**TOGAF Foundation Level Certification**

**Basic Concepts (3 questions)**

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| **1.** | **Which is NOT one of the seven parts of TOGAF document?** |
| **(A)** | ADM Guidelines and Techniques |
| **(B)** | Architecture Content Framework |
| **(C)** | Architecture Governance |
| **(D)** | TOGAF Reference Models |
| **(E)** | Architecture Capability Framework |
| **2.** | **What is Architecture in the Context of TOGAF?** |
| **(A)** | The fundamental organization of a system, embodied in its components, their relationships to each other and the environment, and the principles governing its design and evolution |
| **(B)** | A rigorous description of the structure of an enterprise, which comprises enterprise components (business entities), the externally visible properties of those components, and the relationships (e.g. the behavior) between them |
| **(C)** | An architecture is the most important, pervasive, top-level, strategic inventions, decisions, and their associated rationales about the overall structure (i.e., essential elements and their relationships) and associated characteristics and behavior |
| **(D)** | Architecture is the use of abstractions and models to simplify and communicate complex structures and processes to improve understanding and forecasting |
| **(E)** | A formal description of a system, or a detailed plan of the system at a component level to guide its implementation or the structure of components, their inter-relationships, and the principles and guidelines governing their design and evolution over time |

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| **3.** | **Which of the following according to TOGAF is NOT a reason to use an Enterprise Architecture Framework?** |
| **(A)** | It will speed up and simplify architecture development |
| **(B)** | It will ensure more complete coverage of the designed solution |
| **(C)** | It will make certain that the architecture selected allows for future growth in response to the needs of the business |
| **(D)** | Its use may be mandated by federal agencies |
| **(E)** | It will ensure compliance and protect the interest of stakeholders |

**Core Concepts (3 questions)**

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| **4.** | **Which are the three main categories of architectural work product does Architecture Content Framework specify?** |
| **(A)** | Architecture Vision, Architecture Requirements Specification and Architecture Roadmap |
| **(B)** | Source Architecture, Target Architecture and Gap Analysis |
| **(C)** | Architecture Vision, Architecture Design Document and Transition Architecture |
| **(D)** | Building Block, Artifact and Deliverable |
| **(E)** | Request for Architecture Work, Statement of Architecture Work and Architecture Contract |
| **5.** | **Which is NOT a part of Architecture Repository?** |
| **(A)** | The organizationally tailored application of an architecture framework, including a meta-model for architecture content |
| **(B)** | The parameters, structures, and processes that support governance of the Architecture Repository |
| **(C)** | An architectural view of the building blocks that are in use within the organization today |
| **(D)** | A Stakeholder analysis and map |
| **(E)** | A record of governance activity across the enterprise |

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| **6.** | **Which of these are NOT the benefits of Architecture Governance?** |
| **(A)** | Increased visibility supporting internal processes and external parties’ requirements |
| **(B)** | Greater shareholder value |
| **(C)** | Improved software development productivity |
| **(D)** | Protection of the existing asset base through maximizing re-use |
| **(E)** | Controlled risk management |

**Introduction to the ADM (3 questions)**

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| **7.** | **Does ADM support iteration?** |
| **(A)** | Yes, you can only cycle around the ADM |
| **(B)** | Yes, you can cycle around all single individual phase |
| **(C)** | Yes, you can cycle around any combination of phases |
| **(D)** | Yes, you can cycle around ADM, iterate across specific phases or cycle through some of the phases |
| **(E)** | No, ADM is not iterative |
| **8.** | **Which of the following statements about the relation between ADM and Architecture Repository is correct?** |
| **(A)** | At relevant places throughout the ADM, there are reminders to consider which architecture assets from the Architecture Repository the architect should use |
| **(B)** | The practical implementation of the Enterprise Continuum will typically take the form of an Architecture Repository that includes reference architectures, models, and patterns mandated in TOGAF |
| **(C)** | In executing the ADM, the architect is only developing a snapshot of the enterprise at particular points in time, and populating the organization’s own Architecture Repository is outside the scope of ADM |
| **(D)** | The first execution of the ADM is simplified because of the re-use potential of the standard architecture assets available for re-use in TOGAF Architecture Repository |
| **(E)** | Architecture Repository is only accessed in the Requirement Management phase |

