



OGB-001^{Q&As}

TOGAF Business Architecture Part 1

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QUESTION 1

Which of the following best describes the relationship between business models and business architecture?

- A. Business Architecture provides a conceptual summary view, whereas business models support in-depth analysis.
- B. Business model development is a prerequisite for a Business Architecture development
- C. Business models are useful for impact analysis; however Business Architecture is needed for scenario analysis.
- D. Business Architecture articulates the different perspectives and impacts of the business model

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Business Architecture is a discipline that helps to design, analyze, and optimize the business model of an organization. It provides a holistic and shared understanding of the business strategy, capabilities, processes, information, and stakeholders. According to The Open Group 2, Business Architecture "describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals, and respond to the strategic drivers set out in the Architecture Vision". Business Architecture also helps to assess the alignment and impact of the business model on different aspects of the organization, such as its infrastructure, customers, and finances

QUESTION 2

Consider the following Business Capability Example: Which of the following are A and C?

Name	Recruitment Management
Description	The ability to solicit, qualify, and provide support for hiring new employees into the organization.
Components	User: Recruiter A Stakeholders: Manager, Candidate Employee
	B Evaluate New Hire Requisitions; Recruit/Source Candidates; Screen and Select Candidates; Hire Candidate
	C Candidate/Applicant Details; Position Descriptions; Recruitment Agency Data; Industry Standard Role Definitions
	D Recruitment Management Application; HR Application; Social Media Application

- A. Actors, Actions.
- B. Organization, Data.
- C. Who, What.
- D. Roles, Information

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: This answer is based on the definition and components of a business capability as "an ability that a business possesses to achieve a specific outcome". A business capability consists of four components: who, what, where, and how. Who refers to the roles or actors that perform or enable the capability. What refers to the functions or



activities that constitute the capability. Where refers to the locations or channels where the capability is executed or delivered. How refers to the processes or methods that govern the capability. In the image provided by the user, A and C are examples of who and what components, respectively. Therefore, A and C are roles and information, which are two types of who and what components.

QUESTION 3

Which input to Phase A provides context for the architecture work by describing the needs and ways of working of the enterprise?

- A. Business principles, goals, and drivers
- B. Architecture Vision
- C. Architecture Roadmap
- D. Architecture Principles

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: This answer is based on the TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Phase A: Architecture Vision 1, which states that "Business principles, business goals, and strategic drivers of the organization are already defined elsewhere in the enterprise. If so, the activity in Phase A is involved with ensuring that existing definitions are current, and clarifying any areas of ambiguity. Otherwise, it involves defining these essential items from scratch." Business principles, goals, and drivers provide context for the architecture work by describing the needs and ways of working of the enterprise. They define the desired outcomes, the guiding values, and the strategic direction of the enterprise. They also help to align the architecture work with the business strategy and objectives. The other options are not correct, as they do not provide context for the architecture work in Phase A.

QUESTION 4

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

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

- A. Capability Mapping
- B. Heat Mining



C. Perspective Analysis

D. Gap Analysis

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: This answer is based on the definition and purpose of heat mapping as "a technique for visualizing data where values are depicted by color" 3. Heat mapping is a technique that can be applied to a business capability model to represent different levels or aspects of the capabilities using a color scale. For example, the colors can indicate the maturity, importance, performance, or alignment of the capabilities. In the image provided by the user, the colors represent different levels of maturity or readiness for transformation. The other options are not correct, as they are not techniques that use colors to represent levels or aspects of capabilities.

QUESTION 5

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

A. Value Stream Map

B. Heat Map

C. Organization Map

D. Business Capability Map

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: This answer is based on the relationship between information maps and business capability maps as described in the TOGAF Series Guide: Information Mapping 1. According to this guide, "Information Maps are a part of the core set of artifacts that provide a powerful representation of the business. Information Maps are also a high-level description of the informational requirements of a business and are a key input into its Information Systems Architecture design." Therefore, information maps are most related to business capability maps, which define "what" a business does at its core. The other options are not as closely related to information maps, as they focus on different aspects of the business architecture.

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