

## 100% Free OGB-001 Exam Dumps to Pass Exam Easily from DumpsMaterials [Q12-Q33]



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Free OGB-001 Exam Questions OGB-001 Actual Free Exam Questions

The The Open Group OGB-001 exam focuses on the fundamental principles and concepts of business architecture, including business strategy, organizational structure, business capabilities, business processes, and business information. It is intended for individuals who are involved in the development and implementation of enterprise architecture, including architects, business analysts, project managers, and consultants.

### NEW QUESTION 12

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

- \* Value networks
- \* Value chains
- \* Value streams

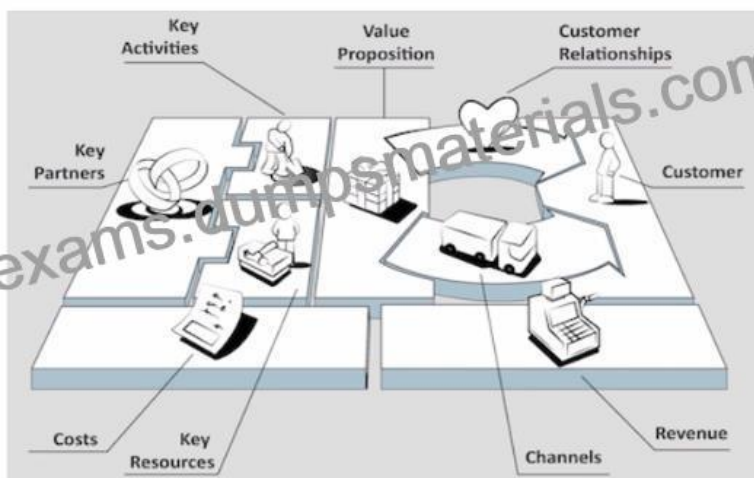
\* Lean value streams

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.

### NEW QUESTION 13

Consider the following representation of a business model:



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

- \* The Business Model Canvas
- \* The Four Box Framework
- \* The Business Model Cube
- \* The Business Model Innovation factory

Explanation

The Business Model Canvas is a strategic management tool that allows to visualize and document the key elements of a business model on a single page. It consists of nine building blocks: customer segments, value propositions, channels, customer relationships, revenue streams, key resources, key activities, key partnerships, and cost structure. According to Wikipedia 3, The Business Model Canvas offers a visual chart with elements describing a firm's or product's value proposition, 4 infrastructure, customers, and finances, 1 assisting businesses to align their activities by illustrating potential trade-offs. The image provided by the user is an example of a Business Model Canvas with icons representing each building block.

### NEW QUESTION 14

Complete the sentence. A business capability is \_\_\_\_\_.

- \* an ability that a business possesses to achieve a specific outcome
- \* a description of the architectural approach to realize a particular business solution
- \* a representation of an end-to-end collection of business activities

\* a qualitative statement of intent that should be met by the business architecture

Explanation

This answer is based on the definition of a business capability as an ability that a business possesses to achieve a specific outcome; 1. A business capability is an elemental building block of what a business does or can do 3. It is an abstraction of the underlying functionality and flows expressed as a noun form 3. A business capability is not a description of the architectural approach, a representation of the end-to-end activities, or a qualitative statement of intent, which are different concepts in business analysis or architecture.

**NEW QUESTION 15**

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

Technique	Description
<b>W</b>	Identifies, categorizes, and decomposes the business capabilities required for the business to have the ability to deliver value to one or more stakeholders
<b>X</b>	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
<b>Y</b>	The breakdown of activities that an organization performs to create the value being exchanged with stakeholders
<b>Z</b>	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?

- \* Value Stream Mapping
- \* Organization Mapping
- \* Process Modeling
- \* Business Capability Mapping

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.

**NEW QUESTION 16**

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

- \* Identify the lop-level value streams from components of capabilities
- \* Create an Initial set of value streams that map one-to-one to existing capabilities.
- \* Avoid going down to operational levels of detail
- \* Start with internal value streams within the organization

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.

### NEW QUESTION 17

Which of the following best describes a benefit of business models?

- \* They can be used to resolve conflict amongst different stakeholders.
- \* They can improve communication among business executives.
- \* They can be used to calculate detailed cost estimates.
- \* They have a consistent format that can be easily understood.

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.

### NEW QUESTION 18

Which of the following best describes what a business model is?

