

DoDAF as System Design

Where systems and subsystems = “capabilities” and “performers”
And “individual performers” deliver the capabilities

It is illegal to copy, share or show this document
(or other document published at <http://avancier.co.uk>)
without the written permission of the copyright holder

“Capability”

- ▶ A capability is
 - A system or subsystem
 - A business function with all the resources it needs to perform
 - A combination of processes, people and technologies that deliver required products or services.
 - A logical encapsulation of the activities and resources an enterprise or system needs to deliver desired effects, to required measures or standards.
- ▶ A capability can provide an aim or focus of attention for a strategic project plan
- ▶ A capability may correspond to a **System, Business Function or Role** in TOGAF or ArchiMate.

“Performer”

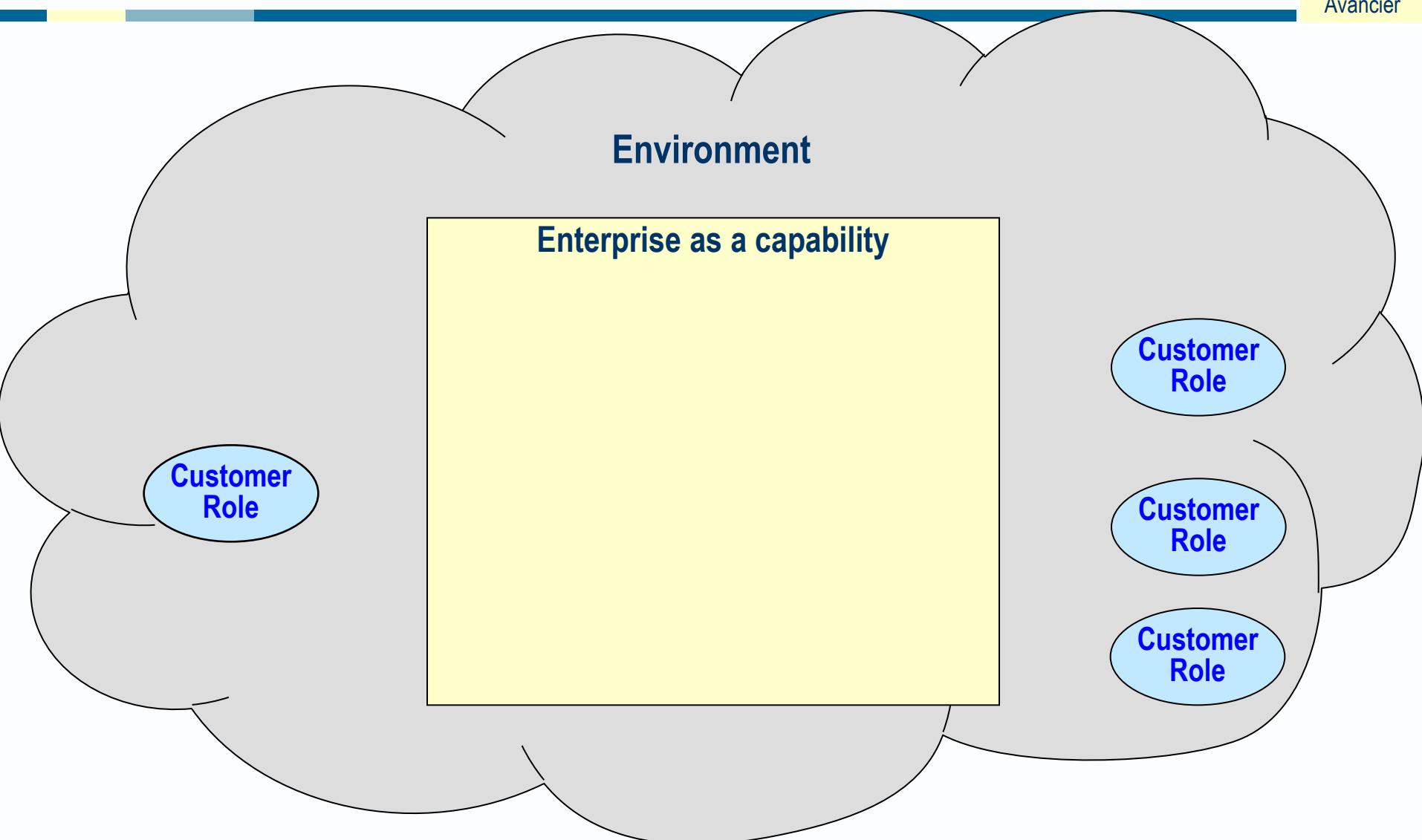
- ▶ A performer can be viewed as a subsystem within a capability
- ▶ Performers = Roles (types)
- ▶ Individual Performers = Actors (instances)

