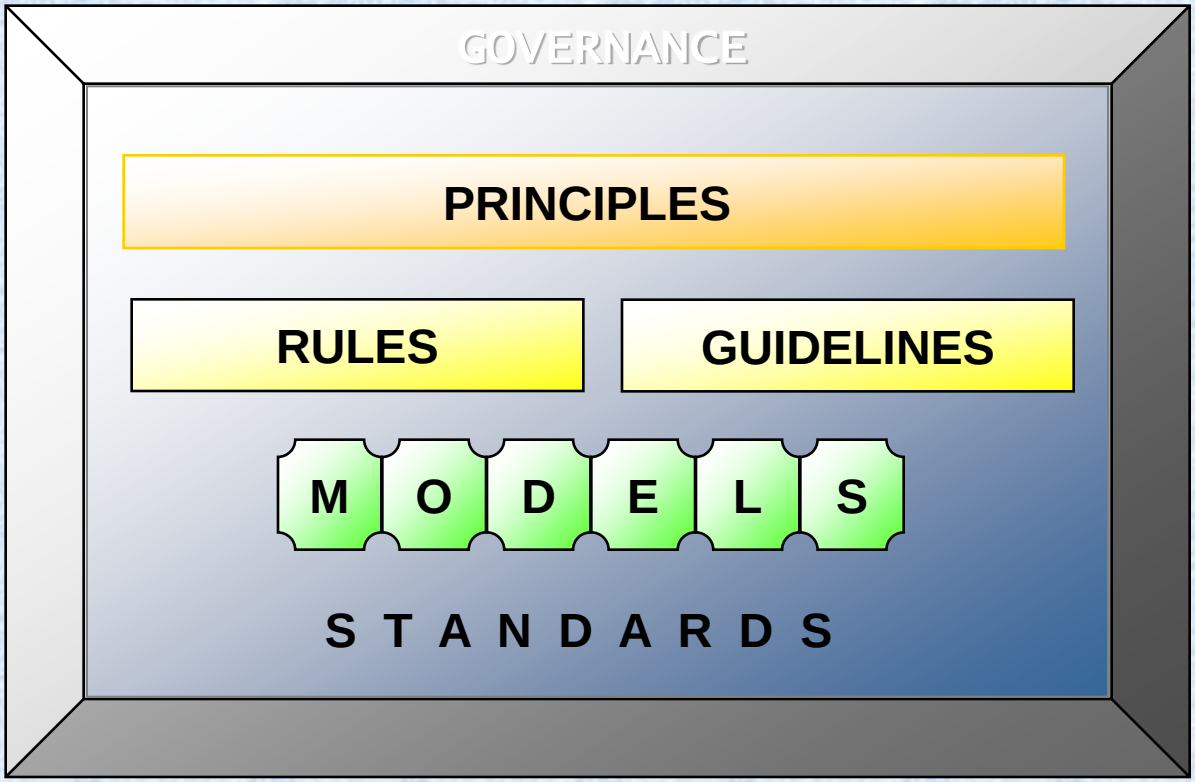
EA EXPRESS

Enterprise Architecture (EA) express-powered by TOGAF 9.1

June 2015

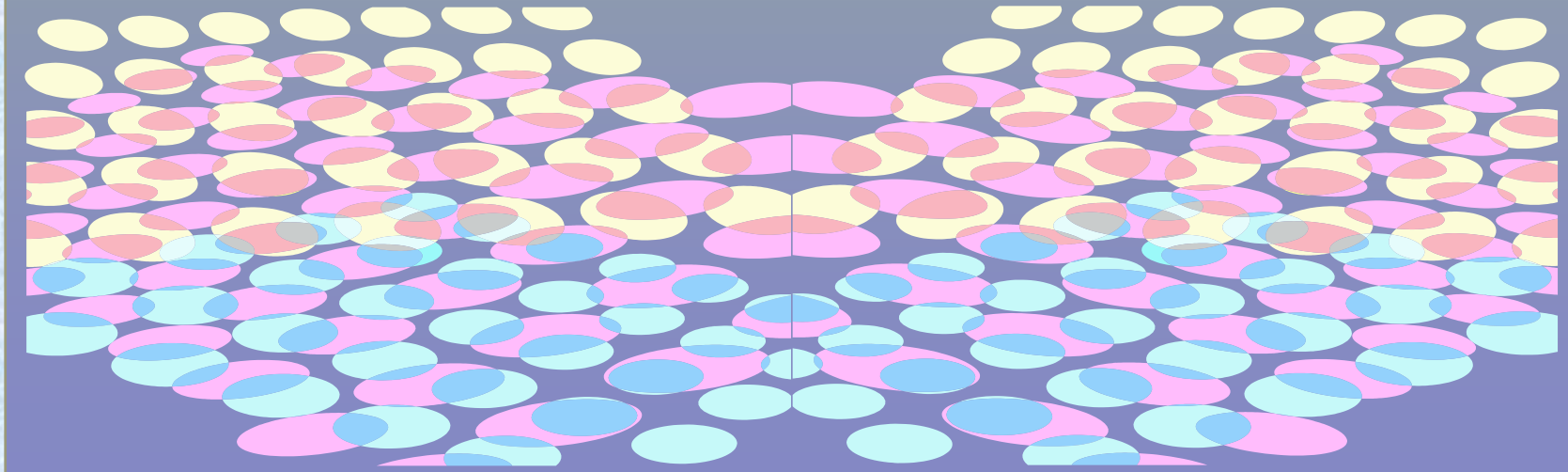
What are the key constituents of Enterprise Architecture



What are the characteristics of Enterprise Architecture

- *Cross- Functional*
- *Cross- Regional*
- *Cross- Projects*
- *Technology-neutral*
- *Product-neutral*
- *Vendor-neutral*

