

# EA在資訊系統發展的應用與前瞻

An Overview of Enterprise Architecture in  
Information System Development

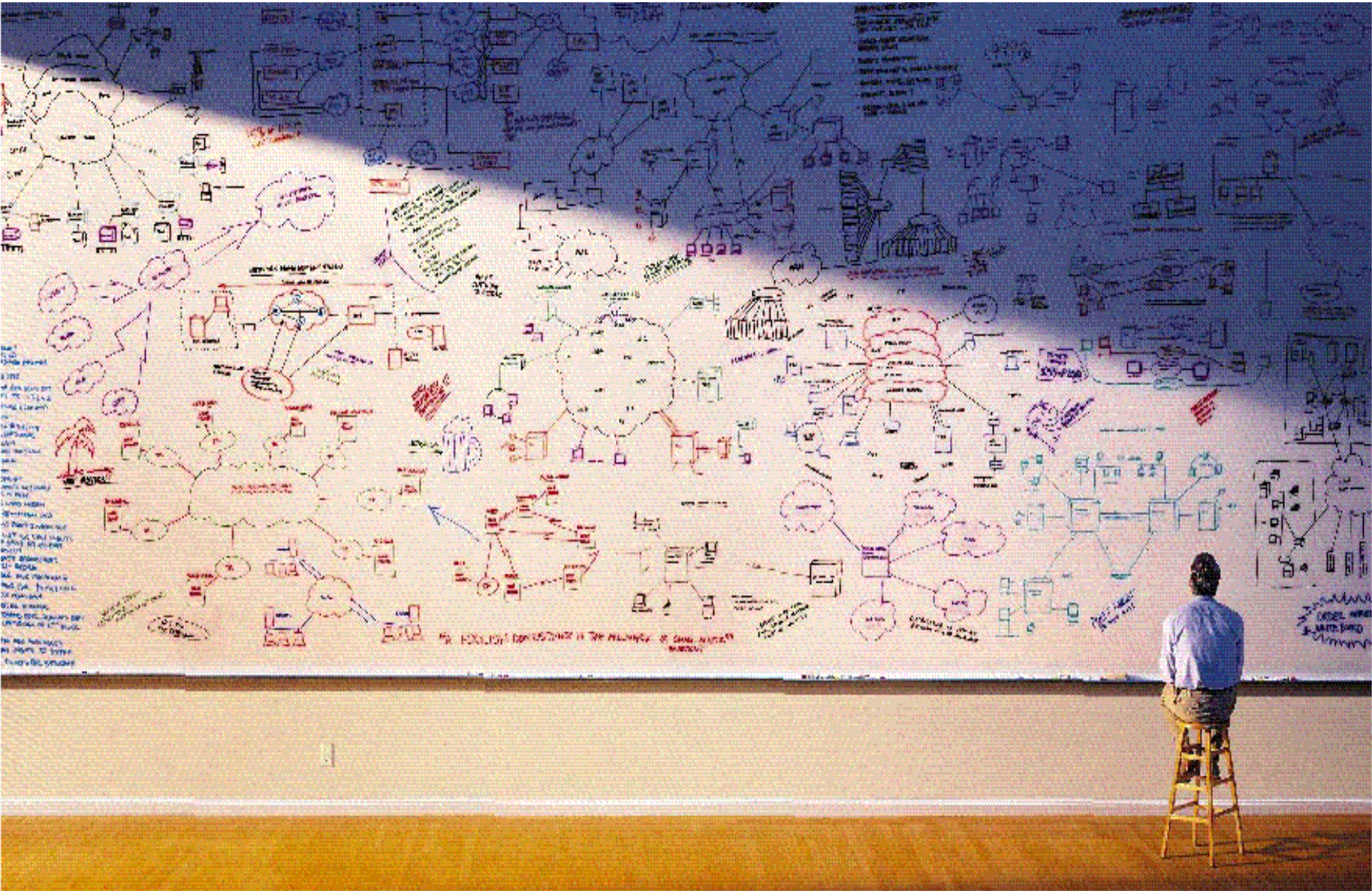
報告人： 鍾克雄 博士

神通電腦公司副總經理

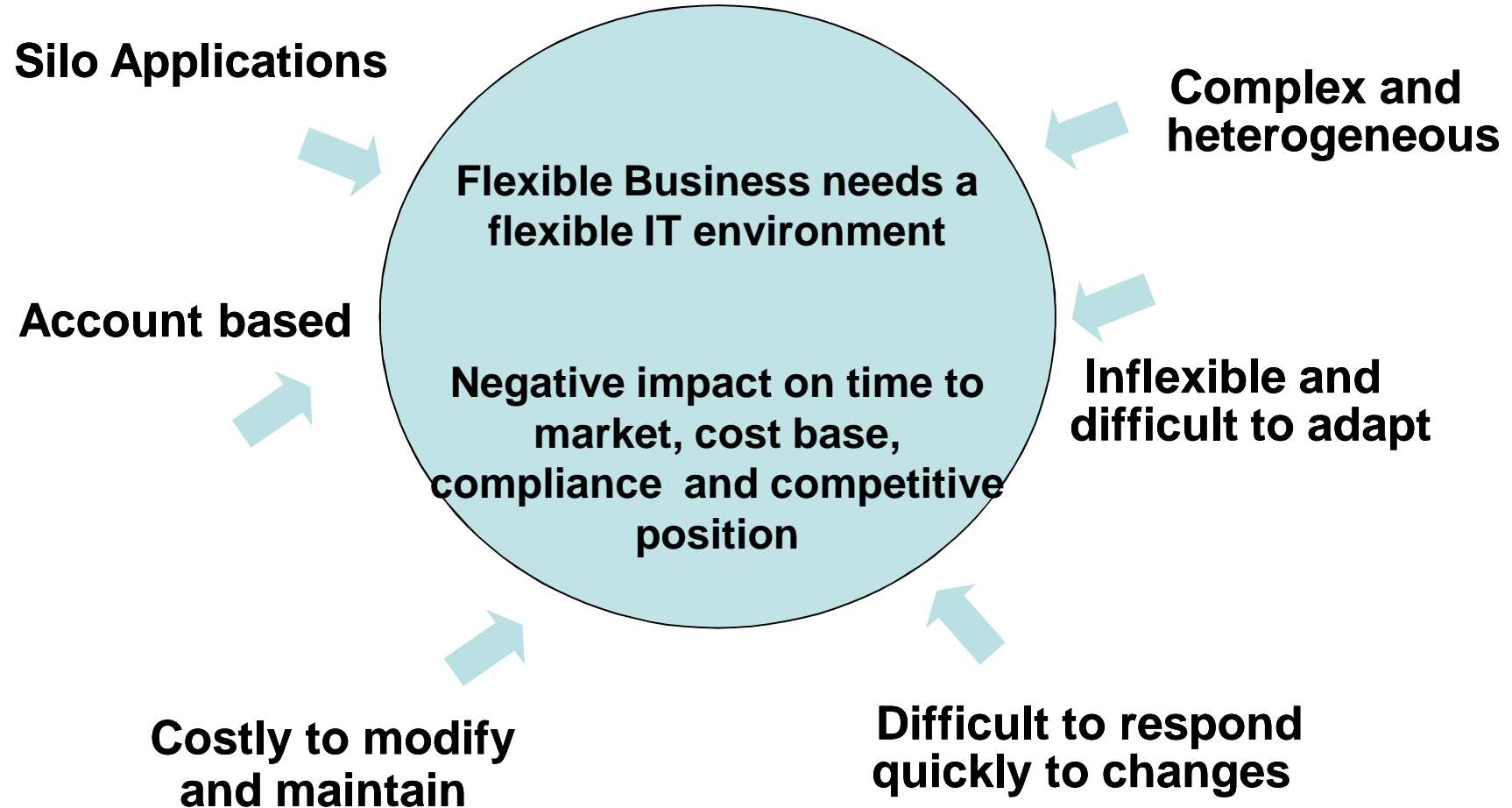
# Agenda

- **Introduction**
- **Evolution of EA**
- **How to build an EA system**
- **EA systems in Taiwan**
- **Summary**

