



Module Objectives

The objectives of this module are to understand:

- The objectives of the Preliminary Phase
- The approach for the phase
- The steps of the phase
- · The main inputs needed for it
- · What the outputs are

The most important objective of the Preliminary
Phase is to define how an organization develops its
architecture.

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Preliminary Phase: Objectives in detail

- To review the organizational context for the architecture
- To identify the sponsor stakeholder(s) and other major stakeholders
- To ensure that everyone is committed to the success of the process
- To enable the sponsor to create requirements across the affected areas
- To identify and scope the elements that are affected and define the constraints and assumptions

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Preliminary Phase: Objectives in detail

- To define the "architecture footprint" for the organization
- To define the framework and methods to be used
- To confirm a governance and support framework
- To select and implement supporting tools
- To define the architecture principles that may constrain the architecture work

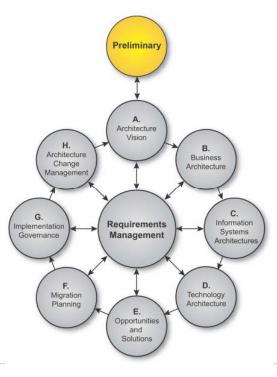
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Approach

- Define the Enterprise
- Identify key drivers and elements in the organizational context
- Define the requirements for architecture work
- Define the architecture principles that will inform any architecture work
- · Define the framework to be used
- Define the relationships between management frameworks
- · Evaluate the enterprise architecture maturity

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Preliminary Phase: Main inputs

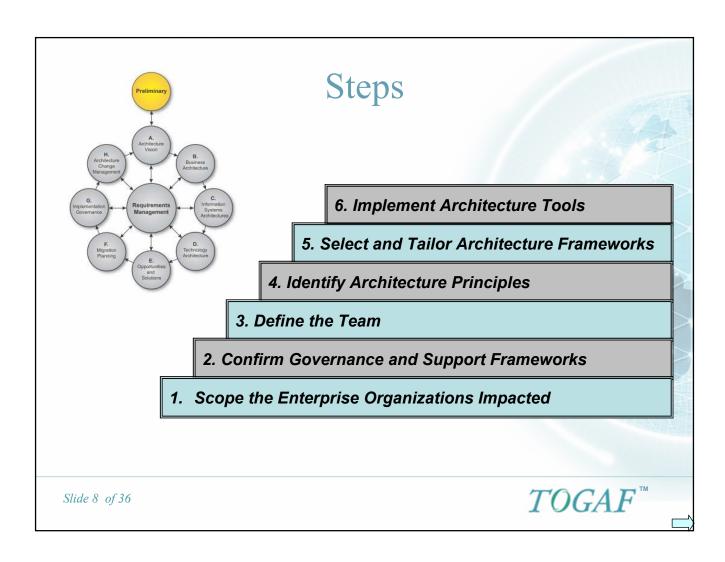


- TOGAF
- · Other architecture frameworks
- Business principles, business goals, and business drivers
- Architecture governance strategy
- IT strategy

Any existing:

- · organizational model
- architecture framework
- architecture principles
- · architecture repository

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1. Scope the enterprise organizations impacted

- Identify core units that will be most affected by the work
- Identify units that will see change to their work but are not directly affected
- Identify extended units that lie outside the scoped enterprise but will be affected in their own enterprise architecture
- Identify communities involved stakeholders who will be affected and who are in a group
- Identify governance involved

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2. Confirm governance and support frameworks

- The major output of this phase is a framework for architecture governance.
- The existing governance and support models of an organization will probably need to change
- The current governance and support models need to be assessed to understand their content.
- Sponsors and stakeholders will need to be consulted concerning the potential impact

As a result of Step 2 the architecture touch-points and likely impacts should be understood and agreed by relevant stakeholders.