- *SCALABLE*
- *ADAPTIVE*
- *FLEXIBLE*
- *AGILE*
- *REUSABLE*
- *MODULAR*



Why do we need Enterprise Architecture 1

A Business perspective

Laws

Checks

Corporate Governance is becoming a key issue for organizations

- IT Governance is a primary factor of Corporate Governance

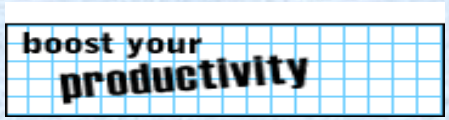
Penalties

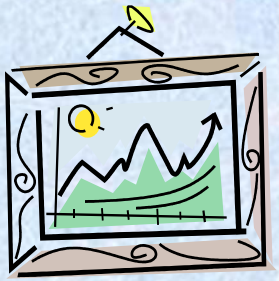
Why do we need Enterprise Architecture 2

A Business perspective

Business Unit Managers are more demanding

- User at all levels are highly IT literate
- Expectation that IT has to deliver direct business benefits
- Ever increasing need to bridge business and IT





Why do we need Enterprise Architecture 3

A Business perspective

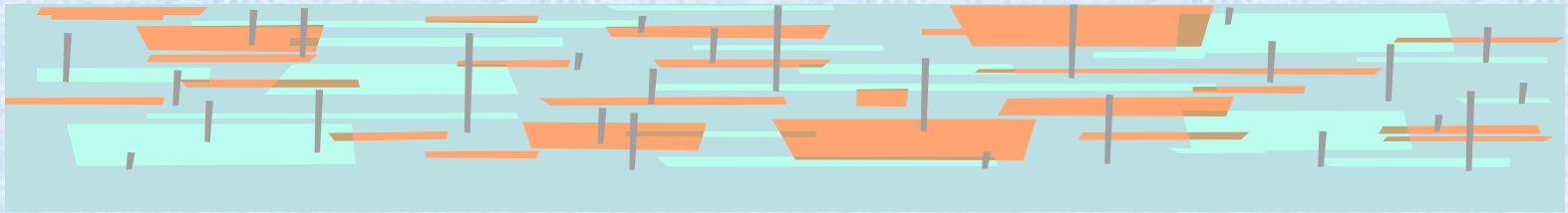
- Greater business value / ROI from IT
- Better alignment of IT with corporate / business unit goals
- Greater ability to respond to new business demands
- Support for boundary-less information flow in an extended enterprise
- Faster responses to business changes such as internal consolidations/re-organizations/ M&A
- Traceability of decision making to business requirements
- Quick adjustments to changes to outsourcing / Insourcing arrangements
- Faster time-to-market
- Reduced business complexity

Why do we need Enterprise Architecture 4

An IT investment perspective

IT investment decisions are getting more complex

- **IT infrastructure is generally fragmented and fragile**
- **IT applications / data islands emerging everywhere**
- **Time to build new applications is prohibitive**
- **Too many vendors – unable to differentiate or choose with confidence**
- **Outsourcing is often seen as an alternative**



Why do we need Enterprise Architecture

5

An IT Operational perspective

- IT management perspective:
  - Informed investment decision making
  - Cost reductions
  - Minimize vendor lock-in
  - Better utilization of skills
  - Better, less expensive and faster IT procurement
  - Improved ROI / TCO

Why do we need Enterprise Architecture 6

An IT operational perspective

- **IT Project managers' perspective**
  - **Meeting user expectations**
  - **Projects on time, within budget and meeting quality**

- **IT Operational perspective**
  - **Reduce complexity**
  - **Improve productivity**
  - **Enhance efficiency**

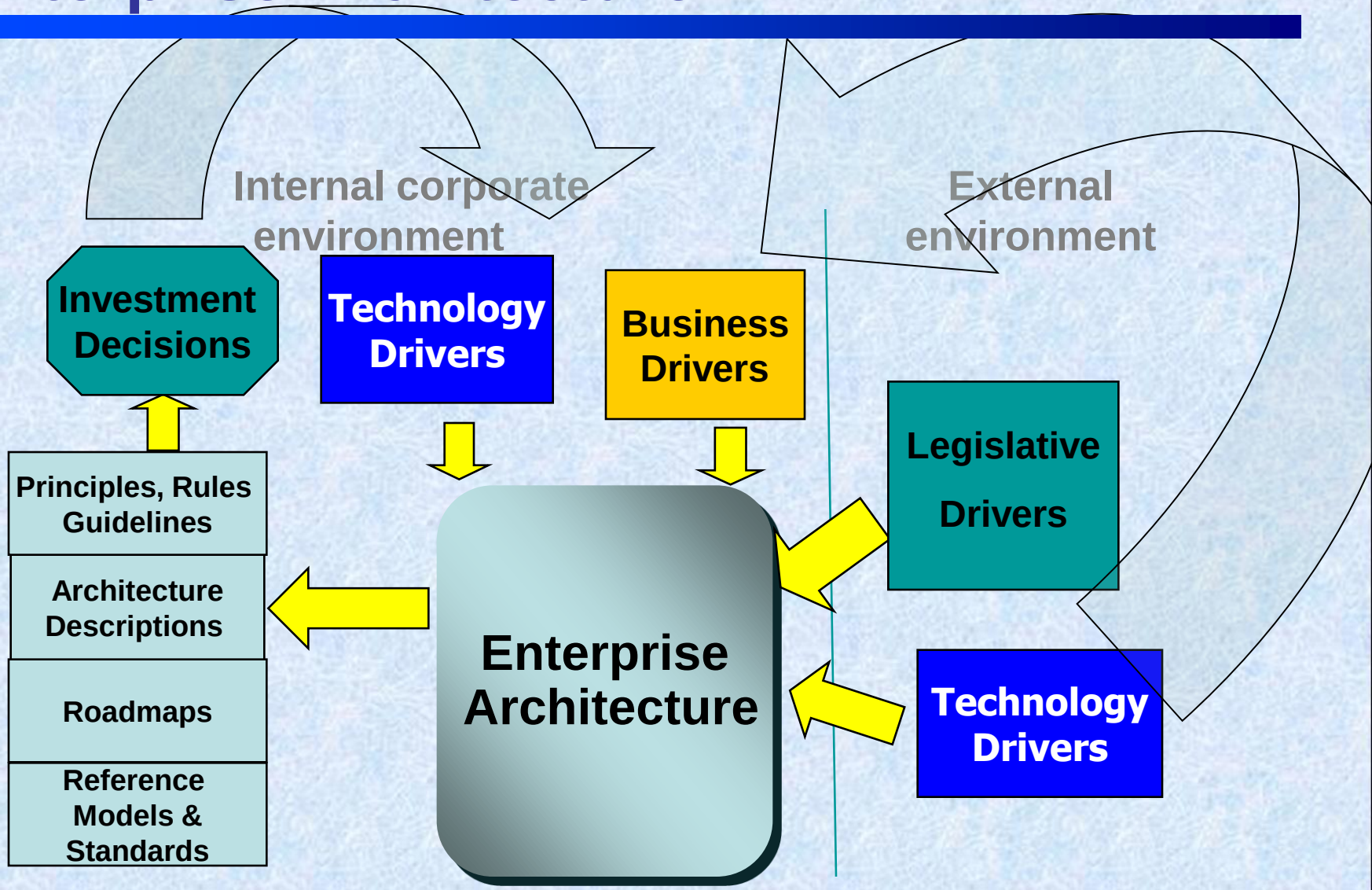
Why do we need Enterprise Architecture 7

