LETSEMA CONSULTING

Establishing an Information Management capability using Enterprise Architecture

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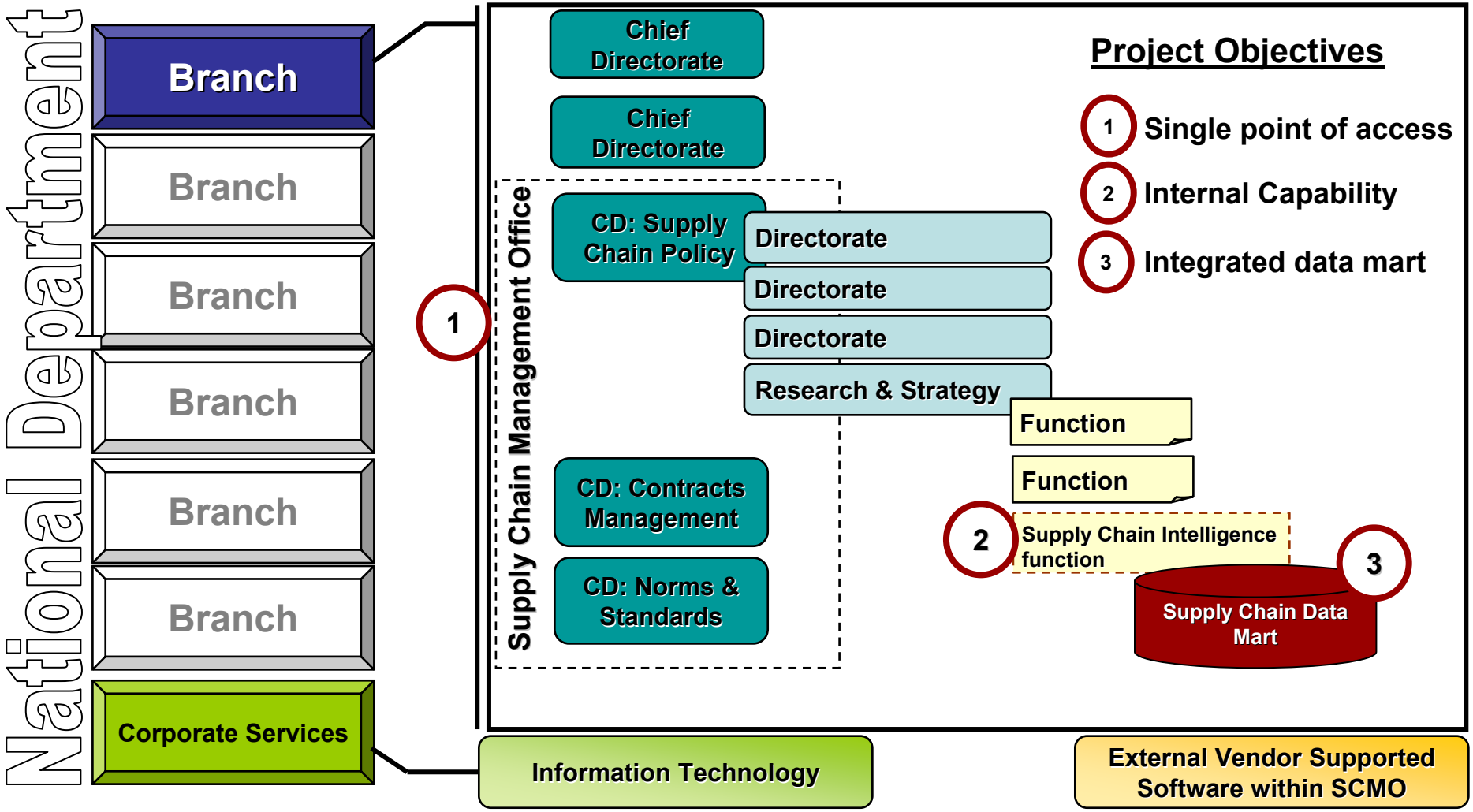
Objectives of the Presentation

- Project scope
- Managing information outside a specific IT project
- Brief overview of frameworks and methodologies used within the project
- The lessons learned in establishing an information management capability