# Existing processes are often difficult, expensive and slow to change



# Current IT architectures do not adequately support the achievement of business initiatives



# The challenge is to link people, process, and information with flexibility



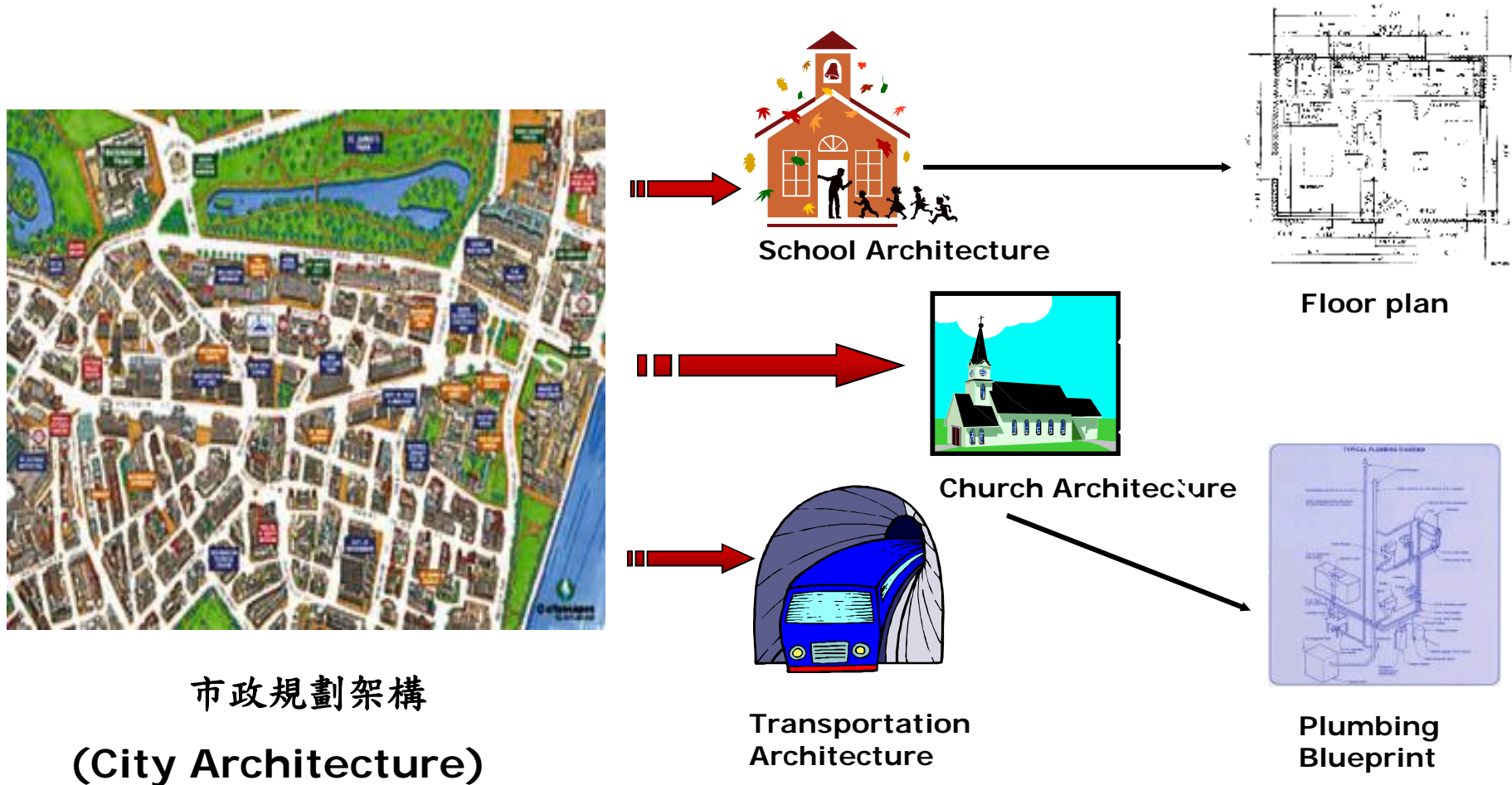
# Enterprise Architecture Solutions



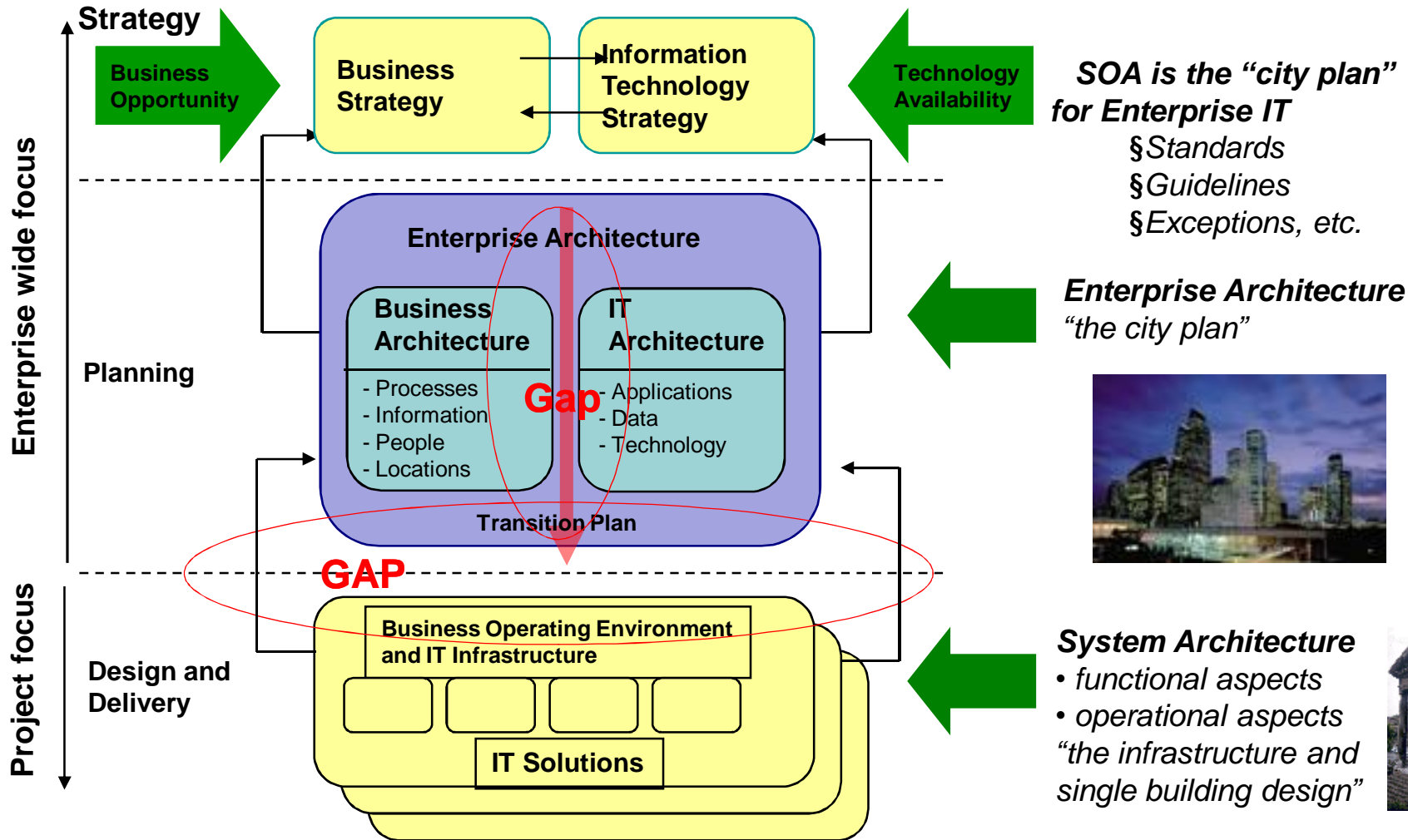
Courtesy by IBM

# EA 規劃就像市政發展需要先規劃出市政藍圖一樣

The blueprint for a city plan and its various components share a common structure.



# Service Oriented Architecture aligns both Business and IT Architectures, providing the “city plan” for “building projects”.



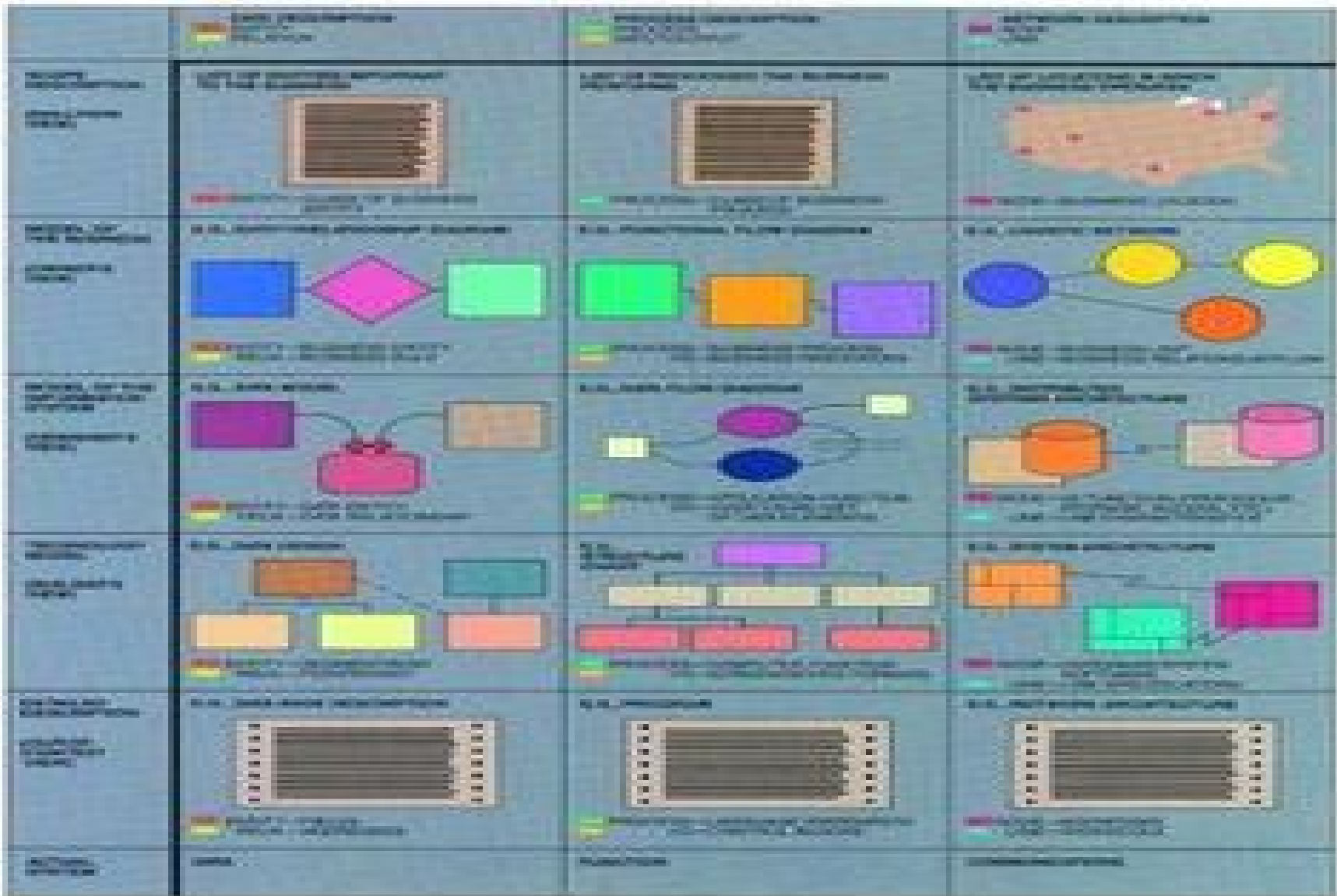


# Enterprise Architecture

- "enterprise architecture" is a reference to a *business team* that uses EA methods to produce architectural descriptions of the structure of an enterprise.
- **Enterprise Architecture** is the organizing logic for business processes and IT infrastructure reflecting the integration and standardization requirements of the firm's operating model.[1]
- Enterprise Architecture describes enterprise applications and systems with their relationships to enterprise business goals.

# Evolution of Enterprise Architecture

- Enterprise Architecture started with the John Zachman Framework in 1987 which provides a formal and highly structured way of viewing and defining an enterprise.
- Earliest implementation of an EA framework was the "Technical Architecture Framework for Information Management" (TAFIM) in 1991 with the TAFIM Technical Reference Model (TAFIM TRM). The TRM model use open systems to develop a DoD-wide application.
- The TOGAF TRM was originally derived from the TAFIM, which uses to construct an information processing system, including consumers, system integrators, application developers, system providers, and procurement agencies.



- The first version of the originally called "Information Systems Architecture Framework" presented by [John Zachman](#) in 1987.

