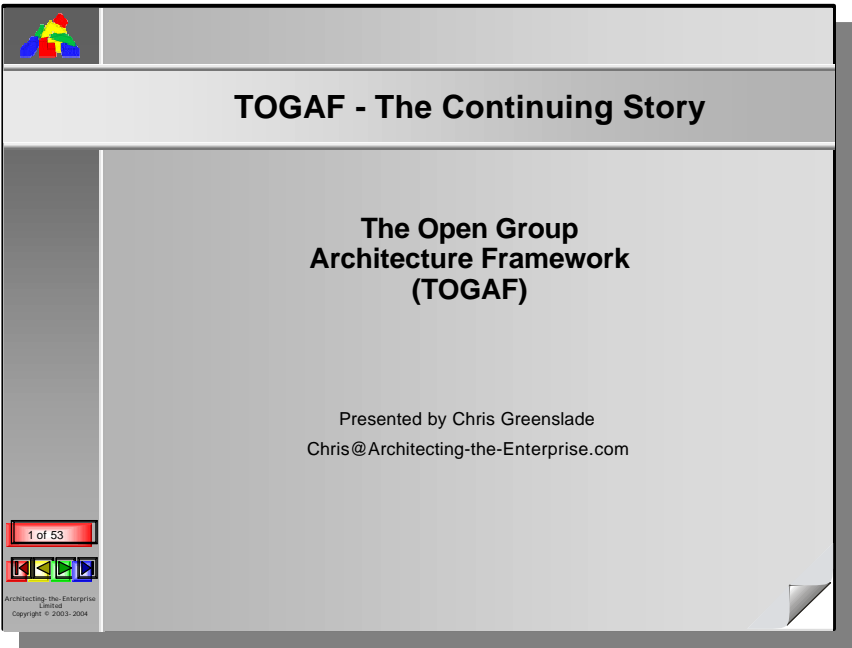


TOGAF - The Continuing Story



The slide features a grey background with a white header bar at the top containing the title "TOGAF - The Continuing Story". Below the header, the main text is centered and reads "The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF)". Underneath, it says "Presented by Chris Greenslade" and "Chris@Architecting-the-Enterprise.com". In the bottom-left corner, there is a red box with "1 of 53", a set of navigation icons (back, forward, search, etc.), and small text: "Architecting the Enterprise Limited Copyright © 2003-2004". A small grey triangle in the bottom-right corner indicates a folded page edge.


TOGAF - The Continuing Story

The questions to answer

- Who are we?
- What principles have we adopted?
- What have we achieved so far?
- What is our current motivation?
- What are our future directions?

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TOGAF - The Continuing Story

Architecture Forum

- The mission of the Forum's members is to:
 - Advance the cause of IT Architecture - in order to
 - Improve the quality of information systems
 - To move IT Architecture from a cottage industry to a profession
- Original (and continuing) focus: (TOGAF)
 - Industry consensus framework and method for IT architecture
 - Tool- and technology-neutral
- Extended focus
 - Architecture Tools
 - IT Architect Certification

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TOGAF - The Continuing Story

TOGAF - The Continuing Story

Who's Who

■ Director	John Spencer The Open Group
■ Chair	Chris Greenslade Frietuna Computer Consultants (UK)
■ Vice Chairs	Ian McCall IBM Global Services (UK)
	Vish Viswanathan CC & C Solutions (Australia)
	David Jackson IBM (USA)

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The questions to answer

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Defining an IT Architecture

- ANSI/IEEE Standard 1471-2000
 - Conceptually an IT Architecture is
 - The fundamental organization of a system,
 - embodied in its components,
 - their relationships
 - to each other
 - and the environment,
 - and the principles governing its design and evolution.
 - Practically it is represented in Architectural Descriptions from the viewpoints of the Stakeholders

ANSI/IEEE Standard 1471-2000
IEEE Recommended Practice for
Architectural Description of
Software-Intensive Systems

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Some more ANSI/IEEE definitions

- Architect:
 - the person, team, or organisation responsible for systems architecture
- Architecting:
 - the activities of defining, documenting, maintaining, improving and certifying proper implementation of an architecture.
- Architectural description
 - a collection of products to document an architecture.

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Architecture views - definitions

- System Stakeholder:
 - an individual, team, or organization (or classes thereof) with interests in, or concerns relative to, a system
- View:
 - a representation of a whole system from the perspective of a related set of concerns
- Viewpoint: (a schema of the information in a view)
 - acts as a pattern or template from which to develop individual views by establishing the purposes and audience for a view and the techniques for its creation and analysis

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Architecture view

- Description of the architecture from the viewpoint of a specific stakeholder
- The main mechanism of communication between the architect and the stakeholder
- Used to ensure accuracy of understanding of the current system
- Used to ensure the architecture meets the need of each stakeholder
- The collection of views comprises the description of the architecture

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Architecture

- We are NOT talking about rocket science
- We ARE talking about:
 - Using common sense
 - Being systematic
 - Avoiding misunderstandings
 - Knowing what we are doing before we start
 - Knowing why we are doing it
 - Learning from the best practice of others
 - Treating the user as a partner
 - Talking to business users in business terms
 - Recording what, where, when, how, who and WHY
 - Using common sense

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TOGAF - The Continuing Story

The TOGAF Enterprise Architecture?

■ TOGAF's Enterprise Architecture consists of four types of architecture:

- Business architecture
- Information system architectures
 - Data or information architecture
 - Applications architecture
- Technology architecture

TOGAF 8 Enterprise Edition

TOGAF 7 Technical Edition

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TOGAF - The Continuing Story

What is the desired benefit of TOGAF?

- Architected business information systems will have:
 - A greater ability to respond to new demands
 - A greater business value to the organization
 - A greater ability to use new technology
 - A faster, simpler and cheaper procurement process
 - The ability to support a faster time-to-market

Can a business succeed without a documented business plan?

Can IT succeed without a documented architecture?

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What is an Architectural Framework?

