

The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Don't worry about getting everything right, your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations, and take breaks to retain information better.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning.

7. Use Other Tools

Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly — adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

- 1. Which one of the following is a potential resource in Phase C and is a reference model focusing on application-level components and services?**
 - A. The ARTS data model**
 - B. Business rules, job descriptions**
 - C. The III-RM**
 - D. The TOGAF Technical Reference Model**
- 2. What structure does TOGAF use to ensure improvements are systematic?**
 - A. Ad-hoc frameworks**
 - B. Well-defined methodologies**
 - C. Single, static documents**
 - D. No structured approach**
- 3. How can organizations customize TOGAF's continuous improvement practice?**
 - A. By ignoring best practices**
 - B. By adapting it to meet specific needs**
 - C. By applying it uniformly across all projects**
 - D. By eliminating structured review processes**
- 4. Which document is produced early in the project lifecycle and contains an aspirational view of the end architecture project?**
 - A. Architecture Contract**
 - B. Architecture Definition Document**
 - C. Architecture Roadmap**
 - D. Architecture Vision**
- 5. Which document outlines the principles and guidelines according to TOGAF?**
 - A. Architecture Contract**
 - B. Architecture Principles**
 - C. Architecture Strategy**
 - D. Architecture Repository**

- 6. Which of the following is NOT a responsibility of an Architecture Board?**
- A. Resourcing of architecture projects**
 - B. Decision-making regarding changes to architectures**
 - C. Enforcement of Architecture Compliance**
 - D. Monitoring of Architecture Contracts**
- 7. In which ADM phase is an outline Implementation and Migration Strategy generated?**
- A. Phase E**
 - B. Phase F**
 - C. Phase G**
 - D. Phase H**
- 8. Which one of the following does not complete the sentence:
When executing the ADM, the architect is not only developing a snapshot of the enterprise, but is also populating the _____.**
- A. Architecture Repository**
 - B. Architecture Capability Framework**
 - C. Enterprise Continuum**
 - D. Foundation Architecture**
- 9. What type of assessments are conducted during the Architecture Governance phase?**
- A. Performance assessments and efficiency studies**
 - B. Compliance and conformance assessments**
 - C. Risk assessments and impact analyses**
 - D. Market research assessments**
- 10. Which one of the following best defines an entity with interests in, or concerns relative to, the outcome of an architecture?**
- A. Architect**
 - B. Sponsor**
 - C. Stakeholder**
 - D. Client**

Answers

1. C
2. B
3. B
4. D
5. B
6. A
7. A
8. B
9. B
10. C

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Explanations

1. Which one of the following is a potential resource in Phase C and is a reference model focusing on application-level components and services?

- A. The ARTS data model**
- B. Business rules, job descriptions**
- C. The III-RM**
- D. The TOGAF Technical Reference Model**

The correct answer is the III-RM (Integrated Information Infrastructure Reference Model). This model plays a crucial role in Phase C of the TOGAF Architecture Development Method (ADM), where the emphasis is on developing the Information Systems Architecture. The III-RM specifically focuses on the application layer, outlining how application components and services interact within an enterprise. It provides a structured approach to understanding the relationships between different application components and ensures that these applications effectively support the business processes. The III-RM addresses the integration of applications, aiding architects in ensuring that the systems in place are interoperable and can efficiently communicate with one another. This model provides a framework that can guide decision-making related to application architecture and the selection of appropriate technologies to ensure alignment with business needs. Other options, such as the ARTS data model and business rules or job descriptions, do not serve as reference models that focus holistically on application-level components and services in the same way. Meanwhile, the TOGAF Technical Reference Model provides a more general framework that encompasses various technology components rather than focusing exclusively on applications. Thus, the III-RM emerges as the most relevant resource within the context of application-level components in Phase C of TOGAF.

2. What structure does TOGAF use to ensure improvements are systematic?

- A. Ad-hoc frameworks**
- B. Well-defined methodologies**
- C. Single, static documents**
- D. No structured approach**

TOGAF employs well-defined methodologies to ensure that improvements are systematic. This involves a structured approach to enterprise architecture that facilitates the development, use, and maintenance of architecture within an organization. These methodologies provide a framework that guides organizations through complex architectural changes by breaking down the architecture development process into manageable phases. This enables practitioners to follow a defined path, ensuring consistency and alignment with organizational goals and requirements. The iterative nature of these methodologies allows for continuous improvement and adaptation, ensuring that the architectural practices evolve in response to changing business needs and technological advancements. By using such methodologies, organizations can effectively document their processes, evaluate performance, and implement best practices, leading to more efficient operations and better decision-making. This contrasts with ad-hoc frameworks, which lack systematic processes, or single static documents that may not adapt to ongoing changes, thereby hindering the ability to achieve improvements in a structured manner.

