Free Questions for OGBA-101

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Complete the sentence. A business model is a description of the rationale for how an organization creates, delivers, and captures

Options:

A- strategy
B- business function
C- best practices
D- value

P2P exams

Answer:

D

Explanation:

A business model is a description of the rationale for how an organization creates, delivers, and captures value4.Value is defined as the worth or importance of something to someone6.A business model explains what value proposition the organization offers to its customers, what revenue streams it generates from delivering the value proposition, what cost structure it incurs to create and deliver the value proposition, what key resources and activities are needed to create and deliver the value proposition, and what key partnerships are leveraged to support the value creation and delivery process4.

P2P exams

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Consider the following:

In Phase A a business capability map and a core set of value streams were created while developing the Architecture Vision.

Why would such Architecture Descriptions need to be updated in Phase B?

Options:

A- Phase B requires that all Architecture Descriptions be updated.
B- The development of Business Architecture Descriptions is always iterative.
C- Phase B is an ADM Architecture Development phase.
D- A new value stream was assessed as in the project scope.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The development of Business Architecture Descriptions is always iterative because it involves constant refinement and validation of the architecture models and views based on stakeholder feedback and changing requirements. Therefore, any Architecture Description that was created in Phase A may need to be updated in Phase B as new information or insights emerge. Phase B does not require that all Architecture Descriptions be updated, only those that are relevant and necessary for the Business Architecture. Phase B is an ADM Architecture Development phase, but that does not explain why Architecture Descriptions need to be updated. A new value stream may or may not require updating existing Architecture Descriptions depending on its scope and impact.

In TOGAF's ADM, the development of architecture is an iterative process. During Phase A, initial business capability maps and value streams are created to establish the Architecture Vision. However, as stakeholders provide more detailed inputs and requirements are refined, it is necessary to update the Architecture Descriptions. This is an iterative process that continues into Phase B, Business Architecture, where these descriptions are further developed and refined.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is a purpose of mapping capabilities to value stream stages?

Options:

A- To identify and eliminate business capabilities that do not contribute to the business.
B- To classify, group, and align capabilities into categories for a deeper understanding.
C- To describe the business in terms of services provided and consumed.
D- To provide a self-contained business description that is independent of the organizational

structure.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

One of the purposes of mapping capabilities to value stream stages is to classify, group, and align capabilities into categories for a deeper understanding of how they support value creation and delivery2. By mapping capabilities to value stream stages, the architect can identify which capabilities are required for each stage of the value stream, how they relate to each other, and how they contribute to the overall value proposition. This can help to assess the maturity, effectiveness, performance, and value or cost contribution of each capability.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Complete the sentence. The TOGAF standard covers the development of four architecture domains. Business. Dat

a. Technology and_____.

Options:

A- Capability
B- Application
C- Transition
D- Segment

Answer:

B

Explanation:

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.

The TOGAF standard describes the development of four architecture domains, which are considered its pillars. These are Business, Data, Technology, and Application. The Application Architecture domain provides a blueprint for the individual application systems to be deployed, their interactions, and their relationships to the core business processes of the organization.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

A- Shareholder
B- Architect
C- Sponsor
D- Stakeholder

Answer:

D

Explanation:

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 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following best describes a business model?

Options:

A- A visual model for business process management.
B- A representation of business assets in use.
C- A description of the structure and interaction of business applications.
D- A high-level visual representation of the design of a business.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

A business model is a high-level conceptual representation that explains how an organization creates, delivers, and captures value. This encompasses the organization's core logic for creating value, and may include its intended customer segments, the value propositions it offers, the channels through which it reaches customers, customer relationships it establishes, key activities, resources, and partnerships, as well as the revenue streams and cost structures. Thus, it is a visual and strategic representation of how a business operates and competes in the marketplace.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following describes how the Enterprise Continuum is used when developing an enterprise architecture?

Options:

A- To identify and understand business requirements
B- To describe how an architecture addresses stakeholder concerns
C- To classify architecture and solution assets
D- To coordinate with the other management frameworks in use

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The Enterprise Continuum is a tool within the TOGAF framework that provides methods for classifying architecture and solution assets. The continuum is a view of the Architecture Repository that provides methods for classifying, storing, and managing the various architecture assets. These assets include architectures, architectural patterns, architecture descriptions, and other related artifacts. The Enterprise Continuum enables architects to organize the repository in a way that is consistent and understandable, facilitating the reuse of these assets across various architecture development initiatives.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is a benefit of information mapping?

Options:

A- It enables improved business process integration.
B- It provides a framework for effective business requirements analysis.
C- It highlights information requirements not addressed by a business architecture.
D- It provides a basis to support decision-making throughout the business.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Information mapping is beneficial in identifying and highlighting the information requirements and flows that are not currently addressed by the existing business architecture. This helps in ensuring that all necessary information needed for business operations is captured, and that the architecture can support the business in decision-making and process execution.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is defined as the effect of uncertainty on objectives?

Options:

A- Threat
B- Continuity
C- Risk
D- Vulnerability

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Risk is defined as the effect of uncertainty on objectives. It can be positive or negative depending on whether it enhances or hinders the achievement of objectives. Threat is a potential cause of risk that could have a negative impact on objectives. Continuity is the ability to maintain or resume normal operations after a disruption or disaster. Vulnerability is a weakness or exposure that could be exploited by a threat to cause harm or damage.

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