Looking at DoDAF in terms of general system theory



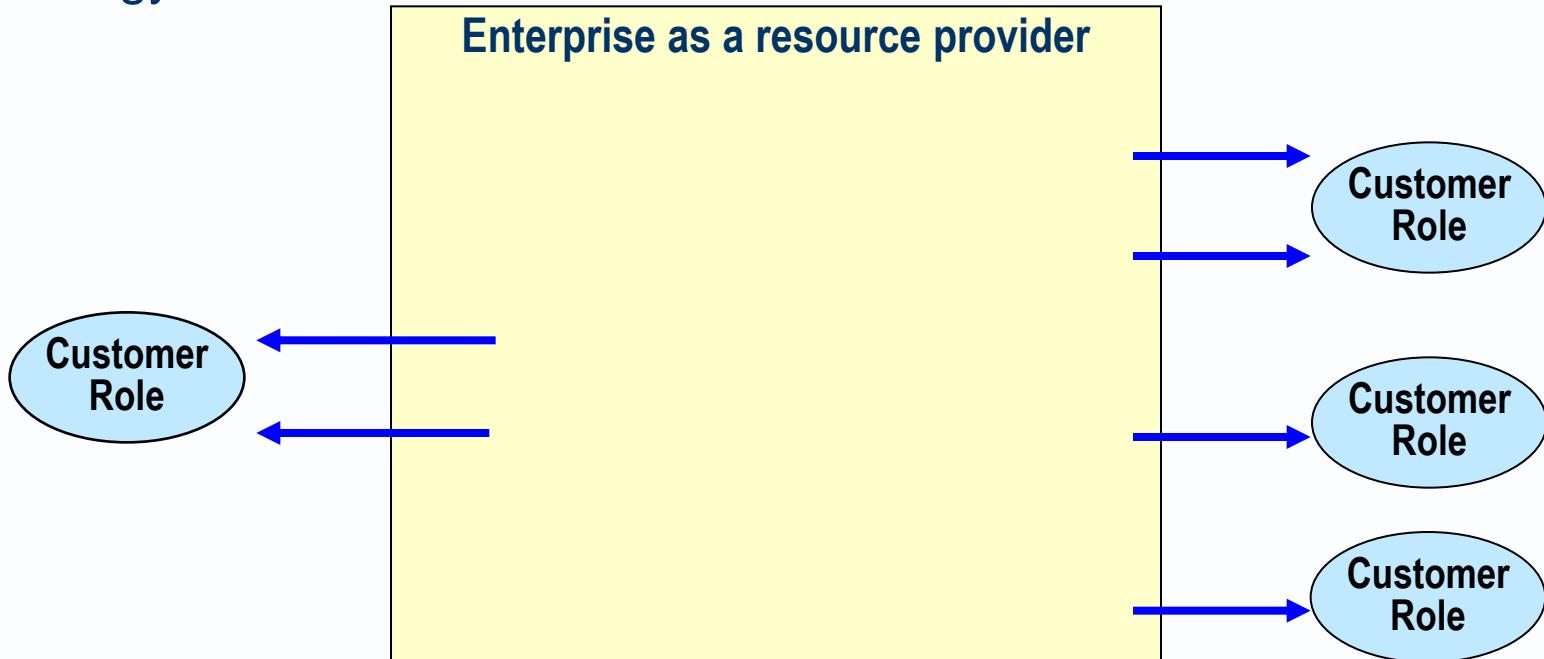
DoDAF interpreted as a 10 step process

1. What Activities and Roles are to be enabled or supported?



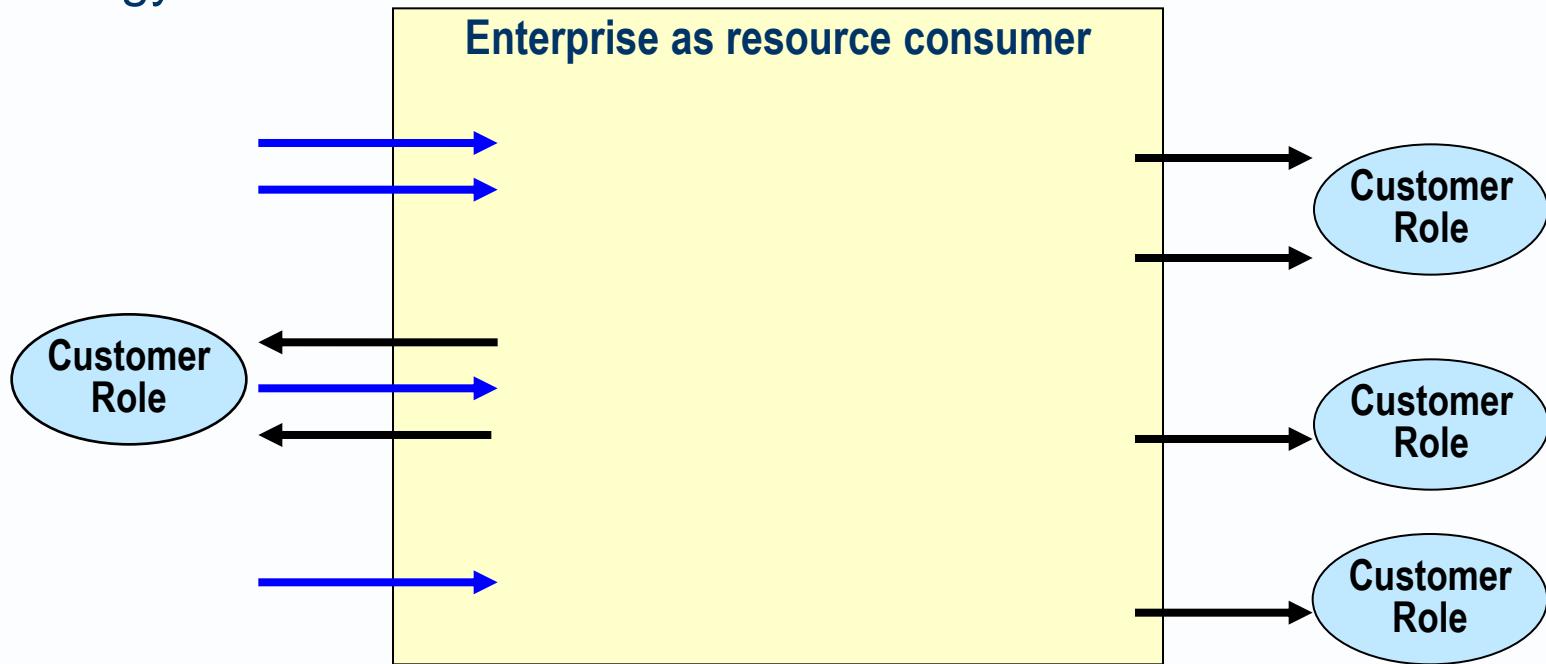
2. What output resources do Roles and Processes need?

