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TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation Exam

The Open Group OGBA-101

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 14

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which of the 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.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

"It helps to assess an organization's effectiveness at creating, capturing, and delivering value for different stakeholders." is correct because Value Stream Mapping provides an end-to-end view of how an organization delivers stakeholder value. A value stream expresses the sequence of activities required to deliver an outcome to a stakeholder, rather than merely describing organizational departments, projects, or implementation tasks. Mapping that sequence makes it possible to examine how value is created and progressed across the enterprise, including the stakeholders served and the outcomes they receive. This supports a business architecture assessment of whether the organization's operating model and capabilities enable effective value delivery. The resulting view can reveal where the flow of value needs attention and can inform decisions about improving the value stream and the capabilities that support it. The Open Group describes value streams as an important business architecture technique for understanding how an enterprise creates and delivers value, and its TOGAF guidance positions stakeholder-oriented value delivery as a central concern of business architecture. See The Open Group TOGAF® Standard overview and the TOGAF Standard online library.

QUESTION NO: 2

Consider the following representation of a business model:

Which of the following business models is this an example of?

A. The Business Model Cube

B. The Four Box Framework

C. The Business Model Innovation factory

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The Business Model Cube is correct. This representation is used to visualize a business model through a set of interrelated dimensions, rather than treating the model as a simple linear description. A cube-based representation helps business architects consider a business model from multiple perspectives at once, such as the value delivered, the parties involved, and the mechanisms through which the enterprise creates and captures value. This is useful in Business Architecture because it makes relationships, dependencies, and possible model variations easier to assess visually.

Business-model analysis supports the broader Business Architecture objective of describing how an organization creates value and how its capabilities, stakeholders, products, and value streams work together. The Open Group describes Business Architecture as a discipline for aligning business strategy and execution, including the design and analysis of business models and operating models. The cube representation is therefore an appropriate model for structuring and communicating those business-model concerns. See The Open Group Business Architecture resources and The Open Group TOGAF Standard publications for the relevant Business Architecture context.

QUESTION NO: 3

Consider the image showing basic architectural concepts:

What is an objective of the ADM Preliminary Phase?

A. To select and implement tools to support the Architecture Capability.

B. To obtain approval for the Statement of Architecture Work.

C. To create the initial version of the Architecture Roadmap.

D. To develop a vision of the business value to be delivered by the proposed enterprise architecture.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

To select and implement tools to support the Architecture Capability is an objective of the Preliminary Phase. This phase prepares the enterprise to carry out architecture work effectively by establishing the Architecture Capability: the people, governance, processes, repository, methods, and practical supporting resources needed to develop and govern architectures. Tooling is an important part of that preparation because architects need appropriate support for tasks such as storing architecture artifacts, managing the Architecture Repository, maintaining traceability, modeling relationships, publishing deliverables, and administering the architecture governance process. The selection must be appropriate to the organization's scope, maturity, existing practices, and intended use of the architecture capability; implementation then makes that support available before the iterative architecture-development work proceeds. The Open Group describes the Preliminary Phase as the preparation and initiation activity for architecture capability, including the selection and implementation of supporting tools. This makes the stated activity a direct fit for the phase's purpose of putting the operating foundations for enterprise architecture in place. See The TOGAF Standard, Architecture Development Method and The Open Group TOGAF information page.

QUESTION NO: 4

Consider the following descriptions of deliverables consumed and produced across the TOGAF ADM cycle.

Complete the sentence. Deliverable 1 Is an output from the________________ , deliverable 2 is a companion to the_________________

A. Preliminary Phase, Architecture Requirements Specification

B. Phase A, Request for Architecture Work

C. Phase A, Architecture Principles

D. Preliminary Phase, Architecture Definition Document

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Preliminary Phase, Architecture Requirements Specification is correct. Architecture Principles are established as part of the Preliminary Phase, where the enterprise prepares its architecture capability, governance approach, organizational context, and the principles that will guide subsequent architecture work. These principles provide durable decision-making guidance throughout the architecture lifecycle and are therefore an important output of the preparation activities before an individual architecture engagement proceeds through the ADM.

