**TOGAF Foundation Level Certification – Another Practice Test**

**Basic Concepts (3 questions)**

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| **1.** | **What according to TOGAF is an Enterprise?** |
| **(A)** | **Entire business group or corporation comprising of all local and international main and sub offices, divisions, subsidiaries, and departments** |
| **(B)** | **Any collection of organizations that has a common set of goals** |
| **(C)** | **Any large organization** |
| **(D)** | **An enterprise is an organization that uses computers** |
| **(E)** | **A large corporation or government agency, but it may also refer to a company of any size with many systems and users to manage** |

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| **2.** | **Which of the following is NOT a correct statement about an Architecture Framework?** |
| **(A)** | **An architecture framework is a tool that can be used for developing a broad range of different architectures** |
| **(B)** | **An architecture framework should describe a method for designing an information system in terms of a set of building blocks, and for showing how the building blocks fit together** |
| **(C)** | **Architecture Framework is a set of resources, guidelines, templates, background information, etc. provided to help the architect establish an architecture practice within an organization** |
| **(D)** | **An architecture framework should contain a set of tools and provide a common vocabulary** |
| **(E)** | **An architecture framework should also include a list of recommended standards and compliant products that can be used to implement the building blocks** |

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| **3.** | **Which of the following statement is NOT a reason for suitability of TOGAF as a Framework for Enterprise Architecture?** |
| **(A)** | **It provides an immediate return on investment** |
| **(B)** | **It has been developed through the collaborative efforts of more than 300 Architecture Forum member companies from some of the world’s leading IT customers and vendors and represents best practice in architecture development** |
| **(C)** | **It will allow architectures to be developed that are consistent, reflect the needs of stakeholders, employ best practice, and give due consideration both to current requirements and to the likely future needs of the business** |
| **(D)** | **It plays an important role in helping to “de-mystify” and de-risk the architecture development process** |
| **(E)** | **It provides a platform for adding value, and enables users to build genuinely open systems-based solutions to address their business issues and needs** |

**Core Concepts (3 questions)**

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| **4.** | **Which of the following is NOT a part of the Architecture Capability Framework?** |
| **(A)** | **Standards with which new architectures must comply** |
| **(B)** | **Guidelines for establishing an Architecture Capability within an organization** |
| **(C)** | **A set of role, skill, and experience norms for staff undertaking enterprise architecture work** |
| **(D)** | **Techniques for evaluating and quantifying an organization’s maturity in enterprise architecture** |
| **(E)** | **Framework and guidelines for Architecture Governance** |

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| **5.** | **TOGAF recommends running the enterprise architecture practice like any other operational unit within a business. For that, which of the following processes capability needs to be established?** |
| **(A)** | **Environment Management, Supplier Management and Network Management** |
| **(B)** | **Risk Management, Resource Management and IT Management** |
| **(C)** | **Communications and Stakeholder Management, Quality Management and Presentation Management** |
| **(D)** | **Financial Management, Performance Management and Service Management** |
| **(E)** | **Configuration Management, Release Management and Change management** |

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| **6.** | **According to TOGAF Document Categorization Model, which are the four categories of content?** |
| **(A)** | **Central, Mandated, Recommended and Supporting** |
| **(B)** | **Core, Mandated, Reference and Supplemental** |
| **(C)** | **Central, Mandated, Recommended and Supplemental** |
| **(D)** | **Central, Mandated, Reference and Supplemental** |
| **(E)** | **Core, Mandated, Recommended and Supporting** |

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

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| **7.** | **Which of the following statements is NOT true for ADM?** |
| **(A)** | **ADM defines a recommended sequence for the various phases and steps involved in developing an organization-wide enterprise architecture** |
| **(B)** | **ADM does not determine the scope for an enterprise architecture activity; this must be determined by the organization itself** |
| **(C)** | **The numbering scheme provided in the TOGAF ADM for its outputs is a mandated practice** |
| **(D)** | **An output in an early ADM phase may be modified in a later phase** |
| **(E)** | **The ADM has ten phases** |

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| **8.** | **Which of the following is a Key Point of the ADM Cycle?** |
| **(A)** | **Decisions taken should be based on the value accruing to the enterprise only** |
| **(B)** | **ADM provides a recommended the scope of activity which can be tailored by the organization itself** |
| **(C)** | **The main guideline is to focus on what creates value to the enterprise, and to select horizontal and vertical scope, and project schedules, accordingly** |
| **(D)** | **Where necessary, use of the ADM should be tailored to meet the needs of the organization but phases cannot be omitted** |
| **(E)** | **Though ADM is iterative, the decisions regarding enterprise coverage, level of detail, time period and architecture asset re-use needs to be take upfront** |