A legislative perspective

EA Best practices support compliance with emerging global legislative trends such as:

- **Clinger Cohen Act USA 1996**
- **Sarbanes Oxley Act USA 2002**
- **BASEL II-Europe 2002**
- **APRA regulations- Australia**
- **Shareholders demands for probity**

What are the key drivers for Enterprise Architecture



How do we justify Enterprise Architecture investment 1

Looking forward

- Savings from reuse of existing components
- Saving from not reinventing information for every project
- Cost of non-compliance
- Cost of maverick procurement and non-standard RFI & RFQ
- Cost of vendor lock-in

How do we justify Enterprise Architecture investment 2

Looking back

- How many times have we collected current state information -$$$
- How many times have we reversed our decisions--$$$
- How many multiple sets of solutions to achieve the same result-$$$

Why do we need to "develop" Enterprise Architecture 1

Enterprise Architecture

- **Is not universal**
- **Is unique to each organization based on structure, focus, history, legacy systems, maturity, dependence on IT etc.**

"If someone has done a good job they will not share with you."

- **Competition / privacy issues**

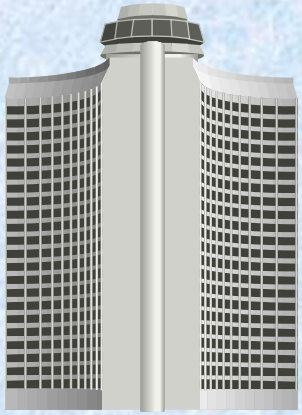
"If someone has done a bad job, they will definitively not share with you"

- **Image / reputation issues**

Why do we need to “develop” Enterprise Architecture 2

There is a compelling strategic argument
to create your own EA
and share reusable assets
within the corporation

How do we “develop” Enterprise Architecture [1]



By following a single technology vendor’s architecture :

- May be expedient in the short term
- Inevitable expensive lock-in through technology

By committing to a single consultant’s proprietary tools, methodologies and resources:

- May be a relatively less painful option

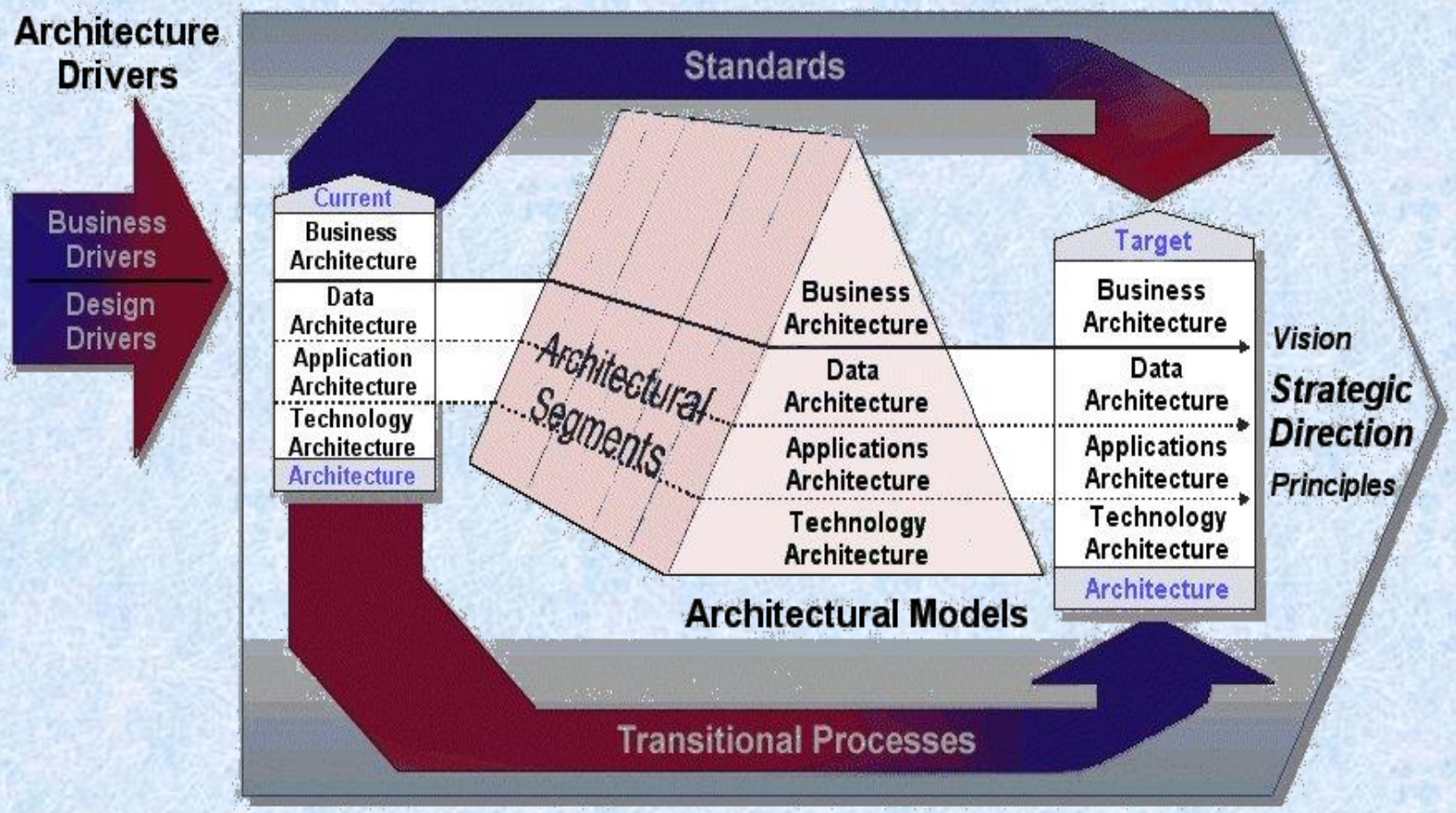
How do we “develop” Enterprise Architecture 2

