CC&C TOGAF Training Case Study

Illustrated with ABACUS

Introduction

- The following slides show how the Hi-Med case study can be modelled using the ABACUS product from Avolution.
- The presentation structure is as follows:
  - The “as-is” Architecture is outlined and some key concerns for it articulated
  - Some strategies for addressing the concerns are outlined. A “to-be” architecture is presented implementing these strategies
  - Finally the analysis capabilities of ABACUS are used to show the cost benefit of the “to-be” architecture.

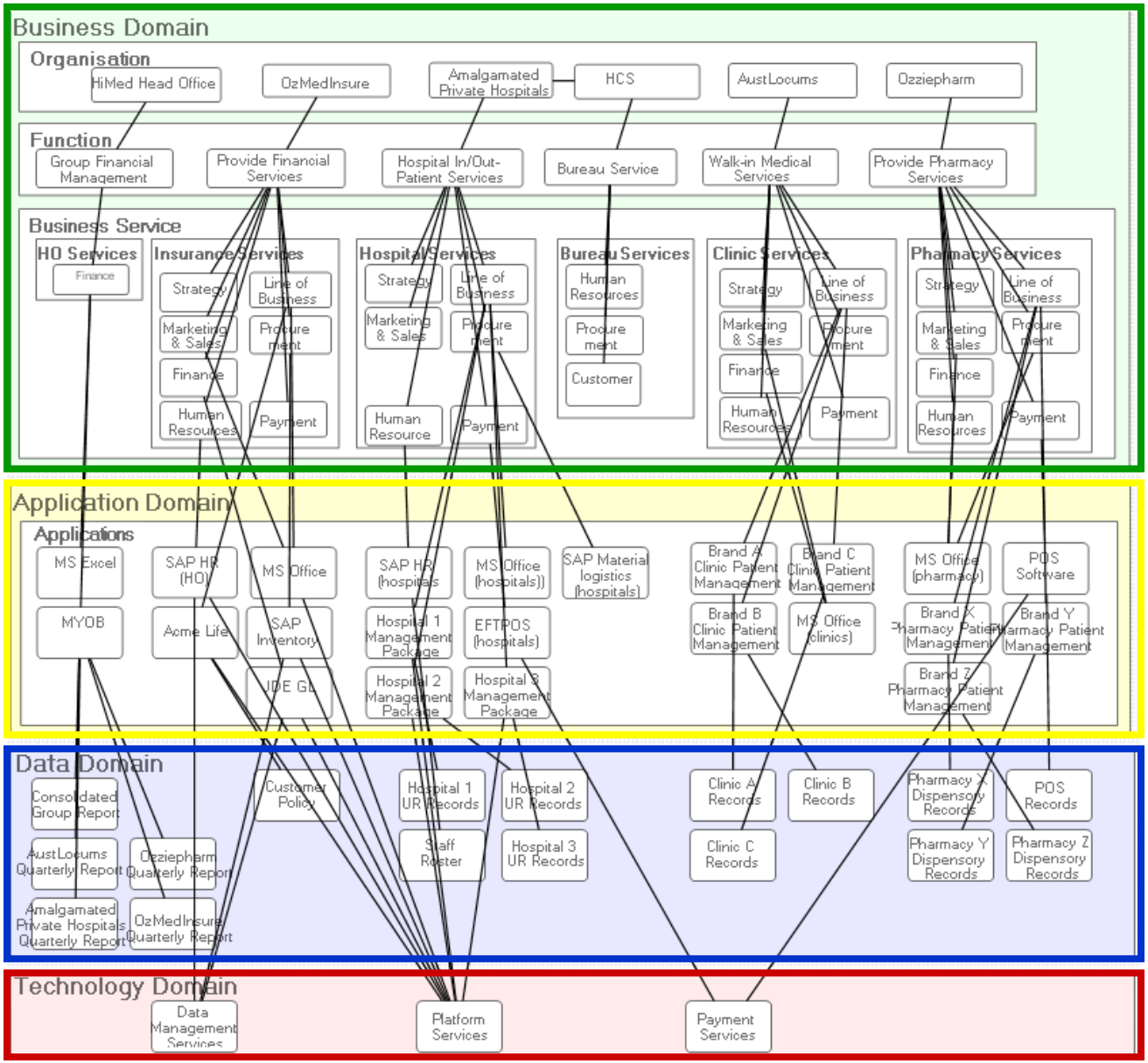
As-Is Architecture

Business

Application

Data

Technology



