


# Architecting an Education Enterprise

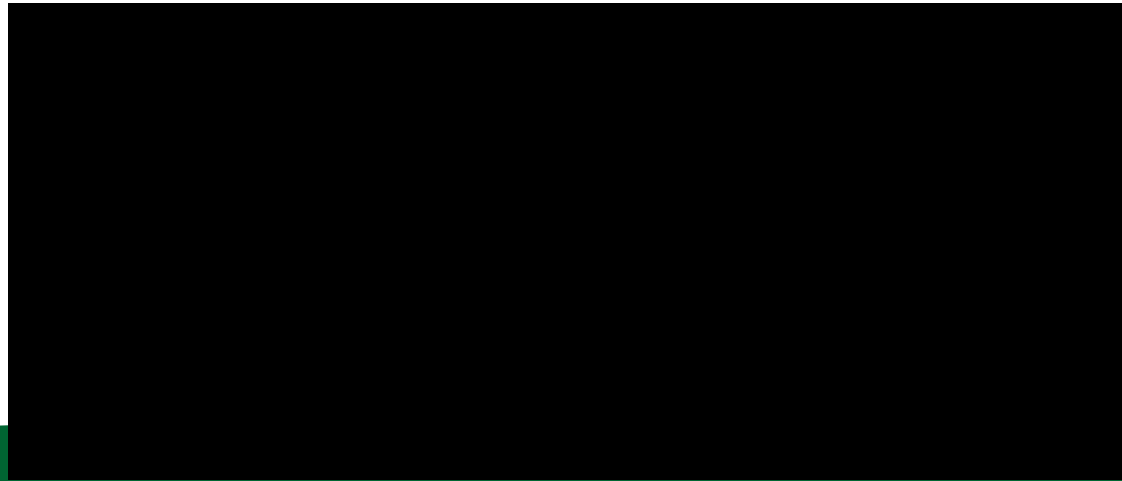
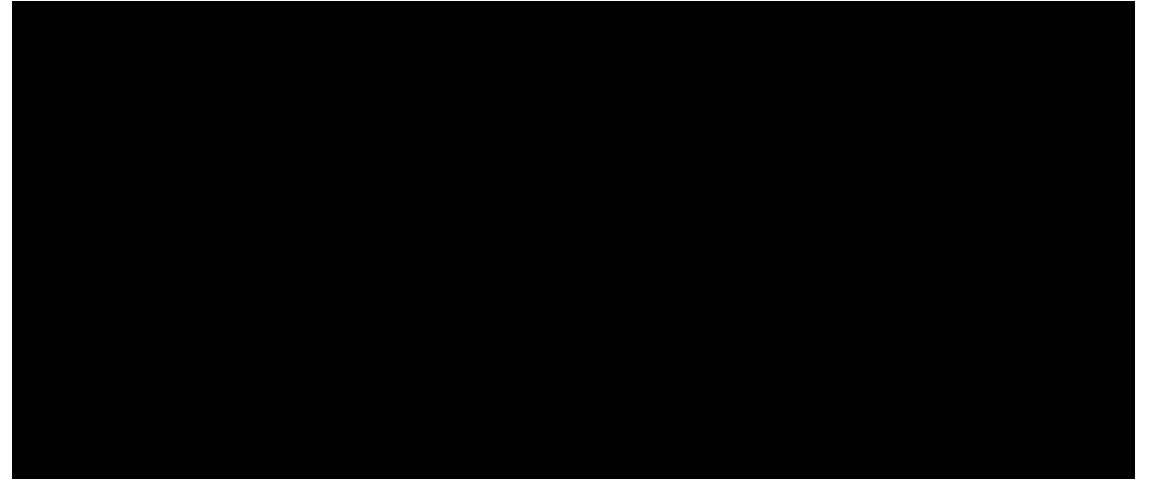
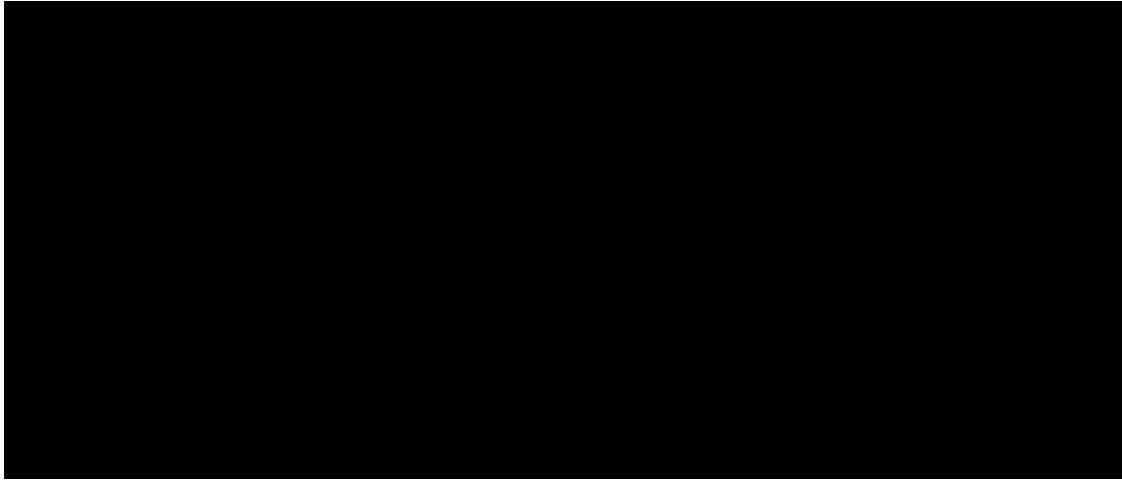
14<sup>th</sup> Annual National Convention  
“Education 4.0: Challenges and Directions”

Allan B. Borra, ITS Director, DLSU

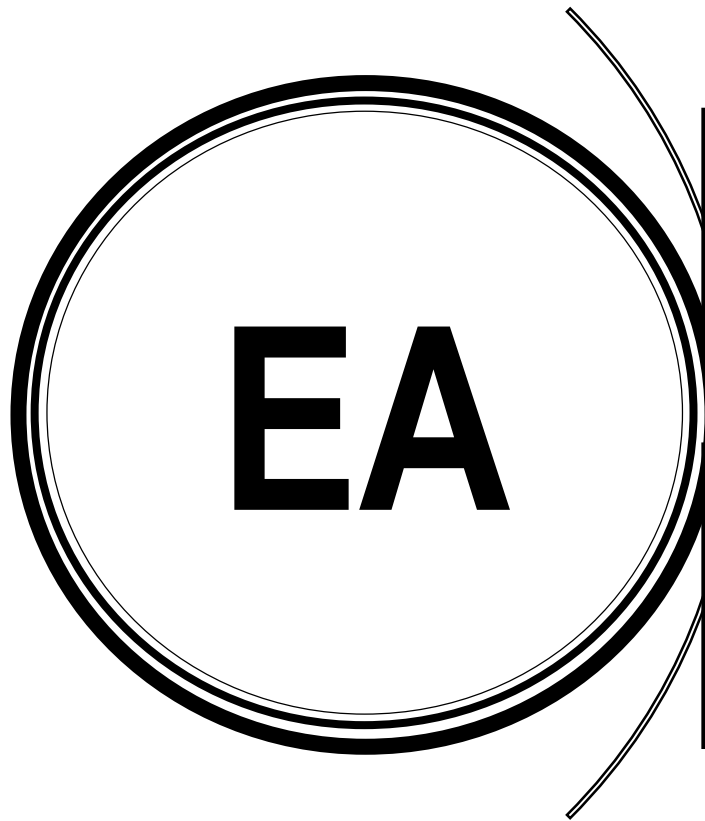
# What we'll talk about

1. The State of Things: Who are my students now?
  2. What is Enterprise Architecture?
  3. How Does EA Drive Value?
  4. An EA Framework: TOGAF
  5. EA Journey of Other Universities
  6. How Can We Make Our Own Journey
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# [Drivers] These are Our Students Now: The Digital Natives



# What is Enterprise Architecture



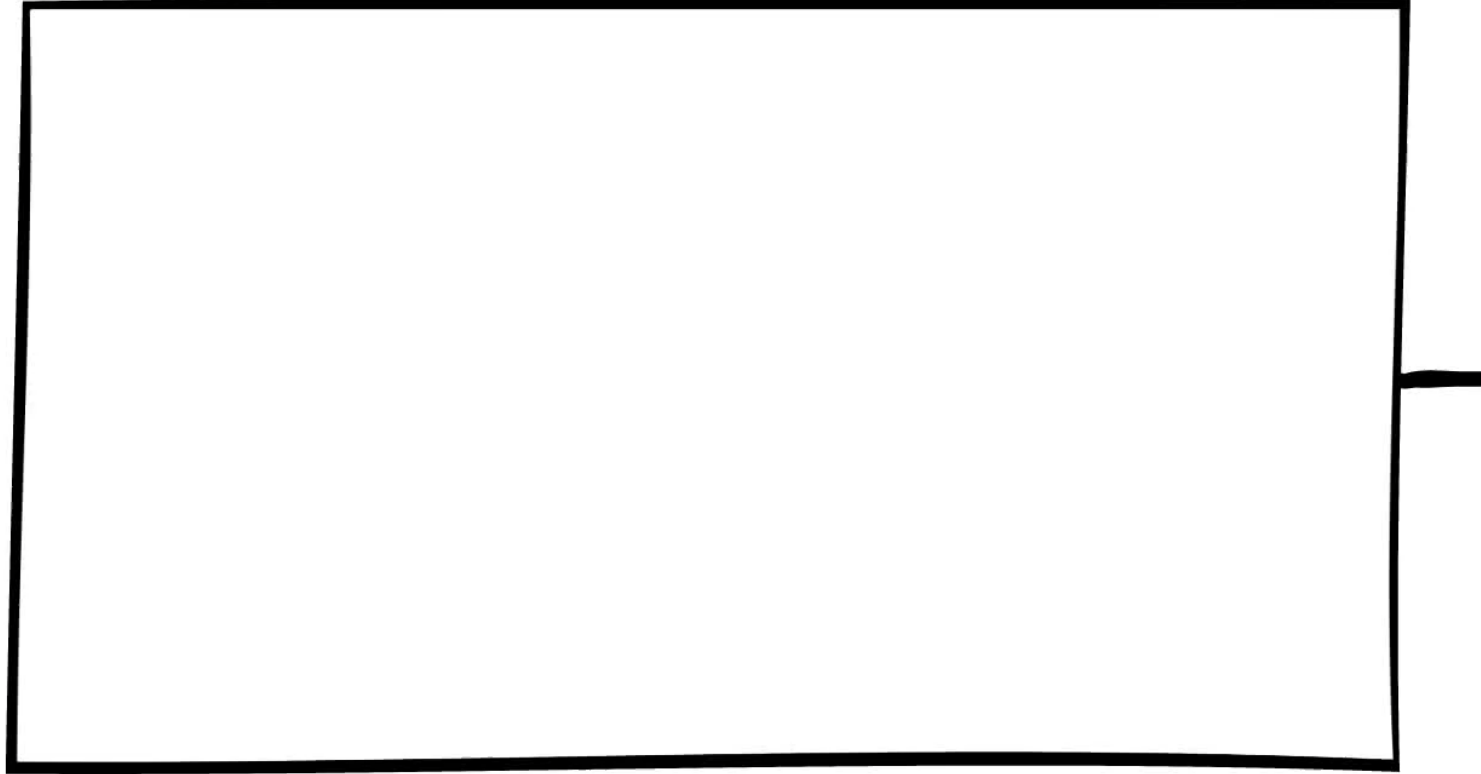
**EA is the organizing logic for business processes and IT infrastructure reflecting the *integration and standardization* requirements of the organization's operating model**