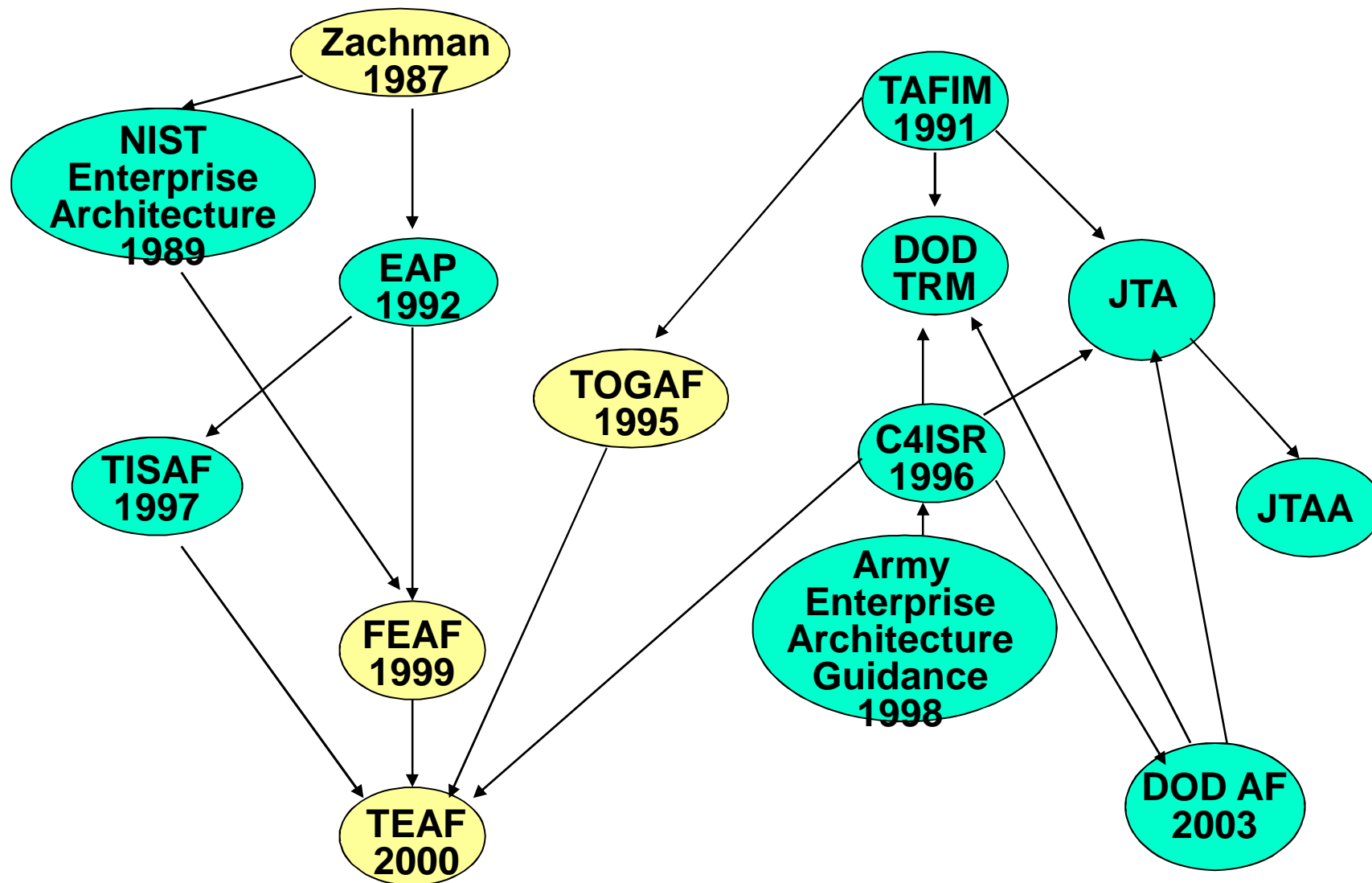
# Zachman Framework with an explanation of its row

- Row 1 – Scope**  
External Requirements and Drivers  
Business Function Modeling
- Row 2 – Enterprise Model**  
Business Process Models
- Row 3 – System Model**  
Logical Models  
Requirements Definition
- Row 4 – Technology Model**  
Physical Models  
Solution Definition and Development
- Row 5 – As Built**  
As Built  
Deployment
- Row 6 – Functioning Enterprise**  
Evaluation



	What	How	Where	Who	When	Why	
Contextual							Contextual
Conceptual							Conceptual
Logical							Logical
Physical							Physical
As Built							As Built
Functioning							Functioning
	What	How	Where	Who	When	Why	

- In recent years, EA brings together business models (e.g. process models, organizational charts, etc.) and technical models (e.g. systems architectures, data models, state diagrams, etc.) it is possible to trace the impact of organizational change on the systems, and also the business impact of changes to the systems.
- As this benefit has emerged, many frameworks such as DoDAF, MODAF, or AGATE have adopted a standard meta model which defines the critical architectural elements and the dependencies between them.
- Impression of Enterprise Architecture Frameworks evolution (1987-2003).[2] On the left: The Zachman Framework 1987, NIST Enterprise Architecture 1989, EAP 1992, TISAF 1997, FEAF 1999 and TEAF 2000. On the right: POSIX, [TAFIM](#), JTA, JTAA, TOGAF 1995, DoD TRM and [C4ISR](#) 1996, and DoDAF 2003.



TOGAF: The Open Group Architecture Framework  
 FEAF: Federal Enterprise Architecture Framework  
 TEAF: Treasury Enterprise Architecture Framework

# Evolution of EA

## e化政府

2001年1月1日 e化政府之FEA  
 2002年1月1日 FEA PMO  
 2003年6月1日 FEA PMO頒佈 BRM, SCM, TRM  
 2003年8月1日 FEA PMO頒佈PRM  
 2005年1月1日 FEA開始執行

