



OGBA-101^{Q&As}

TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation

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QUESTION 1

Consider the following:

In Phase A a business capability map and a core set of value streams were created while developing the Architecture Vision.

Why would such Architecture Descriptions need to be updated in Phase B?

- A. Phase B requires that all Architecture Descriptions be updated.
- B. The development of Business Architecture Descriptions is always iterative.
- C. Phase B is an ADM Architecture Development phase.
- D. A new value stream was assessed as in the project scope.

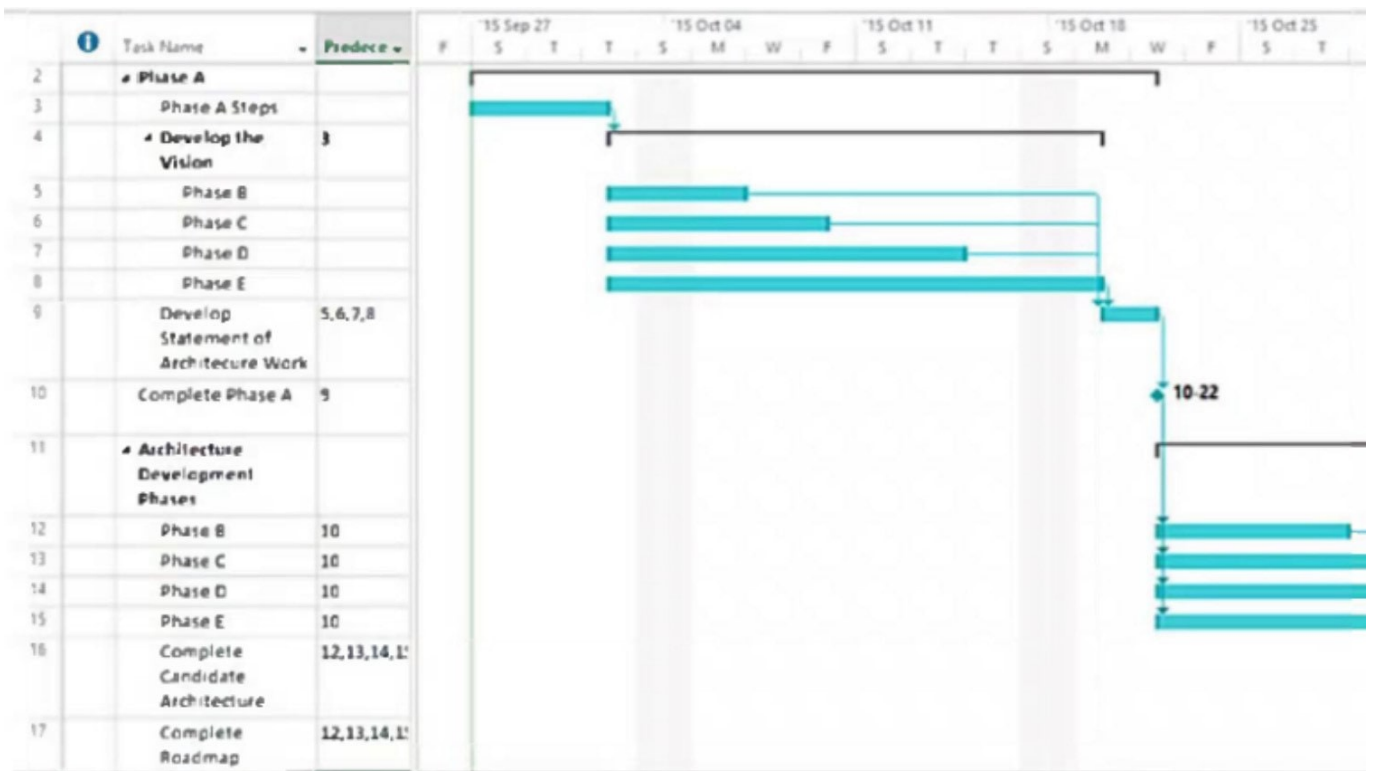
Correct Answer: B

The development of Business Architecture Descriptions is always iterative because it involves constant refinement and validation of the architecture models and views based on stakeholder feedback and changing requirements. Therefore, any Architecture Description that was created in Phase A may need to be updated in Phase B as new information or insights emerge. Phase B does not require that all Architecture Descriptions be updated, only those that are relevant and necessary for the Business Architecture. Phase B is an ADM Architecture Development phase, but that does not explain why Architecture Descriptions need to be updated. A new value stream may or may not require updating existing Architecture Descriptions depending on its scope and impact.

In TOGAF's ADM, the development of architecture is an iterative process. During Phase A, initial business capability maps and value streams are created to establish the Architecture Vision. However, as stakeholders provide more detailed inputs and requirements are refined, it is necessary to update the Architecture Descriptions. This is an iterative process that continues into Phase B, Business Architecture, where these descriptions are further developed and refined.

