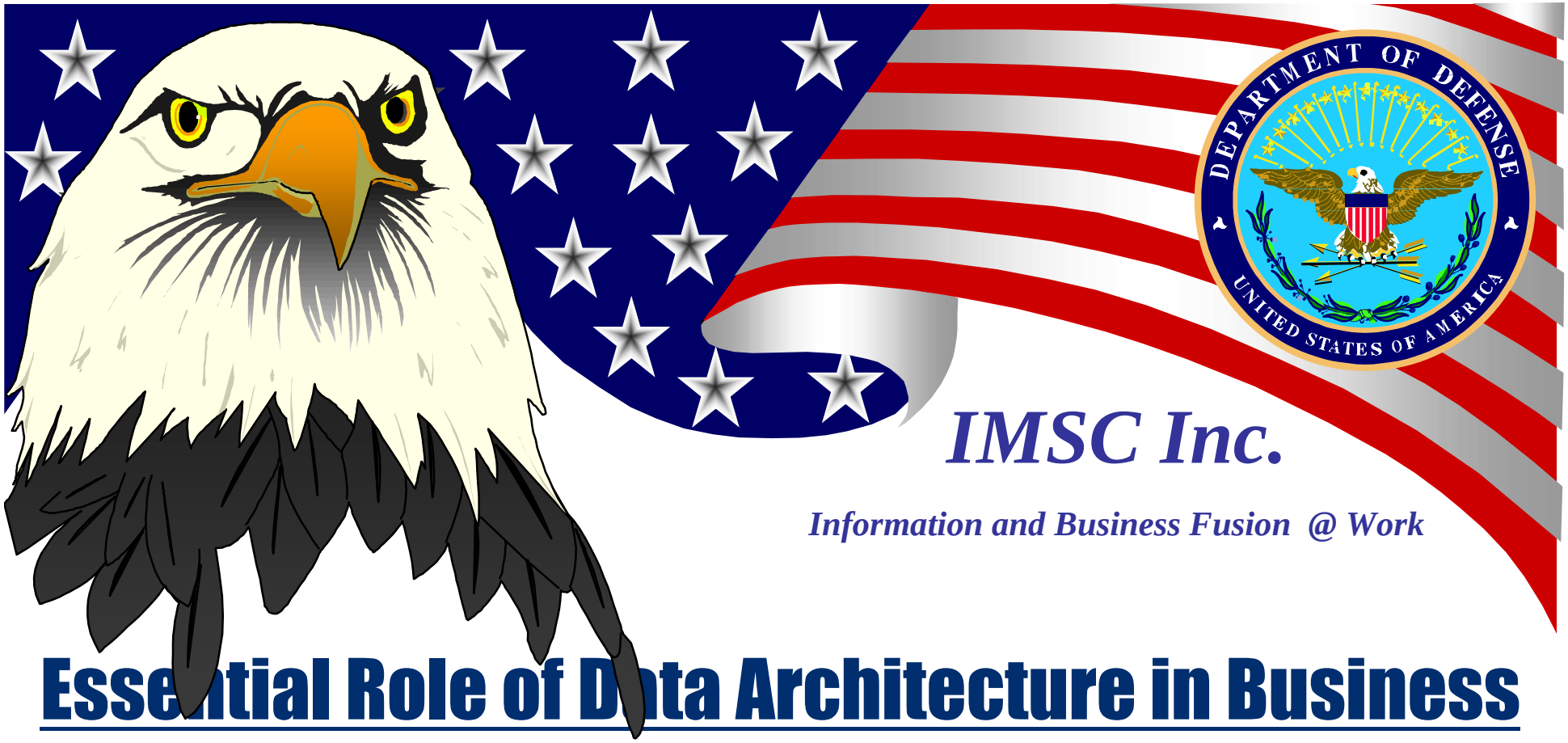

IMSC Inc.

Information and Business Fusion @ Work

Essential Role of Data Architecture in Business Architecture & SOA

William J. Mancuso

President & CTO

Information Management Solutions Consultants *Inc.*

&

SOA Lead BTA, DoD

William J. Mancuso

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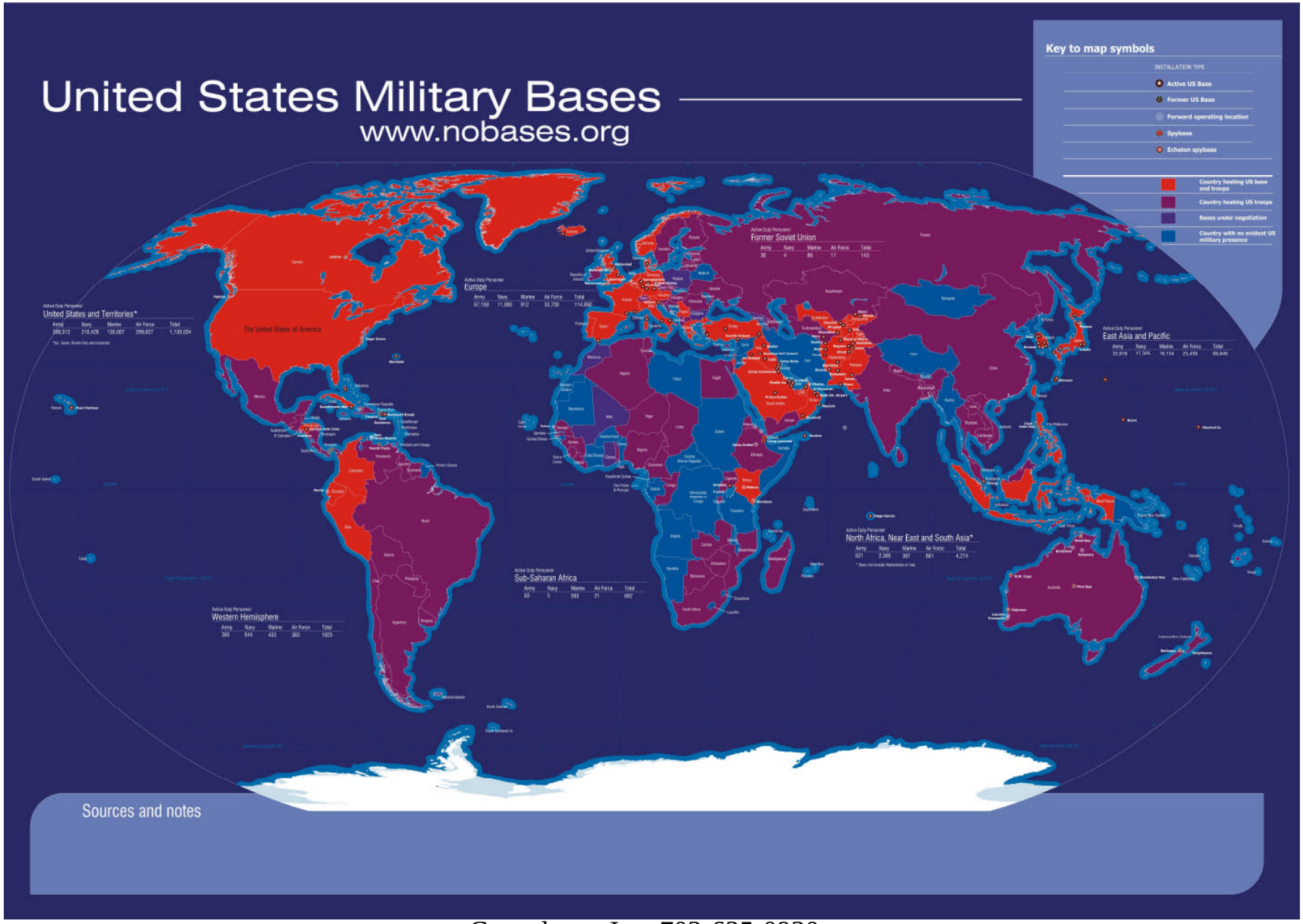
Lead SOA Architect for the BTA in the DoD
President IMSC Inc. 703-635-0930