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| **9.** | **Which of the following is NOT a correct reason for limiting the scope of the Architecture Activity?** |
| **(A)** | **The inflexibility of the baseline IT technical architecture** |
| **(B)** | **The realities of resource and time constraints often mean there is not enough time, funding, or resources to build a top-down, all-inclusive architecture description encompassing all four architecture domains** |
| **(C)** | **To ensure an appropriate demarcation between the architecture effort and other, related activities (system design, system engineering, system development)** |
| **(D)** | **The organizational authority of the team producing the architecture** |
| **(E)** | **The objectives and stakeholder concerns to be addressed within the architecture** |

**The Enterprise Continuum and Tools (4 questions)**

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| **10.** | **Which among the following statements about Architecture Continuum is NOT true?** |
| **(A)** | **It offers a consistent way to define and understand the generic rules, representations, and relationships in an architecture, including traceability and derivation relationships** |
| **(B)** | **It represents a structuring of Architecture Building Blocks (ABBs) which are re-usable architecture assets** |
| **(C)** | **Every artifact in the Solutions Continuum has a one to one relationship with a corresponding artifact in the Architecture Continuum** |
| **(D)** | **It shows the relationships among foundational frameworks, common system architectures, industry architectures, and enterprise architectures** |
| **(E)** | **It is a useful tool to discover commonality and eliminate unnecessary redundancy** |

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| **11.** | **The relationship between the Architecture Continuum and the Solutions Continuum is one of \_\_\_ (complete the sentence).** |
| **(A)** | **Guidance, derivation and support** |
| **(B)** | **Guidance, direction and support** |
| **(C)** | **Governance, direction and support** |
| **(D)** | **Guidance, direction and supplementing** |
| **(E)** | **Governance, derivation and supplementing** |

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| **12.** | **What are the levels of granularity the Architecture Landscape is divided into?** |
| **(A)** | **Strategic Architectures, Segment Architectures and Capability Architectures** |
| **(B)** | **Strategic Architectures, Segment Architectures and Transition Architectures** |
| **(C)** | **Enterprise Architectures, Segment Architectures and Capability Architectures** |
| **(D)** | **Enterprise Architectures, Segment Architectures and Transition Architectures** |
| **(E)** | **Enterprise Architectures, Solution Architectures and Transition Architectures** |

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| **13.** | **Which of the following is NOT an accurate statement for selecting a tool for managing content of Enterprise Continuum?** |
| **(A)** | **It helps promote re-use** |
| **(B)** | **It enables sharing of architecture information within an organization** |
| **(C)** | **A single and standardized tool should be used** |
| **(D)** | **Tool selection is a complex process** |
| **(E)** | **It provide stakeholders with relevant models** |

**ADM Phases (9 questions)**

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| **14.** | **Which of the following is NOT an objective of the Preliminary phase?** |
| **(A)** | **Understand the business environment** |
| **(B)** | **Ensure high-level management commitment and obtain agreement on scope** |
| **(C)** | **Establish principles and establish governance structure** |
| **(D)** | **Agree architecture method to be adopted** |
| **(E)** | **Articulate an Architecture Vision and value proposition** |

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| **15.** | **What first-cut, high-level description does Architecture Vision provide?** |
| **(A)** | **Baseline Architectures, Target Architectures and Gap Analysis** |
| **(B)** | **Architecture Definition, Architecture Specification and Architecture Roadmap** |
| **(C)** | **Strategic Architectures, Segment Architectures and Capability Architectures** |
| **(D)** | **Business Architectures, Data Architectures, Application Architectures and Technology Architectures** |
| **(E)** | **Enterprise Architectures, Solution Architectures and Transition Architectures** |

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| **16.** | **Which are the Key Considerations for the Data Architecture?** |
| **(A)** | **Data Analysis, Data Integrity and Data Security** |
| **(B)** | **Data Management, Data Integrity and Data Governance** |
| **(C)** | **Data Management, Data Migration and Data Governance** |
| **(D)** | **Data Analysis, Data Migration and Data Governance** |
| **(E)** | **Data Analysis, Data Integrity and Data Governance** |