QUESTION 2

Consider the following chart: Which important concept for Enterprise Architecture Practitioners does it illustrate?



- A. ADM phases must be run in a sequenced approach to produce the Architecture
- B. An Enterprise Architecture must be developed in phases with a limited fixed duration.
- C. ADM phases must be run simultaneously until the relevant information has been produced
- D. Enterprise Architects must use Gantt charts to communicate with Stakeholders.

Correct Answer: C

Reference: https://pubs.opengroup.org/togaf-standard/adm-practitioners/adm-practitioners_5.html The Gantt shows the inter-dependent nature of EA requires all ADM phases that develop a candidate architecture and test it for acceptance to be open simultaneously. The ADM phases stay open to address the information required; once it is provided they close.

QUESTION 3

Complete the sentence. A business model is a description of the rationale for how an organization creates, delivers, and captures.....

- A. strategy
- B. business function
- C. best practices
- D. value

Correct Answer: D



A business model is a description of the rationale for how an organization creates, delivers, and captures value⁴. Value is defined as the worth or importance of something to someone⁶. A business model explains what value proposition the organization offers to its customers, what revenue streams it generates from delivering the value proposition, what cost structure it incurs to create and deliver the value proposition, what key resources and activities are needed to create and deliver the value proposition, and what key partnerships are leveraged to support the value creation and delivery process⁴.

QUESTION 4

What information does the Architecture Requirements Repository within the Architecture Repository hold?

- A. A log of the governance activity related to architecture requirements
- B. A set of guidelines, templates, and patterns to support the development of architecture requirements
- C. The parameters and structures to support governance of architecture requirements
- D. The architecture requirements which have been agreed with the Architecture Board

Correct Answer: D

The Architecture Requirements Repository within the TOGAF Architecture Repository holds the architecture requirements that have been agreed with the Architecture Board. Here's a detailed explanation:

Architecture Requirements Repository:

This repository is a part of the larger Architecture Repository in TOGAF, which is used to store and manage all the artifacts related to the architecture.

Content of the Repository:

Agreed Requirements: It includes the architecture requirements that have been formally reviewed and agreed upon by the Architecture Board. These requirements are essential for guiding the development and implementation of the architecture.

Governance and Compliance: The repository ensures that these requirements are accessible and can be used to enforce governance and compliance throughout the architecture development process.

TOGAF ADM Phases:

Phase A: Architecture Vision: Initial requirements are identified and refined.

Phase B, C, D: Requirements are further detailed and agreed upon.

Architecture Governance: Throughout these phases, the agreed requirements are stored in the repository to ensure they guide the architecture work and are adhered to.

Purpose and Benefits:

Centralized Repository: Having a centralized repository for agreed requirements ensures that all stakeholders have access to the current and approved requirements, facilitating better coordination and compliance. Traceability: It provides

traceability of requirements throughout the architecture development lifecycle, ensuring that all decisions and designs



are aligned with agreed requirements.

In summary, the Architecture Requirements Repository holds the architecture requirements that have been agreed with the Architecture Board, providing a centralized and authoritative source for guiding architecture development and ensuring compliance.

QUESTION 5

Which ADM phase focuses on defining the problem to be solved, identifying the stakeholders, their concerns, and requirements?

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

Correct Answer: A

Phase A of the TOGAF ADM (Architecture Development Method), also known as the Architecture Vision phase, focuses on defining the problem to be solved, identifying stakeholders, their concerns, and requirements. Here's a detailed

explanation:

Phase A: Architecture Vision:

Objective: The primary objective of Phase A is to establish a high-level vision of the architecture project, including defining the scope and identifying key stakeholders and their concerns. Problem Definition: This phase involves clearly defining

the business problem or opportunity that the architecture project seeks to address. This sets the stage for all subsequent architecture work.

Stakeholder Identification:

Identification and Analysis: Stakeholders are identified and their concerns and requirements are gathered. This includes business leaders, IT leaders, end-users, and other relevant parties. Understanding Needs: Understanding the needs and

expectations of stakeholders is crucial for ensuring that the architecture aligns with business objectives and addresses key concerns.

Requirements Gathering:

High-Level Requirements: In Phase A, high-level requirements are identified and documented. These requirements guide the development of the architecture vision and provide a basis for more detailed requirements in later phases.

Requirements Management: A requirements management process is established to ensure that stakeholder needs are continuously captured, analyzed, and addressed throughout the architecture development process.

TOGAF References:



Deliverables: Key deliverables of Phase A include the Architecture Vision document, stakeholder map, and high-level requirements. ADM Guidelines: TOGAF provides guidelines and techniques for conducting Phase A, including methods for

stakeholder analysis, problem definition, and developing the architecture vision.

In summary, Phase A of the TOGAF ADM focuses on defining the problem to be solved, identifying stakeholders, understanding their concerns and requirements, and developing a high-level architecture vision that aligns with business

objectives.

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