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**Exam** : **OGA-031**

**Title** : **ArchiMate 3 Part 1 Exam**

**Vendor** : **The Open Group**

**Version** : **DEMO**

**NO.1** Which of the following answers best interprets the diagram?



- A. The CMO is concerned with the driver Market Share.
- B. The CMO is motivated by the driver Market Share.
- C. The CMO has a requirement to increase Market Share.
- D. The CMO has a goal related to Market Share

**Answer:** B

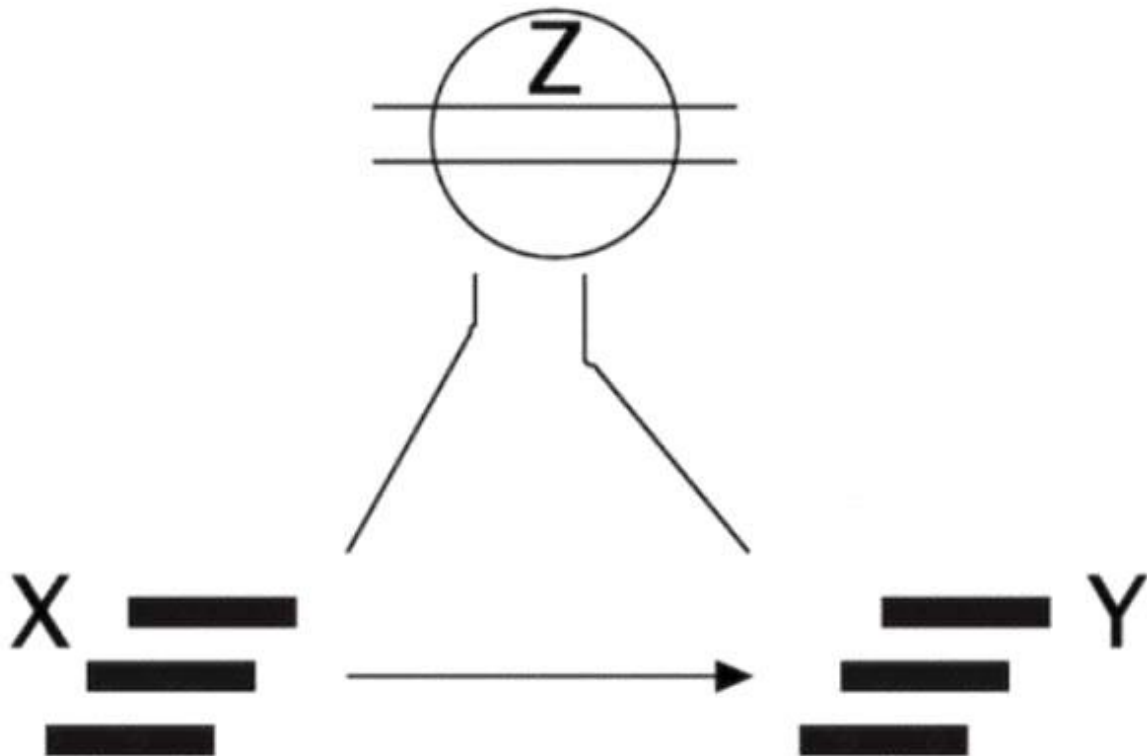
Explanation:

According to the ArchiMate 3.2 Specification<sup>1</sup>, a driver represents an external or internal condition that motivates an organization to define its goals and implement the changes necessary to achieve them. Drivers that are associated with a stakeholder are often called "concerns" of that stakeholder. A stakeholder represents the role of an individual, team, or organization (or classes thereof) that represents their interests in the outcome of the architecture. A motivation element is an element that represents the reasons for designing and implementing an architecture, such as stakeholders, drivers, goals, principles, requirements, or value. A motivation element is denoted by a hexagonal shape.

The diagram below shows a motivation element (driver) named Market Share that influences a stakeholder named CMO. The influence relationship is denoted by a dashed line with an open arrowhead.

