

ArchiMate Motivation and Strategy

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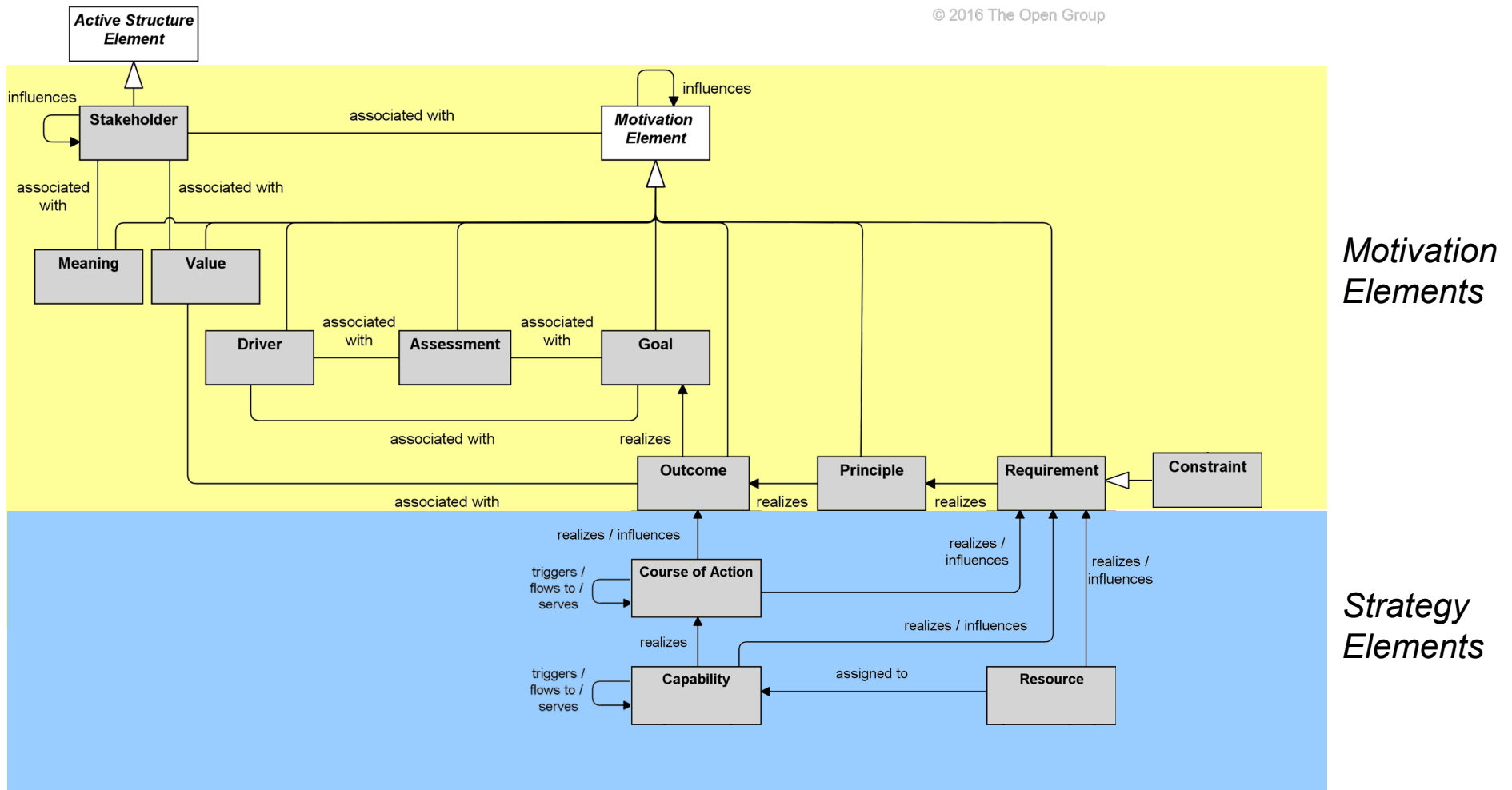
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Motivation and Strategy in ArchiMate

The Motivation aspect and the Strategy layer together correspond to what is covered by the OMG Business Motivation Model

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Strategy				
Business				
Application				
Technology				
Physical				
Implementation & Migration				