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| **9.** | **Which of the following is NOT a valid reason for wanting to tailor ADM for the specific need of the enterprise?** |
| **(A)** | An important consideration is that the order of the phases in the ADM is to some extent dependent on the maturity of the architecture discipline within the enterprise concerned |
| **(B)** | An enterprise may wish to use or tailor the ADM in conjunction with the security best practices in use in the enterprise |
| **(C)** | The ADM is one of many corporate processes that make up the corporate governance model for an enterprise |
| **(D)** | The ADM is being mandated for use by a prime or lead contractor in an outsourcing situation, and needs to be tailored to achieve a suitable compromise between the contractor’s existing practices and the contracting enterprise’s requirements |
| **(E)** | The enterprise is a small-to-medium enterprise, and wishes to use a “cut-down” version of the ADM |

**The Enterprise Continuum and Tools (5 questions)**

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| **10.** | **Which of the following statements about Enterprise Continuum is NOT correct?** |
| **(A)** | It is a view of the Architecture Repository that provides methods for classifying architecture and solution artifacts, both internal and external to the Architecture Repository |
| **(B)** | It is an important aid to communication and understanding, both within individual enterprises, and between customer enterprises and vendor organizations |
| **(C)** | It also represents an aid to organizing re-usable architecture and solution assets |
| **(D)** | It is a physical repository of all architecture assets models, patterns, architecture descriptions, and other artifacts produced during application of the ADM |
| **(E)** | It represents an aid to communication |
| **11.** | **Which of the following statements is NOT correct?** |
| **(A)** | The Architecture Continuum provides a consistent way to describe and understand the implementation of the assets |
| **(B)** | A Foundation Architecture supports the complete enterprise operating environment |
| **(C)** | Common Systems Architectures guide the creation of an architecture useful for building common solutions across a wide number of relevant domains |
| **(D)** | Industry Architectures guide the integration of common systems components with industry specific components |
| **(E)** | Organization-Specific Architectures describe and guide the final deployment of user-written or third-party components that constitute effective solutions for particular enterprises |

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| **12.** | **Which of the following is NOT a part of Architecture Repository?** |
| **(A)** | Architecture Landscape |
| **(B)** | Standards Information Base |
| **(C)** | Architecture Metamodel |
| **(D)** | Architecture Capability |
| **(E)** | Compliance Log |
| **13.** | **What is a Standards Information Base?** |
| **(A)** | It holds guidelines, templates, patterns |
| **(B)** | It holds a set of specifications, to which architectures must conform |
| **(C)** | It defines the parameters, structures, and processes that support governance |
| **(D)** | It describes the organizationally tailored application of an architecture framework |
| **(E)** | It holds view of the building blocks that are in use within the organization today |

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| **14.** | **What of the following statements is NOT correct?** |
| **(A)** | Enterprise Continuum is a virtual repository where as the Architecture Repository is a physical repository |
| **(B)** | Enterprise Continuum can be thought of as a view of the Architecture Repository |
| **(C)** | The Architecture Repository defines six classes for architectural information held in the repository |
| **(D)** | TOGAF recognizes the need to manage the content of the Enterprise Continuum using tools but does not provide any guidance on tool selection |
| **(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 needs |

**ADM Phases (9 questions)**

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| **15.** | **In which phase does the Business Scenarios first get defined?** |
| **(A)** | Preliminary phase |
| **(B)** | Phase A |
| **(C)** | Phase B |
| **(D)** | Phase C |
| **(E)** | Phase D |
| **16.** | **Which of the following statements about Business Architecture is NOT correct?** |
| **(A)** | A knowledge of the Business Architecture is a prerequisite for architecture work in any other domain |
| **(B)** | Business Architecture is often necessary as a means of demonstrating the business value of subsequent architecture work |
| **(C)** | Business Architecture looks at the Enterprise in abstraction and does not look at the relationship between people and process |
| **(D)** | Business Architecture should support the agreed Architecture Vision |
| **(E)** | Business Architecture should demonstrate how stakeholder concerns are addressed |

