



TOGAF in practice

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The IT Challenge

- The IT environment must support distributed information systems of unlimited size and complexity.
- This requires an IT infrastructure that provides transparent communication, security, scaling, software portability, manageability, and international operation.
- IT users cannot continually invest in new technologies to keep up with infrastructure requirements: they require stable, open systems that can easily grow and evolve.
- No single company can or should control the IT infrastructure.



Today's Corporate IT Problems

- Growing use of IT sheer scale of the problem.
- Growing complexity of IT infrastructure.
- Growing demands from business units for IT that provides competitive business advantage.
- Rationalizing existing technologies.
- Identifying solutions to link technologies together.
- Protecting investment in heritage technology.
- Developing a migration path to tomorrow's technology.



Disparate Architectures - a challenge for management

- Stand alone projects which empowered the business but which now represent islands of functionality which must be integrated
- Customer Relationship Management (CRM) applications and Data Warehouses requiring access to multiple systems in near real time
- Intranet, extranet and Internet oriented eCommerce applications requiring tight integration with your existing heritage systems
- Widely varying views on the way forward; from your information systems staff, your IT vendors, your consultants and your business units.



TOGAF - an architectural framework not an architecture

Form TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE

- Presents a set of:
 - services, standards, design concepts, components and
 - configurations to guide the development of specific architectures
- Correct use of TOGAF should lead to:
 - the use of common principles, assumptions and terminology within your teams and across your systems architectures
 - the development of information systems with better integration and interoperability especially with respect to whole of enterprise issues such as directories, security and systems management



Nick Price Group Technical Architect

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DFG Technical Architecture

Designing for the future



- DFG—Introduction to the Company
- Why develop an Architecture?
- DFG TA Development Process
- DFG TA Structure
- What has changed in the last 3 years?



Dairy Farm—Mission

TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE

To be the Leading Food and Drugstore Retailer in the Asia Pacific Region in terms of sales and long-term shareholder value

creation.





The Dairy Farm Group (as at 31 Dec 2000)

- Operated 2,200 outlets, principally supermarkets, hypermarkets, convenience stores and drugstores
- Employed some 79,000 people in nine territories and had sales of US\$6.6 billion in 2000
- Operates under well-known local brands, including:
 - Supermarkets Wellcome in Hong Kong and Taiwan, Franklins in Australia, Woolworths in New Zealand, Cold Storage in Singapore, Giant in Malaysia, Hero in Indonesia, and Foodworld in India;
 - Hypermarkets Giant in Malaysia and Singapore
 - Drugstores Mannings in Hong Kong, Guardian in Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia, and Health and Glow in India; and
 - Convenience stores 7-Eleven in Hong Kong, Mainland China and Singapore.



Dairy Farm—the company

- New CEO (Ronald J. Floto, ex Kmart) appointed June 1997
- Significant changes took place
 - Moved from a federation of companies to a Group
 - Created centres of excellence to leverage competencies across the group



DFI Business Evolution

TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE

<u>OLD</u>

- De-centralised
- Federation
- Retailer push
- Large inventories
- Manual processes
- Buying / Selling
- Mass consumers

<u>NEW</u>

- Group
- Cohesion
- Customer pull
- Just in time
- Automatic processes
- Category Management
- Individual customers



Architecture development rationale

- Competition from US/European retailers requires rapid response
- Historic under-investment in IT. Now a one time chance to 'get it right'
- Facilitate migration from Federation to Group (i.e. Regional Hubs, Central buying etc.)
- Business moving so fast, BU IT can't catch up
- Need to minimise large \$\$\$ risk



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Technology/Business Cycle Times

TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE



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Vertical Business Processes





Value Chains





The Changing Nature of IT

TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE



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IT Staff Negative Price Performance

TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE



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Technical Architecture Program Group

TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE

Charter

To conceive, design, populate, publish and continually improve a Technical Architecture for the Dairy Farm Group



Technical Architecture Program Group

DFG Technical Architects

- Industry Consortia Consultants
- DFG Vendors

Membership

Mike Aikins Shawn Davies Paul Hickey Ronald Fons Paul King Frank May Geoff McClelland Nick Price Tim Redhead











DFG Technology Planning Process

TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE



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IM Governance

TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE



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DFG Architectural Principles

- Customer Focus
- Infrastructure Investment
- Total Cost of Ownership
- Open Vendor Neutrality
- Innovation
- Single Systems Architecture
- Endorsed Architectures
- Reuse then Buy rather than Build
 - Build for Competitive Advantage,
 - Buy for Competitive Parity
- Core attributes



What is the DFG TA?