Mr. Mancuso is the President of Information Management Solutions Consultants Inc. and a Internationally recognized expert in the field of Enterprise Architecture, Data Strategy, SOA and EIM. He is currently one of the Lead SOA architects for the BTA in DoD. He spent five years as the Chief Enterprise Architect for the Office of Deputy under Secretary of Defense. Mr Mancuso architected DoD Integrated Data Environment (IDE) and the RFID architecture for the DoD's Supply Chain. He spent 20 years plus in industry with a focus on integrating industry and technology to transform the way business processes are implemented and executed. Mr. Mancuso brings a strong commercial perspective to the federal government.

Topic

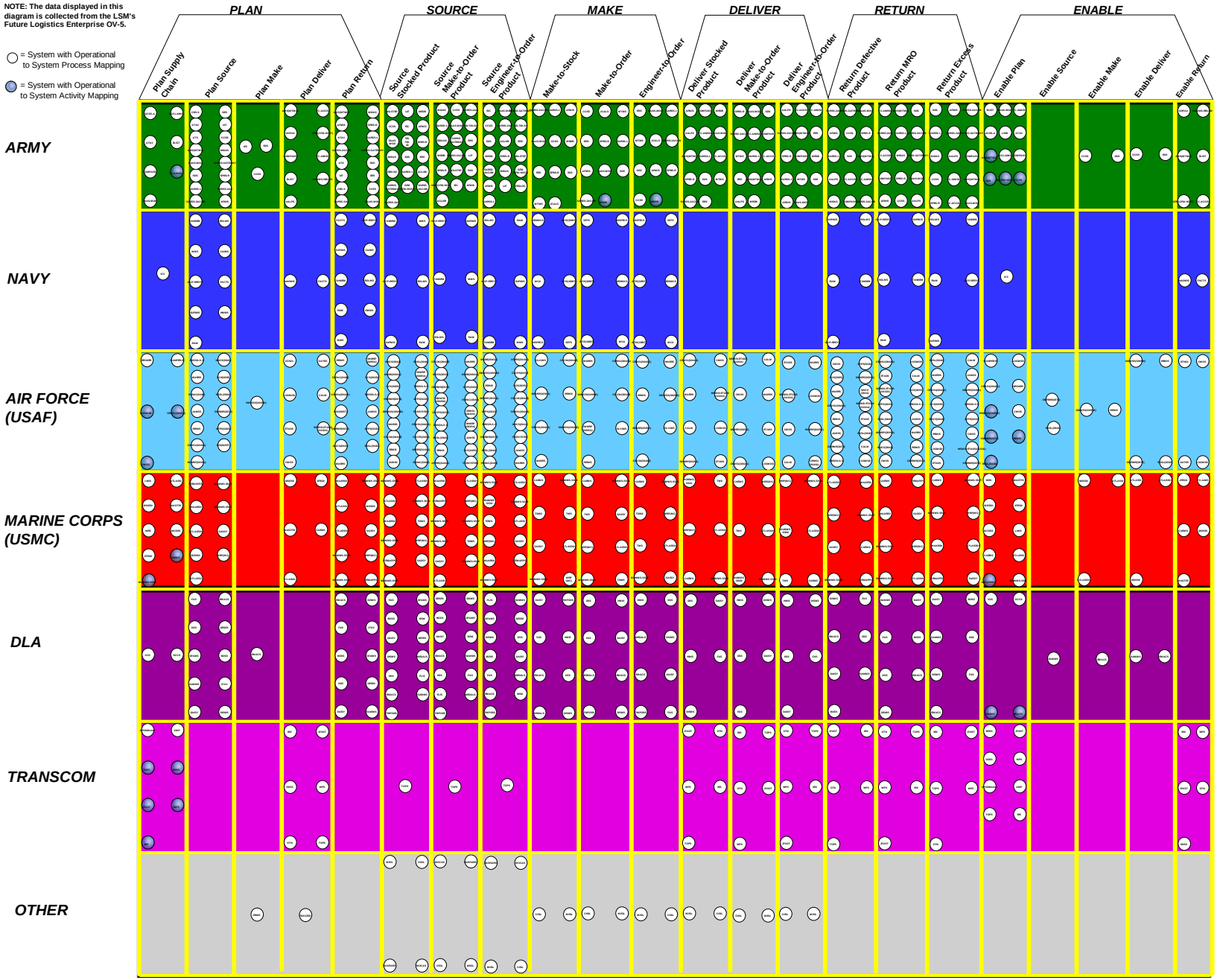
We will be discussing data architecture as is relates to business and not just IT with a focus on SOA. We will also be discussing why Architecture is important for a communicating between business and IT. Part of the discussion will be around Ontology and semantics as it relates to business. In the process we will look at SOA maturity models and how and where a Data Architecture and Business architecture come together to achieve SOA enterprise.

