# Free Questions for OGB-001 by vceexamstest

## Shared by Kelly on 24-08-2023

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# Question 1

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

Which of the following is an end product of business capability modeling?

## Options:

**A-** A value stream stages catalog.

**B-** A business process model.

**C-** An organizational map.

**D-** A business capability map.

## Answer:

D

## Explanation:

This answer is based on the definition and purpose of a business capability map as "a technique for the representation of an organization's business anchor model, independent of the organization's structure, processes, people, or domains" . A business capability map is an end product of business capability modeling, as it shows the complete set of capabilities that an organization

possesses or requires to achieve its goals and objectives. A business capability map provides a high-level and stable view of what a business does or can do, regardless of how or where it does it. The other options are not correct, as they are not end products of business capability modeling.

# Question 2

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

Consider the following Business Capability Example:

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

Which of the following ore A and C?

## Options:

**A-** Actors, Actions.

**B-** Organization, Data.

**C-** Who, What.

**D-** Roles, Information

## 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

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

Which of the following are two concepts used for structuring a business capability model?

## Options:

**A-** Categorizing, Grouping

**B-** Mapping. Sorting

**C-** Aligning. Layering

**D-** Stratification, Leveling

## Answer:

A

## Explanation:

This answer is based on the TOGAF Series Guide: Business Capabilities , which states that "A business capability model is a structured representation of the capabilities of an organization. It is typically structured using two concepts: categorizing and grouping." Categorizing is the process of assigning capabilities to different categories based on their nature, purpose, or function. Grouping is the process of arranging capabilities into different levels or layers based on their granularity, abstraction, or dependency. The other options are not correct, as they are not concepts used for structuring a business capability model.

# Question 4

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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 | 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 |

Which of One following best describes the technique?

## Options:

**A-** Capability Mapping

**B-** Heat Mining

**C-** Perspective Analysis

**D-** Gap Analysis

### 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

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

In what TOGAF ADM phase is the Information map translated into data models?

## Options:

**A-** Phase A

**B-** Phase E

**C-** Preliminary Phase

**D-** Phase C

## Answer:

D

## Explanation:

his answer is based on the TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Phase C: Information Systems Architectures2, which states that "The objective of Phase C is to develop Target Information Systems (Data and Application) Architecture descriptions that will enable the enterprise to address the Request for Architecture Work and stakeholder concerns." In this phase, the Information Map is translated into data models that describe the structure and relationships of the data entities required by the enterprise. The data models are part of the Data Architecture, which is one of the two components of the Information Systems Architecture. The other options are not correct, as they are not phases where the Information Map is translated into data models.

# Question 6

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

Which of the following best describes a TOGAF Business Scenario?

## Options:

**A-** A technique for constructing business models in a form enabling reasoning, insight, and clarity.

**B-** A method for ensuring that the business processes deliver the required outcomes.

**C-** A complete description of a business problem in both business and architectural terms.

**D-** A specification of the conventions for a particular kind of business architecture view.

## Answer:

C

## Explanation:

This answer is based on the definition of a TOGAF Business Scenario as "a technique for articulating, developing, and validating the requirements of the business"1. A TOGAF Business Scenario is a complete description of a business problem in both business and architectural terms, which enables individual requirements to be viewed in relation to one another in the context of the overall problem. A TOGAF Business Scenario consists of six elements: business environment, actors, roles, business process, desired outcome, and quality attributes. The other options are not correct, as they do not describe a TOGAF Business Scenario.

# Question 7

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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

## Options:

**A-** Documenting Step

**B-** Reviewing Step

**C-** Gathering Step

**D-** Planning Step

## Answer:

D

## Explanation:

This answer is based on the TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Business Scenarios , which states that "The Planning Step ensures that each iteration is managed as a mini-project. It involves defining the scope of work for each iteration; identifying the participants; scheduling the activities; allocating resources; defining deliverables; establishing quality criteria; and setting up communication channels." The Planning Step is part of the development process of a business scenario, which consists of four steps: Planning, Gathering, Documenting, and Reviewing. The other options are not correct, as they are not steps that ensure that each iteration is managed as a mini-project.

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