

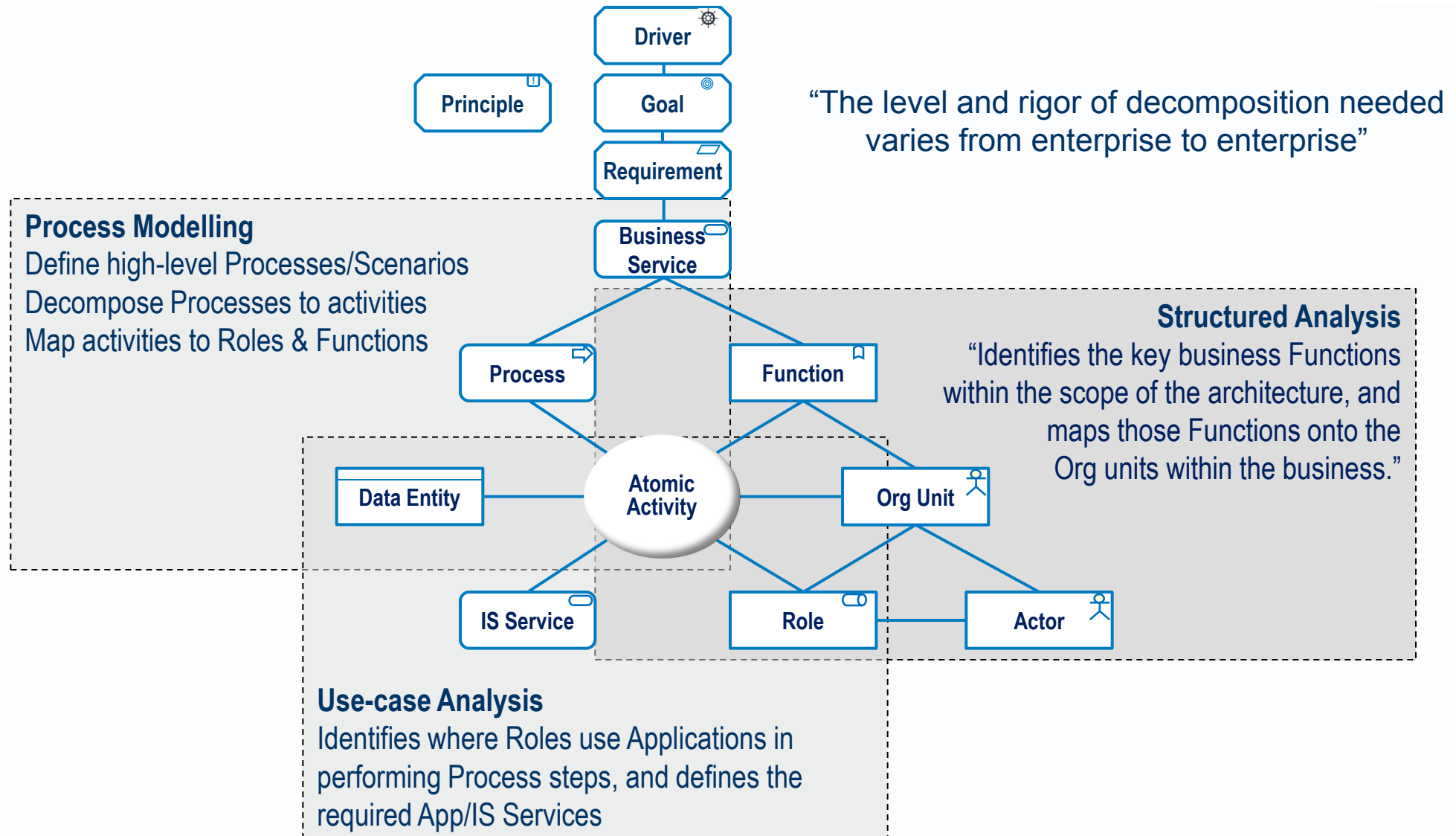
# Avancier Methods (AM)

## EA-level Business Architecture

The structured approach to business architecture that  
underpins TOGAF and its artefacts

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# TOGAF suggests 3 approaches to Business Architecture

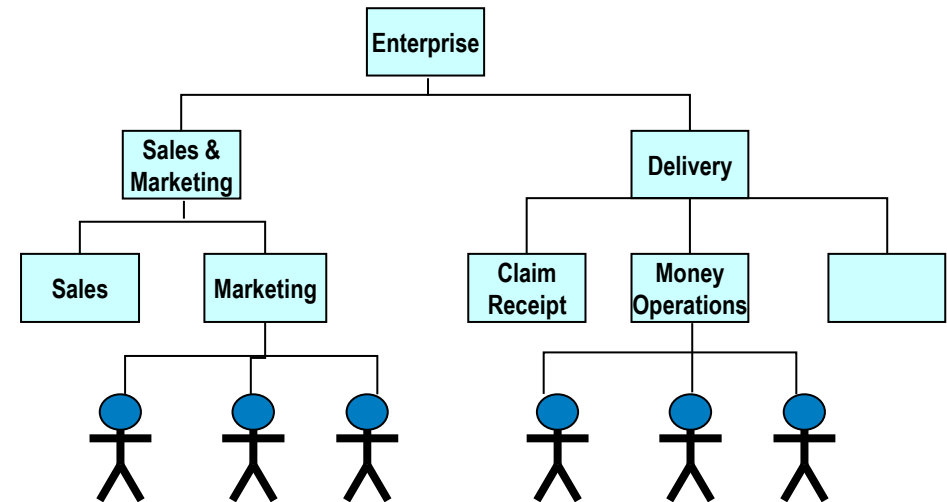


## This slide show clarifies

- ▶ What Structured Analysis means
  - ▶ Principles that underpin TOGAF and its artefacts, and relate Functions to Capabilities
- 
1. Functions are independent of Organisation structure (8.4.1, 8.5).
  2. Functions impose a structure on Activities sequenceable in Processes (34.2.1).
  3. Functions/Capabilities are defined by Services provided (35.6.3)
  4. Functions are used to describe Capabilities (34.2.1).

## 1. Form an Organisation view

- ▶ Classical Structured Analysis starts from the Organisation chart - in the area of interest.
- ▶ This management structure may show the people employed in each Org unit.
- ▶ (Target design may leave the Organisation structure until last.)




**“Organization Unit:**  
**A self-contained unit of resources with goals, objectives, and measures.”**  
**TOGAF 34.2.1**

### Organisation view

Organisation Unit 

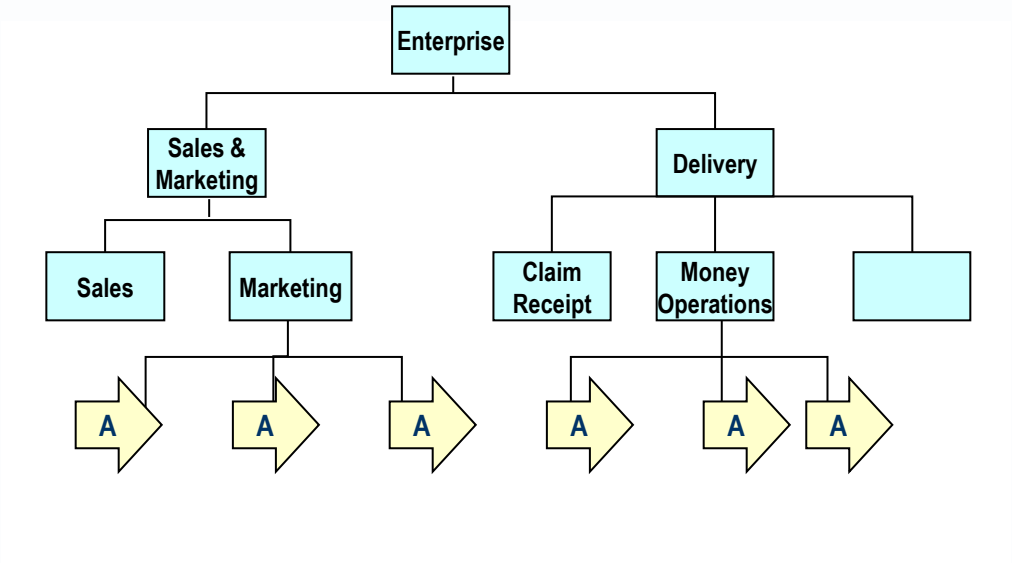
Organisation Decomposition

Organization/Actor catalogue

Actor (human) 

# List Atomic Activities performed in each Organisation Unit

- ▶ Focus on the essential activities and services.
- ▶ People come and go; what they do is what matters.
- ▶ List the major activities that each Org unit (in the area of interest) performs



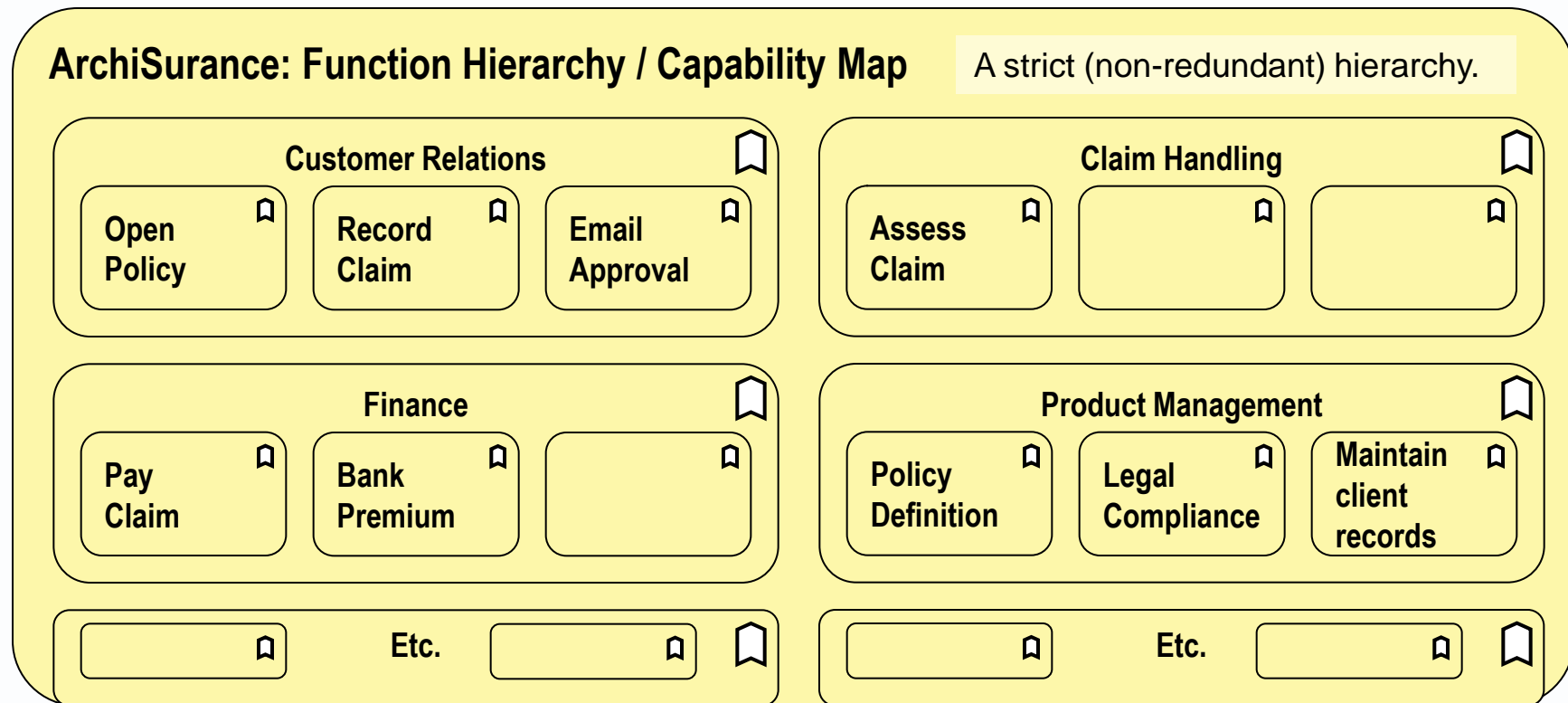
Organisation Activities	Unit A	Unit B
Activity A	Performed in	Performed in
Activity B		Performed in

## A trouble is: human social structures evolve continually

- ▶ Org units, managers and employees are frequently shuffled.
- ▶ It would be impractical to maintain an EA repository in which many entities are mapped to today's Organisation chart.
- ▶ Q) how to insure the bulk of the EA repository against reorganisations that redistribute and perhaps duplicate activities between Org units?
- ▶ A) Buy or build a *logical* Organisation structure over activities of interest

## 2. Form a Capability overview

- ▶ **Buy or build** a *logical* Organisation structure over Atomic Activities
- ▶ “The level and rigor of decomposition needed varies from enterprise to enterprise” TOGAF



# Buy and adapt a reference model to suit your business?

- ▶ APQC – for a commercial enterprise (below)
- ▶ BIAN – for a bank (next slide)
- ▶ SCOR – for a supply chain business
- ▶ Proact – for a retail business

