

Foundation Level Quiz

Unit 1

1. Which of the following could be considered as an enterprise in TOGAF? (K2)
 - A. TOG's Finance Department.
 - B. The UK Government's Pension Service.
 - C. British Petroleum.
 - D. Any of the above.

2. Complete the following phrase: '_____ provides a framework for change, linked to both strategic direction and business value. It provides a sufficient view of the organisation to manage complexity, support continuous change and manage the risk of unanticipated consequences.' (K1)
 - A. Enterprise architecture.
 - B. TOGAF.
 - C. Architecture development method.
 - D. Capability-based planning.

3. Which of the following documents are an integral part of the TOGAF Standard? (K1)
 - A. Pocket guides.
 - B. Whitepapers.
 - C. Series guides.
 - D. Reference architectures.

4. An architect is developing a Business Architecture definition. Which main part of the TOGAF standard would that activity be found in? (K2)
 - A. Architecture content.
 - B. Architecture development method.
 - C. Architecture repository.
 - D. Architecture capability.

5. Which of the following is a TOGAF recognised principal sub-domain of enterprise architecture? (K1)
 - A. Application architecture.
 - B. Service architecture.
 - C. Segment architecture.
 - D. Security architecture.

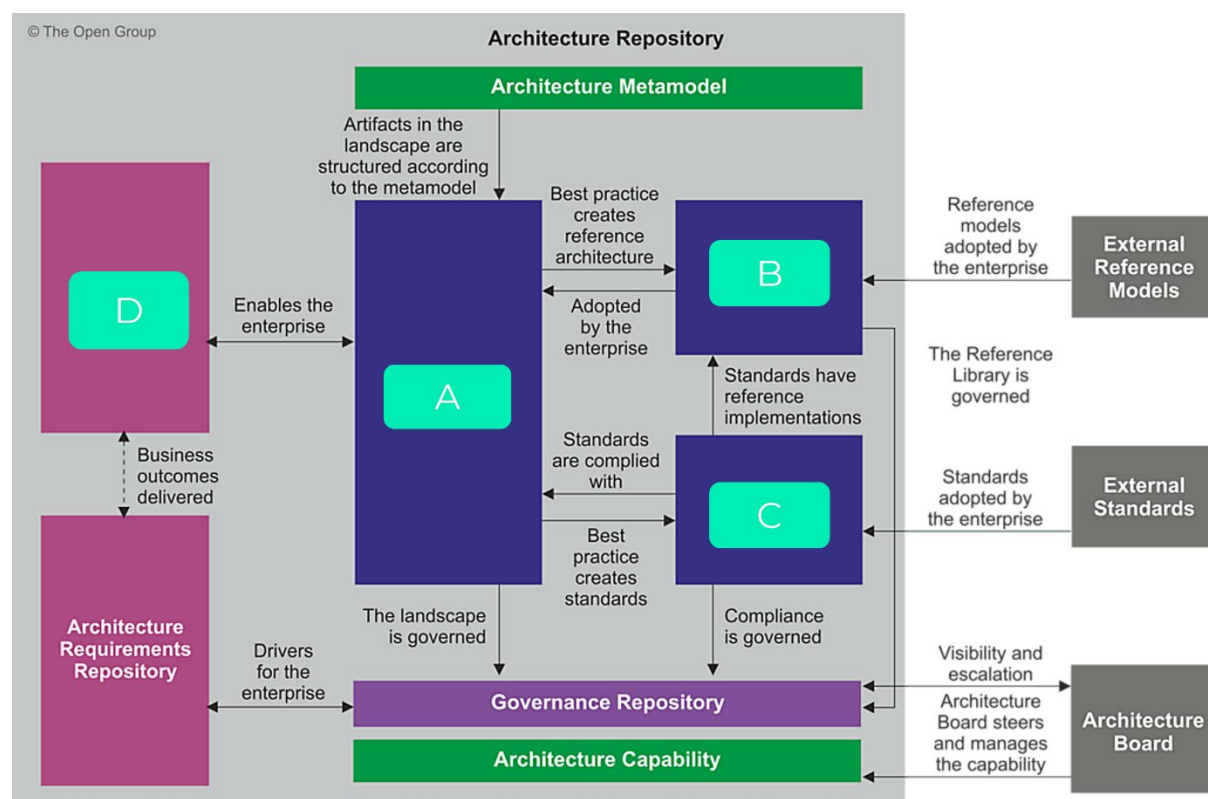
6. An enterprise architect is discussing the enterprise's current strategic goals with a member of the leadership team. What level of abstraction would TOGAF use to label the models that emerge from this sort of work? (K2)

- A. Conceptual.
- B. Capability.
- C. Contextual.
- D. Strategic.