The Architecture Definition Document is paired with, and complemented by, the Architecture Requirements Specification. The definition document describes the baseline and target architecture, including the architecture building blocks and viewpoints needed to communicate the architecture. The requirements specification captures the quantitative and qualitative requirements that an implementation must satisfy to conform to that architecture. Together, these deliverables connect the architectural description to the requirements against which implementation compliance can be assessed.

This relationship is defined by the TOGAF content framework and its catalog of architecture deliverables. See TOGAF Architecture Principles and TOGAF Architecture Requirements Specification.

QUESTION NO: 5

An architecture team is preparing a target solution that must comply with enterprise interoperability rules, approved data formats, and external regulatory specifications. The team needs an authoritative source for the specifications against which the architecture will be assessed.

Which part of the Architecture Repository should the team use?

A. The Reference Library

B. The Governance Log

C. The Architecture Landscape

D. The Standards Library

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The Standards Library is correct. The Standards Library lists the specifications, standards, and rules with which architectures are required to conform. It provides the basis for consistent architecture development and conformance assessment.

The Reference Library provides reusable reference material, while the Governance Log records governance activity. The Architecture Landscape contains architecture descriptions rather than the authoritative set of applicable standards.

QUESTION NO: 6

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

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:

To classify architecture and solution assets is correct because the Enterprise Continuum is TOGAF’s mechanism for organizing and communicating the range of reusable architecture and solution assets relevant to an enterprise. It provides a consistent way to classify assets, from highly generic foundation material through industry and common-system material to organization-specific architectures and solutions. This classification helps architecture practitioners locate applicable reference models, patterns, building blocks, standards, and prior architecture work, and then understand their degree of specificity and suitability for the architecture being developed. The Enterprise Continuum is presented as a view of the Architecture Repository, supporting structured storage, retrieval, and reuse of architectural content rather than merely collecting documents. In practical architecture development, it helps teams draw on proven assets and place newly created assets in an understandable context so that they can be governed and reused in later initiatives. The TOGAF Standard describes the Enterprise Continuum as a categorization mechanism for architecture and solution artifacts, with the Architecture Continuum and Solutions Continuum providing complementary views. See [The TOGAF Standard, Architecture Content] and [The Open Group TOGAF resources].

QUESTION NO: 7

Refer to the table below:

Phase	Output & Outcome	Essential Knowledge
?	A set of domain architectures approved by the stakeholders for the problem being addressed, with a set of gaps, and work to clear the gaps understood by the stakeholders.	How does the current Enterprise fail to meet the preferences of the stakeholders? What must change to enable the Enterprise to meet the preferences of the stakeholders? (Gaps) What work is necessary to realize the changes, that is consistent with the additional value being created? (Work Package) How stakeholder priority and preference adjust in response to value, effort, and risk of change. (Stakeholder Requirements)

Which ADM Phase(s) does this describe?

A. Preliminary Phase

B. Phase B

C. Phase B, C, and D

D. Phase E

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Phase B, C, and D is correct because these are the architecture-development phases in which the ADM develops the target architecture for each core domain, compares it with the relevant baseline, and identifies gaps to be addressed. Phase B establishes the Business Architecture, including the business capabilities, value streams, organization, and processes needed to realize the architecture vision. Phase C develops the Information Systems Architectures, covering Data Architecture and Application Architecture. Phase D then defines the Technology Architecture that supports the required data and application services.

Across these three phases, the ADM uses a consistent approach: describe the baseline and target states, perform gap analysis, identify candidate roadmap components, and update the Architecture Definition Document and Architecture Requirements Specification. The resulting gaps and candidate components provide essential input to subsequent implementation and migration planning. This common pattern explains why a table describing domain target architectures, baseline-to-target gaps, and associated work needed to close those gaps applies collectively to these phases rather than to only one architecture domain. The Open Group's ADM overview describes the sequence and purpose of these phases in the architecture lifecycle; see TOGAF Architecture Development Method and The Open Group TOGAF Standard.