## Core

1.0 Develop  
Vision and  
Strategy

2.0 Design  
and Develop  
Products and  
Services

3.0 Market  
and Sell  
Products and  
Services

**4.0 Deliver  
Products  
and Services**

5.0 Manage  
Customer  
Service

### 4.0 Deliver Products and Services

4.1 Plan for and acquire resources (Supply Chain Planning)

4.2 Procure Technology and services

4.3 Produce/Manufacture/Deliver product

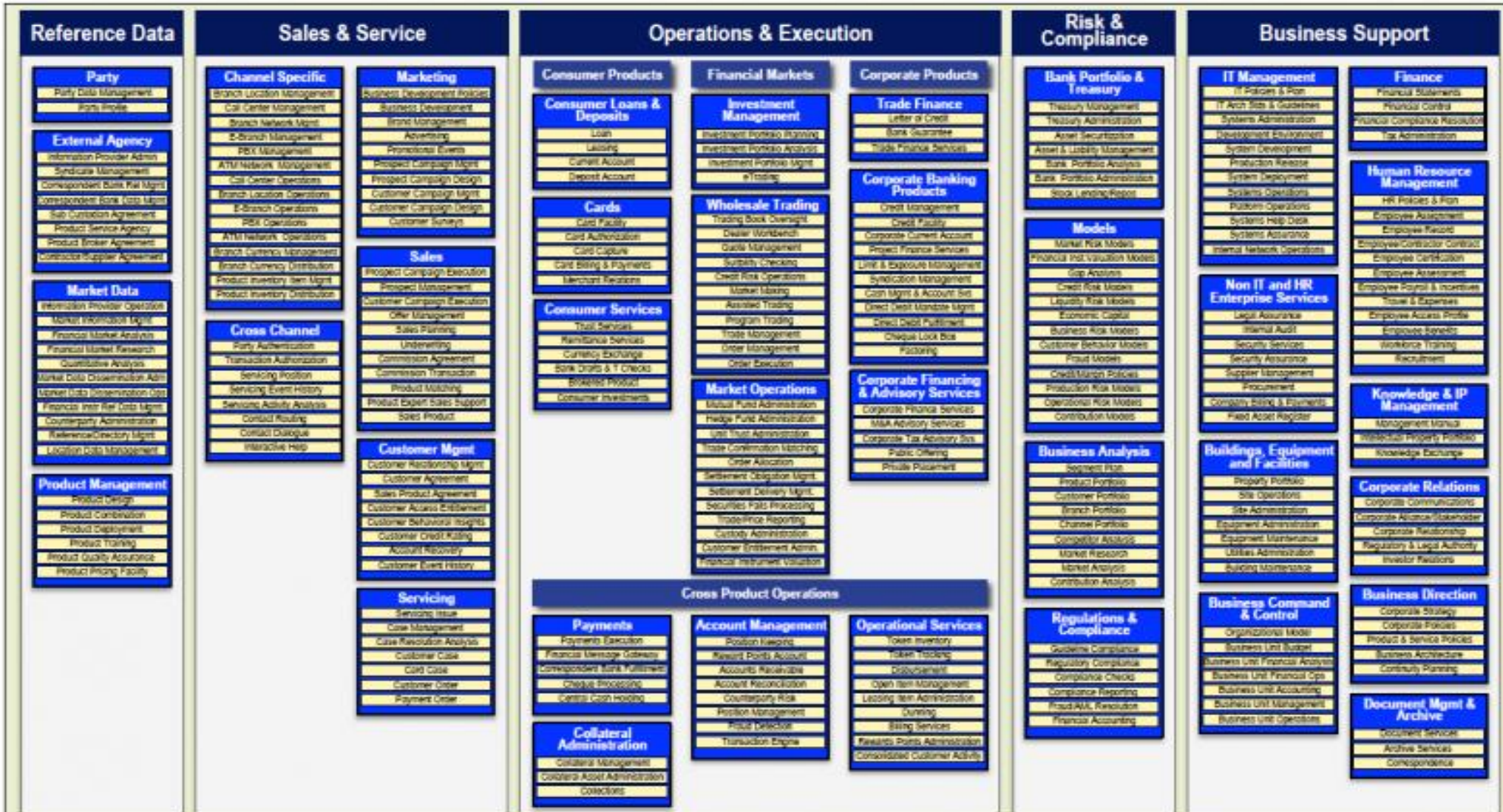
4.4 Deliver product service to customer

4.5 Manage logistics and warehousing



Buy one? E.g. a business Function/Capability hierarchy for a bank

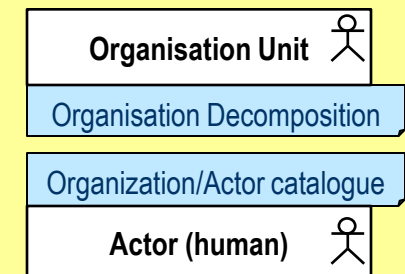
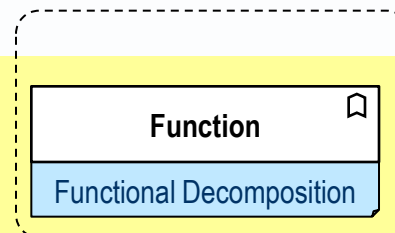
# The BIAN Service Landscape V2.5



# Build one? Cluster activities into business Functions

- ▶ Group Atomic Activities into logical Functions using some affinity criterion.
- ▶ Group lower level Functions into higher level Functions
- ▶ So each Function a logical subdivision an enterprise's capability
  - Definable externally by the services it provides
  - Definable internally by the activities required to deliver those services

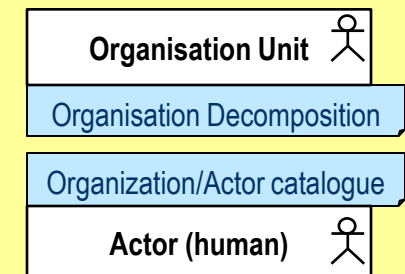
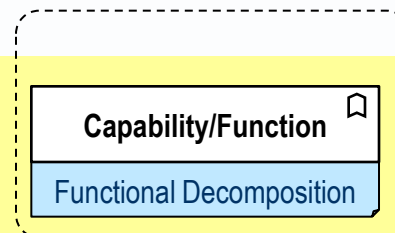
***“Business Functions — a detailed, recursive step involving successive decomposition of major Functional areas into sub-Functions.”***  
**TOGAF 8.5**



- ▶ Function describes units of business Capability at all levels of granularity (TOGAF 34.2.1)
- ▶ Capabilities are typically expressed in general and high-level terms and typically require a combination of Organization, people, Processes, and technology to achieve. For example, marketing, customer contact, or outbound telemarketing. [cf. Function Names] (TOGAF 3.26)
- ▶ This Functional decomposition can be used to identify new Capabilities required to support business change.
- ▶ The purpose of the Functional Decomposition diagram is to show on a single page the Capabilities of an Organization.... (TOGAF 35.6.3)
- ▶ Implication: Functions have all the attributes Capabilities have - including target qualities

- ▶ Chapter 32 on Capability-Based Planning has 10 (ten!) references to Capabilities being cross-organisational.
- ▶ It not about improving an Organisation Unit
- ▶ It is about improving a named Function (say, HR) regardless of where it is carried out in the Organisation
- ▶ Both Structured Analysis and CBP encourage architects to
  - discuss Functions/Capabilities independently of Org Units.
  - examine business objectives, services and processes *before* mapping those to Organisation Units.

**“Function describes units of business Capability at all levels of granularity”**  
TOGAF 34.2.1

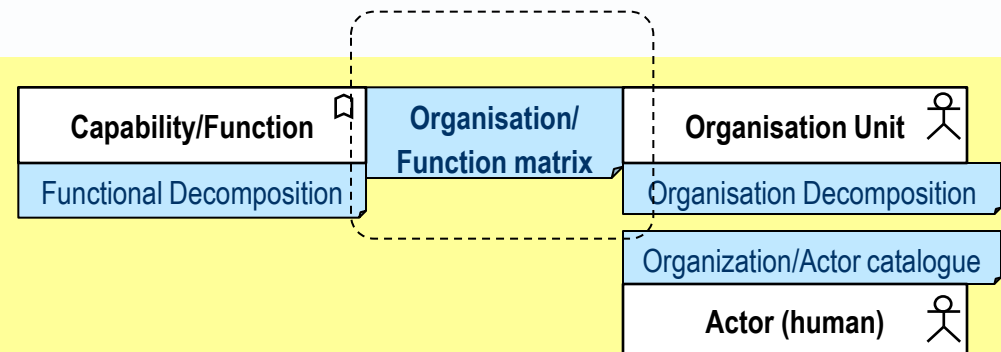


# Map Functions to Organisation Units

- ▶ **Structured Analysis:** “Identifies the key business Functions within the scope of the architecture, and maps those Functions onto the Org units within the business.” TOGAF 8.4.1

Function Organisation	Cust. Relat;ns	Claims	Finance
Sales	Activity		Activity
Delivery	Activity	Activity	Activity




**“Business architecture outputs include Correlation of Organization and Functions - relate business Functions to Organizational units in the form of a matrix report”**  
TOGAF 8.5