7. Which of the following is **not** a true statement concerning the Architecture Continuum? (K2)

- A. It's a repository of all known architecture assets in the IT industry.
- B. It's a way to view an enterprise's architecture repository.
- C. It classifies architectural assets into various categories, from organisation-specific to generic architectures.
- D. It shows the relationship in architectural terms between the architecture space and the solution space.

8. In the following graphic representing the Architecture Repository, which letter indicates the Architecture Landscape? (K1)



- A. A.
- B. B.
- C. C.
- D. D.

9. Which part of the TOGAF Content Framework seeks to standardise the types of building blocks used in the enterprise's architecture description? (K1)

- A. Deliverables.
- B. Artifacts.
- C. Metamodel.
- D. Relationships.

10. The chief architect has successfully recruited a new data architect. Which class of information should be updated in the architecture repository? (K2)

- A. Metamodel.
- B. Architecture capability.
- C. Governance repository.
- D. Reference library.

11. TOGAF suggests that an architecture practice requires a financial management operational capability. Why is this so? (K2)

- A. There's a need to manage asset ROI.
- B. There's a need to pay architects' wages.
- C. There's a need to manage a budget.
- D. There's a need to pay suppliers.

12. There are four specific areas of business change initiatives that TOGAF suggests EA could support. How are these architecture capabilities collectively labelled? (K1)

- A. Business capabilities.
- B. Purpose capabilities.
- C. Foundational capabilities.
- D. Segment capabilities.

13. What is the meaning of the term **residual risk**? (K1)

- A. Risk remaining after mitigation has been planned or actioned.
- B. Risk that can never be eliminated.
- C. Risk that appears as the project progresses.
- D. Risks that are acceptable to management.

14. An architect has developed a target architecture. They have been asked to summarise the changes required for the benefit of their boss's understanding. Which of the following techniques presented in the TOGAF standard would be MOST suitable for this task? (K2)

- A. Architecture patterns.
- B. Migration planning.
- C. Gap analysis.

D. Business transformation readiness assessment.

Unit 2

15. In the following list, match the concept to the correct definition:

Concept	Definition
1. Application architecture	A. An individual, team, organisation, or class thereof, having an interest in a system.
2. Business architecture	B. A technique through construction of models which enables a subject to be represented in a form that enables reasoning, insight, and clarity concerning the essence of the subject matter.
3. Business model	C. A description of the structure and interaction of the applications that provide key business capabilities and manage the data assets.
4. Capability	D. A model that describes the entities used in building an architecture description, their characteristics, and the key relationships between those entities.
5. Gap	E. An ability that an organisation, person, or system possesses.
6. Metamodel	F. A model describing the rationale for how an enterprise creates, delivers, and captures value.
7. Modelling	G. A representation of holistic, multi-dimensional business views of: capabilities, end-to-end value delivery, information, and organisational structure; as well as the relationships among these business views and strategies, products, policies, processes, initiatives, and stakeholders.
8. Stakeholder	H. A summary formal description of the enterprise, providing an organizing framework for operational and change activity, and an executive-level, long-term view for direction setting.
9. Strategic architecture	I. A statement of difference between two states. Used in the context of gap analysis, where the difference between the baseline and target architecture is identified.

Unit 3

16. Requirements management is a phase of the ADM rather different to the other phases. Which of the following statements accurately reflects this difference? (K2)

- A. Requirements management is integrated into all other phases, including the preliminary.
- B. Requirements management is not a phase at all, it is a function.
- C. Requirements management is integrated into all other Phases, excluding the preliminary.
- D. Requirements management is a mandatory phase, whereas all the others are optional.

