TOGAF® Certification for People

TOGAF 9 Part 1 Practice Test

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The Part 1 Practice Test is representative of the content covered in the TOGAF 9 Part 1 Examination. It includes question formats found in the actual examination. It also includes questions of varying difficulty. A candidate's performance on this Practice Test does not guarantee similar performance on the actual examination.

Study Guide

TOGAF 9 Part 1 Practice Test

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1 INSTRUCTIONS

This is a simple multiple choice test. This test should be taken as a closed book test. There is one correct answer for each question, scoring 1 point. You need to score 24 or more points[1] out of a maximum of 40 to pass this test.

Please read each question carefully before reading the answer options. Be aware that some questions may seem to have more than one right answer, but you are to look for the one that makes the most sense and is the most correct.

2 EXAMINATION

Item 1

Question:

Which one of the following best describes the TOGAF standard?

A. A framework and method for architecture development
B. An architecture pattern
C. A business model
D. A method for developing Technology Architectures
E. A method for IT Governance

Item 2

Question:

Which part of the TOGAF standard provides a number of architecture development phases, together with narratives for each phase?

A. Part I: Introduction
B. Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM)
C. Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques
D. Part IV: Architecture Content Framework
E. Part V: Enterprise Continuum and Tools

Item 3

Question:

According to the TOGAF standard standard, all of the following are suggested characteristics of an architecture framework, *except* _____

A. A common vocabulary
B. A list of recommended standards
C. A method for designing a target state of the enterprise in terms of building blocks
D. A set of structures which can be used to develop a broad range of architectures
E. A software development lifecycle method

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[1] Note that this pass mark may differ from the live TOGAF 9 Part 1 Examination. Consult The Open Group certification web site for the latest information on examination pass marks.

Item 4

Question:

Which of the TOGAF architecture development phases includes the development of Data and Application Architectures?

A. Phase A
B. Phase B
C. Phase C
D. Phase D
E. Phase E

Item 5

Question:

Which one of the following does the Architecture Content Framework describe as a work product that is contractually specified, formally reviewed, and signed off by the stakeholders?

A. An artifact
B. A building block
C. A catalog
D. A deliverable
E. A matrix

Item 6

Question:

Which of the following best completes the sentence: The Enterprise Continuum _____

A. describes a database of open industry standards
B. is an architecture framework
C. is a technical reference model
D. provides a method for architecture development
E. provides methods for classifying artifacts

Item 7

Question:

According to the TOGAF standard, in which ADM phase does the initial implementation planning occur?

A. Phase A: Architecture Vision
B. Phase B: Business Architecture
C. Phase C: Information Systems Architectures
D. Phase D: Technology Architecture
E. Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions

Item 8

Question:

According to the TOGAF standard, which of the following is the reason why the first execution of an ADM cycle will be more difficult than later cycles?

A. Because management is not familiar with the ADM process
B. Because there are few architecture assets available
C. Because of lack of governance
D. Because of insufficient trained architecture practitioners
E. Because the Baseline Architecture must be fully defined across the enterprise

Item 9

Question:

As architecture deliverables and work products created in one ADM phase are modified by subsequent phases, how does TOGAF suggest tracking the changes?

A. Change control committee
B. Document checkpoints and journaling
C. Publish and subscribe system
D. Version numbers
E. Workflow management system

Item 10

Question:

Complete the sentence: The architectures that address the detailed enterprise needs and business requirements within the Architecture Continuum are known as_____

A. Strategic Architectures
B. Foundation Architectures
C. Industry Architectures
D. Common Systems Architectures
E. Organization-Specific Architectures

Item 11

Question:

According to the TOGAF standard, which one of the following is described as a view of the Architecture Repository and provides methods for classifying architecture and solution artifacts as they evolve?

A. Architecture Landscape
B. Architecture Governance Repository
C. Enterprise Continuum
D. Governance Log
E. Standards Information Base

Item 12

Question:

Which one of the following represents the detailed construction of the architectures defined in the Architecture Continuum?

A. Architecture Building Blocks
B. Conceptual Models
C. Foundation Architectures
D. Reference Models
E. Solution Building Blocks

Item 13

Question:

An organization has bought a large enterprise application. As a result, which of the following could be included in the organization's Solutions Continuum?

A. A reference implementation of the Foundation Architecture
B. A reference implementation of the Technical Reference Model for the organization
C. Architecture Building Blocks for the organizations' Industry-Specific Architecture
D. Detailed pricing information about the purchased products
E. Product information for purchased products

Item 14

Question:

Complete the sentence: All of the following are technology-related drivers for architecture Change Requests, *except* _____

A. asset management cost reductions
B. new technology reports
C. standards initiatives
D. strategic change
E. technology withdrawal

Item 15

Question:

Complete the sentence: In Phase C, when an existing application is to be replaced, the Data Architecture should_____

A. be re-factored to align with the technology infrastructure
B. describe how this change impacts other projects
C. identify the data migration requirements
D. include the application interoperability requirements
E. estimate the effort required to overcome any issues

Item 16

Question:

The approach of the Preliminary Phase is about defining “where, what, why, who, and how we do architecture” in the enterprise concerned. Which one of the following statements is *not* correct?

A. “Where” can be seen as scoping the enterprise concerned
B. “Why” can be seen as the key drivers and elements in the context of the organization
C. “Who” can be seen as defining the sponsor responsible for performing the architectural work
D. “How” is determined by the frameworks selected and the methodologies that are going to be used

Item 17

Question:

In which phase of the ADM are the gap analysis results from the four architecture domains taken into account?

A. Phase E
B. Phase F
C. Phase G
D. Phase H
E. Requirements Management

Item 18

Question:

In Phase D, which of the following resources from the Architecture Repository should be considered in the development of the Technology Architecture?

A. Architecture Vision
B. Business rules, job descriptions
C. Implementation and Migration Plan
D. Stakeholder Map
E. TOGAF Technical Reference Model

Item 19

Question:

Complete the sentence: All of the following are part of the approach to the Preliminary Phase, *except* _____

A. defining the enterprise
B. identifying key drivers and elements in the organizational context
C. defining Architecture Contracts
D. defining the framework to be used
E. defining the requirements for architecture work

Item 20

Question:

In which phase of the TOGAF ADM do activities include assessing the dependencies, costs, and benefits of the migration projects?

