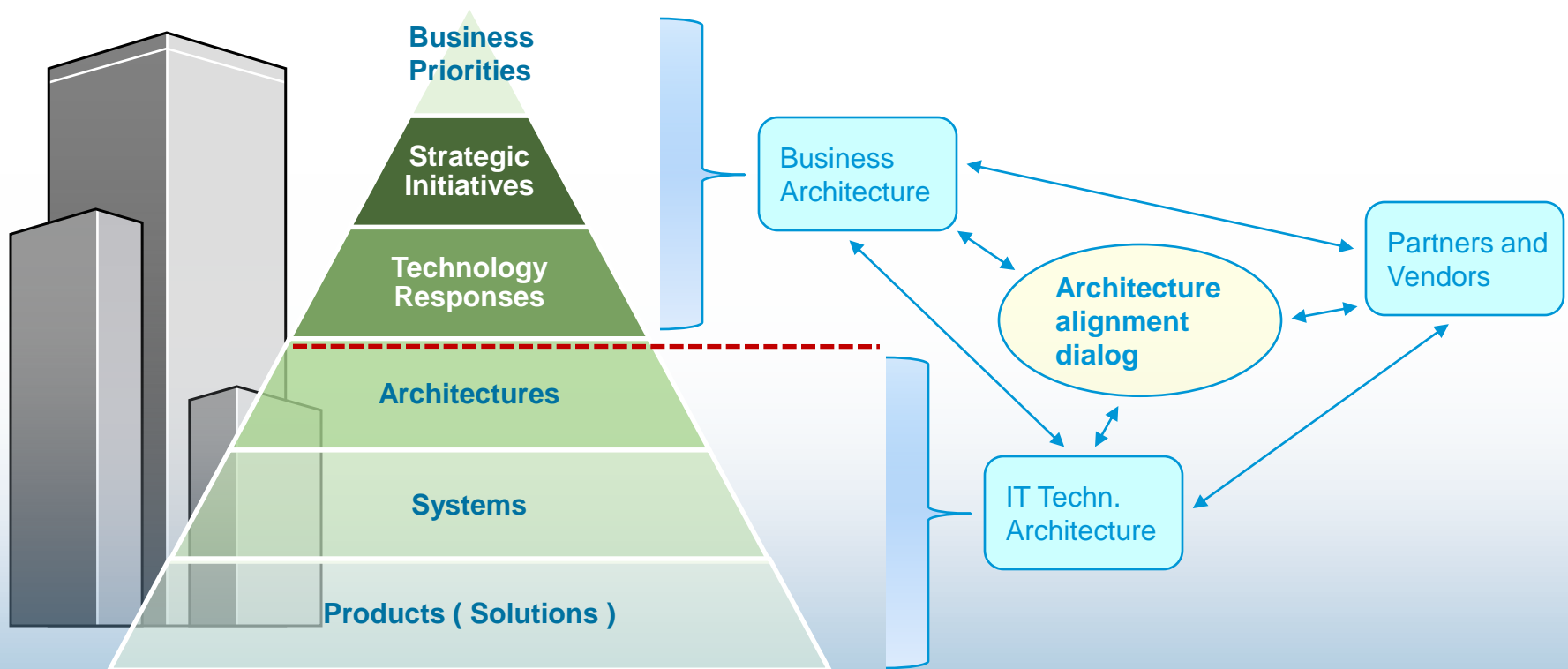


IT Architecture questions to be asked

Beat Baumberger IT Infra Architect

Corporate Structure (core business)



Use IT Infra Architecture to address ...

- Do I have a consistent access policy architecture across my network for all users?
- Can mobile devices access my network transparently and securely?
- Can my network deliver real time collaboration experience?
- Am I using my network to reduce my energy cost?
- Can I secure my assets on premise and in the cloud?
- Can my network optimize performance of applications no matter where users are and how they are connected?
- Is my network ready for current and future regulatory requirements?

...however, it should not be confused with design.

