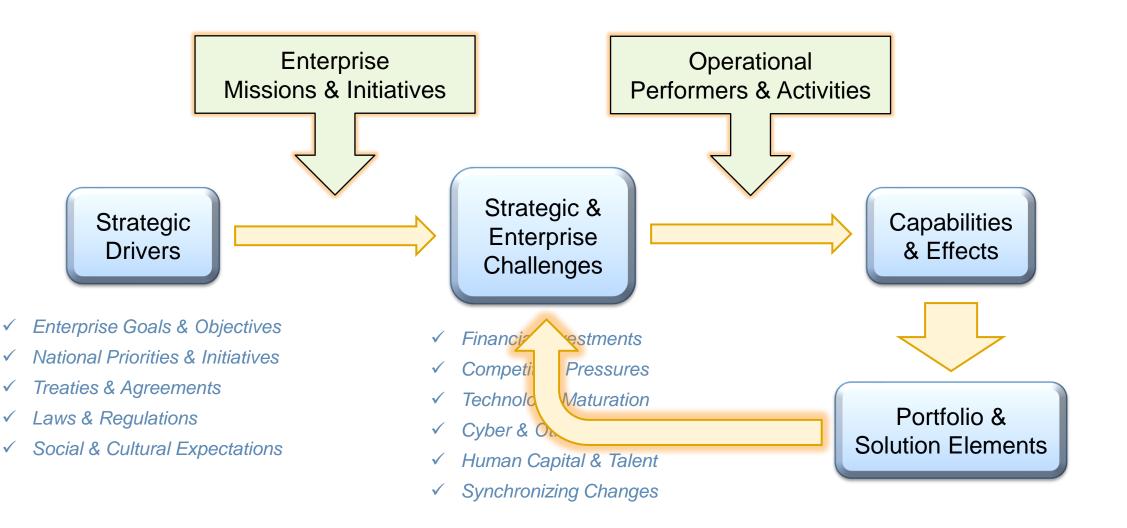
Enabling Enterprise Transformation Using Enterprise Architecture Principles and Concepts

James N Martin, PhD Distinguished Engineer Enterprise Systems Engineering The Aerospace Corporation

UAF Summit: Actionable Architecture in the 21st Century 20 March 2024

Enterprise Transformation Considerations

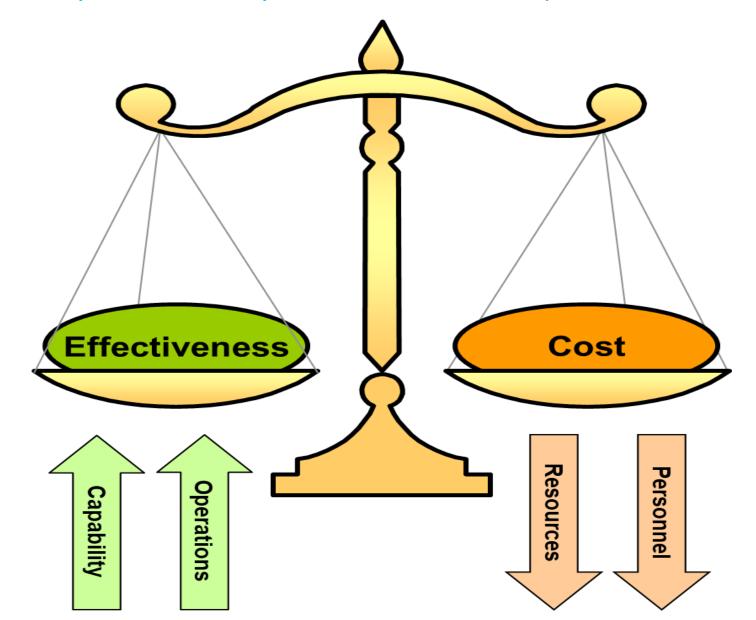
Managing the Enterprise Portfolio to Maximize Mission Impact

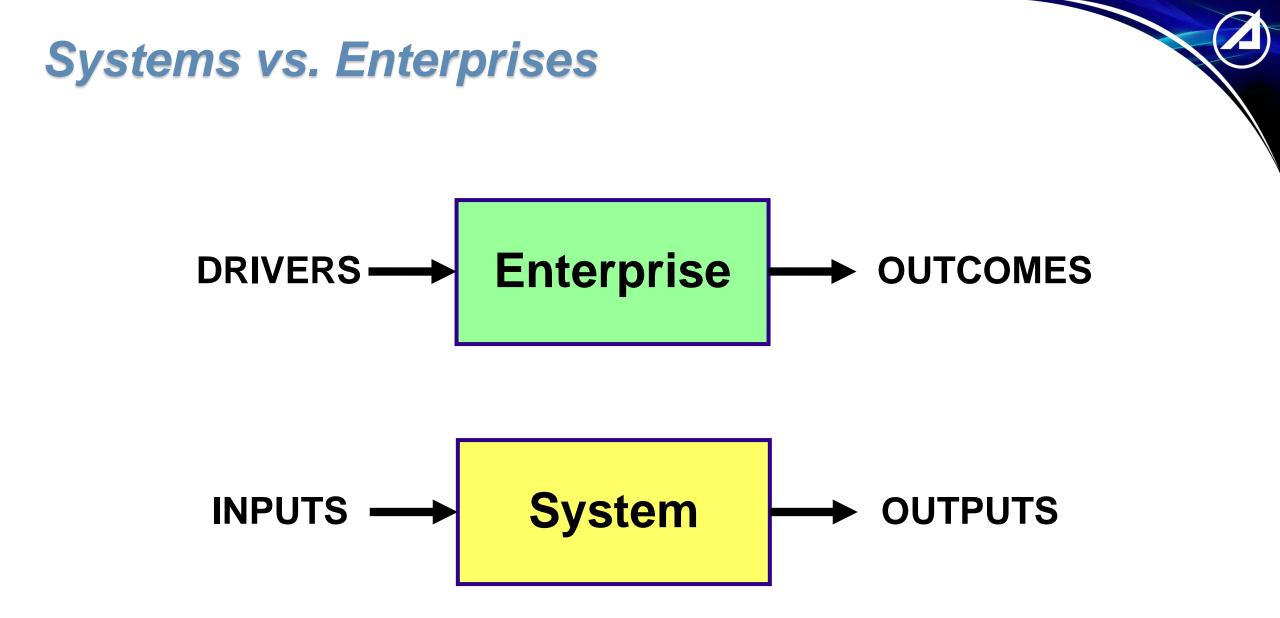


If you don't proactively manage your Portfolio, then your Portfolio will manage you!

Portfolio Management Examines Cost versus Effectiveness

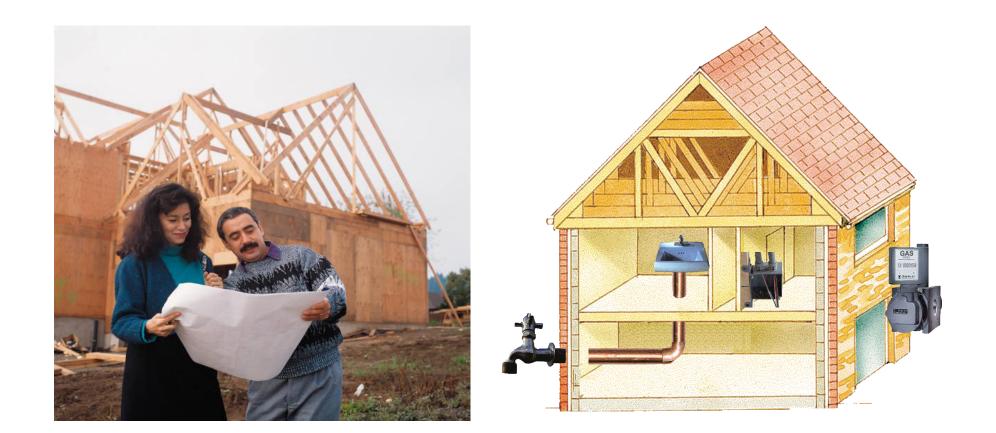
What changes to **Capabilities** and **Operations** can lead to improved **Outcomes**?



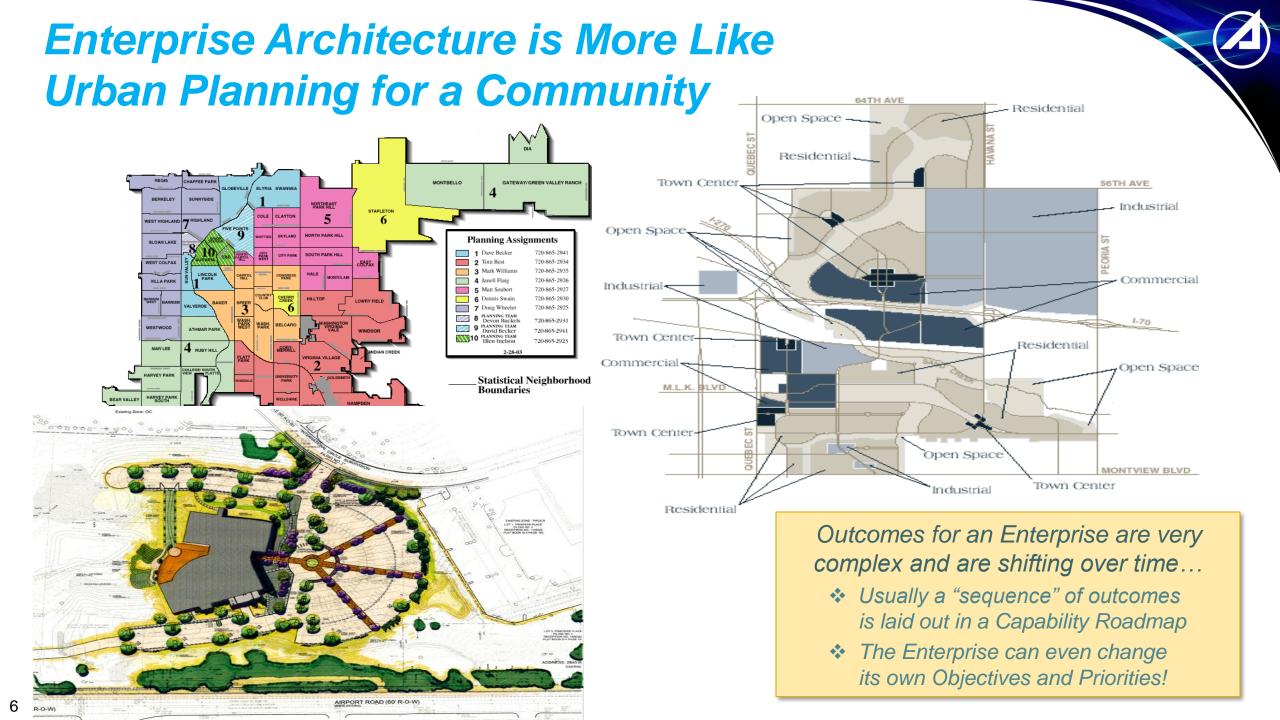


Primary aim of the Enterprise is to maximize Positive Outcomes and minimize Negative Outcomes...

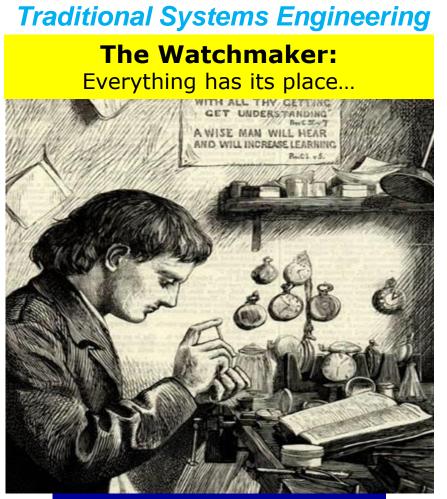
System Architecture is Like Blueprints for a Building



Outputs for a System tend to be the same over its lifetime. The requirements are established early on and tend not to change very much. Results for a system are more readily predicted.



Change the Focus from Control to Intervention...



