

# 완벽한 OGBA-101 인증 시험대비 공부자료 공부문제

1. Consider the following statements:

1. A whole corporation or a division of a corporation
2. A government agency or a single government department
3. Partnerships and alliances of businesses working together, such as a consortium or supply chain

What are these examples of according to the TOGAF Standard?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF Standard, an enterprise is defined as any collection of organizations that has a common set of goals and/or a single bottom line<sup>1</sup>. The examples given in the question are all types of enterprises that can be the subject of enterprise architecture<sup>1</sup>.

2. In what TOGAF ADM phase is the information map linked to other business blueprints?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Phase E Explanation of Correct Answer. In Phase E (Opportunities and Solutions) of the TOGAF ADM, the information map is linked to other business blueprints such as the Business Capability Map, the Value Stream Map, and the Business Process Model<sup>2</sup>. This helps to identify and prioritize opportunities for business improvement and transformation<sup>2</sup>.

3. Which of the following best describes the relationship between business models and business architecture?

- A. Business Architecture provides a conceptual summary view, whereas business models support in-depth analysis.
- B. Business Architecture breaks a business model down into the core functional elements that describe how the business works.
- C. Business models are useful for impact analysis, however Business Architecture is needed for scenario analysis.
- D. Business model development is a prerequisite for a Business Architecture development.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A business model describes how an organization creates, delivers, and captures value for its stakeholders<sup>3</sup>. A business architecture breaks a business model down into the core functional elements that describe how the business works, such as the value proposition, the customer segments, the channels, the revenue streams, the cost structure, the key resources, the key activities, and the key partnerships<sup>3</sup>.

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## The Open Group OGBA-101 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<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>
주제 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>
주제 3	<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>

주제 4	<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>
주제 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>
주제 6	<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>
주제 7	<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>

>> OGBA-101인증 시험대비 공부자료 <<

## 최신 OGBA-101인증 시험대비 공부자료 덤프샘플문제

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## 최신 TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation OGBA-101 무료샘플문제 (Q83-Q88):

### 질문 # 83

Consider the following example value stream:



What does this show?

- A. The value stream consists of five business capabilities.
- B. A decomposition into a sequence of value-creating stages.
- C. A series of five subprocesses that makeup the value stream
- D. The service "Acquire Retail Product" consists of five events

정답: B

### 설명:

The example value stream shown, labeled "Acquire Retail Product," represents a decomposition into a sequence of stages that collectively create value. Each stage, such as "Advertise Channels," "Display Products," "Enable Selection," "Process Payment," and "Deliver Product(s)," is a step in the overall process that contributes to the final outcome, which in this case is the acquisition of a retail product by the customer.

Value streams are utilized in business architecture to model the flow of value through an organization from the initial customer demand to the final delivery of the product or service.

### 질문 # 84

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

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

- D. Architecture Continuum, Architecture Repository

**정답: C**

**설명:**

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.

**질문 #85**

Which of the following supports the need to govern Enterprise Architecture?

- A. The TOGAF standard cannot be used without executive governance.
- B. The Architecture Project mandates the governance of the target architecture.
- C. The stakeholder preferences may go beyond the architecture project scope and needs control.
- D. **Best practice governance enables the organization to control value realization.**

