Editorial on Enterprise Architecture Framework

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Editorial

A conceptual blueprint that defines the structure and operation of organisations is known as Enterprise Architecture (EA). The goal of enterprise architecture is to determine how an organisation can achieve its current and future goals effectively. The practise of analysing, planning, designing, and eventually implementing analysis on an enterprise is referred to as enterprise architecture [1-3]. Enterprise Architecture (EA) assists businesses undergoing digital transformation by focusing on bringing together legacy applications and processes in an attempt to create a seamless environment. During the 1980s, when a need for a way to respond to rapid technological growth was integral to business strategy, the use of EA frameworks increased. This process was later extended to include the entire business, not just information technology.

Because enterprise architecture concepts vary, it will not look the same for each organization. Different parts of an organization may also have different perspectives on EA. Programmers and other technical IT professionals, for example, think of enterprise architecture strategies in terms of the infrastructure, application, and management components that they manage. However, enterprise architects are still in charge of carrying out business structure analysis. One of the primary goals of enterprise architecture is to create a map or blueprint of an organization's structure and operations. A map of IT assets, for example, should be included in this blueprint. Other common objectives include encouraging team alignment and standardization. This can be accomplished in part by bringing together environments from different teams and organisations. Typically, guidance is based on an organization's business requirements. EA could revolve around the context of software architecture, system architecture deployment types, and other steps such as testing for technical enterprise architecture descriptions. Others may evaluate enterprise architecture based on its quality attributes. These are characteristics that must exist for software to function and are unlikely to be included in a specification document. Reliability, capacity, scalability, and security are a few examples.

Frameworks are commonly used to implement enterprise architectures. There are numerous frameworks available, and some will be a better fit for any given organization than others. Larger organizations with many moving parts, for example, will benefit more from a framework focused on consistency and relationships between various parts of an overarching enterprise than smaller ones. In this case, a framework such as the Unified Architecture Framework (UAF) could be useful. A "comprehensive picture of an entire enterprise from the perspectives of owner, designer, and builder" drives the process. Unlike other frameworks, it does not include a formal documentation structure; rather, the EABOK states that it is intended to provide a more holistic view of the enterprise. A good EAP strategy takes into account the most recent advancements in business processes, organizational structure, information systems, and technologies. It will also include standard language and best practices for business processes, as well as an analysis of where processes can be integrated or eliminated across the organisation. Any EAP strategy's ultimate goal is to improve the efficiency, timeliness, and dependability of business information.

EA can provide assistance with re-designs and re-organizations, particularly during major organizational changes, mergers, or acquisitions. It is also useful for increasing organizational discipline by standardizing and consolidating processes for greater consistency. EA is also used to eliminate errors, system failures, and security breaches in system development, IT management and decision-making, and IT risk management [4,5]. It can also assist businesses in navigating complex IT structures or making IT more accessible to other business units. An Enterprise Architecture (EA) is a conceptual blueprint for conducting enterprise analysis, design, planning, and implementation while maintaining a comprehensive approach at all times for successful strategy development and execution. The goal of enterprise architecture is to determine how an organization can most effectively achieve its current and future business objectives. Each enterprise architecture includes governing principles that drive a continuous discussion about business strategy and how it can be expressed through IT. Enterprise architects are professionals in charge of managing each structure to ensure that IT systems are in sync with ongoing business strategies and standards.

Conflict of Interest

None.

References

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