

TOGAF & STATE3

The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF) was developed to provide a framework to leverage Enterprise Architecture and support Information Technology (IT) technology, business architecture and process and data as the organisation changes. The high-level framework provides systematic approach to organising the development process and provides a wealth of benefits including an overall reduction in errors, keeping projects on time and on budget, clarity and alignment of the business and IT.

Why Organisations Use TOGAF

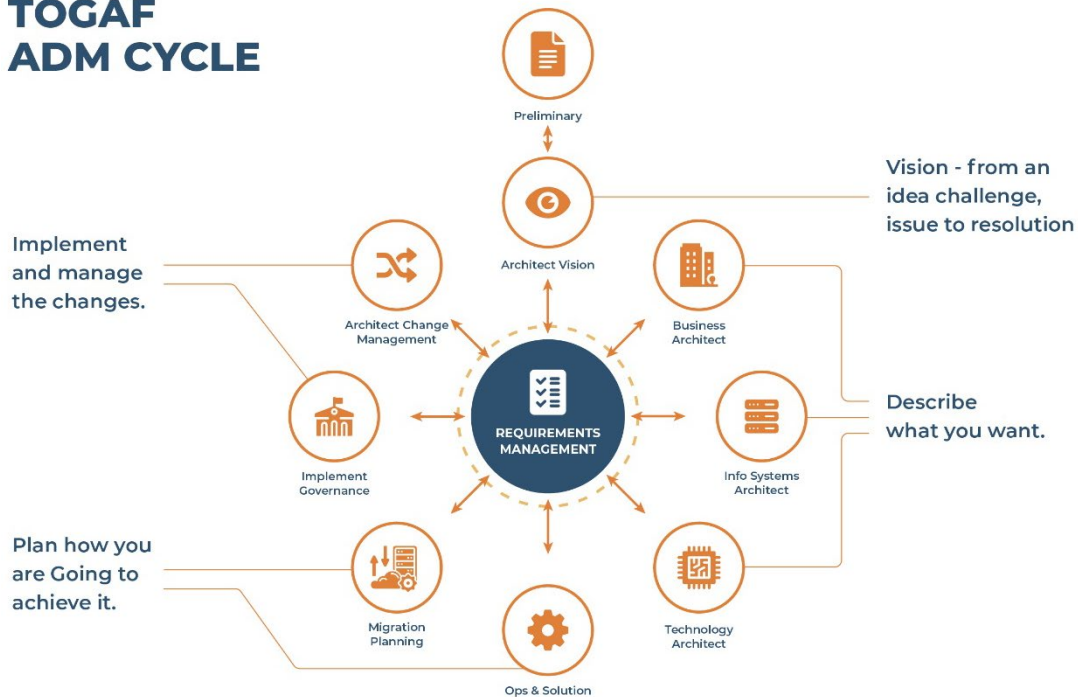
With a focus on IT management, TOGAF helps IT align with the business goals, while supporting and organising a cross-departmental approach. The framework helps the business define and articulate its requirements ahead of any project and keep the processes on track as the project is delivered. Its alignment with agile methodologies and governance assists many businesses adopt these aspects of better IT management. Additionally, TOGAF does not need to be fully adopted, it can be utilised piecemeal as the organised pivots in maturity.

TOGAF & ADM

Pro's	Con's
Agile Friendly - Aligns to agile methodologies	Training Investment - Requires training to understand the framework.
Evolving - Ongoing and evolving global standard which provides an adjustable framework as new insights are gleaned.	Siloed Effort - After implementation TOGAF is often siloed within the enterprise solution architects and may not gain wider support within the business.
Free / Low-Cost - Free for individuals to use and low-cost for organisations.	Hard to Maintain - Framework assets difficult to maintain and keep current.
Open Standard - TOGAF is an open standard, so does not lock the business into proprietary frameworks and tools.	Requires Organisational Maturity - Successful integration requires a level of organisational maturity across technology and business
Flexible - scales by size and industries so all organisations can apply the same standard.	Requires additional organisational support. TOGAF assumes that an organisation will have their own processes what can supplement the framework.
Return on Investment - Supports an achievable return on investment (ROI)	Offers limited support for solution architecture.
	Needs business support. Relies on outputs from domain experts across technology (e.g., infrastructure) and business (e.g., business analyst, technology owner).