- ▶ Information
- ▶ Materiel
- ▶ Energy



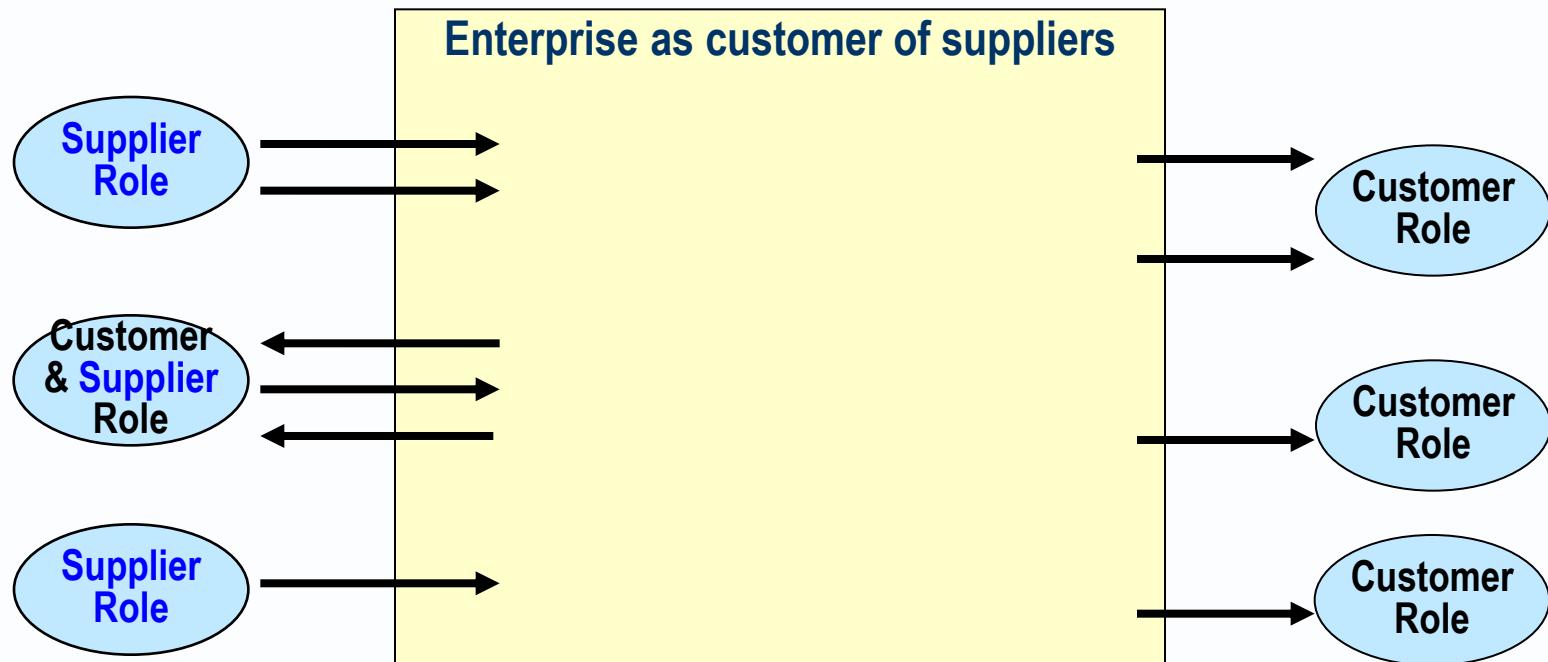
3. What inputs are needed to deliver output Services?

