



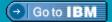
Driving Business Transformation with Enterprise Architecture

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Rational. software

EAM11





Agenda

- Enterprise Architecture and Business
 Transformation
- Fitting into the Organization
- Recommendations















What is Enterprise Architecture?

IBM:

"The <u>Enterprise Architecture</u> discipline defines and maintains the architecture models, governance, and transition initiatives needed to effectively co-ordinate semi-autonomous groups towards common business and/or IT goals" ¹

Gartner:

"Enterprise architecture" is the process of translating business vision and strategy into effective enterprise change by creating, communicating and improving the key principles and models that describe the enterprise's future state and enable its evolution." ²

Similar definitions, consistent intent

- 1. Enterprise Architecture in the era of On-Demand, IBM Academy of Technology Study, October 2004
- 2. Short form, Gartner Defines the term 'Enterprise Architecture', Anne Lapkin, Gartner, July 12, 2006







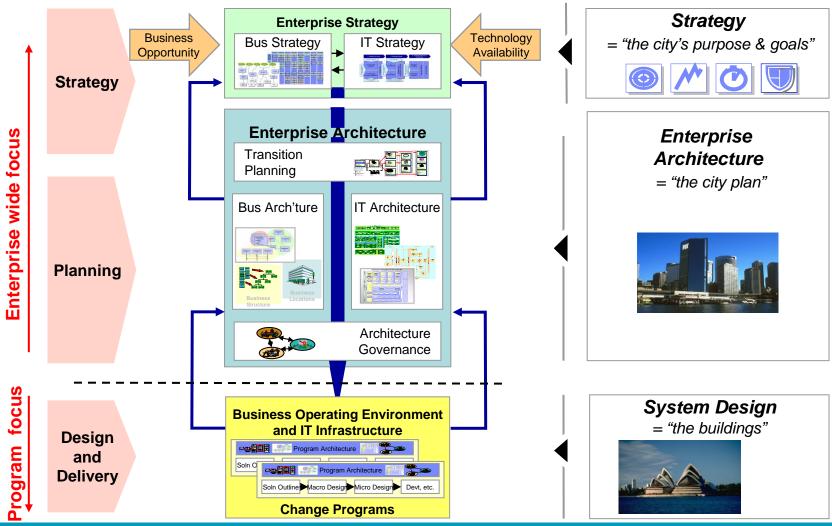








Classically, we've defined EA as the "planning" function between strategy formulation and delivery (Doing the right things)...







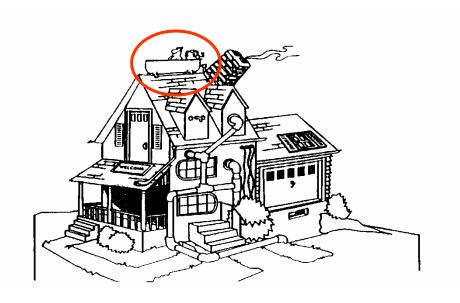








... with the intent of avoiding chaos...



... and even if an individual house is well architected, if each house is different (e.g. different electricity voltage, water pressure) then the city will not work...







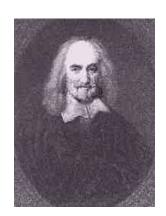






...so that Enterprise Architecture can be thought of as both a link and a chain!

Putting it bluntly... "Enterprise Architecture constrains the individual projects, for the benefit of the Enterprise"



More Positively...

"Freedom within the law [without which] the life of man [would be] solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short."