Source: EA As a Strategy

**EA is a management framework that allows for structured planning and design aligning process, organizations, KPI / information, and technology in order to improve and maintain our ability to change.**

Source: Sinag Solutions

# Why Enterprise Architecture?



# The 4 Areas of Enterprise Architecture

## Business Architecture

- A description of the structure and interaction between the **business strategy, organization, functions, business processes, and information needs**

## Data Architecture

- A description of the structure and interaction of the enterprise's major **types and sources of data, logical data assets, physical data assets, and data management resources**

## Application Architecture

- A description of the structure and interaction of the **applications that provide key business functions and manage the data assets**

## Technology Architecture

- A description of the structure and interaction of the **platform services, and logical and physical technology components upon which applications are deployed**

# EA IS LIKE CITY PLANNING





# CITY LAYOUT





# BUILDING ARCHITECTURE



# UTILITY PLAN

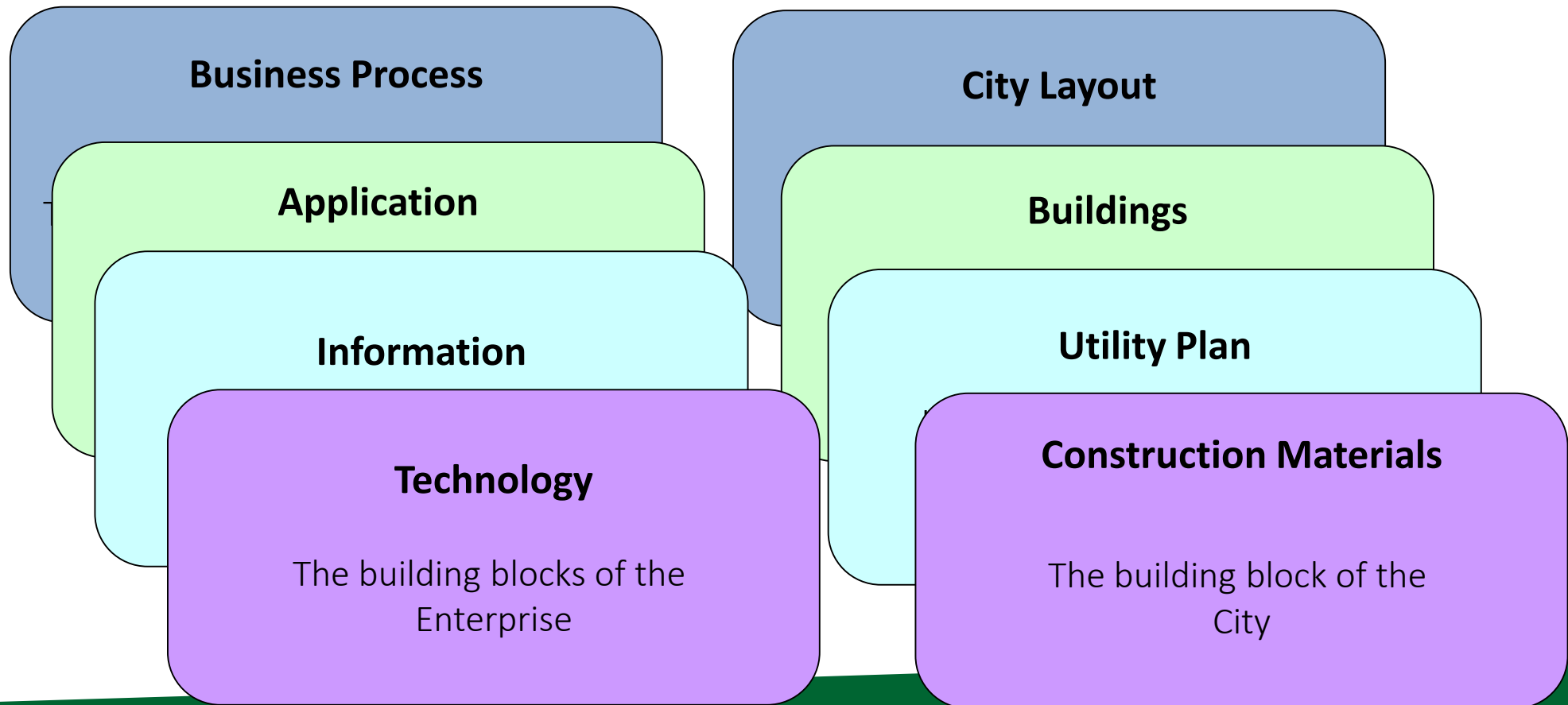




# CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

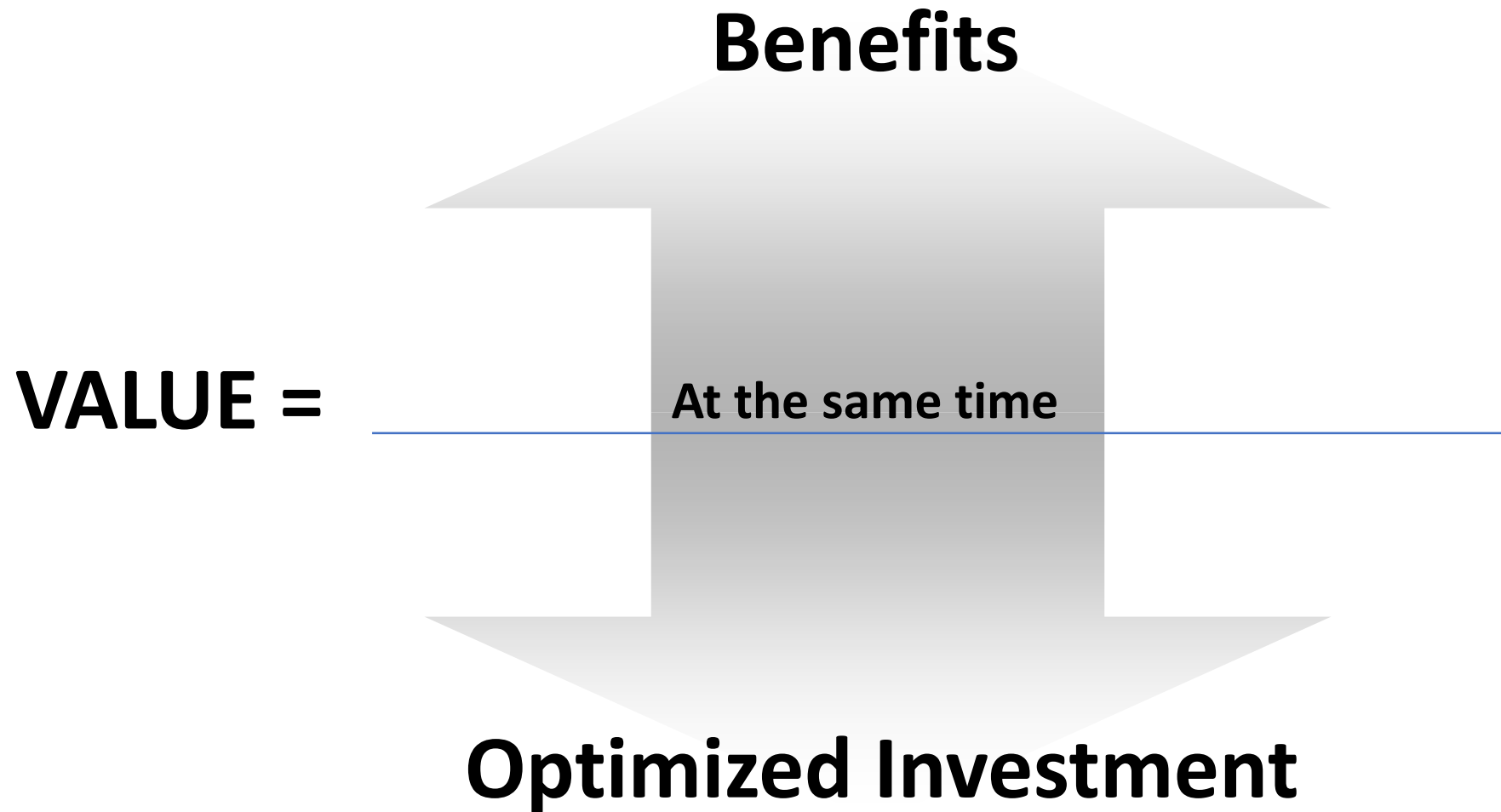


# OUR CITY PLANNING ANALOGY TO EA





# The Magic Formula



Value = f(Processes are working!)

