Enterprise Architecture Frameworks

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Learning Objective of Chapter 2

- Topic: Enterprise Architecture Framework
  - Content and structure of enterprise architecture descriptions
- This is necessary because
  - Enterprises are complex systems and thus also enterprise architecture descriptions are complex
  - Frameworks provide a structure for EA descriptions
- Learning Objective
  - Understand the content of an enterprise architecture description and how it can be organised
  - know the two main enterprise architecture frameworks TOGAF and Zachman

Chapter 2: Enterprise Architecture Frameworks

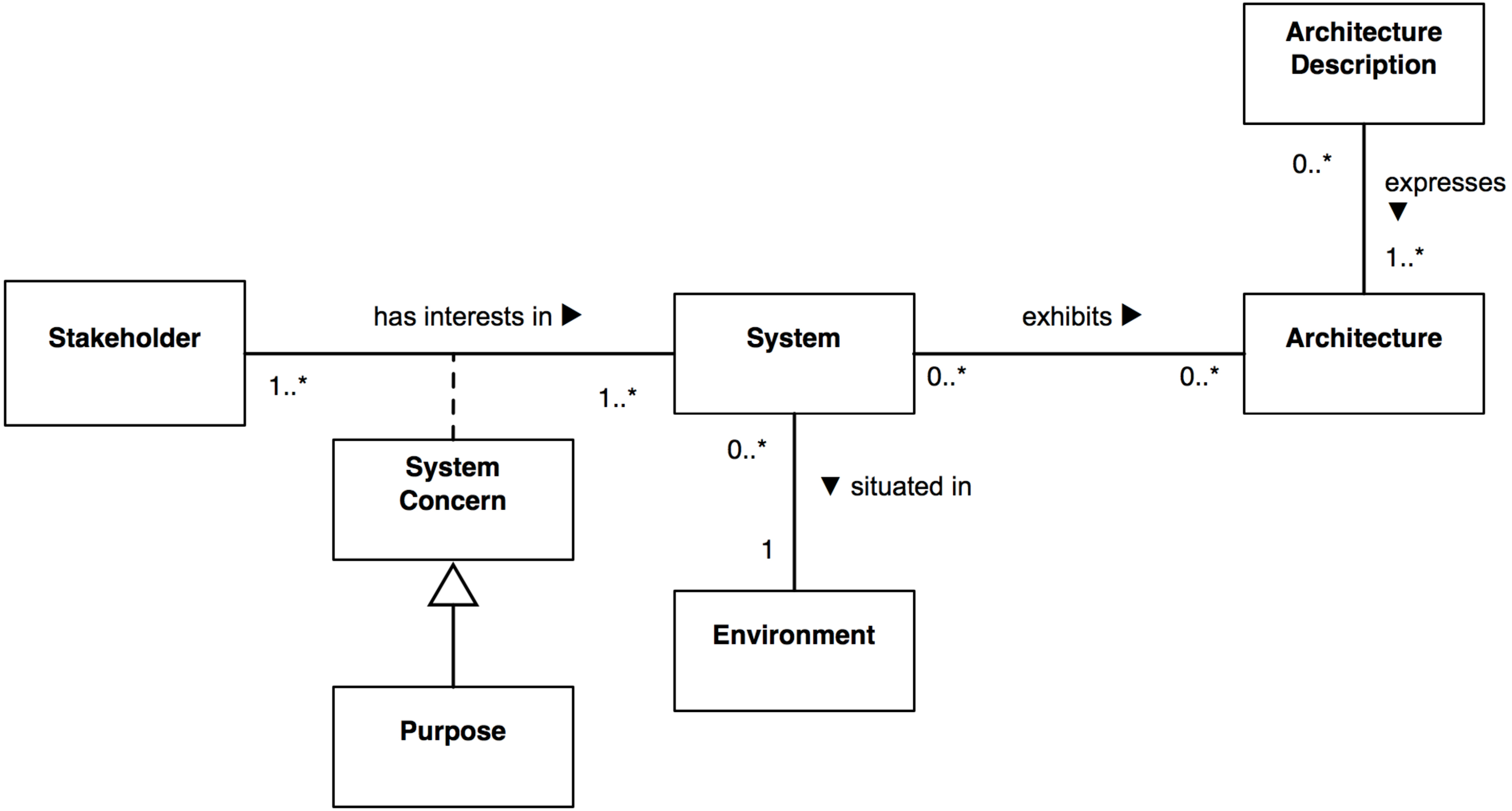
- Enterprise Architecture Descriptions
- Enterprise Architecture Frameworks
  - Zachman Enterprise Ontology
  - TOGAF

ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010 Systems and Software Engineering — Architecture Description

- International standard for architecture descriptions of systems and software.
- The original IEEE 1471 specified requirements on the contents of **architecture descriptions** of systems.
    - An architecture description (AD) expresses the architecture of a system of interest
- ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010 adds definitions and requirements on **architecture frameworks** and **architecture description languages** (ADLs)

http://www.iso-architecture.org/ieee-1471/faq.html

ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010
A Conceptual Model of Architecture Description



http://www.iso-architecture.org/ieee-1471/cm/

Key Ideas of ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010: ***Architecture***

- "*Architecture*" names that which is fundamental about a system; the set of essential properties of a system which determine its form, function, value, cost, and risk.
- That which is **fundamental** to a system takes several forms:
  - its **elements**: the constituents that make up the system;
  - the **relationships**: both internal and external to the system; and
  - the **principles of its design and evolution**.
- An architecture is a *conception of a system* – i.e., it is in the human mind. An architecture may exist without ever being written down.

http://www.iso-architecture.org/ieee-1471/cm/

Enterprise Architecture

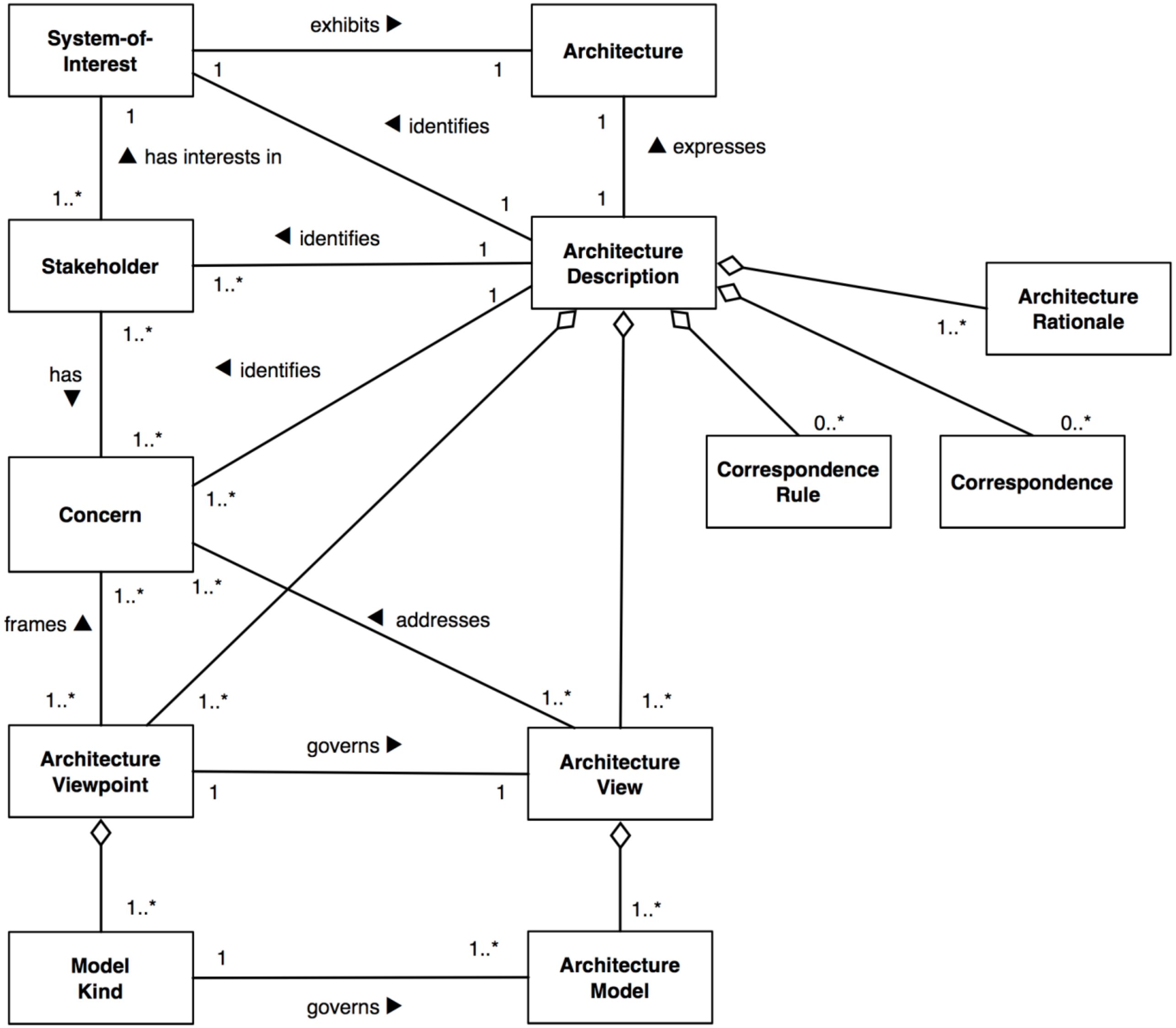
- **An Enterprise Architecture** is a coherent whole of principles, methods, and models that are used in the design and realisation of an enterprise's organisational structure, business processes, information systems, and infrastructure
- An Enterprise Architecture contains all *relevant*
  - Business structures
  - IT structures
  - and their relationships
- Enterprise Architecture gives an overall view on the enterprise
  - merge distributed information from various organisational entities and projects into a whole
  - show the interconnectedness and dependencies between these information

Key Ideas of ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:
Architecture Description

- An *architecture description* (AD) is an artifact that expresses an Architecture to share with others.
  - An AD is what is written down as a concrete work product. It could be a document, a repository or a collection of artifacts used to define and document an architecture
  - Architects and other system stakeholders use Architecture Descriptions to understand, analyze and compare Architectures, and often as "blueprints" for planning and construction.

http://www.iso-architecture.org/ieee-1471/cm/

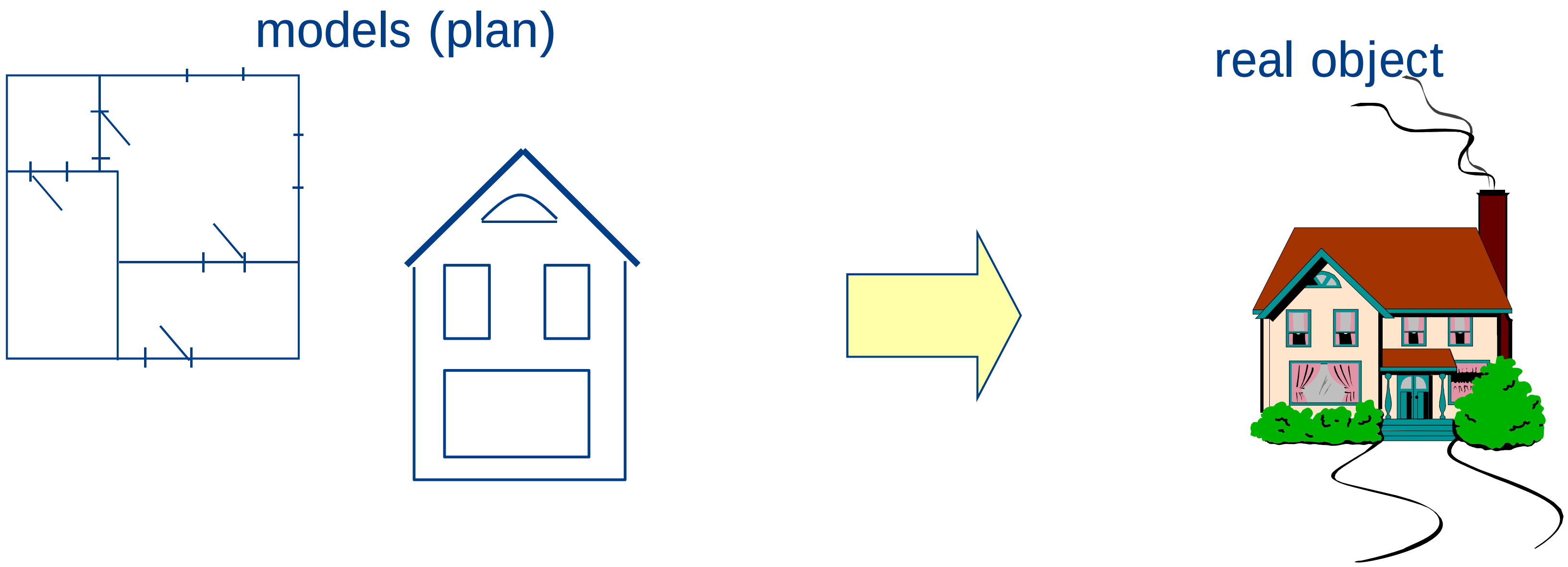
The Core of Architecture Description



http://www.iso-architecture.org/ieee-1471/cm/

Archtecture Description and Architecture Models

- An *Architecture Description* consists of one or several *Architecture Models*
- A Model is a reproduction of a relevant part of reality which contains the essential aspects to be investigated.
- Relevance depends on stakeholders and their concerns.



Key Ideas of ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010
Stakeholder and Concerns

- *Stakeholders* are individuals, groups or organizations holding concerns for the System.
  - ♦ **Examples of Stakeholders**: client, owner, user, operator, maintainer, developers, suppliers, regulator, auditor, architect.
- A *Concern* is any interest in the system.
  - **Examples of Concerns**: optimisation, efficiency, quality of service, automation, agility, behavior, business goals, customer experience, flexibility, maintainability, regulatory compliance, security.

Architecture Views and Viewpoints

- Not everyone is interested in everything. Views and Viewpoints are a means to specify which part of an Architecture Description is of relevance

- *View*: Part of an architecture description. It expresses the architecture
  - from the perspective of one or more *Stakeholders*
  - to address specific *Concerns*

- *Viewpoint* specifies a view. It prescribes the concepts, models, analysis techniques, and visualizations that are provided by the view

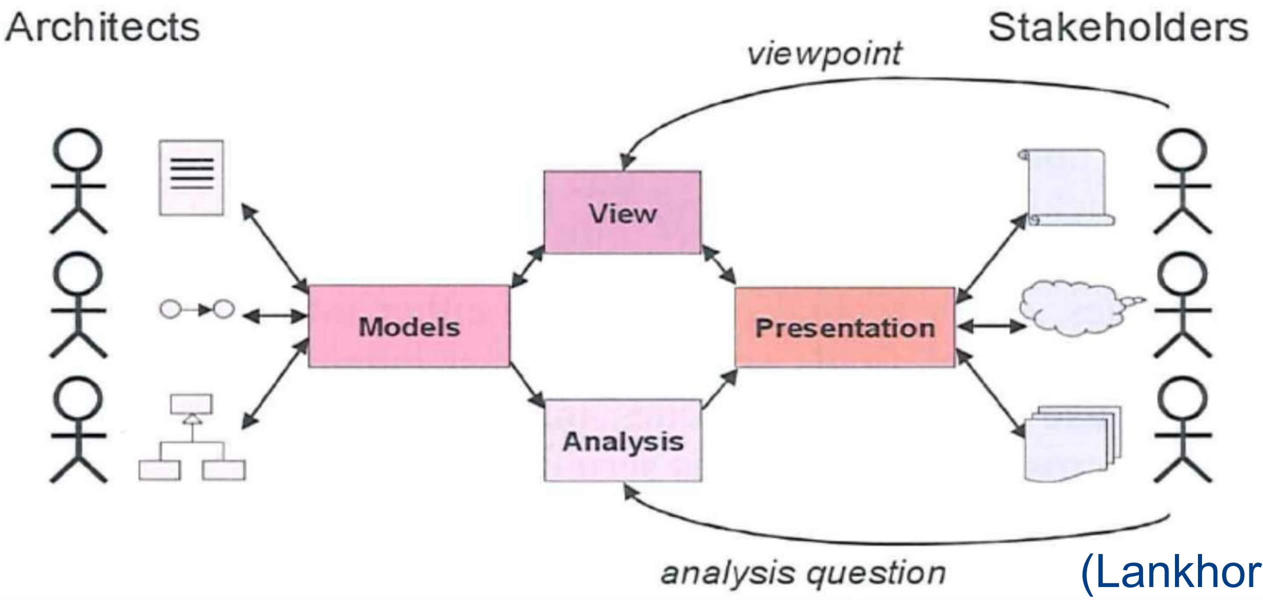
A *view* is what you see and
a *viewpoint* is where you are looking from