By ‘Self-reliant’ approach through in-house architects and training them on a vendor-neutral framework and methodology:

- **Requires upfront efforts and some costs**
- **In full control of mission critical IT strategies and decisions**
- **Knowledge is accumulated within the enterprise**
- **Arguably, the best ROI in the medium to long term**

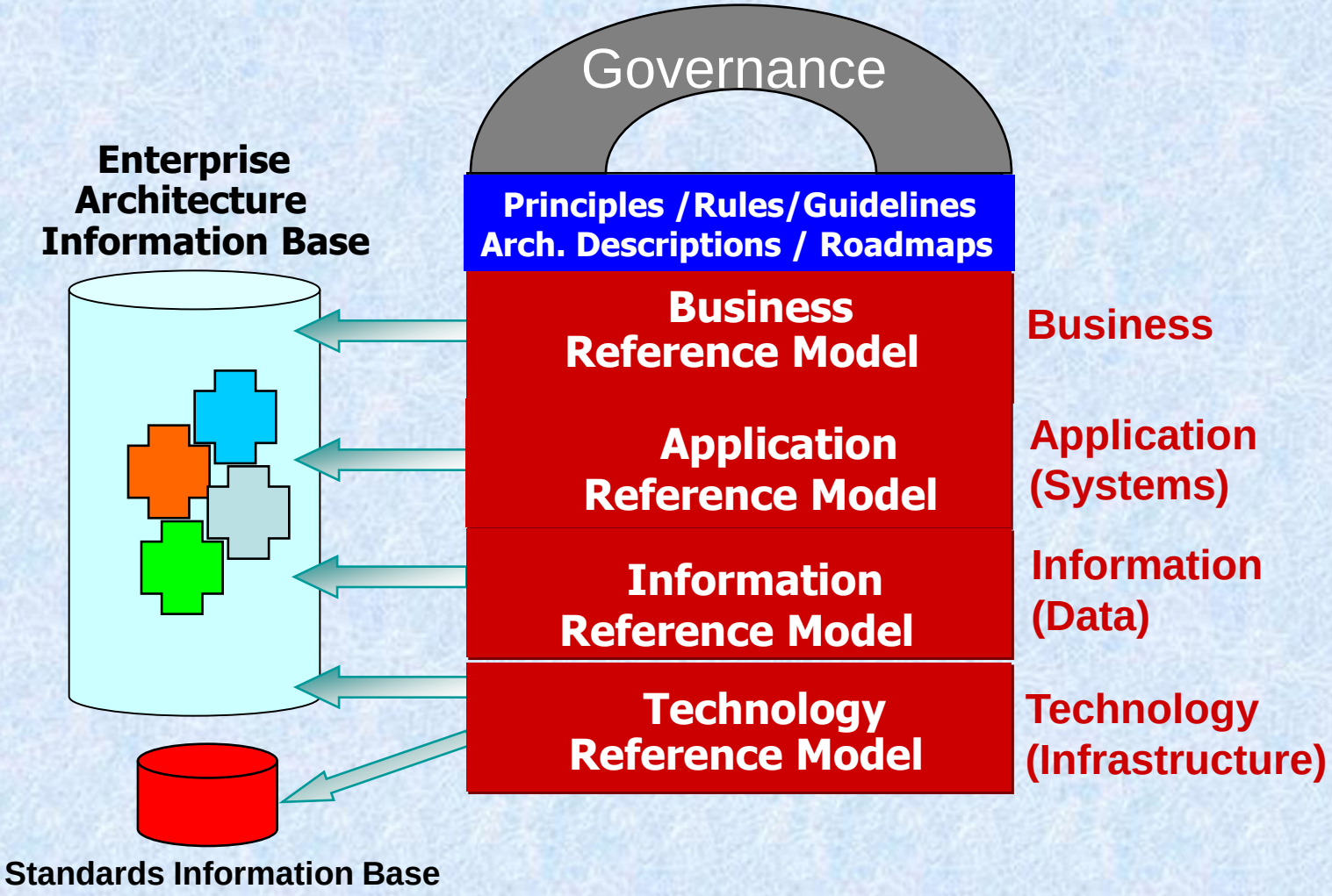
“EA is a core strategic process and needs to be kept in-house”