- ▶ Information,
- ▶ Materiel,
- ▶ Energy



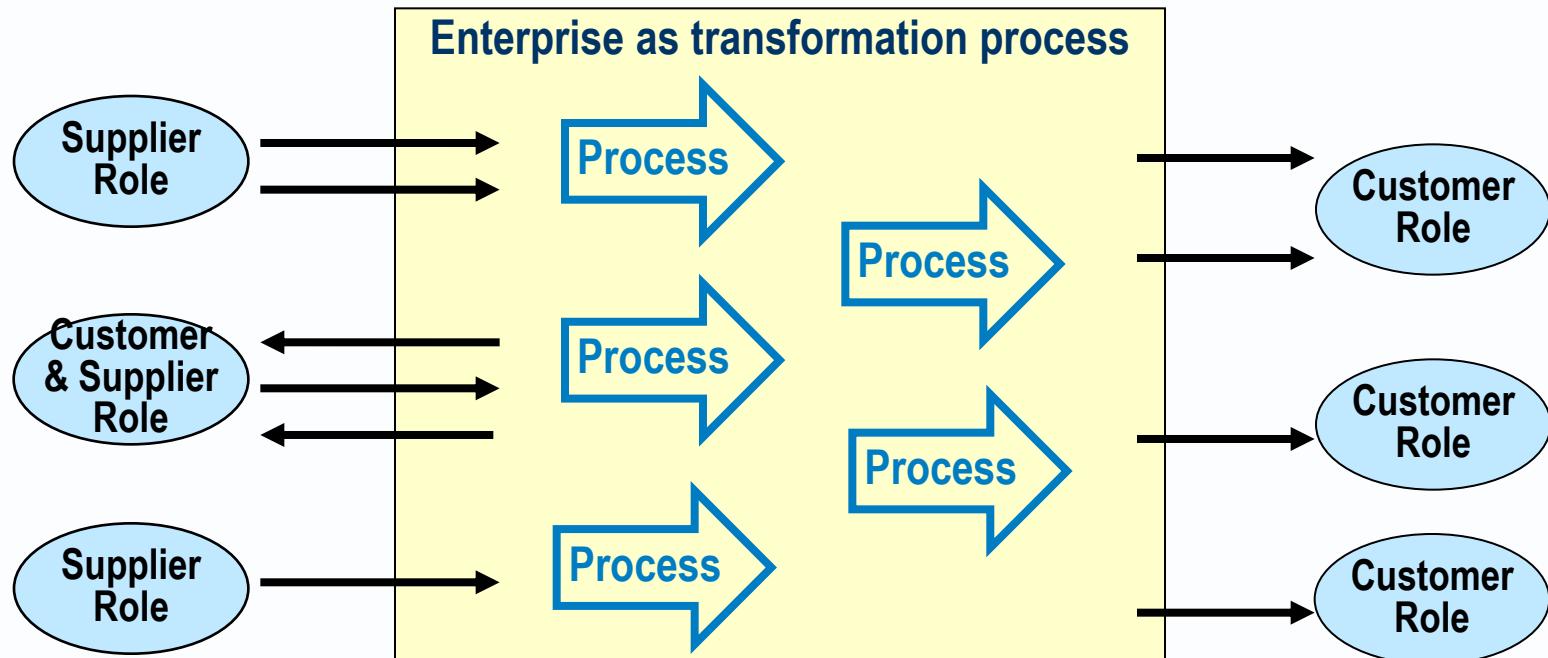
4. Who supplies the inputs?

