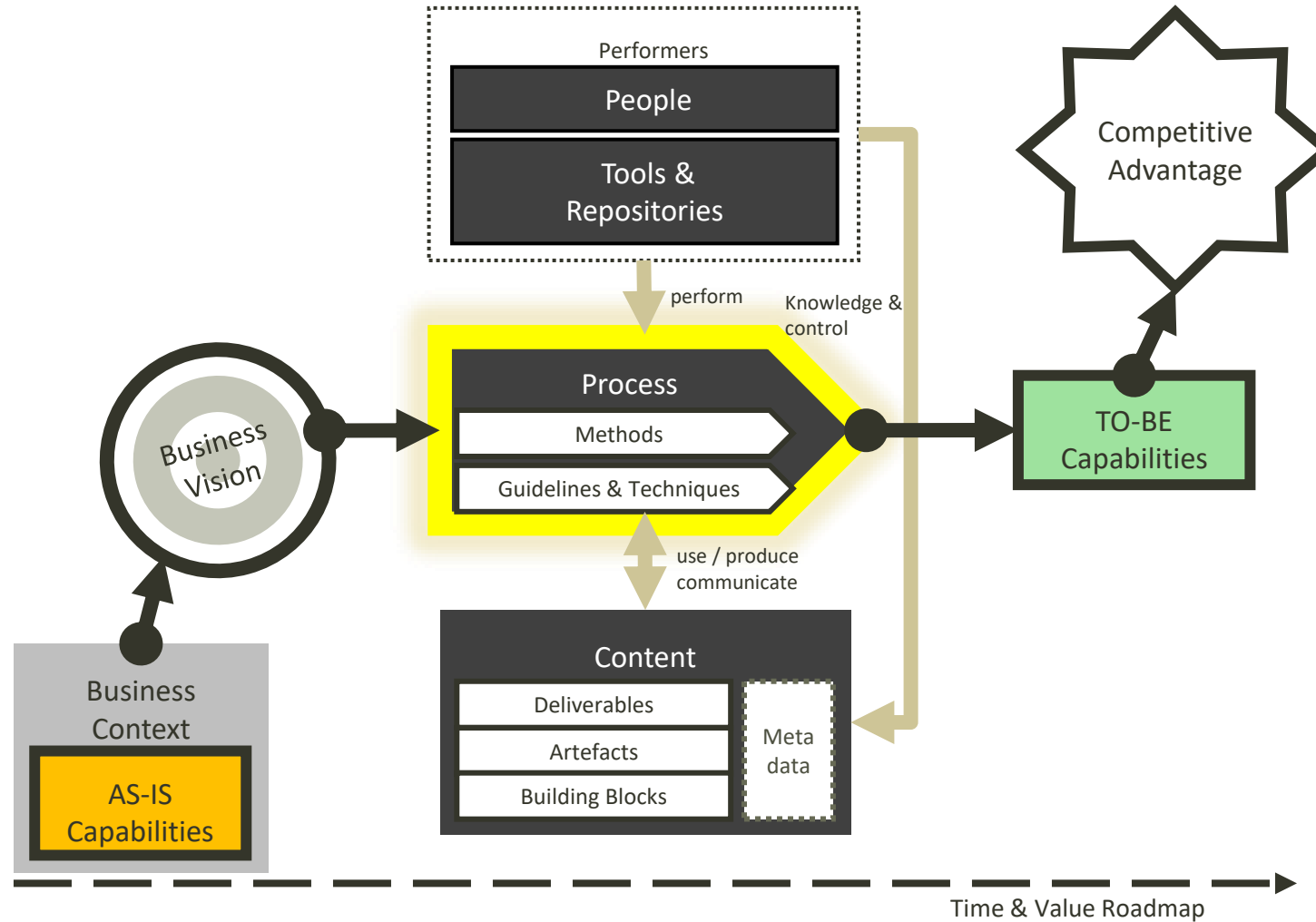


Unified Framework for Driving Transformations

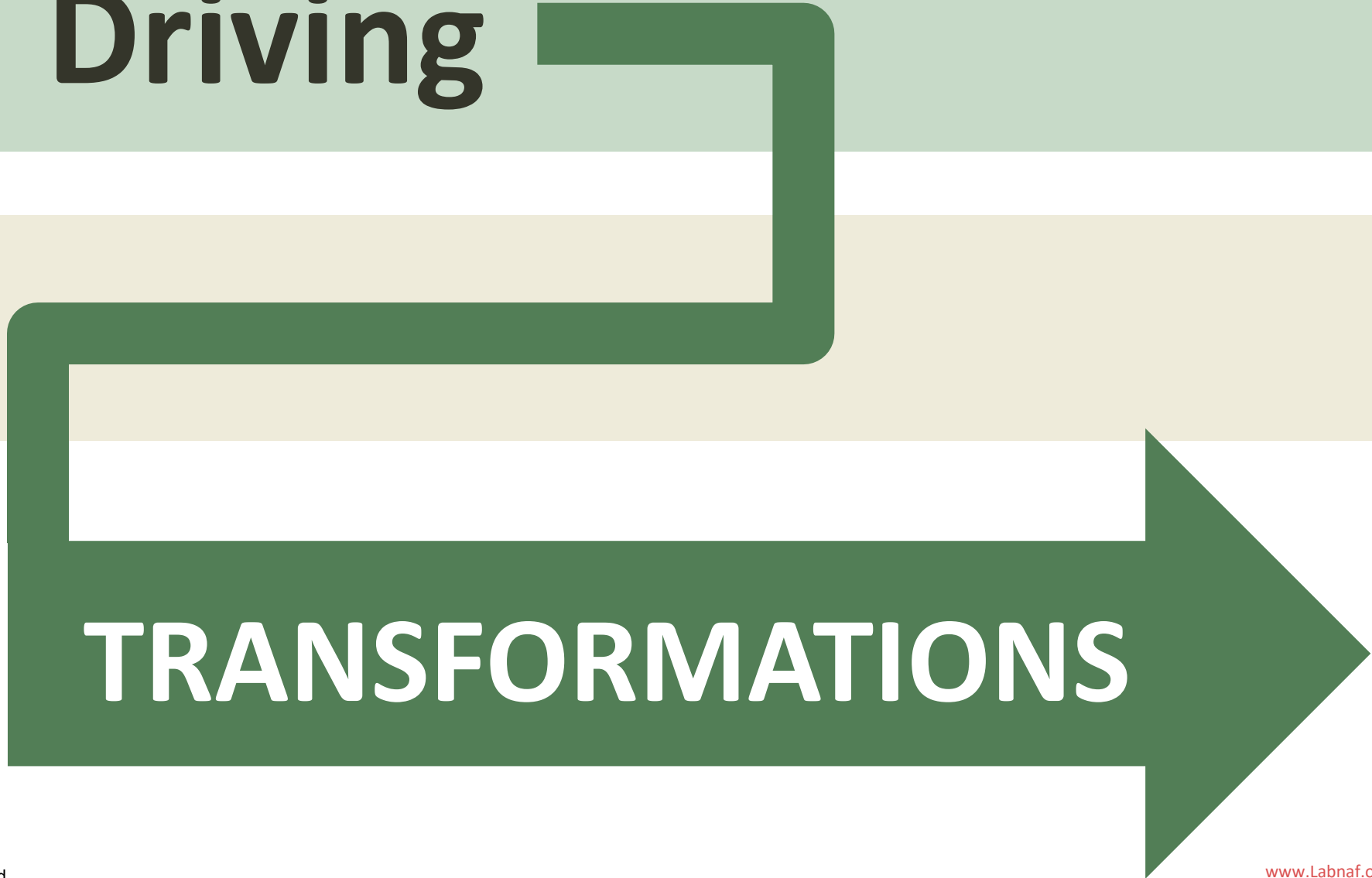
The Process of Driving Transformations

The Process of Driving Transformations

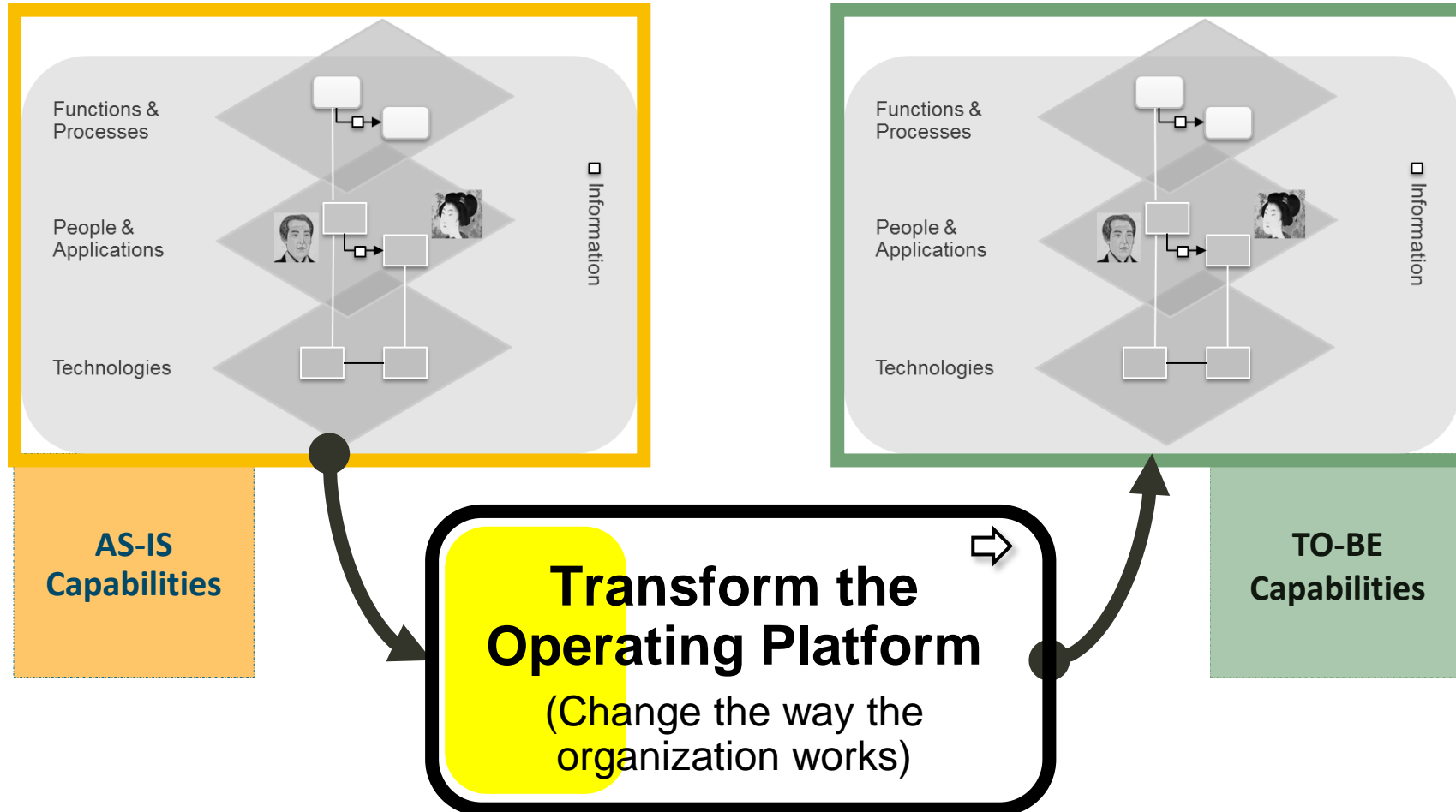


Driving

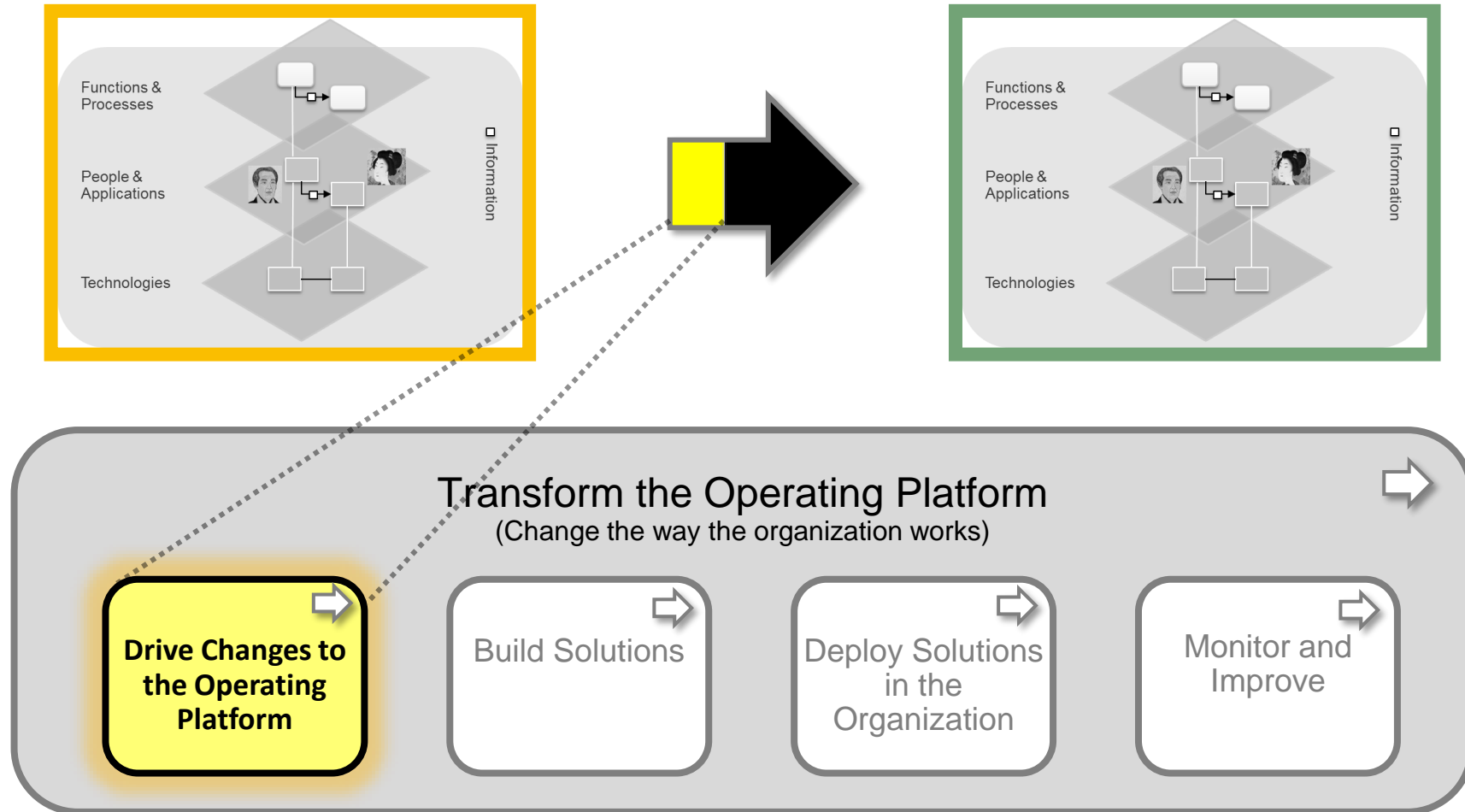
TRANSFORMATIONS



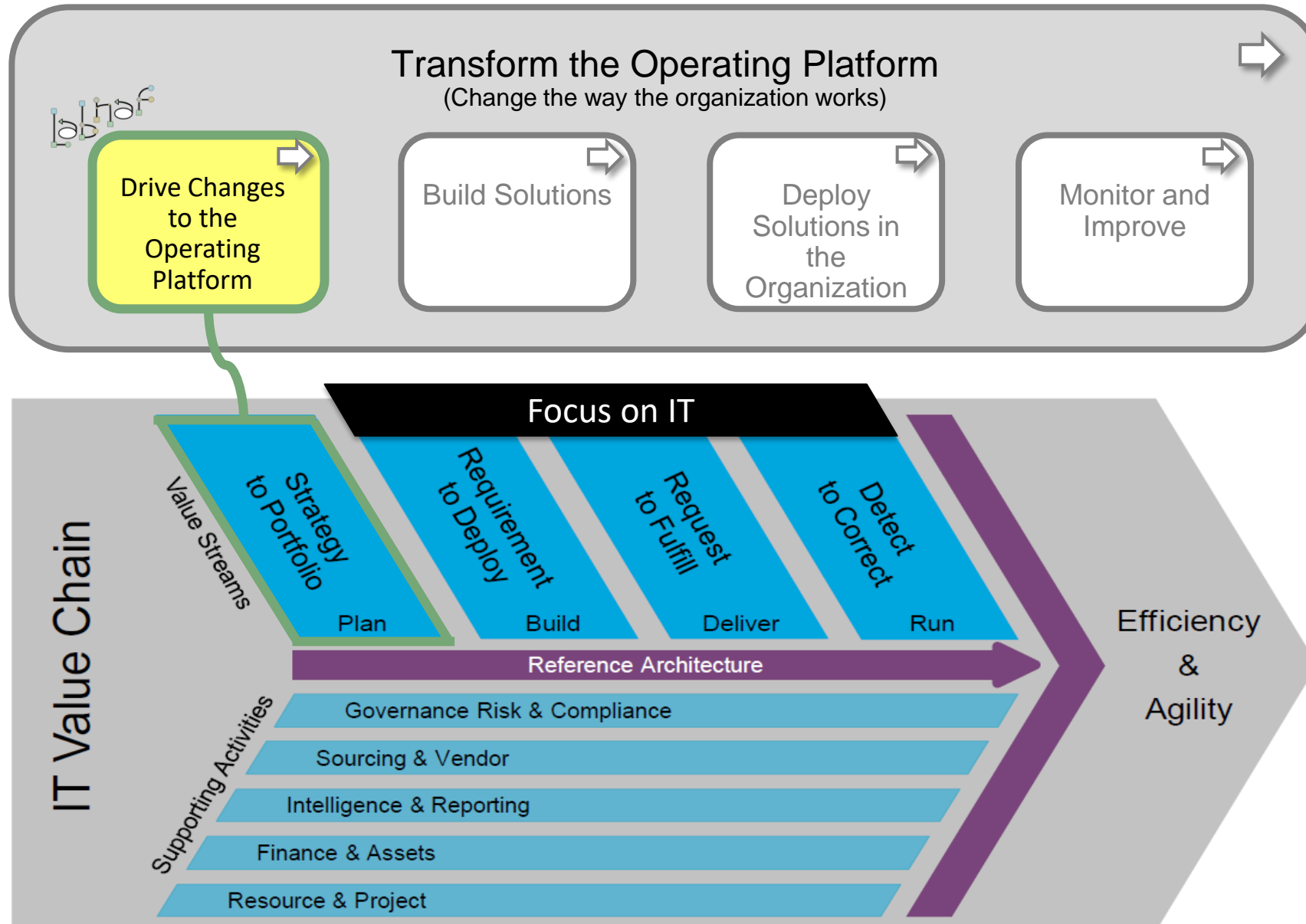
Strategy and Architecture is only a First Step within the overall Transformation Process



