TOGAF 9 Foundation Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

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Questions

1. Complete the sentence: The Enterprise Continuum is _____

A. An architecture framework

B. A database of open industry standards

C. A technical reference model

D. A model for classifying artifacts

2. Which of the following is not part of the approach to the Preliminary Phase?

A. Defining the enterprise

B. Identifying key drivers in the organization

C. Defining Architecture Contracts

D. Defining the framework to be used

3. In TOGAF, what does the term 'Architecture Repository' primarily reference?

A. A collection of architecture models and documents

B. An organizational policy document

C. A tool used for project management

D. A guideline for enterprise architecture frameworks

4. In which phase of the TOGAF ADM are the assessments of migration project dependencies and costs performed?

A. Phase E

B. Phase F

C. Phase G

D. Phase H

5. What is a primary purpose of the Architecture Capability Framework within TOGAF?

A. To ensure architectural alignment with business goals

B. To define the detailed architecture itself

C. To provide guidelines for IT investments

D. To maintain architecture compliance

6. 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**

7. When performing gap analysis, which of the following is not a valid response to an Architecture Building Block missing in the Target Architecture?

- **A. A. A review should occur.**
- **B. B. If the building block was correctly eliminated, add it to the Target Architecture.**
- **C. C. If correctly eliminated, mark it as such in the "Eliminated" cell.**
- **D. D. If incorrectly eliminated, it should be reinstated in the next iteration.**

8. In TOGAF, what are the main components of a solution architecture?

- **A. A. Foundations and Technical Components**
- **B. B. Building Blocks and Applications**
- **C. C. Policies and Standards**
- **D. D. Artifacts and Deliverables**

9. Which of the following are considered to be the constituent parts of the Enterprise Continuum?

- **A. Standards Information Base, Governance Log**
- **B. TOGAF TRM, III-RM**
- **C. Architecture Continuum, Solutions Continuum**
- **D. Business Architecture, Application Architecture**

10. In Phase C, what is the primary focus when an existing application is being replaced?

A. Re-factored architecture alignment

B. Impact on other projects

C. Data migration requirements

D. Application interoperability requirements

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Complete the sentence: The Enterprise Continuum is _____

A. An architecture framework

B. A database of open industry standards

C. A technical reference model

D. A model for classifying artifacts

The Enterprise Continuum is correctly described as a model for classifying artifacts. This concept is integral to TOGAF as it provides a structured way to categorize different architectural artifacts that can exist within an organization. The classification helps in differentiating between general and specific instances of architecture, allowing organizations to maintain a consistent approach to their architecture development processes. Within the context of the Enterprise Continuum, artifacts can range from foundational architecture elements, which are broad and comprise standard practices and frameworks, to more specific organizational implementations. This approach facilitates better understanding and governance of various architectural components, aiding stakeholders in recognizing how different elements fit within the overall architecture landscape. The other options, while related to architecture and frameworks, do not accurately capture the essence of the Enterprise Continuum. It is not merely an architecture framework or a database of standards, nor is it simply a technical reference model; rather, it focuses specifically on the classification and categorization of various artifacts used in enterprise architecture.

2. Which of the following is not part of the approach to the Preliminary Phase?

A. Defining the enterprise

B. Identifying key drivers in the organization

C. Defining Architecture Contracts

D. Defining the framework to be used

The Preliminary Phase of the ADM (Architecture Development Method) in TOGAF focuses on setting the foundation for the architecture development process within an organization. This phase involves several critical activities that help establish the context and scope for the work that follows. One of the key activities in the Preliminary Phase is defining the enterprise. This involves clearly understanding the organization's structure, goals, and objectives, which lays the groundwork for all subsequent architectural work. It ensures that the architectural processes align with the organization's strategic direction. Identifying key drivers in the organization is another essential aspect of this phase. This involves recognizing the business needs and changes that may influence or necessitate the development of architecture. Understanding these drivers helps in tailoring the architecture to work effectively within the organization's specific context. Defining the framework to be used is also an important step. This involves selecting or defining the specific architecture framework that will guide the development process. Choosing this framework is crucial as it guides how architecture is developed, communicated, and utilized within the organization. In contrast, defining Architecture Contracts is not typically a component of the Preliminary Phase. Architecture Contracts are more related to the implementation and governance aspects of architecture within later phases. They serve to establish agreements between stakeholders regarding the architecture approach, responsibilities, and deliver