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| **17.** | **Which of the following is NOT an activity in Phase E?** |
| **(A)** | **Perform initial implementation planning** |
| **(B)** | **Group projects into Transition Architectures** |
| **(C)** | **Decide on approach — Make versus buy versus re-use** |
| **(D)** | **Identify the major implementation projects** |
| **(E)** | **Perform a cost/benefit analysis and a risk assessment** |

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| **18.** | **Which of the following is NOT an approach in Phase G?** |
| **(A)** | **Creation of an Implementation and Migration Plan in co-operation with the portfolio and project managers** |
| **(B)** | **Adopt a phased deployment schedule that reflects the business priorities embodied in the Architecture Roadmap** |
| **(C)** | **Follow the organization’s standard for corporate, IT, and Architecture Governance** |
| **(D)** | **Use the organization’s established portfolio/program management approach, where this exists** |
| **(E)** | **Define an operations framework to ensure the effective long life of the deployed solution** |

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| **19.** | **Which of the following statements about Requirements Management phase is correct?** |
| **(A)** | **This phase is executed at the beginning** |
| **(B)** | **It focuses on minimizing changes to requirement** |
| **(C)** | **It does not dispose of, address, or prioritize any requirements; this is done within the relevant phase of the ADM** |
| **(D)** | **TOGAF has a recommend process for requirements management** |
| **(E)** | **Prioritizing requirement is an activity of this phase** |

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| **20.** | **How is the scope of the enterprise architecture projects decided?** |
| **(A)** | **The scope is defined in phase A and refined in phases B, C and D** |
| **(B)** | **Agreement on the scope is reached in the Preliminary phase and it is defined in phase A** |
| **(C)** | **The scope is defined in the Preliminary phase and agreement is reached in phase A** |
| **(D)** | **Agreement on the scope is reached in the Preliminary phase but the definition happens through phase A to D** |
| **(E)** | **The scope is defined and agree upon in the Preliminary phase** |

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| **21.** | **In which phase is the make versus buy versus re-use decision taken?** |
| **(A)** | **Phase A** |
| **(B)** | **Phase D** |
| **(C)** | **Phase E** |
| **(D)** | **Phase F** |
| **(E)** | **Phase G** |

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| **22.** | **In which phase are the Architecture Contracts prepared?** |
| **(A)** | **Preliminary Phase** |
| **(B)** | **Phase A** |
| **(C)** | **Phase E** |
| **(D)** | **Phase F** |
| **(E)** | **Phase G** |

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

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| **23.** | **Which of the following is not a part of the guidelines for adapting the ADM process?** |
| **(A)** | **Coexisting with other Enterprise Architecture frameworks** |
| **(B)** | **Ways to apply iteration to the ADM** |
| **(C)** | **Applying the ADM at different levels of the enterprise** |
| **(D)** | **Security considerations when applying the ADM** |
| **(E)** | **Using TOGAF to define Service-Oriented Architectures (SOAs)** |

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| **24.** | **Regarding Architecture Principle, which of the following statement is NOT correct?** |
| **(A)** | **TOGAF specifies a template for defining Architecture Principles** |
| **(B)** | **Architecture principles are a subset of IT principles that relate to architecture work** |
| **(C)** | **Principles must be derived from business goal** |
| **(D)** | **There are five criteria that distinguish a good set of principles – Understandability, Robustness, Completeness, Consistency and Stability** |
| **(E)** | **Principles should not be contradictory to the point where adhering to one principle would violate the spirit of another** |

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| **25.** | **Where the process of creating a Business Scenario does starts?** |
| **(A)** | **Business and Technical environments** |
| **(B)** | **Problem statements** |
| **(C)** | **Desired objectives** |
| **(D)** | **Human participants** |
| **(E)** | **Roles and responsibilities** |

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| **26.** | **In which phases is the Gap Analysis technique used?** |
| **(A)** | **Phases B, C, D, and E** |
| **(B)** | **Phases B, C, and D** |
| **(C)** | **Phases A, B, C, D, and E** |
| **(D)** | **Phases A, B, C and D** |
| **(E)** | **Phases C, D, and E** |

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| **27.** | **For which phases is the Business Transformation Readiness Assessment a key technique?** |
| **(A)** | **Phases E only** |
| **(B)** | **Phases E, F and G** |
| **(C)** | **Phases A, E and F** |
| **(D)** | **Phases from A to F** |
| **(E)** | **Phases E and F** |