- Architecture design is a complex process
- An architectural framework is a tool for:
 - Designing a broad range of architectures
 - Assisting the evaluation of different architectures
 - Selecting and building the right architecture for an organization
- It embodies best practice and acknowledged wisdom
- It presents a set of services, standards, design concepts, components and configurations
- It guides the development of specific architectures

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What is an Architectural Framework?

- Use of a framework leads to:
 - The use of common principles, assumptions and terminology
 - The development of information systems with better integration and interoperability, especially with respect to issues that affect the whole enterprise
- WARNING!
 - A framework does not make architectural design an automatic process
 - It is a valuable aid to experienced and knowledgeable IT Architects

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The position of IT Architects

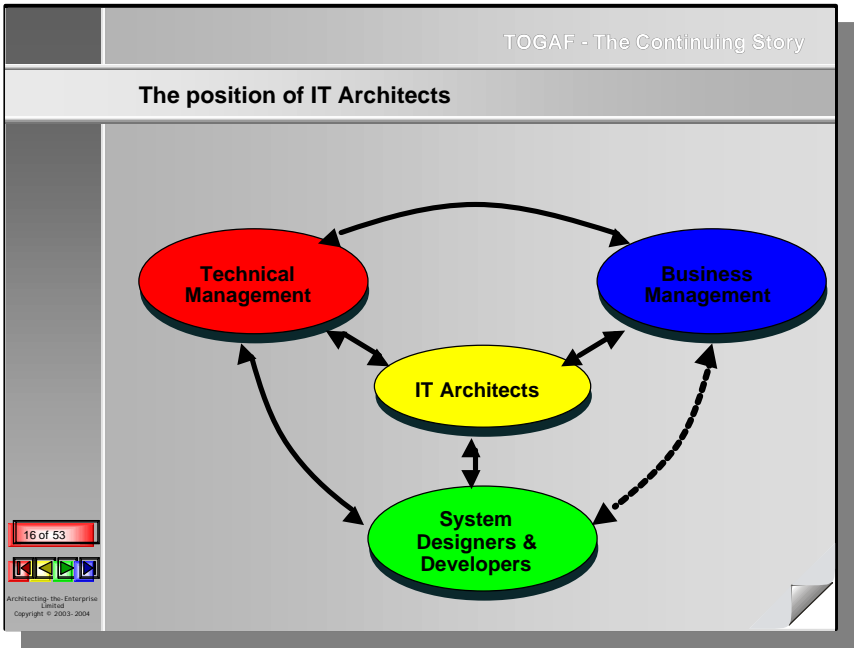
We know solutions to every problem? What's your problem?

How do I know what I want, when I don't know what you can do for me

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The questions to answer

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TOGAF - The Continuing Story

The story so far

- The direction of TOGAF's evolution has been driven by The Open Group's membership over a period of 9 years
- An annual publication cycle
 - 1994: Requirement statement developed
 - Proof of need
 - 1995: X/Open Architectural Framework - version 1
 - Proof of concept
 - 1996: TOGAF - version 2
 - Proof of application
 - 1997: TOGAF - version 3
 - Relevance to practical architectures

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TOGAF - The Continuing Story

TOGAF - The Continuing Story

The story so far

- 1998: TOGAF - version 4
 - TOGAF in context - the Enterprise Continuum
 - Web structured documentation - ease of use
- 1999: TOGAF - version 5
 - Re-organized around extended ADM
 - Business scenarios to help define requirements
 - Addition of ADML
- 2000: TOGAF - version 6
 - Integration of Building Block work
 - Integration of other initiatives, US DoD, IEEE 1471, IEEE 1003.23

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TOGAF - The Continuing Story

Current situation

Technical Edition

- 2001: TOGAF - version 7
 - New sections on Architecture Patterns, Architecture Principles, Architecture Compliance Reviews
 - Significant additional material on Business Scenarios
 - Comparisons of TOGAF with other frameworks
 - Further integration of IEEE Std 1471-2000 into TOGAF
 - METIS model of the TOGAF ADM
 - Positioning of TOGAF relative to enterprise architecture

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Enterprise Edition

Current situation

- 2002: TOGAF - Version 8
 - New Enterprise Architecture Framework
 - New Business Scenarios section
 - Architecture Contracts
 - Extensive Resource facilities including initial Requirements Management
- 2003: TOGAF – Version 8.1
 - New requirements management process
 - Expanded Architecture Governance
 - New TOGAF Architecture Skills Framework

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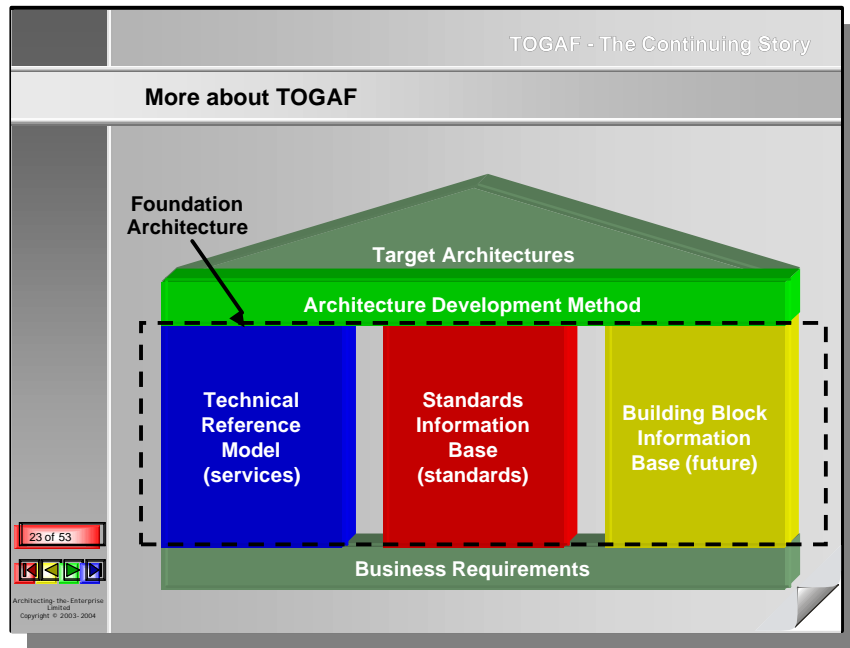
TOGAF consists of