The “Enterprise”

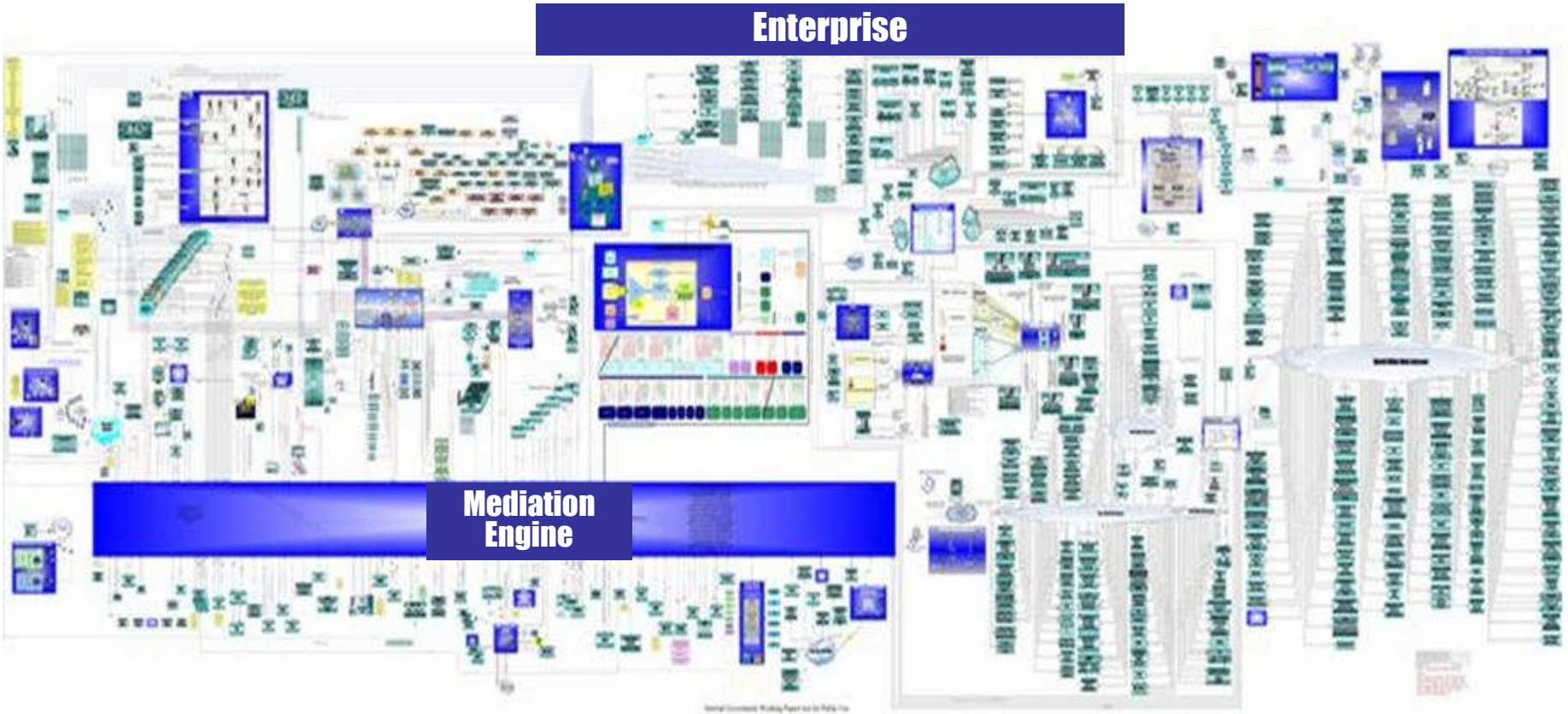


DoD ENTERPRISE LOGISTICS

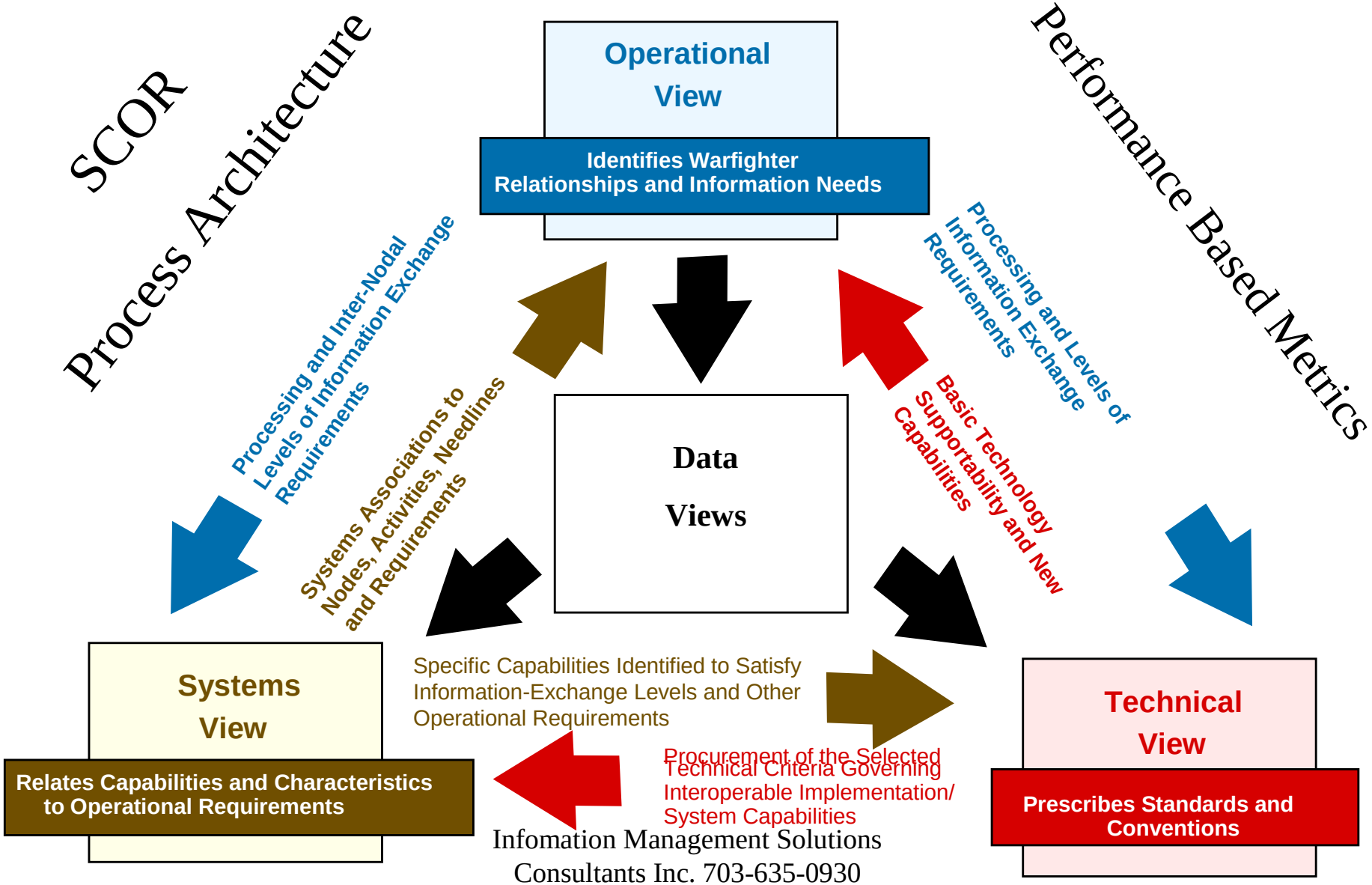
Operational Activity to System Function Traceability Matrix (SV-5)