TOGAF ADM can be broken into phases which provides an overview of how organisations can expect to see real returns from the TOGAF framework adoption. The preliminary phase helps the organisations articulate the framework and principles of how the following work will proceed. This is a rallying point for the business and technology teams to be on the same page.

TOGAF ADM CYCLE



Describe what you want

Phase A – defining the architecture vision. This phase is about understanding what the work is. While the concept of a ‘request for architecture work’ is part of the kick off during this phase, other critical activities include understanding scope, identifying stakeholders, understanding / documenting shareholder concerns, and determining possible constraints of the current architecture within the organisation. During this phase a candidate (or many) future state target architectures is developed for consideration. A stop / go milestone naturally occurs here as approval is sought to proceed with a suitable candidate.

STATE3 Enterprise

Phase A:

- STATE3 Enterprise aligns with developing ‘what if’ scenarios by cloning a base current state or creating a candidate future within diagrams.
- Each of the seven components of STATE3 Enterprise can be explored to determine constraints in technology or infrastructure architecture.
- As a repository for ownership of technology, business, process and data, stakeholders can be identified to support a wider business case.
- Project (and program) management functionality can be utilised to develop

Phase B – Developing the Business Architecture with a view of what the stakeholder intends to achieve. This step focuses on understanding the organisational design, the enterprise process, how information flows, what capability is inherent within the organisation and the process of strategic business planning.

Phase B:

- Develop the business architecture and business activities / services.
- Identify and audit key processes, including their break points (i.e., people to people, people to tech, tech to tech and tech to people interactions).
- Understand the information / data flow within the organisation.
- See business, technology, data, and process owners.

Phase C – Develop the Information Systems Architecture. By focussing on data and applications and understand of the enterprise is understood. In TOGAF both domains are captured and treated individually.

Phase C:

- STATE3 Enterprise can understand each as it relates to each other, for example how an application or technology is underpinned by infrastructure, as well as how data flows between and across components of your organisational ecosystem.
- The ecosystem can be understood through browse, catalogue and reports,
- Data and technology (application) models can be developed in combination or separately

Create the Plan and Resolve

Phase D: Technical Architecture. This step is a busy one. Practitioners of TOGAF (and wider team) will work to describe / create the baseline technology architecture ('current state'), develop the target technology architecture ('future state'), undertake a gap analysis, define the roadmap from current to future states, resolve identified architecture challenges, review, and glean stakeholder feedback and finalise the technology architecture.

Phase D:

- Utilise current state and develop targeted future state(s).
- Use the STATE3 Enterprise ecosystem to perform gap analysis.

Phase E: Identifying Opportunities and Solutions.

The team identifies opportunities and looks to resolve arising issues. During the TOGAF ADM this phase develops the Architecture Roadmap, one of many assets within the framework.

Phase E:

- Explore the organisations ecosystem in STATE3 Enterprise to find issues and opportunities.

Phase F: Crafting a Migration Plan.

Smooth transitions are critical to the success. This phase plans the migration and incorporates all essential elements as determined by priority. Activities during this stage may include a cost assessment, expected benefits, review of

Phase F:

- Use project management and programme management functionality built on the organisational STATE3 Enterprise ecosystem.

Phase G: Implement Governance. As changes are planned across the Architecture Roadmap and the Implementation Plan. The governance wrap, which surrounds the projects supports beneficial outcomes (e.g., specified critical success factors) while minimising risk.

Phase G:

- STATE3 Enterprise supports organisational governance structures.
- Building on Phase F, assign risk to any entity within STATE3 Enterprise.
- Manage and mitigate identified risks by ensuring Assigned Items have treatments.

