

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Anthropic

CCAR-F

Claude Certified Architect - Foundations

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EDITION Free Set 1

QUESTIONS 10

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EXAM Anthropic CCAR-F, Claude Certified Architect - Foundations

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10 practice questions for the Anthropic CCAR-F exam, Claude Certified Architect - Foundations, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam:

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1. A coordinator is asked a broad research question. What is the main risk of an overly narrow task decomposition?
- A Subagents receive too much context, which makes their outputs repeat each other at length in the final report
 - B Incomplete coverage of the broad topic, because important subtopics or source types are never assigned to any subagent
 - C The coordinator runs out of tool calls before the first subagent has even finished its first search of the sources
 - D The synthesis step produces citations in an unexpected order, which the reader then finds difficult to follow

Answer: B

A decomposition that is too narrow leaves gaps, because subtopics or source types that are never assigned go unresearched. Too much context per subagent and citation order are real but minor issues. Running out of tool calls is not the central risk the objective describes.

2. A custom slash command that should be available to the whole team belongs in the project's _____ directory, which is shared through version control.

Answer: .claude/commands (also accepted: `claude/commands`, `.claude/commands/`)

Project-scoped commands live in `.claude/commands/` and are shared through version control, while user-scoped commands in `~/claude/commands/` stay personal. The blank accepts `.claude/commands` or `claude/commands`.

3. A customer lookup returns several matching accounts for the same name. What should the agent do?
- A Select the account with the most recent activity, since that is most likely to be the one the customer is asking about
 - B Pick the first record returned by the tool, because the order of results is consistent across all lookups
 - C Merge all matching accounts into one record and apply the requested refund to every account that was returned
 - D Ask the customer for an additional identifier, such as an order number or email address, rather than picking a match by heuristic

Answer: D

When several customers match, the agent should ask for an identifier that narrows the match, because any heuristic choice risks acting on the wrong account. Picking the most recent or the first record is exactly the heuristic selection the objective warns against. Merging accounts would apply an action to customers who were never identified.

4. Why is a JSON schema enforced through tool use more reliable than asking for raw JSON inside prose?
- A It eliminates JSON syntax errors, though it does not by itself prevent semantic errors such as line items that fail to add up to the total
 - B It removes the need for any validation step, because the schema guarantees that every value in the output is factually correct
 - C It lets the model skip reading the source document, since the schema is able to fill the required fields on its own
 - D It turns the output into a valid XML document by default, which downstream systems in most organizations prefer to receive

Answer: A

Tool use with a JSON schema removes syntax errors, which is its main reliability gain. Semantic errors, such as totals that do not match their line items, still need validation. A schema does not guarantee factual correctness, and it does not replace reading the source.

5. Which two statements about session management are accurate? (Choose two.)
- A `fork_session` creates an independent branch from a shared analysis baseline, so divergent approaches can be explored in parallel
 - B Resuming a session re-sends every previously read file to the model at no cost, so resuming is always the cheapest option
 - C Forked sessions write their changes back into the parent session automatically whenever they finish their work
 - D Resuming with stale tool results can mislead the agent, so a fresh session with a structured summary is sometimes more reliable
 - E `--resume` discards every prior tool result, so an agent that resumes must re-read every file in the project from the beginning

Answer: A, D

`fork_session` creates an independent branch from a shared baseline, and resuming with stale tool results can mislead, which is why a fresh session with a summary is sometimes the better choice. Resuming is not free, forked branches do not merge back automatically, and `--resume` does not discard all prior results. Those claims are the common misconceptions about session handling.

6. Which practice reduces the chance that an agent prefers Grep over a more capable MCP tool for the same job?
- A Remove the MCP server from the project entirely so that only the built-in tools remain available to the agent for searching
 - B Add the word 'always' to every system prompt sentence that mentions Grep, so that the agent treats its use as a strict requirement
 - C Enhance the MCP tool description so that it states the tool's capabilities and outputs in detail, and when it is the better choice
 - D Rename the MCP tool to a shorter name so that it appears earlier in the alphabetized tool list the agent is shown

Answer: C

A detailed MCP tool description that explains its capabilities and outputs helps the model choose it over a simpler built-in tool. Removing the server gives up the capability entirely, and renaming or emphasizing Grep does not describe what the MCP tool can do. The objective specifically calls for enhancing the description.

7. A path-scoped rule in `.claude/rules/` loads only when files matching its paths pattern are being edited.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

Rules in `.claude/rules/` can declare a `paths` field in their YAML frontmatter with glob patterns, and they load only when matching files are edited. This keeps irrelevant conventions out of context. The statement is true.

8. The Message Batches API offers a cost saving of _____ percent compared with standard synchronous requests, with processing within a window of up to 24 hours.

Answer: 50 (also accepted: 50%, fifty)

The Message Batches API is documented at 50 percent cost savings with up to a 24-hour processing window and no guaranteed latency. It suits non-blocking work such as overnight reports, not pre-merge checks. The blank accepts 50, 50%, or fifty.

9. Why is an aggregate accuracy figure such as 97% overall insufficient before reducing human review?
- A Aggregate metrics are never reported in production systems, so the number is not evidence that the extraction works at all
 - B It can hide poor performance on particular document types or fields, so accuracy should be checked for each segment before reviews are reduced
 - C Accuracy percentages above ninety are always calibrated automatically, so the figure needs no segment-level check at any point
 - D The metric counts only the extractions that failed, so it cannot be used to judge the extractions that succeeded

Answer: B

An overall figure can mask weak document types or fields, so accuracy has to be verified segment by segment before automating high-confidence extraction. Calling aggregate metrics meaningless or claiming they are calibrated automatically is wrong. Counting only failures would be a misreading of the metric.

10. Which configuration keeps an access token out of a committed project file while still letting an MCP server use it?
- A Paste the token directly into .mcp.json and add that file to .gitignore later, once the committed history has been cleaned
 - B Store the token in CLAUDE.md, which is loaded at startup, so that it stays out of version control as a local instruction
 - C Place the token in the server's tool description, which the model reads but which never gets committed to the repository
 - D Reference an environment variable such as \${GITHUB_TOKEN} in .mcp.json and set the value in the shell environment that launches Claude Code

Answer: D

Environment variable expansion in .mcp.json lets the file be committed while the secret stays in the environment. Writing the token into the file and removing it later leaves it in the committed history. Putting a secret in CLAUDE.md or a tool description exposes it to the model and to anyone who reads the project.