A. Phase E
B. Phase F
C. Phase G
D. Phase H
E. Requirements Management

Item 21

Question:

Complete the sentence: Phase A is initiated upon receipt of _____

A. approval from the Chief Information Officer
B. a directive from the Chief Executive Officer
C. a Request for Architecture Work from the sponsoring organization
D. the Implementation and Migration Plan
E. the Requirements Analysis document

Item 22

Question:

Complete the sentence: Business Architecture is the first architecture activity undertaken since _____

A. it focuses on identifying and defining the key applications used in the enterprise
B. it provides knowledge that is a prerequisite for undertaking work in the other architecture domains
C. it defines the physical realization of an architectural solution
D. it finalizes the Architecture Vision and Architecture Definition Documents
E. it mobilizes supporting operations to support the ongoing architecture development

Item 23

Question:

Complete the sentence: According to the TOGAF standard, Capability-Based Planning is ____

A. a tactical planning technique that enhances system performance
B. focused on technical capabilities
C. focused on staffing and human resource management issues
D. focused on business outcomes
E. relevant to IT architecture

Item 24

Question:

In which phase of the ADM is an initial assessment of Business Transformation Readiness performed?

A. Preliminary Phase
B. Phase A
C. Phase B
D. Phase E
E. Phase F

Item 25

Question:

Which of the following is defined as the risk categorization after the implementation of mitigating actions?

A. Actual Level of Risk
B. Initial Level of Risk
C. Residual Level of Risk
D. Strategic Level of Risk

Item 26

Question:

Which one of the statements about Architecture Principles is *not* correct?

A. A good set of principles is complete.
B. A principle is a general rule or guideline.
C. A principle is transient and updated frequently.
D. A principle statement should be succinct and unambiguous.
E. They are described in a standard way.

Item 27

Question:

What technique does TOGAF recommend for identifying and understanding the requirements that an architecture must address?

A. Stakeholder management
B. Risk management
C. Gap analysis
D. Business scenarios
E. Architecture principles

Item 28

Question:

Gap analysis is a key step in validating the architecture in Phase B: Business Architecture. Which one of the following statements is true?

A. Gap analysis highlights services that are available
B. Gap analysis highlights the impacts of change
C. Gap analysis highlights services that are yet to be procured
D. Gap analysis identifies areas where the Data Architecture needs to change
E. Gap analysis can be used to resolve conflicts amongst different viewpoints

Item 29

Question:

According to the TOGAF standard, which of the following best describes why an Architecture Board should be established?

A. To conduct performance appraisals on the enterprise architecture team
B. To conduct source code design reviews
C. To ensure that new systems are introduced in a managed change process
D. To facilitate the adoption of advanced technologies
E. To oversee the implementation of the governance strategy

Item 30

Question:

The TOGAF standard defines levels of architecture conformance. Which of the following describes a situation where some features in an architecture specification have not been implemented, but those that have are in accordance with the specification?

A. Compliant
B. Conformant
C. Consistent
D. Irrelevant
E. Non-conformant

Item 31

Question:

Which Architecture Governance process ensures that regulatory requirements are being met?

A. Business control
B. Compliance
C. Dispensation
D. Environment management
E. Policy management

Item 32

Question:

When applying a cycle of the ADM with the Architecture Vision to establish an Architecture Capability, which phase does TOGAF Part VII recommend defines the structure of the organization's Architecture Repository?

A. Application Architecture
B. Business Architecture
C. Data Architecture
D. Preliminary Phase
E. Technology Architecture

Item 33

Question:

Views and viewpoints are used by an architect to capture or model the design of a system architecture. Which one of the following statements is true?

A. A view is the perspective of an individual stakeholder
B. A viewpoint is the perspective of an individual stakeholder
C. Different stakeholders always share the same views
D. Different stakeholders always share the same viewpoints

Item 34

Question:

Stakeholders and their concerns are key concepts in TOGAF. Which one of the following statements is false?

A. Concerns are key interests that are crucially important to stakeholders.
B. Stakeholders can be individuals, teams, or organizations.
C. Stakeholders have key roles in, or concerns about, the system.
D. Concerns should be SMART and have specific metrics.

Item 35

Question:

Which of the following is considered by TOGAF as an attribute of a good building block?

A. A building block that is re-usable
B. A building block meeting business needs
C. A building block with public interfaces
D. A building block that guides the development of solutions
E. A building block that is product-aware

Item 36

Question:

Which one of the following best describes the content of an Architecture Building Block?

A. Defined implementation
B. Fundamental functionality
C. Products and components used to implement the functionality
D. Product or vendor-aware
E. Specific functionality

Item 37

Question:

Which one of the following statements does *not* correctly describe architecture deliverables?

A. They are consumed and produced across the ADM cycle
B. They are defined to avoid tailoring the inputs and outputs of the ADM cycle
C. They are typically contractual work products of an architecture project
D. They are usually reviewed and signed off by the stakeholders

Item 38

Question:

What TOGAF deliverable identifies changes that are needed to the current architecture requirements and specification, and also documents the implications of change?

A. Requirements Impact Assessment
B. Architecture Vision
C. Gap Analysis Results
D. Architecture Landscape
E. Architecture Roadmap

Item 39

Question:

Which of the following best describes the purpose of the TRM?

A. To provide a generic framework for IT governance
B. To provide a list of standards
C. To provide a method for architecture development
D. To provide a system engineering viewpoint on a possible solution
E. To provide a visual model, and core terminology for generic platform services

Item 40

Question:

Where does the Integrated Information Infrastructure Reference Model fit in terms of the Enterprise Continuum?

A. Common Systems Architectures
B. Foundation Architectures
C. Industry Architectures
D. Organization-Specific Architectures

3 ANSWERS

Item 1 A

This is the best answer. TOGAF is a framework - a detailed method and a set of supporting tools - for developing an enterprise architecture.