Architecture

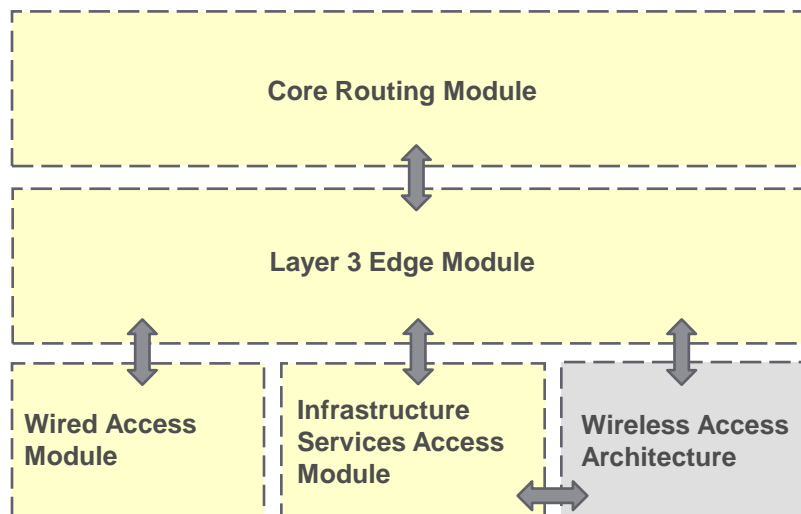
Building Blocks

Components

Abstract Capabilities

Relationships

Simplification



Design

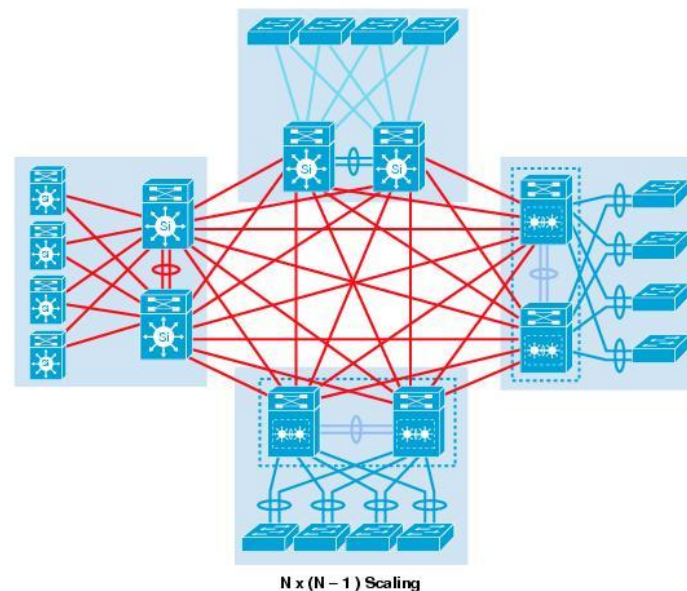
Best Solution

Correct Product

Performance

Scaling

Topology WITHOUT Core



Architectural Development Methodology (ADM)

