

# TOGAF<sup>®</sup> 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.

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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<sup>1</sup> 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 of the following entities could possibly form an Enterprise according to TOGAF?

- A. The customers of a local bakery.
- B. A third-party supplier of fabric supplies to a clothing retail business.
- C. The Human Resources department of an insurance company.
- D. Only B and C above.
- E. **A, B and C above.**

### Item 2

Question: Which of the following is a possible definition in TOGAF, according to context, of *architecture*?

- A. An informal description of a system and its components, used to guide further architectural planning,
- B. **A detailed plan of a system at a component level that guides its development.**
- C. A plan for how to operationalize an ICT system that captures its components and their interactions.
- D. The formal technical design of an ICT system.
- E. A business process model showing tasks, activities, actors and resources.

### Item 3

Question: TOGAF defines the development of four key architecture domains. Which of the following is NOT one of these?

- A. Business
- B. **Security**
- C. Data
- D. Application
- E. Technology

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<sup>1</sup> 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 is NOT one of the six parts of the TOGAF 9.2 standard?

- A. Architecture Development Lifecycle**
- B. Introduction
- C. Architecture Content Framework
- D. Architecture Capability Framework
- E. Enterprise Continuum and Tools

#### Item 5

Question: Which Phase of the ADM includes identifying key stakeholders who will be involved in your architecture transformation effort?

- A. Phase A**
- B. Phase B
- C. Phase C
- D. Phase D
- E. Phase E

#### Item 6

Question: What is an architectural work product referred to that comes in one of three types: Catalogue, Matrix or Diagram?

- A. A Deliverable
- B. A Building Block
- C. An Artifact**
- D. A Work Item
- E. An Architectural Output

#### Item 7

Question: The ADM supports the concept of iteration in which of the following ways?

- A. You can move from one phase to the next following the arrows and completing a full cycle of the ADM as many times as is needed to fully develop your architecture, but you can never go back to a previous phase.
- B. You can only iterate between the Business, Application, Data and Technology architecture development phases; you must execute the other phases in sequence.
- C. Once a Phase has been completed you must continue around the ADM until you arrive back at that phase if you want to make additional architectural enhancements.
- D. You can iterate around the ADM and within a single phase as many times as you like, as well as jumping back to a previously completed phase over and over again.**
- E. You can repeat activities within any phase over and over again and then proceed to the next phase.

### Item 8

Question: In which Phases of the ADM are impacts across the architecture landscape resolved?

- A. Phases A, B and C.
- B. Phases P, A, B and C.
- C. Phases B, C and D.**
- D. Phases B, C, D and E.
- E. Phases E and F.

### Item 9

Question: When executing the ADM, when should you consider the re-use of architectural artifacts stored in the Architecture Repository?

- A. In Phase A, when determining the architectural vision.
- B. When executing Requirements Management you need to consider which artifacts are available for the phase that feeds into this.
- C. At relevant places throughout the ADM, there are reminders to consider which architecture assets from the Architecture Repository you should use.**
- D. In every phase, you need to consider re-using existing artifacts.
- E. You only need to consider these during Phases B, C and D since this is when you are defining new architectures.

### Item 10

Question: Which of the following statements is NOT true with respect to the Enterprise Continuum?

- A. The Enterprise Continuum is a way of classifying contextual assets used to develop architectures such as policies and standards.
- B. The Enterprise continuum is actively used during the execution of the ADM.**
- C. The Enterprise Continuum can be used to classify solutions (as opposed to descriptions or specifications of solutions).
- D. The Enterprise Continuum contains two specializations, namely the Architecture and Solutions continuums.
- E. The Enterprise Continuum evolve from Foundation Architectures to Organisation-specific Architectures.

### Item 11

Question: Which of the following should be classified as a Foundational Solution within the Solutions Continuum?

- A. An enterprise management system product
- B. A foundational structure for organizing IT operations such as ITIL**
- C. A financial management tool such as Oracle Financials Cloud.
- D. The internal onboarding process for a state or provincial government.
- E. A Customer Relationship Management tool such as Salesforce.

### Item 12

Question: Which of the following statements most accurately describes the relationship between the Enterprise Continuum and the Architecture Repository in TOGAF?

- A. They are not directly related.
- B. The Architecture Repository is a model for a logical instance of the Enterprise Continuum.
- C. The Architecture Repository is structured according to the Enterprise Continuum.
- D. The Architecture Repository is a model for a physical instance of the Enterprise Continuum.**
- E. The Enterprise Continuum classifies the Architecture Metamodel within the Architecture Repository.

### Item 13

Question: To manage the content of the Enterprise Continuum we need tools in order to:

- A. Ensure common terminology is used
- B. Provide stakeholders with relevant models
- C. Promote asset re-use
- D. Only A and C above.
- E. A, B and C above.**

### Item 14

Question: Which of the following responses does NOT complete the next sentence? The Preliminary Phase includes the activity of...

- A. Establishing architecture principles
- B. Customizing TOGAF to co-exist with any other existing frameworks.
- C. Obtaining management commitment
- D. Scoping the architecture effort for an iteration of the ADM.**
- E. Understanding the organisational context, such as culture and existing business processes.

