

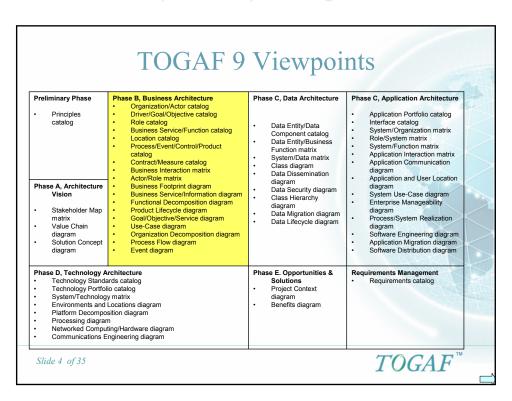
# Module Objectives

The objectives of this module are to understand:

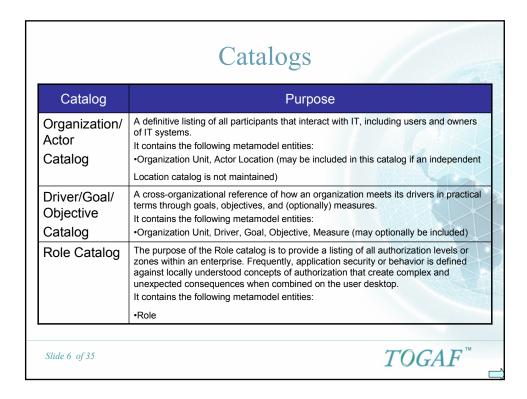
- The Catalogs, Matrices and Diagrams of Phase B, Business Architecture
- What they consist of
- How they can be used

Slide 3 of 35

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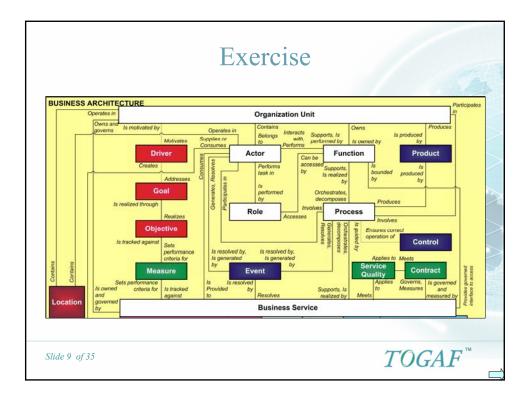


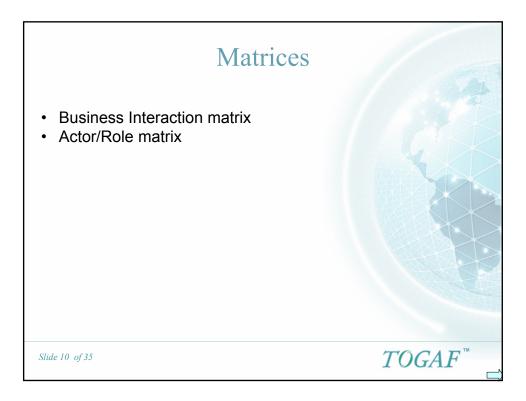
#### Catalogs, Matrices and Diagrams Catalogs **Diagrams** Organization/Actor catalog Business Footprint diagram Driver/Goal/Objective catalog **Business Service/Information** Role catalog diagram **Business Service/Function** Functional Decomposition diagram catalog Location catalog Product Lifecycle diagram Process/Event/Control/Product Goal/Objective/Service diagram Use-Case diagram Organization Decomposition C 1 Matri diagram Bu The exact format of the Process Flow diagram catalogs, matrices and Event diagram diagrams will depend on the tools used Slide 5 of 35 TOGAF



