

TOGAF® Certification for People

TOGAF® Enterprise Architecture Part 1 Practice Test – Answer Book

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The Part 1 Practice Test is representative of the content covered in the TOGAF Enterprise Architecture 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.

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TOGAF® Certification for People:
TOGAF® Enterprise Architecture Part 1 Practice Test – Answer Book

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1. Introduction

This document is the Answer Book for the TOGAF Enterprise Architecture Part 1 Practice Test.

2. Answers

Item 1 A

This is the correct answer. The TOGAF Standard covers the development of four architecture domains, Application, Data, Technology, and Business.

Item 2 A

This is the correct answer.

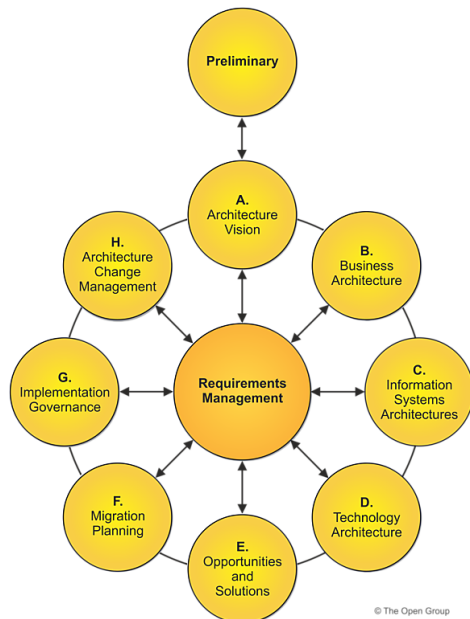
1	Architecture Vision	It provides a summary of the changes to the enterprise that will accrue from successful deployment of the Target Architecture.
2	Architecture Contract	The joint agreement between development partners and sponsors on the deliverables, quality, and fitness-for-purpose of an architecture.
3	Request for Architecture Work	A document that is sent from the sponsoring organization to the architecture organization to trigger the start of an architecture development cycle.
4	Architecture Definition Document	The deliverable container for the core architectural artifacts created during a project and for important related information.

Item 3 C

This is the correct answer. The TOGAF Series Guides provide practical guidance on how to apply the TOGAF Standard.

Item 4 C

This is the correct answer.



Item 5 A

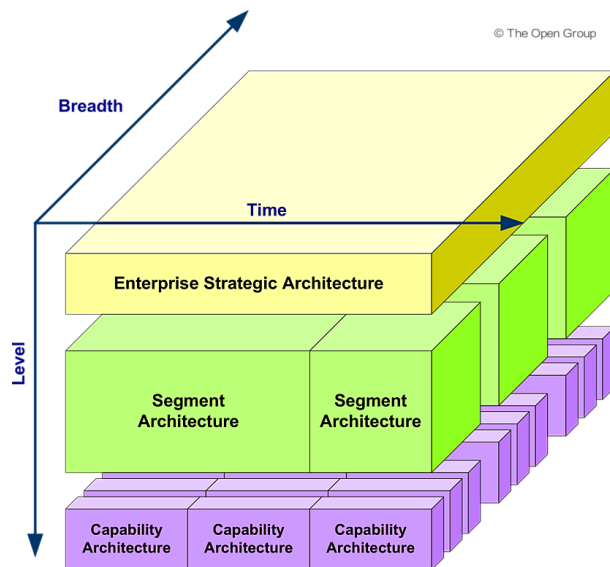
This is the best answer. Implications is the section of the TOGAF template for Architecture Principles that highlights the requirements for the Business and IT, for carrying out the principle.

Item 6 C

This is the correct answer. A good Enterprise Architecture facilitates effective governance, management, risk management, and exploitation opportunities.

Item 7 C

This is the correct answer. The levels of Architecture Landscape are Capability, Segment, and Strategic Architectures.



Item 8 D

This is the correct answer. Architecture Governance typically does not operate in isolation, but within a hierarchy of governance structures, which, particularly in the larger enterprise, can include all of the following as distinct domains with their own disciplines and processes:

- Corporate Governance
- Technology Governance
- IT Governance
- Architecture Governance

Item 9 A

This is the correct answer. The Statement of Architecture Work defines the scope and approach to complete an architecture development cycle.

Item 10 C

This is the best answer. Enterprise Architecture can be beneficial as it provides a strategic context for the evolution of the enterprise in response to constantly changing needs.

Item 11 C

This is the correct answer. An objective of the Preliminary Phase is to Establish the Architecture Capability including defining and establishing the detailed process and resources for Architecture Governance.