Static: As Is – To Be Views Passive: One Design Choice Uniform: All Parts Are Equal

7

Enterprise Systems Engineering

The Gardener: Plant, Fertilize, Weed \rightarrow Repeat

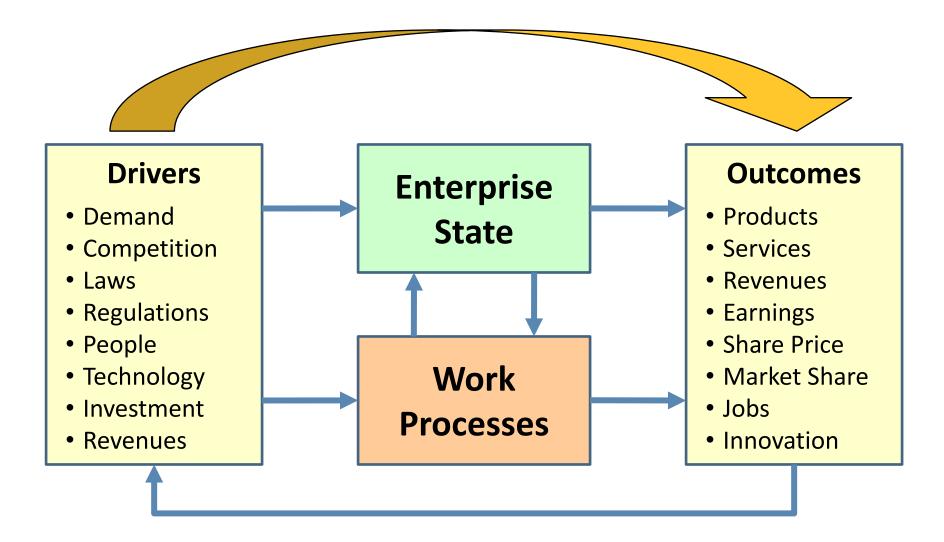


Dynamic: Constant Change Competitive: Crops compete Scale Free: 80-20 Rule

Source: Evolution Toward Engineering Complex Systems, Joseph DeRosa, MITRE, Complex Conference, Brisbane, Australia, 2007 (Used with permission)

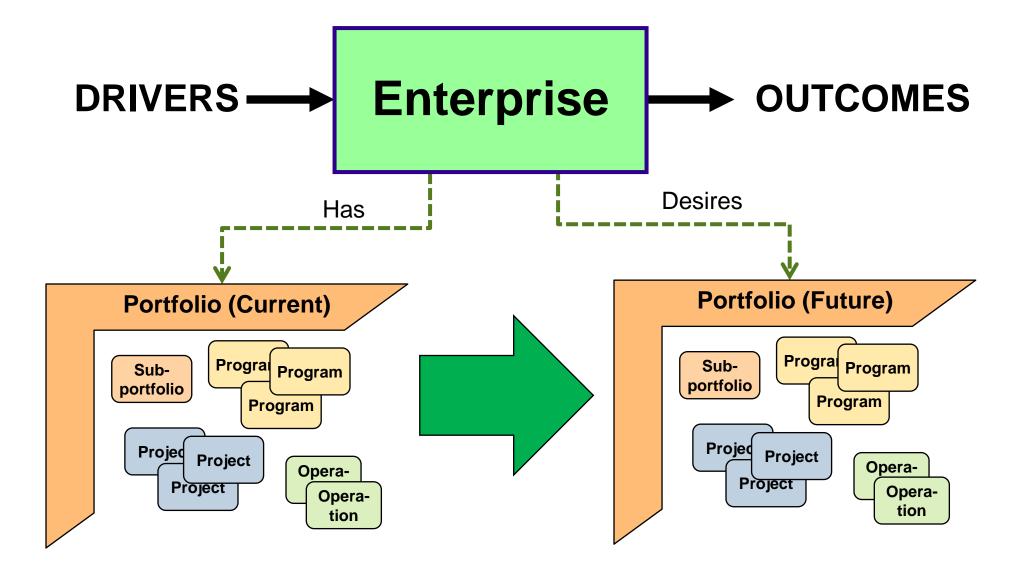
Transforming the Enterprise to Achieve Desired Outcomes

Finding the Optimal States and the Right Processes

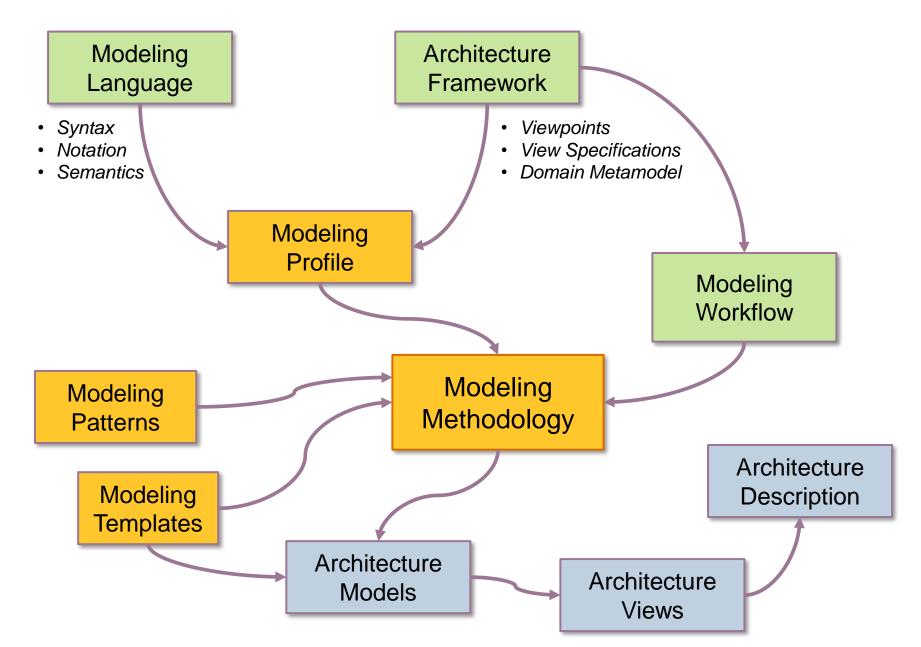


Architecture Models can help understand the landscape and how to change things for the better

Portfolio Management



The Modeling Landscape





OMG Modeling Standards

Modeling Languages



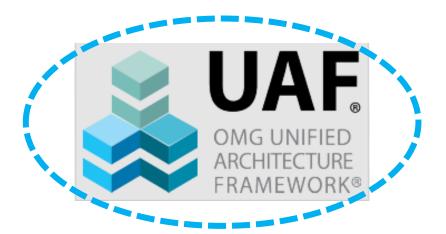
For modeling complex **Software Architectures** and applications



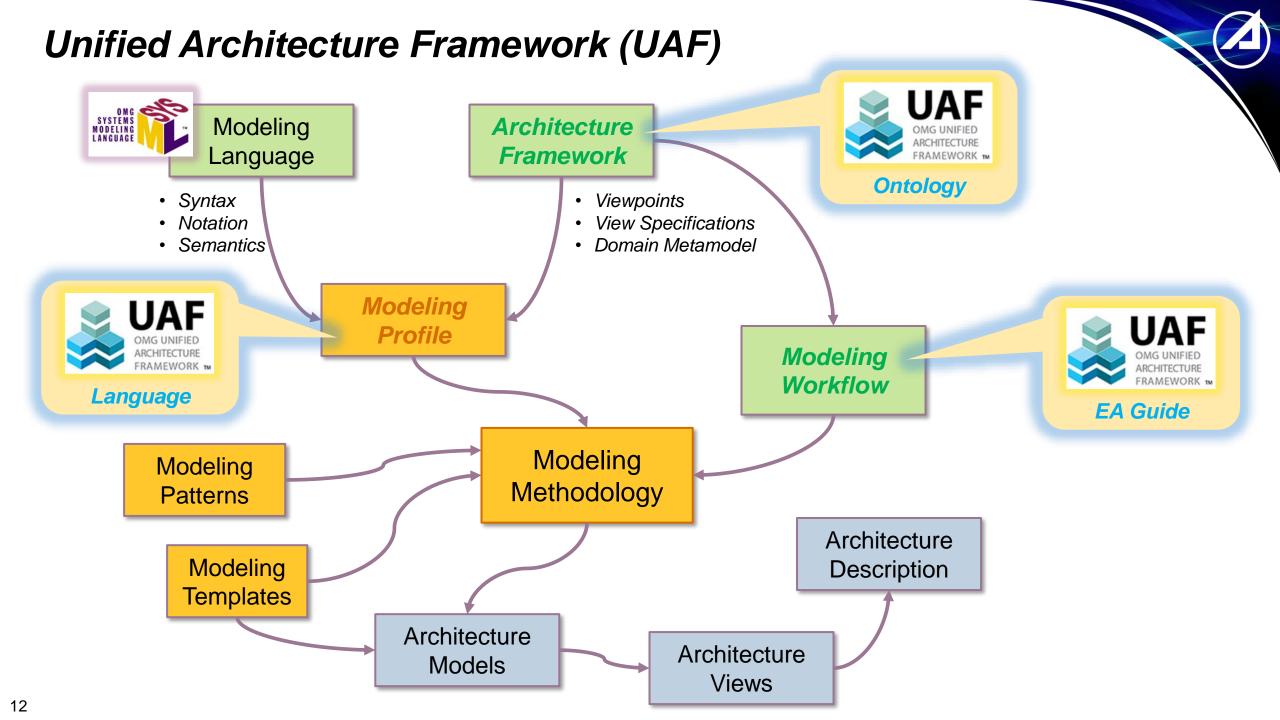
For modeling complex **Business Processes**



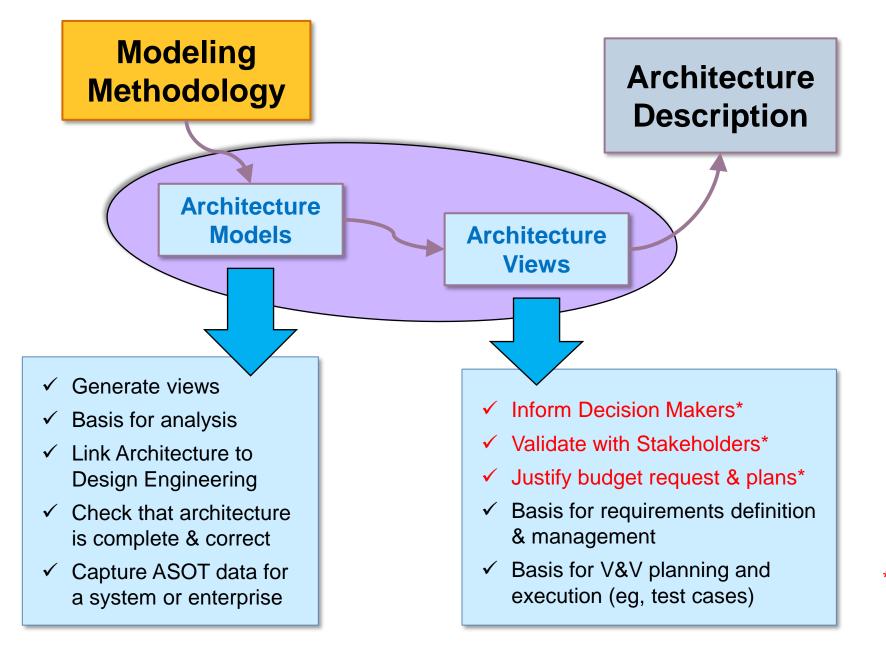
For modeling complex **System Architectures** that may include hardware, software, personnel, processes and facilities



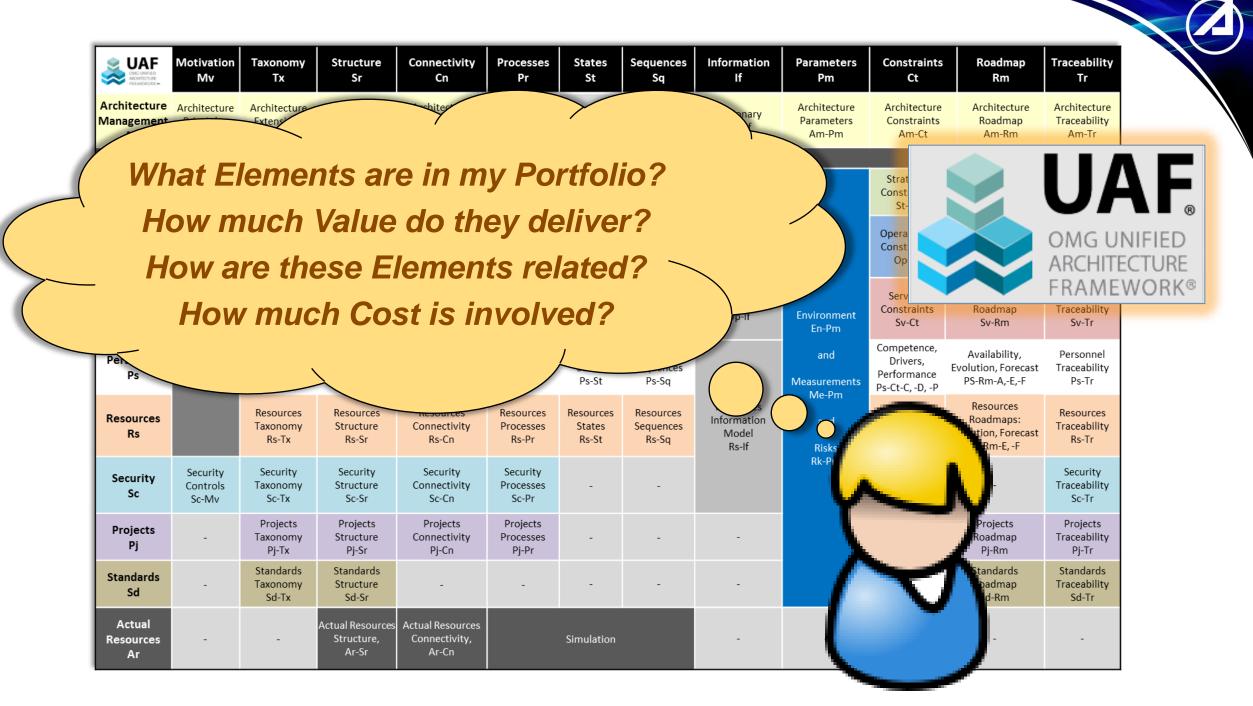
For modeling complex **Enterprise Architectures** that includes strategy, capabilities, operations, programs/projects, services, resources, security, personnel, organizations and standards



