

Architect's Role in Enterprise

We have a strong belief that an architect's domain of competency is one of the key factors to enable an efficient enterprise model to run the businesses using state-of-the-art information systems.

What is an Architect's Role in an Enterprise

A simplistic view of the role is that architects create architectures, and their responsibilities encompass all that is involved in doing so. This would include articulating the architectural vision, conceptualizing and experimenting with alternative architectural approaches, creating models and component and interface specification documents, and validating the architecture against requirements and assumptions. However, any experienced architect knows that the role involves not just these technical activities, but others that are more political and strategic in nature on the one hand, and more like those of a consultant, on the other. These activities drive the competencies that the architect needs to be successful.

Introduction to Enterprise Architecture

We often find it useful to look at building architecture and see if lessons learned there apply in our domain. Though there have been building architects for as long as we have built structures, the regulated profession of building architecture is less than 150 years old. Ancient, traditional cultures and languages used the same word for both builder and architect. Construction was an integrated craft. The master mason or carpenter knew how to design structures, estimate costs, assemble labor and materials, and manage the construction process from foundation to roof. With the industrial revolution came new materials, machines, techniques, regulations, etc. And along with all this came a proliferation of highly specialized subcontractors, who handled each specialized problem. This redefined the role of the general contractor, whose labor force built less and less of the building. The specialized details of construction became matters for experts while the role of the architect became more clearly focused on providing overall conception of structures, and managing the relationship between the client and the builder/contractor (Lewis, 1998).

It is really easy to see the parallels in software and enterprise architecture. It wasn't that long ago that an individual or very small group might conceive of and develop an operating system or an entire application. Increasing product complexity, project size, distributed teams, high levels of integration within and even between different product lines, and product lines sharing a common code base, have changed the processes and roles associated with software development. In particular, over the past few years the role of architect has been created in many organizations to ensure the overall integrity and critical characteristics of systems and development processes.

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Although the history of the enterprise and software architecture discipline is short in comparison with its analogous counterpart in the building domain, we have been able to establish several success factors for the role of the software architect. In this paper, we concentrate on the competencies the architect must have to be successful in the role.

Operational and Competency Space

When we created an architecture workshop for a large corporate, we studied many architecture projects in the organization and in the similar industry segments, as well as the literature on software architecture and systems architecture (e.g., Rechtin, 1991), and even looked into some of the work on building architecture.

Since then, we have worked with many leading architects across a broad spectrum of industries, and held technical exchanges with other industry leaders such as the architecture team at the SEI who have published a number of books related to software architecture. Based on this understanding, and looking at the architect in the context of the architecting process, we have identified several critical areas of activity, or domains of competency, that figure prominently in the architect role. These are technology, business strategy, organizational politics, consulting and leadership. Below, we take a look at the knowledge and experience, activities and personal characteristics it takes to be successful in each of these aspects of the architect role.

Technology

As an architect, you need a thorough knowledge of your organization's product domain, relevant technologies and development processes. But even in the technical area, your key activities are different than those of the developers. The problems are less well-defined, often with unclear or conflicting objectives, and you play a significant role in clarifying what the objectives are. Your focus is more on the implications of organizational objectives on technical choices. You take an overall system view. You are building models of the problem and solution space, exploring alternative approaches, preparing documents and explaining the architecture to sponsors and stakeholders. The personal characteristics really essential to success in this domain are a high tolerance for ambiguity and a lot of skill working consistently at an abstract level. We know of at least one case where an otherwise qualified junior architect did not get the senior architect position because of his need for clear and unambiguous objectives.

Technology Competency Summary

Often this is the extent of how people see the architect role, and this, along with technical consulting, is in fact the primary role of a junior architect. But as a senior architect you also need to be an effective strategist. If the junior architect is primarily a technologist, the senior architect is primarily a strategist, contributing to the business strategy and having primary responsibility for defining the technical strategy.

Business Strategy

To succeed in this aspect of the architect role, one needs a solid understanding of the underlying organization's business strategy and the rationale behind it, as well as the organization and division's business practices, planning cycles, and decision-making processes. We have to have a good understanding of the business context of the consulting organization. We need to get a clarity on the customers, competitors, their products, strategies, and product generation processes. When we are familiar with the key factors in the business environment that affect your organization's success, and able to distill all these business factors into architectural requirements and architectural choices, then we come forward towards a driver seat. But the overriding characteristic that fuels consulting success in this domain is that of an entrepreneurial visionary who can translate well between the business and technical domains.

