

# Roadmap

<b>Part I - Introduction</b>
Preface, Executive Overview, Core Concepts, Definitions and Release Notes
<b>Part II - Architecture Development Method</b>
Introduction to ADM
ADM Phase Narratives
<b>Part III - ADM Guidelines and Techniques</b>
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Techniques for Architecture Development
<b>Part IV - Architecture Content Framework</b>
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Architectural Artifacts
Architecture Deliverables
Building Blocks
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Architecture Partitioning
Architecture Repository
Tools for Architecture Development
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Integrated Information Infrastructure Reference Model
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Architecture Board
Architecture Compliance
Architecture Contracts
Architecture Governance
Architecture Maturity Models
Architecture Skills Framework

- Part V, Enterprise Continuum and Tools, Chapter 39



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## Module Objectives

- To provide an introduction to the Enterprise Continuum.
- The Purpose of the Enterprise Continuum
- The constituent pieces of the Enterprise Continuum
- To explain high-level issues with Tool Standardization

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## Definition of ‘Continuum’

- Noun: a continuous extent of something, no part of which is different from any other

*Source: Wiktionary.org*

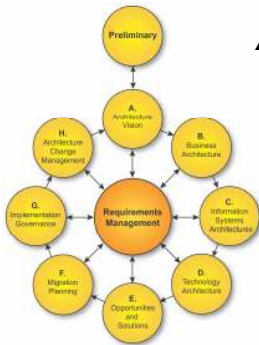
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## TOGAF 9 Components

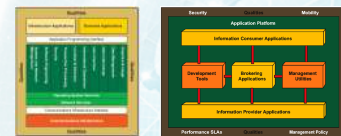
### ADM



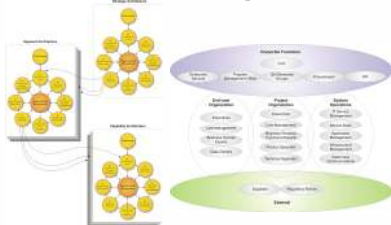
### Architecture Content Framework



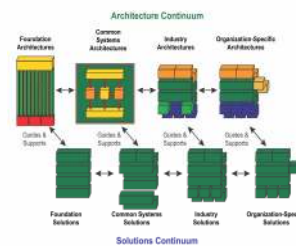
### Reference Models



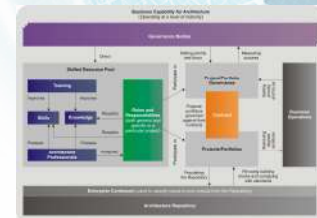
### ADM Guidelines & Techniques



### Enterprise Continuum



### Architecture Capability Framework



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## Overview

- A model for structuring a virtual repository and methods for classifying architecture and solution artifacts
- Based on architectures and solutions:
  - Models, patterns, architecture descriptions
  - Deliverables produced in this iteration of the ADM
  - Deliverables produced in other iterations of the ADM
  - Assets from the industry at large
  - Showing how artifacts evolve
- The practical implementation of the Enterprise Continuum takes the form of an Architecture Repository

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## Overview (Cont'd)

- The Enterprise Continuum is a combination of two complementary concepts: the Architecture Continuum and the Solutions Continuum.
- It enables effective use of COTS products.
- It improves engineering efficiency.
- It aids organization of reusable architecture and solution assets.
- It provides a common language:
  - Within enterprises
  - Between customer enterprises and vendors