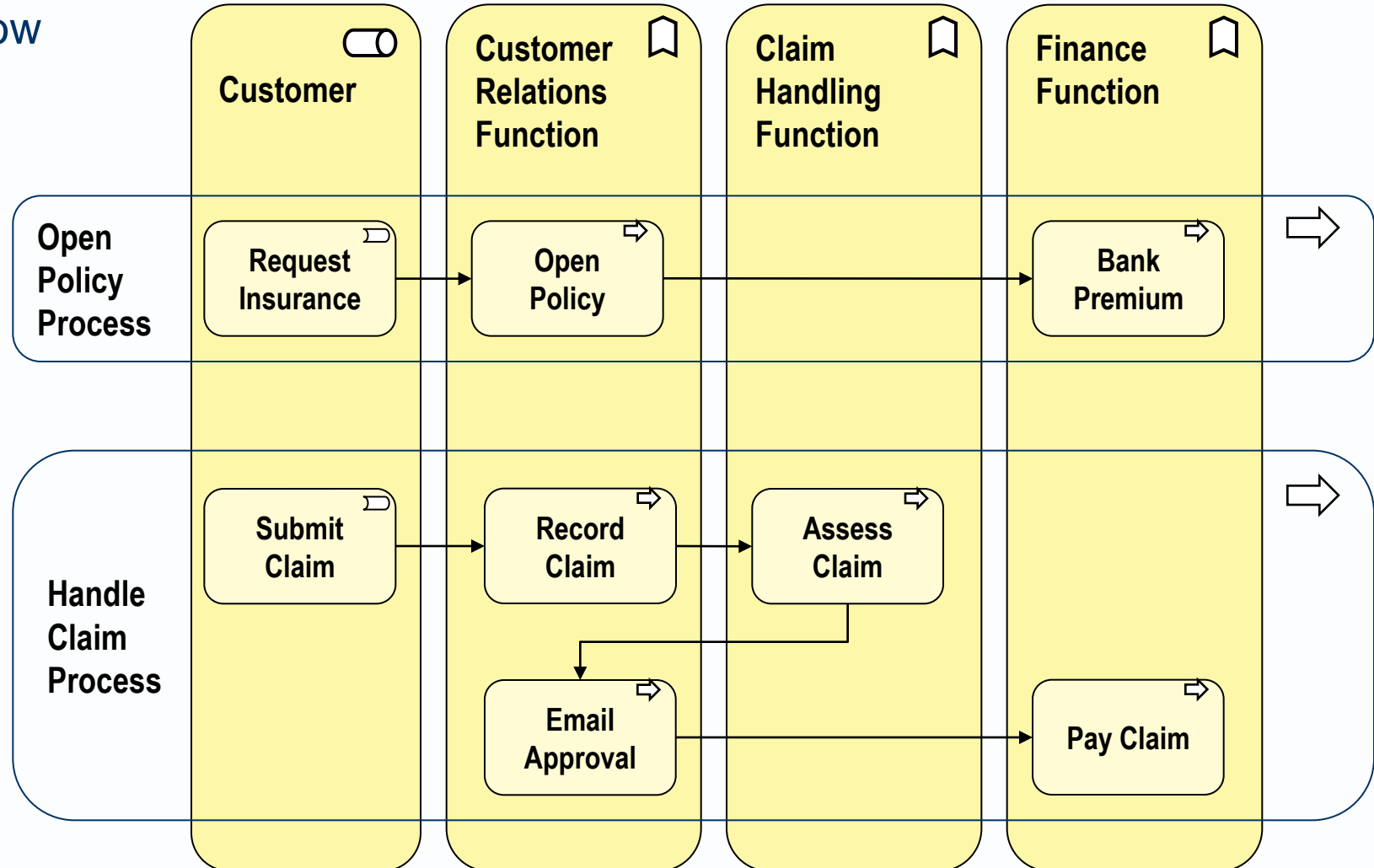
### 3. Form a Process view

Swim lanes show  
Structure

-  Actor
-  Role or Function
-  Function

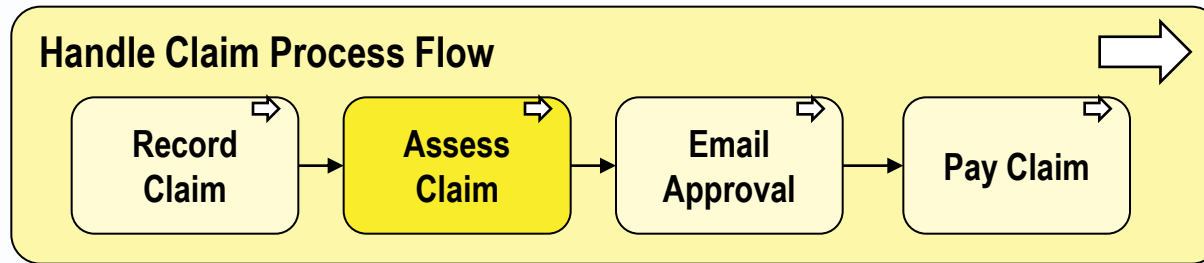
Arrows show  
Behaviour

-  Event
-  Trigger
-  Activity

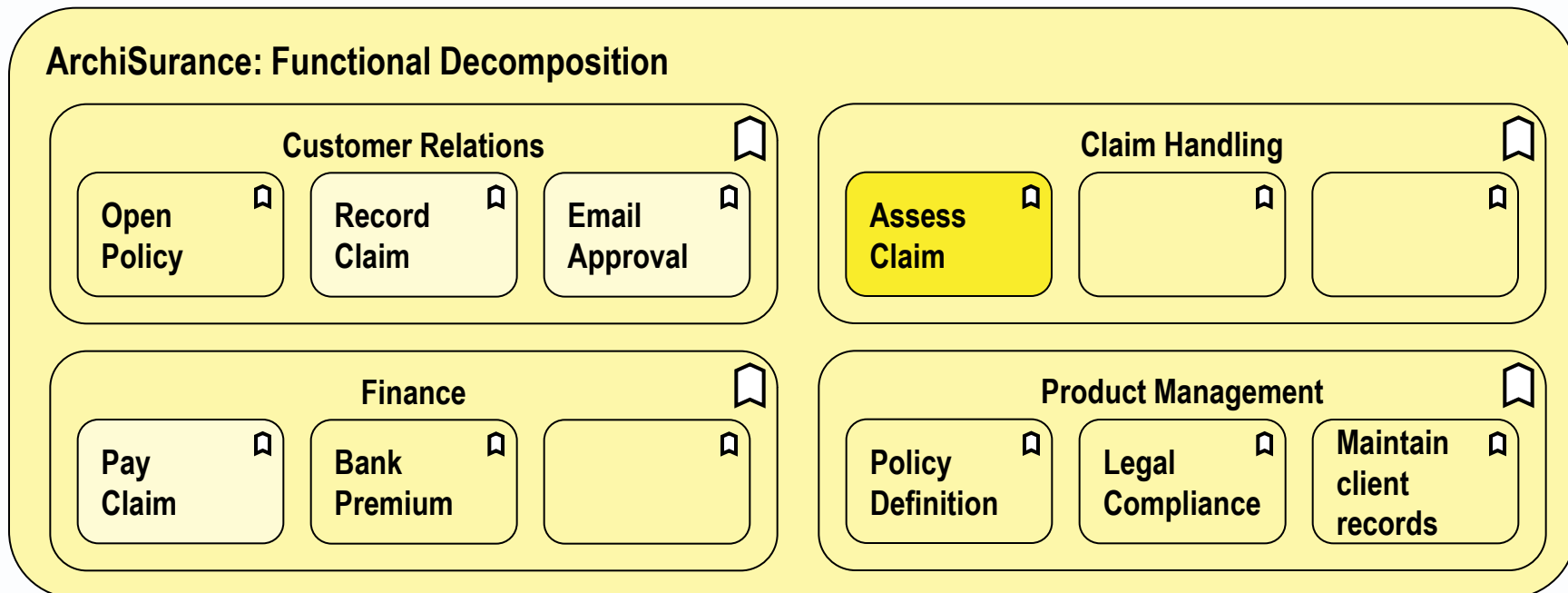


# Map atomic process steps to business functions

## Atomic Business Processes



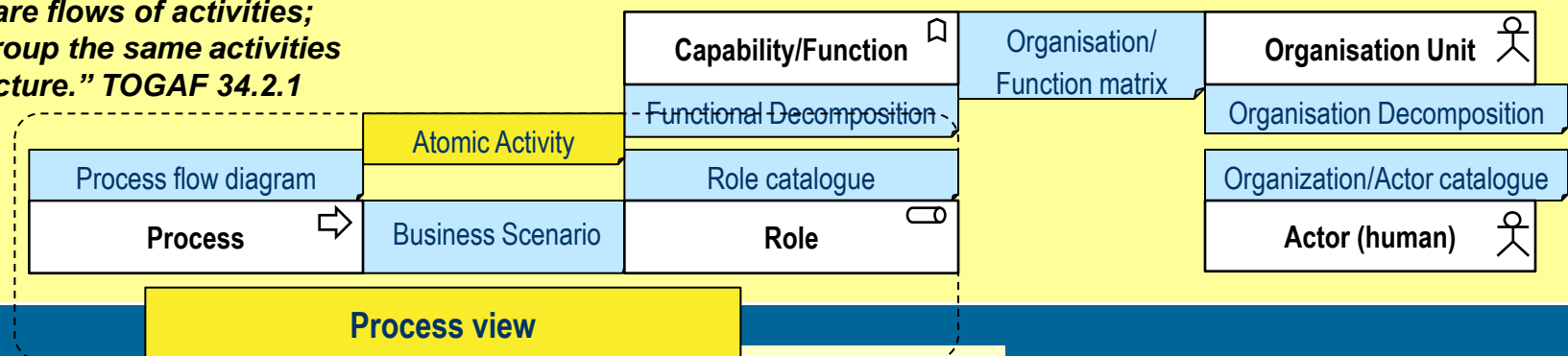
May be placed under a Functional Decomposition as *Atomic Business Functions*



- ▶ Each atomic Process could be placed as an atomic Function
- ▶ **But almost nobody gets complete their models.**
- ▶ The Function hierarchy usually stops at a high (3rd or 4th) level
- ▶ Some Process models descend to a lower (5th or 6th) level.
  - one-person, one place, one time (OPOPOT) activities.
  - can be mapped to the data created and used

Function Process	Cust. Relat'ns	Claims	Finance
Open Policy	Open Policy		Bank Premium
Handle Claim	Receive Claim	Assess Claim	Pay Claim

***“Processes are flows of activities;  
Functions group the same activities  
under a structure.” TOGAF 34.2.1***



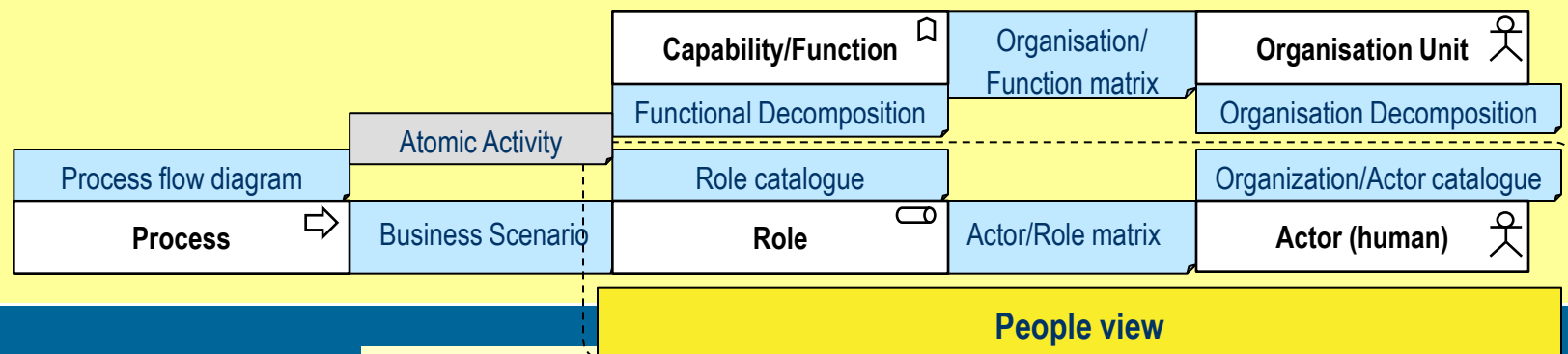


## 4. Form a people view

- ▶ A Role is a group of activities that is performable by one Actor - by virtue of the abilities required.

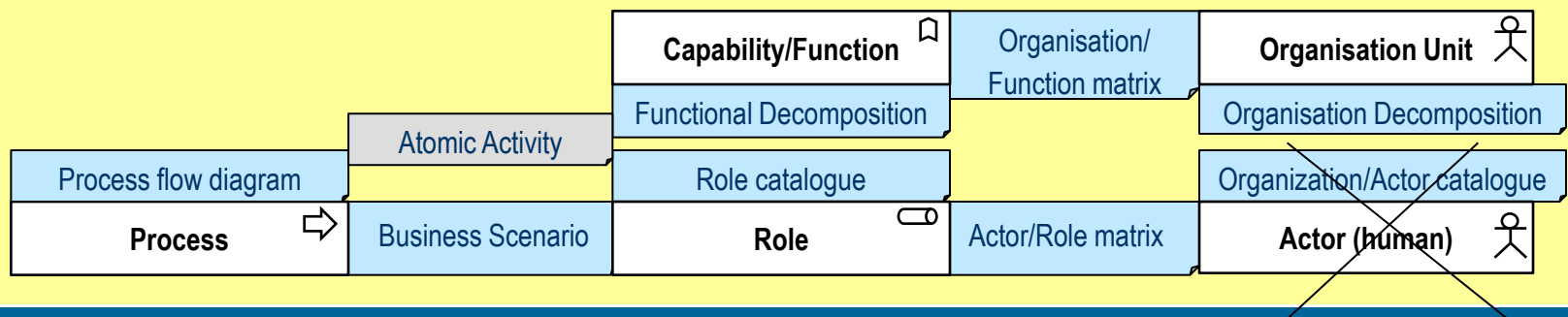
Role Process	A	B
Activity		Accountable
Activity	Responsible	Consulted
Activity		Involved

Role Actor	A	B	C
P			
Q			



## Aside: modelling Roles rather than Actors

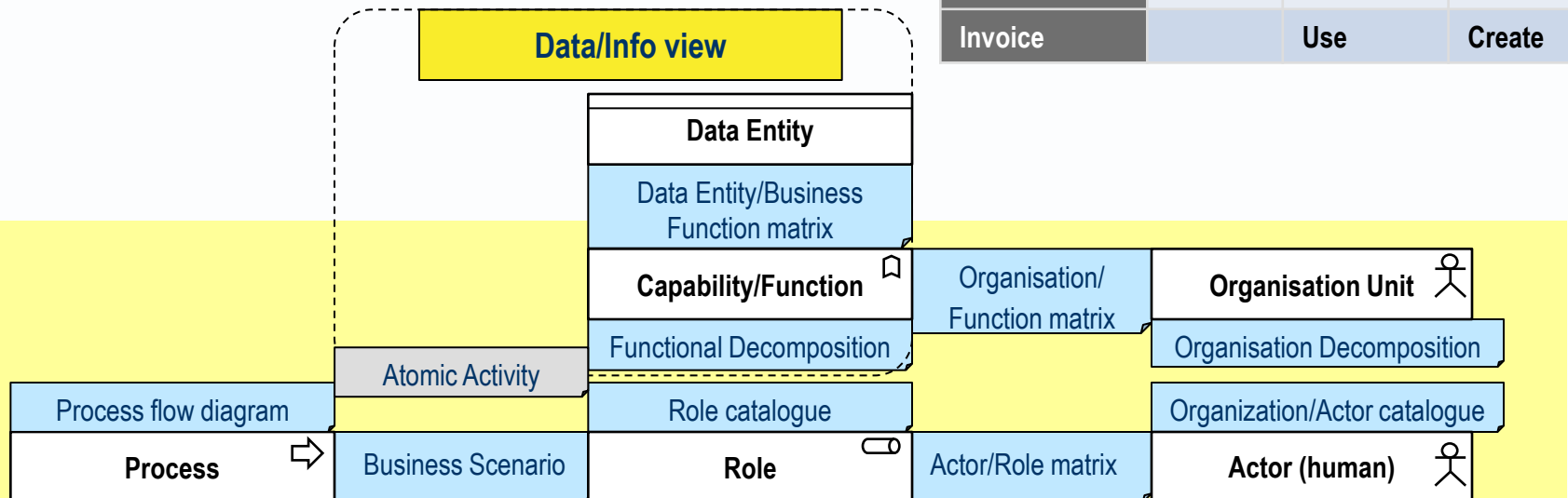
- ▶ EA usually records Roles rather than individual human Actors.
- ▶ Except where a Role is performed by only one Actor
- ▶ Of course, a human Actor can do more than any Role they are asked to play.
- ▶ But what each individual human might do outside the system (in addition to or in conflict with Role definitions) is not documented.