What is and what is not shown in a view depends on the scope of the viewpoint and on what is relevant to the concerns of the stakeholders

Source: ArchiMate 2.0 Specification, chapter 8, http://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/archimate2-doc/chap08.html

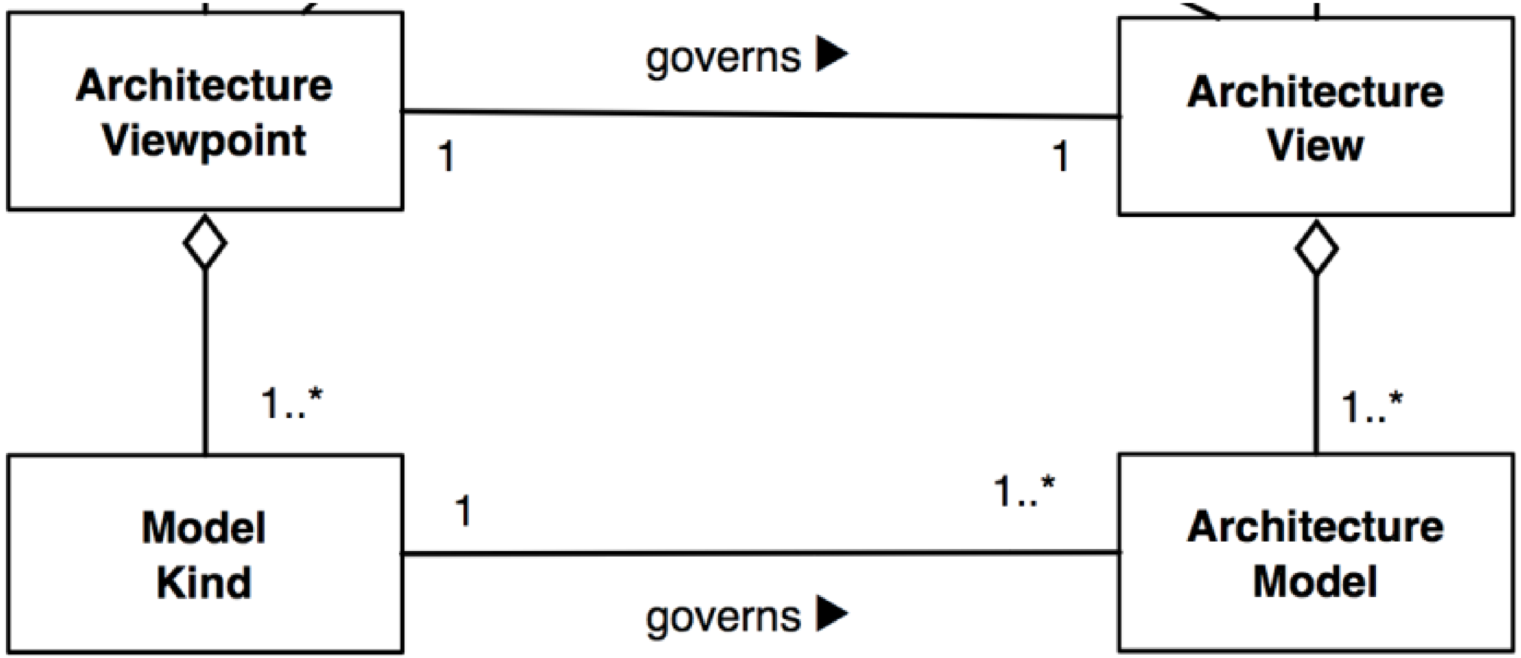
Viewpoints: Communicating about Architecture

- Viewpoints are a means to focus on particular aspects of the architecture;
- The aspects are determined by the concerns of the stakeholder with whom communication takes place.
- Viewpoints are designed for the purpose of communicating certain aspects of an architecture.
- The architect informs the stakeholders, and the stakeholders give feedback on the presented aspects.



(Lankhorst et al. 2005, p. 4)

Views, Viewpoints, Model Kinds and Models



ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010

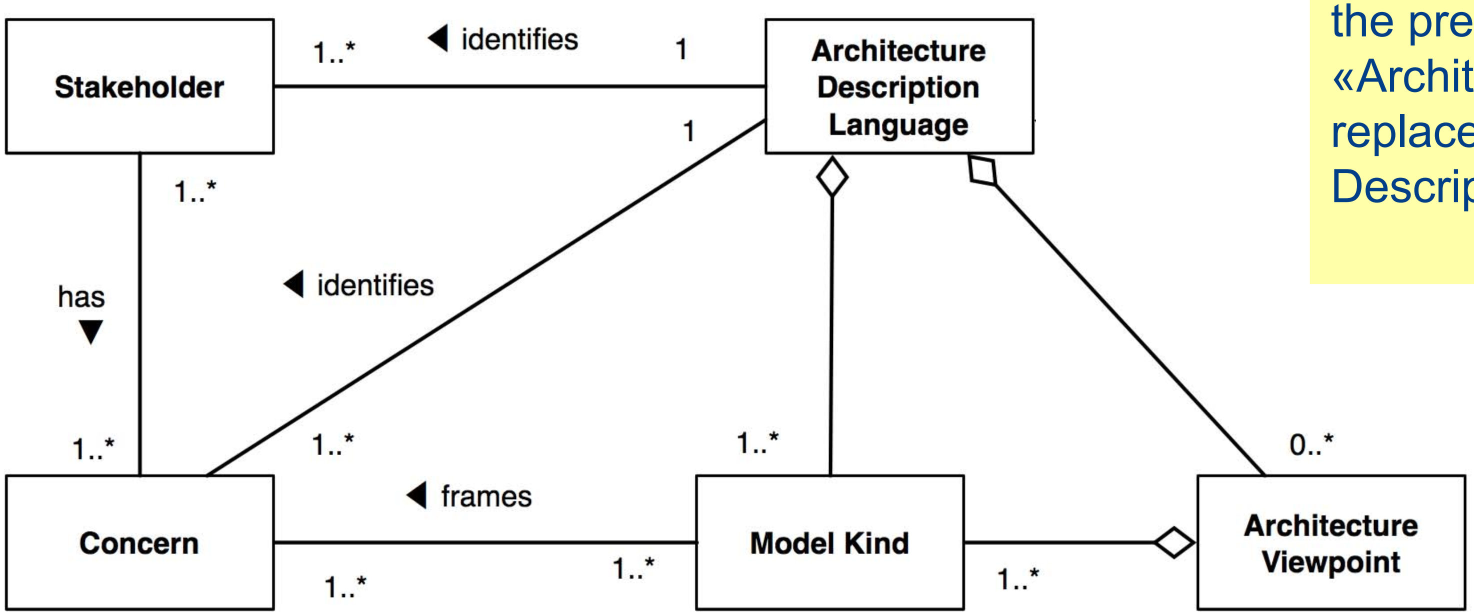
Architecture Models and Model Kinds

- An Architecture View consists of one or more *Architecture Models*
- An *Architecture Model* is constructed in accordance with the conventions established by its Model Kind, typically defined as part of its governing viewpoint.
  - Examples of Models: The model of the order process of the company, the model of the customer data, the organisation of a specific company
- A *Model Kind* defines the conventions for a type of Architecture Model.
  - Examples of model kinds are process models, organisation model, data models

http://www.iso-architecture.org/ieee-1471/cm/

Architecture Description Language

- An *Architecture Description Language (ADL)* is any form of expression for use in Architecture Descriptions. An ADL might include a single Model Kind, a single viewpoint or multiple viewpoints. Examples of ADLs: BPMN, UML, ArchiMate

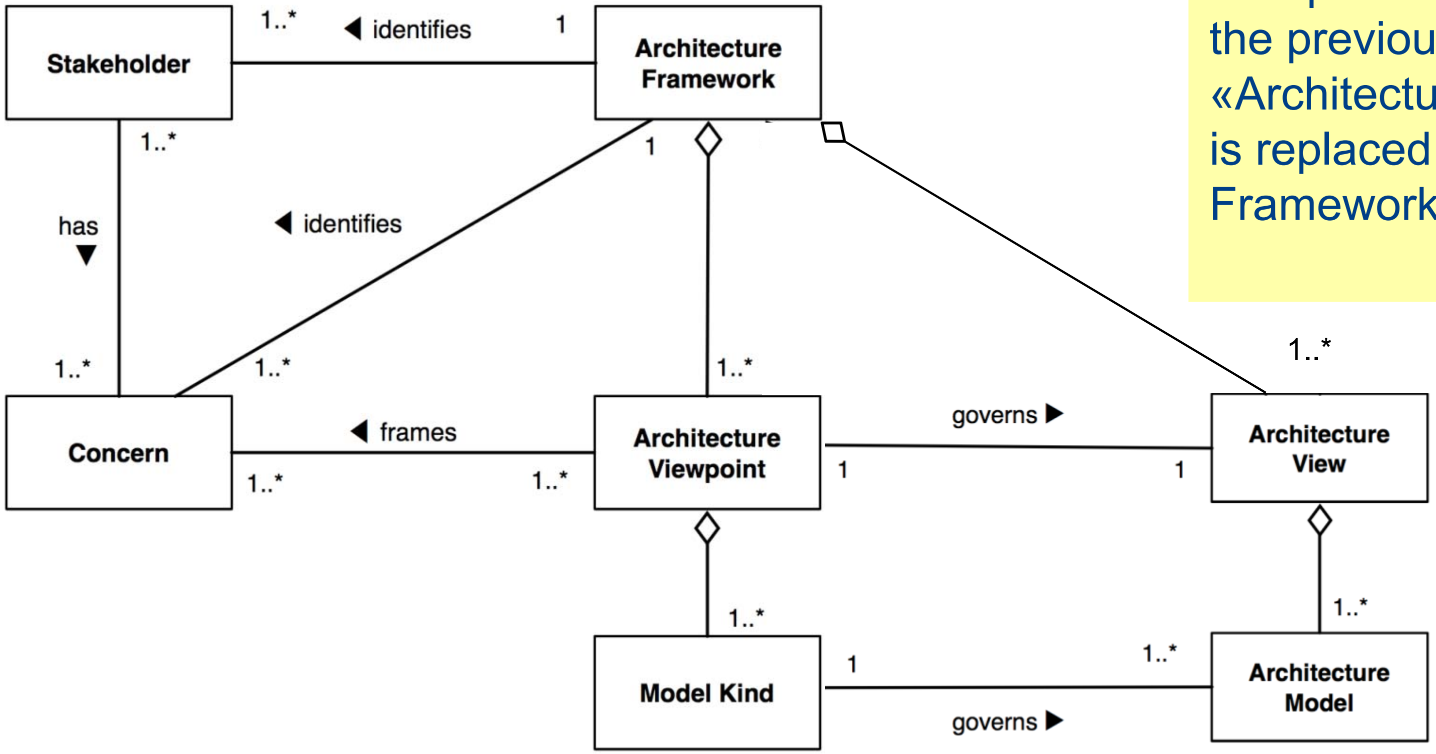


Compared to the graphic on the previous slide, «Architecture Description» is replaced by «Architecture Description Language».

http://www.iso-architecture.org/ieee-1471/cm/

Architecture Framework

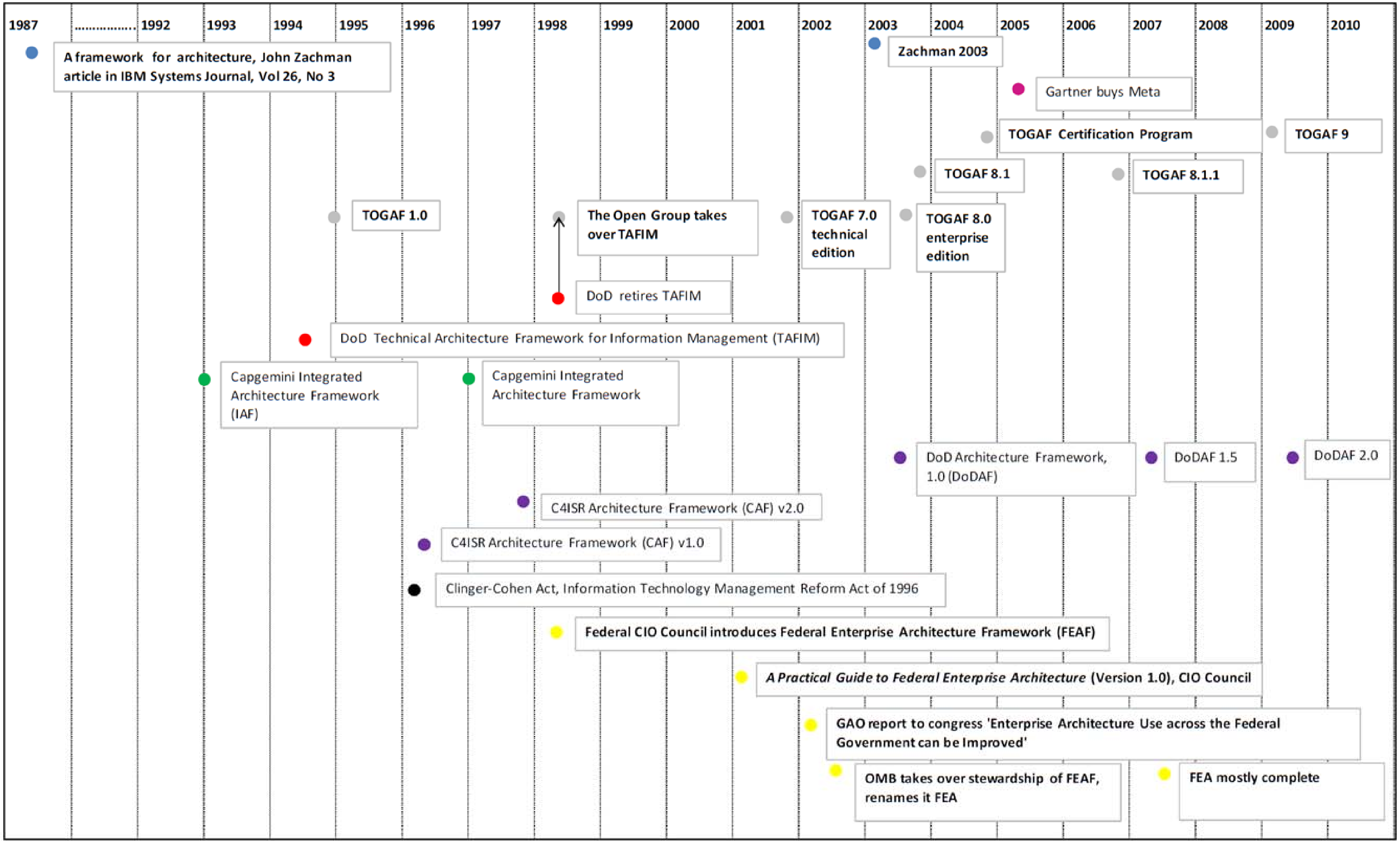
- An *Architecture Framework* establishes a common practice for creating, interpreting, analyzing and using architecture descriptions within a particular domain of application or stakeholder community.



