

What Is Agile Enterprise Architecture?

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Introduction

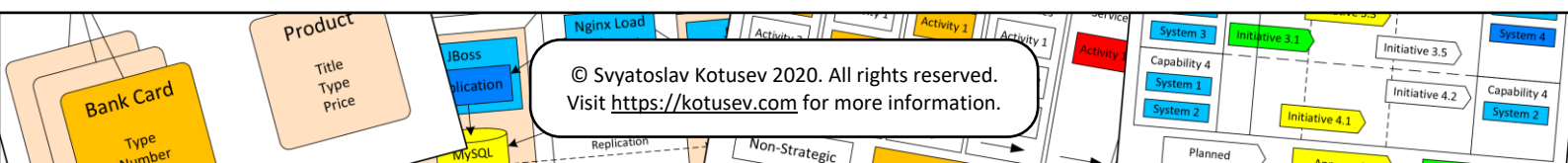
At the present moment, “agile” represents one of the hottest buzzwords in the world of business and IT. Today, as much of the mainstream promotion suggests, absolutely every company must immediately adopt agile, otherwise it allegedly will not be able to survive the “digital transformation” and perish tomorrow. Moreover, literally all aspects of organizations now must become agile, from software development to business models. And enterprise architecture (EA) is certainly not an exception. For example, Gartner hype cycle reports on enterprise architecture for both 2018 and 2019 conclude that “agile architecture” is right at the peak of inflated expectations^[1, 2].

But what exactly is agile enterprise architecture? Similarly to many, if not most, current agile innovations, agile architecture has a strong positive connotation (who would not like to be agile?), but no particular meaning. For instance, one of the Gartner hype cycle reports offers only an elusive definition of this notion: “Agile architecture refers to architecture practices that embrace the principles and values of agile, which enable the continuous delivery of valuable software”^[3, page 28]. Likewise, one of the recent academic papers defines agile enterprise architecture as “the process for infusing and managing enterprise architecture modeling and redesign efforts with principles of agile methods for faster development times”^[4, page 1]. At the same time, any more or less concrete descriptions or ideas on what specific *practices* constitute the phenomenon of agile architecture can hardly be found. Probably the single thing that can be said for sure regarding agile architecture is that it is definitely better than rigid architecture.

What Is Agile Enterprise Architecture, Seriously?

If we put aside all the incessant hype, anecdotal claims and consultants’ promises, then what will agile enterprise architecture look like? Seriously, all the discussions of agility can arguably be reduced to a single simple question that arises permanently in the organizational literature: *How much planning is enough?* It is obvious that organizations cannot afford to neglect planning altogether (i.e. stay perfectly agile) as well as that organizations cannot be preplanned in every detail (i.e. be completely rigid).

For this reason, instead of trying to oppose agility to upfront planning as good to evil (or vice versa), organizations should think pragmatically and find an optimal position somewhere on the continuous spectrum between full agility and total planning. Put it simply, companies should avoid both the extremes and practice a reasonable amount of planning that corresponds to their unique business needs, circumstances and environments. This conclusion is arguably universal and relates to all manifestations of planning in organizations, including their EA practices.



Dimensions of Agility in Enterprise Architecture Practices

My analysis of EA practices in tens of diverse organizations shows that EA practices, in fact, can vary across multiple weakly correlating dimensions that collectively determine their overall agility. Different aspects of an EA practice can gravitate either towards the agility extreme (more informal and lightweight approaches where more decisions are postponed) or towards the upfront planning extreme (more formal and heavyweight approaches where more decisions are settled in advance). Generally, less agile EA practices tend to match stable business environments and more agile EA practices usually correspond to dynamic environments, though this observation is a substantial simplification, has numerous nuances and should not be interpreted superficially.

Due to the complex, overarching and multifaceted nature of an EA practice, it is difficult to compose an exhaustive and non-overlapping list of all possible dimensions of its agility. Hence, the discussion of the agility dimensions provided below, though intends to be rather comprehensive, certainly cannot be considered perfectly complete, while the presented dimensions themselves are not fully orthogonal and mutually independent.