- \* The rationale for how an organization, creates, deliveries and captures value.
- \* The description of the structure and interaction of applications that provide Key business functions.
- \* The representation of business assets in use, or planned by the enterprise.
- \* A maturity model for IT process management, continuous improvement and best practices.

Explanation

A business model is a plan that describes how a business intends to make money by providing value to its customers or clients. It defines the value proposition, the target market, the revenue streams, and the cost structure of the business. According to Investopedia 1, a business model is a company's plan for making a profit. It identifies the products or services the business plans to sell, its identified target market, and any anticipated expenses

### NEW QUESTION 19

Which of the following is an end product of business capability modeling?

- \* A value stream stages catalog.
- \* A business process model.
- \* An organizational map.
- \* A business capability map.

Explanation

This answer is based on the definition and purpose of a business capability map as a technique for the representation of an organization's business anchor model, independent of the organization's structure, processes, people, or domains; . A business capability map is an end product of business capability modeling, as it shows the complete set of capabilities that an organization possesses or requires to achieve its goals and objectives. A business capability map provides a high-level and stable view of what a business does or can do, regardless of how or where it does it. The other options are not correct, as they are not end products of business capability modeling.

**NEW QUESTION 20**

In which pan of a business scenario are business capabilities and value streams modelled?

- \* When identifying and documenting desired outcomes
- \* When identifying the business and technology environment
- \* When identifying the human actors
- \* When identifying, documenting and ranking the problem

Explanation

This answer is based on the TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2 &#8211; Business Scenarios , which states that &#8220;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).&#8221; 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.

**NEW QUESTION 21**

Consider the following business capability model, where cells of a model are given different colors to represent levels (note the letters G, R, Y, P also denote the colors used = Green, Red, Yellow and Purple):

<b>Strategic</b>	Business Planning <b>G</b>	Market Planning <b>R</b>	Partner Management <b>Y</b>
	Capital Management <b>G</b>	Policy Management <b>R</b>	Relationships Management <b>R</b>
<b>Core</b>	Account Management <b>G</b>	Product Management <b>G</b>	Distribution Management <b>G</b>
	Customer Management <b>Y</b>	Channel Management <b>G</b>	Agent Management <b>P</b>
<b>Supporting</b>	Financial Management <b>G</b>	HR Management <b>R</b>	Procurement Management <b>G</b>
	Information Management <b>G</b>	Training Management <b>Y</b>	Operations Management <b>G</b>

Which of One following best describes the technique?

- \* Capability Mapping
- \* Heat Mining
- \* Perspective Analysis
- \* Gap Analysis

Explanation

This answer is based on the definition and purpose of heat mapping as &#8220;a technique for visualizing data where values are depicted by color&#8221; 3. Heat mapping is a technique that can be applied to a business capability model to represent different levels or aspects of the capabilities using a color scale. For example, the colors can indicate the maturity, importance, performance, or alignment of the capabilities. In the image provided by the user, the colors represent different levels of maturity or readiness for transformation. The other options are not correct, as they are not techniques that use colors to represent levels or aspects of capabilities.

## NEW QUESTION 22

Which of the following best describes the relationship between business models and business architecture?

- \* Business Architecture provides a conceptual summary view, whereas business models support in-depth analysis.
- \* Business model development is a prerequisite for a Business Architecture development
- \* Business models are useful for impact analysis; however Business Architecture is needed for scenario analysis.
- \* Business Architecture articulates the different perspectives and impacts of the business model

Explanation

Business Architecture is a discipline that helps to design, analyze, and optimize the business model of an organization. It provides a holistic and shared understanding of the business strategy, capabilities, processes, information, and stakeholders. According to The Open Group, Business Architecture describes how the enterprise needs to operate to achieve the business goals, and respond to the strategic drivers set out in the Architecture Vision. Business Architecture also helps to assess the alignment and impact of the business model on different aspects of the organization, such as its infrastructure, customers, and finances

## NEW QUESTION 23

Which of the following is the element of a value stream stage that describes the end state condition denoting the completion of the value stream stage?

- \* Exit criteria
- \* Target state
- \* End point
- \* Completion stage

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.

## NEW QUESTION 24

What Business Architecture concept is most related to an Information Map?

- \* Business Capability Map
- \* Heat Map
- \* Organization Map
- \* Value Stream Map

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.

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