## 5. Form a data view

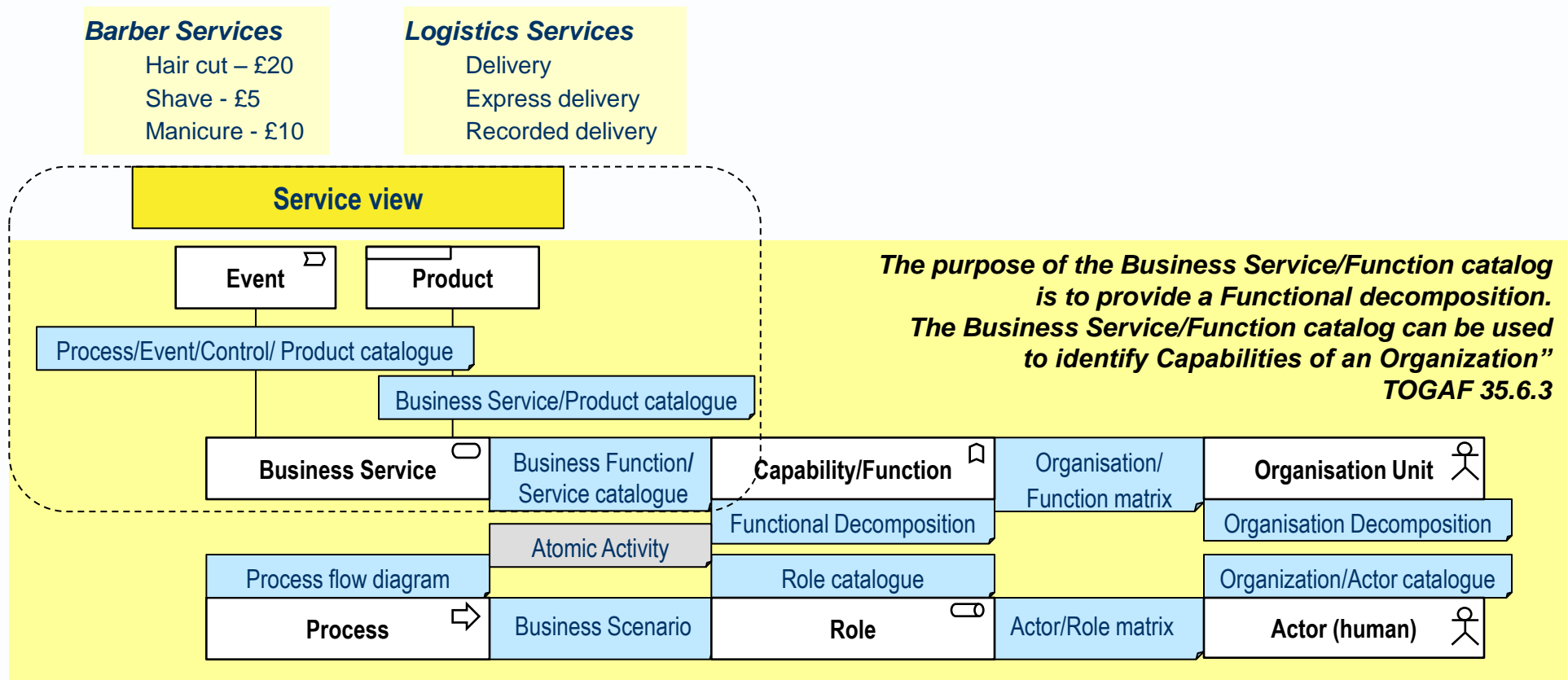
- ▶ EA is concerned with Processes that **create and use data**
- ▶ Atomic activities can be mapped to data entity types. E.g.
  - Product Type (SKU, Description, Unit Price, Warranty Period, Delivery Fee)
  - Product Instance (SKU, Instance Number, Supplier Id, Purchaser Id, Delivery Date).

Function Data Entity	Sales	Delivery	Finance
Customer	Create	Use	Use
Order	Create	Use	Use
Invoice		Use	Create



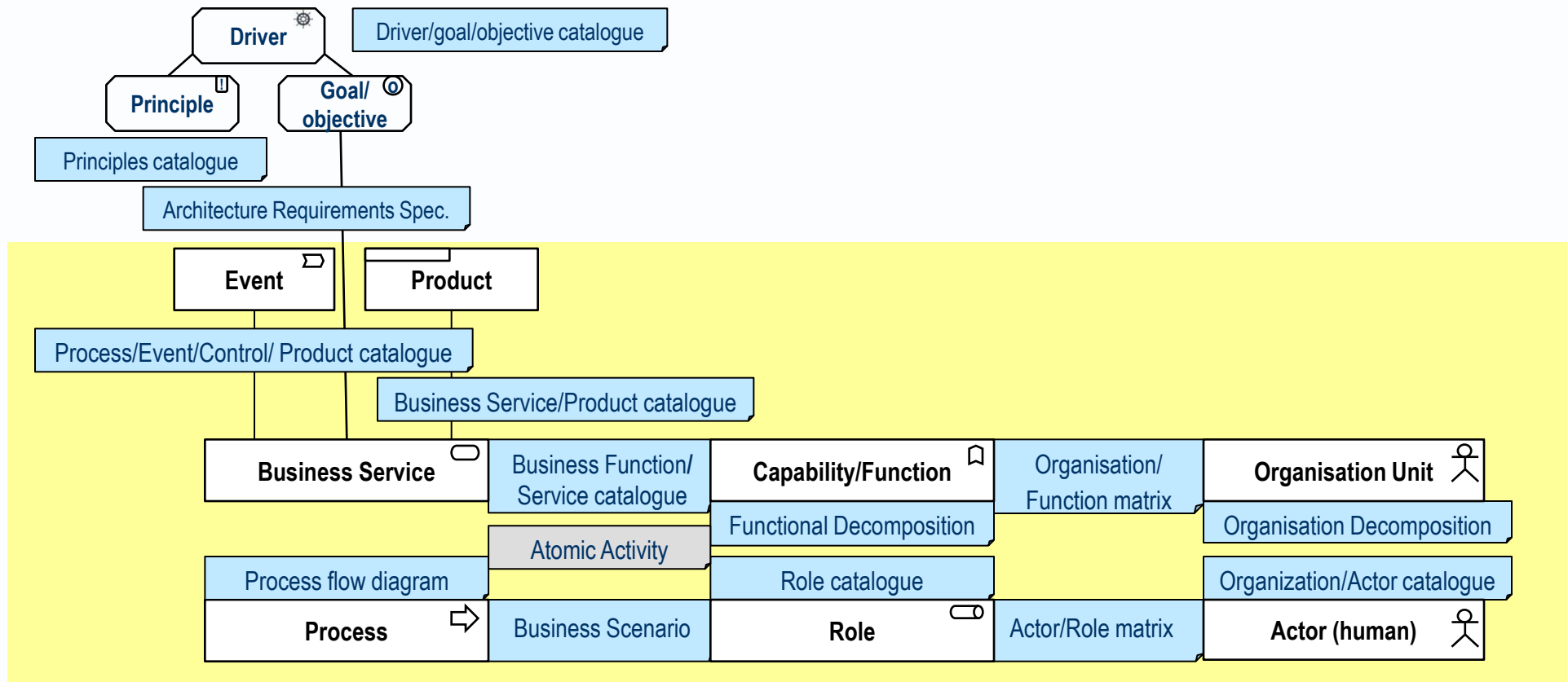
## 6: Form a service view

- ▶ A raison d'être of a business is to provide services
- ▶ Services can be defined at any level of Process or Function definition