Compared to the graphic on the previous slide, «Architecture Description» is replaced by «Architecture Framework».

http://www.iso-architecture.org/ieee-1471/cm/

Timeline of Enterprise Architecture Frameworks



1987 …………….. 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010

A framework for architecture, John Zachman article in IBM Systems Journal, Vol 26, No 3

Zachman 2003

Gartner buys Meta

TOGAF Certification Program

TOGAF 9

TOGAF 8.1

TOGAF 8.1.1

TOGAF 1.0

The Open Group takes over TAFIM

TOGAF 7.0 technical edition

TOGAF 8.0 enterprise edition

DoD retires TAFIM

DoD Technical Architecture Framework for Information Management (TAFIM)

Capgemini Integrated Architecture Framework (IAF)

Capgemini Integrated Architecture Framework

DoD Architecture Framework, 1.0 (DoDAF)

DoDAF 1.5

DoDAF 2.0

C4ISR Architecture Framework (CAF) v2.0

C4ISR Architecture Framework (CAF) v1.0

Clinger-Cohen Act, Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996

Federal CIO Council introduces Federal Enterprise Architecture Framework (FEAF)

A Practical Guide to Federal Enterprise Architecture (Version 1.0), CIO Council

GAO report to congress 'Enterprise Architecture Use across the Federal Government can be Improved'

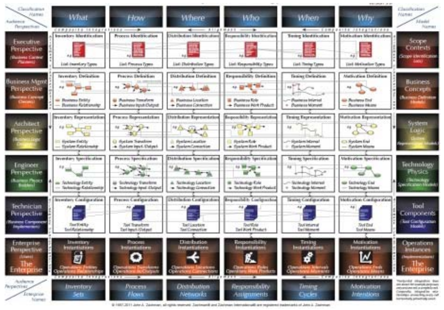
OMB takes over stewardship of FEAF, renames it FEA

FEA mostly complete

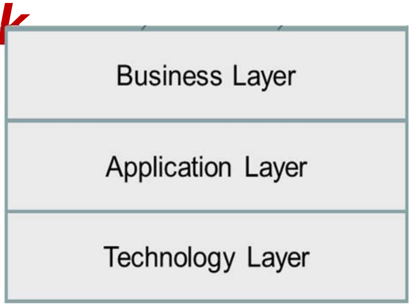
(Bespoke Systems 2012)

Enterprise Architecture Frameworks

- There are a number of Enterprise Architecture Frameworks
- We can distinguish two main types of structures:
  - ♦ ***Matrix*** of aspects and perspectives, e.g.
    - ● ***Zachmann Enterprise Architecture Framework***
      - – An enterprise Ontology



  - ♦ ***Three layer architecture*** with business, applications and technology, e.g.
    - ● ***TOGAF - The Open Group Architecture Framework***
      - – A methodology for Architecture Development
    - ● ***Best Practice Enterprise Architecture***



Business Layer

Application Layer

Technology Layer

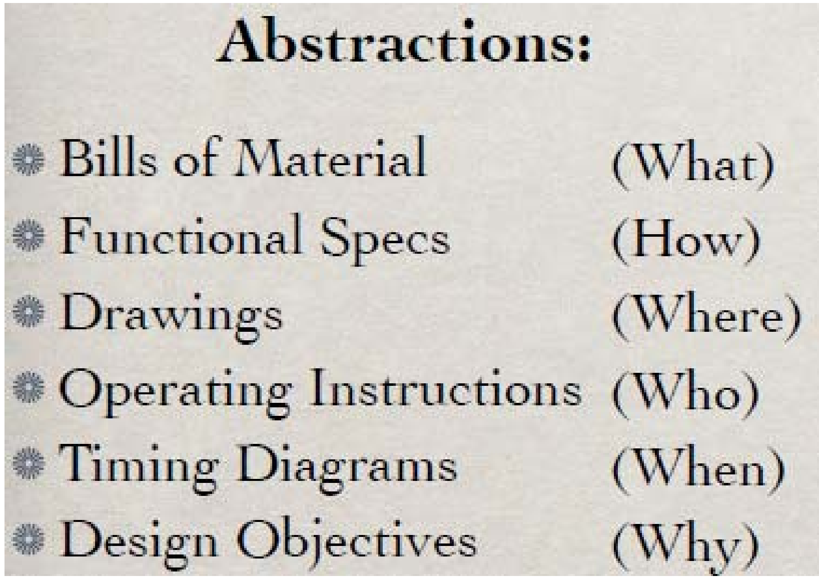
THE ZACHMAN FRAMEWORK

Zachman Framework

- The Zachman framework is regarded the origin of enterprise architecture frameworks (although originally called "Framework for Information Systems Architecture")
- John A. Zachman published the first version in 1987
- It is still further developed by Zachman International (http://www.zachman.com)
- The Framework is often referenced as a standard approach for expressing the basic elements of enterprise architecture
- The framework is a logical structure for classifying and organising the descriptive representations of an enterprise

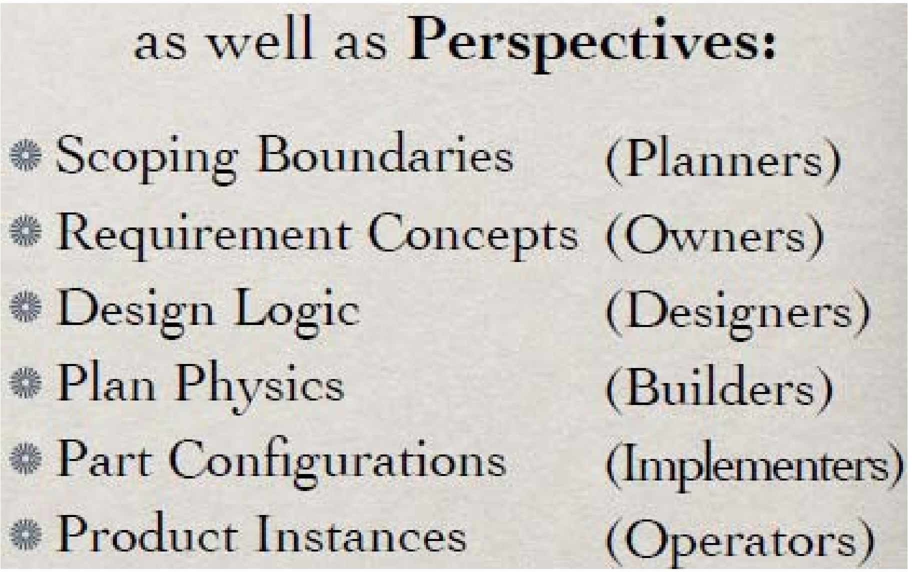
Rationale of the Zachman Architecture

- There is not a single descriptive representation for a complex object ... there is a SET of descriptive representations.
- Descriptive representations (of anything) typically include :



Abstractions:

❋ Bills of Material	(What)
❋ Functional Specs	(How)
❋ Drawings	(Where)
❋ Operating Instructions	(Who)
❋ Timing Diagrams	(When)
❋ Design Objectives	(Why)

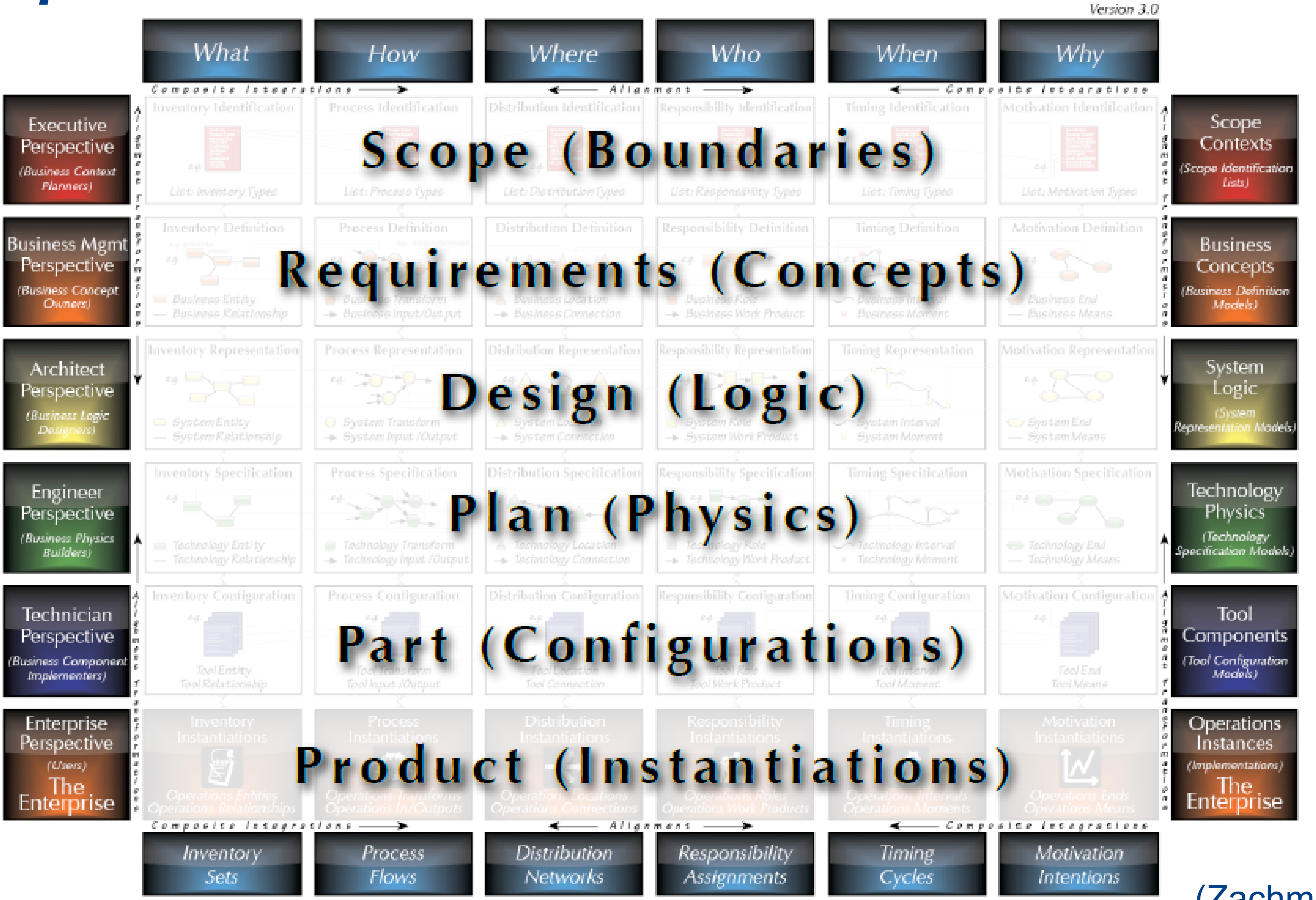


as well as **Perspectives:**

❋ Scoping Boundaries	(Planners)
❋ Requirement Concepts	(Owners)
❋ Design Logic	(Designers)
❋ Plan Physics	(Builders)
❋ Part Configurations	(Implementers)
❋ Product Instances	(Operators)

(Zachman 2012)

Perspectives



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Scope (Boundaries)

Requirements (Concepts)

Design (Logic)

Plan (Physics)

Part (Configurations)

Product (Instantiations)

	What	How	Where	Who	When	Why	
	Composite Integrations →		← Alignment →		← Composite Integrations		
Executive Perspective (Business Context Planners)	Inventory Identification e.g. List: Inventory Types	Process Identification e.g. List: Process Types	Distribution Identification e.g. List: Distribution Types	Responsibility Identification e.g. List: Responsibility Types	Timing Identification e.g. List: Timing Types	Motivation Identification e.g. List: Motivation Types	Scope Contexts (Scope Identification Lists)
Business Mgmt Perspective (Business Concept Owners)	Inventory Definition e.g. Business Entity Business Relationship	Process Definition e.g. Business Transform Business Input/Output	Distribution Definition e.g. Business Location Business Connection	Responsibility Definition e.g. Business Role Business Work Product	Timing Definition e.g. Business Interval Business Moment	Motivation Definition e.g. Business End Business Means	Business Concepts (Business Definition Models)
Architect Perspective (Business Logic Designers)	Inventory Representation e.g. System Entity System Relationship	Process Representation e.g. System Transform System Input/Output	Distribution Representation e.g. System Location System Connection	Responsibility Representation e.g. System Role System Work Product	Timing Representation System Interval System Moment	Motivation Representation e.g. System End System Means	System Logic (System Representation Models)
Engineer Perspective (Business Physics Builders)	Inventory Specification e.g. Technology Entity Technology Relationship	Process Specification e.g. Technology Transform Technology Input/Output	Distribution Specification Technology Location Technology Connection	Responsibility Specification Technology Role Technology Work Product	Timing Specification Technology Interval Technology Moment	Motivation Specification e.g. Technology End Technology Means	Technology Physics (Technology Specification Models)
Technician Perspective (Business Component Implementers)	Inventory Configuration e.g. Tool Entity Tool Relationship	Process Configuration Tool Transform Tool Input/Output	Distribution Configuration Tool Location Tool Connection	Responsibility Configuration e.g. Tool Role Tool Work Product	Timing Configuration Tool Interval Tool Moment	Motivation Configuration e.g. Tool End Tool Means	Tool Components (Tool Configuration Models)
Enterprise Perspective (Users) The Enterprise	Inventory Instantiations Operations Entities Operations Relationships	Process Instantiations Operations Transforms Operations In/Outputs	Distribution Instantiations Operations Locations Operations Connections	Responsibility Instantiations Operations Roles Operations Work Products	Timing Instantiations Operations Intervals Operations Moments	Motivation Instantiations Operations Ends Operations Means	Operations Instances (Implementations) The Enterprise
	Composite Integrations →		← Alignment →		← Composite Integrations		
	Inventory Sets	Process Flows	Distribution Networks	Responsibility Assignments	Timing Cycles	Motivation Intentions	

(Zachman 2012)

Dimension 1 – Perspectives

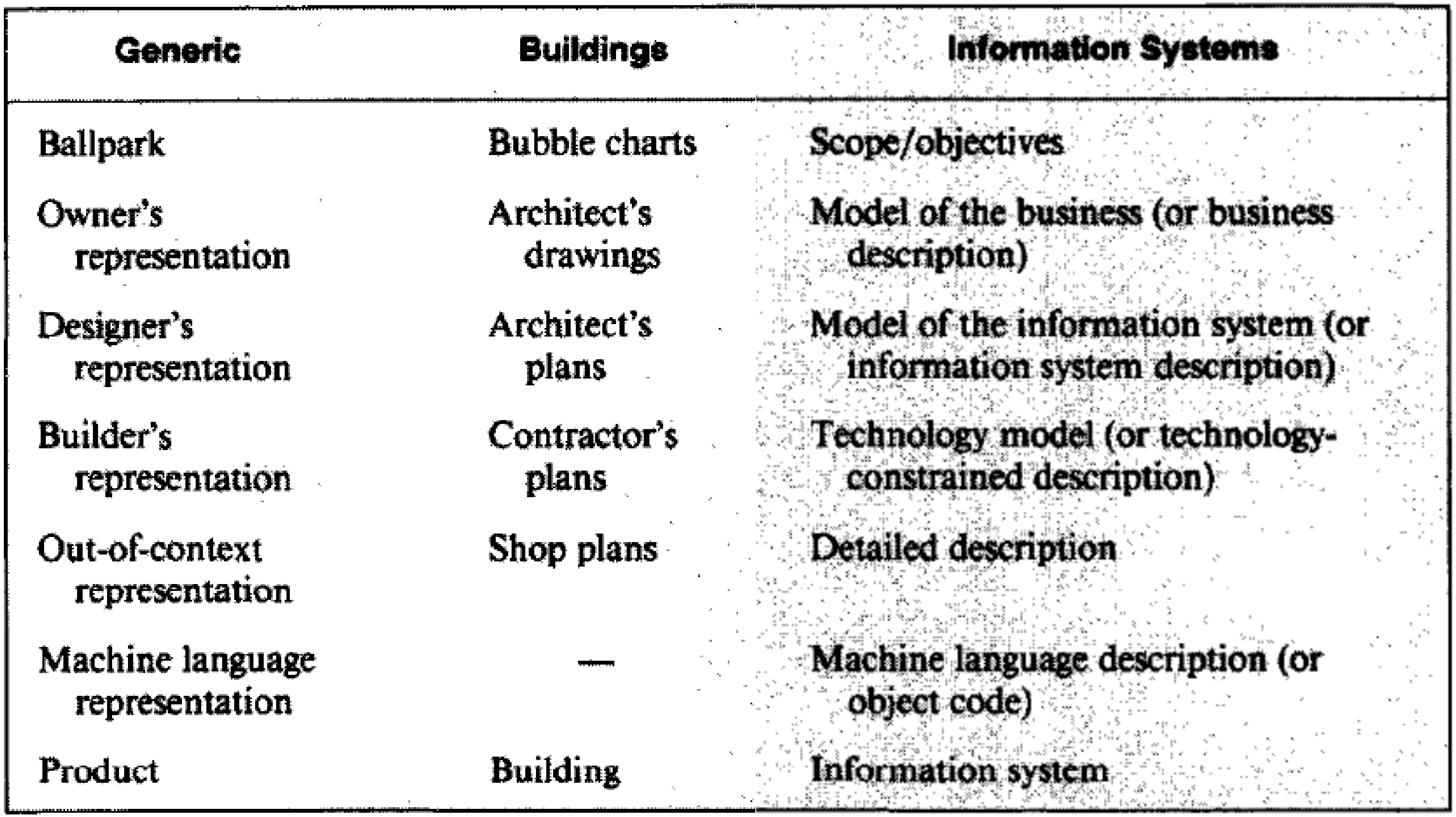
Zachman originally used the analogy of classical architecture

For the different stakeholders different aspects of a building are relevant - models of the building from different perspectives