Thomas Hobbes, 1588-1679







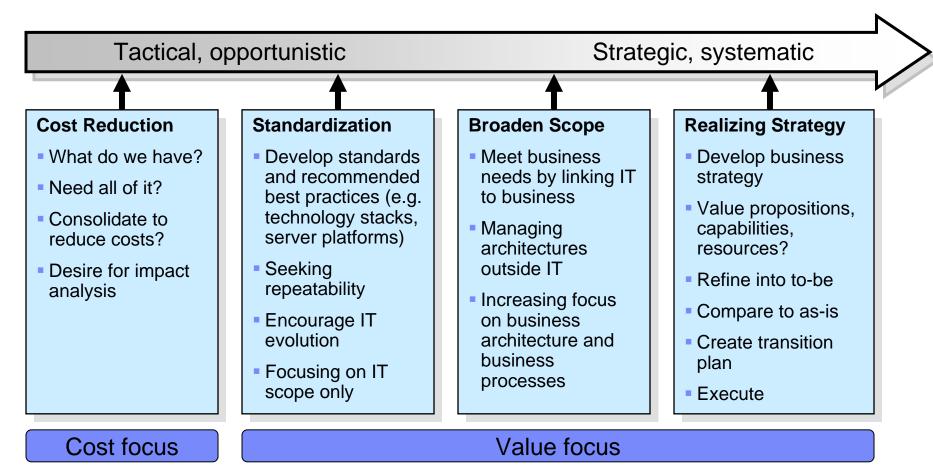








EA Adoption



Organizations often move through a set of phases as they adopt EA









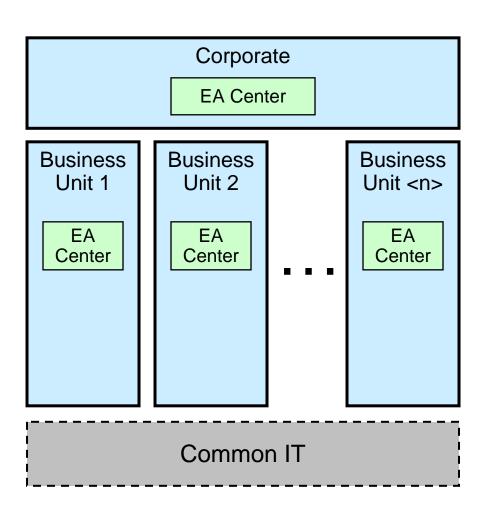








EA Adoption -- Organizational Scope



- Business units may be addressing specific markets or result from acquisitions
- EA may start in one business unit
- May then spread to other units or be initiated independently in other part
- Business units may realize there are savings to be had by combining efforts, leading to a corporate EA office
- EA may be imposed from above, particularly after acquisitions
- When business units have evolved within a company as it grows, there may be a common IT organization shared among the business units







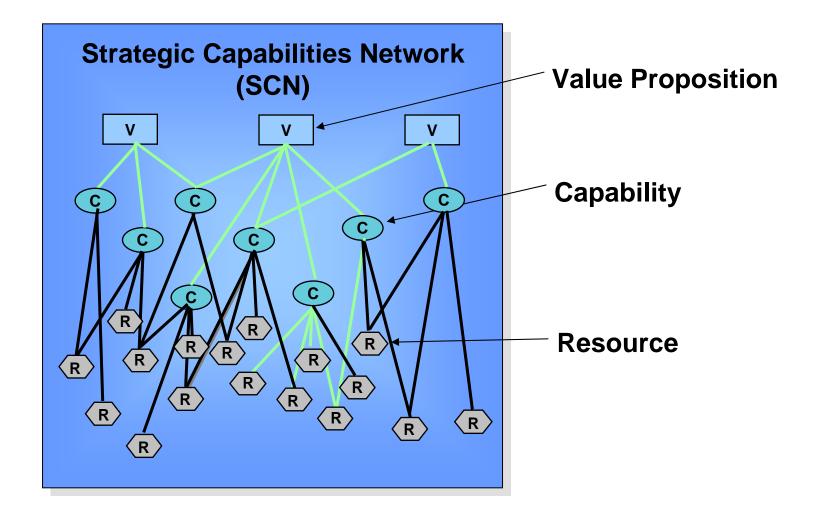








Defining the Future State (1)





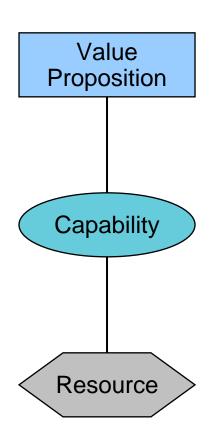








Defining the Future State (2)



Value Proposition: What a company <u>needs to be</u> to offer differentiated value to the market.

