

# Architecture Research

Responsibility, Business Value, Accountability, and Future State

# Thoughts on Architecture

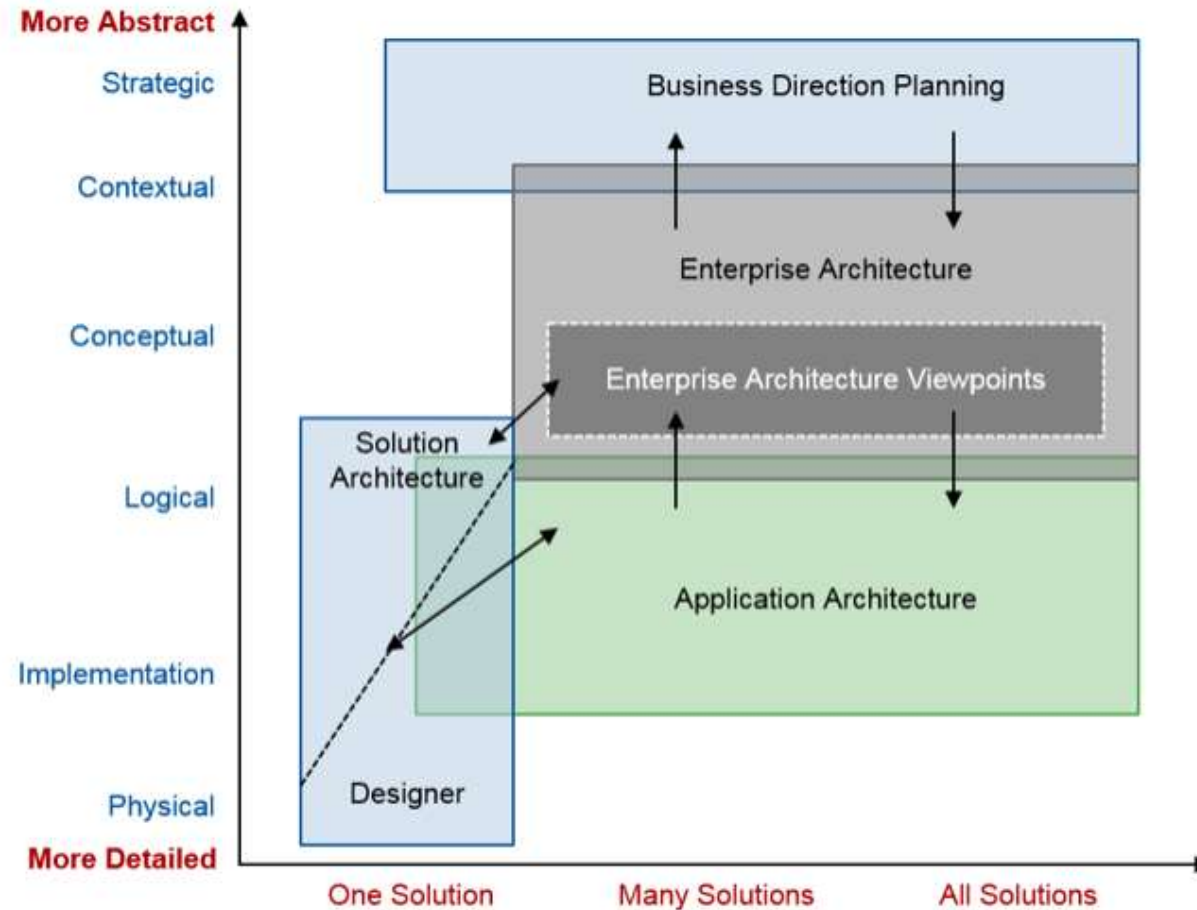
# What we talk about when we talk about architecture

- Enterprise Architecture
- Application Architecture
- Data Architecture
- Security Architecture
- Software Architecture
- Solutions Architecture
- The list goes on...

# What we talk about when we talk about Enterprise Architecture

- Top level view of architecture for an organization.
- Open group/TOGAF framework:
  - Business Architecture - business strategy, governance, organization, and key business processes
  - Data Architecture - structure of logical and physical data assets and data management resources
  - Application Architecture - blueprint for individual applications to be deployed, interactions, and relationships to core business processes
  - Technology Architecture - logical software and hardware capabilities supporting business, data, and application services: IT infrastructure, middleware, networks, communications, processing, standards, etc.
- According to Gartner:
  - Business architecture - guiding people, processes, and organizational change in response to disruptive forces towards business outcomes
  - Information Architecture - identifying the information needed to support the business model. Incorporating new sources of information for competitive advantage
  - Solution Architecture - creating deliverables that guide managing a portfolio of solutions to achieve targeted business outcomes
  - Technical Architecture - defines technologies used by the organization, how they fit together, standards/policies/etc.

# One model for how these pieces fit together?



# What do they focus on? What might they do?

|                   | Enterprise Architecture                            | Application Architecture             | Solution Architecture   |
|-------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| Focus             | Enterprise   | Categories of applications           | Single solution   |
| Scope             | Business, application, information, infrastructure | Application and information services | Business, information, application, infrastructure on a domain level      |
| Detail            | General/conceptual                                 | Logical                              | Detailed/implementation   |
| Primary Objective | Achieve business outcomes                          | Optimize application environment     | Combine people, process, application and information to create a solution |

Source: Gartner (June 2017)

## Enterprise Level

- Model business capabilities to help articulate how that capability will deliver new outcomes (enterprise business architecture).
- Decide how the enterprise will manage enterprise data — what needs to be MDM, data governance, etc. (enterprise information architecture).
- Design enterprisewide infrastructure services and provide target-state technology guidance (enterprise technical architecture).

