

New Soft OGBA-101 Simulations | OGBA-101 Reliable Exam Tutorial



DOWNLOAD the newest Pass4Test OGBA-101 PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=13RO59HvqidwU1VuzGnrD-6Zj3aLMrYbY>

Our test engine is an exam simulation that makes our candidates feel the atmosphere of OGBA-101 actual test and face the difficulty of certification exam ahead. It reminds you of your mistakes when you practice OGBA-101 vce dumps next time and you can set your test time like in the formal test. Our OGBA-101 Training Materials cover the most content of the real exam and the accuracy of our OGBA-101 test answers is 100% guaranteed.

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">• 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.
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">• Development of a Business Architecture: This topic explains how a Business Architecture is developed with the TOGAF ADM.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Information Mapping: The topic is all about applying information mapping when developing a TOGAF Business Architecture.

>> New Soft OGBA-101 Simulations <<

OGBA-101 Reliable Exam Tutorial | Vce OGBA-101 File

Consider sitting for an TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation Exam exam and discovering that the practice materials you've been using are incorrect and useless. The technical staff at Pass4Test has gone through the The Open Group certification process and knows the need to be realistic and exact. Hundreds of professionals worldwide examine and test every The Open Group OGBA-101 Practice Exam regularly. These practice tools are developed by professionals who work in fields impacting The Open Group TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation Exam, giving them a foundation of knowledge and actual competence.

The Open Group TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation Exam Sample

Questions (Q59-Q64):

NEW QUESTION # 59

Which of the following is a purpose of mapping capabilities to value stream stages?

- A. To classify, group, and align capabilities into categories for a deeper understanding.
- B. To describe the business in terms of services provided and consumed.
- C. To provide a self-contained business description that is independent of the organizational structure.
- **D. To identify and eliminate business capabilities that do not contribute to the business.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The purpose of this activity is to identify which business capabilities (out of the total set of capabilities) are critical to delivering stakeholder value, and therefore which ones need to be performed to a sufficient standard of quality to meet stakeholder expectations. It also helps to identify those business capabilities that do not contribute toward any of the core value streams, and which may be eliminated from the business.

The primary purpose of mapping capabilities to value stream stages within the TOGAF framework is to analyze how each capability contributes to delivering value to the customer. This process helps to identify:

* Capabilities essential for value creation: These are the capabilities that directly contribute to the activities within the value stream and are critical for delivering customer value.

* Capabilities with indirect or unclear contributions: These may require further investigation to determine their role in the value stream.

* Non-contributing capabilities: These capabilities do not play a role in the value stream and may be candidates for elimination or optimization to improve efficiency and reduce costs.

NEW QUESTION # 60

When considering the scope of an architecture, the architect considers the level of detail for the architecting effort. What is this dimension of the scope called?

- A. The project
- **B. The depth**
- C. The breadth
- D. The extent

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 61

Which of the following can be used to help define information concepts in an information map?

- A. Value streams
- B. Statement of business goals and drivers
- **C. Stakeholder Map**
- D. Organization Map

Answer: C

Explanation:

* Role of Information Maps in TOGAF Information maps are used to define and structure the key information concepts necessary for an organization's operations. They organize information in a way that aligns with the organization's business needs and are crucial for creating a robust information architecture.

* Relationship Between Information Maps and Stakeholder Maps In TOGAF and enterprise architecture practices, stakeholder maps play an essential role in defining information concepts because they identify the various stakeholders involved in or affected by the business operations. Understanding stakeholders and their interactions helps architects determine the types of information that are valuable to each stakeholder group. This understanding aids in structuring the information map to meet the specific needs and requirements of each stakeholder.

As per TOGAF guidance, if an organization already has a stakeholder map, it can serve as a valuable tool for identifying the information concepts required by different stakeholders. This allows architects to tailor the information architecture to align with the interests, roles, and responsibilities of stakeholders, which directly impacts the organization's information needs.

* Why Stakeholder Map is the Correct Answer

* Stakeholder maps provide insights into the information needs of various stakeholders, helping to define information concepts within the information map.

* By referencing a stakeholder map, architects can identify the key information flows, data requirements, and access needs of each stakeholder, ensuring that the information map is comprehensive and aligned with actual usage.

* This alignment with stakeholder needs ensures that the information architecture supports the organization's objectives by delivering relevant information to each party involved.

* Why Other Options are Less Suitable:

* Option B (Value Streams): Value streams focus on the high-level flow of activities that deliver value but do not directly inform the structure of information concepts.

* Option C (Statement of Business Goals and Drivers): While business goals and drivers provide strategic direction, they do not specifically define information concepts in the same way that understanding stakeholder needs does.

* Option D (Organization Map): An organization map helps in understanding roles and responsibilities within the enterprise but does not directly influence the definition of information concepts in the same manner as a stakeholder map.

Conclusion:

The correct answer is A. Stakeholder Map because it directly helps define information concepts in an information map by clarifying the information needs of each stakeholder group.

References:

TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, Stakeholder Mapping and Information Mapping Techniques TOGAF Business Architecture Guide, sections on Information Maps and Stakeholder Maps

NEW QUESTION # 62

Which of the following are used for structuring a business capability map?

- A. Aligning, Layering
- B. Mapping, Sorting
- C. Stratification, Leveling
- D. Categorizing, Grouping

Answer: D

Explanation:

A Business Capability Map is structured by categorizing and grouping capabilities into high-level clusters that align with business objectives. This approach aligns with TOGAF principles for clarity and simplification in business capability representation, enabling a coherent view of business abilities.

References: TOGAF Standard, Capability Mapping Techniques.

Business capability maps provide a structured view of what an organization does to achieve its objectives. To create a clear and understandable map, capabilities need to be organized effectively. Categorizing and grouping are the primary methods used for this purpose:

* Categorizing: This involves classifying capabilities into different types or categories based on their characteristics or purpose.

Common categories include:

* Core capabilities: Essential for the organization's core business.

* Supporting capabilities: Enable or enhance core capabilities.

* Customer-facing capabilities: Directly interact with customers.

* Operational capabilities: Focus on internal operations.

* Grouping: This involves grouping related capabilities together to create a hierarchical structure. This helps to visualize relationships between capabilities and understand how they contribute to broader business functions

NEW QUESTION # 63

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Business models are used within the TOGAF standard to help formulate architecture and business principles. A business model

P.S. Free & New OGBA-101 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by Pass4Test: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=13RO59HvgidwU1VuzGnrD-6Zj3aLMrYbY>