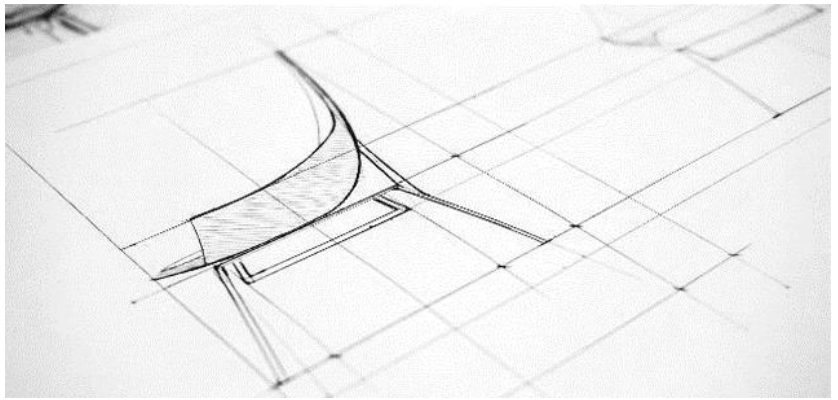

Catalogue de principes

Principes issus de l'expérience des auteurs, à utiliser seulement s'ils sont adaptés à l'entreprise étudiée et à personnaliser dans tous les cas

Catalogue de principes d'architecture d'entreprise (1/5)

Principles	Quality					Information type			
	Reliability	Usability	Efficiency	Maintena-bility	Portability	Business	Data	Application	Technology
Business Units Are Autonomous				X	X	X			
Customers Have a Single Point of Contact		X	X			X			
Stock Is Kept to a Minimum	X	X				X			
Processes Are Straight Through		X	X			X			
Processes Are Standardized	X		X	X	X	X			
Management Layers Are Minimized	X	X	X	X		X			
Tasks Are Designed Around Outcome	X	X	X			X			
Routine Tasks Are Automated	X		X			X		X	
Primary Business Processes Are not Disturbed by Implementation of Changes	X					X		X	X
Components Are Centralized			X	X		X	X	X	X
Front-Office Processes Are Separated from Back-Office Processes				X		X	X	X	
Channel-Specific Is Separated from Channel-Independent	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	

Source: Architecture Principes – The cornerstones of Enterprise Architecture – **Danny Greefhorst, Erik Proper**

Catalogue de principes d'architecture d'entreprise (2/5)

Principles	Quality					Information type			
	Reliability	Usability	Efficiency	Maintena-bility	Portability	Business	Data	Application	Technology
The Status of Customer Requests Is Readily Available Inside and Outside the Organization		X					X	X	
Data Are Provided by the Source	X		X				X	X	
Data Are Maintained in The Source Application	X		X	X			X	X	
Data Are Captured Once		X	X				X	X	
Data Are Consistent Through All Channels		X	X				X		
Content and Presentation Are Separated		X		X			X		
Data Are Stored and Exchanged Electronically	X		X				X		
Data That Are Exchanged Adhere to a Canonical Data Model	X			X			X		
Data Are Exchanged in Real-Time		X	X				X		
Bulk Data Exchanges Rely on ETL Tools			X				X		X
Documents Are Stored in the Document Management System	X	X					X		
Reporting and Analytical Applications Do Not Use the Operational Environment	X		X	X			X	X	
Applications Have a Common Look-and-Feel		X						X	

Source: Architecture Principes – The cornerstones of Enterprise Architecture – **Danny Greefhorst, Erik Proper**

Catalogue de principes d'architecture d'entreprise (3/5)

Principles	Quality					Information type			
	Reliability	Usability	Efficiency	Maintena-bility	Portability	Business	Data	Application	Technology
Applications Do Not Cross Business Function Boundaries				X	X			X	
Applications Respect Logical Units of Work (implements transactions)	X						X	X	
Applications Are Modular	X			X	X			X	
Application Functionality is Available Through an Enterprise Portal		X						X	
Applications Rely on One Technology Stack			X	X				X	X
Application Interfaces Are Explicitly Defined				X				X	
Proven Solutions Are Preferred	X			X				X	X
IT Systems Are Scaleable			X					X	X
Only in Response to Business Needs Are Changes to IT Systems Made			X					X	X
Components Have a Clear Owner	X			X		X	X	X	X
IT Systems Are Standardized and Reused Throughout the Organization	X		X	X	X			X	X
IT Systems Adhere to Open Standards				X	X		X	X	X
IT Systems Are Preferably Open Source			X	X				X	X

Source: Architecture Principes – The cornerstones of Enterprise Architecture – **Danny Greefhorst, Erik Proper**

Catalogue de principes d'architecture d'entreprise (4/5)

