Exam Code: OGB-001

Exam Name: TOGAF Business Architecture Part 1

Exam A

QUESTION 1
Complete the sentence. An information map is a_____.

A. target description of information assets needed to support the business

B. collection of Information concepts and their relationships to one another

C. description of the Business units that use capacities and participate in value streams

D. representation of where the business information is held within the enterprise

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
This answer is based on the definition of an information map as "a visualization tool and can show either the index of information that is available or required and where it can be found, or the flow of information and will comprise information elements and the relation between them" 1. An information map is a way to represent the business vocabulary and the associations among different information concepts. It is not a target description of information assets, a description of the business units, or a representation of where the business information is held, which are different aspects of information management.

QUESTION 2
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
Section:
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 3
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.

Correct Answer: B
Section:

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.

QUESTION 4
In ufliai ADM Phase floes the detailed assessment ot business capability gaps occur?

A. Preliminary Phase

B. Phase A

C. Phase C

D. Phase B

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
This answer is based on the TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Phase A: Architecture Vision 3, which states that "The detailed assessment of business capability gaps belongs in Phase B as a core aspect of the Business Architecture, where the architect can help the enterprise understand gaps throughout the business, of many types, that need to be addressed in later phases of the architecture." Therefore, Phase B is where the detailed assessment of business capability gaps occurs. The other phases are not correct for this purpose.

QUESTION 5
Consider the following extract of a model showing relationships between Business Architecture concepts:
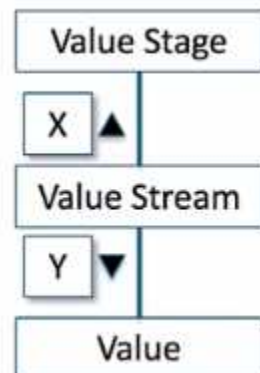
What is the relationship labeled Y?

A. Consists of

B. Receives

C. Enables

D. Creates

Correct Answer: C
Section:
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.

QUESTION 6
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
Section:
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 7
Which Input to Phase B is a document that may form the basis of a contractual agreement between the supplier and consume! of the architecture services?

A. Architecture Vision

B. Business principles, goals, and drivers

C. Statement of Architecture Work

D. Architecture Road map

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
This answer is based on the definition of Statement of Architecture Work in the TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Phase A: Architecture Vision 3, which states that "The Statement of Architecture Work is a document that may form the basis of a contractual agreement between the supplier and consumer of architecture services. It defines what will be delivered by an architecture project, how it will be delivered, when it will be delivered, and how much it will cost." The Statement of Architecture Work is an input to Phase B, as it provides the scope, approach, constraints, assumptions, risks, and deliverables of the architecture project. The other options are not correct, as they are not documents that may form the basis of a contractual agreement between the supplier and consumer of architecture services.

QUESTION 8
Consider the following table of techniques used w decompose a business architecture:

Technique	Description
W	Identifies, categorizes, and decomposes the business capabilities required for the business to have the ability to deliver value to one or more stakeholders
X	The breakdown of business-level functions across actors and organizations allows the actors in a function to be identified and permits a breakdown into services supporting/delivering that functional capability
Y	The breakdown of activities that an organization performs to create the value being exchanged with stakeholders
Z	A representation of the organizational structure of the business, depicting business units, the decomposition of those units into lower-level functions, and organizational relationships

What is the technique marked W?

A. Value Stream Mapping
B. Organization Mapping
C. Process Modeling
D. Business Capability Mapping

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
This answer is based on the definition of business capability mapping as "a technique for the representation of an organization's business anchor model, independent of the organization's structure, processes, people, or domains" . Business capability mapping identifies, categorizes, and decomposes the business capabilities required for the business to have the ability to deliver value to one or more stakeholders. The other options are not correct, as they do not match the description of the technique marked W.

QUESTION 9
Compete 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

Correct Answer: C
Section:
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 10
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
Section:
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 11

Which input to Phase A provides context for the architecture work by describing the needs and ways of working of the enterprise?

A. Business principles, goals, and drivers

B. Architecture Vision

C. Architecture Roadmap

D. Architecture Principles

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
This answer is based on the TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Phase A: Architecture Vision 1, which states that "Business principles, business goals, and strategic drivers of the organization are already defined elsewhere in the enterprise. If so, the activity in Phase A is involved with ensuring that existing definitions are current, and clarifying any areas of ambiguity. Otherwise, it involves defining these essential items from scratch." Business principles, goals, and drivers provide context for the architecture work by describing the needs and ways of working of the enterprise. They define the desired outcomes, the guiding values, and the strategic direction of the enterprise. They also help to align the architecture work with the business strategy and objectives. The other options are not correct, as they do not provide context for the architecture work in Phase A.

