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## The Open Group OGBA-101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• TOGAF ADM: This topic of the OGBA-101 exam gives TOGAF business architects an introduction to the TOGAF ADM, its objectives, and usage.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Key Terminologies: The focal point of this TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation exam topic is about key terminologies of the Business Architecture.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Information Mapping: The topic is all about applying information mapping when developing a TOGAF Business Architecture.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Introduction to TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation: This topic gives aspiring TOGAF business architects basic knowledge about the Business Architecture Foundation.</li></ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• TOGAF Business Scenario method: The focal point of this OGBA-101 Exam Topic is the application of the TOGAF Business Scenario method.</li></ul>

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### The Open Group TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation Exam Sample Questions (Q78-Q83):

#### NEW QUESTION # 78

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

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

**Answer: A**

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 References:

\* 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 # 79

Consider the following Business Capability Example:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Recruitment Management</b>
<b>Description</b>	The ability to solicit, qualify, and provide support for hiring new employees into the organization.
<b>Components</b>	<p><b>A</b> User: Recruiter Stakeholders: Manager, Candidate Employee</p> <p><b>B</b> Evaluate New Hire Requisitions; Recruit/Source Candidates; Screen and Select Candidates; Hire Candidate</p> <p><b>C</b> Candidate/Applicant Details; Position Descriptions; Recruitment Agency Data; Industry Standard Role Definitions</p> <p><b>D</b> Recruitment Management Application; HR Application; Social Media Application</p>

Which of the following are A and C?

- A. Organization. Data.
- B. Actors, Actions.
- C. Who. What.
- **D. Roles, Information.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF Business Capabilities Guide V2, a business capability is defined as "the expression or the articulation of the capacity, materials, and expertise an organization needs in order to perform core functions"<sup>5</sup>. A business capability can be decomposed into four elements: roles, information, processes, and technology<sup>5</sup>. In the given example, A represents roles and C represents information.

In the context provided in the image, 'A' refers to the roles involved in the recruitment management process, which in this case is the 'User: Recruiter' and the 'Stakeholders: Manager, Candidate Employee'. 'C' refers to the information or data aspects of the process, which includes 'Candidate/Applicant Details', 'Position Descriptions', 'Recruitment Agency Data', and 'Industry Standard Role Definitions'. Thus, 'A' corresponds to 'Roles' and 'C' to 'Information'.

<https://pubs.opengroup.org/pocket-guides/togaf-pocket-guide/main/chap04.html>

#### NEW QUESTION # 80

Consider the diagram of an architecture development cycle.

Which description matches the phase of the ADM labeled as item 1?

- **A. Conducts implementation planning for the architecture defined in previous phases.**
- B. Establishes procedures for managing change to the new architecture.
- C. Provides architectural oversight for the implementation.
- D. Operates the process of managing architecture requirements.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In the context of the TOGAF ADM (Architecture Development Method), the phase labeled as item 1, which conducts implementation planning for the architecture defined in previous phases, corresponds to Phase E:

Opportunities and Solutions. Here's a detailed explanation:

\* Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions:

\* Objective: This phase focuses on identifying delivery vehicles (projects, programs, or portfolios) that can deliver the target architecture identified in previous phases. It bridges the gap between the architecture vision and the detailed implementation.

\* **Implementation Planning:** In this phase, the architect develops the detailed Implementation and Migration Plan. This includes identifying work packages, sequencing activities, and preparing for the transition to the target architecture.

\* **Key Activities:**

\* **Identify Opportunities and Solutions:** This involves identifying potential solutions that address the gaps identified during the architecture definition phases (Phases B, C, and D).

\* **Work Package Definition:** Work packages are defined, which include specific projects or initiatives required to implement the architecture.

\* **Transition Planning:** Detailed plans for transitioning from the baseline to the target architecture are developed, ensuring that all necessary steps and resources are accounted for.

\* **TOGAF References:**

\* **Phase E Deliverables:** Key deliverables of this phase include the Implementation and Migration Plan, project charters, and work package descriptions.

\* **Alignment with Business Strategy:** This phase ensures that the implementation plans are aligned with the business strategy and objectives, providing a clear path for executing the architecture vision.

\* **Benefits:**

\* **Structured Implementation:** Conducting implementation planning ensures that the architecture is implemented in a structured and controlled manner, reducing risks and enhancing the likelihood of success.

\* **Resource Allocation:** It helps in efficient allocation of resources by identifying the specific projects and initiatives needed to achieve the target architecture.

In summary, Phase E of the TOGAF ADM focuses on conducting implementation planning for the architecture defined in previous phases, ensuring a structured and controlled approach to executing the architecture vision and achieving the desired business outcomes.

#### NEW QUESTION # 81

Consider the following example value stream:



What does this show?

- A. A decomposition into a sequence of value-creating stages.
- B. The service "Acquire Retail Product" consists of five events
- C. A series of five subprocesses that makeup the value stream
- D. The value stream consists of five business capabilities.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

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.

#### NEW QUESTION # 82

Consider the diagram of an architecture development cycle.

Which description matches the phase of the ADM labeled as item 2?

- A. Conducts Implementation planning for the architecture defined in previous phases
- B. Operates the process of managing architecture requirements
- C. Provides architectural oversight for the implementation
- D. Establishes procedures for managing change to the new architecture

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The Architecture Development Method (ADM) is the core process of TOGAF which outlines a method for developing and

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