Concerns with As-Is Architecture

Concerns

-Organisational Stovepipes

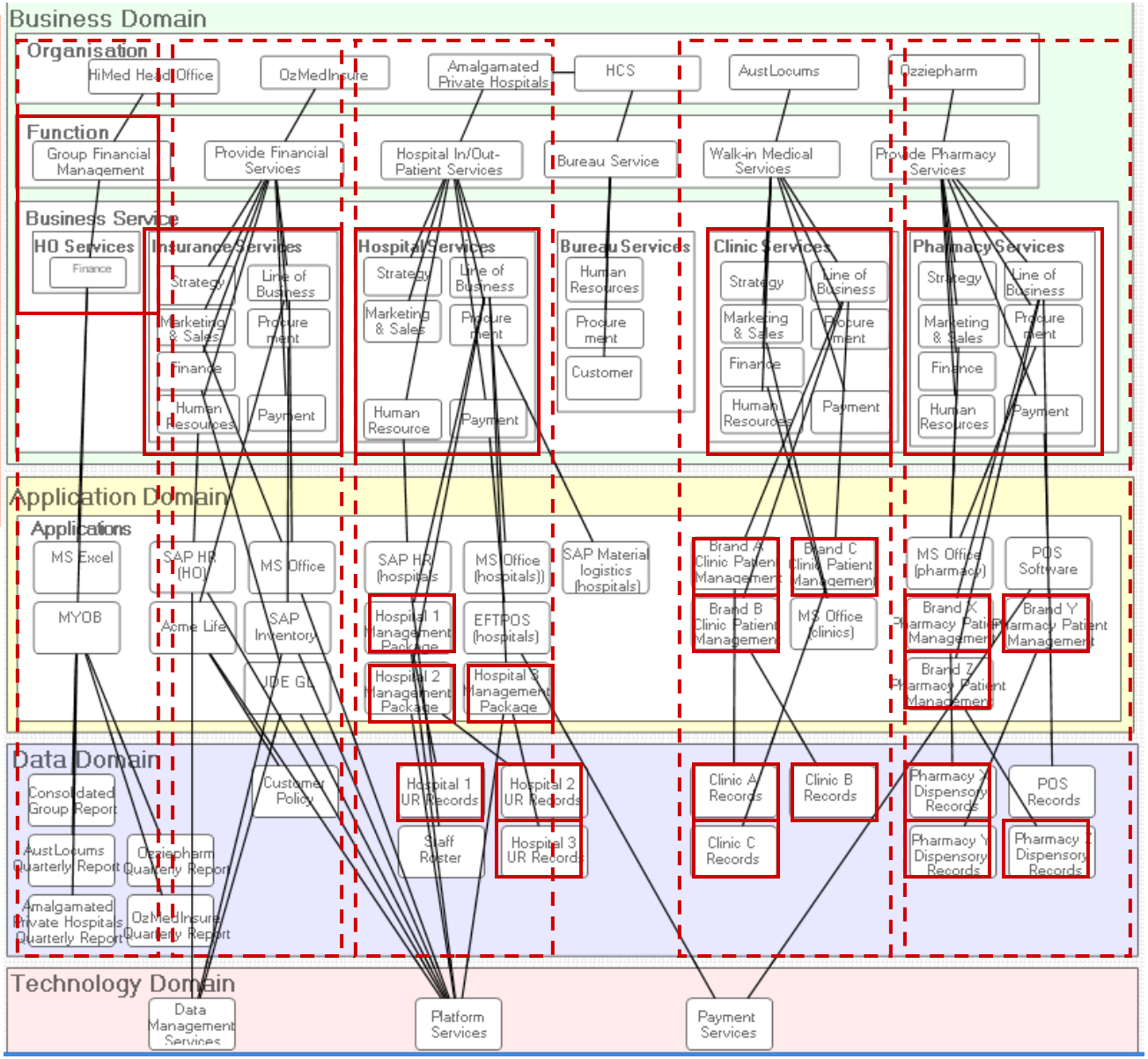
-Minimal Head Office Influence

-Isolated Practices

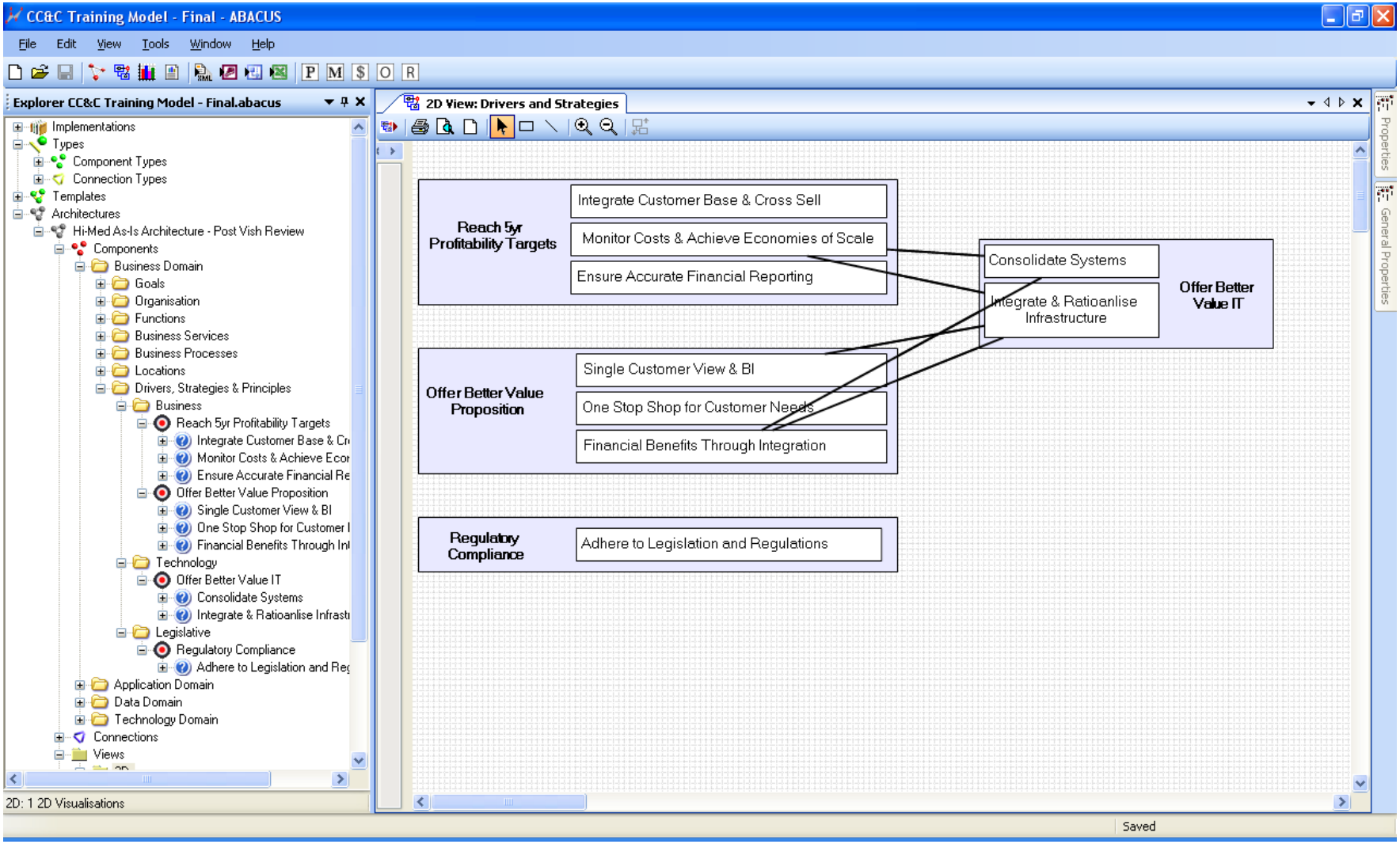
-Systems Duplication

-Data Duplication

-No data Sharing



Business Drivers & Strategies



To-Be Architecture Implementing Strategies

