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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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>

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## The Open Group TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation Exam Sample Questions (Q97-Q102):

### NEW QUESTION # 97

Which of the following is a benefit of value streams and value stream mapping?

- A. Value streams highlight the value of individual work packages needed to develop the business architecture.
- B. Value streams provide a framework for more effective business requirements analysis, case management, and solution design.**
- C. Value streams help to ensure that investments and project initiatives are prioritized and funded at an appropriate level commensurate with their value.
- D. Value streams help to identify value, duplication, and redundancy across the enterprise.

### Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF Business Architecture Guide, value streams play a key role in providing a structured framework that supports more effective analysis of business requirements, case management, and solution design. Value streams offer a high-level, customer-centric view of how value flows through the organization, which helps in aligning business requirements and ensuring solutions are well-targeted to meet those requirements.

#### Role of Value Streams in Business Requirements Analysis

Value streams help stakeholders understand the key stages and outcomes that deliver value to customers or stakeholders. This framework facilitates a clear alignment between business requirements and the value outcomes each requirement supports. By mapping requirements to specific value stream stages, architects can ensure that requirements are directly tied to business outcomes.

#### Supporting Case Management

Value streams also provide a structured approach for managing various business cases. By identifying key stages in the value creation process, value streams help in evaluating and prioritizing cases based on their impact on value delivery. This structured approach enhances case management by focusing on value, efficiency, and alignment with organizational goals.

#### Enhancing Solution Design

Solution design is more effective when informed by a value stream view, as it allows architects to focus on delivering value at each stage of the process. By understanding the flow of value, architects and solution designers can ensure that technology, processes, and capabilities are aligned to support the most critical aspects of the value stream. This alignment optimizes solution design to meet specific business needs more effectively.

#### Why Option B is Correct

The TOGAF Business Architecture Guide explicitly states that value streams provide a framework for business requirements analysis, case management, and solution design. This insight indicates that value streams are instrumental in ensuring that these

elements are aligned with how value is delivered within the organization.

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

Option A (Identify value, duplication, and redundancy):

While value streams can provide insights into operational efficiency, they are not primarily focused on identifying duplication and redundancy across the enterprise. Instead, this aspect is typically covered by detailed process mapping or capability assessments.

Option C (Highlighting value of individual work packages):

Value streams do not emphasize individual work packages but rather focus on the overall flow of value. Work packages are more granular and usually defined during implementation and migration planning.

Option D (Ensuring investment prioritization):

Investment prioritization is more closely associated with portfolio management rather than value stream mapping. Although value streams inform decision-making, they do not directly handle funding prioritization.

Conclusion:

The correct answer is B because value streams provide a framework that directly supports business requirements analysis, case management, and solution design, as outlined in the TOGAF Business Architecture Guide.

Reference:

TOGAF Business Architecture Guide, Value Streams Section

### NEW QUESTION # 98

Consider the following graphic illustrating a method supporting the TOGAF ADM.

What does the method help identify?

- A. Business Scenarios
- B. Alternative Target Architectures
- C. Architecture Solutions
- D. Solution Building Blocks

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The graphic illustrates a method for developing alternative target architectures in Phase E of the TOGAF ADM1. The method involves identifying and evaluating candidate architectures based on criteria such as business value, cost, risk, and feasibility1. The method helps to identify the most suitable architecture solution for the enterprise.

The graphic illustrates a method that supports the TOGAF ADM by identifying and evaluating alternative target architectures. The process begins with a vision, influenced by principles and requirements, leading to the consideration of alternatives. Each alternative is assessed based on different criteria, leading to the selection of the most suitable target architecture. This is consistent with the TOGAF approach of developing a set of potential architectures and then selecting the one that best meets the enterprise's needs.

### NEW QUESTION # 99

Complete the sentence. The TOGAF standard covers the development of four architecture domains. Business. Data. Technology and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Segment
- B. Transition
- C. Capability
- D. Application

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The TOGAF standard covers the development of four architecture domains: Business, Data, Technology, and Application. The Application Architecture domain defines the applications required to process the data and support the business functions.

### NEW QUESTION # 100

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

- A. An organization map is limited to formal relationships between business units.
- B. An organization map reduces the time, cost, and risk of business operations.

- C. An organization map highlights where in the organization that stakeholder concerns are not being addressed by a business architecture.
- D. An organization map can be impacted by a business model change.

**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 # 101**

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

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

**Answer: D**

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 References:
  - \* 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 # 102**

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