

# 1a TOGAF artefacts with ArchiMate illustrations and the meta model derived from those artefacts

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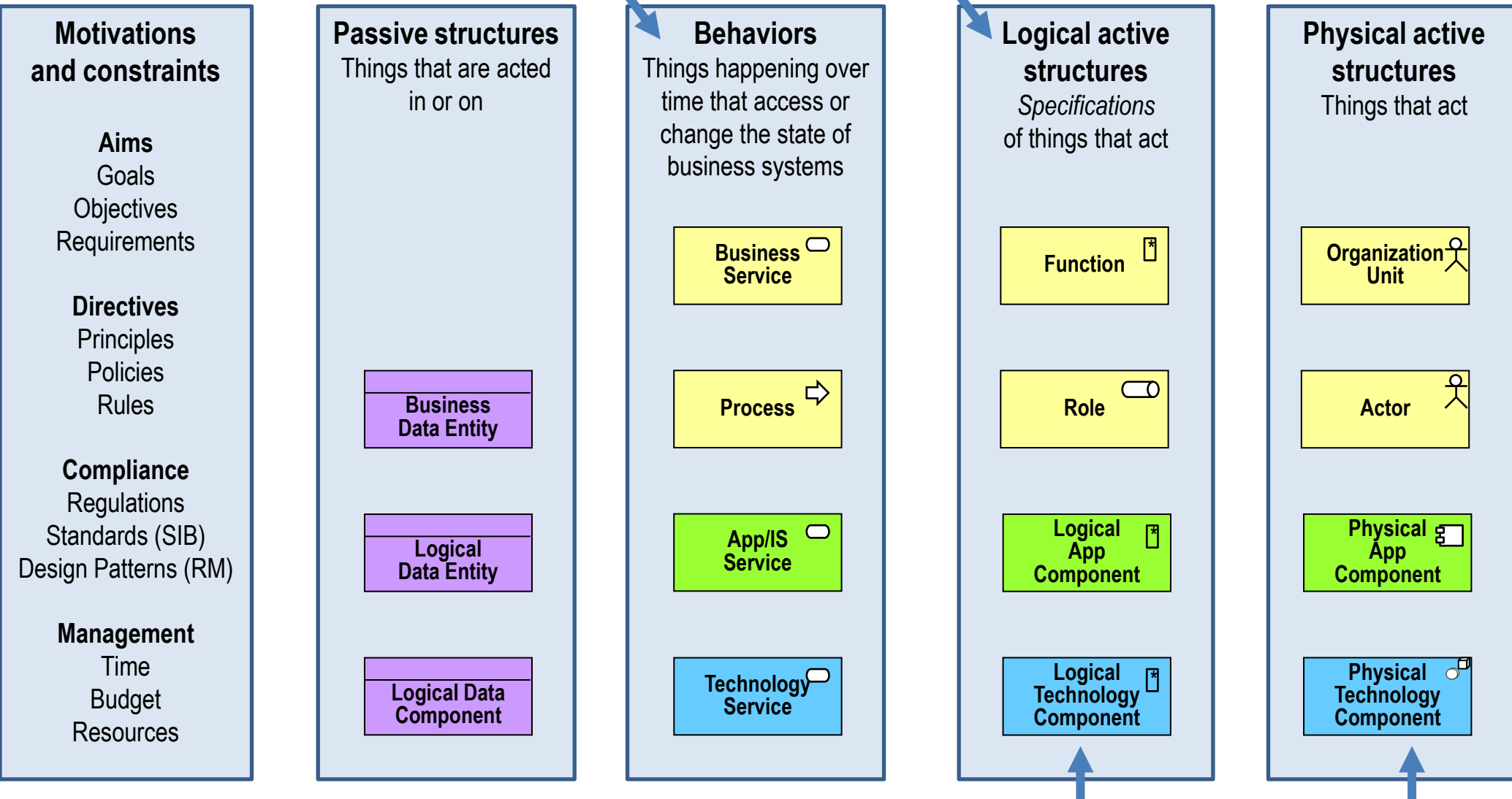


1. To support TOGAF's artefacts and principles (more comprehensive, coherent and consistent than some realise)
2. To simplify and clarify definitions of TOGAF's architecture artefacts
3. To distinguish EA artefacts from SA artefacts
4. To illustrate EA artefacts using ArchiMate where possible
5. To illustrate SA artefacts using ArchiMate where possible
6. To raise awareness of a few points
7. To generate a TOGAF meta model that is more demonstrably consistent with its artefacts



## TOGAF Principles

**service-oriented implementation-independent specification** of business systems



**Separation of logical ABBs from physical SBBs**

Physical things in EA are still “considerably abstracted from implementation”



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# For example

## Turgid text

### Role Catalog

Provides a listing of all authorization levels or zones within an enterprise. Frequently, application security or behavior is defined against locally understood concepts of authorization that create complex and unexpected consequences when combined on the user desktop. If roles are defined, understood, and aligned across organizations and applications, this allows for a more seamless user experience and generally more secure applications, as administrators do not need to resort to workarounds in order to enable users to carry out their jobs. In addition to supporting security definition for the enterprise, the Role Catalog also forms a key input to identifying organizational change management impacts, defining job functions, and executing end-user training. As each role implies access to a number of business functions, if any of these business functions are impacted, then change management will be required, organizational responsibilities may need to be redefined, and retraining may be needed.

## What it says

### Role Catalog

Lists roles by authorization level and/or zone.

Helps to prevent difficulties when different local security standards are combined, ensuring both a more seamless user experience and more secure applications.

A key input to change impact analysis for role definition and user training.

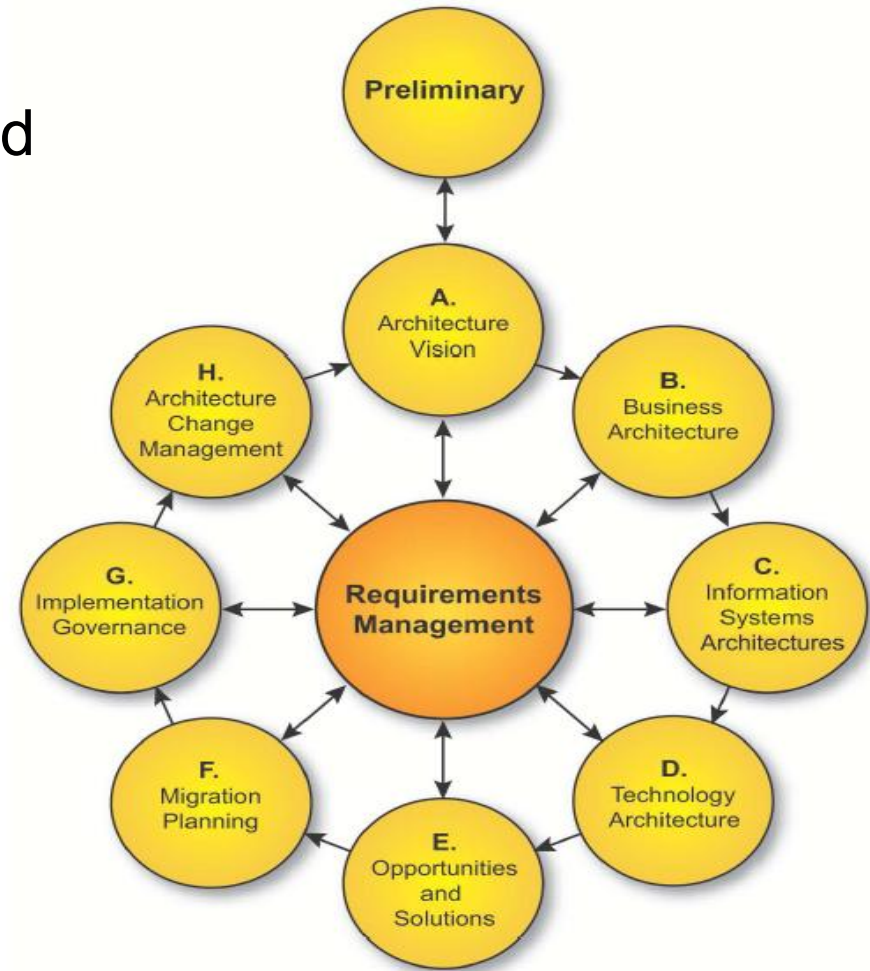


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# The ADM (KLP 2.4-1)

- “Architecture Development Method
  - The core of TOGAF.
  - A step-by-step approach to
  - develop and use
  - an Enterprise Architecture.”



**Figure 5-1** Architecture Development Cycle



# The different levels of architecture that exist in an organization (KLP 20-1)

- “Strategic Architecture
  - an organizing framework for change and direction setting at an **executive level**.
- “Segment Architecture
  - an organizing framework for change and direction setting and the development of effective architecture roadmaps at a **program or portfolio level**.
- “Capability [increment?] Architecture
  - an organizing framework for change, and the development of effective architecture roadmaps **realizing capability increments**”

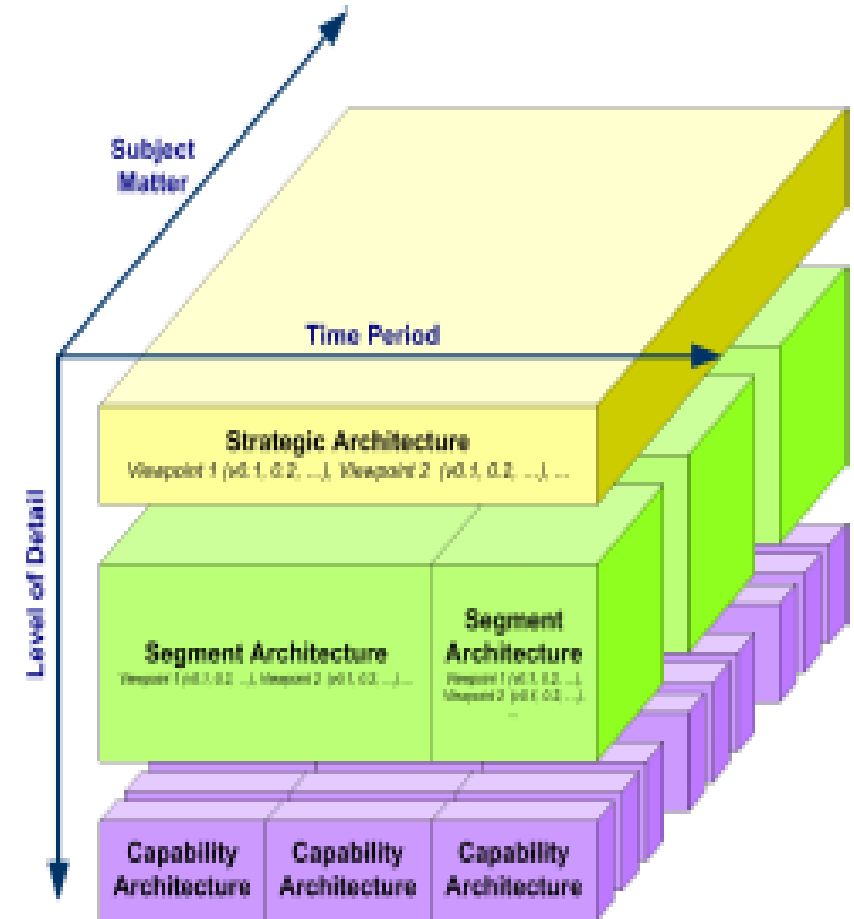


Figure 40-1 Summary Classification Model for Architecture Landscapes



# A picture that can mislead

- Because the artefacts and activities at top and bottom levels are so different

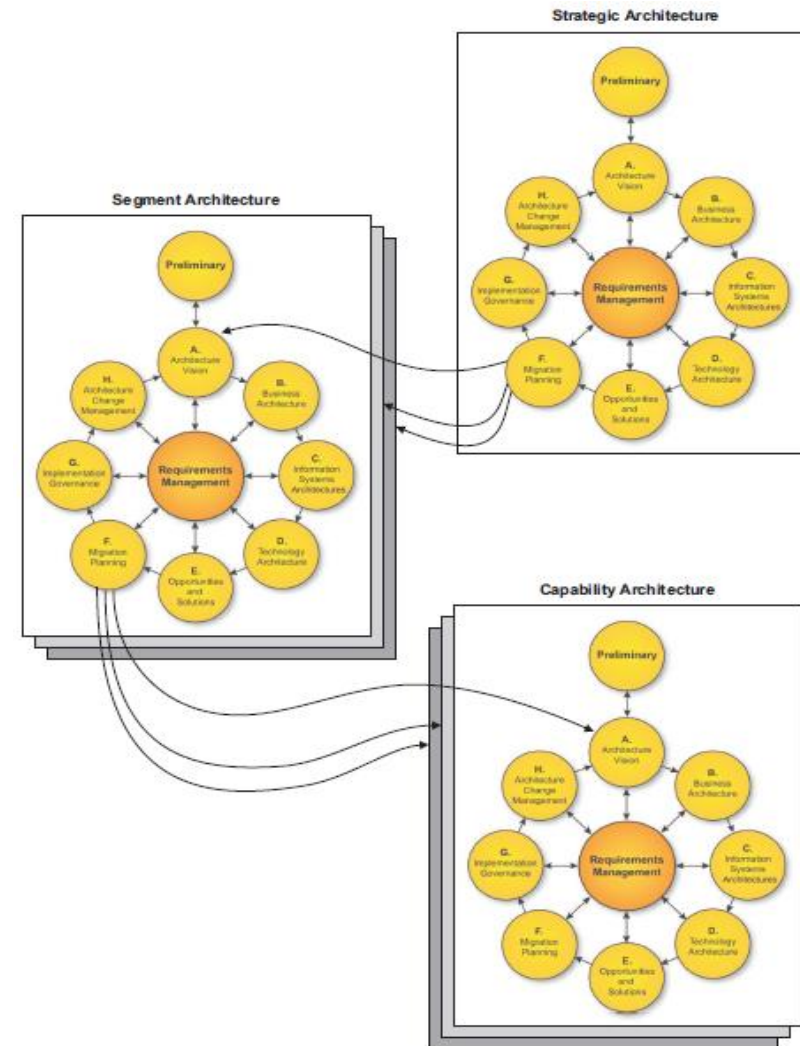
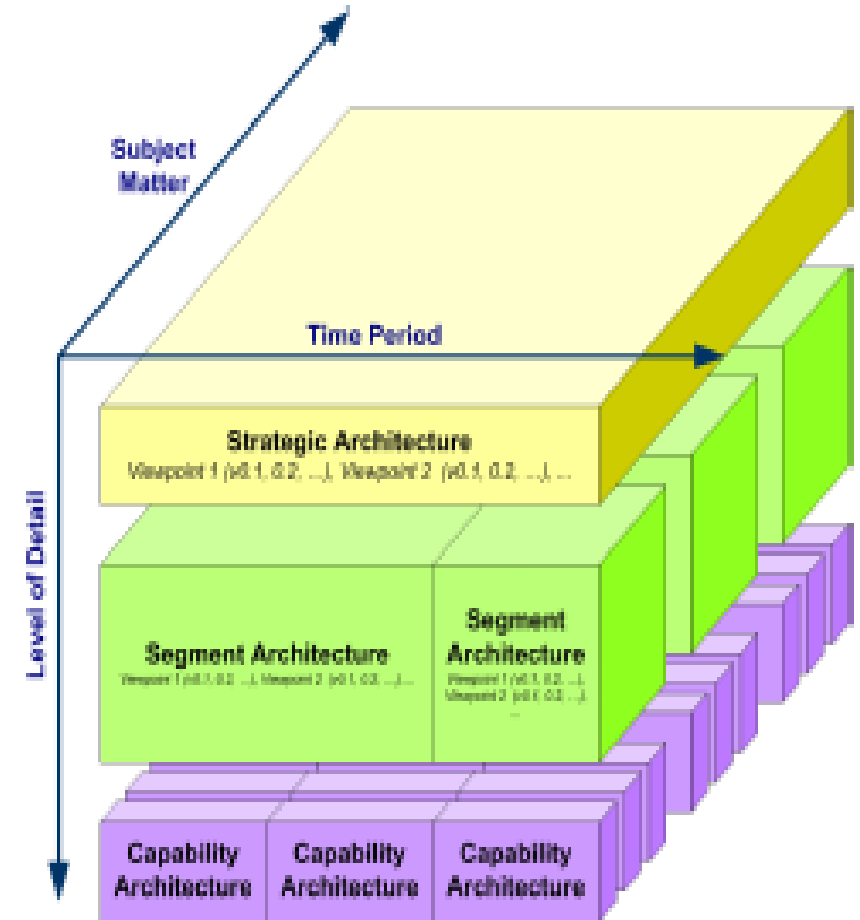
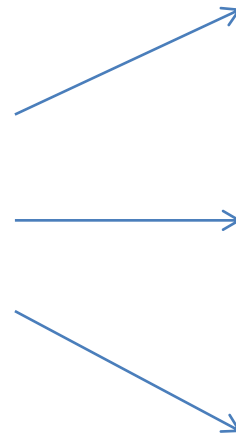
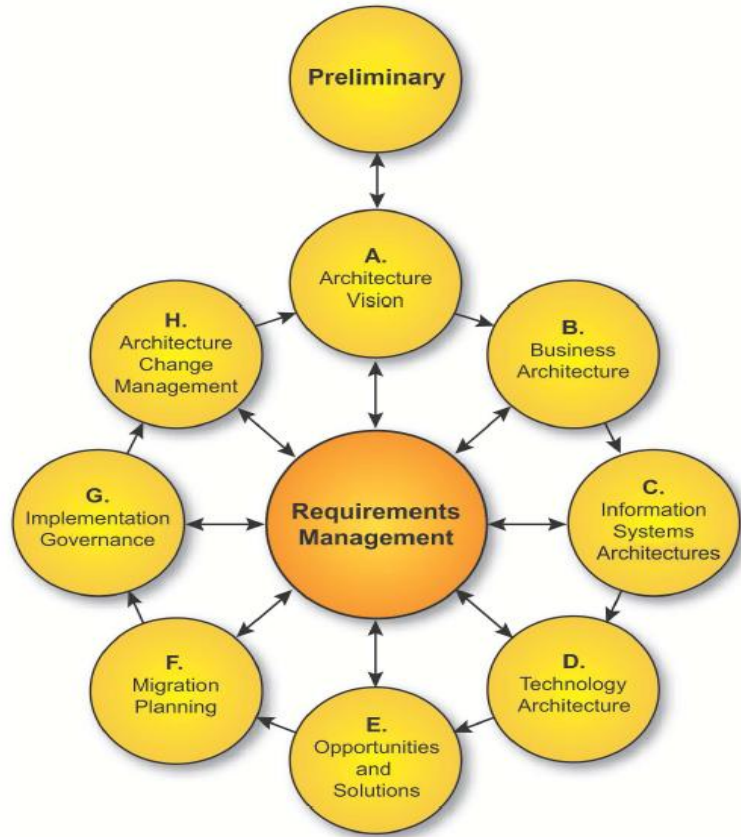


Figure 19-3 A Hierarchy of ADM Processes Example



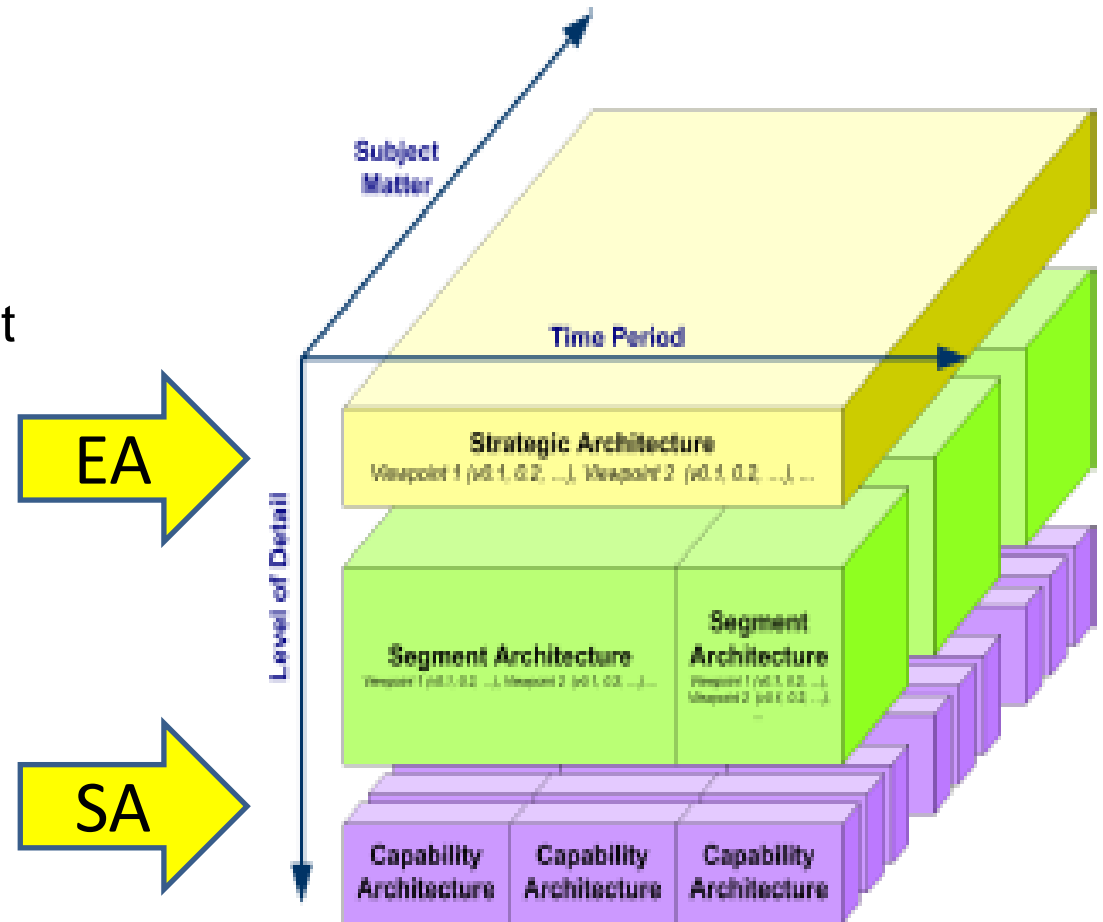
# Problem: TOGAF 9 decoupled the ADM from the architecture level





# Solution: distinguish Enterprise Architecture from Solution Architecture

- artefacts for
- Analysis and direction setting at an executive level and portfolio level
- Differ from artefacts for
- Architecture development during an ADM cycle at the capability or solution level





# c40 TOGAF artefacts (more comprehensive, coherent and consistent than some realise)

	Enterprise / Strategy / Portfolio level artefacts	Solution or Capability Increment level artefacts
Motivation	Driver Goal/Objective Catalog	Goal/Objective/Service Diagram
Business	Organization Decomposition Diagram Node Connectivity Diagram (physical or logical) Functional Decomposition Diagram Function/Org Matrix Role Catalog Business Function/Service Catalog Process/Event/Control/Product Catalog	Process Flow Diagram Business Scenario Actor/Role Matrix Organization/Actor Diagram
Applications	Application Portfolio Catalog Application/Function Matrix Role/Application Matrix Application Communications Diagram	Process Application Realization Diagram Application Use Case Diagram Application User Location Diagram Software Engineering Diagram Software Distribution Diagram
Data	Conceptual Data Diagram Data Entity/Function Matrix Application/Data Matrix Data Entity/Data Component Catalog Data Dissemination Diagram	Business Service/Info Diagram Logical Data Diagram Data Security Diagram Data Lifecycle Diagram Data Migration Diagram
Technology	Technology Standards Catalog Technology Portfolio Catalog Technology Services Catalog (TRM) Technology/Application Matrix	Environments and Locations Diagram Processing Diagram Networked Computing/Hardware Diagram Communications Engineering Diagram Platform Decomposition Diagram



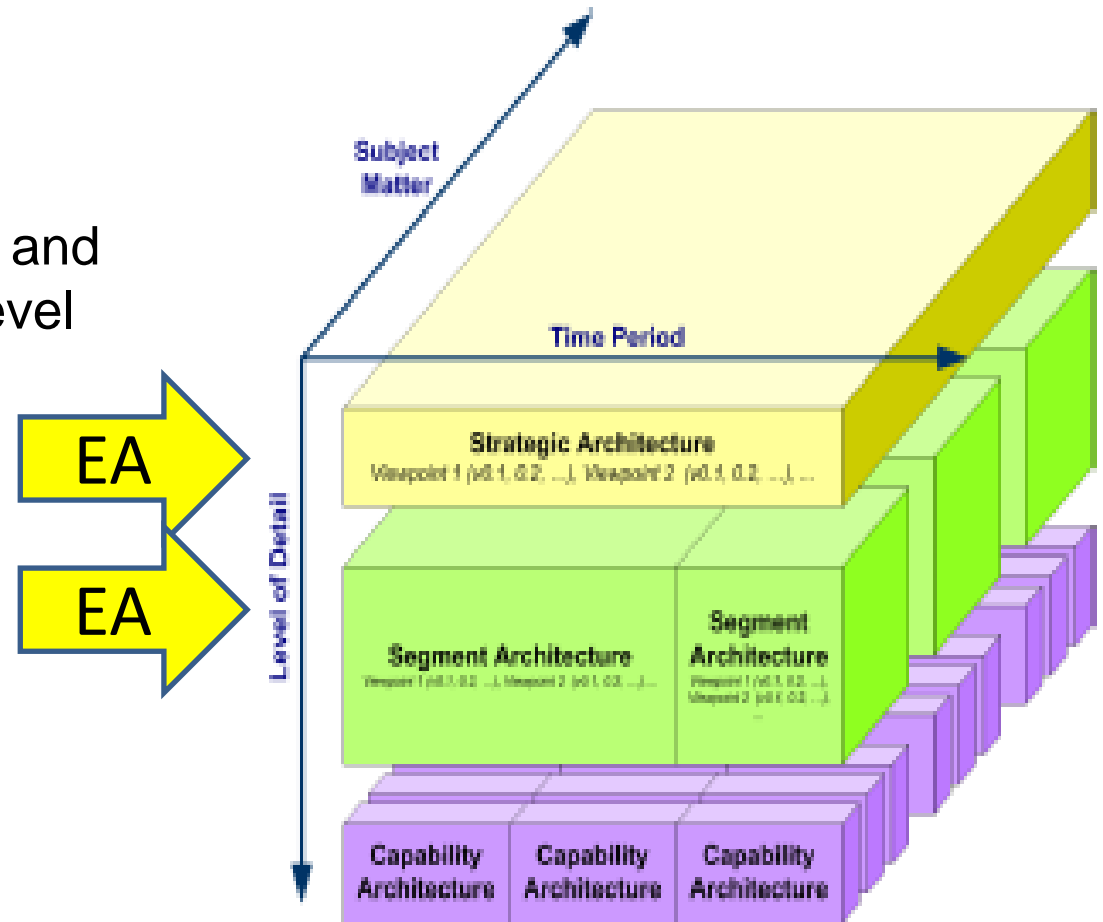
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The ArchiSurance examples are the widely published ones created by Marc Lankhorst.