Strategy and Architecture Focus on Driving Changes to the Operating Platform



Labnaf Driving Transformations Process vs IT4IT Value Chain



Drive Changes to the Operating Platform

*Let's dive into this
process*

**Visualize
Diagnose**

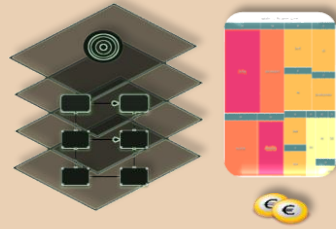
Strategize

Create Roadmaps

Design awesome architecture solutions

Drive Changes to the Operating Platform

Enterprise
Visualization



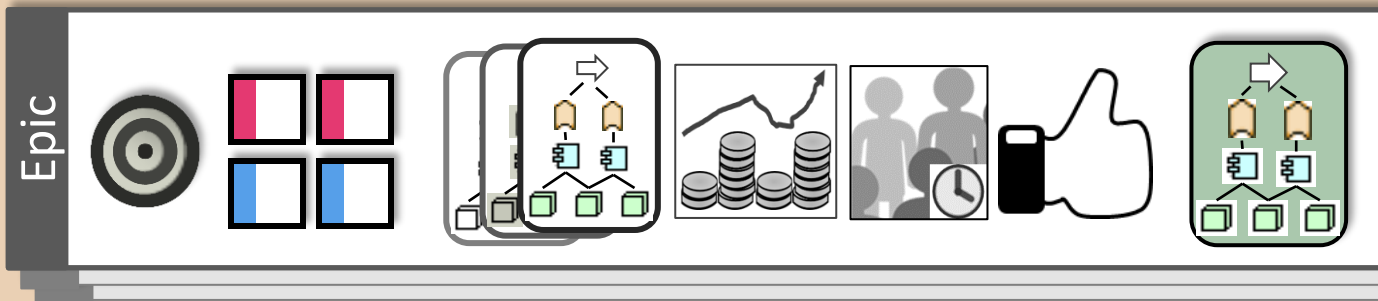
Strategy
Definition

Strategy Execution



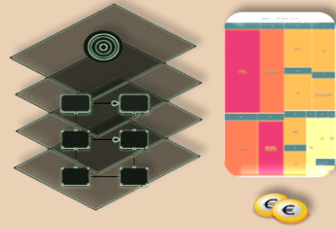
Capabilities Roadmaps

Project Architecture



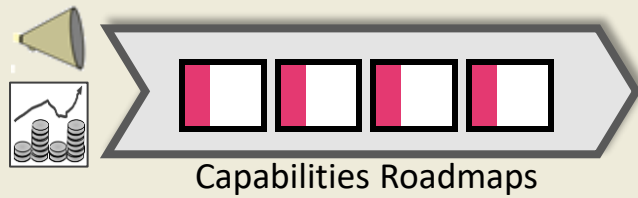
Drive Changes to the Operating Platform

Enterprise
Visualization



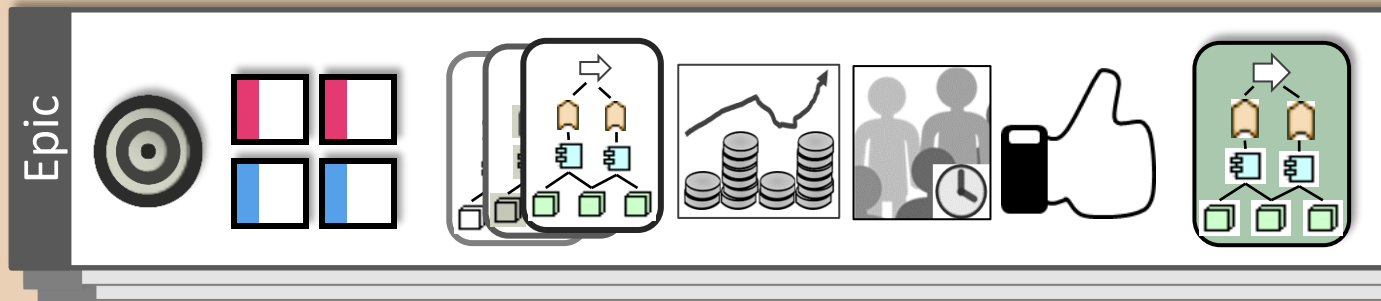
Strategy
Definition

Strategy Execution



VISION

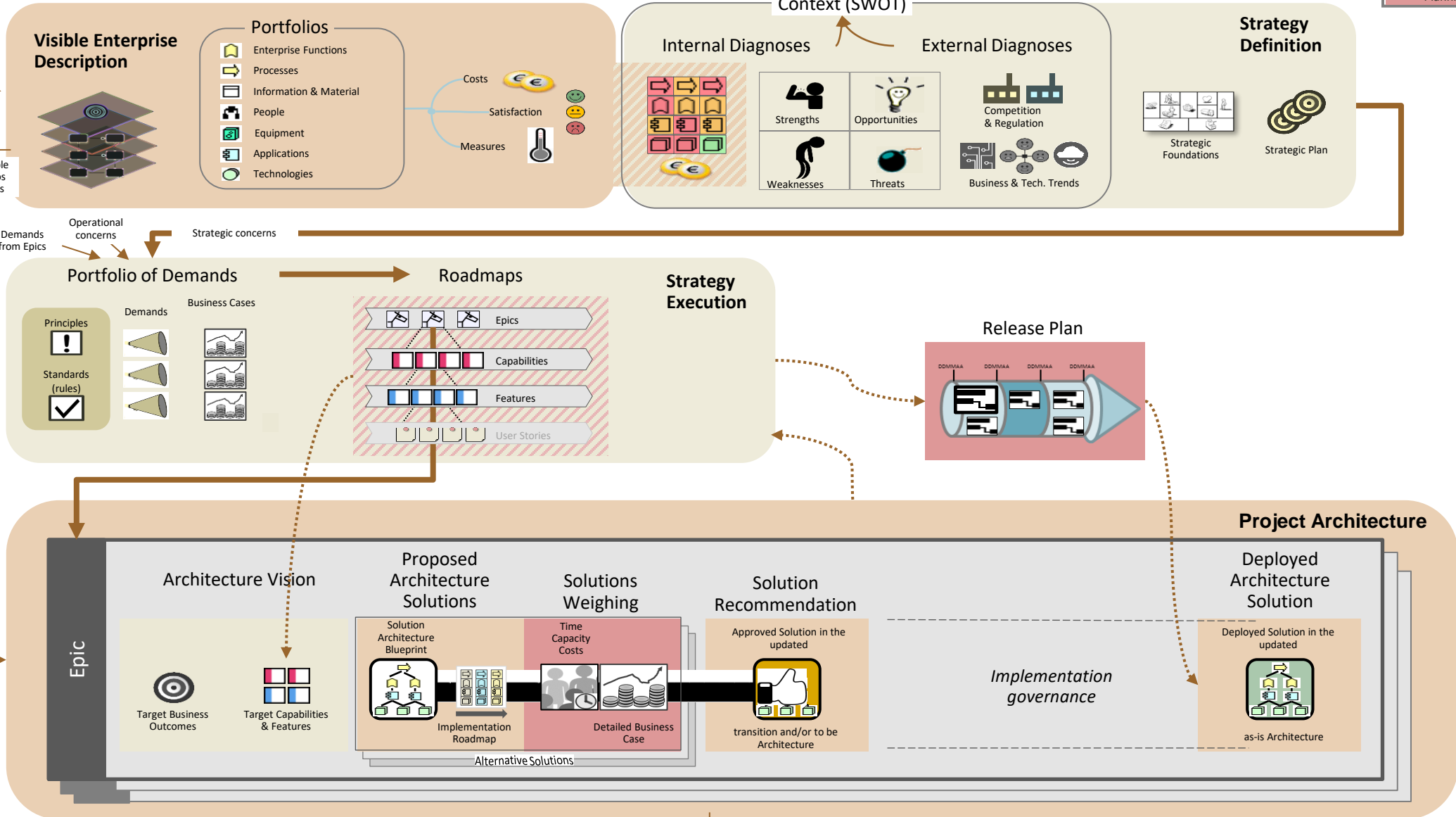
Project Architecture



Drive Changes to the Operating Platform

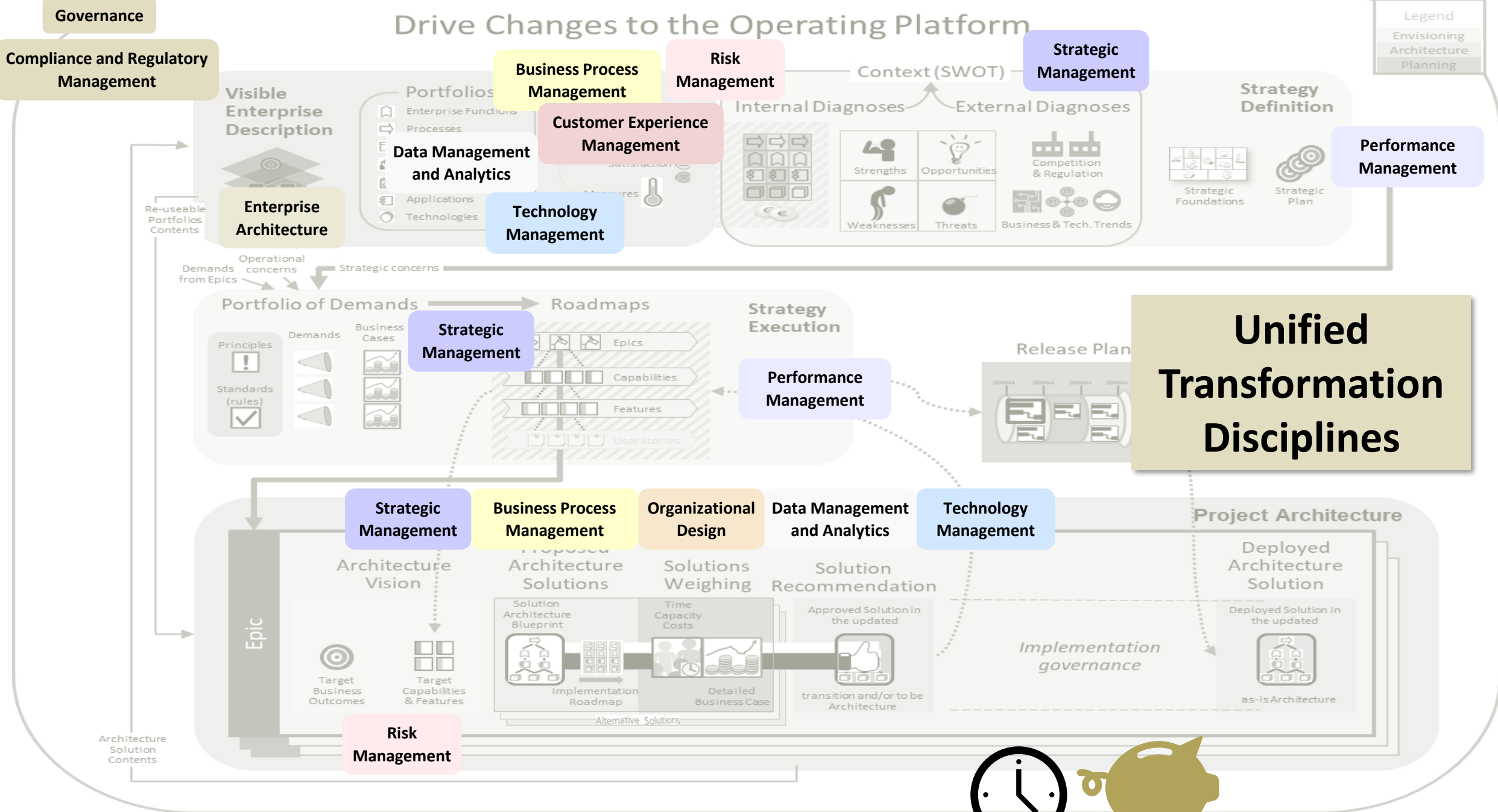
Legend

- Envisioning
- Architecture
- Planning

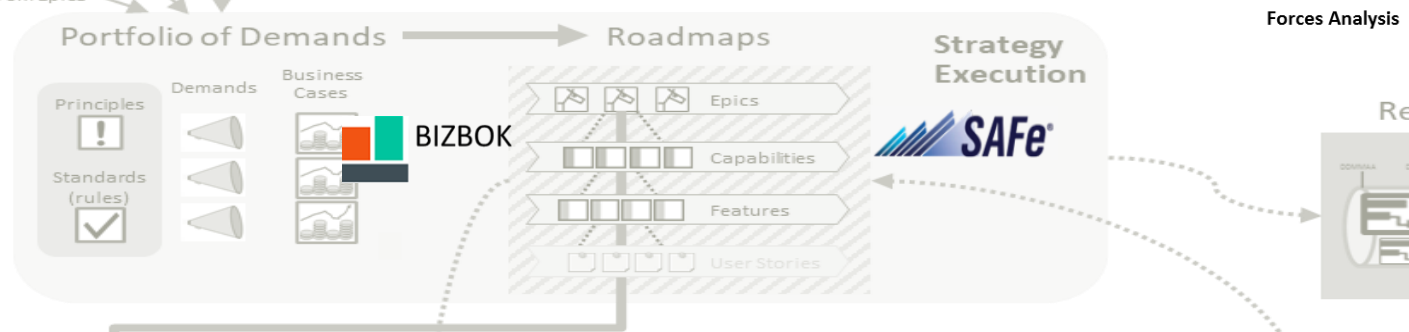
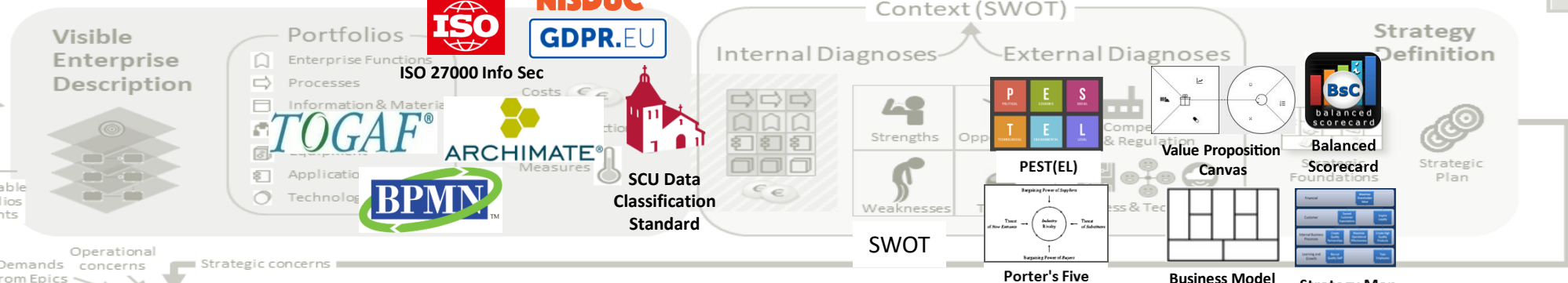