Example (furniture): Low cost, customer convenience, modular design

Capability: What a company <u>needs to do</u> to achieve its strategic positions. Capabilities perform, improve, and create the activities of the firm.

Example: Ability to design for customer assembly, Ability to merchandise in-store and online.

Resource: What a company <u>needs to have</u> to perform its capabilities, such as process, knowledge, organization and technology assets

Example: In-house engineers and designers, store locations, store layout expertise, developers, servers...





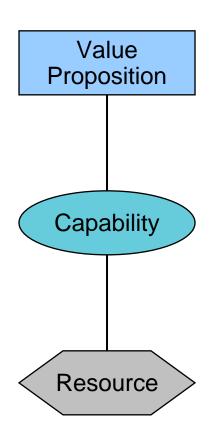








Defining the Future State (2)



Value Proposition: What a company needs to be to offer differentiated value to the market.

Example (furniture): Low cost, customer convenience, modular design

Inputs to Enterprise Architecture
Capability: What a company needs to do to achieve its

strategic positions. Capabilities perform, improve, and create the activities of the firm.

Example: Ability to design for customer assembly, Ability to merchandise in store and online. **Outputs from Enterprise**

Resource: What a con Architecture ave to perform its capabilities, such as process, knowledge, organization and technology assets

Example: In-house engineers and designers, store locations, store layout expertise, developers, servers...



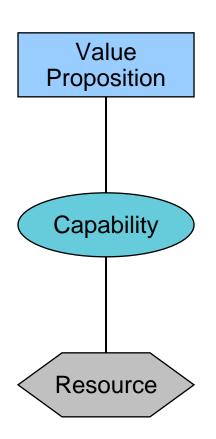








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Resources provide the high-level view of the future state of the business