# 1st the EA / Strategic / Portfolio level

- TOGAF features c20 Catalogs and Matrices that enable portfolio level
  - Gap analysis
  - Cluster analysis
  - Impact analysis
  - Traceability analysis





# STRATEGIC BUSINESS ARCHITECTURE

	Enterprise Strategy and Portfolio level	Solution or Capability Increment level
Motivation	Driver Goal/Objective Catalog	
Business	<b>PHYSICAL STRUCTURE</b> Organization Decomposition Diagram Node Connectivity Diagram (physical) <b>LOGICAL STRUCTURE</b> Functional Decomposition Diagram Node Connectivity Diagram (logical) Function/Org Matrix Role Catalog <b>BEHAVIOR</b> Business Function/Service Catalog Process/Event/Control/Product Catalog	
Applications		
Data		
Technology		



# TOGAF artefact: Driver/Goal/Objective Catalog

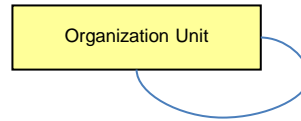


- Driver/Goal/Objective Catalog
  - provides a cross-organizational view of how an organization responds to drivers through the setting of goals, objectives, and any measure associated with them.
  - Helps to identify synergies (e.g. organizations with similar or related objectives) allowing stakeholders to be identified and change initiatives to be aligned or consolidated.

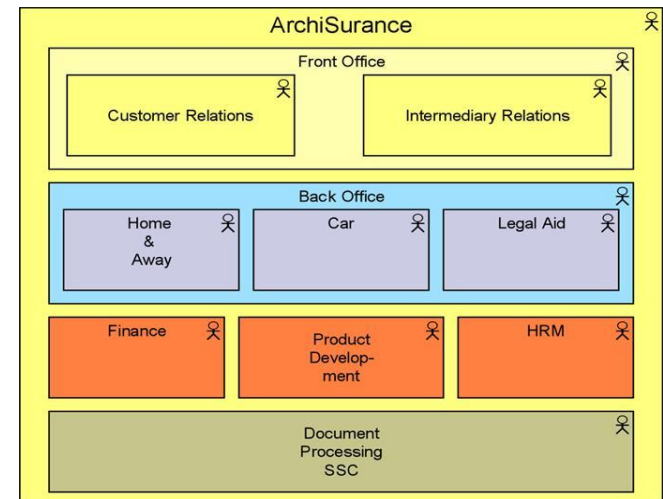
Organization Unit	Driver	Goal	Objective



# TOGAF artefact: Organization Decomposition Diagram

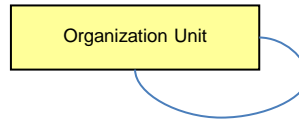


- Organization Decomposition Diagram
  - The base artefact for physical / strategic-level business architecture
  - provides the foundation for other artefacts
  - relates actors and/or roles to organization units in an organization tree.
  - may indicate locations
  - indicates owners, decision-makers and a chain of command
  - helps to identify which stakeholders are concerned with which business drivers, goals and objectives.



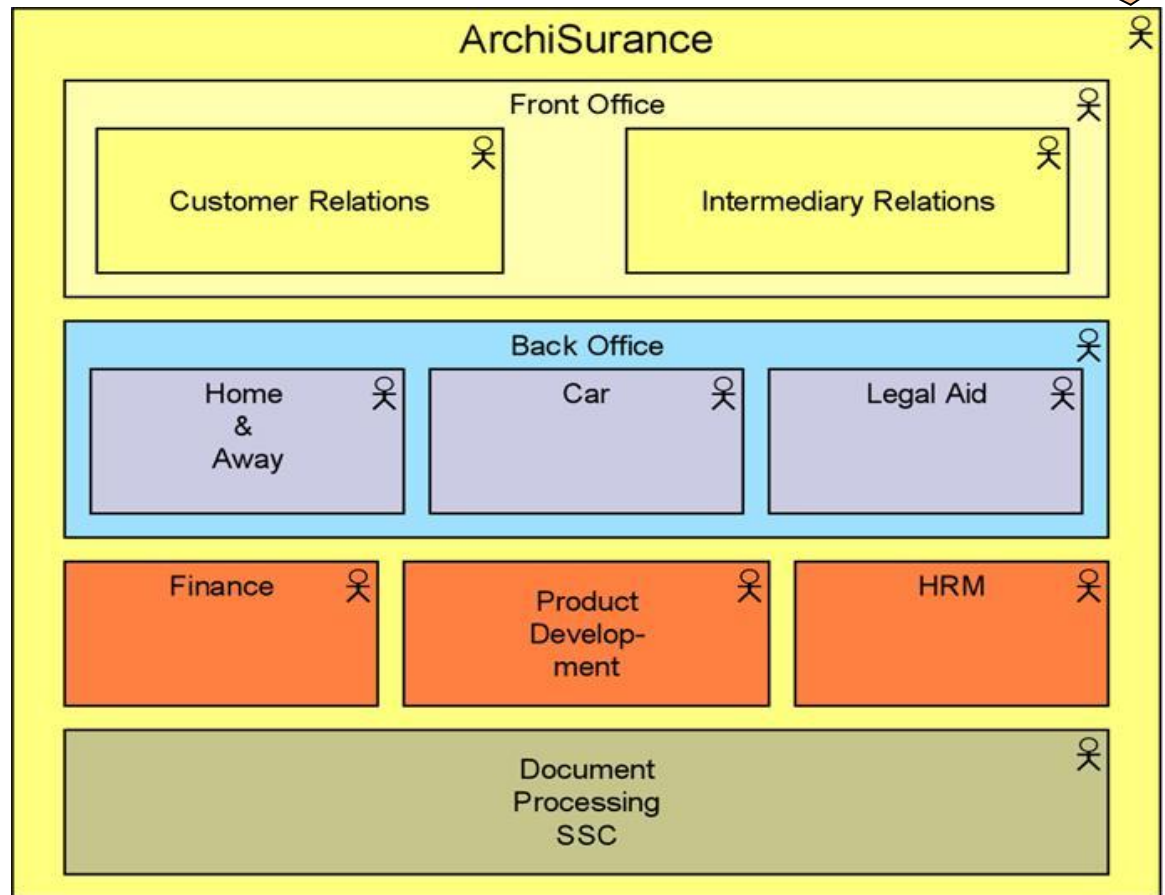


# ArchiMate



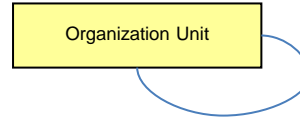
**Actor = Org Unit**

- An organization view





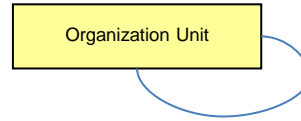
# TOGAF artefact: Node Connectivity Diagram



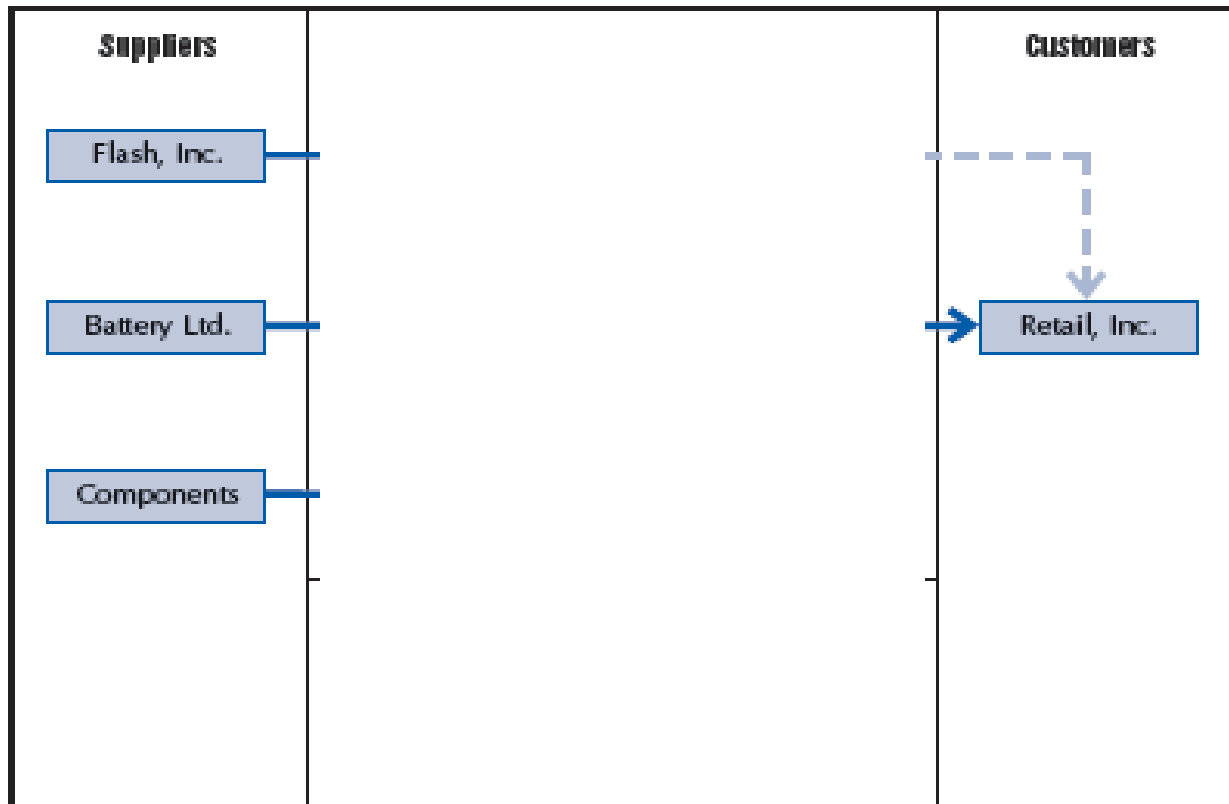
- The Node Connectivity Diagram (physical) (aka goods and services flow diagram)
  - A node: an organizational unit, actor, location or facility.
  - A needline: shows the need of one node for information from another.
  - An arrow: shows information flow direction
  - A flow can be named and annotated to describe the data carried
    - content
    - transport mechanism/media
    - security or other classification level,
    - timeliness
    - interoperability requirements.



# Node connectivity Diagram: SCOR technique

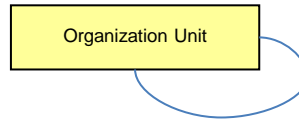


- Identify your customers
- Identify your suppliers

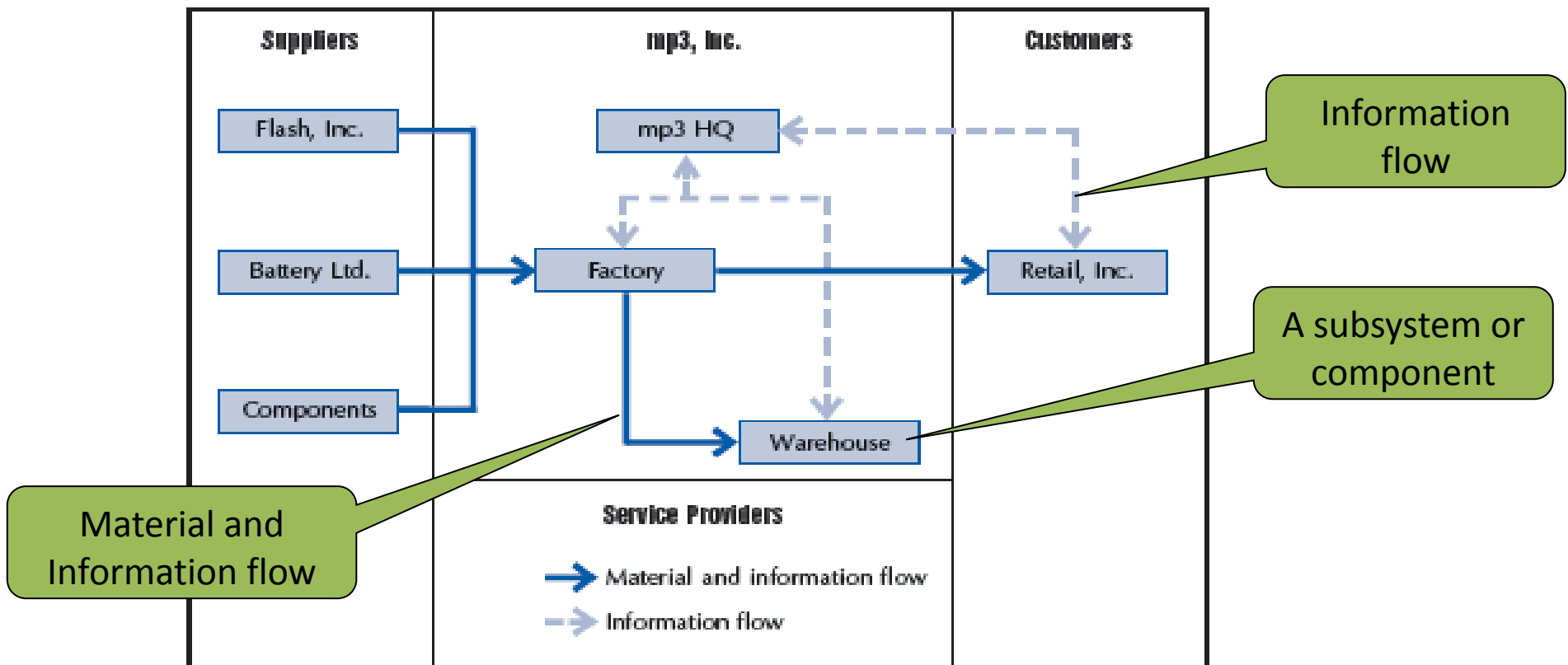




# Node connectivity Diagram: SCOR technique

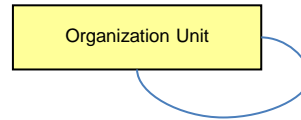


1. Identify your customers
2. Identify your suppliers
3. Identify the key nodes (entities in the supply chain)
4. Link nodes by flows.

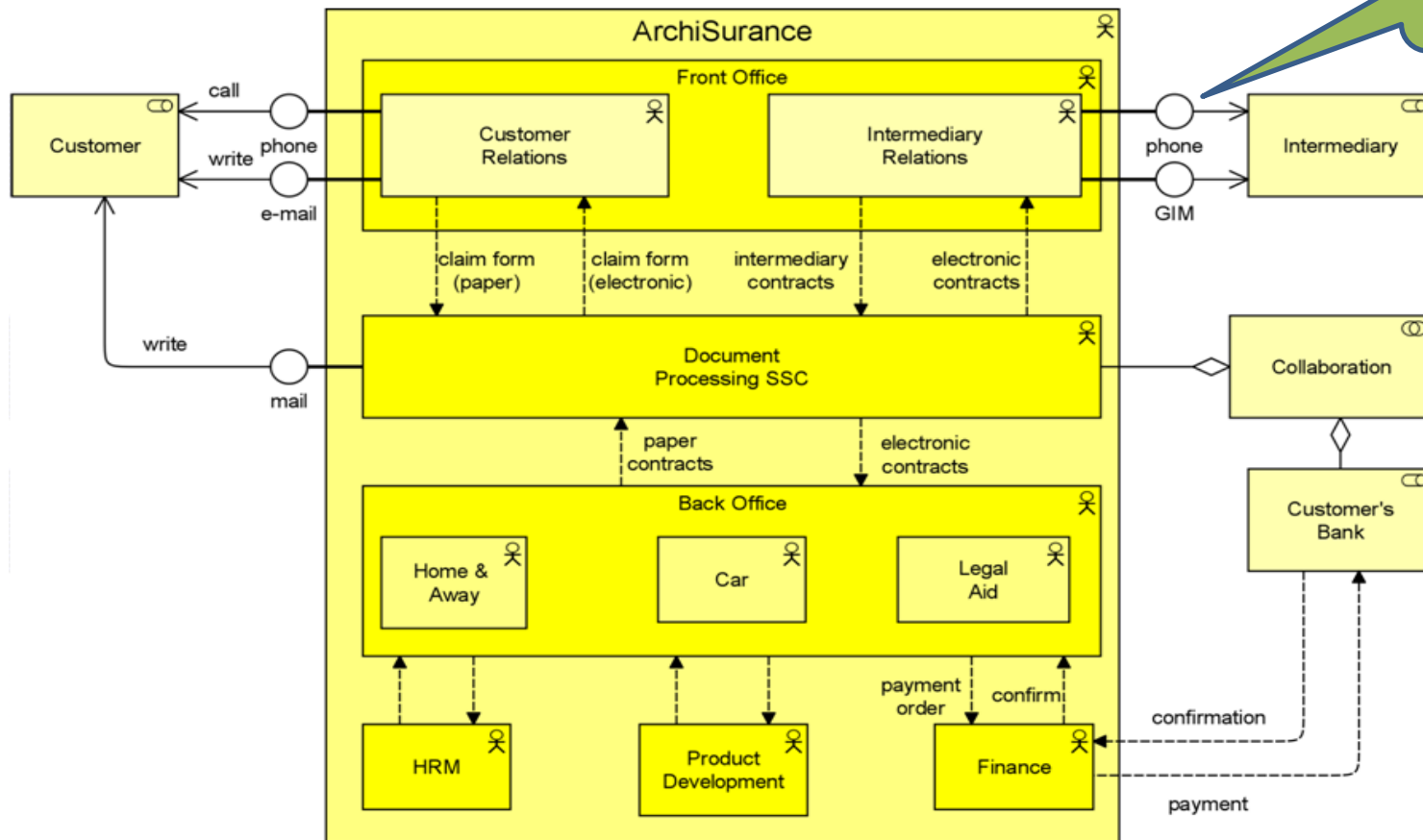




# ArchiMate



- An Organization View - Nodes are physical Actors



Surely  
communication path  
rather than interface?



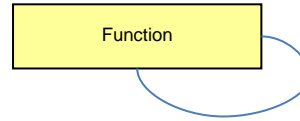
# Reverse engineering principles (1)

- Reverse engineer from
  - physical structure to logical structure





# TOGAF artefact: Functional Decomposition Diagram



- Functional Decomposition Diagram
  - The base artefact for logical / strategic-level business architecture
  - provides the foundation for other artefacts
  - shows on a single page the organization capabilities relevant to the architecture to be defined and governed.
  - helps to quickly model the organization's capabilities without being dragged into debate on how the organization does it.
  - given a basic diagram, it is possible to layer heat-maps on top of it to show scope and decisions. For example, the capabilities to be implemented in different phases of a change program.

can be composed or decomposed - from wide/top to narrow/bottom.  
“the level and rigor of decomposition varies” (TOGAF)



# ArchiMate

A strict (non-redundant) hierarchy.

## Strategic management functions

Strategy

Fiscal and  
accounting

Risk and  
Compliance

Performance

## Operational functions

### Products

Product  
definition

Product  
engineering

### Marketing

Market  
development

Campaigning

### Sales

Distribution  
channels

Sales  
execution

### Customer care

Customer  
service

Customer  
relations

Service  
channel

Customer  
data

### Assets

Investment

Investment  
performance

Investment  
portfolio

Asset  
inventory

### Money

Banking

Accounts

Cash flow

Money  
market

### Claims

Contracts  
life cycle

Claim  
settlement

Contract  
admin.

Claim admin.

## Support functions

Organization

HR

Process

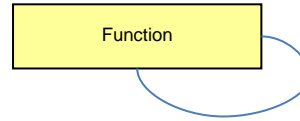
Office

Facility

ITSM



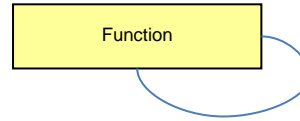
# TOGAF artefact: Node Connectivity Diagram



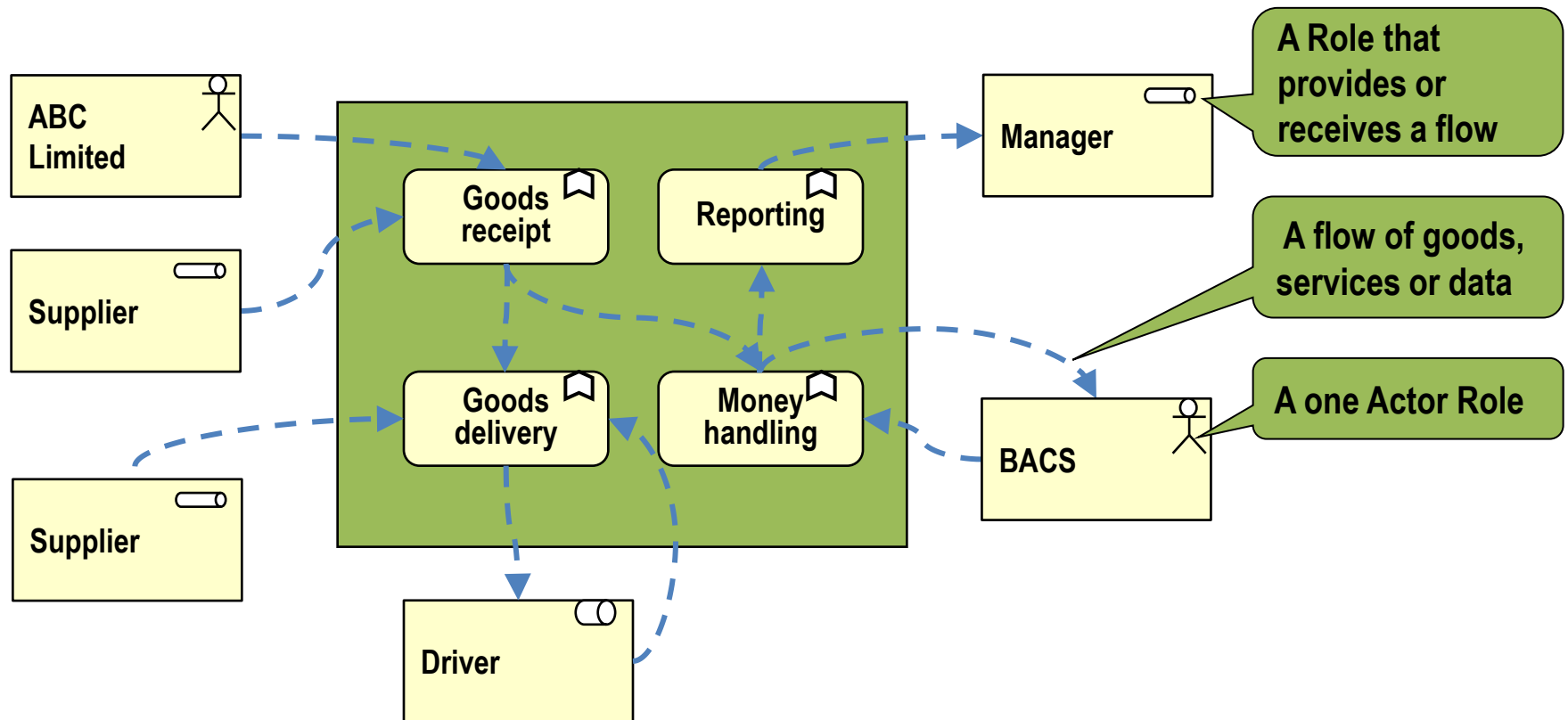
- Node Connectivity Diagram (logical) (aka goods and services flow diagram)
  - A node: a function or role
  - A needline: shows the need of one node for information from another.
  - An arrow: shows information flow direction
  - A flow can be named and annotated to describe the data carried
    - content
    - transport mechanism/medium
    - security or other classification level,
    - timeliness
    - interoperability requirements.



# Node Connectivity Diagram in ArchiMate

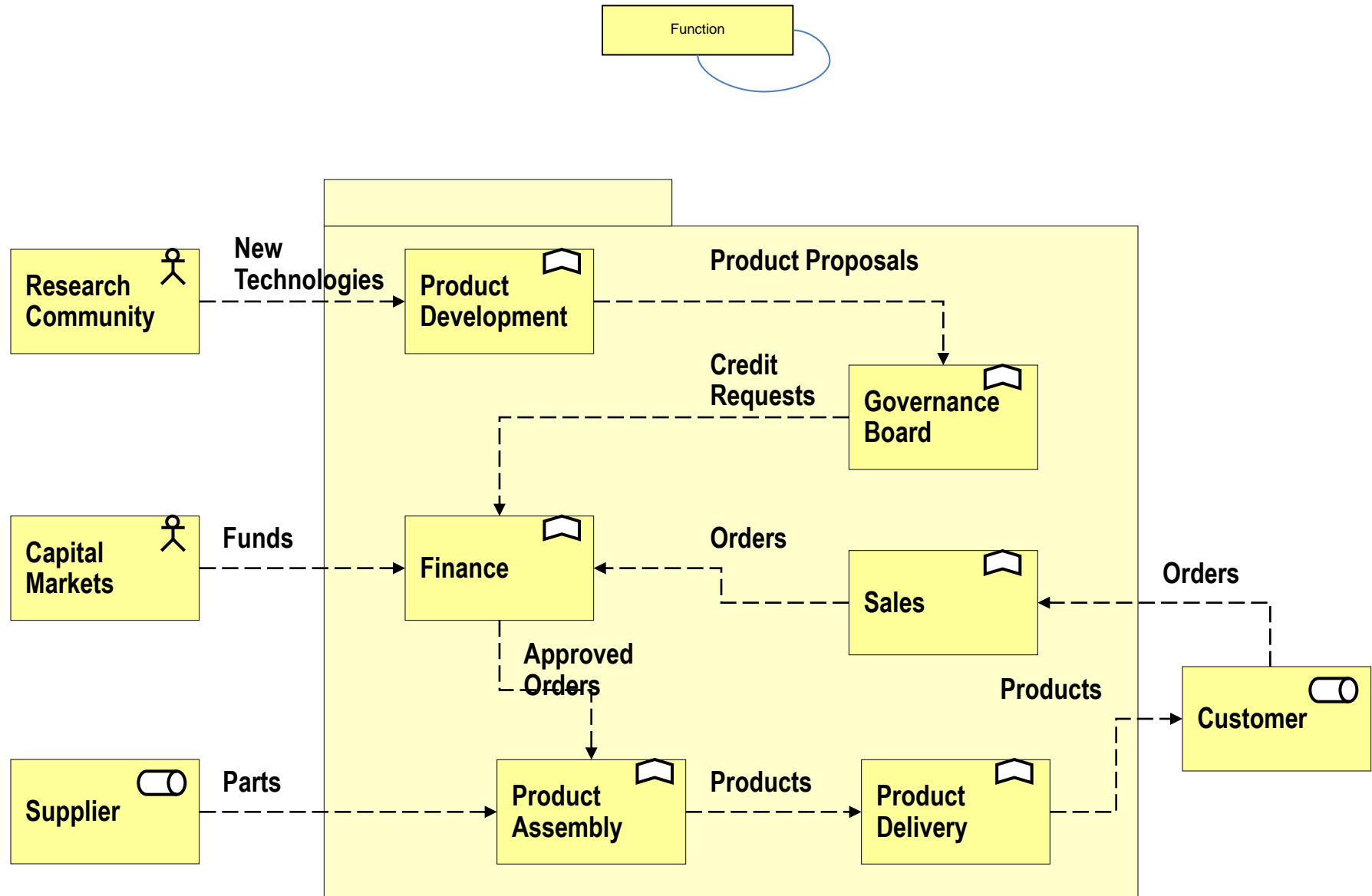


- Shows services offered by nodes to external entities and to each other



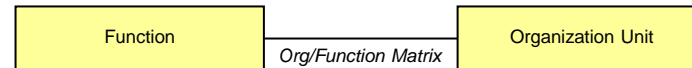


# Node Connectivity Diagram in ArchiMate





# TOGAF mapping logical organization to physical organization



- “Structured Analysis: Identifies the key business functions within the scope of the architecture, and maps those functions onto the organizational units within the business.”