QUESTION NO: 8

When developing a Business Architecture, which of the following is recommended if an enterprise has existing Architecture Descriptions?

A. They should be reviewed, and work packages identified for portfolio planning.

B. They should be added to the Governance Repository within the Architecture Repository.

C. They should be used as the basis for the Baseline Description.

D. They should be used to validate the business principles.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

They should be used as the basis for the Baseline Description. In TOGAF, the Baseline Architecture describes the enterprise's current state within the architecture scope, while the Target Architecture defines the desired future state. Existing Architecture Descriptions are therefore valuable inputs: they capture relevant facts already known about the organization, such as its business capabilities, organization structure, business processes, information, and interactions with stakeholders. Reusing these descriptions avoids unnecessary duplication of architectural effort and gives the architecture team an evidence-based starting point for establishing the Baseline Business Architecture.

During the Business Architecture work, the team should assess the available descriptions for relevance, currency, completeness, and consistency, then incorporate the applicable content into the Baseline Description. This produces a credible representation of the current business environment against which desired changes can be identified. The resulting baseline also supports gap analysis between current and target states, which is essential for defining the work needed to realize the Target Business Architecture and for subsequent implementation planning. This approach aligns with TOGAF ADM guidance on developing Baseline and Target Architecture descriptions and using architecture-repository material as input to architecture development. See The TOGAF Standard, Architecture Development Method and The TOGAF Business Architecture Guide.

QUESTION NO: 9

Complete the sentence. The "Name" part of the recommended TOGAF template for Architecture Principles should________________________

A. communicate the fundamental rule

B. be easy to remember

C. highlight the business benefits

D. explain the requirements for carrying out the principle

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The correct completion is **"be easy to remember"**. In TOGAF's recommended Architecture Principle template, the Name is a brief, meaningful label for the principle. It should capture the essence of the rule in a form that stakeholders can readily recognize, recall, and use in discussions and decision-making. A memorable name makes the principle practical: architects, business leaders, delivery teams, and governance bodies can consistently invoke it when assessing architecture choices and resolving trade-offs. The Name is therefore deliberately concise rather than a detailed description of the rule or its consequences. The supporting parts of the template provide the fuller context needed to apply the principle, while the Name serves as the accessible identifier that promotes consistent communication across the enterprise. This distinction helps principles become durable governance tools rather than statements that are difficult to reference in day-to-day architecture work. The Open Group's architecture-principles guidance describes principles as general rules and guidelines intended to be enduring and to guide decision-making; clear, memorable naming supports that purpose. See The Open Group Architecture Principles guide and the TOGAF Architecture Content standard.

QUESTION NO: 10

Consider the following statement:

When considering agile development, Architecture to Support Project will identify what products the Enterprise needs, the boundary of the products, and the constraints that the product owner has.

What else does it help to define for the Enterprise?

A. lifecycle economics

B. operations

C. the backlog

D. workflow management

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is **the backlog**. In an agile context, architecture provides a purposeful enterprise-level framing for product delivery: it clarifies the products or capabilities required, establishes their scope and boundaries, and makes relevant business, technical, regulatory, and organizational constraints visible to the product owner and delivery teams. This architectural input enables work to be identified, shaped, prioritized, and sequenced as backlog items. The backlog therefore becomes the practical bridge between enterprise architecture direction and iterative agile implementation.

Defining the backlog does not mean that architects replace the product owner's accountability for prioritization. Rather, architecture supplies the context needed for informed backlog management, including dependencies, target-state direction, reusable building blocks, and constraints that affect what can be delivered and in which order. This allows teams to preserve agility while ensuring that increments contribute coherently to enterprise outcomes and do not create avoidable fragmentation or technical debt. The Open Group's TOGAF resources describe how architecture supports business transformation and delivery, including the application of architecture in agile ways of working. See The TOGAF Standard and TOGAF Business Architecture Foundation.