Primary Use Cases for Architecture Models & Views

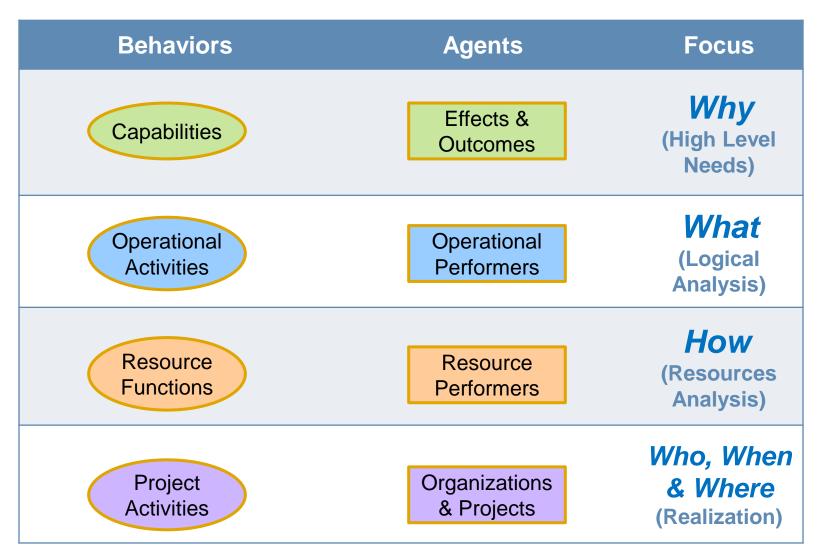


* Use cases most relevant to Portfolio Management



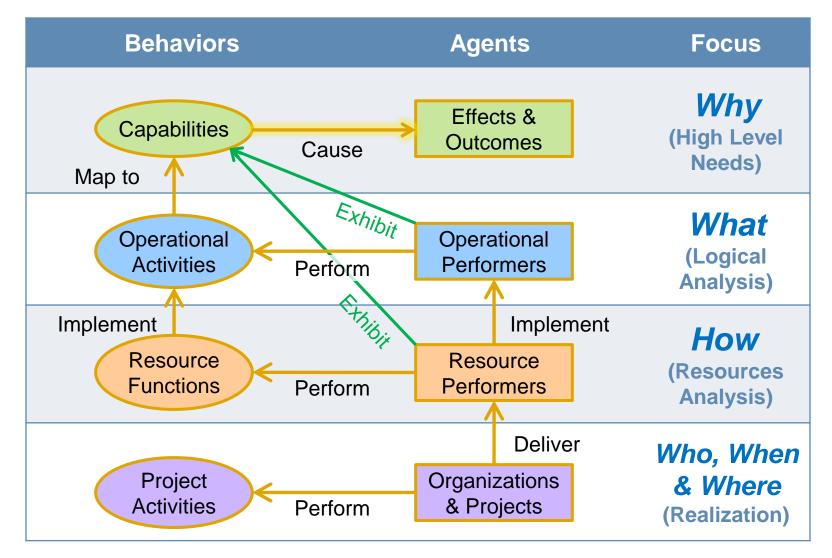
The Four Layers of Enterprise Modeling

Behaviors & Agents (ie, Doing and Being) at Different "Levels of Abstraction"

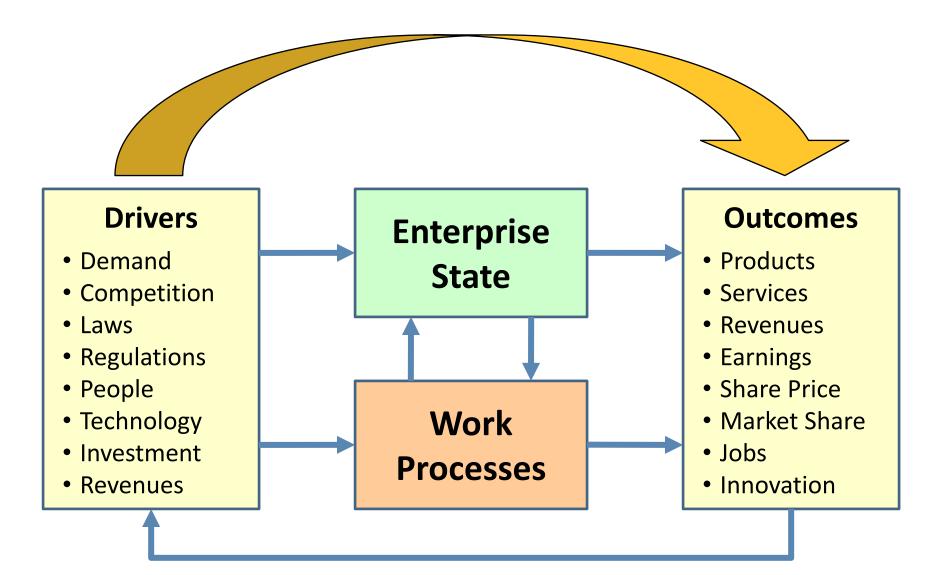


The Four Layers of Enterprise Modeling

Key Relationships Between Behaviors & Agents

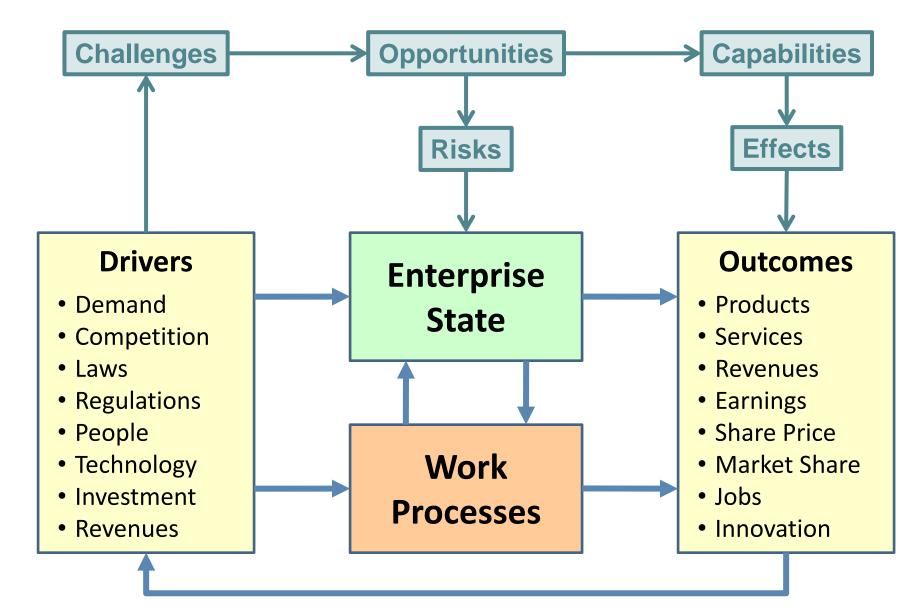


Drivers → Challenges → Opportunities → Capabilities → Effects → Outcomes



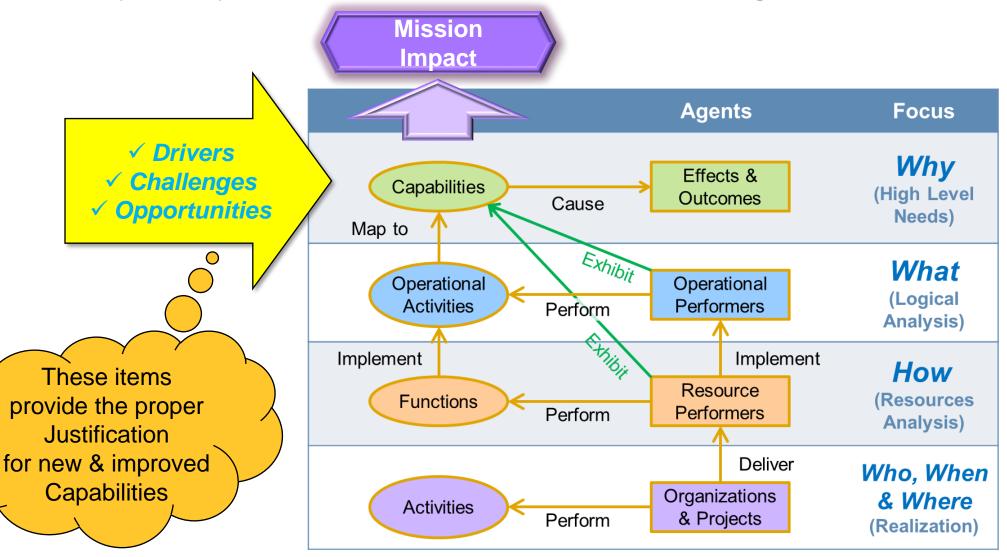
17

Challenges & Opportunities to be Identified for Achieving Enterprise Transformation



Identification of Capability Gaps and Shortfalls

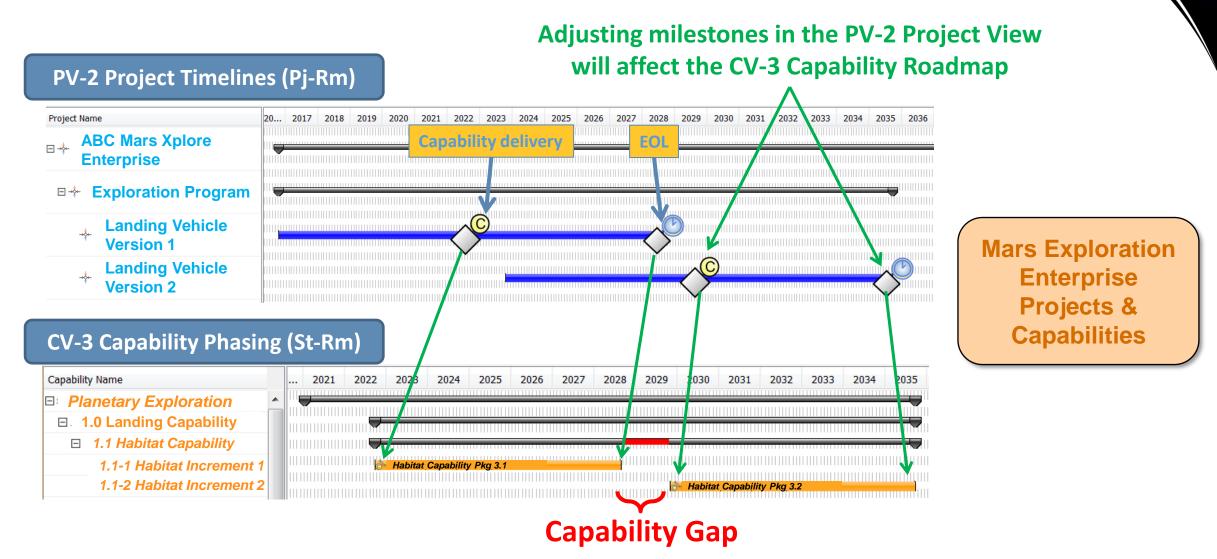
Focus on Enterprise Capabilities & Desired Effects for Portfolio Management



Need to examine various factors that will help identify which Capabilities in the Enterprise have gaps and shortfalls with respect to causing desired Effects