Enterprise Systems Interfaces and Transaction Flows



Logistics Enterprise Architecture Blueprint



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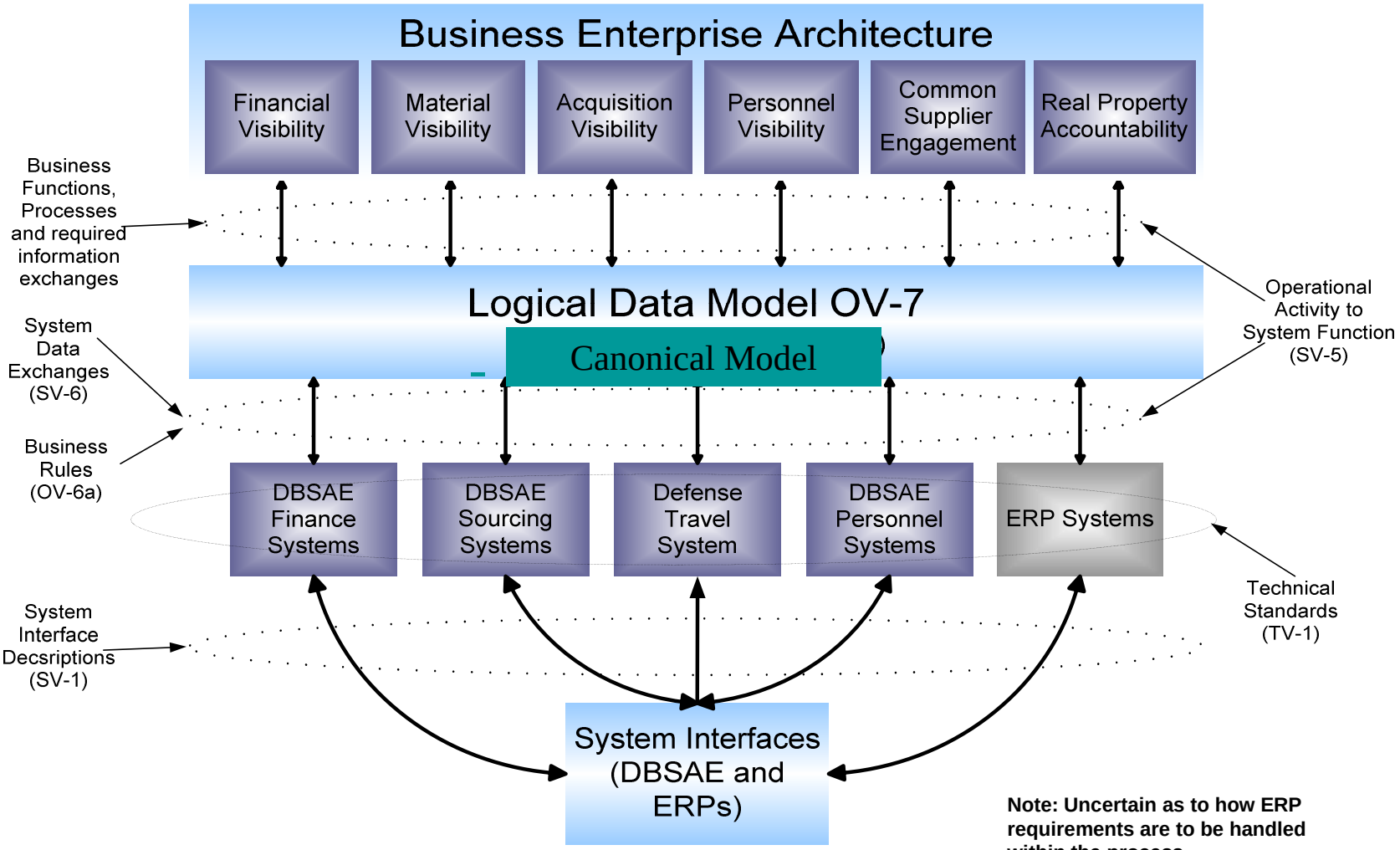
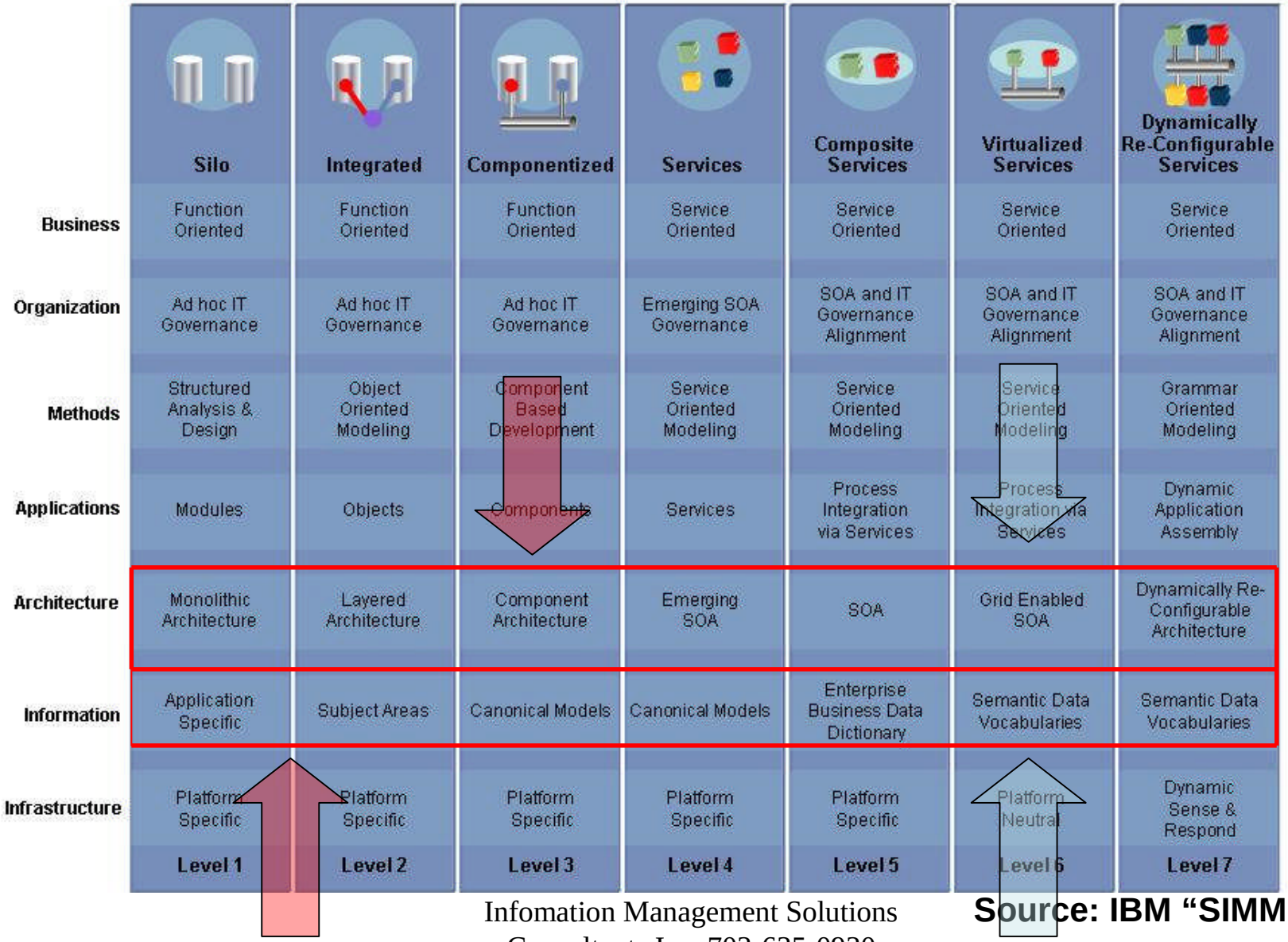
Business Enterprise Architecture