- An Architecture Development Method (ADM)
- Foundation Architecture
 - A Technical Reference Model (TRM)
 - A Standards Information Base (SIB)
 - Building Blocks Information Base (BBIB)
- Resource Base contains advice on:
 - Architecture views
 - IT Governance
 - ADL
 - TABB
 - Architecture contracts
 - Architecture Maturity
 - Business scenarios
 - Architecture patterns
 - Case studies
 - Architecture principles
 - Requirements Management
 - Architect Skills

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TOGAF - The Continuing Story



TOGAF - The Continuing Story

Architecture development

- Starting with a foundation architecture,
- then following the phases of the ADM,
- results in:
 - an organization-specific architecture;
 - more reusable building block assets in the Enterprise Continuum.
- The first execution will be the hardest.
- Each iteration becomes easier and has more reusable building blocks to use.


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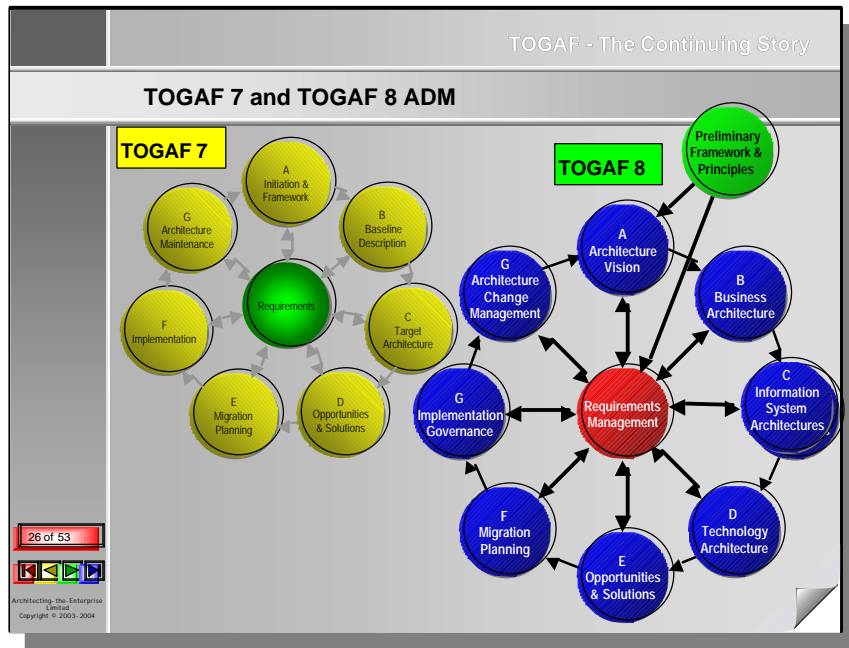
The ADM

- Is a comprehensive generalized method.
- Where necessary it should be tailored to meet the specific needs of an organization:
 - some phases may be unnecessary;
 - some procedures may need modification;
 - some new procedures may need adding;
 - the whole may need to be adapted to interact with other procedures and methodologies.
- Changes on a positive omission basis:
 - you should have a good reason with a clear justification for making a change;
 - otherwise use the approach recommended by TOGAF.

