



BCS Practitioner Award in Solution Architecture

Specimen Paper - Answer Sheet

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

This specimen paper has only 10 questions, which are a mixture of multiple-choice and multiple-response questions – 1 mark awarded to each question.

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

Multiple response questions require the candidate to select a number of correct responses for 1 mark.

There are no trick questions.

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

Pass mark is 7/10

Time allowed: 15 minutes.

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This professional certification is not regulated by the following United Kingdom Regulators - Ofqual, Qualifications in Wales, CCEA or SQA

Question	Answer	Learning Outcome	Rationale
1	C	3.4	An enterprise first needs to identify which areas need to be analysed and what strategic goals need to be achieved.
2	A, C, and E	2.3	Physical level of abstraction includes network capabilities, server and hardware requirements, products and protocols. Conceptual models look at key concepts and relationships whereas logical models consider relationships between resources, activities, outputs or outcomes.
3	A and E	1.1	Enterprise architecture is the highest level of architecture that covers the entire organisation, its policies, principles, and technology strategies. It provides a holistic and coherent view of the enterprise.
4	C	4.2	This is a key reason for using stakeholder perspectives to analyse abstracted views, it allows the solution architecture to be easily understood by the stakeholders, so they can verify that the system will address their concerns.
5	D	2.1	Solution architecture is a discipline concerned with the production and management of a blueprint for a comprehensive solution that addresses a business need, problem or opportunity.
6	B	5.1	A DPIA is a process designed to help you systematically analyse, identify and minimise the data protection risks of a project or plan, when done properly it helps you assess and demonstrate how you comply with all of your data protection obligations.
7	C	5.2	It's usually not feasible or practical to have all of the expertise present within the design authority, however it is prudent to ensure that key aspects of design are validated by experts where appropriate.
8	D	4.1	A design authority should include many facets of the organisation covering business, programme, and technical interests.
9	A	3.3	An activity diagram captures a relatively high-level, but detailed, image of the sequences involved in a particular process.

10	C	4.1	When scoping possible solutions to stakeholders, it is important to provide a number of choices that contain a range of benefits and drawbacks. The stakeholders' choices from the available options will highlight what is (and is not) considered important.
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End of Paper