## Portfolio Level

- Set direction for portfolio decisions — what enterprisewide solutions to build (ERP, shared SOA services, etc.)
- Design underlying application environment, and ensure the availability of the right tools and methodology to support system qualities (e.g., availability, performance, security, etc.) using pace layering (app architect).

## Solution Level

- Design processes and functional capabilities to deliver desired outcome (business analyst).
- Design and implement a solution-specific data model, adapt enterprise data models and leverage enterprise data services (data architect).
- Design/manage code structure (including leveraging enterprise services or rebuilding services to be enterprisewide). Consider best practices around DevOps.
- Design/adapt enterprise-compliant infrastructure to support development and operational environment for a new solution.

# Thoughts on Architects

# The Software Architect's Role in the Digital Age

- Role evolving from mostly technical to include business, social, and cultural aspects.
- Connect business and engineering to align company strategy and technology strategy ("ride the elevator from the penthouse to the engine room").
- Engaged in development, operations, and maintenance.
- Connect and coordinate. Manage complexity and spread knowledge.
- Contribute to quality attributes: business speed and value, cost and risk, technical debt management.



# The Software Architect's Role in Practice

- Transforming from decision makers to advisors, coordinators, and knowledge managers.
- Emphasis on group decisions: developers make local decisions, groups form consensus global decisions with architects as consultants.
- Architects guide team members through standards/constraints.
- Identify important architectural decisions.
- Transferred knowledge to dev team.
- Explore technologies. Explore potential solutions.
- Document decisions (of value).
- Collect and disseminate patterns and guidelines.

# Architect as shepherd:

- Architects must guide and harmonize the entire community of project stakeholders.
- They must bridge the gap between the development organization and the software architecture.
- Play a key role in change scenarios:
  - Adapt the organization and architecture to accommodate the changes.
  - Continuously change the architecture and organization to keep them aligned
  - Understand and mediate existing and new requirements, stakeholders, and concerns
- Architects must balance technical solutions with challenging social and organizational issues.
- Ultimately they must build relationships between people such that the goals of the development community are aligned with good-quality software architectures.

# What about data architects?

- Design and maintains the architecture of data science applications
- Creates data models
- Creates data process workflows
- Designs shared information environments involving models or concepts
- Develops data models for optimal performance in databases
- Designs data structures for data interchange
- Develops data standards and converts data to controlled vocabularies
- Structures the technology that manages data models

# What makes an architect successful?

("It depends.")

- Software architecture = "...the structures needed to reason about the system. Each structure comprises elements, the relations among them, and the properties of the elements and relations."
- Or the bridge between the system's business goals and its realization.
- Success is matching the architects skills to the role:

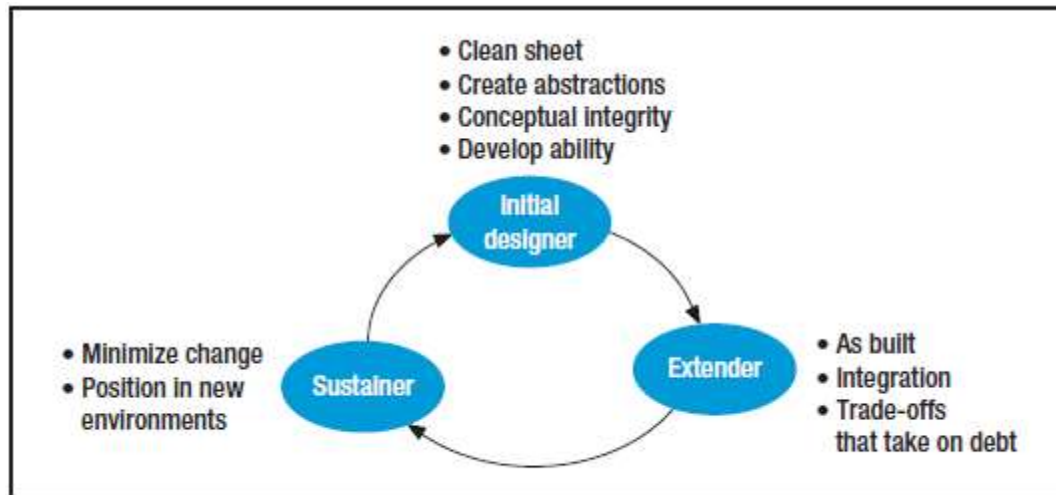


FIGURE 1. Software architects' three roles over a system's lifetime.

| Initial designer  | Extender  | Sustainer  |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Create and defend conceptual integrity</li></ul>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Compromise conceptual integrity to accelerate value creation</li></ul>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Assess and communicate conceptual integrity in new environment</li></ul>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Understanding of all system structures and abstractions</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Understanding of as-built system, including undocumented side effects</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Understanding of system's environment and of competitive systems</li></ul> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Proficiency with architecture design patterns</li></ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Proficiency with architecture integration patterns</li></ul>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Knowledge of how the system creates value for users or customers</li></ul> |

FIGURE 2. Comparison of software architects' required skills across the three roles.

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