17. Which of the following combinations of phases is generally known as the 'architecture definition' phases? (K1)

- A. Preliminary and phase A.
- B. Phases B, C, and D.
- C. Phases E and F.
- D. Phases G and H.

18. Which of the following descriptions accurately describes the deliverable status 'draft'? (K1)

- A. A document which is under development and has not undergone any formal review.
- B. A document which is finalised but has not undergone any formal review.
- C. A document which has been reviewed and approved, but may still be altered.
- D. A document which has been reviewed, but not yet approved.

19. The ADM is typically represented graphically in the form of the 'crop circle' image. How is this image supposed to be interpreted? (K1)

- A. A linear sequential process model.
- B. A representation of activity sequence.
- C. A model of activity that produces essential outputs.
- D. A framework for setting up an architecture practice.

20. How does the architecture repository contribute to architecture governance? (K1)

- A. It provides a controlled environment for managing architectural artifacts.
- B. The repository is a process which issues the architecture contracts.
- C. Repository information is never altered once it has been created.
- D. The composition of the architecture board is described in the repository.

21. According to the TOGAF standard who owns the Enterprise architecture descriptions? (K1)

- A. Architecture board.
- B. Enterprise stakeholders.
- C. Chief architect.
- D. CIO/CTO.

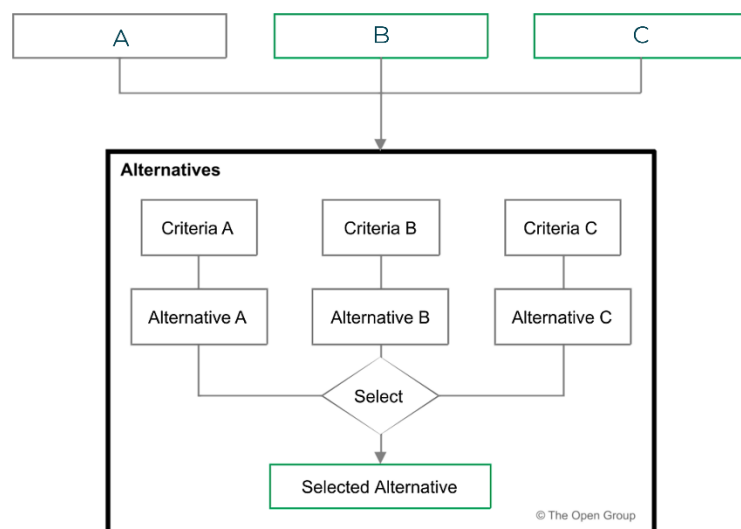
22. Two forms of contract are recommended to be agreed between the architects and the implementers. Which two are they? (K1)

- A. Statement of Architecture Work and the Request for Architecture Work.
- B. Architecture Vision and the Architecture Requirements Specification.
- C. Architecture Definition Document and the Architect Contract.
- D. Architecture Requirements Specification and the Architect Contract.

23. The chief architect needs to instruct a project team on the scope of their initiative. What are the four minimum dimensions of architecture scope that a project team needs to be aware of, according to the TOGAF standard? (K2)

- A. Time to complete, budget, feature set, architecture domains.
- B. Effective date, breadth across the enterprise, level of detail, architecture domains.
- C. Resources, feature set, level of detail, architecture domains.
- D. Architects' authority, stakeholder availability, level of detail, feature set.

24. In the following diagram what are A, B, and C? (K1)



- A. Vision, principles, requirements.
- B. Budget, scope, resources.
- C. Readiness, risk, compliance.
- D. Drivers, goals, principles.

25. Which of the following is an objective of the preliminary phase? (K1)

- A. Define the scope of the architecture project.
- B. Assess the capability of the EA team.
- C. Determine the architecture capability desired by the organisation.
- D. Obtain approval for a Statement of Architecture Work.

26. An architect working in a project team is currently turning the gaps identified between the baseline and target architectures into sets of definitive requirements for implementers. Which phase of the ADM is she currently working in? (K2).

- A. D.
- B. E.
- C. F.
- D. G.