► Suppliers



5. What transient processes are needed to generate outputs?

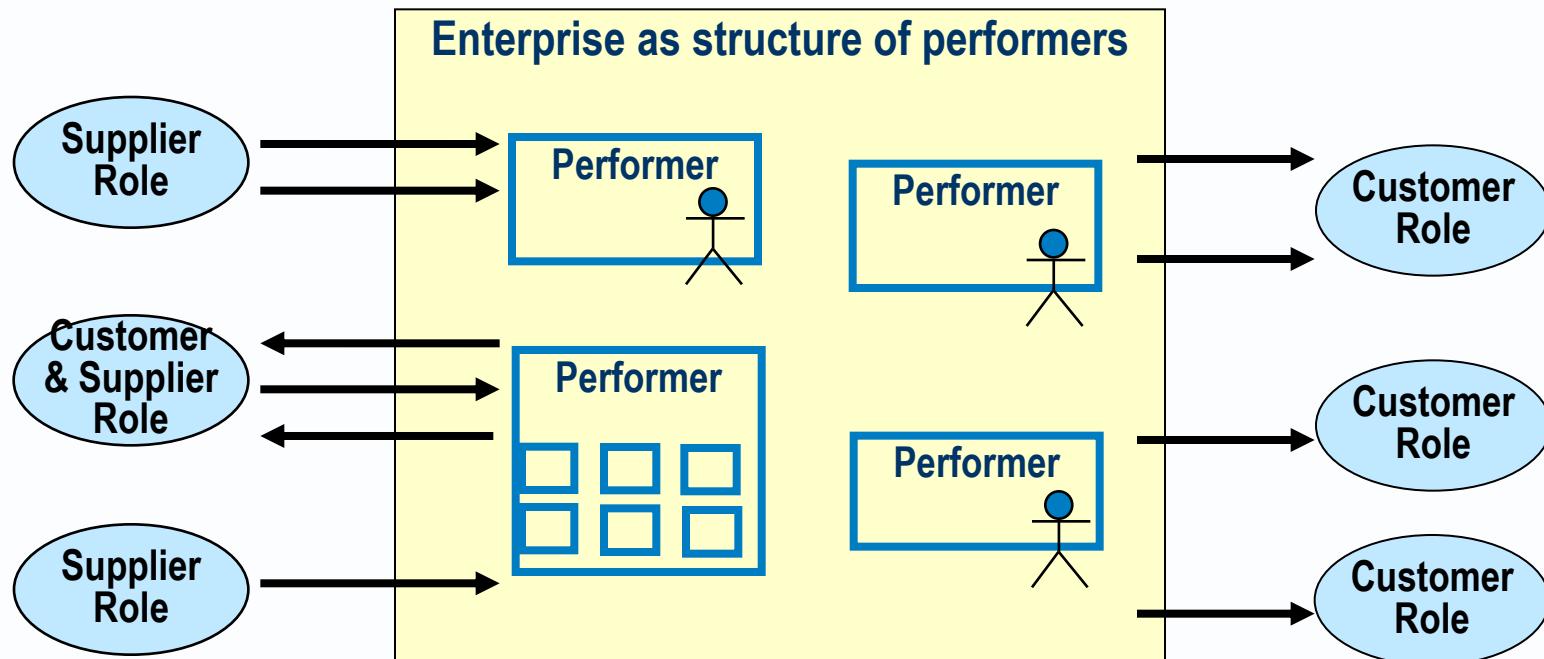
- ▶ The *behavioural* view of a system = processes executed
- ▶ EA models repeatable, deterministic processes