How do we "develop" Enterprise Architecture 3

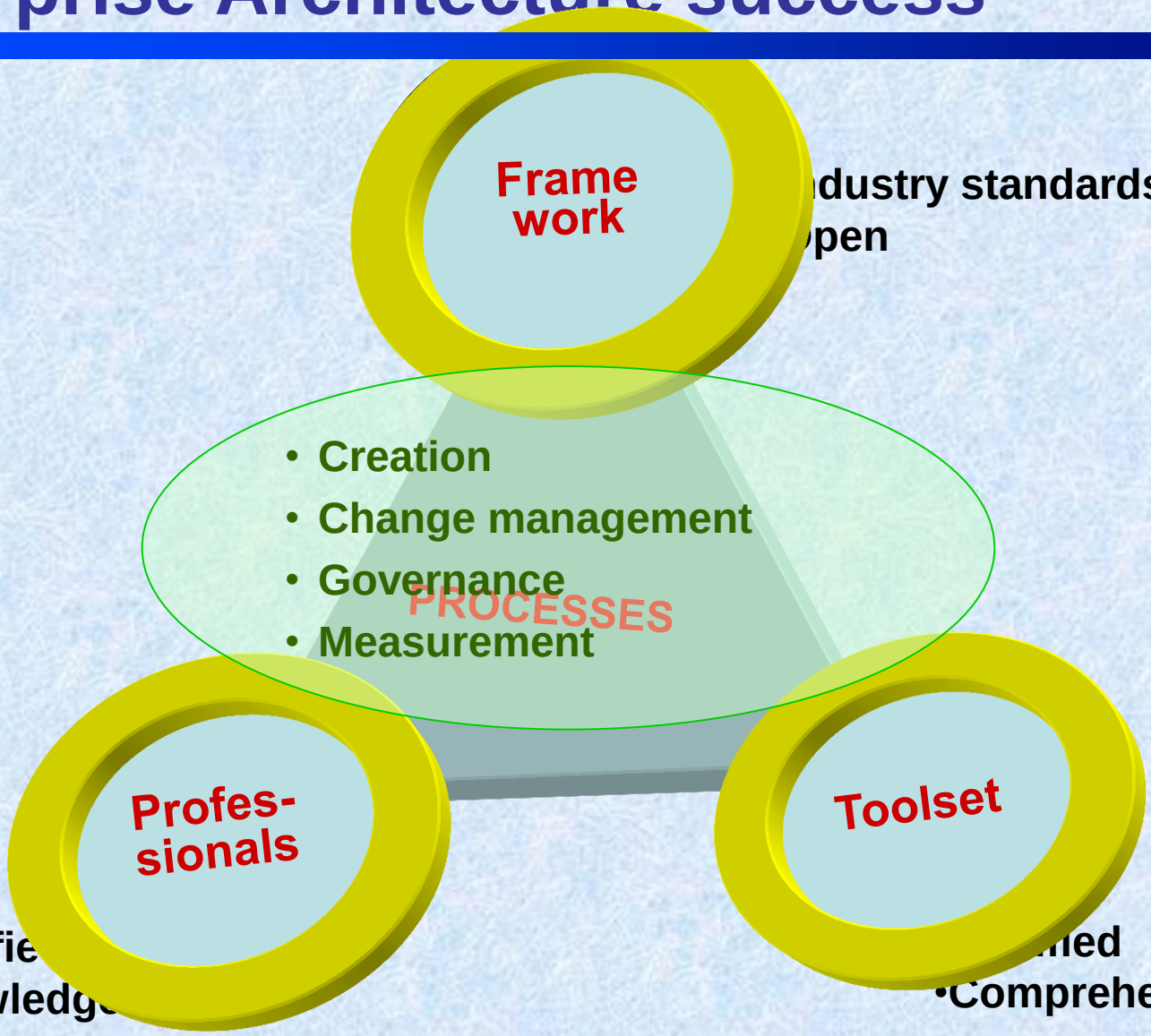


Source: US Federal Government Enterprise Architecture Framework

What are the component of Enterprise Architecture



What are the key ingredients Enterprise Architecture success



What is the role of an open Enterprise Architecture framework

An Open Architecture Framework is the tool needed to:

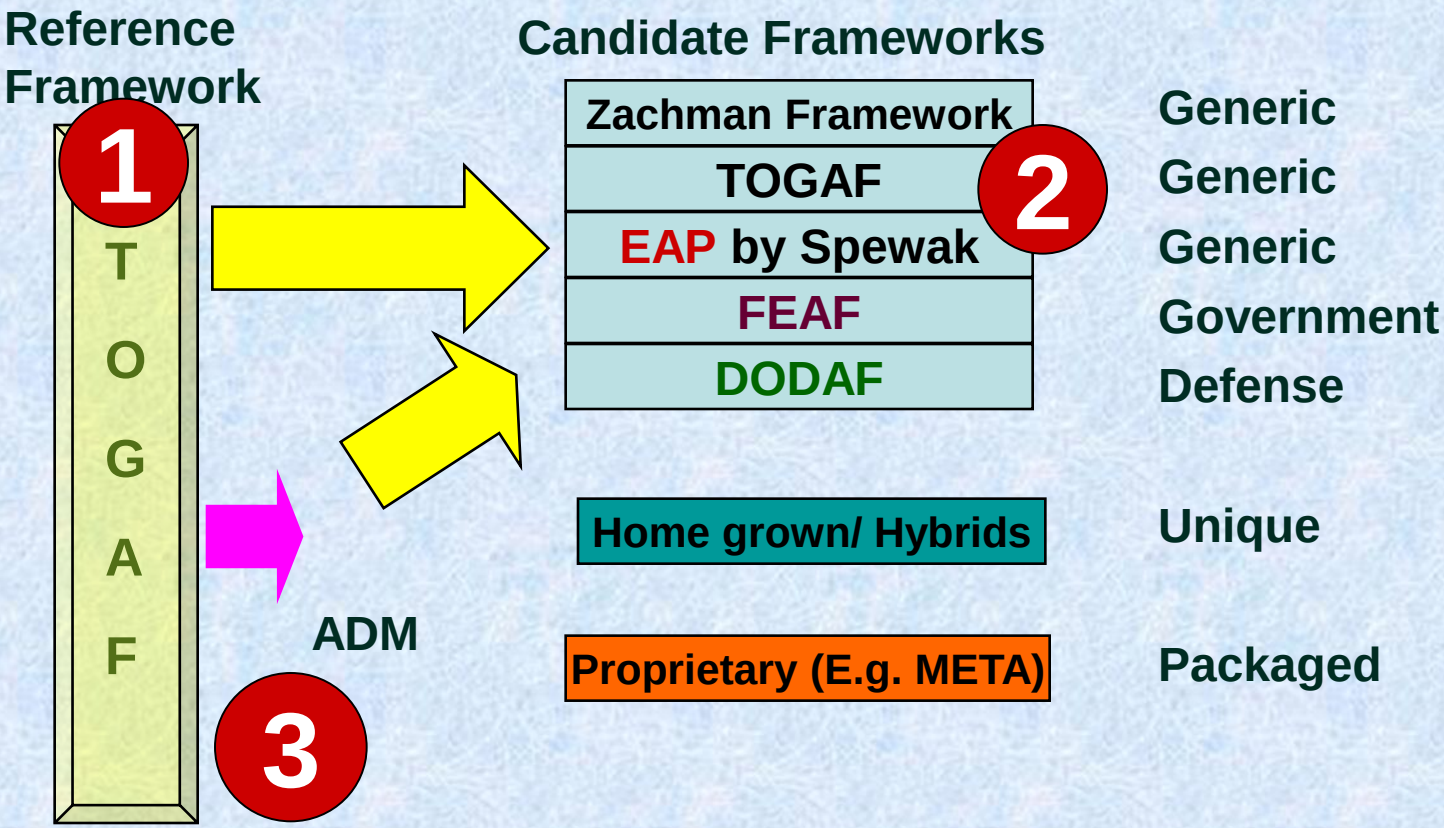
- Structure the architecture development process
- Speed up architectural development
- Build genuinely open multi-vendor systems
- Make use of industry best practices and collective wisdom
- Meet needs of all stakeholders
- Ensure agility & scalability in response to changing business needs
- Create a unique architecture customised to your needs