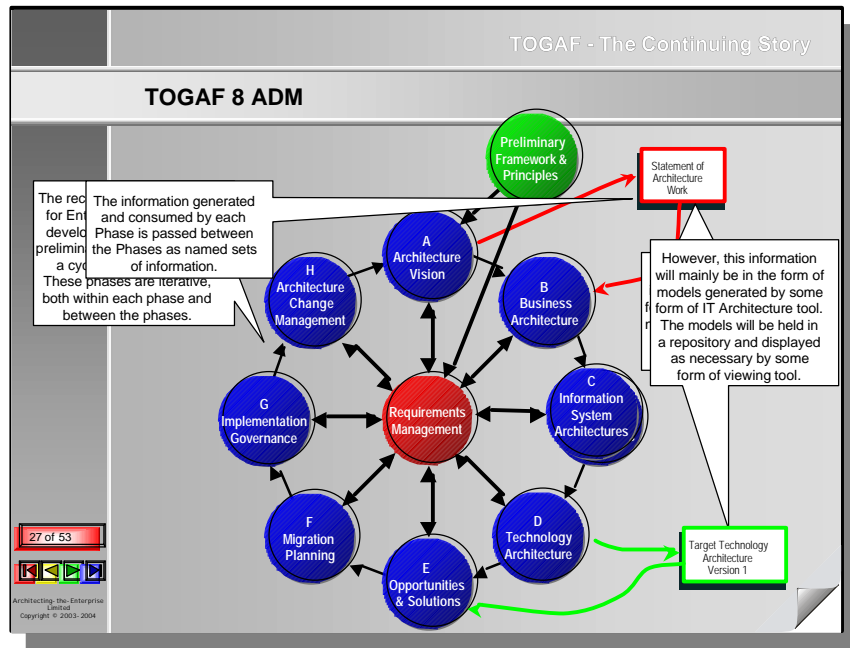
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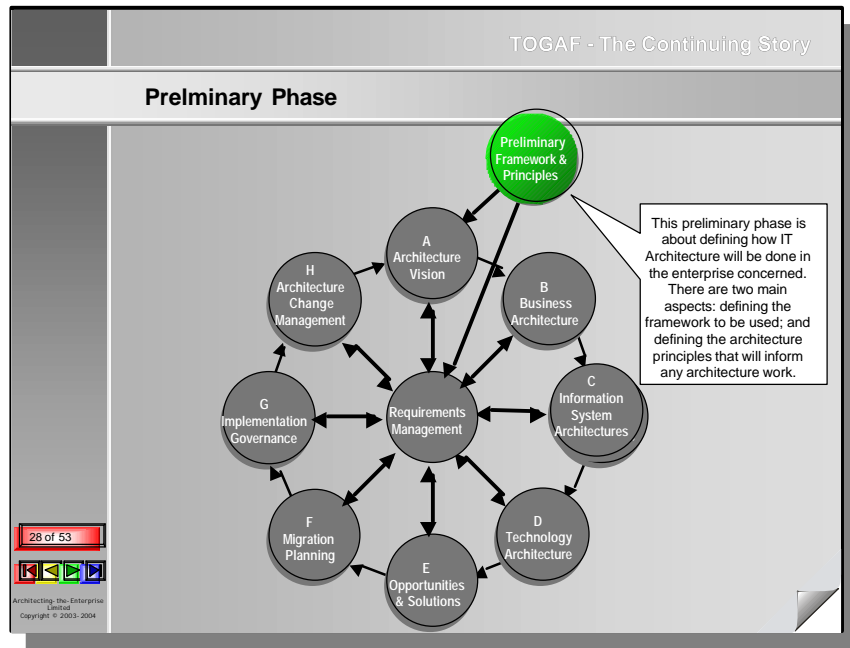
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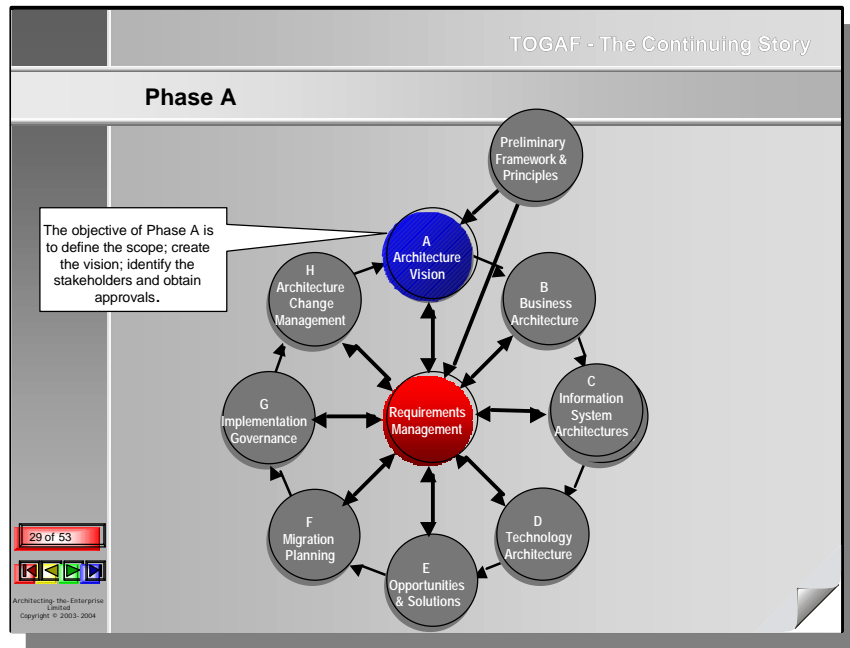
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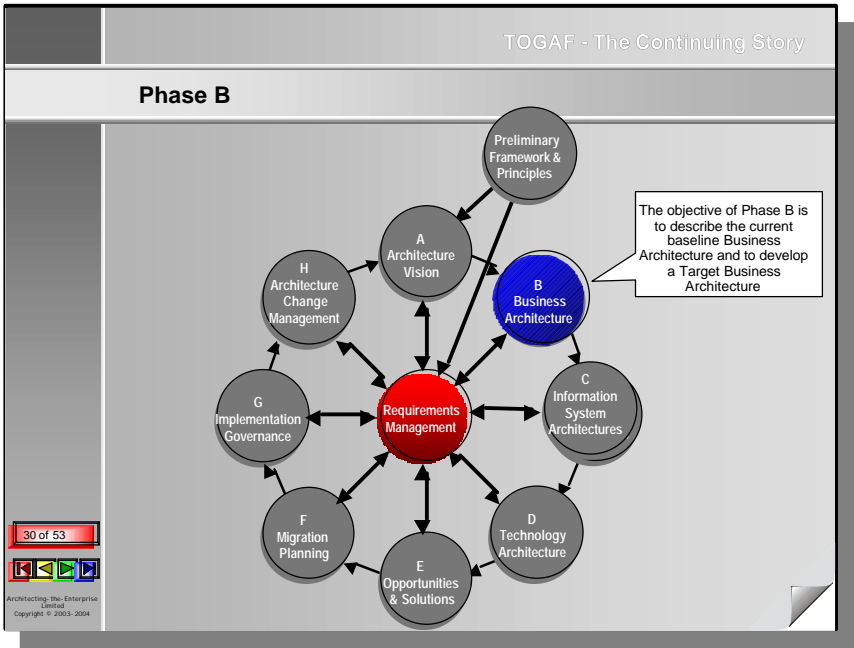
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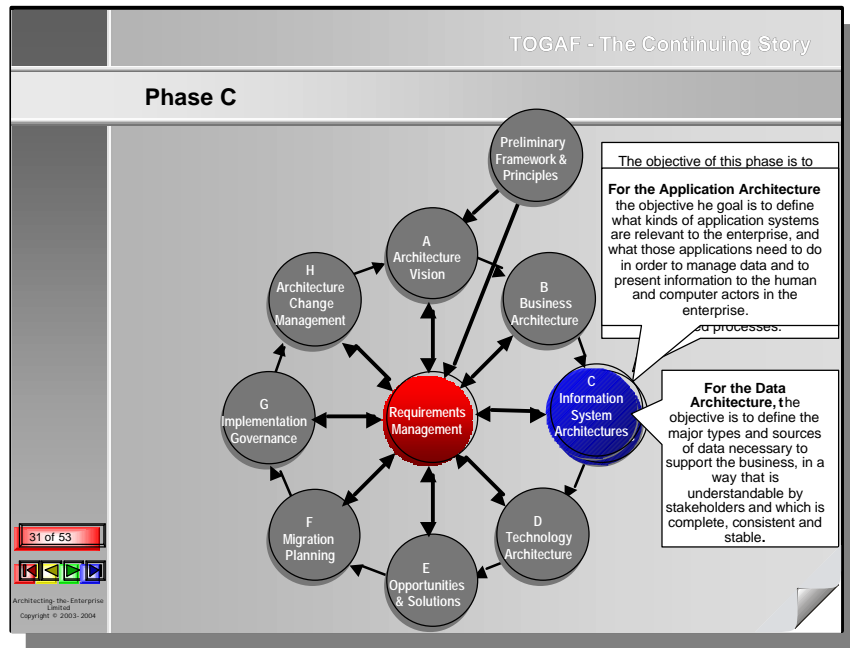
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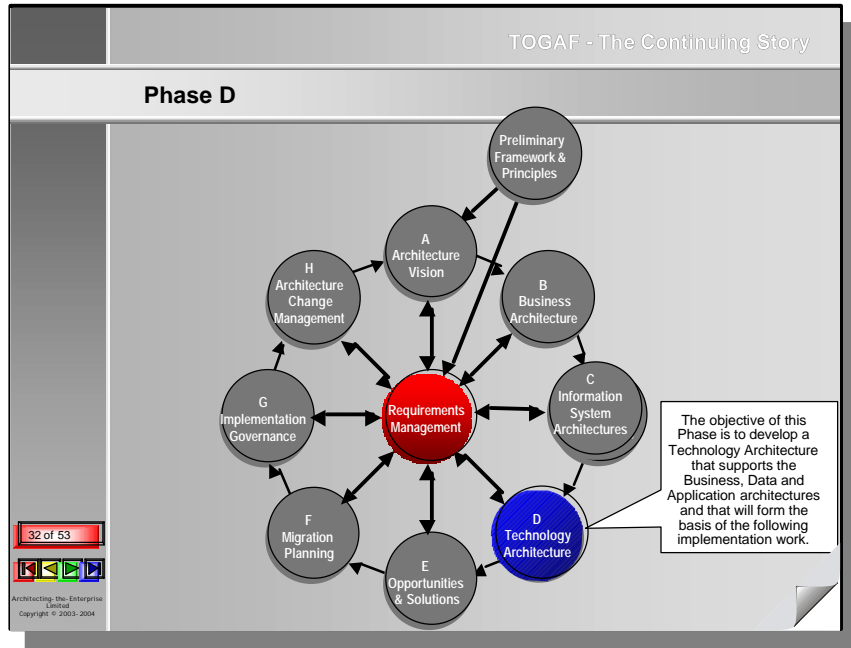
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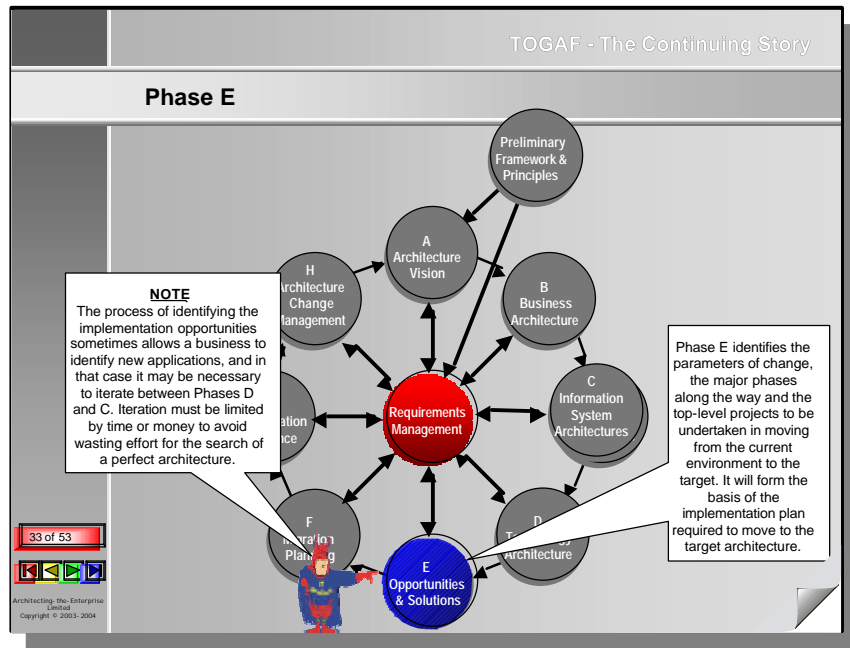
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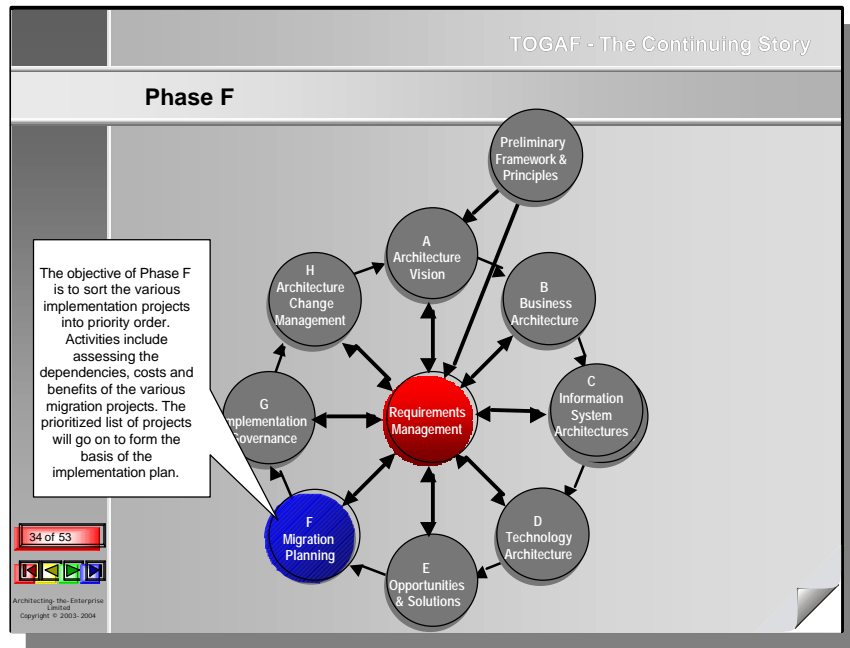