Preliminary Phase

- Framework and Principles
- Confirm stakeholders
- Define scope

A) Architecture Vision

- Management commitment
- Validate business principles
- Set the scope

B) Business Architecture

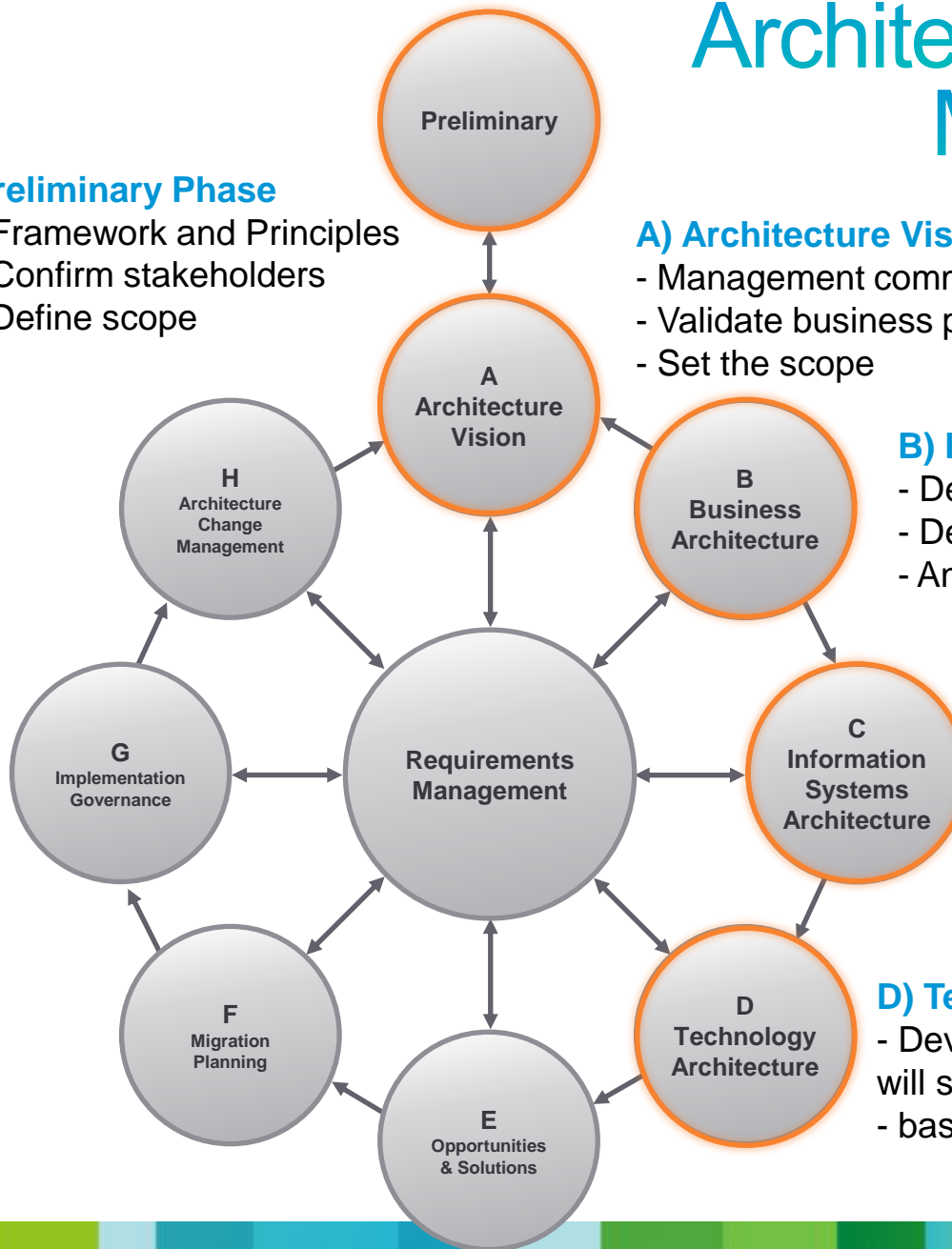