Drive Changes to the Operating Platform

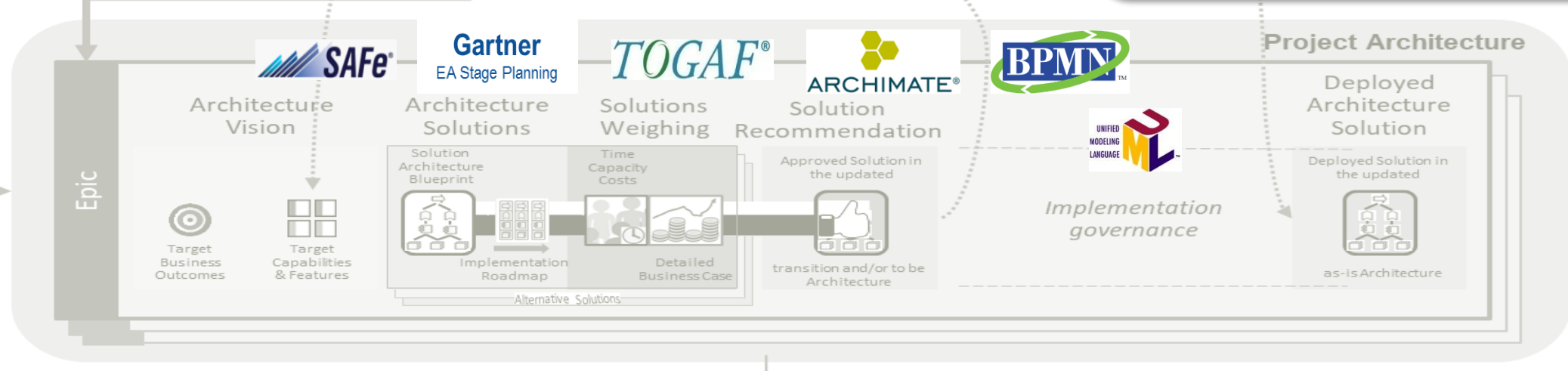
Legend
 Envisioning
 Architecture
 Planning



Drive Changes to the Operating Platform

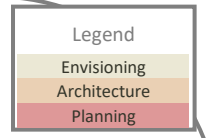
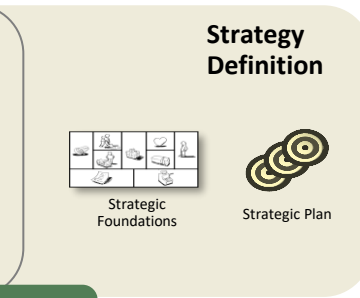
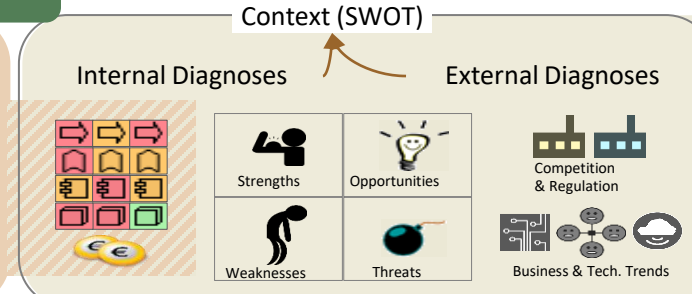
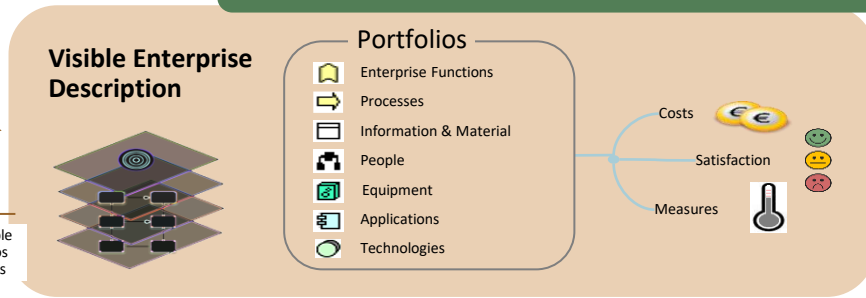


Scope of Standards within the Scope of Labnaf

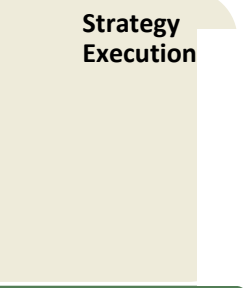
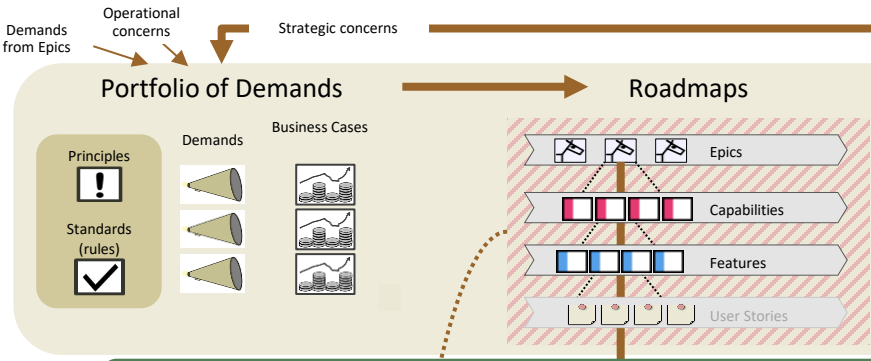


Drive Changes to the Operating Platform

What is our operational model?

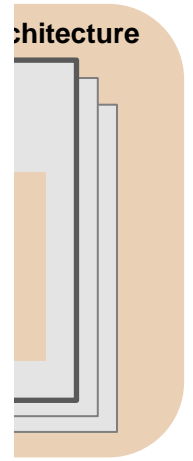


What is the vision for its future?



How shall we plan the execution of this vision?

This first part of the process addresses the enterprise as a whole

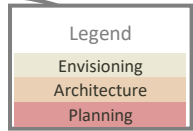


Architecture Solution Contents

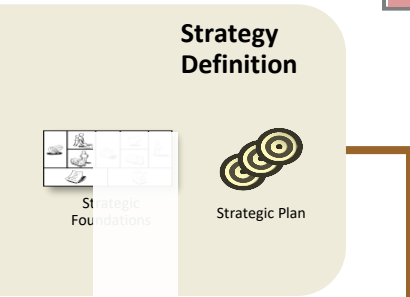
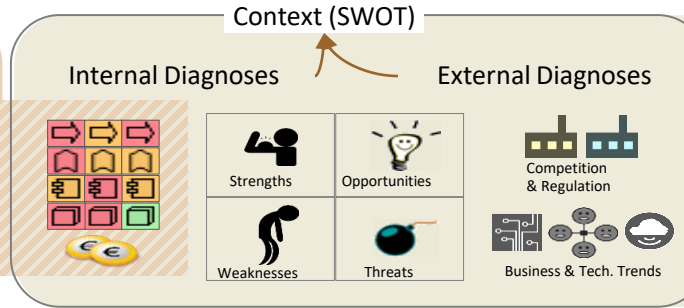
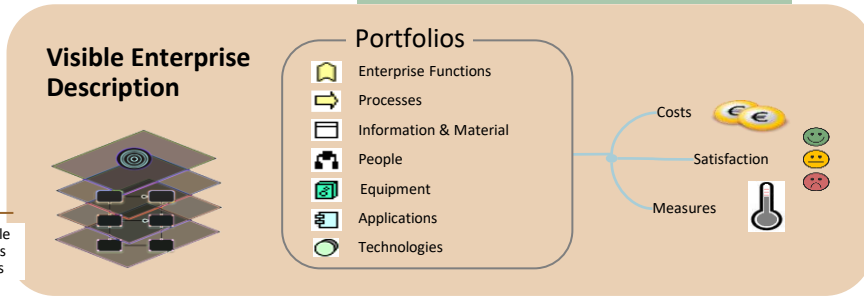
Re-useable Portfolios Contents

Demands from Epics
Operational concerns
Strategic concerns

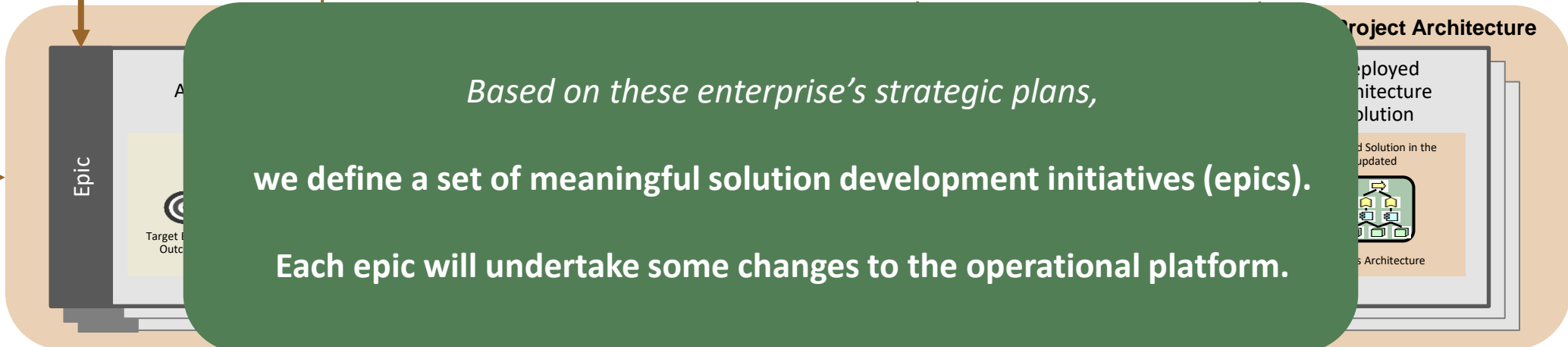
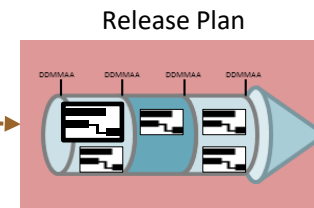
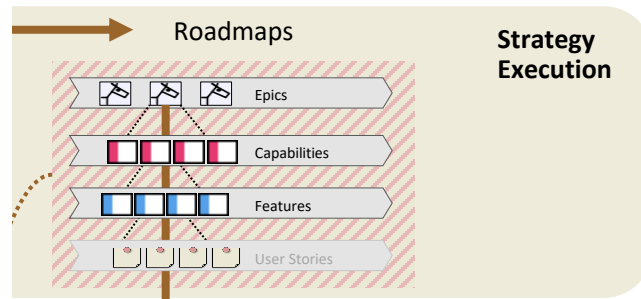
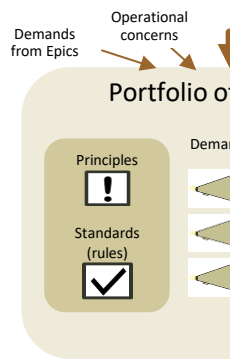
Drive Changes to the Operating Platform



The operational platform



Re-useable Portfolios Contents



Based on these enterprise's strategic plans,

we define a set of meaningful solution development initiatives (epics).

Each epic will undertake some changes to the operational platform.

Drive Changes to the Operating Platform

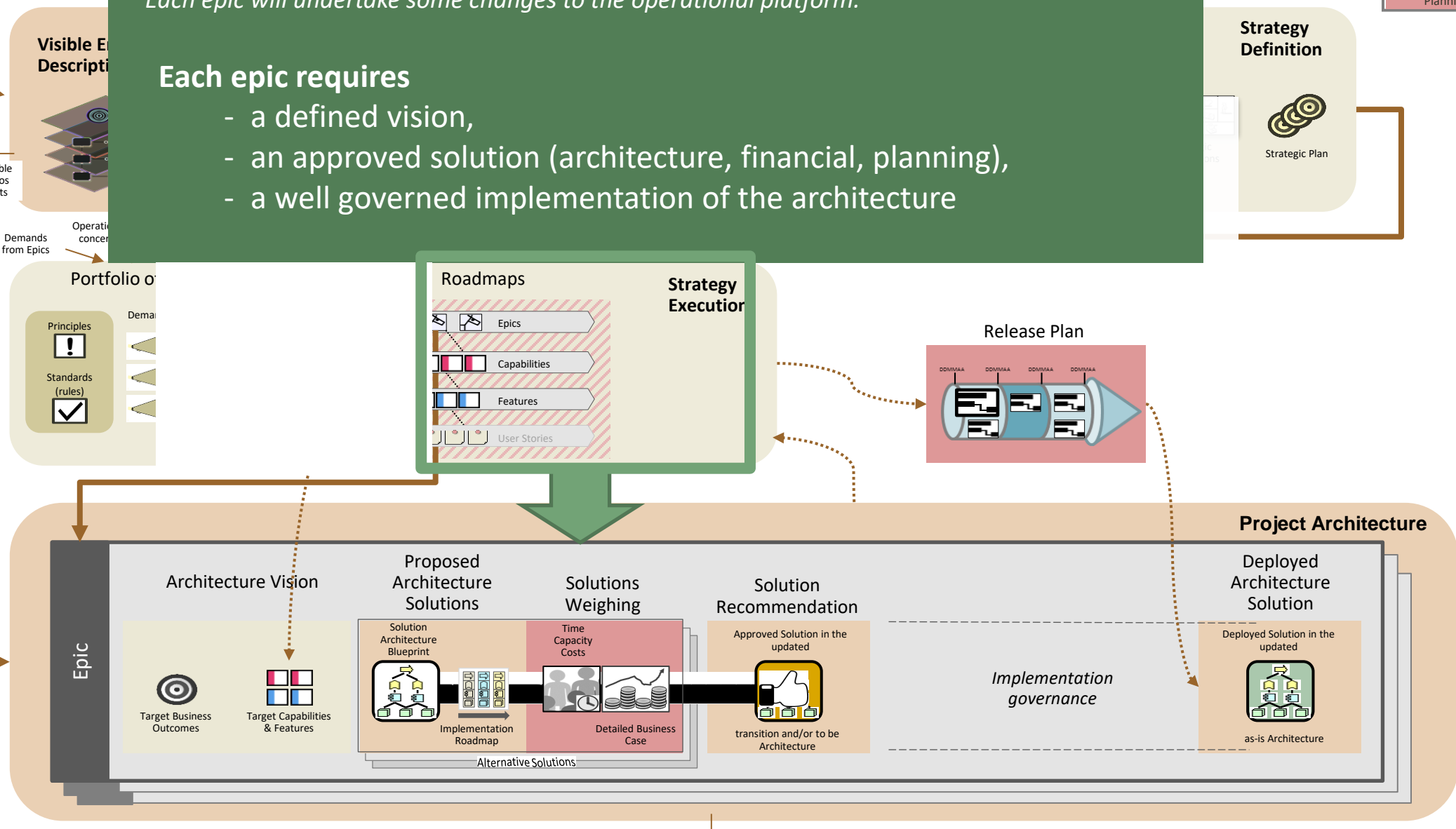
Legend

- Envisioning
- Architecture
- Planning

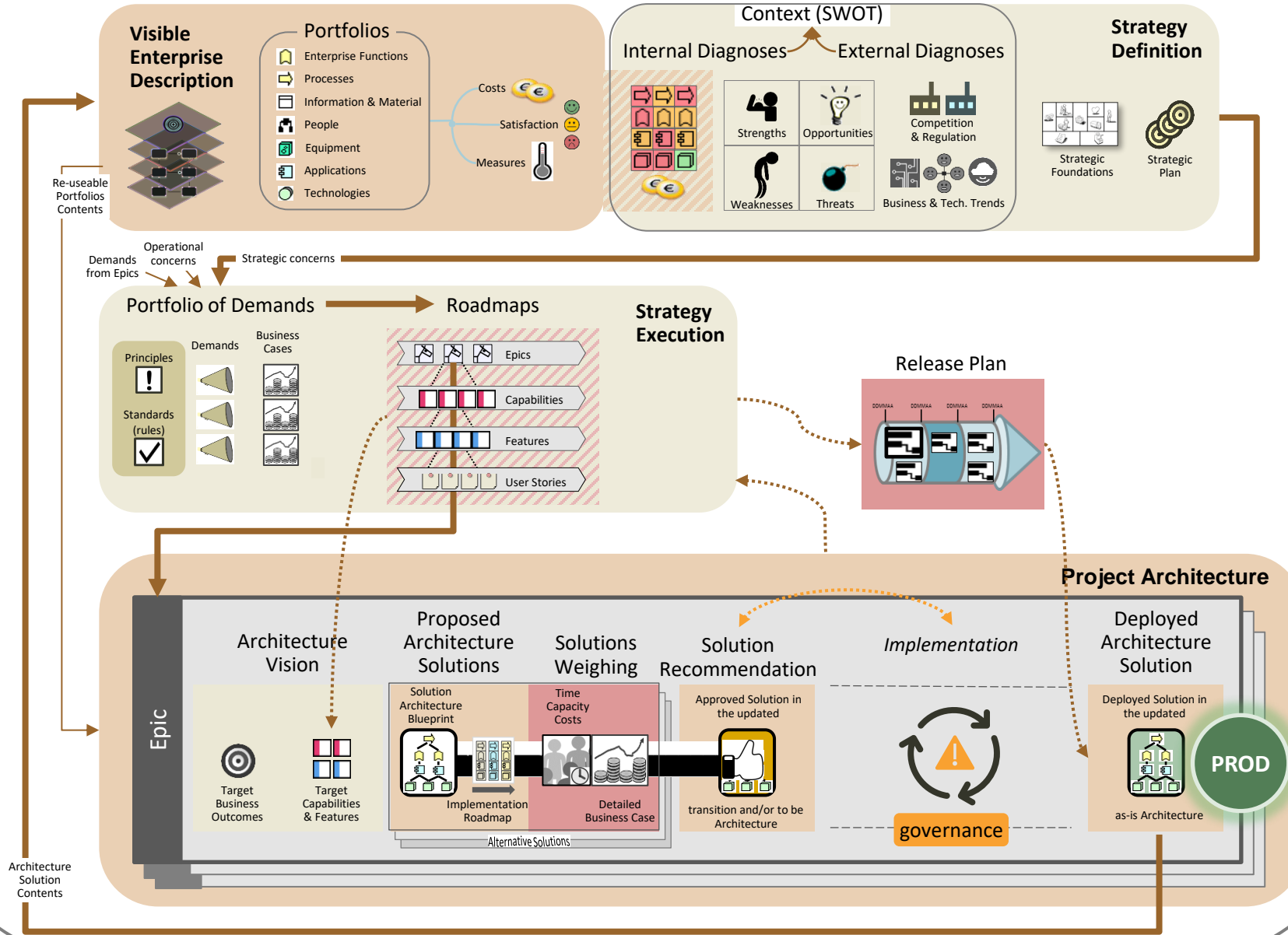
Each epic will undertake some changes to the operational platform.