- **Bubble charts:** conceptual representation delivered by the architect
- **Architect's drawing:** transcription of the owner's perceptual requirements – *owner's perspective*
- **Architect's plans:** translation of the owner's requirements into a product – *designer's perspective*
- **Contractor's plans:** phases of operation, architect's plans contrained by nature and technology – *builder's perspective*
- **Shop plans:** parts/sections/components of building details (out-of-context specification) – *subcontractor's perspective*
- **The building:** physical building itself

(Zachman 1987)

Dimension 1: Architectural Representations with analogies in Building and Information Systems

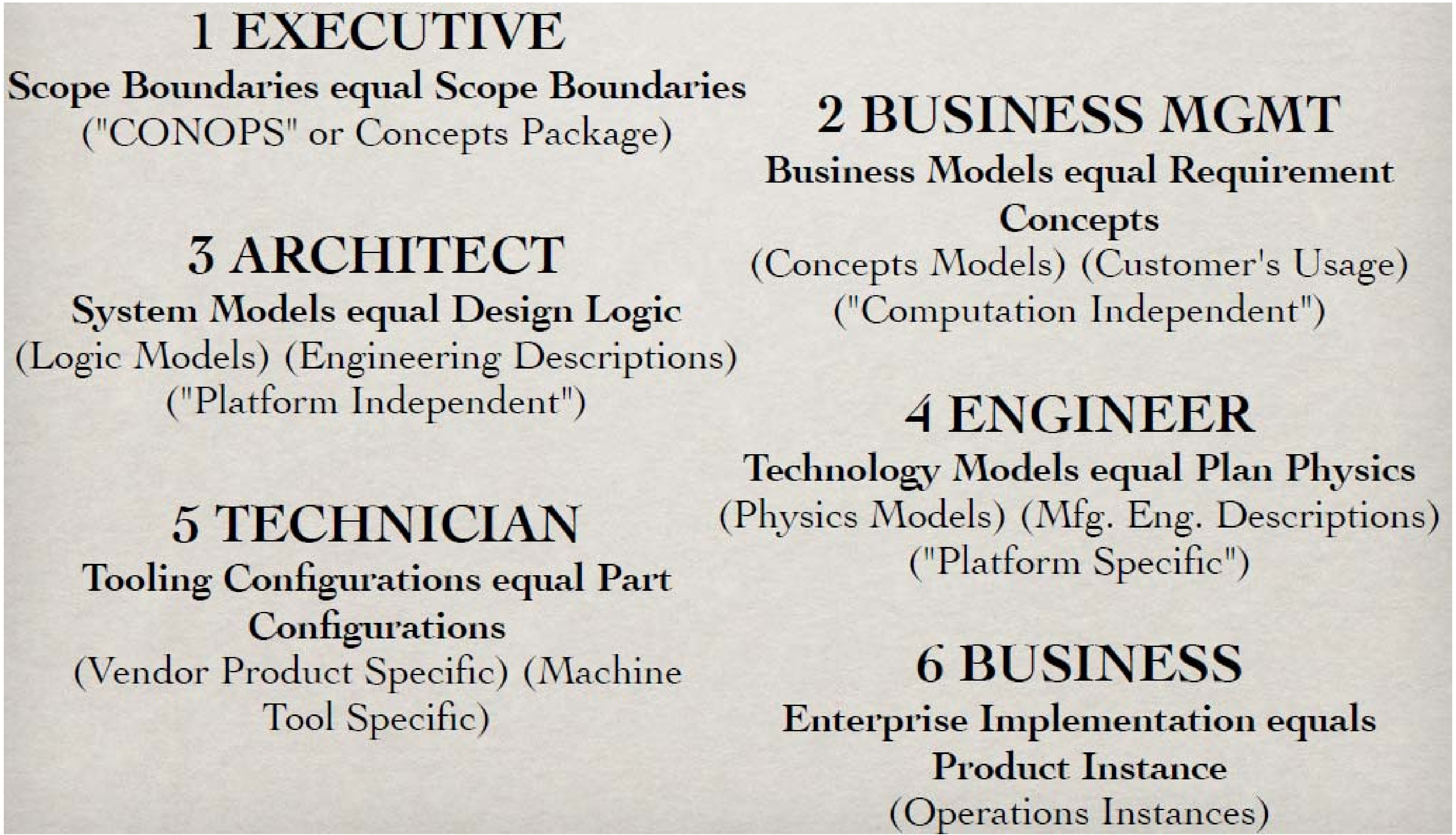


Generic	Buildings	Information Systems
Ballpark	Bubble charts	Scope/objectives
Owner's representation	Architect's drawings	Model of the business (or business description)
Designer's representation	Architect's plans	Model of the information system (or information system description)
Builder's representation	Contractor's plans	Technology model (or technology-constrained description)
Out-of-context representation	Shop plans	Detailed description
Machine language representation	—	Machine language description (or object code)
Product	Building	Information system

(Zachman 1987)

Perspectives in Enterprise Architecture

The total set of descriptions would necessarily have to include **Perspectives**:



1 EXECUTIVE

Scope Boundaries equal Scope Boundaries
("CONOPS" or Concepts Package)

2 BUSINESS MGMT

Business Models equal Requirement Concepts
(Concepts Models) (Customer's Usage)
("Computation Independent")

3 ARCHITECT

System Models equal Design Logic
(Logic Models) (Engineering Descriptions)
("Platform Independent")

4 ENGINEER

Technology Models equal Plan Physics
(Physics Models) (Mfg. Eng. Descriptions)
("Platform Specific")

5 TECHNICIAN

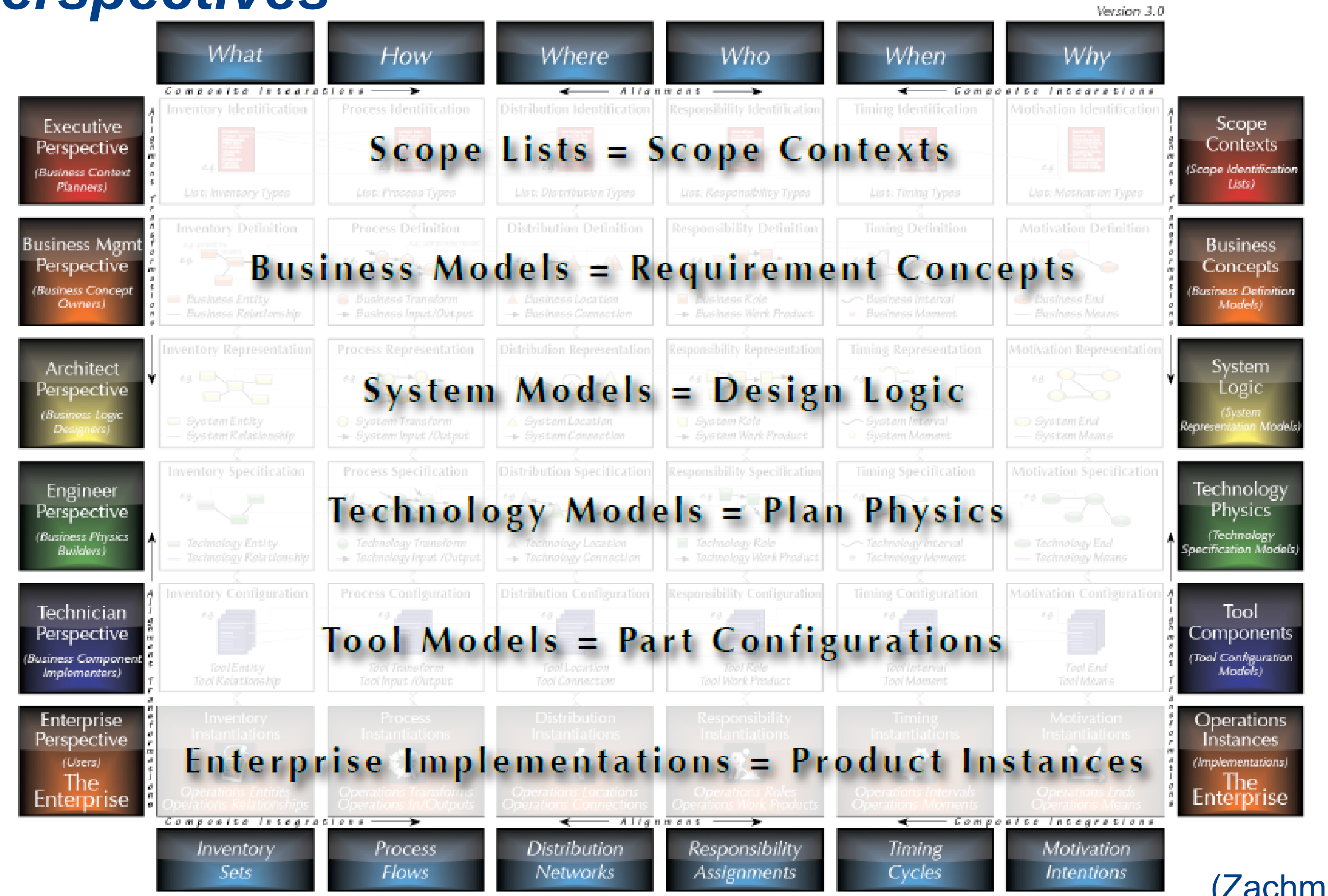
Tooling Configurations equal Part Configurations
(Vendor Product Specific) (Machine Tool Specific)

6 BUSINESS

Enterprise Implementation equals Product Instance
(Operations Instances)

(Zachman 2012)

Perspectives



Scope Lists = Scope Contexts

Business Models = Requirement Concepts

System Models = Design Logic

Technology Models = Plan Physics

Tool Models = Part Configurations

Enterprise Implementations = Product Instances

	What	How	Where	Who	When	Why	
Executive Perspective (Business Context Planners)	Inventory Identification List: Inventory Types	Process Identification List: Process Types	Distribution Identification List: Distribution Types	Responsibility Identification List: Responsibility Types	Timing Identification List: Timing Types	Motivation Identification List: Motivation Types	Scope Contexts (Scope Identification Lists)
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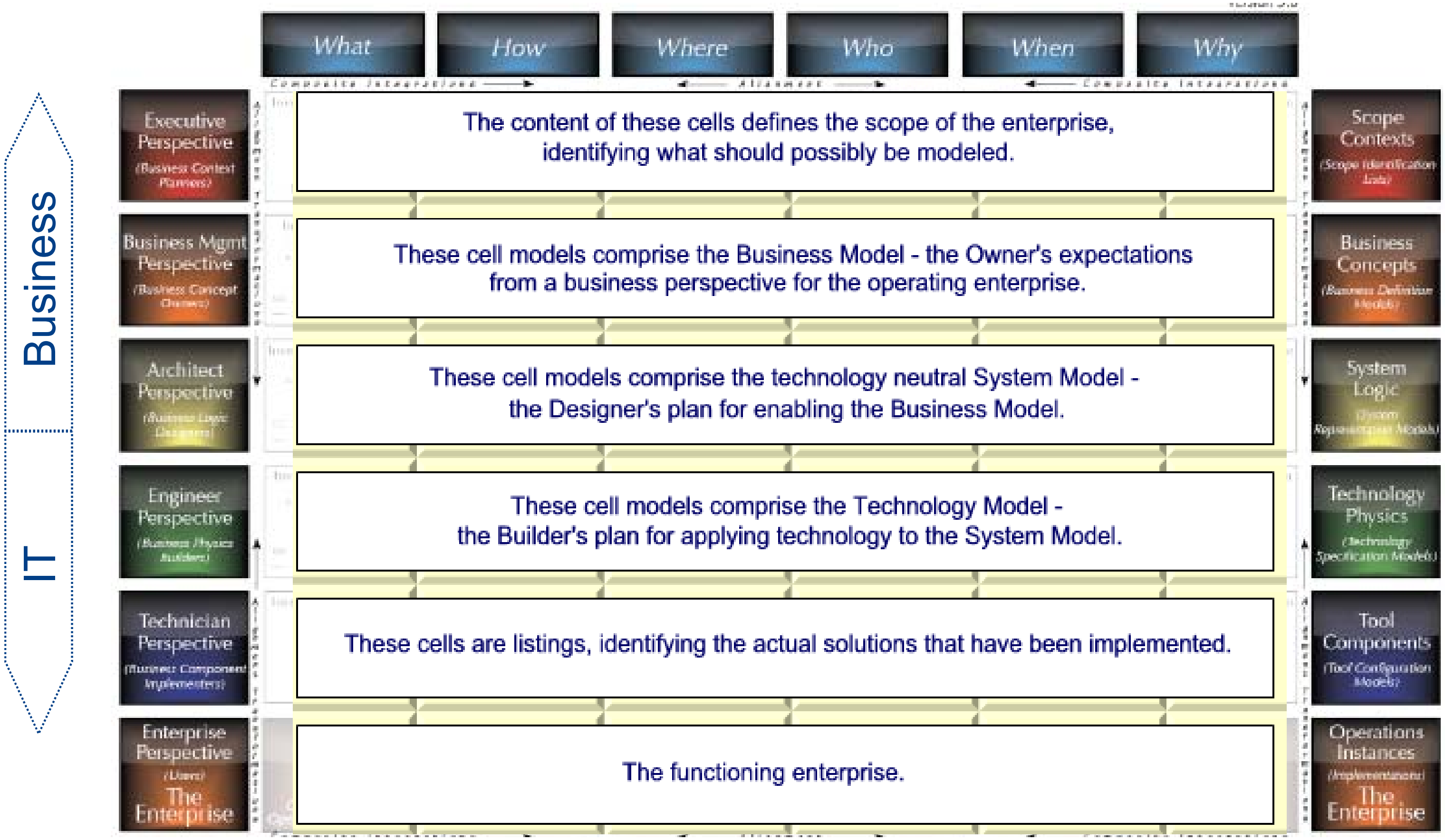
(Zachman 2012)

Perspectives


What
How
Where
Who
When
Why
Business
IT
Executive Perspective (Business Context Planners)
Business Mgmt Perspective (Business Concept Owners)
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Tool Components (Tool Configuration Models)
Operations Instances (Implementations) The Enterprise

The content of these cells defines the scope of the enterprise, identifying what should possibly be modeled.

These cell models comprise the Business Model - the Owner's expectations from a business perspective for the operating enterprise.

These cell models comprise the technology neutral System Model - the Designer's plan for enabling the Business Model.

These cell models comprise the Technology Model - the Builder's plan for applying technology to the System Model.

These cells are listings, identifying the actual solutions that have been implemented.

The functioning enterprise.

