



# OGB-001<sup>Q&As</sup>

TOGAF Business Architecture Part 1

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### QUESTION 1

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.

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### QUESTION 2

Which of the following is a purpose of mapping capabilities to value stream stages?

- A. To provide a self-contained business that is Independent of the organizational structure.
- B. To Identity which business capabilities are critical to deliver value
- C. To describe the business in terms of services provided and consumed.
- D. To classify, group, and align capacities into categories for a deeper understanding

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: This answer is based on the TOGAF Series Guide: Business Capabilities 3, which states that "Mapping capabilities to value stream stages allows an organization to identify which capabilities are critical to deliver value to stakeholders and which capabilities are less important or even unnecessary." Mapping capabilities to value stream stages helps to assess the alignment and impact of the business capabilities on the value delivery process. It also helps to prioritize and optimize the capabilities based on their contribution to value creation. The other options are not correct, as they are not purposes of mapping capabilities to value stream stages.

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### QUESTION 3

Consider the following table of techniques used w decompose a business architecture: What is the technique marked



W?

Technique	Description
<b>W</b>	Identifies, categorizes, and decomposes the business capabilities required for the business to have the ability to deliver value to one or more stakeholders
<b>X</b>	The breakdown of business-level functions across actors and organizations allows the actors in a function to be identified and permits a breakdown into services supporting/delivering that functional capability
<b>Y</b>	The breakdown of activities that an organization performs to create the value being exchanged with stakeholders
<b>Z</b>	A representation of the organizational structure of the business, depicting business units, the decomposition of those units into lower-level functions, and organizational relationships

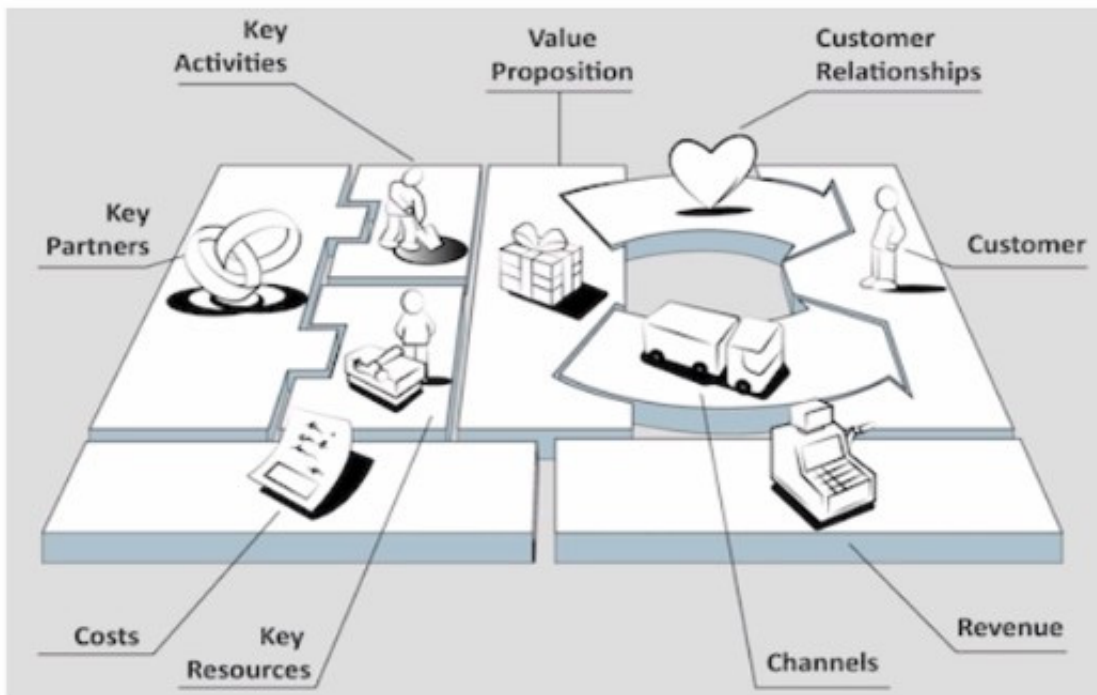
- A. Value Stream Mapping
- B. Organization Mapping
- C. Process Modeling
- D. Business Capability Mapping

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: This answer is based on the definition of business capability mapping as "a technique for the representation of an organization's business anchor model, independent of the organization's structure, processes, people, or domains". Business capability mapping identifies, categorizes, and decomposes the business capabilities required for the business to have the ability to deliver value to one or more stakeholders. The other options are not correct, as they do not match the description of the technique marked W.

#### QUESTION 4

Consider the following representation of a business model:



Which of the following business models is This an example of?

- A. The Business Model Canvas
- B. The Four Box Framework
- C. The Business Model Cube
- D. The Business Model Innovation factory

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The Business Model Canvas is a strategic management tool that allows to visualize and document the key elements of a business model on a single page. It consists of nine building blocks: customer segments, value propositions, channels, customer relationships, revenue streams, key resources, key activities, key partnerships, and cost structure. According to Wikipedia 3, The Business Model Canvas "offers a visual chart with elements describing a firm's or product's value proposition, 4 infrastructure, customers, and finances, 1 assisting businesses to align their activities by illustrating potential trade-offs." The image provided by the user is an example of a Business Model Canvas with icons representing each building block.

## QUESTION 5

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



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

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