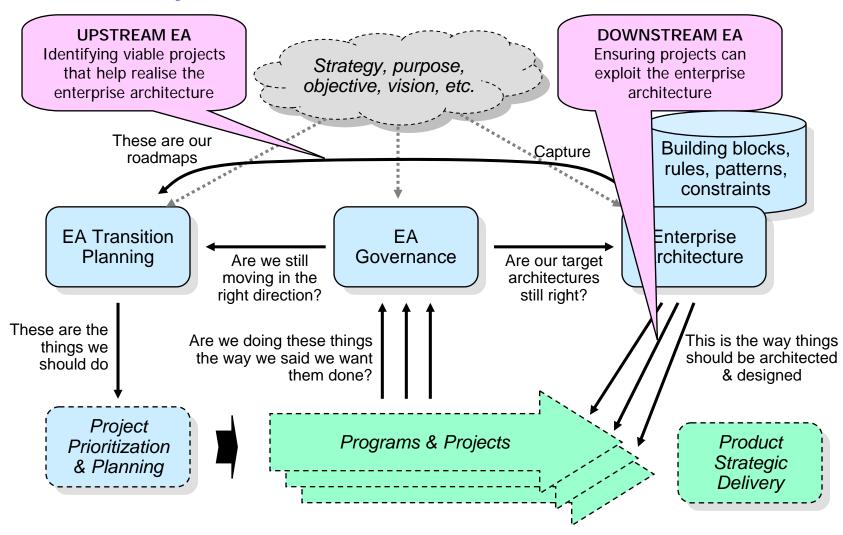








The EA Lifecycle

















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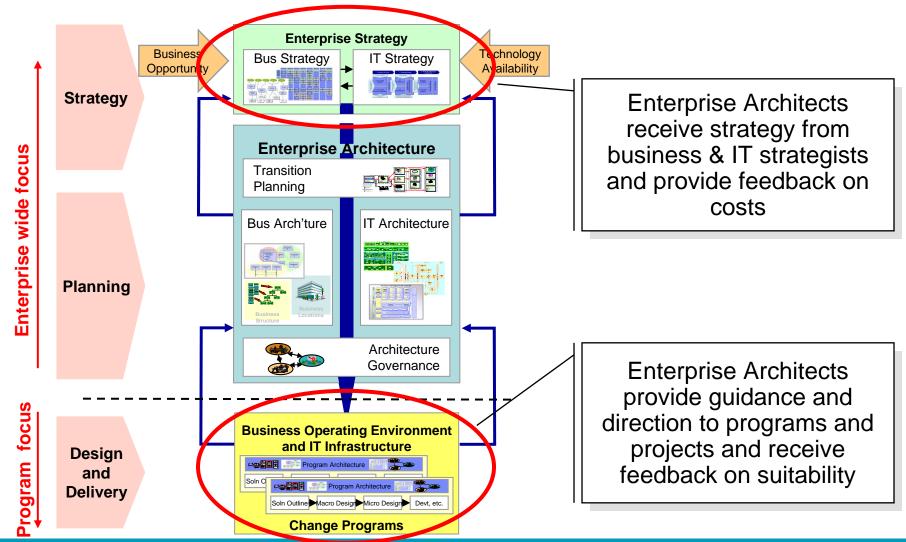