**VALUE is in**  
**Realizing Goals, Achieving Performance, Meeting Needs**

```
graph TD; A[VALUE is in Realizing Goals, Achieving Performance, Meeting Needs] --> B[Processes]; B --> C[IT/ OT Applications & Data]; B --> D[People]; B --> E[Materials/ Assets/ Technology];
```

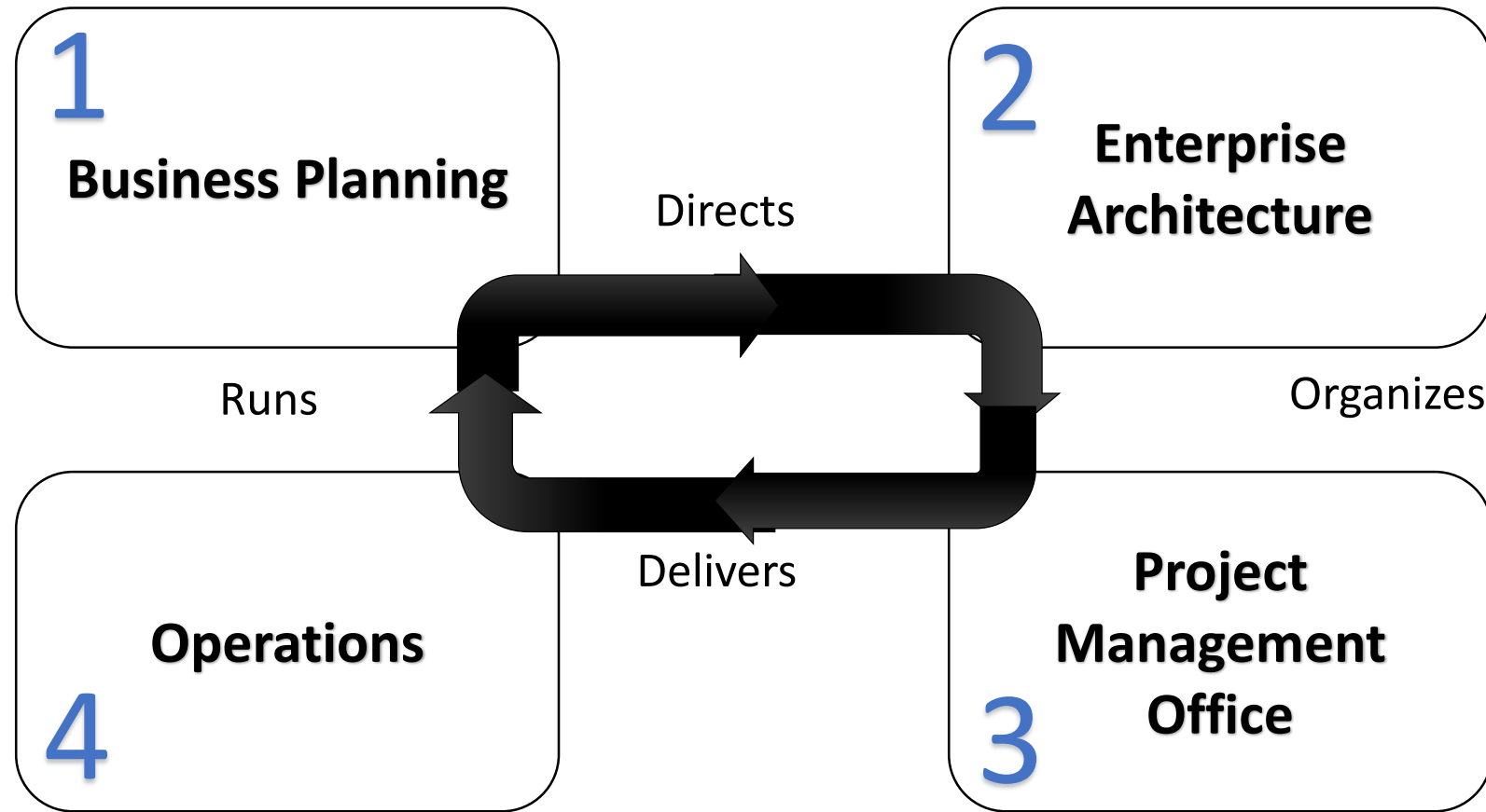
**Processes**

**IT/ OT Applications  
& Data**

**People**

**Materials/ Assets/  
Technology**

# The Big Picture: How we will drive Value

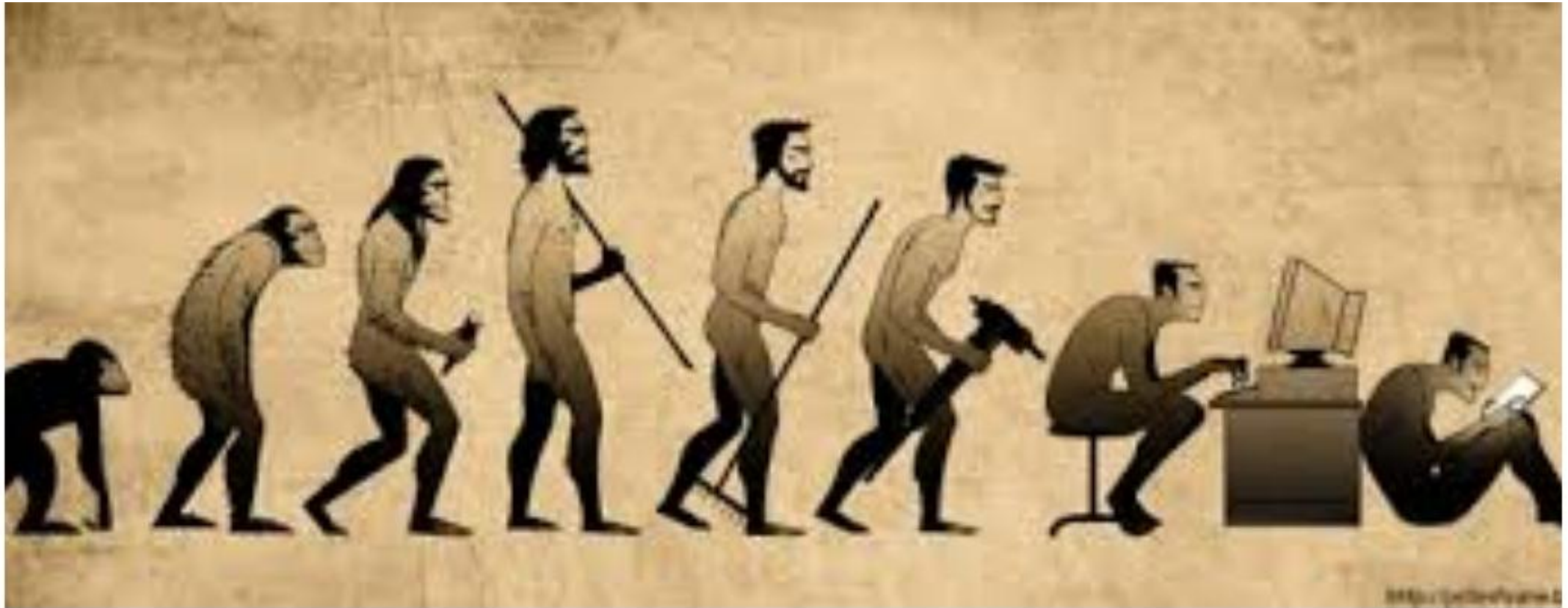




# The Value we aim to Achieve for the EAIR

- Overall Roadmap to support the DLSU Digital Transformation
- Best In Class Human Resources Processes
- Integrated Financials and Procurement
- Tightened Financials Controls
- Improved Student Lifecycle Processes
- Governance Support on the Implementation Projects





# The Case for EA

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# The Journey is perilous

## And we have a lot of casualties!

- More than 70% of Digital Projects fail\*
- We spend millions in our budgets and end up decreasing our brand equity (damaged reputation)

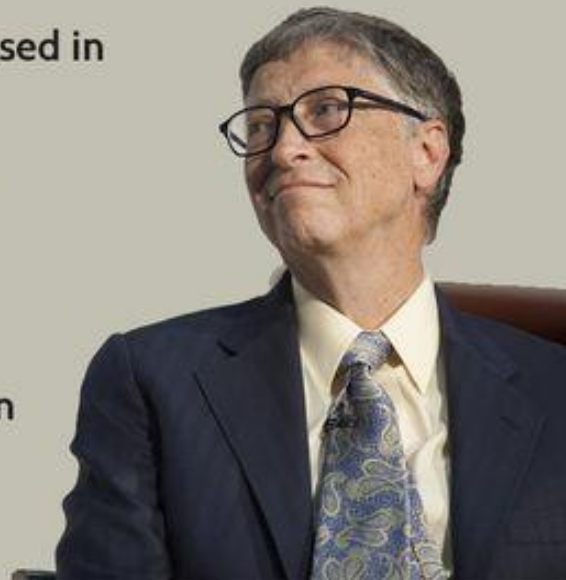


- We may succeed for the 1<sup>st</sup> month but will be able to sustain it for 1, 3, 5 years?

# Why Change to Digital Fails

- Business Planning to Project Management Cycle
  - Lost Opportunities in asset re-use and in consolidation of projects
  - Businesses processes more often are not split by organizational lines
- Operations Readiness
  - No/ Low organization Buy-in
  - Not embedded in Reward structure

The first rule of any technology used in a business is that automation applied to an efficient operation will magnify the efficiency. The second is that automation applied to an inefficient operation will magnify the inefficiency.





