TOGAF® 9.1 Content Meta-Model

Data Architecture

Data Entity
An encapsulation of data that is recognized by a business domain expert as a thing. Logical data entities can be tied to applications, repositories, and services and may be structured according to implementation considerations.

Logical Data Component
A boundary zone that encapsulates related data entities to form a logical location to be held; for example, external procurement information.

Physical Data Component
A boundary zone that encapsulates related data entities to form a physical location to be held. For example, a purchase order business object, comprising purchase order header and item business object nodes.

Business Architecture

Control
A decision-making step with accompanying decision logic used to determine execution approach for a process; or to ensure that a process complies with governance criteria. For example, a sign-off control on the purchase request processing process that checks whether the total value of the request is within signoff limits of the requester, or whether it needs escalating to higher authority.

Product
Output generated by the business. The business product of the execution of a process.

Event
An organizational state change that triggers processing events; may originate from inside or outside the organization and may be resolved inside or outside the organization.

Organization Unit
A self-contained unit of resources with goals, objectives, and measures. Organization units may include external parties and business partner organizations.

Function
Delivers business capabilities closely aligned to an organization but not necessarily explicitly governed by the organization. Also referred to as 'business function'.

Principle
A qualitative statement of intent that should be met by the architecture. Has at least a supporting rationale and a measure of importance.

Constraint
An external factor that prevents an organization from pursuing particular approaches to meet its goals. For example, customer data is not harmonized within the organization, regionally or nationally, constraining the organization's ability to offer effective customer service.

Actor
A person, organization, or system that has a role that initiates or interacts with activities; for example, a sales representative who travels to visit customers. Actors may be internal or external to an organization. In the automotive industry, an original equipment manufacturer would be considered an actor by an automotive dealership that interacts with its supply chain activities.

Capability
A business-focused outcome that is delivered by the completion of one or more work packages. Using a capability-based planning approach, change activities can be sequenced and grouped in order to provide continuous and incremental business value.

Contract
An agreement between a service consumer and a service provider that establishes functional and non-functional parameters for interaction.

Service Quality
A preset configuration of non-functional attributes that may be assigned to a service or service contract.

Measure
An indicator or factor that can be tracked, usually on an ongoing basis, to determine success or alignment with objectives and goals.

Work Package
A set of actions identified to achieve one or more objectives for the business. A work package can for be a part of a project, a complete project, or a program.

Gap
A statement of difference between two states. Used in the context of gap analysis, where the difference between the Baseline and Target Architecture is identified.

Requirement
A quantitative statement of business need that must be met by a particular architecture or work package.

Assumption
A statement of probable fact that has not been fully validated at this stage, due to external constraints. For example, it may be assumed that an existing application will support a certain set of functional requirements, although those requirements may not yet have been individually validated.

Role
The usual or expected function of an actor, or the part somebody or something plays in a particular action or event. An actor may have a number of roles.

Process
A process represents flow of control between or within functions and/or services (depends on the granularity of definition). Processes represent a sequence of activities that together achieve a specified outcome, can be decomposed into sub-processes, and can show operation of a function or service (at next level of detail). Processes may also be used to link or compose organizations, functions, services, and processes.

Objective
A time-bounded milestone for an organization used to demonstrate progress towards a goal; for example, "Increase capacity utilization by 30% by the end of 2009 to support the planned increase in market share".

Driver
An external or internal condition that motivates the organization to define its goals. An example of an external driver is a change in regulation or compliance rules which, for example, require changes; to the way an organization operates i.e., Sarbanes-Oxley in the US

Goal
A high-level statement of intent or direction for an organization. Typically used to measure success of an organization.

Location
A place where business activity takes place and can be hierarchically decomposed.

Business Service
Supports business capabilities through an explicitly defined interface and is explicitly governed by an organization.

Application Architecture

Physical App. Component
An application, application module, application service, or other deployable component of functionality. For example, a configured and deployed instance of a Commercial Off-The-Shelf (COTS) Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) supply chain management application.

Logical App. Component
An encapsulation of application functionality that is independent of a particular implementation. For example, the classification of all purchase request processing applications implemented in an enterprise.

Information System Service
The automated elements of a business service. An information system service may deliver or support part or all of one or more business services.

Technology Architecture

Logical Technology Component
An encapsulation of technology infrastructure that is independent of a particular product. A class of technology product. For example, supply chain management software as part of an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) suite, or a Commercial Off-The-Shelf (COTS) purchase request processing enterprise service.

Platform Service
A technical capability required to provide enabling infrastructure that supports the delivery of applications.

Physical Technology Comp.
A specific technology infrastructure product or technology infrastructure product instance. For example, a particular product version of a Commercial Off-The-Shelf (COTS) solution, or a specific brand and version of server.

