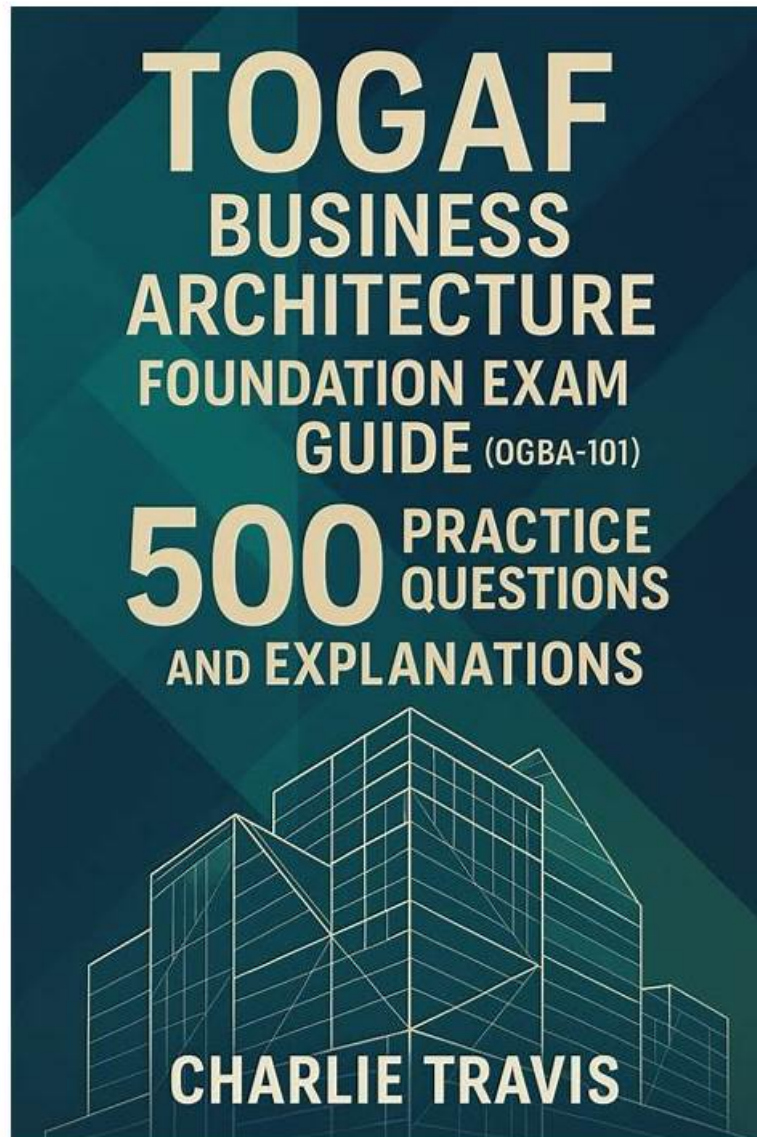


TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation Exam practice test & valid free OGBA-101 test questions



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The Open Group is one of the most powerful and rapidly growing fields nowadays. Everyone is trying to get the The Open Group OGBA-101 certification to improve their futures with it. Success in the test plays an important role in the up gradation of your CV and getting a good job or working online to achieve your dreams. The students are making up their minds for the The Open Group OGBA-101 test but they are mostly confused about where to prepare for it successfully on the first try.

The Open Group OGBA-101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction to TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation: This topic gives aspiring TOGAF business architects basic knowledge about the Business Architecture Foundation.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Information Mapping: The topic is all about applying information mapping when developing a TOGAF Business Architecture.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Development of a Business Architecture: This topic explains how a Business Architecture is developed with the TOGAF ADM.

The Open Group TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation Exam Sample Questions (Q116-Q121):

NEW QUESTION # 116

Consider the following Business Capability Example:

Which of the following are A and C?

- A. Actors, Actions.
- **B. Roles, Information.**
- C. Who. What.
- D. Organization. Data.

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF Business Capabilities Guide V2, a business capability is defined as "the expression or the articulation of the capacity, materials, and expertise an organization needs in order to perform core functions"⁵. A business capability can be decomposed into four elements: roles, information, processes, and technology⁵. In the given example, A represents roles and C represents information.

In the context provided in the image, 'A' refers to the roles involved in the recruitment management process, which in this case is the 'User: Recruiter' and the 'Stakeholders: Manager, Candidate Employee'. 'C' refers to the information or data aspects of the process, which includes 'Candidate/Applicant Details', 'Position Descriptions', 'Recruitment Agency Data', and 'Industry Standard Role Definitions'. Thus, 'A' corresponds to 'Roles' and 'C' to 'Information'.

<https://pubs.opengroup.org/pocket-guides/togaf-pocket-guide/main/chap04.html>

NEW QUESTION # 117

Which of the following best describes this diagram?

