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TOGAF® Version 9.1

A Pocket Guide

Andrew Josey et al

THE Open GROUP

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A POCKET GUIDE

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In the event of any discrepancy between text in this document and the official TOGAF documentation, the TOGAF documentation remains the authoritative version for certification, testing by examination, and other purposes. The official TOGAF documentation can be obtained online at www.opengroup.org/togaf.

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Preface

This Document

This is the Pocket Guide to TOGAF®, an Open Group Standard, Version 9.1. It is intended to help architects focus on the efficient and effective operations of their organization and senior managers understand the basics of TOGAF. It is organized as follows:

- Chapter 1 provides a high-level view of TOGAF, enterprise architecture, and the contents and key concepts of TOGAF.
- Chapter 2 provides an introduction to the Architecture Development Method (ADM), the method that TOGAF provides to develop enterprise architectures.
- Chapter 3 provides an overview of key techniques and deliverables of the ADM cycle.
- Chapter 4 provides an overview of the guidelines for adapting the ADM.
- Chapter 5 provides an introduction to the Architecture Content Framework, a structured metamodel for architectural artifacts.
- Chapter 6 provides an introduction to the Enterprise Continuum, a high-level concept that can be used with the ADM to develop an enterprise architecture.
- Chapter 7 provides an introduction to the TOGAF Reference Models, including the TOGAF Foundation Architecture and the Integrated Information Infrastructure Reference Model (III-RM).
- Chapter 8 provides an introduction to the Architecture Capability Framework, a set of resources provided for establishment and operation of an architecture function within an enterprise.
- Appendix A provides an overview of the differences between TOGAF 9.1 and TOGAF 8.1.1, and also a summary of the changes between TOGAF 9 and 9.1.

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The audience for this document is:

- Enterprise architects, business architects, IT architects, data architects, systems architects, solutions architects, and senior managers seeking a first introduction to TOGAF

A prior knowledge of enterprise architecture is not required. After reading this document, the reader seeking further information should refer to the TOGAF documentation[1] available online at www.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch and also available as a hardcopy book.

About TOGAF Version 9.1

TOGAF 9.1 is a maintenance update to TOGAF 9, addressing comments raised since the introduction of TOGAF 9 in 2009. It retains the major features and structure of TOGAF 9 including:

Modular Structure: TOGAF 9 has a modular structure. The modular structure supports:

- Greater usability – defined purpose for each part; can be used in isolation as a standalone set of guidelines
- Incremental adoption of the TOGAF specification

Content Framework: TOGAF 9 includes a content framework to drive greater consistency in the outputs that are created when following the Architecture Development Method (ADM). The TOGAF content framework provides a detailed model of architectural work products.

1 TOGAF Version 9.1 (ISBN: 978-90-8753-679-4, G116); refer to www.opengroup.org/bookstore/catalog/g116.htm

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Extended Guidance: TOGAF 9 features an extended set of concepts and guidelines to support the establishment of an integrated hierarchy of architectures being developed by teams within larger organizations that operate within an overarching architectural governance model. In particular, the following concepts are introduced:

- Partitioning: A number of techniques and considerations on how to partition the various architectures within an enterprise.
- Architecture Repository: A logical information model for an Architecture Repository which can be used as an integrated store for all outputs created by executing the ADM.
- Capability Framework: A structured definition of the organization, skills, roles, and responsibilities required to operate an effective enterprise architecture capability. TOGAF also provides guidance on a process that can be followed to identify and establish an appropriate architecture capability.

Architectural Styles: TOGAF 9, in Part III: ADM Guidelines & Techniques, brings together a set of supporting materials that show in detail how the ADM can be applied to specific situations:

- The varying uses of iteration that are possible within the ADM and when each technique should be applied
- The linkages between the TOGAF ADM and Service Oriented Architecture (SOA)
- The specific considerations required to address security architecture within the ADM
- The various types of architecture development required within an enterprise and how these relate to one another

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Additional ADM Detail: TOGAF 9 includes additional detailed information over earlier versions of TOGAF for supporting the execution of the ADM. Particular areas of enhancement are:

- The Preliminary phase features extended guidance on establishing an enterprise architecture capability and planning for architecture development.
- The Opportunities & Solutions and Migration Planning phases feature a detailed and robust method for defining and planning enterprise transformation.

Conventions Used in this Document

The following conventions are used throughout this document in order to help identify important information and avoid confusion over the intended meaning:

- Ellipsis (…)
  Indicates a continuation; such as an incomplete list of example items, or a continuation from preceding text.
- **Bold**
  Used to highlight specific terms.
- *Italics*
  Used for emphasis. May also refer to other external documents.