Organization Function	Marketing	Sales	Delivery
Marketing	Activity		
Sales		Activity	
Delivery			Activity

- Might reveal a 1-1
- “Functional organization”

Organization Function	Petrol	Paints	Plastics
Marketing	Activity	Activity	Activity
Sales	Activity	Activity	Activity
Delivery	Activity	Activity	Activity

- Or else an N-N realization



# TOGAF artefact: Role Catalog



Role

- Role Catalog
  - The base artefact for people-oriented views
  - Provides a foundation for mapping roles to processes, applications and data
  - Lists roles by authorization level and/or zone .
  - Helps to prevent difficulties when different local security standards are combined, ensuring both a more seamless user experience and more secure applications.
  - Supports change impact analysis for role definition and user training

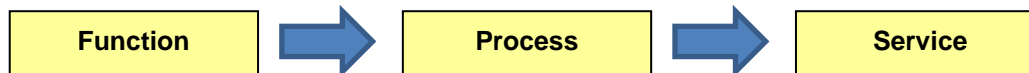


# Reverse engineering principles (2)

- Reverse engineer from
  - physical structure to logical structure



- structure to behavior





# TOGAF artefact: Process/Event/Control/Product Catalog

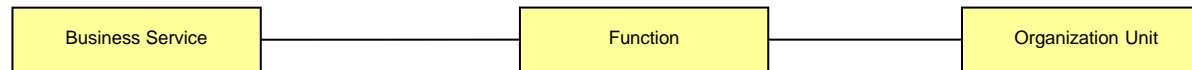
Process

- Process/Event/Control/Product Catalog
  - a hierarchical process structure including
    - events that trigger processes, outputs from processes, and
    - controls/rules (pre and post conditions).
  - enables gap, cluster and analysis of a portfolio:
    - allows an architect to filter, report, and query across organization processes to identify scope, commonality
  - enables impact analysis on changing a process.

Process level 1	Process level 2	Process Level 3	Input / event	Output / product	Control / rules



# TOGAF artefact: Business Function/Service Catalog

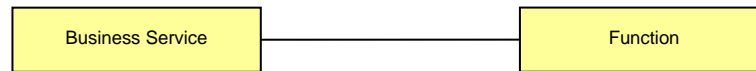


- Business Function/Service Catalog
  - provides a functional decomposition in a form that can be filtered, reported on, and queried. It can be used to
    - identify capabilities of an organization
    - understand the level that governance is applied to the functions of an organization.
    - identify new capabilities required to support business change
    - determine the scope of change initiatives, apps, or technology components.

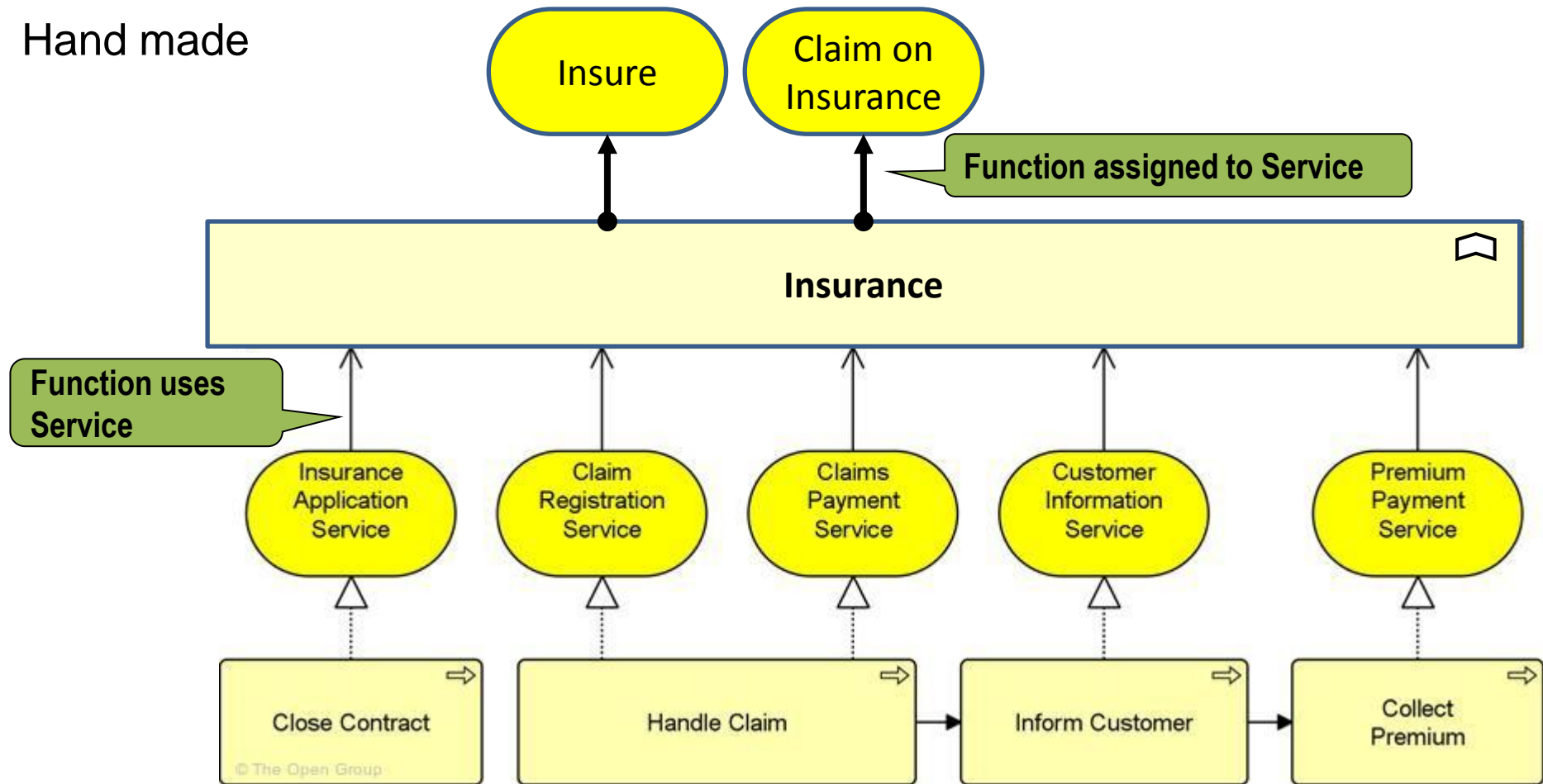
Function level 1	Function level 2	Business Service	Organization Unit



# ArchiMate



- Hand made





# STRATEGIC APPS ARCHITECTURE

	Enterprise Strategy and Portfolio level	Solution or Capability Increment level
Motivation		
Business		
Applications	App Portfolio Catalog App/Function Matrix Role/App Matrix App Communications Diagram	
Data		
Technology		



# TOGAF artefact: App Portfolio Catalog

Application Component

- App Portfolio Catalog
  - The base artefact in strategic applications architecture
  - provides the foundation for other artefacts.
  - lists all (logical and/or physical) applications in the enterprise that are to be defined and governed
  - helps to scope change initiatives that impact applications.
  - may be extended to name IS Services provided
- ArchiMate doesn't feature catalogs and matrices use for portfolio management



# TOGAF artefact: App/Function Matrix



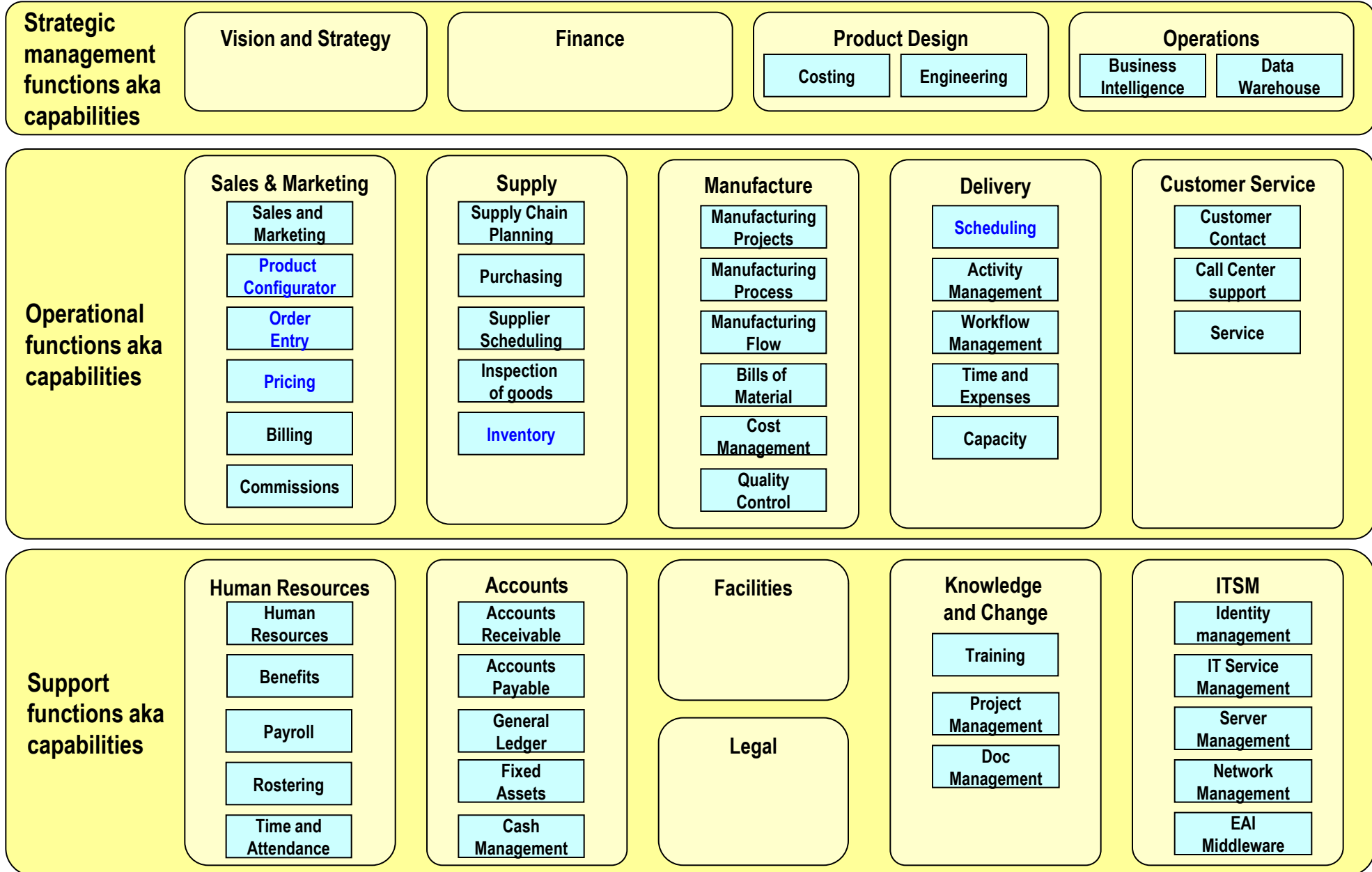
- App/Function Matrix
  - Enables gap, cluster and impact analysis of a portfolio.
  - Asking which business functions use an app reveals where the same app supports different functions, which apps are essential and those little used.
  - Asking which apps are used by a business function may reveal requirements for interoperability and support.

App Function	CRM	ERP	Billing	Data warehouse
Sales	Place order Register customer			
Invoicing			Post invoice	

- ArchiMate doesn't feature catalogs and matrices use for portfolio management



# App/Function matrix as a diagram





# TOGAF artefact: Role/App Matrix



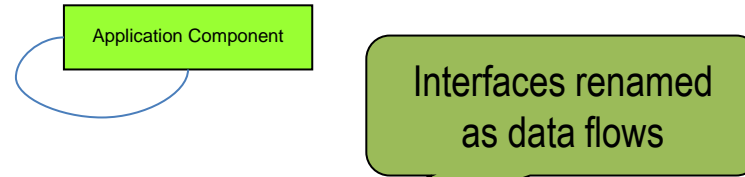
- Role/App Matrix
  - Shows which roles use which apps.
  - Enables gap, cluster and impact analysis of an app portfolio.
  - Asking which apps support a role reveals permissions needed by that role.
  - Asking which roles use an app may reveal requirements for availability, security and support.

<b>Role</b>	<b>App</b>	<b>CRM</b>	<b>ERP</b>	<b>Billing</b>	<b>Data warehouse</b>
<b>Sales</b>		Place order Register customer			
<b>Invoicing</b>				Post invoice	

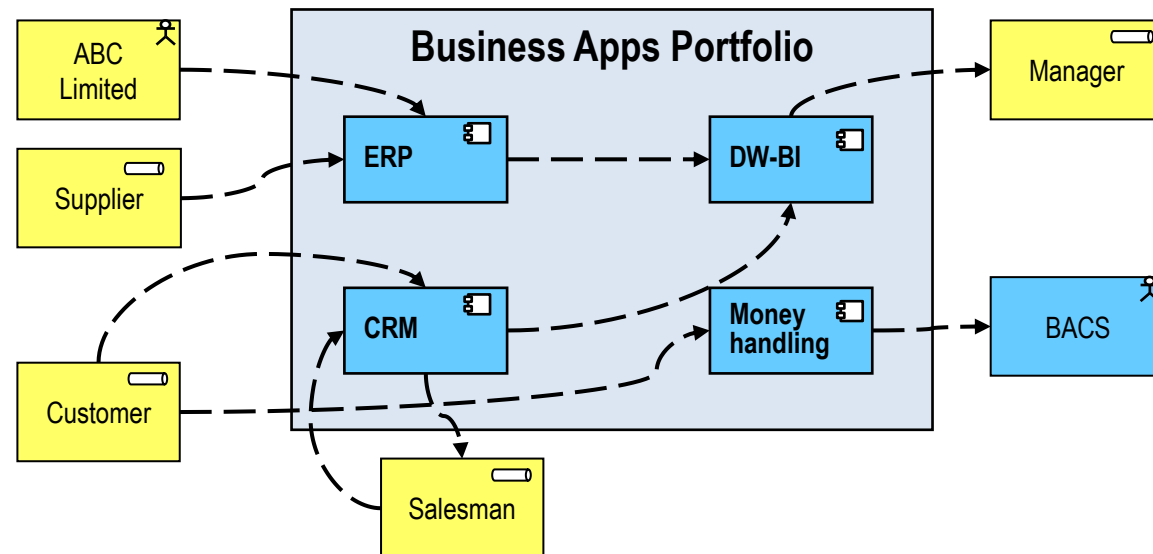
- ArchiMate doesn't feature catalogs and matrices use for portfolio management



# TOGAF artefact: App Communication Diagram



- App Communication Diagram
  - shows which apps communicate and what data passes between them
  - may associate data flows with data entities
  - may associate apps, via IS services, with business services
  - logical, only shows data transport technologies where architecturally significant.

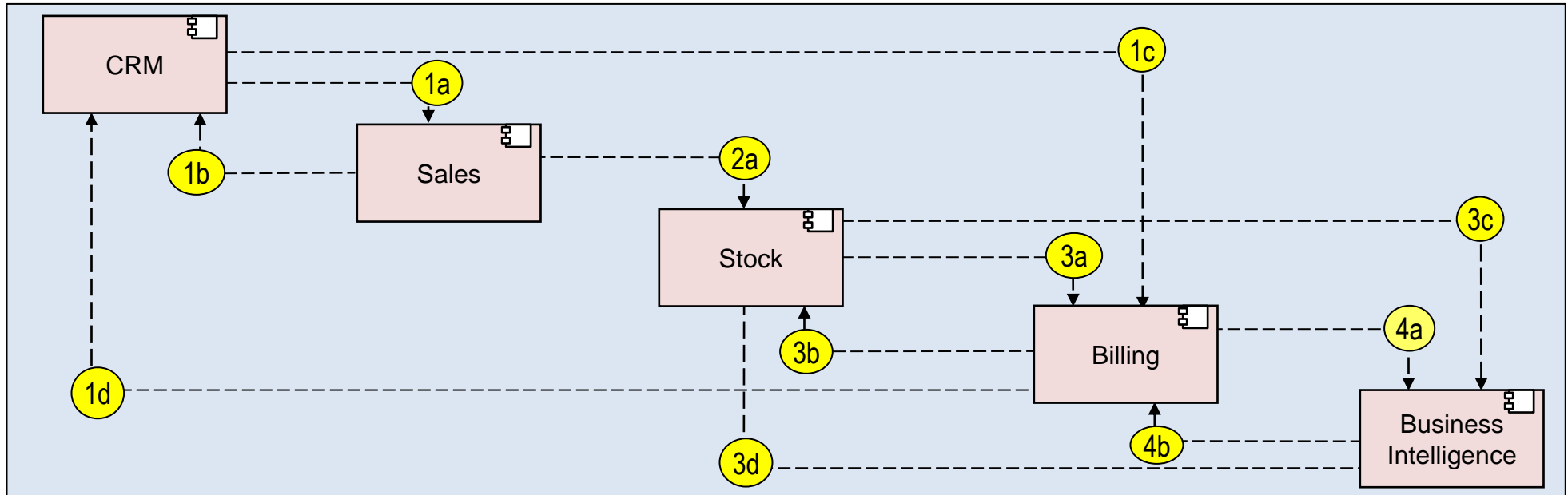




# TOGAF supports the Diagram with an “interface” Catalog

## App Communication Diagram

N2 model, or Node Connectivity Diagram in FEAF



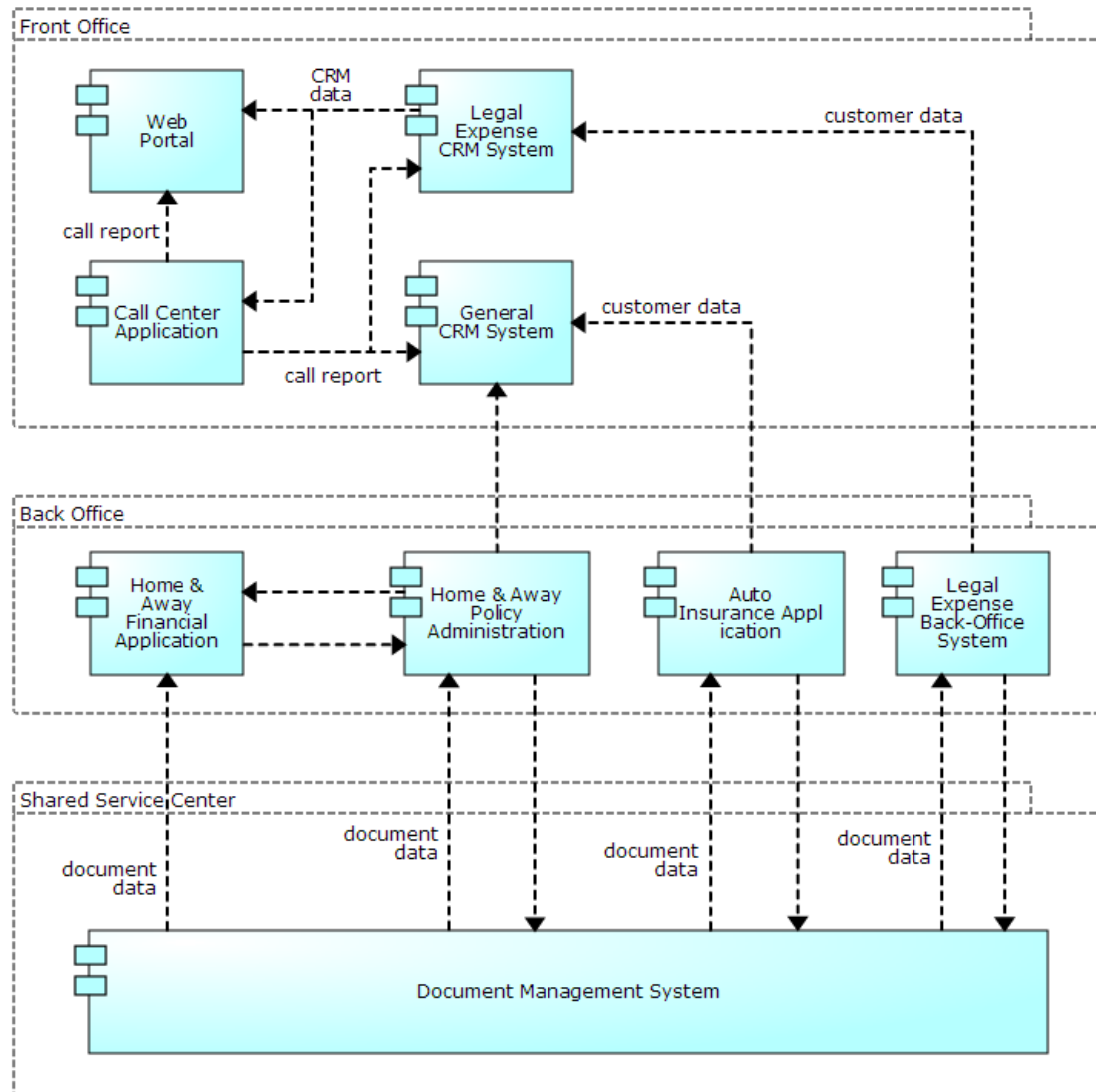
## Interface (Aargh! Data Flow) Catalog

Data Flow id	Source App	Destination App	Data content	Trigger event
1a	CRM	Sales	Sales order request	New sales order
1b	Sales	CRM	Sales order confirmation	Order created in the Sales system
2a	Sales	Stock	Requisition	Subscribe/Publish timer



# ArchiMate

Application Component





# STRATEGIC DATA ARCHITECTURE

	Enterprise Strategy and Portfolio level	Solution or Capability Increment level
Motivation		
Business		
Applications		
Data	Conceptual data Diagram Data Entity/Function Matrix App/Data Matrix Data Entity/Data Component Catalog Data dissemination Diagram	
Technology		

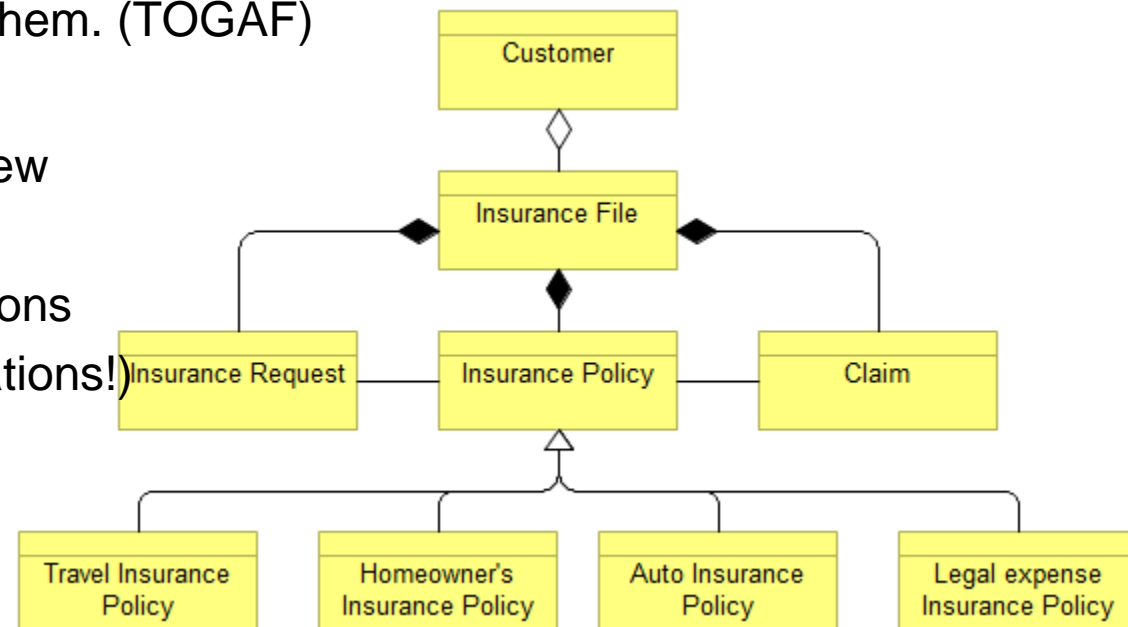


# TOGAF artefact: Conceptual data Diagram

Business Data Entity

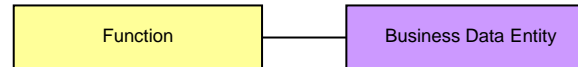
- Conceptual data Diagram (Better Catalog?)
  - The base artefact in strategic data architecture
  - provides the foundation for other artefacts
  - lists critical data entities within the enterprise
  - shows relationships between them. (TOGAF)

- ArchiMate information structure view
- – business/conceptual level
- (Aargh! Aggregates and compositions
- instead of properly named associations!))





# TOGAF artefact: Data Entity/Business Function Matrix



- Data Entity/Business Function Matrix
  - Shows which business functions create and use which data
  - Enables gap, cluster and impact analysis of a portfolio.
  - Asking which functions create and use an data entity reveals data entities that are essential or appear unused, and indicates where functions do or might exchange/share data.
  - Asking which entities each business function creates and uses reveals functions that use little data, and so might be better supported.
  - Supports data governance by data steward against data standards.