Each epic requires

- a defined vision,
- an approved solution (architecture, financial, planning),
- a well governed implementation of the architecture

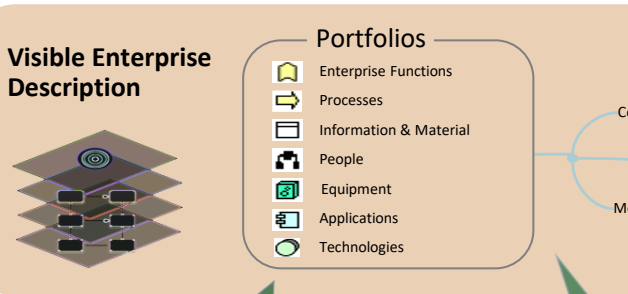
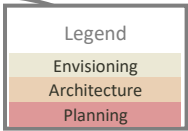


Drive Changes to the Operating Platform



*Let's dive deeper into the
process step by step...*

Drive Changes to the Operating Platform



The key is to manage complexity and to leverage specialized skills.

Therefore the Visible Enterprise Description decomposes into a set of portfolios.

These portfolios are interrelated.

Each portfolio contains catalogs of elements with their relationships and diagrams.

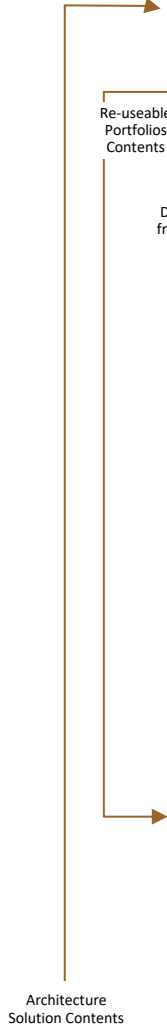
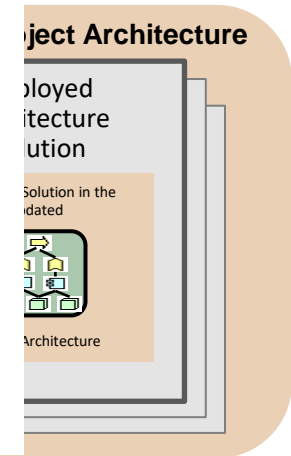
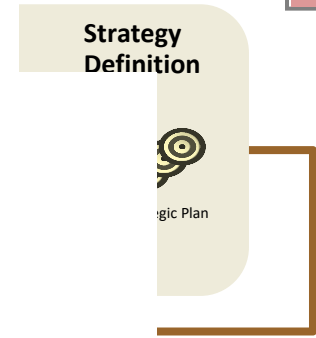
These elements can be for example enterprise functions, processes, information, material, people, equipment, applications, data stores, supporting technologies and all related services.

The **Visible Enterprise Description** portrays the enterprise as it is architected today and as it is planned to be in the future.

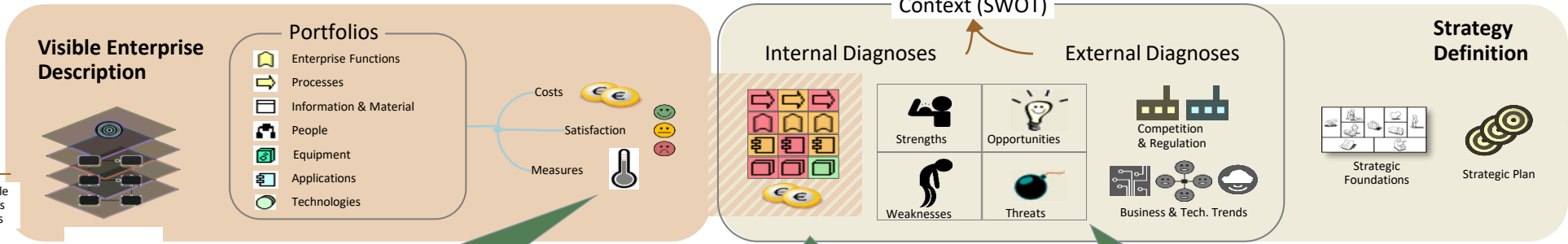
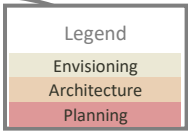
It formally describes and relates different types of elements that constitute your operating platform.

Time is another dimension. Each element and each connector can belong, at the same time, to any of these 3 **architecture plateaus**:

- **AS-IS:** The element or connector exists today.
- **TRANSITION:** The element or connector will exist in some transitional future.
- **TO-BE:** The element or connector is a target standard.



Drive Changes to the Operating Platform



Portfolio items are **evaluated** from different angles including customer/user satisfaction, performance, costs and lifecycle.

Such **assessments** can apply to any architecture element.

Some values are provided by asking people. Example: users' satisfaction, sensitive information

Some values are provided automatically. Examples:

- Costs of equipment, applications, technologies, people material and information
- Incidents identified by monitoring systems
- Application complexity calculated based on number of interfaces and components
- Equipment, applications and technology lifecycle

Internal diagnoses correlate, summarize, depict and highlight information extracted from the visible enterprise description. Add finance, skill levels...

Internal diagnoses communicate the firm's internal **strengths and weaknesses** i.e. the left columns in a SWOT matrix.

External diagnoses provide visibility on the external macro-environment and on competition that the organization is facing.

External diagnoses communicate the firm's **opportunities and threats** i.e. the right side of a SWOT matrix.

Following the SWOT matrices the strategic foundations might be reviewed. That includes the mission, vision, values, and business model.

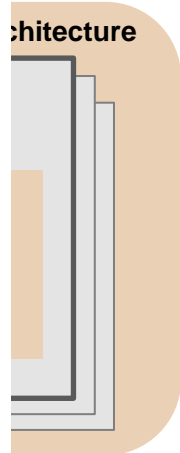
Based on the SWOT and strategic foundations, we define strategic objectives and SMART goals.

Then we cascade these goals throughout the organization.

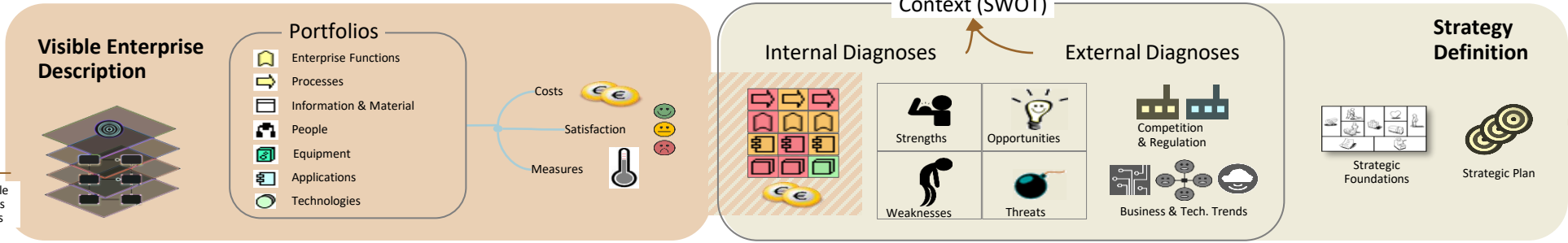
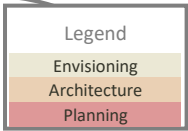
Diagnoses are expressed and communicated using charts, dashboards and tabular reports.

The resulting SWOT matrices depict the current organization status i.e. the enterprise context.

Strategies can now be defined based on known strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats.

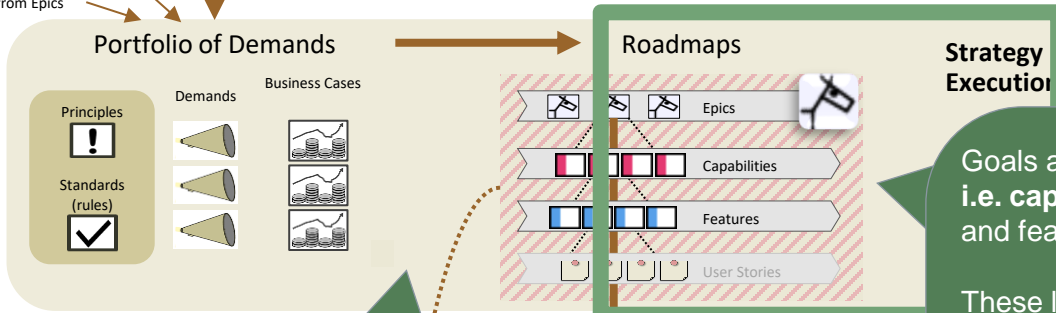


Drive Changes to the Operating Platform



Re-useable Portfolios Contents

Operational concerns
Demands from Epics
Strategic concerns



Based on defined strategic goals stakeholders issue **demands** for changes.

Some demands are tactical. They are not aligned to strategic goals. These must be clearly motivated exceptions.

Demands are prioritized and classified to create synergies.

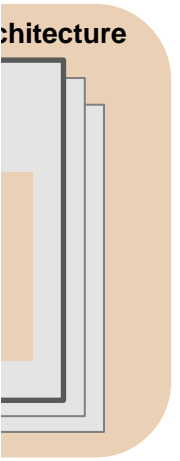
Goals and demands get refined into **high level requirements i.e. capabilities and features**. Capabilities contain features and features will be ultimately refined into user stories.

These list of requirements get iteratively analyzed, evaluated, prioritized, planned and fulfilled. Together they represent the planning of changes. Such planning is typically expressed in the form of **capabilities roadmaps**.

Related target capabilities are then grouped into **epics** (programs, lists of projects).

These lists of requirements get iteratively updated following the real world execution of changes.

Let's start an epic to undertake one change to the operating platform ...



Architecture Solution Contents

Drive Changes to the Operating Platform

Legend
Envisioning
Architecture
Planning

Epics are approved vehicles used to address stakeholder demands and to execute the plans.

Each epic needs to **recommend and deliver a solution** that will effectively lead to **target capabilities** and to **target business outcomes**.

Each epic produces a set of **alternative architecture solutions**. The AS-IS solution can be one of the alternatives.

An architecture solution can include **information, processes, people, equipment applications and technologies** along with an **implementation roadmap**

Each acceptable architecture **solution is weighted in terms of time, capacity and costs**.

A detailed business case is created.

Following (or against) architecture recommendations, a **solution is approved**.

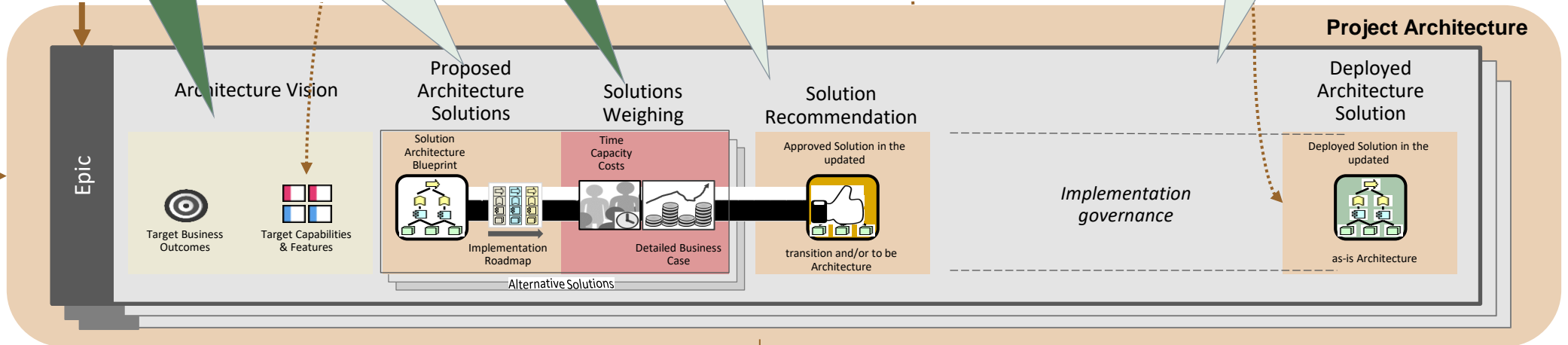
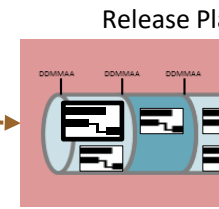
Following the contents of the approved solution, the **transition and/or to-be architecture must be updated**.

For each epic, **incremental capabilities and features are scheduled and integrated in the overall release plan**.

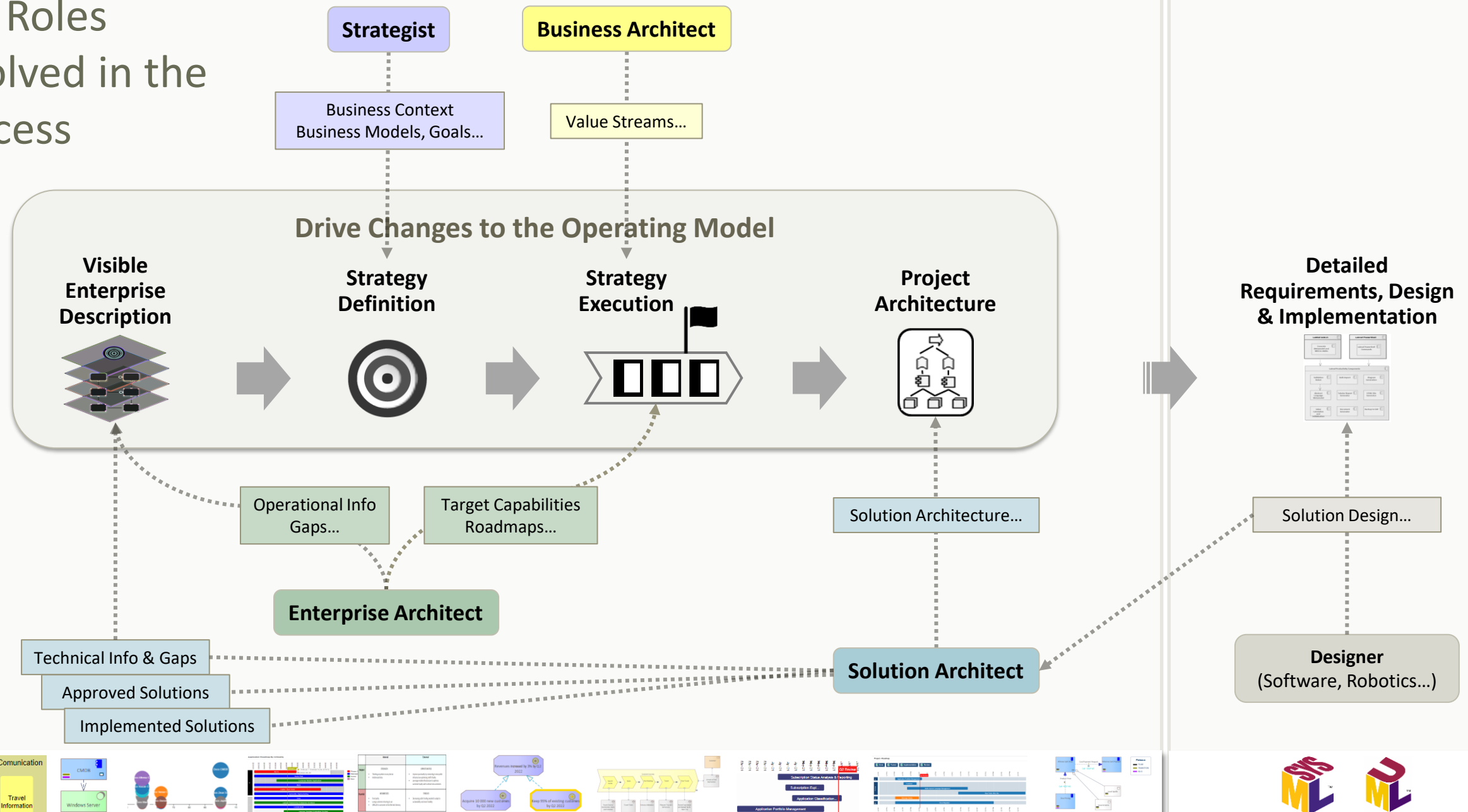
The release plan communicates when each release will be available and what range of capabilities and features will be in the release.