Item 2 B

PART II: Architecture Development Method describes the TOGAF Architecture Development Method (ADM) - a step-by-step approach to developing an enterprise architecture in a number of phases.

Item 3 E

An architecture framework is a foundational structure, or set of structures, which can be used for developing a broad range of different architectures. It should describe a method for designing a target state of the enterprise in terms of a set of building blocks, and for showing how the building blocks fit together. It should contain a set of tools and provide a common vocabulary. It should also include a list of recommended standards and compliant products that can be used to implement the building blocks.

Item 4 C

Phase C: Information Systems Architectures describes the development of Information Systems Architectures for an architecture project, including the development of Data and Application Architectures.

Item 5 D

A deliverable is a work product that is contractually specified and in turn formally reviewed, agreed, and signed off by the stakeholders. Deliverables represent the output of projects and those deliverables that are in documentation form will typically be archived at completion of a project, or transitioned into an Architecture Repository as a reference model, standard, or snapshot of the Architecture Landscape at a point in time.

Item 6 E

The Enterprise Continuum is a model providing methods for classifying architecture and solution artifacts as they evolve from generic Foundation Architectures to Organization-Specific Architectures. The Enterprise Continuum comprises two complementary concepts: the Architecture Continuum and the Solutions Continuum.

Item 7 E

Phase E: Opportunities & Solutions conducts initial implementation planning and the identification of delivery vehicles for the architecture defined in the previous phases.

Item 8 B

The first execution of the ADM will often be the hardest, since the architecture assets available for re-use will be relatively scarce. Even at this stage of development, however, there will be architecture assets available from external sources such as TOGAF, as well as the IT industry at large, that could be leveraged in support of the effort.

Item 9 D

Output is generated throughout the ADM process, and output in an early phase may be modified in a later phase. TOGAF recommends that the versioning of output is managed through version numbers. In all cases, the ADM numbering scheme is provided as an example. It should be adapted by the architect to

meet the requirements of the organization and to work with the architecture tools and repositories employed by the organization.

Item 10 E

Organization-Specific Architectures are viewed as being at the right end of the Architecture Continuum, and are the most relevant to the IT customer community, since they describe and guide the final deployment of solution components for a particular enterprise or extended network of connected enterprises.

Item 11 C

The Enterprise Continuum provides a view of the Architecture Repository that shows the evolution of these related architectures from generic to specific, from abstract to concrete, and from logical to physical.

Item 12 E

The Solutions Continuum defines what is available in the organizational environment as re-usable Solution Building Blocks (SBBs).

Item 13 E

The Solutions Continuum is a population of the architecture with reference building blocks - either purchased products or built components - that represent a solution to the enterprise's business need expressed at that level.

Item 14 D

Strategic change is a business driver.

Item 15 C

When an existing application is replaced, there will be a critical need to migrate data (master, transactional, and reference) to the new application. The Data Architecture should identify data migration requirements and also provide indicators as to the level of transformation, weeding, and cleansing that will be required to present data in a format that meets the requirements and constraints of the target application.

Item 16 C

"Who" is to identify the sponsor stakeholder(s) and other major stakeholders impacted by the business directive to create an enterprise architecture and determine their requirements and priorities from the enterprise, their relationships with the enterprise, and required working behaviors with each other. Note in this answer it incorrectly suggests that the sponsor performs the work.

Item 17 A

In Phase E the gap analysis results from all architecture domains are taken into account.

Item 18 E

The TOGAF TRM should be considered in the development of the Technology Architecture in Phase D.

Item 19 C

Architecture Contracts are prepared and issued in Phase G.

Item 20 B

Phase F activities include assessing the dependencies, costs, and benefits of the various migration projects.

Item 21 C

Phase A starts with receipt of a Request for Architecture Work from the sponsoring organization to the architecture organization.

Item 22 B

A knowledge of the Business Architecture is a prerequisite for architecture work in any other domain (Data, Application, Technology), and is therefore the first architecture activity that needs to be undertaken, if not catered for already in other organizational processes (enterprise planning, strategic business planning, business process re-engineering, etc.).

Item 23 D

Capability-Based Planning is a business planning technique that focuses on business outcomes. It focuses on the planning, engineering, and delivery of strategic business capabilities to the enterprise. It is business-driven and business-led and combines the requisite efforts of all lines of business to achieve the desired capability. Capability-Based Planning accommodates most, if not all, of the corporate business models and is especially useful in organizations where a latent capability to respond (e.g., an emergency preparedness unit) is required and the same resources are involved in multiple capabilities.

Item 24 B

Business Transformation Readiness is first assessed in Phase A, so actions can be worked into Phases E and F in the Implementation and Migration Plan.

Item 25 C

The risk categorization after implementation of mitigating actions is known as "Residual Level of Risk".

Item 26 C

Principles are intended to be enduring and seldom amended.

Item 27 D

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 business. They are used to help identify and understand business needs, and thereby to derive the business requirements that the architecture development has to address.

Item 28 C

A key step in validating an architecture is to consider what may have been forgotten.

Item 29 E

A key element in a successful architecture governance strategy is a cross-organization Architecture Board to oversee the implementation of the strategy.

Item 30 A

TOGAF describes "compliant" as a situation where some features in an architecture specification have not been implemented, but those that have are in accordance with the specification.

Item 31 B

The Compliance process ensures regulatory requirements are being met.

Item 32 C

The Data Architecture would define the structure of the organization's Enterprise Continuum and Architecture Repository.

Item 33 B

A view is what you see. A viewpoint is where you are looking from - the vantage point or perspective that determines what you see.

Item 34 D

"Concerns" are the key interests that are crucially important to the stakeholders in the system, and determine the acceptability of the system. Concerns may pertain to any aspect of the system's functioning, development, or operation, including considerations such as performance, reliability, security, distribution, and evolvability. The terms "concern" and "requirement" are not synonymous. Concerns are the root of the process of decomposition into requirements. Concerns are represented in the architecture by these requirements. Requirements should be SMART (e.g., specific metrics).

Item 35 A

TOGAF considers re-usability an attribute of a good building block.