### Item 15

Question: A payment terminal in one of the over 300 stores nationally belonging to a women's clothing retailer breaks down and can no longer except credit card payments. According to TOGAF, this is a Simplification Change. In which Phase is this analysis performed?

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

### Item 16

Question: In which Phase of the ADM is the following architecture developed: Business processes, their relationships to each other and to people and the principles that govern future design?

- A. Phase A
- B. Phase B**
- C. Phase C
- D. Phase D
- E. Phase E

### Item 17

Question: Which one of the concepts listed below is NOT a key concept in the transition from developing to delivering a target architecture?

- A. Developing an Architecture Roadmap.
- B. Grouping effort into Work Packages.
- C. Defining Transition Architectures.
- D. Developing an Implementation Governance plan.**
- E. Creating an Implementation and Migration Plan.

### Item 18

Question: In which phase of the ADM is the business value and cost of work packages and Transition Architectures communicated to key stakeholders?

- A. Phase E
- B. Phase F**
- C. Phase G
- D. Requirements Management
- E. Preliminary

### Item 19

Question: Which activity below is NOT performed as part of, or in parallel with, Phase G of the ADM?

- A. Establishing a program within the organisation that will be responsible for delivering the target architecture.
- B. Overseeing the architecture implementation according to the organisation's corporate and ICT governance.
- C. Govern the ICT personnel for the organisation to ensure effective delivery of target and transition architectures.**
- D. Defining an operations framework which will provide ongoing maintenance and evergreening of the final deployed solution.
- E. Make use of the organisation's Portfolio or Program management capabilities to deliver the target architecture.



#### Item 20

Question: In Phase D the architecture team must consider relevant technology architecture resources. Which of the resources listed below is NOT one of these?

- A. Generic technology models relevant to the organization's industry vertical sector.
- B. The TOGAF Technical Reference Model (TRM)
- C. Existing IT services
- D. Technology models relevant to Common Systems Architectures; for example, the III-RM.
- E. Business process models**

#### Item 21

Question: In which phase are gaps between the baseline and target architectures across all domains, consolidated into work packages?

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

#### Item 22

Question: What are the 5 criteria that can be used to distinguish a well-written principle from a poor one?

- A. Understandability, Stability, Completeness, Robustness, and Clarity
- B. Understandability, Availability, Completeness, Robustness, and Consistency
- C. Understandability, Stability, Completeness, Reusability, and Consistency
- D. Understandability, Stability, Completeness, Robustness, and Consistency**
- E. Comprehensibility, Stability, Completeness, Robustness, and Consistency

#### Item 23

Question: Which option below completes the sentence: A Business Scenario is...

- A. ...a technique for eliciting technical requirements that a business must address.
- B. ...a technique for identifying and eliciting business requirements that an architecture must address.**
- C. ...a way of modeling a business architecture that addresses the architectural requirements.
- D. ...a technique for expressing business workflows that an architecture must address.
- E. ...a way to capture business aspects that must be addressed by the target architecture.

#### Item 24

Question: Which of the following is NOT a potential source of gaps when using the Gap Analysis technique in TOGAF?

- A. People
- B. Financials

**C. Project Management**

- D. Missing data
- E. Eliminated applications

**Item 25**

Question: Which of the following statements with respect to how interoperability manifests within the ADM is NOT true.

- A. In Phase A the nature and security considerations of information and service exchanges are found using business scenarios.
- B. In Phase D appropriate technical mechanisms to permit information and service exchanges are specified.
- C. In Phase C the use of open data standards to represent the information exchange model ensures maximum interoperability.**
- D. In Phase B information and service exchanges are defined in business terms.
- E. In Phase F interoperability is planned for and implemented as a result of prior architectural considerations.

**Item 26**

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

- A. A technique to define the extent to which an organisation will share information and services between departments
- B. A technique used to validate the degree to which an architecture is ready to be transformed.
- C. A technique used to identify and understand the business requirements an architecture must address
- D. A technique used to develop general rules and guidelines for the architecture being developed
- E. A technique for assessing how rapidly an organisation is able to transform.
- F. A technique used to understand the readiness of an organization to accept change.**

**Item 27**

Question: Complete the sentence: "Business transformation risks are first identified in Phase \_\_\_\_ and maintained as governance artifacts in Phase \_\_\_\_."

- A. P and G
- B. A and G**
- C. E and G
- D. G and H
- E. Requirements Management and G

### Item 28

Question: Capability-Based Planning is a business planning technique that focuses on...

- A. ...return on investment
- B. **...achieving business goals**
- C. ...maximizing business efficiency
- D. ...improving stakeholder returns
- E. ...achieving technical outcomes

### Item 29

Question: Which of the following is NOT an objective of Architecture Governance?

