

Enterprise Architecture Glossary by Set

Set: **Enterprise Architecture (EA)**

<div>Enterprise architecture terms based on NASCIO, FEA, and other industry best practices.</div>

Glossary Term	Source	Description
Application Service Provider (ASP)	en.wikipedia.org	An ASP aggregates, facilitates and brokers IT services to deliver IT-enabled business solutions across a network via subscription-based pricing.
Application Solution Set	www.nascio.org	The solution involves the purchase and/or development of a traditional business system application.
Architectural Pattern	www.sei.cmu.edu	A description of element and relation types together with a set of constraints on how they are used. The term architectural style has also been widely used to describe it.
Architecture	www.sei.cmu.edu	A specification that identifies components and their associated functionality, describes connectivity of components, and describes the mapping of functionality onto components. Architectures can be of different types, e.g., hardware, software, or system, and can be domain-specific, e.g., networking.
Architecture Framework	www.nascio.org	The combination of structured processes, templates, and governance that facilitate the documentation of the architecture in a systematic manner.
Architecture Governance	www.nascio.org	The processes necessary to direct or guide initiatives, to ensure that performance aligns with the enterprise, to enable the enterprise business by exploiting opportunities, and to ensure resources are used responsibly and architecture-related risks are managed appropriately.
Architecture View	www.ieee.org, www.ibm.com	1) A view is a representation of a set of system elements and the relations associated with them. Views are representations of the many system structures that are present simultaneously in software systems. 2) A representation of a whole system from the perspective of a related set of concerns [IEEE 1471]. A representation of a particular type of software architectural elements that occur in a system, their properties, and the relations among them. A view conforms to a defining viewpoint.
Artifact (NASCIO)	www.nascio.org	Artifacts constitute any object, or work product that is developed as a component of the enterprise architecture. Artifacts include trends, principles, mission, goals, objectives, strategies, capabilities, processes, process steps, entities, attributes, relationships, subject areas, application components, applications, databases, etc.
ASP		<div>Application Service Provider (ASP)</div>
Baseline (NASCIO)	www.nascio.org	The current or "as is" state of the business, information or technology environment, captured in a set of graphic and textual models.
Baseline Lifecycle Classification	www.cio.ca.gov	Artifacts in use, but not yet classified.
Best Practice	www.nascio.org	Trends and approaches that have successfully provided services and information over time.
Blueprint	www.nascio.org	The dynamic depiction of information (content), captured using standardized, structured processes and templates (framework).
Business Architecture	www.nascio.org	The high-level representation of the business strategies, intentions, functions, processes, information, and assets (e.g. people, business applications, hardware) critical to operating the business of government successfully.

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Business Architecture Blueprint	www.nascio.org	Records the present direction of the enterprise and the direction the enterprise intends to pursue from a business perspective.
Business Architecture Component	www.nascio.org	Elements of the Business Architecture Blueprint that specifically identify what information, service, location/logistics, organizational roles/responsibilities, and strategies will be used for the implementation of the Business Domain.
Business Architecture Framework	www.nascio.org	The combination of templates and structured processes that facilitates that facilitate the documentation of the enterprise's business artifacts (e.g. Strategies, processes, events) in a systematic and disciplined manner.
Business Reference Model (BRM)	www.whitehouse.gov/omb	The Business Reference Model (BRM) is a function-driven framework for describing the business operations independent of the organizations that perform the. The Business Reference Model (CalBRM) provides an organized, hierarchical construct for describing the day-to-day business operations.
Business Solution Set	www.nascio.org	The solution will implement a business process, organizational or other business solution. This may include new business processes, or organizational structures, methodologies, etc.
CalBRM	OCIO	<div>California tailored FEA Business Reference Model (BRM) to make it applicable to California and state government.</div>
Commercial Off The Shelf Software (COTS)	www.sei.cmu.edu	SEI COTS-Based Initiative's definition specifies COTS as a product that is 1) Sold, leased, or licensed to the general public; 2) Offered by a vendor trying to profit from it; 3) Supported and evolved by the vendor, who retains the intellectual property rights; 4) Available in multiple identical copies; 5) Used without source code modification.
Compliance Component	www.nascio.org	Identify guidelines, standards, and legislative mandates associated with a Discipline, Technology Areas, and/or Product Components.
Component (NASCIO)	www.nascio.org	A level of architectural detail. Within each architecture the component level detail is captured utilizing a respective template.
Correctness (IEEE)	www.ieee.org	The degree to which a system or component is free from faults in its specification, design, and implementation.
Current Lifecycle Classification	www.nascio.org	Artifacts having met the requirements of the enterprise architecture. These represent the recommended artifacts that should be used in deployment of technology solutions.
Data Reference Model (DRM)	www.cio.ca.gov	Describes the data and information that support the state's business operations from a statewide perspective.
Department of Technology Services (DTS)	www.ca.gov	The Department of Technology Services serves the common technology needs of Executive Branch agencies and other public entities with accountability to customers for providing secure services that are responsive to their needs and represent best value to the State.
Domain (FEA)	www.whitehouse.gov/omb	Logical groupings of disciplines that form the main building blocks within the architectural framework; a sphere of activity, interest, or function.