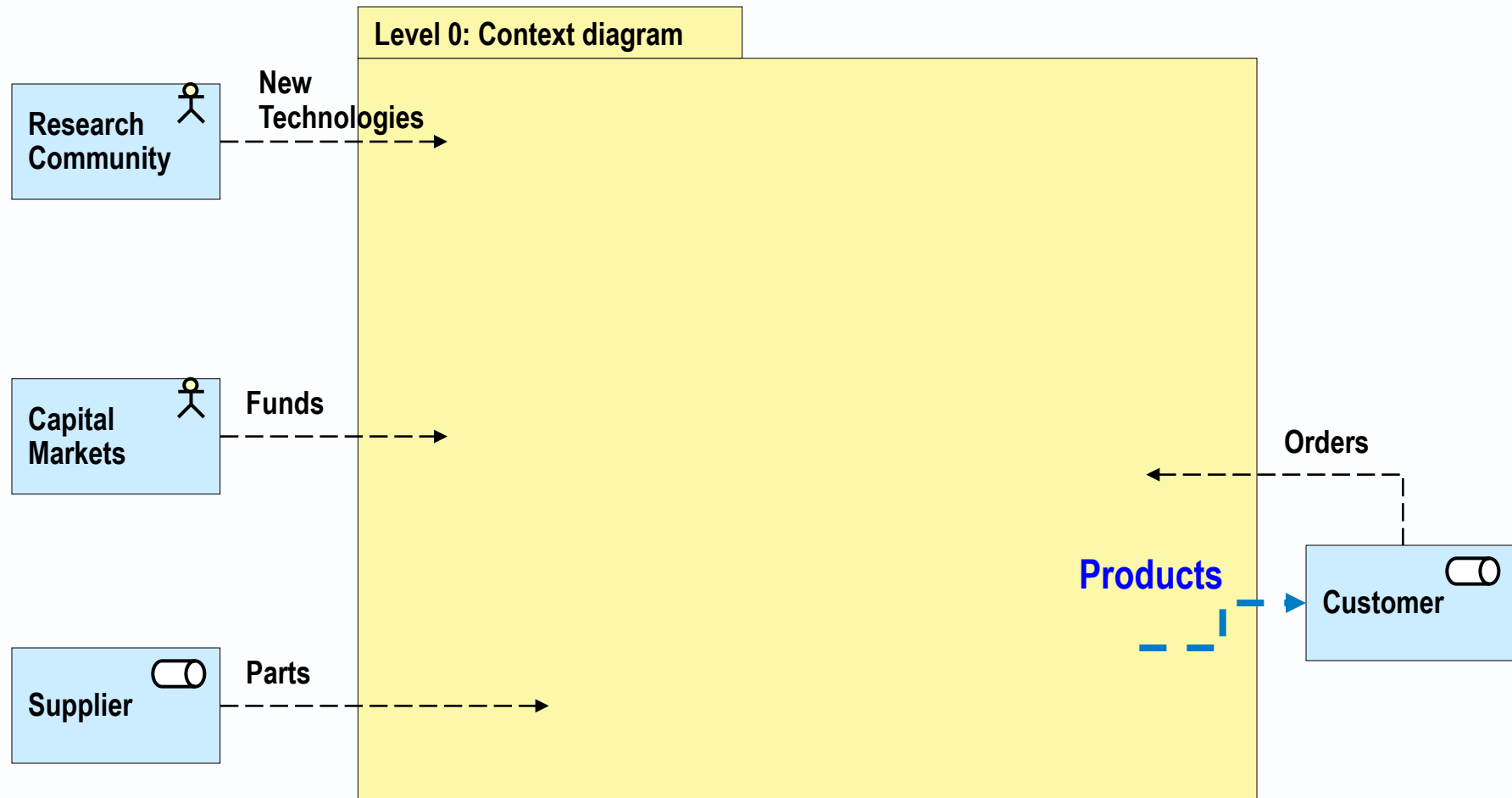
# Mapping Services to Motivations

## ► TOGAF relates Services to Requirements



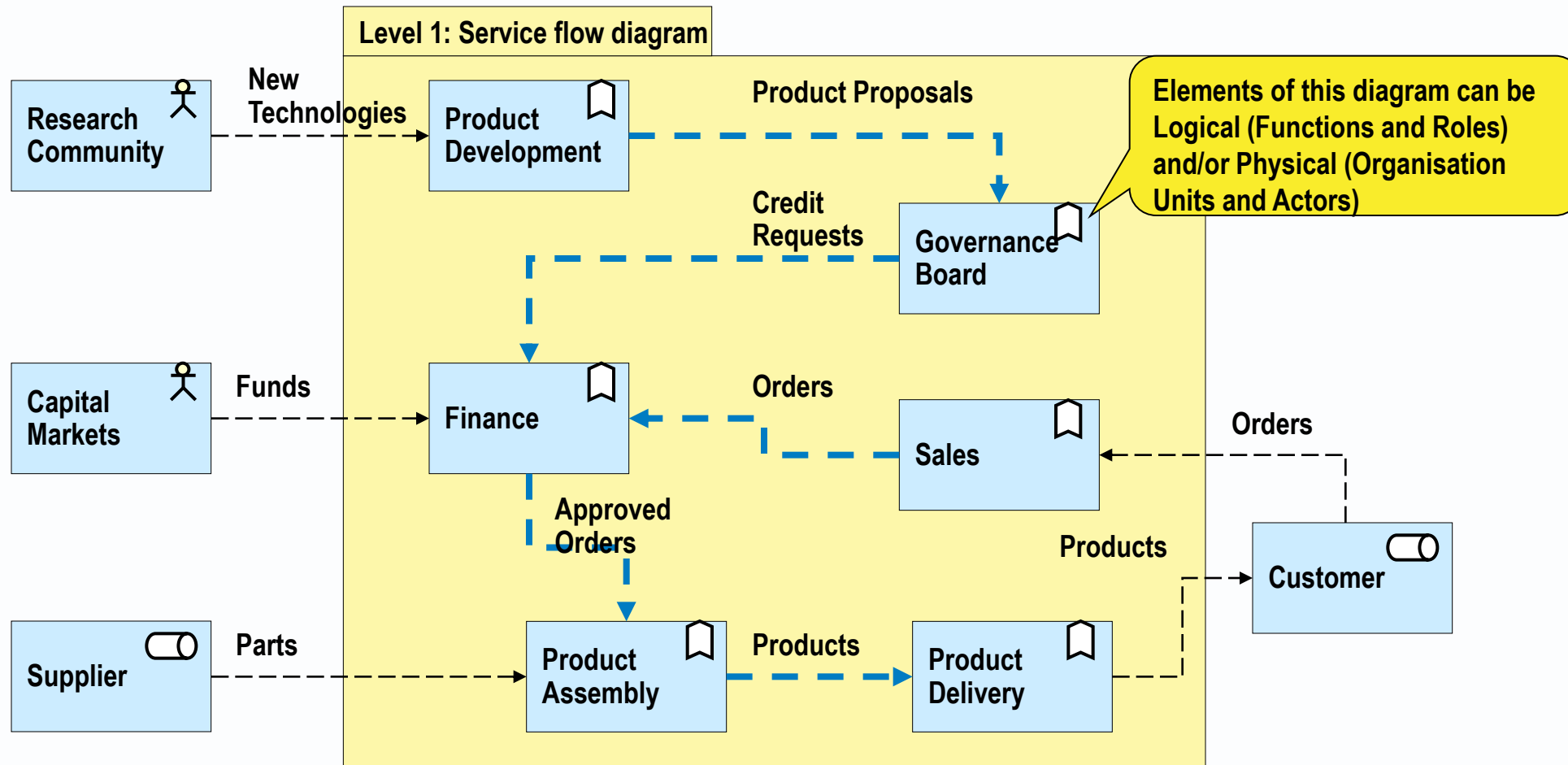
## Level 0: Define external services

- ▶ Identify your customers and what services they want.
- ▶ Identify your suppliers



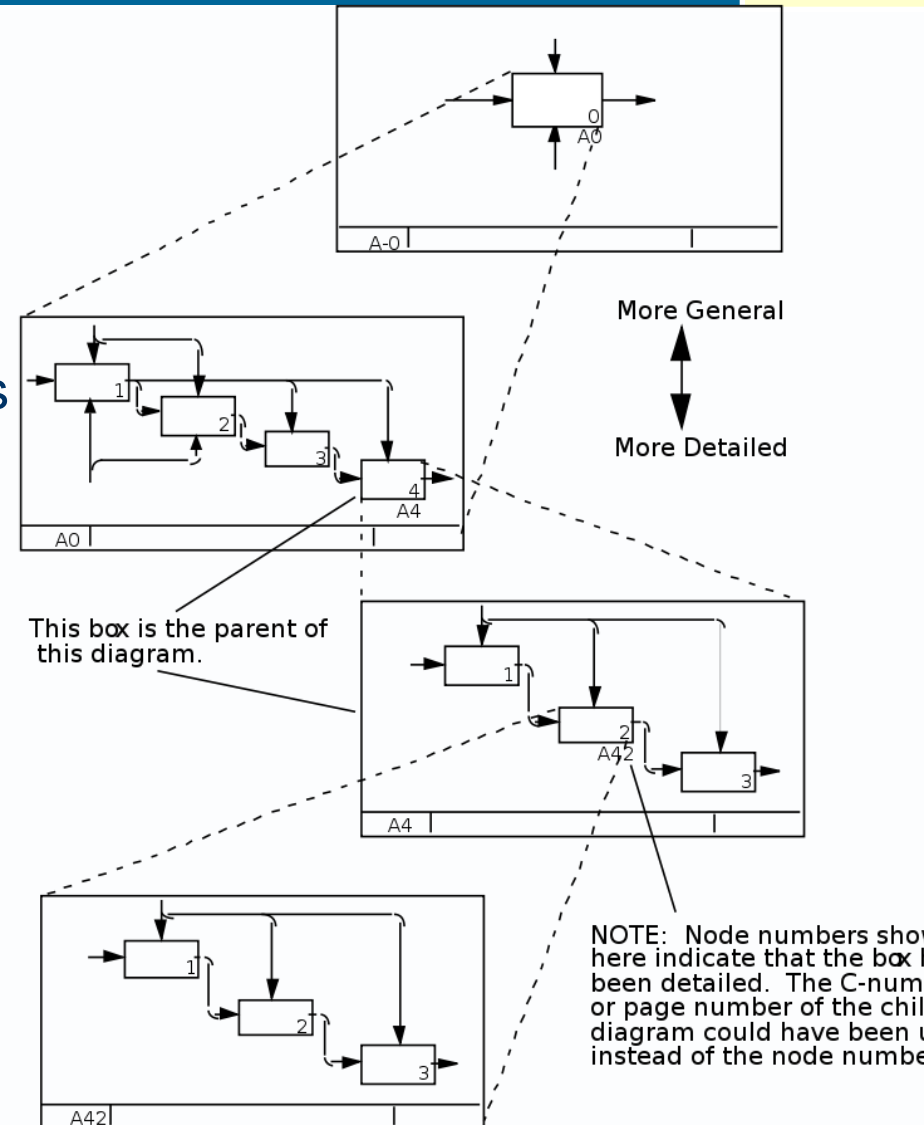
# Level 1: Define internal services

- ▶ Link nodes - differentiating material and information flows.
- ▶ What flows between nodes within the system and to/from external entities?



# Classical top-down decomposition

- ▶ Decompose level 0 into level 1 capabilities/functions
- ▶ Define inter-function services and flows
- ▶ Decompose level 1 capabilities/functions into level 2
- ▶ Define inter-function services
- ▶ Etc.

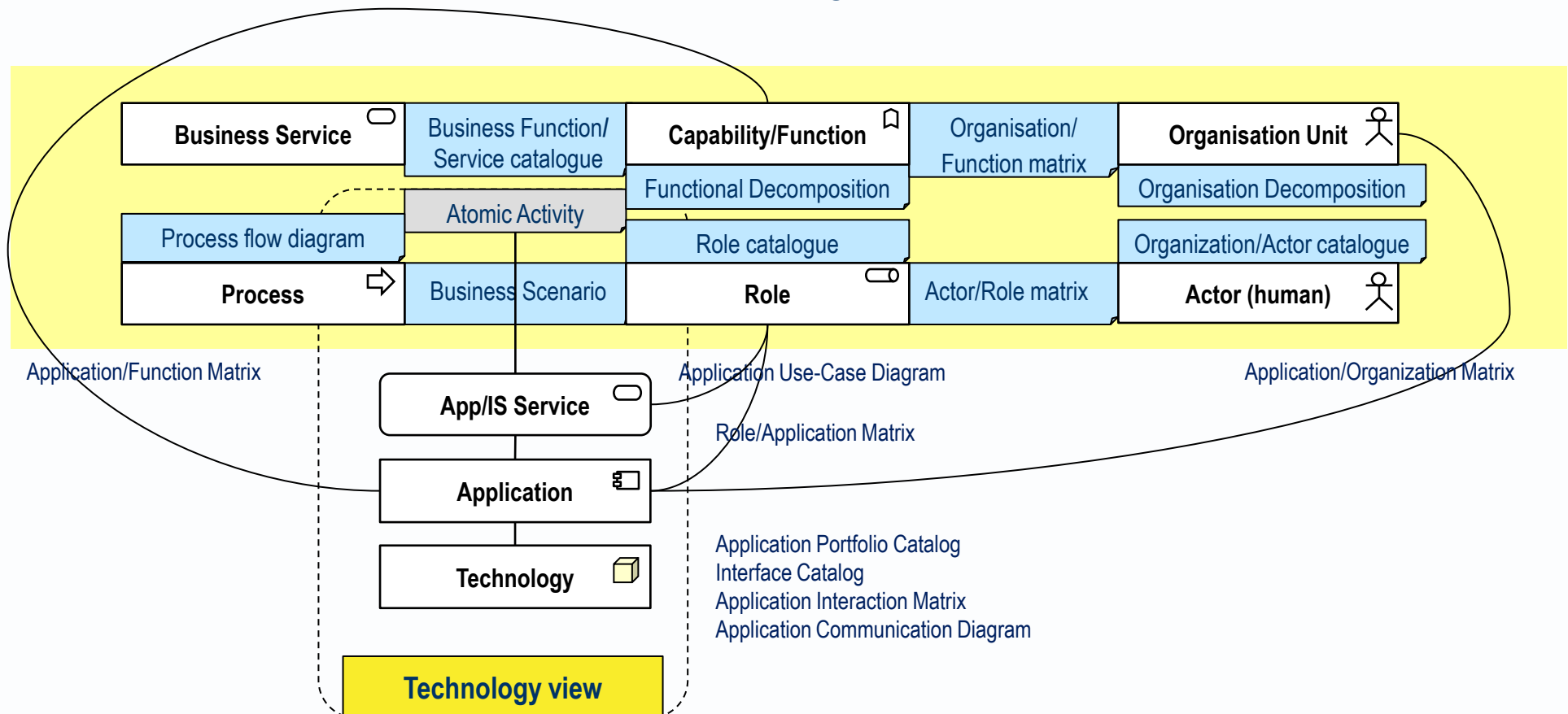


- ▶ "6 Decomposition Structure" by itl.nist.gov - FIPS Publication 183. Licensed under Public Domain via Commons - [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:6\\_Decomposition\\_Structure.svg#/media/File:6\\_Decomposition\\_Structure.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:6_Decomposition_Structure.svg#/media/File:6_Decomposition_Structure.svg)



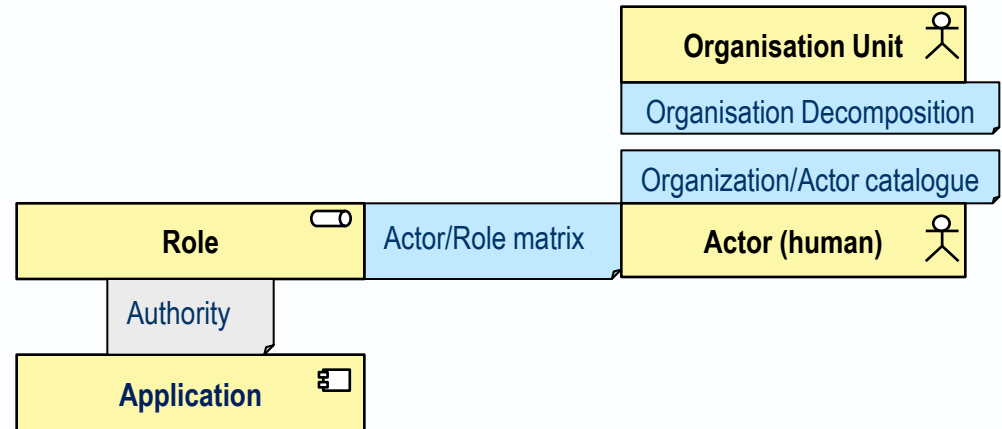
## 7. Form a “technology” view

- ▶ Relate Business elements to IS Services (App Use cases) and Applications
- ▶ TOGAF offers several artefacts (the App/Function matrix could list atomic activities included also in Process flow diagrams).



