TECHNOLOGY ARCHITECTURE

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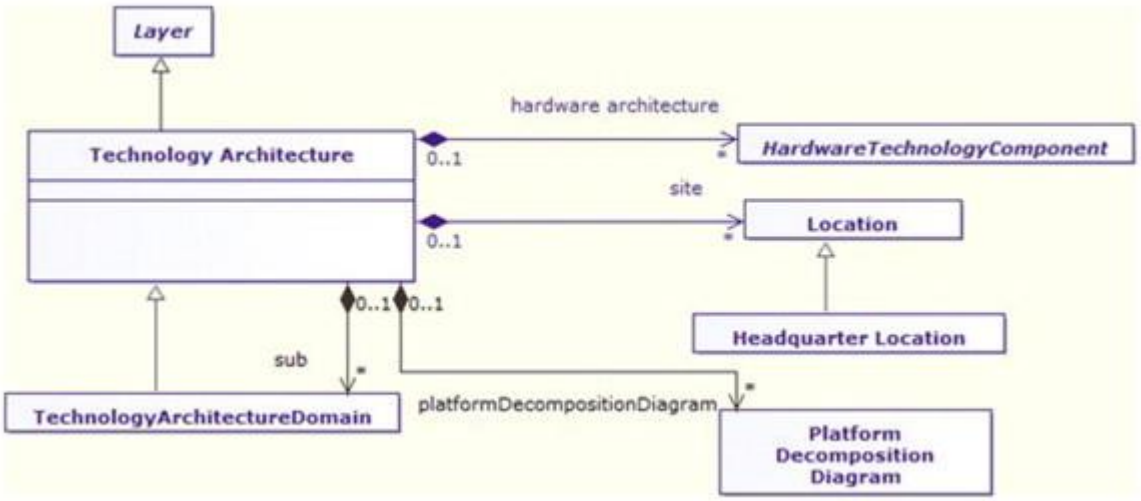
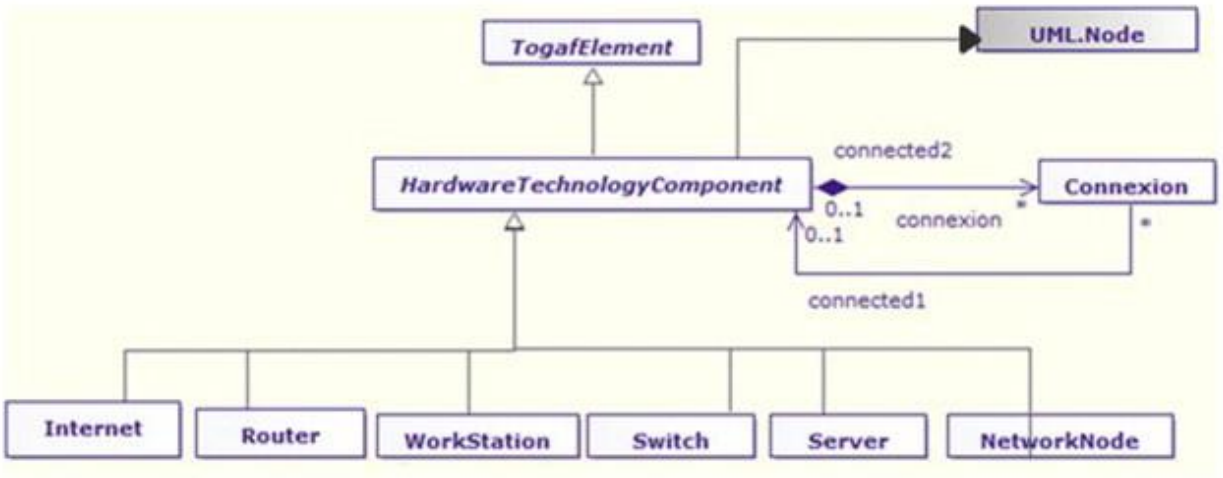
Technology architecture **deals with the deployment of application components on technology components**. A standard set of predefined technology components is provided in order to represent servers, network, workstations, and so on





Technical Architecture (TA) is a form of IT architecture that is used to design computer systems. It involves the development of a technical blueprint with regard to the arrangement, interaction, and interdependence of all elements so that system-relevant requirements are met.

Throughout the past decade, architecture has become a broadly used term in the context of information technology. This doesn’t come as a surprise considering how most companies had to redesign their IT landscape to adopt digital trends like cloud computing and software as service (SaaS). This digital transition required not only skilled developing teams but first and foremost IT architects. In their roles as IT strategists and planners, they map out a target architecture and make sure that all IT decisions align with business goals and requirements.