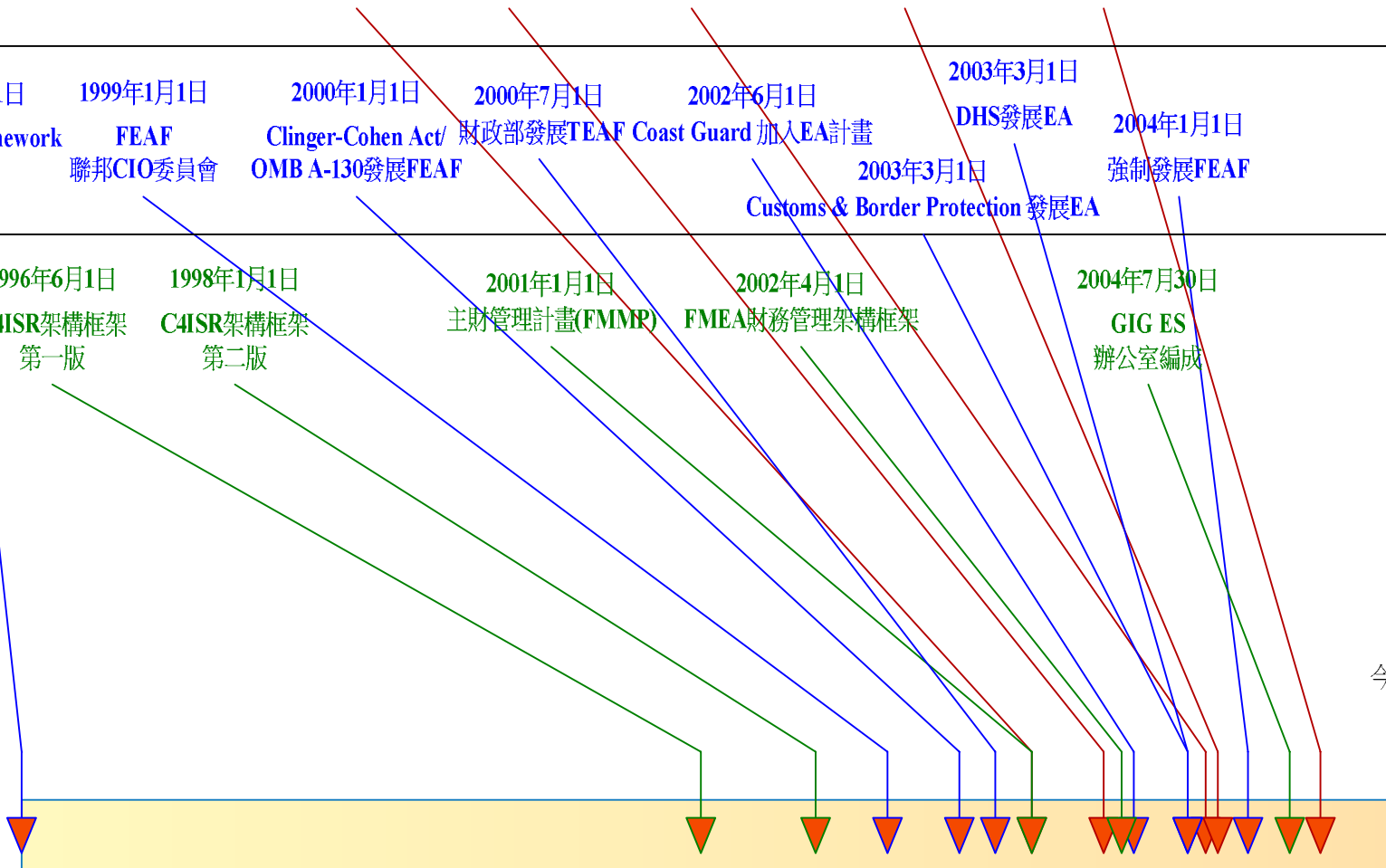
## 聯邦政府

1987年1月1日 Zachman Framework EA  
 1999年1月1日 FEAF 聯邦CIO委員會  
 2000年1月1日 Clinger-Cohen Act/ OMB A-130發展FEAF  
 2000年7月1日 財政部發展TEAF  
 2002年6月1日 Coast Guard 加入EA計畫  
 2003年3月1日 DHS發展EA  
 2003年3月1日 Customs & Border Protection 發展EA  
 2004年1月1日 強制發展FEAF

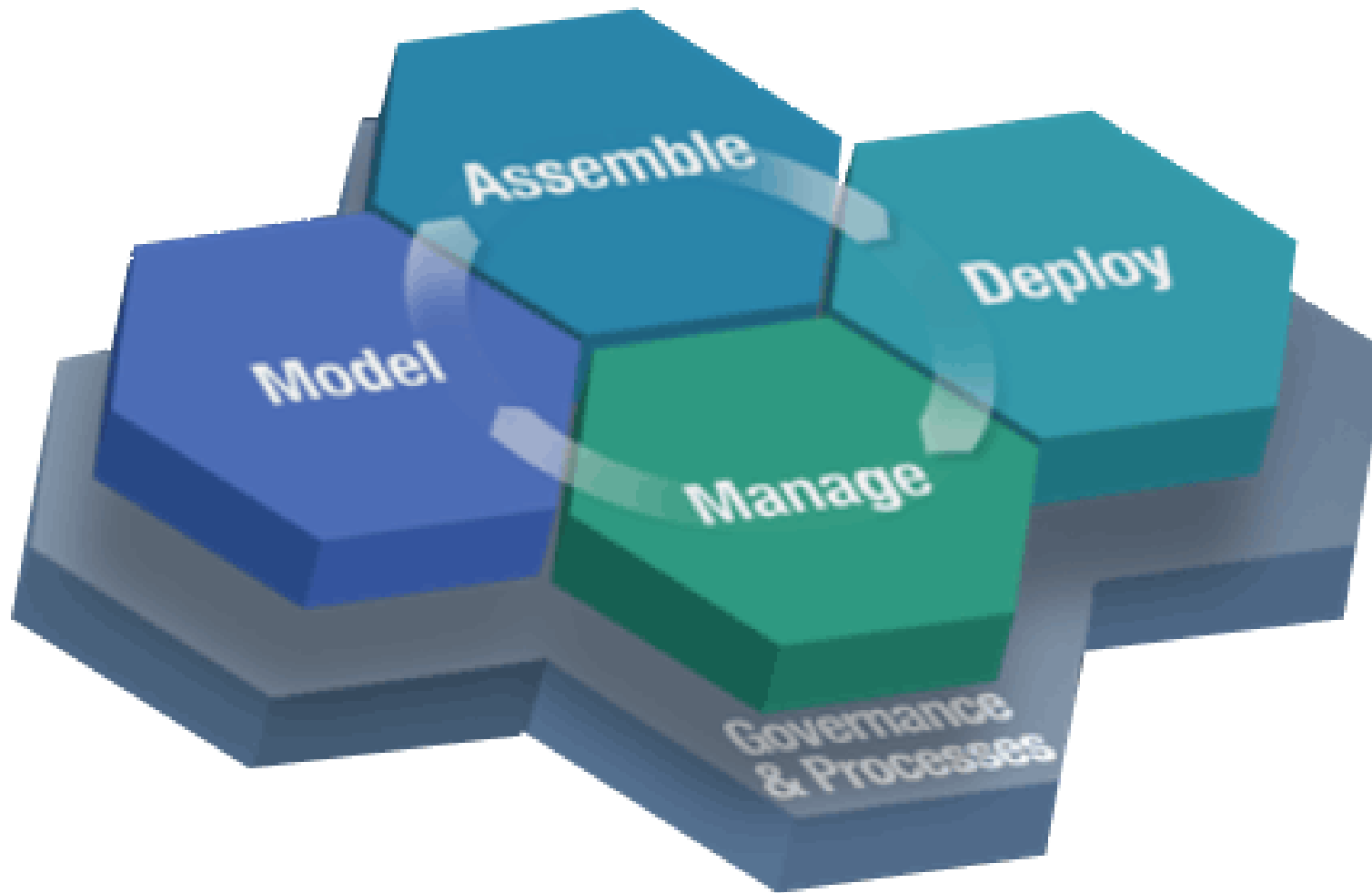
## 美國防部

1996年6月1日 C4ISR架構框架 第一版  
 1998年1月1日 C4ISR架構框架 第二版  
 2001年1月1日 主財管理計畫(FMMP)  
 2002年4月1日 FMEA財務管理架構框架  
 2004年7月30日 GIG ES 辦公室編成