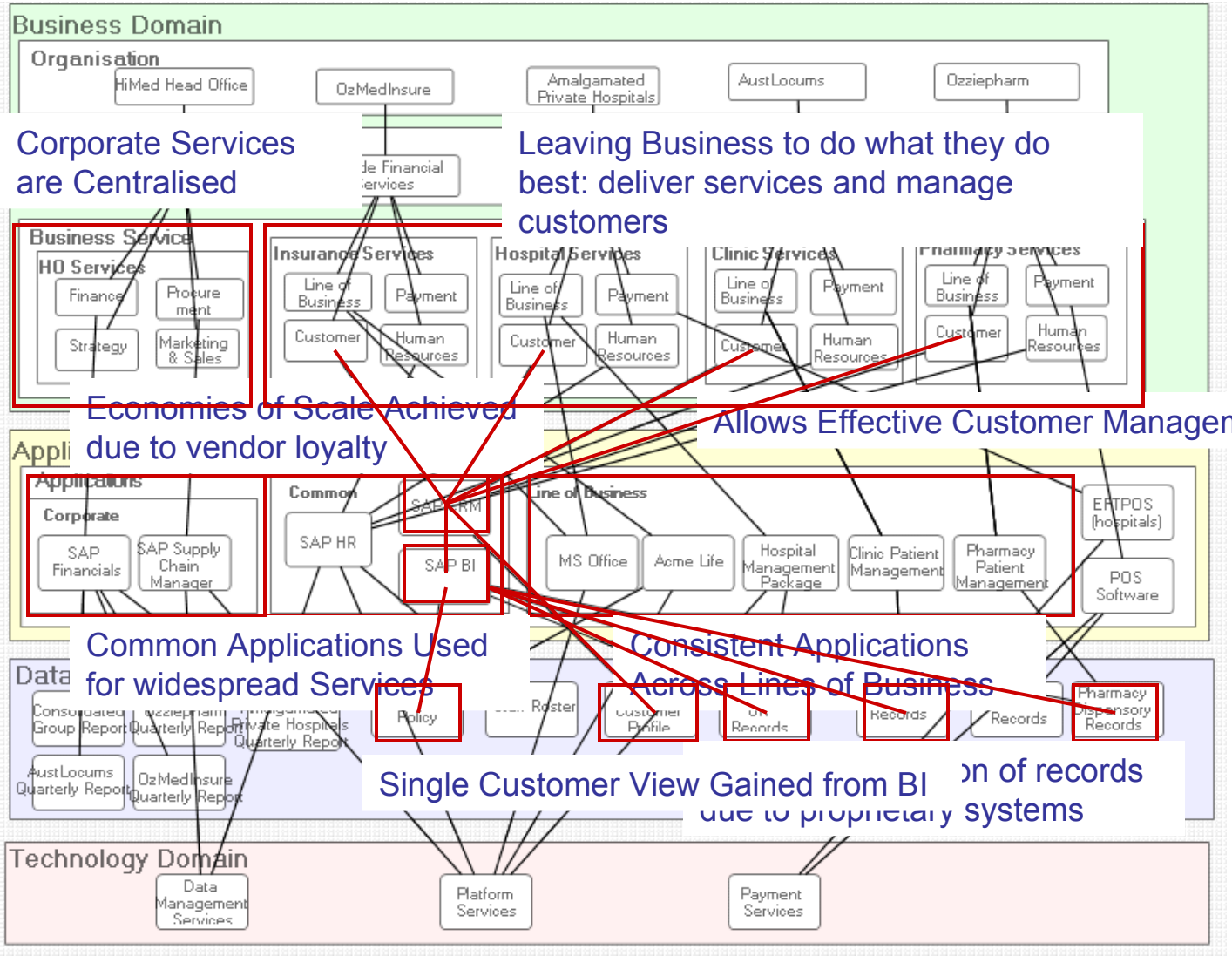
Strategies

-Application Consolidation

-Information Consistency

-Single Customer View

-Centralise Corporate Services

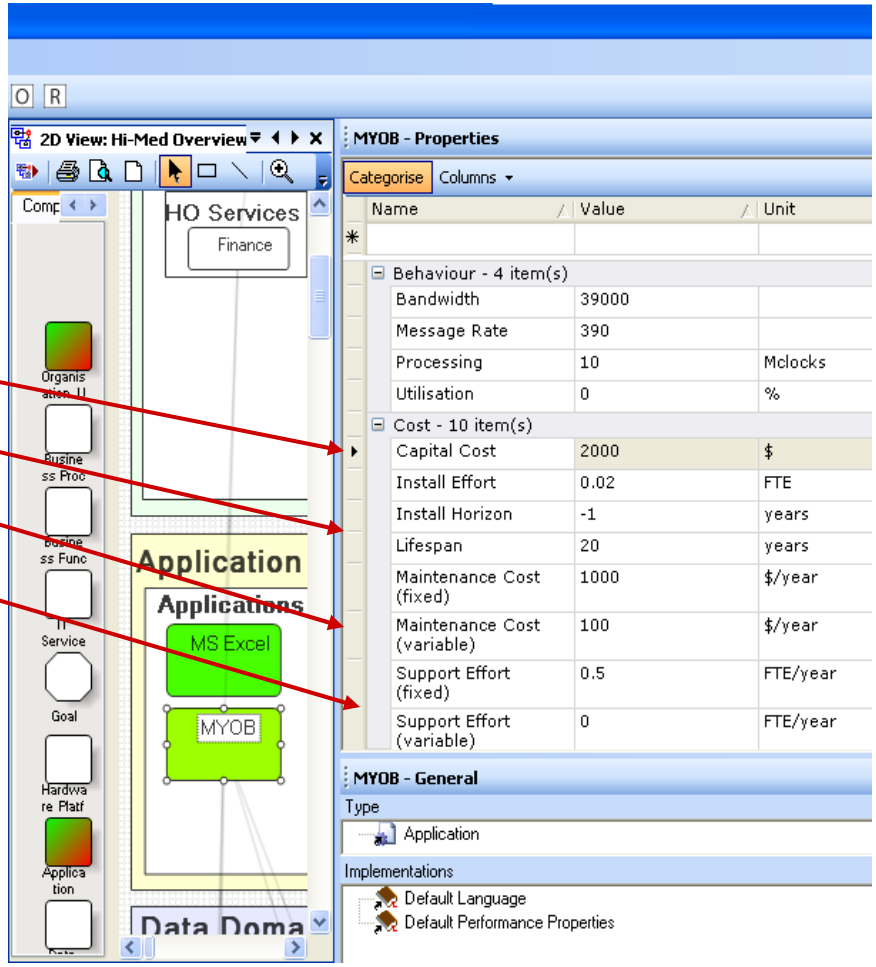


Analysing the Benefits

- The architectures presented offer the potential to address the concerns. Quantitative analysis can validate