Extended Enterprise Architecture (E2AF)
Agenda

- Introduction
- E2AF Development Process
- E2AF Full Blown
- View & ViewPoint
- Enterprise Architecture Approach
- Win Win Spiral Model
- Evaluation
- Tool Selection
- EA Maturity Model
An enterprise architecture (EA) establishes the organization-wide roadmap to achieve an organization’s mission through optimal performance of its core business processes within an efficient information technology (IT) environment.

besides the choices for an EA framework at the same time choices for supporting methods and techniques has to be made.
3 major elements of every Framework:

- Construction
- Function
- Style

Enterprise architecture is dealing with construction and function, without any attention of the style aspect.
Why E2AF

☑ Every complex thing that has to operate as a whole has to be designed as a whole. This to guarantee integration and coherency of all its components and to ensure the whole will operate the way required when it is created.

☑ Organization will be fully benefits from the alignment of business and IT by integrating all enterprise architecture aspect areas into one overall result.
What does it do for us?

✔ Enterprise Architecture results as well as E2AF itself can be used as an Atlas for management to navigate to all relevant topics.

✔ From E2AF, roadmaps can be defined to identify the necessary tasks and activities.

✔ E2AF can show the complexity of elements to be addressed.

✔ E2AF can show the people to be involved in the process.

✔ E2AF shows the relations and dependencies.

✔ E2AF is your Guide in all Architectural Activities.
E2AF Development Process (1)

- Enterprise Architecture environment rules & principles
  - Business Benefits are leading
  - Business based choices
  - Business centric thinking instead of technology centric thinking
  - Business Principles are mandatory
  - Business Scenario thinking
  - Technology enabling by business benefits (Or Technology rationalised by business benefits)
E2AF Development Process (2)

☑ Translating the rules & principles into a coherent framework

☑ Separation of levels of abstraction
  - Separate the Strategy from Requirements
  - Separate Requirements from solutions
  - Separate solutions from implementations
  - Separate implementations from transformations

☑ Enterprise Architectures exist at different abstraction levels
E2AF Development Process (3)

- Combining aspect areas with abstraction levels
- Adding Viewpoints to the framework
- Integrating all these elements into a Framework
E2AF Full Blown
Separation of concerns

- Contextual (Why?)
- Environmental (With Who?)
- Conceptual (What?)
- Logical (How?)
- Physical (With what?)
- Transformational (When?)
Decomposition of the Enterprise

- Business
- Information
- Information Systems
- Technology Infrastructure
View & ViewPoint

☑ **ViewPoint**: defines the perspectives from which views are taken. From an extended enterprise perspective these viewpoints are addressing generic and common concerns covering the whole enterprise.

☑ **Views**: are representations of the overall enterprise architecture that are meaningful to all stakeholders in and outside the organization.

☑ **Enterprise Architectural Viewpoints**
  - Security
  - Governance

The impact of viewpoints should be incorporated in the extended enterprise architecture results at all levels.
Relations

Extended Environment influences Enterprise
inhabits Enterprise

Enterprise Stakeholders has 1..*
identifies 1..

is important to 1..

has 1..*
identifies 1..

Concerns used to cover 1..

Theme Sets of Viewpoints

Enterprise Architectural Description

has an Enterprise Architecture
described by 1

provides Rationale

IEEE 1471-2000 based
EA – Version
Sets of Viewpoints

Economic Viewpoints
Legal Viewpoints
Ethical Viewpoints
Discretionary Viewpoints

Viewpoints
Viewpoints
Viewpoints
Viewpoints

Viewpoints
Viewpoints
Viewpoints
Viewpoints
Enterprise Architecture Approach

Start-Up (Project prep.)
- Develop Project Plan & overall process
- Identify scope, vision & strategy
- Educate / Train people
- Define common language
- Communicate

Discovery (Why + With Who)
- Method principles & requirements
- Roles & responsibilities
- Framework tuning
- Describe context
- Define scenarios
- Agree content
- Agree process
- Communicate

Design (What + How)
- Develop content
- Select products
- Gather reference material
- Review content
- Work on process & content topics
- Communicate

Transform (With What + When)
- Define transformation scale & high lights implementation
- Evaluate approach
- Work on process & content topics
- Communicate
The E2AF WinWin Spiral Model

Win-Win, Win-Lose and Lose-Lose Situations

- Win-Win
- Win-Lose
- Lose-Lose

Developers
Win Space

Users
Win Space

Vision Scope
Contextual

2. Requirements Model
Conceptual

3. System Model
Logical

4. Solution Model
Physical

5. Impact Model
Organisational

6. Decision Model
Effective Factors on EA
when is an Enterprise Architecture Good Enough?

☑️ “An Enterprise Architect knows he has achieved the perfect solution not when there is nothing left to add, but when there is, nothing left to take away.”
[Saint-Exupery]

☑️ Enterprise Architecture Score Card developed by Jaap Schekkerman
Enterprise Architecture Score Card

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**Questions to the enterprise architecture result:**

1. Are the Mission, Vision, Goals & Objectives of the enterprise architecture?
2. Is the Scope of the enterprise architecture program?
3. Is the Form & Function level of definability?
4. Is the Business & IT Strategy?
5. Are the Guiding Principles & Drivers?
6. Are the Key Performance Indicators?
7. Are the Critical Success Factors?
8. Are the Critical Stakeholders?
9. Are the Maintenance Parties Involved?
10. Are the Contractual Agreements?
Validation Approach

Mission

Vision

Business Value

Strategy

Technology

Goals & Objectives

Enterprise Program Management

Enterprise Architecture

EA Program

Solution Architecture

Budget Process

EA Transformation Programs

EA Measurement

Validation

Stakeholders

Enabling Context
Tool Selection (1)

☑ tools basic functionality:
- Methodologies and Models;
- Model Development Interface;
- Tool Automation;
- Extendibility and Customization;
- Analysis and Manipulation;
- Repository;
- Deployment Architecture;
- Costs and Vendor Support.
Tool Selection (2)

✓ tool’s utility to different professionals:
  - Enterprise Architects;
  - Strategic Planners;
  - Enterprise Program Managers.
The purpose of adopting an EA Tool:

- Supporting decision making of management requires another level of detail in models and diagrams than supporting application development.


Gartner's Magic Quadrant for business process analysis 2006
# Some Tools

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☐ IFEAD Extended Enterprise Architecture Maturity Model (E2AMM)

- path for enterprise architecture
- procedural improvements within an organization
Resources (1)


8. J. Schekkerman, “Enterprise Architecture Validation”