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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of a Business Architecture: This topic explains how a Business Architecture is developed with the TOGAF ADM.</li> </ul>
Topic 7	<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 (Q89-Q94):

### NEW QUESTION # 89

What process turns a set of business capabilities into a structure that communicates the right amount of detail to different stakeholder groups?

- A. Layering
- B. Stratification
- C. Mapping
- D. Categorization

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Mapping is the process that turns a set of business capabilities into a structure that communicates the right amount of detail to different stakeholder groups. Here's a detailed explanation:

\* Definition of Mapping:

\* Mapping: In the context of business architecture, mapping refers to the process of visually representing the relationships between business capabilities and other elements such as processes, value streams, and organizational units. This helps in communicating the structure and interactions within the business.

\* Purpose:

\* Communication: Mapping provides a clear and structured way to communicate the details of business capabilities to different stakeholder groups. It ensures that each group receives the appropriate level of detail needed for their role and decision-making.

\* Alignment: Helps in aligning business capabilities with strategic goals, processes, and

\* organizational structure, ensuring that the architecture supports the overall business strategy.

\* TOGAF References:

\* Phase B: Business Architecture: During this phase, mapping is used to represent business capabilities and their relationships with other business elements. This helps in creating a coherent and comprehensive business architecture.

\* Capability Mapping: TOGAF emphasizes the use of capability mapping to understand and analyze how different capabilities support business processes and value streams.

\* Benefits:

\* Clarity and Understanding: Mapping provides a visual representation that enhances clarity and understanding of the business

architecture. It helps stakeholders see the big picture and understand how different parts of the business fit together.

\* Stakeholder Engagement: By providing the right amount of detail to different stakeholders, mapping ensures effective engagement and collaboration across the organization.

In summary, mapping is the process that turns a set of business capabilities into a structure that communicates the right amount of detail to different stakeholder groups, facilitating clarity, understanding, and alignment.

### NEW QUESTION # 90

Which of the following best describes why business model innovation should be approached in a structured manner?

- A. To adapt to changes in the organization structure to meet a new market need.
- B. To provide a consistent and measurable level of quality information to decision-makers.
- C. To enable the business to thrive in a state of constant motion.
- **D. To ensure that changes to business models can interact with the existing architecture.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Business model innovation involves making significant changes to how an organization creates, delivers, and captures value. These changes can be disruptive and have far-reaching implications for the entire enterprise. A structured approach to business model innovation is essential to:

Maintain alignment with enterprise architecture: A structured approach ensures that new business models are compatible with the existing technology, data, and application architecture. This prevents costly rework, integration issues, and disruptions to existing operations.

Minimize risk and disruption: By carefully considering the impact of changes on different parts of the organization, a structured approach helps to mitigate risks and avoid unintended consequences.

Facilitate effective decision-making: A structured approach provides a framework for evaluating different business model options and making informed decisions based on clear criteria and analysis.

Enable smooth transition: A structured approach helps to manage the transition to the new business model, ensuring a smooth implementation and minimizing disruptions to customers and employees.

### NEW QUESTION # 91

Complete the sentence. The purpose of the Preliminary Phase is to:

- A. Define the enterprise strategy.
- **B. Architect an Enterprise Architecture Capability.**
- C. Identify the stakeholders and their requirements.
- D. Describe the target architecture.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In the TOGAF ADM, the Preliminary Phase sets up the architecture capability within the organization, establishing architecture governance, defining architecture principles, and setting up necessary processes and tools. This phase is crucial for laying the foundation before formal architecture development begins.

Reference:

The Preliminary Phase is the first phase in the TOGAF Architecture Development Method (ADM). It sets the foundation for successful architecture development within an organization. The primary purpose of this phase is to:

Establish an Enterprise Architecture practice: This involves defining the organizational structure, processes, and resources needed to support architecture activities.

Tailor TOGAF to the organization's needs: TOGAF is a flexible framework. The Preliminary Phase allows for adapting the ADM and other TOGAF components to fit the specific context and requirements of the organization.

Secure senior management commitment: Gaining support from leadership is crucial for the success of any enterprise architecture initiative. This phase helps to ensure that key stakeholders understand and endorse the architecture development process.

Define the scope and approach: This includes determining the initial scope of the architecture work, identifying relevant architecture domains, and selecting appropriate methods and tools

### NEW QUESTION # 92

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

(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. Perspective Analysis
- **B. Relationship Mapping**
- C. Gap 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 organization. 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.

### NEW QUESTION # 93

Consider the following:

You need to analyze a new value stream within the scope of a project.

Which of the following would you use?

- A. An organization chart showing the business units that work with the enterprise and their value.
- B. Combining information mapping with a business process model.
- **C. Heat mapping by value stream stages.**
- D. Converting the value stream stages to entities and then building a logical data model

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In TOGAF and other enterprise architecture practices, analyzing a value stream often involves understanding the various stages of the value stream and assessing how each stage contributes to business value. Heat mapping is a commonly used technique to visualize and analyze these stages, making it the most appropriate choice in this context.

Understanding Value Streams in TOGAF

A value stream represents a high-level view of how value is delivered to customers or stakeholders. It encompasses all the activities necessary to achieve a specific outcome, often broken down into stages. In TOGAF's Business Architecture, value stream mapping is a key activity for analyzing and understanding these value stages, enabling architects to identify areas for improvement.

Heat Mapping as an Analysis Technique

Heat mapping by value stream stages is a visualization technique that highlights the effectiveness or performance of each stage in the value stream. By applying a heat map, architects can easily see which stages are performing well (often marked in "cool" colors) and which stages may need improvement (often marked in "hot" colors). This is particularly useful for identifying bottlenecks, redundancies, or inefficiencies within the value stream, which is essential for project analysis.

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

Option A (Converting value stream stages to entities and building a logical data model):

Building a logical data model involves defining data entities and their relationships, which is more relevant for data architecture. It does not directly contribute to analyzing a value stream's stages or performance within a project scope.

Option C (An organization chart showing business units and their value):

An organization chart shows hierarchical relationships and roles within the enterprise, which does not specifically address value stream stages. While it may help understand which units are responsible for different parts of the value stream, it doesn't provide insight into the performance or effectiveness of each stage.

Option D (Combining information mapping with a business process model):

Information mapping with a business process model is more suited for detailed process analysis. It involves mapping information flows within processes but doesn't directly address analyzing value stream stages. Value streams are typically at a higher level than detailed business processes, focusing more on outcomes than specific activities.

Conclusion: Heat mapping by value stream stages (Option B) is the most effective tool for analyzing a new value stream within the