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## Architecture Reuse

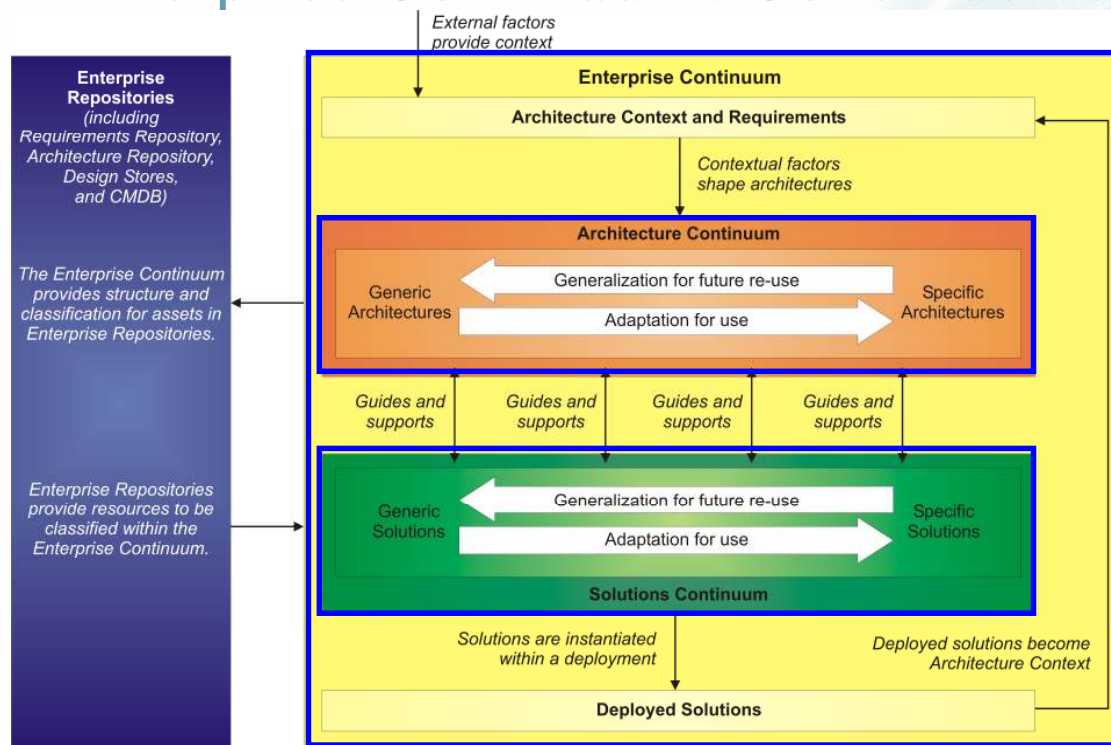
- The Enterprise Continuum is a view of the repository of all architecture assets: models, patterns, architecture descriptions, etc.
- External architecture assets include:
  - Generic reference models (eg TOGAF's TRM, Zachmann...)
  - IT-specific models (eg a web services architecture)
  - Information Processing-specific models (eg e-Commerce, supply chain management ...)
  - Vertical-Industry-specific models (eg TMF, ARTS, POSC...)
- The architecture governance function decides which assets an enterprise considers part of its own Enterprise Continuum

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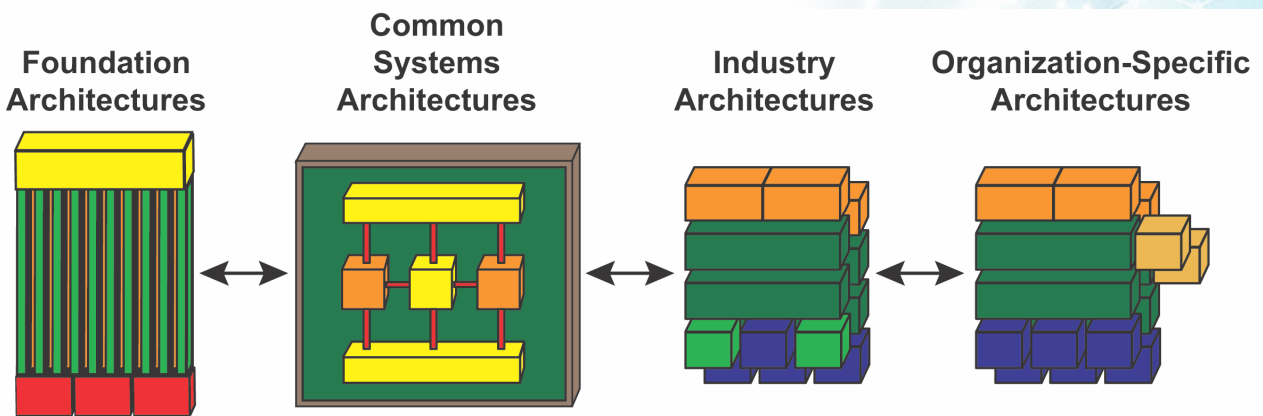
## Enterprise Continuum: Constituents



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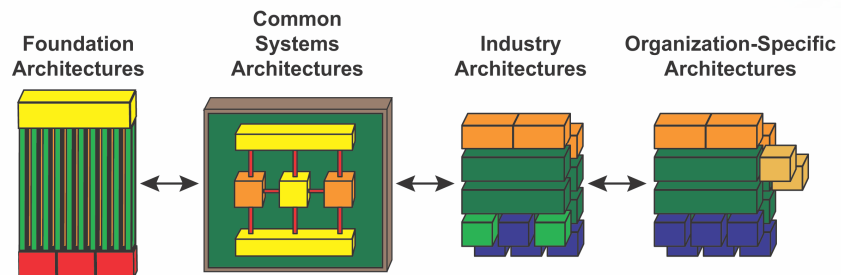
## The Architecture Continuum