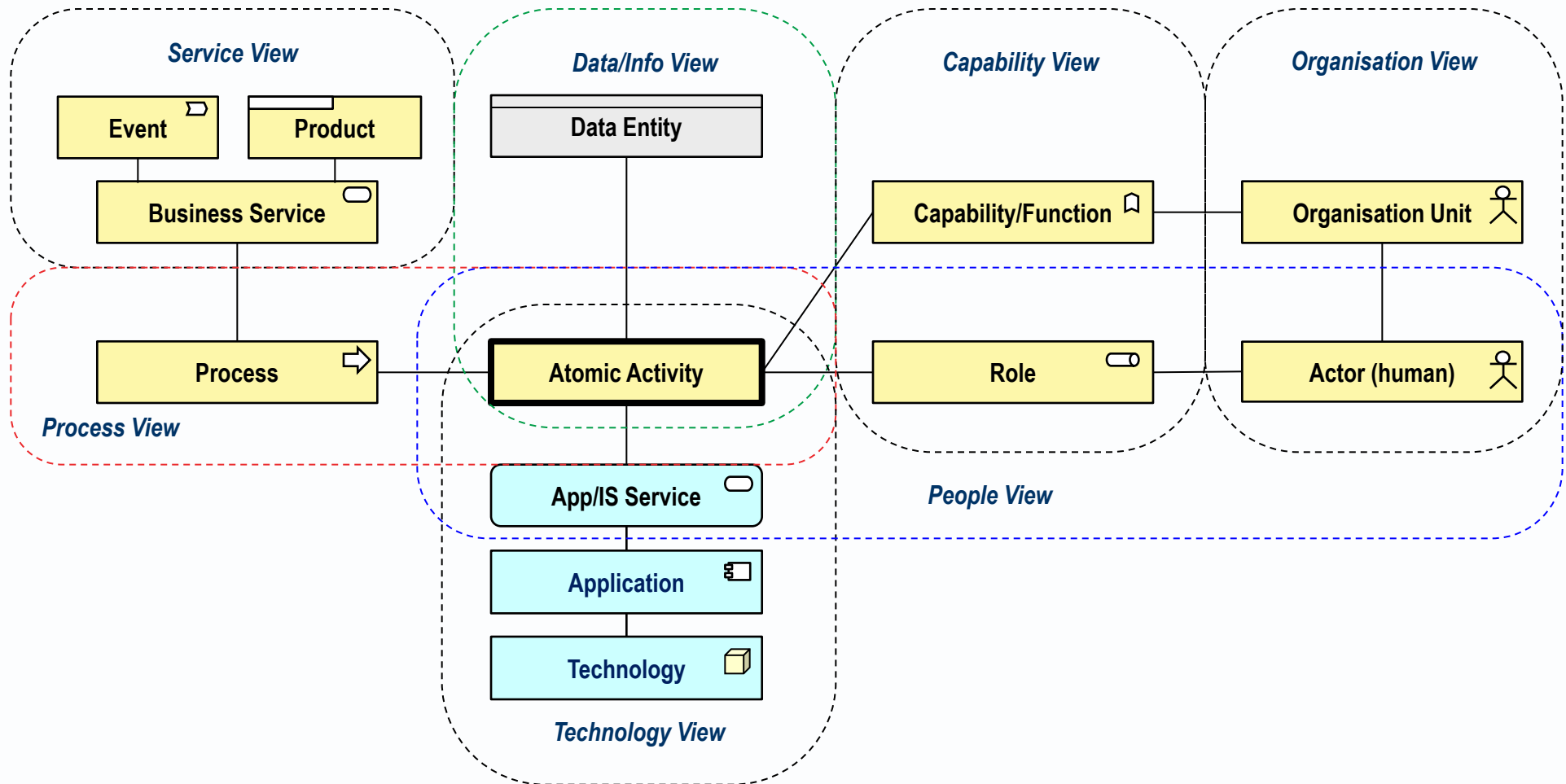
# What might you find already documented?

- ▶ A company directory, identity management or access control system may already record and relate some of the entities below



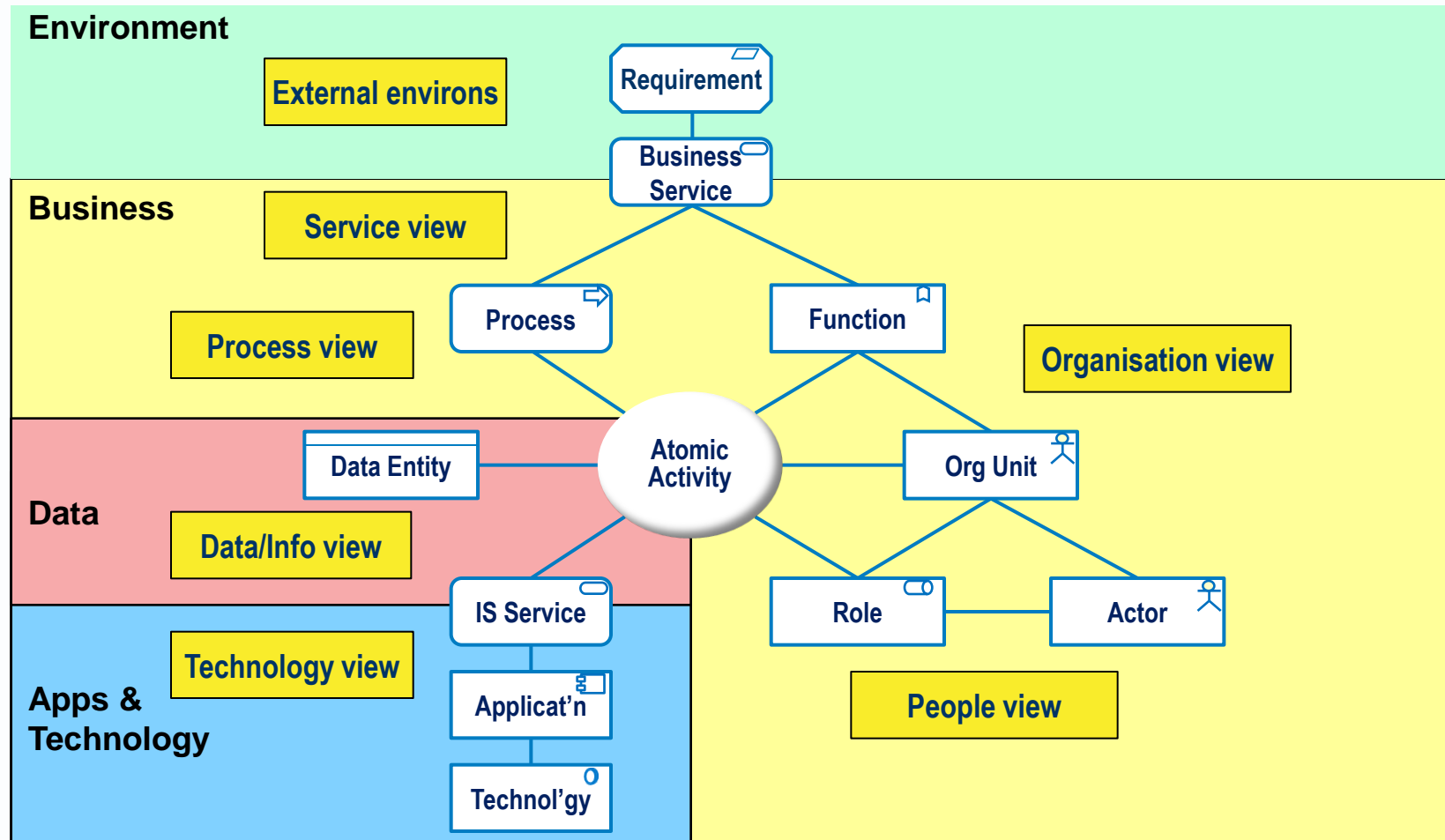
# Taking different views of a human activity system

- ▶ Different Views are related via the Atomic Activities

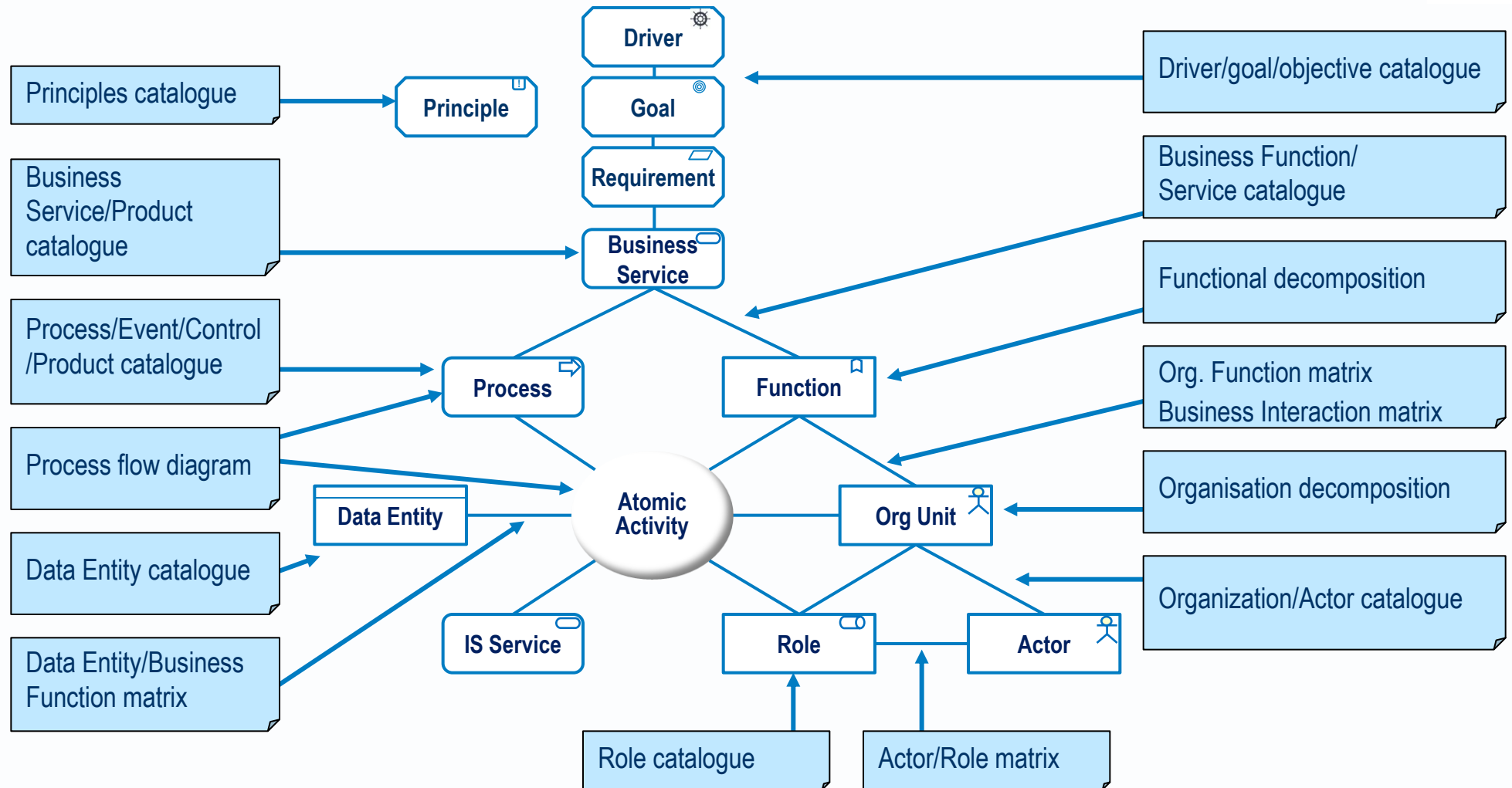


# Skills Framework for the Information Age suggests 7 views

- The 7 views can be centered on the Atomic Activities



# How TOGAF's artifacts document a Business Architecture



# Avancier Methods (AM)

## Heat mapping

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## A 2-dimensional Business Function/Capability Model

- ▶ The activities within a Function may be mapped to (for example) levels of management

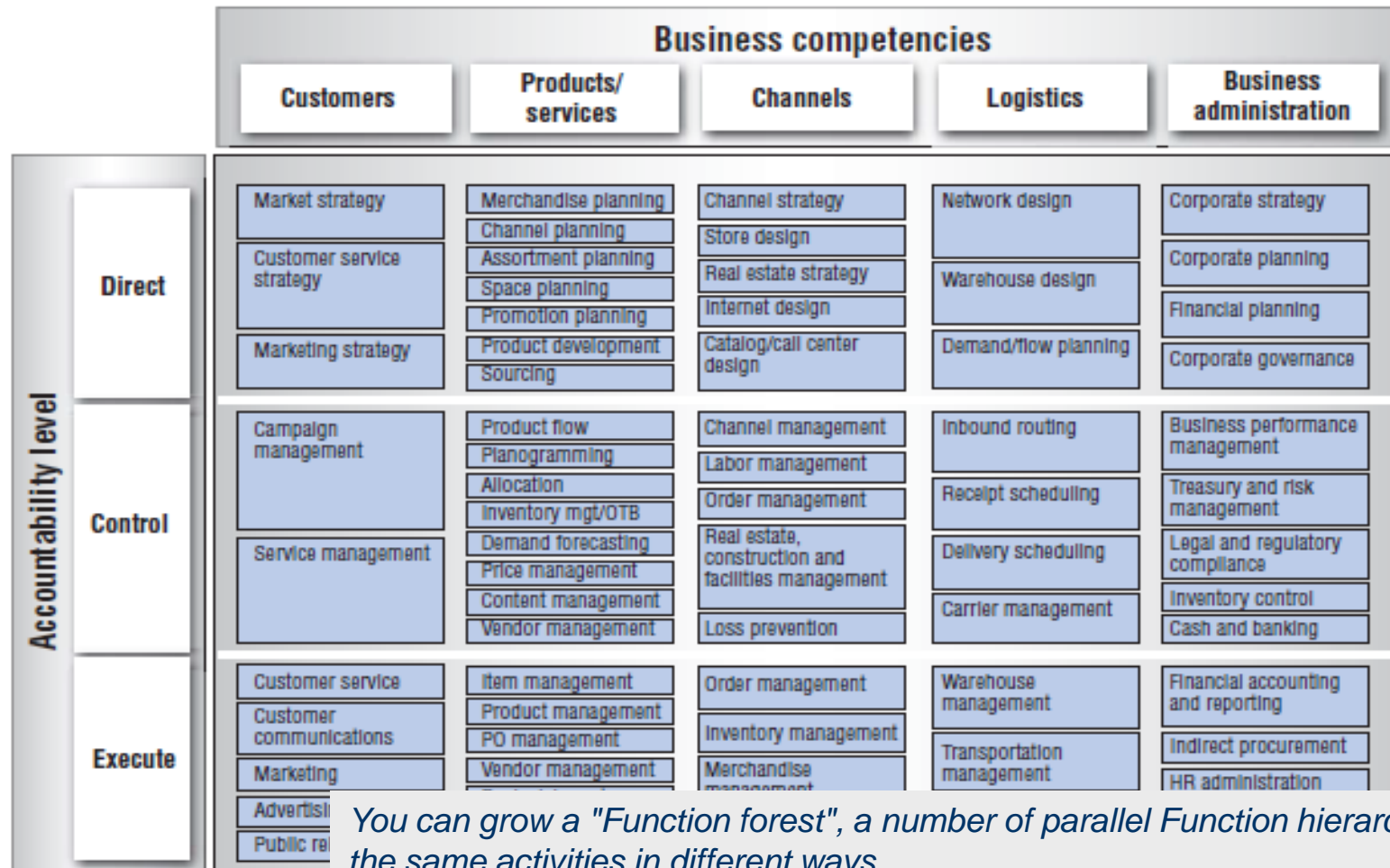
Level	Function	Sales	Delivery	Finance
Direct		Activity	Activity	Activity
Manage		Activity	Activity	Activity
Perform		Activity	Activity	Activity

- ▶ Any Business Function/Capability hierarchy or matrix may be used as a heat map, to highlight areas of concern

Level	Function	Sales	Delivery	Finance
Direct		Activity	Activity	Activity
Manage		Activity	Activity	Activity
Perform		Activity	Activity	Activity

# An IBM “Component Business Model”

Figure 6. Mapping the enterprise as a network of business modules: an example from the retail industry.



