OGBA-101 Q&As

TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation

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QUESTION 1

Which of the following is the element of a value stream stage that describes the end state condition denoting the completion of the value stream stage?

A. Target state

B. Exit criteria

C. Completion stage

D. End point

Correct Answer: B

In TOGAF\\'s Business Architecture, a value stream stage is a high-level representation of a sequence of activities that create value for an organization. The end state condition denoting the completion of a value stream stage is known as the "Exit Criteria." This term is used to specify the conditions that must be met for the stage to be considered complete, ensuring that the output meets the required quality and performance standards before progressing to the next stage. The concept of "Exit Criteria" is essential to ensure that each stage of the value stream adds the expected value and aligns with the overall business objectives.

QUESTION 2

Which step during development of a business scenario ensures that each iteration is managed as a mini-project?

A. Planning Step

B. Gathering Step

C. Reviewing Step

D. Documenting Step

Correct Answer: A

The step during development of a business scenario that ensures that each iteration is managed as a mini-project is the Planning Step3. The Planning Step is a preparatory step that defines how to approach each iteration of developing a business scenario3. The Planning Step involves setting up a project team with clear roles and responsibilities, defining a project plan with milestones and deliverables, identifying stakeholders and their concerns, establishing communication channels and feedback mechanisms, and securing resources and budget3. The Planning Step can help to ensure that each iteration is managed as a mini-project with clear objectives, scope, schedule, quality criteria, risks, and issues.

QUESTION 3

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 4

What is the relationship labeled Y?

A. Consists of

B. Receives

C. Enables

D. Creates

Correct Answer: C

In TOGAF, the relationship labeled "Y" as "Enables" typically refers to how one element of the architecture facilitates or supports the functioning of another element.

Relationship Definition:

Enables: This relationship indicates that one component (e.g., a business capability, process, or technology) enables or supports another component to function or achieve its objectives. It shows a dependency where the presence or

effectiveness of one element is necessary for the other to perform effectively.

Examples in TOGAF:

Business Capabilities and Processes: A business capability may enable specific business processes. For instance, the capability of "Customer Relationship Management" enables processes like "Customer Support" and "Sales".

Technology and Applications: A particular technology infrastructure may enable the operation of various business applications, ensuring they can deliver the required functionalities.

TOGAF ADM Phases:

Phase B: Business Architecture: Identifying how different business capabilities enable business processes helps in understanding the interdependencies and ensuring that all necessary capabilities are developed and supported. Phase C:

Information Systems Architectures: In this phase, identifying how technology enables business applications and data flows is crucial for designing a coherent and efficient architecture.

Importance:

Understanding enabling relationships helps in ensuring that all necessary components are in place and functioning correctly to support the overall architecture. It also helps in identifying critical dependencies that need to be managed

during

implementation.

In summary, the relationship labeled "Enables" describes how one component facilitates or supports the functioning of another, ensuring that the architecture is coherent and all dependencies are managed effectively.

QUESTION 5

Which of the following is a difference between an organization map and an organization chart?

A. An organization map highlights where in the organization that stakeholder concerns are not being addressed by a business architecture.

B. An organization map can be impacted by a business model change.

C. An organization map reduces the time, cost, and risk of business operations.

D. An organization map is limited to formal relationships between business units.

Correct Answer: A

An organization map is a technique that can be used to show how a business architecture addresses stakeholder concerns across different parts of an organization3. It can highlight gaps or overlaps in the coverage of stakeholder concerns by a business architecture. An organization chart, on the other hand, is a diagram that shows the formal structure and hierarchy of an organization, such as reporting relationships and roles4. An organization chart does not necessarily show how stakeholder concerns are addressed by a business architecture.

An organization map differs from an organization chart in that it is designed to show more than just the formal hierarchy and relationships between different units within an organization. It provides a view of the enterprise from the perspective of the business architecture, highlighting areas where stakeholder concerns might not be addressed effectively, whereas an organization chart typically shows the formal reporting structures only.

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