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| **17.** | **Which of the following is NOT in the scope of Technology Architecture documentation?** |
| **(A)** | Fundamental organization of the IT system |
| **(B)** | The principles governing its design and evolution IT system |
| **(C)** | Hardware, software, and communications technology and their relationships to each other and the environment |
| **(D)** | Technical implementation architecture |
| **(E)** | Target Technology Architecture that will form the basis of the subsequent implementation and migration planning |
| **18.** | **Which of the following is NOT an objective of phase F? [Update: The answer to this question is not valid for TOGAF 9.1. The objective of phase F has been modified]** |
| **(A)** | To ensure that the Implementation and Migration Plan is coordinated with the various management frameworks in use within the enterprise |
| **(B)** | To prioritize all work packages, projects, and building blocks by assigning business value to each and conducting a cost/benefit analysis |
| **(C)** | To finalize the Architecture Vision and Architecture Definition Documents, in line with the agreed implementation approach |
| **(D)** | To confirm the Transition Architectures with the relevant stakeholders |
| **(E)** | Formulate recommendations for each implementation project |

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| **19.** | **Which of the following is NOT an objective of phase H?[Update: The answer to this question is not valid for TOGAF 9.1. The objective of phase H has been modified]** |
| **(A)** | Assess the performance of the architecture and make recommendations for change |
| **(B)** | Mobilize supporting operations that will underpin the future working lifetime of the deployed solution |
| **(C)** | Maximize the business value from the architecture and ongoing operations |
| **(D)** | Ensure that Baseline Architectures continue to be fit-for-purpose |
| **(E)** | Establish an architecture change management process for the new enterprise architecture baseline that is achieved with completion of Phase G |
| **20.** | **In which phase is an agreement reached on the architecture method to be adopted?** |
| **(A)** | Preliminary Phase |
| **(B)** | Phase A |
| **(C)** | Phase B |
| **(D)** | Phase E |
| **(E)** | Requirement Management Phase |

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| **21.** | **How is the Transition Architecture formulated?** |
| **(A)** | It emerges through phase B to D and is finalized in phase E |
| **(B)** | It is first formulated in phase E and gets refined in phase F and G |
| **(C)** | It is formulated in phase E and then split into implementation projects |
| **(D)** | Based on the implementation projects selected in phase E, Transition Architectures is arrived at in phase F |
| **(E)** | In Phase E major implementation projects grouped into Transition Architectures and they are confirmed with relevant stakeholders in phase F |
| **22.** | **In which phase is the cost/benefit analysis done?** |
| **(A)** | Preliminary Phase |
| **(B)** | Phase A |
| **(C)** | Phase B |
| **(D)** | Phase E |
| **(E)** | Phase F |

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| **23.** | **How is the Architecture Governance performed?** |
| **(A)** | It is established in Phase A and operated on Phase F to H |
| **(B)** | It is established in Preliminary Phase, refined in Phase A and operated on Phase F to H |
| **(C)** | It is established in Phase A and operated on Phase E to G |
| **(D)** | It is established in Preliminary Phase and operated on Phase G and H |
| **(E)** | It is established in Preliminary Phase and operated on all subsequent phases |

**ADM Guidelines and Techniques (6 questions)**

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| **24.** | **Which of the following is NOT an ADM Guideline or Technique?** |
| **(A)** | Architecture Principles |
| **(B)** | Usecase Modeling |
| **(C)** | Architecture Patterns |
| **(D)** | Interoperability Requirements |
| **(E)** | Capability-Based Planning |
| **25.** | **Which of the following is NOT described by a Business Scenario?** |
| **(A)** | A business process, application, or set of applications |
| **(B)** | The business and technology environment |
| **(C)** | The people and computing components who execute the scenario |
| **(D)** | The underlying business vision |
| **(E)** | The desired outcome of proper execution |