these architectures by showing how well they achieve the drivers and strategies.
- The following example shows the total cost of ownership (TCO) for both the “as-is” and “to-be” architectures.
- In this TCO example only application costs are used.

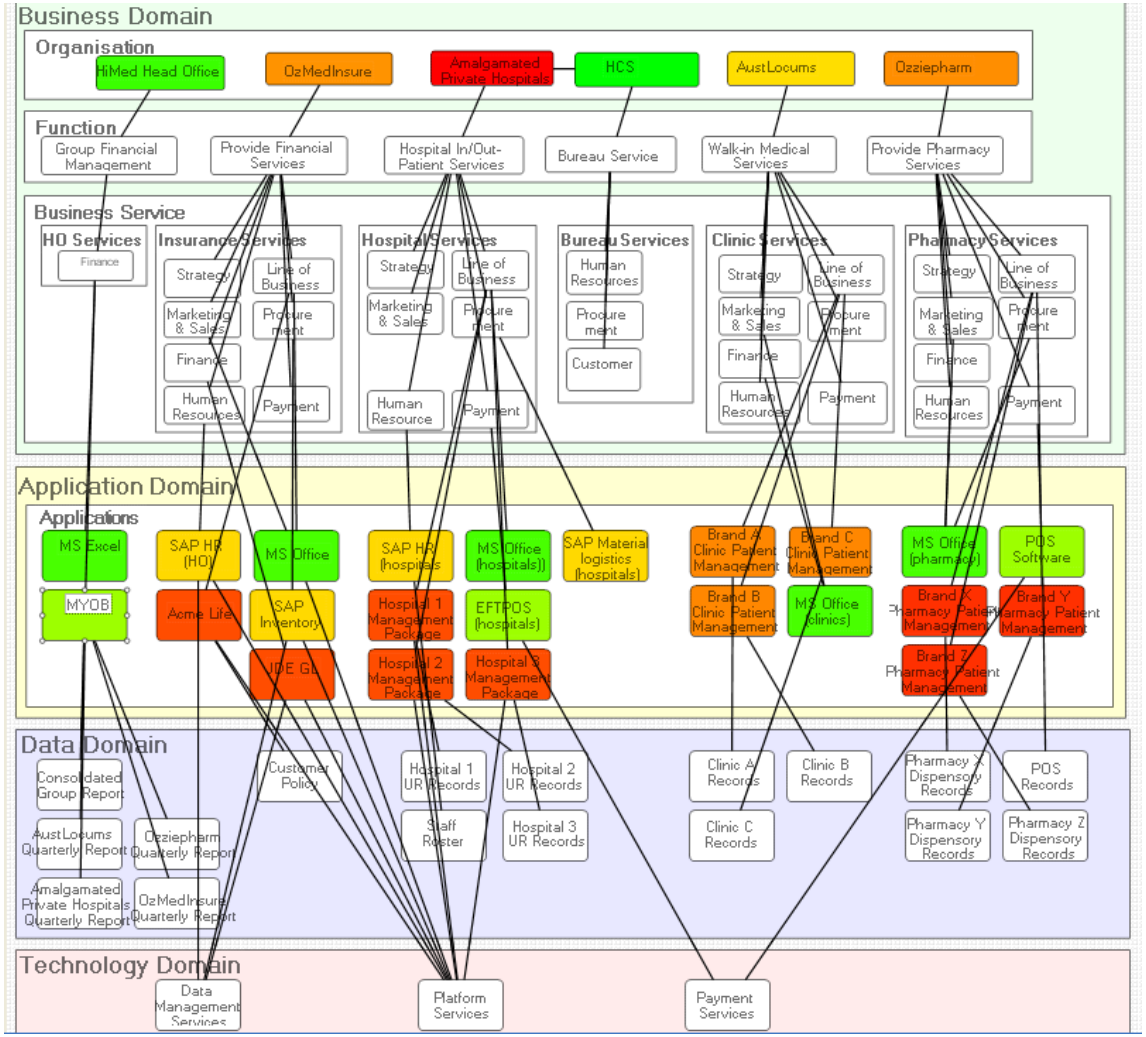
Total Cost of Ownership (Applications)