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Domain (NASCIO)	www.nascio.org	High-level logical groupings of functional or topical operations that form the main building blocks within the architectural framework.
DRM	www.whitehouse.gov/omb	Data Reference Model (DRM)
DTS	www.ca.gov	Department of Technology Services (DTS)
Emerging Lifecycle Classification	www.nascio.org	Artifacts that have potential to become current architecture blueprint components. While identified as Emerging, artifacts should be used only in pilot or test environments and under highly controlled regulations. After sufficient testing, these artifacts may become current or may be identified non-compliant or non-functional in the organization's environment.
Enterprise Architecture (FEA)	FEA	A management practice for aligning resources to improve business performance and help agencies better execute their core missions. An EA describes the current state to the desired future state.
Enterprise Architecture (NASCIO)	www.nascio.org	Enterprise Architecture defines an enterprise-wide, integrated set of components that incorporate strategic business thinking, information assets, and the technical infrastructure of an enterprise to promote information sharing across agency and organizational boundaries.
Enterprise Architecture Planning (EAP)	Spewak	<div>Enterprise Architecture Planning is the process of defining architectures for the use of information in support of the business and the plan for implementing those architectures.</div>
Enterprise Service Bus (ESB)	www.cio.ca.gov	An enterprise service bus (ESB) is software architecture for middleware that provides fundamental services for more complex architectures. For example, an ESB incorporates key features to support a service-oriented architecture (SOA). In a general sense, an ESB can be thought of as a mechanism that manages access to applications and services (both modern and legacy versions) to present a single, simple, and consistent interface.
Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA)	www.whitehouse.gov/omb	The Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA) is an initiative of the US Office of Management and Budget that aims to comply with the Clinger-Cohen Act and provide a common methodology for information technology (IT) acquisition in the United States federal government. It is designed to ease sharing of information and resources across federal agencies, reduce costs, and improve citizen services.
Federal Enterprise Architecture Framework (FEAF)	www.whitehouse.gov/omb	The Federal Enterprise Architecture Framework (FEAF) is an organizing mechanism for managing development, maintenance, and facilitated decision-making of the Federal Enterprise Architecture. The framework provides a structure for organizing federal resources and for describing and managing the Federal Enterprise Architecture activities.
Framework (NASCIO)	www.nascio.org	The combination of the templates and structured processes that facilitate the documentation of the architecture in a systematic and disciplined manner.
Function (NASCIO)	www.nascio.org	A major work element that accomplishes the mission or business of an organization such as accounting, marketing, etc. A sub-function is defined as a component of a function such as accounts receivable, accounts payable, etc. within the accounting function.
Gap	www.nascio.org	The difference between the "baseline" environment and the "target" environment.