System End of Life Before Next Delivery Causes a Capability Gap

Roadmap views provide key insights into Portfolio change impacts

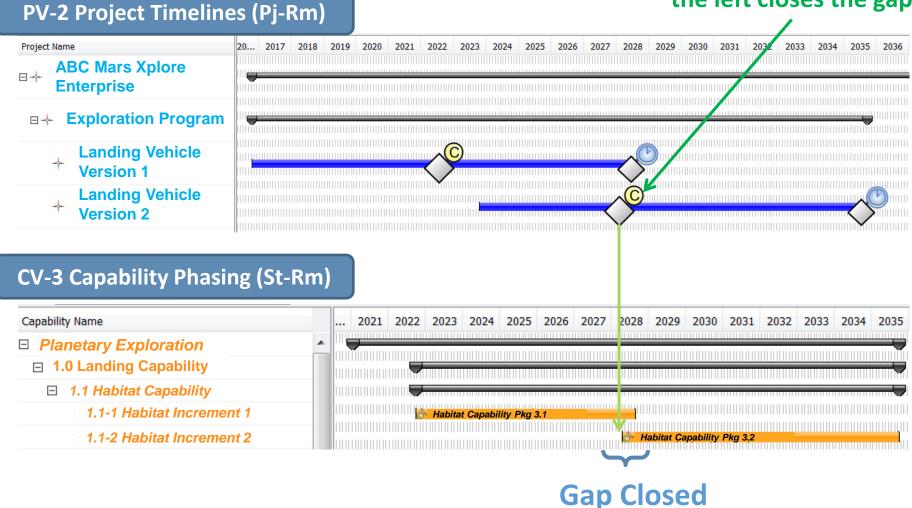


Enterprise Models of the Portfolio can highlight issues and potential problems

Schedule Adjustment Closes Gap

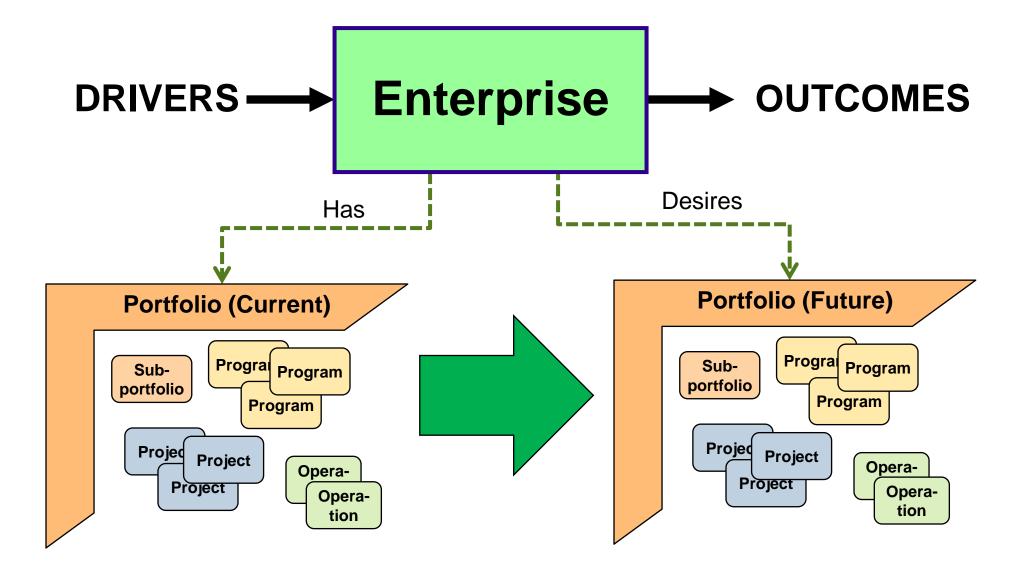
Changing the Portfolio further to achieve proper balance

Adjusting this milestone to the left closes the gap



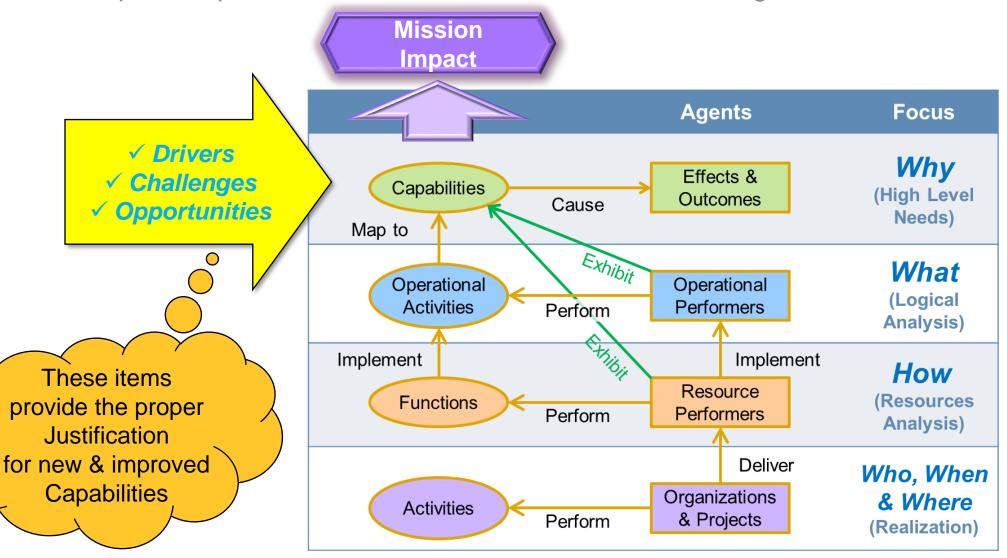
Without a good model of the Enterprise, it can be very difficult to discern impacts due to changes in a Portfolio

Portfolio Management

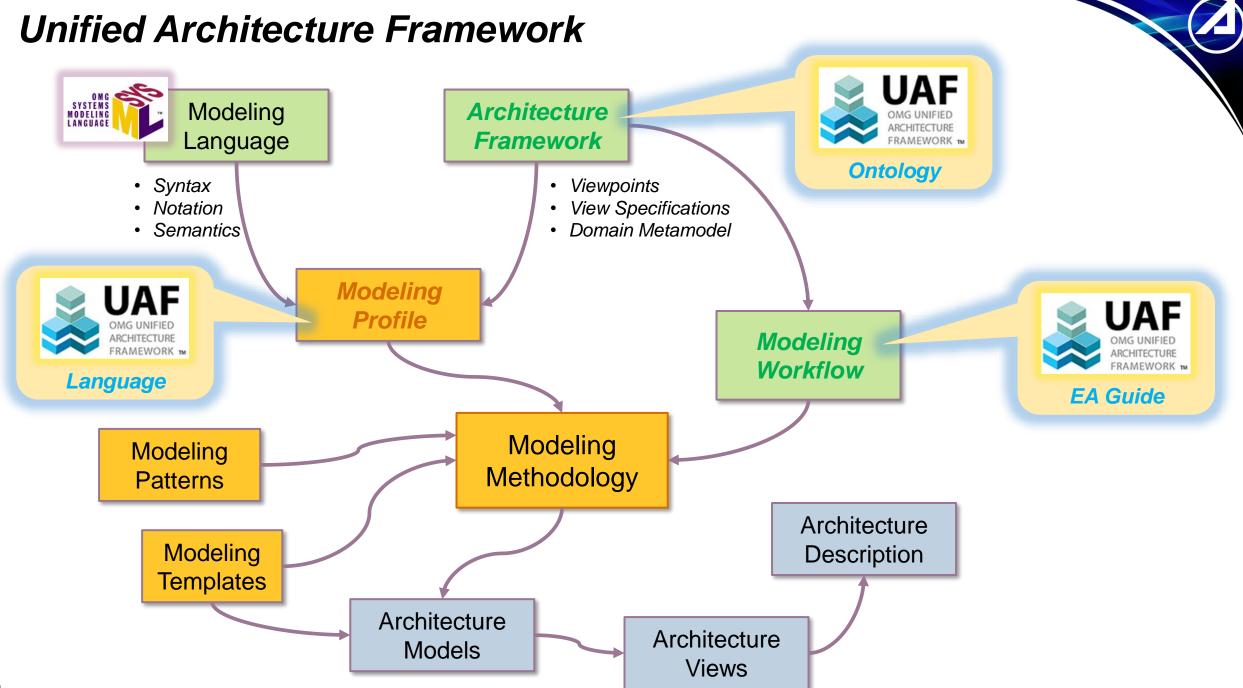


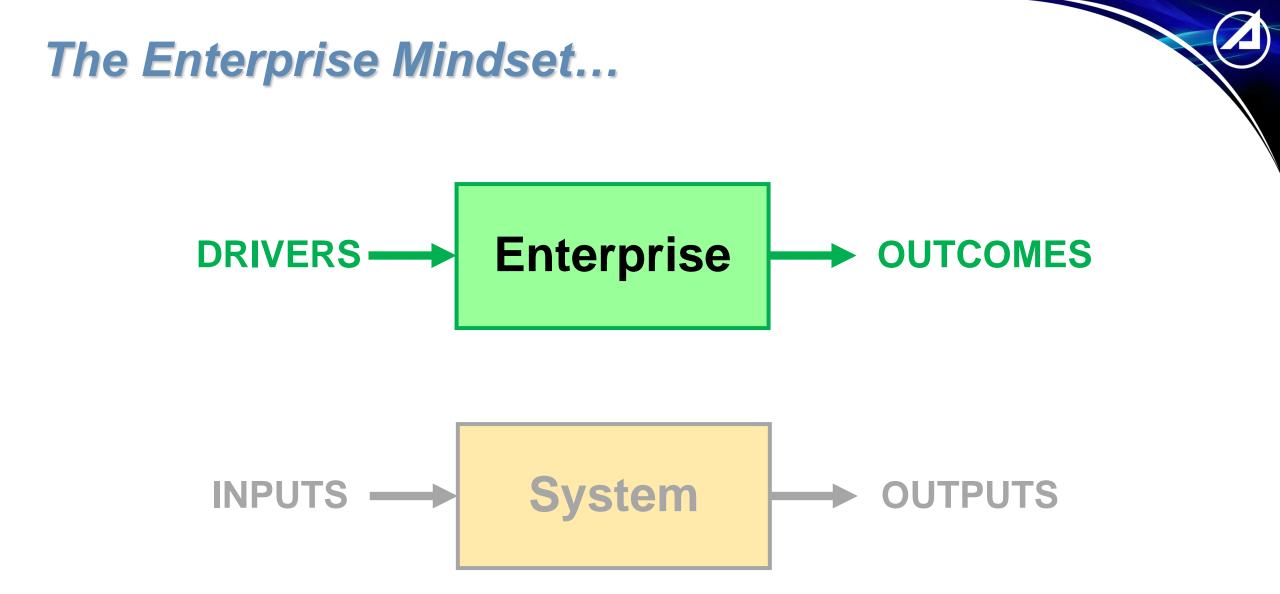
Identification of Capability Gaps and Shortfalls

Focus on Enterprise Capabilities & Desired Effects for Portfolio Management



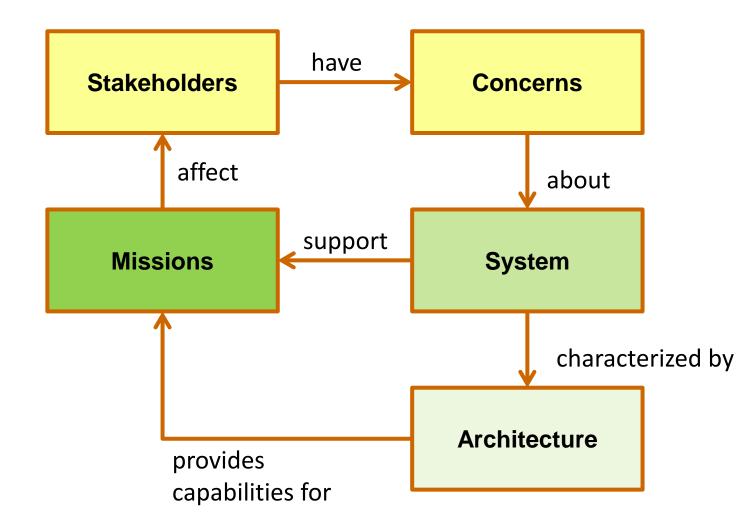
Need to examine various factors that will help identify which Capabilities in the Enterprise have gaps and shortfalls with respect to causing desired Effects



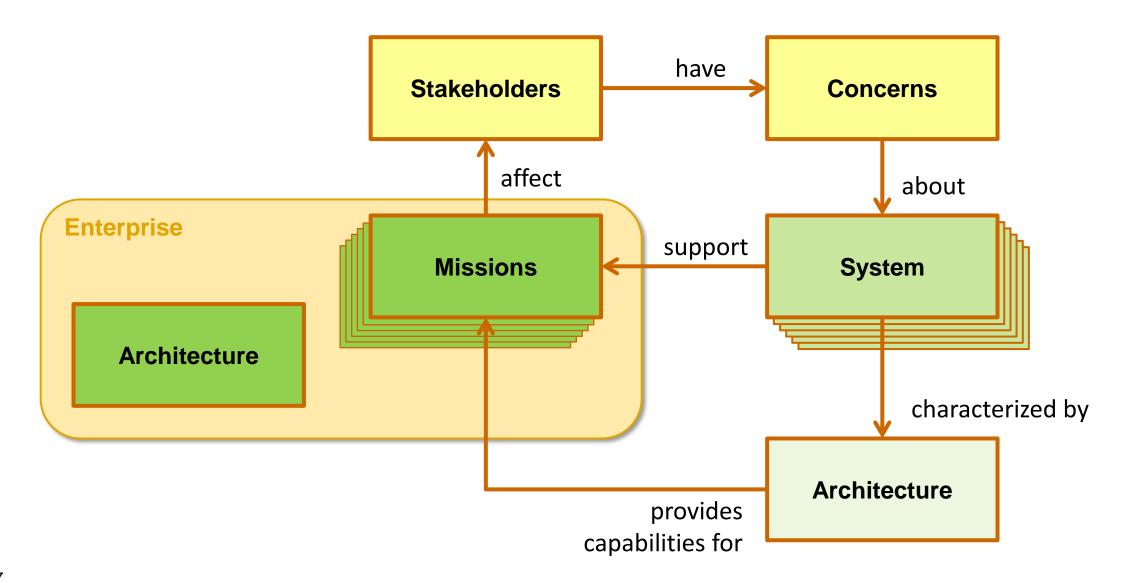


Outcomes for an Enterprise are very complex and are shifting over time. However, you must be eternally mindful of the various Drivers in the environment, which are changing constantly...

