

OGBA-101認定テキスト、OGBA-101一発合格



ちなみに、JPNTest OGBA-101の一部をクラウドストレージからダウンロードできます：
す：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1fWG9OULRdUn69jnxVWufqsAZnrGAmMi5>

あなたはまだ試験について心配していますか？ 心配しないで！ JPNTest OGBA-101試験トレントは、作業または学習プロセス中にこの障害を克服するのに役立ちます。OGBA-101テスト準備の指示の下で、非常に短時間でタスクを完了し、間違いなく試験に合格してOGBA-101証明書を取得できます。The Open Groupサービスをさまざまな個人に合わせて調整し、わずか20~30時間の練習とトレーニングの後、目的の試験に参加できるようにします。さらに、理論と内容に関してTOGAF Business Architecture Foundation Examクイズトレントを毎日更新する専門家がいます。

The Open Group OGBA-101 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">エンタープライズ アーキテクチャと TOGAF 標準:OGBA-101 試験のこのトピックでは、TOGAF ビジネス アーキテクトが TOGAF フレームワーク、TOGAF アーキテクチャ開発方法 (ADM)、および TOGAF ライブラリの内容について学習します。
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">ビジネス アーキテクチャの開発:このトピックでは、TOGAF ADM を使用してビジネス アーキテクチャを開発する方法について説明します。
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">TOGAF ビジネス アーキテクチャ基盤の概要:このトピックでは、TOGAF ビジネス アーキテクトを目指す人に、ビジネス アーキテクチャ基盤に関する基本的な知識を提供します。
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">TOGAF ADM: OGBA-101 試験のこのトピックでは、TOGAF ビジネス アーキテクトに TOGAF ADM、その目的、および使用方法の概要を説明します。
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">主要用語:この TOGAF ビジネス アーキテクチャ ファンデーション試験のトピックの焦点は、ビジネス アーキテクチャの主要用語についてです。
トピック 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">TOGAF ビジネス シナリオ メソッド:この OGBA-101 試験トピックの焦点は、TOGAF ビジネス シナリオ メソッドの適用です。

>> OGBA-101認定テキスト <<

OGBA-101試験の準備方法 | 効率的なOGBA-101認定テキスト試験 | ハイパスレートのTOGAF Business Architecture Foundation Exam一発合格

The Open GroupのOGBA-101試験の合格書は君の仕事の上で更に一步の昇進と生活条件の向上を助けられて、大きな財産に相当します。The Open GroupのOGBA-101認定試験はIT専門知識のレベルの考察として、とっても重要な地位になりつつます。JPNTestは最も正確なThe Open GroupのOGBA-101試験資料を追求しています。

The Open Group TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation Exam 認定 OGBA-101 試験問題 (Q102-Q107):

質問 # 102

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

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

正解: A

解説:

In the context of TOGAF's business scenarios, business capabilities and value streams are typically modeled during the phase of identifying and documenting the desired outcomes. This is because desired outcomes are directly related to what the business intends to achieve, and therefore, it makes sense to model the capabilities (what the business can do) and the value streams (the series of steps the business undertakes to create value) at this stage. This helps in understanding the required changes or enhancements to business capabilities and processes to achieve those outcomes.

質問 # 103

Which of the following is a difference between an organization map and an organization chart?

- A. An organization map reduces the time, cost, and risk of business operations.
- B. An organization map is limited to formal relationships between business units.
- C. An organization map can be impacted by a business model change.
- D. An organization map highlights where in the organization that stakeholder concerns are not being addressed by a business architecture.

正解: D

解説:

An organization map is a technique that can be used to show how a business architecture addresses stakeholder concerns across different parts of an organization³. It can highlight gaps or overlaps in the coverage of stakeholder concerns by a business architecture. An organization chart, on the other hand, is a diagram that shows the formal structure and hierarchy of an organization, such as reporting relationships and roles⁴. An organization chart does not necessarily show how stakeholder concerns are addressed by a business architecture.

An organization map differs from an organization chart in that it is designed to show more than just the formal hierarchy and relationships between different units within an organization. It provides a view of the enterprise from the perspective of the business architecture, highlighting areas where stakeholder concerns might not be addressed effectively, whereas an organization chart typically shows the formal reporting structures only.

質問 # 104

Which of the following is guidance for creating value streams?

- A. Clearly define the triggering stakeholder.
- B. Create an initial set of value streams that provide a one-to-one mapping to existing capabilities.
- C. Include operational levels of detail.
- D. Identify the top-level value streams from components of capabilities.

正解: A

解説:

Value streams represent the series of steps an organization takes to deliver value to a customer or stakeholder. A key principle in defining value streams is clarity about who initiates the value stream and what triggers it.

This is essential for several reasons:

- * Understanding customer needs: Identifying the triggering stakeholder helps to understand their specific needs and expectations, which drives the design and optimization of the value stream.
- * Defining scope and boundaries: Knowing the trigger helps to define the starting and ending points of the value stream, ensuring that it encompasses all the necessary activities to deliver the desired value.
- * Measuring effectiveness: With a clear trigger, it becomes possible to measure the effectiveness of the value stream by tracking how well it meets the needs of the triggering stakeholder.

質問 # 105

Complete the sentence. The TOGAF standard covers the development of four architecture domains. Business. Data. Technology and _____.

- A. Capability
- **B. Application**
- C. Transition
- D. Segment

正解: B

解説:

The TOGAF standard covers the development of four architecture domains: Business, Data, Technology, and Application. The Application Architecture domain defines the applications required to process the data and support the business functions. The TOGAF standard describes the development of four architecture domains, which are considered its pillars. These are Business, Data, Technology, and Application. The Application Architecture domain provides a blueprint for the individual application systems to be deployed, their interactions, and their relationships to the core business processes of the organization.

質問 # 106

Which of the following is a derived relationship in an organization map?

- **A. Value flow**
- B. Capability
- C. Location
- D. Scope of enterprise

正解: A

解説:

According to the TOGAF Series Guide: Organization Mapping, one of the derived relationships in an organization map is value flow¹. A value flow is a relationship that shows how value is exchanged between business units or other entities in an organization map¹. A value flow can be expressed as a verb phrase that indicates what type of value is transferred or shared between entities¹. For example, in an organization map for an online retailer, a possible value flow could be "Delivers products" between the Warehouse business unit and the Customer entity.

質問 # 107

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