Identification: (Sa ubos magtuon)

1. _____- when and who introduced The Zachman Framework

2. _____- previously called "Framework for Information Systems Architecture" and was recognized as the first comprehensive framework for enterprise architecture.

3. _____- originated as a generic framework and a methodology for developing technical architectures, which evolved into an enterprise architecture framework and method (Lankhorst, 2017).

4. _____- the latest version of TOGAF which provides guidance, error correction, improved document structure, updated business architecture and content meta-model (The Open Group, n.d.).

5. _____– This addresses the organization, processes, skills, roles, and responsibilities required to establish and operate an architecture within an enterprise.

6. _____– This provides the "way of working" for architects.

7. _____– This considers four (4) closely related architectural structures in an enterprise.

8. _____– This comprises various reference models that illustrate how architectures are developed across a wide variety of foundational architectures such as common system architecture, industry-specific architecture, and individually-owned enterprise.

9. _____- aims to provide an open and vendor- neutral approach to interoperability and raises the level of abstraction in enterprise architecture (Lankhorst, 2017).

10. _____– It provides a standard repository of MDA model and defines structures that help multiple groups work with a model while having a standard view.

11. _____– It is an established industry standard for data repository integration, standardized database model representation, schema transformation models, and data mining models.

12. _____– This mapping expresses Unified Modeling Language (UML) models in Extensible Markup Language (XML) and allows it to be moved around an enterprise as it progresses from analysis to modeling and to application.

13. _____- a key feature of MDA, which is a set of rules and techniques used to modify one (1) model to come up with a new model.

14. _____– This includes the business requirements and business model or domain model that describes the state of the enterprise where the system will be integrated.

15._____– This describes the internal structure of an operating system while abstracting specific details for a particular platform.

16._____– This combines the specifications in the PIM and the details on how a system uses a particular type of platform.

MAIN COMPONENTS OF TOGAF:

- _____

- _____

- _____

- _____

Processes involved in the stepwise cycle approach:

- _____

- _____

- _____

- _____

- _____

- _____

- _____

- _____

(4) Architectural structures in an enterprise:

- _____

- _____

- _____

- _____

Subject Name: Enterprise Architecture   **Module**: 2

Quarter: Prelim

Reference models in an enterprise continuum:

- _____

- _____

- _____

OMG's key modeling technologies (Object Management Group, n.d.):

- _____

- _____

- _____

(3) Abstraction levels of MDA:

- _____

- _____

- _____

Answer Key:

1. **John Zachman in 1987** – when and who introduced The Zachman Framework in 1987

2. **The Zachman Framework** - previously called "Framework for Information Systems Architecture" and was recognized as the first comprehensive framework for enterprise architecture.

3. **The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF)** - originated as a generic framework and a methodology for developing technical architectures, which evolved into an enterprise architecture framework and method (Lankhorst, 2017).

4. **TOGAF Standard Version 9.2** - the latest version of TOGAF which provides guidance, error correction, improved document structure, updated business architecture and content meta-model (The Open Group, n.d.).

5. **Architecture Capability Framework** – This addresses the organization, processes, skills, roles, and responsibilities required to establish and operate an architecture within an enterprise.

6. **Architecture Development Method** – This provides the "way of working" for architects.

7. **Architecture Content Framework** – This considers four (4) closely related architectural structures in an enterprise.

8. **Enterprise Continuum** – This comprises various reference models that illustrate how architectures are developed across a wide variety of foundational architectures such as common system architecture, industry-specific architecture, and individually-owned enterprise.

9. **Model-Driven Architecture (MDA)** - aims to provide an open and vendor- neutral approach to interoperability and raises the level of abstraction in enterprise architecture (Lankhorst, 2017).

10. **Meta-Object Facility (MOF)** – It provides a standard repository of MDA model and defines structures that help multiple groups work with a model while having a standard view.

11. **Common Warehouse Metamodel (CWM)** – It is an established industry standard for data repository integration, standardized database model representation, schema transformation models, and data mining models.

12. **XML Metadata Interchange (XMI)** – This mapping expresses Unified Modeling Language (UML) models in Extensible Markup Language (XML) and allows it to be moved around an enterprise as it progresses from analysis to modeling and to application.

13. **Mapping** - a key feature of MDA, which is a set of rules and techniques used to modify one (1) model to come up with a new model.

14. **Computation Independent Model (CIM)** – This includes the business requirements and business model or domain model that describes the state of the enterprise where the system will be integrated.

15. **Platform-Independent Model (PIM)** – This describes the internal structure of an operating system while abstracting specific details for a particular platform.

16. **Platform-Specific Model (PSM)** – This combines the specifications in the PIM and the details on how a system uses a particular type of platform.

MAIN COMPONENTS OF TOGAF:

- Architecture Capability Framework

- Architecture Development Method

- Architecture Content Framework

- Enterprise Continuum

Processes involved in the stepwise cycle approach:

- Architecture vision

- Business architecture

- Information systems architectures

- Technology architecture

- Migration planning

- Opportunities and solutions

- Implementation governance

- Architecture change management

(4) Architectural structures in an enterprise:

- Business architecture

- Data architecture

- Application architecture

- Information Technology (IT) architecture

Reference models in an enterprise continuum:

- Technical Reference Model

- Building Blocks Information Base

- Open Group's Standards Information Base (SIB)

OMG's key modeling technologies (Object Management Group, n.d.):

- Meta-Object Facility (MOF)

- Common Warehouse Metamodel (CWM)

- XML Metadata Interchange (XMI)

(3) Abstraction levels of MDA:

- Computation Independent Model (CIM)

- Platform-Independent Model (PIM)

- Platform-Specific Model (PSM)