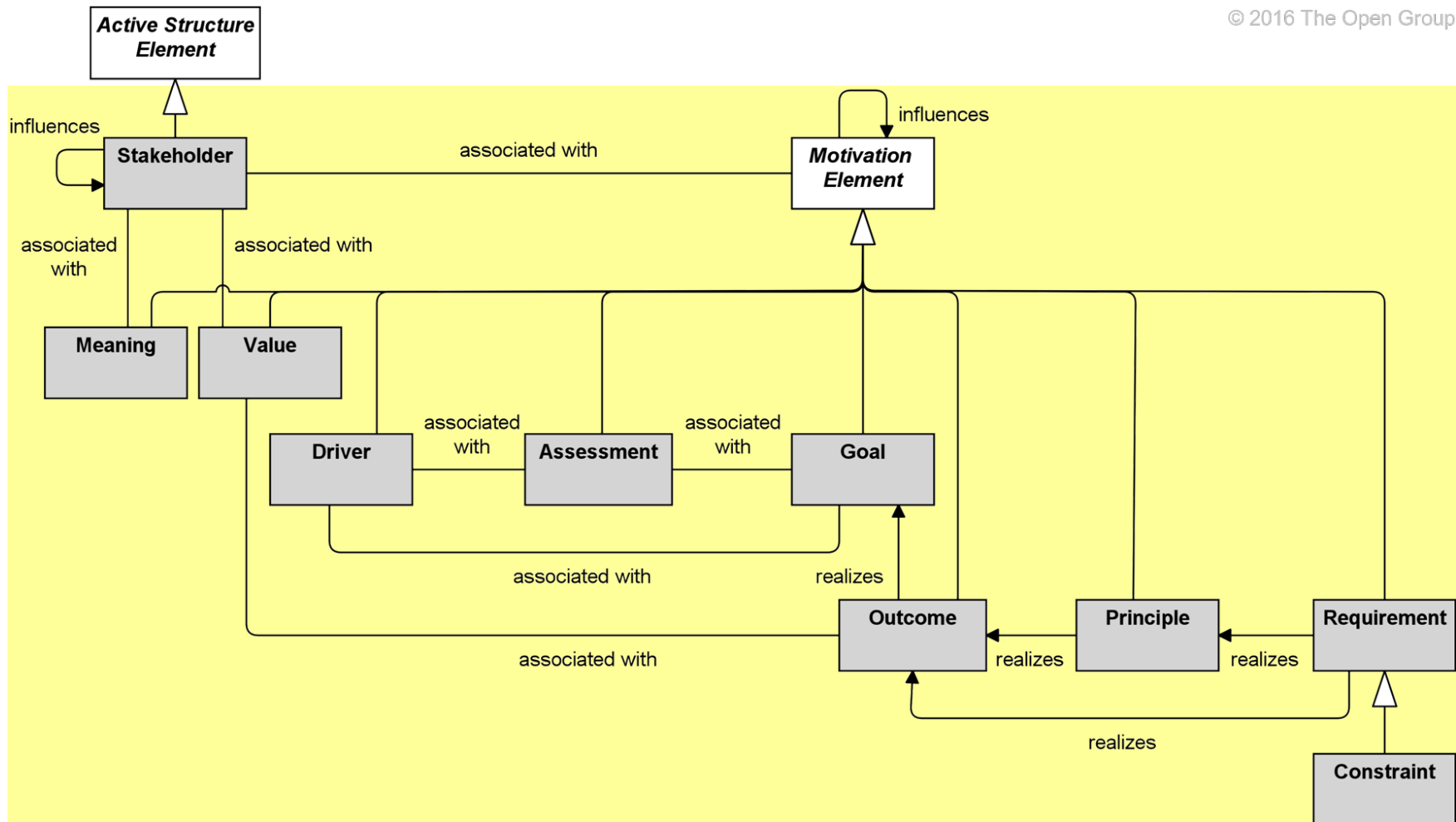
Motivation and Strategy Elements Metamodel






Motivation Elements

Motivation Elements Metamodel

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Motivation Elements (I) – Drivers and Assessments

Element	Definition	Notation
Stakeholder	The role of an individual, team, or organization (or classes thereof) that represents their interests in the outcome of the architecture.	
Driver	An external or internal condition that motivates an organization to define its goals and implement the changes necessary to achieve them.	
Assessment	The result of an analysis of the state of affairs of the enterprise with respect to some driver.	