# Why Change to Digital Fails

- Overtaken by Technology and Market Forces
- One or more aspects of the Transformation missed



```
>> grep DETECTED 445.ips | wc -l
30626
>> head -20000 445.ips | grep DETECTED
[+] [ 70.162] DOUBLEPULSAR DETECTED!!!
[+] [ 54.182] DOUBLEPULSAR DETECTED!!!
[+] [ 59.10] DOUBLEPULSAR DETECTED!!!
[+] [ 27.78] DOUBLEPULSAR DETECTED!!!
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[+] [ 10.155] DOUBLEPULSAR DETECTED!!!
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~/PyGeolpMap >>> python pygeolpmap.py -i ~/detected.ips -o map.png
Processing 30626 IPs...
0.162, California, United States, 34.1476, -117.4581
4.182, California, United States, 33.8138, -117.7986
9.10, California, United States, 33.8138, -117.7986
7.78, , United States, 37.751, -97.822
.45, California, United States, 33.7265, -118.0069
.229, New South Wales, Australia, -33.8612, 151.1982
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# The need for a Framework

- Digital journeys cost millions and tons of people effort
- We need a way to know that we are winning!
- We need it to be repeatable



# What is TOGAF?

**TOGAF helps evolve an Enterprise Architecture because it is:**

Based on  
Open  
Standards

Technology,  
Product,  
and Vendor-  
neutral

Scalable,  
modular,  
flexible and  
agile

# What is TOGAF?

TOGAF provides the basis for thought leadership through:

Knowledge Sharing

Professional Development

Certification of Practitioners, tools, training and professional services

# TOGAF ADM

Architect Development Method

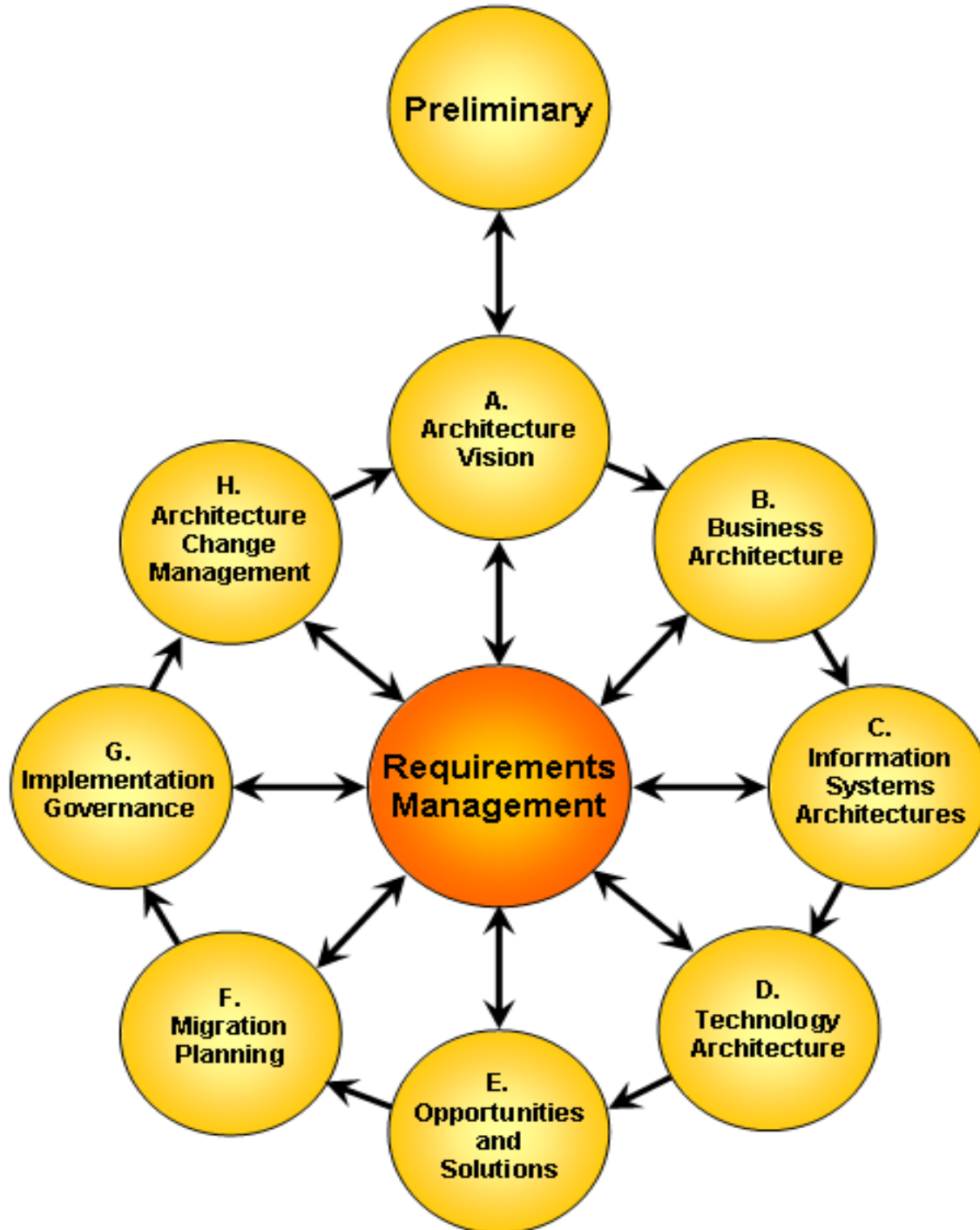