27. The following is a phrase describing part of the essential knowledge required by an architect from a particular phase – 'How does the current Enterprise fail to meet the preferences of the stakeholders?' Which of the following phases is this knowledge associated with? (K1).

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

28. TOGAF recognises an 'information systems architecture'. Which of the following architecture domains is a sub-division of information systems architecture? (K1)

- A. Data.
- B. Security.
- C. Technology.
- D. Segment.

29. In which Phase of the ADM are transition architectures initially considered? (K1)

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

30. The following is one of the main objectives of one of the Phases of the ADM. 'Ensure conformance with the target architecture by implementation projects'. Which phase does this apply to? (K1)

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

31. Value realisation is an important governance activity that tests whether what was promised has in fact been delivered. In the TOGAF standard in which Phase is the 'promise' made and in which phase is the 'delivery' tested?

- A. Phase A, phase G.
- B. Preliminary, phase H.
- C. Phase E, phase F.
- D. Phase A, phase H.

32. The activities in the requirements management phase have a direct connection with a specific part of the architecture repository. Which part is this? (K2)

- A. Landscape.
- B. Requirements repository.
- C. Reference library.
- D. Solution repository.

33. Agile methods are often used as part of modern change and development processes. In which phase of the ADM might the architect expect to encounter these approaches? (K1).

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

Unit 4

34. A CIO has come to appreciate that there seems to be inconsistencies in the decisions being taken concerning the enterprise architecture. A consultant spots an obvious flaw in the way TOGAF has been implemented, a vital part of the TOGAF guidance seems to be missing. What is this likely to be? (K2)

- A. The business scenario technique has not been implemented.
- B. No defined approach to stakeholder management.
- C. The Enterprise's risk management framework has been used instead of TOGAF's.
- D. Lack of a formal set of architecture principles.

35. Which part of the principles template does the following phrase refer to - 'highlight the business benefits'? (K1)

- A. Name.
- B. Statement.
- C. Rationale.
- D. Implications.

36. Principles may conflict with one another in certain circumstances, requiring a compromise to be reached with the stakeholders. Which characteristic of a good set of principles is designed to ensure that such compromises can usually be achieved? (K2)

- A. Stable.
- B. Consistent.
- C. Complete.
- D. Robust.

37. The Open Group's motto is 'Boundaryless Information Flow'. Which of the following TOGAF guidelines address this aspiration directly? (K2)

- A. Interoperability.
- B. Business scenarios.
- C. Gap analysis.
- D. Readiness assessment.

38. Which of the following is **not** part of TOGAF's approach to risk management?

- A. Risk identification.
- B. Risk classification.
- C. Risk ownership.
- D. Risk monitoring.

Unit 5

39. Strategic, segment, and capability architectures are recognised in TOGAF. What term does TOGAF use to refer to these collectively? (K1)

- A. Dimensions.
- B. Levels.
- C. Iterations.
- D. Partitions.

40. Different teams in an architecture practice will often need to be working on the same landscape at the same time, leading to the potential for conflict and overlap. What technique does TOGAF recommend for dealing with this? (K2)

- A. Dimensioning.
- B. Levelling.
- C. Iterating.
- D. Partitioning.

41. TOGAF offers series guides to guide the EA practitioner in their work. Which of the following is a valid characteristic of series guides? (K1).

- A. They evolve more slowly than the fundamental content.
- B. They evolve more rapidly than the fundamental content.
- C. Whenever the fundamental content changes series guides will also need to change.
- D. Whenever a series guide changes the fundamental content will also need to change.

42. Below is reproduced the graphic illustrating the 'four-purpose' model of EA. What is the purpose identified with the letter B? (K1)



- A. Solution delivery.
- B. Strategic.
- C. Portfolio.
- D. Project.

43. The following statements all relate to EA, Agile methods and the digital enterprise. Which of them are true according to TOGAF? (K1).

- a. EA cannot support or enable Agile methods.
- b. EA helps manage technical debt effectively, both reactively and proactively.
- c. EA helps to deliver operational excellence by promoting simplification and re-use.
- d. EA can never result in digital products with Agile characteristics.

- A. A and B.
- B. B and C.
- C. C and D.
- D. D and A.