3. How can organizations customize TOGAF's continuous improvement practice?

- A. By ignoring best practices**
- B. By adapting it to meet specific needs**
- C. By applying it uniformly across all projects**
- D. By eliminating structured review processes**

Organizations can customize TOGAF's continuous improvement practice by adapting it to meet their specific needs. This flexibility is a core strength of TOGAF, allowing organizations to tailor the framework according to their unique contexts, operational requirements, and goals. By considering the nuances of their particular environment, including industry standards, organizational culture, and existing processes, organizations can implement TOGAF in a way that ensures alignment with their strategic objectives and enhances effectiveness. This customization may involve modifying specific processes, terminologies, or tools within TOGAF so that they resonate more with the organization's distinct challenges and stakeholder expectations. Such adaptations can drive greater engagement, increase ownership among team members, and improve the overall outcomes of architectural practices. The other options illustrate approaches that would not effectively contribute to continuous improvement. Ignoring best practices undermines the foundational principles from which TOGAF draws its effectiveness. Applying a uniform approach across all projects neglects the necessary variability that different projects require, potentially leading to suboptimal performance. Lastly, eliminating structured review processes would detract from the continuous feedback and learning that are essential for improvement, thus compromising the iterative nature that TOGAF promotes.

4. Which document is produced early in the project lifecycle and contains an aspirational view of the end architecture project?

- A. Architecture Contract**
- B. Architecture Definition Document**
- C. Architecture Roadmap**
- D. Architecture Vision**

The document referred to as the Architecture Vision is produced early in the project lifecycle to articulate a high-level, aspirational view of the end architecture for the project. This document serves as a guiding framework that outlines the strategic objectives and goals of the architecture, ensuring that all stakeholders have a clear understanding of what is to be achieved. The Architecture Vision sets the stage for subsequent phases of the architecture development, helping to identify the key stakeholders, their needs, and how the architecture will align with business strategies. By focusing on desired outcomes, the Architecture Vision helps to inspire stakeholders and drive buy-in for the architectural effort, making it an essential component of the initial planning phase. In contrast, other documents like the Architecture Contract, Architecture Definition Document, and Architecture Roadmap are developed later in the lifecycle. The Architecture Contract typically outlines the agreements made between various stakeholders regarding the architecture deliverables, while the Architecture Definition Document provides a more detailed breakdown of the components of the architecture and how they will be implemented. The Architecture Roadmap focuses on the implementation timelines and key milestones necessary to transition from the current state to the desired architecture state. Thus, the Architecture Vision is fundamental as it captures the overarching goals and aspirations of the project, guiding all subsequent planning and execution efforts.

5. Which document outlines the principles and guidelines according to TOGAF?

- A. Architecture Contract**
- B. Architecture Principles**
- C. Architecture Strategy**
- D. Architecture Repository**

The document that outlines the principles and guidelines according to TOGAF is Architecture Principles. Architecture Principles are fundamental statements that provide a foundation for conducting governance and decision-making related to architecture. They serve as a guide to ensure consistency and alignment within the architecture development process and help in establishing the criteria for evaluating the architecture. Architecture Principles are crucial in defining the organization's architectural direction and are used to shape the architecture framework within which various projects operate. These principles can address various factors such as interoperability, security, scalability, and maintainability, ensuring that the overall architecture adheres to the strategic goals of the organization. In contrast, the other options serve different but important roles within the TOGAF framework. The Architecture Contract defines the agreement between the architect and stakeholders regarding the architectural deliverables; the Architecture Strategy outlines the high-level plan for achieving the desired architecture; and the Architecture Repository serves as a storage area for all architecture-related documents and models, including architecture principles but not limited to them. Each contributes to the architecture framework, but only the Architecture Principles specifically delineate the foundational guidelines.

6. Which of the following is NOT a responsibility of an Architecture Board?

- A. Resourcing of architecture projects**
- B. Decision-making regarding changes to architectures**
- C. Enforcement of Architecture Compliance**
- D. Monitoring of Architecture Contracts**

The Architecture Board plays a critical role in governance and oversight of enterprise architecture efforts within an organization. Key responsibilities include enforcing compliance with established architecture principles, making decisions related to proposed changes in architecture, and monitoring agreements related to architecture practices, such as Architecture Contracts. The resourcing of architecture projects, however, typically falls under project management or operational roles rather than the Architecture Board itself. While the board may provide guidance on the importance and strategic alignment of architecture projects, the actual allocation of resources is usually handled by project managers or other operational leaders who are responsible for specific projects and teams. This distinction highlights the board's role in governance and high-level oversight, rather than direct management of resources.