Catalogs									
Catalog	Purpose								
Business Service / Function Catalog	A functional decomposition in a form that can be filtered, reported on, and queried, as a supplement to graphical Functional Decomposition diagrams.  It contains the following metamodel entities:  Organization Unit,Business Function, Business Service, Information System Service (may optionally be included here)								
Location Catalog	A listing of all locations where an enterprise carries out business operations or houses architecturally relevant assets, such as data centers or end-user computing equipment.  It contains the following metamodel entities:  •Location								
Process/ Event/ Control/ Product Catalog	The Process/Event/Control/Product catalog provides a hierarchy of processes, events that trigger processes, outputs from processes, and controls applied to the execution of processes. This catalog provides a supplement to any Process Flow diagrams that are created and allows an enterprise to filter, report, and query across organizations and processes to identify scope, commonality, or impact.  It contains the following metamodel entities:  •Process, Event, Control, Product								

Catalog	Catalogs						
Contract/ Measure Catalog	A listing of all agreed service contracts and (optionally) the measures attached to those contracts. It forms the master list of service levels agreed to across the enterprise.  It contains the following metamodel entities:  Business Service Information System Service (optionally)  Contract  Measure						
Slide 8 of 35	TOGAF <sup>TM</sup>						





## **Business Interaction Matrix**

 The purpose of this matrix is to depict the relationship interactions between organizations and business functions across the enterprise.

	Providing Business Services											
Consuming Business Services	Engineering	Procurement	Manufacturing	Sales and Distribution	Customer Service							
Engineering												
Procurement												
Manufacturing		Contract for supply of materials		Contract for supply of sales forecasts								
Sales and Distribution	Contract for supply of product specification		Contract for supply of product									
Customer Service				Contract for fulfillment of customer orders	N. SANSAN							

Slide 11 of 35

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## Actor/role Matrix

 The purpose of this matrix is to show which actors perform which roles, supporting definition of security and skills requirements.

	Office of CIO Actors					Business Unit Actors			Strategy and Architecture Actors				Infrastructure Implementation Actors					
R = Responsible for carrying out the role A = Accountable for actors carrying out the role C = Consulted in carrying out the role I = Informed in carrying out the role	CIO	Enterprise Architect	Enterprise Design Authority	Technical Design Authority	IT Management Forum	Business Unit Head	Business Unit Service Owner	Business Unit Application Architect	Head of Strategy and Architecture	Infrastructure Strategist	Infrastructure Solution Architect	Architecture Configuration Manager	Enterprise Infrastructure Architect	Head of Implementation	Infrastructure Designer	T Operations	Project Manager	External Vendors / Suppliers
Strategy Lifecycle Roles																		
Architecture Refresh	- 1	R	Α	-	С	С	R	С	С	C	-	_	R			С	0	С
Architecture Roadmap	- 1	С	Α		R	С	С		С	R	-		R	С	700	С		С
Benefits Assessment	- 1		_		- 1	- 1					R		R			С	Α	
Change Management		С			Α	- 1			R		-		R	R		С		
Framework Refresh		С	С	С	С	С	- 1	С	A		- 1	- 1	R	С		С	- 1	
Project Lifecycle Roles																		
Solution Architecture Vision	- 1			Α			С	С			R		С			С	R	
Logical Solution Architecture				Α			С	С			R		С		С	С	R	
Physical Solution Architecture				Α	_	1	С	С		_	R	_	C		R	С	R	
Design Governance				Α			С	С		_	R	_	С		R	С	С	
Architecture Configuration Management				С							R	R	R				Α	

*Slide 12 of 35* 

## **Diagrams**

- Business Footprint diagram
- Business Service/Information diagram
- Functional Decomposition diagram
- Product Lifecycle diagram
- Goal/Objective/Service diagram
- Use-Case diagram
- · Organization Decomposition diagram
- Process Flow diagram
- · Event diagram

Slide 13 of 35

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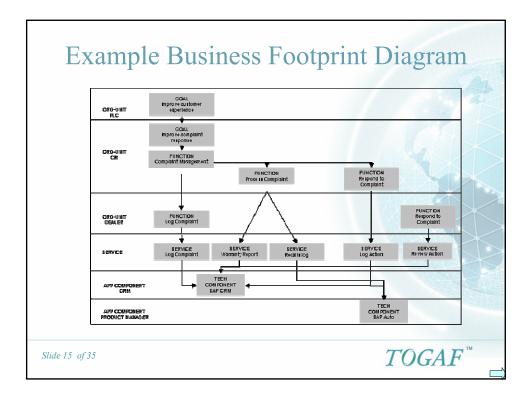
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# **Business Footprint Diagram**