First, an important group of agility dimensions relates to the process of strategic planning, where business leaders and architects collectively develop the global future course of action for business and IT^[5, 6]. One of these dimensions is the overall amount of time and effort devoted to strategic planning. Some companies invest considerable resources in the discussions of their future evolution, while other companies pay much less attention to these questions. Another dimension is the organizational scope covered by strategic planning. Some companies embrace all their business units and areas in their long-range planning efforts, when others intentionally limit the scope of these efforts to a small number of core business areas. A related dimension is the horizon of strategic planning. Some organizations plan for no more than 2-3 years ahead, but others need a five-year or even longer planning horizons. Yet another relevant dimension is how the desired future is defined. Some companies create rather concrete descriptions of their target states, when others define their future only in terms of planned initiatives in investment roadmaps.

Second, another group of agility dimensions relates to the initiative delivery process, where specific business ideas and needs are converted into tangible IT systems and associated process changes (these dimensions naturally overlap with the domain of agile software development)^[5, 6]. One of these dimensions is the logical flow of initiative delivery. In some cases, initiatives are implemented in a strictly sequential, waterfall-like manner, while in other cases they follow highly iterative lifecycles (e.g. two-week Scrum sprints). Another dimension is the volume of EA artifacts developed for initiatives, i.e. outlines and designs^[7, 8, 9]. On the one hand, initiatives can be supported with very basic outlines and lean designs sufficient for informing business leaders on the proposed solution structures and documenting only the most critical project-related decisions (e.g. technology stacks, external integration and security requirements) respectively. On the other hand, initiatives can be supported with rather elaborate outlines and extensive designs underpinning formal business cases with ROI calculations and providing well-thought-out project implementation plans sometimes spanning hundreds of pages.

Third, two dimensions of agility relate specifically to the finance allocation arrangements. One of them deals with the composition of corporate IT investment portfolios. In some companies, investment portfolios include mostly planned initiatives resulting from careful strategic planning, whereas in other companies they consist largely of urgent initiatives incoming directly from the external business environment (e.g. reactions to competitor actions)^[5, 6]. Another financial dimension is the structure of budgeting processes. Some



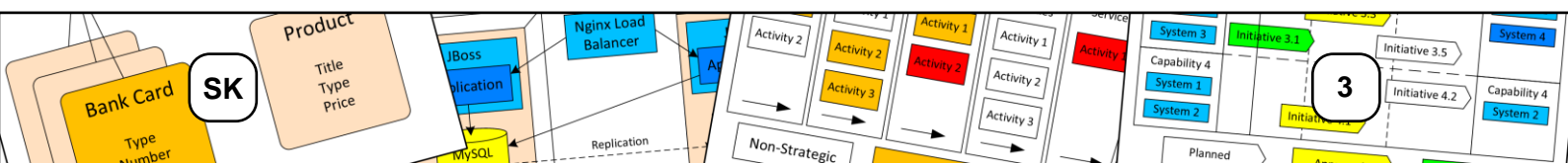
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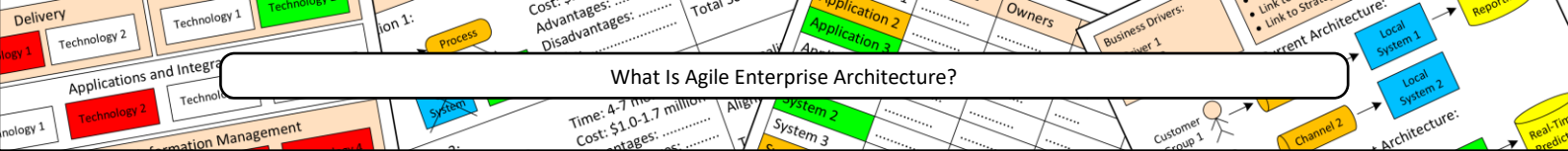
organizations establish yearly budgeting cycles where all major investments must be approved and scheduled for the forthcoming period in advance, when other organizations adopt more flexible or even continuous budgeting procedures that allow funding proposed IT investments virtually at any moment during the year.