Scope (Boundaries)

Requirements (Concepts)

Design (Logic)

Plan (Physics)

Part (Configurations)

Product (Instances)

- Each row is different in nature, in content, in semantics from the others – representing different perspectives
- Representations do not correspond to different levels of details – level of detail is an independent variable, varying within one representation

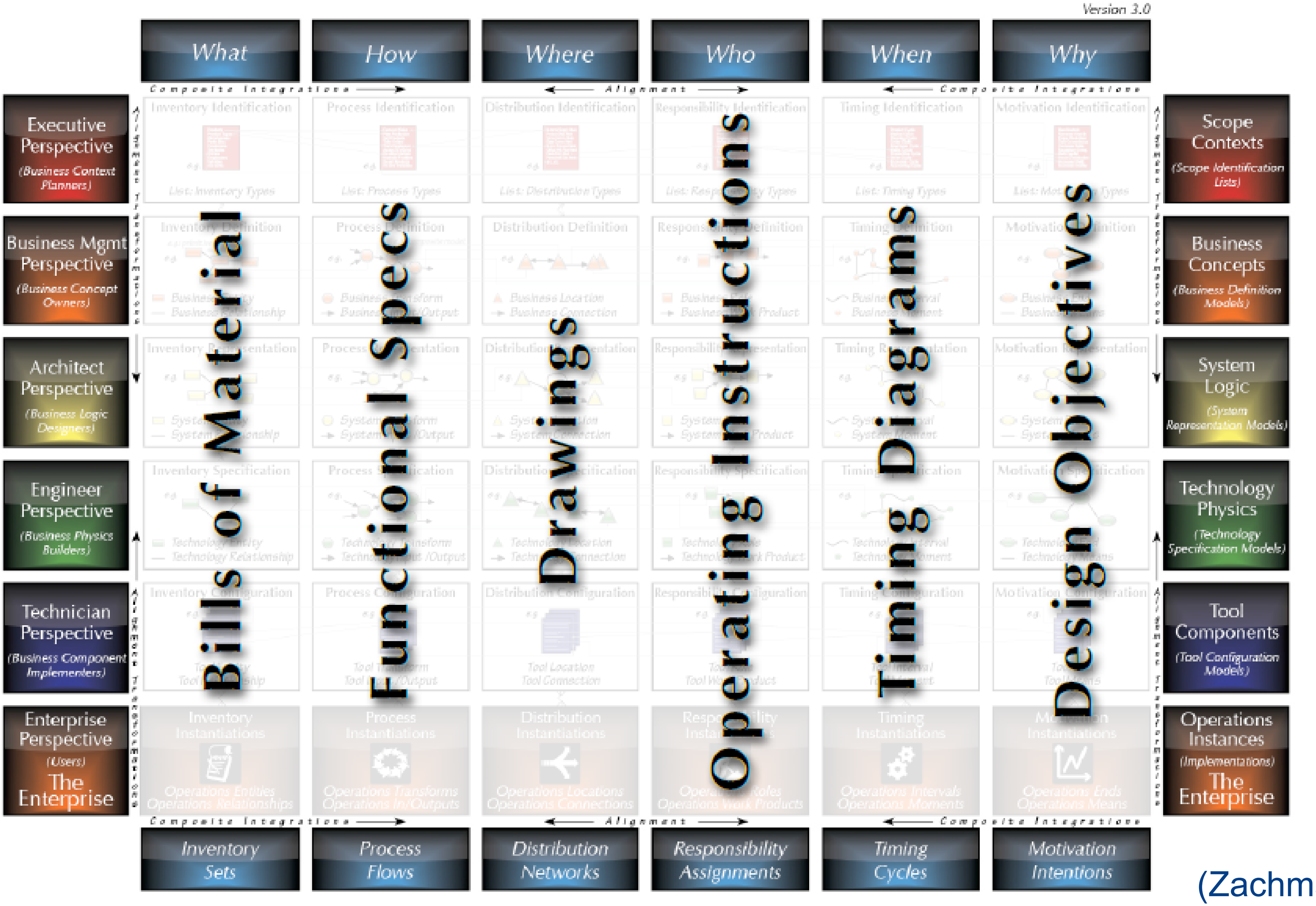
Dimension 2: Aspects of an Architecture

- There exist different types of descriptions oriented to different aspects
- Zachman associates each aspect with question word

WHAT	material description
HOW	functional description
WHERE	location description
WHO	organisational description
WHEN	temporal description
WHY	motivational description

(Zachman 1987)

Abstractions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What
How
Where
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When
Why
Composite Integrations
Alignment
Composite Integrations
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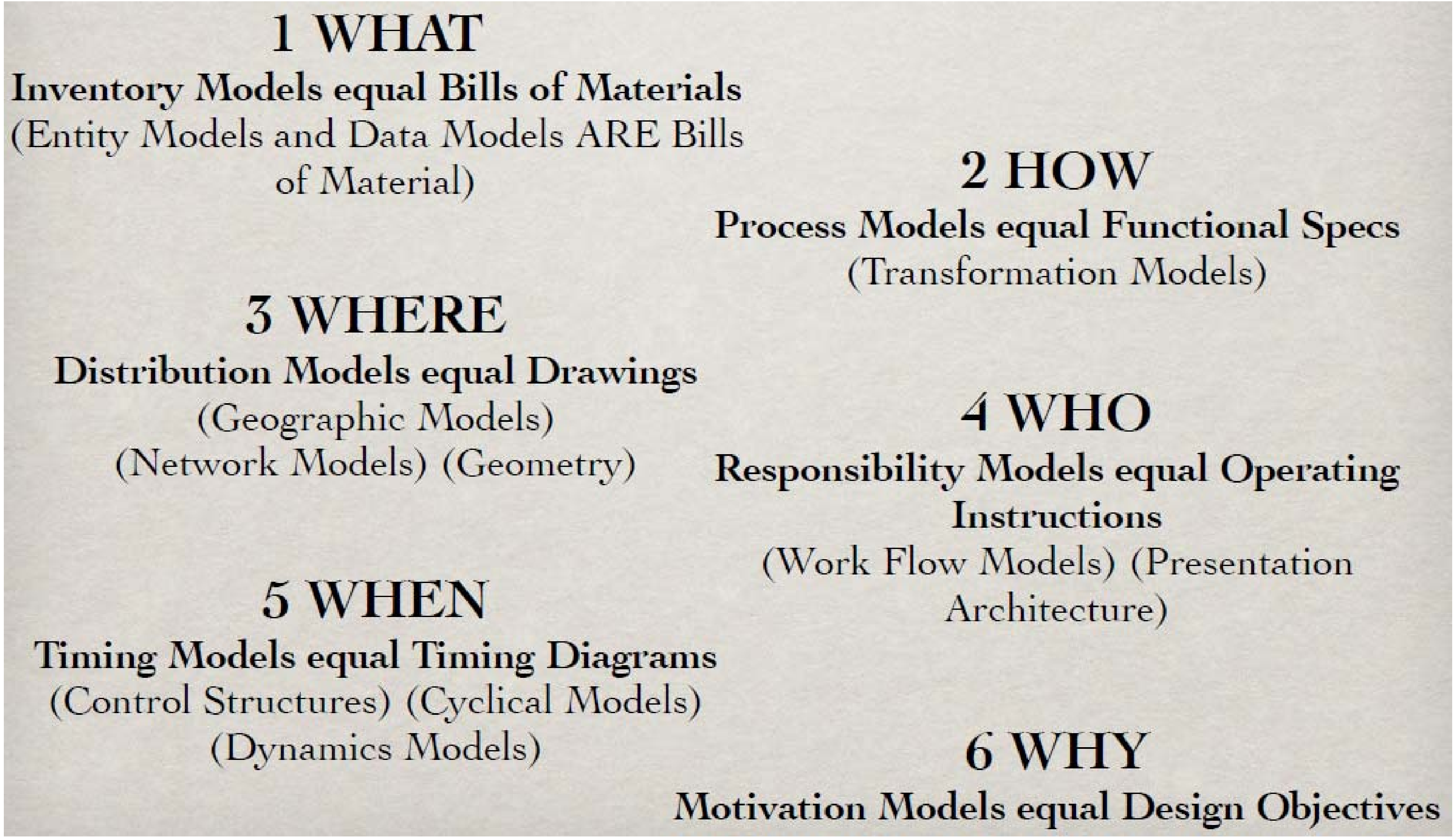
Responsibility Instantiations
Timing Instantiations
Motivation Instantiations
Inventory Sets
Process Flows
Distribution Networks
Responsibility Assignments
Timing Cycles
Motivation Intentions
Bills of Material
Functional Specs
Drawings
Operating Instructions
Timing Diagrams
Design Objectives

(Zachman 2012)

Abstractions in Enterprise Architecture

The total set of descriptions would necessarily have to include **Abstractions**:



1 WHAT

Inventory Models equal Bills of Materials
(Entity Models and Data Models ARE Bills of Material)

2 HOW

Process Models equal Functional Specs
(Transformation Models)

3 WHERE

Distribution Models equal Drawings
(Geographic Models)
(Network Models) (Geometry)

4 WHO

Responsibility Models equal Operating Instructions
(Work Flow Models) (Presentation Architecture)

5 WHEN

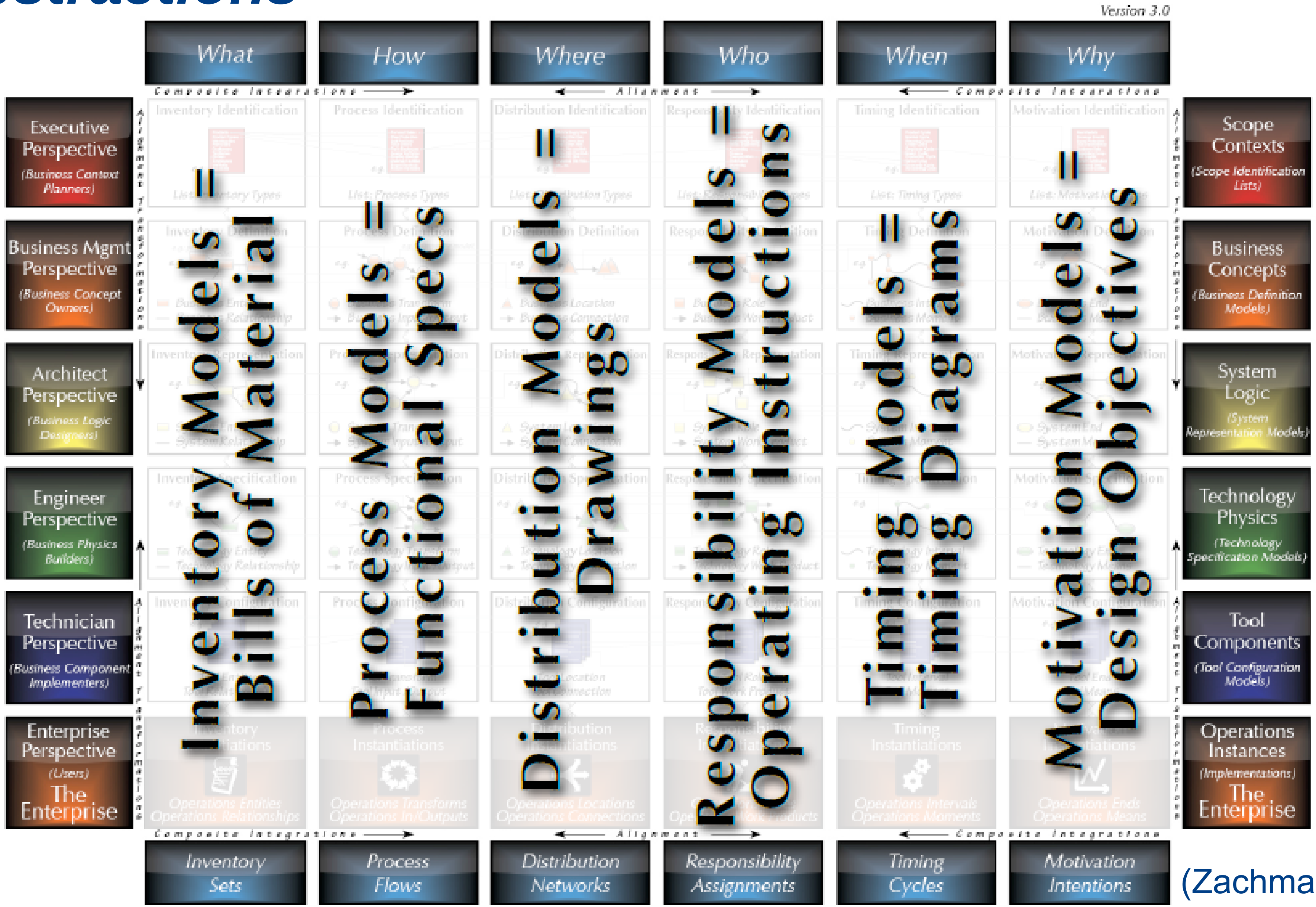
Timing Models equal Timing Diagrams
(Control Structures) (Cyclical Models)
(Dynamics Models)

6 WHY

Motivation Models equal Design Objectives

(Zachman 2012)

Abstractions



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Inventory Models = Bills of Material

Process Models = Functional Specs

Distribution Models = Drawings

Responsibility Models = Operating Instructions

Timing Models = Timing Diagrams

Motivation Models = Design Objectives

(Zachman 2012)

The Zachman Framework for Enterprise Architecture – Enterprise Ontology

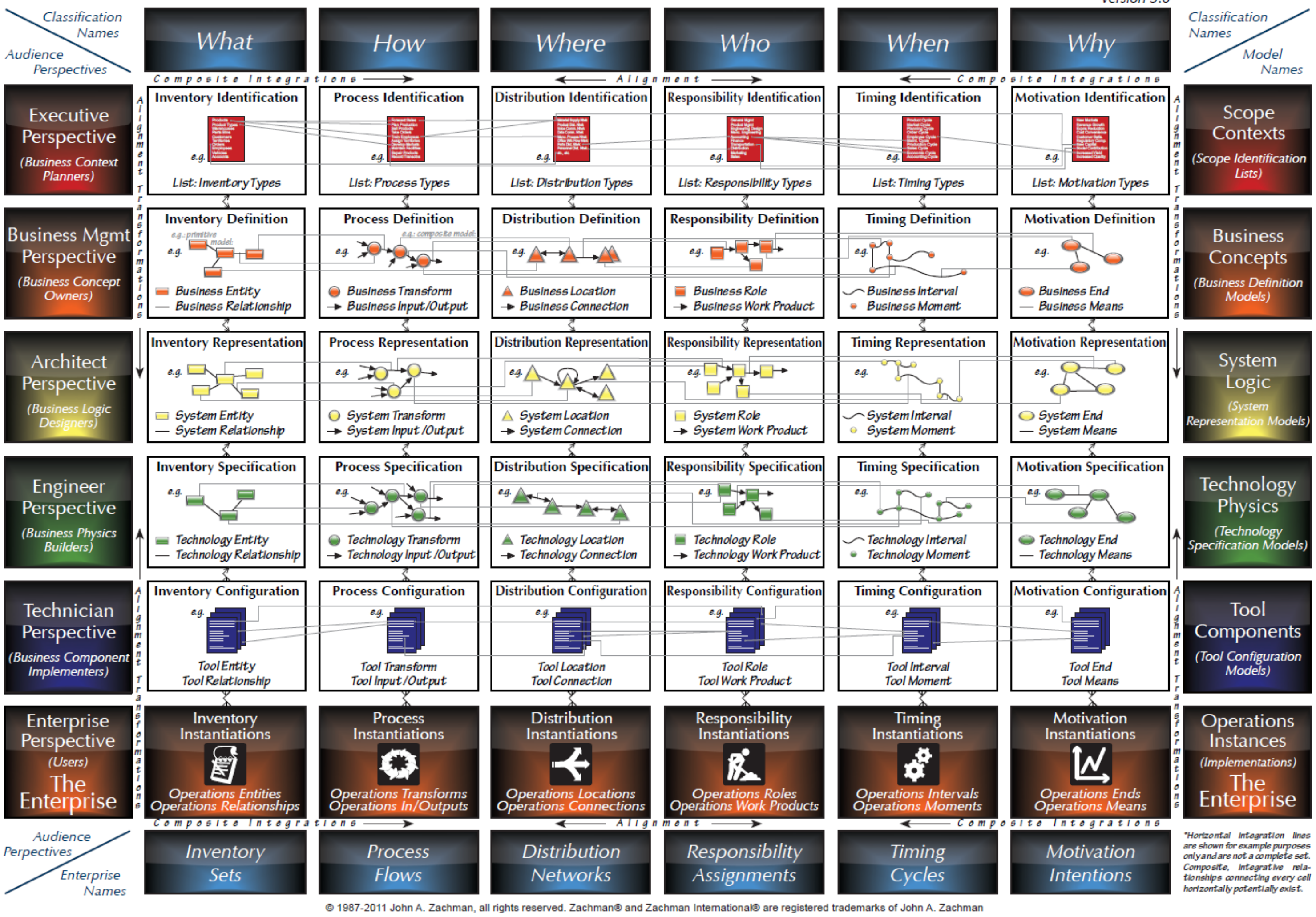
Each cell contains models

Abstractions/Aspects

Perspectives

Business

Information Technology



Classification Names / Audience Perspectives	What	How	Where	Who	When	Why	Classification Names / Model Names
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Business Mgmt Perspective (Business Concept Owners)	Inventory Definition e.g.: primitive model: Business Entity Business Relationship	Process Definition e.g.: composite model: Business Transform Business Input/Output	Distribution Definition Business Location Business Connection	Responsibility Definition Business Role Business Work Product	Timing Definition Business Interval Business Moment	Motivation Definition Business End Business Means	Business Concepts (Business Definition Models)
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Engineer Perspective (Business Physics Builders)	Inventory Specification Technology Entity Technology Relationship	Process Specification Technology Transform Technology Input /Output	Distribution Specification Technology Location Technology Connection	Responsibility Specification Technology Role Technology Work Product	Timing Specification Technology Interval Technology Moment	Motivation Specification Technology End Technology Means	Technology Physics (Technology Specification Models)
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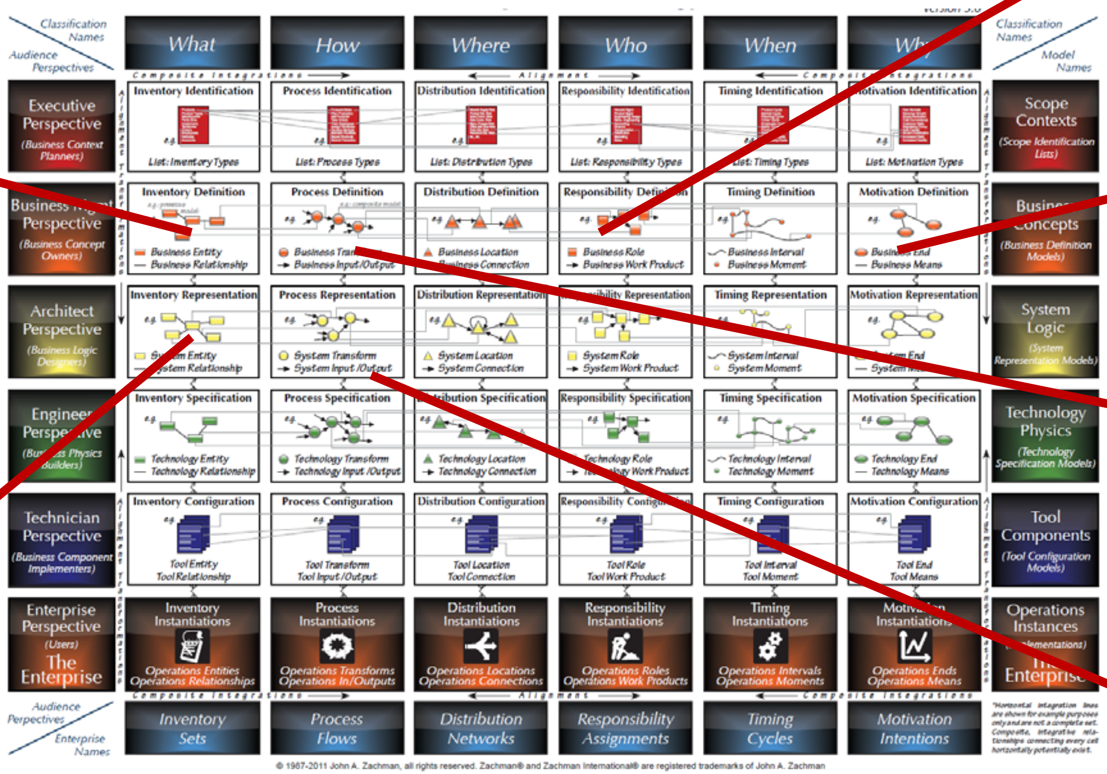
*Horizontal integration lines are shown for example purposes only and are not a complete set. Composite, integrative relationships connecting every cell horizontally potentially exist.