As soon as the solution is running in **production**, the **architecture needs to be updated**.

The AS-IS architecture changes will **reflect that the new solution is now part of the AS-IS situation**.



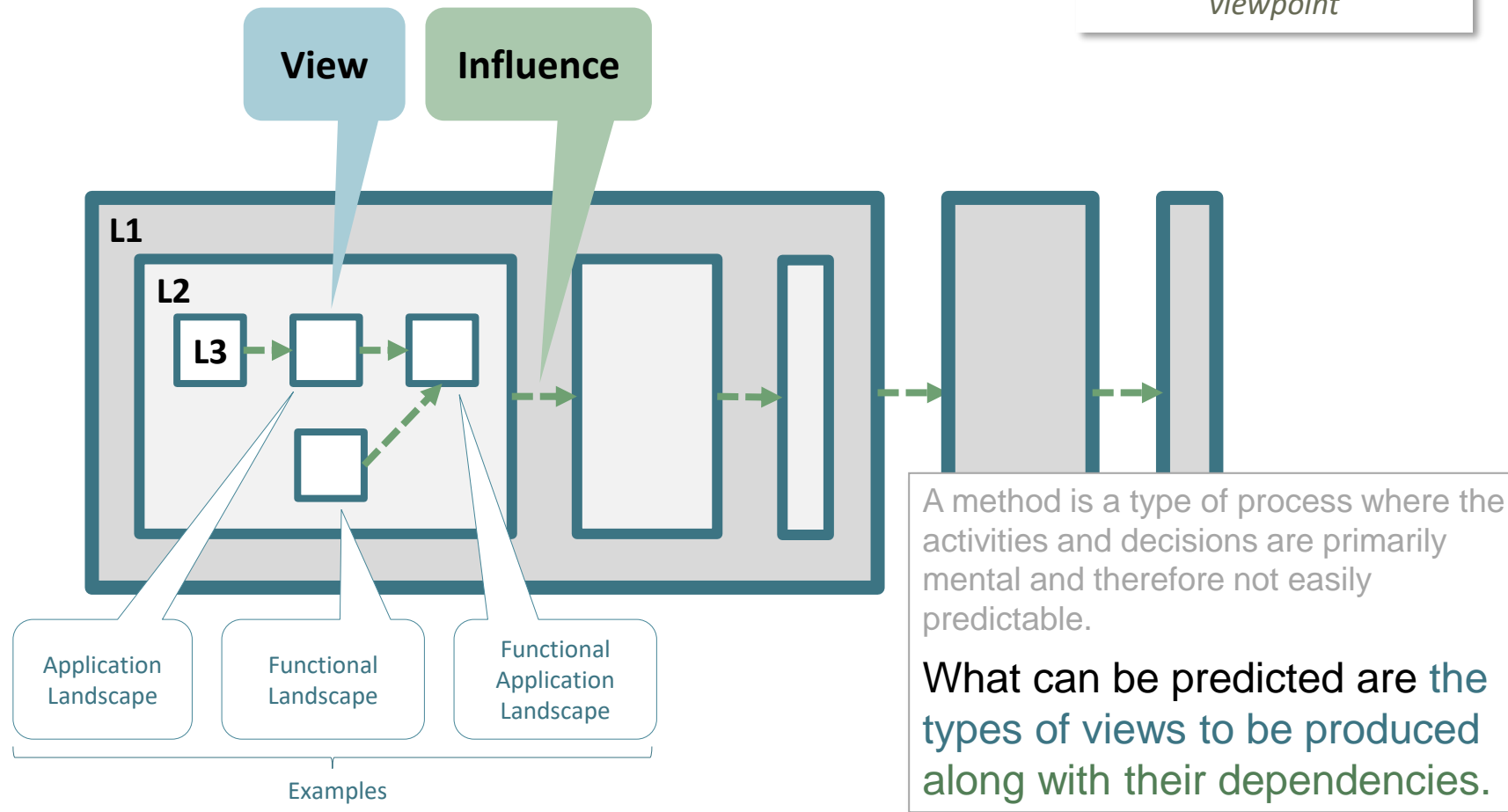
Key Roles involved in the process



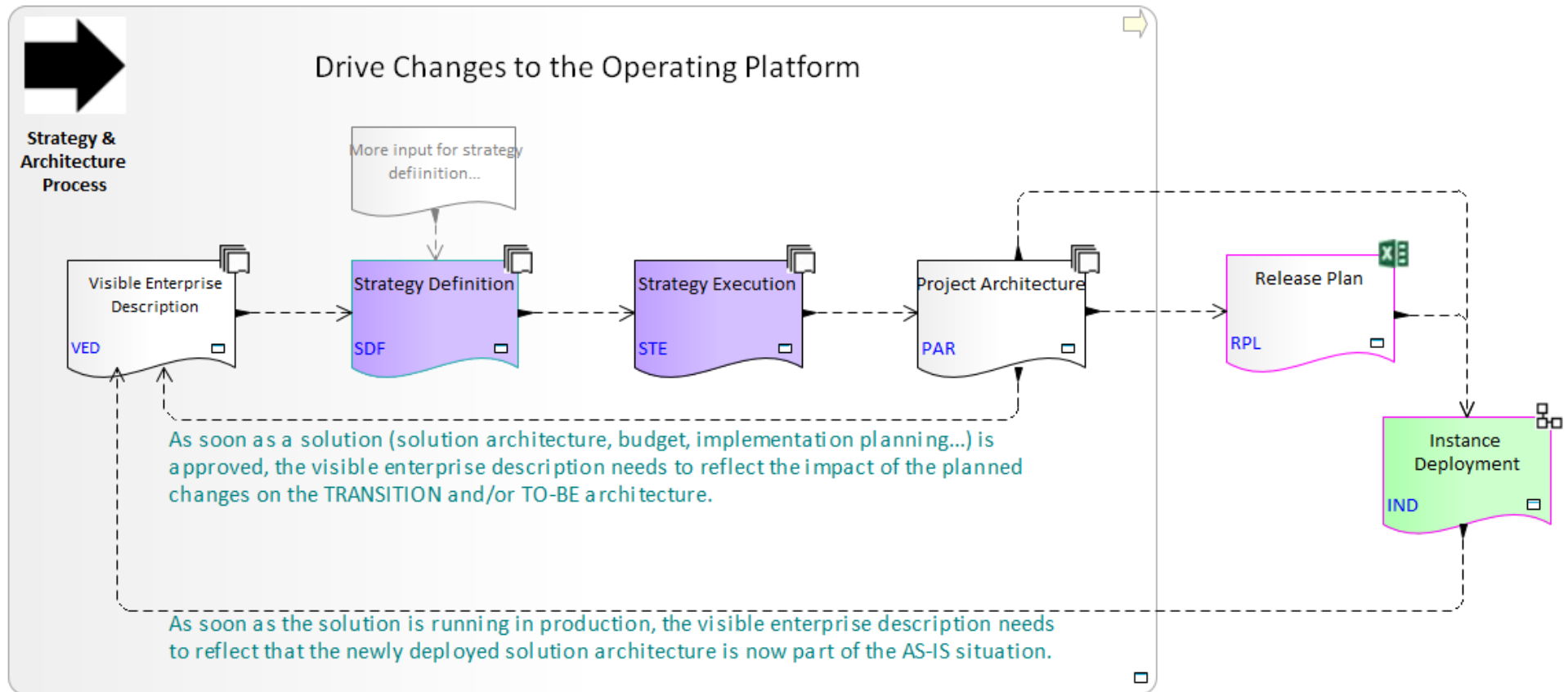
The Process is **ACTIONABLE**.

It is a **sequence of views** of defined types

A type of view is called a "viewpoint"



The Strategy & Architecture Process Expressed as a Flow of Viewpoints



[You can navigate and zoom into the viewpoints on-line...](#)

Viewpoints Level 2/3

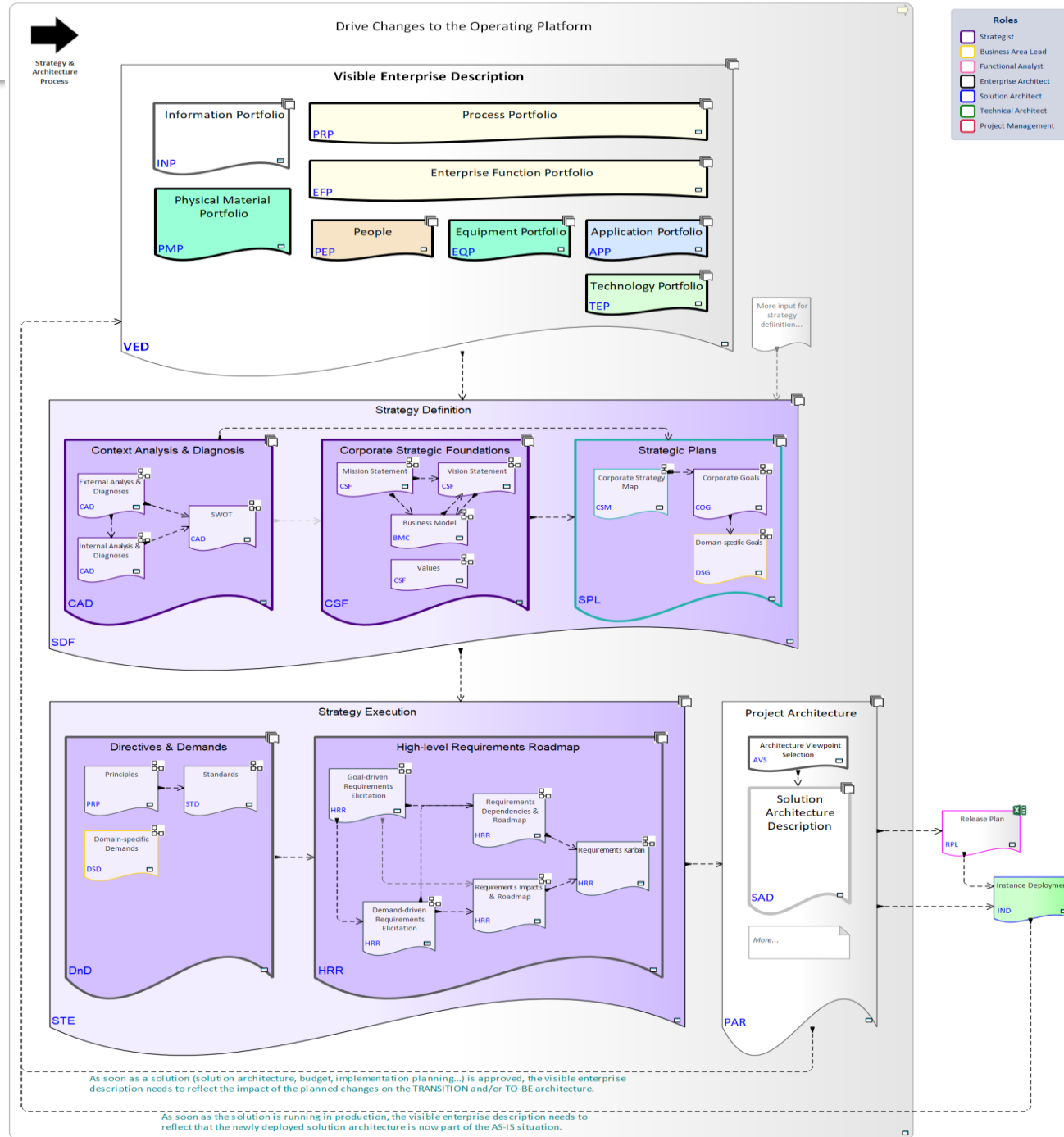


Strategy & Architecture Process

Drive Changes to the Operating Platform

Roles

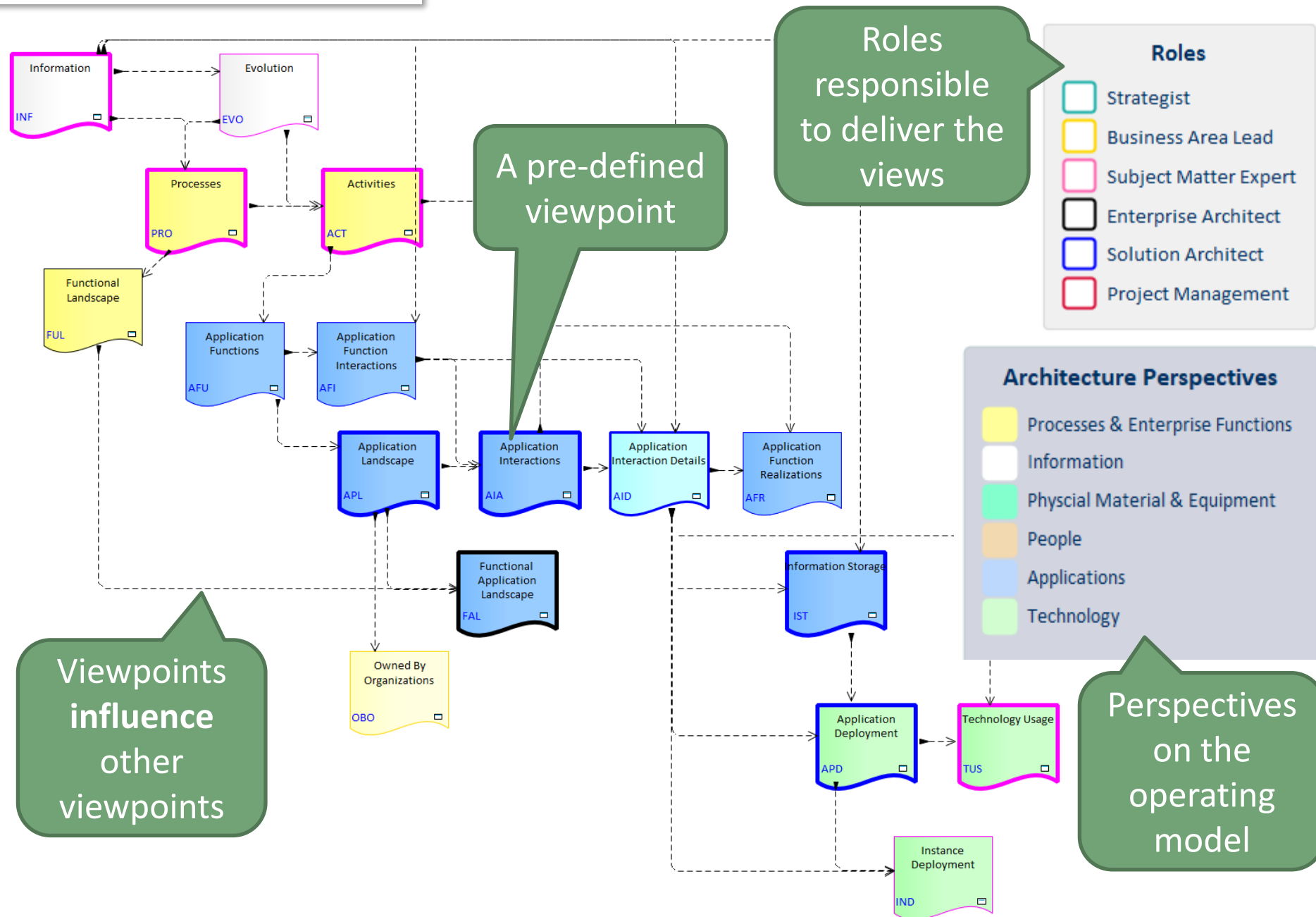
- Strategist
- Business Area Lead
- Functional Analyst
- Enterprise Architect
- Solution Architect
- Technical Architect
- Project Management



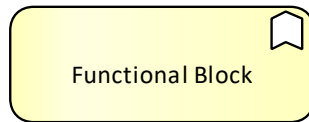
You can navigate and zoom into the viewpoints on-line...