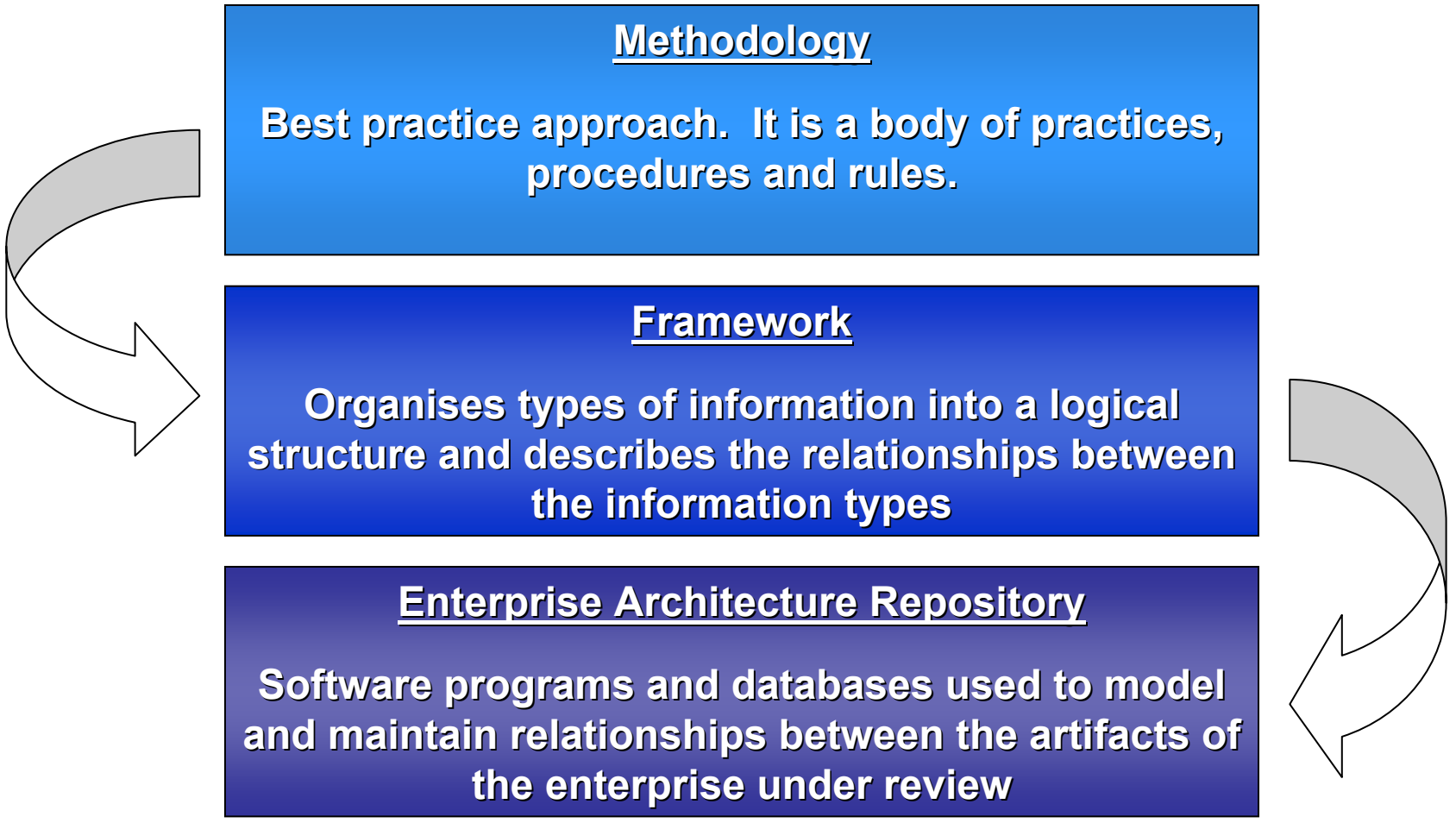
SCI Project Overview

The Supply Chain Intelligence project aims to establish a sustainable information management capability within the supply chain management office. Supply chain research and management information are loaded into an data mart from where research and management reports are then drawn and published for stakeholders on a integrated portal environment.