The influence relationship means that the driver affects the stakeholder's interests or concerns. Therefore, the best interpretation of the diagram is that the CMO is motivated by the driver Market Share.

**NO.2** Consider the diagram which has color removed from it:



(A diagram showing two stacked horizontal bars labeled X and Y, connected by an arrow, and a circle with lines (Z) positioned between them.) What is the correct description of this diagram?

- A.** Two plateaus (X and Y) with a transition architecture (Z).
- B.** A gap (Z) associated with two plateaus (X and Y).
- C.** A deliverable (Z) exchanged between two projects (X and Y).
- D.** Two nodes (X and Y) connected by a communication path (Z).

**Answer:** B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

This ArchiMate Implementation & Migration Layer diagram represents an architecture evolution model, specifically showing two plateaus (X and Y) with a Gap (Z) in between them.

- \* Plateaus in ArchiMate represent states of an enterprise architecture at different points in time.
- \* Gaps represent the difference or missing elements between two architectural states, indicating what needs to change.

\* The circle with lines (Z) represents a Gap, which identifies what is missing or needs to be addressed when transitioning from Plateau X to Plateau Y.

Analysis of Answer Choices:

#A. Two plateaus (X and Y) with a transition architecture (Z). ## Incorrect

\* A transition architecture is different from a gap.

\* A Transition Architecture provides an intermediate step between two plateaus, whereas this diagram is identifying a Gap between them.

\* ArchiMate 3.2 Specification, Section 7.4.3, defines Gaps as structural differences, not transition states.

#B. A gap (Z) associated with two plateaus (X and Y). ## Correct Answer

- \* The circle with lines (Z) is the correct representation of a Gap in ArchiMate.
  - \* Plateau X represents the "Before" state, and Plateau Y represents the "Target" state.
  - \* Z (Gap) represents what is missing or what must be addressed to move from X to Y.
  - \* ArchiMate 3.2 Specification, Section 7.4.3, states that Gaps are used in architecture migration to analyze missing capabilities or elements.
  - #C. A deliverable (Z) exchanged between two projects (X and Y).##Incorrect
    - \* A deliverable is typically represented as a document or artifact in ArchiMate, not as a Gap.
    - \* Z represents a missing element between states, not an exchanged deliverable.
  - #D. Two nodes (X and Y) connected by a communication path (Z).##Incorrect
    - \* Nodes and Communication Paths belong to the Technology Layer, but this diagram represents the Implementation & Migration Layer.
    - \* X and Y are plateaus, not technology nodes.
  - #B. A gap (Z) associated with two plateaus (X and Y).
- References:
- \* ArchiMate 3.2 Specification: Sections 7.4.1 (Plateau) and 7.4.3 (Gap).
  - \* Archi User Guide: Modeling architecture migration using Gaps and Plateaus.

**NO.3** In the Business Layer metamodel, what type of element is assigned to a Business Service?

- A.** Business Process
- B.** Business Actor
- C.** Business Interface
- D.** Business Event

**Answer:** C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed in Depth Explanation: A Business Interface is an external active structure element that provides an external point of access to one or more Business Services. In the Business Layer metamodel, a Business Service is assigned to a Business Interface because interfaces define how services are exposed to external parties or other components within an enterprise.

This is confirmed in the ArchiMate Specification 3.2, where a Business Interface is described as representing a point of interaction that enables access to Business Services.