Item 36 B

An ABB has fundamental functionality and attributes: semantic, unambiguous, including security capability and manageability.

Item 37 B

TOGAF provides a typical baseline of architecture deliverables in order to better define the activities required in the ADM and act as a starting point for tailoring within a specific organization.

Item 38 A

Throughout the ADM, new information is collected relating to an architecture. As this information is gathered, new facts may come to light that invalidate existing aspects of the architecture. A Requirements Impact Assessment assesses the current architecture requirements and specification to identify changes that should be made and the implications of those changes.

Item 39 E

The TOGAF Foundation Architecture is an architecture of generic services and functions that provides a foundation on which more specific architectures and architectural components can be built. This Foundation Architecture is embodied within the Technical Reference Model (TRM), which provides a model and taxonomy of generic platform services.

Item 40 A

The TOGAF Integrated Information Infrastructure Reference Model (III-RM) is a Common Systems Architecture that focuses on the requirements, building blocks, and standards relating to the vision of Boundaryless Information Flow.

4 BONUS TEST

The following forty questions are provided for further practice. They can be taken as a closed book test. There is one correct answer for each question, scoring 1 point. You need to score 24 or more points out of a maximum of 40 to pass this test.

Item 41

Question:

Which section of the TOGAF document describes the processes, skills and roles to establish and operate an architecture function within an enterprise?

A. Part II: Architecture Development Method
B. Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques
C. Part IV: Architecture Content Framework
D. Part VI: TOGAF Reference Models
E. Part VII: Architecture Capability Framework

Question 42

Question:

Complete the sentence. To promote effective architectural activity within the enterprise, TOGAF 9 recommends the establishment of a(n) _____

A. Enterprise Architecture Capability
B. IT Governing Board
C. Program Management Office
D. Quality Assurance department
E. Service Management department

Item 43:

Question:

Which phase of the ADM is used to finalize a set of transition architectures that will support implementation?

A. Phase D
B. Phase E
C. Phase F
D. Phase G
E. Phase H

Item 44:

Question:

Which one of the following statements best describes the ADM Guidelines and Techniques?

A. Guidelines address different usage scenarios including different process styles and specialist architectures that can be adapted in the ADM
B. Guidelines address different usage scenarios that cannot be adapted directly into the ADM iteration process
C. Techniques support different usage scenarios that can be adapted directly into the ADM iteration process
D. Techniques support different usage scenarios including different process styles and specialist architectures that can be adapted in the ADM

Item 45

Question:

According to the TOGAF standard, the recommended dimensions used to define the scope of an architecture include all the following, *except:*

A. Architecture Domains
B. Breadth
C. Depth
D. Subject Matter
E. Time Period

Item 46

Question:

Which of the following classes of architectural information within the Architecture Repository defines processes that support governance of the Architecture Repository?

A. Architecture Capability
B. Architecture Landscape
C. Architecture Metamodel
D. Governance Log
E. Reference Library

Item 47

Question:

In which ADM phase are the business principles, business goals and strategic drivers validated?

A. Preliminary Phase
B. Phase A, Architecture Vision
C. Phase B, Business Architecture
D. Phase H, Architecture Change Management
E. Requirements Management Phase

Item 48

Question:

Which section of the TOGAF document describes the purpose of deliverables produced as outputs from the ADM cycle?

A. ADM Guidelines and Techniques
B. Architecture Capability Framework
C. Architecture Content Framework
D. Architecture Governance Framework
E. TOGAF Reference Models

Item 49

Question:

Which of the following best describes the TOGAF Technical Reference Model?

A. The TOGAF Architecture Development Method mandates the use of the Technical Reference Model for large complex architecture projects
B. The Technical Reference Model is an integral part of the TOGAF Architecture Development Method
C. The Technical Reference Model should not be modified
D. The Technical Reference Model includes a set of graphical models and a corresponding taxonomy
E. The Technical Reference Model provides a direct mapping to the Zachman Framework

Item 50

Question:

Which one of the following best describes a primary use of the Architecture Vision document?

A. A checklist for compliance reviews
B. An evaluation tool to select vendors to conduct a proof of concept demonstration
C. To calculate detailed cost estimates
D. To project plan the implementation activities
E. To describe the benefits of the proposed capability to stakeholders

Item 51

Question:

Which of the following could be considered for potential use in Phase C, Application Architecture?

A. The ARTS data model
B. The Integrated Information Infrastructure Reference Model
C. The Resource-Event-Agent model
D. The STEP framework
E. The TOGAF Technical Reference Model

Item 52

Question:

In Phase G, what document establishes the connection between the architecture organization and the implementation organization?

A. Architecture Contract
B. Architecture Landscape
C. Architecture Roadmap
D. Requirements Impact Statement
E. Transition Architecture

Item 53

Question:

Which phase of the ADM is an on-going activity that is visited throughout a TOGAF architecture project?

A. Architecture Change Management
B. Implementation governance
C. Migration planning
D. Preliminary Phase
E. Requirements Management

Item 54

Question:

Which of the following statements is true about risk management in the ADM?

A. Risk analysis is best conducted in the Architecture Vision phase so that the risk is eliminated in subsequent phases
B. Risk analysis should be carried out first in the Migration Planning phase
C. Risk analysis is outside the scope of enterprise architecture projects
D. Risk is pervasive in all enterprise architecture activity and should be managed in all phases of the ADM
E. The only risks that are within the scope of enterprise architecture are technological risks

Item 55

Question:

Which of the following best describes capability based planning?

A. A business planning technique that focuses on business outcomes
B. A business planning technique that focuses on horizontal capabilities
C. A business planning technique that focuses on vertical capabilities
D. A human resource planning technique that focuses on capable architects

Item 56

Question:

According to the TOGAF standard, which one of the following is the practice by which the enterprise architecture and other architectures are managed and controlled at an enterprise level?

A. Architecture governance
B. Corporate governance
C. IT governance
D. Technology governance
E. The program management office

Item 57

Question:

Which one of the following is documented in TOGAF Part VII as a guideline for how to establish an Enterprise Architecture Capability?

