

# The Open Group OGBA-101 Free Dumps & OGBA-101 Practice Exams



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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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 6	<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 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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### The Open Group OGBA-101 Practice Exams - Reliable OGBA-101 Study Plan

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### The Open Group TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation Exam Sample Questions (Q72-Q77):

#### NEW QUESTION # 72

Consider the diagram of an architecture development cycle.

Which description matches the phase of the ADM labeled as item 2?

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

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The Architecture Development Method (ADM) is the core process of TOGAF which outlines a method for developing and managing the lifecycle of enterprise architecture. Considering the phases of the ADM, the item labeled as '2' in the provided architecture development cycle diagram likely corresponds to the

'Architecture Change Management' phase, which is responsible for providing ongoing architectural oversight and guidance to ensure that the implementation remains aligned with the architecture defined in the previous phases. This includes managing changes to the architecture in a controlled manner as the implementation progresses and ensuring that the architecture continues to meet the business needs.

#### NEW QUESTION # 73

Please consider the following statement.

They govern the architecture process, affecting the development, maintenance, and use of the Enterprise Architecture.

What does this describe?

- **A. Architecture Principles**
- B. ADM Techniques
- C. Stakeholders' requirements
- D. Architecture Frameworks

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Architecture Principles in TOGAF govern the architecture process, influencing the development, maintenance, and use of the Enterprise Architecture. Here's a detailed explanation:

\* Definition:

\* Architecture Principles: These are the fundamental rules and guidelines that inform and support the way in which an organization sets about fulfilling its mission. They affect all phases of the architecture process.

\* Role in TOGAF:

\* Guidance and Governance: Architecture Principles provide the foundation for making architecture-related decisions. They guide

the development, maintenance, and usage of all architecture artifacts.

- \* **Consistency and Alignment:** They ensure that all architecture activities are consistent with the overall business strategy and objectives, providing alignment across different architecture domains.

- \* **TOGAF ADM Phases:**

- \* **Preliminary Phase:** This phase includes the establishment of architecture principles that will guide the entire architecture effort.

- \* **Phase A: Architecture Vision:** During this phase, the architecture principles are used to create the vision and scope of the architecture project, ensuring it aligns with the organization's goals.

- \* **Examples of Architecture Principles:**

- \* **Business Principles:** These might include ensuring that business processes are customer-focused.

- \* **Data Principles:** Principles ensuring data accuracy and availability.

- \* **Application Principles:** Guidelines for application interoperability and usability.

- \* **Technology Principles:** Standards for technology choices and infrastructure management.

In summary, architecture principles govern the architecture process, affecting its development, maintenance, and use, thereby ensuring alignment with business goals and consistency in architectural decisions.

### NEW QUESTION # 74

When developing a Business Architecture, which of the following is recommended if an enterprise has existing Architecture Descriptions?

- A. They should be added to the Governance Repository within the Architecture Repository.
- B. They should be used to validate the business principles.
- **C. They should be used as the basis for the Baseline Description.**
- D. They should be reviewed, and work packages identified for portfolio planning.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

When developing a Business Architecture, TOGAF provides guidance on how to leverage existing architecture descriptions to build a comprehensive and accurate Baseline Description. Here's a step-by-step explanation:

Existing Architecture Descriptions:

Existing architecture descriptions provide valuable insights into the current state of the enterprise's architecture. These descriptions can include documentation of processes, systems, technologies, and organizational structures.

Baseline Description:

The Baseline Description represents the current state of the enterprise architecture. It serves as the starting point for developing the Target Architecture and planning the transition from the current state to the future state.

Using Existing Descriptions:

**Review and Analyze:** Existing architecture descriptions should be reviewed and analyzed to understand the current state accurately. This involves identifying all relevant artifacts, documents, and data.

**Integration into Baseline:** The information from the existing descriptions should be integrated into the Baseline Description. This ensures that the Baseline accurately reflects the current state, providing a solid foundation for future planning.

**Gaps and Opportunities:** By using existing descriptions, architects can identify gaps in the current architecture and opportunities for improvement. This helps in formulating a more effective Target Architecture.

TOGAF ADM Reference:

**Phase A: Architecture Vision:** This phase involves establishing the architecture vision, which includes defining the scope and approach for the Baseline Description.

**Phase B: Business Architecture:** During this phase, the Baseline Business Architecture is developed using existing architecture descriptions as a key input.

In summary, using existing architecture descriptions as the basis for the Baseline Description ensures that the current state is accurately documented, providing a reliable foundation for developing the Target Architecture and planning the transition.

### NEW QUESTION # 75

Consider the following statements:

Groups of countries, governments, or governmental organizations (such as militaries) working together to create common or shareable deliverables or infrastructures 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. Business Units

- C. Architectures Scopes
- **D. Enterprises**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

TOGAF defines an "Enterprise" as any collection of organizations or alliances working toward shared goals, such as in consortiums or partnerships. This scope allows the architecture to address cross-organization processes and infrastructures for collaborative endeavors.

Reference:

TOGAF defines an Enterprise as any collection of organizations that has a common set of goals. This definition is intentionally broad and can encompass various types of entities, including:

Single organizations: A traditional company or corporation with a unified structure and goals.

Groups of organizations: This could include:

Public sector: Government agencies, military branches, or international collaborations like the United Nations.

Private sector: Consortiums, industry alliances, supply chains, or joint ventures where multiple businesses work together towards shared objectives.

The key characteristic of an enterprise is the shared set of goals that drives its activities and architecture.

### NEW QUESTION # 76

Complete the sentence. The four dimensions used to scope an architecture are:

- **A. Breadth, Depth, Time Period, Architecture Domains**
- B. Business, Data, Application, Technology
- C. Strategy, Segment, Capability, Budget
- D. Strategy, Portfolio, Project, Solution Delivery

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In TOGAF, the dimensions for scoping an architecture are Breadth (coverage across the organization), Depth (level of detail), Time Period (horizon of the architecture), and Architecture Domains (the four architecture domains of Business, Data, Application, and Technology). These dimensions ensure comprehensive scoping and contextual alignment.

References: TOGAF Standard, Chapter on Scoping the Architecture.

According to TOGAF, defining the scope of an architecture involves considering these four key dimensions:

Breadth: This refers to how much of the enterprise is covered by the architecture. It defines the boundaries of the architecture, which could range from a single department to the entire organization, or even extending to external partners.

Depth: This dimension determines the level of detail included in the architecture. It can range from high-level conceptual models to detailed specifications of individual components.

Time Period: This specifies the timeframe for the architecture, including the intended lifespan of the architecture and any planned phases or iterations. It addresses questions like "What is the architecture for now?" and "What should the architecture look like in the future?"

Architecture Domains: This dimension defines which of the four architecture domains (Business, Data, Application, Technology) are included in the scope. The selection of domains depends on the specific needs and objectives of the architecture development effort.

### NEW QUESTION # 77

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