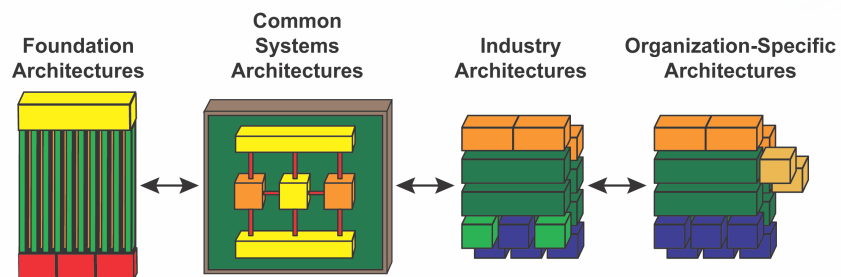
**Figure 1**

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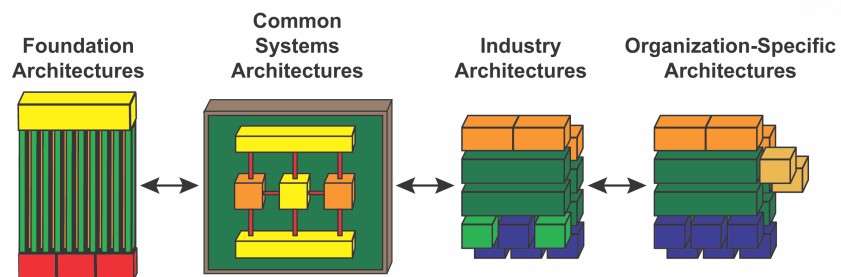
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- Architectures range from Foundation Architectures through Common Systems Architectures, and Industry Architectures to an enterprise's own Organization-Specific architecture
- Arrows represent bi-directional relationship between the different architectures
  - Left to right: meeting enterprise needs and business requirements
  - Enterprise needs and business requirements increase in detail from left to right
  - Right to left: leveraging architectural components and building blocks



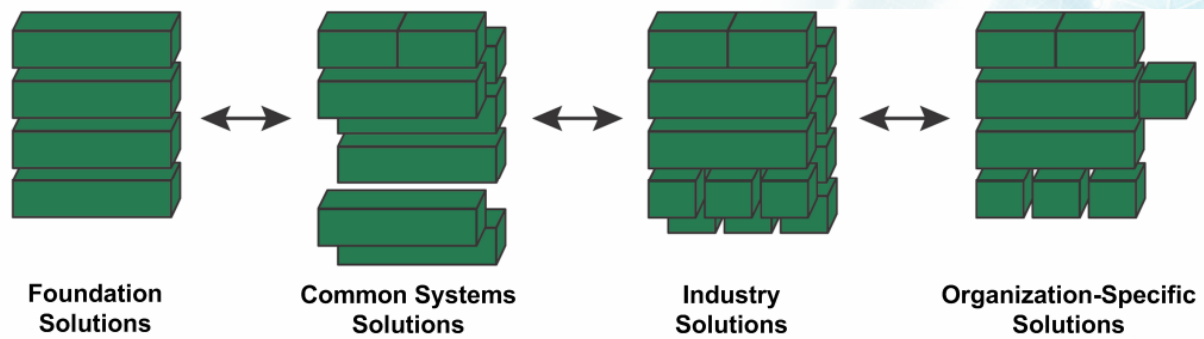
- The architectural elements furthest left are the most reusable
- Requirements for missing elements are passed to the left of the continuum for inclusion.
- Enterprises can use the same continuum models, specialized for specific businesses.
- Figure 1 shows the different architectures that may be developed:
  - these are not fixed stages in a process
  - different architectures may exist as well.



- Figure 1 does not represent a formal process but represents a progression occurring at several levels:
  - Logical ➡ Physical
  - Horizontal (IT technology-focused) ➡ Vertical (business-focused)
  - Generalization ➡ Specialization
  - Taxonomy ➡ Architecture Specification
- At each point, an architecture is designed in terms of the design concepts and building blocks available.