今日

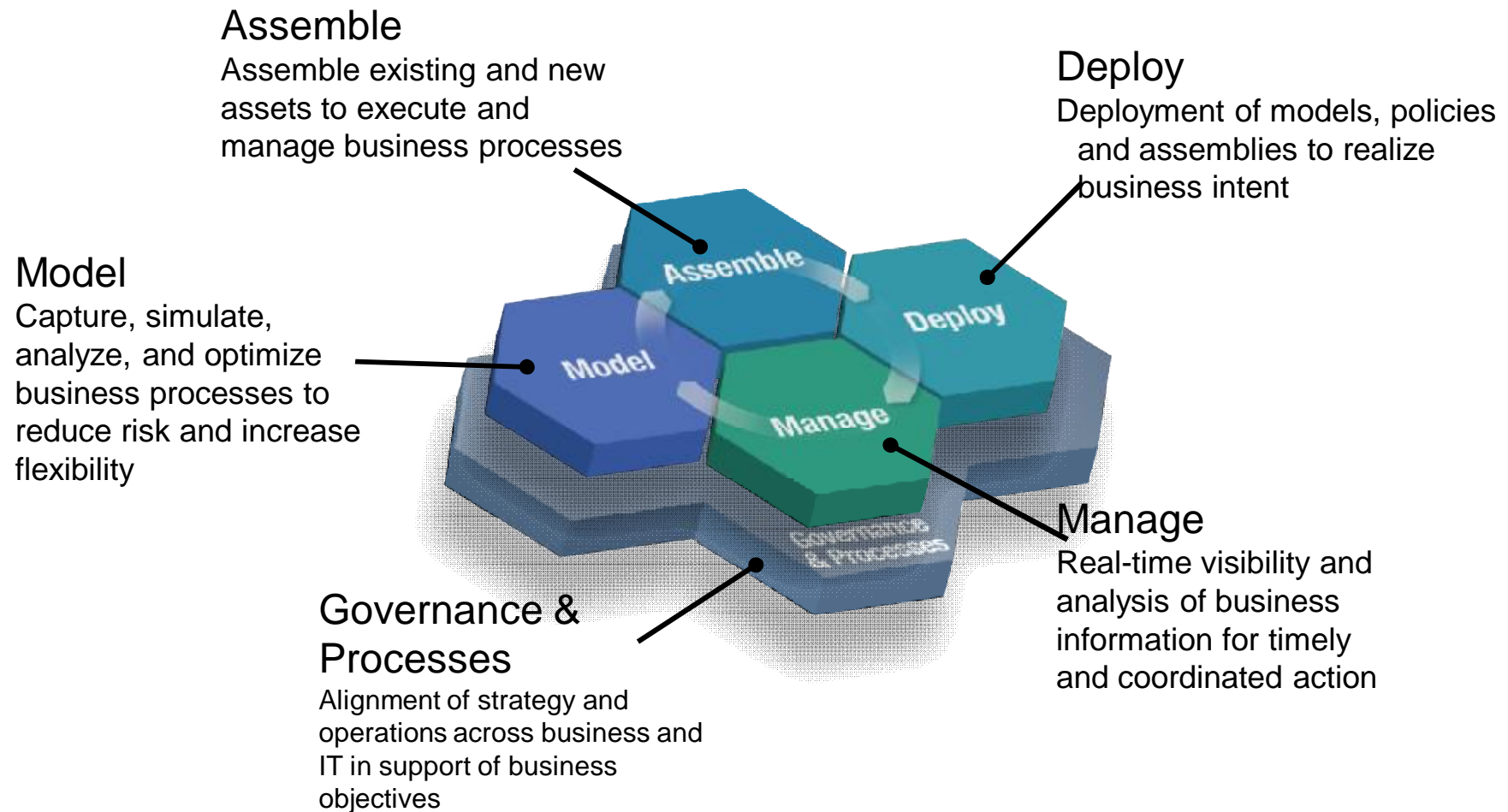


# How can we build a SOA system?

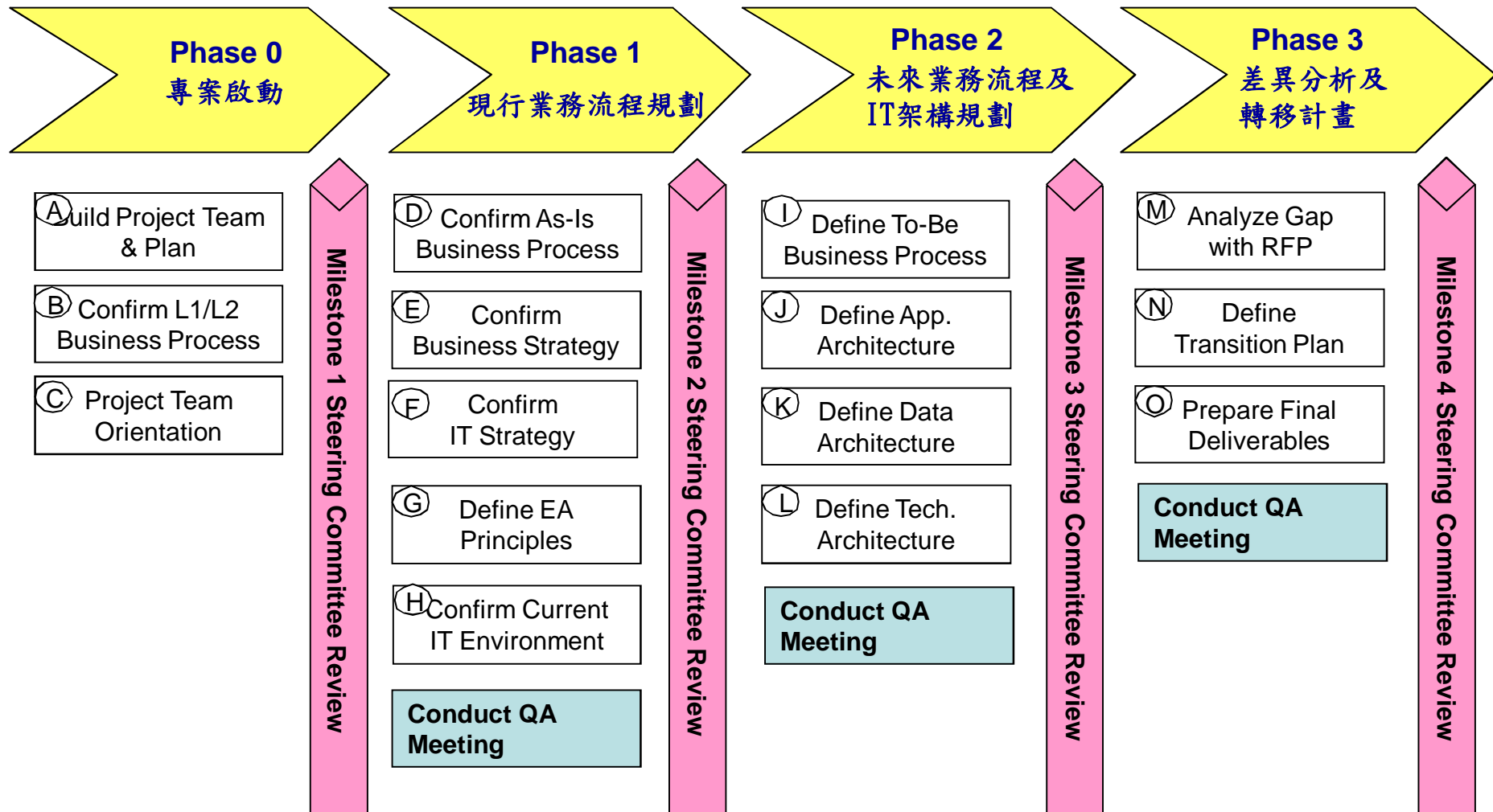




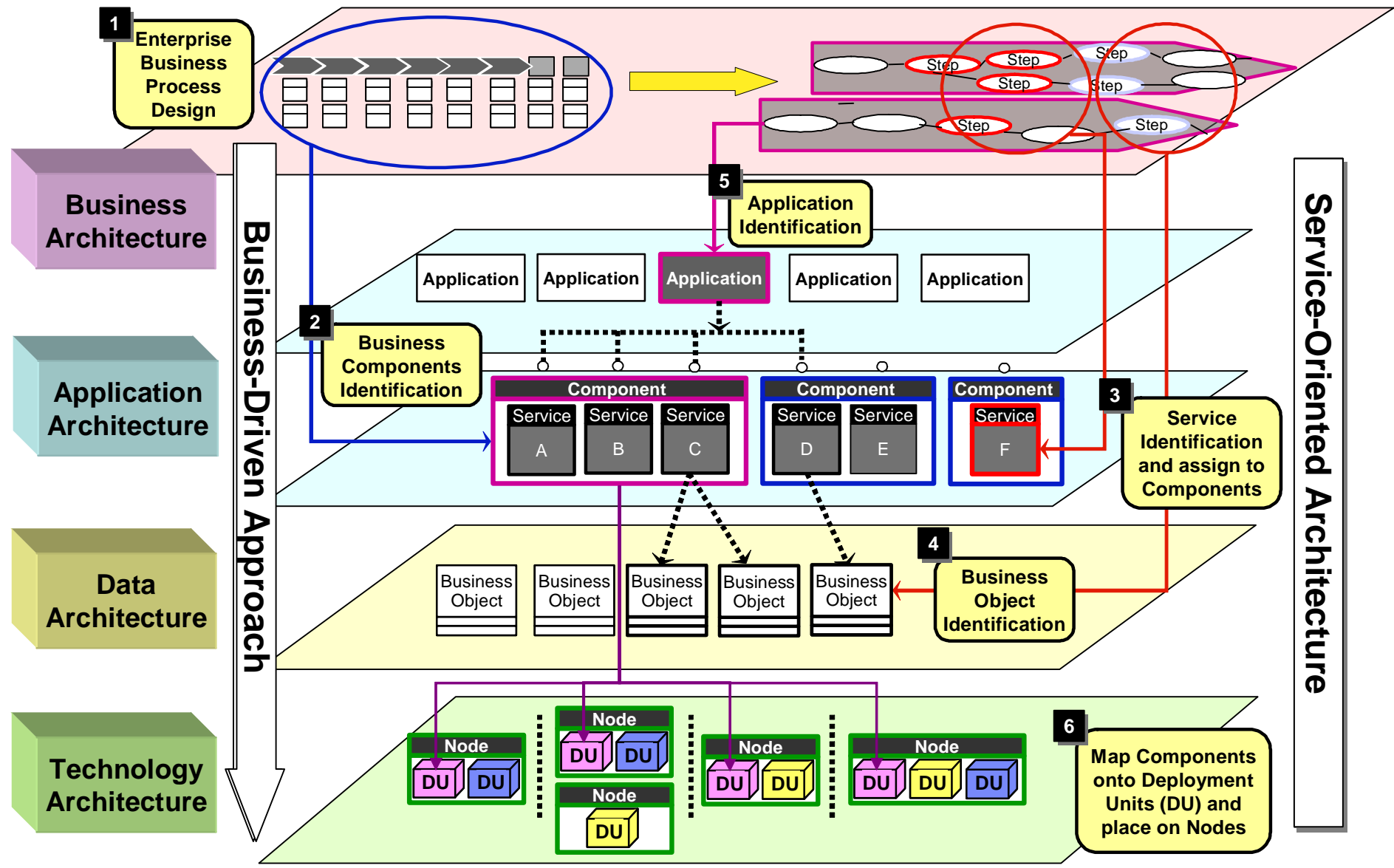