One of the main components of TOGAF

Describes **HOW** to perform EA, through sequence of phases

is iterative, across the whole process, between phases and within phases

Each phase is completed in order

Phases A, B, C and D are concerned with specific Architecture Domains and Layers.

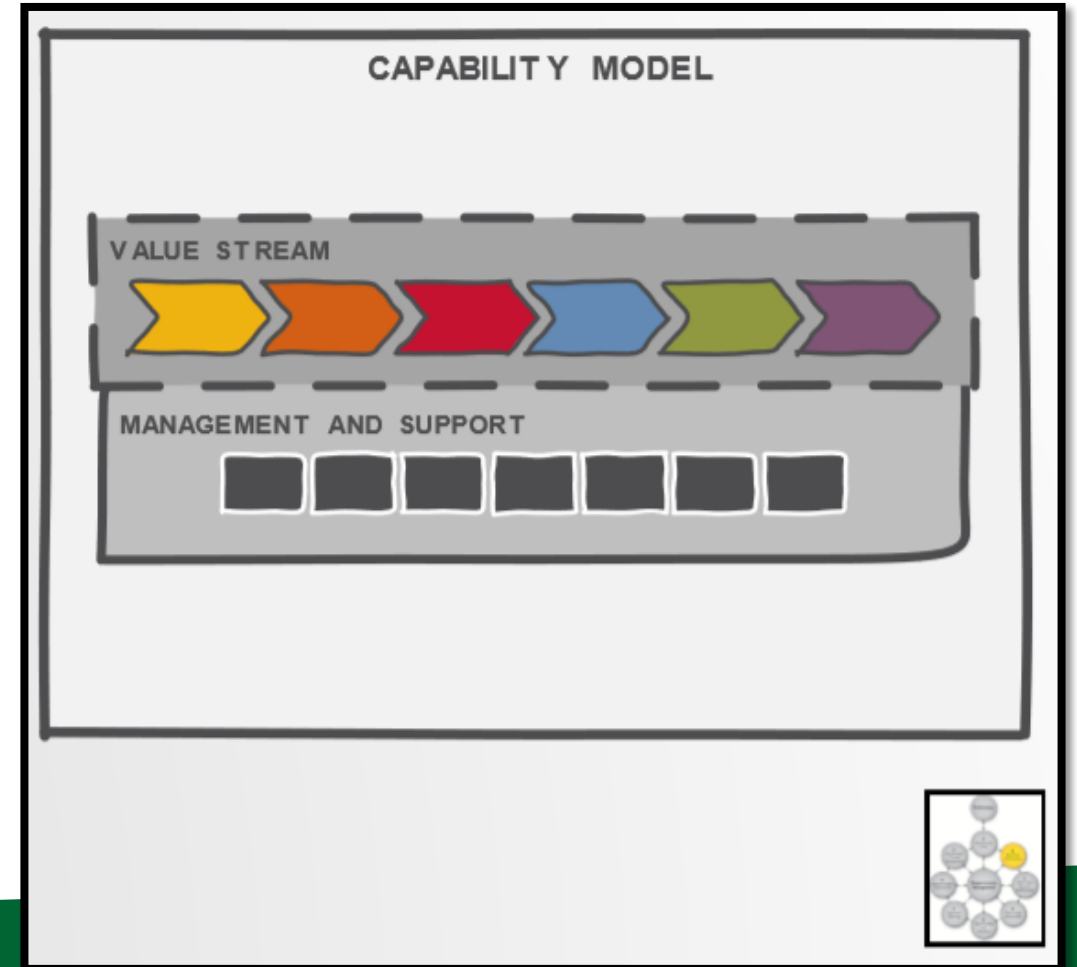




# Business Architecture

## Strategy Layer

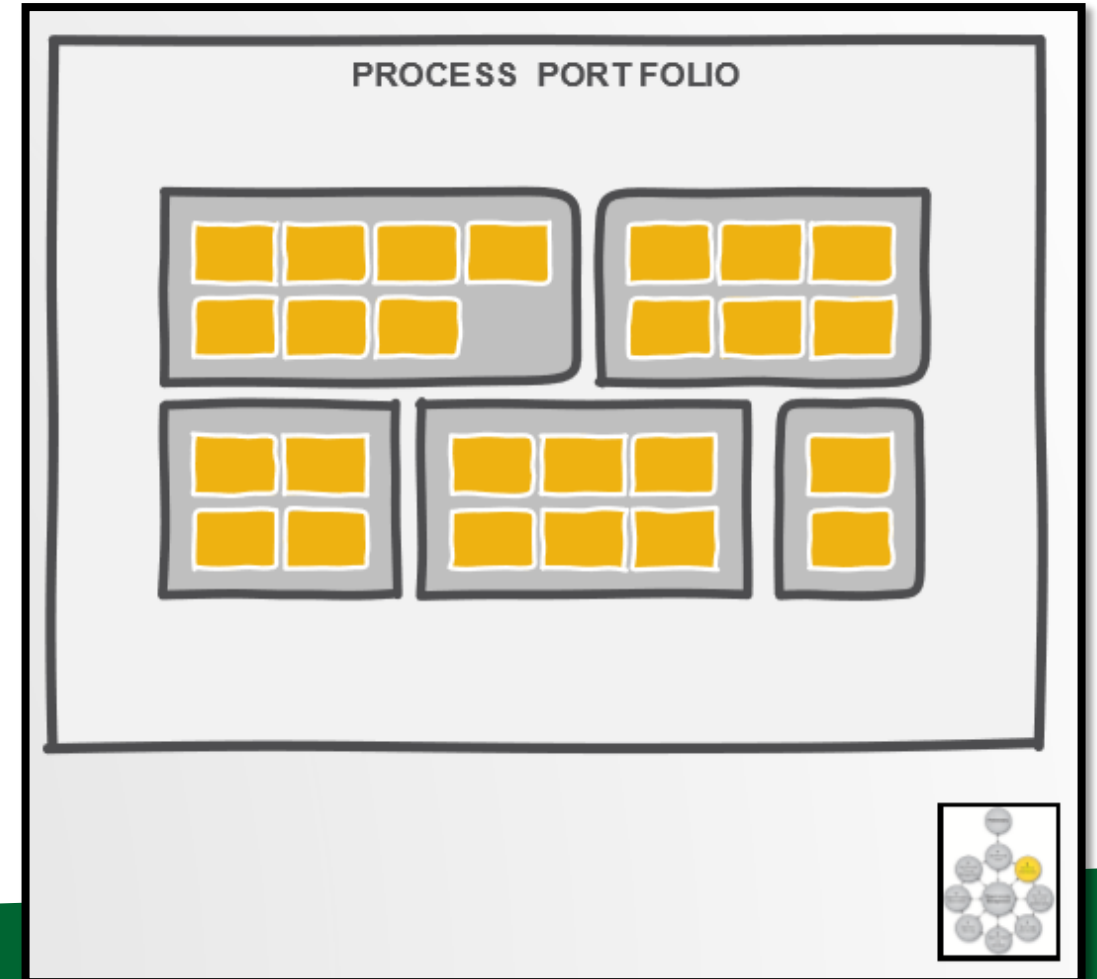
- used to model the **capabilities** of an enterprise, and how they are to be changed in order to achieve the business goals
- Each capability is critical to the success of the entire enterprise
- Describes **WHAT** the enterprise does [not what does it]
- It does not have any organizational structure bias and is **independent of business processes, applications and infrastructure platforms.**



# Business Architecture

## Business Layer

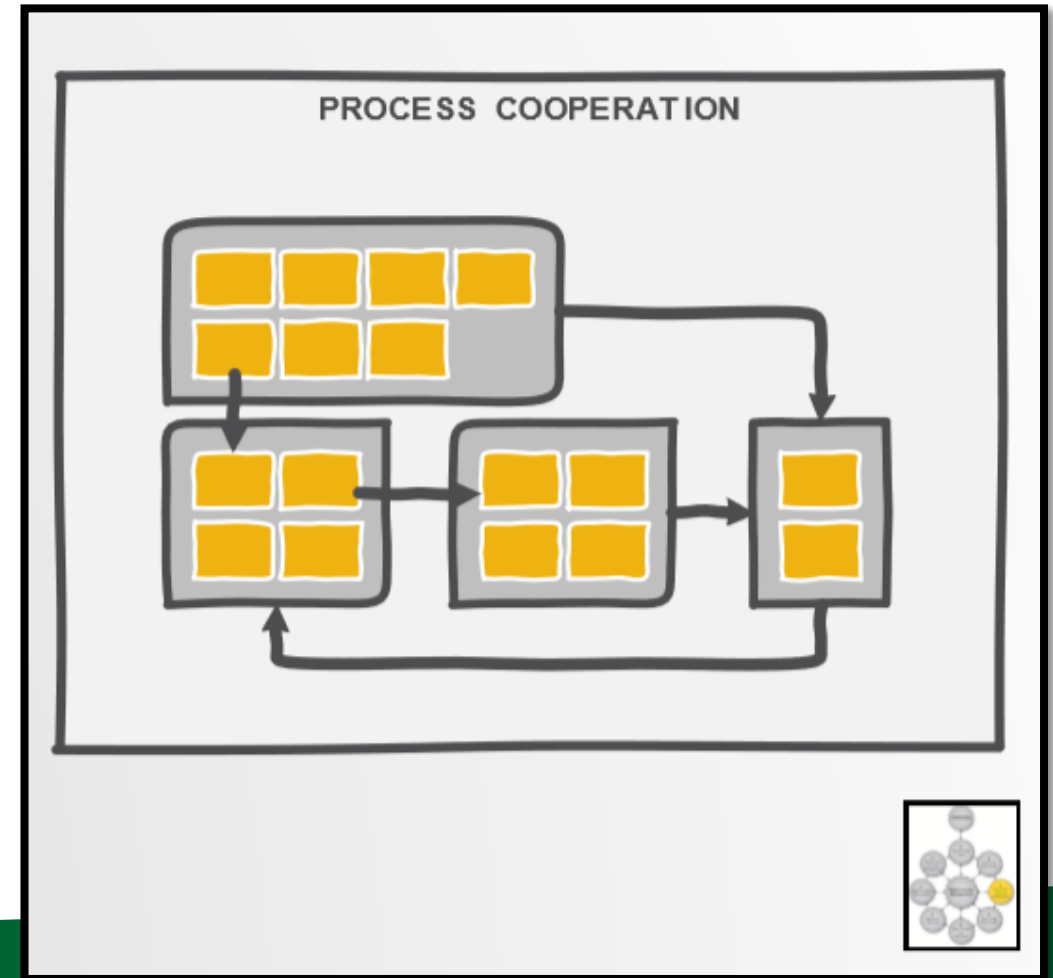
- Describes **HOW** each capability is realized
- A **business process decomposition** utilises a common language to communicate and define business processes comprehensively and without redundancies
- It does not show triggering or information flow between business processes, nor does it show their ownership
- Each business process decomposes further into a granular collection of related, structured activities or tasks which are executed by roles across the enterprise [**BPMN or Swimlane diagrams**]



# Information Architecture

**Relationships between business processes** describe the interplay between them and also the high-level **information flowing between each**

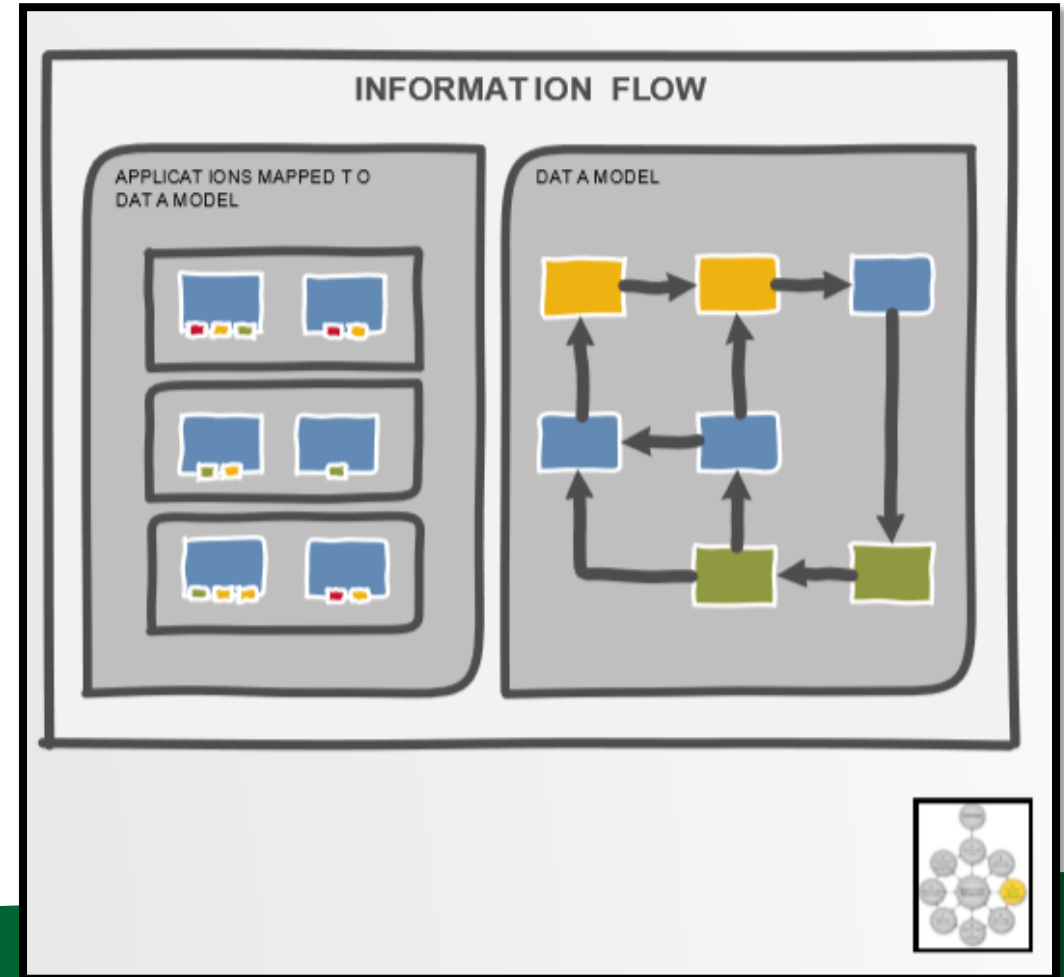
