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TOGAF 8 Certification for Practitioners

Exam: 0G0-081

Demo Edition

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QUESTION: 1
What level of architecture planning is TOGAF best suited for?

A. Enterprise IT Architecture
B. Software Architecture
C. Realtime automated systems architecture
D. Human and organizational architecture
E. Business Process Modeling for Service Oriented Architectures

Answer: A

QUESTION: 2
An organization with a mature architecture capability could elect to eliminate a ADM phase such as Architecture Vision based on _____.

A. TOGAF's inherent flexibility.
B. Concensus of the project's key sponsors and stakeholders
C. Recommendations from the implementation governance committee.
D. An explicitly documented decision including rationale
E. TOGAF ability to convert architecture artifacts directly converted into working code.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 3
Which of the following is not a typical component of an architecture principle

A. Cost of implementation of the principle
B. Name
C. Statement of principle
D. Rationale for the principle
E. Implications of the principle

Answer: A

QUESTION: 4
Which of the following is not a major dimension that should be considered when scoping the architecture activity?

A. Enterprise scope and focus
B. Technical elegance

C. Architecture domains
D. Vertical scope or level of detail
E. Time horizon

Answer: B

QUESTION: 5
What is the key objective of the Project Establishment activity in Phase A of the ADM?

A. To define the business goals, objectives, and strategies needed to support the proposed architecture activity.
B. To develop the detailed project plans needed to fullfill the architecture contract for the proposed architecture activity.
C. To conduct the necessary (enterprise specific) procedures needed to secure recognition, endorsement, and commitment for the project.
D. To assess the technical feasibility of the proposed architecture activity.
E. Utilize business scenarios to determine the overall busines requirements of the proposed architecture activity.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 6
The Architecture Vision phase of a TOGAF ADM cycle is intended to achieve all of the following objectives except ____.

A. Defining key business requirements to be achieved
B. Verification of relevant principles, business goals, and objectives
C. Defining relevant stakeholders
D. Define the framework and core architecture principles that will govern future architecture work
E. Articulating an architecture vision

Answer: D

QUESTION: 7
Which of the following statements is most true?

A. Architecture principles have the highest precedence in the hierarchy of principles
B. Each project should define its own set of principles

C. In a federated organization, each individual unit may need to define some principles that are unique.
D. In a federated organization, each individual unit must, of necessity, be fully conformant to the federation's principles
E. Architecture principles are generic, and can be shared between organizations without modification

Answer: C

QUESTION: 8
What is the scope of a super-domain architecture as described in TOGAF?

A. A super-domain can span horizontally across multiple organizational units.
B. A conglomerate enterprise architecture that spans multiple enterprises.
C. A detailed vertical architecture that focuses on the implementation of a specific infrastructure service.
D. It is a high level "meta architecture" that encapsulates the other domains.
E. none of these

Answer: A

QUESTION: 9
When identifying project constraints, which of the following is not true?

A. TOGAF allows project architects to set aside principles that they believe would interfere with the project as long as the decision to do so is explictly documented
B. Enterprise wide constraints are often derived from the organization's business and architecture principles
C. Project specific constraints should not supercede enterprise wide constraints.
D. Specific technology solutions are not considered constraints when formulating the architecture vision.
E. Time, schedule, and resource availability are considered project constraints when formulating the architecture vision.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 10
In the Architecture Vision phase, it is important to capture the concerns of the _____ .

A. Key stakeholders

B. Top management
C. Implementation governance board
D. Regulatory agencies
E. User community

Answer: A

QUESTION: 11
Who should approve the Statement of Architecture Work for a given TOGAF ADM project?

A. The Chief Architect
B. All relevant stakeholders
C. Key stakeholders
D. The Chief Information Officer or Chief Technology Officer
E. Management of the sponsoring organization

Answer: E

QUESTION: 12
Business processes that are not carried forward in the target architecture may have no intrinsic value unless _____.

A. The interfaces to the architectural components can be documented
B. They can be reengineered to conform to the baseline architecture
C. The Chief Architect specifies that the process will be refactored
D. The data architecture can be normalized
E. They can be employed to describe the architectural elements of other architecture domains

Answer: E

QUESTION: 13
Which of the following methods can be used to understand and resolve conflicts between architecture views

A. Correlation of organization and function matrix
B. Gap Analysis
C. Architecture Trade-Off Analysis
D. Project Impact Analysis

E. Node Connectivity Diagrams

Answer: C

QUESTION: 14
The TOGAF Technical Reference Model is considered to be (a/an) _____.

A. Organization specific model
B. Foundation architecture
C. Industry specific model
D. Common system architecture
E. Solution architecture

Answer: B

QUESTION: 15
What is the primary container TOGAF uses to store existing architecture assets of the organization?

A. Requirement management repository
B. Views
C. metadata repository
D. Enterprise Continuum
E. Foundation architecture

Answer: D

QUESTION: 16
In Phase B - Business Architecture, how does TOGAF recommend validating the proposed Business Architcture?

A. Conduct a review with senior technical staff.
B. Presenting the proposed architecture to executive management.
C. Requesting the implementation governance body evaluate the architecture against the existing requirements.
D. Conduct a design review with the IT governance board.
E. By conducting a checkpoint review with the stakeholders.

Answer: E

QUESTION: 17
Which of the following is not an example of a nonfunctional criteria?

A. Reliability
B. Availability
C. Scope
D. Serviceability
E. Security

Answer: C

QUESTION: 18
Which of the following is an important step in finalizing the Phase B – Business Architecture.

A. Validating the architecture princples against the Statement of Work.
B. Specifying the solution building blocks needed to satisfy the requirements of the proposed business architecture.
C. Documenting final requirements traceability for the proposed Business Architecture
D. Developing the proposed Baseline Business Architecture according to the Statement of Work.
E. Seeking final approval for the Statement of Work.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 19
In a top down design - bottom up implementation approach, which of the following is true?

A. The architecture design is refactored frequently to facilitate alignment with the technology infrastructure
B. Both design and implementation are done in reverse order.
C. Design is centered on the development and implementation of the technology architecture.
D. Both design and implementation begin with the business architecture
E. Design proceeds from the business domain down -- Implementation proceeds from the technology domain up.

Answer: E

QUESTION: 20
Which of the following is not part of the TOGAF Data Architecture?

A. Data entity/business function matrix
B. Conceptual data models
C. Data dissemination view
D. Data lifecycle view
E. Query optimization plans

Answer: E