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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>Key Terminologies: The focal point of this TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation exam topic is about key terminologies of the 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>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 5	<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>

## The Open Group TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation Exam Sample Questions (Q121-Q126):

### NEW QUESTION # 121

Which of the following is the element of a value stream stage that describes the end state condition denoting the completion of the value stream stage?

- A. Target state
- B. Exit criteria**
- C. End point
- D. Completion stage

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In the context of a value stream within TOGAF, a value stream stage represents a segment of the overall process that delivers value to stakeholders. Each stage has specific characteristics and elements that help define its progress and completion. The "exit criteria" is a key element that describes the end state condition, denoting the completion of a value stream stage. Here's how TOGAF defines and uses these concepts:

\* Value Stream Definition:

\* A value stream represents an end-to-end collection of activities that create a result for a customer, stakeholder, or end-user. It provides a visual representation of how value is delivered.

\* Value Stream Stages:

\* Each value stream consists of multiple stages, each contributing to the overall value delivery.

These stages need to be clearly defined to ensure the value stream can be effectively managed and improved.

\* Exit Criteria:

\* Definition: Exit criteria are the conditions that must be met to signify the completion of a value stream stage. These criteria ensure that all necessary tasks have been completed and that the output meets the required quality and performance standards.

\* Purpose: By defining exit criteria, organizations can ensure that each stage of the value stream is completed before moving to the next, maintaining quality and consistency across the process.

\* TOGAF References:

\* Phase B: Business Architecture: In this phase, value streams and their stages are modeled.

Defining exit criteria for each stage helps in managing transitions and ensuring that each part of the value stream is delivering the intended value.

In summary, the exit criteria define the end state condition of a value stream stage, ensuring that all necessary tasks are completed and quality standards are met before proceeding to the next stage.

### NEW QUESTION # 122

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 those examples of according to the TOGAF Standard?

- A. Architectures Scopes
- B. Organizations
- 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 line1. The examples given in the question are all types of enterprises that can be the subject of enterprise architecture1.

In the context of TOGAF, the term 'enterprise' encompasses more than just a single organization. It refers to any collection of organizations that has a common set of goals. This can include, as described in the statements provided, entire corporations or their divisions, government agencies or departments, as well as business partnerships such as consortia or supply chains. TOGAF uses the term 'enterprise' to define the full scope of the entity that is the subject of planning, design, implementation, and operation of an Enterprise Architecture.

### NEW QUESTION # 123

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 those examples of according to the TOGAF Standard?

- A. Architectures Scopes
- B. Organizations
- 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 line1. The examples given in the question are all types of enterprises that can be the subject of enterprise architecture1.

### NEW QUESTION # 124

Consider the following statement.

Projects may cycle between ADM phases, in planned cycles covering multiple phases.

What does it illustrate?

- A. Enterprise Architecture
- B. Iteration
- C. Requirements management
- D. Implementation governance

#### Answer: B

### NEW QUESTION # 125

When developing a Business Architecture, which of the following best describes the approach to take If no Architecture Descriptions exist?

- A. Information should be gathered, and Business Architecture models developed.
- B. Review the contents of the Architecture Repository.
- C. Validate the business principles and update the Statement of Architecture Work.
- D. Identify the business goals, business objectives, and drivers for the enterprise

**Answer: A**

### Explanation:

In the absence of existing Architecture Descriptions, the development of a Business Architecture would begin with the gathering of relevant information about the business. This information can come from strategic documents, business plans, process documents, and stakeholder interviews, among other sources. Once gathered, this information would be used to create Business Architecture models that articulate the business vision, strategy, governance, organization, and key business processes. These models provide a blueprint that captures the essence of the business and guides subsequent architecture work.

## NEW QUESTION # 126

It is hard to scrutinize the TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation Exam (OGBA-101) exam, particularly assuming you have less time and the subjects are tremendous. You essentially have a baffled perspective toward it and some even consider not giving the TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation Exam exam since they can't concentrate exactly as expected. The Open Group OGBA-101 Exam they need time to cover each point and this is unimaginable considering how they are left with only a piece of a month to give the The Open Group OGBA-101 exam.

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