- Describe existing business arch.
- Develop target business arch.
- Analyze GAP

C) Inf. Systems Architecture

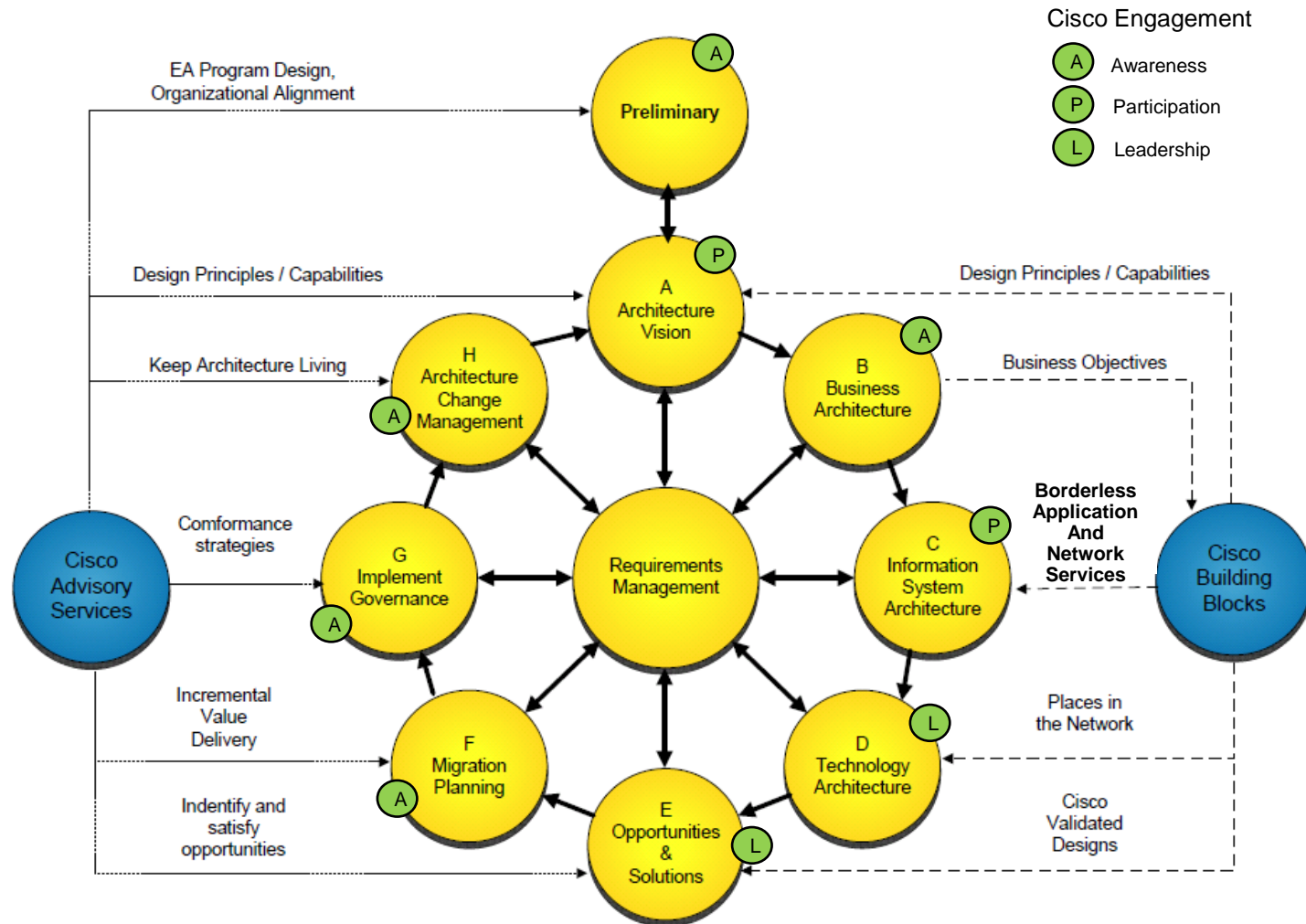
- Develop target arch. for Data and Application domain