Information flow between business processes indicates the **existence of a data interface provided by one or more applications**



# Information Architecture

**Master Data** is also mapped between the application and business process layers

We can then determine the **degree of data fragmentation** and how tightly this is managed across the enterprise

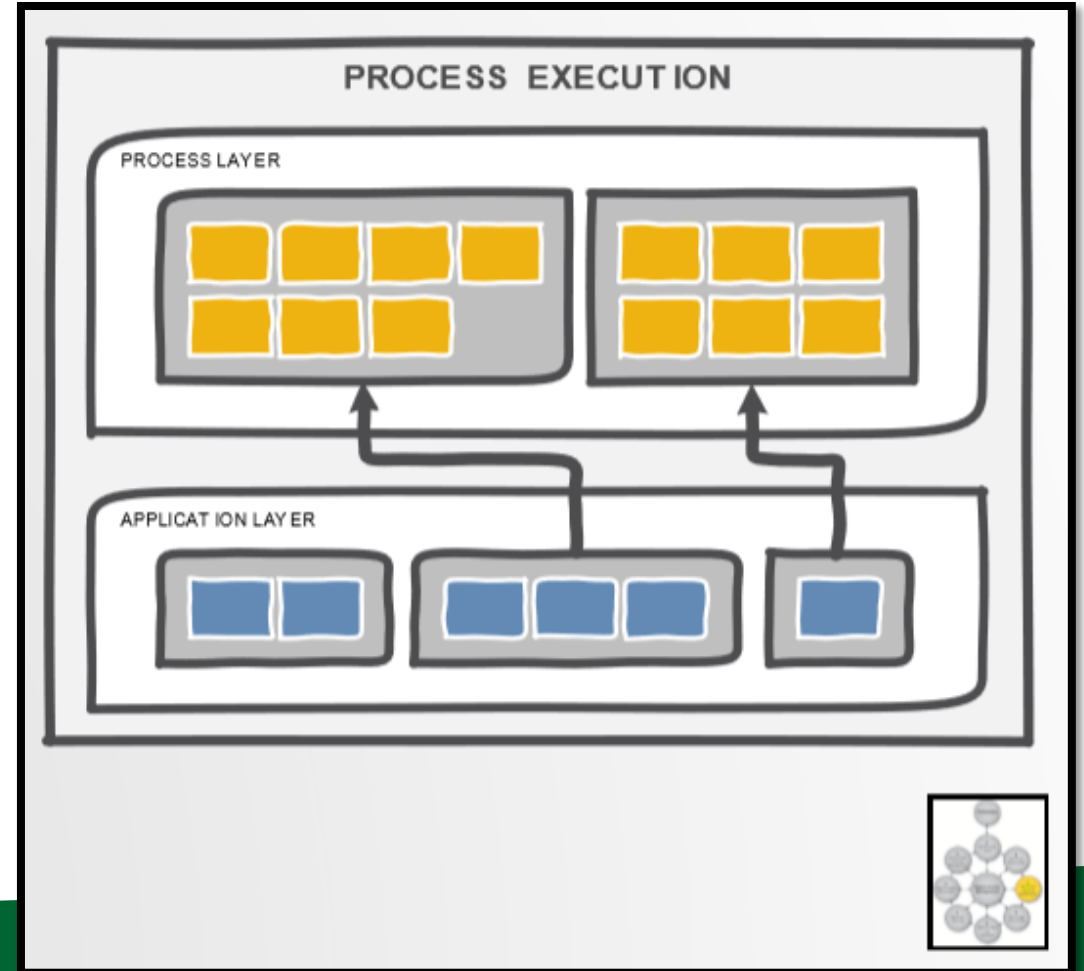




# Information Architecture

## Application Layer

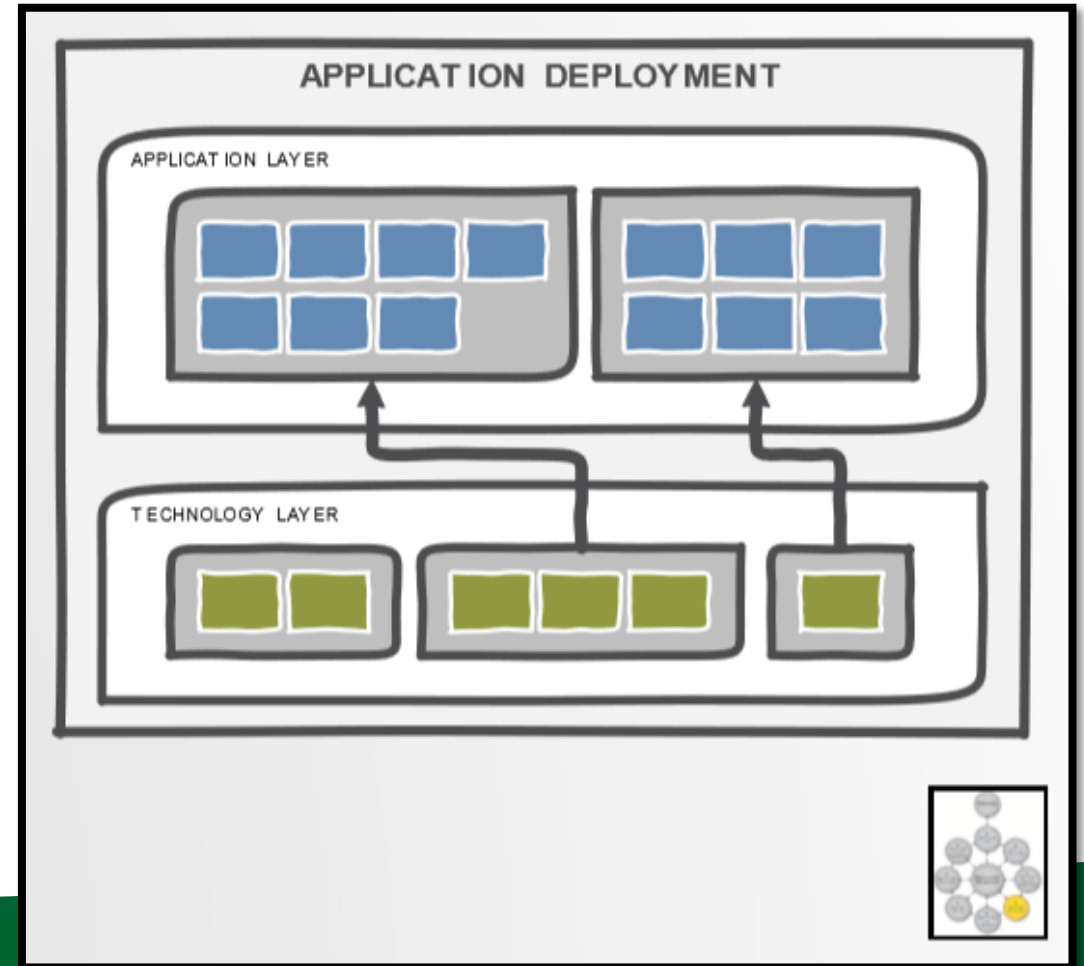
- provides a clear understanding of the **applications that directly support the execution of business processes**
- also identifies **data interfaces between each of the applications** as well as the **type of information passing between each**



# Technology Architecture

## Technology Layer

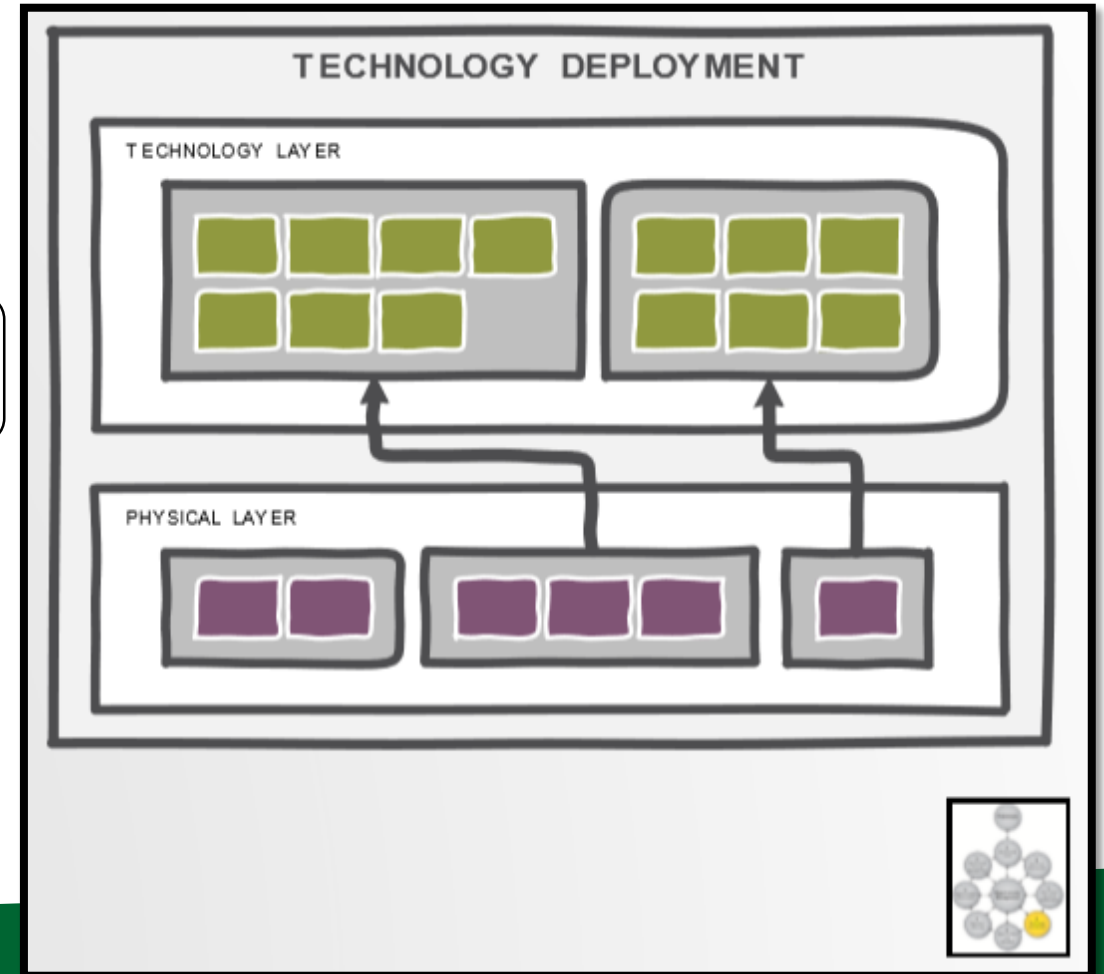
- identifies the **infrastructure required to directly support the operation of the enterprise** through its applications
- It incorporates **physical hardware** such as specific servers, databases, firewalls and networks



# Technology Architecture

## Physical Layer

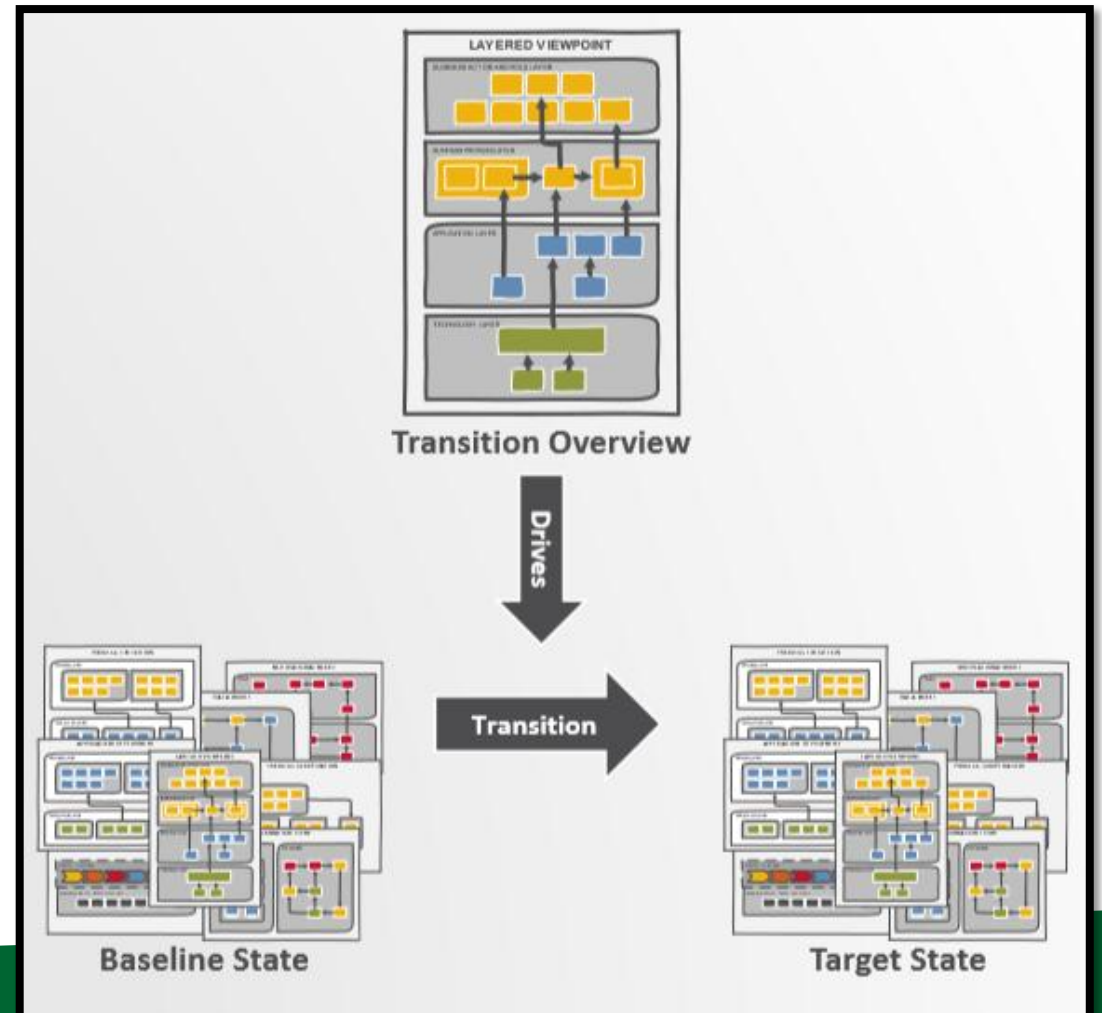
- identifies tangible elements such as **facilities**, **materials** and **equipment** that are used to support the operational aspects of the enterprise



# Transition Architecture

describes a **transition from the baseline state of an enterprise, to a target state**

It may incorporate any of the layer of the Enterprise Architecture and will often require a change to **business processes, information, applications and technology**



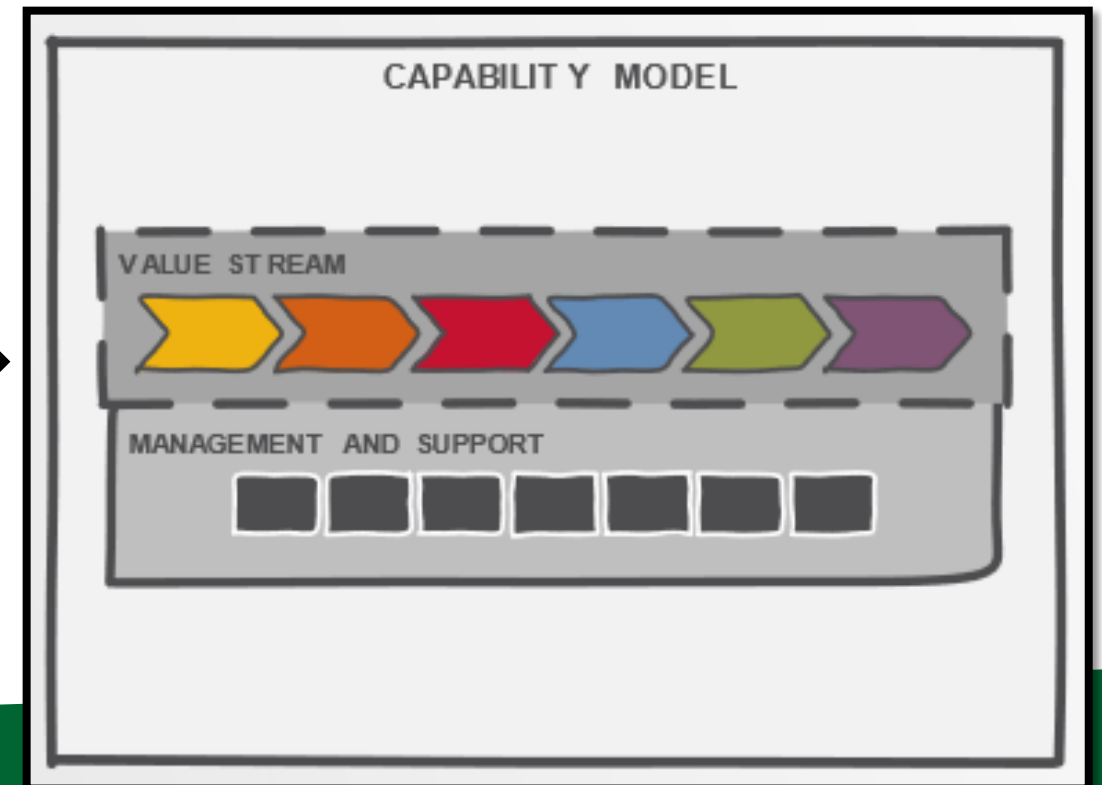