- ▶ Often drawn as a use case diagram

6. What Performers are needed to execute processes?

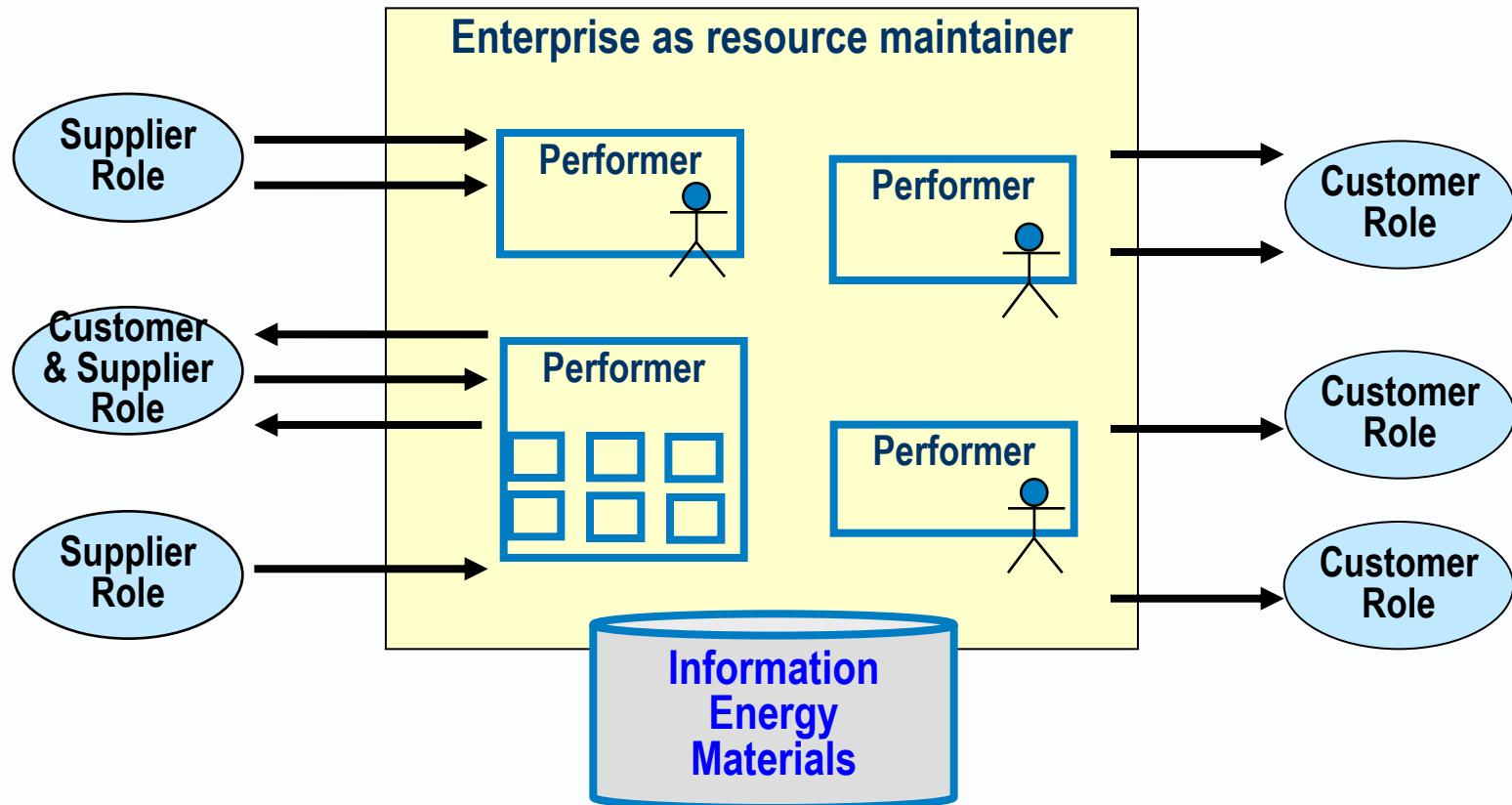
► The *structural* view of a system = performers