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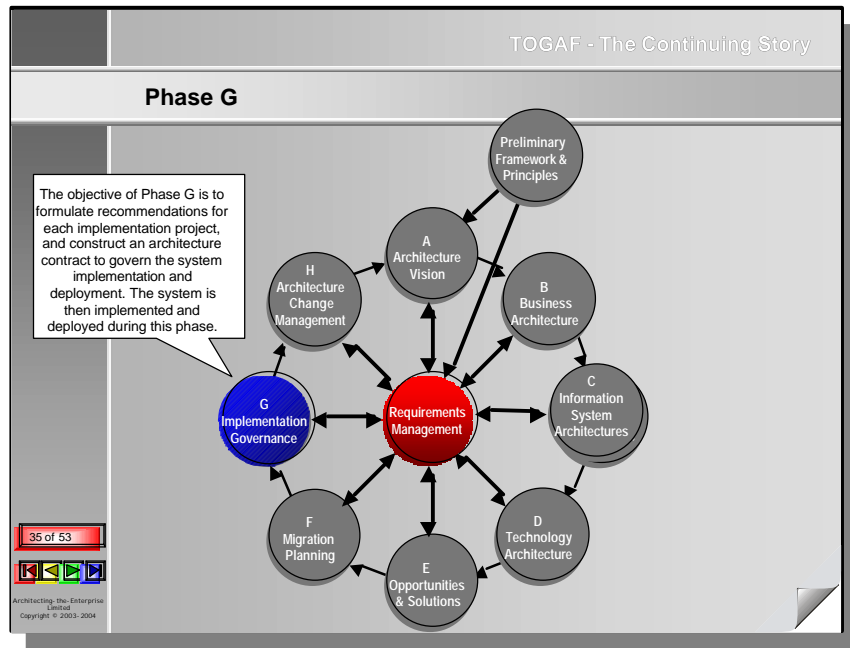
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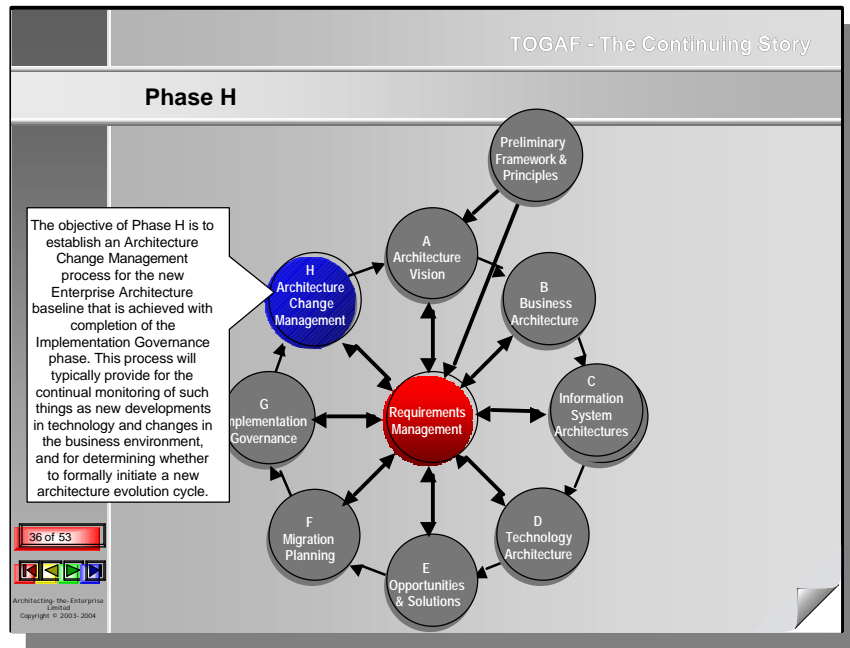
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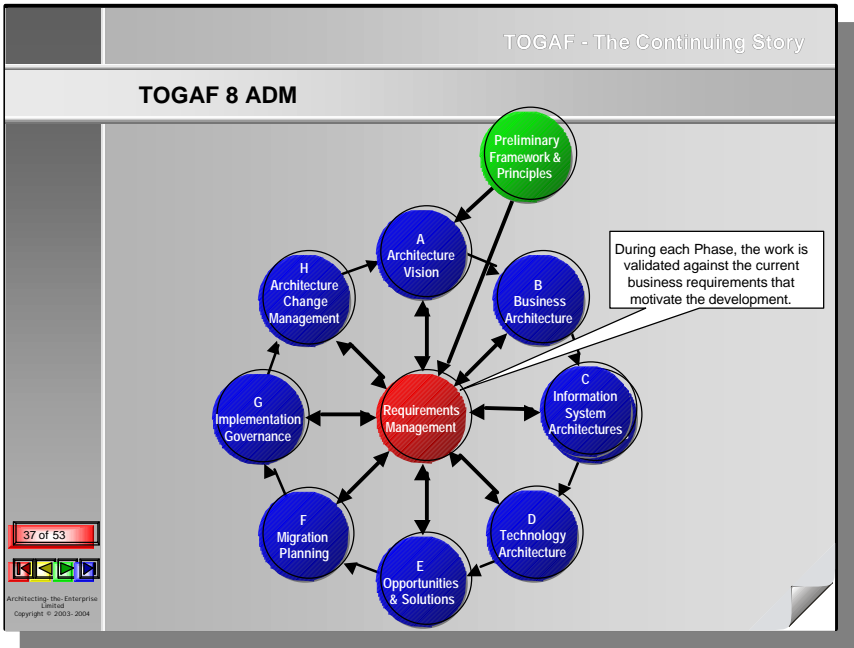
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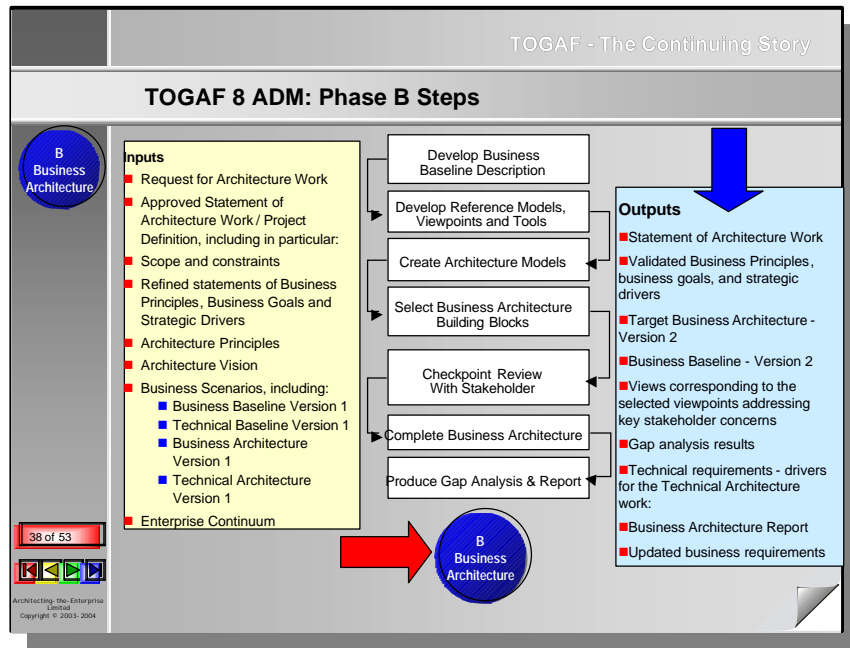
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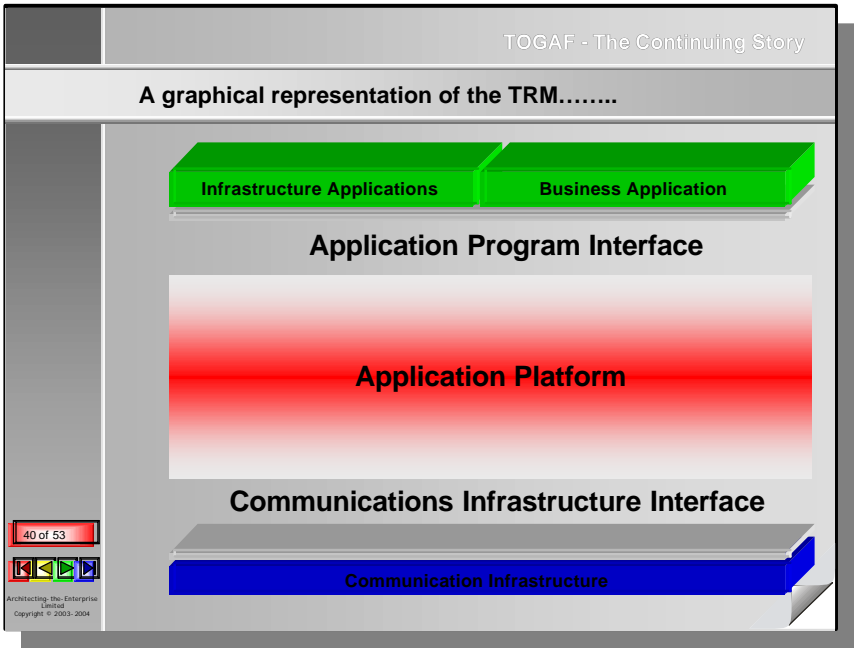
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The Zachman Framework							
	What? Data	How? Function	Where? Network	Who? People	When? Time	Why? Motivation	
Planner's Viewpoint Contextual	Validated principles	Validated principles	Validated principles	Validated principles	Business goals	Refined business principles	Scope
Owner's Viewpoint Conceptual	Data model management view	Business processes	Business architecture	Business architecture	Business architecture	Business architecture	Enterprise Models
Designer's Viewpoint Logical	Common applications	Services	Target data	Target data	Application architecture	Application architecture	Systems Models
Builder's Viewpoint Physical		technology architecture version 0.1		technology architecture	technology architecture version 0.4	Gap analysis results	Technology Models
Sub-contractor's Viewpoint Out-of-context							Detailed representations
Functioning Enterprise							Actual Systems