Strategists, Enterprise Architects, and Implementation Teams







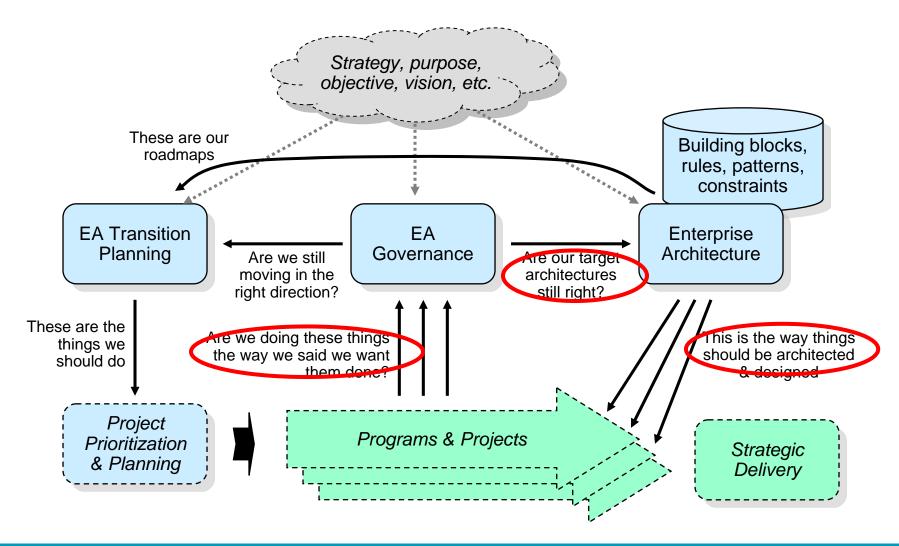








The EA must be a partnership with the Solution teams









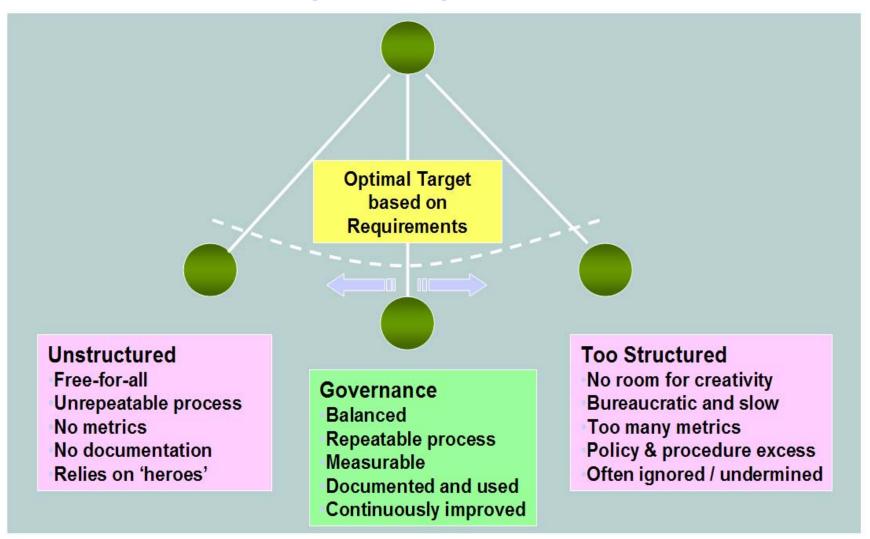








Governance: Striking the Right Balance

















Governance: The Right Balance Varies

- Enterprise Architects should engage with Solution and IT architects in a manner that fits the enterprise's management style
- Which fits your wider cultural context? Which applies to your organization now? What about the future?

Command and Control

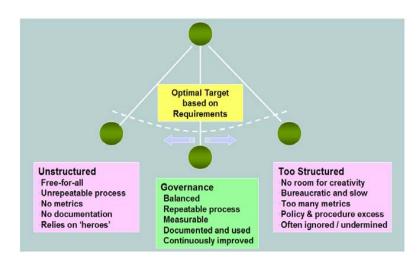
"Do what I say, and I will ensure that you do"

Guide and Govern

"Use the architecture, and we'll discuss those areas where it does not make sense"

Publish and Trust

"I know you will do your best-go do it"



And whichever style you choose, a balance will be needed







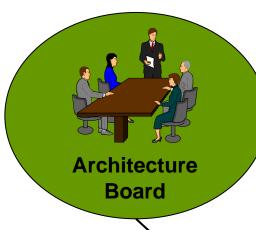








Organizational Structure for EA (1)

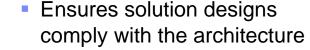


 Decides on which IT is best suited for the needs of the enterprise

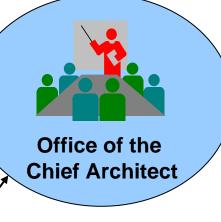
 Decides when a change in the architecture is needed

Prioritises initiatives

 Use the architecture to best satisfy the project's needs



Maintains the architecture





Project Design
Authorities





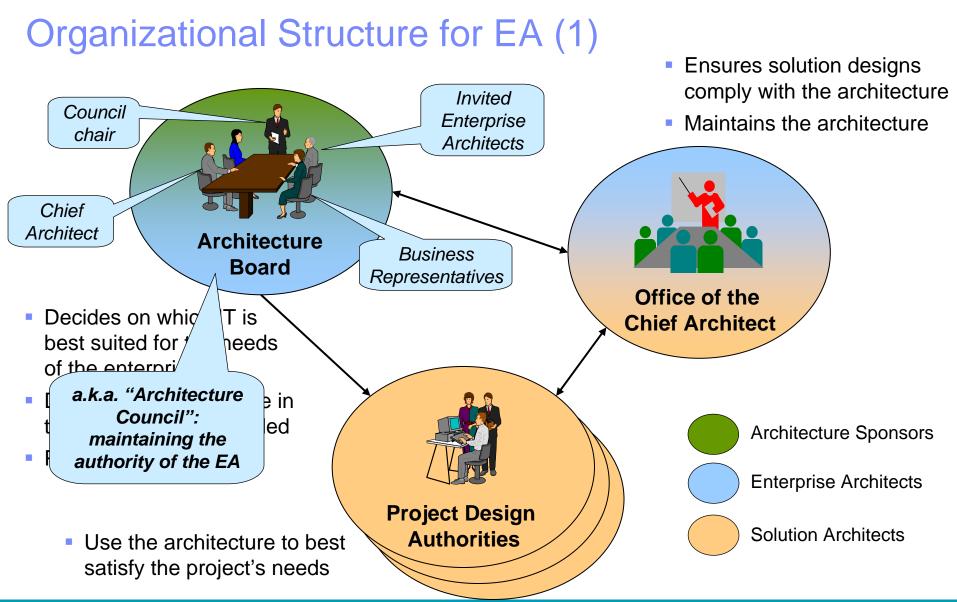


















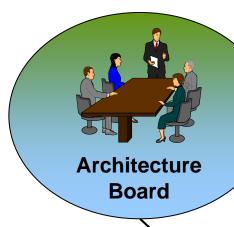






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Organizational Structure for EA (1)



