



OGBA-101^{Q&As}

TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation

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QUESTION 1

What can architects present to stakeholders to extract hidden agendas, principles, and requirements that could impact the final Target Architecture?

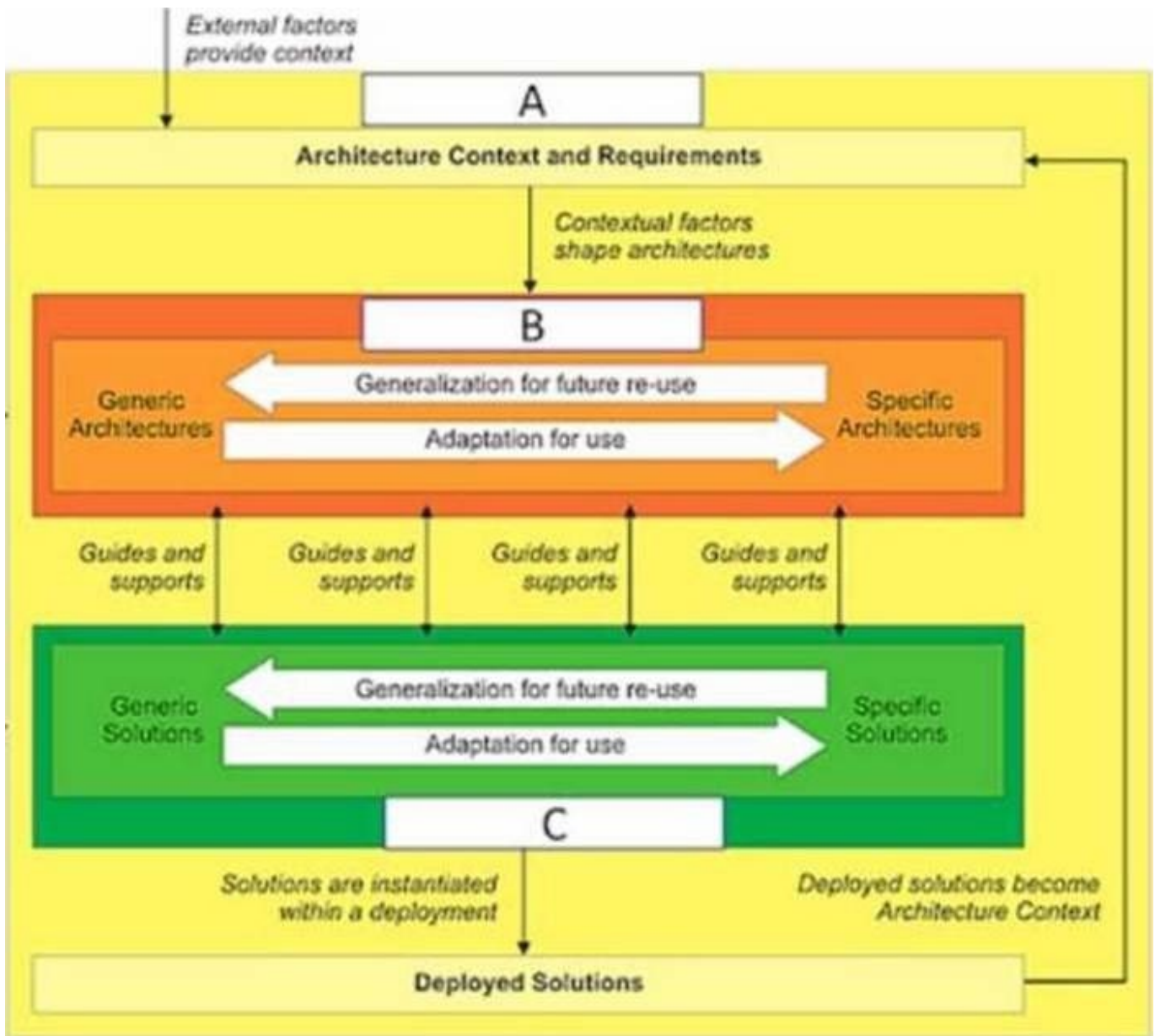
- A. Business Scenarios and Business Models
- B. Alternatives and Trade-offs
- C. Solutions and Applications
- D. Architecture Views and Architecture Viewpoints

Correct Answer: A

Business Scenarios and Business Models are tools that architects can present to stakeholders to facilitate discussions that reveal underlying assumptions, agendas, principles, and requirements. They help in understanding the context, extracting and validating requirements, and identifying potential impacts on the target architecture. By discussing scenarios and models, stakeholders can express their vision and concerns, which may include unspoken or implicit needs that are crucial for the architecture's success.

QUESTION 2

Consider the diagram.



What are the items labelled A, B and C?

- A. A-Enterprise Strategic Architecture, B-Segment Architecture, C-Solutions Architecture
- B. A-Enterprise Continuum, B-Architecture Continuum. C-Solutions Continuum
- C. A-Architecture Vision, B-Business Architecture. C-Information Systems Architecture
- D. A-Enterprise Architecture, B-Architecture Building Blocks, C-Solutions Building Blocks

Correct Answer: B

The diagram shows the Enterprise Continuum, which is a view of the Architecture Repository that provides methods for classifying architecture and solution artifacts as they evolve from generic Foundation Architectures to Organization-Specific Architectures⁴. The Enterprise Continuum comprises two complementary concepts: the Architecture Continuum and the Solutions Continuum. The Architecture Continuum shows the relationships among foundational frameworks, common system architectures, industry architectures, and enterprise architectures⁴. The Solutions Continuum shows the



relationships among foundational solutions, common system solutions, industry solutions, and enterprise solutions4.

QUESTION 3

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 4

Consider the following example value stream:



What does this show?

- A. The service "Acquire Retail Product" consists of five events
- B. The value stream consists of five business capabilities.
- C. A series of five subprocesses that makeup the value stream
- D. A decomposition into a sequence of value-creating stages.

Correct Answer: D

The example value stream shown, labeled "Acquire Retail Product," represents a decomposition into a sequence of stages that collectively create value. Each stage, such as "Advertise Channels," "Display Products," "Enable Selection," "Process Payment," and "Deliver Product(s)," is a step in the overall process that contributes to the final outcome, which in this case is the acquisition of a retail product by the customer. Value streams are utilized in business architecture to model the flow of value through an organization from the initial customer demand to the final delivery of the product or service.

QUESTION 5

What Business Architecture concept is most related to an information Map?

- A. Organization Map
- B. Heat Map
- C. Value Stream Map
- D. Business Capability Map

Correct Answer: D

An information map is most closely related to a Business Capability Map in the sense that both are tools used to visualize and understand different aspects of an enterprise's architecture. While an information map focuses on the relationships and flow of information within the organization, a Business Capability Map outlines the abilities and capacities the business possesses. Both are used to analyze and design architectures that support the business's objectives.



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