- A. Business Capabilities Layer diagram
- **B. Business Capability Map**

- C. Business Capability/Value Stream Mapping
- D. Business Relationships diagram

Answer: B

Explanation:

The diagram presented is best described as a Business Capability Map. Here's a detailed explanation:

Business Capability Map:

Definition: A Business Capability Map represents the various capabilities an organization requires to deliver its products and services and achieve its strategic objectives. It typically categorizes capabilities into different levels or tiers, such as strategic, core, and supporting capabilities.

Diagram Analysis:

Layers and Groupings: The diagram shows capabilities grouped into three categories: Strategic, Core, and Supporting. Each group lists specific business capabilities necessary for the organization's functioning.

Color Coding: The use of different colors (green, red, yellow, purple) may indicate various aspects such as priority, status, or different business units. However, the primary purpose is to visually represent and categorize capabilities.

TOGAF Reference:

Phase B: Business Architecture: In this phase, creating a Business Capability Map is a crucial activity. It helps in understanding the business functions and aligning them with strategic goals.

Capability-Based Planning: TOGAF promotes capability-based planning, which involves identifying, mapping, and analyzing business capabilities to ensure they support the overall strategy and objectives.

Purpose and Benefits:

Strategic Alignment: The Business Capability Map helps in aligning business capabilities with the strategic objectives of the organization. It provides a clear view of what the organization needs to do to achieve its goals.

Gap Analysis: It is useful for conducting gap analysis by comparing current capabilities with the desired state, helping to identify areas for improvement.

Resource Allocation: By understanding the different capabilities, organizations can allocate resources more effectively to areas that need development or enhancement.

In summary, the diagram is best described as a Business Capability Map because it visually represents and categorizes the various capabilities needed by the organization into strategic, core, and supporting layers, aligning them with the business strategy and objectives.

NEW QUESTION # 118

Which approach to modeling business value is designed to create an end-to-end perspective of value from the customer's perspective?

- A. Value chains
- B. Lean value streams
- C. Value networks
- **D. Value streams**

Answer: D

Explanation:

A value stream is an approach to modeling business value that focuses on the end-to-end sequence of activities that an organization performs to deliver a product or service to the customer. This perspective is designed to help organizations understand the full lifecycle of value creation, from the initial customer demand to the final delivery of value. It provides a holistic view of the flow of value through the organization and is instrumental in identifying areas of waste and opportunities for improvement to enhance the overall customer experience. Value streams help in visualizing and optimizing the steps necessary to effect change in the business processes and systems that create value for the customers.

NEW QUESTION # 119

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

In a business scenario, business capabilities and value streams are modeled when identifying the business and technology environment. Here's a detailed explanation:

* Business Scenarios in TOGAF:

* Business scenarios are used to capture and describe the business requirements, providing a context for the architecture development. They help in understanding the business environment, identifying problems, and defining desired outcomes.

* Identifying the Business and Technology Environment:

* Business Capabilities: During this phase, the architect identifies the key business capabilities required to achieve the business objectives. These capabilities represent what the organization needs to be able to do.

* Value Streams: Value streams are also identified and modeled to understand how value is delivered to customers and stakeholders. They provide a high-level view of the end-to-end processes that create value.

* TOGAF ADM References:

* Phase A: Architecture Vision: In this phase, understanding the business and technology environment is crucial for defining the architecture vision. Modeling business capabilities and value streams provides a foundation for this understanding.

* Phase B: Business Architecture: This phase involves a detailed analysis of business capabilities and value streams to ensure that the architecture supports the business strategy and objectives.

* Importance:

* Contextual Understanding: By modeling business capabilities and value streams, architects gain a comprehensive understanding of the business and technology environment. This helps in aligning the architecture with business needs and ensuring that it supports value creation.

* Strategic Alignment: Identifying and modeling these elements ensures that the architecture is aligned with the strategic goals of the organization and supports its key business activities.

In summary, business capabilities and value streams are modeled when identifying the business and technology environment, providing a comprehensive understanding of how the organization operates and how the architecture can support its objectives.

NEW QUESTION # 120

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 highlights where in the organization that stakeholder concerns are not being addressed by a business architecture.
- D. An organization map reduces the time, cost, and risk of business operations.

Answer: C

Explanation:

While both organization maps and organization charts visualize organizational structures, they have key differences:

* Organization Chart: Focuses on formal reporting structures and hierarchies within an organization. It typically shows departments, roles, and lines of authority.

* Organization Map: Provides a broader view of the organization, including relationships, interactions, and dependencies both within and outside the organization. It can highlight:

* Informal relationships: Collaborations, communication channels, and networks that are not captured in the formal hierarchy.

* External relationships: Connections with customers, suppliers, partners, and other stakeholders.

* Alignment with business architecture: How well the organizational structure supports the business architecture and stakeholder concerns.

By visualizing these broader relationships, an organization map can reveal areas where the business architecture may not be effectively addressing stakeholder needs. This could be due to:

* Misalignment between structure and strategy: The organizational structure may not be optimized to support the business strategy and value streams.

* Communication gaps: There may be inadequate communication or coordination between different parts of the organization.

* Lack of clarity in roles and responsibilities: Overlapping or unclear roles can lead to confusion and inefficiencies.

NEW QUESTION # 121

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