

TOGAF III. Guidelines en Techniques

23. Architecture Principles

Business Principles

1: Primacy of Principles

These principles of information management apply to all organizations within the enterprise.

2: Maximize Benefit to the Enterprise

Information management decisions are made to provide maximum benefit to the enterprise as a whole.

3: Information Management is Everybody's Business

All organizations in the enterprise participate in information management decisions needed to accomplish business objectives.

4: Business Continuity

Enterprise operations are maintained in spite of system interruptions.

5: Common Use Applications

Development of applications used across the enterprise is preferred over the development of similar or duplicative applications which are only provided to a particular organization.

6: Service Orientation

The architecture is based on a design of services which mirror real-world business activities comprising the enterprise (or inter-enterprise) business processes.

7: Compliance with Law

Enterprise information management processes comply with all relevant laws, policies, and regulations.

8: IT Responsibility

The IT organization is responsible for owning and implementing IT processes and infrastructure that enable solutions to meet user-defined requirements for functionality, service levels, cost, and delivery timing.

9: Protection of Intellectual Property

The enterprise's Intellectual Property (IP) must be protected. This protection must be reflected in the IT architecture, implementation, and governance processes.

Data Principles

10: Data is an Asset

Data is an asset that has value to the enterprise and is managed accordingly.

11: Data is Shared

Users have access to the data necessary to perform their duties; therefore, data is shared across enterprise functions and organizations.

12: Data is Accessible

Data is accessible for users to perform their functions.

13: Data Trustee

Each data element has a trustee accountable for data quality.

14: Common Vocabulary and Data Definitions

Data is defined consistently throughout the enterprise, and the definitions are understandable and available to all users.

15: Data Security

Data is protected from unauthorized use and disclosure. In addition to the traditional aspects of national security classification, this includes, but is not limited to, protection of pre-decisional, sensitive, source selection-sensitive, and proprietary information.

Application Principles

16: Technology Independence

Applications are independent of specific technology choices and therefore can operate on a variety of technology platforms.

17: Ease-of-Use

Applications are easy to use. The underlying technology is transparent to users, so they can concentrate on tasks at hand.

Technology Principles

18: Requirements-Based Change

Only in response to business needs are changes to applications and technology made.

19: Responsive Change Management

Changes to the enterprise information environment are implemented in a timely manner.

20: Control Technical Diversity

Technological diversity is controlled to minimize the non-trivial cost of maintaining expertise in and connectivity between multiple processing environments.

21: Interoperability

Software and hardware should conform to defined standards that promote interoperability for data, applications, and technology.