



OGB-001^{Q&As}

TOGAF Business Architecture Part 1

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QUESTION 1

What fundamental business architecture concepts should be considered when creating an Architecture Vision?

- A. Business use-cases, event diagrams, class models
- B. Business capabilities. organization maps, value streams
- C. Business data model, business roles, business processes
- D. Information exchange matrix, class models, node connectivity diagrams

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: This answer is based on the TOGAF Series Guide: Business Capabilities , which states that "The fundamental concepts that should be considered when creating an Architecture Vision are business capabilities, organization maps, and value streams." These concepts help to define and communicate the essence of what a business does or can do, how it is organized and structured, and how it delivers value to its stakeholders. The other options are not correct, as they are not fundamental business architecture concepts that should be considered when creating an Architecture Vision.

QUESTION 2

Consider the following Business Capability Example: Which of the following are A and C?

Name	Recruitment Management
Description	The ability to solicit, qualify, and provide support for hiring new employees into the organization.
Components	User: Recruiter A Stakeholders: Manager, Candidate Employee
	B Evaluate New Hire Requisitions; Recruit/Source Candidates; Screen and Select Candidates; Hire Candidate
	C Candidate/Applicant Details; Position Descriptions; Recruitment Agency Data; Industry Standard Role Definitions
	D Recruitment Management Application; HR Application; Social Media Application

- A. Actors, Actions.
- B. Organization, Data.
- C. Who, What.
- D. Roles, Information

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: This answer is based on the definition and components of a business capability as "an ability that a business possesses to achieve a specific outcome" . A business capability consists of four components: who, what, where, and how. Who refers to the roles or actors that perform or enable the capability. What refers to the functions or



activities that constitute the capability. Where refers to the locations or channels where the capability is executed or delivered. How refers to the processes or methods that govern the capability. In the image provided by the user, A and C are examples of who and what components, respectively. Therefore, A and C are roles and information, which are two types of who and what components.

QUESTION 3

In what TOGAF ADM phase is the Information map translated into data models?

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

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: his answer is based on the TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Phase C:

Information Systems Architectures 2, which states that "The objective of Phase C is to develop Target Information Systems (Data and Application) Architecture descriptions that will enable the enterprise to address the Request for Architecture

Work and stakeholder concerns." In this phase, the Information Map is translated into data models that describe the structure and relationships of the data entities required by the enterprise. The data models are part of the Data Architecture,

which is one of the two components of the Information Systems Architecture. The other options are not correct, as they are not phases where the Information Map is translated into data models.

QUESTION 4

Which approach to model, measure, and analyze business value is primarily concerned with identifying the participants involved in creating and delivering value?

- A. Value networks
- B. Value chains
- C. Value streams
- D. Lean value streams

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: This answer is based on the definition and focus of value networks as "a set of roles and interactions that are necessary to create value for a customer or beneficiary". Value networks are primarily concerned with identifying the participants involved in creating and delivering value, as they show how different actors collaborate and exchange value with each other. Value networks can include both internal and external actors, such as suppliers, partners, customers, employees, regulators, etc. The other options are not correct, as they are not approaches to model, measure, and analyze business value that are primarily concerned with identifying the participants involved in creating



and delivering value.

QUESTION 5

Consider the following definition of the elements of a value stream:

W	Acquire Retail Product
X	The activities involved in looking for, selecting, and obtaining a desired retail product.
Y	A retail shopper wishing to purchase a product.
Z	Customers are able to locate desired products and obtain them in a timely manner.

What is the element labeled 7?

- A. Outcome
- B. Viewpoint
- C. Value
- D. Concern

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: This answer is based on the TOGAF Series Guide: Value Streams 2, which states that "Value is a measurable improvement to a stakeholder's situation that is perceived to be positive by that stakeholder." Value is the element labeled 7 in the image, as it represents the benefit or outcome that is delivered to the stakeholder by the value stream. Value is always defined from the perspective of the stakeholder, and it can be expressed in quantitative or qualitative terms. The other options are not correct, as they do not match the element labeled 7 in the image.