Fourth, two dimensions of agility relate specifically to architecture governance arrangements. One of these dimensions deals with the formality of decision-making processes. In some organizations, approvals of many EA-related decisions rely largely on verbal agreements reached between their stakeholders, while in other organizations all these decisions are officially protocolled and recorded. Another dimension relates to the adherence to the approved plans. Some companies require strict adherence to the existing plans, when others are lavish on approving various exemption requests.

Fifth, two dimensions of agility relate specifically to architecture functions. One of them is the number of employed architects as a percentage of the total IT workforce. Some companies employ few architects (say, only 1-2% of their IT staff) and concentrate their efforts on a few key issues, while other companies hire hordes of architects (e.g. as much as 6-8% of their IT headcount) and involve them into all potentially architecturally significant discussions. Another related dimension is the degree of participation of architects in IT projects. In some organizations, architects supervise every more or less noticeable IT project, whereas in other organizations architects focus only on the most business-critical projects.

Lastly, EA practices vary in their agility from the perspective of technical standardization and utilized software tools for enterprise architecture. Some companies develop comprehensive standards capturing each and every technology, pattern and guideline, while other companies standardize only the most essential technical choices (e.g. vendors and major products). Some organizations leverage sophisticated commercial EA-specific software tools, when other organizations are content with ordinary MS Visio and PowerPoint for creating and managing all architectural documentation. All the dimensions of agility in EA practices discussed above are summarized in Figure 1.



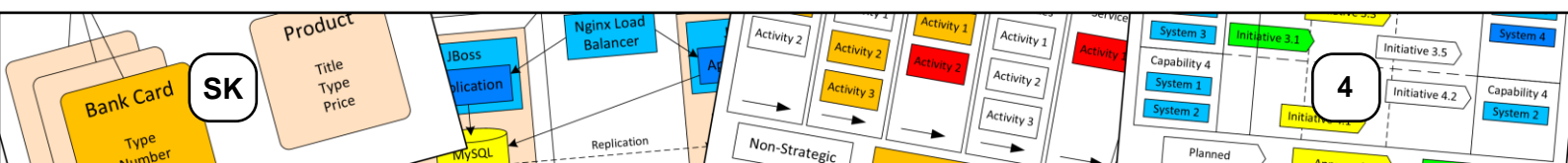


Dynamic Environments		Stable Environments	
Full Agility		Total Planning	
"Agile" EA Practice		"Rigid" EA Practice	
Strategic Planning			
Low Effort	←	Planning Effort	→ High Effort
Only Core Areas	←	Organizational Scope	→ Entire Company
Short Horizon	←	Planning Horizon	→ Long Horizon
Only Initiatives	←	Desired Future	→ Concrete State
Initiative Delivery			
Highly Iterative	←	Logical Flow	→ Strictly Sequential
Basic Outlines	←	Volume of Outlines	→ Elaborate Outlines
Lean Designs	←	Volume of Designs	→ Extensive Designs
Finance Allocation			
Urgent Initiatives	←	Investment Portfolio	→ Planned Initiatives
Continuous	←	Budgeting Process	→ Yearly
Architecture Governance			
Verbal Agreements	←	Governance Procedures	→ Written Decisions
Loose Adherence	←	Adherence to Plans	→ Strict Adherence
Architecture Function			
Few Architects	←	Ratio of Architects	→ Many Architects
Only Key Projects	←	Involvement in Projects	→ All IT Projects
Other Aspects			
Few Standards	←	Standardization	→ Many Standards
Simplest Tools	←	Software Tools	→ Complex Toolkits