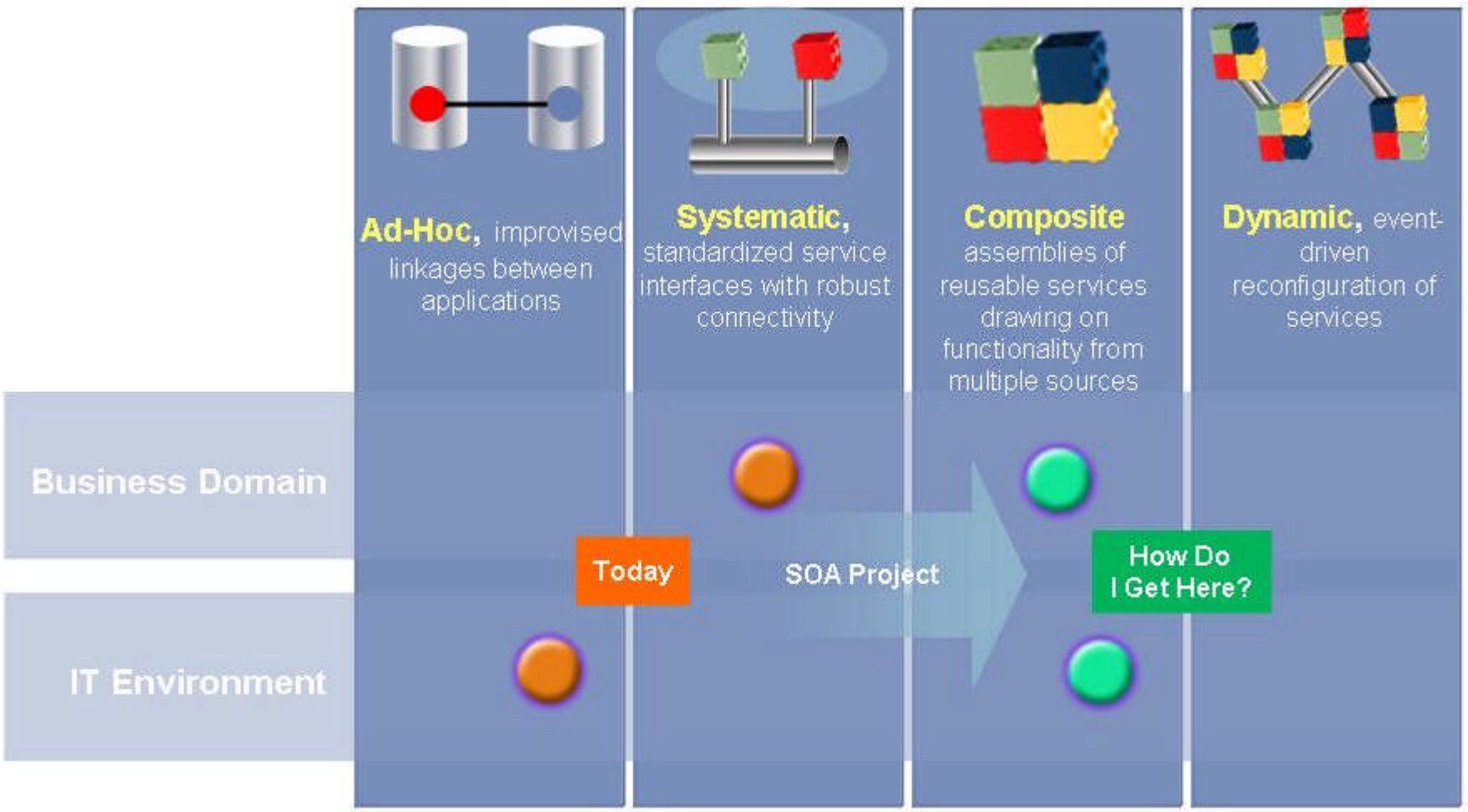
Note: Uncertain as to how ERP requirements are to be handled within the process