 Decides on which IT is best suited for the needs of the enterprise

 Decides when a change in the architecture is needed

Prioritises initiatives

 Use the architecture to best satisfy the project's needs Business experts (on secondment)

Project
Architects (on secondment)

Office of the Chief Architect

Maintains

Enterprise Architects

Project Design Authorities

a.k.a.
The Office of the
Chief Architect:
maintaining the
vitality and use of
the EA

Architecture Sponsors

Ensures solution designs

comply with the architecture

Architect

Enterprise Architects

Solution Architects







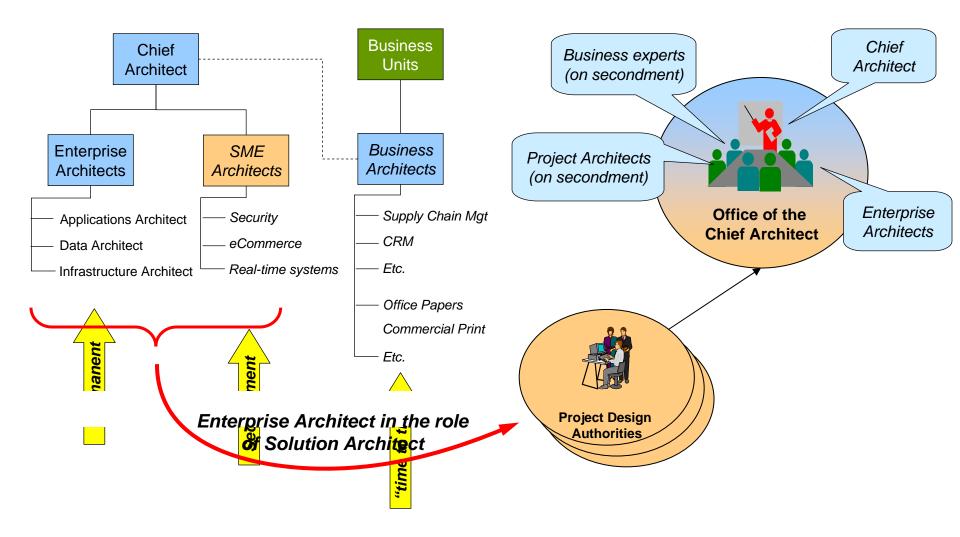








Organizational Structure for EA (2)



















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Pitfalls (1)

- No clear goals and/or no success metrics
 - Do I have a clearly-defined EA mission?
 - How will my success be measured?



- Embarking on an Information Crusade
 - Do I need to collect this information to satisfy the EA goals?
 - Do I need this information now?
 - Can I progress with partial information?
 - For example, begin with a business unit











Pitfalls (2)

- Ivory Tower Syndrome
 - We have a great EA, but nobody is listening
 - Partner with your stakeholders, including the programs and projects



- "Now that we've chosen a tool, we're all set"
 - A tool is a great help in creating and maintaining an EA, but it isn't sufficient for success
 - People and processes are at least as important as tools











Recommendations (1)

- Executive Sponsorship is critical to EA success
- Understand who all of the EA stakeholders are and have a prioritized plan to satisfy them
- Have well-understood and accepted metrics for success
- Have a clear governance structure
- Focus on enabling critical business goals and strategies
- Have a plan to deliver some results soon—start small and expand















Recommendations (2)

- Communicate and educate at all levels
- Build partnerships with your program and project teams



- Provide useful guidance and catalogs of reusable specifications and parts
- Listen carefully to exception requests and adjust the EA as needed
- Use tools that allow harvesting of current-state of information into the EA, and bringing EA guidance and building blocks into your solution tools





























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