

# TOGAF® Poster Series #78

## TOGAF Simplified Part 3: ADM Guidelines and Techniques



In this poster we summarise the key points from Part III of the TOGAF documentation. It is part of a series, TOGAF Simplified, that gives you a short, quick reminder of each section of the TOGAF documentation.

### THERE ARE 13 CHAPTERS IN PART 3

Students often get the impression that there are more than 13 chapters in Part III of the TOGAF documentation.

**CHAPTER 18: Introduction.** It provides an overview of the contents of Part III.

The four **CHAPTERS 19 TO 22** cover four sets of **Guidelines** for **Adapting the ADM Process**.

And ten **CHAPTERS 23 TO 32** cover ten **Techniques** for architecture development.

### ARCHITECTURAL "STYLES"

**CHAPTER 21** covers **Security Architecture** and the ADM, while **CHAPTER 22** is about **Using TOGAF to Define & Govern SOAs**.

- Security Architecture and Service Oriented Architectures are both covered in a lot more detail outside of TOGAF
- These chapters simply explain how TOGAF, and the ADM in particular, can be adapted to cover security issues or support a service oriented environment.
- There are sections in both chapters that show how to supplement the tasks defined in the standard description of the ADM in Part II of the TOGAF documentation.

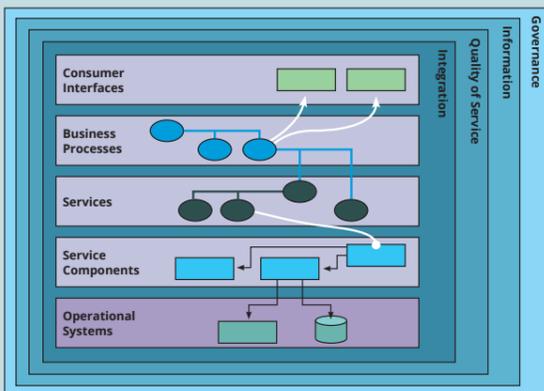


Figure 22-2: The Open Group SOA Reference Architecture

### TEN TECHNIQUES FOR ARCHITECTURE DEVELOPMENT CHAPTERS 23 TO 32

The techniques described in TOGAF are:

- 23** | Architecture Principles - how to develop the set of general rules and guidelines for the architecture being developed;
- 24** | Stakeholder Management - to win support for EA projects;
- 25** | Architecture Patterns;
- 26** | Business Scenarios - for deriving business requirements for architecture and implied technical requirements;
- 27** | Gap Analysis - widely used in the ADM to validate an architecture that is being developed;
- 28** | Migration Planning Techniques - to support migration planning in Phases E and F;
- 29** | Interoperability Requirements - for determining interoperability requirements;
- 30** | Business Transformation Readiness Assessment - for identifying business transformation issues;
- 31** | Risk Management - for managing risk during an architecture/business transformation project;
- 32** | Capability-Based Planning

### ADAPTING THE ADM

**CHAPTERS 19 TO 22** explain how the **Architecture Development Method (ADM) process** can be adapted to deal for different scenarios:

- The crop-circle graphic depicting the ADM, and its description in Part II can imply a "deterministic waterfall methodology". This makes it easier to communicate the basics of architecture development and the architecture lifecycle, but in practice EA is not that prescriptive.
- TOGAF uses two concepts to help explain how the ADM is used in the real world
- The first is **Iteration** – described in Chapter 19. This can be very daunting, but put simply, there might be **several concurrent iterations** of the ADM for different requests for architecture work; then certain **parts of the ADM might get repeated** to resolve dependencies or inconsistencies that inevitably crop up because analysis has been separated by concerns, domains or segments; finally iteration helps to **build and manage the architectural capability** of the organization.
- Chapter 19 also talks about "classes" of engagement and "approaches" to architecture development. The three types of engagement are **identifying** required change, **defining** change, and **implementing** change. The two approaches are **baseline first** or **target first**.
- The second concept uses Levels to divide the Architecture Landscape into **three levels of granularity** – strategic, segment, or capability. Chapter 20 also explains four characteristics that are typically used to organize the landscape – **breadth, depth, time, and recency**.

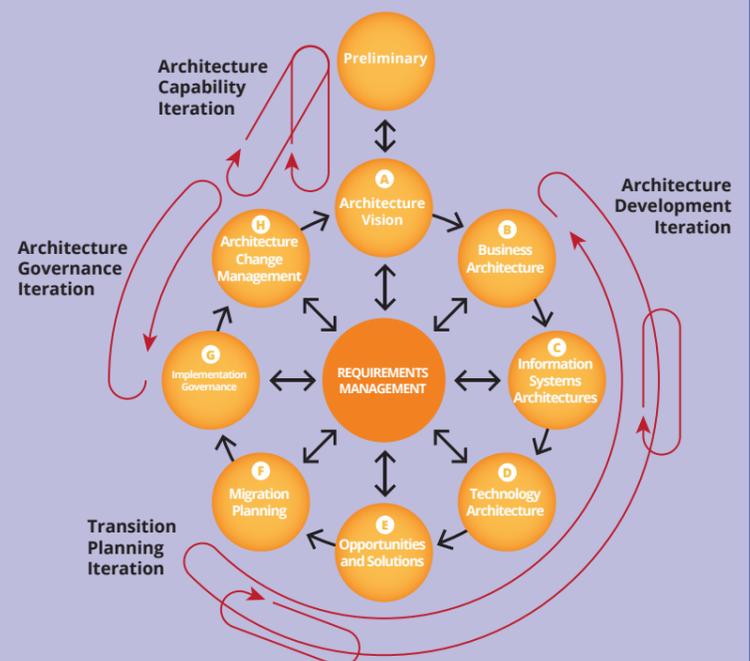


Figure 19-1: Iteration Cycles