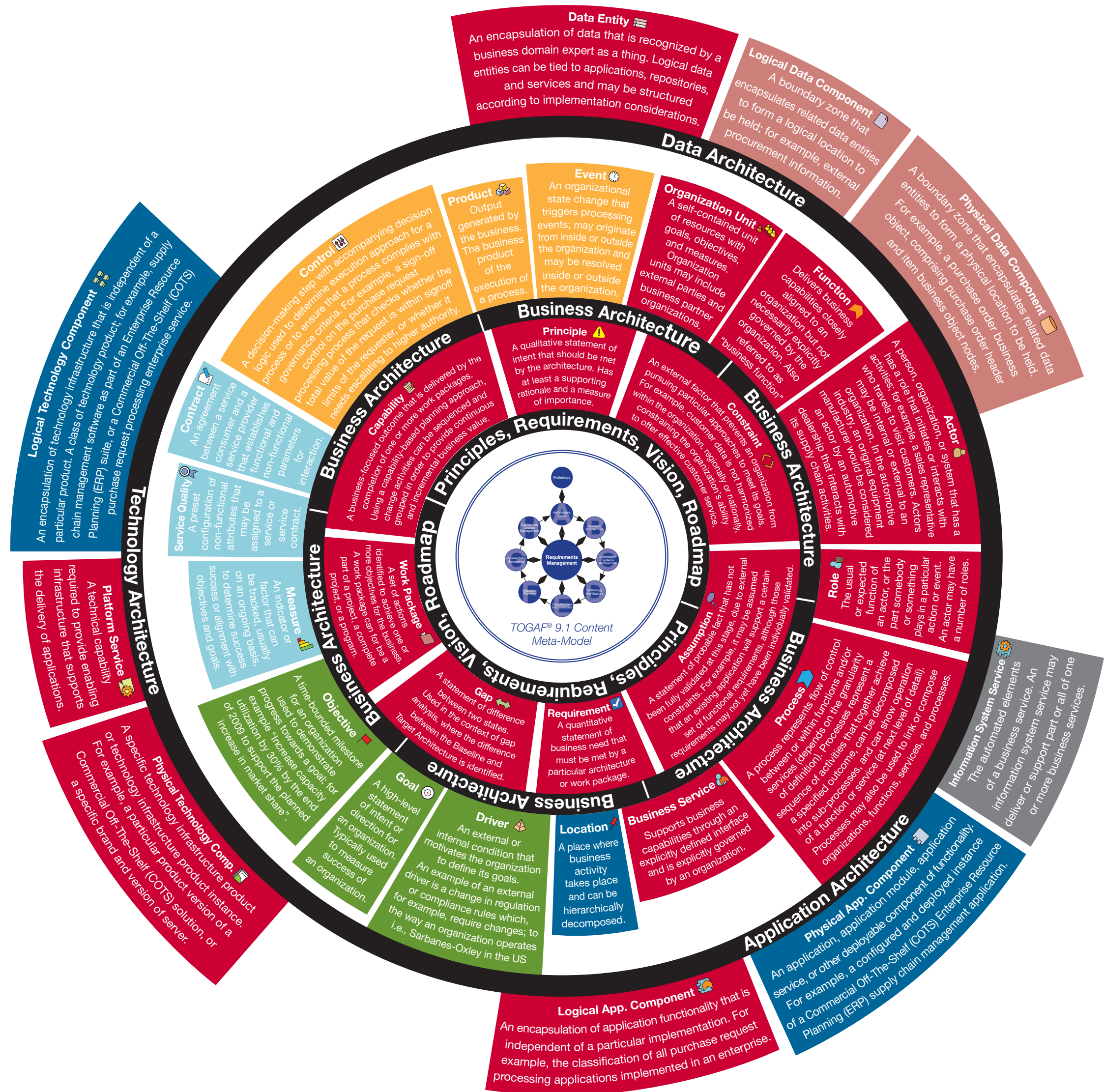## Principles, Requirements, Vision, Roadmap

TOGAF® 9.1 Content Meta-Model

Guide to Extension

Core Concepts
The core meta-model provides a minimum set of architectural content to support traceability across artifacts. Additional meta-model concepts to support more specific or more in-depth modeling are contained within a group of extensions that logically cluster extension catalogs, matrices, and diagrams, allowing focus in areas of specific interest and focus.

Infrastructure Consolidation Extension
The infrastructure consolidation extension is intended to be used in landscapes where the application and technology portfolios have become fragmented and the architecture seeks to consolidate the business as usual capability into a smaller number of locations, applications, or technology components.

Motivation Extension
The motivation extension is intended to allow additional structured modeling of the drivers, goals, and objectives that influence an organization to provide business services to its customers. This in turn allows more effective definition of service contracts and better measurement of business performance.

Governance Extension
The governance extension is intended to allow additional structured data to be held against objectives and business services, supporting operational governance of the landscape.

Process Extension
The process modeling extension is intended to allow detailed modeling of process flows by adding events, products, and controls to the meta-model. Typically, enterprise architecture does not drill into process flow, but in certain process-centric or event-centric organizations it may be necessary to elaborate process in a much more formal manner using this extension module.

Data Modeling Extension
The data extension is intended to allow more sophisticated modeling and the encapsulation of data. The core model provides a data entity concept which supports the creation of data models, which is then extended by this extension to include the concept of a data component. Data components form a logical or physical encapsulation of abstract data entities into units that can be governed and deployed into applications.

Services Extension
The services extension is intended to allow more sophisticated modeling of the service portfolio by creating a concept of IS services in addition to the core concept of business services. IS services are directly supported by applications and creating the layer of abstraction relaxes the constraints on business services while simultaneously allowing technical stakeholders to put more formality into an IS service catalog.

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orbus software

| London **United Kingdom** +44 (0) 870 991 1851 | Washington DC **United States** +1 (703) 647 4124 | Perth **Australia** +61 8 9288 4411 | Sydney **Australia** +61 2 9238 1996 | Johannesburg **South Africa** +27 (11) 881 5893 |

www.orbussoftware.com