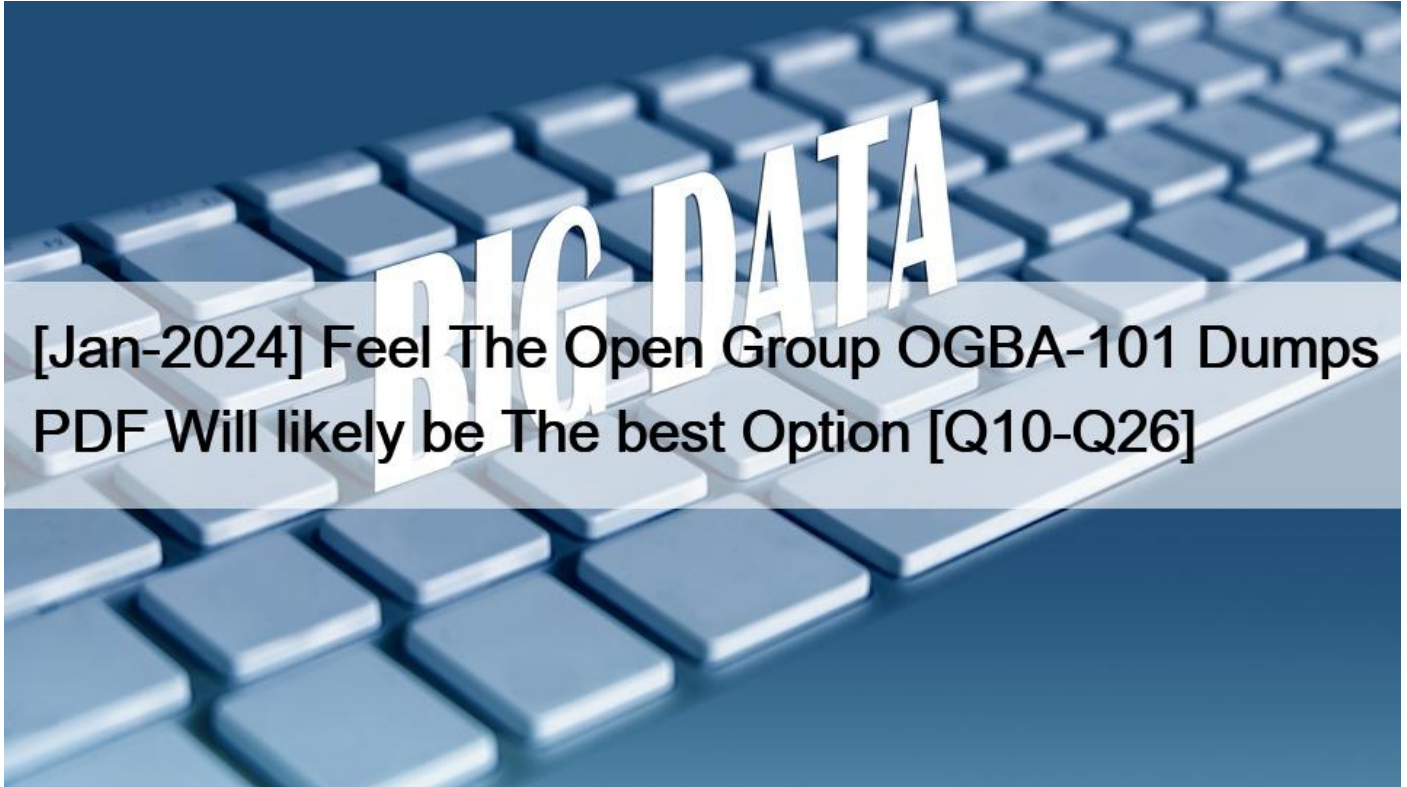# [Jan-2024 Feel The Open Group OGBA-101 Dumps PDF Will likely be The best Option [Q10-Q26

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QUESTION 10

What process is used to decompose a set of business capabilities to communicate more detail?

* Layering
* Sorting
* Mapping
* Leveling

The process used to decompose a set of business capabilities to communicate more detail is leveling6. Leveling is a technique that can be used to break down a business capability into sub-capabilities at lower levels of granularity6. Leveling can help to provide more clarity and specificity about what a business capability entails and how it supports the business goals and objectives6. Leveling can also help to identify dependencies, gaps, overlaps, or redundancies among business capabilities6.