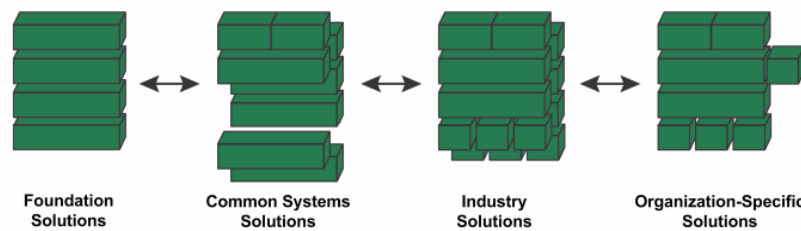
## The Solutions Continuum



**Figure 2**

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- The most specific architectures are on the right:
  - Foundation solutions help to create common systems solutions
  - Common systems solutions are used to create industry solutions
  - Industry Solutions are used to create organization-specific solutions
- The most generic concepts are on the left.
- The entire spectrum is important when balancing cost and value.

## The Solutions Continuum:

- Represents the implementations of the architectures at the corresponding levels of the *Architecture Continuum*
- Is a population of the architecture with Solution Building Blocks, either purchased products or built components, that represent a solution to the enterprise's business need
- Forms a *Solutions Inventory* or *Reuse Library*, which adds significant value to the task of managing and implementing improvements to the IT environment

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## Relationships

- The Architecture and Solutions Continuum are related by guidance, direction, and support.
- E.g. the Foundation Architecture:
  - is an architecture of building blocks and corresponding standards
  - supports all the Common Systems Architectures and, therefore, the complete enterprise operating environment
- The Open Group's Foundation Architecture consists of the TRM
- The Open Group's III-RM is an example of a Common Systems Architecture

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# The Enterprise Continuum

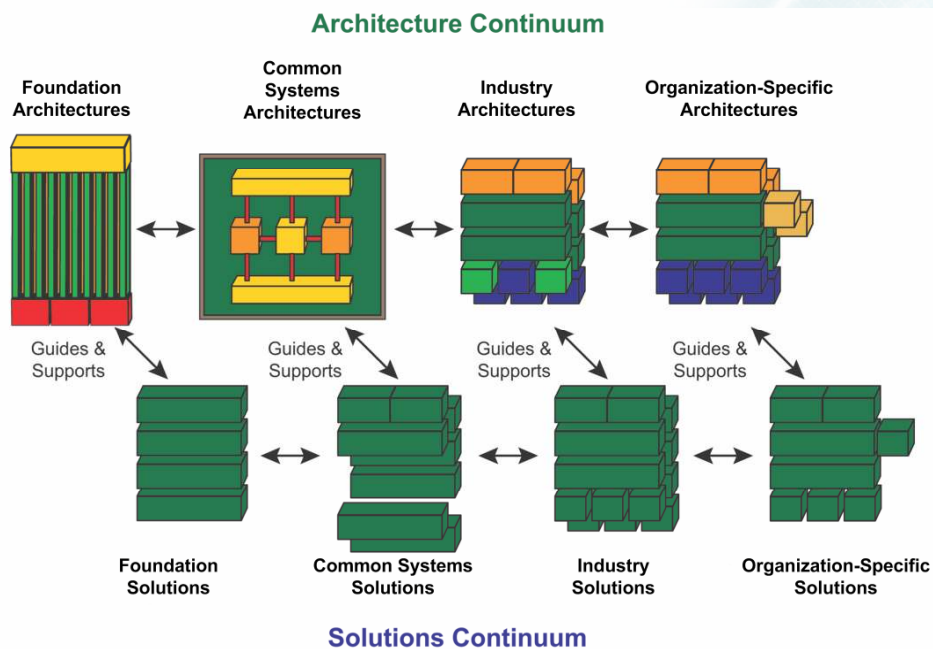


Figure 3: Best case for leveraging of architecture and solution components

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## Using the Continuum

- The TOGAF ADM describes the process of developing an enterprise-specific architecture by adopting and adapting generic architectures and solutions
- The Continuum:
  - contains complete and work-in-progress solutions
  - is a "framework-within-a-framework"
  - has few internal assets, at first
  - grows by adding reusable building blocks

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## Relationships

- The Solutions Continuum assists understanding of products, systems, services, and solutions
- The Enterprise Continuum improves productivity through leverage
- The Enterprise Continuum does not represent strictly chained relationships:
  - enterprise architectures may have components from a Common Systems Architecture
  - enterprise solutions may contain a product or service