**LOGICAL APPLICATION GROUPS**

**DATA CLASSES**

**PROCESSES**

**PLANNING**

**GENERAL MANAGEMENT**

**SUPPORT**

**KEY**

C = creation of data U = users of data



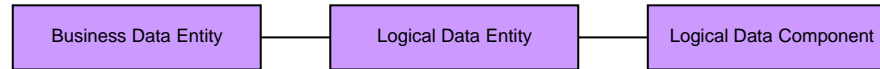
# One of the most traditional EA artefacts

- Read Function for Process, and note clustering on “Create”

		LOGICAL APPLICATION GROUPS	DATA CLASSES	PROCESSES																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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# TOGAF artefact: Data Entity/Data Component Catalog



- Data Entity/Data Component Catalog
  - lists all data used across the enterprise, and the data components where data is stored.
  - encourages effective data sharing and re-use
  - enables the definition and app of information management and data governance policies
- ArchiMate doesn't feature catalogs and matrices use for portfolio management



# TOGAF artefact: App/Data Matrix



- App/Data Matrix
  - shows which apps create, read, update and delete which data entities.
  - enables gap, cluster and impact analysis of a portfolio
  - asking which apps access a data entity reveals where the same data is use by different apps, and they do or might exchange/share data
  - asking which data entities are accessed by an app helps understanding of data entities and their lifecycles in the enterprise.
  - may classify data (master, reference, transactional, content, historic...)
  - may classify apps (transactional, batch, warehouse... )

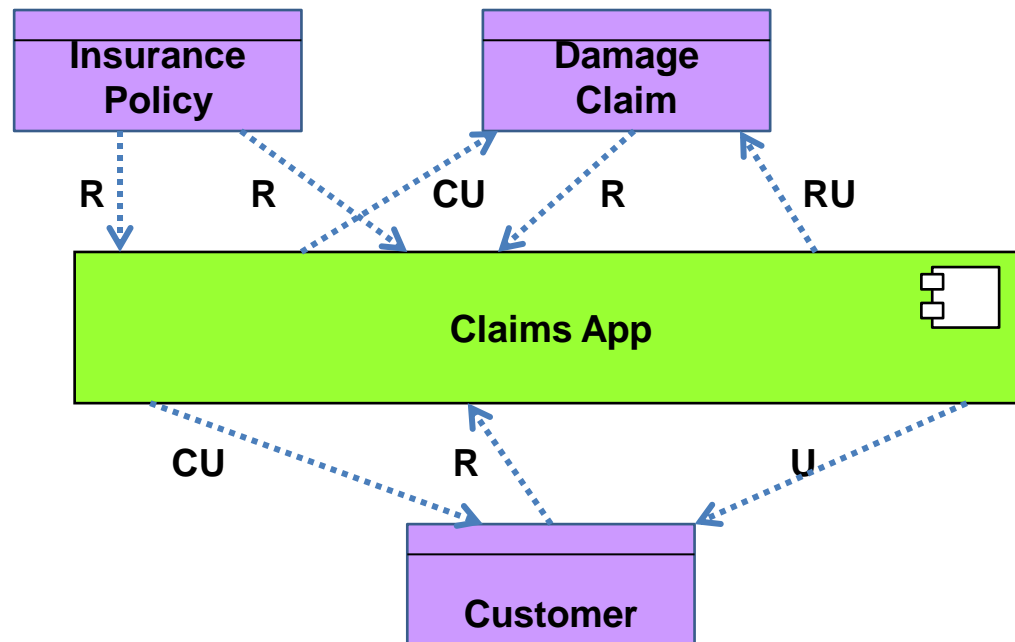
Data Entity	Customer	Order	Invoice	Payment
App				
CRM	CRUD	CRUD	RUD	RD
CRM	RUD	RUD	CRUD	RD
Billing	RUD	CRUD	CRUD	RD
Data warehouse	RD	RD	RD	



# Partial match in ArchiMate

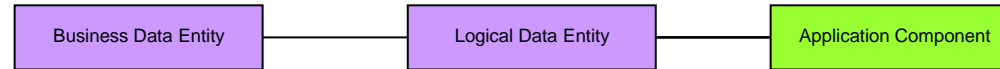


- A hand made view: only a partial view of the App/data estate governed by EA (so not used for gap, cluster or impact analysis)





# TOGAF artefact: Data Dissemination Diagram



- Shows where business data entities are digitised in different applications
- Allows effective sizing to be carried out and the IT footprint to be refined.
- By attaching business value to data, an indication of the business criticality of apps can be gained.
- May show data replication and app ownership of the master reference for data...
- Can show several copies and the master-copy relationship between them.
- Can include services; that is, services encapsulate data and they reside in an app, or services that reside on an app and access data encapsulated within the app.

App	CRM	ERP	Billing	Data warehouse
Data entity				
Customer	Master	Copy	Copy	Copy
Order	Master (1)	Copy	Master (2)	Copy
Invoice			Master	Copy
(1) until Order Closed (2) after Order Closed.				



# STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGY ARCHITECTURE

	Enterprise Strategy and Portfolio level	Solution or Capability Increment level
Motivation		
Business		
Applications		
Data		
Technology	Technology Standards Catalog Technology Portfolio Catalog Technology Services Catalog (TRM) Technology/App Matrix	



# TOGAF artefact: Technology Portfolio Catalog

- Technology Portfolio Catalog
  - the base artefact in strategic technology architecture
  - provides the foundation for other artefacts, and for management of technology lifecycles, versions and standards
  - lists all (logical and/or physical) technologies in the enterprise that are to be defined and governed
  - includes hardware and platform applications (aka system software)
  - should be classified using the headings in the TRM or similar
  - may be extended to name platform Technology Services provided
- ArchiMate doesn't feature catalogs and matrices use for portfolio management



# Technology Service Catalog (aka TRM)

User Interface Services	Transaction Processing Services	Operating System Services	Software Engineering Services
Graphical Client/Server services	Starting a transaction	Kernel Operations	Programming Language services
Display Objects services	Co-ordination of recoverable resources in a transaction	Command Interpreter and Utility services	Object Code Linking services
Window Management services	Committing or rolling back transactions	Batch Processing services	CASE Environment and Tools services
Dialogue Support services	Controlling timeouts on transactions	File and Directory Synchronization	Graphical User Interface (GUI) Building services
Printing services	Chaining transactions together		Scripting Language services
Computer-Based Training and Online Help services	Monitoring transaction status		Language Binding services
Character-Based services			Run-Time Environment services
			App Binary Interface services
Graphics and Imaging Services	Data Management Services	Network Services	OO Provision of Services
Graphics services	Data Dictionary/Repository services	Electronic Mail services	Object Request Broker (ORB) services
Graphical Object Management services	Database Management System (DBMS) services	Distributed Data services	Implementation Repository services
Drawing services	OO Database Management System (OODBMS) services	Distributed File services	Installation and Activation services
Imaging functions	File Management services	Distributed Name services	Interface Repository services
	Query Processing functions	Distributed Time services	Replication services
International Operation Services	Screen Generation functions	Remote Process (Access) services	Common Object services
Character Sets and Data Representation services	Report Generation functions	Remote Print Spooling and Output Distribution services	Change Management services
Cultural Convention services	Networking/Concurrent Access functions	Enhanced Telephony functions	Collections services
Local Language Support services	Warehousing functions	Shared Screen functions	Concurrency Control services
		Video-Conferencing functions	Data Interchange services
		Broadcast functions	Event Management services
		Mailing List functions	Externalization services
Data interchange services	Location and Directory Services	System and Network Management Services	Licensing services
Document Generic Data Typing and Conversion services	Directory services	User Management services	Lifecycle services
Graphics Data Interchange services	Special-Purpose Naming services	Configuration Management (CM) services	Naming services
Specialized Data Interchange services	Service Location services	Performance Management services	Persistent Object services
Electronic Data Interchange services	Registration services	Availability and Fault Management services	Properties services
Fax services	Filtering services	Accounting Management services	Query services
Raw Graphics Interface functions	Accounting services	Security Management services	Relationship services
Text Processing functions		Print Management services	Security services
Document Processing functions	Security Services	Network Management services	Start-Up services
Publishing functions	System Entry Control services	Backup and Restore services	Time services
Video Processing functions	Security Management services	Online Disk Management services	Trading services
Audio Processing functions	Audit services	License Management services	
Media Synchronization functions	Access Control services	Capacity Management services	
Multimedia Processing functions	Non-Repudiation services	Software Installation services	
Information Presentation and Distribution functions	Trusted Recovery services	Trouble Ticketing services	
Hypertext functions	Encryption services		
	Trusted Communication services		



# TOGAF artefact: Technology/App Matrix

- Technology/App Matrix
  - Enables gap, cluster and impact analysis of a portfolio.
  - Asking which apps use a technology helps when a technology is going out of support or is to change.
  - Asking which technologies are used by an app may reveal interoperability and support implications.


- ArchiMate doesn't feature catalogs and matrices use for portfolio management



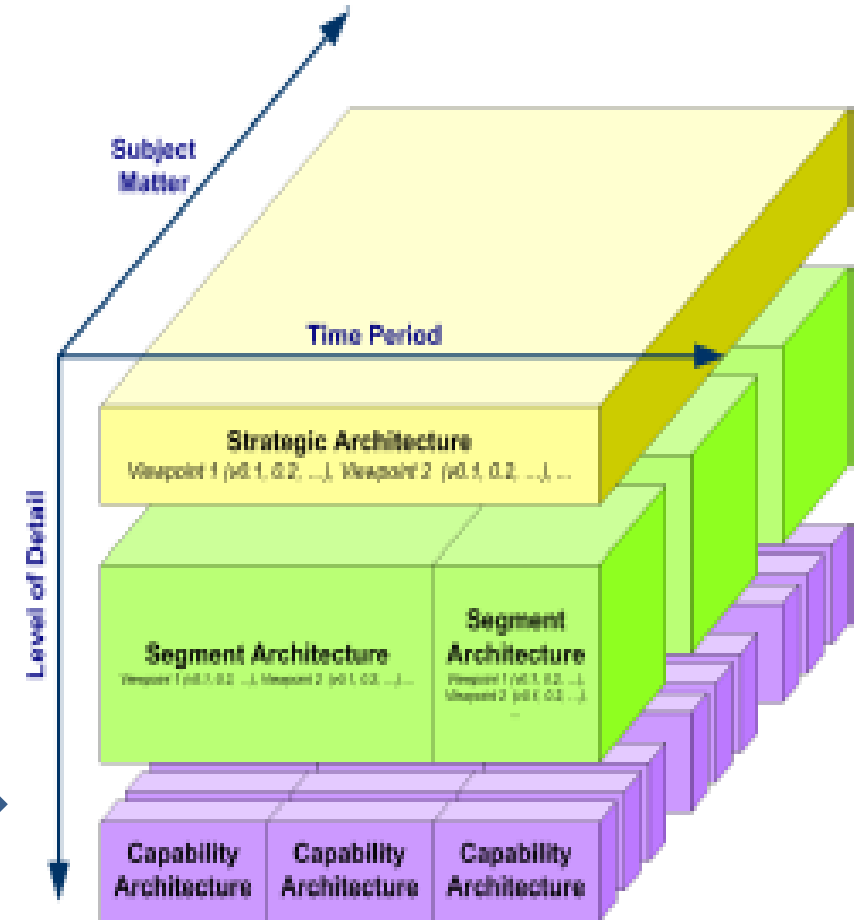
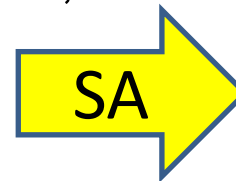
1. To support TOGAF's artefacts and principles (more comprehensive, coherent and consistent than some realise)
2. To simplify and clarify definitions of TOGAF's architecture artefacts
3. To distinguish EA artefacts from SA artefacts
4. To illustrate EA artefacts using ArchiMate where possible
5. To illustrate SA artefacts using ArchiMate where possible
6. To raise awareness of a few points
7. To generate a TOGAF meta model that is more demonstrably consistent with its artefacts

The ArchiSurance examples are the widely published ones created by Marc Lankhorst.



## 2nd the Solution Architecture / Capability change level

- TOGAF defines diagram artefacts, better suited to this level





# Solution level BUSINESS ARCHITECTURE

	Enterprise Strategy and Portfolio level	Solution or Capability Increment level
Motivation	Referred to, refined and updated	Goal/Objective/Service Diagram
Business	Referred to, refined and updated	Process Flow Diagram Business Scenario Actor/Role Matrix Organization/Actor Diagram
Applications		
Data		
Technology		



# Identify priorities for change

- Identify
  - Problems
  - Opportunities
- Envisage
  - New/changed business services
- Apply heat mapping techniques to the
  - Functional decomposition diagram
  - Node connectivity diagram
- Produce one or more “Requests for architecture Work”



# Forward engineering principles

- Forward engineer from
  - aims to behaviors



- behaviors to structures



- logical structures to physical structures





# TOGAF artefact: Goal/Objective/Service Diagram



- Goal/Objective/Service Diagram
  - Given a vision of new/changed business services
  - this diagram shows which drivers, goals and objectives they support
  - It may group services supporting similar or related aims.
  - It indicates, at least qualitatively, what constitutes success for a service.

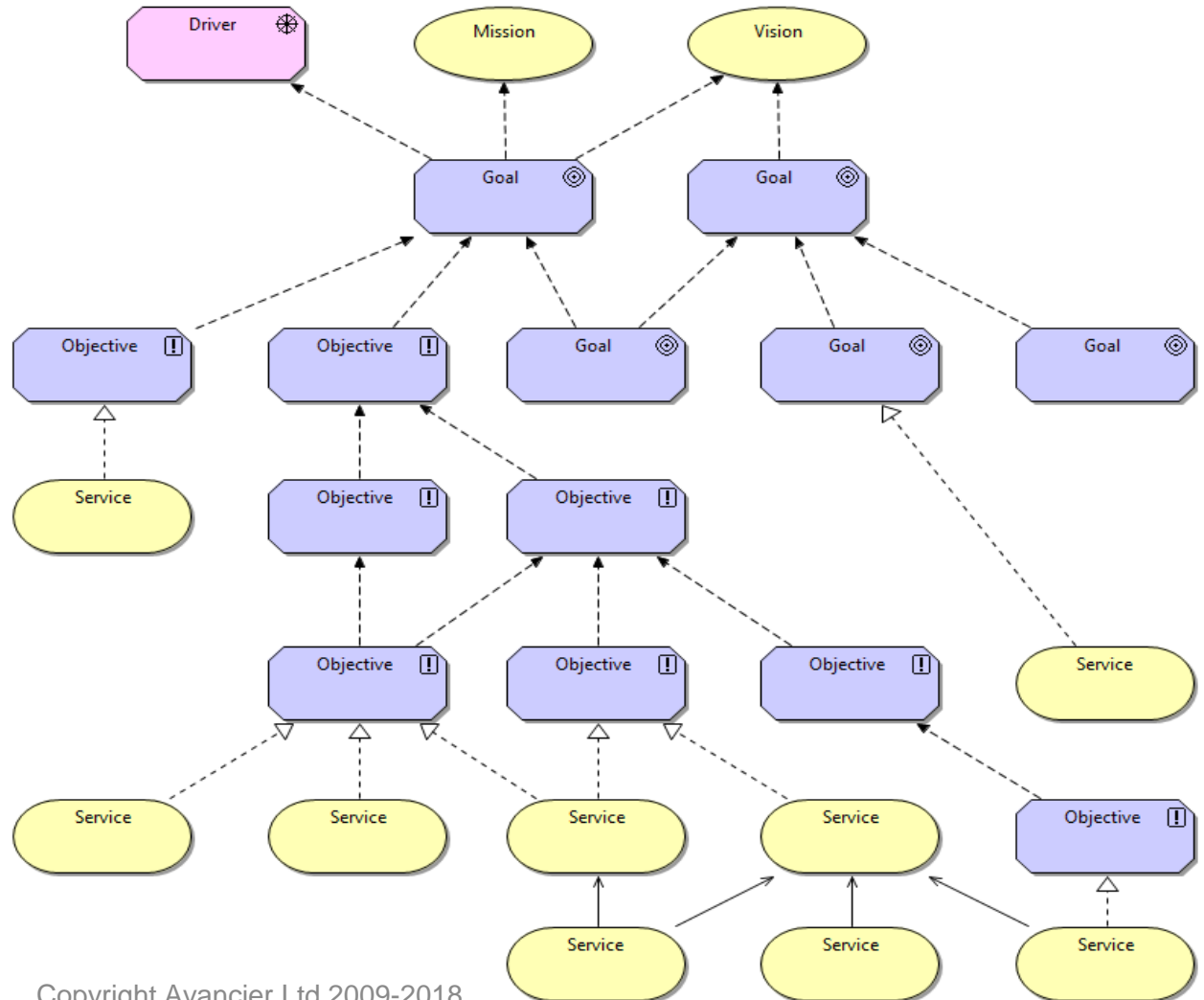
Driver	Goal	Objective	Service



# ArchiMate

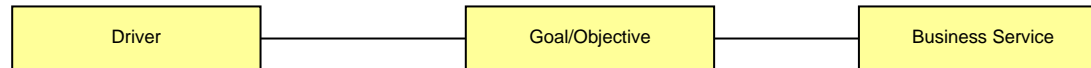


- Hand made by
- Pieter Van Ostaeyen

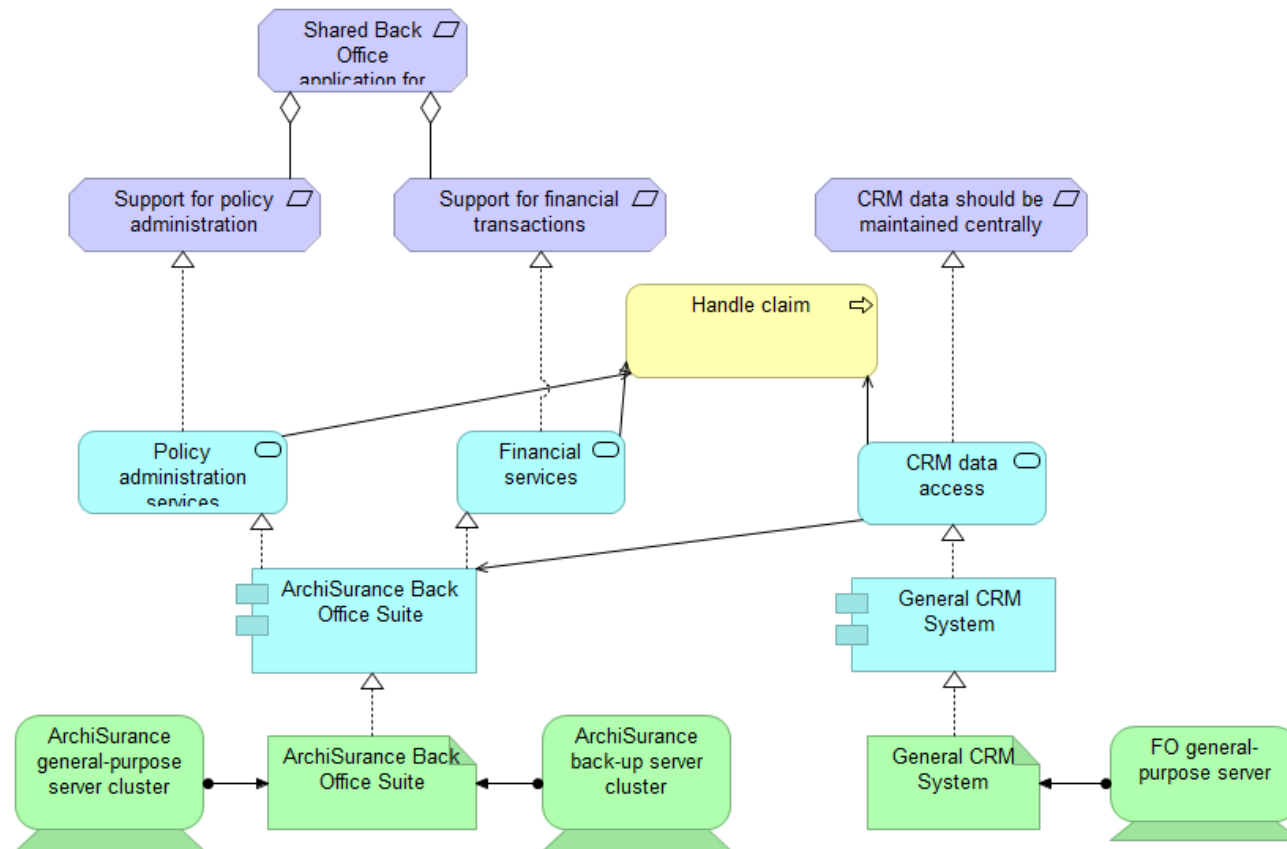




# Partial match in ArchiMate

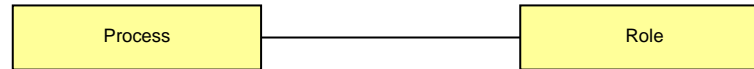


- A lower-level requirements realization view





# TOGAF artefact: Process flow Diagram

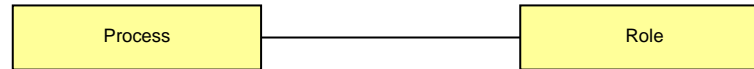


- Process flow Diagram (cf. value stream)
  - Given a product or service of value to be delivered
  - this presents the necessary activities/steps in sequence(s)
  - It may show
    - events that trigger processes,
    - outputs from processes, and
    - controls/rules (pre and post conditions).
  - may use swim lanes to represent owners, roles or resources associated with process steps
  - can help subject specialists to describe “how the job is done” for a particular function. .

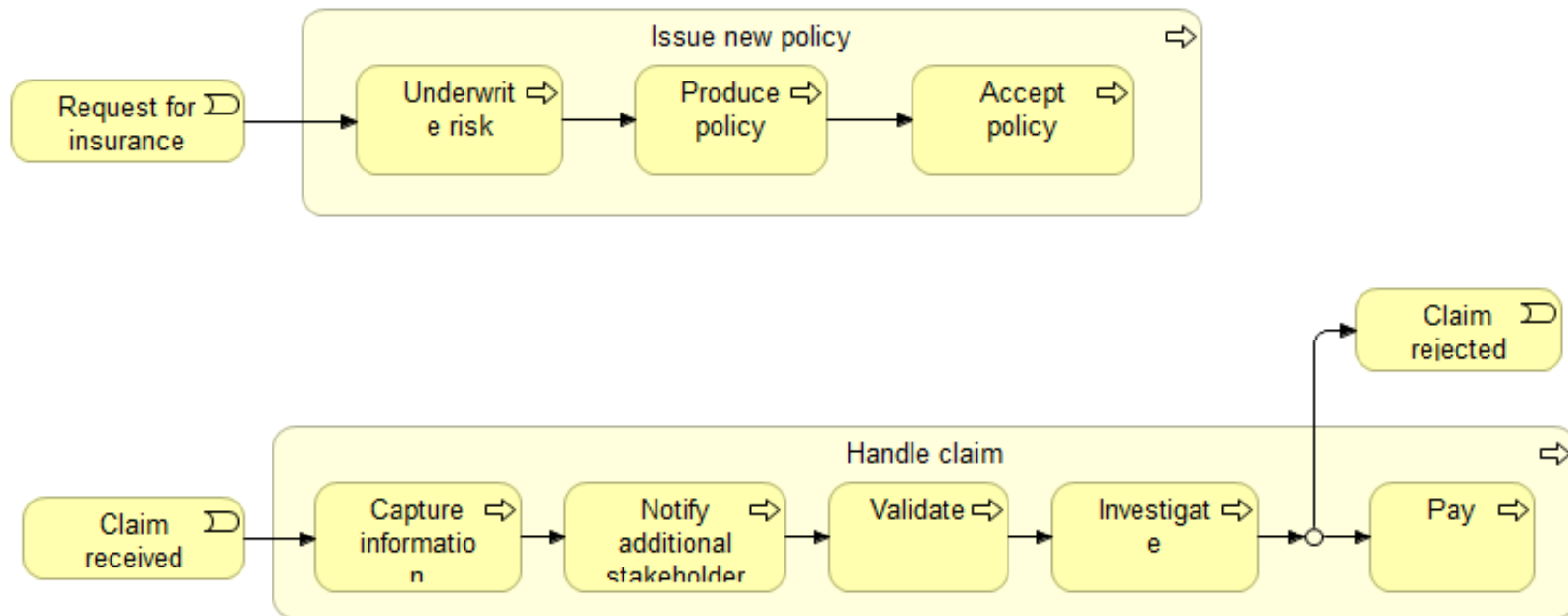
can be composed or decomposed - from long/top to short/bottom  
“the level and rigor of decomposition varies” (TOGAF)



# Partial match in ArchiMate



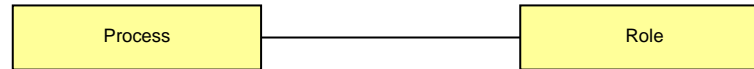
- Two process flow views (not explicitly related the service)



Processes can be composed or decomposed - from long/top to short/bottom  
“the level and rigor of decomposition varies” (TOGAF)

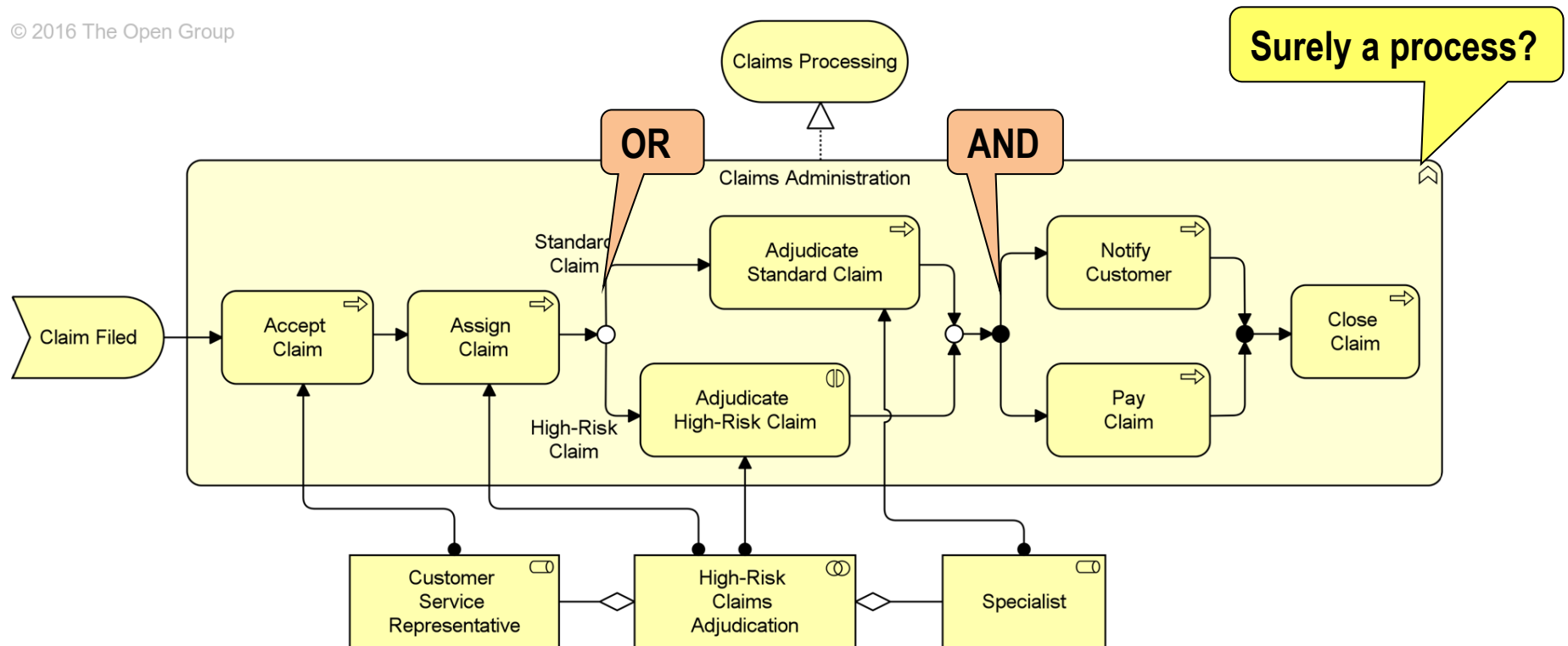


# Partial match in ArchiMate



- A process flow view

© 2016 The Open Group





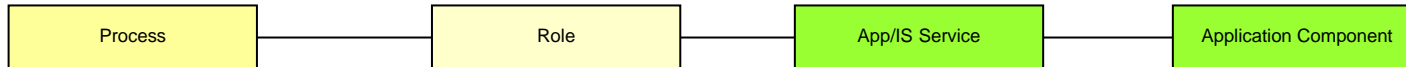
# TOGAF promotes definition of Business Scenarios