# The heart of IBM SOA is business agility. Business process re-engineering and business process management is the first step



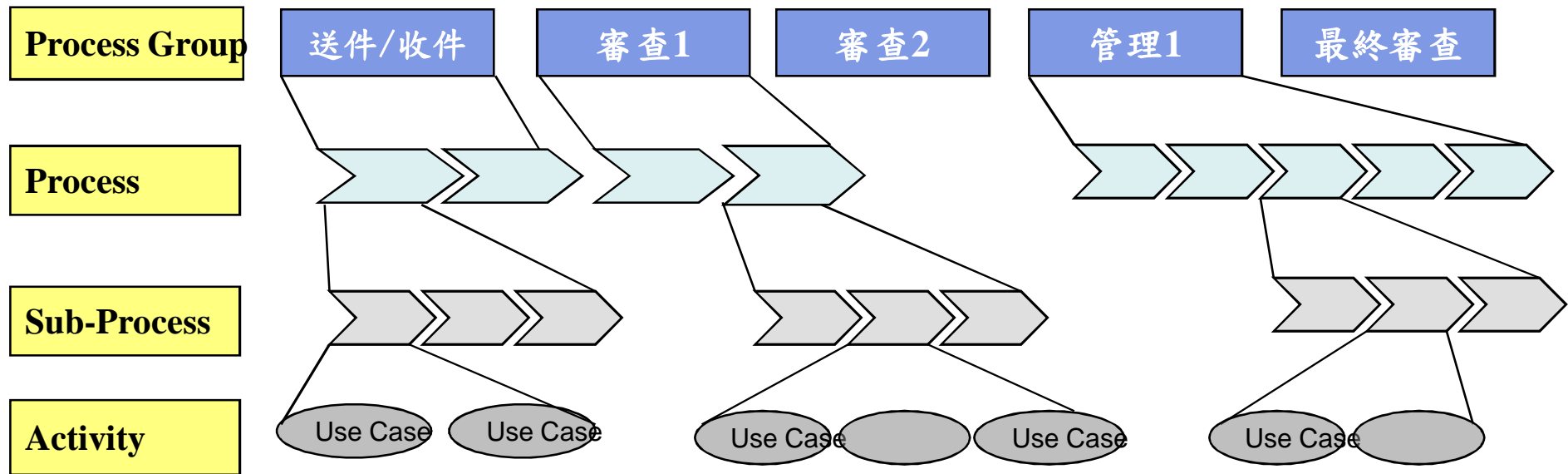
# Design and Implementation a SOA system