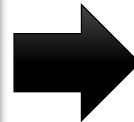
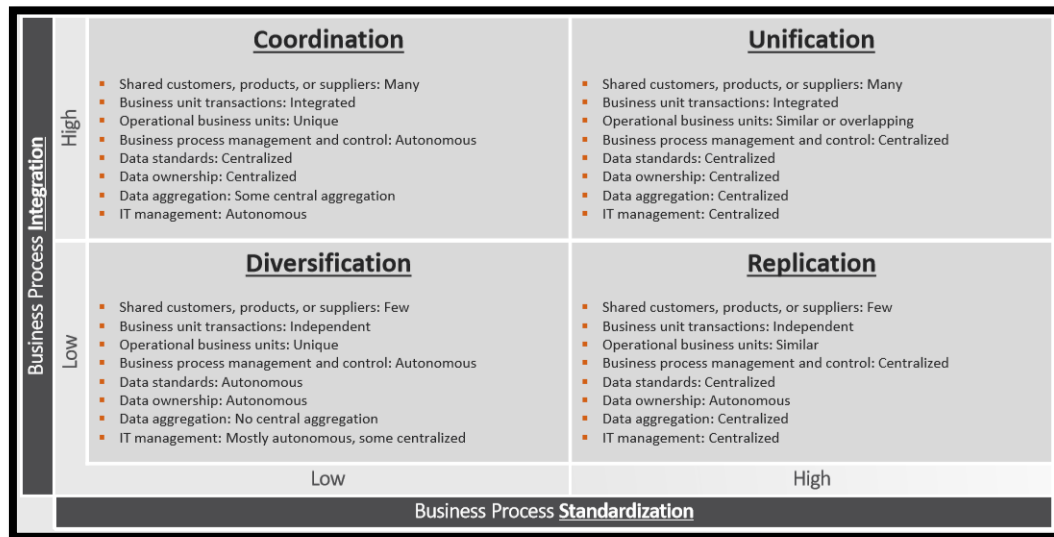


# Transition Architecture

<u>Business Process Integration</u>		<u>Business Process Standardization</u>	
		Low	High
High	<u>Coordination</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shared customers, products, or suppliers: Many</li> <li>Business unit transactions: Integrated</li> <li>Operational business units: Unique</li> <li>Business process management and control: Autonomous</li> <li>Data standards: Centralized</li> <li>Data ownership: Centralized</li> <li>Data aggregation: Some central aggregation</li> <li>IT management: Autonomous</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shared customers, products, or suppliers: Many</li> <li>Business unit transactions: Integrated</li> <li>Operational business units: Similar or overlapping</li> <li>Business process management and control: Centralized</li> <li>Data standards: Centralized</li> <li>Data ownership: Centralized</li> <li>Data aggregation: Centralized</li> <li>IT management: Centralized</li> </ul>
	<u>Diversification</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shared customers, products, or suppliers: Few</li> <li>Business unit transactions: Independent</li> <li>Operational business units: Unique</li> <li>Business process management and control: Autonomous</li> <li>Data standards: Autonomous</li> <li>Data ownership: Autonomous</li> <li>Data aggregation: No central aggregation</li> <li>IT management: Mostly autonomous, some centralized</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shared customers, products, or suppliers: