OGB-001^{Q&As}

TOGAF Business Architecture Part 1

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QUESTION 1

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

Correct Answer: B

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.

QUESTION 2

Compete the sentence. An objective of Phase B is to identify candidate architectureRoadmap 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

Correct Answer: C

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.

QUESTION 3

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

A. Value Stream Map

B. Heal 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.

QUESTION 4

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

A. Exit criteria

B. Target stale

C. End point

D. Completion stage

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: This answer is based on the definition of exit criteria in the TOGAF Series Guide: Value Streams 2, which states that "Exit criteria are a set of conditions that must be met before proceeding to the next stage in a value stream. They are used to ensure that the value stream stage has been completed successfully and that the required outputs have been produced." Exit criteria describe the end state condition that denotes the completion of a value stream stage, as they indicate that the stage has achieved its objectives and can move on to the next stage. The other options are not correct, as they do not describe the element of a value stream stage that denotes its completion.

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): 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.

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