- To assess total cost of ownership, applications are given cost properties, including:
  - Capital Cost
  - Lifespan
  - Maintenance Cost
  - Support Effort
- A total cost of ownership is then calculated for each application and aggregated on a business unit or organisation-wide basis.



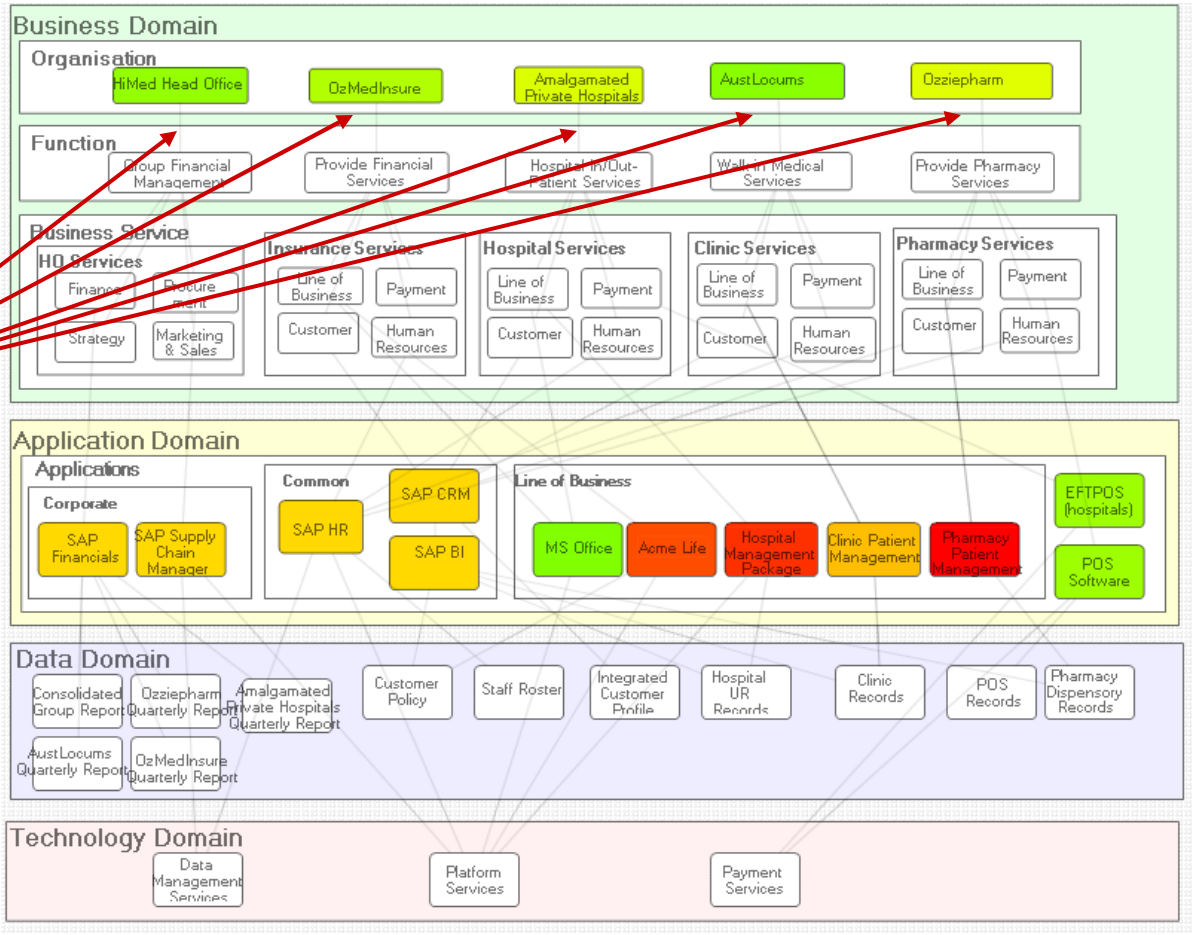
TCO for “as-is” Architecture

- Colouring applications according to the magnitude of the TCO property easily transforms the architecture visualisations into dashboards
- The figure to the right shows the “as-is” architecture coloured on a green-red scale, where green is less expensive and red is more expensive