The components and actors, the people & technologies, that cooperate to execute the activities

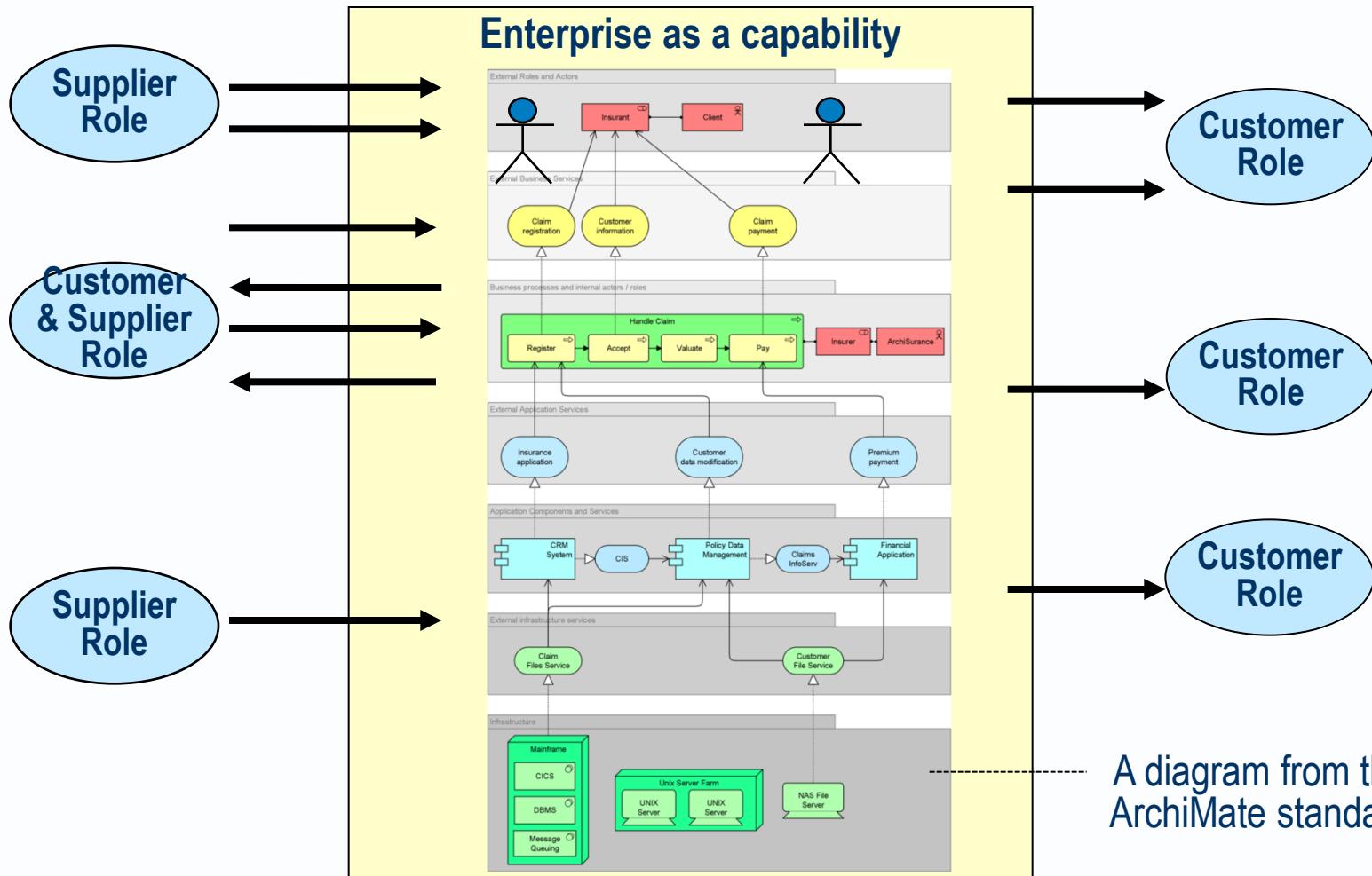
7. What resource stocks do performers need?