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3. Define the team and organization

- Determine existing enterprise and business capability
- Conduct an architecture/business change maturity assessment
- Identify gaps in existing work areas
- Allocate key roles and responsibilities for enterprise architecture capability management and governance
- Write requests for change for existing projects
- Scope new enterprise architecture work
- Determine constraints on enterprise architecture work
- Review and agree with sponsors and board
- Assess budget requirements

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4. Identify and establish architecture principles

- Principles are rules and guidelines that say how an organization fulfils its mission.
- · Enterprise principles enable decision-making
- IT principles guide the use and deployment of IT resources and assets
- Architecture principles are a subset of IT Principles, and include:
 - Architecture process principles
 - Architecture implementation principles

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Defining Architecture Principles

- Why
 - Architecture principles provide a framework for decision making
- Who
 - Defined by the Lead Architect
 - In conjunction with
 - The Enterprise CIO
 - Architecture Board
 - Other key business stakeholders

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TOGAF Template for Principles

Name

- Should represent the essence of the rule, and be memorable
- Should not mention specific technology platforms
- Should avoid ambiguous words

Statement

 Should succinctly and unambiguously communicate the fundamental rule

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TOGAF Template for Principles

Rationale

- Should highlight the business benefits of adhering to the principle, using business terminology
- Should describe the relationship to other principles

Implications

- Should highlight the requirements for the business and for IT for carrying out the principle.
- Should state the business impact and consequences of adopting the principle

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An Example Statement of Principles

The following set of principles have been approved by the Internal Architecture Board.

Business Principles:

- 1. Primacy of Principles
- 2. Maximize Benefit to the Enterprise
- 3. Compliance with the Law
- 4. Availability at Anytime from Anywhere
- 5. Business Continuity
- 6. Citizenship

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An Example Statement of Principles

- 7. Custodianship
- 8. De-Customization
- 9. Painless User Experience
- 10. Self-Serve
- 11. Sharing of Information

Architecture Principles:

- 1. De-Skill
- 2. One Source
- 3. Content Management

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Example: Primacy of Principles

| Statement | Principles apply throughout the enterprise and override all other considerations when decisions are made |
|--------------|---|
| Rationale | The only way we can provide a recognized, consistent and measurable level of operations is if all parts of the enterprise abide by the principles when making decisions |
| Implications | Without this principle, short-term consideration, supposedly convenient exceptions, and inconsistencies would rapidly undermine the management of information. |
| | Information management initiatives will not be permitted to begin until they are examined for compliance with the principles. |
| | A conflict with a principle will be resolved by changing the conflicting initiative, which could delay or prevent the initiative. |

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Example: Self-Serve

| Statement | Customers should be able to serve themselves |
|--------------|---|
| Rationale | Applying this principle will improve customer satisfaction, reduce administrative overhead, and potentially improve revenue. |
| Implications | There is an implication to improve ease-of-use and minimize training needs; for example, members should be able to update their contact details, etc. and be able to buy additional membership products online. |

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Five Qualities of Principles

- 1. Understandable: they can be quickly grasped. Intent is clear and unambiguous.
- 2. Robust: they enable good decisions about architectures and plans, and enable enforceable policies and standards to be created. A principle must be precise to support consistent decision making in complex situations.
- 3. Complete: every potentially important principle governing the management of IT is defined. Principles cover every situation perceived.

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Five Qualities of Principles

- 4. Consistent: strict adherence to one principle may require loose interpretation of another. Principles must be expressed in a way that allows a balance of interpretations and should not be contradictory.
- **5. Stable:** Principles must be enduring, yet able to accommodate change.

An amendment process should be established for adding, removing, or altering principles after they are ratified.