Identification of Competencies

- In-depth understanding of the domain and pertinent technologies
- Understand what technical issues are key to success
- Development methods and modeling techniques
- Modeling Tradeoff analysis
- Prototype/experiment/simulate
- Prepare architectural documents and presentations
- Technology trend analysis/roadmaps
- Take a system viewpoint
- Creative Investigative
- Practical/pragmatic Insightful
- Tolerant of ambiguity, willing to backtrack, seek multiple solutions
- Good at working at an abstract level
- Your organization's business strategy and rationale
- Your competition (products, strategies and processes)
- Your company's business practices Influence business strategy
- Translate business strategy into technical vision and strategy
- Understand customer and market trends, Capture customer, organizational and business requirements on the architecture
- Visionary Entrepreneurial.

Rob Seliger, the principal architect for the Concert Architecture (Seliger, 1997) for medical information systems said, "The first thing about gaining support for the architecture among the management community is that the architects must need to learn is how to sell, sell and sell.

Organizational Politics

Architectures almost always have many and diverse stakeholders, and are ultimately meant to be used by many developers. Often they are used across divisions and by

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developers in other companies. To gain and maintain the sponsorship of your management and the enthusiastic support of other key influencers, you will need to do a good deal of influencing yourself. You really need to understand both the business and personal objectives of key players, and get them personally committed to the success of the architecture. This means listening, networking, articulating and selling a vision, and doing all this continuously over the life of the project. The people doing this well are extremely articulate and confident. They are resilient and driven, and they are sensitive to where the real power is and how it flows. They look for and see the organization behind the organization, and they use this insight to build and maintain support for their projects.

This domain of competency generates the organizational support to get the architecture created. The next one supports getting it deployed into use.

Consulting

The actual users of architecture are development teams creating products or components, and their goal is not to make your architecture successful, but rather to satisfy their specific functionality, schedule and quality requirements. While using the architecture may be the best overall approach for the organization, this is often not apparent to product teams. Consequently, your task as an architect includes recognizing first that developers are a primary customer, and that the architecture must provide value to them in generating good products. Second, you need to enable product teams to quickly understand and effectively use the architecture. You are functioning here more as a mentor and teacher, preparing and making presentations, consulting to individuals and teams, and also mentoring junior architects.

What you KNOW What You DO What You ARE

Who the key players are in the organization , What they want, both business and personal ,Communicate, communicate, communicate! ,Listen, network, influence, Sell the vision, keep the vision alive, Take and retake the pulse of all critical influencers of the architecture project. Able to see from and sell to multiple Viewpoints . Confident and articulate, Ambitious and driven, Patient and not Resilient, Sensitive to where the power is and how it flows in your organization

What really contributes to your success here is to be truly committed to others' success and to have a good understanding of change management and how groups adopt new processes. So now we have a good architecture. It is the right architecture for the organization. It has got sufficient organizational support to actually get created. And it has been effectively deployed to the developer community. It's a wrap! Well, not quite!

Leadership

The domain of competency which organizes all the others and gives them dynamic force, is leadership. An architecture team without leadership goes nowhere. It thrashes and diverges. We've seen this too many times. A leader is required to infuse the team

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with a common vision, and to motivate the core team and associated teams to do their best work. This requires dedication and passion, and a strong belief that you can lead the effort. You must see yourself, and others must see you, as a credible leader. While technology and business strategy skills form a foundation for you as an architect, the real challenges (and ones that are not always acknowledged) as those in organizational challenges.

Elicitation techniques, Consulting frameworks ,Build “trusted advisor” relationships ,Understand what the developers want and need from the architecture, Help developers see the value of the architecture and understand how to use it successfully. Mentor junior architects and Committed to others' success Empathetic, approachable . An effective change agent, process savvy and a good mentor, teacher

Conclusion

As we have seen, the architect role is very challenging. A lot of what this role is about is not technical, so if this is what you enjoy doing—great! If not, you may not want the role of senior architect. Before choosing the role, you should also be aware that there are other risks that you should consider. You will have more responsibility without corresponding authority and control, you will encounter a lot of resistance and disappointments—we have seen many an architecture project canceled along the way. And from every angle you will encounter others that believe they have a better idea. However, if the challenges inherent in architecting are the kind that appeal to you, then the role has great rewards. These include a focus on interesting and complex problems, the opportunity to advance very high in the organization with a continued focus on technical rather than personnel and fiscal issues, and the opportunity to make an enormous difference to the company. Success in the architect role depends on skills and characteristics not typically emphasized in university curricula or the on-the-job training.