- Business Scenario
  - documents the roles of
  - human and computer actors in a
  - process that leads to a measurable
  - business goal (via a product or service of value to be delivered)



# Business scenario – example adapted from TOGAF 8



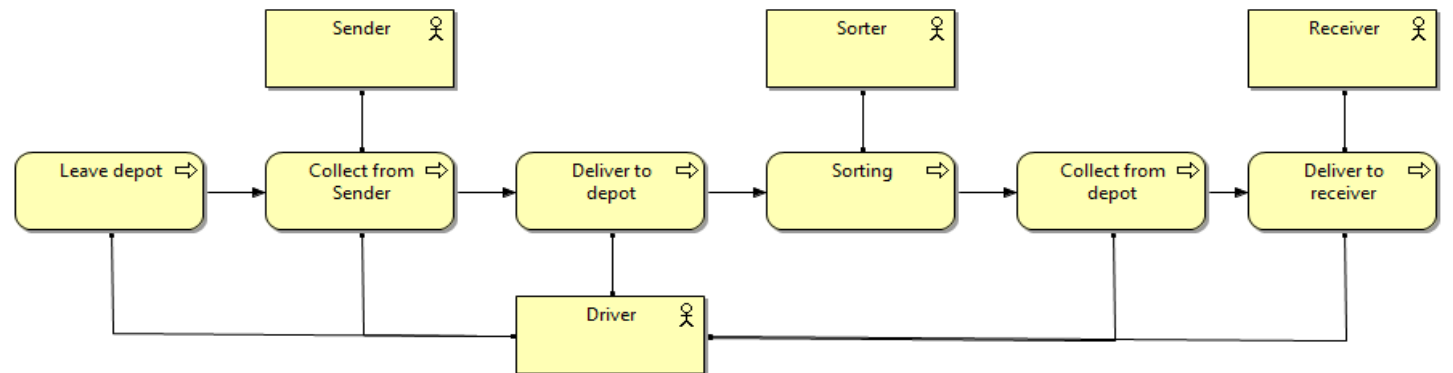
Precondition: Sales visit agreed and scheduled	Human roles		Computer roles	
Scenario process	Customer	Sales	Lap top	Data centre Apps
1 Initiate sales process with the customer	Open door	Greet customer		
2 Discuss customer requirements	Accept sales visit	Ask about requirements		
3 Work with customer to create a product configuration	Explain requirements and discuss options	Get product descriptions Assemble configurations	Use case Use case	Product Configurator
4 Verify desired configuration can be delivered	Select option based on capabilities	Check configuration availability	Use case	Inventory
	Confirm interest	Get delivery date and show	Use case	Scheduling
5 Determine price of requested configuration	Accept date	Price configuration and show	Use case	Pricing
6 Confirm customer desire to purchase	Accept price	Recap and ask for confirmation		
7 Place an order	Confirm purchase	Enter order details, get email reply Print out email, request signature	Use case	OMS
8 Capture customer signature	Sign	Confirm signature	Use case	OMS
Post condition: Order captured				



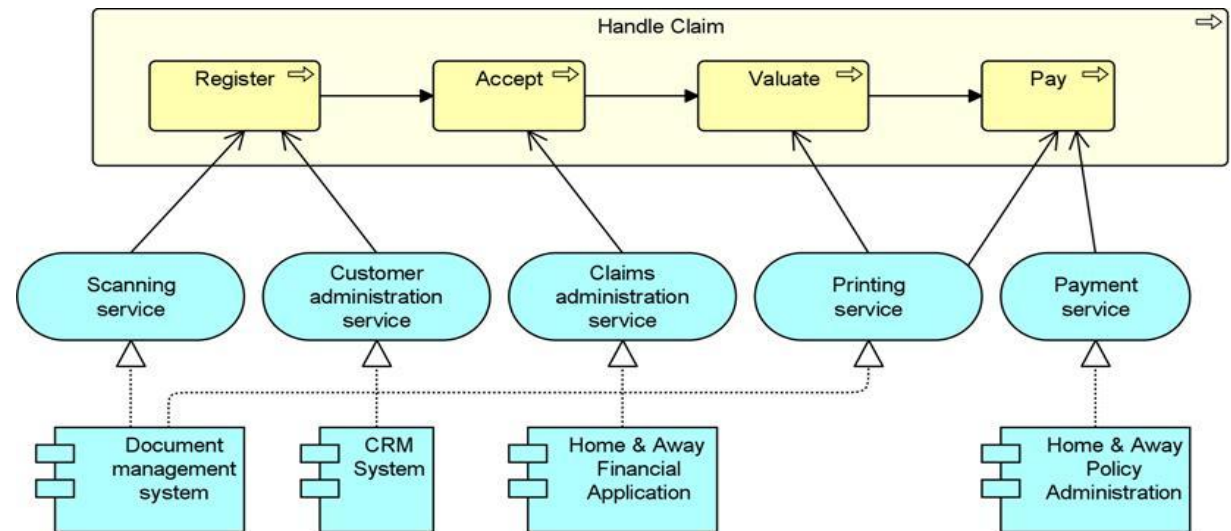
# Partial match in ArchiMate



- Imagine combining this scenario drawn by Pieter Van Ostaeyen

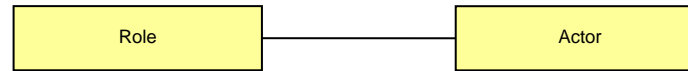


- With this process
- application realization





# TOGAF artefact: Actor/Role Matrix

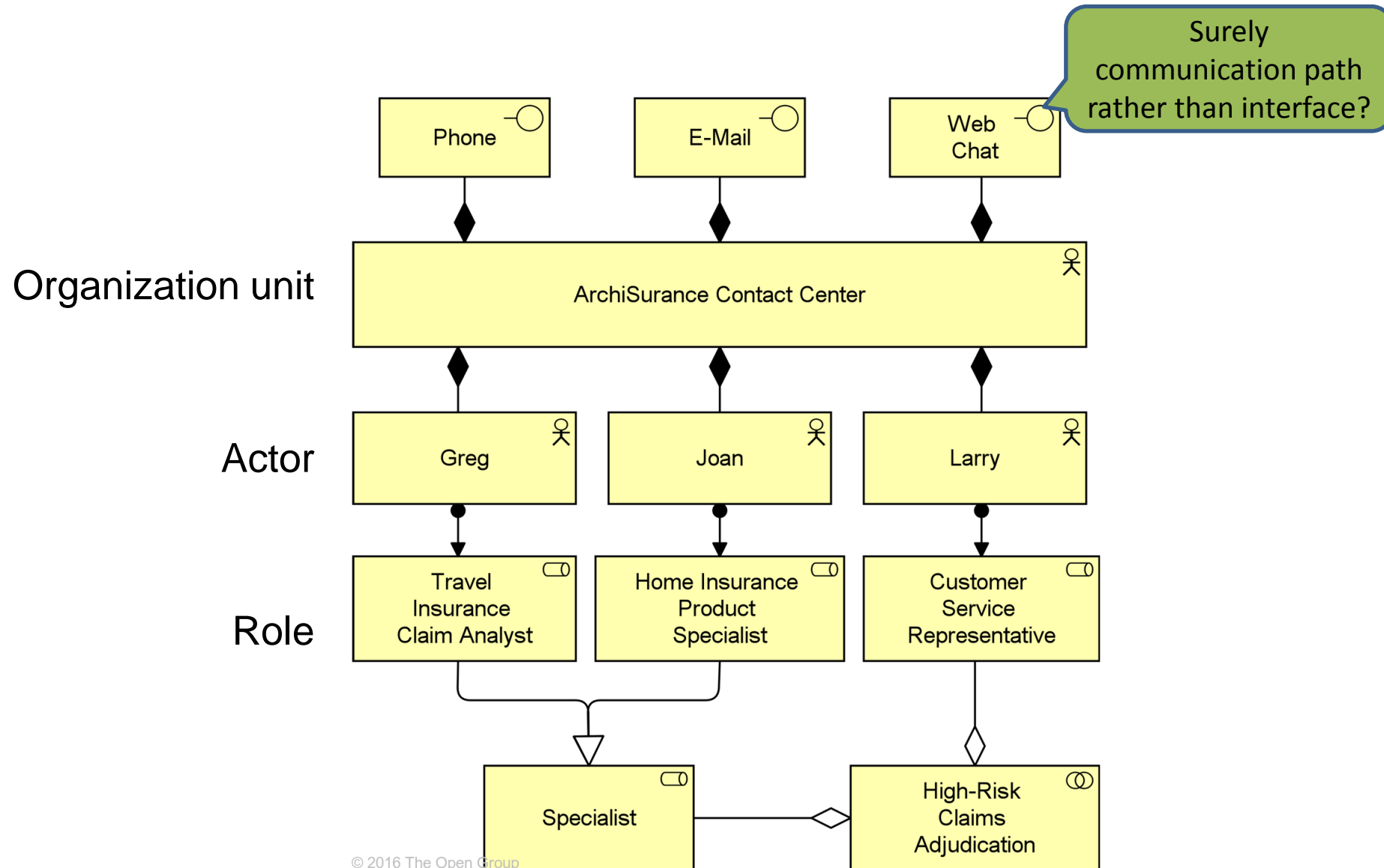


- Actor/Role Matrix
  - shows which actors perform which roles
  - supports the definition of security and skills requirements.
  - supports the definition of user security settings and training needs,
  - helps in business change management.

Actor	Role			
		A	B	C
P		Performs	Performs	
Q			Performs	Performs

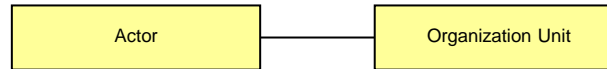


# ArchiMate





# TOGAF artefact: Organization/Actor Catalog

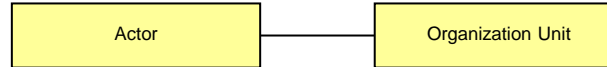


- Organization/Actor Catalog
  - Lists participants in business systems
  - Includes users and owners of IT systems.
  - Can be useful in testing requirements for completeness. For example, to identify which customer types need to be supported and any requirements for or restrictions on user types.

Org level 1	Org level 2	Org level 3	Location	Actor *



# ArchiMate



- Beware conflation of or confusion between organization unit and location



# Solution level APPS ARCHITECTURE

	Enterprise Strategy and Portfolio level	Solution or Capability Increment level
<b>Motivation</b>		
<b>Business</b>		
<b>Applications</b>	Referred to, refined and updated	Process App. Real. Diagram App Use Case Diagram App User Location Diagram Software Engineering Diagram Software Distribution Diagram
<b>Data</b>		
<b>Technology</b>		



# TOGAF artefact: Process/App Realization Diagram



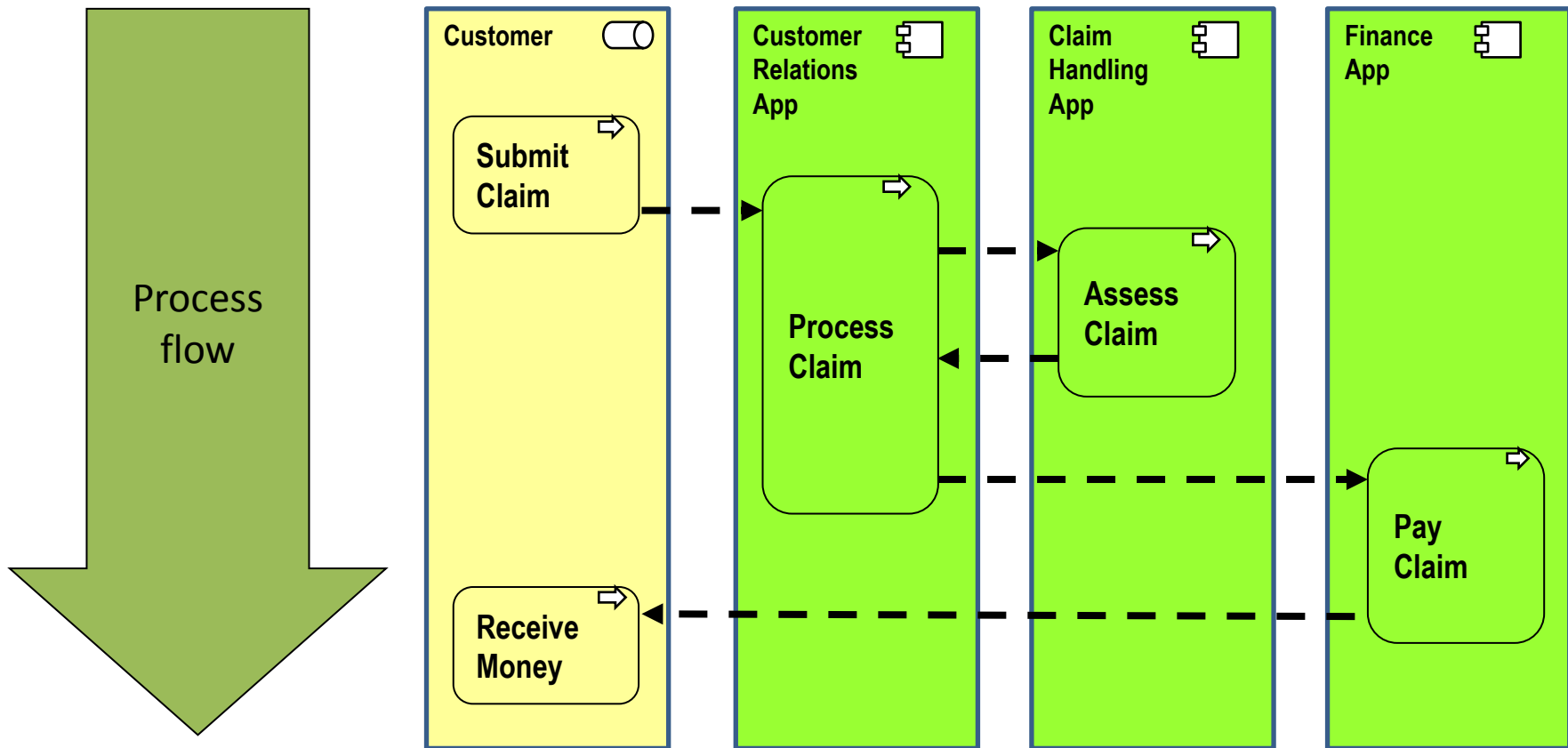
- Process/App Realization Diagram
  - shows the sequence of events when multiple apps are involved in executing a business process.
  - augments the app communication diagram with sequencing constraints, and hand-off points between processes (perhaps transactional and batch)
  - may identify efficiency improvements to reduce traffic between apps
  - may identify complex sequences that can be simplified or rationalised – and so speed up the process.



# ArchiMate



- Simulation in ArchiMate of a UML Sequence Diagram

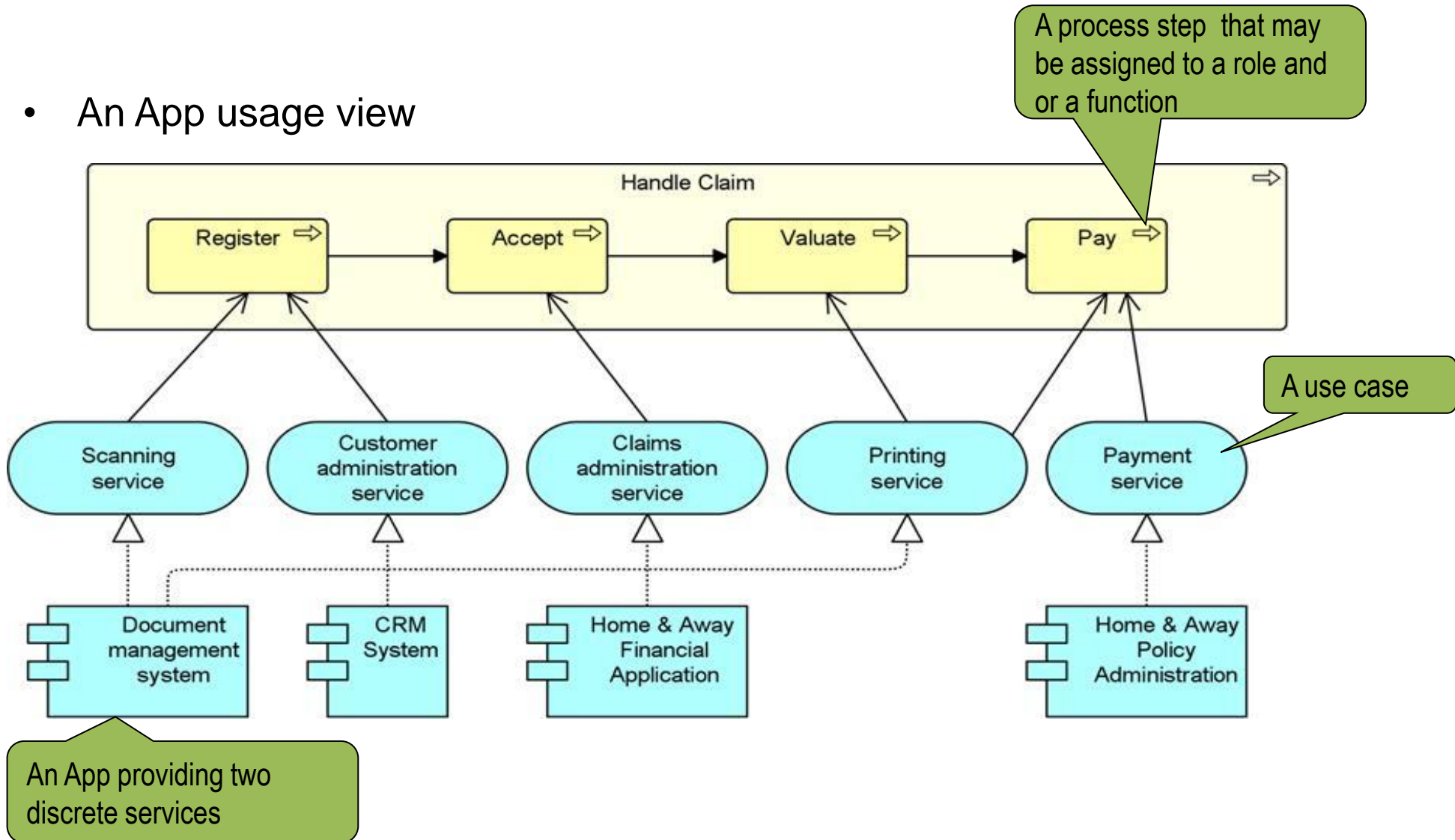




# Partial match in ArchiMate

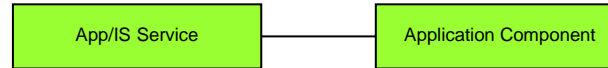


- An App usage view





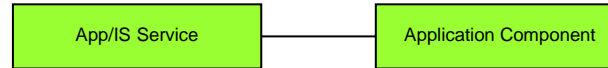
# TOGAF artefact: App Use-Case Diagram



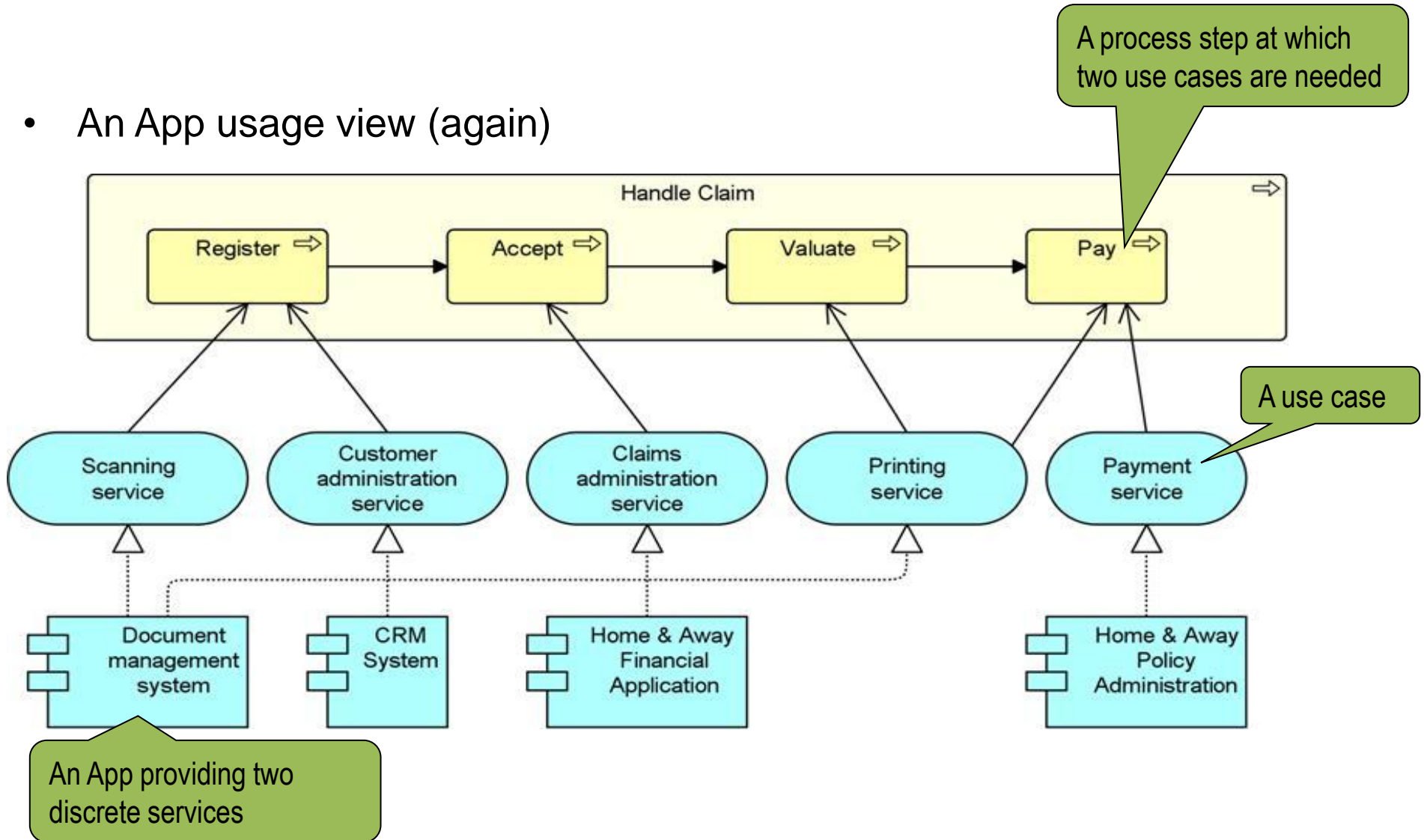
- App Use-Case Diagram
  - Defines the scope of an application in terms of services provided to users – be they human actors or other apps
  - Like other diagrams, it can be annotated with more technical detail as architecture development proceeds
  - Each use case can be described separately – each being a behavior with entry and exit conditions, main path and extension paths, and non-functional qualities



# Partial match in ArchiMate



- An App usage view (again)



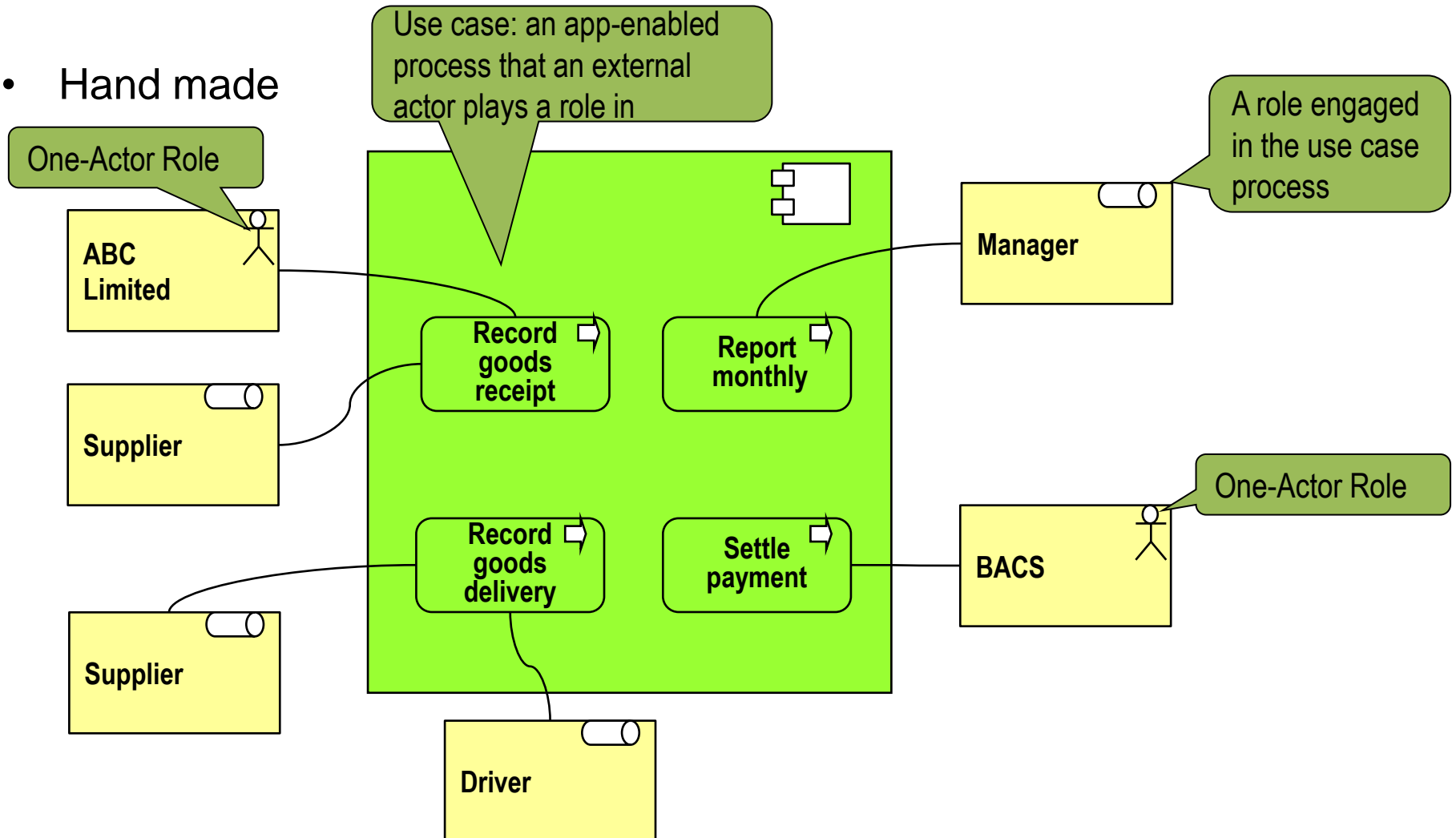


# ArchiMate

App/IS Service

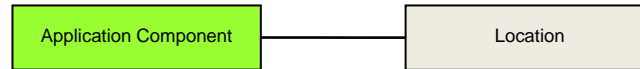
Application Component

- Hand made





# TOGAF artefact: App and User Location Diagram

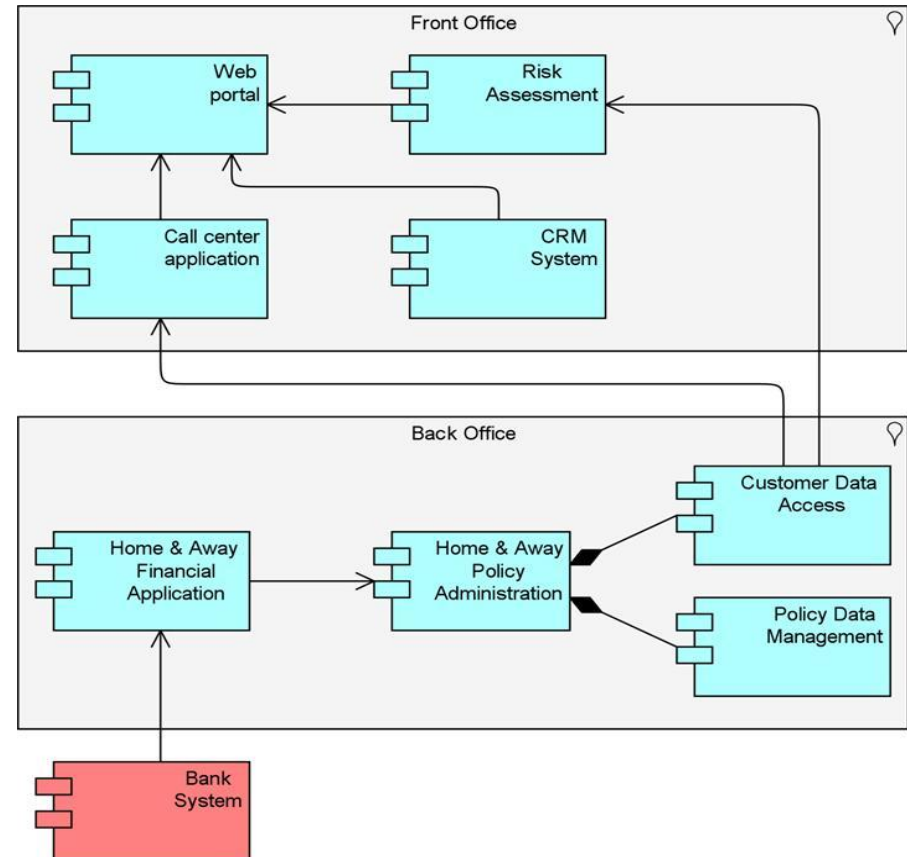


- App and User Location Diagram
  - shows where apps are used by end users
  - may also show where apps are
    - hosted, executed and/or delivered to client devices
    - developed, tested, and released; etc.
  - may reveal duplications, gaps or opportunities for rationalization