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Principles and the Metamodel ARCHITECTURE PRI Associated Information related to Principles with All Principle Constraint Objects can be modeled, if the right **BUSINESS ARCHITECTURE** information is captured Operates in Owns and The metamodel relates Is motivated by Principles back to specific Motivates drivers, goals and objectives Driver Creates Addresses Goal Is realized through **Objective** Is tracked against Sets performance criteria for $TOGAF^{\mathsf{T}}$ Slide 22 of 36

5. Select and tailor architecture frameworks

- **Terminology Tailoring**: it is best to use terminology that is understood across the enterprise.
- Process Tailoring: the ADM is a generic process. Process tailoring allows us to remove tasks that are done elsewhere, add organization-specific tasks and align the ADM processes with external process frameworks.
- Content Tailoring: using the TOGAF Architecture Content Framework, this allows adoption of third-party content frameworks and customization of the framework to support organization-specific requirements

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Terminology Tailoring

- Lack of agreement on the precise meanings of terms can cause problems of communication during the Architecture Engagement.
- Define and agree standard terminology
- Provide a Glossary, if appropriate

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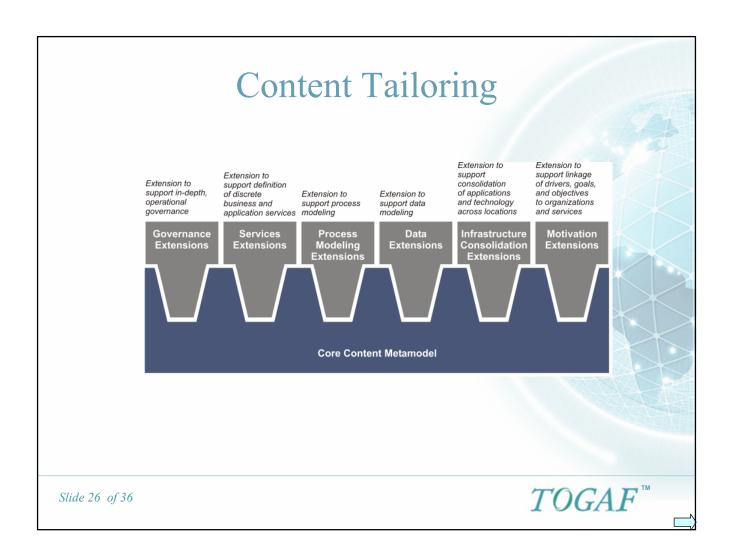
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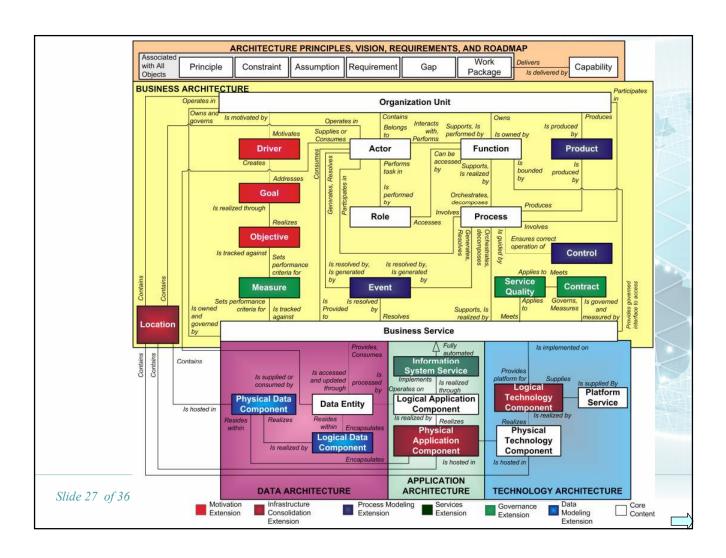
Process Tailoring

- Re-order the phases of the ADM
- Only use a subset of the phases
- Complete the Information Systems or Technology Architecture first

