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Exam : OGBA-101

**Title : TOGAF Business
Architecture Foundation
Exam**

Version : DEMO

1. Consider the following statements;

1. A whole corporation or a division of a corporation
2. A government agency or a single government department
3. Partnerships and alliances of businesses working together, such as a consortium or supply chain

What are those examples of according to the TOGAF Standard?

- A. Organizations
- B. Architectures Scopes
- C. Business Units
- D. Enterprises

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF Standard, an enterprise is defined as any collection of organizations that has a common set of goals and/or a single bottom line¹. The examples given in the question are all types of enterprises that can be the subject of enterprise architecture¹.

In the context of TOGAF, the term 'enterprise' encompasses more than just a single organization. It refers to any collection of organizations that has a common set of goals. This can include, as described in the statements provided, entire corporations or their divisions, government agencies or departments, as well as business partnerships such as consortia or supply chains. TOGAF uses the term 'enterprise' to define the full scope of the entity that is the subject of planning, design, implementation, and operation of an Enterprise Architecture.

2. In what TOGAF ADM phase is the information map linked to other business blueprints?

- A. Phase B
- B. Phase E
- C. Phase A
- D. Preliminary Phase

Answer: B

Explanation:

Phase E Explanation of Correct **Answer**. In Phase E (Opportunities and Solutions) of the TOGAF ADM, the information map is linked to other business blueprints such as the Business Capability Map, the Value Stream Map, and the Business Process Model². This helps to identify and prioritize opportunities for business improvement and transformation².

In the TOGAF Architecture Development Method (ADM), the information map is linked to other business blueprints during Phase B, Business Architecture. This phase involves the development of a business architecture to support an agreed Architecture Vision. It is during this phase that the information architecture is developed in detail, which involves mapping the information to the business, hence linking the information map to other business blueprints.

3. 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 Architecture breaks a business model down into the core functional elements that describe how the business works.

C. Business models are useful for impact analysis, however Business Architecture is needed for scenario analysis.

D. Business model development is a prerequisite for a Business Architecture development.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A business model describes how an organization creates, delivers, and captures value for its stakeholders³. A business architecture breaks a business model down into the core functional elements that describe how the business works, such as the value proposition, the customer segments, the channels, the revenue streams, the cost structure, the key resources, the key activities, and the key partnerships³.

The relationship between business models and business architecture is that while business models provide a high-level description of business elements such as customers, markets, and the economic rationale of the business, the business architecture takes this model and breaks it down into more detailed descriptions. It identifies the core functional components and their relationships, which describe how the business operates, the roles involved, the information flowing through the business, and the technology supporting business activities.

4. Complete the sentence. The TOGAF standard covers the development of four architecture domains. Business. Data. Technology and _____.

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.

5. Which of the following best describes where business scenarios are used in the TOGAF ADM?

A. They are used to resolve impacts across the Architecture Landscape in Phases B, C, and D.

B. They are used in the Preliminary Phase, Phase A, and Phase B.

C. They are used as part of the lessons learned activity at the end of Phase F.

D. They are used as part of a business transformation readiness assessment in Phase E.

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the TOGAF Standard, business scenarios are an important technique that may be used at various stages of the enterprise architecture, principally the Architecture Vision and the Business Architecture, but in other architecture domains as well, if required, to derive the characteristics of the architecture directly from the high-level requirements of the business¹. The Architecture Vision is

developed in Phase A, and the Business Architecture is developed in Phase

B. The Preliminary Phase is also a stage where business scenarios can be used to help identify and understand business needs².

Business scenarios are a tool used within TOGAF to help identify and understand the business requirements and to drive the creation of the enterprise's architecture. They are used in the Preliminary Phase to understand the organizational context, Phase A to develop the Architecture Vision, and Phase B to derive the Business Architecture based on the stakeholder's requirements and the business strategy.