TOGAF® Poster Series #22

Security Architecture and the ADM 1

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In this poster we provide an overview of Guidelines explaining why Security is a separate chapter in TOGAF.

Part II - Architecture Development Method (ADM)

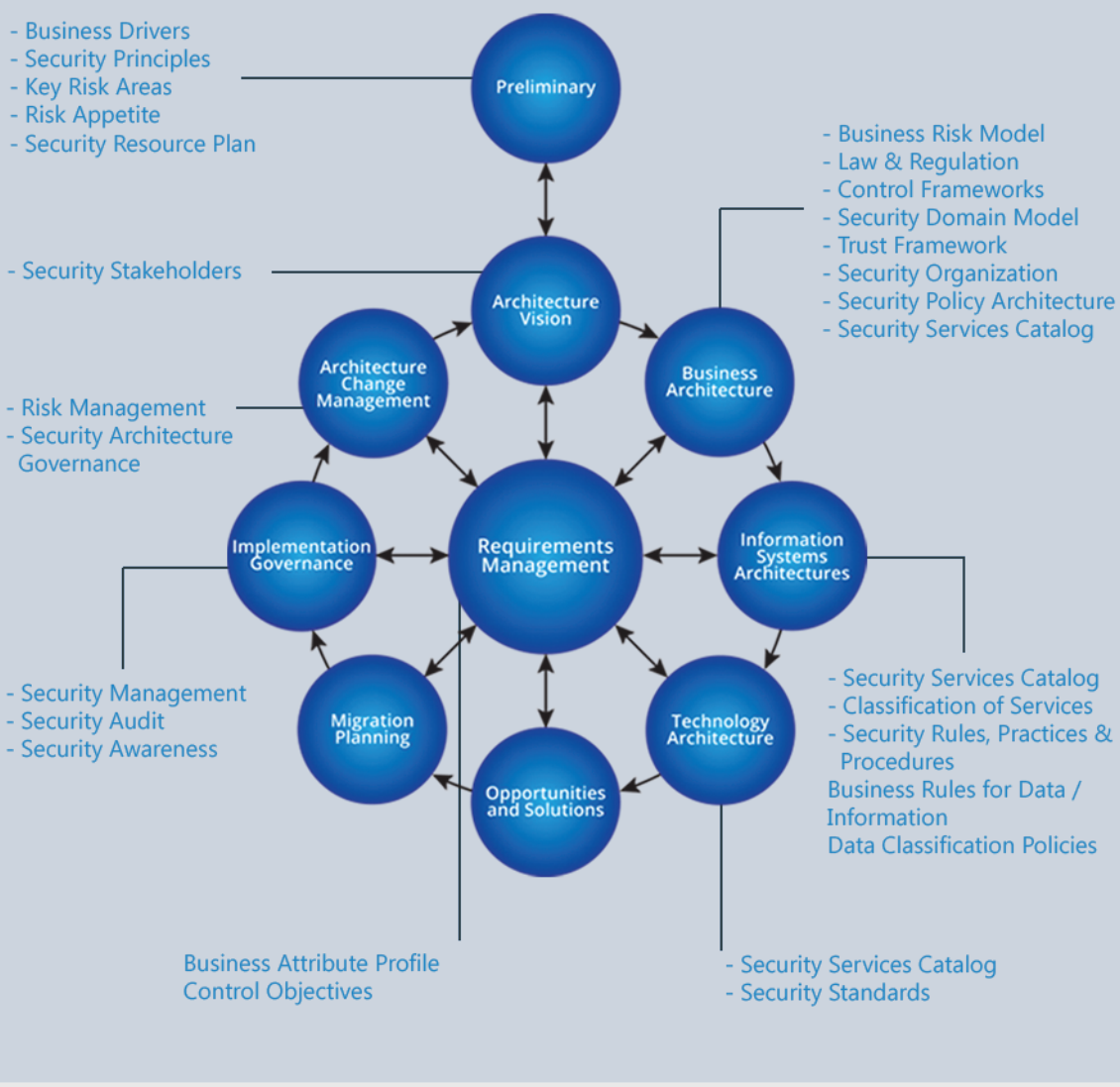
The ADM is in Part II of the TOGAF documentation. Although there are some references to Security Architecture in each relevant Phase of the ADM, Part II doesn't cover detailed Security Architecture considerations.

Part III - ADM Guidelines & Techniques

Part III, provides the Guidelines for adapting the ADM to cover detailed Security Architecture issues

Chapter 21
Security Architecture and the ADM

Typical security artifacts



Sources: TOGAF Chapter 21, and http://www.sabsa.org

Areas of concern for the security architect include:

- **Authentication:** the substantiation of the identity of a person or entity related to the enterprise or system in some way
- **Authorization:** the definition and enforcement of permitted capabilities for a person or entity whose identity has been established
- **Audit:** the ability to provide forensic data attesting that the systems have been used in accordance with stated security policies
- **Assurance:** the ability to test & prove that the enterprise architecture has the relevant security attributes to uphold the stated security policies
- **Availability:** the ability of the enterprise to function without service interruption or depletion despite abnormal or malicious events
- **Asset Protection:** the protection of information assets from loss or unintended disclosure, and resources from unauthorized and unintended use
- **Administration:** the ability to add and change security policies, add or change how policies are implemented in the enterprise, & add or change the persons or entities related to the systems
- **Risk Management:** the organization's attitude and tolerance for risk (this is different from the definition found in financial markets & insurance institutions with formal risk management departments.)

Security architecture has **it's own section in TOGAF** because:

- Security concerns are pervasive through architecture domains
- All groups of stakeholders have security concerns
- It follows its own discrete security methodology
- It has distinct views and viewpoints
- Security flows through systems & among applications need to be examined in a different way than application or data flows
- It provides unique, single-purpose components
- It requires a unique set of skills & competencies
- Security infrastructure is rarely visible to business functions

A second poster on Security shows how to adapt the ADM to cover Security Architecture issues.

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