

The Open Group OGBA-101認證考試 & OGBA-101認證題庫

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我們Fast2test The Open Group的OGBA-101考試培訓資料使你在購買得時候無風險，在購買之前，你可以進入Fast2test網站下載免費的部分考題及答案作為試用，你可以看到考題的品質以及我們Fast2test網站介面的友好，我們還提供一年的免費更新，如果沒有通過，我們將退還全部購買費用，我們絕對保障消費者的權益，我們Fast2test提供的培訓資料實用性很強，絕對適合你，並且能達到不一樣的效果，讓你有意外的收穫。

The Open Group OGBA-101 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	<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.

主題 2	<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.
主題 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Mapping: The topic is all about applying information mapping when developing a TOGAF Business Architecture.
主題 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Terminologies: The focal point of this TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation exam topic is about key terminologies of the Business Architecture.
主題 5	<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.

>> The Open Group OGBA-101認證考試 <<

The Open Group OGBA-101認證題庫 - 新版OGBA-101考古題

Fast2test剛剛發布了最新的OGBA-101認證考試所有更新的問題及答案，來確保您考試成功通過。我們提供最新的PDF和軟件版本的問題和答案，可以保證考生的OGBA-101考試100%通過。在我們的網站上，您將獲得我們提供的The Open Group OGBA-101免費的PDF版本的DEMO試用，您會發現這絕對是最值得信賴的學習資料。對於擁有高命中率的The Open Group OGBA-101考古題，還在等什么，趕快下載最新的題庫資料來準備考試吧！

最新的 TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation OGBA-101 免費考試真題 (Q36-Q41):

問題 #36

What are the four architecture domains that the TOGAF standard deals with?

- A. Capability, Segment, Enterprise, Federated
- B. Application, Data, Information, Knowledge
- C. Baseline, Candidate, Transition, Target
- **D. Business, Data, Application, Technology**

答案：D

解題說明：

TOGAF defines four core architecture domains: Business, Data, Application, and Technology. These domains collectively represent the key areas covered in enterprise architecture, where the Business Architecture defines business strategy and organizational goals; Data Architecture addresses data management and structure; Application Architecture focuses on system and software applications; and Technology Architecture outlines the IT infrastructure.

Reference:

TOGAF, as a comprehensive Enterprise Architecture framework, divides the architecture landscape into four interrelated domains:
Business Architecture: This domain focuses on the organization's strategic goals, business processes, and organizational structure. It defines how the business operates and creates value.

Data Architecture: This domain deals with the structure, organization, and management of data assets within the enterprise. It includes logical and physical data models, data storage, and data security.

Application Architecture: This domain describes the applications used to support the business, their interactions, and their alignment with business processes. It provides a blueprint for the application portfolio.

Technology Architecture: This domain covers the technology infrastructure that supports the applications and data. It includes hardware, software, networks, and IT services.

These four domains provide a holistic view of the enterprise and how its different components work together.

問題 #37

Which of the following is a difference between an organization map and an organization chart?

- **A. An organization map highlights where in the organization that stakeholder concerns are not being addressed by a business architecture.**

- B. An organization map reduces the time, cost, and risk of business operations.
- C. An organization map can be impacted by a business model change.
- D. An organization map is limited to formal relationships between business units.

答案： A

解題說明：

An organization map is a technique that can be used to show how a business architecture addresses stakeholder concerns across different parts of an organization³. It can highlight gaps or overlaps in the coverage of stakeholder concerns by a business architecture. An organization chart, on the other hand, is a diagram that shows the formal structure and hierarchy of an organization, such as reporting relationships and roles⁴. An organization chart does not necessarily show how stakeholder concerns are addressed by a business architecture.

An organization map differs from an organization chart in that it is designed to show more than just the formal hierarchy and relationships between different units within an organization. It provides a view of the enterprise from the perspective of the business architecture, highlighting areas where stakeholder concerns might not be addressed effectively, whereas an organization chart typically shows the formal reporting structures only.

問題 #38

Consider the following graphic from the TOGAF Standard:

□ Why is this method used?

- A. To build understanding of different possibilities and identify trade-offs between the alternatives.
- B. To define the degree to which alternative information and services are to be shared.
- C. To simplify the management of the Enterprise Architecture.
- D. To capture the fundamental truths on how the enterprise will use resources.

答案： A

問題 #39

Refer to the table below:

□ Which ADM Phase(s) does this describe?

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

答案： B

解題說明：

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.

問題 #40

Which of the following best describes the need for the ADM process to be governed?

- A. To verify that the method is being applied correctly.
- B. To enable a fast response to market changes.
- C. To permit the architecture domains to be integrated.
- D. To enable development of reference architectures.

答案： A

問題 #41

