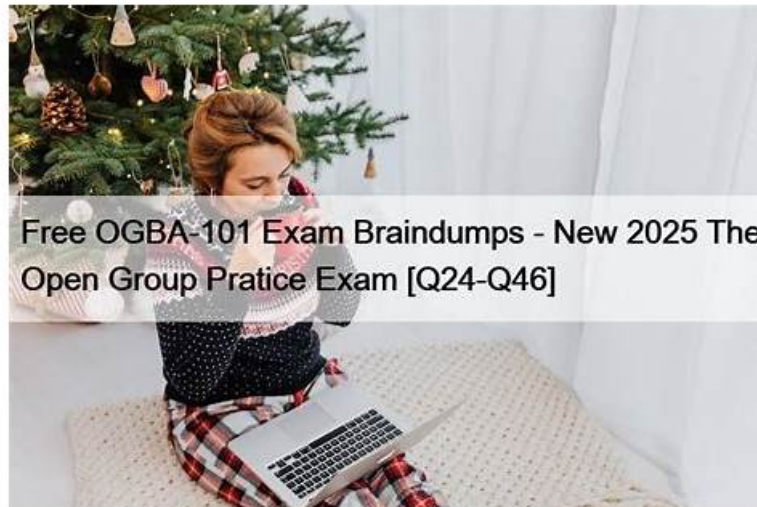


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The Open Group OGBA-101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• TOGAF Business Scenario method: The focal point of this OGBA-101 exam topic is the application of the TOGAF Business Scenario method.
Topic 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.
Topic 5	<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 6	<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.

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The Open Group TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation Exam Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26

Which statement best describes iteration and the ADM?

- A. The ADM is iterative, over the whole process, between phases, and within phases.
- B. The level of detail is defined once and applies to all iterations.
- C. The ADM is sequential. Iteration is applied within phases.
- D. The ADM is iterative between phases B to D, and between Phases E and F.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The statement that best describes iteration and the ADM is that the ADM is iterative, over the whole process, between phases, and within phases⁴. Iteration is a key concept in managing the complexity of developing an Enterprise Architecture and managing its lifecycle⁴. The ADM supports several forms of iteration as follows:

Iteration over the whole process: Projects will iterate through the entire ADM cycle, commencing with Phase A (Architecture Vision) and ending with Phase H (Architecture Change Management)⁴. Each cycle of the ADM will be bound by a Request for Architecture Work that defines the scope and objectives of the project⁴. The architecture output will populate or update the Architecture Landscape that describes the current and target states of the enterprise⁴.

Iteration between phases: Projects may cycle between ADM phases in planned cycles covering multiple phases⁴. Typically, this is used to converge on a detailed Target Architecture when higher-level architecture does not exist to provide context and constraint⁴. For example, a project may iterate between Phase B (Business Architecture), Phase C (Information Systems Architectures), and Phase D (Technology Architecture) until a satisfactory solution is achieved⁴.

Iteration within phases: Projects may return to previous activities within an ADM phase in order to circle back and update work products with new information⁴. Typically, this is used to manage the inter-relationship between different aspects of an architecture domain or viewpoint⁴. For example, a project may revisit Business Architecture models after developing Information Systems Architecture models to ensure alignment and consistency⁴.

NEW QUESTION # 27

Consider the following extract of a model showing relationships between Business Architecture concepts:

What is the relationship labeled X?

- A. Enables
- B. Consists of
- C. Creates
- D. Receives

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the context of TOGAF and Business Architecture, the diagram depicts the relationship between a Value Stream, Value Stage, and Value.

* Value Stream: Represents the end-to-end set of activities that create and deliver value to a stakeholder.

* Value Stage: A distinct step or phase within the Value Stream.

* Value: The benefit delivered to the stakeholder.

The relationship "X" indicates that a Value Stream is composed of multiple Value Stages.

Think of it like a journey (Value Stream) with multiple stops along the way (Value Stages). Each stage contributes to the overall value delivered at the end of the journey.

NEW QUESTION # 28

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

A statement of business goals and drivers can be used to help define information concepts in an information map. This statement provides the context and rationale for the information requirements of the enterprise, which can then be reflected in the information map, ensuring that the information architecture supports the business objectives.

NEW QUESTION # 29

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**

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 30

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**

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

References: TOGAF Standard, Architecture Domains (Chapter 3).

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* Business Architecture: This domain focuses on the organization's strategic goals, business processes, and organizational structure. It

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