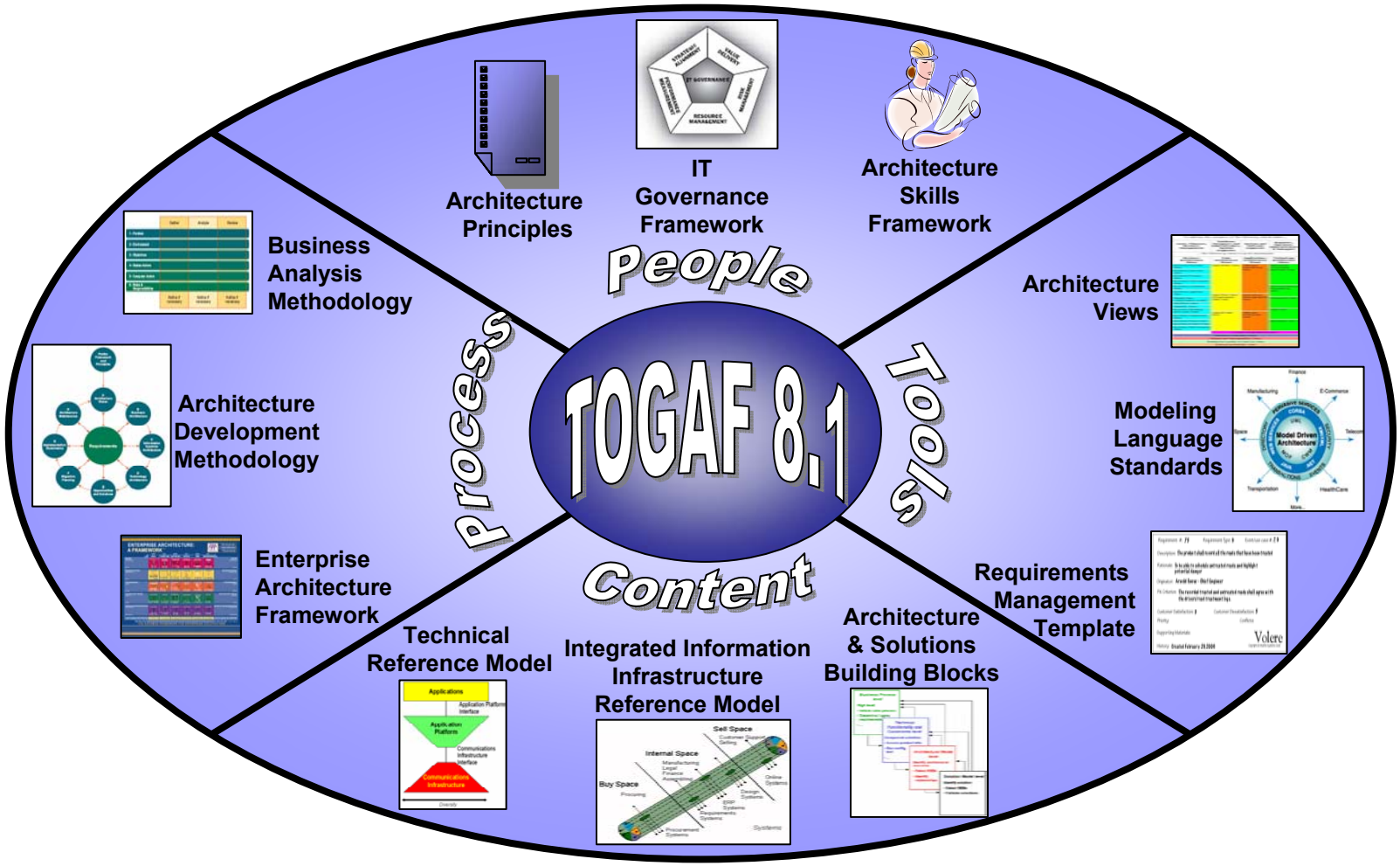
Components required to establish a Capability

To achieve the objectives of the Supply Chain Intelligence Project and establish a sustainable IM capability, the following components are required. This slide visually highlights the relationship between a methodology, framework and modeling tool, the three enabling components used within the SCI Project. The term component does not only refer to a software program, but also to a methodology or technique used.



TOGAF Architecture Framework

"TOGAF is a set of methods and tools for developing a broad range of different IT architectures. It enables users to design, evaluate, and build the right architecture for their organization, and reduces the costs of planning, designing, and implementing architectures." (TOGAF 8.1,p.14)