Drivers

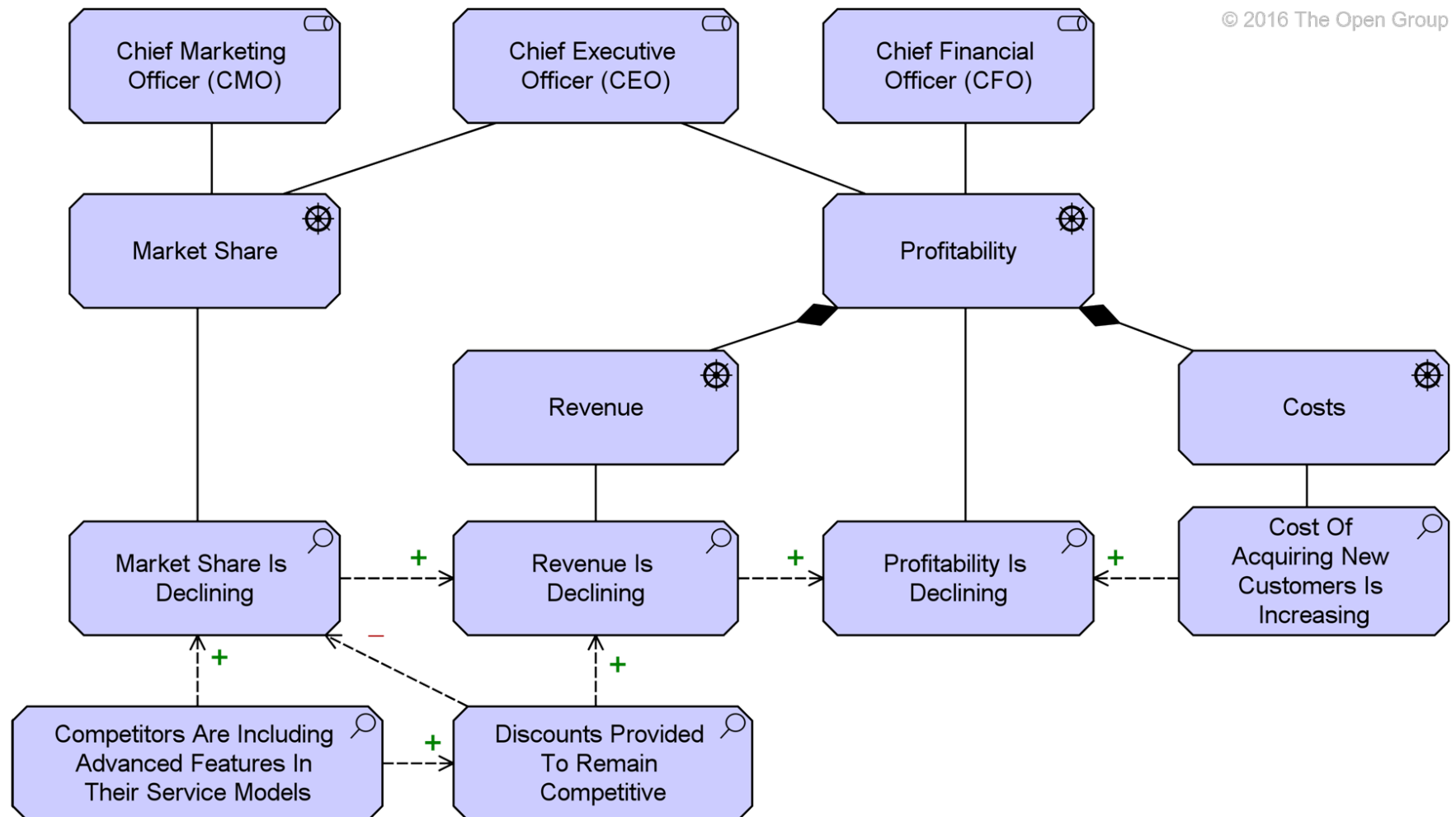
- Drivers are usually associated with a stakeholder
- Often called “concerns”
- Examples
 - ◆ Internal drivers: Customer satisfaction and Profitability
 - ◆ External drivers: economic changes or changing legislation.
- The name of a driver should preferably be a noun.

Assessment


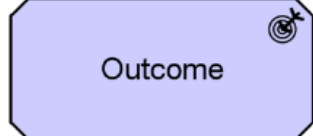
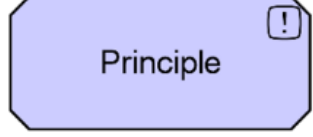
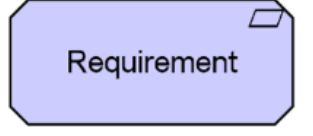



- An assessment may reveal strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, or threats for some area of interest.
 - ◆ **External driver** can be assessed as
 - *Opportunity* – favorable (positive)
 - *Thread* – unfavorable (negative)
 - ◆ **Internal driver** can be assessed as
 - *Strength* – favorable (positive)
 - *Weakness* – unfavorable (negative)
- Strengths and opportunities may be translated directly into goals
- Weaknesses and threats can be considered as problems that need to be addressed by goals that “negate” the weaknesses and threats

	Internal	External
Positive	Strength	Opportunity
Negative	Weakness	Threat

Example: Stakeholders, Drivers, Assessment



Motivation Elements (II): Goal, Outcome, Principle, Requirement, Constraint

Goal	A high-level statement of intent, direction, or desired end state for an organization and its stakeholders.	
Outcome	An end result that has been achieved.	
Principle	A qualitative statement of intent that should be met by the architecture.	
Requirement	A statement of need that must be met by the architecture.	 
Constraint	A factor that prevents or obstructs the realization of goals.	 