► Enablers



8. How do performers cooperate?

► How do (people and technology) performers interact?

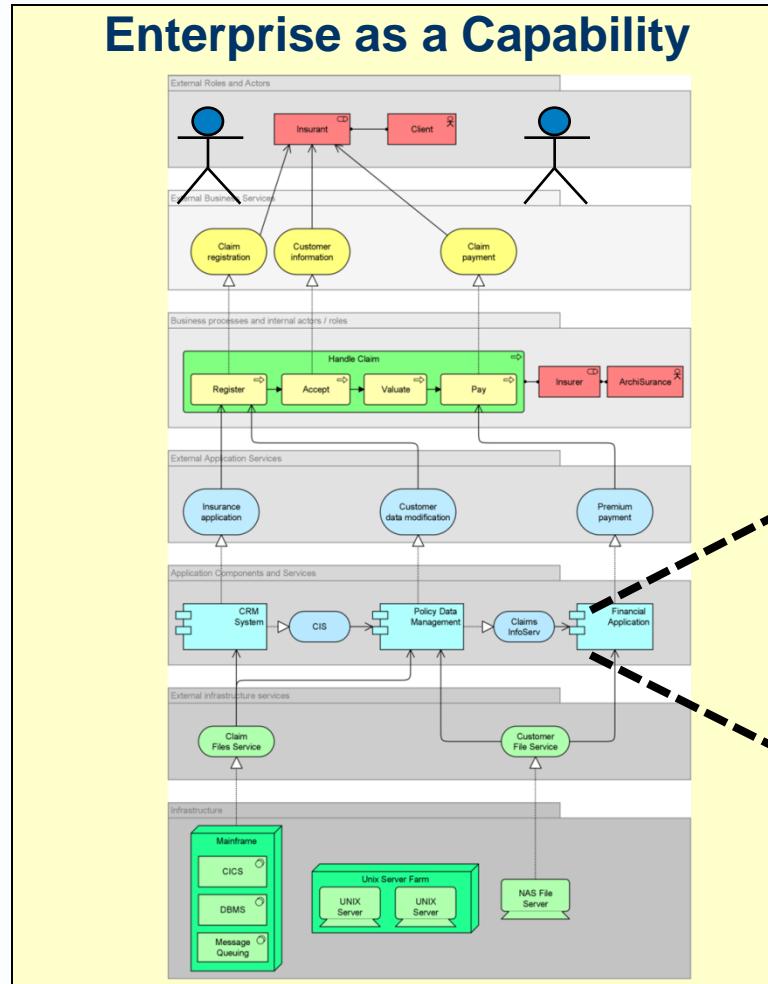


9. Plan projects to implement the required capability

- ▶ Architects assist programme/project managers in drawing up plans for change.
- ▶ DoDAF artefacts
- ▶ PV-1: Project Portfolio Relationships
 - Describes the dependency relationships between the organizations and projects and the organizational structures needed to manage a portfolio of projects.
- ▶ PV-2: Project Timelines
 - A timeline perspective on programs or projects, with the key milestones and interdependencies.
- ▶ PV-3: Project to Capability Mapping
 - A mapping of programs and projects to capabilities to show how the specific projects and program elements help to achieve a capability.

10. Build and deploy the component subsystems

- ▶ The whole enterprise, system or capability can be seen as a performer in a wider system



- ▶ At a lower level, a software architect follows the same process to define a software application

Application as a Capability

Capability-based planning (CBP)

- ▶ Planning projects to deliver capabilities (as defined above)
 - “focuses on the planning, engineering and delivery of strategic business capabilities.”
- ▶ CBP provides a context for EA
- ▶ But the scope of CBP can be wider than EA
- ▶ Conversely, EA can inform CBP, and elaborate on some parts, but is not responsible for all of CBP.

This is the first of three slide shows

- ▶ An attempt to distil DoDAF into c100 slides
 - **Part one: DoDAF as applied system theory**
 - Part two: DoDAF terms and concepts
 - Part three: DoDAF viewpoints and models
- ▶ You can find parts two and three at avancier.co.uk