Principles	Quality					Information type			
	Reliability	Usability	Efficiency	Maintena-bility	Portability	Business	Data	Application	Technology
IT Systems Are Available at Any Time on Any Location	X	X	X					X	X
IT Systems Are Sustainable			X						X
Processes Are Supported by a Business Process Management System			X	X				X	X
Presentation Logic, Process Logic and Business Logic Are Separated				X				X	
IT Systems Communicate Through Services			X	X	X		X	X	X
Reuse Is Preferable to Buy, Which is Preferable to Make			X	X				X	X
IT Systems Support 24*7 Availability	X							X	X
IT Systems Are Selected Based on a Best-of-Suite Approach			X	X				X	X
Sensitive Data Are Exchanged Securely	X						X		
IT Systems May Under no Circumstances Revert to Insecure Mode	X							X	X
Management of IT Systems is Automated as Much as Possible	X		X	X				X	X
End-to-End Security Must Be Provided Using Multiple Defensive Strategies	X							X	

Source: Architecture Principes – The cornerstones of Enterprise Architecture – **Danny Greefhorst, Erik Proper**

Catalogue de principes d'architecture d'entreprise (5/5)

Principles	Quality					Information type			
	Reliability	Usability	Efficiency	Maintena-bility	Portability	Business	Data	Application	Technology
Access Rights Must Be Granted at the Lowest Level Necessary for Performing the Required Operation	X							X	
Authorizations Are Role-Based				X				X	X
The Identity Management Environment Is Leading for All Authentications and Authorizations	X			X				X	X
Security Is Defined Declaratively	X			X				X	X
Access to IT Systems Is Authenticated and Authorized	X							X	X
Integration with External IT Systems Is Localized in Dedicated IT Components	X			X				X	X
Application Development Is Standardized	X			X				X	
All Messages Are Exchanged Through the Enterprise Service Bus				X	X		X	X	X
Rules That Are Complex or Apt to Change Are Managed in a Business Rules Engine				X				X	

Source: Architecture Principes – The cornerstones of Enterprise Architecture – **Danny Greefhorst, Erik Proper**

Catalogue de principes d'architecture TOGAF (1/3)

Principles	Quality					Information type			
	Reliability	Usability	Efficiency	Maintena-bility	Portability	Business	Data	Application	Technology
Primacy of Principles : These principles of information management apply to all organizations within the enterprise.	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Maximize Benefit to the Enterprise : Information management decisions are made to provide maximum benefit to the enterprise as a whole.			X			X			
Information Management is Everybody's Business : All organizations in the enterprise participate in information management decisions needed to accomplish business objectives.	X					X			
Business Continuity : Enterprise operations are maintained in spite of system interruptions	X					X			
Common Use Applications : Development of applications used across the enterprise is preferred over the development of similar or duplicative applications which are only provided to a particular organization.				X		X			
Service Orientation : The architecture is based on a design of services which mirror real-world business activities comprising the enterprise (or inter-enterprise) business processes.			X	X		X			
Compliance with Law: Enterprise information management processes comply with all relevant laws, policies, and regulations.	X					X			

Source: TOGAF 9.2

Catalogue de principes d'architecture TOGAF (2/3)

Principles	Quality					Information type			
	Reliability	Usability	Efficiency	Maintena-bility	Portability	Business	Data	Application	Technology
IT Responsibility: The IT organization is responsible for owning and implementing IT processes and infrastructure that enable solutions to meet user-defined requirements for functionality, service levels, cost, and delivery timing.	X					X			
Protection of Intellectual Property : The enterprise's Intellectual Property (IP) must be protected. This protection must be reflected in the IT architecture, implementation, and governance processes.	X					X			
Data is an asset that has value to the enterprise and is managed accordingly	X						X		
Data is Shared: Users have access to the data necessary to perform their duties; therefore, data is shared across enterprise functions and organizations.	X			X			X		
Data is Accessible: Data is accessible for users to perform their functions.	X			X			X		
Data Trustee: Each data element has a trustee accountable for data quality.	X		X				X		
Common Vocabulary and Data Definitions: Data is defined consistently throughout the enterprise, and the definitions are understandable and available to all users.			X	X			X		

Source: TOGAF 9.2

Catalogue de principes d'architecture TOGAF (3/3)

Principles	Quality					Information type			
	Reliability	Usability	Efficiency	Maintena-bility	Portability	Business	Data	Application	Technology
Data Security: Data is protected from unauthorized use and disclosure. In addition to the traditional aspects of national security classification, this includes, but is not limited to, protection of pre-decisional, sensitive, source selection-sensitive, and proprietary information.	X						X		
Technology Independence: Applications are independent of specific technology choices and therefore can operate on a variety of technology platforms				X				X	
Ease-of-Use: Applications are easy to use. The underlying technology is transparent to users, so they can concentrate on tasks at hand.		X						X	
Requirements-Based Change: Only in response to business needs are changes to applications and technology made.	X								X
Responsive Change Management: Changes to the enterprise information environment are implemented in a timely manner.	X		X						X
Control Technical Diversity: Technological diversity is controlled to minimize the non-trivial cost of maintaining expertise in and connectivity between multiple processing environments.				X					X
Interoperability: Software and hardware should conform to defined standards that promote interoperability for data, applications, and technology.					X				X

Source: TOGAF 9.2