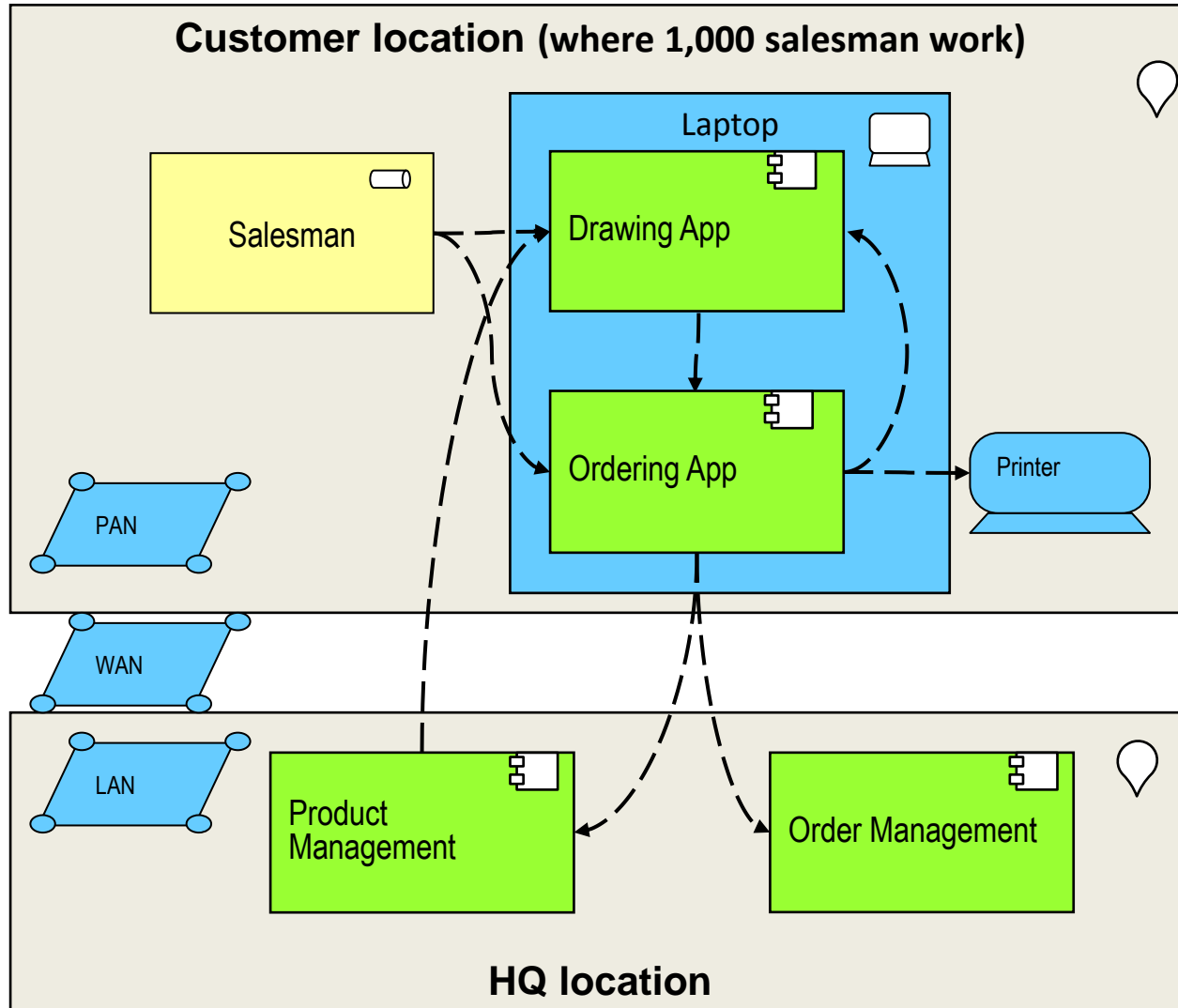
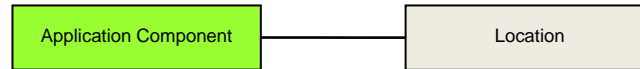
# Weak match in ArchiMate

- This App Cooperation view?



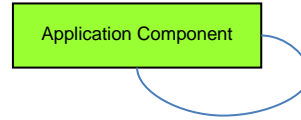


# ArchiMate





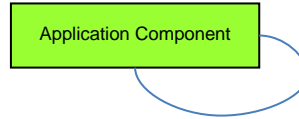
# TOGAF artefact: Software Engineering Diagram



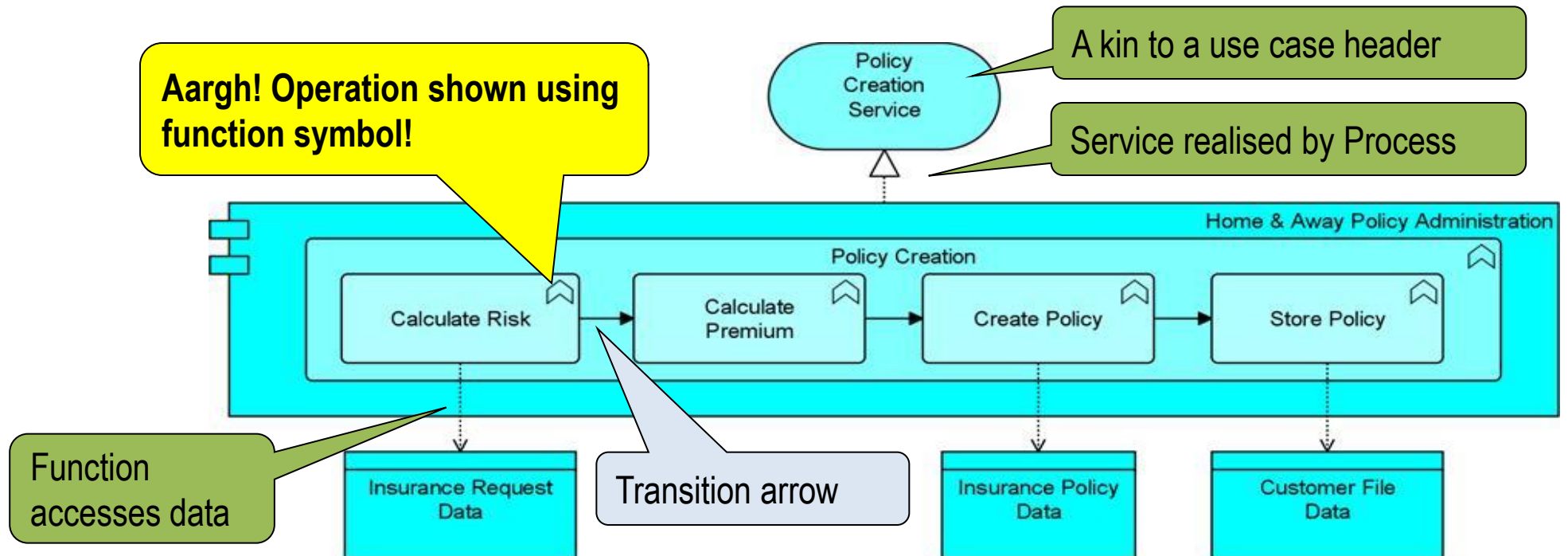
- Software Engineering Diagram
  - breaks apps into packages, modules, services, and operations from a development perspective.
  - enables more detailed impact analysis when planning migration stages, and analyzing opportunities and solutions.
  - helps app development and management teams when managing complex development environments.



# Possible match in ArchiMate?



- An App Behavior view?





# TOGAF artefact: Software Distribution Diagram

- Software Distribution Diagram
  - shows how app software is structured and distributed across the estate.
  - useful in systems upgrade or app consolidation projects.
  - shows how physical apps are distributed across physical technology and the location of that technology.
  - enables a clear view of how the software is hosted
  - enables managed operations staff to understand how that app software is maintained once installed.
- *Seems indistinguishable from several Technology artefacts to follow*

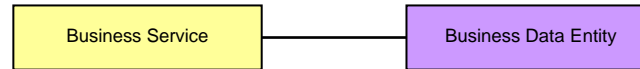


# Solution level DATA ARCHITECTURE

	Enterprise Strategy and Portfolio level	Solution or Capability Increment level
Motivation		
Business		
Applications		
Data	Referred to, refined and updated	Business Service/Info Diagram Logical Data Diagram Data Security Diagram Data Lifecycle Diagram Data Migration Diagram
Technology		



# TOGAF artefact: Business Service/Information Diagram

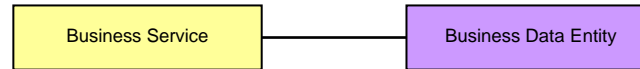


- Business Service/Information Diagram
  - shows the information needed by one or more business services.
  - shows what data is consumed or produced by a business service and may also show the source of information.
  - shows an initial representation of information created and used, which can be elaborated and refined in Phase C: Data Architecture

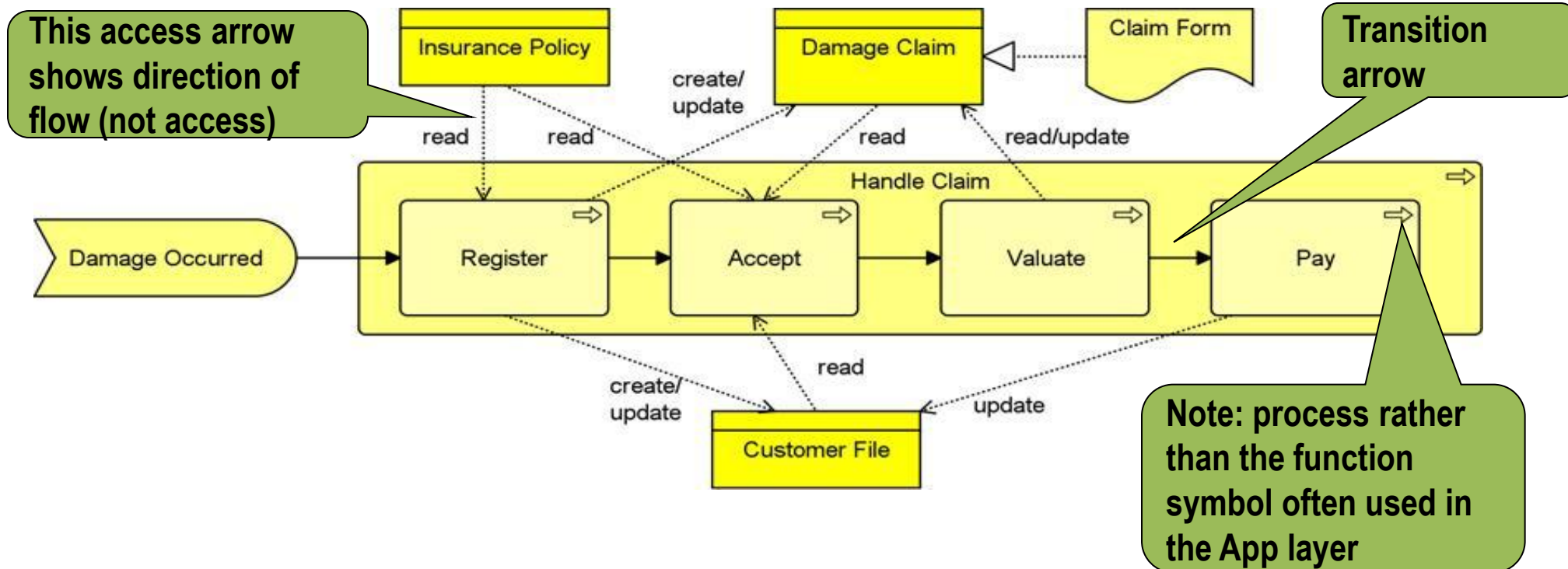
Information needed	Customer account	Sender address	Receiver address	Depot address	Package description	Package status	Journey route
Business services							
Order delivery	Use	Create	Create	Use	Create	Initialise	
Collect from sender		Use	Use	Use	Use	Update	Use
Deliver to depot					Use	Update	
Sort in depot			Use			Update	
Collect from depot						Update	Use
Deliver to receiver						Update	



# Partial match in ArchiMate

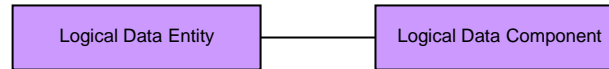


- A Business Process View
- Here, maps data to process, rather than the service

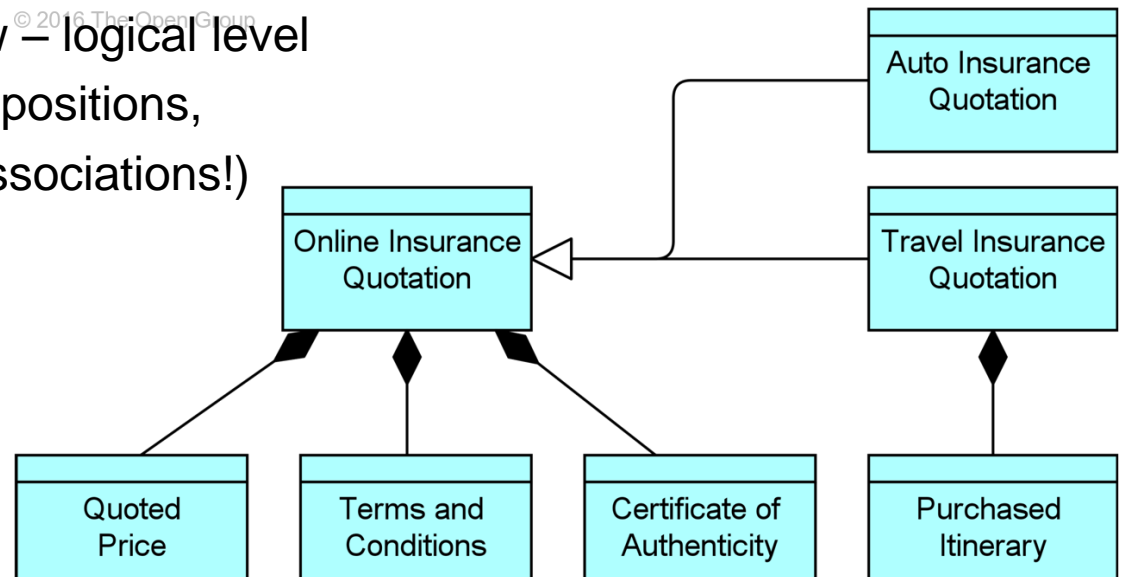




# TOGAF artefact: Logical data Diagram



- Logical data Diagram
  - Shows a logical view of the relationships between data entities within a data store - to assist application developers and database designers.
- Poor match in ArchiMate
  - An information structure view – logical level
  - (Aargh! Aggregates and compositions,
  - instead of properly named associations!)

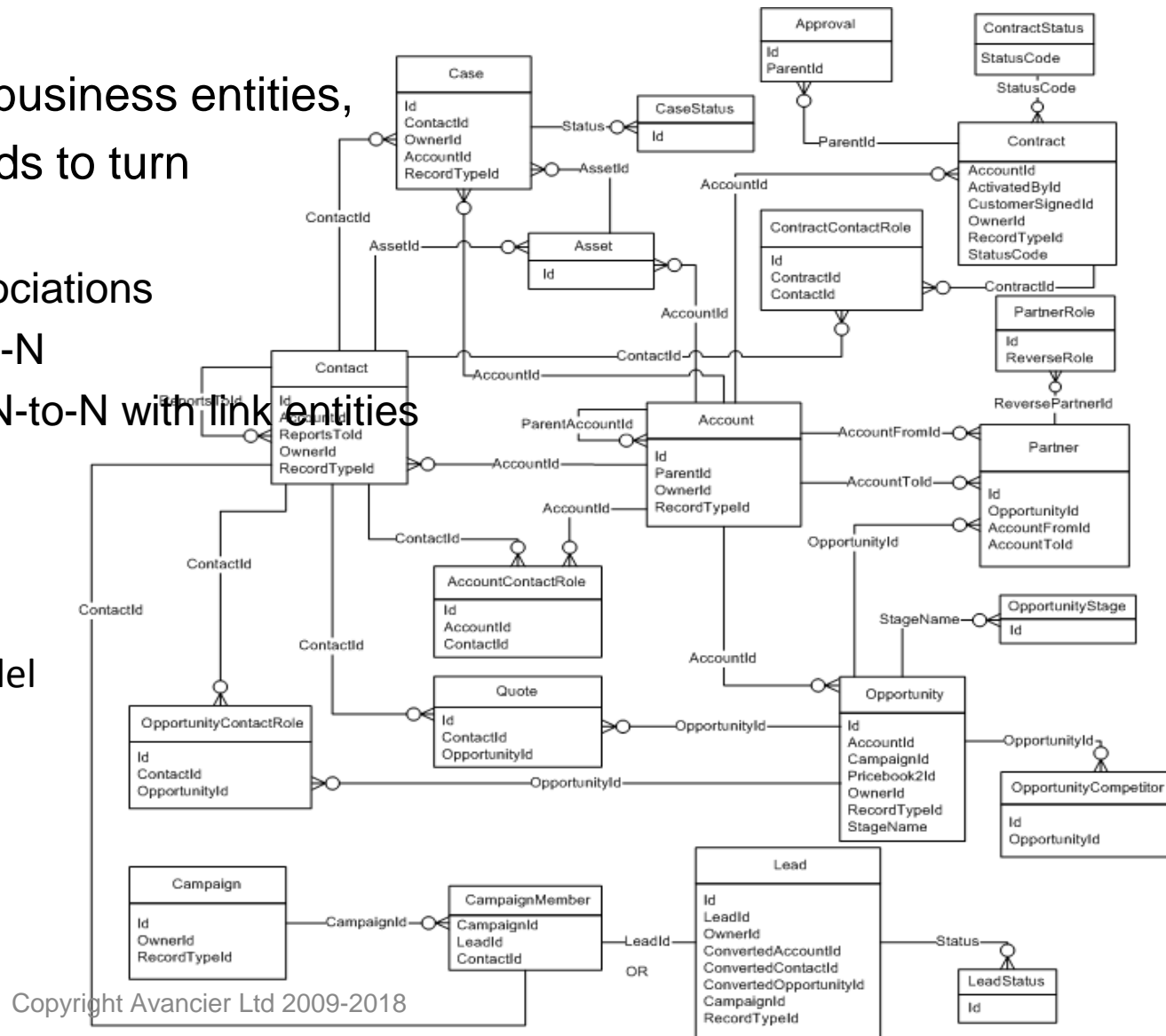




# Logical Data Diagram

- In models of persistent business entities,
- the passage of time tends to turn
  - Subtypes into roles
  - Aggregations into associations
  - 1-1 associations into 1-N
  - 1-N associations into N-to-N with link entities

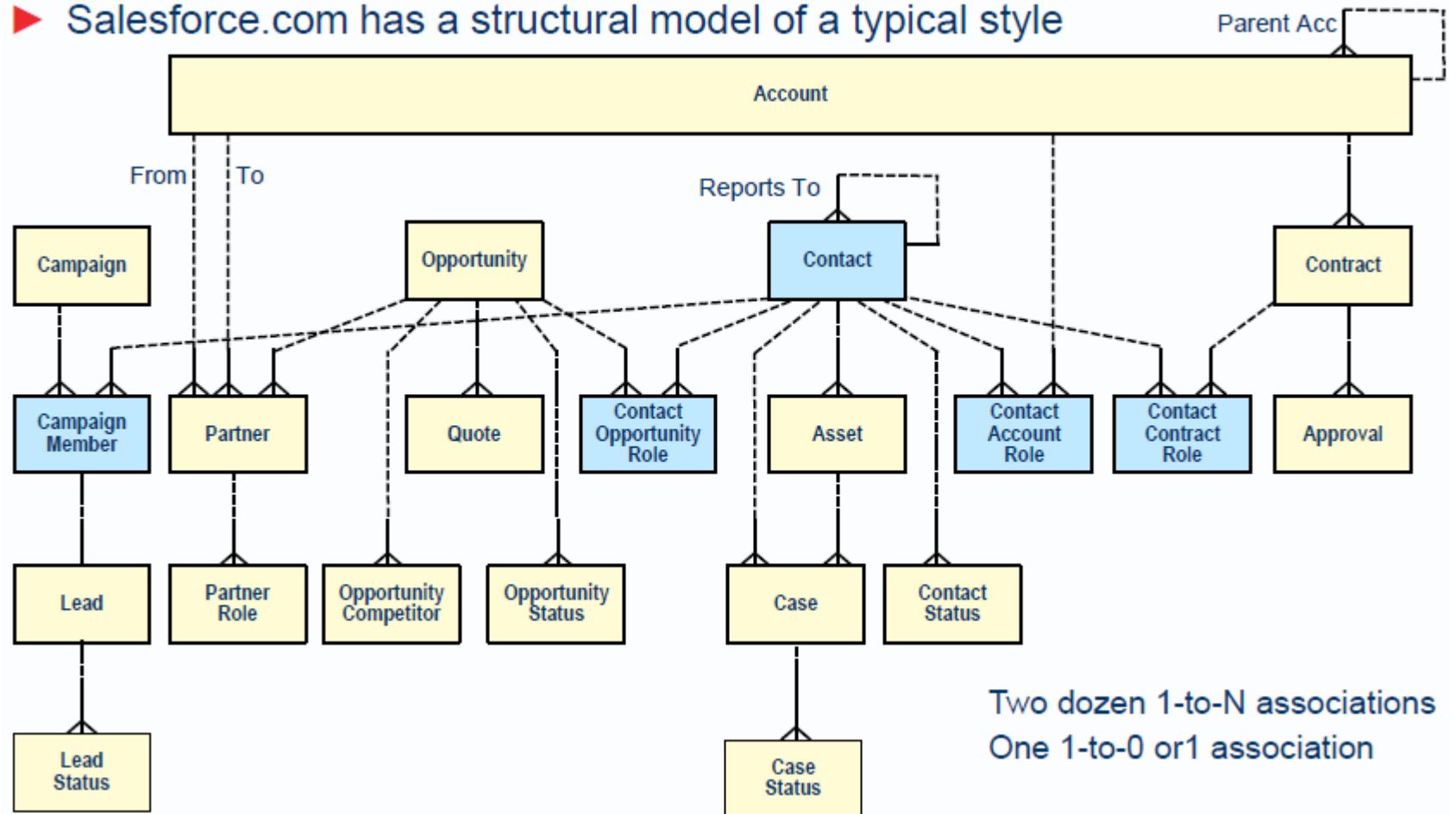
Part of the Salesforce.com model





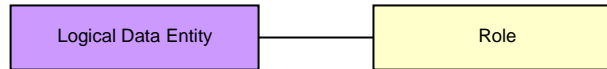
# Logical Data Diagram

- ▶ Salesforce.com has a structural model of a typical style





# TOGAF artefact: Data security Diagram



- Data Security Diagram
  - Shows which actors (people, organizations, or systems) can access which data entity – in a diagram or matrix
  - May be needed to demonstrate compliance with data privacy laws and regulations (HIPAA, SOX, etc).
  - May indicate trust implications where parties outside the enterprise have access to data

<b>Data entity</b> <b>Role/Actor</b>	<b>Customer</b>	<b>Product</b>	<b>Invoice</b>	<b>Employee</b>
<b>HR manager</b>				Can read
<b>Product manager</b>		Can read		
<b>Salesman</b>	Can read	Can read	Can read	
<b>1<sup>st</sup> line support</b>	Can read	Can read	Can read	
<b>Fulfilment agent</b>	Can read	Can read		