Item 12 D

This is the correct answer. Enterprise Architecture Principles should address the following purposes:

- Enable decision-making – it is important to set precedence during trade-off discussions and authority of tie-breaking if it must occur
- Align the enterprise – principles take subjectivity and bias out of the equation and drive critical conversations that are objective and aligned to the enterprise's values
- Governance – how will the enterprise ensure that the right decisions are surfaced at the right time and with the right decision-makers, and, moreover, how to monitor the decisions and approach taken to arrive at the decision?
- Values and Culture – provide a better understanding about the enterprise's culture and values; provide an approach and insight into how well the enterprise reacts to change

Item 13 D

This is the correct answer. One of the responsibilities of the Architecture Board is enforcement of architecture compliance.

Item 14 B

This is the correct answer. A significant factor that results in a well-run sustainable Enterprise Architecture Repository is the minimization of information gathered and maintained. Any information that is not required for the current Architecture Project, or supports minimal traceability, should not be captured.

Item 15 B

This is the correct answer. Obtain approval for a Statement of Architecture Work that defines a program of works to develop and deploy the architecture outlined in the Architecture Vision is an objective of Phase A: Architecture Vision.

Item 16 D

This is the correct answer. The Output & Outcome and Essential Knowledge describe Phase F.

Phase	Output & Outcome	Essential Knowledge
Phase F	An approved set of projects, containing the objective and any necessary constraints, resources required, and start and finish dates.	Resources available to undertake the change. How stakeholder priority and preference adjust in response to value, effort, and risk of change. (Stakeholder Requirements)

Item 17 D

This is the correct answer. A set of Architecture Principles that are enduring and yet able to accommodate change meet the recommended criteria of stability.

Item 18 D

This is the correct answer. The simplest way of thinking of the Enterprise Continuum is as a view of the repository of all the architecture assets. It can contain Architecture Descriptions, models, building blocks, patterns, architecture viewpoints, and other artifacts – that exist both within the enterprise and in the IT industry at large, which the enterprise considers to have available for the development of architectures for the enterprise. Examples of internal architecture and solution artifacts are the deliverables of previous architecture work, which are available for re-use.

Item 19 D

This is the correct answer.

	Phase	Objective
1	D	Identify candidate Architecture Roadmap components based upon gaps between the Baseline and Target Technology Architectures
2	C	Identify candidate Architecture Roadmap components based upon gaps between the Baseline and Target Information Systems (Data and Application) Architectures
3	B	Identify candidate Architecture Roadmap components based upon gaps between the Baseline and Target Business Architectures
4	A	Obtain approval for a Statement of Architecture Work that defines a program of works to develop and deploy the architecture outlined in the Architecture Vision

Item 20 A

This is the correct answer. The Architecture Definition Document is the deliverable container for the core architectural artifacts created during a project and for important related information.

Item 21 C

This is the correct answer. The TOGAF ADM should not be understood as a processes model. The ADM graphic is a stylized representation showing essential information flows and is not a representation of activity sequence.

Item 22 B

This is the correct answer. A business scenario is used in the Business Architecture phase to help identify and understand business requirements that the architecture has to address.

Item 23 C

This is the correct answer. It is impractical to present a definitive partitioning model for architecture. Each enterprise needs to adopt a partitioning model that reflects its own operating model.

Item 24 D

This is the correct answer. The Architecture Roadmap lists individual work packages that will realize the Target Architecture and lays them out on a timeline to show progression from the Baseline Architecture to the Target Architecture.

Item 25 A

This is the correct answer. At the highest level, the TOGAF Content Framework (see Figure 3-6 in the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition – Introduction and Core Concepts) is structured in line with the phases of the ADM.

Item 26 A

This is the correct answer.

	Phase	Objective
1	E	Determine whether an incremental approach is required, and if so identify Transition Architectures that will deliver continuous business value
2	F	Ensure that the Implementation and Migration Plan is coordinated with the enterprise's approach to managing and implementing change in the enterprise's overall change portfolio
3	E	Define the overall Solution Building Blocks (SBBs) to finalize the Target Architecture based on the Architecture Building Blocks (ABBs)
4	F	Ensure that the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures is understood by key stakeholders

Item 27 D

This is the correct answer. The TOGAF Standard aligns with Agile development in Phase G.

Item 28 A

This is the correct answer. The Business Transformation Readiness Assessment technique is used for evaluating and quantifying an organization's readiness to undergo change.

Item 29 C

This is the correct answer. Documents which have been reviewed and approved are designated "approved" in accordance with the organization's governance practices. Approved does not necessarily mean finalized. Documents may evolve during subsequent phases but may only be changed through an appropriate change control and governance process.

Item 30 C

This is the correct answer. During implementation of an architecture, as more facts become known, it is possible that the original Architecture Definition and requirements are not suitable or are not sufficient to complete the implementation of a solution. In these circumstances, it is necessary for implementation projects to either deviate from the suggested architectural approach or to request scope extensions. Additionally, external factors – such as market factors, changes in business strategy, and new technology opportunities – may open up opportunities to extend and refine the architecture.