Figure 1. Different Dimensions of Agility in Enterprise Architecture Practices

Avoid Superficial Ideas and One-Size-Fits-All Prescriptions

From the numerous diverse and mostly independent aspects of EA practices that can vary towards greater or lesser flexibility (see Figure 1), it becomes evident that all the “binary” discussions of agile versus non-agile EA practices represent sweeping oversimplifications of a very sophisticated organizational reality. Contraposing a something called “agile architecture” to a something called “traditional architecture” shapes a deceptively simple worldview and stimulates superficial thinking that should better be avoided. Instead of understanding EA practices in their full complexity, this worldview essentially tries to reduce them to two largely undefinable archetypes both of which, in their pure forms, are unlikely to satisfy the needs of any real companies.



All in all, organizations and architects should stop fruitless ideological debates for or against the so-called “agile enterprise architecture” and start thinking more realistically and pragmatically, i.e. determine the desirable degree of flexibility in different dimensions of their EA practices (see Figure 1) based on the sober understanding of the genuine needs of their organizations. Put it simply, companies should adopt planning to the extent to which it pays off in their unique circumstances, i.e. when the benefits of planning outweigh its overhead.

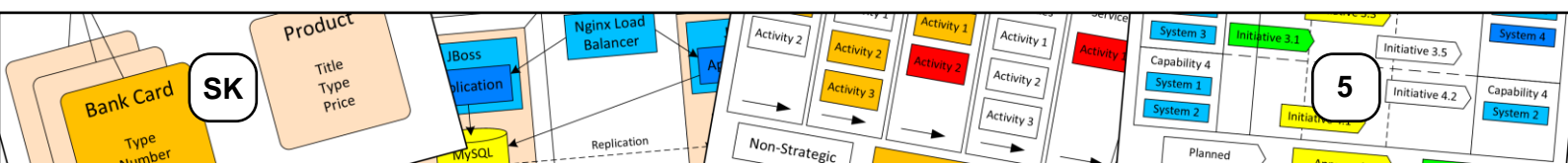
For example, companies operating in relatively slow-paced industries (e.g. utilities) may find it beneficial to invest considerable efforts in organization-wide planning with an outlook for several years ahead in the future, closely follow the developed roadmaps and compose their IT investment portfolios on a yearly basis predominantly from the planned initiatives. By contrast, companies from highly dynamic industry sectors (e.g. retail) may find it more suitable to plan selectively only certain business areas and only for a couple of years ahead, loosely follow the envisioned roadmaps, launch mostly urgent initiatives to respond instantaneously to the latest shifts in the competitive environment (e.g. fleeting customer preferences and fashions) and adopt continuous budgeting processes to accommodate these demands.

Moreover, the appropriate degree of agility can also differ for different types of initiatives in the same organization. For instance, it is commonly acknowledged that agile canons can be applicable mostly for simple, run-of-the-mill software projects, while complex and especially infrastructure-heavy projects still require substantial upfront planning^[10]. For this reason, organizations should not try to impose the same solution delivery methodology for all their IT projects, from routine website enhancements to large systems mixing software and hardware components, but rather adapt the methodology to the task at hand.

Finally, at the peak of hype around agile, in their selection of effective planning approaches organizations must make decisions for themselves, rather than rely on the advice of gurus, consultants and “thought leaders”, especially those advocating irresponsible one-size-fits-all prescriptions or dangerous extreme views, e.g. old-fashioned formalists promoting the benefits of following “proven” TOGAF ADM steps and eager to earn \$3000 from the respective trainings as well as progressive agilists preaching that enterprise architecture is allegedly “dead”, unnecessary and should be completely abandoned in favor of greater agility (both of these ideas can be equally harmful to your company). Nobody can know what planning approaches are suitable for your business better than you and nobody should be allowed to make these decisions on your behalf. Therefore, do not follow the hype blindly and do not try to implement the latest fashionable ideas just because they are widely promoted, think what approaches can actually work in your situation and adopt them wisely. SK

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