References:

- \* Archi User Guide
- \* ArchiMate 3.2 Specification

**NO.4** What element type is denoted by the symbol below using the standard notation conventions?



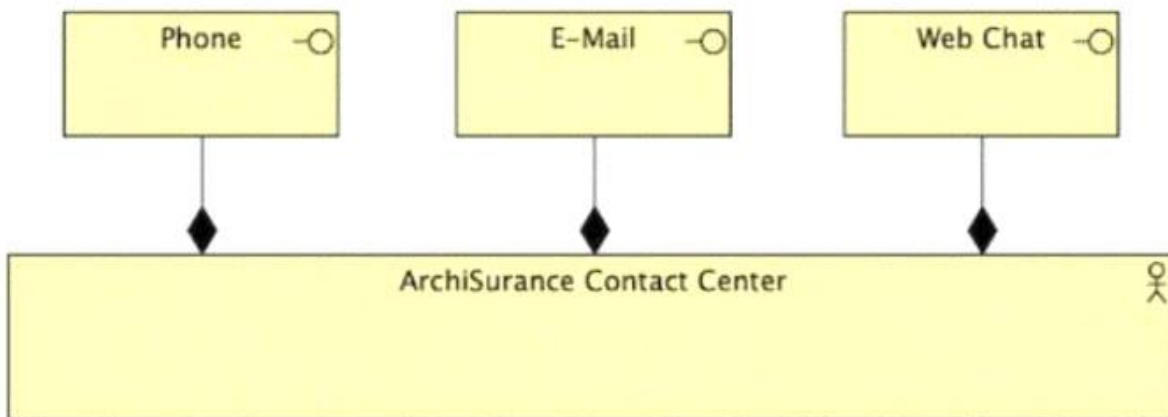
- A. Behavior element
- B. Structure element
- C. Physical element
- D. Motivation element

**Answer:** B

Explanation:

According to the standard notation conventions, a structure element is denoted by a rectangle with rounded corners. A structure element represents an entity that has a state and exhibits some behavior. Examples of structure elements are actors, roles, components, nodes, and objects.

**NO.5** Consider the diagram:



(A diagram showing Phone, E-Mail, and Web Chat connected to ArchiSurance Contact Center through black diamonds.) Which of the following describes the ArchiSurance Contact Center?

- A. The Contact Center has a business interaction with its customers using phone, e-mail, and web chat.
- B. The Contact Center uses phone, e-mail, and web chat for internal communication.
- C. The Contact Center has three business interfaces to serve customers: phone, e-mail, and web chat.
- D. The staff within the Contact Center collaborate using phone, e-mail, and web chat.

**Answer:** C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

This ArchiMate model represents the ArchiSurance Contact Center and how it interacts with different

communication channels.

\* The elements labeled "Phone," "E-Mail," and "Web Chat" are connected to the Contact Center using a black diamond (Composition relationship).

\* This indicates that these communication channels serve as business interfaces for interacting with customers.

\* A Business Interface in ArchiMate represents a way in which services are provided to external parties, like customers, through defined means such as phone, email, or web chat.

Analysis of Answer Choices:

#A. The Contact Center has a business interaction with its customers using phone, e-mail, and web chat.

##Incorrect

\* A Business Interaction in ArchiMate is used to model collaborations between two or more roles or actors, not interfaces.

\* This diagram focuses on interfaces rather than interactions.

\* ArchiMate 3.2 Specification, Section 6.3.2, states that business interactions require multiple active participants, which is not shown here.

#B. The Contact Center uses phone, e-mail, and web chat for internal communication. ##Incorrect

\* The diagram does not indicate internal collaboration or communication but rather customer-facing interfaces.

\* If this were internal communication, it would use Business Collaboration elements instead.

#C. The Contact Center has three business interfaces to serve customers: phone, e-mail, and web chat.

##Correct Answer

\* The Phone, E-Mail, and Web Chat elements represent Business Interfaces, which are the means through which services are delivered to customers.

\* ArchiMate 3.2 Specification, Section 6.3.3, defines Business Interfaces as points of interaction between a Business Role and its environment, exactly fitting this diagram.

#D. The staff within the Contact Center collaborate using phone, e-mail, and web chat. ##Incorrect

\* Business Collaboration is not depicted in the diagram, and internal collaboration would be modeled differently in ArchiMate.

\* The focus here is on customer-facing services, not internal interactions.