A. Develop an Architecture Roadmap
B. Populate the Architecture Repository
C. Populate the Enterprise Continuum
D. Use the Architecture Development Method
E. Use the Implementation Governance Phase

Item 58

Question:
Which of the following statements best describes the purpose of the Architecture Requirements Specification?

A. A document that triggers the start of an architecture development cycle
B. A qualitative view of the solution to communicate the intent of the architect
C. A quantitative view of the solution to measure the implementation
D. A record of deviations from the planned architectural approach to identify changes to be made

Item 59

Question:
Which one of the following best describes the purpose of the Communications Plan?

A. To ensure that architecture information is communicated to the right stakeholders at the right time
B. To support Boundaryless Information Flow
C. To evangelize the architecture to the end user community
D. To keep the Architecture Review Board appraised of changes to the architecture
E. To ensure that the outcomes of a Compliance Assessment are distributed to the members of the Architecture Review Board

Item 60

Question:

Complete the sentence. The statement, "Getting information to the right people at the right time in a secure, reliable manner in order to support the operations that are core to the extended enterprise" describes the concept of _____

A. Boundaryless Information Flow
B. Interoperability
C. Portability
D. Service Oriented Architecture
E. Semantic Web

Item 61

Question:

According to the TOGAF standard, where should architecture governance artifacts be stored?

A. In the Architecture Repository
B. In the Foundation Architecture
C. In the Integrated Infrastructure Reference Model
D. In the Requirements Repository
E. In the Standards Information Base

Item 62

Question:

Which architecture domain describes logical software and hardware capabilities?

A. Application Architecture
B. Business Architecture
C. Data Architecture
D. Information Systems Architecture
E. Technology Architecture

Item 63

Question:

Which of the following lists the components within the Architecture Repository?

A. Organizational Metamodel, Architecture Capability, Architecture Landscape, Best Practices, Reference Library, Compliance Strategy
B. Architecture Metamodel, Organizational Capability Model, Application Landscape, SIB, Reference Library, Governance Model
C. Business Metamodel, Architecture Capability, Architecture Landscape, SIB, Reference Library, Governance Log
D. Architecture Metamodel, Architecture Capability, Architecture Landscape, SIB, Reference Library, Governance Log

Item 64

Question:

Which of the following reasons best describes why the ADM numbering scheme for versioning output is an example and not mandatory?

A. To show the evolution of deliverables
B. To permit adaptation as required
C. To enable use with the Architecture Content Framework
D. To support change management

Item 65

Question:

Which of the following is not one of the domain architectures produced by the TOGAF ADM process?

A. Application Architecture
B. Business Architecture
C. Data Architecture
D. Pattern Architecture
E. Technology Architecture

Item 66

Question:

Which of the TOGAF ADM phases is considered to be the initial phase of an Architecture Development Cycle?

A. Preliminary Phase
B. Phase A
C. Phase B
D. Phase E
E. Phase G

Item 67

Question:

Which one of the following is defined as describing the state of an architecture at an architecturally significant point in time during the progression from the Baseline to the Target Architecture?

A. Capability Architecture
B. Foundation Architecture
C. Segment Architecture
D. Solution Architecture
E. Transition Architecture

Item 68

Question:

Which one of the following best describes ADM Phase F?

A. Prepare the organization for successful architecture projects
B. Develop architectures in four domains
C. Perform initial implementation planning
D. Develop detailed implementation plan
E. Provide architecture oversight for the implementation

Item 69

Question:

Complete the sentence: The TOGAF Integrated Information Infrastructure Reference Model (III-RM) is classified in the Architecture Continuum as an example of a(n) _____.

A. Common Systems Architecture
B. Industry Architecture
C. Enterprise Architecture
D. Foundation Architecture

Item 70

Question:

Which of the ADM phases includes the objective of establishing the organizational model for enterprise architecture?

A. Preliminary
B. Phase A
C. Phase B
D. Phase D
E. Phase E

Item 71

Question:

Which of the following is a technique that can be used to discover and document business requirements in Phase A?

A. Business Scenarios
B. Business Transformation Readiness Assessment
C. Capability Based Planning
D. Gap Analysis
E. Stakeholder Management

Item 72

Question:

Complete the sentence. The Transition Architectures defined in Phase E are confirmed with the stakeholders in _____.

A. Phase E
B. Phase F
C. Phase G
D. Phase H

Item 73

Question:

Complete the sentence. According to the TOGAF standard, a good business scenario should be "SMART". The letter "S" stands for _____.

A. Solution-oriented
B. Specific
C. Strategic
D. Stakeholder-oriented
E. Segmented

Item 74

Question:

Which of the following best describes the Business Transformation Readiness Assessment technique?

A. It is used to define the degree to which information and services are to be shared
B. It is used to validate an architecture
C. It is used to identify and understand the business requirements an architecture must address
D. It is used to develop general rules and guidelines for the architecture being developed
E. It is used to understand the readiness of an organization to accept change

Item 75

Question:

Which of the following best describes the Capability-Based Planning technique?

A. A technique used to plan the degree to which information and services are to be shared
B. A technique used to validate an architecture
C. A technique used for business planning that focuses on business outcomes
D. A technique used to develop general rules and guidelines for the architecture being developed

Item 76

Question:

Which one of the following best describes an Architecture Contract?

A. An agreement between the development partners and stakeholders on the acceptable risks and mitigating actions for an architecture
B. An agreement between development partners and sponsors on the deliverables, quality, and fitness-for-purpose of an architecture
C. An agreement between the lead architect and the development partners on the enforcement of Architecture Compliance for an architecture
D. An agreement between development partners and sponsors on how best to monitor implementation of the architecture

Item 77

Question:

The TOGAF standard defines a set of terms to describe Architecture Compliance. Which one of the following applies to the case where an implementation has no features in common with the architecture specification?

A. Compliant
B. Conformant
C. Irrelevant
D. Non-conformant

Item 78

Question:

Which of the following terms does TOGAF use to describe people who have key roles in, or concerns about, a system?