TCO for “to-be” Architecture

- Compared to the “as-is” architecture, the “to-be” shows the benefit of fewer systems, with the aggregated cost to business units showing much lower TCO.
- The more even spread of responsibility across the organisation is also evident in the evenness of the TCO from business unit to business unit

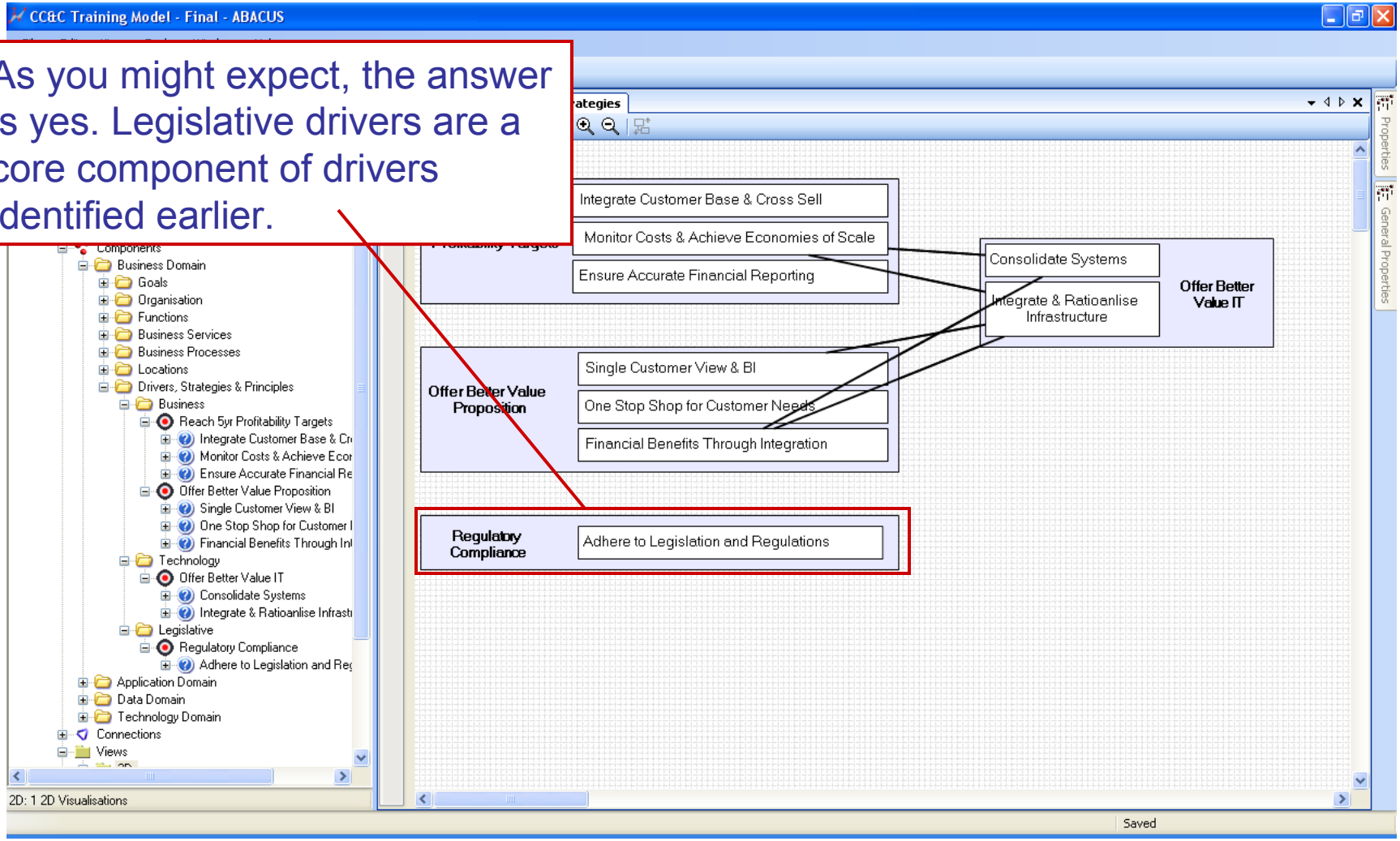


Impact Analysis – “What if?”