Goals

- Goals are typically used to measure success of an organization
- Examples of Goals:
 - ◆ to increase profit, to reduce waiting times at the helpdesk, or to introduce online portfolio management.
- Goals are generally expressed using qualitative words; e.g., “increase”, “improve”, or “easier”.
- It is very common to associate concrete outcomes with goals

Outcome

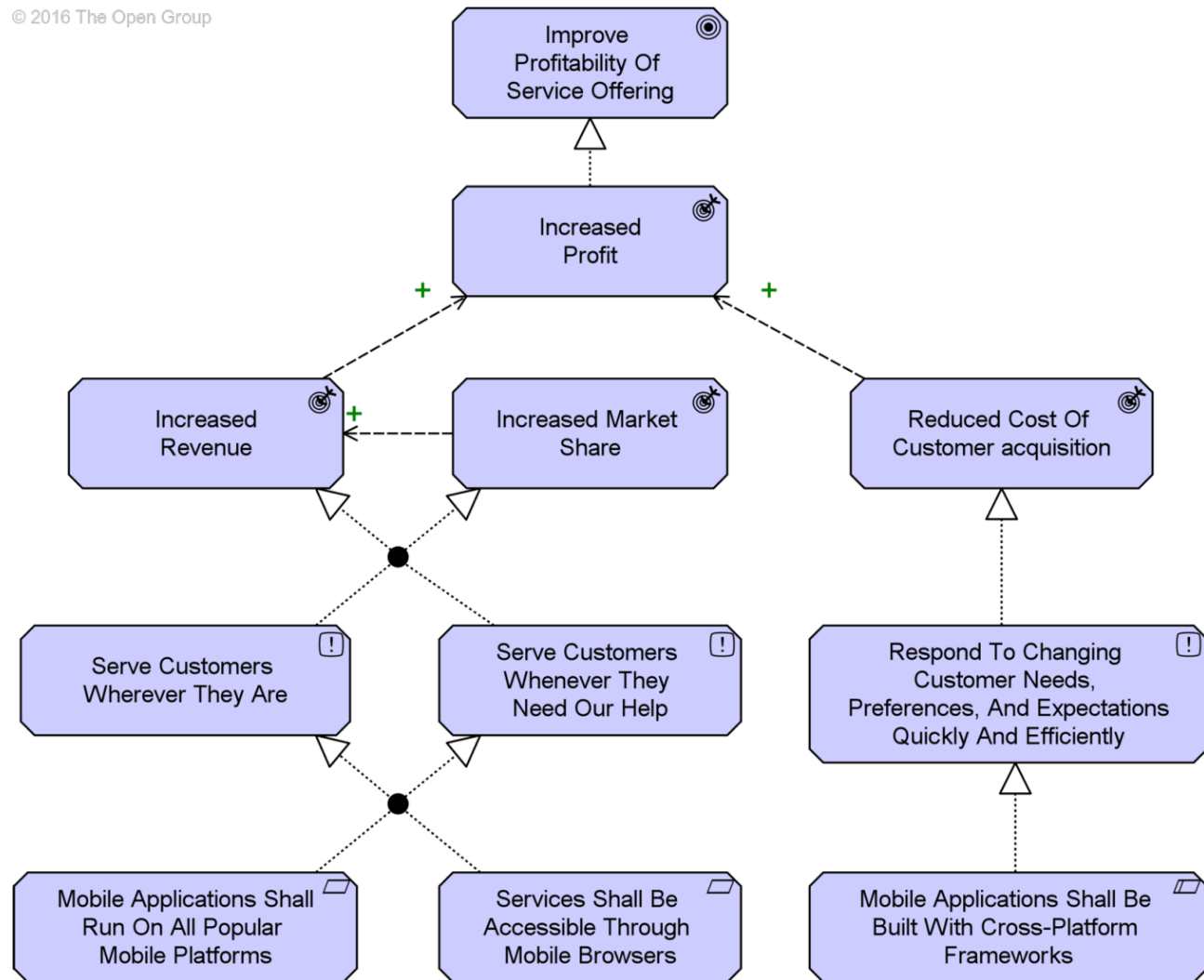
- Outcomes are end results
 - ◆ Goals or requirements are often formulated in terms of outcomes that should be realized.
 - ◆ Capabilities are designed to achieve such outcomes
- Outcomes are tangible, possibly quantitative, and time-related
- Outcome names should consist of a noun identifying the end result followed by a past-tense verb or adjective indicating that the result has been achieved, e.g.
 - ◆ “First-place ranking achieved”
 - ◆ “2015 quarterly profits rose 10% year over year beginning in Q3”

Principles, Requirements, Constraints

- *Principles* are *normative guidelines*. A principle defines a general property that applies to any system in a certain context.
 - ◆ Example: The principle “Data should be stored only once” represents a means to achieve the goal of “Data consistency”.
- Principles are broader in scope and more abstract than requirements.
- A *requirement* defines a property that applies to a specific system.
 - ◆ Example: the requirement “Use a single CRM system” conforms to the aforementioned principle in the context of the management of customer data.
- In contrast to a requirement, a *constraint* does not prescribe some intended functionality, but imposes a restriction on the way a system may be realized