3. In TOGAF, what does the term 'Architecture Repository' primarily reference?

A. A collection of architecture models and documents

B. An organizational policy document

C. A tool used for project management

D. A guideline for enterprise architecture frameworks

The term 'Architecture Repository' in TOGAF primarily references a collection of architecture models and documents. This repository serves as a storage system for all relevant artifacts produced during the architecture development process, including models, diagrams, and various types of documentation. The purpose of the Architecture Repository is to maintain an organized body of architectural knowledge, which can be referenced and reused across projects and initiatives. It provides a centralized location for architects and stakeholders to access, manage, and effectively use these architectural artifacts, thereby ensuring consistency and alignment with the organization's architecture vision and principles. The other choices do not accurately encompass the meaning of an Architecture Repository within TOGAF. While organizational policy documents may guide decisions, they are not what the repository directly stores. Project management tools focus on managing projects rather than storing architecture-related content. Guidelines for enterprise architecture frameworks inform practices but do not serve as a collection themselves. Understanding the function and purpose of the Architecture Repository is crucial for effectively implementing and managing enterprise architecture according to TOGAF standards.

4. In which phase of the TOGAF ADM are the assessments of migration project dependencies and costs performed?

A. Phase E

B. Phase F

C. Phase G

D. Phase H

The correct answer is found in Phase F of the TOGAF Architecture Development Method (ADM), which focuses on the migration planning process. During this phase, the assessments of migration project dependencies and costs are conducted. This is crucial because it involves creating a detailed plan for transitioning from the current state of the architecture to the desired target state. In Phase F, stakeholders evaluate various factors such as existing systems, dependencies among different projects, the resources required, and cost implications. This ensures that the migration strategy is not only feasible but also aligns with the business objectives and available resources for successful implementation. By addressing these dependencies and costs early in the migration planning, organizations can minimize risks and avoid potential pitfalls in executing their architecture vision. The other phases mentioned each have distinct objectives: Phase E deals with opportunities and solutions, Phase G focuses on implementation governance, and Phase H involves architecture change management. These phases contribute to the overall architectural development but do not specifically emphasize the detailed migration assessment that is central to Phase F.

5. What is a primary purpose of the Architecture Capability Framework within TOGAF?

A. To ensure architectural alignment with business goals

B. To define the detailed architecture itself

C. To provide guidelines for IT investments

D. To maintain architecture compliance

The Architecture Capability Framework within TOGAF primarily aims to ensure that architectural initiatives are aligned with an organization's business goals. This alignment is critical, as it facilitates the effective use of IT resources to support and drive the business strategy. The framework assists in establishing the necessary competencies, processes, and resources that enable the organization to develop, implement, and maintain architecture in a way that adds value to the business. By focusing on alignment with business goals, the Architecture Capability Framework serves as a foundational tool that helps organizations understand how their architecture efforts can contribute to overall business success. It emphasizes the need for architecture to respond to the changing needs of the business, ensuring that the architecture is not developed in isolation, but rather in direct support of the business objectives. The other choices, while important in their own right, do not encapsulate the primary intention of the Architecture Capability Framework as effectively. Defining the detailed architecture itself and maintaining architecture compliance pertain more to specific technical aspects of architecture rather than the overarching strategic alignment with business goals. Similarly, while providing guidelines for IT investments is crucial, it is not the primary focus of the framework; rather, it is a consequence of ensuring that architecture aligns with business objectives.

6. 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 architecture development method (ADM) in TOGAF emphasizes not just creating models and views of the current state of the enterprise but also building and updating the Architecture Repository. This repository is a crucial component that stores all the architectural assets, including models, architectural descriptions, and other supporting materials created throughout the ADM cycle. It serves as a central resource for architects and stakeholders, ensuring that all architectural work is documented and can be reused in future projects. By populating the Architecture Repository, architects ensure that the knowledge gained and the artifacts produced during the ADM process are preserved, thus promoting consistency, reducing redundancy, and facilitating the effective governance of enterprise architecture over time. This continuous updating of the repository is a key factor in maintaining the alignment between the organization's architecture and its strategic goals.