QUESTION NO: 11

An enterprise adopts the principle "Information is managed as an enterprise asset." Project teams ask whether this principle requires common ownership, agreed definitions, and controls for sharing information across business units.

Which part of a well-formed architecture principle should provide this guidance?

A. The statement

B. The rationale

C. The implications

D. The business scenario

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The implications are correct because they identify the consequences, responsibilities, and constraints that follow from adopting a principle. They make the principle operational by explaining what the enterprise must do, such as establish information ownership, common definitions, and appropriate governance controls.

The statement expresses the principle itself, while the rationale explains why it is important. A business scenario is a technique for elaborating an architecture effort and deriving requirements; it is not a component of an architecture principle.

QUESTION NO: 12

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:

Enterprises is correct. The TOGAF Standard uses "enterprise" in a deliberately broad sense: it is any collection of organizations that shares common goals and/or operates with a common bottom line. Therefore, the entity being architected does not need to be a single legal company. It may be an entire corporation, one of its divisions, a public-sector agency or department, or a group of independent organizations collaborating toward shared outcomes.

This broad definition is important to Business Architecture because an architecture effort must be scoped around the relevant mission, stakeholders, capabilities, value streams, information, and operating relationships—not merely around a conventional organizational boundary. For example, a supply chain or consortium can be treated as an enterprise when the participating organizations need to coordinate their business operations and transformation objectives. In each case listed, the collection forms the subject for Enterprise Architecture work under TOGAF terminology.

The TOGAF Standard's glossary defines an enterprise as an organization or collection of organizations with common goals, and its introductory material explicitly includes corporations, government bodies, departments, and partnerships among the types of entities to which the term can apply. See The TOGAF Standard, Introduction and The TOGAF Standard, Architecture Content.

QUESTION NO: 13

Which of the following is a benefit of information mapping?

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: D

Explanation:

Information mapping provides a structured representation of the information that a business needs, including its key concepts and the relationships between them. Its central value is making business information understandable and usable across organizational boundaries, rather than leaving it embedded in individual processes, applications, or departments. By establishing a shared view of information, an information map helps stakeholders recognize what information is available, how it relates to business activities and outcomes, and where authoritative information should be used. This creates a sound basis for consistent, informed decision-making throughout the business. Decision-makers can use the map to understand the information needed to evaluate performance, manage operations, plan changes, and realize strategic objectives. It also supports meaningful communication between business and architecture stakeholders by using business-oriented information concepts rather than primarily technical data structures. The TOGAF Business Architecture guidance treats information as an important business-domain concern and uses information mapping to connect business needs with the information required to support them. See the TOGAF Business Architecture guidance and The Open Group's TOGAF Library for the relevant architecture resources.

QUESTION NO: 14

What can architects present to stakeholders to extract hidden agendas, principles, and requirements that could impact the final Target Architecture?

A. Business Scenarios and Business Models

B. Alternatives and Trade-offs

C. Solutions and Applications

D. Architecture Views and Architecture Viewpoints

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Business Scenarios and Business Models are appropriate artifacts for engaging stakeholders in a structured discussion about the business context and the change being considered. A Business Scenario describes a business problem or opportunity in terms that stakeholders can recognize: the business and technical environment, key actors, desired objectives, events or drivers, and measures of success. Working through these elements encourages stakeholders to articulate assumptions, constraints, priorities, principles, and concerns that may not emerge from a simple request for requirements. Business Models complement this work by making the organization's value creation, capabilities, relationships, and operating logic visible, giving participants a common basis for testing whether proposed architectural outcomes support the intended business direction. Together, they help architects uncover implicit needs early enough to shape the Architecture Vision and subsequent Target Architecture, while establishing shared understanding and stakeholder commitment. The Open Group describes Business Scenarios as a technique for discovering and documenting business requirements and articulating an Architecture Vision that responds to them. See TOGAF Business Scenarios and TOGAF ADM Techniques.