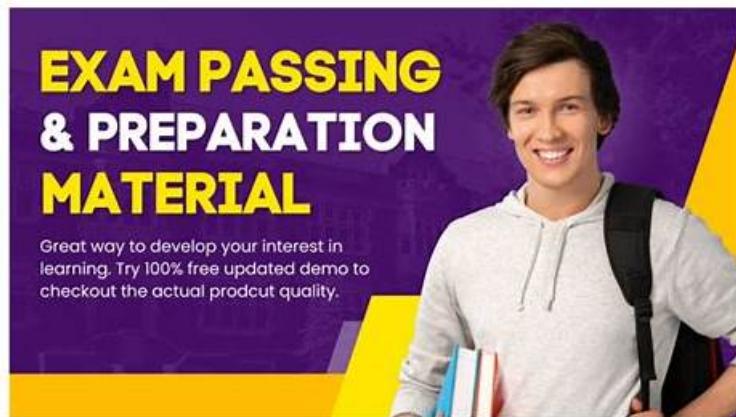


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## **OGBA-101 Valid Study Plan & Online OGBA-101 Version**

The desktop practice test design is best for self-appraisal and decreases the possibilities of disappointment in the TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation Exam (OGBA-101) Exam. It is upheld by each window PC which assists clients with clearing the The Open Group OGBA-101 certification exam with passing marks. The web-based format can be gotten online without introducing the product for the The Open Group OGBA-101 Exam. The web-based practice test is upheld by every one of the working frameworks and programs which will be useful for TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation Exam (OGBA-101) exam preparation.

## **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>TOGAF Business Scenario method: The focal point of this OGBA-101 exam topic is the application of the TOGAF Business Scenario method.</li></ul>

Topic 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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>

## The Open Group TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation Exam Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

### NEW QUESTION # 37

Which of the following Business Architecture concepts should the architect examine and search for when developing the Architecture Vision?

- A. Value Streams, Business Capabilities
- B. Implementation Factor Catalog, Business Value Assessment Matrix
- C. Architecture Principles, Business Drivers
- D. Architecture Continuum, Architecture Repository

### Answer: A

Explanation:

When developing the Architecture Vision, it is essential for the architect to examine and search for Value Streams and Business Capabilities. Here's a detailed explanation:

\* Architecture Vision Phase (Phase A):

\* The Architecture Vision phase sets the overall direction and context for the architecture project. It defines the scope and vision for the future state architecture and establishes a shared understanding among stakeholders.

\* Value Streams:

\* Definition: Value streams represent the end-to-end set of activities that deliver value to customers or stakeholders. They provide a high-level view of how value is created and delivered within the organization.

\* Importance: Understanding value streams helps in aligning the architecture with business processes and ensuring that the architecture supports the delivery of value.

\* Business Capabilities:

\* Definition: Business capabilities define what an organization needs to be able to do to achieve its business objectives. They represent the core functions or abilities of the organization.

\* Importance: Identifying and understanding business capabilities is crucial for ensuring that the architecture addresses the critical functions of the business and supports its strategic goals.

\* TOGAF ADM References:

\* Phase A: Architecture Vision: In this phase, the architect examines value streams and business capabilities to understand the current state and define the desired future state. This helps in creating an architecture vision that is aligned with business objectives and supports value creation.

\* Strategic Planning: Value streams and business capabilities provide a foundation for strategic planning, ensuring that the architecture is designed to support key business activities and capabilities.

In summary, when developing the Architecture Vision, examining value streams and business capabilities is essential for understanding how the organization delivers value and ensuring that the architecture supports critical business functions and strategic objectives.

### NEW QUESTION # 38

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

- A. Phase B
- B. Phase C
- 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 # 39

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

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

## Answer: D

Explanation:

In business capability mapping, once all business capabilities have been documented, the next step is to organize these capabilities logically. This organization helps in understanding how different capabilities interact and align with the business strategy. Here's a detailed explanation based on TOGAF principles:

Business Capability Mapping:

Business capability mapping involves identifying and documenting the capabilities required to execute the business strategy.

Capabilities are the building blocks of the business, representing what the business does.

Logical Organization:

Grouping and Categorization: Capabilities should be grouped and categorized logically to reflect their relationships and dependencies. This can be done by aligning capabilities with business functions, processes, or strategic objectives.

Hierarchical Structure: Organizing capabilities into a hierarchical structure helps in visualizing how high-level capabilities decompose into more specific, detailed capabilities. This hierarchical view aids in understanding the complexity and scope of capabilities.

Alignment with Strategy: Logical organization ensures that capabilities are aligned with the business strategy and objectives. It helps in identifying which capabilities are critical for achieving strategic goals and which ones need development or improvement.

TOGAF ADM References:

Phase B: Business Architecture: This phase involves developing the business architecture, including capability mapping. Organizing capabilities logically is a key step in this process, as it helps in creating a coherent and comprehensive business architecture.

Capability Models: TOGAF recommends using capability models to represent the organization's capabilities.

These models should be logically organized to facilitate analysis and planning.

Practical Steps:

Analyze Relationships: Examine the relationships between capabilities to identify dependencies and interactions. This analysis helps in grouping related capabilities together.

Create a Capability Map: Develop a visual representation of the capabilities, organized logically. This map serves as a reference for

understanding the business architecture and planning initiatives.

In summary, after documenting all business capabilities, organizing them in a logical manner is essential for creating a coherent and effective business architecture. This logical organization facilitates better analysis, planning, and alignment with business strategy.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 40**

Which of the following best describes a business capability?

- A. It is a qualitative statement of intent that should be met by the enterprise architecture capability developing the business architecture.
- B. It is a detailed description of the architectural approach to realize a particular solution.
- C. It is an articulation of the relationships between business entities that make up the enterprise.
- D. **It delineates what a business does without an explanation of how, why, or where the capability is used.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF Series Guide to Business Capabilities (Version 2), a business capability is defined as "a particular ability or capacity that a business may possess or exchange to achieve a specific purpose or outcome" 4. A business capability delineates what a business does without an explanation of how, why, or where the capability is used4. A business capability can be expressed as a verb phrase that indicates what function or service the capability provides4. For example, some possible business capabilities are "Manage Customer Relationships", "Deliver Products", or "Perform Financial Analysis".

#### **NEW QUESTION # 41**

Consider the diagram of an architecture development cycle.

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

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

**Answer: D**

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 Reference:

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 # 42

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