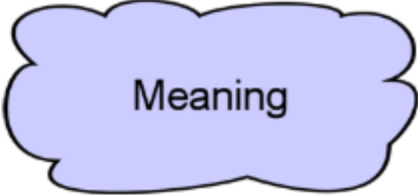
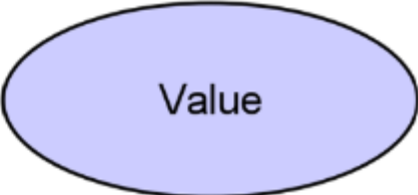
Example: Goal, Outcome, Principle, Requirement, Constraint

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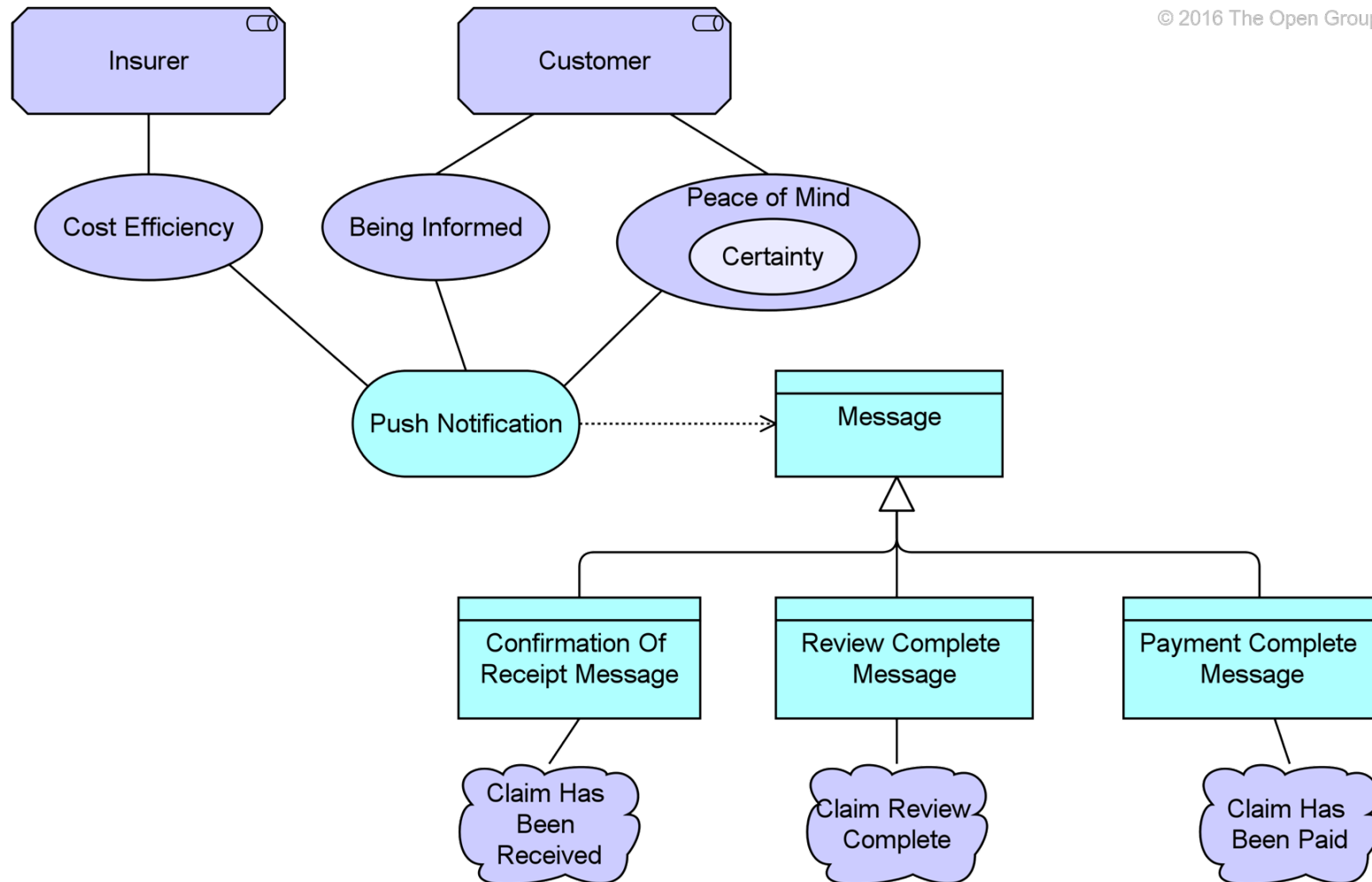
ArchiMate 3, section 6.3.6