A. Architect
B. Consumer
C. Customer
D. Sponsor
E. Stakeholder

Item 79

Question:

Which of the following ADM phases is where SBBs first appear in the ADM cycle?

A. Phase A
B. Phase B
C. Phase D
D. Phase E
E. Phase G

Item 80

Question:

Which of the following documents acts as the deliverable container for the Business, Data, Application, and Technology architectural artifacts?

A. Architecture Contract
B. Architecture Definition Document
C. Architecture Requirements Specification
D. Architecture Roadmap
E. Architecture Vision

5 BONUS TEST ANSWERS

Item 41 E

Part VII: Architecture Capability Framework discusses the organization, processes, skills, roles, and responsibilities required to establish and operate an architecture practice within an enterprise.

Item 42 A

An enterprise architecture capability (or architecture capability) in the context of TOGAF, is the ability for an organization to effectively undertake the activities of an enterprise architecture practice.

Item 43 C

Phase F confirms the Transition Architectures defined in Phase E with the relevant stakeholders and finalizes them.

Item 44 A

TOGAF 9 Part III contains a collection of guidelines and techniques for use in applying TOGAF and the ADM. The guidelines document how to adapt the ADM process and specialist architecture styles, whereas the techniques are used when applying the ADM process.

Item 45 D

The recommended dimensions to define the scope of an architecture activity are breadth, depth, time period and architecture domains.

Item 46 A

The Architecture Capability defines the parameters, structures, and processes that support governance of the Architecture Repository.

Item 47 B

Phase A, Architecture Vision includes the validation of business principles, goals, strategic drivers, and also Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

Item 48 C

The Architecture Content Framework provides a detailed model of architectural work products, including deliverables and their purpose, artifacts within deliverables, and the Architecture Building Blocks (ABBs) that deliverables represent.

Item 49 D

The TRM has two main components:1. A taxonomy that defines terminology, and provides a coherent description of the components and conceptual structure of an information system. 2.A model, with an associated TRM graphic, that provides a visual representation of the taxonomy, as an aid to understanding

Item 50 E

The Architecture Vision provides the sponsor with a key tool to sell the benefits of the proposed capability to stakeholders and decision-makers within the enterprise. It describes how the new capability will meet the business goals and strategic objectives and address the stakeholder concerns when implemented.

Item 51 B

TOGAF includes the Reference Model for Integrated Information Infrastructure (III-RM) that could be considered for use in this phase. It focuses on the application-level components and services necessary to provide an integrated information infrastructure.

Item 52 A

Architecture Contracts are the joint agreements between development partners and sponsors on the deliverables, quality, and fitness-for-purpose of an architecture. They are produced in Phase G.

Item 53 E

The process of managing architecture requirements applies to all phases of the ADM cycle. As shown by its central placement in the ADM cycle diagram, this process is central to driving the ADM process.

Item 54 D

Risk is pervasive in any enterprise architecture activity and present in all phases within the ADM.

Item 55 A

Capability-Based Planning is a business planning technique that focuses on business outcomes. It is business-driven and business-led and combines the requisite efforts of all lines of business to achieve the desired capability. It accommodates most, if not all, of the corporate business models and is especially useful in organizations where a latent capability to respond (e.g., an emergency preparedness unit) is required and the same resources are involved in multiple capabilities.

Item 56 A

Architecture Governance is the practice by which enterprise architectures and other architectures are managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level.

Item 57 D

TOGAF Part VII recommends applying the ADM with the specific Architecture Vision to establish an enterprise architecture capability within an organization.

Item 58 C

The Architecture Requirements Specification provides a set of quantitative statements that outline what an implementation project must do in order to comply with the architecture.

Item 59 A

Effective communication of targeted information to the right stakeholders at the right time is a critical success factor for enterprise architecture. Development of a Communications Plan in Phase A for the architecture allows for this communication to be carried out within a planned and managed process.

Item 60 A

Boundaryless Information Flow is essentially the problem of getting information to the right people at the right time in a secure, reliable manner, in order to support the operations that are core to the extended enterprise.

Item 61 A

Architecture governance artifacts should be stored in the Architecture Repository.

Item 62 E

The Technology Architecture includes the software and hardware capabilities that are required to support the deployment of business, data, and application services. This includes IT infrastructure, middleware, networks, communications, processing, and standards.

Item 63 D

The main components of the Architecture Repository are the Architecture Metamodel, Architecture Capability, Architecture Landscape, SIB, Reference Library, and Governance Log.

Item 64 B

The numbering scheme provided in the TOGAF ADM for its outputs is intended as an example. It should be adapted by the architect to meet the requirements of the organization and to work with the architecture tools and repositories employed by the organization.

Item 65 D

Pattern Architecture is not one of the four domain architectures, which are BDAT: Business, Data, Application, and Technology Architecture.

Item 66 B

Phase A: Architecture Vision is the initial phase of a cycle. Note that the Preliminary Phase is a preparatory phase. Phase A: Architecture Vision describes the initial phase of an Architecture Development Cycle. It includes information about defining the scope, identifying the stakeholders, creating the Architecture Vision, and obtaining approvals.

Item 67 E

A Transition Architecture is defined as a formal description of one state of the architecture at an architecturally significant point in time. One or more Transition Architectures may be used to describe the progression in time from the Baseline to the Target Architecture

Item 68 D

Phase F: Migration Planning develops the detailed Implementation and Migration Plan that addresses how to move from the Baseline to the Target Architecture.

Item 69 A

The III-RM is a Common Systems Architecture. The TOGAF Integrated Information Infrastructure Reference Model (III-RM) is a reference model that supports describing Common Systems Architecture in the Application domain that focuses on the requirements, building blocks, and standards relating to the vision of Boundaryless Information Flow.

Item 70 A

The Preliminary Phase has as part of its objectives establishment of the Architecture Capability; it includes defining and establishing the Organizational Model for Enterprise Architecture.

Item 71 A

Business scenarios are an appropriate and useful technique to discover and document business requirements in Phase A, and to articulate an Architecture Vision that responds to those requirements.