# SOA以業務導向的規劃方法, 逐步設計以服務為導向的企業架構



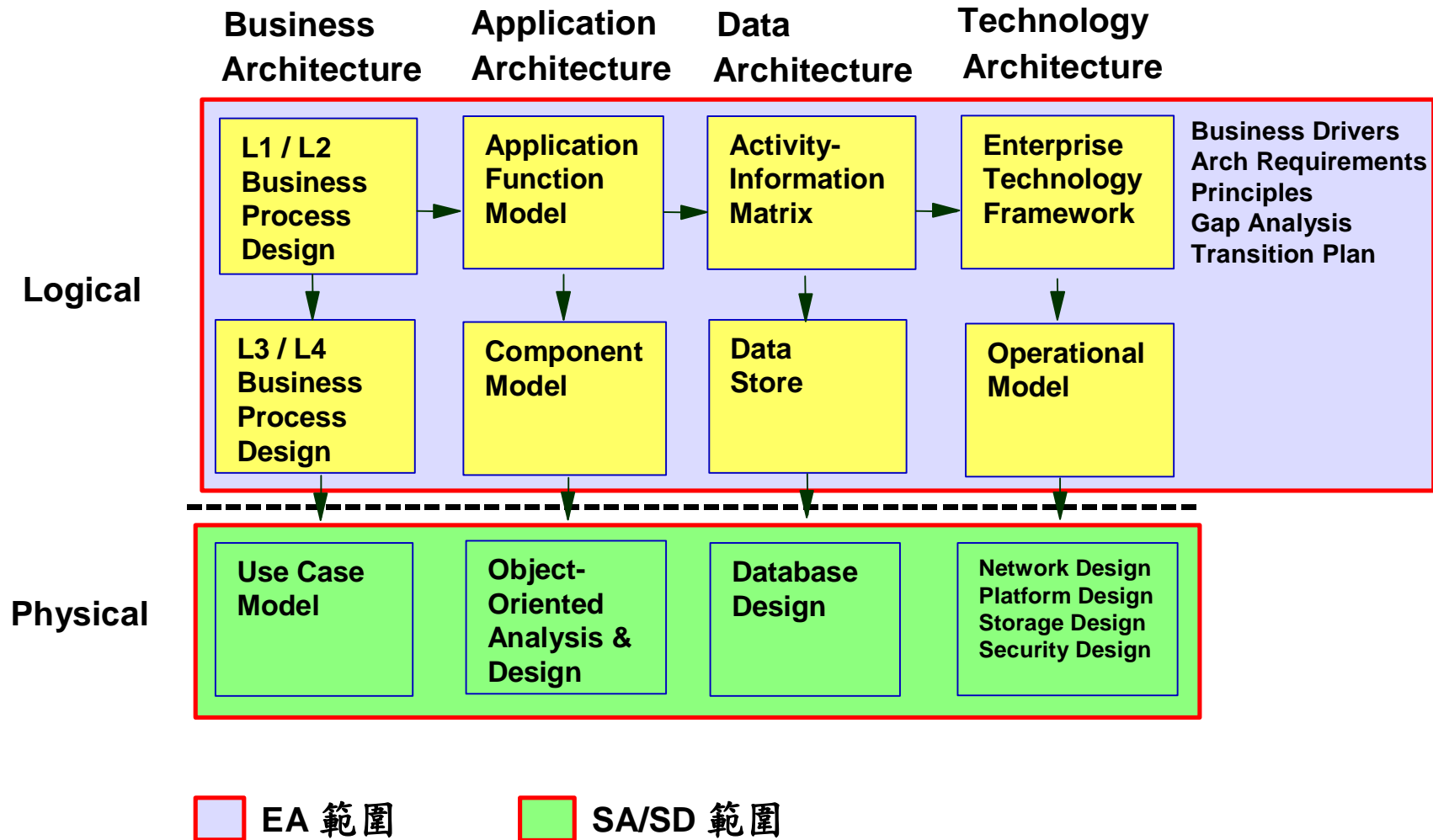
業務流程規劃之結果, 產出使用者案例(Use Case)清單, 以便作為後續之系統分析與設計工作(System analysis & design)基礎



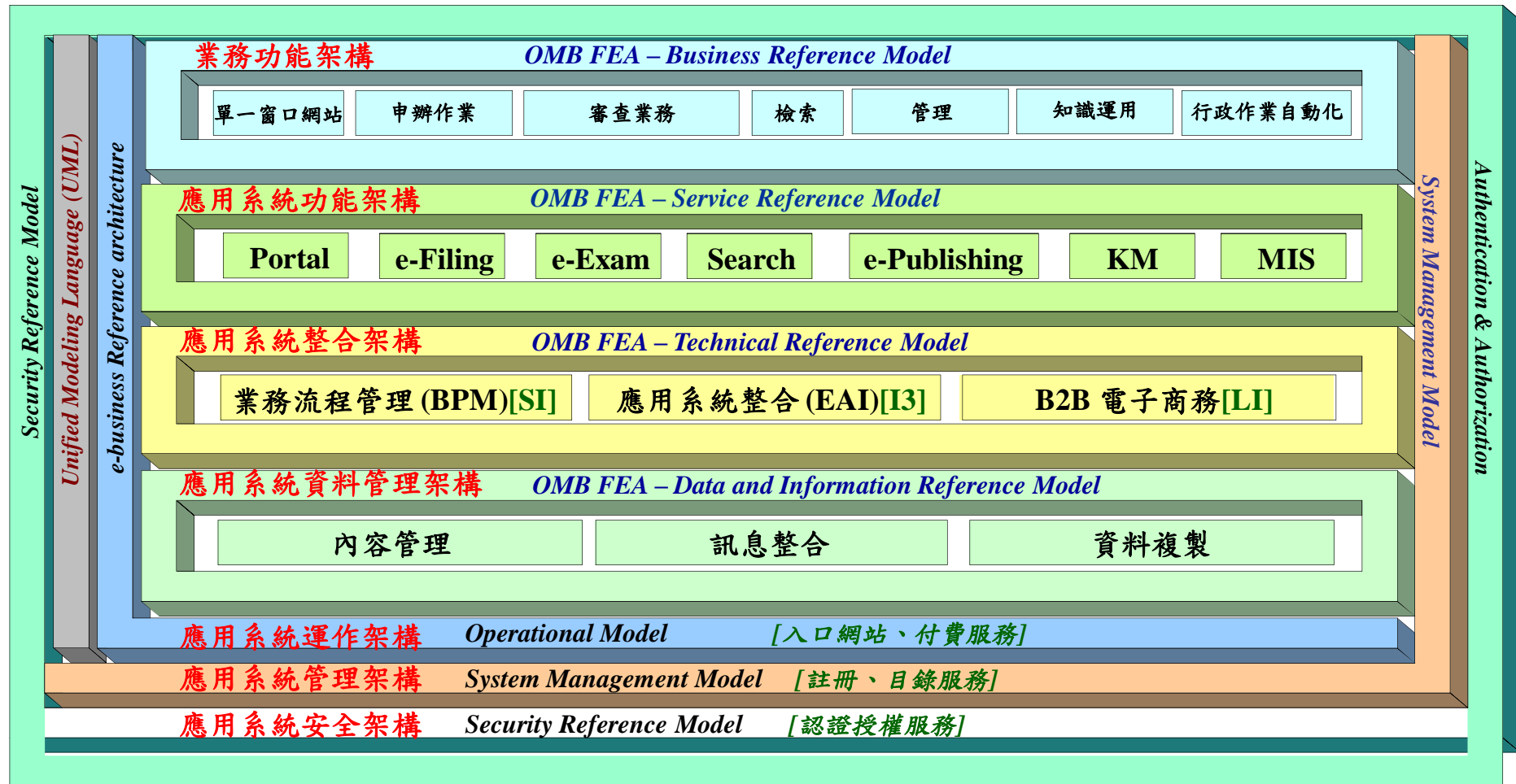
Y 分析 Sub-Process 中所包含之 Activity, 定義出 Business Use Case

Y 可進一步由 Business Use Case 中分析出一至多個 System Use Case

# SOA 規劃之交付成果，將作為各應用系統分析設計之基準 以及統一的規範



# EA systems in Taiwan



- 參考美國「管理暨預算局」(Office of Management and Budget, OMB)所規範之「電子化政府軟體架構」(Federal Enterprise Architecture, FEA)

Thank

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