QUESTION 11

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

* Baseline state
* Enhance criteria
* Starting point

* Gating stage

According to the TOGAF Series Guide: Value Streams, the element of a value stream stage that describes the state change that triggers the value stream stage is called the starting point2. The starting point is a condition or event that initiates or enables the value stream stage2. The starting point can be expressed as a verb phrase that indicates what has changed or what has happened to trigger the stage2. For example, in a value stream for online shopping, a possible starting point for a stage could be “Customer places order”.

QUESTION 12

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		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?
* Heat Mapping
* Perspective Analysis
* Gap Analysis
* Capability Mapping

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.

QUESTION 13

Refer to the table below:

Phase	Output & Outcome	Essential Knowledge
?	A set of domain architectures approved by the stakeholders for the problem being addressed, with a set of gaps, and work to clear the gaps understood by the stakeholders.	How does the current Enterprise fail to meet the preferences of the stakeholders? What must change to enable the Enterprise to meet the preferences of the stakeholders? (Gaps) What work is necessary to realize the changes, that is consistent with the additional value being created? (Work Package) How stakeholder priority and preference adjust in response to value, effort, and risk of change. (Stakeholder Requirements)

Which ADM Phase(s) does this describe?
* Preliminary Phase
* Phase B
* Phase B. C and D
* Phase E
The table describes the steps involved in Phase B (Business Architecture), Phase C (Information Systems Architectures), and Phase D (Technology Architecture) of the TOGAF ADM5. These phases are responsible for developing the target architectures for each domain and identifying the gaps between the baseline and target architectures. The table shows the outputs and outcomes of each phase, as well as the essential knowledge required for each phase.

QUESTION 14

Which step during development of a business scenario ensures that each iteration is managed as a mini-project?
* Planning Step
* Gathering Step
* Reviewing Step
* Documenting Step
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 15

Which of the following is a difference between an organization map and an organization chart?
* An organization map highlights where in the organization that stakeholder concerns are not being addressed by a business architecture.
* An organization map can be impacted by a business model change.
* An organization map reduces the time, cost, and risk of business operations.
* An organization map is limited to formal relationships between business units.
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.

QUESTION 16

Which of the following best describes where business scenarios are used in the TOGAF ADM?
* They are used to resolve impacts across the Architecture Landscape in Phases B, C, and D.
* They are used in the Preliminary Phase, Phase A, and Phase B.
* They are used as part of the lessons learned activity at the end of Phase F.
* They are used as part of a business transformation readiness assessment in Phase E.
According to the TOGAF Standard, business scenarios are an important technique that may be used at various stages of the enterprise architecture, principally the Architecture Vision and the Business Architecture, but in other architecture domains as well, if required, to derive the characteristics of the architecture directly from the high-level requirements of the business1. The Architecture Vision is developed in Phase A, and the Business Architecture is developed in Phase B. The Preliminary Phase is also a stage where business scenarios can be used to help identify and understand business needs2.

QUESTION 17

Which of the following is a derived relationship in an organization map?
* Value flow
* Location
* Capability
* Scope of enterprise
According to the TOGAF Series Guide: Organization Mapping, one of the derived relationships in an organization map is value flow1. A value flow is a relationship that shows how value is exchanged between business units or other entities in an organization map1. A value flow can be expressed as a verb phrase that indicates what type of value is transferred or shared between entities1. For example, in an organization map for an online retailer, a possible value flow could be “Delivers products” between the Warehouse business unit and the Customer entity.

QUESTION 18

Refer to Exhibit

1	Describes the development of Information Systems Architectures to support the agreed Architecture Vision
2	Addresses how to move from the Baseline to the Target Architectures by finalizing a detailed Implementation and Migration Plan
3	Provides an architectural oversight of the implementation
4	Describes the development of the Technology Architecture to support the agreed Architecture Vision

* 1 Phase D – 2 Phase B – 3 Phase G – 4 Phase A
* 1 Phase C – 2 Phase E – 1 Phase H – 4 Phase C
* 1 Phase C – 2 Phase F – 3 Phase H – 4 Phase B
* 1 Phase C – 2 Phase F – 3 Phase G- 4 Phase D

The diagram of the ADM phases matches the following purpose descriptions:

1 Phase D: This phase is responsible for developing the Technology Architecture that defines the logical software and hardware capabilities that are required to support the deployment of business, data, and application services1. This includes defining the technology platforms, principles, standards, and policies that will enable and govern the implementation of the Target Architecture1.

2 Phase B: This phase is responsible for developing the Business Architecture that describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals, and respond to the strategic drivers set out in the Architecture Vision1. This includes defining the business strategy, governance, organization, and key business processes1.

3 Phase G: This phase is responsible for implementing governance and management frameworks over architecture contracting, monitoring, and compliance1. This includes establishing an implementation governance model, defining architecture contracts and compliance reviews, and monitoring and supporting the implementation projects1.