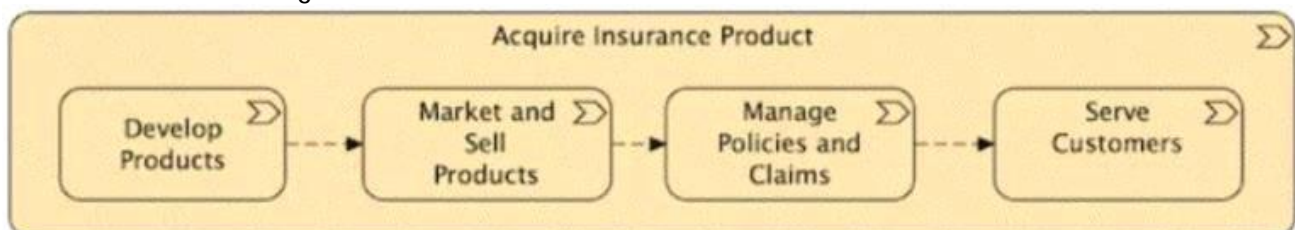
#C. The Contact Center has three business interfaces to serve customers: phone, e-mail, and web chat.

References:

\* ArchiMate 3.2 Specification: Sections 6.3.3 (Business Interface), 6.3.2 (Business Interaction).

\* Archi User Guide: Modeling business interfaces and customer interactions.

**NO.6** Consider the diagram:



(A diagram showing "Acquire Insurance Product" decomposed into Develop Products, Market and Sell Products, Manage Policies and Claims, and Serve Customers.) Which of the following describes the diagram?

- A. A set of processes for acquiring insurance products.
- B. A sequence of capabilities for acquiring insurance products.
- C. A value stream for acquiring insurance products.
- D. A decomposition of the course of action for acquiring insurance products.

**Answer:** C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

This diagram represents a value stream, which is a key concept in ArchiMate 3.2. A value stream describes how value is created and delivered across a sequence of activities. It is used to represent high-level business activities that contribute to the value creation for a stakeholder or customer.

\* The Acquire Insurance Product at the top level represents an end-to-end flow.

\* The sub-elements (Develop Products, Market and Sell Products, Manage Policies and Claims, and Serve Customers) depict how value is progressively built through different stages.

\* The dashed arrows indicate a flow of value from one stage to the next, typical in value streams.

Analysis of Answer Choices:

#A. A set of processes for acquiring insurance products##Incorrect.

\* Processes are typically lower-level activities depicted using process modeling, such as BPMN or a process flow diagram.

\* ArchiMate 3.2 Specification, Section 6.3.2, differentiates business processes from value streams.

#B. A sequence of capabilities for acquiring insurance products##Incorrect.

\* Capabilities represent the organization's abilities rather than sequential activities.

\* In ArchiMate, capabilities are more static, focusing on what the organization can do, rather than how value is delivered over time.

\* ArchiMate 3.2 Specification, Section 7.3, explains the distinction between capabilities and value streams.

#C. A value stream for acquiring insurance products##Correct Answer

\* A value stream represents a series of high-level activities that create value for a customer or stakeholder.

\* ArchiMate 3.2 Specification, Section 8.2.4, defines value streams as sequences that deliver value incrementally.

\* This exact pattern (top-level action decomposed into a structured sequence of stages) is a value stream.

#D. A decomposition of the course of action for acquiring insurance products##Incorrect.

\* Course of action is a concept in Strategy Layer of ArchiMate, referring to guidelines, policies, or directions rather than a flow of activities.

\* This is not a strategic breakdown, but rather a flow of value creation.

\* ArchiMate 3.2 Specification, Section 7.5, states that course of action is different from a structured value creation sequence.