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| **28.** | **Which of the following statements is NOT correct?** |
| **(A)** | **Corporate Strategic Plan manages and creates Capabilities** |
| **(B)** | **Capability consists of Capability Increment** |
| **(C)** | **Capability is documented in Architecture Vision** |
| **(D)** | **Capability Increment is documented by Transition Architecture** |
| **(E)** | **Architecture and Solution Building Blocks are the basis for Capability Increment Solutions** |

**Architecture Governance (4 questions)**

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| **29.** | **Which of the following statements is NOT correct?** |
| **(A)** | **Effective governance ensures that problems are identified early and that subsequent changes to the environment occur in a controlled manner** |
| **(B)** | **Architecture Governance is the practice by which enterprise architectures and other architectures are managed and controlled at an enterprise-wide level** |
| **(C)** | **Architecture Governance typically operates within a hierarchy of governance structures** |
| **(D)** | **Corporate Governance is a broad topic and outside the scope of the TOGAF framework** |
| **(E)** | **Architecture Governance helps creating organizational structures that enabled each individual department to operate at maximum efficiency** |

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| **30.** | **Which are the six characteristics used in TOGAF to highlight both the value and necessity for governance?** |
| **(A)** | **Discipline, Transparency, Independence, Accountability, Responsibility and Fairness** |
| **(B)** | **Transparency, Independence, Accountability, Responsibility, Fairness and Compliance** |
| **(C)** | **Independence, Accountability, Responsibility, Fairness, Compliance and Discipline** |
| **(D)** | **Accountability, Responsibility, Fairness, Compliance, Discipline and Transparency** |
| **(E)** | **Responsibility, Fairness, Compliance, Discipline, Transparency and Independence** |

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| **31.** | **Which of the following is NOT the responsibility of Architecture Board?** |
| **(A)** | **Ensuring consistency between sub-architectures** |
| **(B)** | **Identifying re-usable components** |
| **(C)** | **Identification of risk and subsequent risk mitigation** |
| **(D)** | **Improving the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization** |
| **(E)** | **Providing the basis for all decision-making with regard to changes to the architectures** |

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| **32.** | **Which of the following is NOT a recommendation for Architecture Capability building?** |
| **(A)** | **Establishing a sustainable Architecture Capability within an organization can be achieved by adhering to the same approach that is used to establish any other capability** |
| **(B)** | **TOGAF states that Architecture Capability development should not be seen as a phase of an architecture project but as a separate one-off project** |
| **(C)** | **The ADM is an ideal method to be used to architect and govern the implementation of such Architecture Capability** |
| **(D)** | **Applying the ADM with the specific Architecture Vision to establish an architecture practice within the organization would help building Architecture Capability** |
| **(E)** | **Implementing any capability within an organization would require the design of the four domain architectures** |

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

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| **33.** | **What question should the architect answer to ensure the completeness of the architecture?** |
| **(A)** | **Can the views be connected to each other?** |
| **(B)** | **Can the conflicting concerns be reconciled?** |
| **(C)** | **What trade-offs have been made?** |
| **(D)** | **Does it address all the concerns of its stakeholders?** |
| **(E)** | **Is the architecture implementable?** |

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| **34.** | **Which of the following relationship between view, viewpoint, stakeholder and architecture is correct?** |
| **(A)** | **Stakeholder concern is address by one or more views** |
| **(B)** | **An architecture consists of multiple viewpoints** |
| **(C)** | **One of more viewpoint can be used to cover a concern** |
| **(D)** | **A Viewpoint conforms to a view** |
| **(E)** | **Viewpoint library contains multiple views** |

**Building Blocks (2 questions)**

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| **35.** | **Which among the following statements is NOT correct?** |
| **(A)** | **TOGAF recommends the way in which functionality, products, and custom developments are assembled into building blocks** |
| **(B)** | **Every organization must decide for itself what arrangement of building blocks works best for it** |
| **(C)** | **A good choice of building blocks can lead to improvements in legacy system integration, interoperability, and flexibility in the creation of new systems and applications** |
| **(D)** | **An architecture is a composition of a set of building blocks and the specification of how those building blocks are connected** |
| **(E)** | **Various building blocks in an architecture specify the services required in an enterprise specific system** |

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| **36.** | **Which among the following statements about patterns is NOT correct?** |
| **(A)** | **Pattern is “an idea that has been useful in one practical context and will probably be useful in others”** |
| **(B)** | **Patterns are considered to be a way of putting building blocks into context** |
| **(C)** | **Patterns can tell when, why, and what trade-offs you have to make** |
| **(D)** | **Patterns are a package of functionality defined to meet business needs across an organization** |
| **(E)** | **Patterns offer the promise of helping the architect to solutions that have been proven to deliver effective in the past** |