Viewpoints Level 3/3

Focus on IT Solution Architecture Viewpoints



Prescriptive language for “Functional Application Landscape” views



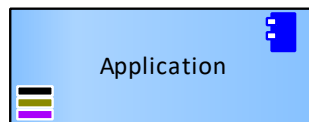
A Functional Block is a level 3 business function that belongs to some functional area.

The granularity and scope of a Functional Block is defined by identifying

- some homogenous set of information that the Functional Block is mastering
- a group of activities that fulfill the purpose of the functional block, that belong to some processes of same nature and that produce and use the information mastered by that Functional Block

A business function is a behavior element that groups behavior based on a chosen set of criteria e.g. required business resources and/or skills, competencies, knowledge, etc.

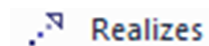
Inspired by Archimate



An application

- Is a self-contained unit of functionality as perceived by end-users
- Can be clearly mapped to some functional blocks
- Has its own specific set of application attribute values
- Is used by and billable to one or several Organizations
- Is owned by a single Organization
- Can be part of an Application Platform or an Application Group
- Encapsulates Applications Components and Application Interfaces
- Can exist at one or many specific points in time called "plateaus". Possible plateaus are AS-IS, TRANSITION and TO-BE.

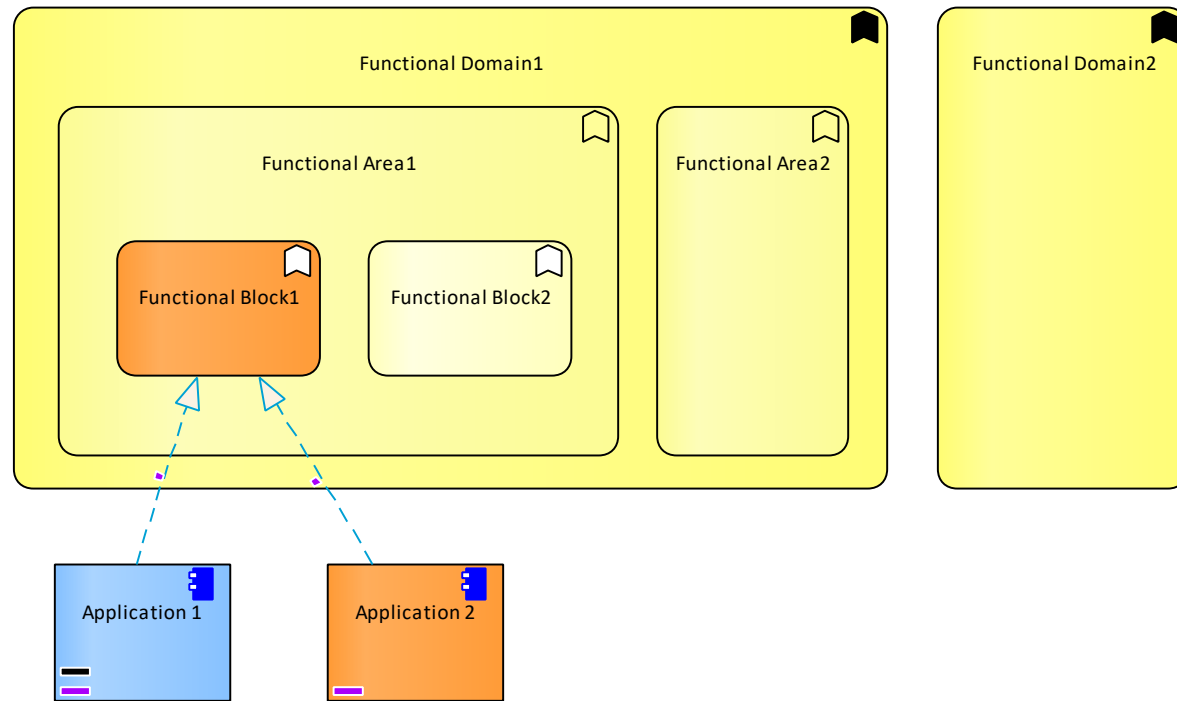
The name of an application component should preferably be a noun.



A **Realization** relationship indicates which concrete entities (“how”) realize which abstract entities (“what”). The realization relationship is used in a business operational sense (e.g., a role realizes a swim-lane of activities), but also in an IT context (e.g., an application realizes a functional block).

Inspired by UML & Archimate

Motivation for creating “Functional Application Landscape” views



This answers the following questions

When used as part of the **Visible Enterprise Description**

- Which **applications** support which **functional blocks**?

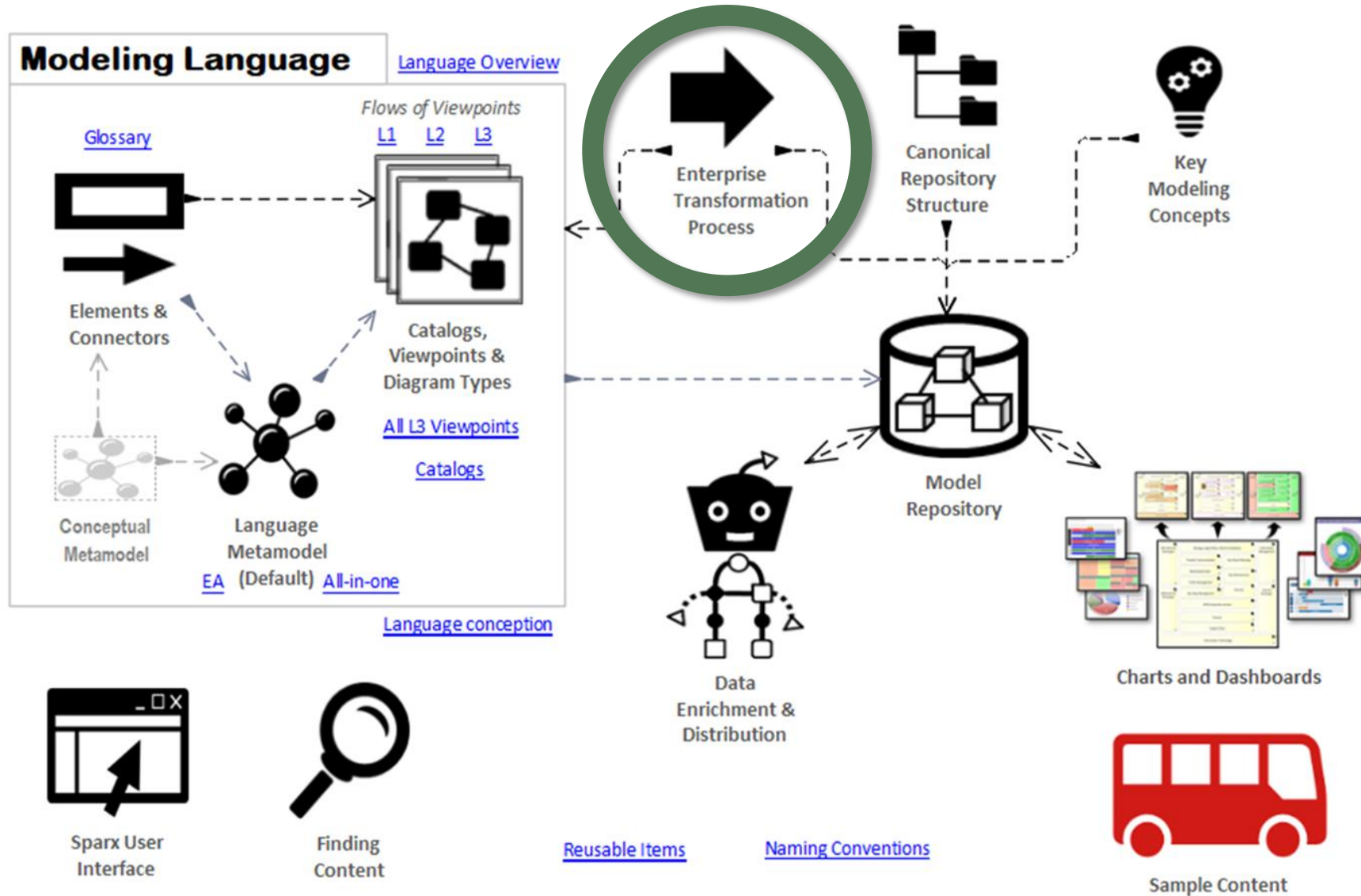
When used as part of a **Project Architecture**

- Which **applications** are/will automate the **functional blocks** inside the scope of this project?

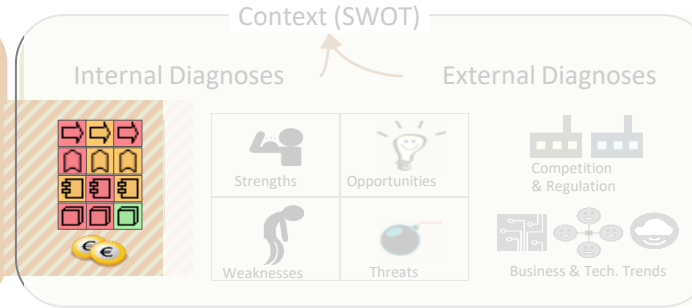
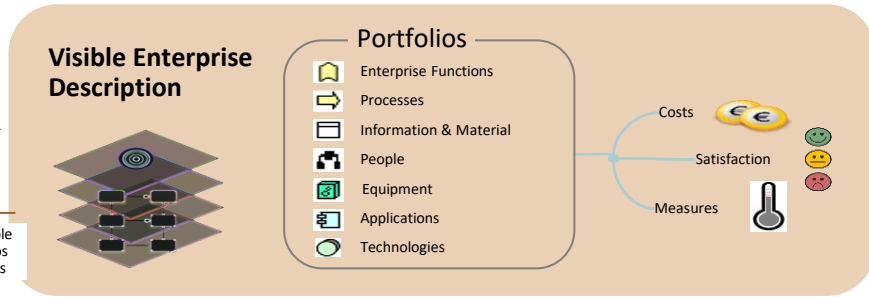
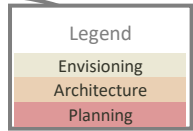
*Additional information
about
process deliverables...*



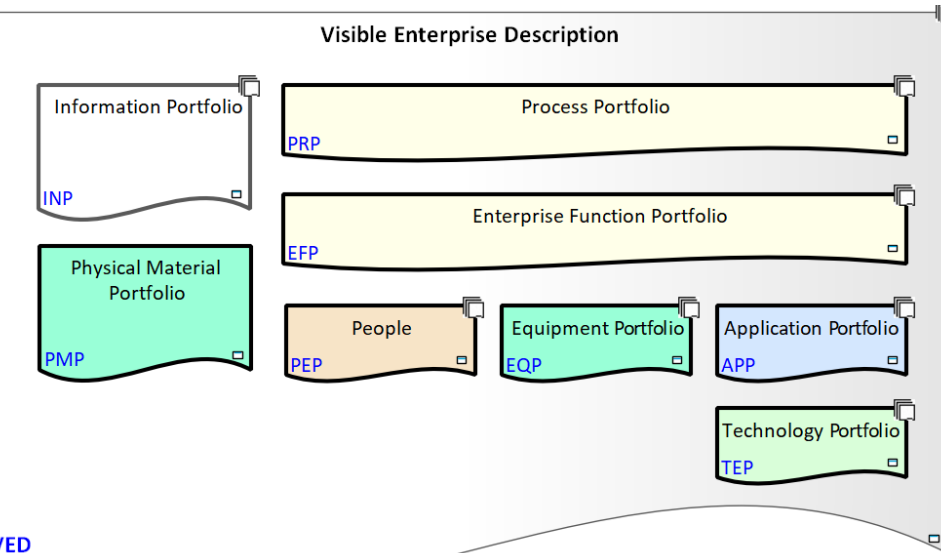
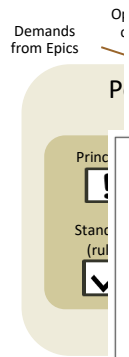
Strategy & Architecture Framework



Visible Enterprise Description



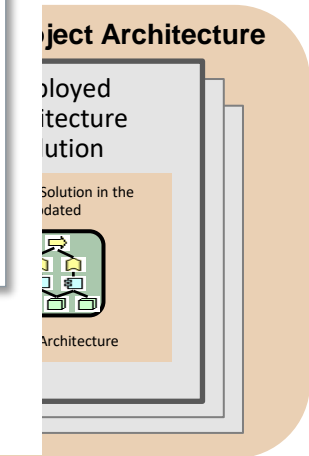
Re-useable Portfolios Contents



Architecture Solution Contents

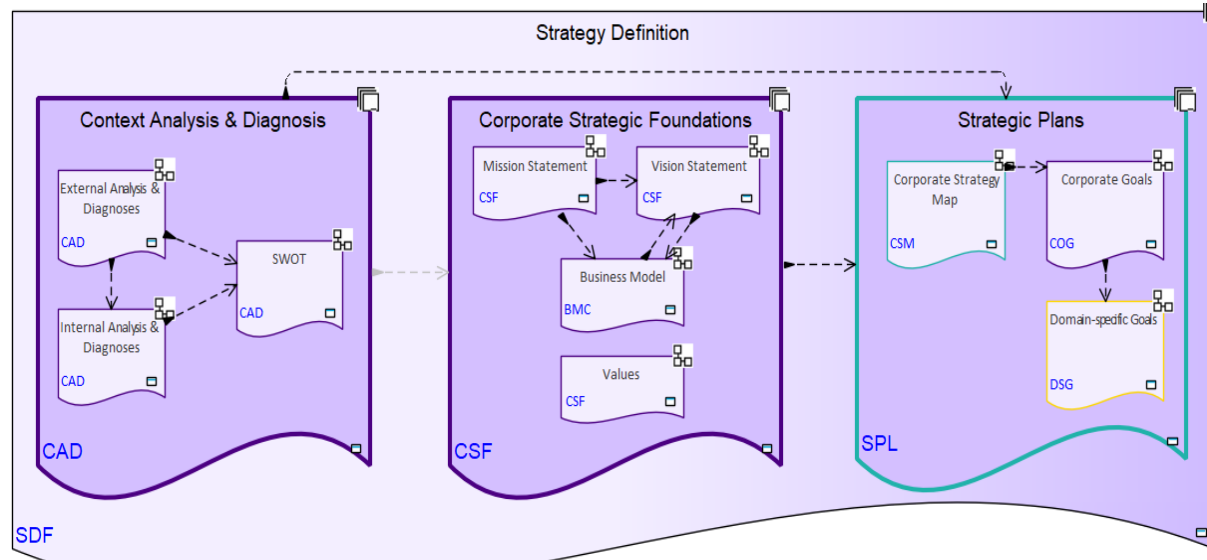
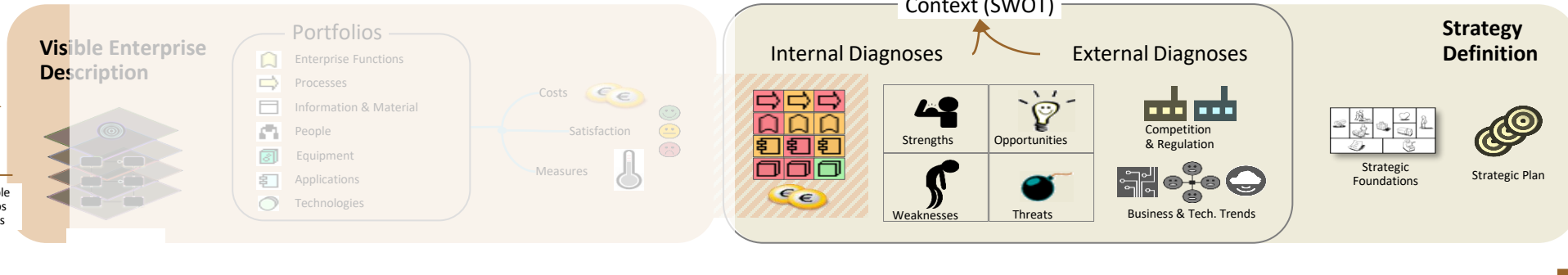
Detailed guidelines about creating the **Visible Enterprise Description** views is available on the public guidance web site

using the following address:
<https://www.labnaf.one/guidance/index.html?guid=58204A2D-C3DC-4901-BBBC-9DA40840C88C>

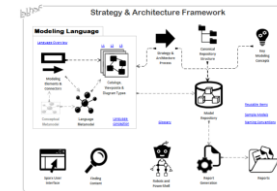


Strategy Definition

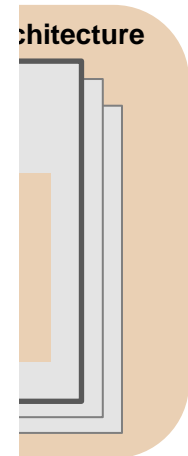
Legend
Envisioning
Architecture
Planning



Detailed guidelines about creating **Strategy Definition** views is available on the public guidance web site



using the following address:
<https://www.labnaf.one/guidance/index.html?guid=58204A2D-C3DC-4901-BBBC-9DA40840C88C>