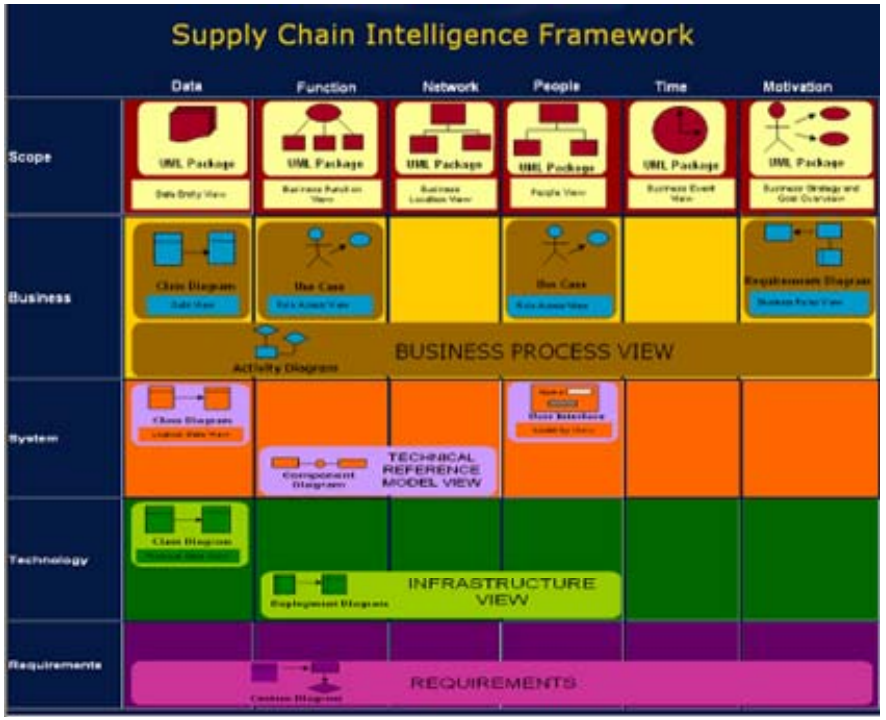


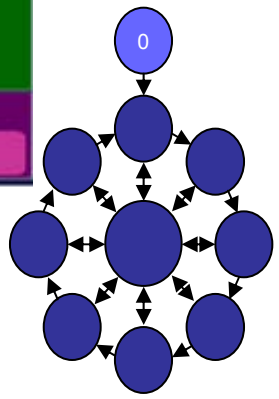
THE TOGAF Architecture Development Methodology

TOGAF ADM (Architecture Development Method) is a comprehensive, detailed, industry standard method for developing enterprise architectures, and related information, application, and technology architectures, that address the needs of business, technology, and data systems. It calls for the development of a number of architectural models in order to effectively describe the architectures.

SCI Framework

The TOGAF methodology lists a range of relevant views that can be used to visualize the information captured for each of the architecture phases (A - D) within the TOGAF ADM. The project team decided to base their custom SCI Framework on the Zachman Framework. The SCI Framework were constructed from views selected from the mapped TOGAF / Zachman Framework views listed within the TOGAF 8.1 document. Only a small sub-set of views are needed to communicate with the stakeholders of the project.





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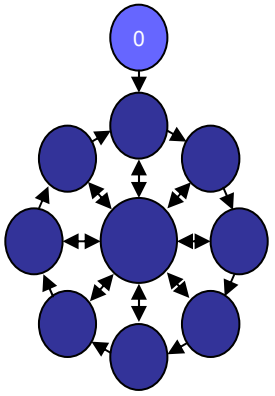
Project Principles