D) Technology Architecture

- Develop a target techn. Arch. That will support the business requirements
- basis of implementation work

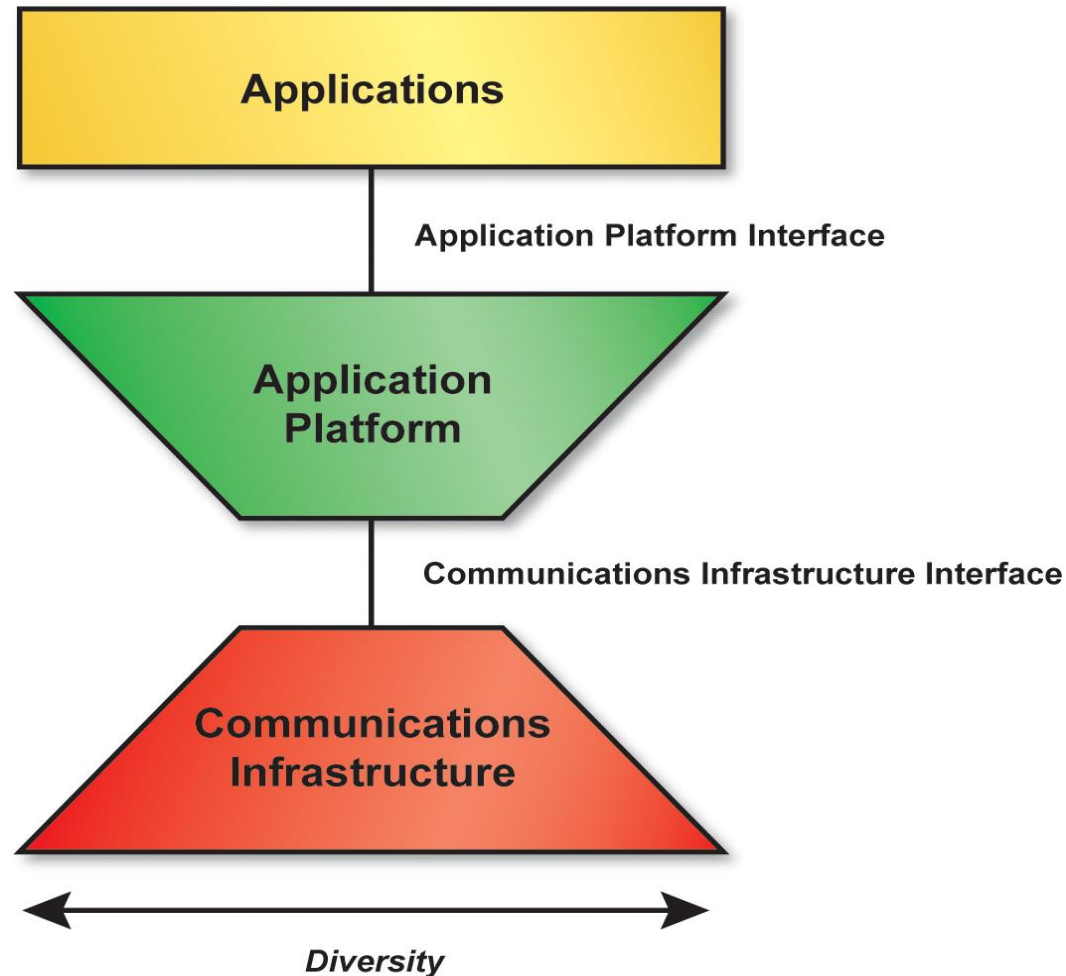


TOGAF ADM to CISCO Building Blocks



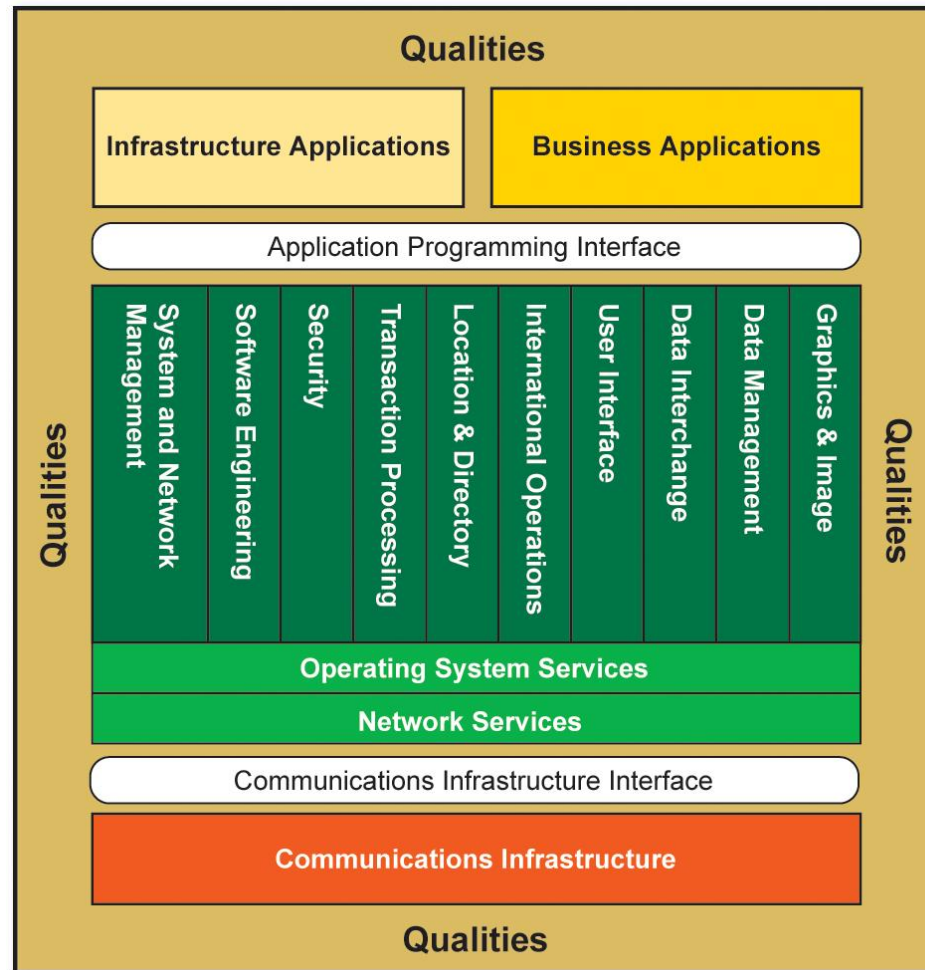
TOGAF 9

High Level TRM (Technical Reference Model)