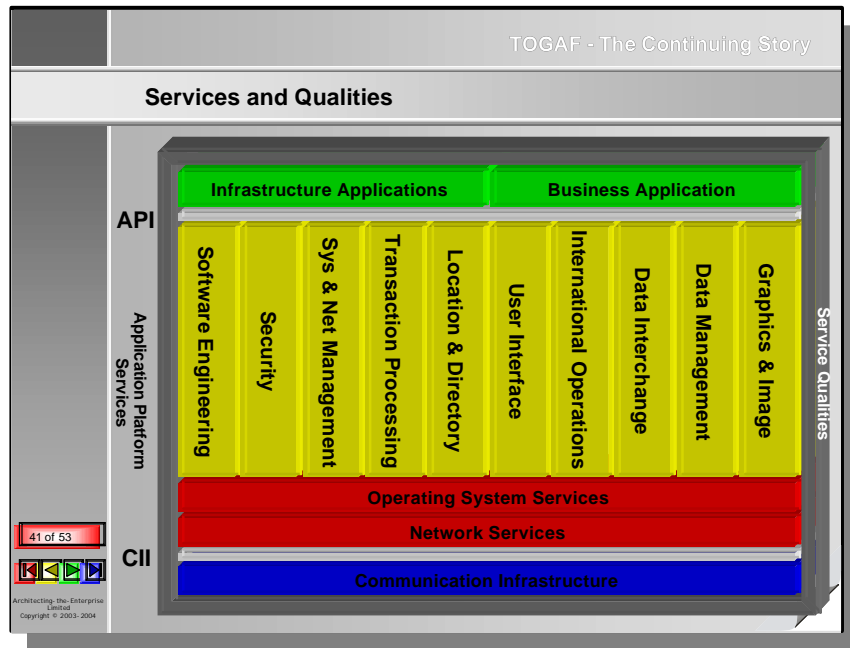
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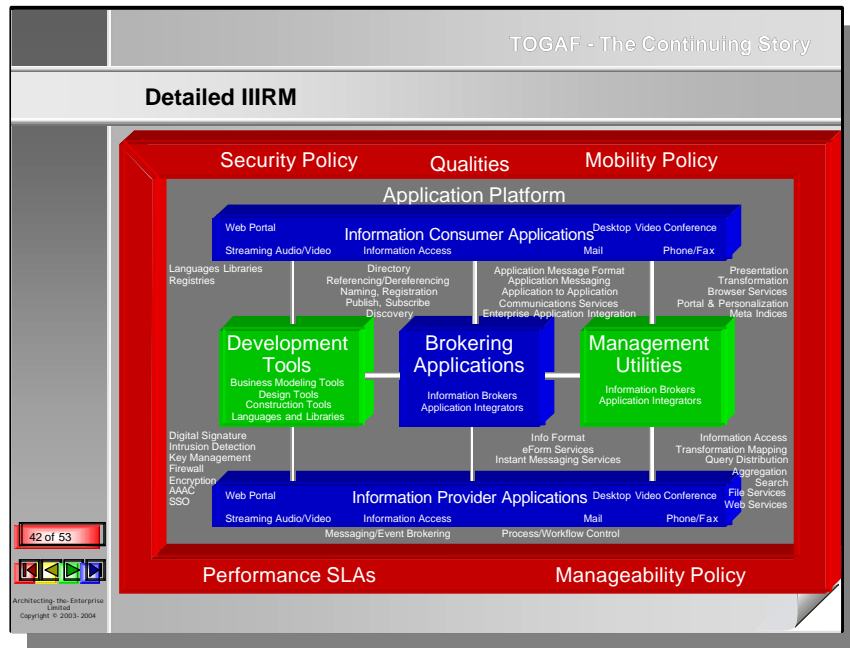
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Standards Information Base (SIB)