Few</li> <li>Business unit transactions: Independent</li> <li>Operational business units: Similar</li> <li>Business process management and control: Centralized</li> <li>Data standards: Centralized</li> <li>Data ownership: Autonomous</li> <li>Data aggregation: Centralized</li> <li>IT management: Centralized</li> </ul>
Low		High	

# Capability and Business Process Model

The **Operating Model** guides the Capability Model that is needed to **achieve Strategic Objectives**



# Capability and Business Process Model

The **Capability Model** drills down to the Business Process layer



# Capability and Business Process Model

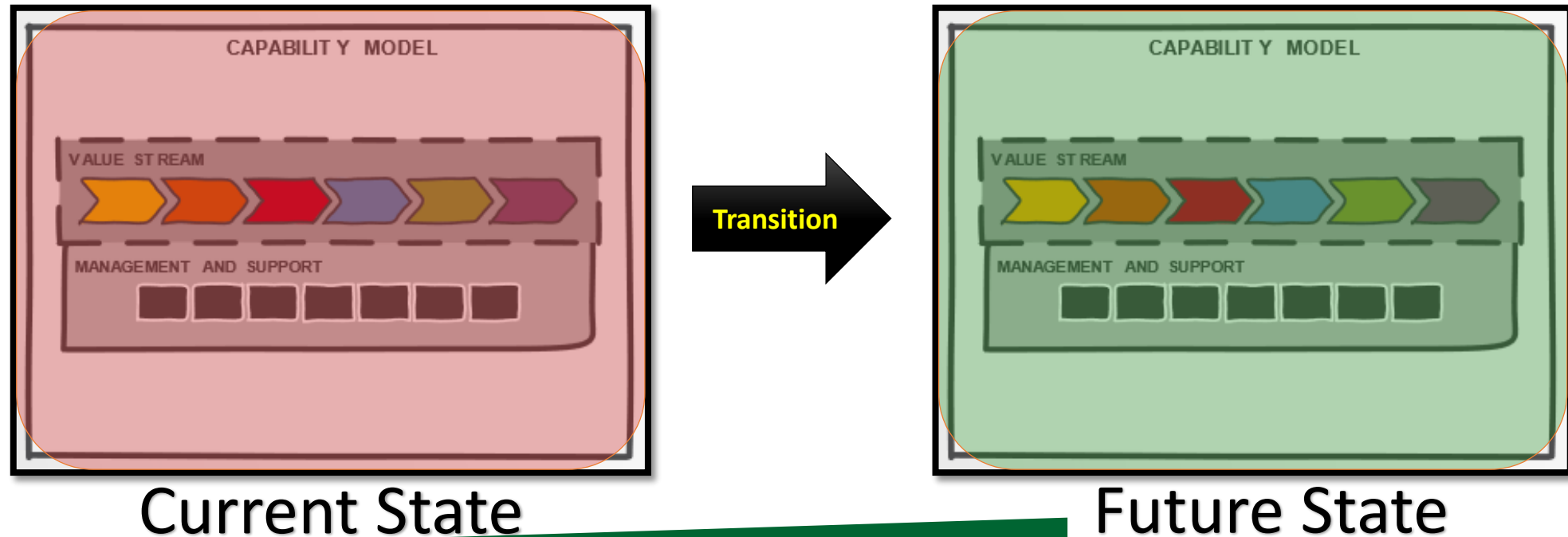
The target state will highlight the Capability uplift required.





# Capability and Business Process Model

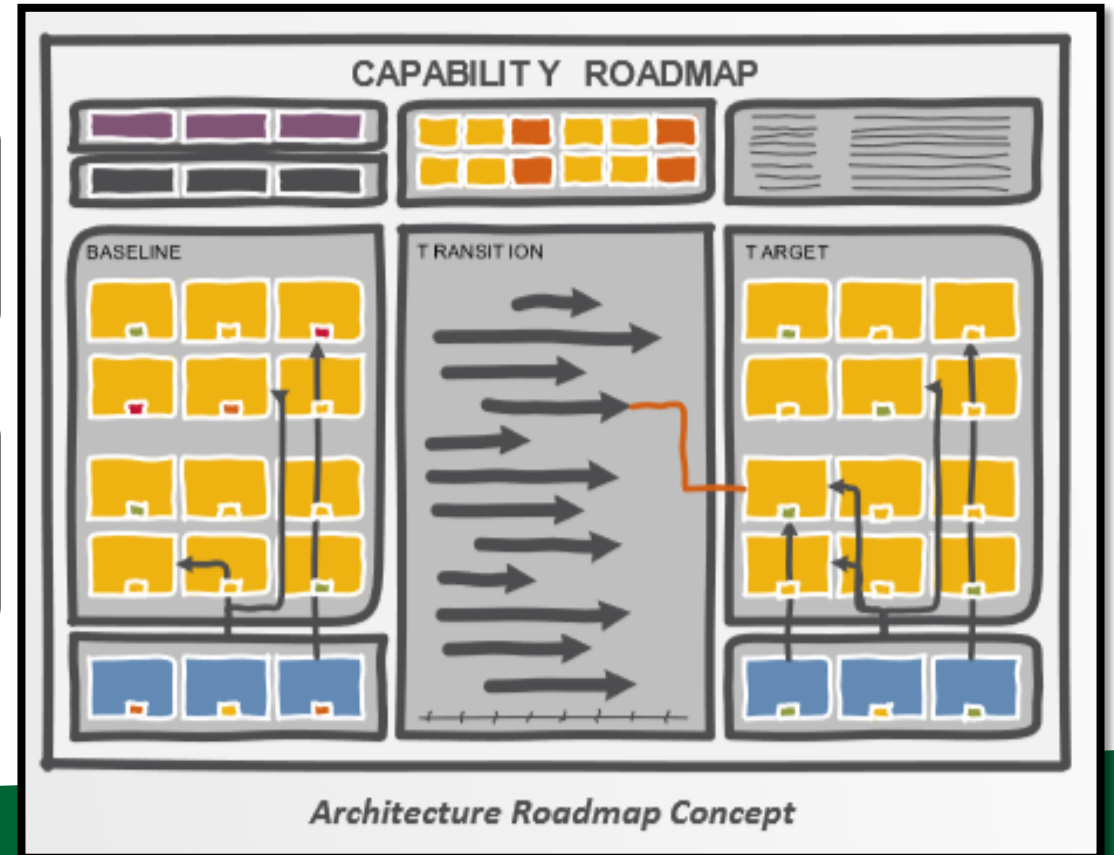
The uplift required across various Capabilities is realized through the creation of Architecture Roadmaps



# Architecture Roadmaps

An **Architecture Roadmap** is a visual tool that is used for clearly identifying and communicating how Strategic Objectives will be achieved

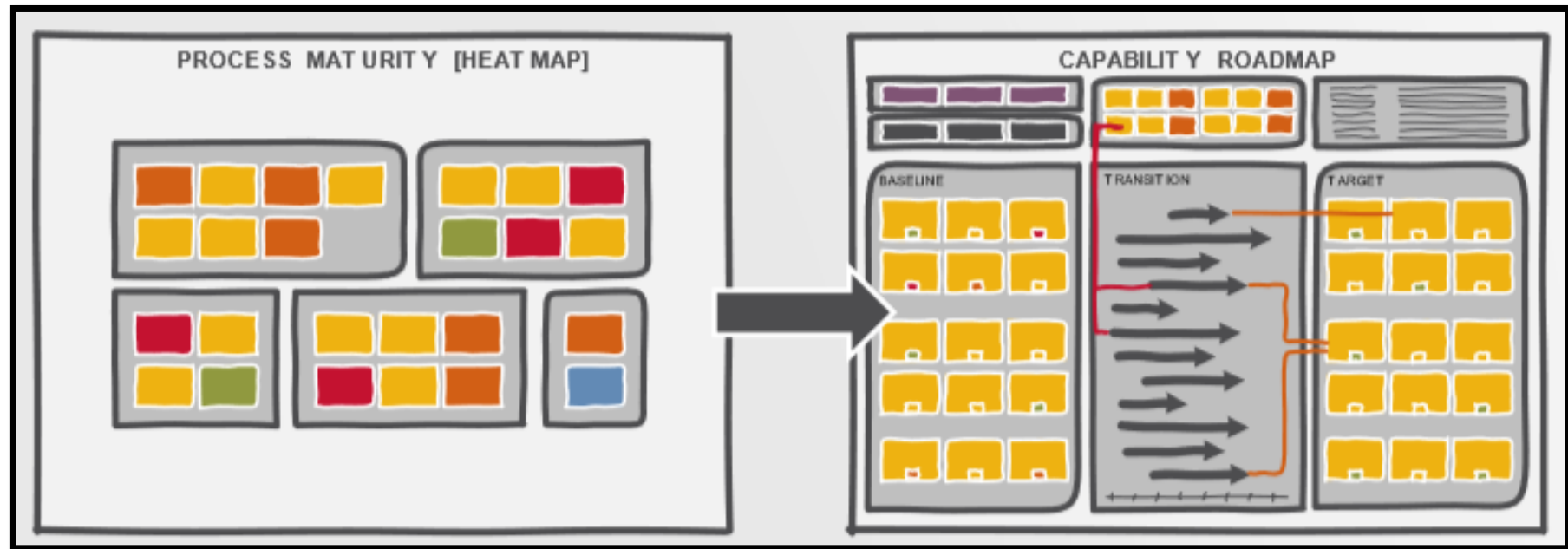
Depending on the Roadmap, time required for creation ranges from 3 days to one month



# Roadmap Creation

We must then also consider what the **target maturity of the Business Processes** should be, and

What **business initiatives** should be linked to the **Business Process maturity uplift**, and their associated timelines



# Experiences of Other Universities

- [Mindmap of Architecture Work of Other Universities](#)
- Notable ones:
  - MIT
  - Bristol University