You can grow a "Function forest", a number of parallel Function hierarchies that group the same activities in different ways.

(E.g. I gather the UK national police body EA have 9 parallel Function hierarchies.)

Source: IBM Business Consulting Services.



# Used as a “Heat map”

Figure 7. Heat maps identify “hot” areas to exploit business value.

		Business competencies				
		Customers	Products/ services	Channels	Logistics	Business administration
Accountability level	Direct	Market strategy	Merchandise planning Channel planning	Channel strategy Store design	Network design	Corporate strategy
	Control	Customer service strategy	Assortment planning Space planning Promotion planning	Real estate strategy Internet design	Warehouse design	Corporate planning Financial planning
		Marketing strategy	Product development Sourcing	Catalog/call center design	Demand/flow planning	Corporate governance
	Control	Campaign management	Product flow Planogramming Allocation Inventory mgt/OTB	Channel management Labor management Order management	Inbound routing Receipt scheduling	Business performance management Treasury and risk management
		Service management	Demand forecasting Price management Content management Vendor management	Real estate, construction and facilities management Loss prevention	Delivery scheduling Carrier management	Legal and regulatory compliance Inventory control Cash and banking
Execute		Customer service	Item management	Order management	Warehouse management	Financial accounting and reporting
		Customer communications	Product management PO management	Inventory management	Transportation management	Indirect procurement
		Marketing	Vendor management	Merchandise management	Fleet management	HR administration
		Advertising	Replenishment	Price/sign management	Reverse logistics	IT systems and operations
		Public relations	Revenue/clearance management			

Hot components

Source: IBM Business Consulting Services.

# Avancier Methods (AM)

## Business Capability = Function ++

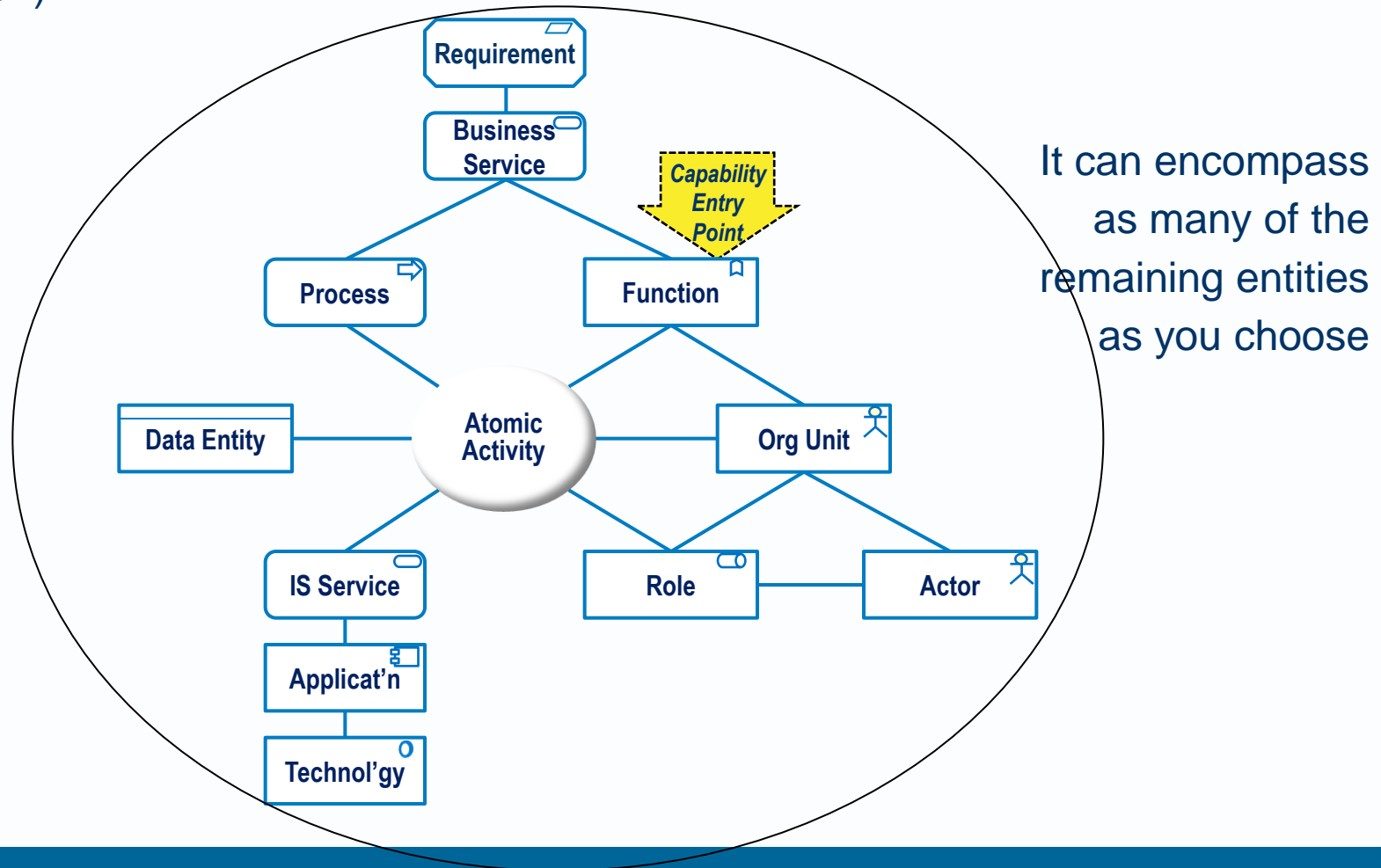
Capability = Function + Target Qualities + Resources Needed

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- ▶ EA is about human and computer activity systems in which Actors/components achieve desired effects by playing Roles in Processes.
- ▶ A required **Capability** (say Sales, or Disaster Recovery) can be specified as a group of
  - required products or **Services** resulting from **Processes** performed by
  - **Actors/components**
- ▶ A required **Function** (say Sales, or Disaster Recovery) can be specified as a group of
  - required products or **Services** resulting from **Processes** performed by
  - **Actors/components**

# Capability = Function + Target Qualities + Resources Needed

- ▶ A Capability is a **view** rooted in a Function (at whatever level of granularity is chosen)



## So, Capability = Function ++

- ▶ In business architecture documentation
- ▶ Capability (say Marketing) =
- ▶ Function (Marketing) + quality targets + resources needed

# Reader's challenge 1: What makes Disaster Handling a Capability?

- ▶ An enterprise may not formalise disaster handling
  - It may rely on the ad hoc responses of intelligent human Actors when a disaster happens.
  - It may do little or nothing other than encourage Actors to think about disasters and what they can do about them.
- ▶ Or, it may set out to develop a disaster handling Capability
- ▶ Which is to formalise and systemise
  - Nominate a DR Function
  - Define what kinds of disaster are to be anticipated
  - Define targets for recovery from those disasters
  - Define Roles and Processes needed to achieve DR
  - Acquire resources (Actors, components etc.) needed perform DR Roles and Processes
  - Testing
  - Etc.

## Reader's challenge 2: What makes Innovation a Capability?

- ▶ You may perceive an enterprise as being innovative
- ▶ But so far, innovations have been down to human inspiration and motivation to follow them up.
  
- ▶ How to develop a tangible innovation “Capability”?
- ▶ The EA concept of Capability implies a degree of systemisation
  - Nominate an innovation Function
  - Define where innovation is sought
  - Define targets for innovation success (e.g. income from new products)
  - Define Roles (if not Processes) needed to achieve innovation
  - Acquire resources (Actors) needed perform the Roles and Processes
  - Etc.

# Capability = Function + Target Qualities + Resources Needed

- ▶ Variations of "Capability" appear in "Capability maturity models" and "Capability based planning", and in TOGAF (with various meanings)
- ▶ DoDAF is built around Capability-based planning. It does not have the concept of a business Function, because Capability takes its place.
- ▶ Some Capabilities may correspond to a Function in a primary business-as-usual Functional decomposition hierarchy (usually but not inevitably a high-level Function).
- ▶ Other Capabilities (e.g. "Disaster Handling") might not appear in the primary Function hierarchy. But you can define other Function hierarchies.
- ▶ And you can define a Function independently of any hierarchical decomposition structure, as a free-standing structural component, a grouping of any activities you choose.
- ▶ So, whether your Capability is named in a Function hierarchy or not, it is always representable as a Function + target qualities + resources needed.



# Avancier Methods (AM)

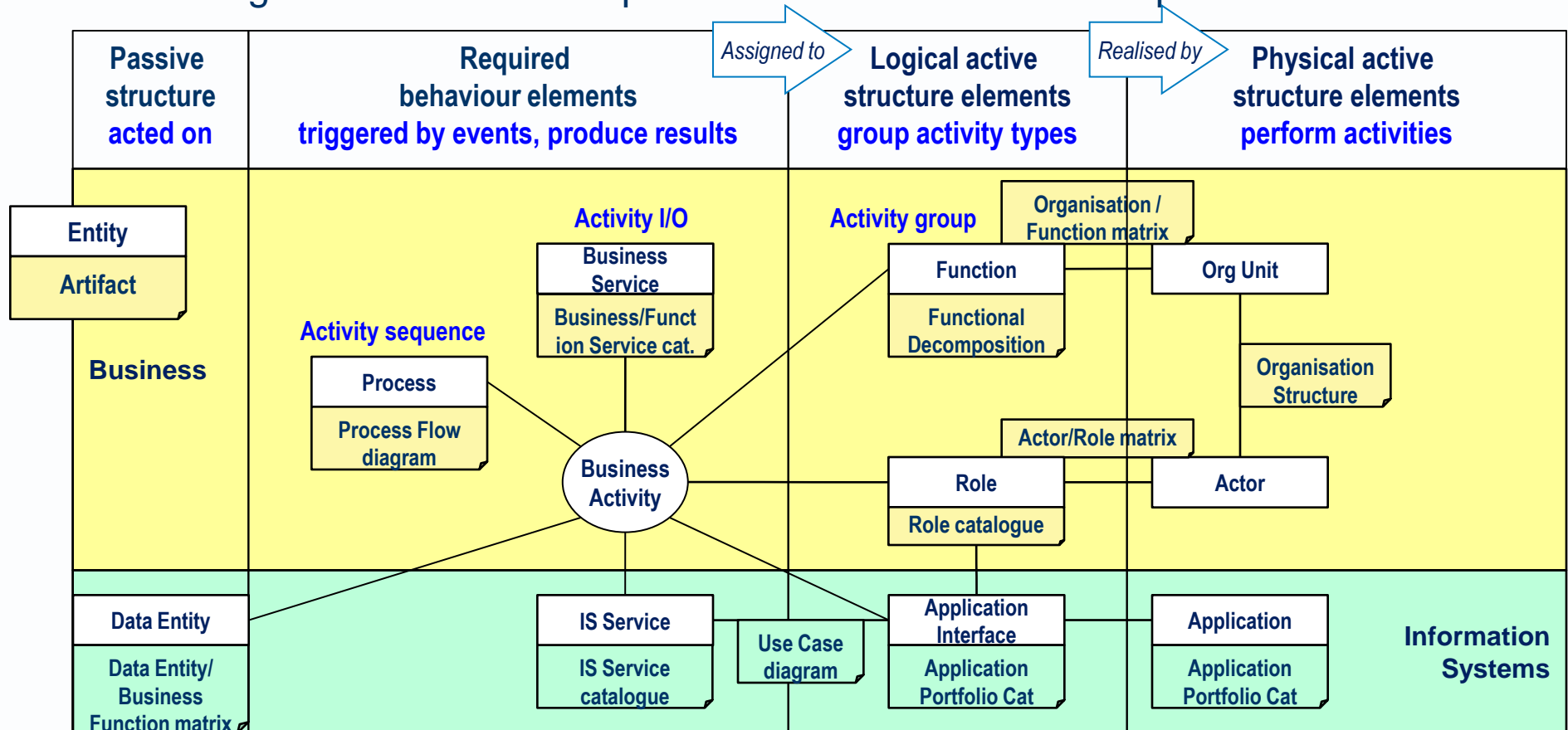
## Abstracting a meta from EA artefacts

Based on the structured approach to business architecture  
that underpins TOGAF and its artefacts