- An enterprise architecture affords an “enterprise-wide” view of affects of change on the organisation.
- This is commonly termed impact analysis and is undertaken by tracing the relationships between key elements of the architecture.
- Lets entertain the idea that legislative bodies react to the Hi-med’s business integration and enact legislation that forces Hi-med to divest its insurance and health care businesses.

Is such a change on the radar?

As you might expect, the answer is yes. Legislative drivers are a core component of drivers identified earlier.

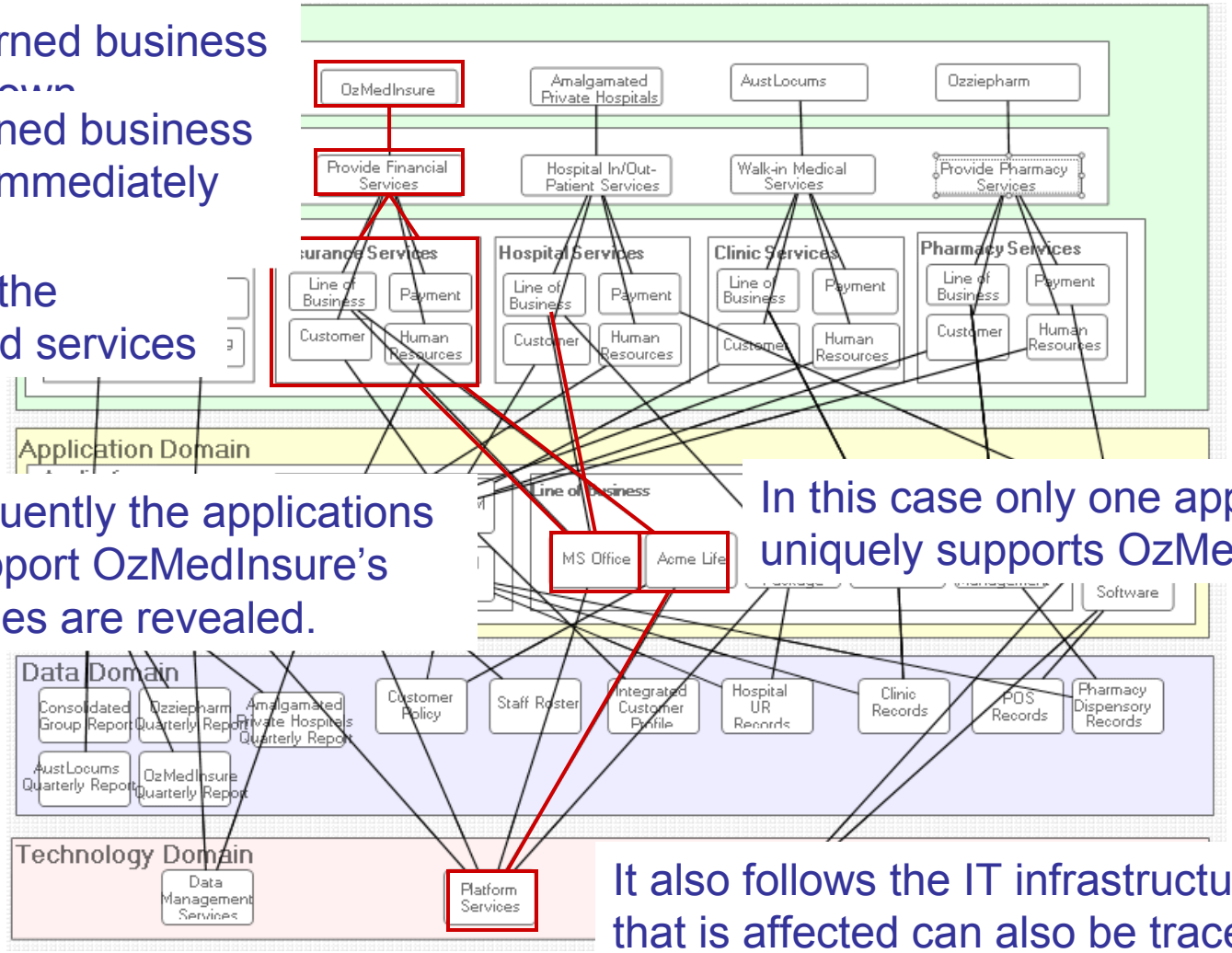


What is the effect on the “to-be” organisation?

The concerned business entity is known

The concerned business function is immediately derivable…

…as are the concerned services



Consequently the applications that support OzMedInsure’s processes are revealed.

In this case only one application uniquely supports OzMedInsure

It also follows the IT infrastructure that is affected can also be traced through the IT services