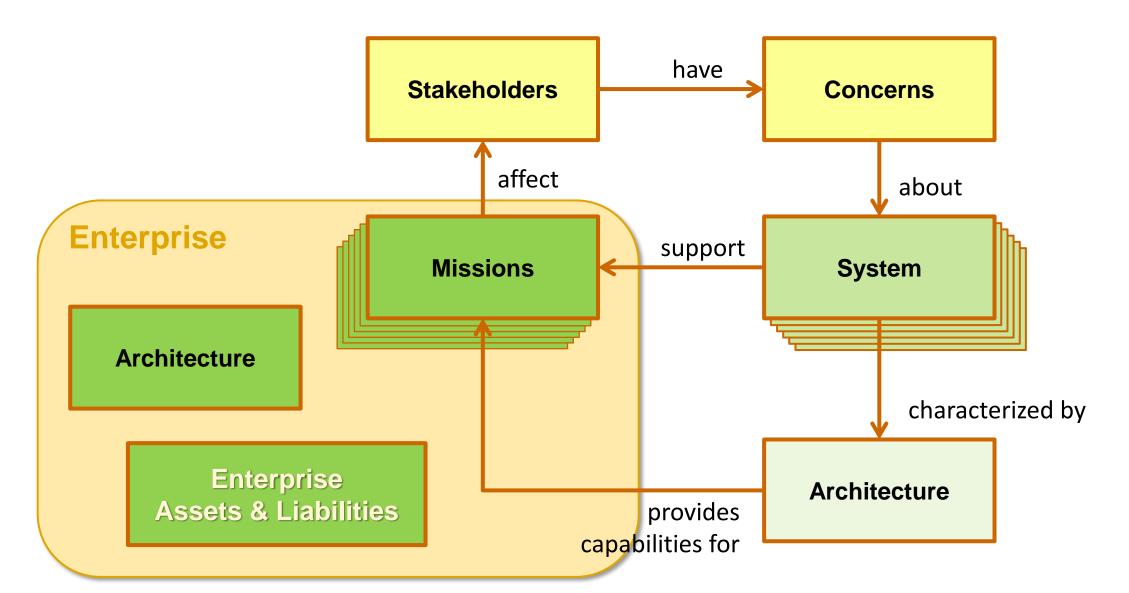
Systems Engineering defines an **Architecture** of the **System** that addresses **Stakeholder Concerns** regarding the relevant **Missions**



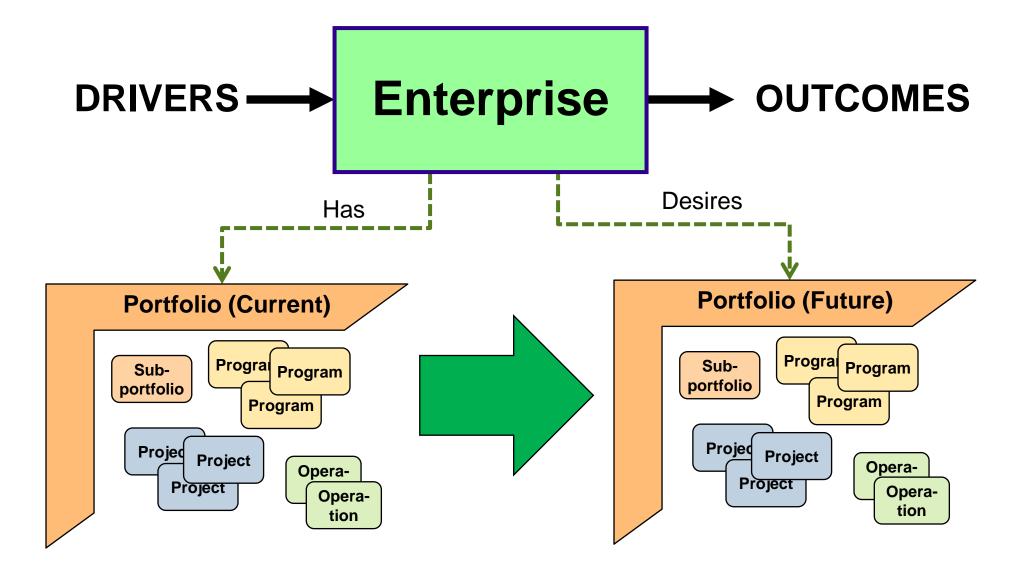
The *Enterprise Architecture* defines the various **Missions** along with associated **Mission Objectives** and **Strategic Capabilities**



The *Enterprise Architecture* defines the various **Missions** along with associated **Mission Objectives** and **Strategic Capabilities**

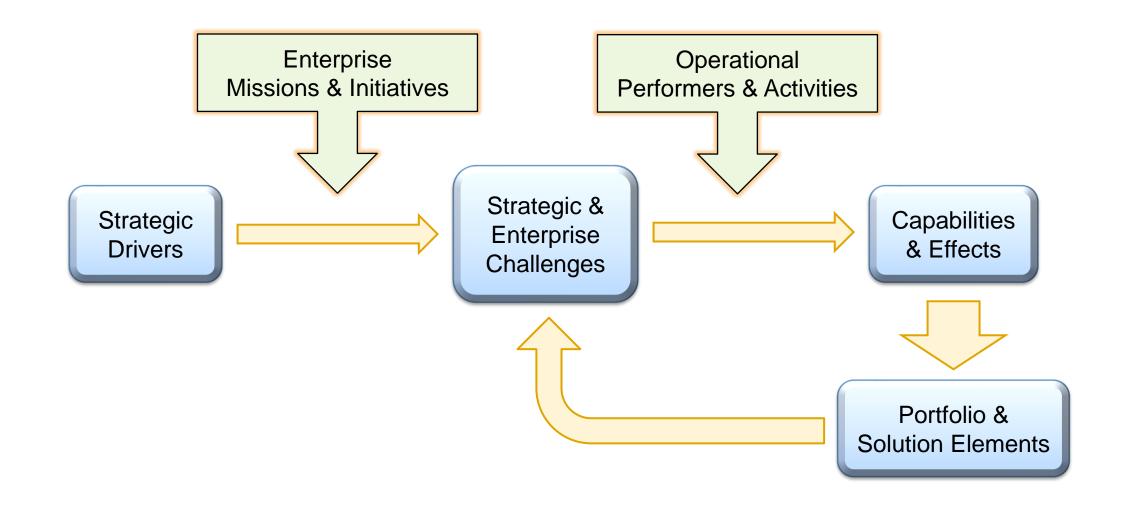


Portfolio Management



Enterprise Transformation Considerations

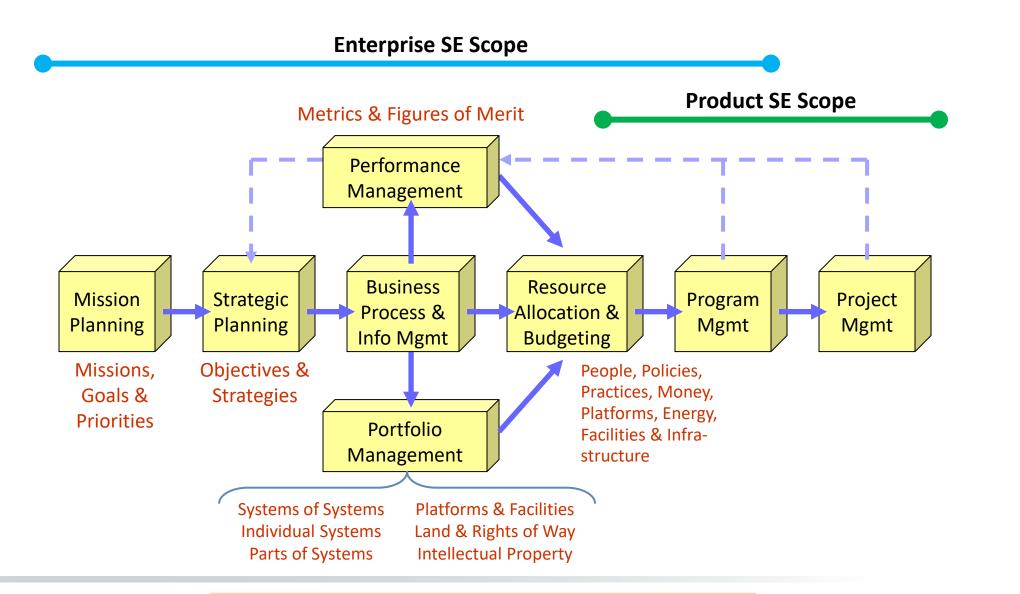
Managing the Enterprise Portfolio to Maximize Mission Impact



Keeping our focus on the most important dimensions of the Enterprise Total Solution



Higher Level for the Scope of Enterprise SE



Source: Martin, James N. 2010. "An Enterprise Systems Engineering Framework," INCOSE Symposium Proceedings. Copyright owned by Aerospace Corporation.

Major Role of Enterprise SE

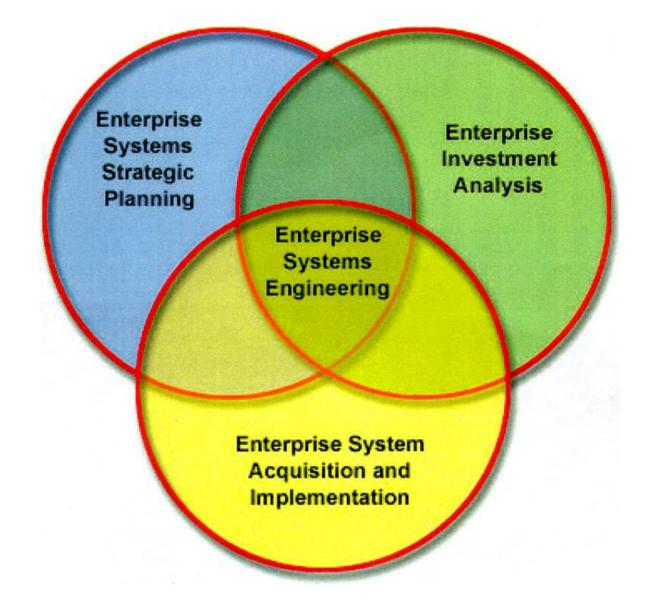
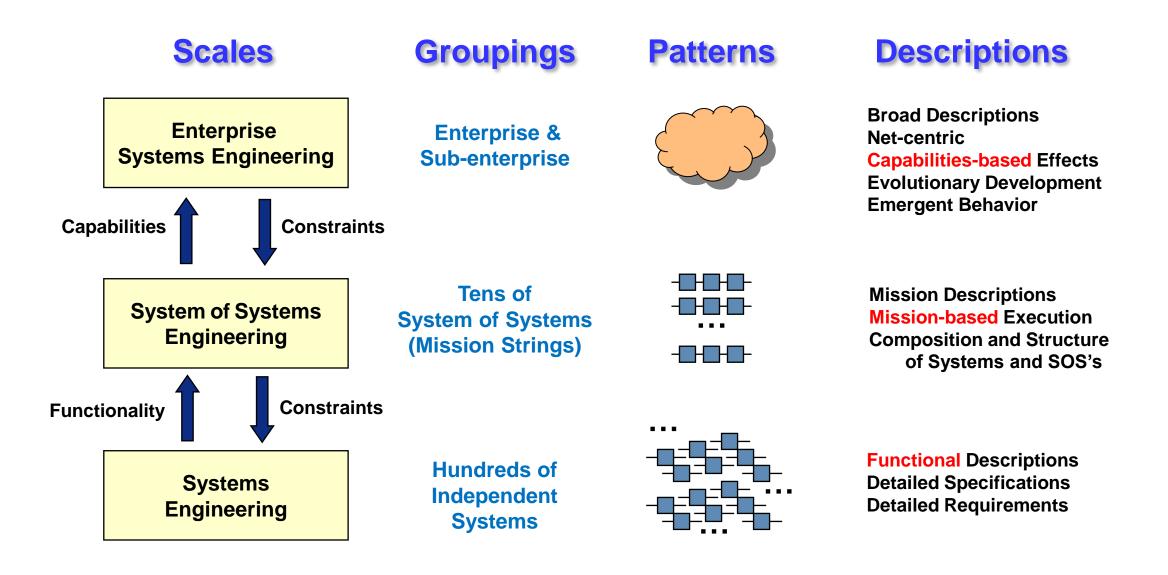