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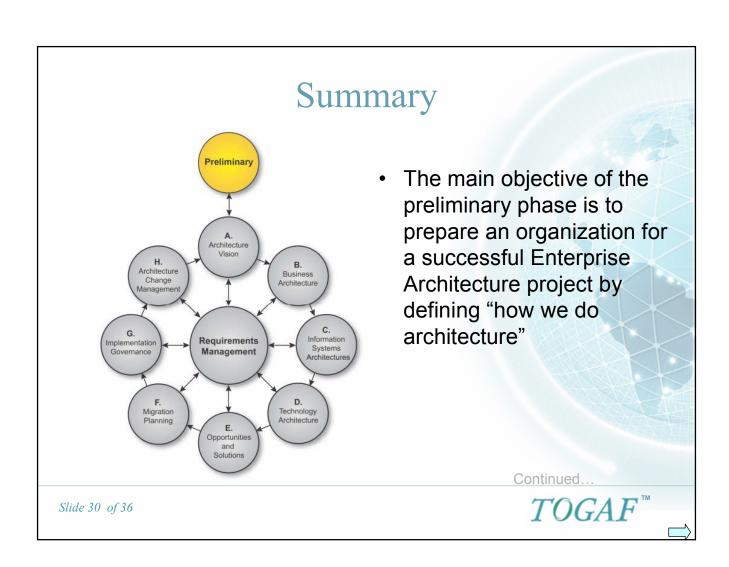
6. Implement architecture tools

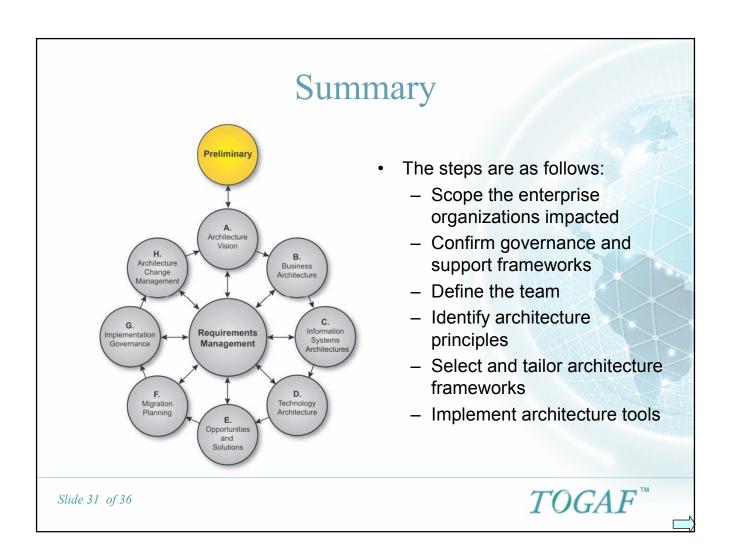
In this step we must select appropriate architecture tools.

 The implementation of the tools may range from a trivial task to a more involved system implementation activity utilizing the TOGAF Content Metamodel

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Preliminary Phase: Outputs Preliminary Organizational model for enterprise architecture **Tailored Architecture** Framework, including B. Business architecture principles Architecture Change **Initial Architecture Repository** Restatement of business C. Requirements principles, goals and drivers Systems Management Request for Architecture Work Governance Framework Technology Architecture Migration Planning Opportunities Solution TOGAFSlide 29 of 36





Exercises

- Select 7 principles at random from the Example Set of Architecture Principles in TOGAF Chapter 23
- For each selected principle state whether it applies to your organization or not, and give your reasons.

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Test Yourself Question

- Q. Which one of the following is completed during the Preliminary Phase of the TOGAF ADM?
- A. Architecture Principles
- B. Gap Analysis
- C. Impact Analysis
- D. Statement of Architecture Work
- E. Requirements Gathering

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Test Yourself Question

- Q. Which one of the following is a reason to adapt the ADM?
- A. All of the answers below.
- B. The use of TOGAF is being integrated with another framework.
- C. The ADM is being used for a purpose other than enterprise architecture.
- D. The enterprise is a large federated organization.
- E. The IT Governance model needs to be tailored.

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Test Yourself Question

- Q. According to TOGAF all of the following statements about an Architecture Board are true, *except* _____
- A. It oversees governance of the enterprise architecture
- B. It produces usable governance material
- C. It meets regularly
- D. It consists of 12 members
- E. It represents key stakeholders in the architecture

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