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| **26.** | **Which of the following is NOT the source of a business domain gap?** |
| **(A)** | People gaps |
| **(B)** | Process gaps |
| **(C)** | Tools gaps |
| **(D)** | Information gaps |
| **(E)** | Data relationship gaps |
| **27.** | **In which phase are the nature and security considerations of information and service exchanges determined?** |
| **(A)** | Preliminary Phase |
| **(B)** | Phase A |
| **(C)** | Phase B |
| **(D)** | Phase C |
| **(E)** | Phase D |

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| **28.** | **In which Phase is the risk identification and mitigation assessment worksheets are maintained as governance artifacts and are kept up-to-date?** |
| **(A)** | Phase A |
| **(B)** | Phase E |
| **(C)** | Phase F |
| **(D)** | Phase G |
| **(E)** | Phase H |

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| **29.** | **Which among the following is a technique for discovering the need for a Capability?** |
| **(A)** | Gap Analysis |
| **(B)** | Architecture Patterns |
| **(C)** | Interoperability Requirements |
| **(D)** | Business Scenario |
| **(E)** | Business Transformation Readiness Assessment |

**Architecture Governance (3 questions)**

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| **30.** | **Which of the following is NOT a part of Architecture Governance?** |
| **(A)** | Implementing a system of controls over the creation and monitoring of all architectural components and activities |
| **(B)** | Improving the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization |
| **(C)** | Implementing a system to ensure compliance with internal and external standards and regulatory obligations |
| **(D)** | Establishing processes that support effective management of the above processes within agreed parameters |
| **(E)** | Developing practices that ensure accountability to a clearly identified stakeholder community |
| **31.** | **What does the Conceptual Structure of Architecture Governance Framework contain?** |
| **(A)** | Compliance, Business Control , Monitoring and Reporting |
| **(B)** | Process, Content, Monitoring and Reporting |
| **(C)** | Process, Content, Repository and Process Flow Control |
| **(D)** | Content, Context, Process and Reporting |
| **(E)** | Business Control, Content, Monitoring and Reporting |

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| **32.** | **Which of the following is NOT the purpose of Architecture Compliance Review?** |
| **(A)** | To improve the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization |
| **(B)** | To identify where the standards themselves may require modification |
| **(C)** | To identify services that are currently application-specific but might be provided as part of the enterprise infrastructure |
| **(D)** | To document strategies for collaboration, resource sharing, and other synergies across multiple architecture teams |
| **(E)** | To take advantage of advances in technology |

**Architecture Views, Viewpoints, and Stakeholders (2 questions)**

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| **33.** | **Which of the following is NOT a correct statement about concern?** |
| **(A)** | Concerns determine the acceptability of the system |
| **(B)** | The terms “concern” and “requirement” are synonymous |
| **(C)** | Concerns are the root of the process of decomposition into requirements |
| **(D)** | Concerns are represented in the architecture by these requirements |
| **(E)** | Each stakeholder typically has interests in, or concerns relative to, that system |
| **34.** | **Which steps among the following is NOT a recommended step to create the required views for a particular architecture?** |
| **(A)** | Refer to any existing libraries of viewpoints |
| **(B)** | Select key stakeholders |
| **(C)** | Analyze their requirement and document them |
| **(D)** | Select appropriate viewpoints |
| **(E)** | Generate views of the system using the selected viewpoints as templates |

**Building Blocks (2 questions)**

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| **35.** | **Which of the following is NOT the characteristic of a good building block?** |
| **(A)** | It considers implementation and usage, and evolves to exploit technology and standards |
| **(B)** | It may be assembled from other building blocks |
| **(C)** | It may be a subassembly of other building blocks |
| **(D)** | Ideally, a building block is re-usable and replaceable, and well specified with stable interfaces |
| **(E)** | It may specify implementation details |
| **36.** | **What does Architecture Building Blocks do?** |
| **(A)** | They define how the functionality will be realized through products and components |
| **(B)** | They capture architecture requirements |
| **(C)** | They define the implementation |
| **(D)** | They fulfill business requirements |
| **(E)** | They are product or vendor-aware |