- Describes the links between business goals, organizational units, business functions, and services, and maps these functions to the technical components delivering the required capability.
- Demonstrates only the key facts linking organization unit functions to delivery services and is utilized as a communication platform for senior-level (CxO) stakeholders

Slide 14 of 35

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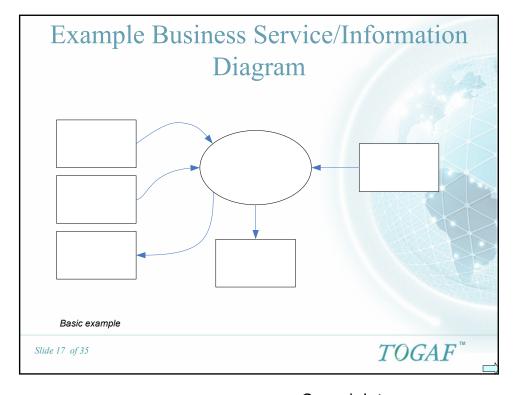
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# Business Service/Information Diagram

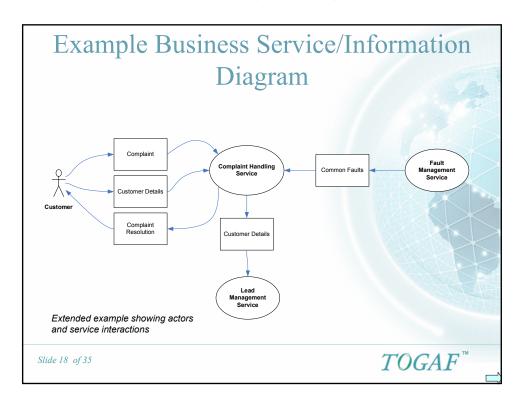
- Shows the information needed to support one or more business services.
- Shows what data is consumed by or produced by a business service and may also show the source of information.
- Shows an initial representation of the information present within the architecture and therefore forms a basis for elaboration and refinement within Phase C (Data Architecture).

*Slide 16 of 35* 

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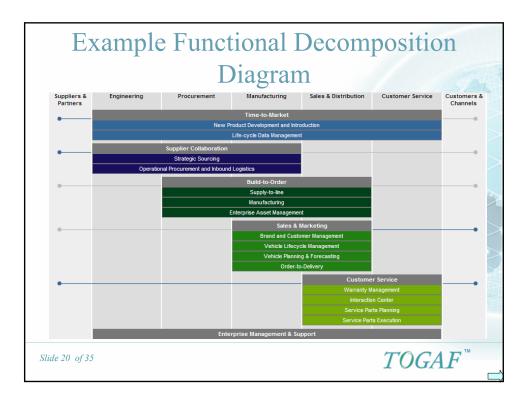
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# Functional Decomposition Diagram

- It shows on a single page the capabilities of an organization that are relevant to the consideration of an architecture.
- By examining the capabilities of an organization from a functional perspective, it is possible to quickly develop models of what the organization does without being dragged into extended debate on how the organization does it.

Slide 19 of 35

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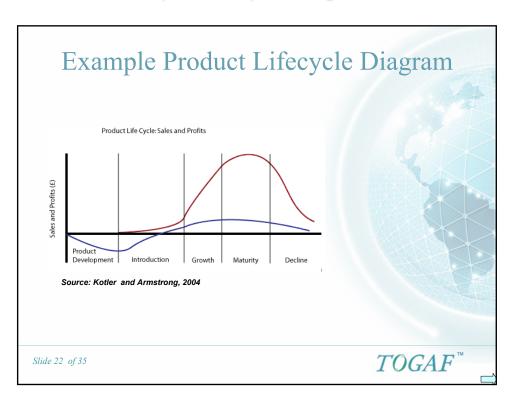


