Seminar Agenda

Day One: Foundations

Objective: To enable you to successfully integrate business and IT strategy

8:00am Registration & Breakfast

9:00am Introduction and Agenda

9:15am Positioning Enterprise Architecture

To provide value to the organization, enterprise architecture (EA) must contribute to the goals of all stakeholders. One of the challenges that enterprise architects face is the sheer complexity of EA. To be successful, enterprise architects must employ strong processes and organize the deliverables using robust frameworks.

- How does EA contribute to the CEO and CIO agendas?
- Understanding the EA process and framework
- Managing EA stakeholders

10:15am Break

10:30am Organize the EA Program

Before we start defining the EA, we must do some basic blocking and tackling to define program scope, objectives and governance structures among other things. Often, a good starting point is an architecture program maturity assessment, which helps to define program improvement goals.

- Creating the EA program charter
- Understanding EA program maturity
- Planning for EA program improvements

11:30am Seminar Exercise

12:00pm Lunch

1:00pm Develop the Business Context

EA is primarily driven by business strategy, but often business strategies are not stated in a way that is directly implementable. The business context helps bridge that gap by identifying the changes that must take place to implement a strategy, and then by linking those changes back to the strategy that drives them.

- Identifying environmental trends
- Understanding business strategies
- Determining change requirements for processes, information, technology and solutions

2:00pm Seminar Exercise

2:30pm Develop EA Principles

Strategy tells us what we will do; principles tell us how we will do it. EA principles provide guidance to improve the consistency of decision making across the enterprise. These principles become a key element in driving IT investment decisions within the governance process for the enterprise, as well as the IT investment planning process.

- Understanding and positioning principles
- What are the sources for principles?
- How to define relevant principles to guide business, information, solution and technology architecture development

3:00pm Break

3:15pm Develop the Technical Architecture Viewpoint

IT organizations planning technical architecture will increasingly do more than just adopt standards for technical components; they will also define models for combining those technical components from multiple technology areas for use in effective and repeatable ways. Technical services and technical patterns are two specific multi-component models that show increasing levels of reuse and complexity reduction for planning infrastructure.

- Understanding the basics of EA future-state modeling
- How to define technology standards and combine them into technical patterns
- Defining and documenting reusable technical services

4:15pm Develop the Information Architecture Viewpoint

Information is a strategic asset and, if managed effectively, it can be a key differentiator in the marketplace. At the same time, the explosive growth of uncontrolled, unmanaged information can be a serious business liability. Understanding and modeling the future-state information architecture can mitigate the risk of increasing complexity and duplication of information.

- Defining information architecture
- Introducing the information architecture framework
- Modeling the future-state information architecture

5:00pm End-User Case Study

6:00pm Networking Reception

> "Enabled me to take EA forward into the organization and sell it."
>
> BPD Manager, Gas de France ESS

Please note, all agenda timings are approximate and subject to change.

Day Two: Planning and Running

Objective: To provide you with best practices for a successful EA initiative

8:00am Registration & Breakfast

8:30am Develop the Business Architecture Viewpoint

The development of the business architecture for an enterprise is becoming a central issue for improving business performance. No longer can an enterprise effectively undertake EA without including business architecture. Understanding practical modeling techniques for designing the future-state business architecture is a critical skill in the EA team.

- Defining business architecture
- Modeling the future-state business architecture

9:15pm Develop the Solution Architecture Viewpoint

In many organizations, technology-planning activities are splintered among per-project engineers, technology subject matter experts and enterprise architects, leading to disparate strategies. Unifying such activities yields significant delivery synergy within an organization. The solution architecture is the glue that binds the viewpoints of the designers of various aspects of the solution.

- Defining the solution architecture
- Introducing a solution architecture framework
- Reconciling the viewpoints of various constituents

10:00am Break

10:15am Making EA Actionable

EA has no intrinsic value. To yield a return, EA must be implemented. To be successful, enterprise architects must define the projects and migration plans for implementation.

- Closing the gaps
- Prioritizing projects
- The role of EA in the system development life cycle

11:00am Defining EA Governance and Management

To be effective, EA must drive change. Often, that change will come about by constraining the choices of projects. Frequently, these constraints are resisted and even resented, so they must be managed through appropriate governance arrangements. Equally, however, architects have an important role to play in communicating the benefits of EA and facilitating agreement among disparate interests.

- EA approval and review processes
- Understanding the skills and talents required by enterprise architects
- Understand the various EA stakeholder roles

11:45am Federated EA

Group-level IT organizations are often charged with "sorting out the mess," but typically lack the governance structures, tools and methods to drive the optimization of IT management disciplines across the enterprise. Central IT management must employ specialized methods and tools while opening lines of communication to better align and optimize investments across the group.

- How to balance centralization vs. decentralization
- How to drive consistency and alignment through governance, processes & tools
- How to manage end-user empowerment & cost and control sharing, while mitigating competing/conflicting interests across multiple lines of business

12:15pm Lunch

1:15pm Measuring the Value of EA

An EA measurement program will uncover EA's linkages to business and IT key performance indicators, and help present a strong argument for the value of the program. To be successful, the EA program must understand, track and report on multiple levels to address each stakeholder constituency.

- Understanding the metrics landscape
- Defining key performance metrics that support the IT agenda
- Defining key performance metrics that support the business agenda

2:00pm Selling the Value of EA

Effective EA requires selling to a broad range of constituents. Although overlapping within communications, marketing and organization change management in many ways, selling EA is distinct in that it involves gaining commitment from these groups.

- Why enterprise architects need to be salespeople too
- Articulating the value of EA to various stakeholders
- Creating the communication plan

2:30pm Break

2:45pm Seminar Exercise

3:15pm Selecting EA Frameworks and Tools

For immature EA programs, frameworks and tools can be a distraction, but are necessary to organize and manage EA artifacts. Frameworks differ markedly and focus on different aspects of EA, so choosing a framework can be difficult. The EA tool market is continuing to evolve and grow rapidly, with many acquisitions and new entrants.

- What frameworks are available, and how are they useful?
- What are EA tool selection best practices?

3:45pm Wrap-Up and Next Steps

4:00pm Seminar Adjourns