:

Control and Accountability: Effective governance ensures that architecture activities are controlled and aligned with business priorities. It establishes accountability for architectural decisions and outcomes.

Value Realization: Governance mechanisms ensure that the architecture delivers value to the organization by aligning with strategic goals, optimizing resource usage, and ensuring that architecture initiatives are completed successfully.

TOGAF Reference:

Architecture Governance Framework: TOGAF provides a framework for architecture governance, including guidelines for establishing governance structures, processes, and tools to manage architecture activities effectively.

ADM Phases: Governance is integrated into all phases of the ADM to ensure that architecture development is controlled and aligned with business needs. This includes monitoring progress, managing risks, and ensuring compliance with architecture principles and standards.

Best Practices:

Continuous Improvement: Best practice governance involves continuous monitoring and improvement of the architecture processes to ensure they remain effective and deliver the desired outcomes.

Stakeholder Engagement: Effective governance ensures ongoing engagement with stakeholders, ensuring their needs and concerns are addressed, and maintaining alignment with business objectives.

In summary, the need to govern Enterprise Architecture is supported by the fact that best practice governance enables the organization to control value realization, ensuring that architecture initiatives are aligned with strategic goals and deliver tangible benefits.

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