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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: A
Explanation:
In TOGAF's Architecture Development Method (ADM), the information map is linked to other business blueprints during Phase B: Business Architecture. Phase B is focused on developing the Business Architecture, which involves creating and aligning various business architecture artifacts, such as capability maps, value streams, organizational maps, and information maps.
The information map provides an outline of the critical information needed to support the business capabilities and processes. By linking the information map with other business blueprints (like the process and capability maps), architects can ensure alignment and coherence across business architecture components. This helps in creating a clear, unified view of how information flows and supports business operations and value creation.
Option B (Phase E) is incorrect because Phase E (Opportunities and Solutions) is primarily focused on identifying potential solutions and prioritizing initiatives for implementation.
Option C (Phase A) is incorrect as Phase A (Architecture Vision) is focused on defining the scope and vision of the overall architecture effort and gaining stakeholder agreement.
Option D (Preliminary Phase) is incorrect as it focuses on establishing the architecture framework and principles rather than creating detailed business blueprints.
Therefore, Phase B: Business Architecture is the correct answer, as it is the stage where the information

map is integrated with other business architecture artifacts to create a cohesive business architecture.

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.