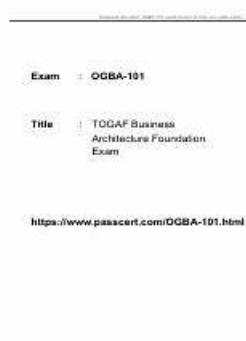


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The Open Group OGBA-101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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.

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key Terminologies: The focal point of this TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation exam topic is about key terminologies of the Business Architecture.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information Mapping: The topic is all about applying information mapping when developing a TOGAF Business Architecture.
Topic 6	<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.

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The Open Group TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation Exam Sample Questions (Q113-Q118):

NEW QUESTION # 113

Which of the following is the element of a value stream stage that describes the end state condition denoting the completion of the value stream stage?

- A. Exit criteria
- B. End point
- C. Completion stage
- D. Target state

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the context of a value stream within TOGAF, a value stream stage represents a segment of the overall process that delivers value to stakeholders. Each stage has specific characteristics and elements that help define its progress and completion. The "exit criteria" is a key element that describes the end state condition, denoting the completion of a value stream stage. Here's how TOGAF defines and uses these concepts:

* Value Stream Definition:

* A value stream represents an end-to-end collection of activities that create a result for a customer, stakeholder, or end-user. It provides a visual representation of how value is delivered.

* Value Stream Stages:

* Each value stream consists of multiple stages, each contributing to the overall value delivery.

These stages need to be clearly defined to ensure the value stream can be effectively managed and improved.

* Exit Criteria:

* Definition: Exit criteria are the conditions that must be met to signify the completion of a value stream stage. These criteria ensure that all necessary tasks have been completed and that the output meets the required quality and performance standards.

* Purpose: By defining exit criteria, organizations can ensure that each stage of the value stream is completed before moving to the next, maintaining quality and consistency across the process.

* TOGAF References:

* Phase B: Business Architecture: In this phase, value streams and their stages are modeled.

Defining exit criteria for each stage helps in managing transitions and ensuring that each part of the value stream is delivering the intended value.

In summary, the exit criteria define the end state condition of a value stream stage, ensuring that all necessary tasks are completed and quality standards are met before proceeding to the next stage.

NEW QUESTION # 114

Which ADM phase focuses on defining the problem to be solved, identifying the stakeholders, their concerns, and requirements?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Phase A of the TOGAF ADM (Architecture Development Method), also known as the Architecture Vision phase, focuses on defining the problem to be solved, identifying stakeholders, their concerns, and requirements. Here's a detailed explanation:

Phase A: Architecture Vision:

Objective: The primary objective of Phase A is to establish a high-level vision of the architecture project, including defining the scope and identifying key stakeholders and their concerns.

Problem Definition: This phase involves clearly defining the business problem or opportunity that the architecture project seeks to address. This sets the stage for all subsequent architecture work.

Stakeholder Identification:

Identification and Analysis: Stakeholders are identified and their concerns and requirements are gathered.

This includes business leaders, IT leaders, end-users, and other relevant parties.

Understanding Needs: Understanding the needs and expectations of stakeholders is crucial for ensuring that the architecture aligns with business objectives and addresses key concerns.

Requirements Gathering:

High-Level Requirements: In Phase A, high-level requirements are identified and documented. These requirements guide the development of the architecture vision and provide a basis for more detailed requirements in later phases.

Requirements Management: A requirements management process is established to ensure that stakeholder needs are continuously captured, analyzed, and addressed throughout the architecture development process.

TOGAF References:

Deliverables: Key deliverables of Phase A include the Architecture Vision document, stakeholder map, and high-level requirements.

ADM Guidelines: TOGAF provides guidelines and techniques for conducting Phase A, including methods for stakeholder analysis, problem definition, and developing the architecture vision.

In summary, Phase A of the TOGAF ADM focuses on defining the problem to be solved, identifying stakeholders, understanding their concerns and requirements, and developing a high-level architecture vision that aligns with business objectives.

NEW QUESTION # 115

Consider the following statements:

A whole corporation or a division of a corporation

A government agency or a single government department

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The examples given (a whole corporation, a division of a corporation, a government agency, a single government department, partnerships, and alliances) are considered "Enterprises" according to the TOGAF Standard. Here's a detailed explanation:

* Definition of an Enterprise:

* Enterprise: According to TOGAF, an enterprise is any collection of organizations that share a common set of goals. It can be a whole corporation, a division of a corporation, a government agency, or a consortium of businesses.

* Examples of Enterprises:

* Corporation or Division: An enterprise can be a whole corporation or just a division within a larger organization.

* Government Entities: It includes government agencies or individual departments within the government.

* Partnerships and Alliances: Enterprises can also be partnerships and alliances of businesses, such as consortia or supply chains.

* TOGAF References:

* Scope of Enterprise Architecture: TOGAF defines enterprise architecture as encompassing the entire scope of the enterprise, including all its sub-units and external partnerships.

* Enterprise Continuum: TOGAF's Enterprise Continuum provides a framework for understanding and organizing the artifacts that make up the enterprise architecture.

In summary, the examples provided are considered "Enterprises" according to the TOGAF Standard, as they represent collections of organizations with shared goals.

NEW QUESTION # 116

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

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

Answer: D

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 # 117

Consider the following example using the Business Model Canvas:

□ What are the segments labeled A, D and I?

- A. Key Partners, Customer Relationships, Revenue Streams.
- B. Customer Relationships, Value Propositions, Market Segments.
- C. Customer Segments, Value Add Services, Profit Channels.
- D. Key Resources, Revenue Streams, Cost Structure

Answer: A

Explanation:

The segments labeled A, D and I in the Business Model Canvas are Key Partners, Customer Relationships, and Revenue Streams respectively. The Business Model Canvas is a tool that can be used to describe how an organization creates, delivers, and captures value for its stakeholders. The Business Model Canvas consists of nine segments that cover four main areas: customers (segments B,C,D), offer (segment E), infrastructure (segments A,F,G), and financial viability (segments H,I). The segments are defined as follows:

Key Partners (segment A): The network of suppliers and partners that make the business model work1. Key partners can provide resources, activities, or support that enable the organization to offer its value proposition1.

Customer Relationships (segment D): The type of relationship that the organization establishes with its customer segments1.

Customer relationships can be driven by customer acquisition, retention, or loyalty objectives¹. Customer relationships can also influence the customer experience and satisfaction¹.

Revenue Streams (segment I): The sources of income that the organization generates from each customer segment1. Revenue streams can be derived from different pricing mechanisms, such as asset sale, subscription, fee, commission, or advertising1.

Revenue streams can also reflect the value that customers are willing to pay for the organization's offer¹.

<https://pubs.opengroup.org/togaf-standard/business-architecture/business-models.html> Figure 8: The Business Model Canvas[6]

NEW QUESTION # 118

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