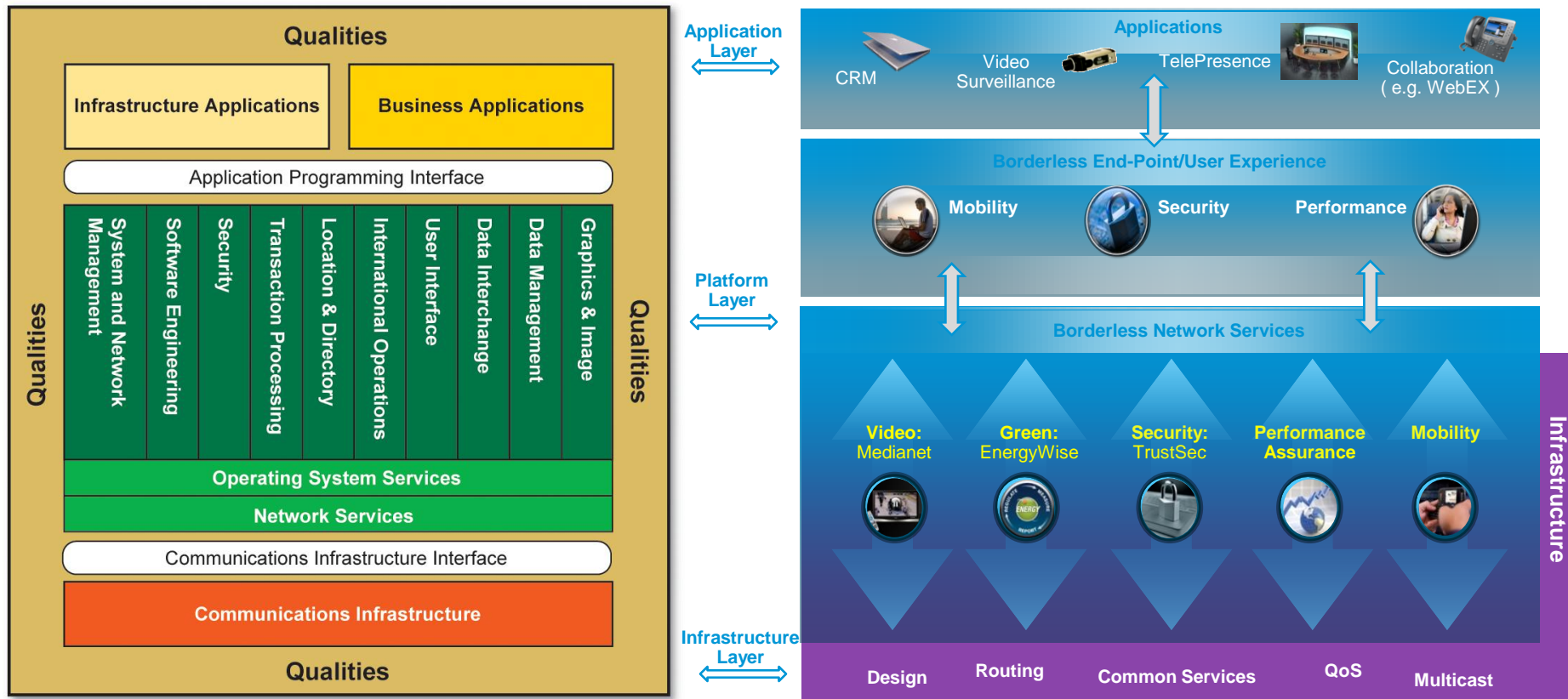


TOGAF 9

Detailed Level TRM (Technical Reference Model)