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# Designing activity systems

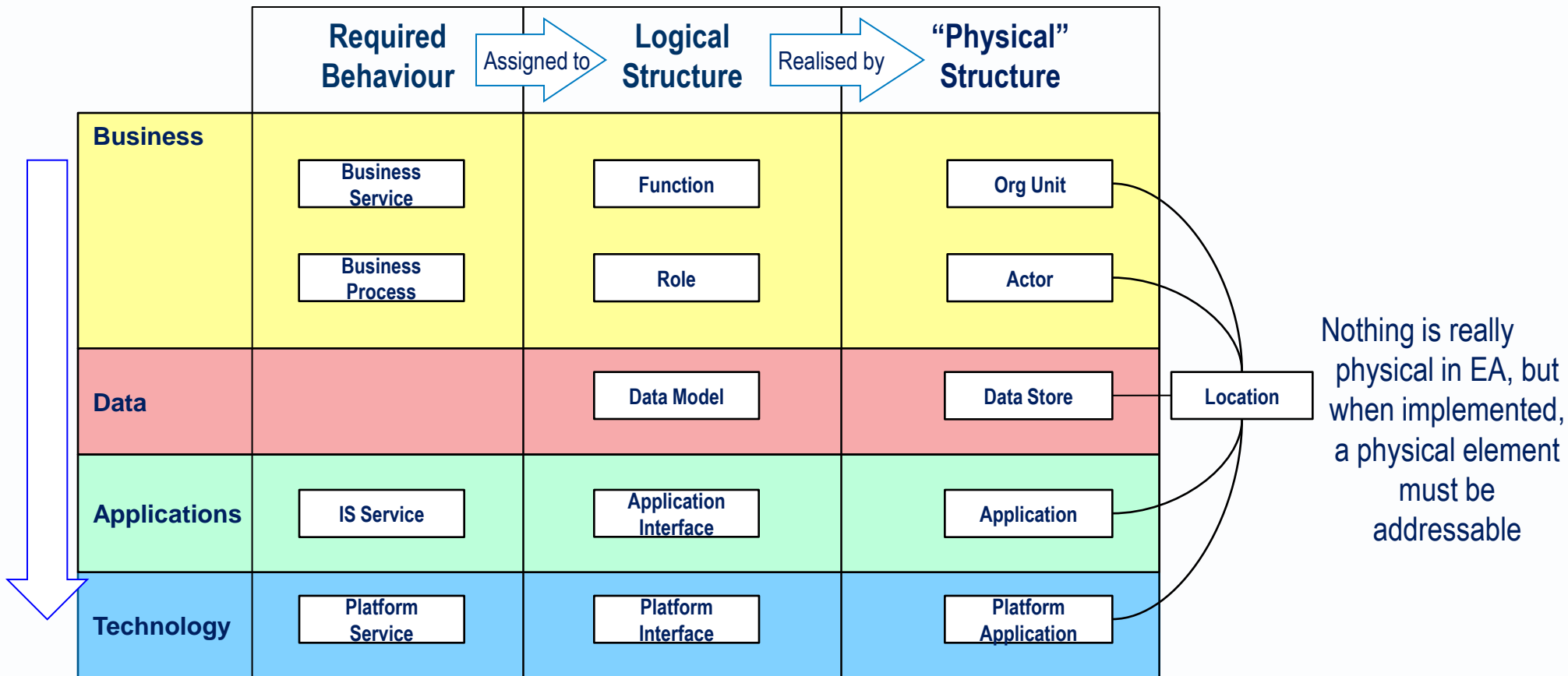
- ▶ Define required Processes
- ▶ Assign activities in Processes to Functions and Roles
- ▶ Find Org units and Actors to perform the activities when required



# Design sequences used in EA

**Function:** externally, a group of service types; internally, a group of activity types

**Role:** externally, a group of service types; internally, a group of activity types



# Core artifacts: describe architectural entities and relations between them

## 2 Context / Precursors

Driver/Goal/Objectives cat.  
Principles catalogue  
Stakeholder catalogue  
Requirements catalogue  
Business Scenario diagram  
Solution Vision diagram

## 4 Business Architecture

Business Function/Service catalogue  
Functional Decomposition diagram  
Organisation/Function matrix  
Organization/Actor structure  
Actor/Role matrix  
Process catalogue  
Process Map diagram  
Process Flow diagram  
Role/Information Service catalogue

## 5 Data Architecture

Data Entity catalogue  
Data Entity/Business Function matrix  
Data Store catalogue  
Logical Data Model diagram  
Data Dissemination diagram  
CRUD diagram

## 7 Applications Architecture

Information Services catalogue  
Application Portfolio catalogue  
Data Flow catalogue  
Application/Data Entity matrix  
Application/Function matrix  
Application Communication diagram  
Application Use Case diagram  
Application Platform Service catalogue

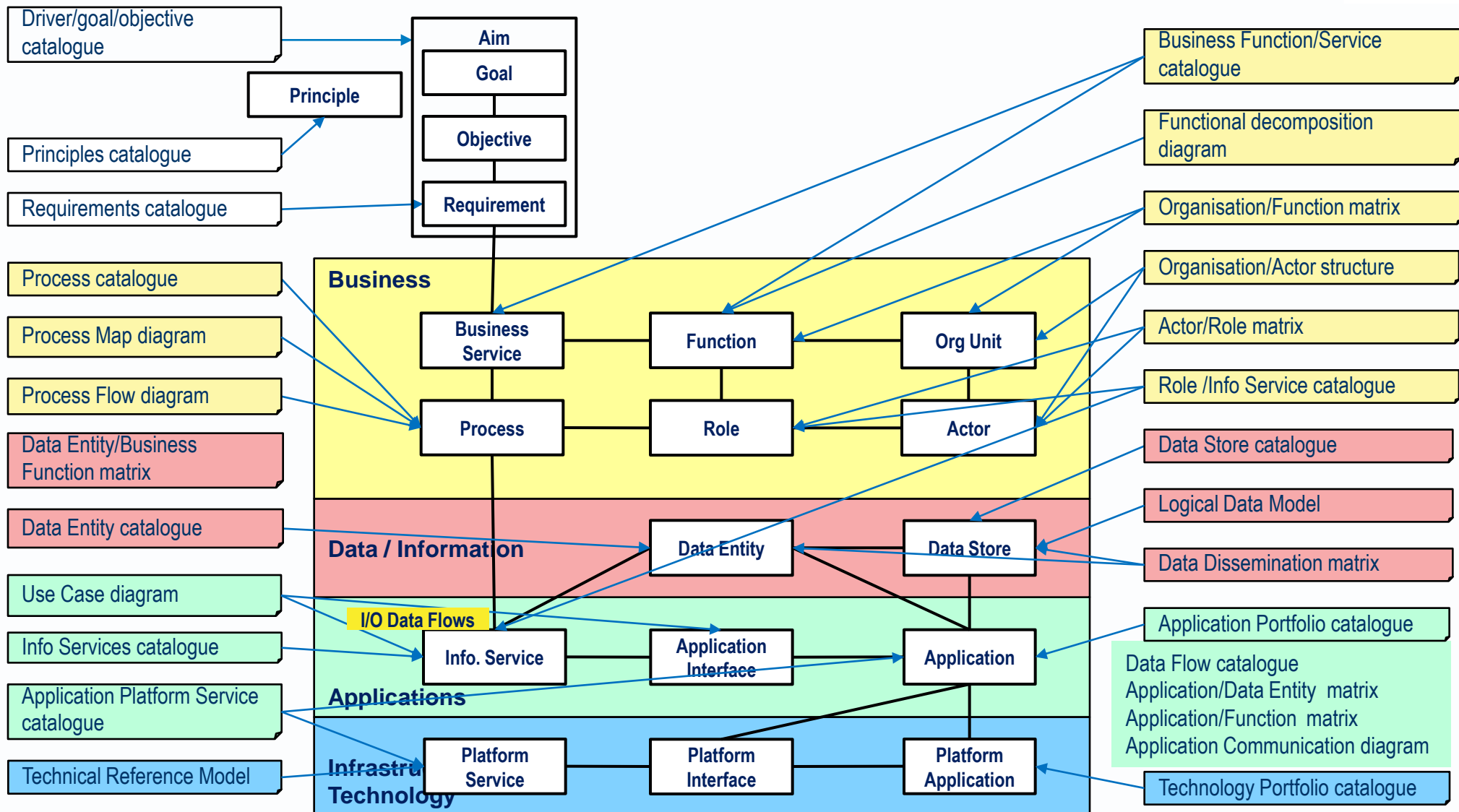
## 9 Infrastructure (Tech) Architecture

Technical Reference Model  
Technology Standards catalogue  
Technology Portfolio catalogue  
  
Application Technologies diagram  
Deployment diagram  
Networked Computing Hardware diagram  
Communications Engineering diagram

## 10 Migration Planning

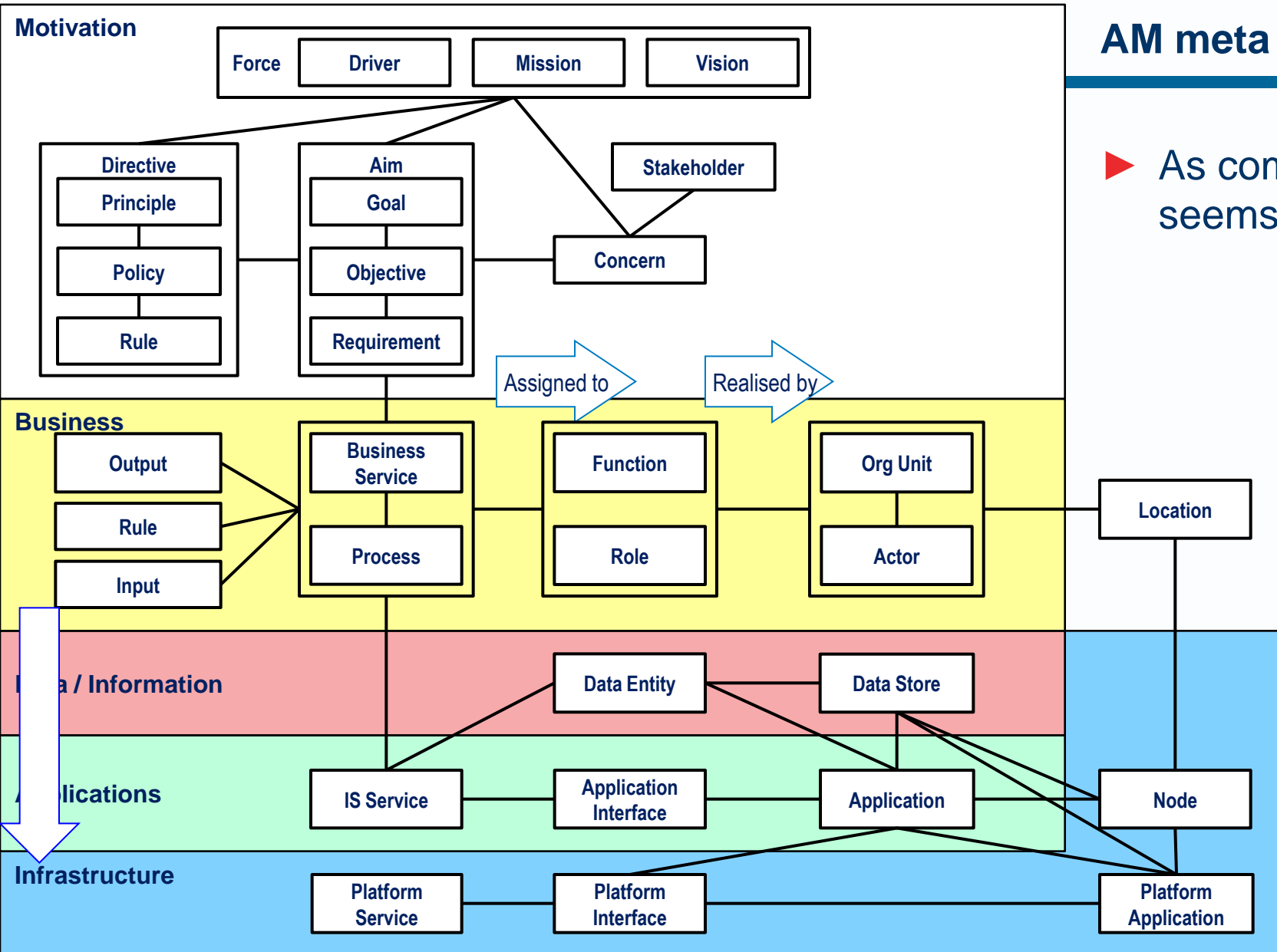
RAID catalogue  
Value/Cost/Risk Grid  
Migration Path  
Road Map

# Abstracting a meta model from the artifacts



# AM meta model

► As complete as seems reasonable



- ▶ **Avancier Methods** are useful with all architecture frameworks that share similar ends and means