Fig 1, System of Systems (SoS) Enterprise Systems Engineering for Information-Intensive Organizations, Paul Carlock and Robert Fenton, Systems Engineering Journal, Vol 4, No 4, 2001

33

Different Groupings and Patterns Revealed at Different Scales



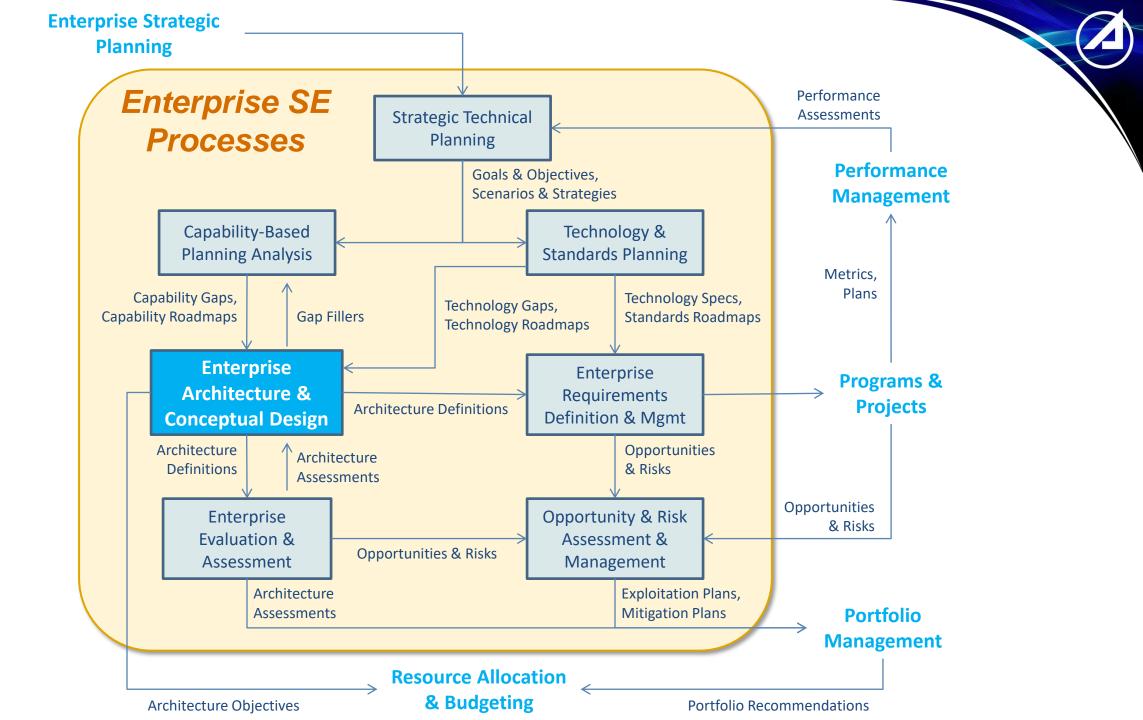
Source: DeRosa, Joseph K. 2005., "Enterprise Systems Engineering," Air Force Association, Industry Day, Day 1, Danvers, MA, 4 August 2005, https://www.paulrevereafa.org/IndustryDay/05/presentations/index.asp

How Can SE Enable Enterprise Transformation?

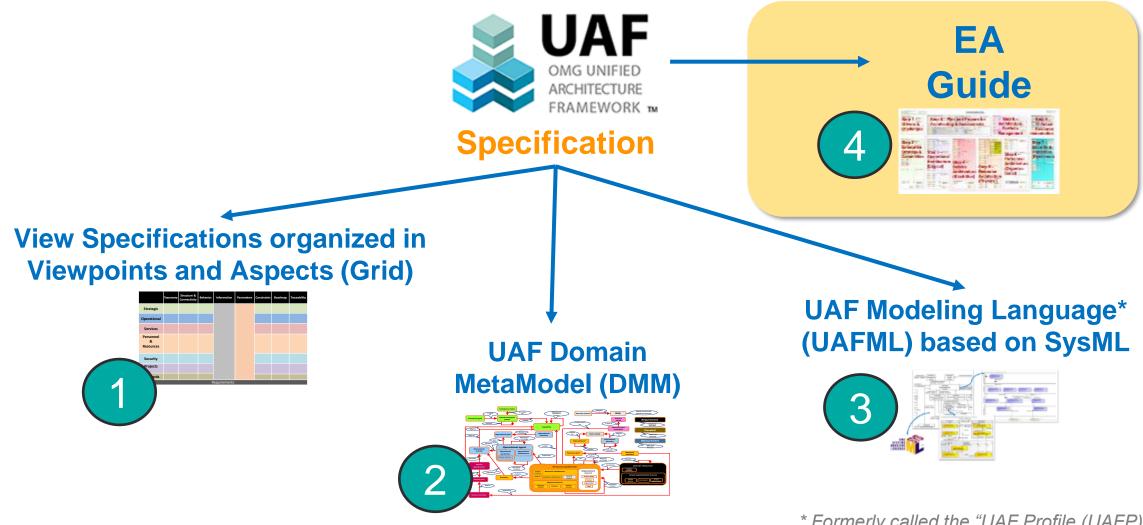
on?	

Executive Concerns	SE Enablers
Identifying ends, means, and scope and candidate changes	System complexity analysis to compare "as is" and "to be" enterprises
Evaluating changes in terms of process behaviors and performance	Organizational simulation of process flows and relationships
Assessing economics in terms of invest- ments, operating costs, and returns	Economic modeling in terms of cash flows, volatility, and options
Defining the new enterprise in terms of processes and their integration	Enterprise architecting in terms of workflow, processes, and levels of maturity
Designing a strategy to change the culture for selected changes	Organizational and cultural change via leadership, vision, strategy, and incentives
Developing transformation action plans in terms of what, when, and who	Implementation planning in terms of tasks, schedule, people, and information

Source: Rouse, W.B., 2009. "Engineering the enterprise as a system." (Chapter 10) In Sage, Andrew P. and William B. Rouse (Eds.), Handbook of Systems Engineering and Management, (Chapter 10), 2nd edition. John Wiley & Sons, 2009. FIGURE 10.3.



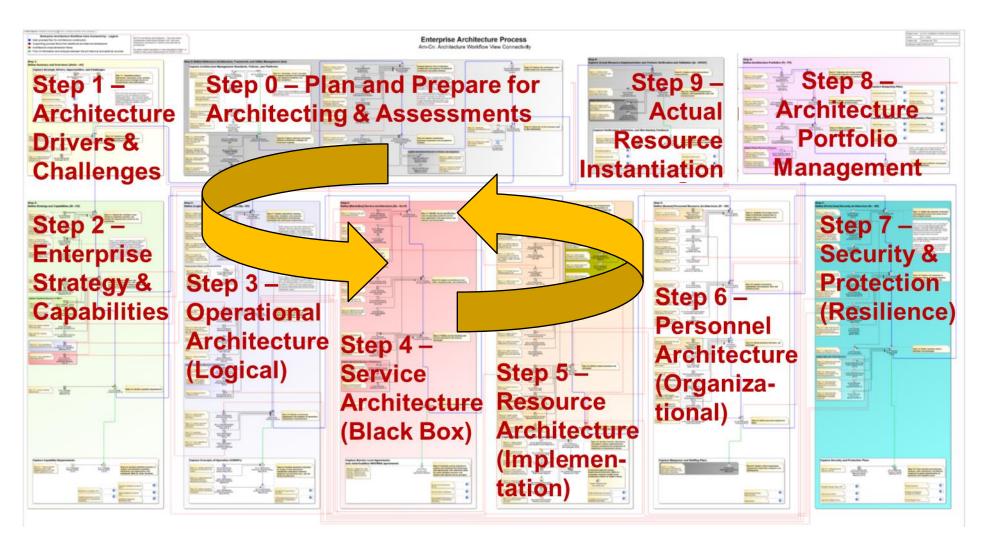
Components of the UAF Specification (v1.2)



* Formerly called the "UAF Profile (UAFP)" in version 1.1 of the UAF specification

Standardized Enterprise Architecture Workflow in UAF

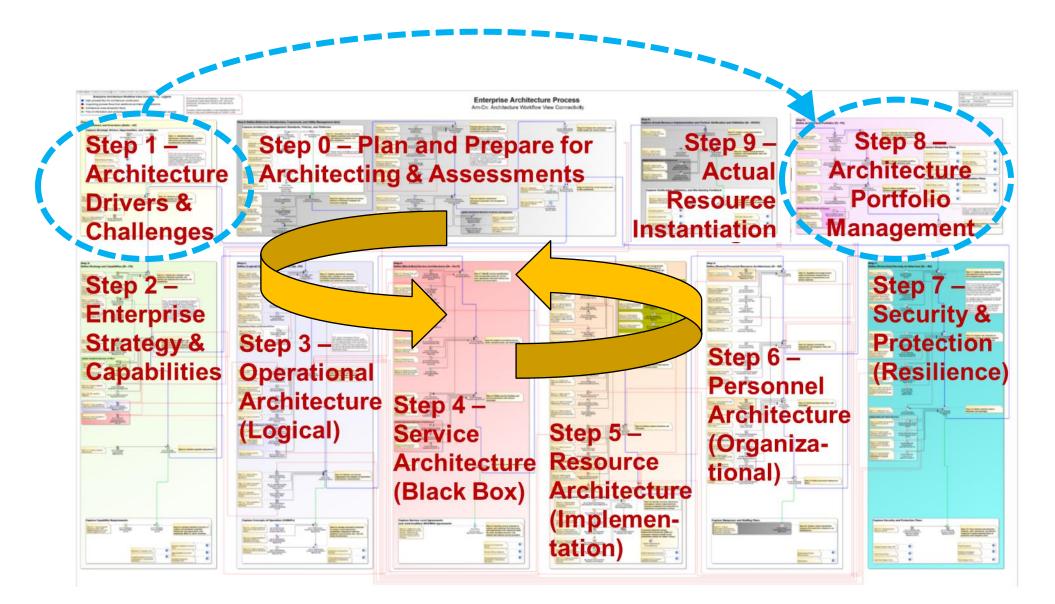
Establishes a Business Rhythm for Enterprise Transformation activities



Improves coordination and synchronization among the many players involved in Portfolio Management effort

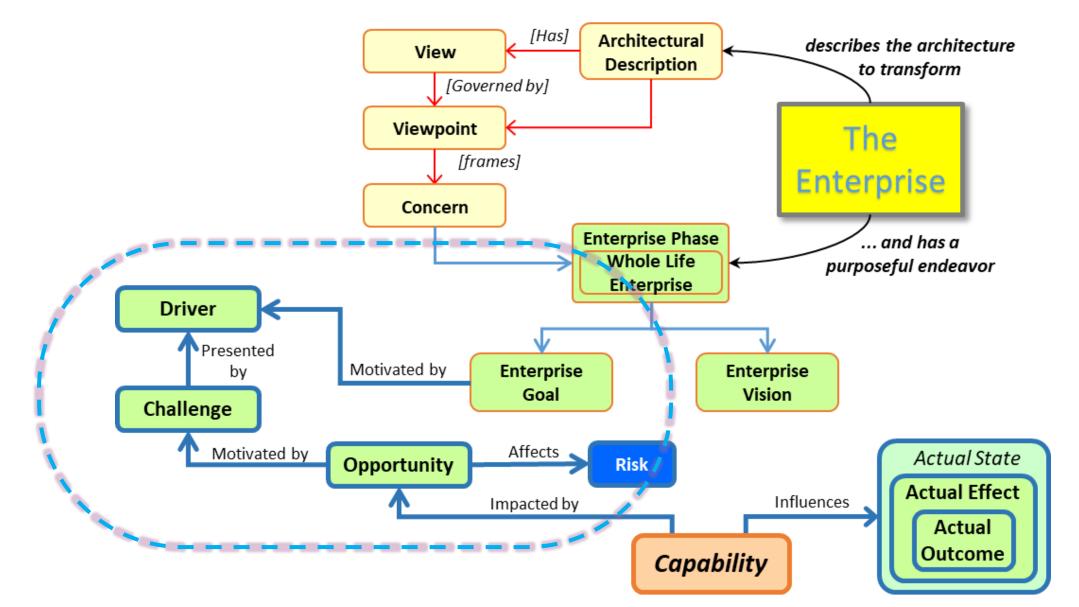
Changing the Portfolio in Response to New Drivers & Challenges

The Enterprise Architecture serves as the foundation for understanding impact of changes



