



OGBA-101^{Q&As}

TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation

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QUESTION 1

Which of the following best describes information mapping?

- A. A technique to represent business information assets in use, or planned by the enterprise.
- B. A technique to create a maturity model for information management.
- C. A technique to construct a baseline description of the structure and interaction of information assets that support key business functions.
- D. A technique to construct a high level description of the informational requirements of a business.

Correct Answer: A

Information mapping in TOGAF is a technique used to represent business information assets that are either currently in use or planned for future use by the enterprise. Here's a detailed explanation:

Purpose of Information Mapping:

Information mapping provides a clear visualization of how information flows within the enterprise, highlighting the information assets and their interactions. This is crucial for understanding the current state and planning the future state of

information management.

TOGAF Framework:

Phase C: Information Systems Architectures: Within this phase, information mapping is used to develop the Data Architecture, which outlines the structure of an organization's logical and physical data assets and data management resources.

Supporting Analysis: Information mapping supports various analyses, including gap analysis, impact analysis, and the identification of information dependencies and redundancies.

Benefits:

Clear Representation: It provides a clear and structured representation of business information assets, aiding in the understanding and management of information flows. Alignment with Business Processes: Helps ensure that information

assets are aligned with business processes and objectives, enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of information usage.

Components:

Current Information Assets: Information mapping identifies and catalogs the information assets currently in use within the enterprise. Planned Information Assets: It also includes planned information assets that will be needed to support future

business processes and strategies.

In summary, information mapping is a technique to represent business information assets in use or planned by the enterprise, providing a structured view of information flows and supporting effective information management.



QUESTION 2

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. Organizations

B. Architectures Scopes

C. Business Units

D. Enterprises

Correct Answer: D

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 line. The examples given in the question are all types of enterprises that can be the subject of enterprise architecture.

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.

QUESTION 3

What is presented as striking a balance between positive and negative outcomes resulting from the realization of either opportunities or threats?

A. Transition Management

B. Agile development

C. Risk Management

D. Architecture Security

Correct Answer: C



Risk Management is the discipline that addresses the identification, assessment, and prioritization of risks followed by coordinated application of resources to minimize, control, and monitor the impact of unfortunate events or to maximize the realization of opportunities. It is about striking a balance between the positive outcomes of opportunities and the negative outcomes of risks, ensuring that the enterprise can achieve its objectives while keeping potential threats under control.

QUESTION 4

Which of the following best describes a business capability?

- A. It is an articulation of the relationships between business entities that make up the enterprise.
- B. It delineates what a business does without an explanation of how, why, or where the capability is used.
- C. It is a detailed description of the architectural approach to realize a particular solution.
- D. It is a qualitative statement of intent that should be met by the enterprise architecture capability developing the business architecture.

Correct Answer: B

In TOGAF, a business capability represents a high-level abstraction of what a business does, independent of how, why, or where the capability is used. Here's a detailed explanation:

Definition of Business Capability:

Business Capability: A business capability describes the capacity or ability of a business to act or achieve a specific outcome. It is an abstraction of the business functions, representing what the business does.

Key Characteristics:

What, Not How: A business capability focuses on what the business does, without delving into the specifics of how, why, or where it is implemented or utilized. This abstraction helps in maintaining a clear and consistent understanding across the organization.

Independence: Business capabilities are designed to be independent of the organizational structure, processes, or systems that support them. This ensures that they remain stable even as the organization evolves.

TOGAF References:

Phase B: Business Architecture: In this phase, business capabilities are identified and mapped to understand the core functions of the business. This helps in aligning the architecture with business strategy and objectives. **Capability-Based**

Planning: TOGAF emphasizes capability-based planning, where business capabilities are used as the foundation for planning and decision-making.

Importance:

Strategic Alignment: Business capabilities provide a stable and consistent view of what the business does, which is crucial for aligning the architecture with strategic goals. **Foundation for Analysis:** By focusing on what the business does,

capabilities serve as a foundation for various analyses, including gap analysis, impact analysis, and capability maturity



assessments.

In summary, a business capability delineates what a business does without an explanation of how, why, or where the capability is used, providing a stable and consistent foundation for strategic planning and architecture development.

QUESTION 5

Consider the following business capability map, where cells of a model are given different colors to represent maturity levels (note the letters G, R, Y, P also denote the colors used = Green, Red, Yellow and Purple):

Strategic	Business Planning G	Market Planning R	Partner Management Y
	Capital Management G	Policy Management G	Government Relations Management R
Core	Account Management G	Product Management G	Distribution Management G
	Customer Management Y	Channel Management G	Agent Management P
Supporting	Financial Management G	HR Management R	Procurement Management G
	Information Management G	Training Management Y	Operations Management G

Which of the following best describes this technique?

- A. Heat Mapping
- B. Perspective Analysis
- C. Gap Analysis
- D. Capability Mapping

Correct Answer: A

The technique shown in the example is called heat mapping. It is a technique that can be used to show a range of different perspectives on a business capability map, such as maturity, effectiveness, performance, and value or cost contribution of each capability to the business². Different attributes determine the colors of each capability on the business capability map. Heat mapping can help to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats in the business architecture.