4 Phase A: This phase is responsible for developing the Architecture Vision that describes the scope and approach for the overall architecture project1. This includes defining the problem statement, objective, scope, stakeholders, business requirements, and high-level architecture vision1.

QUESTION 19

Which of the following best describes a TOGAF business scenario?
* A business case.
* A technique to elaborate an architecture effort.
* A method to develop a business model.
* A use-case providing detailed descriptions.

A TOGAF business scenario is a technique that can be used to fully understand the requirements of information technology and align it with business needs1. It is not a business case, which is a document that provides justification for a proposed project or initiative6. It is not a method to develop a business model, which is a description of how an organization creates, delivers, and captures value for its stakeholders7. It is not a use-case, which is a description of how a system interacts with external actors to achieve a specific goal.

QUESTION 20

Complete the sentence. The TOGAF standard covers the development of four architecture domains. Business. Dat a. Technology and_____.
* Capability
* Application
* Transition
* Segment

The TOGAF standard covers the development of four architecture domains: Business, Data, Technology, and Application. The Application Architecture domain defines the applications required to process the data and support the business functions.

QUESTION 21

Which of the following is a benefit of Value Stream Mapping?
* It highlights the value of individual work packages needed to develop the business architecture.

* It helps to ensure that investments and project initiatives are prioritized and funded at a level matching with their value.
* It helps to identify value, duplication, and redundancy across the enterprise.
* It helps to assess an organization’s effectiveness at creating, capturing, and delivering value for different stakeholders.
One of the benefits of Value Stream Mapping is that it helps to assess an organization’s effectiveness at creating, capturing, and delivering value for different stakeholders2. Value Stream Mapping is a technique that can be used to represent a sequence of activities that create an overall result for a customer, stakeholder, or end user2. Value Stream Mapping can help to identify the value proposition, outcomes, measures, enablers, and dependencies of each activity in the value stream, as well as the overall value flow and performance2. By analyzing the value stream map, the organization can evaluate how well it is meeting the stakeholder needs and expectations, as well as identify opportunities for improvement or innovation.

QUESTION 22

Which of the following best describes the relationship between business models and business architecture?
* Business Architecture provides a conceptual summary view, whereas business models support in-depth analysis.
* Business Architecture breaks a business model down into the core functional elements that describe how the business works.
* Business model development is a prerequisite for a Business Architecture development.
* Business models are useful for impact analysis, however Business Architecture is needed for scenario analysis.
A business model describes how an organization creates, delivers, and captures value for its stakeholders3. A business architecture breaks a business model down into the core functional elements that describe how the business works, such as the value proposition, the customer segments, the channels, the revenue streams, the cost structure, the key resources, the key activities, and the key partnerships3.

QUESTION 23

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A business model describes how an organization creates, delivers, and captures value for its stakeholders3. A business architecture breaks a business model down into the core functional elements that describe how the business works, such as the value proposition, the customer segments, the channels, the revenue streams, the cost structure, the key resources, the key activities, and the key partnerships3.

QUESTION 24

Which of the following is guidance for creating value streams?
* Start with customer-based value streams.
* Identify the top-level value streams from components of capabilities.
* Create an initial set of value streams that map one-to-one to existing capabilities.
* Include operational levels of detail.
One of the guidance for creating value streams is to start with customer-based value streams2. Customer-based value streams are those that describe how an enterprise creates and delivers value for its external customers2. Starting with customer-based value streams can help to ensure that the value streams are aligned with the customer needs and expectations, as well as the enterprise’s value proposition and strategic objectives2. Customer-based value streams can also provide a foundation for identifying and defining other types of value streams, such as internal or partner-based value streams.

QUESTION 25

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

* Shareholder
* Architect
* Sponsor
* Stakeholder

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 26

Which of the following is a benefit of organization mapping?
* An organization map can be reused for training and employee development.
* An organization map highlights inefficiencies and reduces operational costs.
* An organization map improves the ability to consume, process, and deliver information.
* An organization map improves strategic planning.

One of the benefits of organization mapping is that it improves strategic planning2. Organization mapping is a technique that can be used to document and visualize the organizational structure and relationships of an enterprise or a part of it2. Organization mapping can help to align the organizational design with the business strategy, goals, and objectives2. Organization mapping can also help to identify the roles, responsibilities, authorities, accountabilities, and dependencies of different organizational entities2. By providing a clear and consistent view of the organizational landscape, organization mapping can enable better informed and more effective decisions for strategic planning.

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