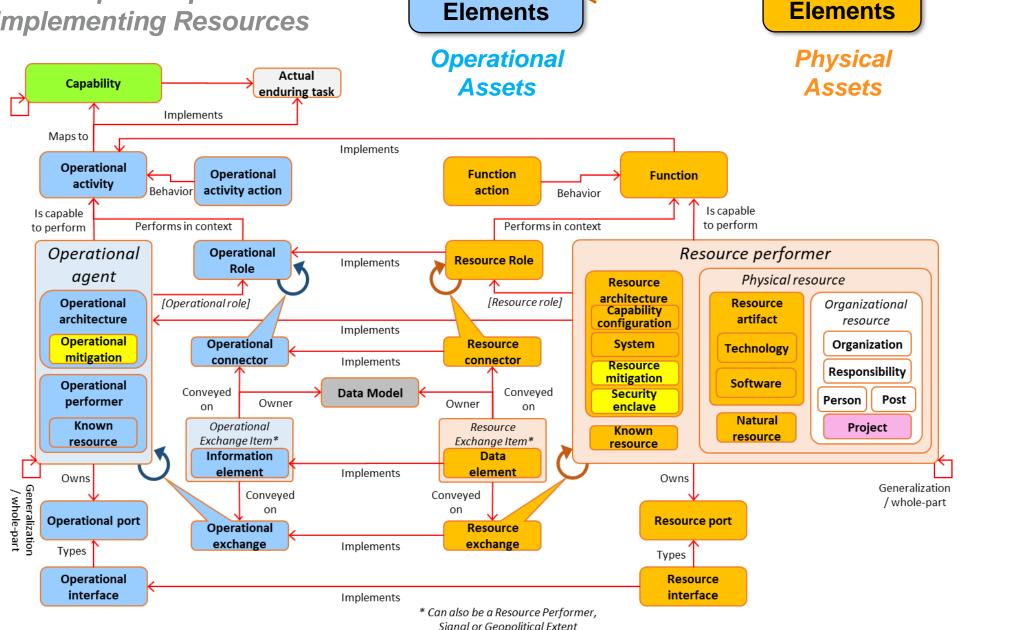
What should motivate the Enterprise to change?

Drivers & Challenges as the basis for identification of Opportunities to pursue...



Conceptual Schema

Modeling of Enterprise Operations and their Implementing Resources



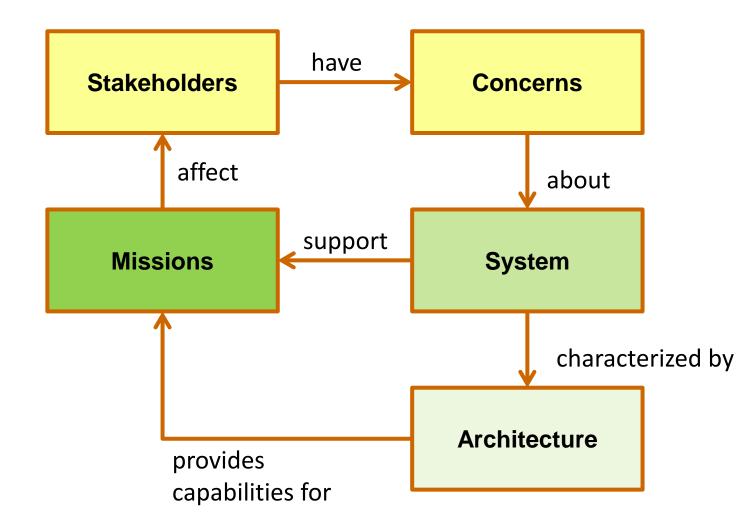
Operational

Implement

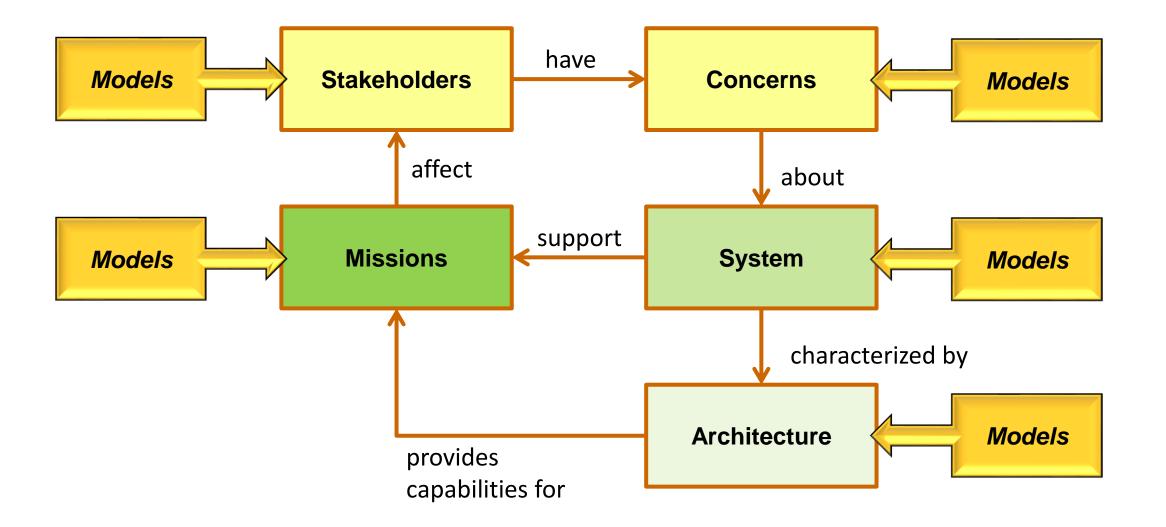
Resource

41

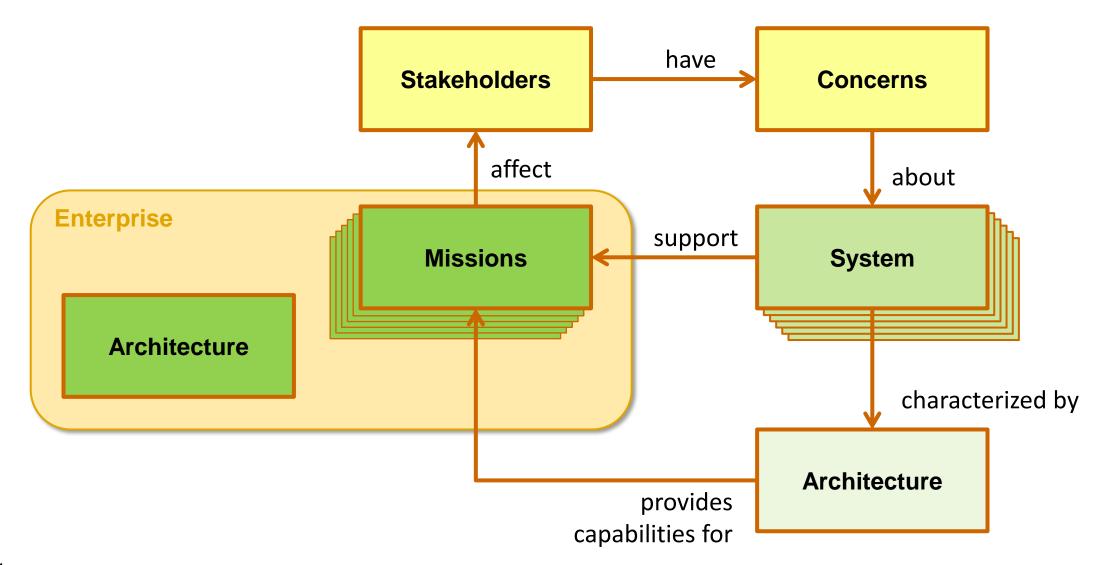
Systems Engineering defines an **Architecture** of the **System** that addresses **Stakeholder Concerns** regarding the relevant **Missions**



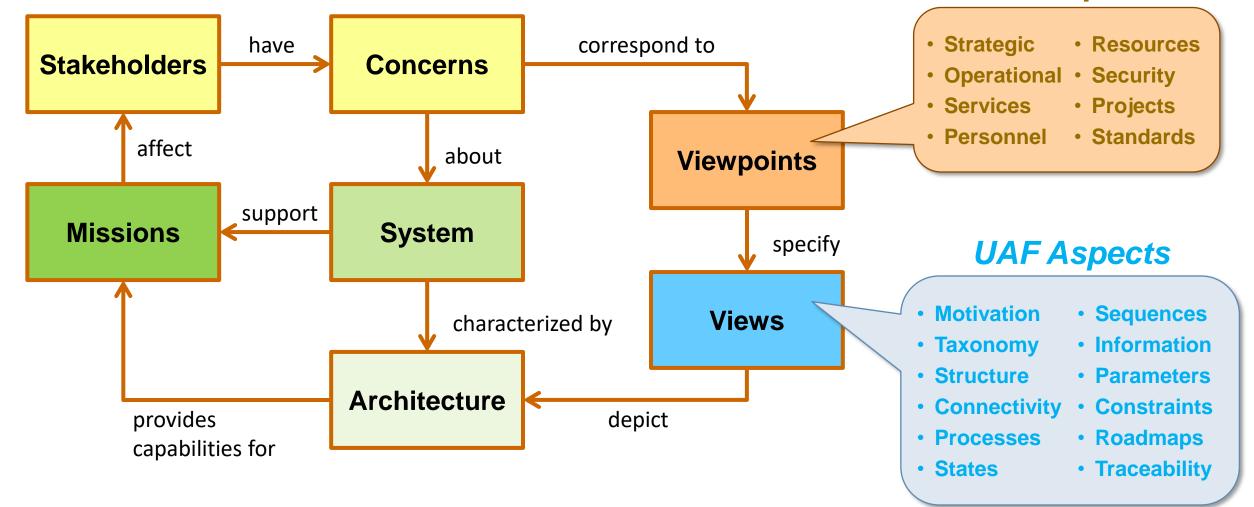
Models are created to represent the System and its Architecture & Missions along with relevant Stakeholders and their Concerns



The *Enterprise Architecture* defines the various **Missions** along with associated **Mission Objectives** and **Strategic Capabilities**

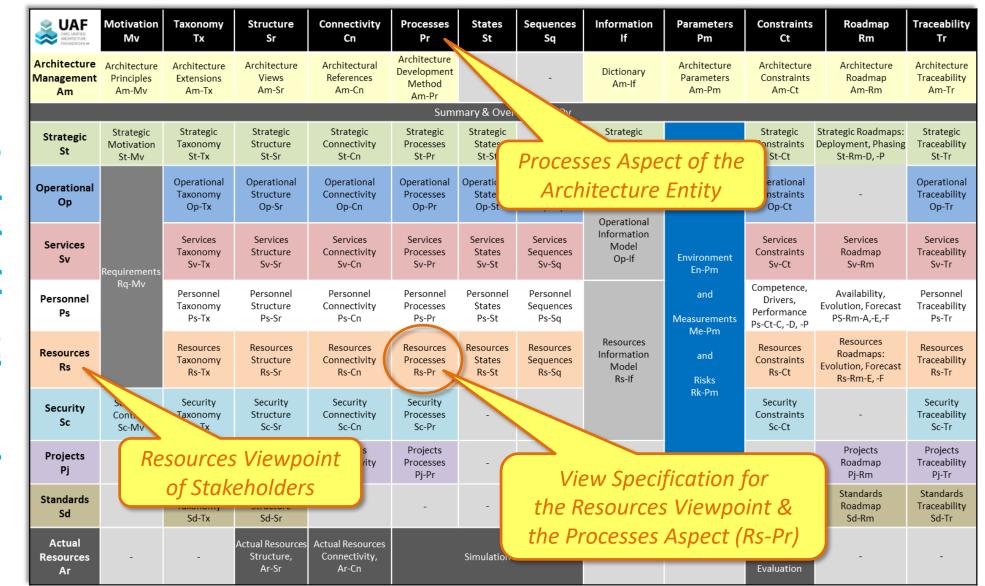


The UAF Standard Provides Stakeholder-Based Viewpoints & Aspect-Oriented Views to Characterize an Architecture UAF Viewpoints