Form TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE

- A process not a document
- A business led technology plan
- A mechanism to ensure technology convergence (technologies, suppliers, system re-use etc.)



Technical Architecture Definition

TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE

An expression of IT strategy embodied as a logically consistent set of principles that:

- Are derived from business requirements
- guide engineering of IT systems across underlying component architectures
- are understood and supported by senior management and LOB's
- take into account the full context in which the TA will be applied
- enable rapid change in business processes and the applications that enable them



DFG TA Purpose

Form TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE

- 1. To enable rapid change in DFG business processes and systems by providing a clear definition of:
 - DFG Endorsed technology standards
 - Technologies and products for use within DFG
 - Policies that govern the use of technology within DFG



DFG TA Purpose

TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE

2. To present to planners and strategists within DFG and its technology partners a clear view of DFG technology strategy over a three-year time horizon



DFG TA Challenges

TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE

Three challenges to successful implementation:

- Must be seen to be continually 'actionable and affordable'
- Senior management must understand how the TA enables the business to achieve its objectives
- Design decisions must be demonstrated to link to DFG business requirements



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Detailed Technical Reference Model

TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE



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Deployment Table - Data Management

TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE

C Avoid	Vse Use	Emerging
Group		
Netware Essbase	ORACLE Express Server V6.x	
Business Unit—A	Analytical	
Sybase Essbase	Informix, Redbrick, Business Objects, Pilot, Crystal	
	ORACLE Express Server V6.x	
Business Unit—0	Operational	
Sybase	Informix, Adabas, IBM IMS	
	ORACLE V8	
In-Store		
	DBASE IV, Cobol Files	
	Microsoft SQL Server V6.5	
Core Infrastructu	ire Services	
	Microsoft SQL Server V6.5	
	1998 1999 2000 2001 2	2002 Emerging
	Heritage Reference If neces	sary

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Business Domain Views

Form TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE



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Scope of the DFG TA

TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE



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Business Process Domains

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Application Logical Partitioning for E-RETAIL

TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE



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Application Physical Topology for E-RETAIL

TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE



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Service Qualities: Security

TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE

Management, Audit & Control	Functional Interface—Security API							
 Policy 	Services							
 Procedures 	Principal Authentication	Access Control	Confidentiality	Integrity	Non Repudiation			
 Reporting 								
 Audit 								
 Administration 	Mechanisms							
	 Passwords Tokens Smart Card 	Access Control Information	Encryption/ Decryption	Message Authentication	Digital Signatures			
	Biometrics	Engineering Mechanisms		Modification Detection				

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Service Qualities: Systems and Network Management

TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE



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Depth of the Technical Architecture Process





Slices

TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE



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What has changed over the last three years since we started this process?

Manual ARCHITECTURE

- Many of the IT people and the senior management team
- Business have been brought and sold
- The Asia meltdown has largely run its course
- The effects of the NASDAQ meltdown is still being felt
- Technological change has continued apace
- Supply chains have been reengineered but not as fast as many thought
- Several major planned initiatives couldn't substantiate a business case
- We learnt that in Asia even with good corporate discounts, "one size doesn't fit all"
- We still weren't able to move as fast as we needed to



What has changed? - Cont'd

Piny TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE

- To be more responsive to each marketplace, Dairy Farm is shifting back to more autonomy at a country level
- The business and the IT have moved a lot closer together after some pretty rough moments
- We have done a lot more on IT Governance and have much more control over IT spend

The Technical Architecture V1.1 is still in use, the strategies are still being pursued and can genuinely thought to have largely stood the test of time.



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Questions & Answers