



OGBA-101^{Q&As}

TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation

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QUESTION 1

Which statement best describes iteration and the ADM?

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

Correct Answer: B

TOGAF's ADM (Architecture Development Method) is designed to be iterative at multiple levels: over the whole process, between phases, and within phases. This iterative approach allows for continuous refinement and improvement of the architecture, ensuring it remains aligned with changing business needs and technological advancements. Iteration helps in managing complexity and facilitates incremental development, enabling architects to revisit and adjust their work as new information and insights emerge.

QUESTION 2

Complete the sentence. A key principle of value streams is that value is always defined from the perspective of the _____

- A. Shareholder
- B. Architect
- C. Sponsor
- D. Stakeholder

Correct Answer: D

A key principle of value streams is that value is always defined from the perspective of the stakeholder². A stakeholder is any person or group who has an interest in or influence on an enterprise or its activities⁵. A stakeholder can be internal or external to the enterprise. A stakeholder can also be a customer, end user, partner, supplier, regulator, employee, or any other role that interacts with or benefits from the enterprise's products or services⁵. Value streams should reflect how stakeholders perceive and measure value in terms of outcomes, benefits, costs, risks, and satisfaction².

QUESTION 3

In business capability mapping, when you have documented all of the business capabilities, what should you do next?

- A. Draw up a business value assessment for each of the business capabilities.
- B. Organize the business capabilities in a logical manner.
- C. Identify the human and computer actors associated with each business capability.



D. Map the business capabilities to stakeholder concerns.

Correct Answer: B

In business capability mapping, once all business capabilities have been documented, the next step is to organize these capabilities logically. This organization helps in understanding how different capabilities interact and align with the

business strategy. Here's a detailed explanation based on TOGAF principles:

Business Capability Mapping:

Business capability mapping involves identifying and documenting the capabilities required to execute the business strategy. Capabilities are the building blocks of the business, representing what the business does.

Logical Organization:

Grouping and Categorization: Capabilities should be grouped and categorized logically to reflect their relationships and dependencies. This can be done by aligning capabilities with business functions, processes, or strategic objectives.

Hierarchical Structure: Organizing capabilities into a hierarchical structure helps in visualizing how high-level capabilities decompose into more specific, detailed capabilities. This hierarchical view aids in understanding the complexity and scope of capabilities.

Alignment with Strategy: Logical organization ensures that capabilities are aligned with the business strategy and objectives. It helps in identifying which capabilities are critical for achieving strategic goals and which ones need development or

improvement.

TOGAF ADM References:

Phase B: Business Architecture: This phase involves developing the business architecture, including capability mapping. Organizing capabilities logically is a key step in this process, as it helps in creating a coherent and comprehensive

business architecture.

Capability Models: TOGAF recommends using capability models to represent the organization's capabilities. These models should be logically organized to facilitate analysis and planning.

Practical Steps:

Analyze Relationships: Examine the relationships between capabilities to identify dependencies and interactions. This analysis helps in grouping related capabilities together. **Create a Capability Map:** Develop a visual representation of the

capabilities, organized logically. This map serves as a reference for understanding the business architecture and planning initiatives. In summary, after documenting all business capabilities, organizing them in a logical manner is essential for

creating a coherent and effective business architecture. This logical organization facilitates better analysis, planning, and alignment with business strategy.

QUESTION 4



Which of the following is the element of a value stream stage that describes the state change that triggers the value stream stage?

- A. Baseline state
- B. Enhance criteria
- C. Starting point
- D. Gating stage

Correct Answer: D

In the context of value stream stages, a gating stage is the element that describes the specific state change which triggers the next stage of the value stream to begin. It acts as a checkpoint that ensures that certain criteria are met before the process can proceed to the next phase.

QUESTION 5

Which of the following is a benefit of developing a TOGAF business scenario?

- A. It provides a versatile approach to business planning.
- B. It can be an important aid to vendors in delivering appropriate solutions.
- C. It provides an organizing framework for the change activity in a project.
- D. It provides general rules and guidelines to support planning at the enterprise level.

Correct Answer: B

Developing a TOGAF business scenario provides several benefits, particularly in aiding vendors to deliver appropriate solutions. Here's a detailed explanation:

TOGAF Business Scenarios:

Business scenarios are used to capture and describe business requirements, helping to identify and understand business needs and challenges.

Role in Vendor Engagement:

Clarity of Requirements: Business scenarios provide clear and detailed descriptions of the business context, needs, and requirements. This helps vendors understand what solutions are necessary to address specific business challenges.

Alignment of Solutions: By providing a comprehensive view of the business environment and requirements, business scenarios ensure that the solutions proposed by vendors are aligned with the actual business needs and strategic goals.

TOGAF ADM References:

Phase A: Architecture Vision: In this phase, business scenarios are developed to capture stakeholder concerns and requirements, providing a basis for the architecture vision. Vendor Communication: Business scenarios are communicated to

vendors to ensure that their solutions fit within the overall architecture and meet the specific requirements of the



business.

Benefits:

Effective Solution Design: Vendors can design solutions that are tailored to the specific needs of the business, reducing the risk of misalignment and ensuring better outcomes. Improved Collaboration: Business scenarios facilitate better

collaboration between the enterprise and vendors by providing a common understanding of the requirements and expected outcomes.

In summary, developing a TOGAF business scenario aids vendors in delivering appropriate solutions by providing clear and detailed descriptions of business requirements, ensuring alignment with business needs and strategic goals.

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