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Gap Component	www.nascio.org	<p>A gap is the difference between the "baseline" environment and the "target" environment. A gap component resides as a component of the Gap Analysis and Migration Plan. Contributions to the Gap Component come from Business, Information, Solutions, and Technology architectures.</p>
Guideline	www.nascio.org	<p>General statements of direction or desired future state. Guidelines are highly recommended, but they are not mandated.</p>
Hardware	www.ieee.org	<p>Physical equipment used to process, store, or transmit computer programs or data.</p>
Information (NASCIO)	www.nascio.org	<p>The organization of data into usable formats. Information encompasses both structured (data marts, databases, database tables and data exchanges) and unstructured information (web content, jpeg, or video files, and documents).</p>
Information Architect	www.nascio.org	<p>Provides input concerning the elements necessary to support and integrate the business and key business information. This individual, or team, has a complete understanding of the artifacts and blueprints within the Information Architecture.</p>
Information Architecture (NASCIO)	www.nascio.org	<p>The compilation of the business requirements of the enterprise, the information, process entities and integration that drive the business and rules for selecting, building and maintaining that information. This includes data and process architecture.</p>
Information Meta Component	www.nascio.org	<p>Serve to identify and define the shared information. The Information Meta Components are first identified as Data Elements or Data Element Concepts. These are refined into the Logical and Physical Layers of the Information Architecture.</p>
Infrastructure (NASCIO)	www.nascio.org	<p>The basic, fundamental architecture of the system that supports the flow and processing of information, determines how it functions and how flexible it is to meet future requirements.</p>
Infrastructure Solution Set	FEA	<p>The solution involves the purchase and/or design of IT infrastructure components. This includes traditional IT infrastructure such as Networks, Platforms, etc. as well as the infrastructure to support the application development environment (e.g. Application Frameworks).</p>
Integration (NASCIO)	www.nascio.org	<p>The ability to access and exchange critical information electronically at key decision points throughout the enterprise.</p>
Interoperability (IEEE)	www.ieee.org	<p>The ability of two or more systems or components to exchange information and to use the information that has been exchanged.</p>
IT Governance	www.itgi.org	<p>An integral part of enterprise governance. It consists of the leadership and organizational structures and processes that ensure that the organization's IT sustains and extends the organization's strategies and objectives.</p>
Legislation	www.nascio.org	<p>Compliance criteria legislated that can be changed only by changing the law. There are numerous types of legislation including, but not limited to, policy, executive order, code of state, federal regulation, or statute.</p>
Methodology	www.pmi.org	<p>A system of practices, techniques, procedures, and rules used by those who work in a discipline.</p>

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Migration	www.nascio.org	The evolution from the baseline to the target state of the business environment.
National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)	www.nist.gov	The National Institute of Standards and Technology is a federal technology agency that develops and promotes measurement, standards, and technology.
OASIS	www.oasis-open.org	Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS)
OCIO	www.cio.ca.gov	The Office of the CIO (OCIO)
Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS)	www.oasis-open.org	The Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS) is a global consortium that drives the development, convergence and adoption of e-business and web service standards.
Performance Reference Model (PRM)	FEA	<p>The PRM is a “reference model” or standardized framework to measure the performance of major IT investments and their contribution to program performance.</p> <p>&nbsp;</p>
Policy (NASCIO)	www.nascio.org	The governing principle, plans, or rules which guide organizational behavior.
Principal (NIST)	FIPS 186	An entity whose identity can be authenticated.
Principle	www.nascio.org	A statement of preferred direction or practice. Principles constitute the rules, constraints and behaviors that a bureau, agency, organization will abide by in its daily activities over a long period of time. Principles are business practices and approaches that the organization chooses to institutionalize to better provide services and information.
Procedure	www.ieee.org	A course of action to be taken to perform a given task.
Process Components	www.nascio.org	<p>Define the business functional processes and delineate the relationship of the data element concepts to the processes. Information Architecture Process Components specifically identify the business domain and/or information subject area that relate to each business process and the information, business rules, and organizational roles/responsibilities that are part of the process.</p> <p>&nbsp;</p>
Product Component (NASCIO)	www.nascio.org	Includes the protocols, products (families) and configurations that are specific to a technology area.
Protocol (NASCIO)	www.nascio.org	Rules governing transmitting and receiving of data.
Reference Model	www.sei.cmu.edu	An abstract description of a set of entities where (a) the entities are described in terms of services, and (b) connectivity among the entities is loosely defined.
Repository (NASCIO)	www.nascio.org	An information system used to store and access architectural information, relationships among the information elements, and work products.