The difference between enterprise architecture and technical architecture

When it comes to the various disciplines in IT architecture, the difference between enterprise architecture (EA) and technical architecture (TA) can be difficult to grasp from an outside perspective. Even though both follow the same overall goal – which is maximizing the value that a company can get out of using the proper technology – they involve different scopes and skill sets. They also don't stand alone or opposed to each other but form a synergy and thus are equally important to the success of a business.

The role of a technical architect

After enterprise architects and solution architects have designed a strategy and decided which IT solutions should be implemented, they delegate specific tasks to technical architects. In their role as IT specialists, they have the most hands-on approach and in-depth proficiency in one single technology. That's why they're often named after their area of knowledge, e.g., SAP, Java, or Python architect. Just

like data or information architects, they fall under the umbrella of domain architects.

The following are common examples of architectural technology.

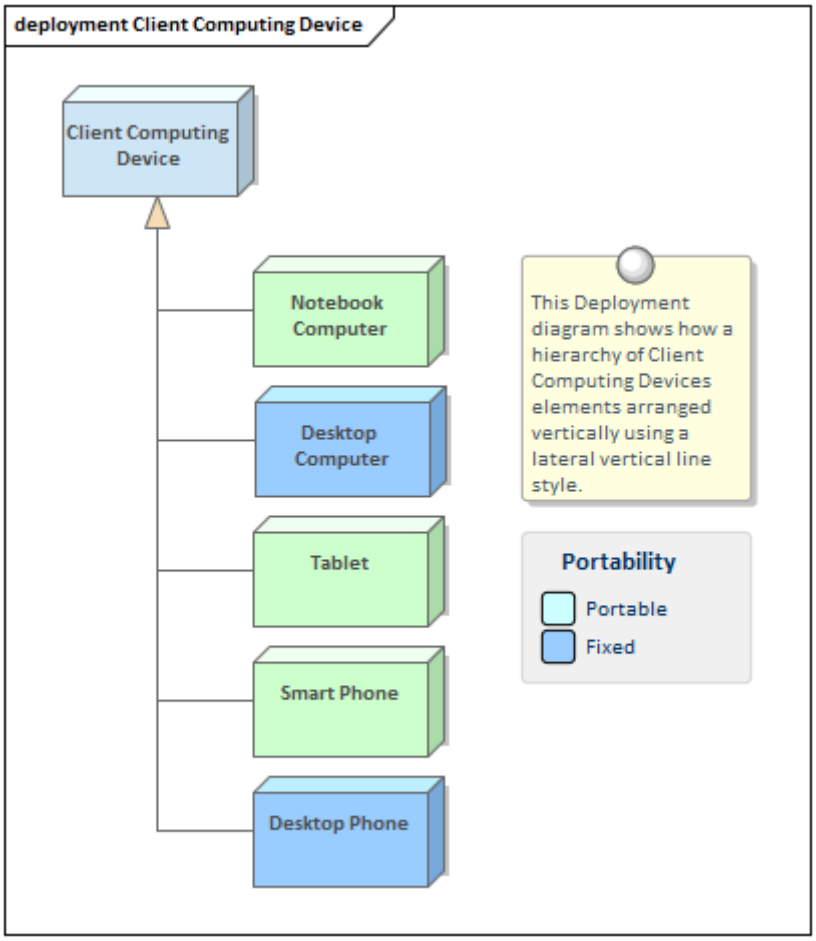
- Materials. Architectural materials such as composite fibre, glass, carbon concrete, steel and wood.
- Structures. Structural elements such as beams, trusses, plates, tensile cables and shells.
- Building Envelope. ...
- Facades. ...
- Roof. ...
- Energy. ...
- HVAC. ...
- Sanitation & Water Systems.

3D printing is one of the most exciting new technologies for architects. It has the potential to completely change the way they work, making it possible to create entire buildings in just a few hours.