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## The need for Tools

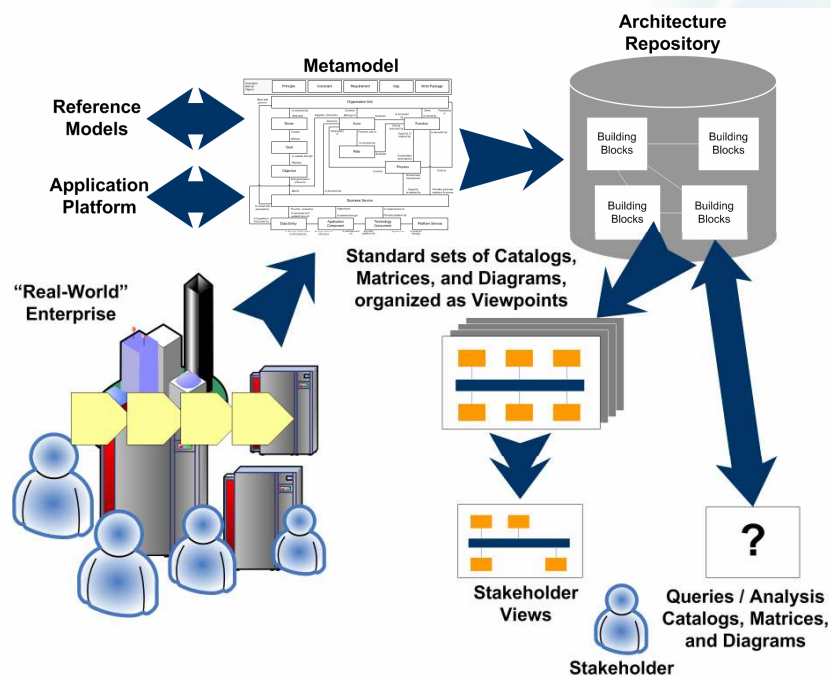
- Tools are needed to manage and control the artifacts within the Enterprise Continuum
  - To promote re-use
  - To enable sharing of architecture information within an organization
  - To facilitate easier maintenance of the architecture
  - To ensure common terminology is used
  - To provide stakeholders with relevant models

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## Tools can model the Enterprise Architecture



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## Issues in Tools Standardization

- A single “one size fits all” tool versus multiple tools
- Can a single tool address all needs, all maturity levels?
- TOGAF recognizes the complexity in this area and provides a set of Evaluation Criteria and Guidelines

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## Tools Evaluation Criteria

- **Functionality**
  - Key features and Functions
  - Ease of Use factors
  - Organizational Compatibility Factors
  - Tool Capacity/Scalability Constraints
- **Architecture of the tool**
  - Repository based? Version control support? Backwards compatibility with previous versions etc
- **Full Lifecycle Support**
- **Interoperability Factors**
- **Financial Considerations**
- **Vendor Factors**

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## Summary

- The Enterprise Continuum is
  - a model for structuring a virtual repository and methods for classifying architecture and solution artifacts
  - It enables the organization of reusable architecture and solution assets.
  - It is also an aid to communication between all architects involved in building and procuring an architecture by providing a common language and terminology.
  - This in turn enables efficiency in engineering and effective use of COTS products.

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## Summary

- The Enterprise Continuum
  - provides an overall context for architectures and solutions and classifies assets that apply across the entire scope of the enterprise.
- The Architecture Continuum
  - provides a classification mechanism for assets that collectively define the architecture at different levels of evolution from generic to specific.
- The Solutions Continuum
  - provides the classification for assets to describe specific solutions for the organization that can be implemented to achieve the intent of the architecture.

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## Summary

- Tools are needed to manage artifacts within the Enterprise Continuum
- There are a number of issues that should be considered when adopting tools
- TOGAF provides guidelines and evaluation criteria for tools selection

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## Test Yourself Question

- Q. According to TOGAF, all the following statements apply to the Enterprise Continuum, *except* \_\_\_\_\_:
- A It is a virtual repository of all known architecture assets and artifacts in the IT industry
  - B It is a virtual repository of all architecture assets and artifacts which the enterprise is considering in its own architecture project
  - C It provides a taxonomy for classifying architecture assets
  - D Its is an important aid to communication for architects on both the buy and supply side
  - E It helps to organize reusable and solution assets

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## Test Yourself Question

Q. According to TOGAF, all of the following are examples of 'assets within the IT Industry at large' from the Architecture Continuum, *except* \_\_\_\_\_

- A The TOGAF TRM
- B The Zachman Framework
- C IT-specific models, such as web services
- D The ARTS data model
- E Deliverables from previous architecture work

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