SOA Maturity Models and Business Architecture

Service Integration Maturity Model

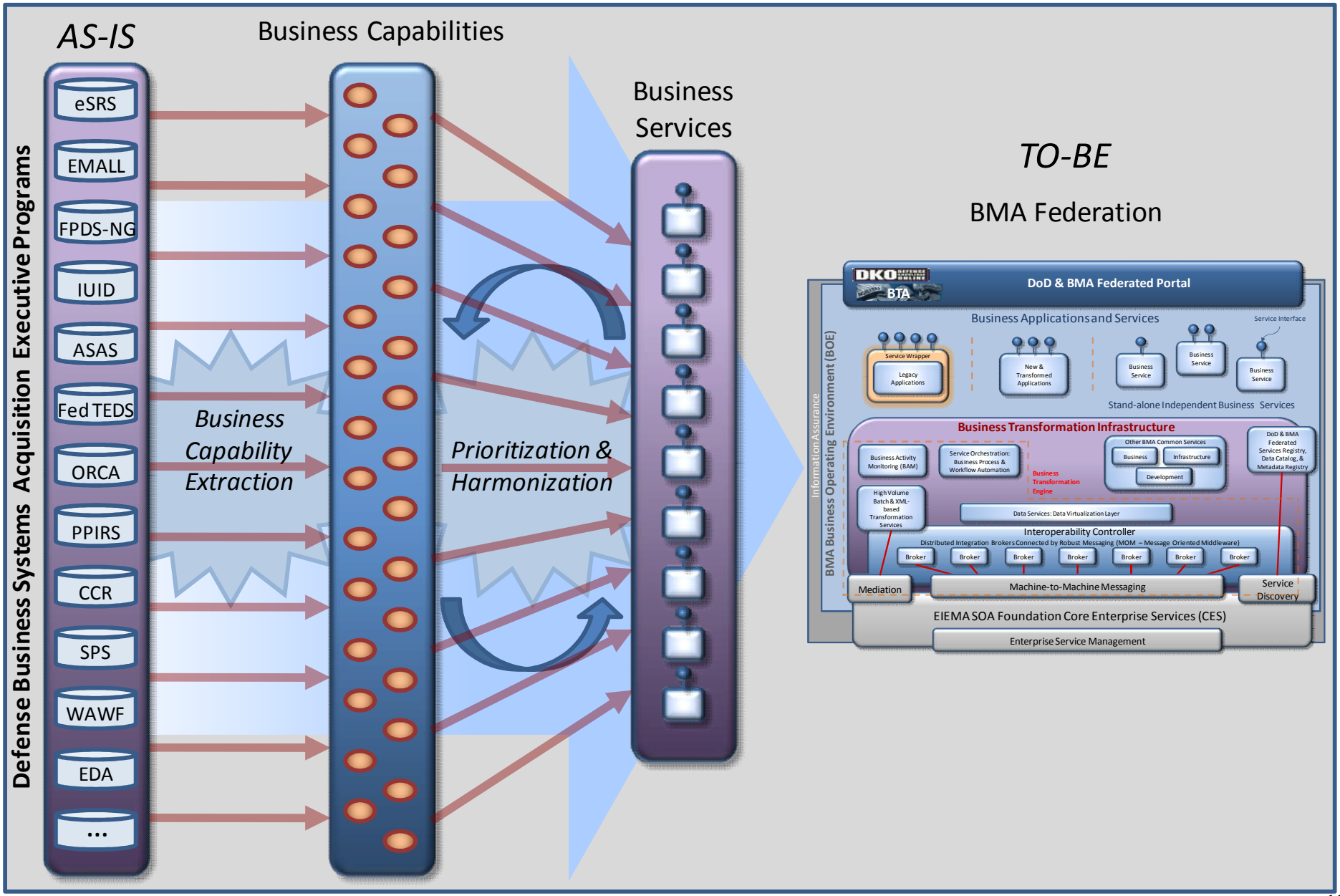


Where We are in BMA SOA and Where We Want to Go

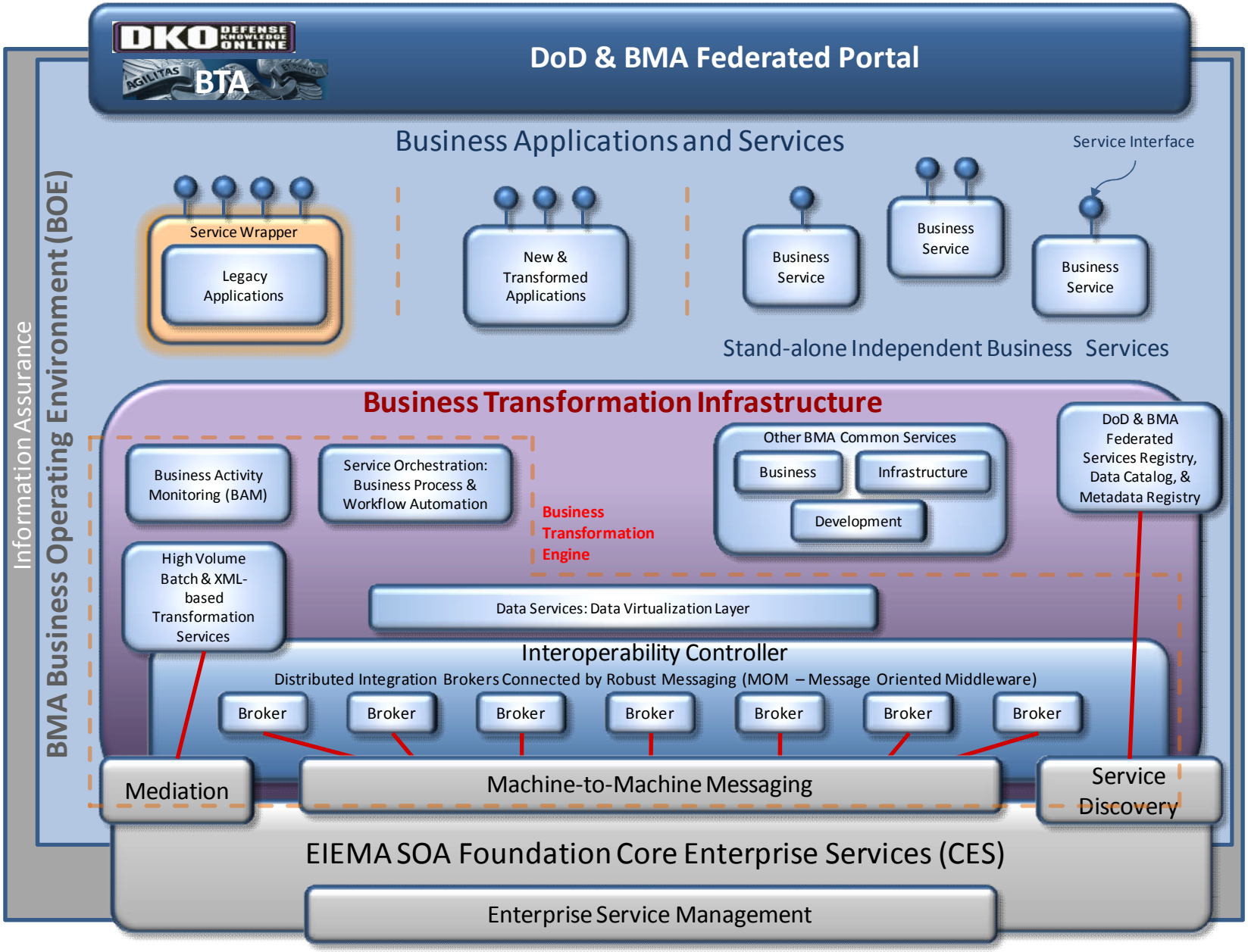


Source: What's New!
IBM SOA Maturity Model

BMA Roadmap to SOA, Top-down approach



Systems Federation Via the Business Transformation Engine Within the BOE

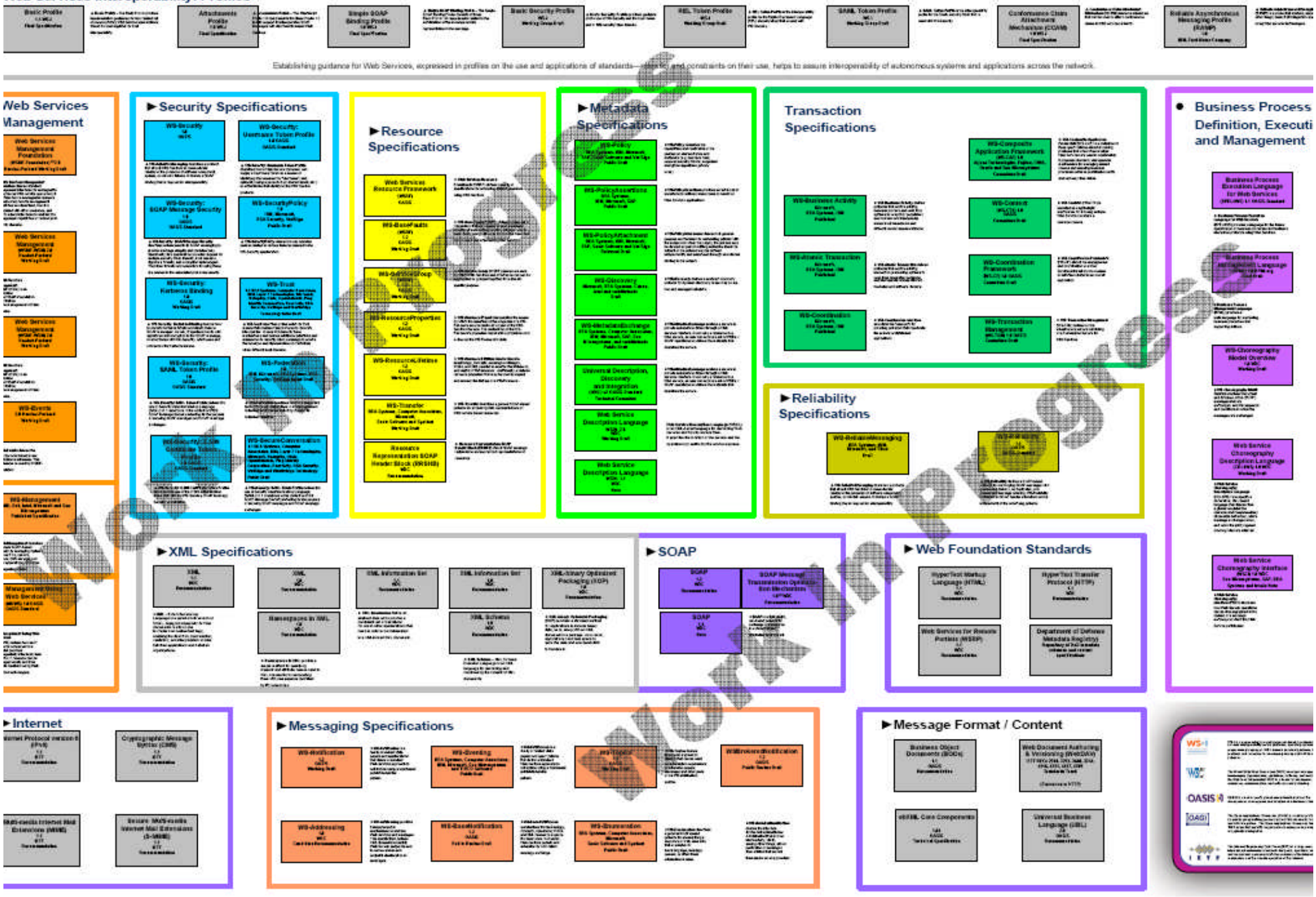


13

Business Transformation

SOA Platform Challenge

Dennis E. Wisnosky
BMA – CTO



Work in Progress

Strategic and Tactical Data Modeling

What is a Vocabulary?

- **All terms used, developed, or understood by, a particular person or group for a particular domain or purpose.**
- **Domain lexicons, glossaries, subject headings, metadata element sets, topic maps, taxonomies, thesauri, and ontologies are all types of vocabularies.**
- **Vocabularies are often specific to domains and communities of interest**