Motivation Elements (III) – Meaning and Value

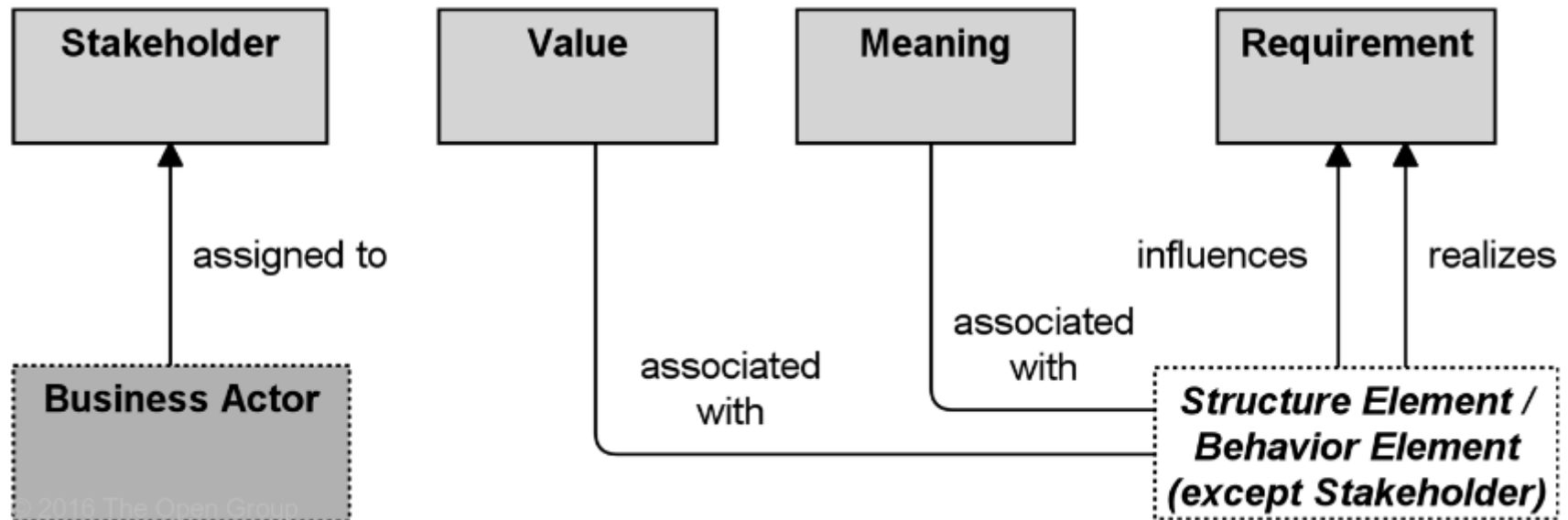
Meaning	The knowledge or expertise present in, or the interpretation given to, a core element in a particular context.	
Value	The relative worth, utility, or importance of a core element or an outcome.	

Example: Meaning and Value



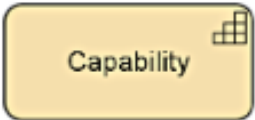



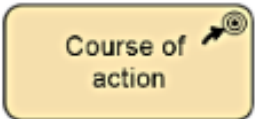

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Relationships between Motivation and Core Elements

