

ADM - Architecture Development Method

Introduction

The Architecture Development Method (ADM) is the core of the TOGAF framework. It provides a step-by-step, iterative approach for developing and managing enterprise architecture to align IT solutions with business goals.

The ADM cycle consists of **10 phases**, starting from establishing the architecture vision to managing its implementation and ongoing changes. Each phase delivers specific outputs, which are used in subsequent phases.

Phases of the TOGAF ADM

1. Preliminary Phase: Preparing the Architecture Effort

- **Purpose:** Establish the architecture capability within the organization.
- **Key Activities:**
 - Define architecture principles.
 - Develop the architecture governance framework.
 - Set up the Architecture Repository.
- **Outputs:**
 - Architecture Principles.
 - Governance Framework.

2. Phase A: Architecture Vision

- **Purpose:** Define the high-level vision, goals, and scope of the architecture project.
- **Key Activities:**
 - Identify stakeholders and their concerns.
 - Create an Architecture Vision document.
 - Validate business goals and objectives.
- **Outputs:**
 - Statement of Architecture Work.
 - Architecture Vision document.

3. Phase B: Business Architecture

- **Purpose:** Develop the business architecture to support the agreed architecture vision.
- **Key Activities:**

- Analyze the business strategy and objectives.
- Define the business capabilities, processes, and organizational structure.

- **Outputs:**

- Business Architecture artifacts (catalogs, matrices, diagrams).

4. **Phase C: Information Systems Architectures**

- **Purpose:** Define architectures for data and applications.

- **Sub-phases:**

- **Data Architecture:** Focuses on the organization and management of data.
- **Application Architecture:** Addresses the structure and interaction of application systems.

- **Outputs:**

- Data and Application Architecture artifacts.

5. **Phase D: Technology Architecture**

- **Purpose:** Develop the technology architecture to support business, data, and application needs.

- **Key Activities:**

- Identify technology standards and platforms.
- Define infrastructure services and systems.

- **Outputs:**

- Technology Architecture artifacts (network diagrams, infrastructure models).

6. **Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions**

- **Purpose:** Identify and prioritize potential solutions to address business needs.

- **Key Activities:**

- Assess and consolidate implementation opportunities.
- Develop a high-level roadmap.

- **Outputs:**

- Transition Architecture(s).
- Project work packages.

7. **Phase F: Migration Planning**

- **Purpose:** Create a detailed implementation and migration plan.

- **Key Activities:**

- Develop a roadmap showing dependencies and timelines.
- Align project sequencing with organizational priorities.

- **Outputs:**

- Implementation and Migration Plan.

8. **Phase G: Implementation Governance**

- **Purpose:** Ensure the solutions are implemented in accordance with the defined architecture.

- **Key Activities:**

- Provide architectural oversight for projects.
- Ensure compliance with standards and guidelines.

- **Outputs:**

- Architecture Contract.
- Compliance assessments.

9. **Phase H: Architecture Change Management**

- **Purpose:** Manage changes to the architecture and ensure it evolves with the business.
- **Key Activities:**
 - Monitor the environment for changes.
 - Assess impact and update the architecture.
- **Outputs:**
 - Updated Architecture Requirements.
 - Architecture Change Request.

10. Requirements Management

- **Purpose:** Central phase that spans the ADM cycle to ensure requirements are identified, managed, and traceable.
 - **Key Activities:**
 - Maintain a continuous feedback loop between phases and stakeholders.
 - **Outputs:**
 - Updated requirements documentation.
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ADM Cycle and Iteration

The ADM is **iterative**, allowing architects to revisit phases as required:

- **Iteration Levels:**
 - **Enterprise Level:** Broad, strategic initiatives.
 - **Segment Level/Functional Decompositions:** Focus on specific areas like departments or business functions.
 - **Capability Level:** Address specific capabilities or solutions.
 - **Iteration Approach:**
 - **Analyse Current State:** Determine why changes are needed.
 - **Functional Decomposition:** Process of breaking down specific areas like departments, business functions, or deliverables into sub-systems.
 - **Define Future State:** Determine the set of conditions to meet the business needs.
 - **Benchmarking:** The process of comparing an organization's practices, performance, and strategies against industry standards, competitors, or best-in-class organizations.
 - **Market Research:** The process of gathering, analyzing, and interpreting information about market trends, customer preferences, competitive landscapes, and emerging technologies.
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Outputs of the ADM Phases

Each ADM phase produces artifacts, deliverables, and building blocks:

- **Artifacts:** Detailed representations, such as diagrams and catalogs.
- **Deliverables:** formal outputs shared with stakeholders, such as an Architecture Definition Document.
- **Building Blocks:** components that represent either conceptual capabilities (ABBs) or deployable solutions (SBBs).