Unit 6

44. The following statement is taken from TOGAF's characteristics of good governance – 'all actions implemented, and their decision support will be available for inspection by authorised enterprise and provider parties'. Which characteristic does this refer to? (K1).

- A. Transparency.
- B. Discipline.
- C. Independence.
- D. Accountability.

45. The following are descriptions of the levels of governance recognised in TOGAF. Sort them into the correct hierarchical order, starting with the top of the hierarchy. (K1).

- a. the framework and structure that links IT resources and information to Enterprise goals and strategies.
- b. how an organisation utilizes technology in the research, development, and production of its goods and services.
- c. the practice and orientation by which Enterprise architectures and other architectures are managed and controlled at an Enterprise-wide level.
- d. a system defined externally to the enterprise, by which business corporations are directed and controlled.

- A. A, B, C, D.
- B. D, C, B, A.
- C. B, A, D, C.
- D. D, B, A, C.

46. Supply the missing word in the following phrase, which refers to one of the known benefits of architecture governance: 'protects the underlying _____ assets of the organisation'. (K1).

- A. Digital.
- B. Financial.
- C. Intellectual.
- D. Intangible.

47. Architecture contracts must be signed between which parties from this list as part of effective architecture governance? (K1).

- a. CIO/CTO.
- b. Architecting function.
- c. Procurement.
- d. End users.

- A. A and B.
- B. B and D.
- C. C and D.
- D. D and A.

Unit 7

48. The following statements use the terminology of ISO 42010. Which one is true?

- A. A view is a template for a viewpoint.
- B. A stakeholder will have only one concern about the architecture.
- C. An architecture may have multiple architecture descriptions.
- D. A view may contain one or multiple models.

49. The TOGAF metamodel includes the concepts of actor, business service, application component, and data entity. Which objects from these classes would be designated as building blocks by TOGAF? (K2).

- A. All of them.
- B. Actors and services.
- C. Components and entities.
- D. None of them.

50. Match the deliverable to its purpose in the following table:

Deliverable	Purpose
1. Architecture contract	A. Throughout the ADM, new information is collected relating to an architecture. As this information is gathered, new facts may come to light that invalidate existing aspects of the architecture. [...] assesses the current architecture requirements and specification to identify changes that should be made and the implications of those changes.
2. Architecture definition document	B. [...] the joint agreements between development partners and sponsors on the deliverables, quality, and fitness-for-purpose of an architecture.
3. Business principles, business goals, and business drivers	C. Before embarking upon a detailed architecture definition, it is valuable to understand the baseline and target capability level of the enterprise. This capability assessment can be examined on several levels: [...]
4. Capability assessment	D. [...] provide context for architecture work, by describing the needs and ways of working employed by the enterprise. Many factors that lie outside the consideration of architecture discipline may nevertheless have significant implications for the way that architecture is developed.
5. Implementation and migration plan	E. [...] the deliverable container for the core architectural artifacts created during a project and for important related information. [...] document spans all architecture domains (business, data, application, and technology) and also examines all relevant states of the architecture (baseline, transition, and target).
6. Implementation Governance Model	F. [...] provides a schedule of the projects that will realise the target architecture. [...] includes executable projects grouped into managed portfolios and programs. the implementation and migration strategy identifying the approach to change is a key element of [this] plan.
7. Request for architecture work	G. [...] defines the scope and approach that will be used to complete an architecture development cycle. [...] typically the document against which successful execution of the architecture project will be measured and may form the basis for a contractual agreement between the supplier and consumer of architecture services.

8. Requirements impact assessment	H. Once an architecture has been defined, it is necessary to plan how the transition architecture that implements the architecture will be governed through implementation. Within organisations that have established architecture functions, there is likely to be a governance framework already in place, but specific processes, organisations, roles, responsibilities, and measures may need to be defined on a project-by-project basis. [...].
9. Statement of architecture work	I. This is a document that is sent from the sponsoring organisation to the architecture organisation to trigger the start of an architecture development cycle. [...] can be created as an output of the preliminary phase, a result of approved architecture change requests, or terms of reference for architecture work originating from migration planning. [...].