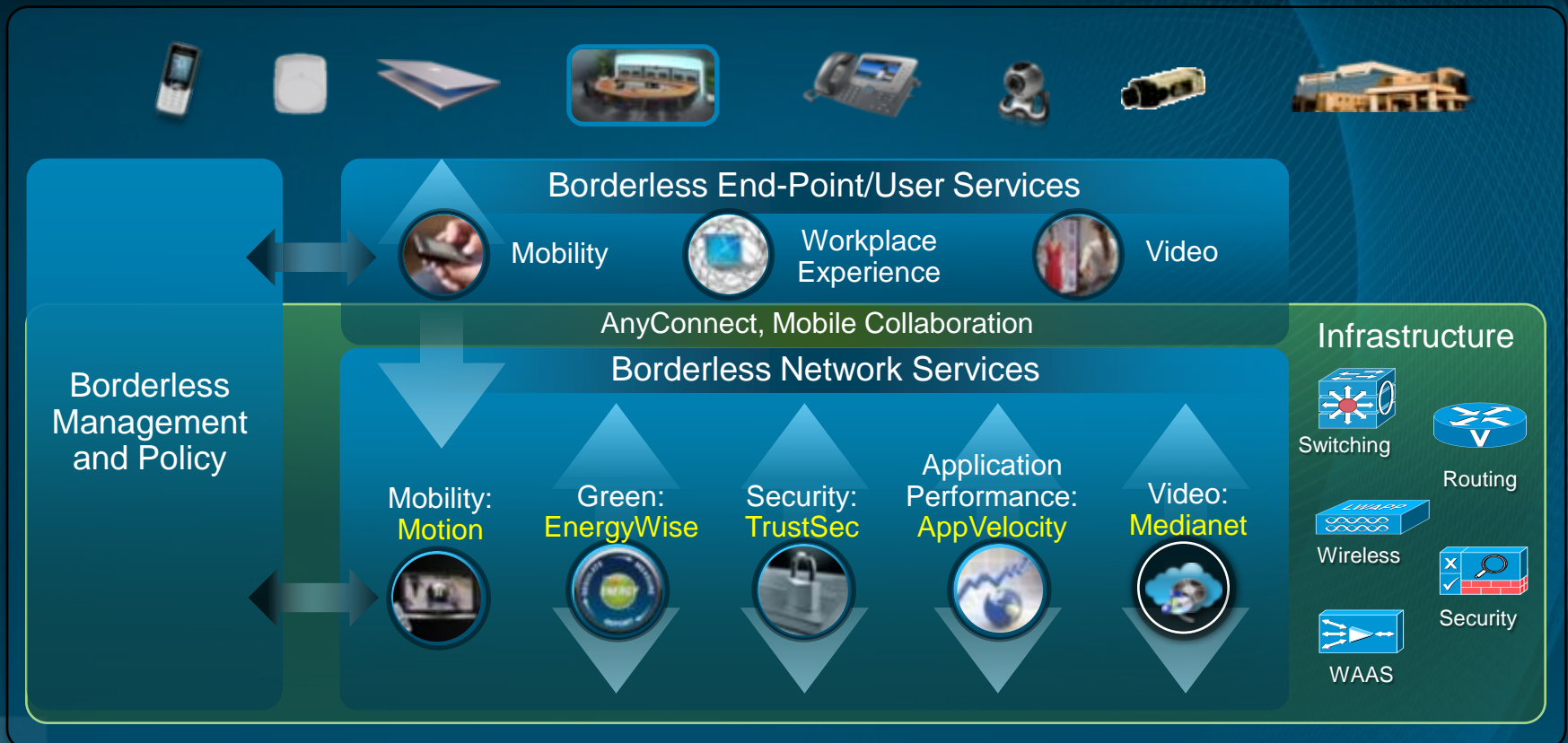


TOGAF and Borderless Layered Model



Borderless Network Architecture

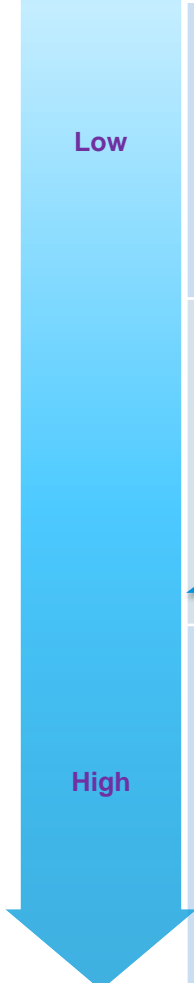


Enabling a Borderless Performance Experience



PROFESSIONAL SERVICES:
Products to Systems to Architectures

The three architectural levels

meeting design at the lowest (physical) level

Change Frequency	View	Description	Typical Consumers
 <div>Low</div> <div>High</div>	Conceptual Architecture Vendor Agnostic	Conceptual provides the highest level of abstraction. It defines the overall vision supporting the architecture and describes the fundamental principles that will be used for future IT decisions. It must be closely aligned with the business vision.	<div>Business Planners</div> <div>Executive Management</div> <div>IT Strategists and Enterprise Architects</div>
	Logical Architecture Standard Selection	Logical is also called the “Target Architecture”. It includes actionable engineering blueprints that differentiate approaches and provide a set of product independent architectures for IT components not fully defined. It also includes a set of standards for Technology Domains.	<div>Design and Engineering</div> <div>Technical Peers in other domains</div> <div>Network and IT Delivery</div> <div>Optimisation and TOC</div>
	<div>  Vendor/Product Agnostic  Vendor/Product Specific </div> Physical Architecture High Level Design Low Level Design Implementation Specifics	Physical provides the highest level of detail, and is also called the “Implementable Architecture”. It includes physical engineering diagrams, detailed designs, “buy-lists” and recommendations regarding the implementation of technology solutions and associated processes and tools.	<div>Design and Engineering</div> <div>Technical Peers in other domains</div> <div>Network and IT Delivery</div> <div>Optimisation and TOC</div> <div>Risk Management</div>

Information Technology (IT) principles

Information Technology (IT) principles provide guidance on the use and deployment of all IT resources and assets across the enterprise. They are developed in order to make the information environment as productive and cost-effective as possible.