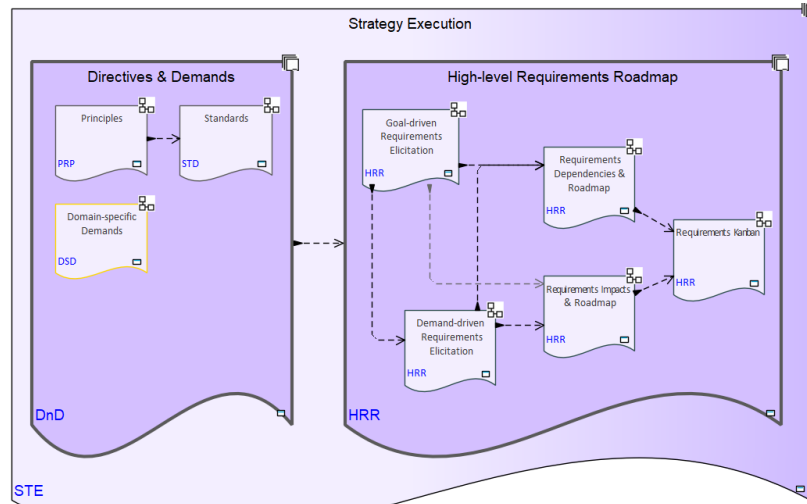
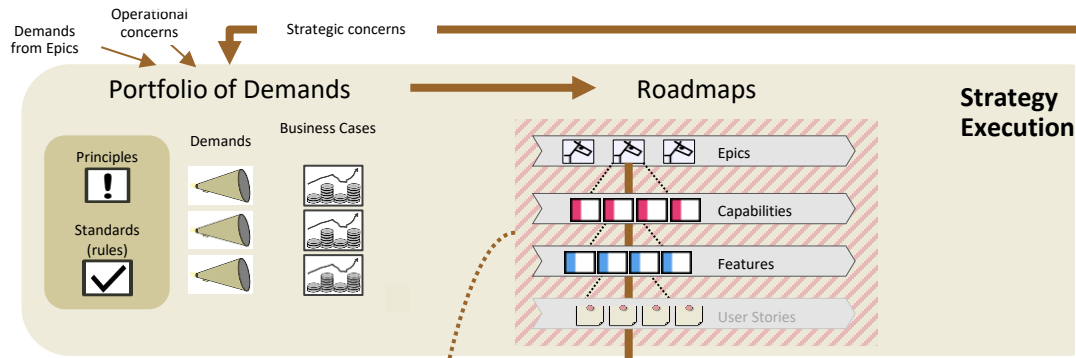
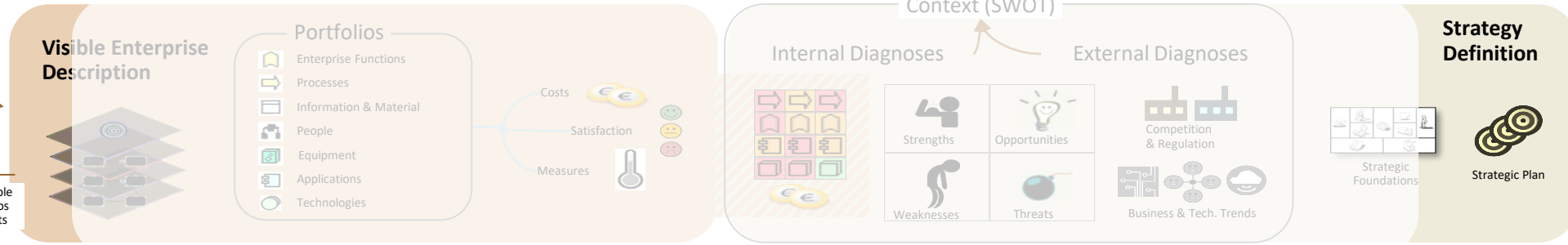


Re-useable Portfolios Contents

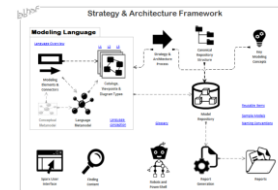
Architecture Solution Contents

Strategy Execution

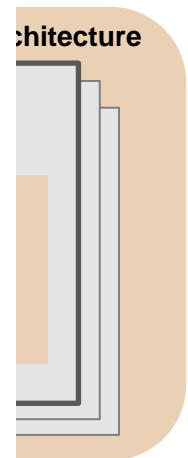
Legend
Envisioning
Architecture
Planning



Detailed guidelines about creating **Strategy Execution** views is available on the public guidance web site



using the following address:
<https://www.labnaf.one/guidance/index.html?guid=58204A2D-C3DC-4901-BBBC-9DA40840C88C>

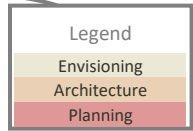


Re-useable Portfolios Contents

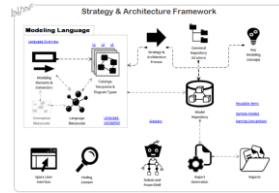
Demands from Epics
Operational concerns
Strategic concerns

Architecture Solution Contents

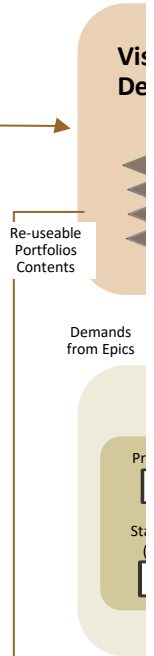
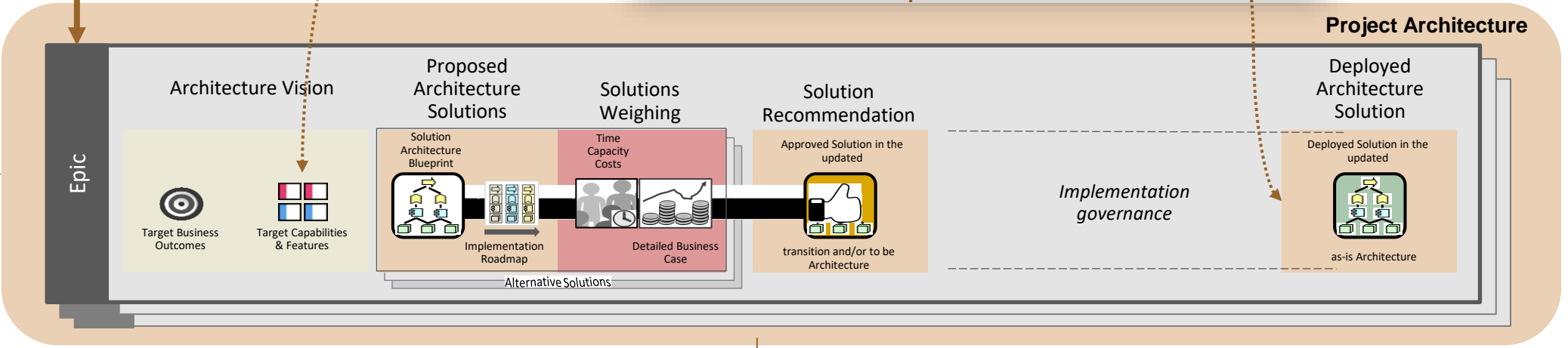
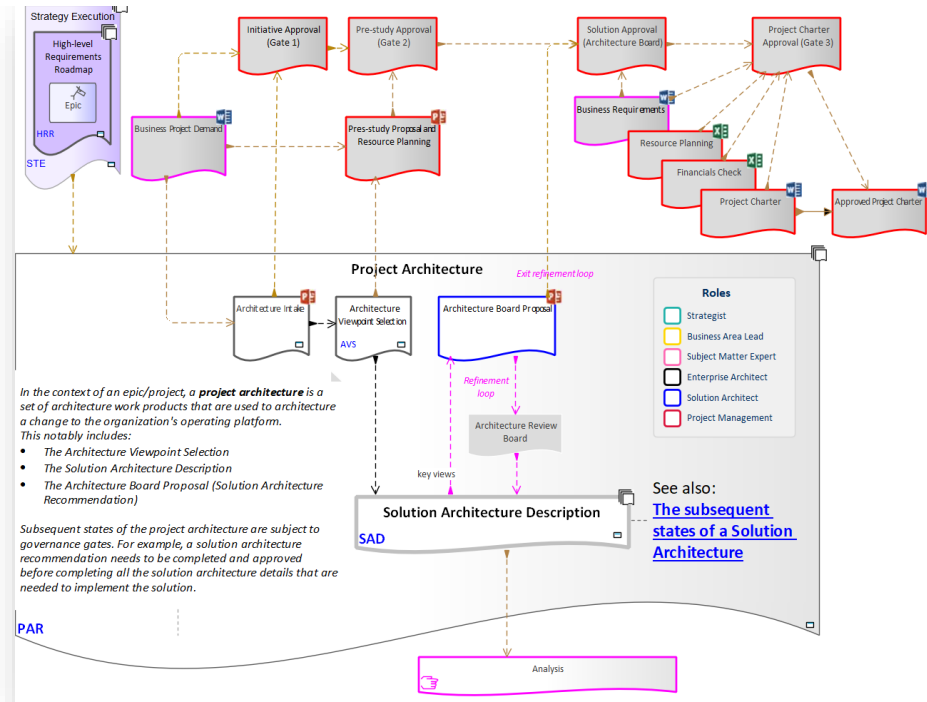
Epics & Project Architecture



Detailed guidelines about creating **Epics & Project Architecture** views is available on the public guidance web site

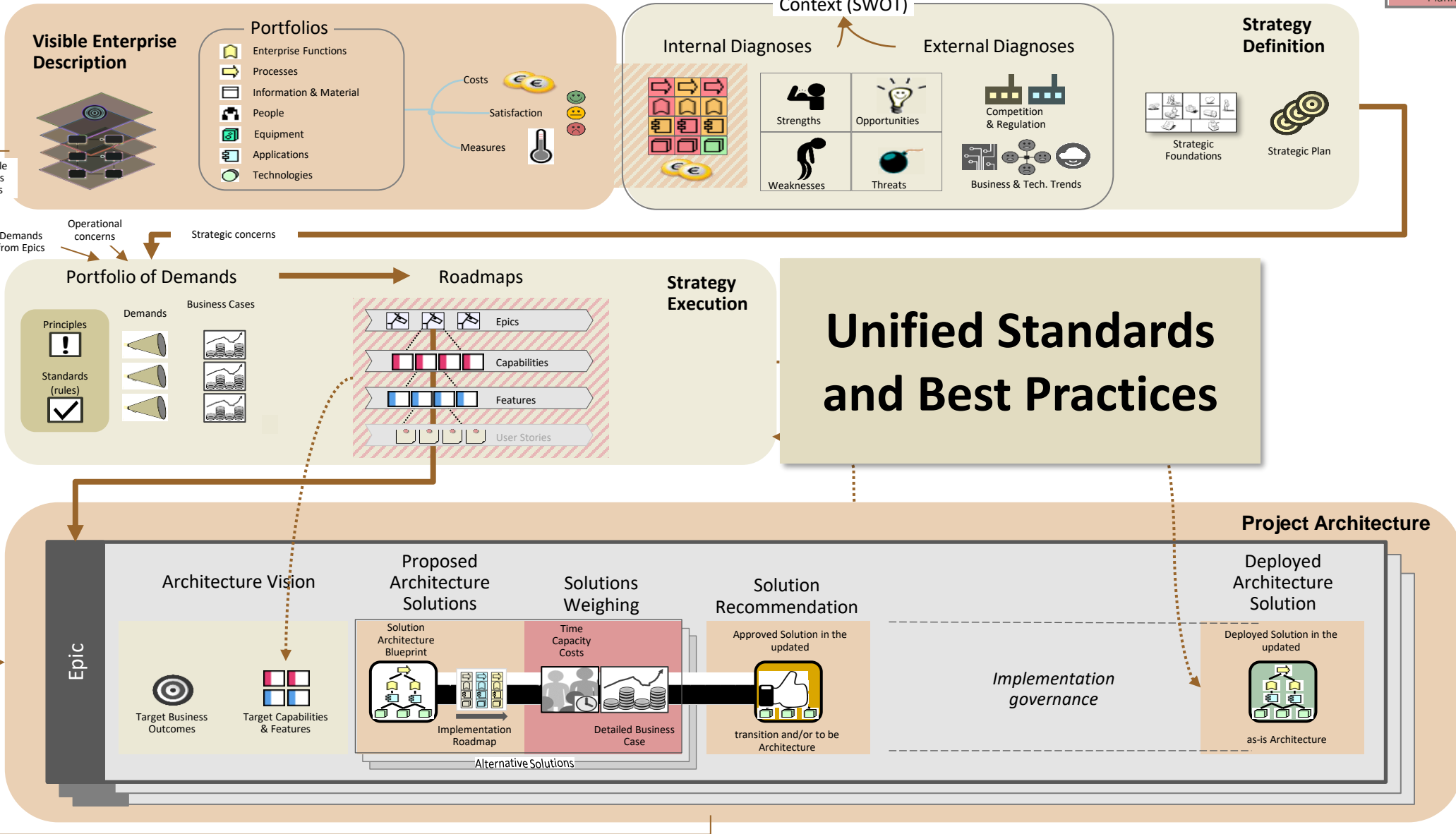


using the following address:
<https://www.labnaf.one/guidance/index.html?guid=EB841F6D-1320-4d07-8F40-5443E044CAF6>