Model Types in Zachmann

- There are different model kinds for each viewpoint (one model kind per cell)
- There can be different modeling languages to represent a kind of model
- The Architecture Description language consists of the different model kinds used



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Organisation model
- org chart

Data model
- UML class
- ERM

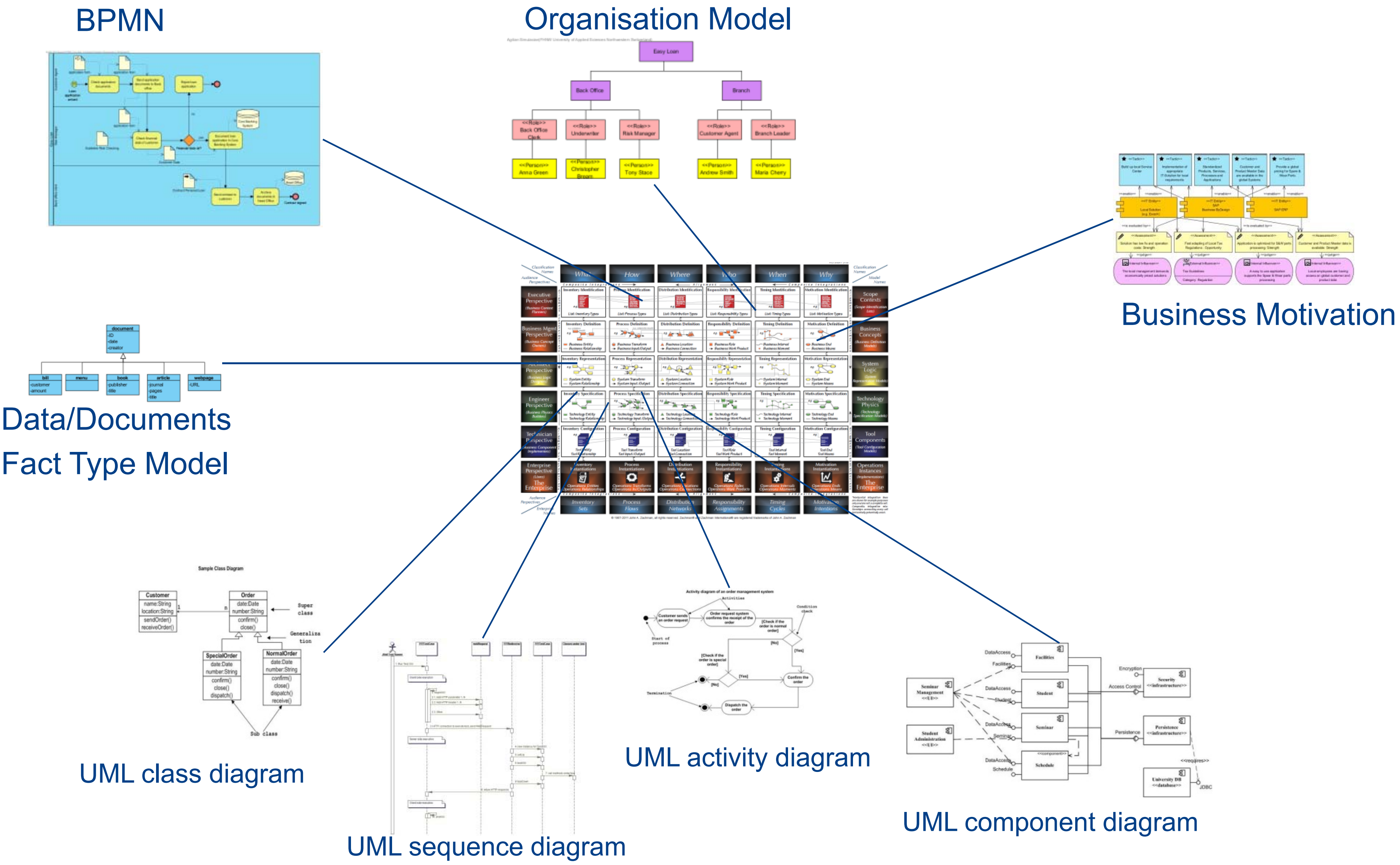
Motivation Model
- BMM

Process model
- Flow diagram
- BPMN
- Petri Net

IT model
- IT systems

Workflow model
- BPEL

Enterprise Architecture Modeling



BPMN

Organisation Model

Business Motivation

Data/Documents

Fact Type Model

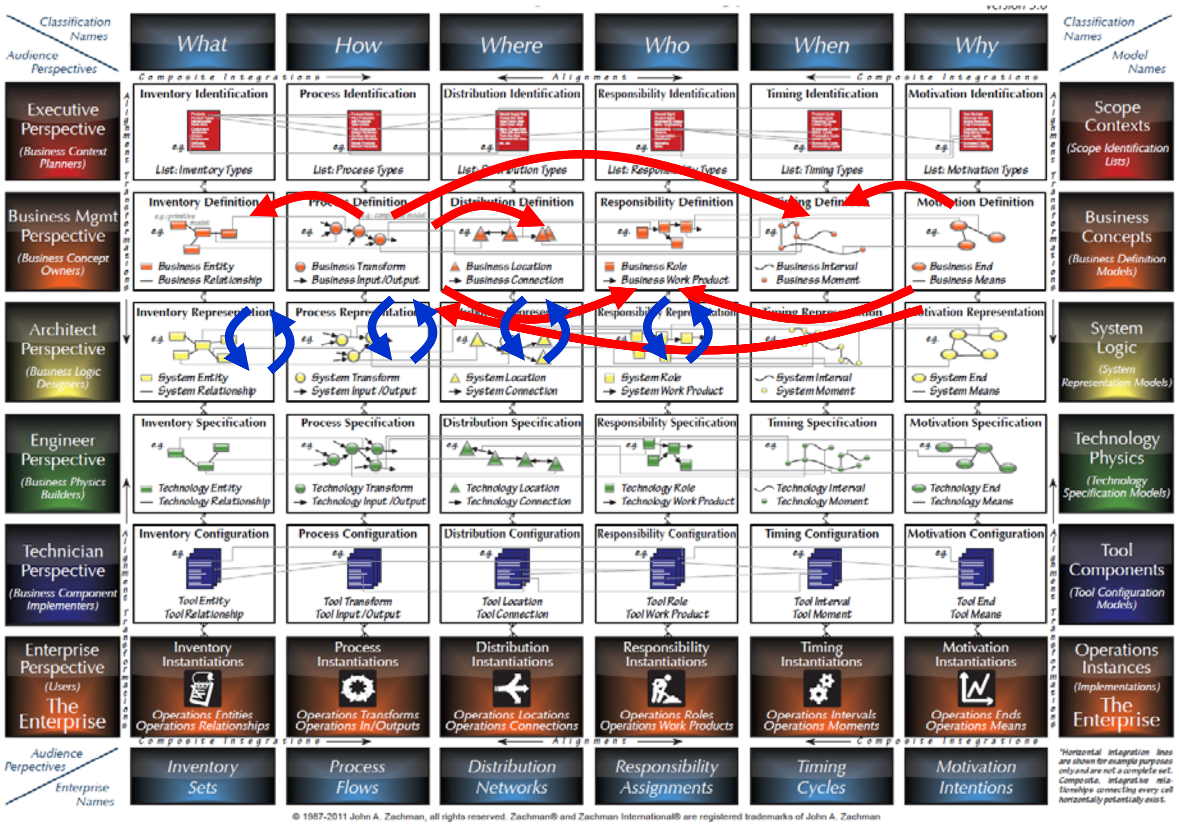
UML class diagram

UML sequence diagram

UML activity diagram

UML component diagram

Relations between Models and Model Elements



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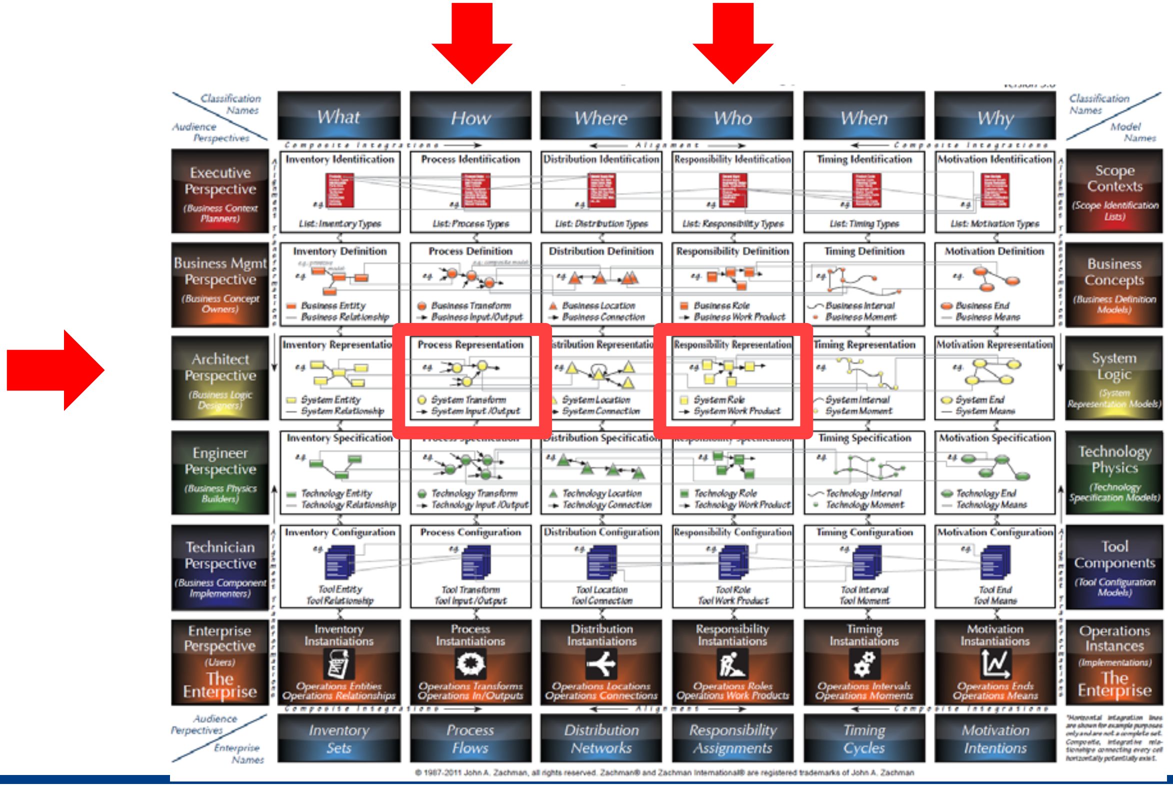
- There are relations between (elements of) the models
- Horizontal Relations: In same perspective, e.g.
  - Data used in a process
  - Application implementing a process activitiy
- Vertical relations: Between different perspectives
  - Implementation of an application
  - Database model for an entity relationship model

View and Viewpoints in Zachman Framework

- In the Zachman Framework, viewspoints are classified by perspectives and aspects, i.e. a choice of columns and rows
  - ♦ Example: the "how" and "who" from the "Architects Perspective"
- A view is a set of models of the cells for the corresponding viewpoint (incl. the relationships between the models)



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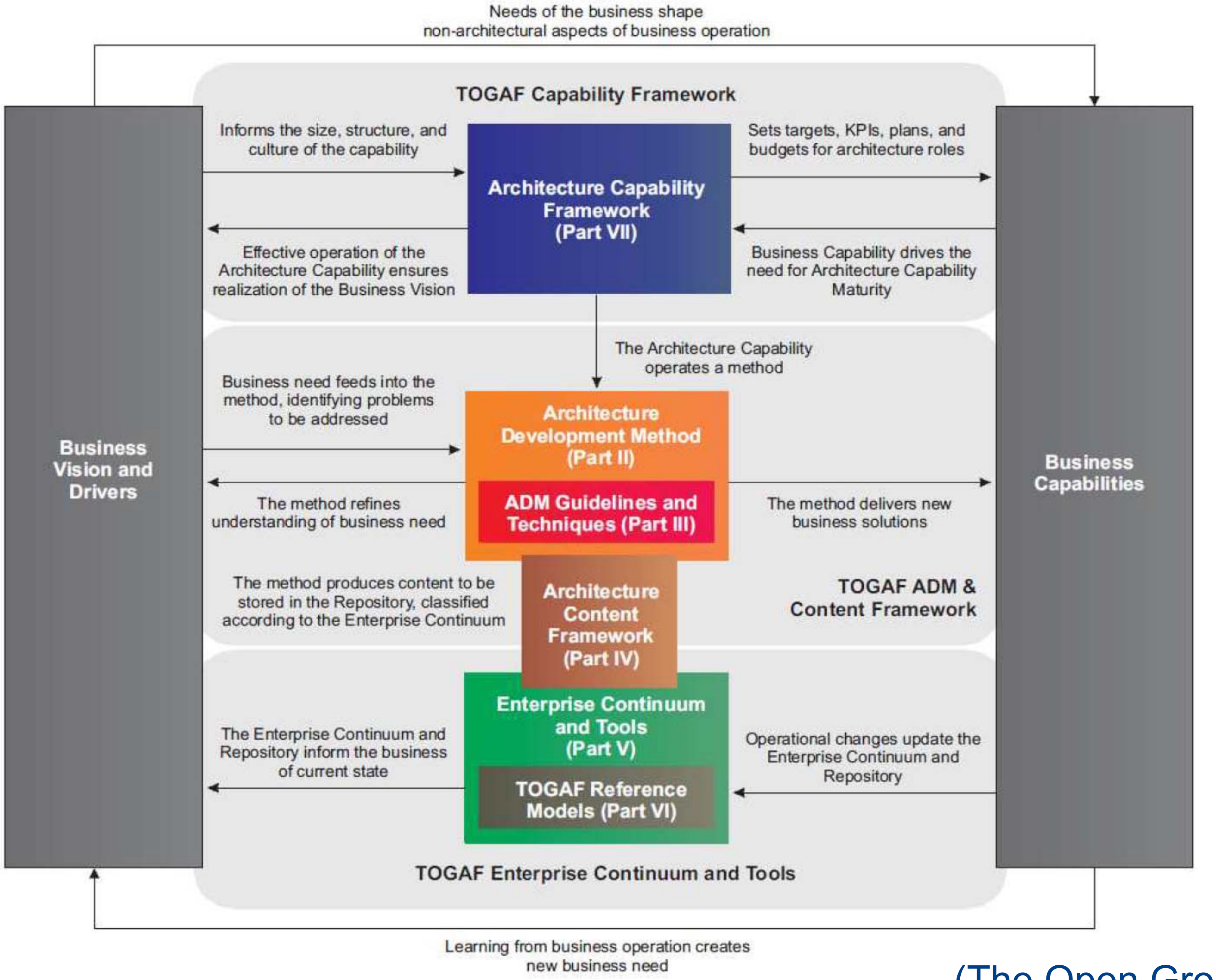
TOGAF – THE OPEN GROUP ARCHITECTURE FRAMEWORK