What is TOGAF
(The Open Group Architecture Framework) 2

- **TOGAF helps evolve an Enterprise Architecture:**
  - **Based on Open Standards**
  - **Truly technology, product and vendor neutral**
  - **Scalable, modular flexible and agile**

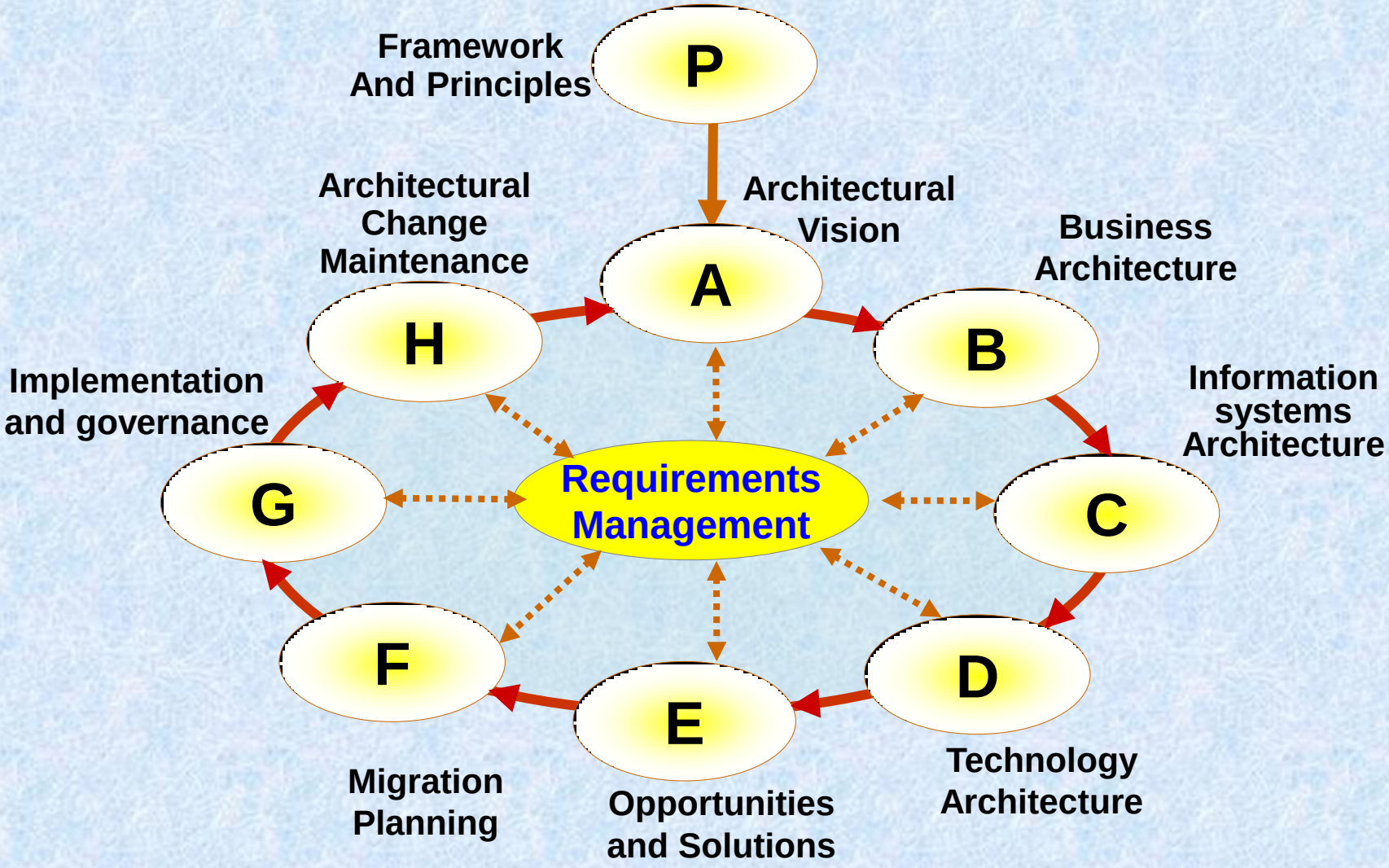
- **TOGAF provides the basis for thought leadership for the future through:**
  - **Knowledgeable sharing**
  - **Professional development**
  - **Certification of practitioners, tools, training and professional services**