Phase H: Establishing Architecture Change Mangement.

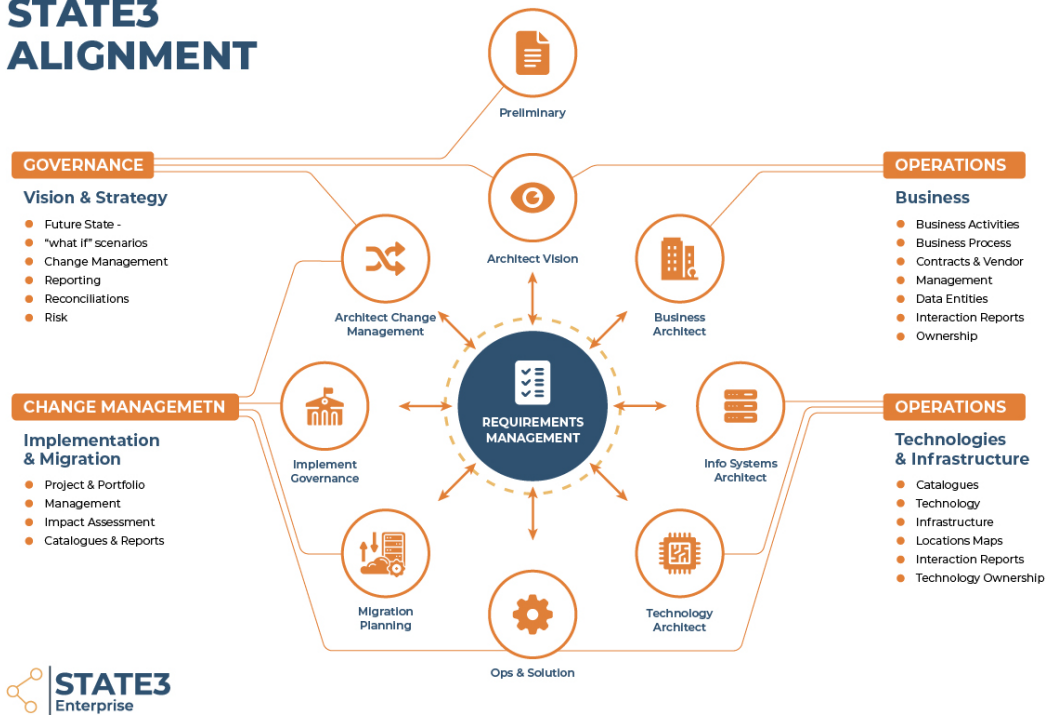
This phase is about achieving the efficiencies, cost savings and targeted outcomes the project is hoping to achieve.

Phase H:

- Update STATE3 Enterprise (automatically and manually) as changes move through the change management process.
- During and post-delivery, STATE3 Enterprise provides a repository for current states, proposed candidate technologies and implemented changes.

STATE3 Enterprise Alignment with TOGAF ADM

STATE3 ALIGNMENT



TOGAF ADM provides the framework for developing and delivering architectural change within organisations. With a view of helping organisations change their technology and business states, STATE3 Enterprise is supportive and aligned with TOGAF principles and individual ADM phases. STATE3 Enterprise provides a dynamic 'sense making' repository for the organisation, building upon automated feeds from ITSM, CMDB and other line of business feeds and manual updates from users. For enterprise solution architects (and other TOGAF practitioners) key information and insights is provided via catalogues, reports, and visualisations throughout the ADM cycle, into business-as-usual support and beyond.

? What is the cost if you change something in your systems without understanding how the current state will change?

? How do you know who, what, why and how technology is being used in your company?

? How many technologies are you paying for that you aren't using?

? How are your technologies interacting with your people and each other?

? How can you access the current risks in your business?

**WANT ANSWERS?
CONTACT US...**

Tania Armstrong

+64 021 975103

info@state3.co.nz