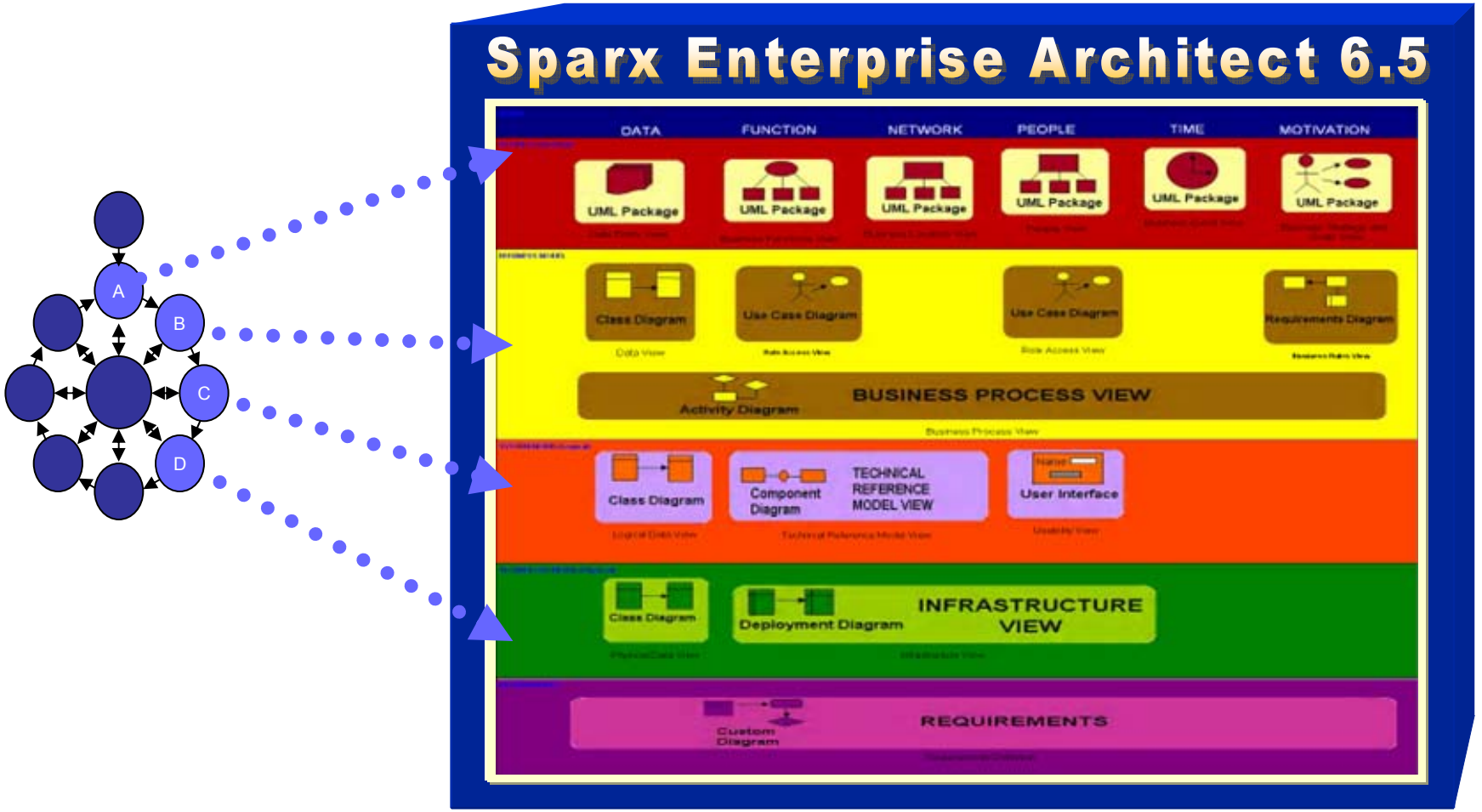
The first deliverable of the ADM phase 0 is a list of 10 business principles that will guide the project and ultimately the SCI capability when making decisions.

- Principle 1: Primacy of Principle
  - These principles of information management apply to all Directorates within the Branch.
- Principle 2: Maximize Benefit to the Branch
  - Information management decisions are made to provide maximum benefit to the Branch as a whole.
- Principle 3: Information Management is Everybody's Business
  - All Directorates in the Branch participate in information management decisions needed to accomplish business objectives.
- Principle 4: Common Use Applications
  - Development of applications used across the Branch is preferred over the development of similar or duplicative applications which are only provided to a particular organisation.
- Principle 5: Requirements-Based Change
  - Only in response to business needs are changes to applications and technology made.
- Principle 6: Responsive Change Management
  - Changes to the Branch information environment are implemented in a timely manner.
- Principle 7: Data is an Asset
  - Data is an asset that has value to the Branch and is managed accordingly.
- Principle 8: Data is Accessible
  - Data is accessible for users to perform their functions.
- Principle 9: Data is Shared
  - Users have access to the data necessary to perform their duties; therefore, data is shared across Branch functions and Directorates.
- Principle 10: Data Security
  - Data is protected from unauthorised use and disclosure. In addition to the traditional aspects of national security classification, this includes, but is not limited to, protection of pre-decisional, sensitive, source selection sensitive, and proprietary information.