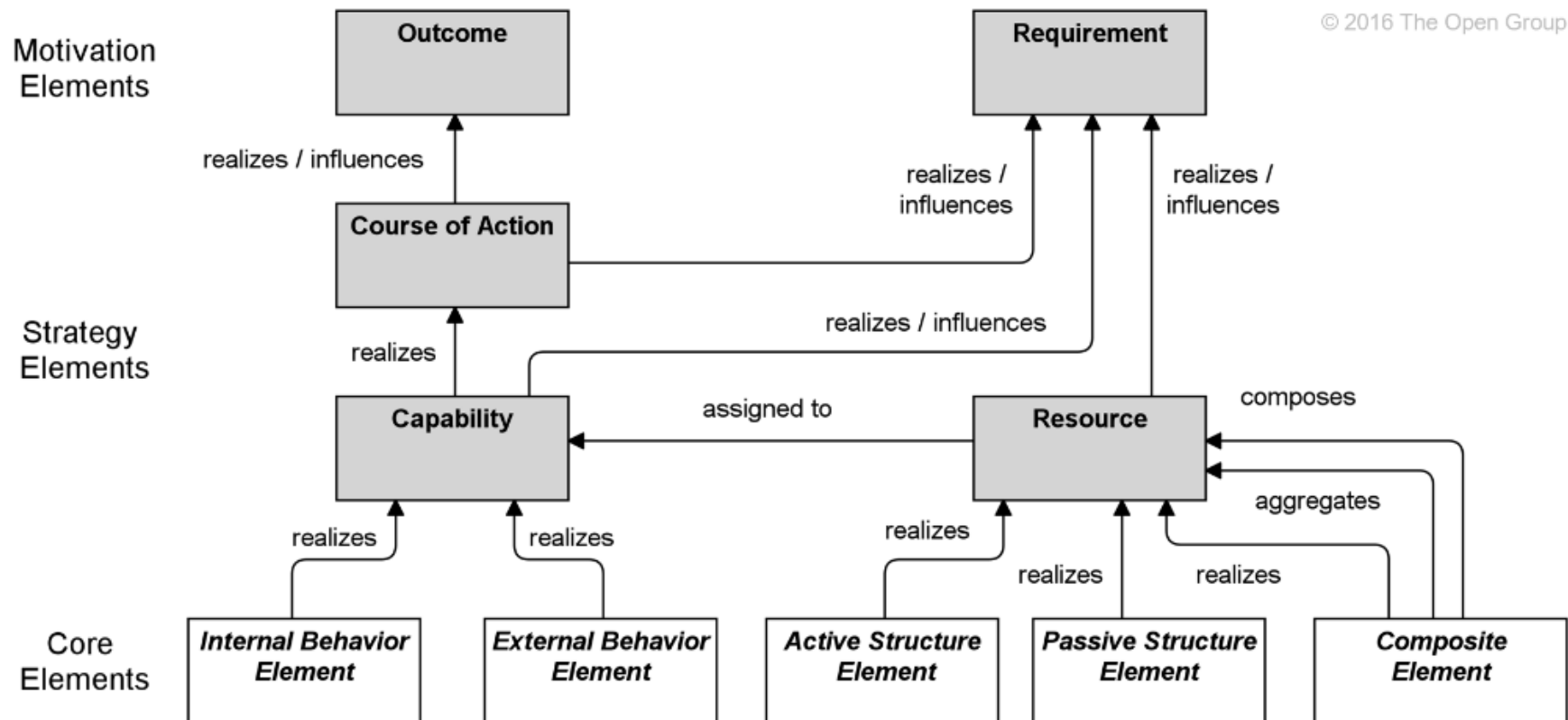


Strategy Elements

Element	Description	Notation
Resource	Represents an asset owned or controlled by an individual or organization.	 
Capability	Represents an ability that an active structure element, such as an organization, person, or system, possesses.	 
Value stream	Represents a sequence of activities that create an overall result for a customer, stakeholder, or end user.	 
Course of action	Represents an approach or plan for configuring some capabilities and resources of the enterprise, undertaken to achieve a goal.	 

- All behavior elements can realize capabilities
- All structure elements can realize resource

Relationships between Strategy Elements and Motivation and Core Elements

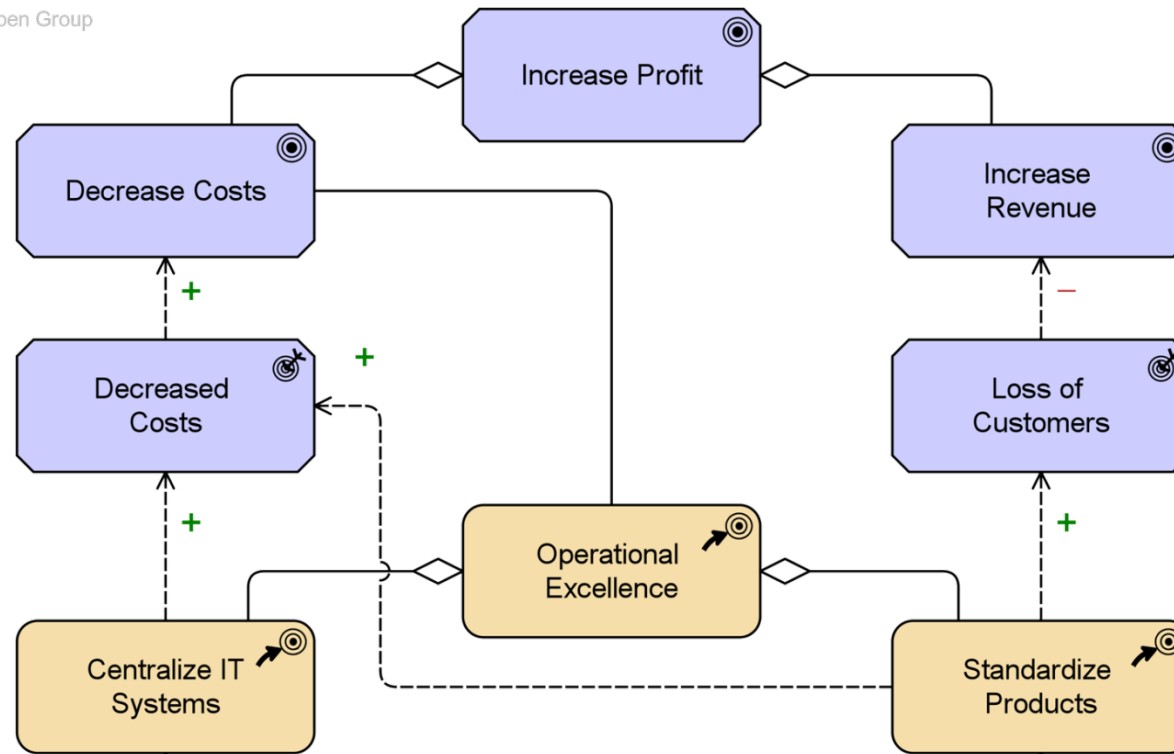


Course of Action: Strategy or Tactic

- A course of action represents what an enterprise has decided to do - to achieve a goal or outcome
- Courses of action can be categorized as *strategies* and *tactics*.
- It is not possible to make a hard distinction between the two, but
 - ◆ strategies tend to be long-term and fairly broad in scope
 - ◆ tactics tend to be shorter-term and narrower in scope.