Types of Architecture

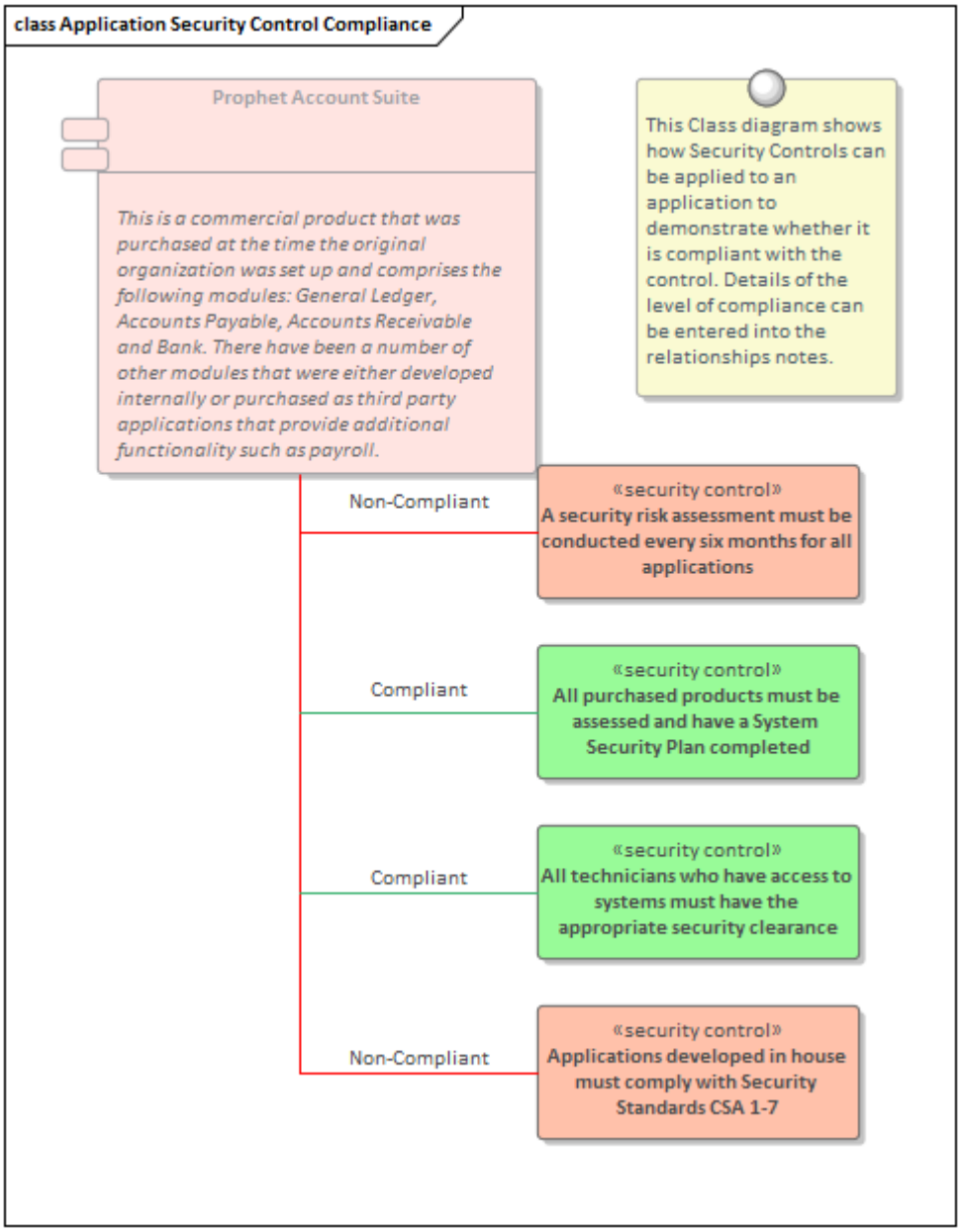
The overall architecture of an enterprise can be described by four integrated sub-architectures. These are:

- Business Architecture
- Information Architecture
- Application Architecture
- Technology Architecture



Security Architecture

The security architecture is a slice through all of the other architectures from a security viewpoint. It is listed as a separate architecture because of its importance in ensuring that the enterprise security polices are implemented through the architecture. A breach of security could occur at any point from the business architecture through to the technology architecture. This could include demonstrating how the architectures comply with security controls published by the enterprise or available as part of an industry compliance regulation.


class Application Security Control Compliance
Prophet Account Suite
This is a commercial product that was purchased at the time the original organization was set up and comprises the following modules: General Ledger, Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable and Bank. There have been a number of other modules that were either developed internally or purchased as third party applications that provide additional functionality such as payroll.
This Class diagram shows how Security Controls can be applied to an application to demonstrate whether it is compliant with the control. Details of the level of compliance can be entered into the relationships notes.
Non-Compliant
«security control»
A security risk assessment must be conducted every six months for all applications
Compliant
«security control»
All purchased products must be assessed and have a System Security Plan completed
Compliant
«security control»
All technicians who have access to systems must have the appropriate security clearance
Non-Compliant
«security control»
Applications developed in house must comply with Security Standards CSA 1-7