# Data quality scoring scheme

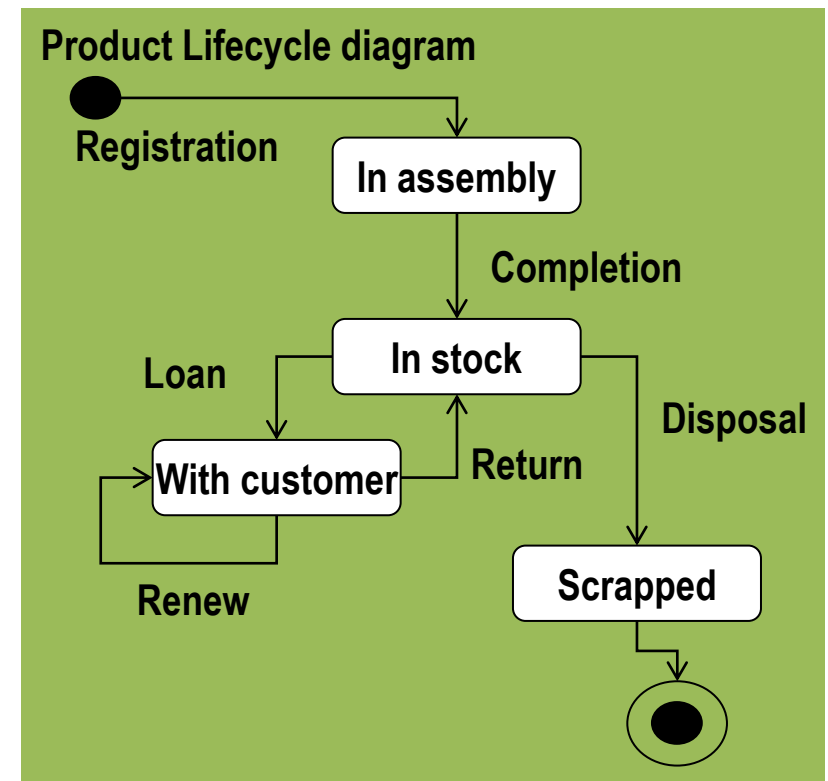
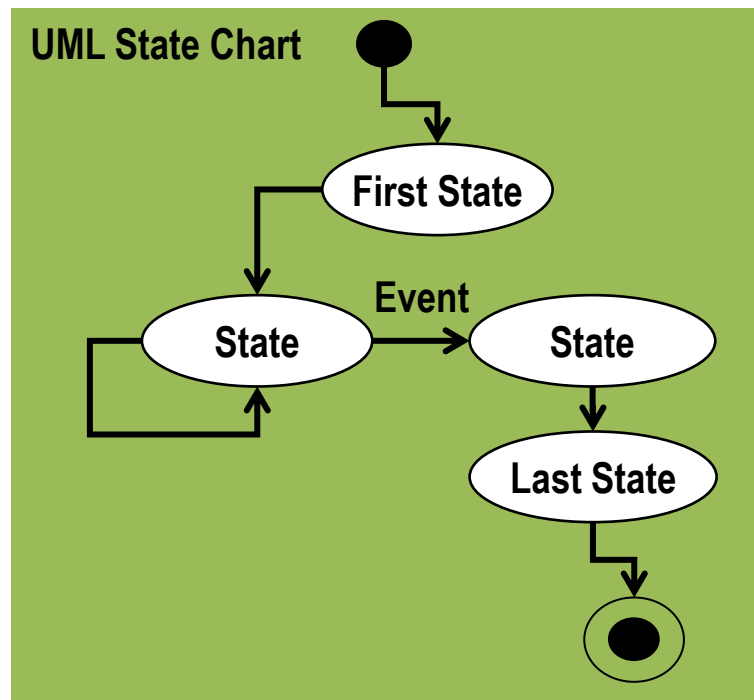
- Score each the data item/group/store thus

Confidentiality	Integrity	Availability	Level
Unauthorized use or disclosure	Data inaccuracy, incompleteness or unauthorized modification	Unavailable information	
Severely impairs business operations, make a segment of the company unable to function or cause high monetary loss.	Causes failures of operations, revenue loss, wrong decisions to be made, loss in productivity or loss of customer confidence or market share.	Impairs business operations, affects customer service or makes it impossible to process revenues.	High
Does not severely affect operations or does not result in high monetary loss.	Makes it impossible to make some decisions, but the problem is not difficult to detect and correct, and does not severely impact business operations.	Causes productivity loss, but does not interrupt customer service or revenue generation.	Moderate
Does not affect operations or result in significant monetary loss.	Does not disable business operations, since alternative validations of the information make it possible to continue	Does not severely impact business operations.	Low



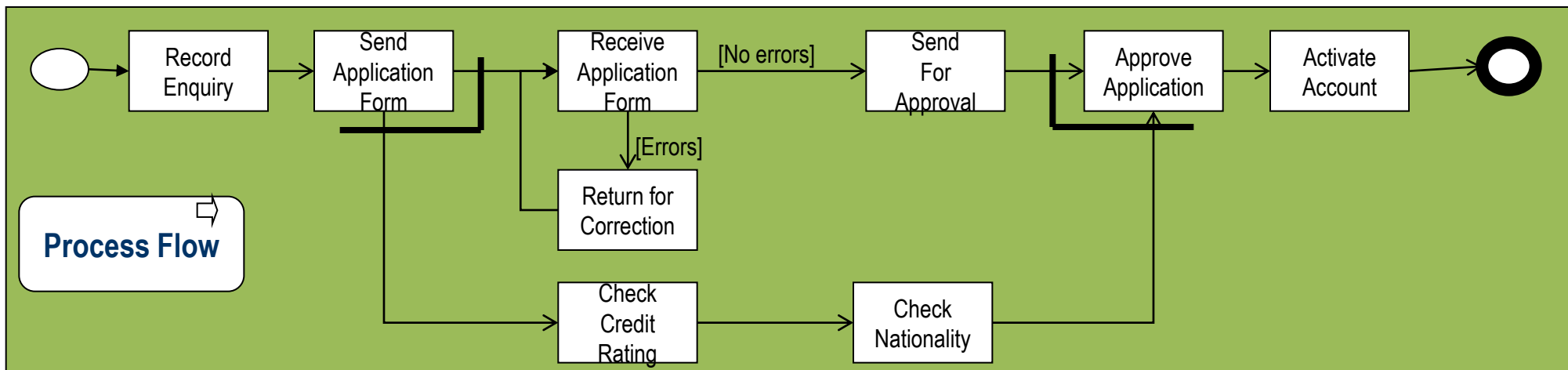
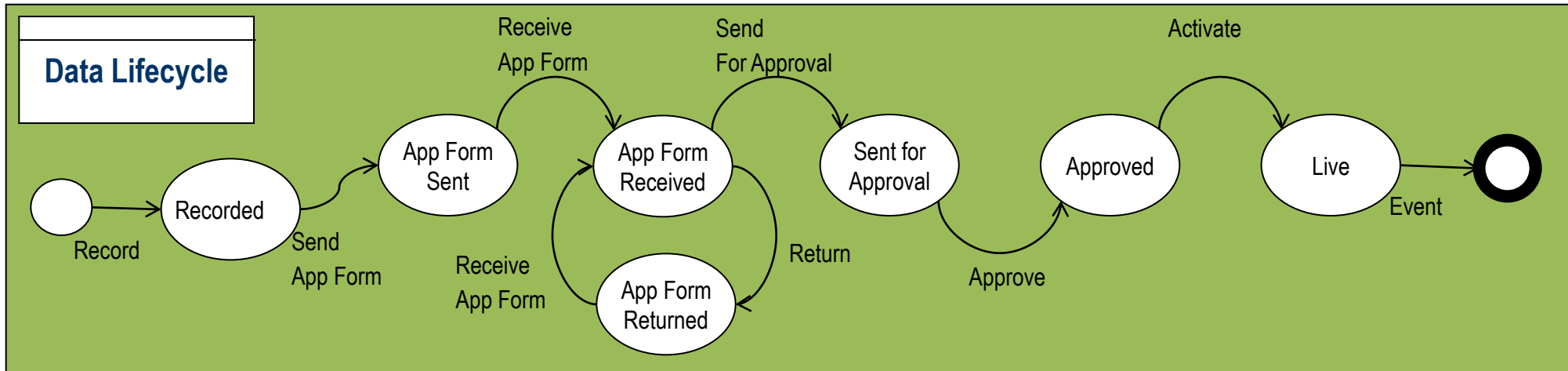
# TOGAF artefact: Data Lifecycle Diagram

- Data Lifecycle Diagram
  - Shows the life cycle of a data entity from creation to disposal.
  - Shows the events and rules that trigger each state change.





# Data Lifecycle Diagram v Process Flow Diagram





# TOGAF artefact: Data Migration Diagram

- Data Migration Diagram
  - Shows data flows from source(s) to the target(s)
  - Supports audit and traceability of data
  - Can range from a landscape overview or to data item level movements

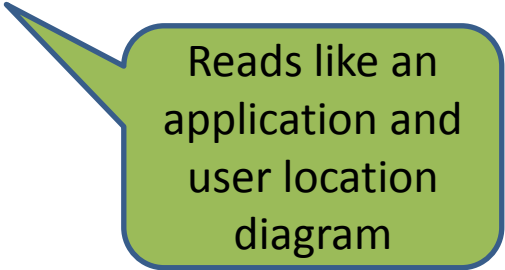


# Solution level TECHNOLOGY ARCHITECTURE

	Enterprise Strategy and Portfolio level	Solution or Capability Increment level
<b>Motivation</b>		
<b>Business</b>		
<b>Applications</b>		
<b>Data</b>		
<b>Technology</b>	Referred to, refined and updated	Environments and Locations Diagram Networked Computing/Hardware Diagram Communications Engineering Diagram Processing Diagram Platform Decomposition Diagram



# TOGAF artefact: Environments and Locations Diagram



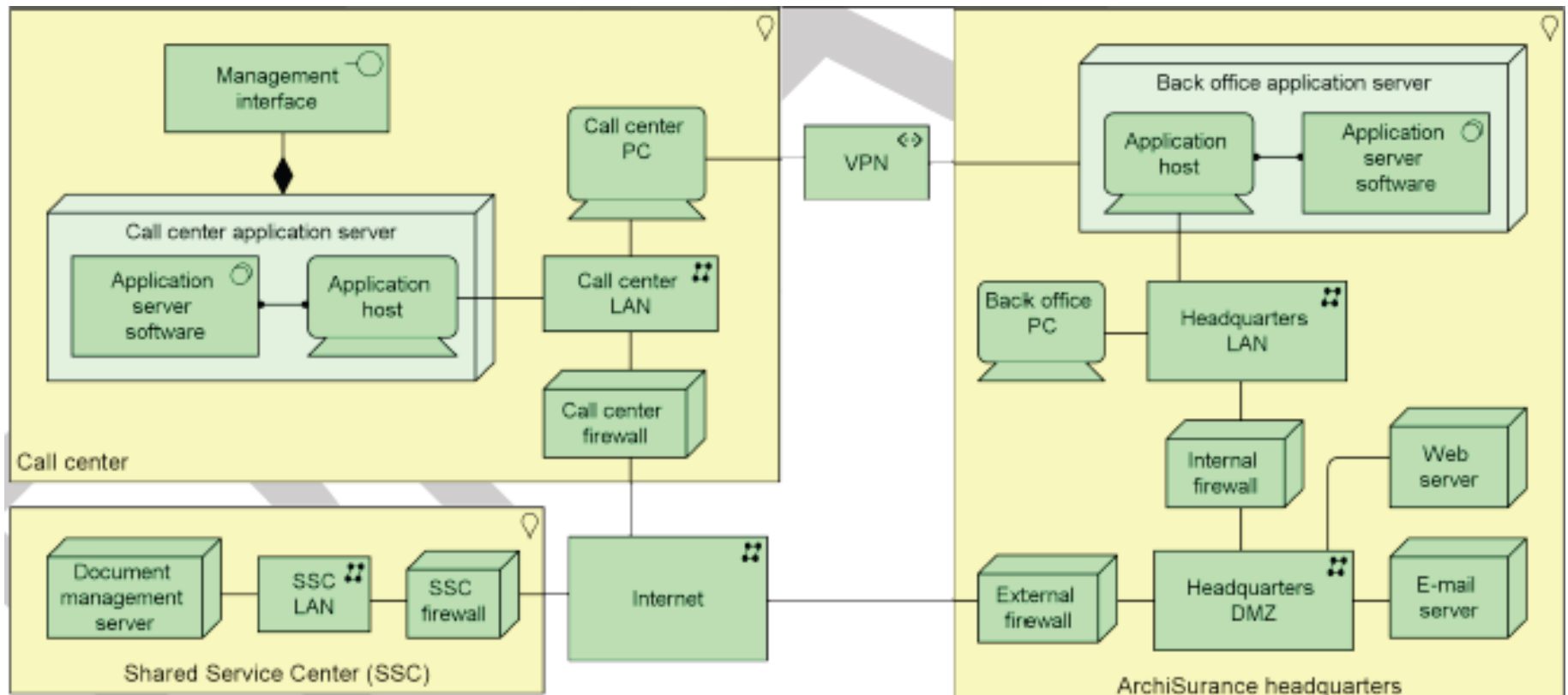
Reads like an application and user location diagram

- Environments and Locations Diagram
  - shows which locations host which apps
  - identifies what technologies and/or apps are used at which locations, and finally
  - identifies the locations from which business users typically interact with the apps.
  - should also show the existence and location of different deployment environments, including non-production environments, such as development and pre production.



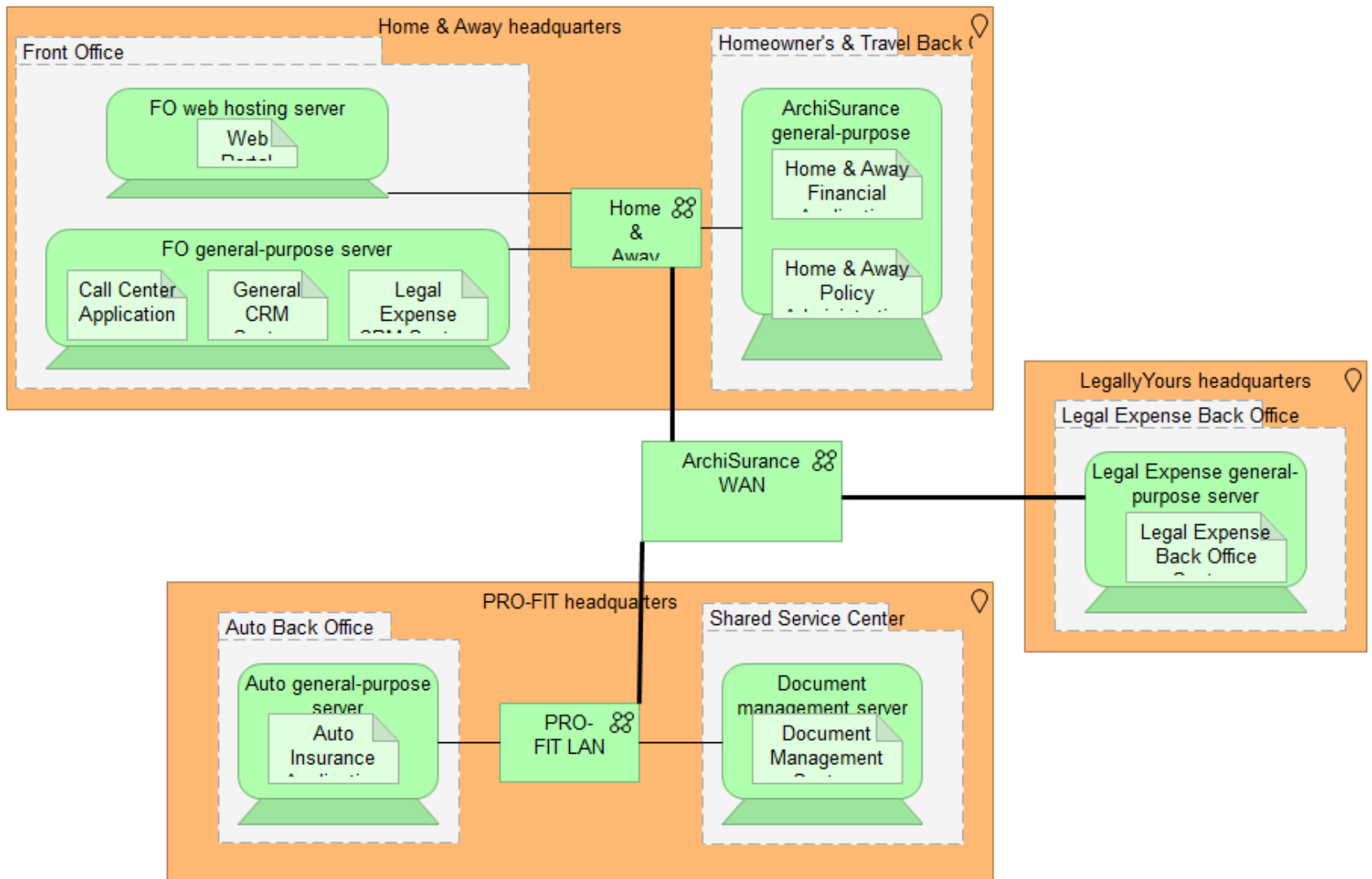
# ArchiMate

- A Technology view (note locations)





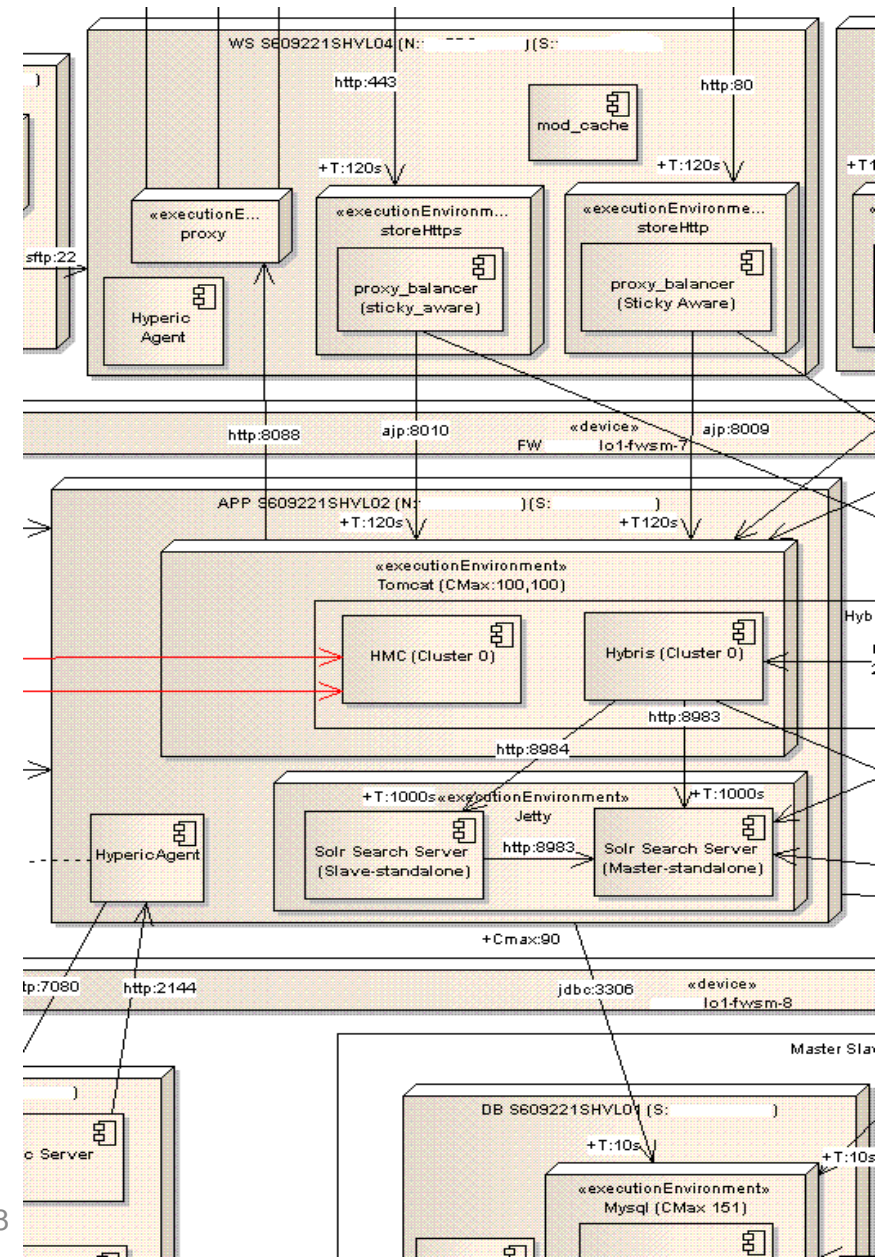
# ArchiMate





# TOGAF artefact: Networked Computing/Hardware Diagram

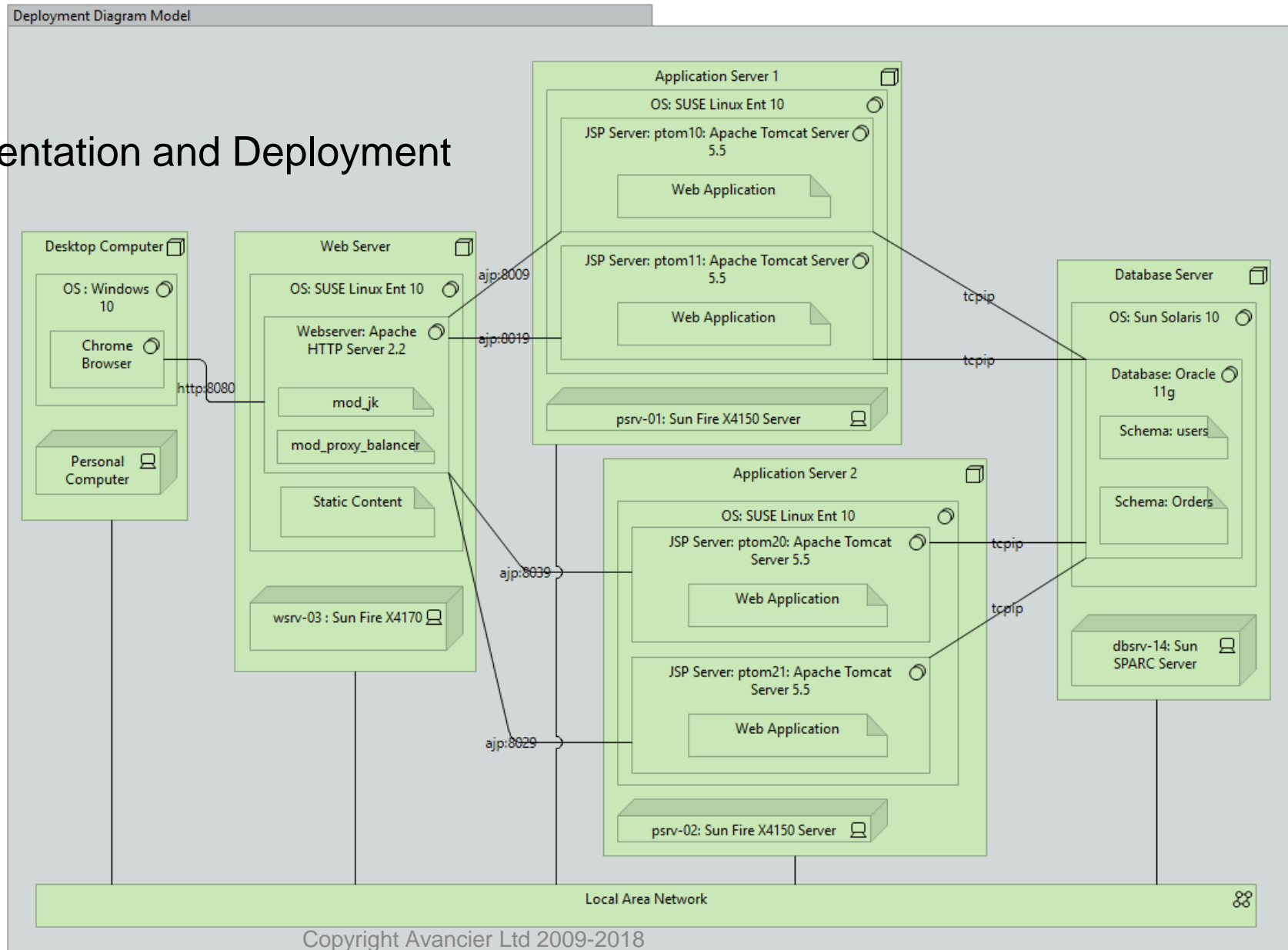
- Networked Computing/Hardware Diagram
  - Commonly defines layers in a client-server stack, such as:
    - Client devices
    - Web server layer
    - App server layer
    - Data server layer.
  - May define infrastructure shared by several apps.