7. In which ADM phase is an outline Implementation and Migration Strategy generated?

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

The generation of an outline Implementation and Migration Strategy occurs in Phase E of the ADM (Architecture Development Method). In this phase, the focus is on developing the architecture that addresses the needs and requirements identified in previous phases. Specifically, Phase E aims to create a detailed plan that outlines how the architecture can be implemented effectively. An important aspect of this phase is to assess the deliverables from the architecture blueprint and identify the transition requirements that are essential for moving from the current state to the desired future state. This includes evaluating the existing systems, identifying gaps, and defining how to migrate existing systems to align with the new architecture. The Implementation and Migration Strategy outlines the steps, timelines, resources, and stakeholders involved in this process. When examining the other phases, it becomes clear why they do not align with the generation of the Implementation and Migration Strategy. Phase F involves the transition planning and implementation, where the detailed plans are executed, rather than developed. Phase G deals with the governance of the architecture, ensuring compliance and adherence to the implementation plans. Finally, Phase H focuses on the architecture change management, monitoring the ongoing performance and making adjustments as necessary. Thus, it is Phase E where the foundation for the implementation strategy is established.

**8. Which one of the following does not complete the sentence:
When executing the ADM, the architect is not only developing
a snapshot of the enterprise, but is also populating the**

- _____.
- A. Architecture Repository**
 - B. Architecture Capability Framework**
 - C. Enterprise Continuum**
 - D. Foundation Architecture**

The correct completion for the sentence is that when executing the Architecture Development Method (ADM), the architect is not only developing a snapshot of the enterprise, but is also populating the Architecture Repository. The Architecture Repository is a key component in the TOGAF framework as it serves as the framework's store for all architecture-related artifacts, including the various architectures that are created throughout the ADM phases. This repository facilitates the ongoing architecture practice by providing a structured way to store and manage architecture artifacts. The Architecture Capability Framework, on the other hand, provides guidance on how to establish and operate an architecture function within the organization. While useful, it is more about the processes and structures required for architecture than an actual repository where artifacts are stored. Therefore, it does not fit the context of the sentence that emphasizes the action of populating a specific storage entity related to architecture outputs. The Enterprise Continuum refers to the classification of architecture and solutions in a continuum from generic to specific, and Foundation Architecture typically refers to common architecture patterns and standards. While both terms are relevant to the TOGAF framework, they do not pertain directly to the act of populating a repository with artifacts during the execution of the ADM.

9. What type of assessments are conducted during the Architecture Governance phase?

- A. Performance assessments and efficiency studies**
- B. Compliance and conformance assessments**
- C. Risk assessments and impact analyses**
- D. Market research assessments**

During the Architecture Governance phase of TOGAF, compliance and conformance assessments are central to ensuring that the architecture aligns with the established standards, policies, and regulatory requirements. This phase focuses on verifying that the architecture adheres to the defined principles and guidelines that govern the overall enterprise architecture framework. Compliance assessments aim to ensure that the architecture meets necessary legal, regulatory, and industry standards, while conformance assessments verify that the implemented architecture conforms to the documented architecture specifications and governance processes. This type of assessment is crucial for maintaining a robust and effective governance framework and helps in managing risks associated with architecture deviations. By emphasizing compliance and conformance, organizations can ascertain that their architectural decisions and implementations contribute positively to their strategic objectives, foster accountability, and ultimately enhance the enterprise's overall performance and reliability within its operational context.

10. Which one of the following best defines an entity with interests in, or concerns relative to, the outcome of an architecture?

- A. Architect**
- B. Sponsor**
- C. Stakeholder**
- D. Client**

The term that best defines an entity with interests in, or concerns relative to, the outcome of an architecture is "Stakeholder." In the context of architecture, stakeholders encompass a broad range of individuals or groups that can influence or be affected by the architectural work. This includes not only those who have direct financial or operational interest, such as clients and sponsors, but also end-users, regulatory bodies, and any other parties who might play a role in or be impacted by the architecture's final outcome. Stakeholders are critical to the architectural process as they provide insights, requirements, and feedback that shape the development and implementation of an architecture. Their various perspectives are essential for ensuring that the architecture meets the needs of all parties involved, promoting user satisfaction and project success. This broad definition distinguishes stakeholders from other roles that may have more specific functions or limited scopes in the architecture context.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://theopengrouparchitectureframework-togaf.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!