DUMPSBOSS.

TOGAF Business Architecture Part 1

The Open Group OGB-001

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 5

Total Premium Questions: 53

Buy Premium PDF

Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Business Architecture Fundamentals	12
Topic 2, Business Architecture Development	7
Topic 3, Business Architecture Techniques	34
Total	53

QUESTION NO: 1

A capability map is being prepared for use by executives from several business units. The architects must make the model easy to navigate while preserving a business-focused view of the enterprise. Which approach best structures the model?

A. Use categorizing and grouping to organize related capabilities

B. Use projects and work packages to organize related capabilities

C. Use applications and data stores to organize related capabilities

D. Use reporting lines to organize related capabilities

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Use categorizing and grouping to organize related capabilities is correct. Categorizing and grouping provide a meaningful structure for a capability model and can support hierarchical decomposition at appropriate levels of abstraction. Organizing the map around projects, applications, or current organizational reporting lines would make it dependent on implementation choices instead of the enduring business abilities it is intended to represent.

QUESTION NO: 2

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

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Business capabilities, organization maps, value streams is correct. The TOGAF Series Guide on Business Capabilities identifies these as fundamental Business Architecture concepts to consider when creating the Architecture Vision. Together, they provide an executive-level, business-focused basis for describing the target direction and communicating it to stakeholders early in the ADM. A business capability expresses what an enterprise needs to be able to do, independently of its current organizational structure, processes, or technology. An organization map provides a clear view of the enterprise's organizational units and their relationships, helping establish ownership and accountability. A value stream describes the sequence of value-adding activities through which stakeholders receive an outcome, connecting the enterprise's capabilities to the value it delivers. Considering these concepts in the Architecture Vision enables architects and business leaders to frame the scope, strategic intent, and expected business value of an architecture initiative in language that is understandable before detailed design work begins. This supports alignment on the desired business outcomes and provides a stable foundation for subsequent Business Architecture development. See TOGAF Series Guide: Business Capabilities and The Open Group TOGAF Standard information.

QUESTION NO: 3

A value-stream map for a claims service shows that customers receive a settlement decision only after several handoffs between internal teams. Leaders want to determine whether the end-to-end flow is delivering value effectively and where delays reduce that value. What is the principal benefit of using the value-stream map for this analysis?

A. It enables assessment of the effectiveness of creating and delivering value to stakeholders

B. It defines the hierarchy of organizational units needed to operate the service

C. It identifies the logical data entities needed to process a claim

D. It classifies the enterprise's capabilities into a stable hierarchy

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

It enables assessment of the effectiveness of creating and delivering value to stakeholders is correct. Value-stream mapping makes the end-to-end flow visible, allowing stakeholders to analyze handoffs, dependencies, delays, and measures in relation to the value delivered. It is not primarily a technique for defining organization structures, selecting applications, or decomposing capabilities.

QUESTION NO: 4

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, business goals, and strategic drivers

B. Architecture Vision

C. Architecture Roadmap

D. Architecture Principles

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Business principles, business goals, and strategic drivers is the Phase A input that establishes the enterprise context for the architecture effort. In the TOGAF Architecture Development Method, Phase A, Architecture Vision, begins by identifying why architecture work is needed and what business direction it must support. Business principles express the enduring rules and values that guide decisions and behavior. Business goals state the outcomes the enterprise seeks to achieve, while strategic drivers identify the internal or external forces motivating change, such as market opportunities, regulatory requirements, customer expectations, or operating-model changes.

Together, these inputs describe both the enterprise's needs and its ways of working. They allow architects to frame the scope, constraints, priorities, and expected value of the Architecture Vision in business terms before detailed architecture definition begins. This alignment is essential because the Architecture Vision is intended to communicate a high-level, aspirational target state that responds directly to stakeholder concerns and strategic intent. The Open Group's ADM guidance identifies business principles, business goals, and strategic drivers as an input to Phase A and explicitly characterizes them as providing this context for the architecture work. See the TOGAF Standard, Architecture Development Method and The Open Group TOGAF documentation.

QUESTION NO: 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

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Enables is the correct relationship label. In Business Architecture, capabilities represent the stable abilities an enterprise needs in order to achieve business outcomes, while value streams describe how value is delivered to stakeholders through a sequence of stages. A value stream stage depends on the relevant business capabilities being available and effective in order to perform the work that creates or delivers value. Consequently, the relationship between these concepts is appropriately expressed as enabling: the capability provides the ability required for the value-stream stage to operate. The direction of an enabling relationship in a diagram is important: it is normally read from the element providing the ability to the element whose operation it supports. The relationship name itself, however, remains *Enables*. This use aligns with ArchiMate's definition of an enabling relationship, which describes how one element enables another element to function. It also fits the TOGAF Business Architecture view that capabilities underpin value delivery and can be mapped to the stages at which they are needed. See the ArchiMate relationships specification and The Open Group's TOGAF Standard overview.