QUESTION 12
Consider the following definition of the elements of a value stream:

W	**Acquire Retail Product**
X	The activities involved in looking for, selecting, and obtaining a desired retail product.
Y	A retail shopper wishing to purchase a product.
Z	Customers are able to locate desired products and obtain them in a timely manner.

What is the element labeled 7?

A. Outcome

B. Viewpoint

C. Value

D. Concern

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
This answer is based on the TOGAF Series Guide: Value Streams 2, which states that "Value is a measurable improvement to a stakeholder's situation that is perceived to be positive by that stakeholder." Value is the element labeled 7 in the image, as it represents the benefit or outcome that is delivered to the stakeholder by the value stream. Value is always defined from the perspective of the stakeholder, and it can be expressed in quantitative or qualitative terms. The other options are not correct, as they do not match the element labeled 7 in the image.

QUESTION 13
Which of the following is a purpose of mapping capabilities to value stream stages?

A. To provide a self-contained business that is Independent of the organizational structure.

B. To Identity which business capabilities are critical to deliver value

C. To describe the business in terms of services provided and consumed.

D. To classify, group, and align capacities into categories for a deeper understanding

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
This answer is based on the TOGAF Series Guide: Business Capabilities 3, which states that "Mapping capabilities to value stream stages allows an organization to identify which capabilities are critical to deliver value to stakeholders and which capabilities are less important or even unnecessary."
Mapping capabilities to value stream stages helps to assess the alignment and impact of the business capabilities on the value delivery process. It also helps to prioritize and optimize the capabilities based on their contribution to value creation. The other options are not correct, as they are not purposes of mapping capabilities to value stream stages.

QUESTION 14
Which of me following is considered a guying principle when creating value streams?

A. Identify the lop-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

Correct Answer: C
Section:
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.

QUESTION 15
Which of me following is a benefit of Value Stream Mapping?

A. It helps to identify value. duplication and redundancy across the enterprise.

B. It helps to assess an organization s effectiveness at creating, capturing, and delivering value for different stakeholders.

C. It helps to ensure that investments and project initiatives are prioritized and funded at a level matching with their value.

D. It highlights the value of Individual work packages needed to develop the business architecture.

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
This answer is based on the definition and purpose of value stream mapping as "a technique for modeling, measuring, and analyzing the flow of value from the provider to the consumer through a value stream" .
Value stream mapping helps to assess an organization's effectiveness at creating, capturing, and delivering value for different stakeholders, as it shows how value is generated and delivered by the organization's processes, activities, resources, and capabilities. It also helps to identify the sources of waste, inefficiency, and variation in the value delivery process. The other options are not correct, as they are not benefits of value stream mapping.

QUESTION 16
Which approach to model, measure, and analyze business value is primarily concerned with identifying the participants involved in creating and delivering value?

A. Value networks

B. Value chains

C. Value streams

D. Lean value streams

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
This answer is based on the definition and focus of value networks as "a set of roles and interactions that are necessary to create value for a customer or beneficiary" . Value networks are primarily concerned with identifying the participants involved in creating and delivering value, as they show how different actors collaborate and exchange value with each other. Value networks can include both internal and external actors, such as suppliers, partners, customers, employees, regulators, etc. The other options are not correct, as they are not approaches to model, measure, and analyze business value that are primarily concerned with identifying the participants involved in creating and delivering value.

QUESTION 17
In which pan 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

Correct Answer: B
Section:
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.

QUESTION 18
Which Mop during development of a business scenario ensures that each iteration is managed as a mini-project?

A. Documenting Step

B. Reviewing Step

C. Gathering Step

D. Planning Step

Correct Answer: D
Section:
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.

QUESTION 19

Which of the following best describes a TOGAF Business Scenario?

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.

Correct Answer: C
Section:
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 20
In what TOGAF ADM phase is the Information map translated into data models?

A. Phase A

B. Phase E

C. Preliminary Phase

D. Phase C

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
his answer is based on the TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 - Phase C: Information Systems
Architectures 2, 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.