What is the positioning of TOGAF as a framework

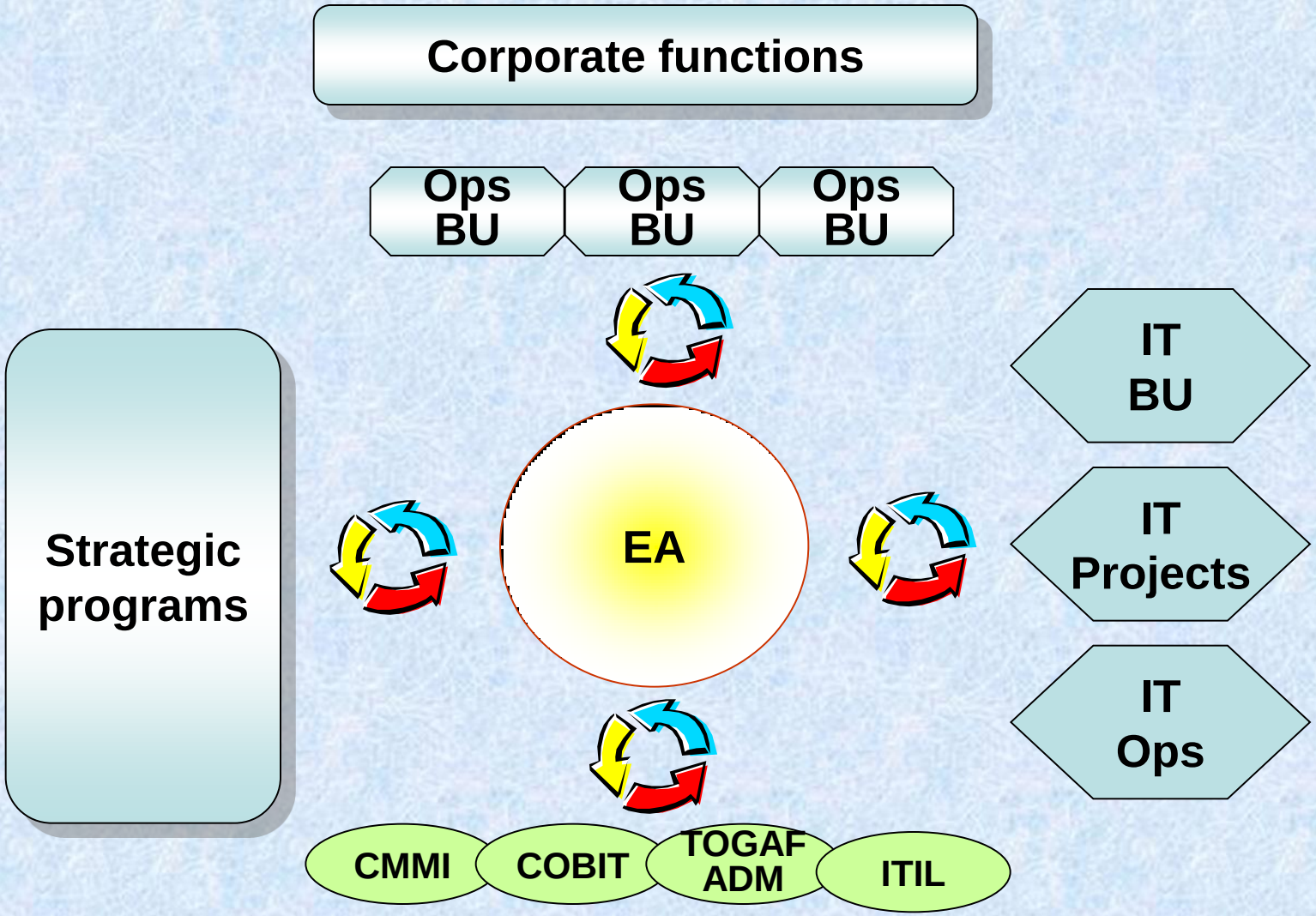


EAP Enterprise Architecture Planning
FEAF Federal Enterprise Architecture Framework
DODAF Department of Defense Architecture Framework

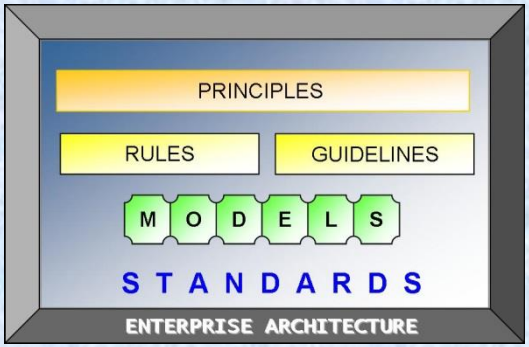
What is the process of developing Enterprise Architecture



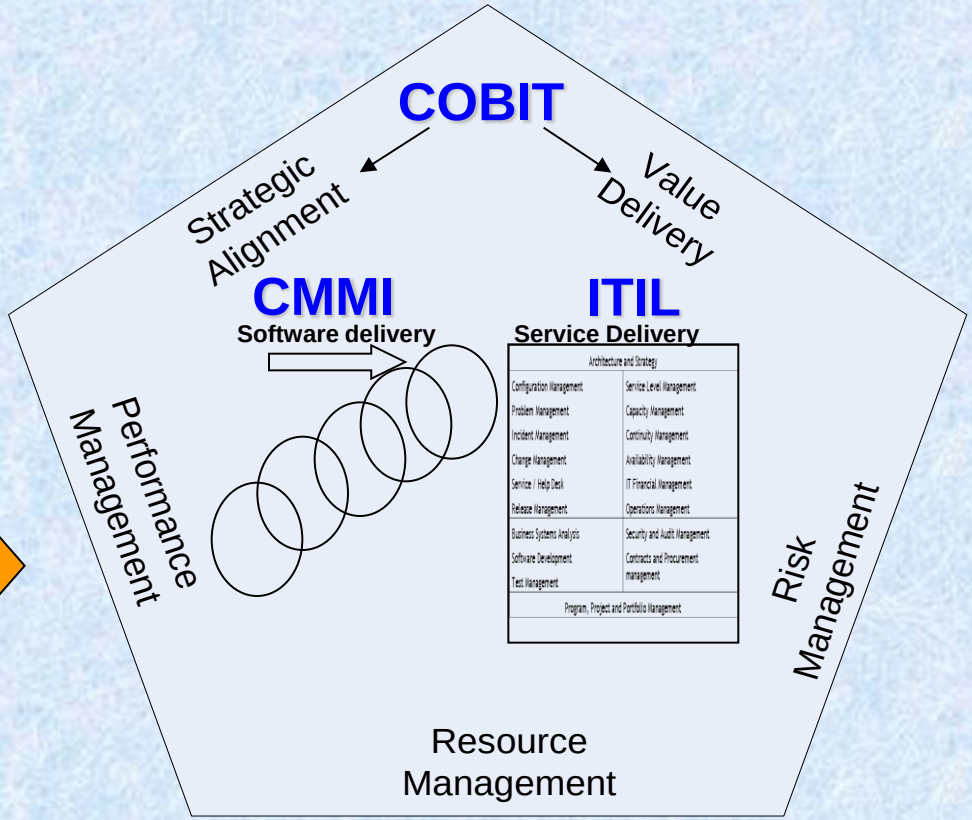
What is the positioning of Enterprise Architecture in an enterprise