# Product Lifecycle Diagram

- This assists in understanding the lifecycles of key entities within the enterprise.
- Understanding product lifecycles is becoming increasingly important with respect to environmental concerns, legislation, and regulation where products must be tracked from manufacture to disposal.
- Equally, organizations that create products that involve personal or sensitive information must have a detailed understanding of the product lifecycle during the development of Business Architecture in order to ensure rigor in design of controls, processes, and procedures.
   Examples of this include credit cards, debit cards, store/loyalty cards, smart cards, user identity credentials (identity cards, passports, etc.).

Slide 21 of 35

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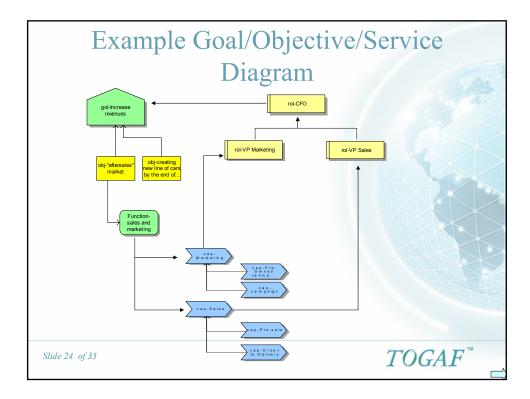


# Goal/Objective/Service Diagram

- This defines the ways in which a service contributes to the achievement of a business vision or strategy.
- Services are associated with the drivers, goals, objectives, and measures that they support, allowing the enterprise to understand which services contribute to similar aspects of business performance.
- This also provides qualitative input on what constitutes high performance for a particular service.

Slide 23 of 35

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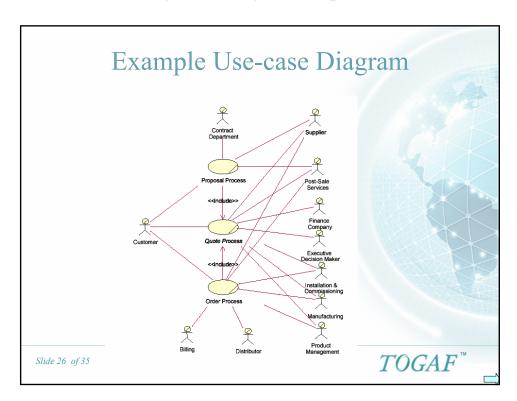


## Business Use-case Diagram

- This displays the relationships between consumers and providers of business services.
- Business services are consumed by actors or other business services and the Business Use-Case diagram provides added richness in describing business capability by illustrating how and when that capability is used.
- They help to describe and validate the interaction between actors and their roles to processes and functions.
- As the architecture progresses, the use-case can evolve from the business level to include data, application, and technology details. Architectural business use-cases can also be re-used in systems design work.

Slide 25 of 35

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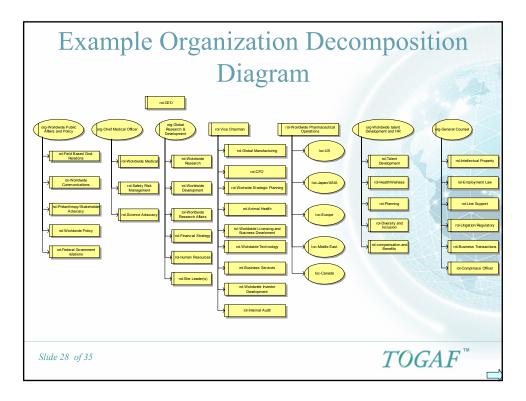


# Organization Decomposition Diagram

- This describes the links between actor, roles, and location within an organization tree.
- An organization map should provide a chain of command of owners and decision-makers in the organization.