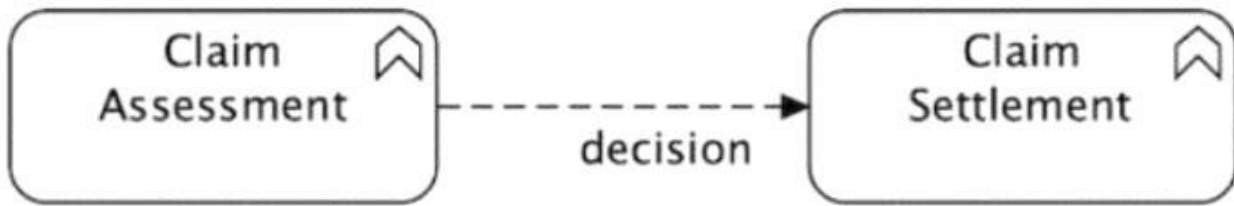
#C. A value stream for acquiring insurance products.

References:

\* ArchiMate 3.2 Specification: Sections 6.3.2 (Business Process), 7.3 (Capabilities), 8.2.4 (Value Streams), and 7.5 (Course of Action).

\* Archi User Guide: Value Stream modeling and decomposition principles.

## NO.7



Consider the diagram showing a Claim Assessment and a Claim Settlement together with a relationship between them labeled "decision." What type of relationship is "decision"?

- A. Flow
- B. Influence
- C. Trigger
- D. Access

**Answer:** C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

The Trigger relationship in ArchiMate models causality between behaviors. It represents a cause-effect relationship where one behavior initiates or enables another behavior to occur.

Understanding the Diagram:

- \* The Claim Assessment activity leads to or triggers the Claim Settlement activity.
- \* The relationship is labeled "decision," implying that the completion of Claim Assessment determines whether a Claim Settlement process should be initiated.
- \* In ArchiMate 3.2, a Trigger relationship is represented with a dashed arrow (#) as seen in the diagram.

Analysis of Answer Choices:

#A. Flow ## Incorrect

\* Flow relationships represent the transfer of information, data, or resources rather than a causal effect.

\* ArchiMate 3.2 Specification, Section 6.4.4, states that a Flow relationship is about communication or material flow, which is not the case here.

#B. Influence ## Incorrect

\* Influence relationships indicate that one element affects another in a non-deterministic way (e.g., policies, motivations, or strategies).

\* ArchiMate 3.2 Specification, Section 6.4.5, states that Influence does not necessarily imply direct causation.

\* Since "decision" suggests a clear causal dependency, Trigger is the better choice.

#C. Trigger ## Correct Answer

\* Trigger relationships explicitly show that one behavior initiates or causes another behavior.

\* ArchiMate 3.2 Specification, Section 6.4.3, states that a Trigger relationship models a causal dependency between two behaviors.

\* A Claim Assessment leading to a Claim Settlement fits this pattern perfectly.