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Reuse	www.sei.cmu.edu	An engineering activity that focuses on the recognition of commonalities of systems within and across domains; it consists of the creation of models with different abstractions (ranging from domain models to code) and their use during the engineering of an application.
Segment	FEA	Segments are individual elements of the enterprise describing core mission areas, common or shared business services and enterprise services. Segments are defined by the enterprise architecture.
Segment Architecture	FEA	Detaield results-oriented architecture (baseline and target) and a transition strategy for a portion or segment of the enterprise.
Segment Architecture Process	FEA	Multiple-phase methodology to develop segment architecture work products. Each phase provides an increasing level of architectural detail to support IT investment decision-making and solutions development and implementation.
Service	www.itil-officialsite.com	One or more IT systems which enable a business process.
Service Component Reference Model (SRM)	www.whitehouse.gov/omb	The Service Component Reference Model (SRM) is a business-driven, functional framework that classifies Service Components with respect to how they support business and/or performance objectives. The SRM is structured across horizontal service areas that, independent of the business functions, can provide a leveragable foundation for reuse of applications, application capabilities, components, and business services.
Service-Oriented Architecture (SOA)	www.cio.ca.gov	Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) is an architecture that provides for reuse of existing business services and rapid deployment of new business capabilities based on existing capital assets. Major components include an Enterprise Service Business, Service Registry, SOA Governance, Federated Identity Management, which interoperate via standard interfaces and protocols.
Software	www.ieee.org	Computer programs, procedures, and possibly associated documentation and data pertaining to the operation of a computer system.
Software Engineering Institute (SEI)	SEI	<div><p><small>Since 1984, the Carnegie Mellon Software Engineering Institute (SEI) has served the nation as a federally funded research and development center. The SEI staff has advanced software engineering principles and practices and has served as a national resource in software engineering, computer security, and process improvement.</small></p><p><small>&nbsp;</small></p></div>
Solution Set	www.nascio.org	The combination of the scope, requirements, design specifications, and logical models that define the solution.
Solutions Architecture Framework	www.nascio.org	Is a combination of structured processes and templates that utilize existing architecture documents to design a desired business solution. The Solution Architecture Framework provides a standardized approach to identifying requirements and design specifications for enterprise solutions. The framework consists of 1) Solution Set Structure 2) Structured processes for documenting, developing, and implementing the solution set 3) Templates for capturing the solution set scope, requirements, and design specifications.

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Stakeholder	www.sei.cmu.edu	Any person or representative of an organization who has a stake—a vested interest—in the outcome of a project or whose opinion must be accommodated. A stakeholder can be an end user, a purchaser, a contractor, a developer, or a project manager.
Standard	www.nascio.org	Mandated statements. A variance must be granted to excuse compliance with an existing standard. More than one standard may exist to allow flexibility in the architecture blueprint.
State Administrative Manual (SAM)	www.cio.ca.gov	The State Administrative Manual (SAM) is a reference source for statewide policies, procedures, regulations and information developed and issued by authoring agencies such as the Governor's Office, Department of General Services (DGS), Department of Finance (DOF), and Department of Personnel Administration.
State Information Management Manual (SIMM)	www.cio.ca.gov	The Statewide Information Management Manual (SIMM) Sections 10 through 90 contain instructions, forms and templates that State agencies must use to comply with Information Technology (IT) policy.
Sunset Lifecycle Classification	www.nascio.org	Artifacts in use but do not conform to the stated Business or Technology Architecture Blueprints. The sunset artifacts will have a date of discontinuance identified, indicating the date that the artifacts will no longer be acceptable for use within the architecture.
Target	www.nascio.org	The desired future or "to be" state of the business environment, captured in a set of target business models.
Technical Reference Model (TRM)	www.whitehouse.gov/omb	The Technical Reference Model (TRM) provides a foundation to categorize the standards, specifications, and technologies to support the construction, delivery, and exchange of business and application components (Service Components) that may be used and leveraged in a Component-Based or Service-Oriented Architecture. The TRM unifies existing Agency TRMs and E-Gov guidance by providing a foundation to advance the re-use of technology and component services from a government-wide perspective.
Technology Areas (NASCIO)	www.nascio.org	Technology Areas are those technical topics that support the technology functional areas of the architecture blueprint.
Template (NASCIO)	www.nascio.org	An empty form that serves as a guide for capturing the business details that will ultimately reside in an Enterprise Architecture repository.
Twilight Lifecycle Classification	www.nascio.org	Artifacts in use but do not conform to the stated Business Drivers or Technology Architecture Blueprints. The artifacts have no date of discontinuance identified. These artifacts should not be used to develop new applications. Extensive modifications to these systems should be reviewed to determine if the system should be redeployed completely using newer technology.
World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)	www.w3.org	The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) (www.w3c.org) develops interoperable technologies (specifications, guidelines, software, and tools) to lead the Web to its full potential. W3C is a forum for information, commerce, communication, and collective understanding.