Slide 27 of 35

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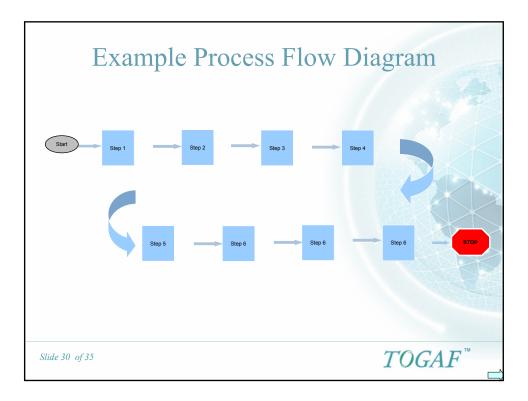


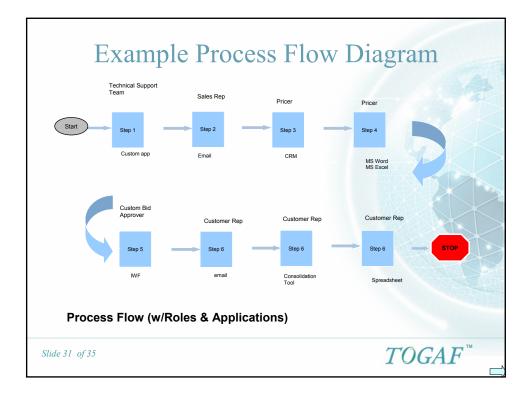
## Process Flow Diagram

- This depicts all models and mappings related to the process metamodel entity.
- It shows sequential flow of control between activities and may utilize swim-lane techniques to represent ownership and realization of process steps.
- In addition to showing a sequence of activity, process flows can also be used to detail the controls that apply to a process, the events that trigger or result from completion of a process, and also the products that are generated from process execution.

Slide 29 of 35

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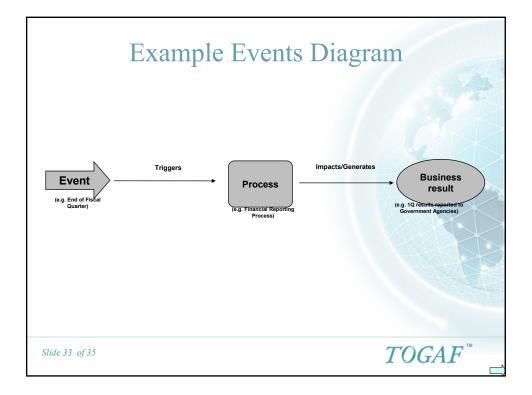


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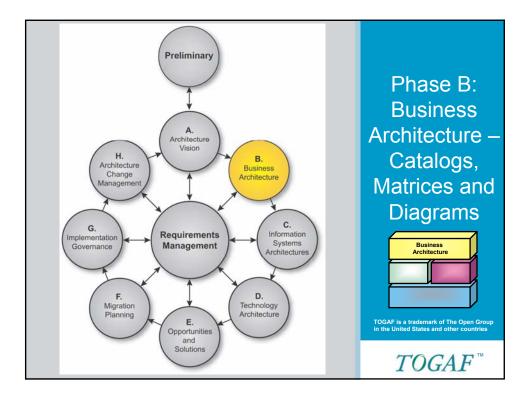
# **Events Diagram**

- · This depicts the relationship between events and process.
- Certain events such as arrival of information (e.g. a customer's sales order) or a point in time (e.g. end of fiscal quarter) cause work and actions to be undertaken within the business.

Slide 32 of 35 TOGAF



	Example Events M	att 17X					
EVENT	PROCESS TRIGGERED	BUSINESS RESULT(S)					
Customer Sales order processing  submits = Create & save sales order  sales order = Generate acknowledgement  Confirm receipt of customer order  Begin order fulfillment activities	Create & save sales order     Generate acknowledgement     Confirm receipt of customer order	Sales order captured in order book					
Customer submits request for custom product	Custom product configuration  Capture requirements from customer  Define custom specifications  Price custom configuration  Negotiate with customer  Secure approval from customer regarding configuration and price	<ul> <li>Custom product configured</li> <li>Customer contract signed</li> </ul>					
End of quarter	Financial reporting process	Financial report generated					



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