TOGAF – The Open Group Architecture Framework

- Developed and continuously evolved since the mid-90’s by The Open Group’s Architecture Forum
- While Zachman is more an ontology, TOGAF is a methodology
- At the heart of the framework is the Architecture Development Method (ADM)
- http://www.opengroup.org/togaf/

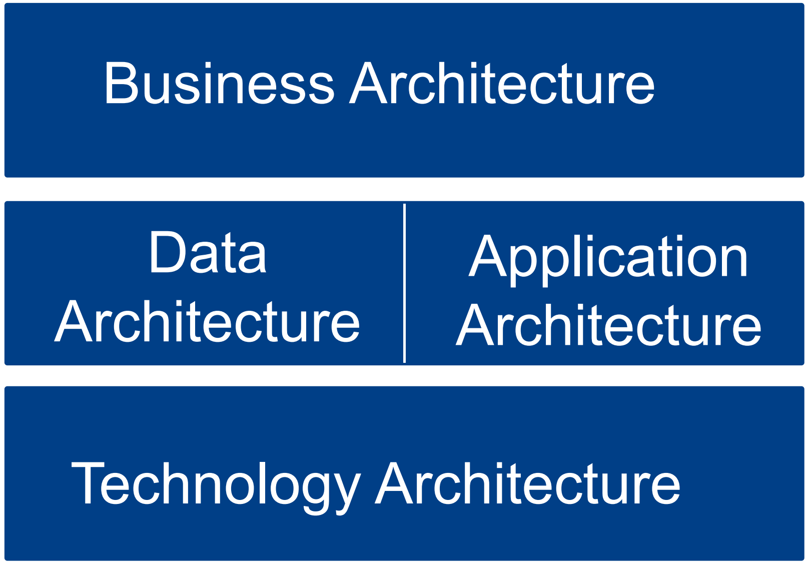
Structure of the TOGAF Document



Needs of the business shape non-architectural aspects of business operation
TOGAF Capability Framework
Informs the size, structure, and culture of the capability
Architecture Capability Framework (Part VII)
Sets targets, KPIs, plans, and budgets for architecture roles
Effective operation of the Architecture Capability ensures realization of the Business Vision
Business Capability drives the need for Architecture Capability Maturity
The Architecture Capability operates a method
Business Vision and Drivers
Business need feeds into the method, identifying problems to be addressed
Architecture Development Method (Part II)
ADM Guidelines and Techniques (Part III)
The method refines understanding of business need
The method delivers new business solutions
Business Capabilities
The method produces content to be stored in the Repository, classified according to the Enterprise Continuum
Architecture Content Framework (Part IV)
TOGAF ADM & Content Framework
Enterprise Continuum and Tools (Part V)
TOGAF Reference Models (Part VI)
The Enterprise Continuum and Repository inform the business of current state
Operational changes update the Enterprise Continuum and Repository
TOGAF Enterprise Continuum and Tools
Learning from business operation creates new business need

(The Open Group 2009, p. 4)

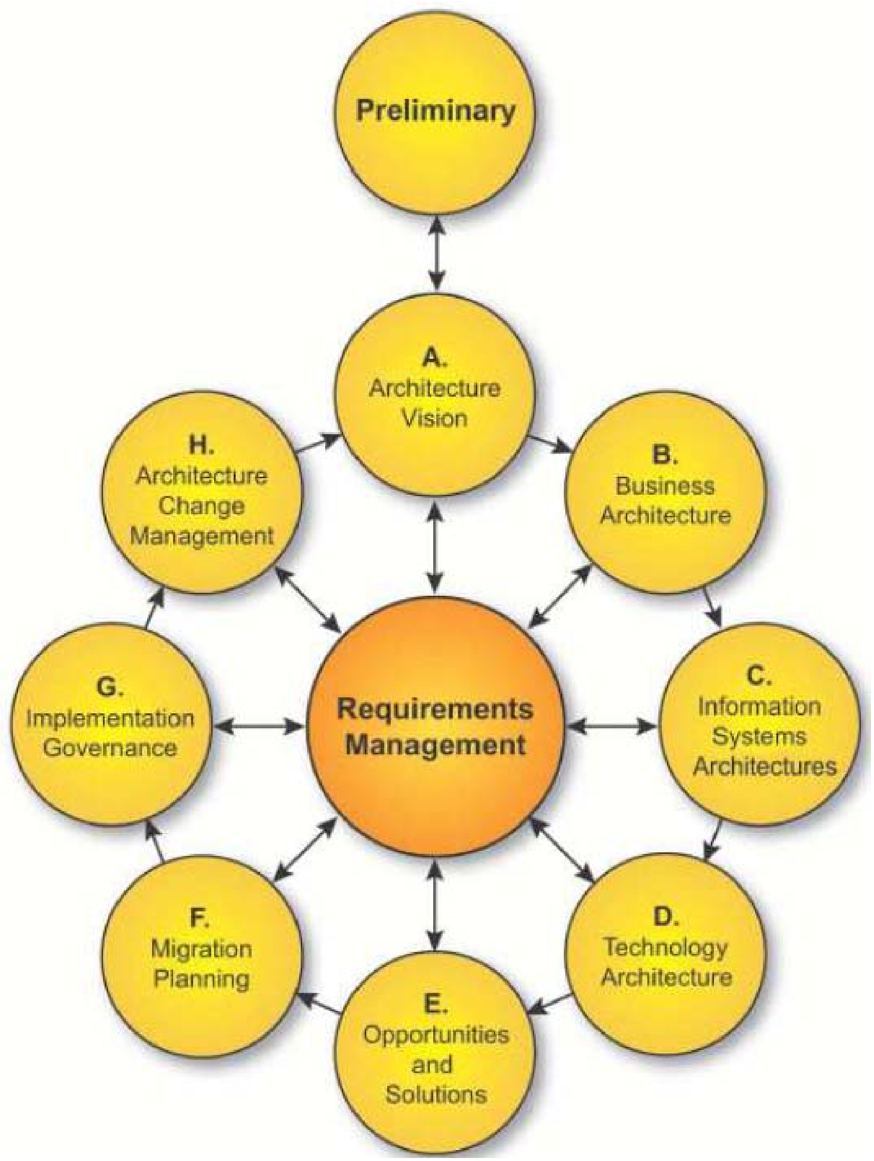
TOGAF Architecture Views



The TOGAF enterprise architecture model is organised in four partial sub-architectures:

- ♦ **Business Architecture**
  - ● Strategies, governance, organisation and business processes of the enterprise
- ♦ **Information Systems Architecture** – consists of
  - ● **Data Architecture**
    - – data and their releations as well as principles for the organisation and the management of resources
  - ● **Application Architecture**
    - – information systems and their relations to business processes
- ♦ **Technology Architecture**
  - ● currenct technical realisation and future enterprise-specific standards like operating system, middleware, infrastructure

TOGAF Architecture Development Method (ADM)

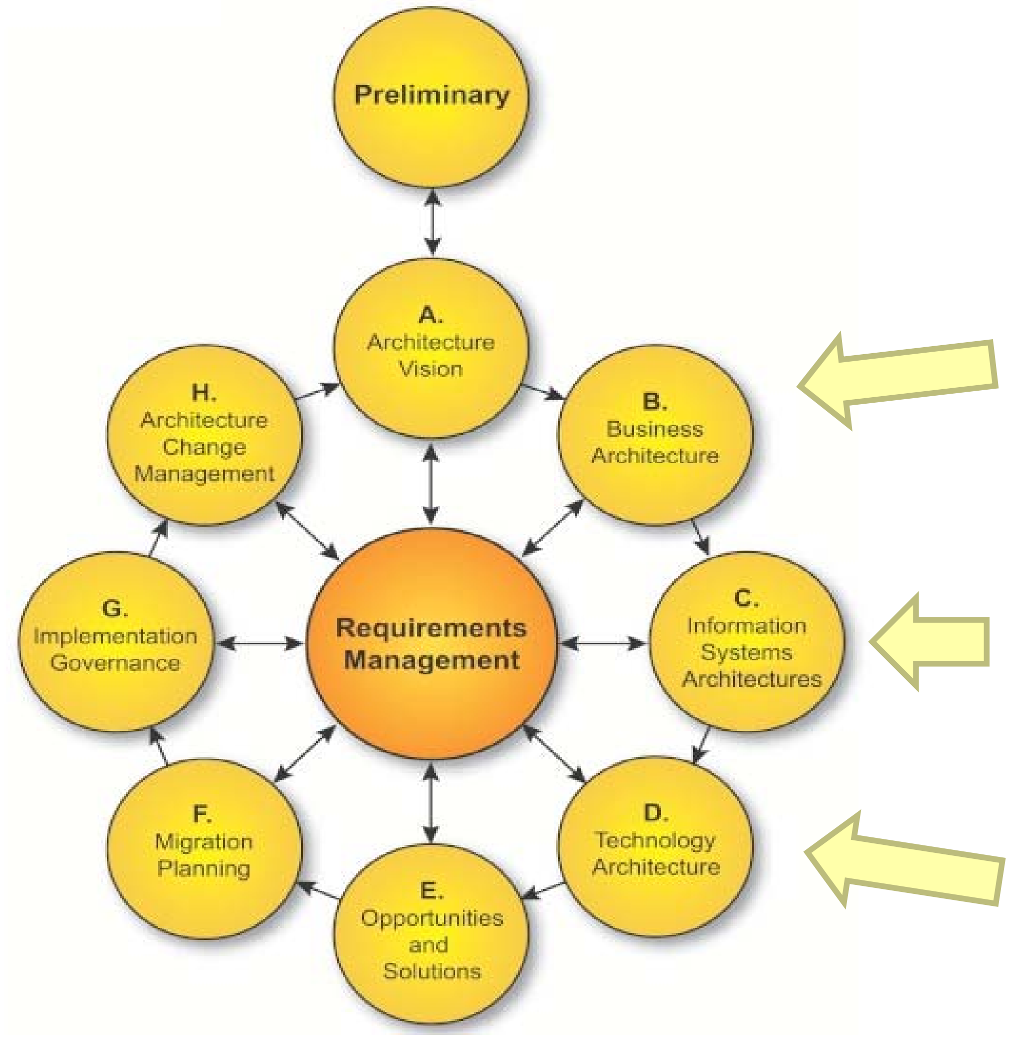


Preliminary
A. Architecture Vision
B. Business Architecture
C. Information Systems Architectures
D. Technology Architecture
E. Opportunities and Solutions
F. Migration Planning
G. Implementation Governance
H. Architecture Change Management
Requirements Management

- TOGAF addresses the whole enterprise architecture lifecycle
- The TOGAF Architecture Development Method (ADM) is a generic method for developing an enterprise architecture
- The goals, approaches, required input, activities and deliverables are documented for each phase separately
- The ADM method is enriched by specific ADM guidelines and techniques.

(The Open Group 2009)

TOGAF Architecture Views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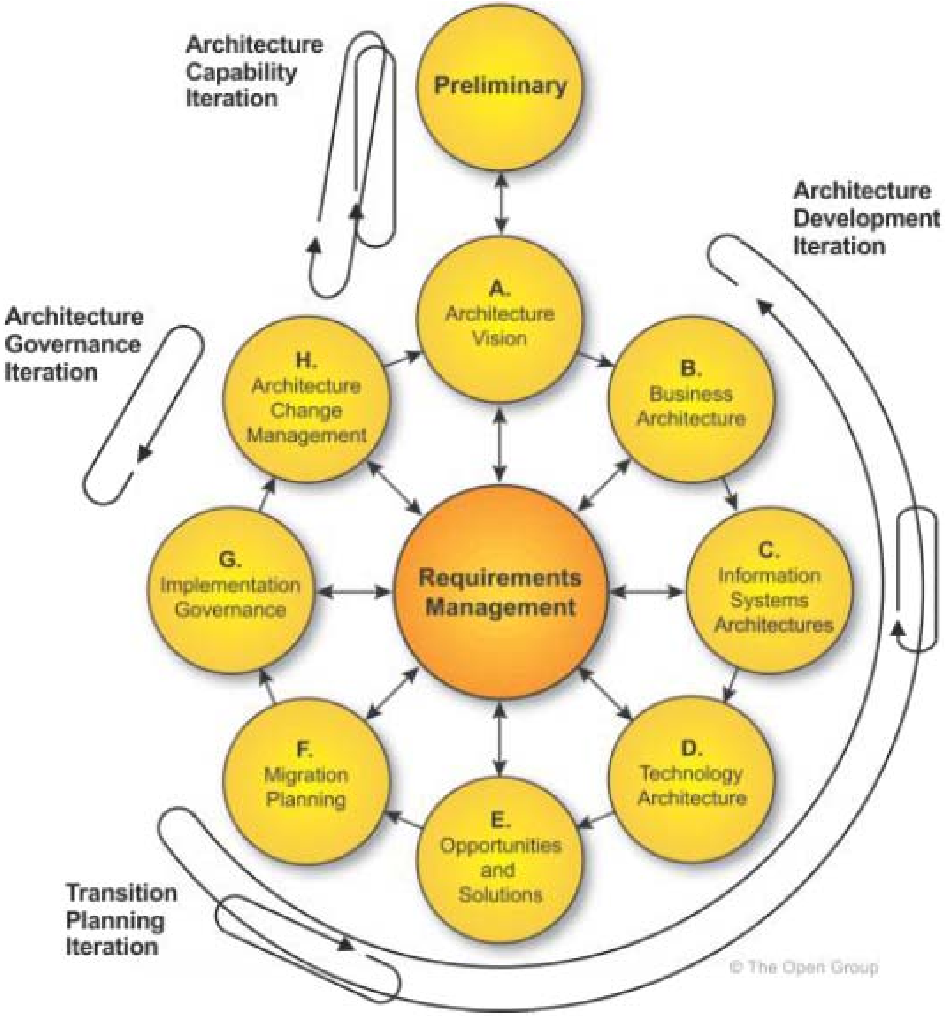
Business Architecture

Data Architecture

Application Architecture

Technology Architecture

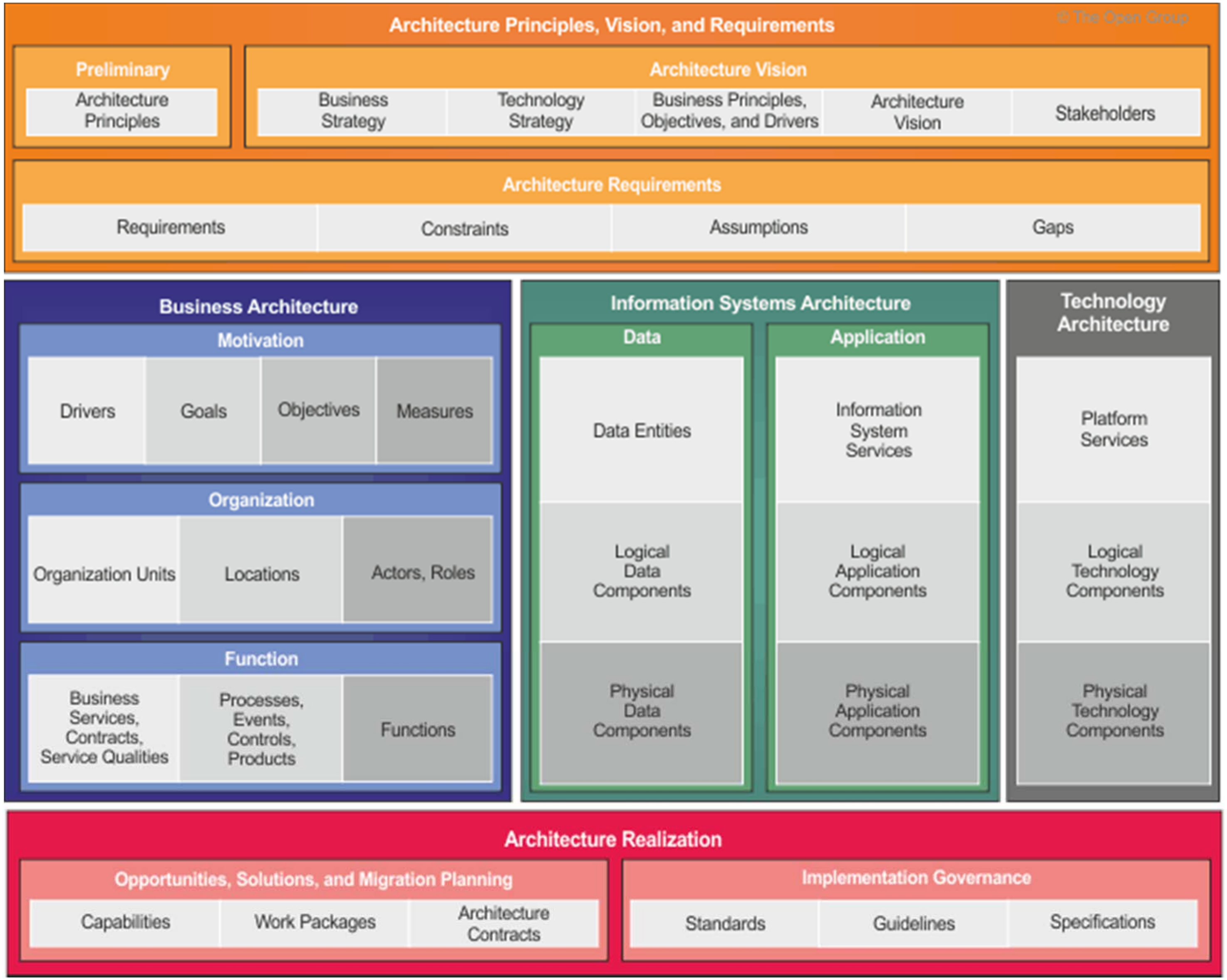
TOGAF Architecture Development Method (ADM)