7. When performing gap analysis, which of the following is not a valid response to an Architecture Building Block missing in the Target Architecture?

A. A. A review should occur.

B. B. If the building block was correctly eliminated, add it to the Target Architecture.

C. C. If correctly eliminated, mark it as such in the "Eliminated" cell.

D. D. If incorrectly eliminated, it should be reinstated in the next iteration.

The process of gap analysis in architecture involves identifying the differences or "gaps" between the current state (Baseline Architecture) and the desired future state (Target Architecture). This helps in determining what architecture building blocks (ABBs) need to be introduced, modified, or eliminated. When a building block is determined to be missing from the Target Architecture, the rationale behind the responses comes into play. The valid responses entail reviewing reasons for its absence, documenting decisions, and reinstating or eliminating components based on thorough analysis. The option indicating that if a building block was correctly eliminated, it should just be added back to the Target Architecture contradicts the fundamental principle of gap analysis. If a building block is deemed unnecessary and thus eliminated, simply adding it back without reviewing the decision undermines the purpose of the analysis. The intention is to ensure that each building block aligns with the strategic goals and architectural vision; any inclusion should be justified, not automatic. Conversely, the other responses all adhere to the principles of evaluating and documenting architectural decisions, confirming that gaps are addressed systematically and that any eliminations are done based on sound reasoning, which is a key aspect of performing a comprehensive gap analysis.

8. In TOGAF, what are the main components of a solution architecture?

A. A. Foundations and Technical Components

B. B. Building Blocks and Applications

C. C. Policies and Standards

D. D. Artifacts and Deliverables

The main components of a solution architecture in TOGAF include Building Blocks and Applications. Building Blocks refer to the individual components or services, which can be reused across different solutions. These can include software components, infrastructure capabilities, and other assets that contribute to the overall architecture. Applications represent the specific software solutions that utilize these building blocks to meet business requirements. This focus on Building Blocks and Applications ensures that the architecture is modular, scalable, and able to adapt to changing business needs. It promotes the idea of using standardized components that can be readily incorporated into various solutions, which is a key principle in enterprise architecture practices. Recognizing these components is essential for designing effective and efficient solutions that align with business objectives.

9. Which of the following are considered to be the constituent parts of the Enterprise Continuum?

A. Standards Information Base, Governance Log

B. TOGAF TRM, III-RM

C. Architecture Continuum, Solutions Continuum

D. Business Architecture, Application Architecture

The constituent parts of the Enterprise Continuum are fundamentally structured as the Architecture Continuum and the Solutions Continuum. The Architecture Continuum represents a model that illustrates how architecture is developed and evolves from a foundational level (Foundation Architectures) to more specific architectural instances (Common Systems Architectures, Industry Architectures, and Organization-Specific Architectures). This continuum allows organizations to focus on the integration of architectural components in a manner that supports their specific objectives while adhering to best practices. On the other hand, the Solutions Continuum describes how specific implementations or solutions relate to their higher-level architectural definitions. It encompasses components that provide solutions tailored to meet specific business needs, thereby linking business requirements with the architecture that supports those needs. Together, these two continuums (Architecture and Solutions) provide a comprehensive framework for understanding and managing the different aspects of enterprise architecture and their interrelations, essential for guiding the development of architectures that are tailored to meet organizational goals.

10. In Phase C, what is the primary focus when an existing application is being replaced?

A. Re-factored architecture alignment

B. Impact on other projects

C. Data migration requirements

D. Application interoperability requirements

In Phase C of the TOGAF ADM, which pertains to the Information System Architectures, the primary focus when replacing an existing application is indeed on data migration requirements. This is crucial because when an existing application is replaced, it often involves transferring a significant amount of data from the old system to the new one. Understanding the data that needs to be migrated—its structure, quality, and volume—ensures that the new application operates effectively and meets the needs of the organization. Data migration requirements encompass assessing data compatibility, ensuring data integrity during the migration process, and determining how to handle legacy data. This focus ensures a seamless transition and minimizes the risk of data loss or corruption, which can have serious implications for ongoing business operations. While alignments of architecture, impacts on other projects, and interoperability are all relevant concerns in the broader context of application replacement, they do not take precedence over understanding the specific data migration requirements critical for a successful transition.