Item 72 B

The Transition Architectures are confirmed in Phase F. An objective of Phase F is to ensure that the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures is understood by key stakeholders

Item 73 B

The S in SMART stands for Specific. SMART is defined as follows:
Specific, by defining what needs to be done. **Measurable**, through clear metrics for success. **Actionable**, by clearly segmenting the problem and providing the basis for a solution. **Realistic**, in that the problem can be solved within the bounds of physical reality, time, and cost constraints. **Time-bound**, in that there is a clear statement of when the opportunity expires.

Item 74 E

The Business Transformation Readiness Assessment technique is used for determining the readiness of an organization to accept change. Enterprise architecture often involves considerable change. It provides a technique for understanding the readiness of an organization to accept change, identifying the issues, and dealing with them in the Implementation and Migration Plan. It is based on the Canadian Government Business Transformation Enablement Program (BTEP).

Item 75 C

Capability-Based Planning is a business planning technique that focuses on business outcomes. It is business-driven and business-led and combines the requisite efforts of all lines of business to achieve the desired capability. It accommodates most, if not all, of the corporate business models and is especially useful in organizations where a latent capability to respond (e.g., an emergency preparedness unit) is required and the same resources are involved in multiple capabilities. Often the need for these capabilities is discovered and refined using business scenarios.

Item 76 B

The agreement is between development partners and sponsors. Architecture Contracts are joint agreements between development partners and sponsors on the deliverables, quality, and fitness-for-purpose of an architecture. Successful implementation of these agreements will be delivered through effective Architecture Governance. Taking a governed approach to contract management ensures a system that continuously monitors integrity, changes, decision-making, and audit, as well as adherence to the principles, standards, and requirements of the enterprise. The architecture team may also be included in product procurement, to help minimize the opportunity for misinterpretation of the enterprise architecture**.**

Item 77 C

Where no features are in common then it is termed Irrelevant.

Item 78 E

Stakeholders are people who have key roles in, or concerns about, the system; for example, users, developers, etc. Stakeholders can be individuals, teams, organizations, etc.
A system has one or more stakeholders. Each stakeholder typically has interests in, or concerns relative to, that system.

Item 79 D

SBBs appear in Phase E of the ADM where product-specific building blocks are considered for the first time. SBBs define what products and components will implement the functionality, thereby defining the implementation.

Item 80 B

The Architecture Definition Document is the deliverable container for the core architectural artifacts created during a project and for important related information. The Architecture Definition Document spans all architecture domains (Business, Data, Application, and Technology) and also examines all relevant states of the architecture (baseline, transition, and target).

6 BONUS QUESTIONS

The following twenty questions are provided for further practice. There is one correct answer for each question, scoring 1 point.

Item 81

Question:

Which one of the following best describes why you need a framework for enterprise architecture?

A. Architecture design is complex.
B. Using a framework can speed up the process.
C. Using a framework ensures more complete coverage.
D. A framework provides a set of tools and a common vocabulary.
E. All of these.

Item 82

Question:

According to the TOGAF standard, which of the following best describes an enterprise?

A. Any collection of organizations sharing a common set of goals
B. A government agency
C. A whole corporation
D. A division of a corporation
E. A single department

Item 83

Question:

The TOGAF standard is divided into a number of parts. Which part describes a taxonomy for categorizing and storing the outputs of architecture activity within an enterprise?

A. Part I: Introduction
B. Part II: Architecture Development Method (ADM)
C. Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques
D. Part IV: Architecture Content Framework
E. Part V: Enterprise Continuum and Tools

Item 84

Question:

Which of the following best describes ADM Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions?

A. Preparation and initiation activities to create an Architecture Capability
B. The initial phase of an Architecture Development Cycle
C. The development of Data and Application Architectures
D. Identification of major implementation projects and work packages
E. Architectural oversight of the implementation

Item 85

Question:

Which component within the Architecture Repository provides guidelines, templates, and patterns that can be used to create new architectures?

A. The Architecture Metamodel
B. The Architecture Capability
C. The Architecture Landscape
D. The Reference Library
E. The Governance Log

Item 86

Question:

Which of the following is described by the TOGAF standard as a work product that provides a list of things?

A. An artifact
B. A building block
C. A catalog
D. A deliverable
E. A matrix

Item 87

Question:

The architecture domains within the TOGAF ADM are developed according to a common pattern of steps. Which of the following is the final step in the development of each domain architecture?

A. Conduct formal stakeholder review
B. Create Architecture Definition Document
C. Perform gap analysis
D. Scope the enterprise architecture activity
E. Select reference models, viewpoints, and tools

Item 88

Question:

Which of the following is not considered a dimension to consider when setting the scope of the architecture activity?

A. Architecture Domains
B. Breadth
C. Depth
D. Data Architecture
E. Time Period

Item 89

Question:

Which of the following in the Enterprise Continuum is an example of an internal architecture or solution artifact that is available for re-use?

A. Deliverables from previous architecture work
B. Industry reference models and patterns
C. The TOGAF TRM
D. The ARTS data model

Item 90

Question:

Complete the sentence: The TOGAF Integrated Information Infrastructure Reference Model (III-RM) is classified in the Architecture Continuum as an example of a(n) _____

A. Common Systems Architecture
B. Industry Architecture
C. Enterprise Architecture
D. Foundation Architecture

Item 91

Question:

Which of the following is described by the TOGAF standard as the level of the Architecture Landscape containing the most detail?

A. Capability Architectures
B. Segment Architectures
B. Solution Architectures
D. Strategic Architectures
E. Transition Architectures

Item 92

Question:

Which one of the following is an objective of Phase A, Architecture Vision?

A. To review the stakeholders, their requirements, and priorities
B. To develop a high-level vision of the business value to be delivered
C. To generate and gain consensus on an outline Implementation and Migration Strategy
D. To formulate recommendations for each implementation project
E. To provide a process to manage architecture requirements

Item 93

Question:

Which architecture domain is the first architecture activity undertaken in the ADM cycle?

A. Application
B. Business
C. Data
D. Technology
E. Transition

Item 94

Question:

In which ADM phase is an outline Implementation and Migration Plan produced?