- A. Implementing a system of controls over the creation and monitoring of all architectural components and activities, to ensure the effective introduction, implementation, and evolution of architectures within the organization
- B. Implementing a system to ensure compliance with internal and external standards and regulatory obligations
- C. Establishing processes that support effective management of the above processes within agreed parameters
- D. Developing practices that ensure accountability to a clearly identified stakeholder community, both inside and outside the organization
- E. **Establishing an ICT capability for effective delivery of architecture projects through business-technology alignment**

### Item 30

Question: What are the 5 key concepts within the Architecture Governance Framework

- A. **Process, Context, Content, Repository and Process Flow Control**
- B. Process, Environment, Content, Registry and Process Flow Control
- C. Compliance, Context, Content, Dispensary and Process Flow Control
- D. Process, Context, Content, Repository and Workflow
- E. Business Control, Context, Policies, Repository and Workflow

### Item 31

Question: Which of the following is NOT a responsibility of the Architecture Board?

- A. Enforcement of Architecture Compliance
- B. Improving the maturity level of architecture discipline within the organization
- C. Providing the basis for all decision-making with regard to changes to the architectures
- D. **Improving and optimizing the business architecture through better integration of people and technology**
- E. Ensuring that the discipline of architecture-based development is adopted

### Item 32

Question: What are the 6 levels of Architecture Conformance?

- A. Relevant, Consistent, Compliant, Fully-Compliant, Fully Conformant and Non-Conformant
- B. Non-consistent, Consistent, Compliant, Conformant, Fully Compliant and Non-Consistent
- C. Irrelevant, Consistent, Compliant, Conformant, Fully Conformant and Non-Conformant**
- D. Inconsistent, Consistent, Compliant, Conformant, Fully Compliant and Non-Compliant
- E. Unrelated, Consistent, Compliant, Conformant, Fully Compliant and Non-Conformant

### Item 33

Question: Which of the following statements is NOT correct?

- A. A stakeholder has one or more concerns about a system, and a concern can be shared by one or more stakeholders.
- B. A Viewpoint is relevant to one or more Stakeholders, and a Stakeholder makes use of one or more Viewpoints.
- C. A Viewpoint is a specification of the conventions for a set of different kinds of architectural descriptions.**
- D. A view is specified by means of a viewpoint, which prescribes the concepts, models, analysis techniques, and visualizations that are provided by the view
- E. A viewpoint addresses a related set of concerns and a concern is addressed by one or more viewpoints.

### Item 34

Question: A Viewpoint can be described using a set of related elements. What are they?

- A. Stakeholders, System, Model and View.
- B. Stakeholders, Concerns, Diagram and View.
- C. Stakeholders, Concerns, Model and Description.
- D. Stakeholders, Requirements, Modeling Technique and View.
- E. Stakeholders, Concerns, Model and View.**

### Item 35

Question: In which Phase of the ADM is a high-level model of candidate building blocks developed?

- A. Phase A**
- B. Phase B
- C. Phase C
- D. Phase D
- E. Phase E

**Item 36**

Question: In which Phase of the ADM are building blocks aggregated into work packages in order to address architectural gaps?

- A. Phase A
- B. Phase B
- C. Phase C
- D. Phase D
- E. Phase E**

**Item 37**

Question: Which description below best describes the nature of an Architecture Contract, according to TOGAF?

- A. Architecture Contracts are the joint agreements between development partners and sponsors on the deliverables, quality, and fitness-for-purpose of an architecture.**
- B. Architecture Contracts are legally binding agreements between Enterprise Architects and customers that guarantee the final product meets all their requirements.
- C. Architecture Contracts are service-level agreements between architecture and the rest of the organisation that ensure the final architecture is fit-for-purpose.
- D. Architecture Contracts establish a binding agreement between the Architecture Board and the Enterprise Architecture team that governs their roles, responsibilities and performance metrics.
- E. Architecture Contracts provide a legal foundation for governance at the corporate level of the architecture capability within the organisation.

**Item 38**

Question: Which of the following statements does NOT accurately describe how the Architecture Definition Document is altered in each phase of the ADM?

- A. It is first created in Phase A, where it is populated with artifacts created to support the Architecture Vision.
- B. It is updated in Phase B, with Business Architecture-related material.
- C. It is subsequently updated with Database and Application Architecture content in Phase C.**
- D. It is then updated with Technology Architecture content in Phase D.
- E. Where the scope of change to implement the Target Architecture requires an incremental approach, the Architecture Definition Document will be updated to include one or more Transition Architectures in Phase E

**Item 39**

Question: The Technical Reference Model (TRM) has three main parts; what are they?

- A. Applications, Data storage platform and Communications Platform.
- B. Applications, Application Platform and Communications Infrastructure.**
- C. Applications, Application Platform and Network Infrastructure
- D. Software Systems, Application Platform and Network Infrastructure

E. Software, Application Platform, Communications Infrastructure

**Item 40**

Question: The Application Platform within the III-RM contains five main components: Information Consumer Applications, Information Provider Applications, and Brokering Applications are three of them. The other two are:

- A. Development Tools and Monitoring Utilities
- B. Design Tools and Management Tools
- C. Security and Management Tools
- D. Performance SLAs and Development Tools
- E. Development Tools and Management Utilities**