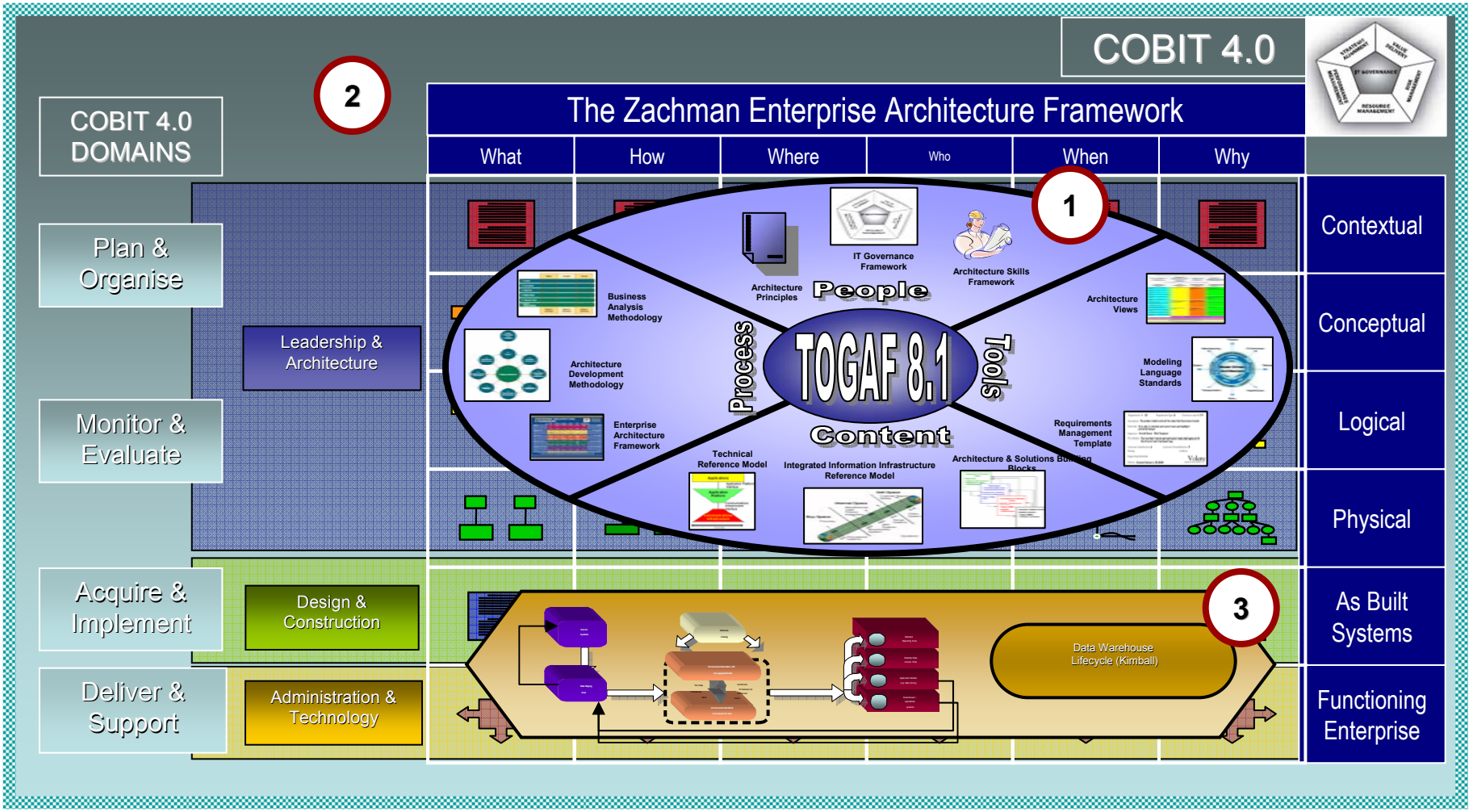
Enterprise Architecture Repository

The Sparx Enterprise Architect 6.5 tool were selected, based on features, price and adherence to standards. A key feature for the evaluators were the ability of the tool to capture user requirements. UML standards are used to graphically represent (model) all neccessary business functions and processes.



Integrated approach to Information Management

The three objectives of the project are highlighted on the diagram below. The Zachman framework is used to give context to how TOGAF, COBIT and The Business Dimensional Lifecycle can be combined to manage an integrated information management environment aligning business requirements with business intelligence solutions.



Resources

- TOGAF 8.1
  - http://www.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8/downloads.htm
- COBIT 4.0
  - http://www.isaca.org
- Zachman Framework
  - Including the original article - A Framework for Information Systems Architecture
  - http://www.zifa.com
- The Business Dimensional Lifecycle
  - The Data Warehouse Lifecycle Toolkit : Expert Methods for Designing, Developing, and Deploying Data
    - Ralph Kimball, Laura Reeves, Margy Ross, Warren Thornthwaite
    - **ISBN-10:** 0471255475

Questions & Comments