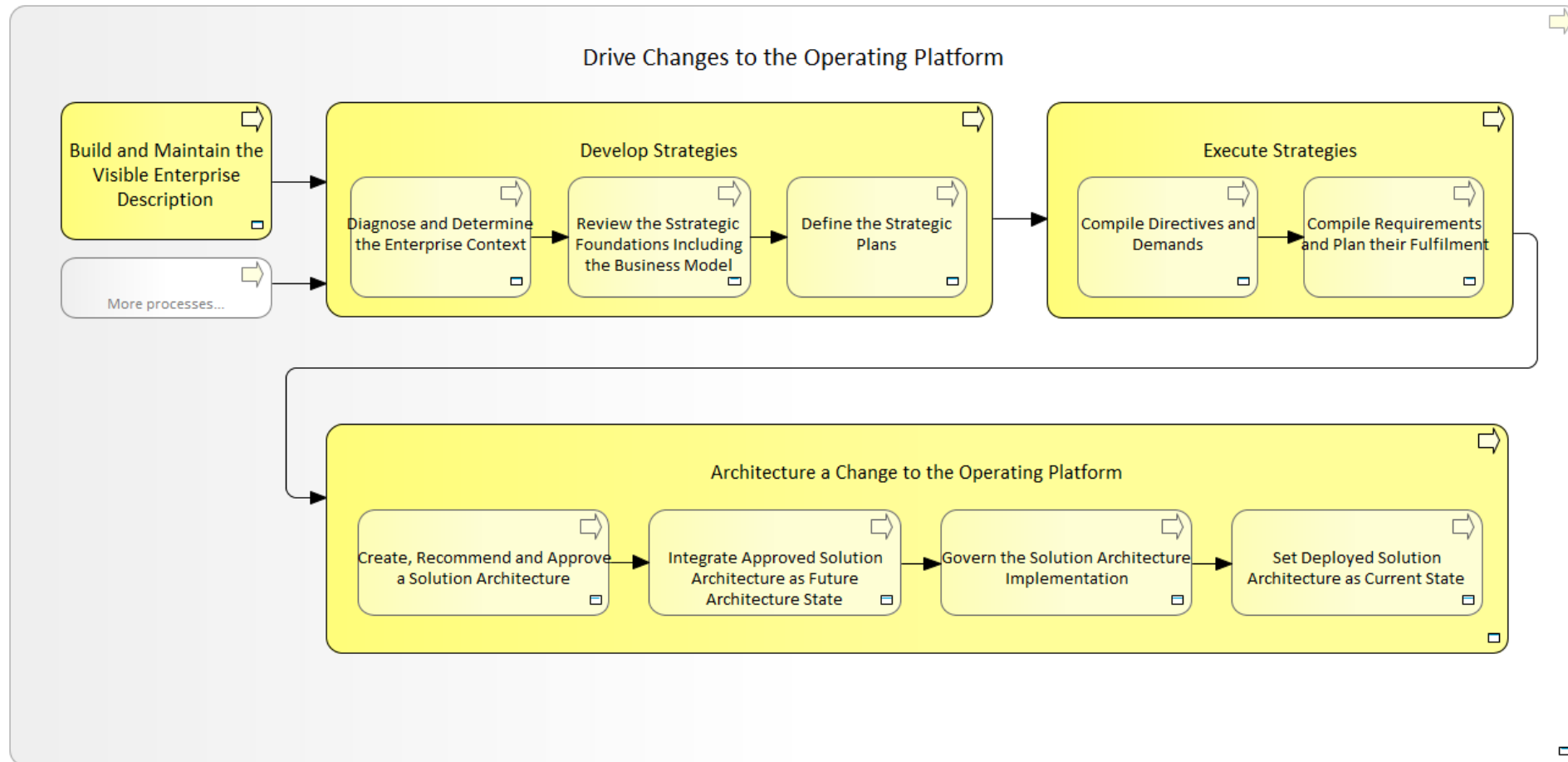


Architecture Solution Contents

Drive Changes to the Operating Platform

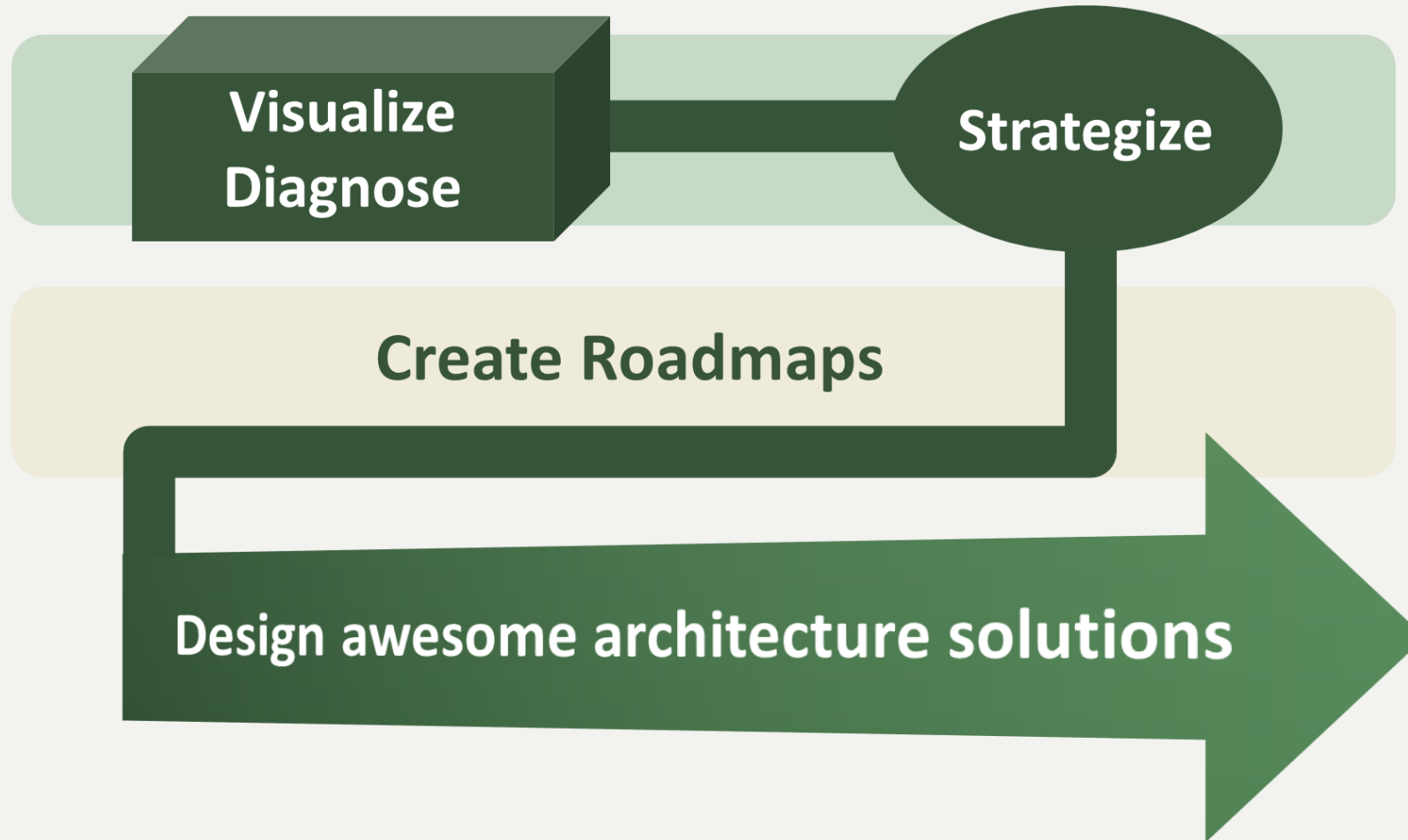


The Process is also Formalized as a Usual Process Description



[You can navigate and zoom into the process on-line...](#)

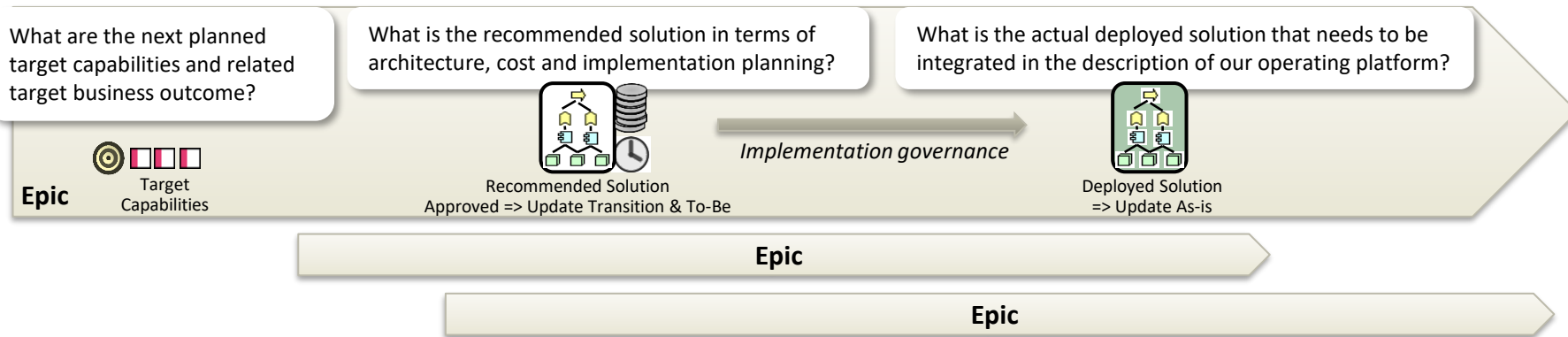
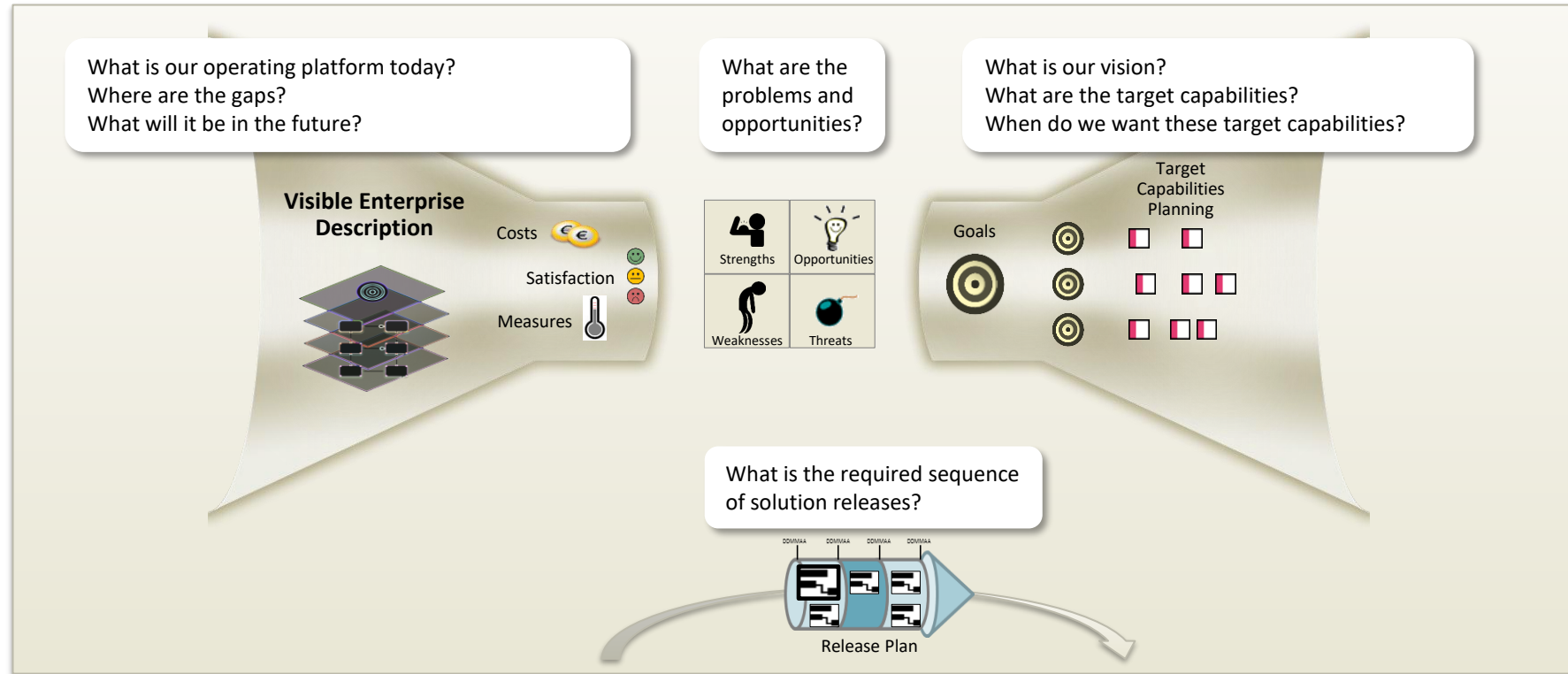
Industrialize transformations from day one



Labnaf

Backup

Drive Changes to the Operating Platform (alternative representation)



System's Architecture Description



ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010 *Systems and software engineering — Architecture description* is an international standard for architecture descriptions of systems and software.

The purpose of viewpoints and views:

1. Enable humans to comprehend complex systems
2. Separate concerns
3. Organize the elements of the problem and the solution around domains of expertise

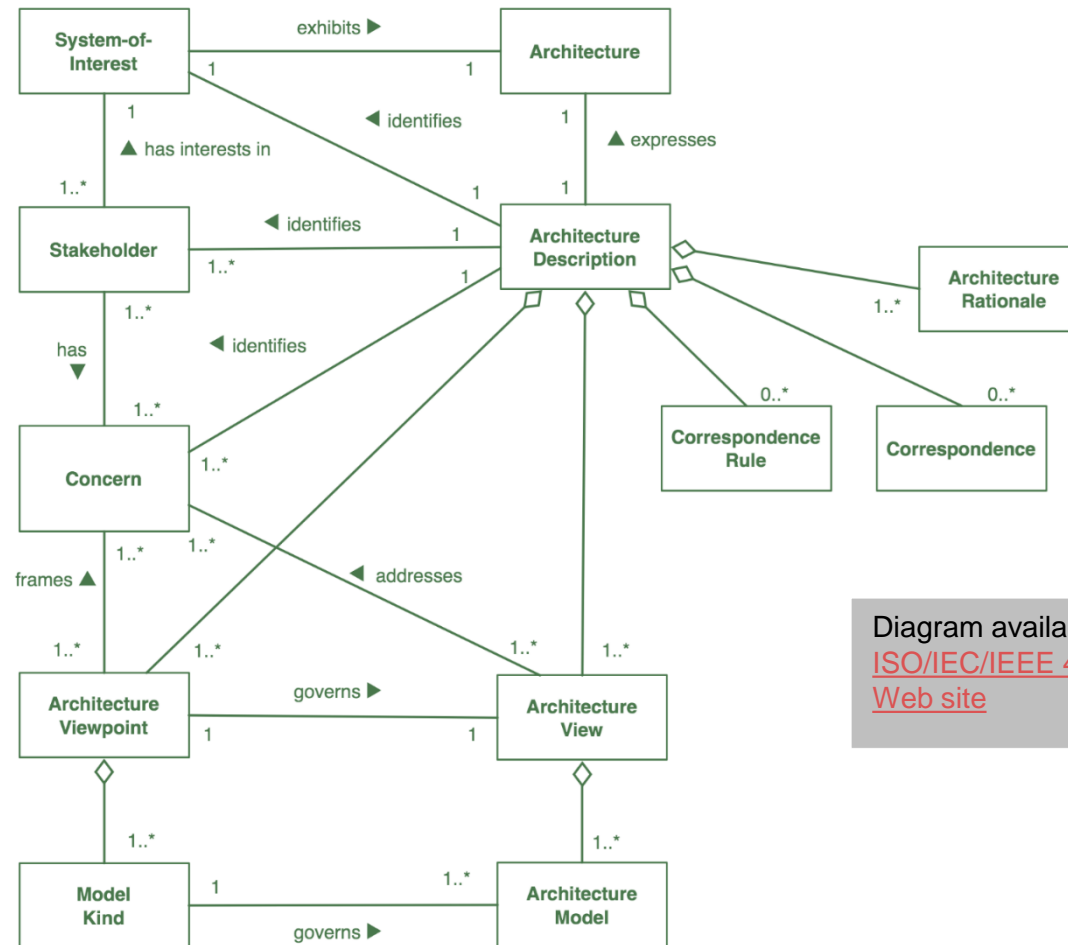
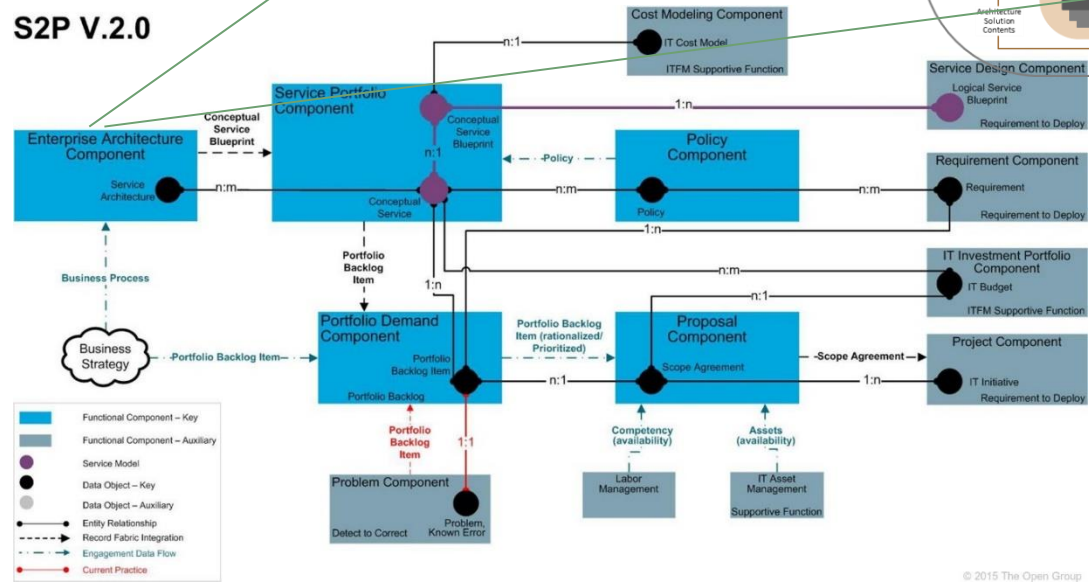
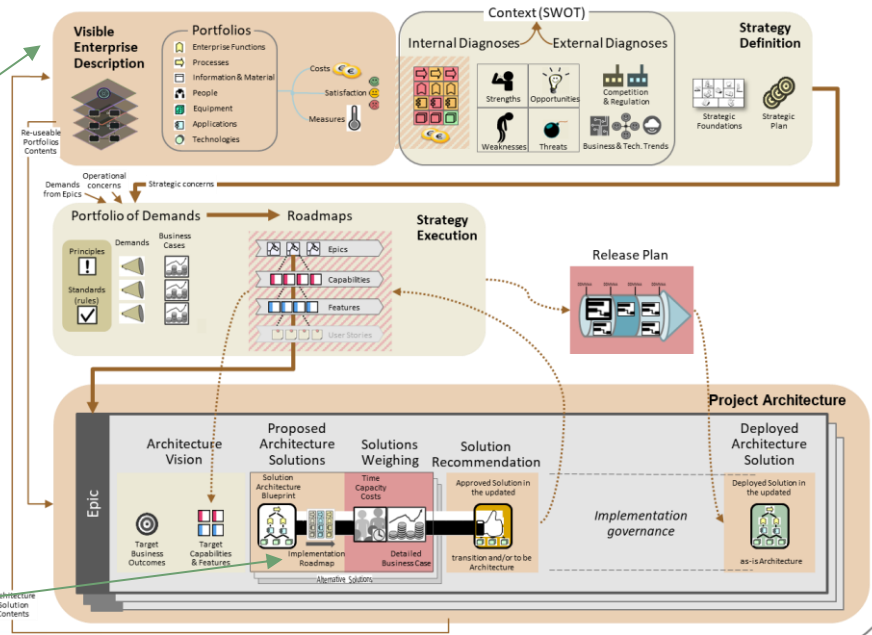


Diagram available on the [ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010 Web site](http://www.iso.org/iso/iec/ieee/42010)

S2P V.2.0



Drive Changes to the Operating Platform



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