A. Phase E, Opportunities and Solutions
B. Phase F, Migration Planning
C. Phase G, Implementation Governance
D. Phase H, Architecture Change Management
E. Requirements Management

Item 95

Question:

In which ADM phase are appropriate Architecture Governance functions performed to provide oversight of the overall implementation and deployment process?

A. Phase E, Opportunities and Solutions
B. Phase F, Migration Planning
C. Phase G, Implementation Governance
D. Phase H, Architecture Change Management
E. Requirements Management

Item 96

Question:

Which one of the following is an objective of Phase H: Architecture Change Management?

A. Finalize the Architecture Roadmap
B. Manage architecture requirements identified during execution of the ADM cycle
C. Perform Architecture Governance functions for the solution
D. Operate the Architecture Governance Framework

Item 97

Question:

In which of the ADM Phases is the business scenario technique most recommended to be used?

A. Preliminary Phase
B. Phase A: Architecture Vision
C. Phase C; Application Architecture
D. Phase F: Migration Planning
E. Phase H: Architecture Change Management

Item 98

Question:

When performing gap analysis, which of the following is not a valid response to the case of an Architecture Building Block that was present in the Baseline Architecture found to be missing in the Target Architecture?

A. A review should occur.
B. If the building block was correctly eliminated, it should be added to the Target Architecture in the next iteration.
C. If the building block was correctly eliminated, it should marked as such in the “Eliminated” cell.
D. If the building block was incorrectly eliminated, it should be reinstated to the architecture design in the next iteration.
E. If the building block was incorrectly eliminated, it should be recorded as an accidental omission.

Item 99

Question:

Which of the following documents states the measurable criteria that must be met during the implementation of an architecture?

A. Architecture Contract
B. Architecture Definition Document
C. Architecture Requirements Specification
D. Architecture Roadmap
E. Architecture Vision

Item 100

Question:

Which of the following best describes the purpose of the TOGAF Technical Reference Model (TRM)?

A. To provide a framework for IT governance
B. To provide a visual model, terminology, and description of components and structure of an information system
C. To provide a method for architecture development using the TOGAF ADM phases
D. To provide a model for Boundaryless Information Flow and the problem of getting information to the right people at the right time
E. To provide a system engineering viewpoint on a possible solution

7 BONUS ANSWERS

Item 81 E

All of the reasons given are reasons for needing an architecture framework. The purpose of enterprise architecture is to optimize across the enterprise the often fragmented legacy of processes (both manual and automated) into an integrated environment that is responsive to change and supportive of the delivery of the business strategy. Effective management and exploitation of information through IT is a key factor to business success, and an indispensable means to achieving competitive advantage. An enterprise architecture addresses this need, by providing a strategic context for the evolution of the IT system in response to the constantly changing needs of the business environment.

Item 82 A

The TOGAF standard defines an “enterprise” as any collection of organizations that has a common set of goals. For example, an enterprise could be a government agency, a whole corporation, a division of a corporation, a single department, or a chain of geographically distant organizations linked together by common ownership.

Item 83 E

Part V: Enterprise Continuum and Tools discusses appropriate taxonomies and tools to categorize and store the outputs of architecture activity within the enterprise.

Item 84 D

Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions describes the process of identifying major implementation projects and grouping them into work packages that deliver the Target Architecture defined in the previous phases.

Item 85 D

The Reference Library provides guidelines, templates, patterns, and other forms of reference material that can be leveraged in order to accelerate the creation of new architectures for the enterprise.

Item 86 C

A catalog is a classification for an artifact that is a list of things.

Item 87 B

The final step is to Create the Architecture Definition Document.

Item 88 D

Data Architecture is not considered a dimension in itself.

Item 89 A

Deliverables from previous architecture work are examples of internal artifacts available for re-use.

Item 90 A

The III-RM is a Common Systems Architecture. The TOGAF Integrated Information Infrastructure Reference Model (III-RM) is a reference model that supports describing Common Systems Architecture in the Application domain that focuses on the requirements, building blocks, and standards relating to the vision of Boundaryless Information Flow.

Item 91 A

Capability Architectures provide the most detail. Capability Architectures show in detail how the enterprise can support a particular unit of capability. Capability Architectures are used to provide an overview of current capability, target capability, and capability increments and allow for individual work packages and projects to be grouped within managed portfolios and programs.

Item 92 B

An objective of Phase A is to develop a high-level aspirational vision of the capabilities and business value to be delivered as a result of the proposed enterprise architecture.

Item 93 B

Business Architecture is undertaken first so as to demonstrate the business value of subsequent architecture work to key stakeholders. A knowledge of the Business Architecture is a prerequisite for architecture work in any other domain (Data, Application, Technology), and is therefore the first architecture activity that needs to be undertaken.

Item 94 A

Phase E is the initial step on the creation of a well considered Implementation and Migration Plan that is integrated into the enterprise's portfolio in Phase F.

Item 95 C

Phase G ensures conformance with the Target Architecture by implementation projects, and performs appropriate Architecture Governance functions for the solution and any implementation-driven architecture Change Requests

Item 96 D

Phase H includes an objective to ensure that the Architecture Governance Framework is executed

Item 97 B

Phase A when creating the Architecture Vision. Business scenarios figure most prominently in the initial phase of an ADM cycle, Architecture Vision, when they are used to define relevant business requirements, and to build consensus with business management and other stakeholders.

They may also be used in other phases, particularly during Business Architecture, to derive the characteristics of the architecture directly from the high-level requirements of the business.

Item 98 B

If correctly eliminated you would not add it back to the target. The basic premise is to highlight a shortfall between the Baseline Architecture and the Target Architecture; that is, items that have been deliberately omitted, accidentally left out, or not yet defined.

Item 99 C

The Architecture Requirements Specification provides a quantitative view of the solution, stating measurable criteria that must be met during the implementation of the architecture.

Item 100 B

It is a visual model and taxonomy.The TRM has two main components:

1. A taxonomy that defines terminology, and provides a coherent description of the components and conceptual structure of an information system

2. A model, with an associated TRM graphic, that provides a visual representation of the taxonomy, as an aid to understanding