About The Open Group

The Open Group is a global consortium that enables the achievement of business objectives through IT standards. With more than 375 member organizations, The Open Group has a diverse membership that spans all sectors of the IT community – customers, systems and solutions suppliers, tool vendors, integrators, and consultants, as well as academics and researchers – to:

- Capture, understand, and address current and emerging requirements, and establish policies and share best practices

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- Facilitate interoperability, develop consensus, and evolve and integrate specifications and open source technologies
- Offer a comprehensive set of services to enhance the operational efficiency of consortia
- Operate the industry's premier certification service

Further information on The Open Group is available at www.opengroup.org.

The Open Group publishes a wide range of technical documentation, most of which is focused on development of Open Group Standards and Guides, but which also includes white papers, technical studies, certification and testing documentation, and business titles. Full details and a catalog are available at www.opengroup.org/bookstore.

Readers should note that updates – in the form of Corrigenda – may apply to any publication. This information is published at www.opengroup.org/corrigenda.

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Chapter 1
Introduction

This chapter provides an introduction to TOGAF, an Open Group Standard.

Topics addressed in this chapter include:

- An Introduction to TOGAF
- TOGAF, its structure and content
- The kinds of architecture that TOGAF addresses

1.1 Introduction to TOGAF

TOGAF is an architecture framework. Put simply, TOGAF is a tool for assisting in the acceptance, production, use, and maintenance of architectures. It is based on an iterative process model supported by best practices and a re-usable set of existing architectural assets.

TOGAF is developed and maintained by The Open Group Architecture Forum. The first version of TOGAF, developed in 1995, was based on the US Department of Defense Technical Architecture Framework for Information Management (TAFIM). Starting from this sound foundation, The Open Group Architecture Forum has developed successive versions of TOGAF at regular intervals and published each one on The Open Group public web site.

This document covers TOGAF Version 9.1, referred to as "TOGAF" within the text of this document. TOGAF 9.1 was first published in December 2011, and is a maintenance update to TOGAF 9 that was published in January 2009. This latest version is an evolution from TOGAF 8.1.1 and a description of the changes is provided in Appendix A.

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TOGAF can be used for developing a broad range of different enterprise architectures. TOGAF complements, and can be used in conjunction with, other frameworks that are more focused on specific deliverables for particular vertical sectors such as Government, Telecommunications, Manufacturing, Defense, and Finance. The key to TOGAF is the method – the TOGAF Architecture Development Method (ADM) – for developing an enterprise architecture that addresses business needs.

1.2 Structure of the TOGAF Document

The TOGAF document is divided into seven parts, as summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Structure of the TOGAF Document

Part I: Introduction	This part provides a high-level introduction to the key concepts of enterprise architecture and, in particular, to the TOGAF approach. It contains the definitions of terms used throughout TOGAF and release notes detailing the changes between this version and the previous version of TOGAF.
Part II: Architecture Development Method	This part is the core of TOGAF. It describes the TOGAF Architecture Development Method (ADM) – a step-by-step approach to developing an enterprise architecture.
Part III: ADM Guidelines and Techniques	This part contains a collection of guidelines and techniques available for use in applying the ADM.
Part IV: Architecture Content Framework	This part describes the TOGAF content framework, including a structured metamodel for architectural artifacts, the use of re-usable Architecture Building Blocks (ABBs), and an overview of typical architecture deliverables.
Part V: Enterprise Continuum and Tools	This part discusses appropriate taxonomies and tools to categorize and store the outputs of architecture activity within an enterprise.
Part VI: TOGAF Reference Models	This part provides two architectural reference models, namely the TOGAF Technical Reference Model (TRM), and the Integrated Information Infrastructure Reference Model (III-RM).
Part VII: Architecture Capability Framework	This part discusses the organization, processes, skills, roles, and responsibilities required to establish and operate an architecture practice within an enterprise.

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1.3 What is Architecture in the Context of TOGAF?

ISO/IEC 42010:2007[2] defines "architecture" as:

"The fundamental organization of a system, embodied in its components, their relationships to each other and the environment, and the principles governing its design and evolution."

TOGAF embraces and extends this definition. In TOGAF, "architecture" has two meanings depending upon the context:

1. A formal description of a system, or a detailed plan of the system at a component level to guide its implementation
2. The structure of components, their inter-relationships, and the principles and guidelines governing their design and evolution over time

1.4 What kinds of Architecture does TOGAF deal with?

TOGAF covers the development of four related types of architecture. These four types of architecture are commonly accepted as subsets of an overall enterprise architecture, all of which TOGAF is designed to support. They are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Architecture Types Supported by TOGAF

Architecture Type	Description
Business Architecture	The business strategy, governance, organization, and key business processes.
Data Architecture[3]	The structure of an organization's logical and physical data assets and data management resources.
Application Architecture	A blueprint for the individual applications to be deployed, their interactions, and their relationships to the core business processes of the organization.