In these circumstances, a Change Request may be submitted in order to kick-start a further cycle of architecture work.

Item 31 C

This is the correct answer. Iteration within an ADM cycle (architecture development iteration) can support projects that operate multiple ADM phases concurrently.

Item 32 A

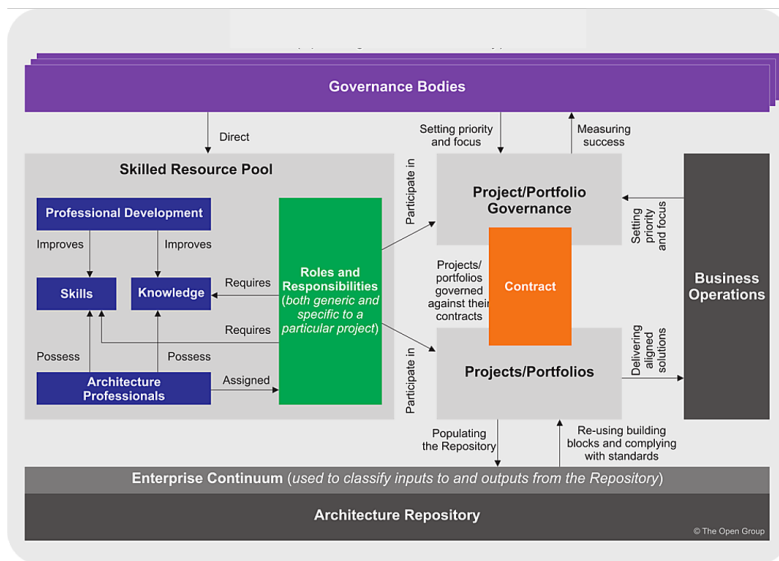
This is the correct answer. It is also important to note that the Enterprise Architect may identify the risks and mitigate certain ones, but it is within the governance framework that risks have to be first accepted and then managed.

There are two levels of risk that should be considered, namely:

- Initial Level of Risk: risk categorization prior to determining and implementing mitigating actions
- Residual Level of Risk: risk categorization after implementation of mitigating actions (if any)

Item 33 A

This is the correct answer. In order to carry out architectural activity effectively within an enterprise, it is necessary to put in place an appropriate business capability for architecture, through organization structures, roles, responsibilities, skills, and processes. An overview of the TOGAF Architecture Capability is shown in the following image:



Item 34 A

This is the correct answer. Central to the definition of governance is “directs and controls”. Typically, the practitioner and implementer are directed, and both are controlled by the stakeholder.

Item 35 D

This is the correct answer. The Output & Outcome and Essential Knowledge describe Phase H.

Phase	Output & Outcome	Essential Knowledge
Phase H	Direction to proceed and start developing a Target Architecture that addresses perceived, real, or anticipated shortfalls in the enterprise relative to stakeholder preferences.	Gaps between approved target, or preference, and realization from prior work. (Value Realization) Changes in preference or priority. (Stakeholder Requirements)

Item 36 C

This is the correct answer. The traditional Architecture Contract is an agreement between the sponsor and the architecture function or Information Systems (IS) department. However, increasingly more services are being provided by systems integrators, applications providers, and service providers, coordinated through the architecture function or IS department. There is therefore a need for an Architecture Contract to establish joint agreements between all parties involved in the architecture development and delivery.

Item 37 D

This is the correct answer.

	Phase	Objective
1	H	Ensure that the Enterprise Architecture Capability meets current requirements
2	G	Ensure conformance with the Target Architecture by implementation projects
3	F	Finalize the Architecture Roadmap and the supporting Implementation and Migration Plan
4	G	Perform appropriate Architecture Governance functions for the solution and any implementation-driven architecture Change Requests

Item 38 C

This is the correct answer. It is most common that a single alternative does not exist that will meet all stakeholders' concerns. The TOGAF Standard (see the TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition – ADM Techniques: Architecture Alternatives and Trade-Offs) provides a technique to investigate different alternatives and to discuss these with the stakeholders.

The first part of the method uses the vision, principles, requirements, and other information to select sets of criteria fitting for different alternatives.

The second part of the method defines alternatives based on the criteria and builds an understanding of each.

The third part of the method will either select one of the alternatives, or else combine features from more than one, to create the proposed alternative.

Item 39 B

This is the correct answer. Four dimensions are typically used in order to define and limit the scope of an architecture: Depth: to what level of detail should the architecting effort go? How much architecture is

“enough”? What is the appropriate demarcation between the architecture effort and other, related activities (system design, system engineering, system development)?

Item 40 D

This is the correct answer. The technique known as Gap Analysis is widely used in the TOGAF ADM to validate an architecture that is being developed. 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.