

OGBA-101퍼펙트덤프데모문제보기 - OGBA-101최고덤프



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The Open Group OGBA-101 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<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.
주제 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a Business Architecture: This topic explains how a Business Architecture is developed with the TOGAF ADM.
주제 3	<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.
주제 4	<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.
주제 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information Mapping: The topic is all about applying information mapping when developing a TOGAF Business Architecture.
주제 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TOGAF ADM: This topic of the OGBA-101 exam gives TOGAF business architects an introduction to the TOGAF ADM, its objectives, and usage.

>> OGBA-101퍼펙트 덤프데모문제 보기 <<

최신버전 OGBA-101퍼펙트 덤프데모문제 보기 퍼펙트한 덤프 구매후 불합격시 덤프비용 환불

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최신 TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation OGBA-101 무료샘플문제 (Q72-Q77):

질문 # 72

Complete the sentence A business capability is _____.

- A. a description of the architectural approach to realize a particular business solution
- **B. an ability that a business possesses to achieve a specific outcome**
- C. a qualitative statement of intent that should be met by the business architecture
- D. a representation of an end-to-end collection of business activities

정답: B

설명:

A business capability is a conceptual representation that reflects the core abilities or capacities of a business.

It is defined as an intrinsic ability that an organization possesses or can develop to consistently deliver a specific outcome or set of outcomes. Business capabilities abstract away from the organizational structure, processes, and technology to focus on the 'what' the business can do, rather than the 'how' it does it. This concept is fundamental in business architecture as it helps in aligning strategic objectives with operational efficiency.

질문 # 73

Consider the following graphic illustrating a method supporting the TOGAF ADM.

What does the method help identify?

- A. Architecture Solutions
- **B. Alternative Target Architectures**
- C. Business Scenarios
- D. Solution Building Blocks

정답: B

설명:

The graphic illustrates a method for developing alternative target architectures in Phase E of the TOGAF ADM1. The method involves identifying and evaluating candidate architectures based on criteria such as business value, cost, risk, and feasibility1. The method helps to identify the most suitable architecture solution for the enterprise.

<https://pubs.opengroup.org/togaf-standard/adm-techniques/chap10.html>

The graphic illustrates a method that supports the TOGAF ADM by identifying and evaluating alternative target architectures. The process begins with a vision, influenced by principles and requirements, leading to the consideration of alternatives. Each alternative is assessed based on different criteria, leading to the selection of the most suitable target architecture. This is consistent with the TOGAF approach of developing a set of potential architectures and then selecting the one that best meets the enterprise's needs.

질문 # 74

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

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

정답: A

설명:

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.

질문 # 75

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

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

정답: D

설명:

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.

질문 # 76

Question: Which ADM Phases match the following purpose descriptions?

- A. 1 Phase C - 2 Phase F - 3 Phase G - 4 Phase D
- B. 1 Phase C - 2 Phase F - 3 Phase H - 4 Phase B
- C. 1 Phase C - 2 Phase E - 1 Phase H - 4 Phase C
- D. 1 Phase D - 2 Phase B - 3 Phase G - 4 Phase A

정답: A

설명:

The ADM Phases that match the purpose descriptions provided are: Phase C for the development of Information Systems Architectures to support the agreed Architecture Vision, Phase F for addressing the move from the Baseline to the Target Architectures by finalizing a detailed Implementation and Migration Plan, Phase G for providing architectural oversight of the implementation, and Phase D for describing the development of the Technology Architecture to support the agreed Architecture Vision.

