

Architecture Research

Responsibility, Business Value, Accountability, and Future State

Thoughts on Architecture

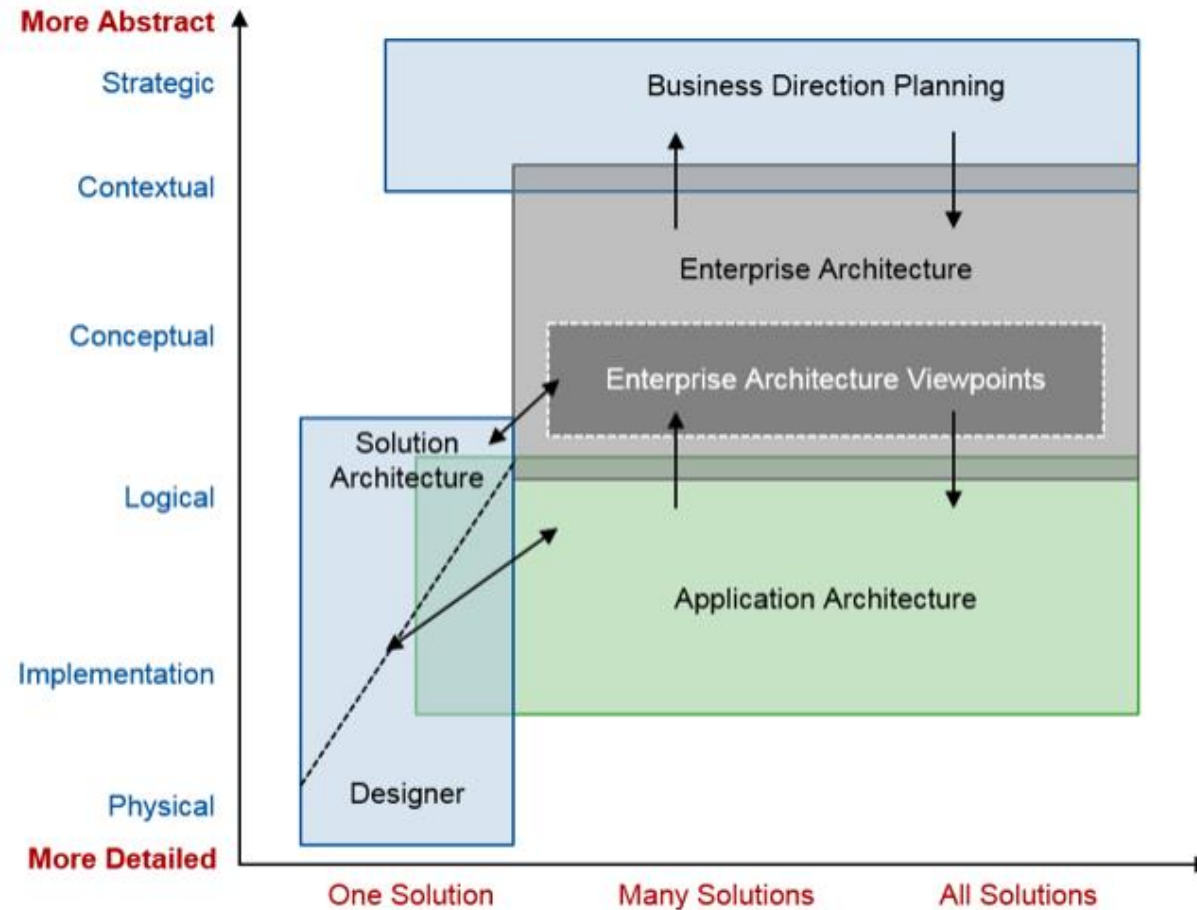
What we talk about when we talk about architecture

- 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:

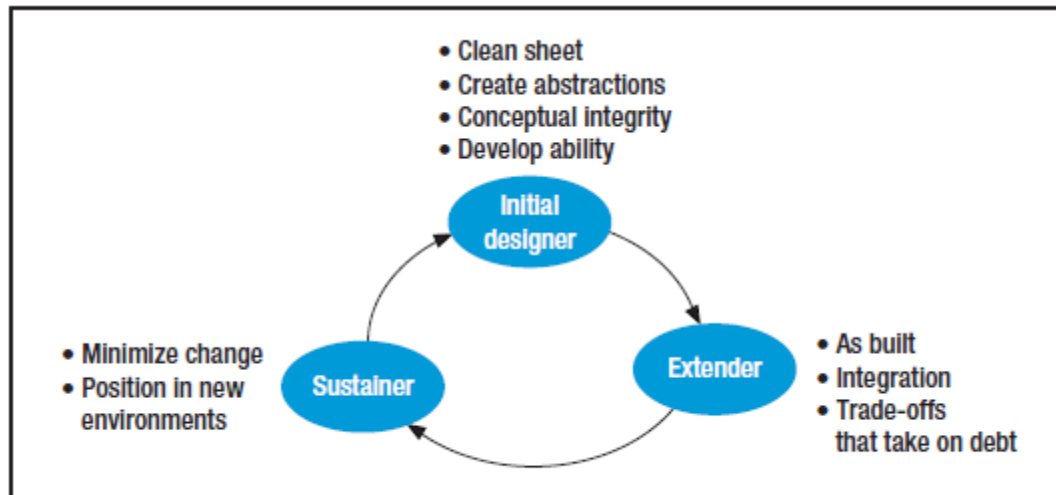


FIGURE 1. Software architects' three roles over a system's lifetime.

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

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

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