**ADM Deliverables (2 questions)**

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| **37.** | **What does the Architecture Requirements Specification provide?** |
| **(A)** | **A qualitative view of the solution and aims to communicate the intent of the architects** |
| **(B)** | **A quantitative view of the solution stating measurable criteria** |
| **(C)** | **List of individual increments of change** |
| **(D)** | **An aspirational view of the end architecture product** |
| **(E)** | **Context for architecture work by describing the needs** |

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| **38.** | **Which of the following is NOT a key ADM Deliverable?** |
| **(A)** | **Architecture Contract** |
| **(B)** | **Architecture Principles** |
| **(C)** | **Architecture Repository** |
| **(D)** | **Change Request** |
| **(E)** | **Integrated Information Infrastructure** |

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| **39.** | **Which among the following are NOT service categories in the TRM?** |
| **(A)** | **Data management and data interchange** |
| **(B)** | **User interface, graphics and image** |
| **(C)** | **Security, system and network management** |
| **(D)** | **Software engineering** |
| **(E)** | **Information brokers and application integrators** |

**TOGAF Reference Models (2 questions)**

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| **40.** | **Which among the following statements about Boundary-less Information Flow is NOT correct?** |
| **(A)** | **It is a trademark of The Open Group** |
| **(B)** | **It provides insights on how to operate individual departments at maximum efficiency** |
| **(C)** | **An infrastructure that provides Boundaryless Information Flow has open standard components** |
| **(D)** | **Its problem space is one that is shared by many customer members of The Open Group, and by many similar organizations worldwide** |
| **(E)** | **It is a shorthand representation of “access to integrated information to support business process improvements”** |

1. B – Any collection of organizations that has a common set of goals
2. C – Architecture Framework is a set of resources, guidelines, templates, background information, etc. provided to help the architect establish an architecture practice within an organization
3. A – It provides an immediate return on investment
4. A – Standards with which new architectures must comply
5. D – Financial Management, Performance Management and Service Management
6. E – Core, Mandated, Recommended and Supporting
7. C – The numbering scheme provided in the TOGAF ADM for its outputs is a mandated practice
8. C – The main guideline is to focus on what creates value to the enterprise, and to select horizontal and vertical scope, and project schedules, accordingly
9. A – The inflexibility of the baseline IT technical architecture
10. C – Every artifact in the Solutions Continuum has a one to one relationship with a corresponding artifact in the Architecture Continuum
11. B – Guidance, direction and support
12. A – Strategic Architectures, Segment Architectures and Capability Architectures
13. C – Facilitate easier maintenance of the software assets
14. E – Articulate an Architecture Vision and value proposition
15. D – Business Architectures, Data Architectures, Application Architectures and Technology Architectures
16. C – Data Management, Data Migration and Data Governance
17. E – Perform a cost/benefit analysis and a risk assessment
18. A – Creation of an Implementation and Migration Plan in co-operation with the portfolio and project managers
19. C – It does not dispose of, address, or prioritize any requirements; this is done within the relevant phase of the ADM
20. B – Agreement on the scope is reached in the Preliminary phase and it is defined in phase A
21. C – Phase E
22. E – Phase G
23. A – Coexisting with other Enterprise Architecture frameworks
24. C – Principles must be derived from business goal
25. B – Problem statements
26. A – Phases B, C, D, and E
27. C – Phases A, E and F
28. C – Capability is documented in Architecture Vision
29. E – Architecture Governance helps creating organizational structures that enabled each individual department to operate at maximum efficiency
30. A – Discipline, Transparency, Independence, Accountability, Responsibility and Fairness
31. C – Identification of risk and subsequent risk mitigation
32. B – TOGAF states that Architecture Capability development should not be seen as a phase of an architecture project but as a separate one-off project
33. D – Does it address all the concerns of its stakeholders?
34. C – One of more viewpoint can be used to cover a concern
35. A – TOGAF recommends the way in which functionality, products, and custom developments are assembled into building blocks
36. D – Patterns are a package of functionality defined to meet business needs across an organization
37. B – A quantitative view of the solution stating measurable criteria
38. E – Integrated Information Infrastructure
39. E – Information brokers and application integrators
40. B – It provides insights on how to operate individual departments at maximum efficiency Z