#D. Access ## Incorrect

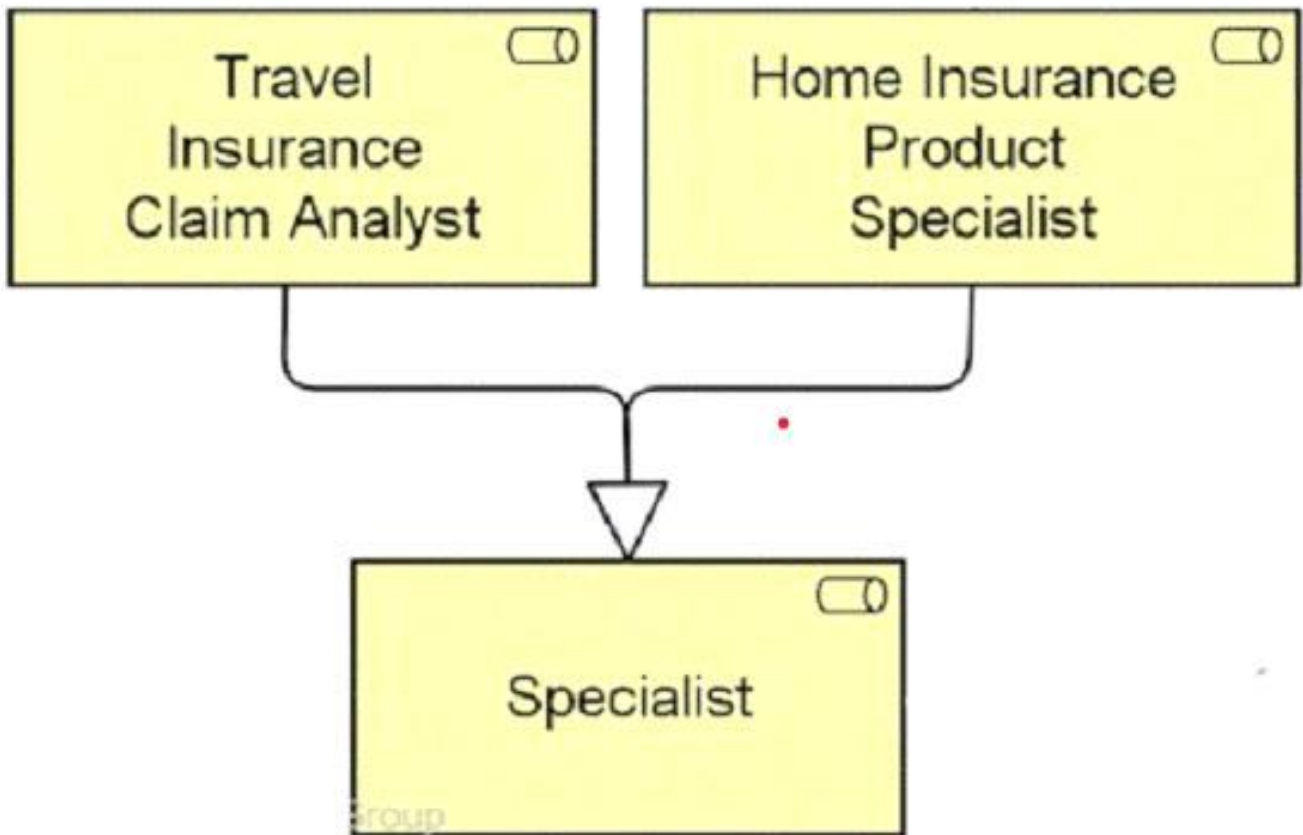
\* Access relationships describe how a behavioral element reads, writes, or manipulates an object (e.g., data access).

\* ArchiMate 3.2 Specification, Section 6.4.7, states that Access is used for information retrieval or modification, which is not relevant here #C. Trigger References:

\* ArchiMate 3.2 Specification: Sections 6.4.3 (Trigger), 6.4.4 (Flow), 6.4.5 (Influence), and 6.4.7 (Access).

\* Archi User Guide: Behavioral relationships and dependency modeling.

**NO.8** Consider the following diagram:



Which of the following correctly describes this diagram?

- A.** The two business roles Travel Insurance Claim Analyst and Home Insurance Product Specialist are specializations of the business role Specialist
- B.** The business role Specialist approves all claims handled by the two business roles Travel Insurance Claim Analyst and Home Insurance Product Specialist
- C.** The two business roles Travel Insurance Claim Analyst and Home Insurance Product Specialist together realize the business role Specialist.
- D.** The business role Specialist is an aggregation of the two business roles Travel Insurance Claim Analyst and Home Insurance Product Specialist.

**Answer:** A

Explanation:

Based on the ArchiMate 3 documents or objectives, the diagram uses a specialization relationship to indicate that the two business roles Travel Insurance Claim Analyst and Home Insurance Product Specialist are more specific versions of the business role Specialist. A specialization relationship is a type of structural relationship that indicates that an object is a specialization of another object. The notation for a specialization relationship is a solid line with an empty triangle at the end that points to the more general element.

References: ArchiMate 3.2 Specification, Chapter 4 Generic Metamodel, Section 4.1 Behavior and Structure Elements, Subsection 4.1.2 Structural Relationships 1; ArchiMate Specialization Relationship - ArchiMate Quick Guide - GitBook 2.