



BCS Foundation Certificate in Architecture Concepts and Domains

Specimen Paper

Record your surname / last / family name and initials on the answer sheet.

Specimen paper only 20 multiple choice questions.

1 mark awarded to each question. There are no trick questions.

Multiple choice questions allow only one correct answer to be selected for 1 mark.

A number of possible answers are given for each question, indicated by either **A B C or D**.
Your answers should be clearly indicated on the answer sheet.

Pass mark is [13/20]

Time allowed [30 minutes]

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- 1 What are the three levels of architecture listed in the syllabus?
- A Enterprise, domain, and solution.
 - B Enterprise, software, and infrastructure.
 - C Strategic, tactical, and operational.
 - D System, software, and component.
- 2 What type of standards drive competency and ethical practices?
- A Enterprise.
 - B Technical.
 - C Professional.
 - D Developmental.
- 3 What is CORRECTLY defined as "controlling activity and decision making to ensure that the change delivered matches the specification agreed with the business"?
- A Project management.
 - B Compliance.
 - C Architecture.
 - D Governance.
- 4 What is identified using architecture gap analysis?
- A Any gaps in the capacity of the architecture team.
 - B The variance between performance and targets.
 - C The scale and scope of required change.
 - D Unexploited business opportunities.

- 5 Which of the following is the CORRECT categorisation for a business competitor launching a new product or service?
- A A driver for architecture.
 - B A market intervention.
 - C A strategic change.
 - D An architecture description.
- 6 Which of the following is an objective of business architecture?
- A Reducing the costs involved in business architecture.
 - B Enhancing the capacity for transformational change.
 - C Defining business strategy and enacting operational tactics.
 - D Increasing the size of the business operation model.
- 7 What type of artefact is used to document specific activities as part of a business architecture?
- A Business operation model.
 - B Business process model.
 - C Business model.
 - D Use case model.
- 8 What are **three** kinds of application?
- A Full-stack, multi-layer, and client-server.
 - B Unit, module, and interface.
 - C Low, medium, and high-level.
 - D Platform, business, and generic.

9 What is an objective of applications architecture?

- A Eliminate duplication among applications.
- B Reduce the number of applications.
- C Increase the number of applications.
- D Develop new and improved applications.

10 What does the following definition CORRECTLY describe?

"Knowledge concerning objects such as facts, events, things, processes or ideas, including concepts, that within a certain context has a particular meaning."

- A Information.
- B Data.
- C Policy.
- D Model.

11 Select the architecture domain **MOST** associated with the activity of "Recording and integrating data definitions and models."

- A Applications Architecture.
- B Solutions Architecture.
- C Data Architecture.
- D Software Architecture.

12 Which of the following statements CORRECTLY describes an objective of infrastructure architecture?

- A To ensure all designs are robust against attack.
- B To create a solution which addresses a specific business problem, need or opportunity.
- C Produce effective and efficient designs that satisfy organisational requirements.
- D To ensure compliance with enterprise architecture principles and policy directives.

- 13 Select the architecture domain **MOST** associated with the technical reference model artefact.
- A Infrastructure.
 - B Solution.
 - C Software.
 - D Application.
- 14 Which software architecture method allows the movement and exchange of data between two or more applications?
- A Modularity.
 - B APIs.
 - C Encryption.
 - D Authentication.
- 15 Which of the following **CORRECTLY** describes an objective of software architecture?
- A Ensure software is maintainable and can be modified when business needs change.
 - B Ensure the organisation has all of the software applications it requires.
 - C Maximising the effectiveness and efficiency of gathering data.
 - D Minimise the use of software in the organisation.
- 16 Which of the following is a **KEY** concept in application architecture security?
- A Segmentation.
 - B Modularity.
 - C Identification.
 - D Encryption.

- 17 In infrastructure architecture security which **KEY** activity can be used to expose vulnerabilities?
- A Change analysis.
 - B Creating use case models.
 - C Penetration testing.
 - D Encryption.
- 18 Which solution architecture stakeholder category is **MOST LIKELY** to participate in the operation of a solution?
- A Business actors.
 - B Senior managers.
 - C Business owners.
 - D Product owner.
- 19 What **two** stages of the solution architecture lifecycle follow Validation?
- A Analysis and Logical design.
 - B Completion and Discovery.
 - C Logical design and Roadmap.
 - D Roadmap and Completion.
- 20 What type of solution requirement **CANNOT** also be a technical requirement?
- A Non-functional requirement.
 - B Business requirement.
 - C Functional requirement.
 - D High priority requirement.

End of Paper

BCS Foundation Certificate in Architecture Concepts and Domains Answer Key and Rationale

Question	Answer	Syllabus Section	Rationale
1	A	1.1	Candidate must be able to recognise the three key levels of architecture as defined in the syllabus as enterprise, domain and solution.
2	C	1.3	Professional standards are directly related to the performance of the individual and their skills. Other standards are related to task and legal requirements or obligations.
3	D	1.5	This is the definition of governance as per the syllabus.
4	C	1.7	Gap analysis is used to define the scope of change by identifying the gap between the currently and desired situations.
5	A	1.8	This would be categorised as a driver for architecture as it is a cause or reason for change to be considered to a process, system or way of working.
6	B	2.1	Business architecture makes change possible.
7	B	2.2	A business process model is used to model/visualise specific activities within an organisation. Other models listed are used for modelling specific roles or scenarios.
8	D	3.6	These are the three broad categories of application as defined in the syllabus.
9	A	3.1	Applications architects must aim to eliminate duplication between applications.
10	A	4.4	This is the definition of information as provided in the syllabus.
11	C	4.3	This activity is specifically data related and therefore is most associated with data architecture.
12	D	5.1	Infrastructure architecture ensures that the solution works with the enterprise requirements. Distractors are objectives from other architecture areas.
13	A	5.2	A technical reference model is used in infrastructure architecture.
14	B	6.5	APIs allow for this exchange of information. Distractors are security related.

Question	Answer	Syllabus Section	Rationale
15	A	6.1	Ensuring maintenance is a key objective of software architecture, whereas reducing the volume of software is not. Other distractors are related to other domain areas.
16	C	7.6	Identification is specifically related to applications security.
17	C	7.7	Penetration testing is used to identify weaknesses before they are exploited externally.
18	A	8.6	Business actors are operationally involved, whereas other distractors are more likely to be involved at a planning or financial level.
19	D	8.5	These are the next two stages of the solution architecture lifecycle.
20	B	8.4	A business requirement is a non-technical requirement.