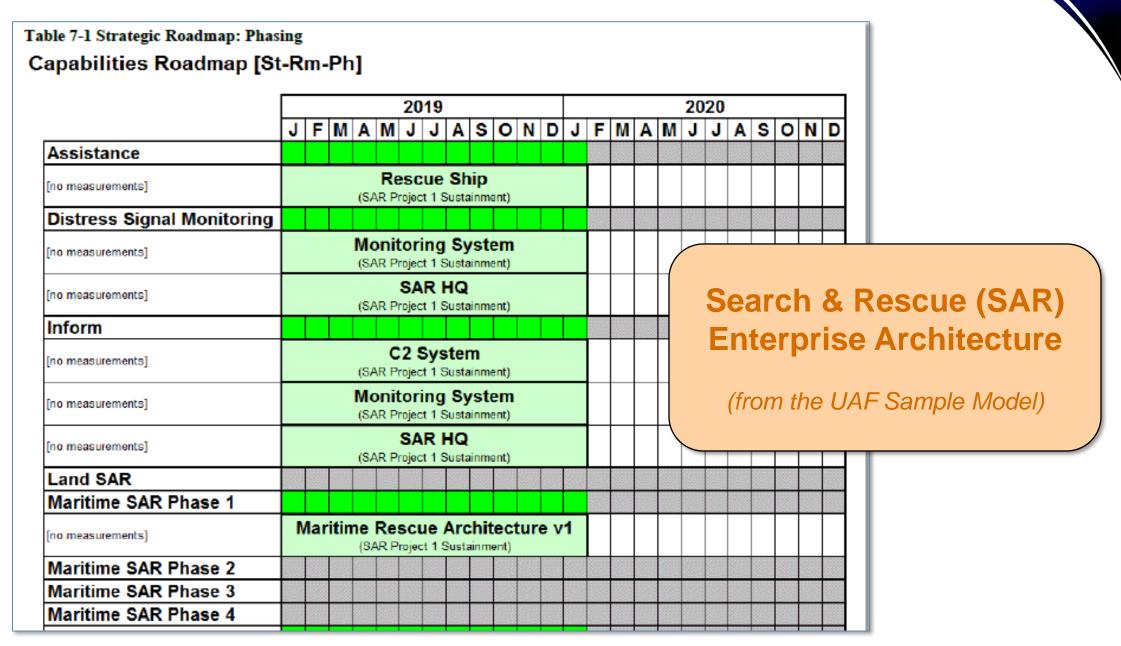
The Two-Dimensional UAF Grid

Architecture Aspects

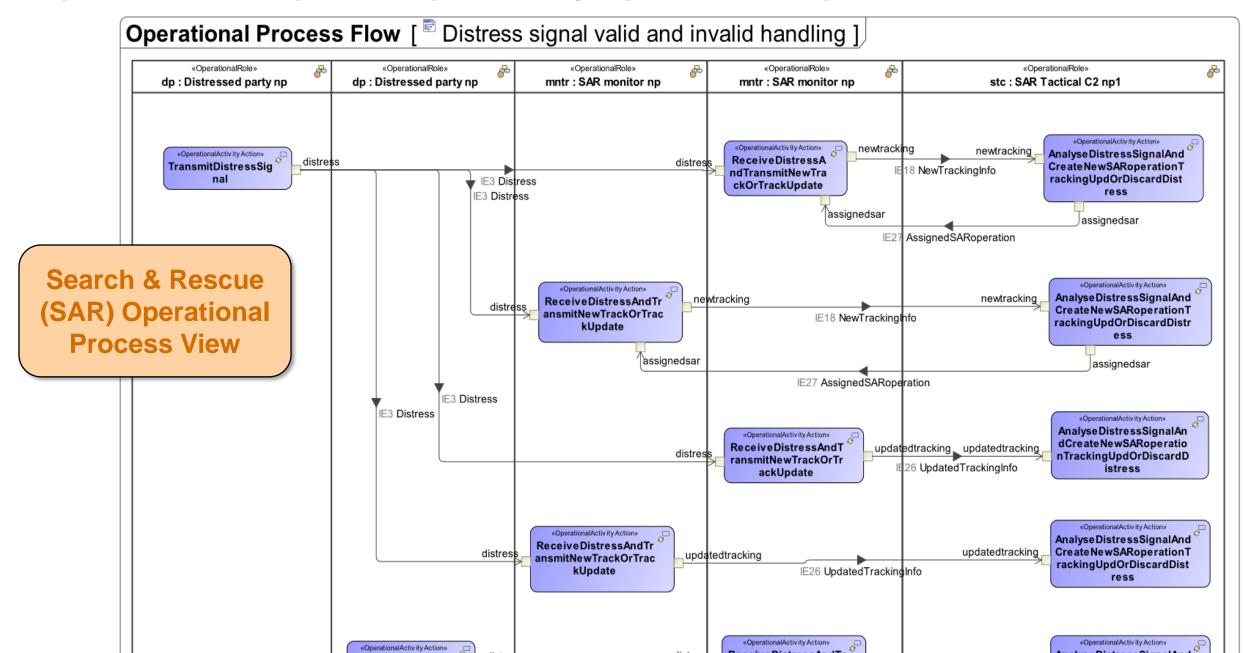


5 takeholde Viewpoints

Capability Roadmap is Key for Identifying Gaps & Shortfalls



Operational Viewpoint Helps Identify Operational Impacts



Progression from Architecture Drivers to Implementation and Summary & Overview Strategic Operational Services Resources Standards Personnel Security Projects Actual Resources

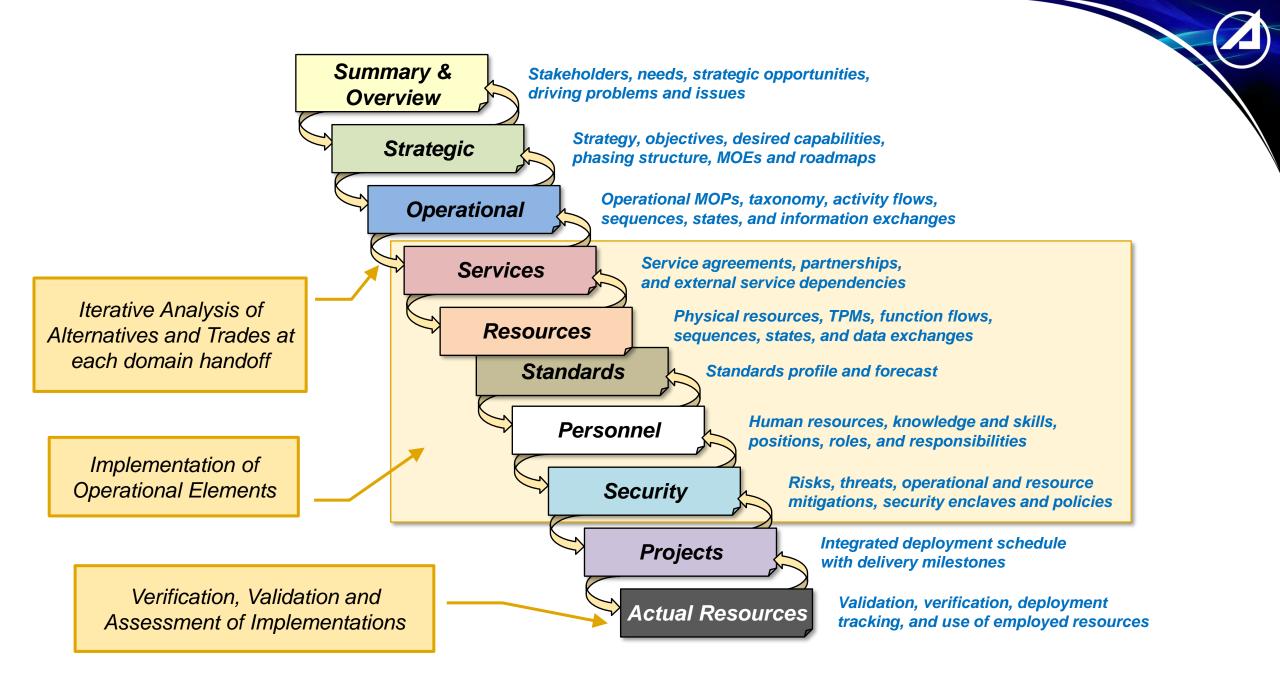
The UAF modeling viewpoints facilitate a logical and systematic flow of architecting activities

Ι. Concerns drive a strategic plan

Deployment of Capabilities

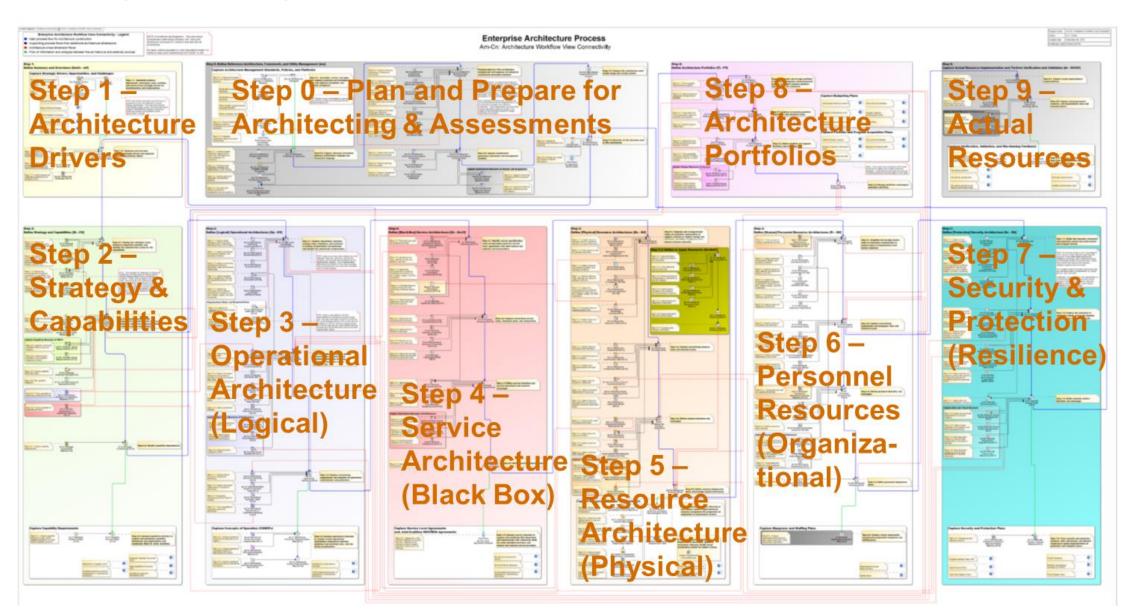
- *II*. The strategic plan deploys capabilities in phases addressing gaps and shortfalls
- Capabilities are implemented by conceptual operations *III*.
- *IV.* Concepts are implemented through services, resources and personnel
- **Resources comply with standards** *V*.
- VI. Risk and threats are mitigated through security & protection controls (of resources and operations)
- VII. Requirements are understood and communicated
- VIII. Plans deliver the resources
- IX. Resources are verified

UAF provides a complete set of modeling domains as basis for defining the necessary architecture views of an Enterprise that can support Portfolio Management



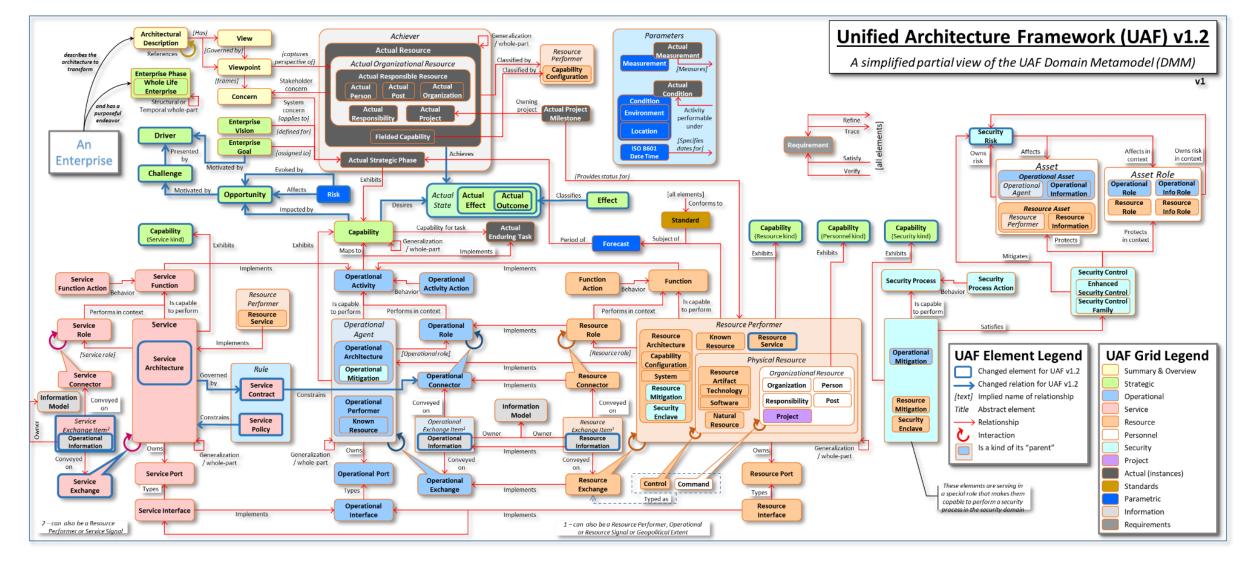
Enterprise Architecture Guide for UAF

Standardizing the Modeling Workflow





OBJECT MANAGEMENT GROUP



Copyright © 2022 OMG. All rights reserved.