- A complete and up to date database of open industry standards with links to conformant products
- Standards Information Base publicly available
 - At <http://www.opengroup.org/sib>
 - With user guide
 - Search or full listing
- Can be used to:
 - Define particular services
 - Define properties of components
 - Be the basis of procurement procedures
- Keeps the architecture up to date with the latest IT industry consensus

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Benefits of TOGAF to the architect

- Avoids regular reinvention of the wheel
- Provides a corporate memory of previous successes and failures
- Ensures completeness of the design process
- Provides access to accumulated best practice wisdom
- Avoids communication difficulties within the team
- The professional approach
- "Best endeavor" legal defense - just in case

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TOGAF - The Continuing Story

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TOGAF - its key benefits (1)

- Vendor-Neutral
- Comprehensive process - from business requirements to applications to infrastructure
- The result of 9 years of global development
- Cuts up-front costs - avoids re-inventing the wheel
- Refined and honed checklists at all levels - from business requirements to physical components
- The Standards Information Base
 - Maintained, current and comprehensive
- Standard documented approach insures against the departure of key staff

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TOGAF - its key benefits (2)

- TOGAF is available today under an evaluation license
 - <http://www.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf7/index7.htm>
 - <http://www.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8/index8.htm>
- TOGAF is available under a free perpetual license for use within your own organization
- Third-party users can buy a commercial license or can join the Architecture Forum
- Any member of the Architecture Forum can participate in shaping TOGAF's evolution

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TOGAF - its key benefits (3)

- TOGAF is the vendor-neutral, global basis of Certification to impose standards within our profession

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The questions to answer

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What is our current motivation?

- The work goes on - new knowledge, new experience, new ideas, new challenges
- Changes that will influence the future take-up of IT Architecture
 - More extended enterprises
 - More co-operative IT operations
 - Tighter IT budgets
 - Global competition
 - More frantic skills chase
- Increase in litigation
- Failure can be terminal

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What is our current motivation?

- Pace set by public agencies and large vendors
- More enforcement of acquisition regulations
 - Clinger-Cohen Act (US Information Technology Management Reform Act 1996)
 - EU Directives on the Award of Public Contracts
- Contracting Authority needs procedures for ensuring:
 - Completeness of given business requirements
 - Vendor independent expression of needs
 - Same information to all

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The questions to answer

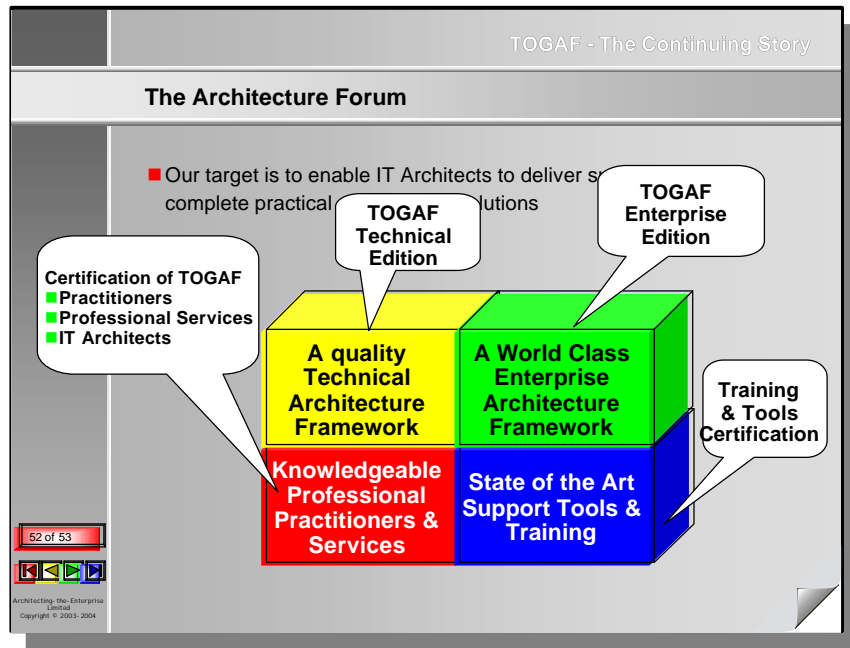
- Who are we?
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The questions to answer

- Who are we? ✓
- What principles have we adopted? ✓
- What have we achieved so far? ✓
- What is our current motivation? ✓
- What are our future directions? ✓

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