**정답: D**

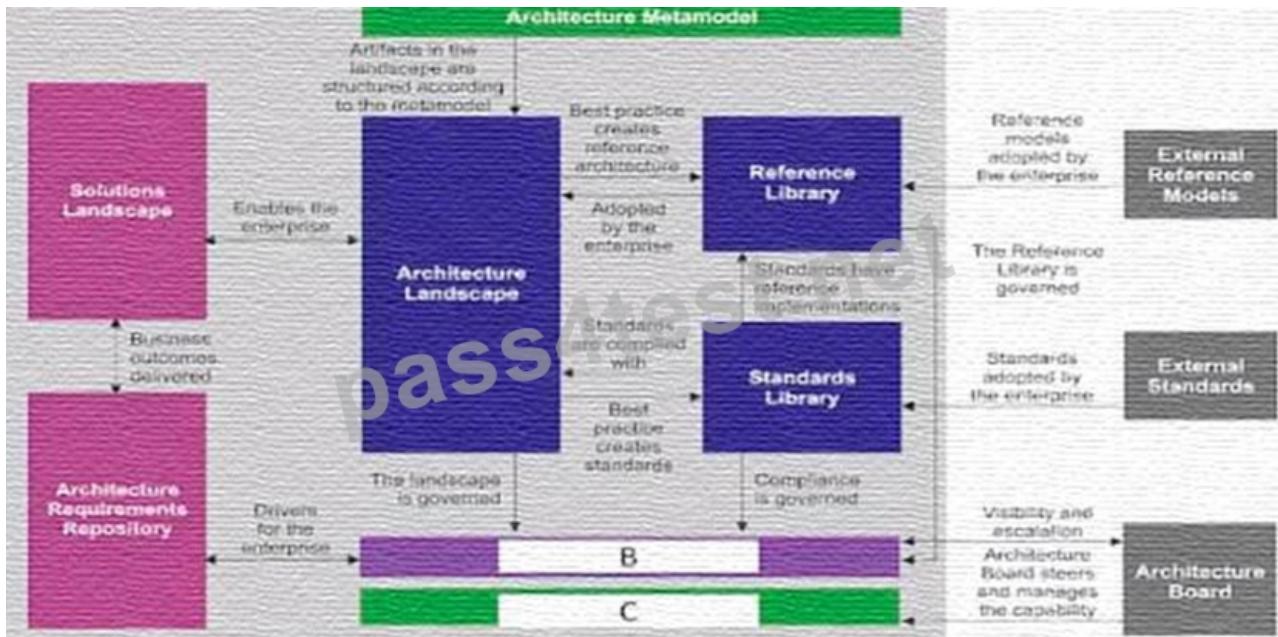
**설명:**

One of the reasons that supports the need to govern Enterprise Architecture is that best practice governance enables the organization to control value realization. Value realization is the process of ensuring that the expected benefits from implementing an Enterprise Architecture are achieved and sustained over time. Best practice governance provides a framework and mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the performance and outcomes of Enterprise Architecture initiatives, as well as ensuring alignment with strategic objectives and stakeholder expectations.

[https://pubs.opengroup.org/togaf-standard/adm-practitioners/adm-practitioners\\_15.html](https://pubs.opengroup.org/togaf-standard/adm-practitioners/adm-practitioners_15.html) In short, the implementation team is directed to create changes with intentional value-based outcomes. Best practice governance enables the organization to control value realization.

**질문 #86**

In the diagram, what are the items labelled A, B, and C?



- A. A-Enterprise Repository, B-Governance Repository, C-Board Repository
- B. A-Architecture Repository, B-Governing Board, C-Enterprise Capability
- C. Enterprise Repository, B-Board repository, C-Enterprise Capability
- D. A-Architecture Repository, B-Governance Repository, C-Architecture Capability

정답: B

설명:

In the provided diagram, item A refers to the Architecture Repository, which is a part of the TOGAF framework where all the architecture assets are stored. This includes the architectural models, patterns, architecture descriptions, and other artifacts relevant to the architecture. Item B is labeled as the Governing Board, which is likely referring to the Architecture Board or a similar governance structure responsible for oversight and decision-making regarding the enterprise architecture. Item C refers to Enterprise Capability, which encompasses the processes, tools, skills, and other capabilities that enable the architecture function within the enterprise.

질문 #87

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

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

정답: B

설명:

According to the TOGAF Series Guide: Organization Mapping, one of the derived relationships in an organization map is value flow. A value flow is a relationship that shows how value is exchanged between business units or other entities in an organization map. A value flow can be expressed as a verb phrase that indicates what type of value is transferred or shared between entities. 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.

질문 #88

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