Example

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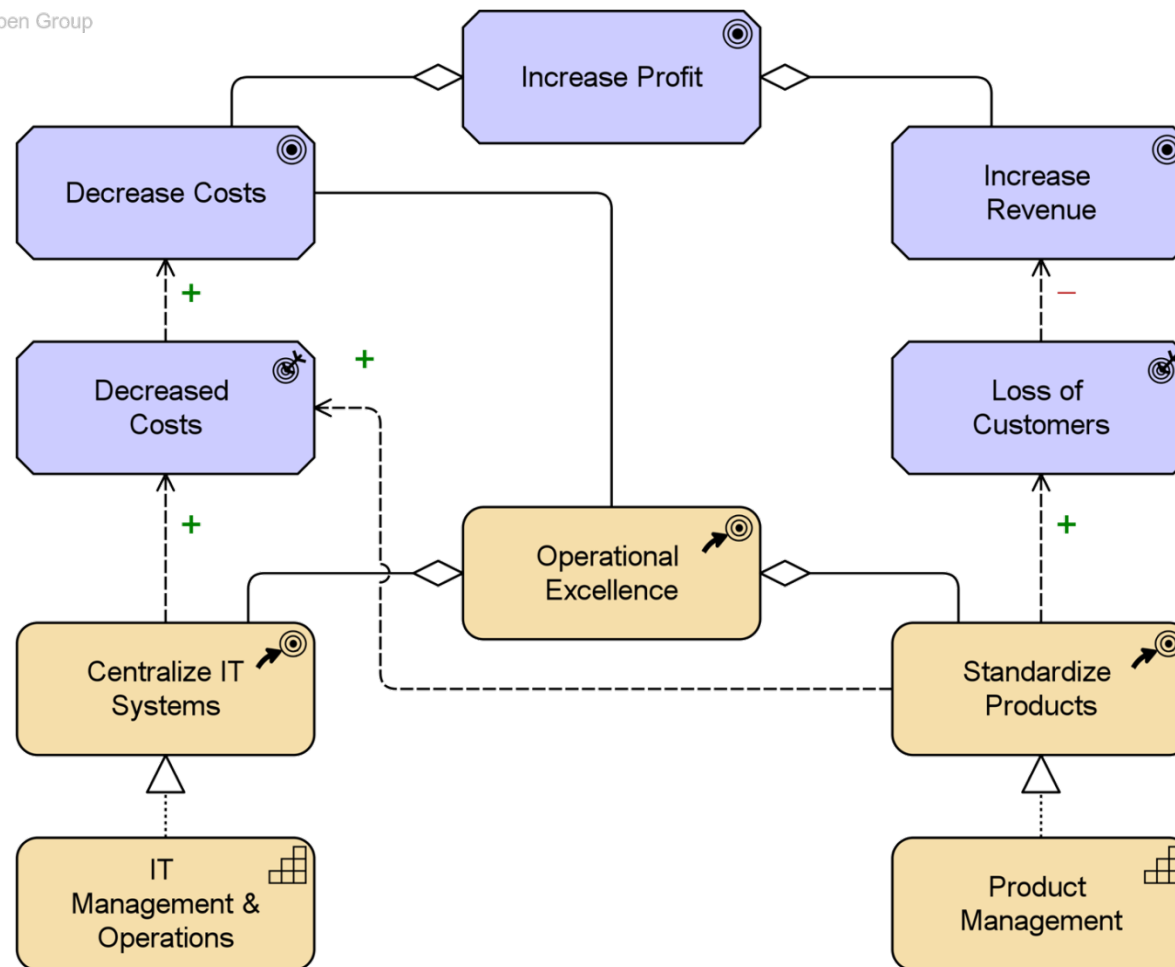


Capabilities

- Capabilities are defined as “an ability or capacity that an organization may possess or exchange to achieve a specific outcome or goal”.
- Business capabilities define “what” a business does, not the “why” or “how.”
- Capabilities ...
 - ◆ provide a high-level view of the current and desired abilities of an organization
 - ◆ are expressed in general and high-level terms

Example

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Resources

- Resources can be classified into
 - ◆ tangible assets
 - financial assets, e.g. cash, securities, borrowing capacity
 - physical assets, e.g. plant, equipment, land, mineral reserves
 - ◆ intangible assets
 - technology; e.g. patents, copyrights, trade secrets
 - reputation; e.g. brand, relationships; culture
 - ◆ human assets
 - skills/know-how, capacity for communication and collaboration, motivation

Example

