

# Test OGBA-101 Preparation | OGBA-101 New Practice Materials

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## Nghiên cứu các hệ thống tích hợp với Core banking:

1. Bạn thường sử dụng các loại hệ thống tích hợp nào? Liệt kê và mô tả ngắn gọn về chúng.
2. Bạn muốn sử dụng hệ thống tích hợp nào nhất? Tại sao?
3. Theo thực trạng hiện nay, bạn quan ngại vấn đề nào của hệ thống ngân hàng? Tại sao?

## Trả lời

### Câu 1:

- Tích hợp core banking với NAPAS thông qua chuẩn ISO 8583 / API: Đây là lớp tích hợp cho phép kết nối trực tiếp giữa core banking và hệ thống chuyển mạch tài chính NAPAS. Luồng giao dịch thanh toán thẻ, chuyển khoản 24/7, QR và clearing được truyền và xác thực theo thời gian thực. Việc sử dụng ISO 8583 cho phép đảm bảo tính toàn vẹn message, cấu trúc data field chuẩn hóa và giảm sai lệch dữ liệu trong xử lý liên ngân hàng.

- Middleware/ESB phục vụ điều phối message đến NAPAS: Trong nhiều ngân hàng, lớp tích hợp ESB hoặc API Gateway đóng vai trò routing, transformation và load balancing nhằm giảm áp lực xử lý trực tiếp lên core banking và tránh tình trạng nghẽn giao dịch.

- Hệ thống reconciliation đối soát với NAPAS: Phục vụ đối chiếu file settlement, xử lý tra soát và bộ trừ giao dịch, đảm bảo dữ liệu khớp chính xác giữa số cái core và clearing report từ NAPAS. Điều này giúp ngân hàng hạn chế rủi ro kế toán và sai lệch số dư khách hàng.

### Câu 2:

- Tối ưu hóa hiệu năng xử lý giao dịch (transaction throughput & latency):

+ Luồng giao dịch kết nối trực tiếp giữa core banking và NAPAS giúp giảm độ trễ (latency) so với mô hình qua nhiều tầng middleware.

+ Message chuẩn ISO 8583 giúp giảm overhead data, tăng tốc độ truyền.

+ Khi kết hợp Gateway middleware, có thể thực hiện load balancing, queue management, giúp hệ thống duy trì throughput ổn định trong giờ cao điểm giao dịch 24/7.

- Chuẩn hóa giao thức tích hợp và nâng cao tính tương thích hệ thống

Trang 1

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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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>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 4	<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 5	<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 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>Introduction to TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation: This topic gives aspiring TOGAF business architects basic knowledge about the Business Architecture Foundation.</li> </ul>

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## OGBA-101 New Practice Materials - OGBA-101 Most Reliable Questions

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## The Open Group TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation Exam Sample Questions (Q46-Q51):

### NEW QUESTION # 46

Which of the following describes how business models are used within the TOGAF standard?

- A. To identify, classify, and mitigate risks to the business.
- B. To help formulate architecture and business principles.
- C. To tailor the enterprise architecture for the business.**
- D. To document the factors impacting the business migration plan.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

In the TOGAF framework, business models play a critical role in aligning the enterprise architecture with the specific needs and objectives of the business. Here's a detailed explanation referencing key concepts from TOGAF:

\* Business Architecture in TOGAF:

\* The Business Architecture is one of the four architecture domains in the TOGAF Architecture Development Method (ADM). It describes the business strategy, governance, organization, and key business processes.

\* Role of Business Models:

\* Business models help in visualizing and understanding the business operations, strategy, and value propositions. They serve as a blueprint to tailor the enterprise architecture to the business requirements.

\* TOGAF ADM Phases:

\* Phase B: Business Architecture: During this phase, business models are used to understand and define the business strategy and processes. This helps in ensuring that the enterprise architecture is aligned with business goals and can support the delivery of business outcomes.

\* Phase A: Architecture Vision: Business models are utilized to create an architecture vision that reflects the business context and strategic intent. This involves tailoring the enterprise architecture to fit the specific business needs.

\* Tailoring Enterprise Architecture:

\* Customization and Alignment: By using business models, architects can tailor the architecture to align with the business vision and strategy. This ensures that the architecture supports the business in achieving its strategic goals and provides value.

\* Stakeholder Engagement: Business models facilitate communication and engagement with stakeholders by providing a clear representation of business operations and strategies. This helps in gaining consensus and support for the architecture.

\* TOGAF Reference Models:

\* Business Model Canvas: This is a strategic management template used for developing new or documenting existing business models. It describes a firm's value proposition, infrastructure, customers, and finances. The Business Model Canvas is referenced in TOGAF as a tool to help tailor the enterprise architecture.

\* Examples and Applications:

\* In practical terms, using business models allows architects to identify key business capabilities, value streams, and organizational structures that need to be supported by the IT architecture. This ensures that IT investments and projects are directly aligned with business priorities.

In summary, business models are integral in tailoring the enterprise architecture to the specific needs and strategic objectives of the business within the TOGAF framework. This alignment ensures that the architecture is relevant, efficient, and supportive of business goals.

#### NEW QUESTION # 47

Refer to the table below:

Which ADM Phase(s) does this describe?

- A. Phase B
- B. Phase E
- C. Phase B, C and D
- D. Preliminary Phase

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The table describes the steps involved in Phase B (Business Architecture), Phase C (Information Systems Architectures), and Phase D (Technology Architecture) of the TOGAF ADM5. These phases are responsible for developing the target architectures for each domain and identifying the gaps between the baseline and target architectures. The table shows the outputs and outcomes of each phase, as well as the essential knowledge required for each phase.

The table describes the iterative cycle of defining requirements, identifying gaps, and creating solutions that occurs throughout the architecture development phases of the TOGAF ADM. This cycle is most prominent in:

\* Phase B (Business Architecture):

\* Develop the Business Architecture, identifying gaps between the baseline and desired business capabilities, processes, and information flows.

\* Define work packages to address these gaps and realize the target business architecture.

\* Phase C (Information Systems Architectures):

\* Develop the Data and Application Architectures to support the Business Architecture.

\* Identify gaps between the baseline and target information systems architectures.

\* Define work packages to address these gaps and realize the target data and application architectures.

\* Phase D (Technology Architecture):

\* Develop the Technology Architecture to support the Data and Application Architectures.

\* Identify gaps between the baseline and target technology architectures.

\* Define work packages to address these gaps and realize the target technology architecture.

#### NEW QUESTION # 48

What is defined as the effect of uncertainty on objectives?

- A. Risk
- B. Vulnerability
- C. Threat
- D. Continuity

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Risk is defined as the effect of uncertainty on objectives. It can be positive or negative depending on whether it enhances or hinders the achievement of objectives. Threat is a potential cause of risk that could have a negative impact on objectives. Continuity is the ability to maintain or resume normal operations after a disruption or disaster. Vulnerability is a weakness or exposure that could be

exploited by a threat to cause harm or damage.

#### NEW QUESTION # 49

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

#### Answer: B

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 # 50

Complete the sentence An information map is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. description of the business units that use capabilities and participate in value streams
- B. representation of where the business information is held within the enterprise
- C. collection of information concepts and their relationships to one another
- D. target description of information assets needed to support the business

#### Answer: C

Explanation:

An information map is essentially a collection of information concepts along with their relationships. It's a visual representation that shows how various types of information are related and used throughout the organization. This can include data entities, their attributes, and the flow of data between different business processes or systems. Information mapping helps in understanding the structure of an organization's data and is a key part of the information system architecture within TOGAF's content framework.

#### NEW QUESTION # 51

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