**ADM Deliverables (2 questions)**

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| **37.** | **Which among the following is beyond the scope of governance of Architecture Contract?** |
| **(A)** | Continuous monitoring to check integrity |
| **(B)** | Adherence to the principles and standards |
| **(C)** | Facilitate re-usablility |
| **(D)** | Identification of risks |
| **(E)** | Ensuring accountability, responsibility, and discipline |
| **38.** | **In which phase is Capability Assessment carried out?** |
| **(A)** | It is first carried out in Phase A and updated in Phase E |
| **(B)** | It is first carried out in Preliminary Phase and updated in Phase A to E |
| **(C)** | It is first carried out in Phase A, updated in Phase E and finalized in Phase F |
| **(D)** | It is first carried out in Preliminary Phase, updated in Phase A to E and finalized in Phase F |
| **(E)** | It is first carried oSut in Phase A and updated in Phase B to E |

**TOGAF Reference Models (2 questions)**

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| **39.** | **What is the TOGAF Technical Reference Model?** |
| **(A)** | It is a reference model that focuses on the Application Software space |
| **(B)** | It is fundamentally an Application Architecture reference model – a model of the application components and application services software essential for an integrated information infrastructure |
| **(C)** | It enables each individual department to operate at maximum efficiency was for a long time accepted as the best approach to managing a large enterprise |
| **(D)** | It describes a fundamental architecture upon which other, more specific, architectures can be based |
| **(E)** | It points to rules and standards to assist in leveraging solutions and products within the value chain |
| **40.** | **What among the following is NOT a part of the Integrated Information Infrastructure Reference Model taxonomy?** |
| **(A)** | Information consumer application |
| **(B)** | Management utilities |
| **(C)** | Brokering application |
| **(D)** | Communication infrastructure interface |
| **(E)** | Information provider application |

**Answers**

1. C – Architecture Governance
2. E – A formal description of a system, or a detailed plan of the system at a component level to guide its implementation or the structure of components, their inter-relationships, and the principles and guidelines governing their design and evolution over time
3. E – It will ensure compliance and protect the interest of stakeholders
4. D – Building Block, Artifact and Deliverable
5. D – A Stakeholder analysis and map
6. C – Improved software development productivity
7. D – Yes, you can cycle around ADM, iterate across specific phases or cycle through some of the phases
8. A – At relevant places throughout the ADM, there are reminders to consider which architecture assets from the Architecture Repository the architect should use
9. B – An enterprise may wish to use or tailor the ADM in conjunction with the security best practices in use in the enterprise
10. D – It is a physical repository of all architecture assets models, patterns, architecture descriptions, and other artifacts produced during application of the ADM
11. A – The Architecture Continuum provides a consistent way to describe and understand the implementation of assets
12. E – Compliance Log
13. B – It holds a set of specifications, to which architectures must conform
14. D – TOGAF recognizes the need to manage the content of the Enterprise Continuum using tools but does not provide any guidance on tool selection
15. B – Phase A
16. C – Business Architecture looks at the Enterprise in abstraction and doesn’t look at the relationship between people & process
17. D – Technical implementation architecture
18. E – Formulate recommendations for each implementation project
19. B – Mobilize supporting operations that will underpin the future working lifetime of the deployed solution
20. A – Preliminary Phase
21. E – In Phase E major implementation projects grouped into Transition Architectures and they are confirmed with relevant stakeholders in phase F
22. E – Phase F
23. D – It is established in Preliminary Phase and operated on Phase G and H
24. B – Usecase Modeling
25. D – The underlying business vision
26. E – Data relationship gaps
27. B – Phase A
28. D – Phase G
29. D – Business Scenario
30. B – Improving the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization
31. C – Process, Content, Repository and Process Flow Control
32. A – To improve the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization
33. B – The terms “concern” and “requirement” are synonymous
34. C – Analyze their requirement and document them
35. E – It may specify implementation details
36. B – They capture architecture requirements
37. C – Facilitate re-usable
38. A – It is first carried out in Phase A and updated in Phase E
39. D – It describes a fundamental architecture upon which other, more specific, architectures can be based
40. D – Communication infrastructure interface