Architecture Capability Iteration
Preliminary
Architecture Development Iteration
Architecture Governance Iteration
A. Architecture Vision
H. Architecture Change Management
B. Business Architecture
Requirements Management
G. Implementation Governance
C. Information Systems Architectures
F. Migration Planning
D. Technology Architecture
E. Opportunities and Solutions
Transition Planning Iteration
© The Open Group

- Although originally represented as a sequential method, chapter 19.2 of TOGAF describes also iteration cycles

(The Open Group 2011)

TOGAG Content Metamodel



Architecture Principles, Vision, and Requirements

© The Open Group

Preliminary

- Architecture Principles

Architecture Vision

- Business Strategy
- Technology Strategy
- Business Principles, Objectives, and Drivers
- Architecture Vision
- Stakeholders

Architecture Requirements

- Requirements
- Constraints
- Assumptions
- Gaps

Business Architecture

Motivation

- Drivers
- Goals
- Objectives
- Measures

Organization

- Organization Units
- Locations
- Actors, Roles

Function

- Business Services, Contracts, Service Qualities
- Processes, Events, Controls, Products
- Functions

Information Systems Architecture

Data

- Data Entities
- Logical Data Components
- Physical Data Components

Application

- Information System Services
- Logical Application Components
- Physical Application Components

Technology Architecture

- Platform Services
- Logical Technology Components
- Physical Technology Components

Architecture Realization

Opportunities, Solutions, and Migration Planning

- Capabilities
- Work Packages
- Architecture Contracts

Implementation Governance

- Standards
- Guidelines
- Specifications

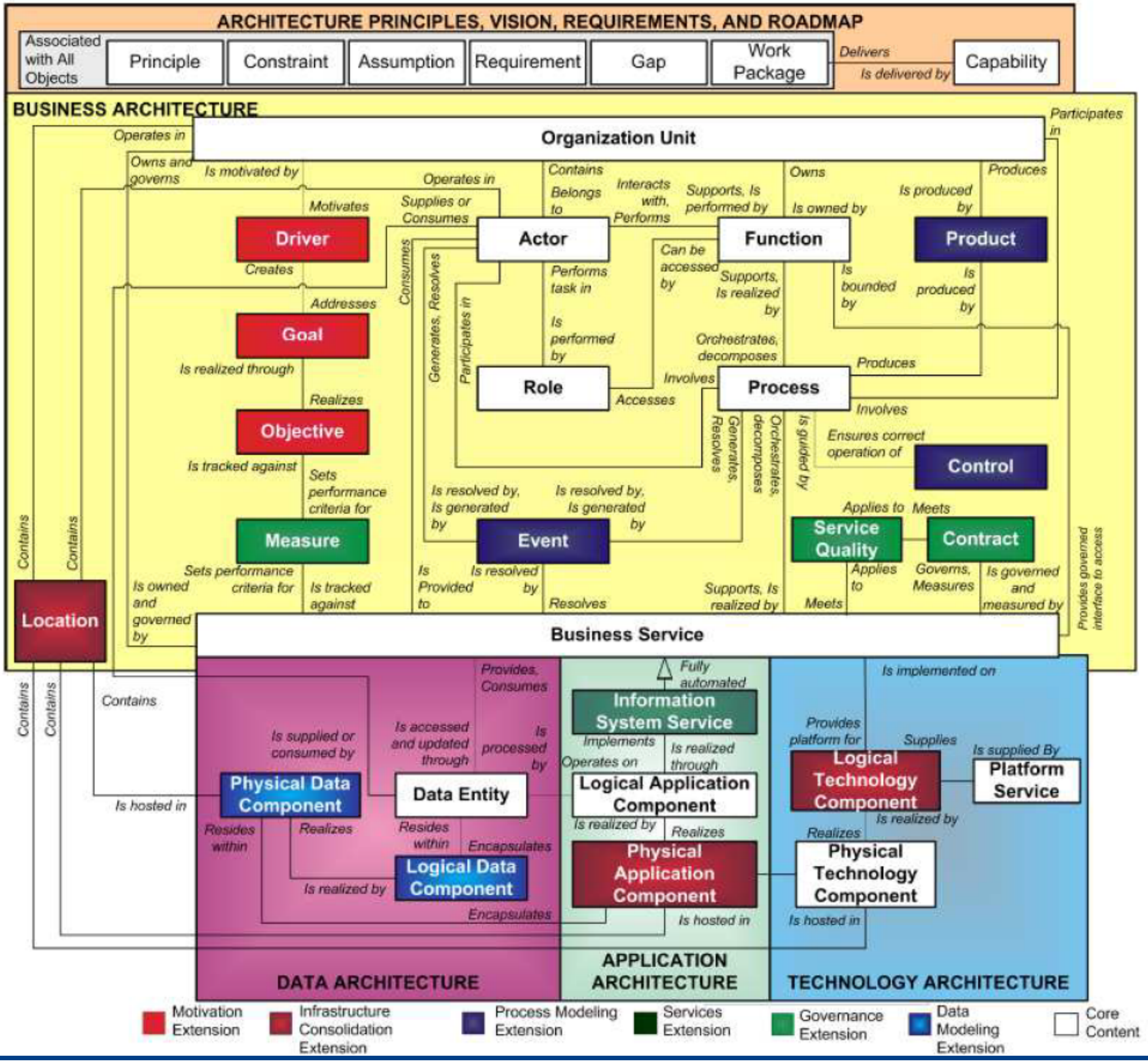
http://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap33.html (The Open Group 2011)

TOGAF Content Metamodel

- The content metamodel provides a definition of all the types of building blocks that may exist within an architecture.
- The content metamodel
  - identifies all of these building block (i.e., application, data entity, technology, actor, and business service),
  - shows the relationships that are possible between them, e.g.
    - actors consume business services
    - data entities are held within applications
    - technologies implement applications
    - applications support buiness users or actors
  - identifies artifacts that can be used to represent them.

http://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap33.html (The Open Group 2011, Part IV)

TOGAF: Architecture Content



The architecture content framework "provides a structural model for architectural content" and may also be substituted with other frameworks, such as the Zachman Framework (The Open Group, 2009, p. 361).

(The Open Group 2009, p. 379)

(The Open Group 2009, p. 379)

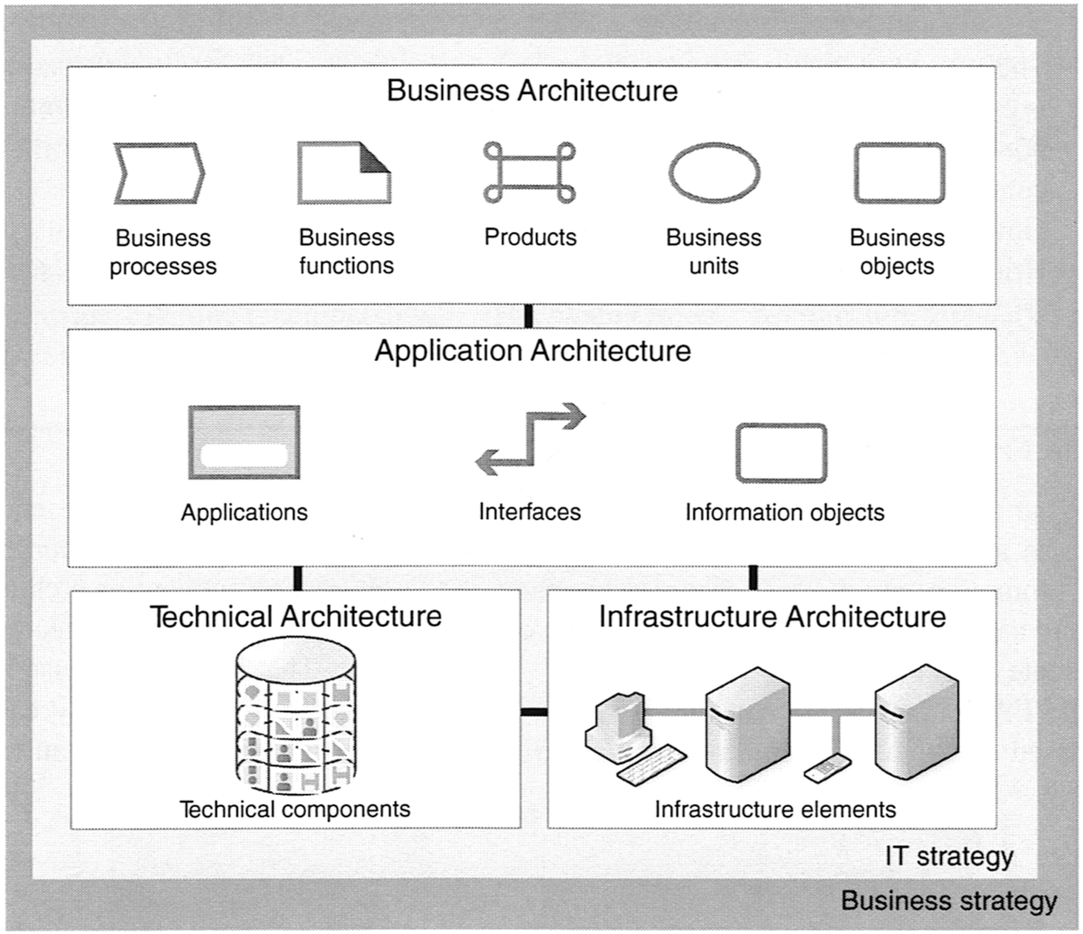
TOGAF: Architecture Content Framework

- The content framework is intended to allow TOGAF to be used as a stand-alone framework for architecture.
- However, some enterprises may opt to use an external framework (such as the Zachman Framework or ArchiMate) in conjunction with TOGAF.
- In these cases, the content framework provides a useful reference and starting point for TOGAF content to be mapped to other frameworks

(The Open Group 2011, Part IV)

BEST PRACTICE ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE

Best Practice Enterprise Architecture



- The Bast Practice Architecture from Inge Hanschke (2010) is another example of a three-layer enterprise architecture framework.
- In contrast to TOGAF
  - it is quite simple
  - it differentiates between the technical architecture and the infrastructure architecture
  - it does not have a separate data or information architecture

from (Hanschke, 2010)

Partial Architectures of the Best Practice Architecture

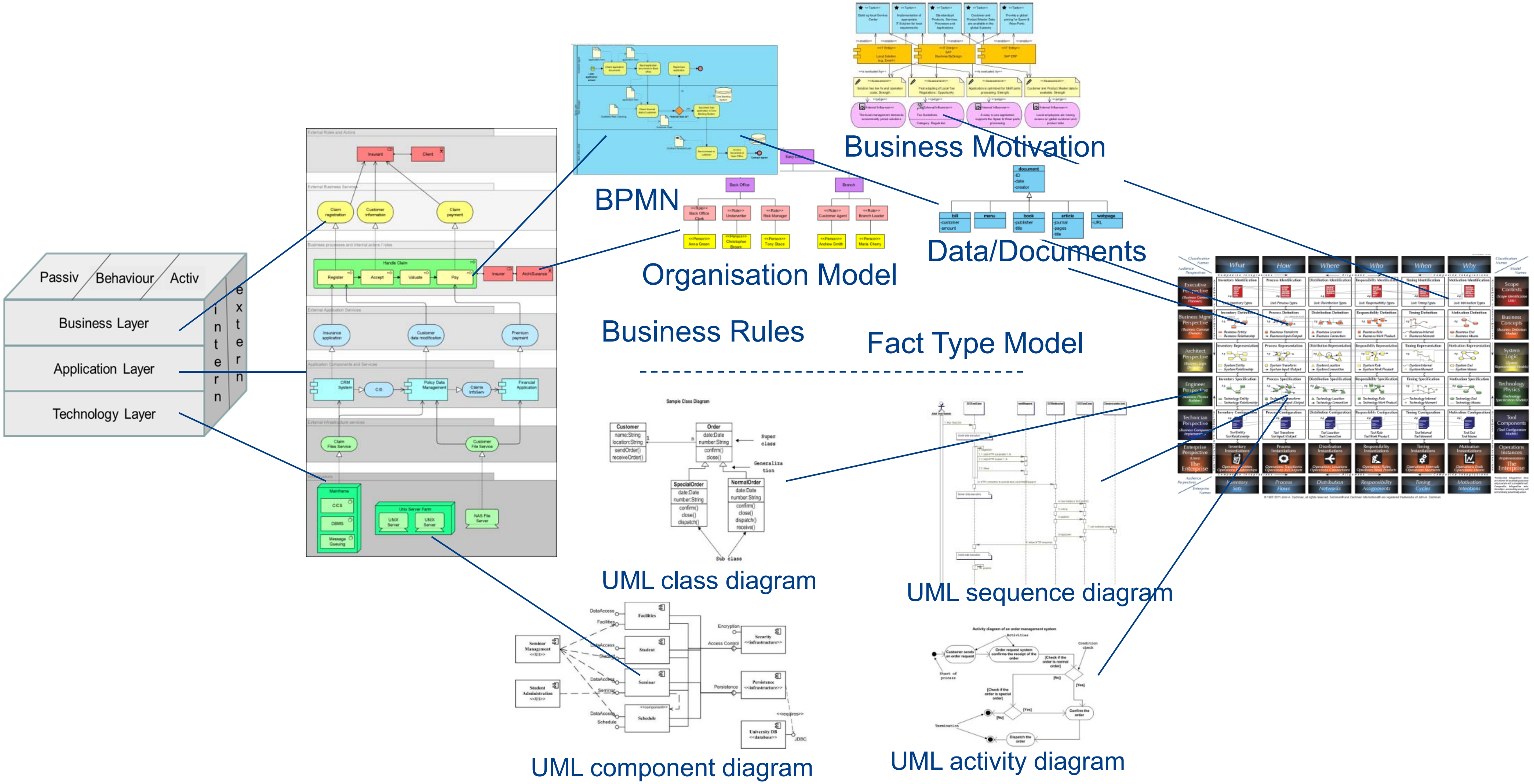
- **Business Architecture**
  - Describing main entities that determine the business: business processes, functions, products, business units and business objects.
- **Application Architecture**
  - documentation of the information systems landscape, i.e. information systems, their data und interfaces und the information flow
  - bridge between business architecture and the architectures of technology and infrastructure
- **Technology Architecture**
  - determination of enterprise-specific technical standards for information systems, interfaces and infrastructure
- **Infrastructure Architecture**
  - Entities of the infrastructure, on which the information systems are running

Enterprise Architecture Modeling

Overview: ArchiMate

Detailed Models

Overview: Zachman



BPMN

Business Motivation

Organisation Model

Data/Documents

Business Rules

Fact Type Model

UML class diagram

UML sequence diagram

UML component diagram

UML activity diagram