# ArchiMate

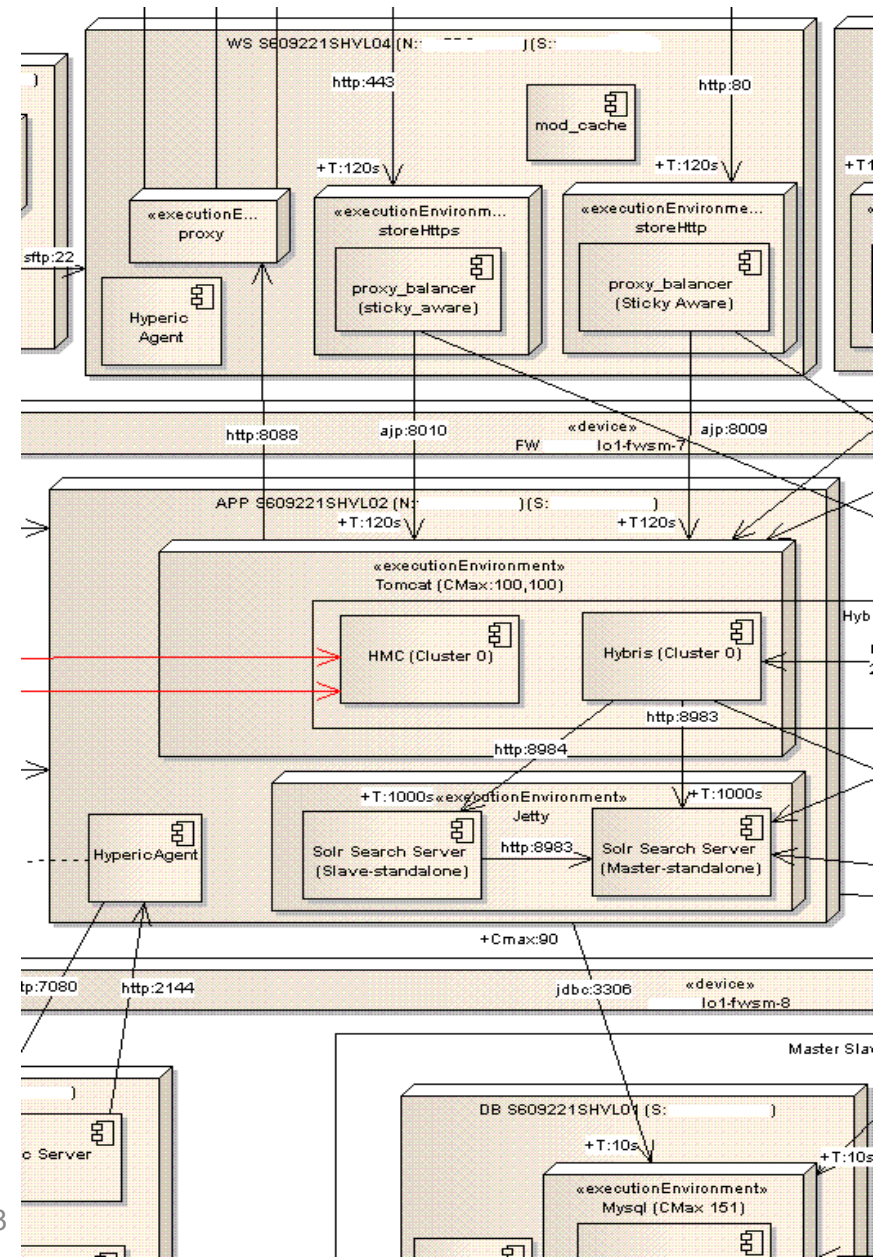
- Implementation and Deployment





# TOGAF artefact: Communications Engineering Diagram (how is this different?)

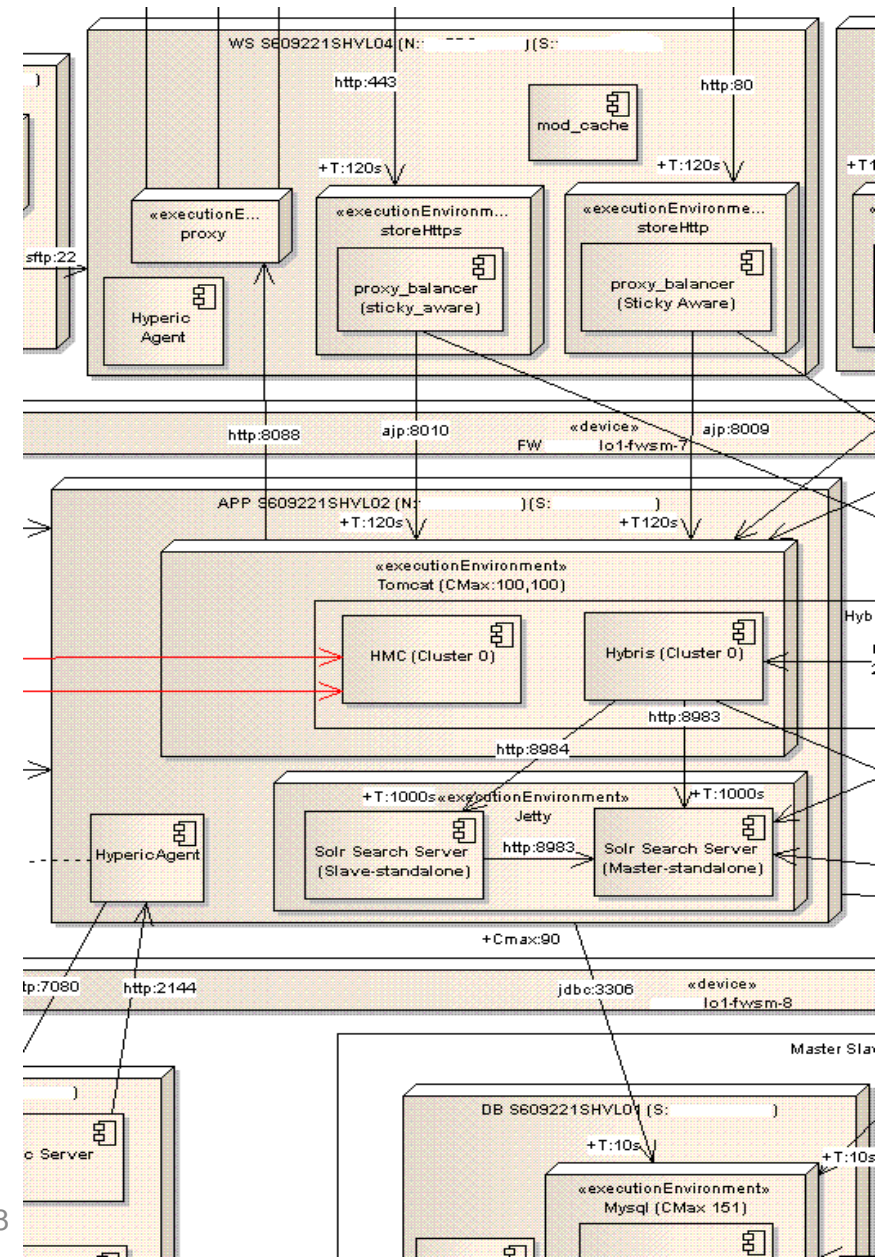
- Communications Engineering Diagram
  - describes the method of sending and receiving information between technology components
  - connects components in a client and server stack
  - identifies network boundaries and infrastructure required to make connections
  - defines protocols and capacities
  - does not describe information format or content.





# TOGAF artefact: Processing Diagram (how is this different?)

- Processing Diagram
  - Groups app components into deployment units
  - Shows how deployable units are deployed onto the technology platform.
  - Shows how deployment units interact (network, connections and protocols)
  - Shows load or capacity measures for different technology components
  - Typically separates concerns of the
    - presentation layer
    - business logic layer
    - data store layer
    - service-level requirements





# Note the duplication between TOGAF Technology Diagrams

## Application and User Location Diagram

“shows the geographical distribution of applications, where applications are used by the end user; where the host application is executed and/or delivered in thin client scenarios;  
where applications are developed, tested, and released; etc.”

## Application/Technology Matrix

“documents the mapping of business systems [i.e applications] to technology platform.”

## Processing Diagram

“focuses on deployable units of code/configuration and how these are deployed onto the technology platform.”

## Software Distribution Diagram

“shows how application software is structured and distributed across the estate...  
shows how physical applications are distributed across physical technology and the location of that technology...  
enables a clear view of how the software is hosted”

## Environments and Locations Diagram

“depicts which locations host which applications...  
what technologies and/or applications are at which locations”

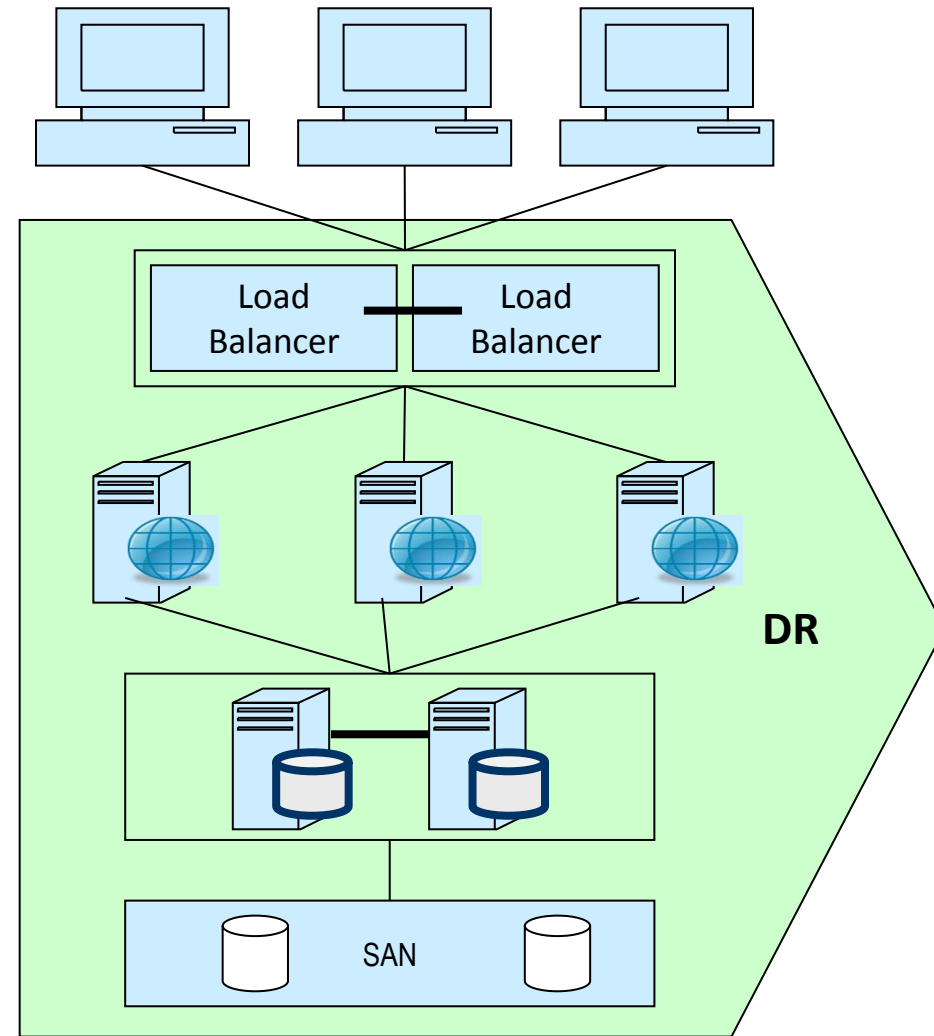
## Networked Computing/Hardware Diagram

“to document the mapping between logical applications and the technology components (e.g., server) that supports the application both in the development and production environments...  
“to show the “as deployed” logical view of logical application components in a distributed network computing environment...  
“Enable understanding of which application is deployed where in the distributed network computing environment.”



# TOGAF artefact: Platform Decomposition Diagram

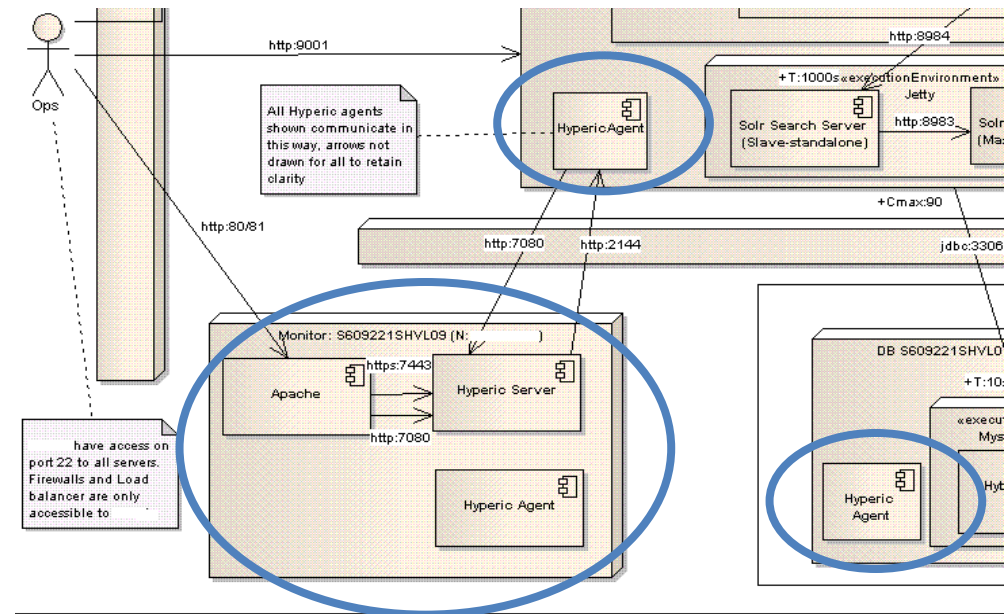
- shows the infrastructure technology platform that supports the applications and data architecture.
- EITHER an overview of the enterprise's technology platform - an informal “eye-chart” of the technical environment.
- OR expanded to map the technology platform (to application components) within a specific functional or process area, showing details such as product versions, number of CPUs, etc.





# TOGAF artefact: Enterprise Manageability Diagram

- shows how one or more applications interact with components that support operational management of a solution.
- Analysis can reveal duplication and gaps, and opportunities in the IT service management operation of an organization.



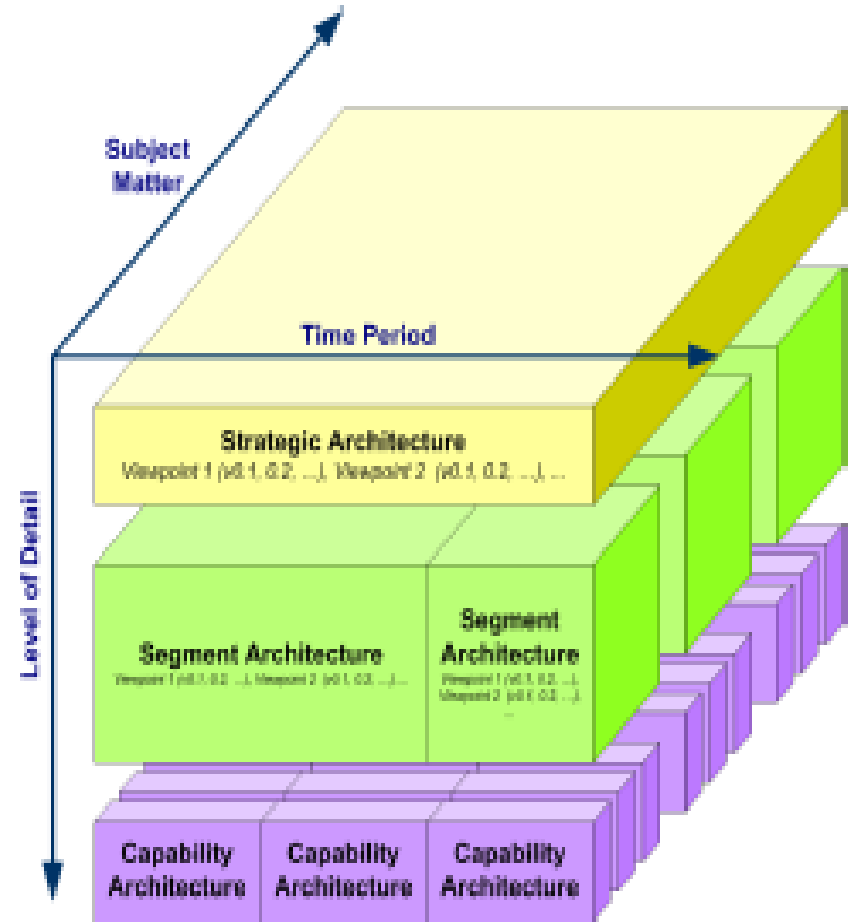


1. To support TOGAF's artefacts and principles (more comprehensive, coherent and consistent than some realise)
2. To simplify and clarify definitions of TOGAF's architecture artefacts
3. To distinguish EA artefacts from SA artefacts
4. To illustrate EA artefacts using ArchiMate where possible
5. To illustrate SA artefacts using ArchiMate where possible
6. To raise awareness of a few points
7. To generate a TOGAF meta model that is more demonstrably consistent with its artefacts



# Portfolio Management

- ArchiMate doesn't feature catalogs and matrices that enable portfolio level
  - Gap analysis
  - Cluster analysis
  - Impact analysis
  - Traceability analysis
- Though it does include symbols that can be used in drawing diagrams of subsets of and relationships between portfolios to show stakeholders





# How do aims, structures and behaviors relate?

- In particular methods and cases, you might say (e.g.)
  - 1 Function meets 1 Goal/Objective
  - 1 Function provides 1 Service
  - 1 Process meets 1 Goal/Objective
  - 1 Process provides 1 Service
- In general, and so in TOGAF
  - All architectural entities may be recursively composed and decomposed,
  - All relationships are many to many. E.g.
    - 1 Function may provide several Services, and be one of several Functions that cooperate to provide 1 coarse-grained Service
    - 1 Process may coordinate several fine-grained Functions, and be one of several Processes that enable 1 coarse-grained Function.



# 1 Process may coordinate several fine-grained Functions

Swim lanes show logical structures

⤴ Actor

🔑 Role or

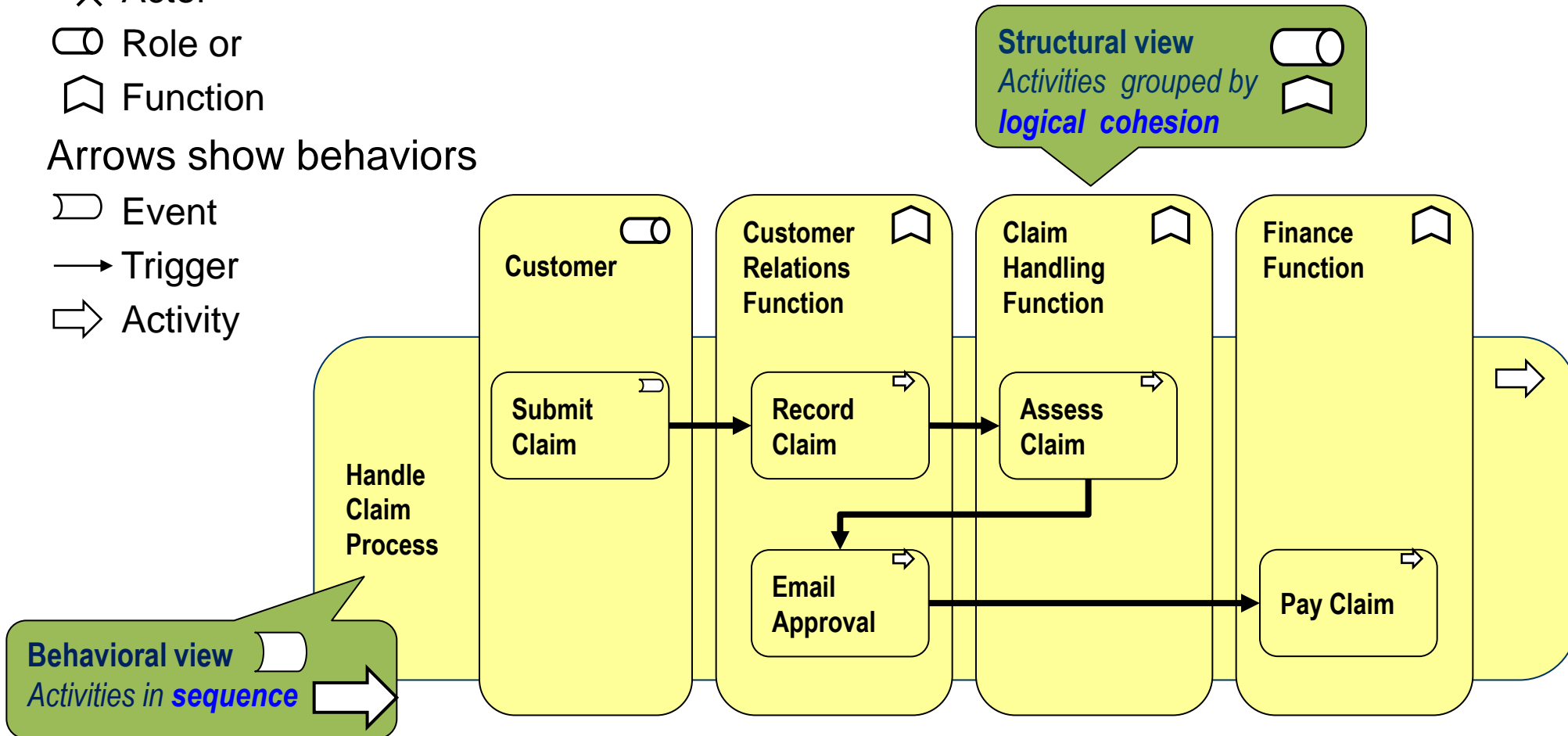
📄 Function

Arrows show behaviors

📄 Event

→ Trigger

➡ Activity





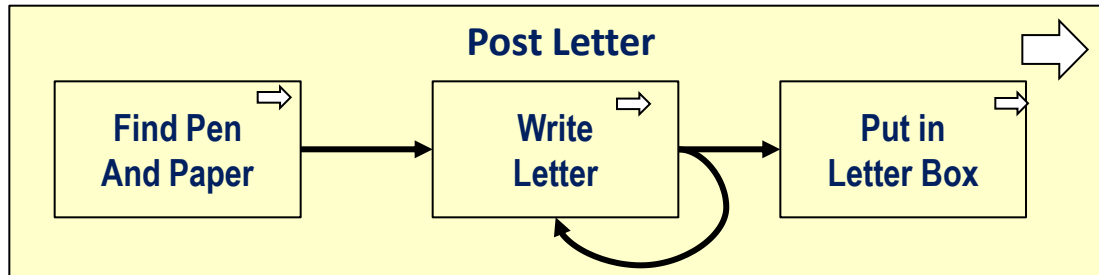
# Node Connectivity Diagrams

- Business Architecture needs the "Node Connectivity Diagram"
  - It is mentioned in phase B but strangely omitted from the TOGAF 9.1 viewpoint/artefact type taxonomy.
- There is naturally some duplication between artefacts that document the physical and logical organization structures

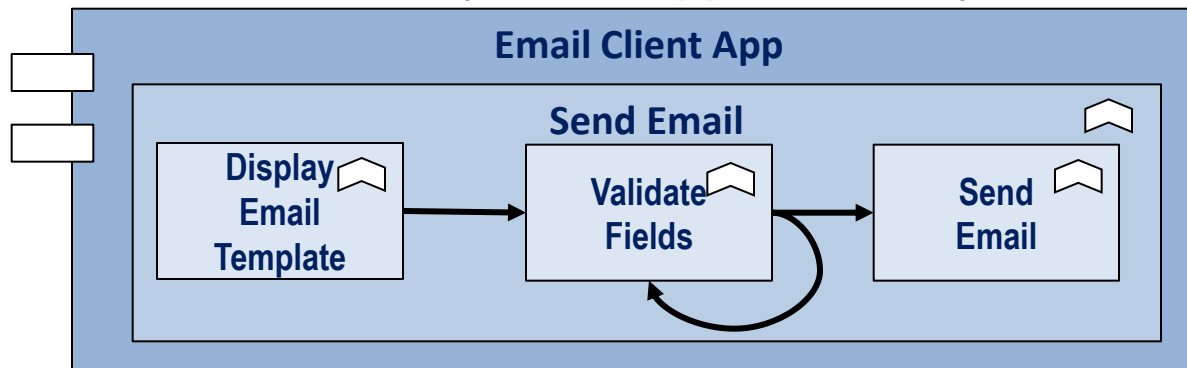


# The function / process confusion

- ArchiMate interprets "behavior" differently from UML
  - People misunderstand "business function" in TOGAF and
  - Confuse with function with process.
- Where some use process symbols in the business layer



- Some use functions symbols application layer





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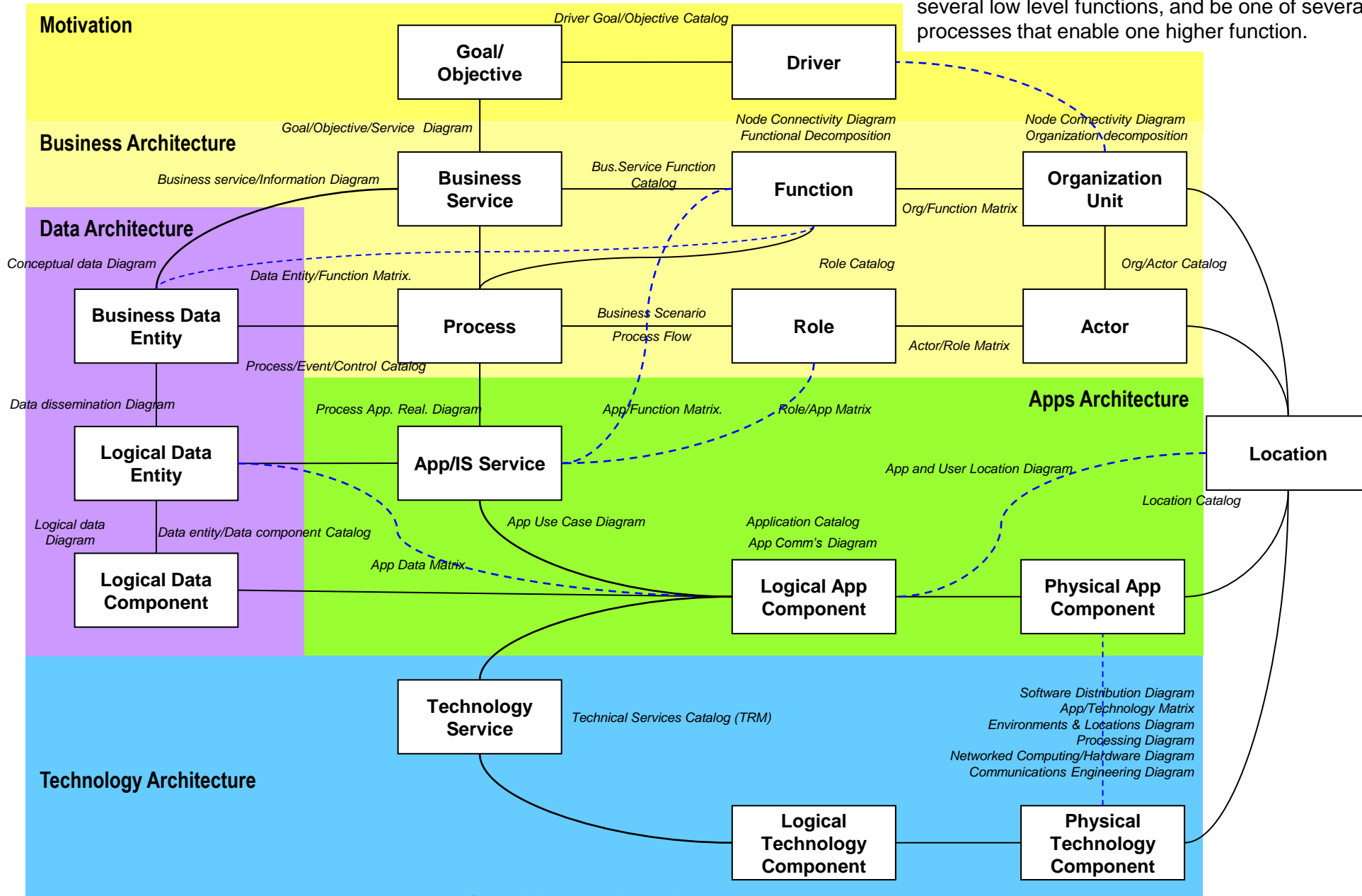
# Distinguishing EA artefacts from SA artefacts

	Enterprise / Strategy / Portfolio level artefacts	Solution or Capability Increment level artefacts
Motivation	Driver Goal/Objective Catalog	Goal/Objective/Service Diagram
Business	Organization Decomposition Diagram Node Connectivity Diagram (physical or logical) Functional Decomposition Diagram Function/Org Matrix Role Catalog Business Function/Service Catalog Process/Event/Control/Product Catalog	Process Flow Diagram Business Scenario Actor/Role Matrix Organization/Actor Diagram
Applications	Application Portfolio Catalog Application/Function Matrix Role/Application Matrix Application Communications Diagram	Process Application Realization Diagram Application Use Case Diagram Application User Location Diagram Software Engineering Diagram Software Distribution Diagram
Data	Conceptual Data Diagram Data Entity/Function Matrix Application/Data Matrix Data Entity/Data Component Catalog Data Dissemination Diagram	Business Service/Info Diagram Logical Data Diagram Data Security Diagram Data Lifecycle Diagram Data Migration Diagram
Technology	Technology Standards Catalog Technology Portfolio Catalog Technology Services Catalog (TRM) Technology/Application Matrix	Environments and Locations Diagram Processing Diagram Networked Computing/Hardware Diagram Communications Engineering Diagram Platform Decomposition Diagram



# A TOGAF meta model based on c40 artefacts

All entities may be recursively composed and decomposed, and all relationships are many to many. So for example, a process may coordinate several low level functions, and be one of several processes that enable one higher function.





# Recap

1. To support TOGAF's artefacts and principles (more comprehensive, coherent and consistent than some realise)
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