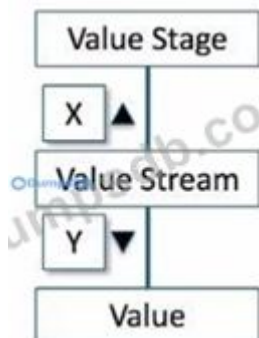


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NEW QUESTION: 1

Consider the following extract of a model showing relationships between Business Architecture concepts:



What is the relationship labeled Y?

- A. Consists of
- B. Receives
- C. Enables
- D. Creates

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

This answer is based on the definition of the enables relationship in the ArchiMate 3.1 Specification 1, which states that "An enabling relationship describes how an element (e.g., a node, device, or system software) enables another element (e.g., a business process, service, or function) to function." In this case, the value stream stage enables the business capability to function, as it provides the necessary inputs, outputs, and resources for the capability to deliver value. The other options are not correct, as they do not describe the relationship between a value stream stage and a business capability.

NEW QUESTION: 2

Complete the sentence. A business capability is_____.

- A. an ability that a business possesses to achieve a specific outcome
- B. a description of the architectural approach to realize a particular business solution
- C. a representation of an end-to-end collection of business activities
- D. a qualitative statement of intent that should be met by the business architecture

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

This answer is based on the definition of a business capability as "an ability that a business possesses to achieve a specific outcome" 1. A business capability is an elemental building block of what a business does or can do 3. It is an abstraction of the underlying functionality and flows expressed as a noun form 3. A business capability is not a description of the architectural approach, a representation of the end-to-end activities, or a qualitative statement of intent, which are different concepts in business analysis or architecture.

NEW QUESTION: 3

Which of the following is considered a guiding principle when creating value streams?

- A. Identify the top-level value streams from components of capabilities
- B. Create an Initial set of value streams that map one-to-one to existing capabilities.
- C. Avoid going down to operational levels of detail
- D. Start with internal value streams within the organization

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

This answer is based on the TOGAF Series Guide: Value Streams 2, which states that "A guiding principle when creating value streams is to avoid going down to operational levels of detail. The purpose of a value stream is to provide a high-level view of how value is created and delivered by an enterprise." Going down to operational levels of detail can make the value stream too complex and difficult to understand and communicate. It can also obscure the strategic focus and direction of the value stream. The other options are not correct, as they are not guiding principles when creating value streams.

NEW QUESTION: 4

Which of the following best describes a benefit of business models?

- A. They can be used to resolve conflict amongst different stakeholders.
- B. They can improve communication among business executives.
- C. They can be used to calculate detailed cost estimates.
- D. They have a consistent format that can be easily understood.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

This answer is based on the benefit of business models as communication tools, as stated in the article "Business Models - Example, Types, Importance & Advantages" 2. According to this article, "Advantages of Business Models. A good business model gives the company a competitive edge in the industry. A strong business model provides the company good reputation in the market place encouraging investors

to remain invested in the company." One of the ways that a good business model can achieve these advantages is by improving communication among business executives, as well as with other stakeholders such as customers, suppliers, and investors. A clear and concise business model can help convey the value proposition, target market, revenue streams, and cost structure of the business in an effective way. The other options are not as accurate or relevant as benefits of business models.

NEW QUESTION: 5

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):

Strategic	Business Planning	G	Market Planning	R	Partner Management	Y
	Capital Management	G	Policy Management	G	Governance Relations	R
Core	Account Management	G	Product Management	G	Distribution Management	G
	Customer Management	Y	Channel Management	G	Agent Management	P
Supporting	Financial Management	G	Risk Management	R	Procurement Management	G
	Information Management	G	Training Management	Y	Operations Management	G

Which of One following best describes the technique?

- A. Capability Mapping
- B. Heat Mining
- C. Perspective Analysis
- D. Gap Analysis

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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.

NEW QUESTION: 6

Which of the following describes how to define a business capability?

- A. Identifying and articulating the business problem, enabling the business requirements to be fully documented.
- B. Identifying human and computer actors, their roles, and their place in the business.
- C. Identifying and documenting a set of statements that outline what the business architecture project must do.
- D. Identifying and describing what needs to be done by the business in support of its overall mission

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

This answer is based on the definition of a business capability as "an ability that a business possesses to achieve a specific outcome" 1. A business capability defines "what" a business does at its core, not "how" or

"where" it does it 2. Therefore, to define a business capability, one needs to identify and describe what needs to be done by the business in support of its overall mission, which is the ultimate outcome that the business seeks to achieve. The other options are not correct because they describe different aspects of business analysis or architecture, such as defining the business problem, identifying the actors and roles, or documenting the project scope.

NEW QUESTION: 7

Complete the sentence. An objective of Phase B is to identify candidate architecture Roadmap components based upon_____.

- A. the Architecture Requirements Impact Assessment
- B. the Architecture Vision created in Phase
- C. gaps between the Baseline and Target Business Architectures
- D. a cross-mapping of Value Stream Stages to Business Capabilities

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

This answer is based on the TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Phase B: Business Architecture , which states that

"The objective here is to identify candidate Architecture Roadmap components based upon gaps between the Baseline and Target Business Architectures." The Architecture Roadmap is a document that outlines the work packages, projects, and programs required to implement the target architecture. The gaps between the Baseline and Target Business Architectures are the differences or deficiencies in the current and future states of the business that need to be addressed by the architecture project. The other options are not correct, as they are not the basis for identifying candidate Architecture Roadmap components.

NEW QUESTION: 8

What fundamental business architecture concepts should be considered when creating an Architecture Vision?

- A. Business use-cases, event diagrams, class models
- B. Business capabilities, organization maps, value streams
- C. Business data model, business roles, business processes
- D. Information exchange matrix, class models, node connectivity diagrams

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

This answer is based on the TOGAF Series Guide: Business Capabilities , which states that "The fundamental concepts that should be considered when creating an Architecture Vision are business capabilities, organization maps, and value streams." These concepts help to define and communicate the

essence of what a business does or can do, how it is organized and structured, and how it delivers value to its stakeholders. The other options are not correct, as they are not fundamental business architecture concepts that should be considered when creating an Architecture Vision.

NEW QUESTION: 9

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 10

In which part of a business scenario are business capabilities and value streams modelled?

- A.** When identifying and documenting desired outcomes
- B.** When identifying the business and technology environment
- C.** When identifying the human actors
- D.** When identifying, documenting and ranking the problem

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

This answer is based on the TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Business Scenarios, which states that "The business and technology environment is a description of the current situation in terms of business processes (including business capabilities), people (including skills), information (including data), applications (including software), infrastructure (including hardware), and governance (including standards)." Business capabilities and value streams are modeled when identifying the business and technology environment, as they provide a high-level view of what the business does or can do, and how it delivers value to its stakeholders.

The other options are not correct, as they are not parts of a business scenario where business capabilities and value streams are modeled.

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