2 ISO/IEC 42010:2007, Systems and Software Engineering – Recommended Practice for Architectural Description of Software-Intensive Systems, Edition 1 (technically identical to ANSI/IEEE Std 1471-2000).

3 Data Architecture is called Information Architecture in some organizations.

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Architecture Type	Description
Technology Architecture	The logical software and hardware capabilities that are required to support the deployment of business, data, and application services. This includes IT infrastructure, middleware, networks, communications, processing, and standards.

1.5 What does TOGAF Contain?

TOGAF reflects the structure and content of an architecture capability within an enterprise, as shown in Figure 1.

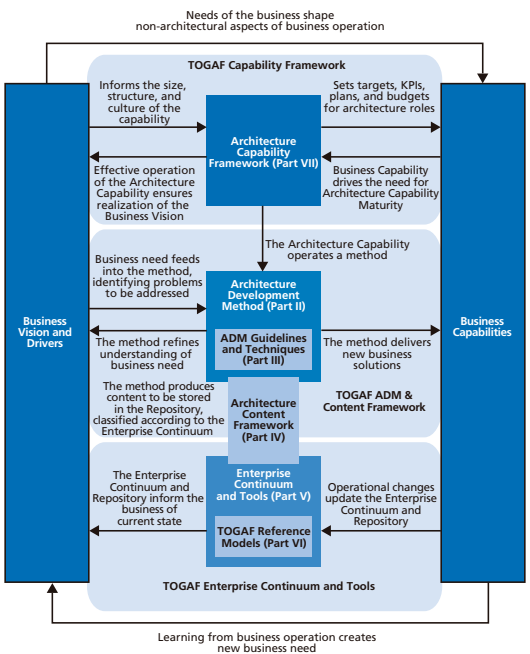

Figure 1: TOGAF Content Overview

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Central to TOGAF is the Architecture Development Method (documented in TOGAF, Part II). The architecture capability (documented in TOGAF, Part VII) operates the method. The method is supported by a number of guidelines and techniques (documented in TOGAF, Part III). This produces content to be stored in the repository (documented in TOGAF, Part IV), which is classified according to the Enterprise Continuum (documented in TOGAF, Part V). The repository is initially populated with the TOGAF Reference Models (documented in TOGAF, Part VI).

1.5.1 The Architecture Development Method (ADM)

The **ADM** describes how to derive an organization-specific enterprise architecture that addresses business requirements. The ADM is the major component of TOGAF and provides guidance for architects on a number of levels:

- It provides a number of **architecture development phases** (Business Architecture, Information Systems Architectures, Technology Architecture) in a cycle, as an overall process template for architecture development activity.
- It provides a **narrative of each architecture phase**, describing the phase in terms of objectives, approach, inputs, steps, and outputs. The inputs and outputs sections provide a definition of the architecture content structure and deliverables (a detailed description of the phase inputs and phase outputs is given in the Architecture Content Framework).
- It provides cross-phase summaries that cover requirements management.

The ADM is described further in Chapter 2.

1.5.2 ADM Guidelines and Techniques

ADM Guidelines and Techniques provides a number of guidelines and techniques to support the application of the ADM. The guidelines address adapting the ADM to deal with a number of usage scenarios, including different process styles (e.g., the use of iteration) and also specific specialty

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architectures (such as security). The techniques support specific tasks within the ADM (such as defining principles, business scenarios, business goals, gap analysis, migration planning, risk management, etc).

ADM Guidelines are described further in Chapter 4. ADM Techniques are described in detail in Chapter 3, together with key deliverables.

1.5.3 Architecture Content Framework

The **Architecture Content Framework** provides a detailed model of architectural work products, including deliverables, artifacts within deliverables, and the Architecture Building Blocks (ABBs) that deliverables represent.

The Architecture Content Framework is described further in Chapter 5.

1.5.4 The Enterprise Continuum

The **Enterprise Continuum** provides a model for structuring a virtual repository and provides methods for classifying architecture and solution artifacts, showing how the different types of artifacts evolve, and how they can be leveraged and re-used. This is based on architectures and solutions (models, patterns, architecture descriptions, etc.) that exist within the enterprise and in the industry at large, and which the enterprise has collected for use in the development of its architectures.

The Enterprise Continuum is described further in Chapter 6.

1.5.5 TOGAF Reference Models

TOGAF provides two reference models for possible inclusion in an enterprise's own Enterprise Continuum, namely the TOGAF **Technical Reference Model** (TRM) and the **Integrated Information Infrastructure Model** (III-RM).

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The TOGAF Reference Models are described further in Chapter 7.

1.5.6 The Architecture Capability Framework

The **Architecture Capability Framework** is a set of resources, guidelines, templates, background information, etc. provided to help the architect establish an architecture practice within an organization.

The Architecture Capability Framework is described further in Chapter 8.

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