Recommended Format for Defining Principles

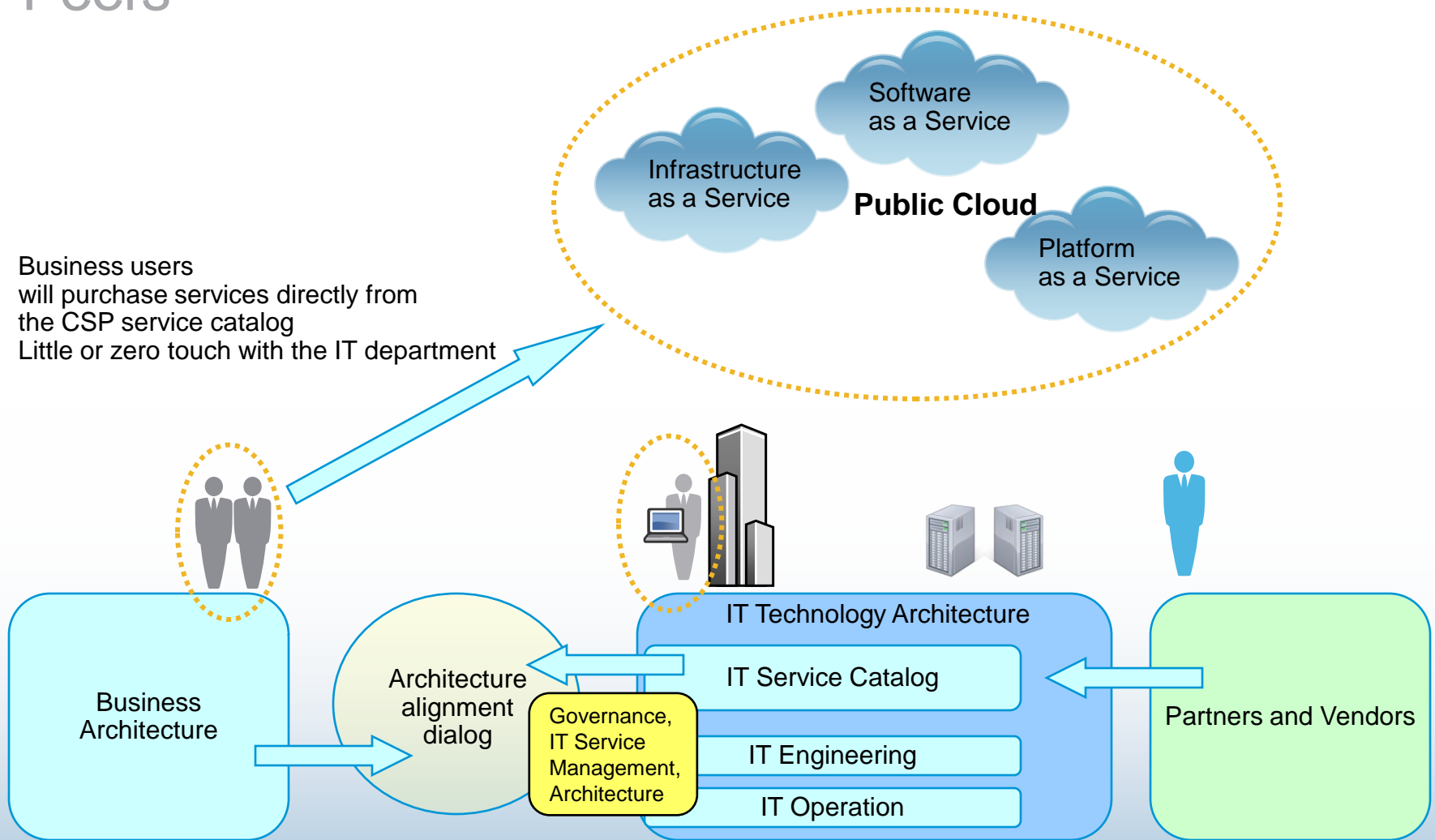
Name	Should both represent the essence of the rule as well as be easy to remember.
Statement	Should succinctly and unambiguously communicate the fundamental rule.
Rationale	Should highlight the business benefits of adhering to the principle, using business terminology.
Implications	Should highlight the requirements, both for the business and IT, for carrying out the principle - in terms of resources, costs, and activities/tasks.

IT Network Principles

Name	Statement	Rationale	Implication
Consolidation			
Network Segregation			
Network Access			
Unified Fabric			
Energy Efficiency			
Wireless			
Application Visibility			

Architecture Framework

Peers



Thank you.