How does Enterprise Architecture relate to other quality initiatives



IT as a business



Source:

Module 1 – Overview of Enterprise Architecture

Key Takeaway Points

- An "Enterprise" has identifiable vision / strategies / goals / drivers
- Enterprise Architecture (EA) is distinct from Solution Architecture strategic / cross projects / cross functional / business focused / multi layer / multi domain
- EA is a necessity from business, technology and legal perspectives
- EA is not a revolution but a gradual evolution
- EA has to be 'evolved' in-house
- EA frameworks are tools that typically provide methodology / processes / starting point for deliverables / best practices
- TOGAF is emerging as the 'de-facto standard' for an open EA Framework

Exercise: Winchester House

MODULE 2

Origin and Evolution of TOGAF

Module 2 – Origin and evolution of TOGAF

Learning Objectives

The pedigree and evolution of TOGAF

What is TOGAF (and what it is not) 1

What it is:

- A framework for providing a starting point for EA work
- A reference document for best practices
- A collection of "world class" resources
- A disciplined methodology

Origin: TAFIM (DOD USA)

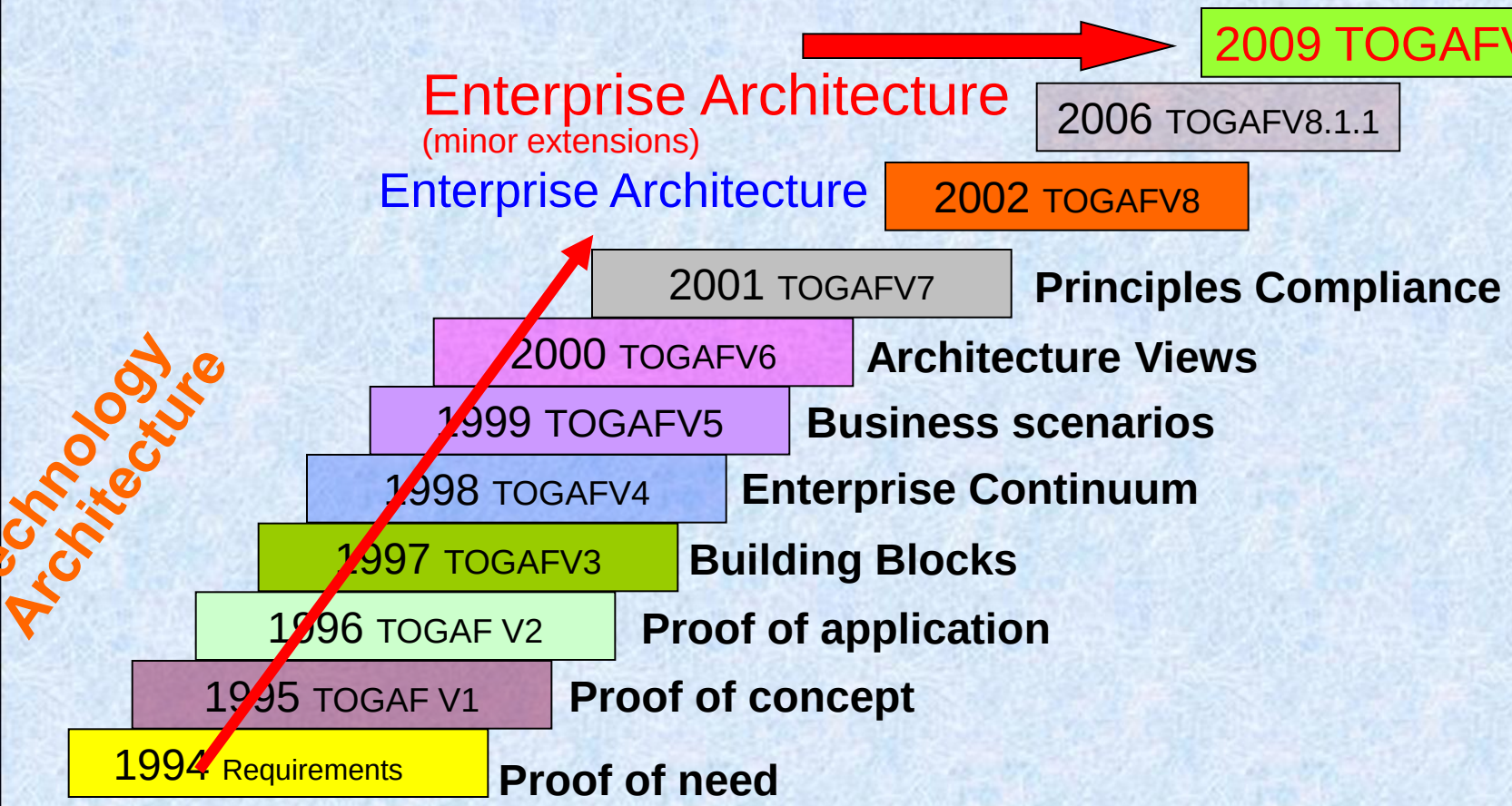
TAFIM-Technical Architecture Framework for Information Management

What is TOGAF (and what it is not) 2

What it is not:

- An Enterprise Architecture cookbook
- A universal answer to all Enterprise Architecture needs

How has TOGAF evolved



Source: The Open Group presentation August 2004