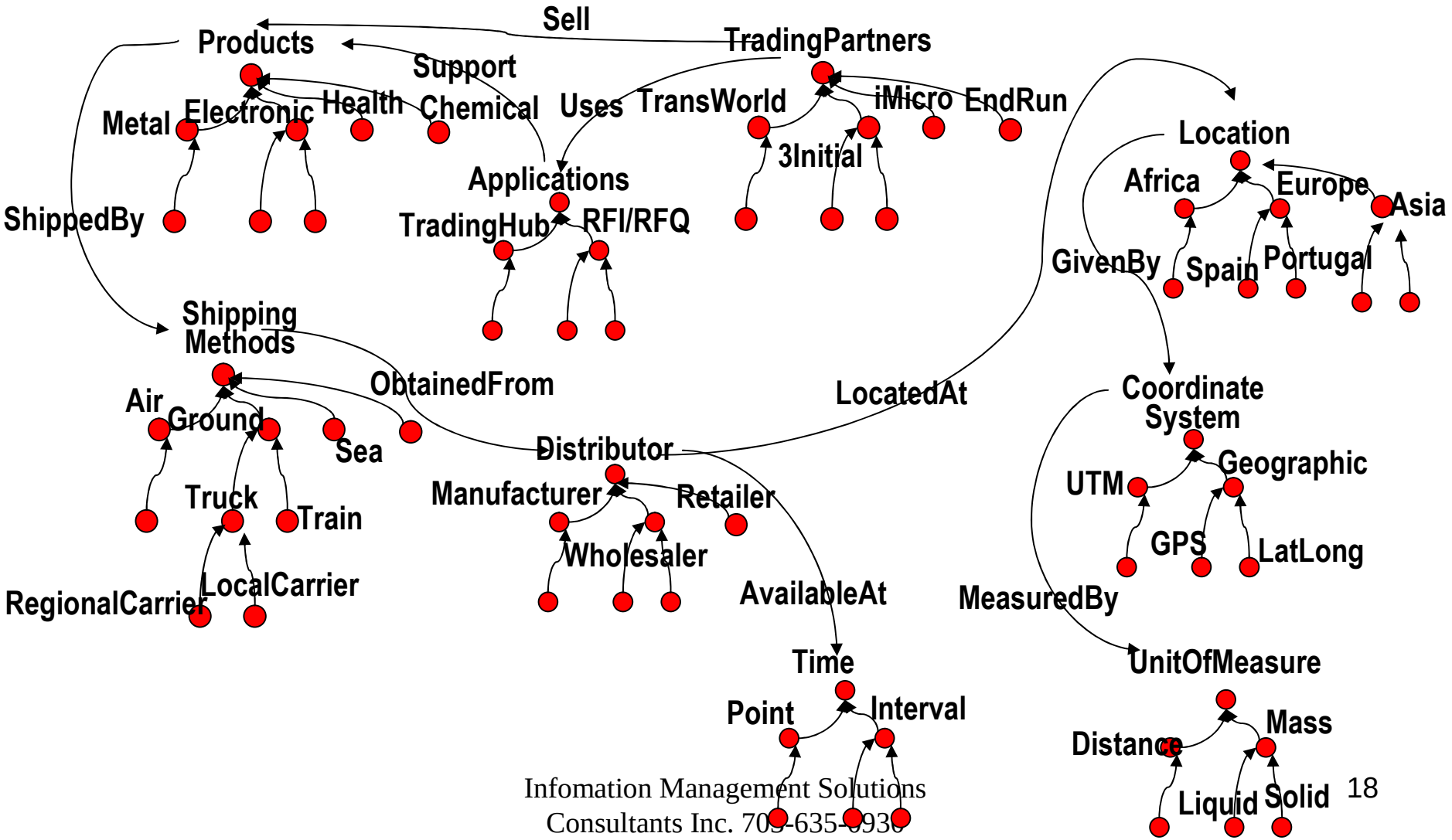
More fancifully called a canonical data model based on an Ontology

Canonical Data Model

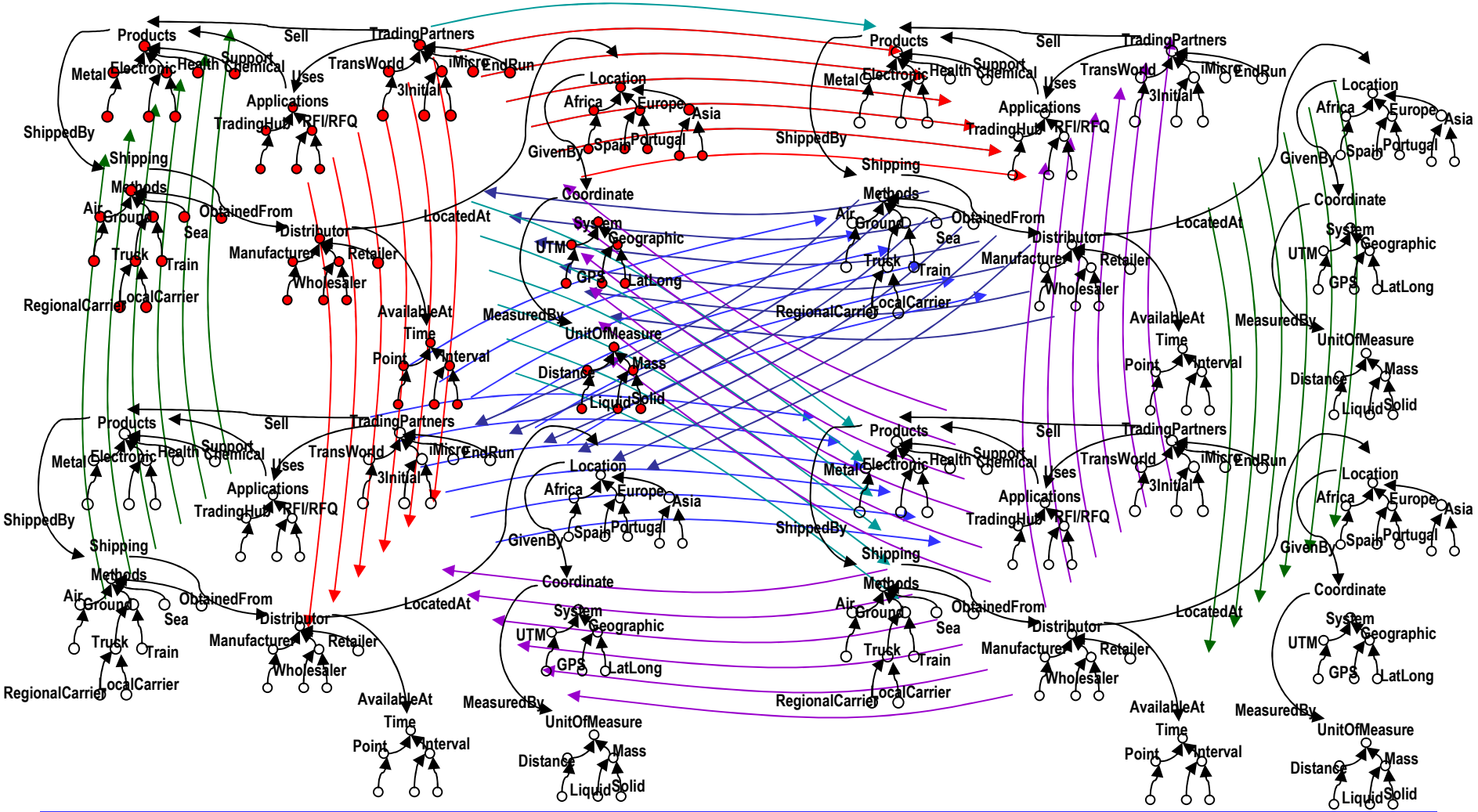
"A Canonical Data Model defines message formats that are independent from any specific application so that all applications can communicate with each other in this common format. If the internal format of an application changes, only the *message translator* between the affected application and the common *message channel* has to change, while all other applications and *message translators* remain unaffected." – ***Enterprise Integration Patterns, Gregor Hohpe, Bobby Woolf***

"A data model that represents the inherent structure of data without regard to either individual use or hardware or software implementation." – ***Vertaasis Inc.***

Generic Electronic Commerce Example:



Now Assume Each Company Has Separate Enterprise Semantics, Multiply by the Number of Companies, & Have Them Interoperate and Preserve Semantics – Look Familiar?

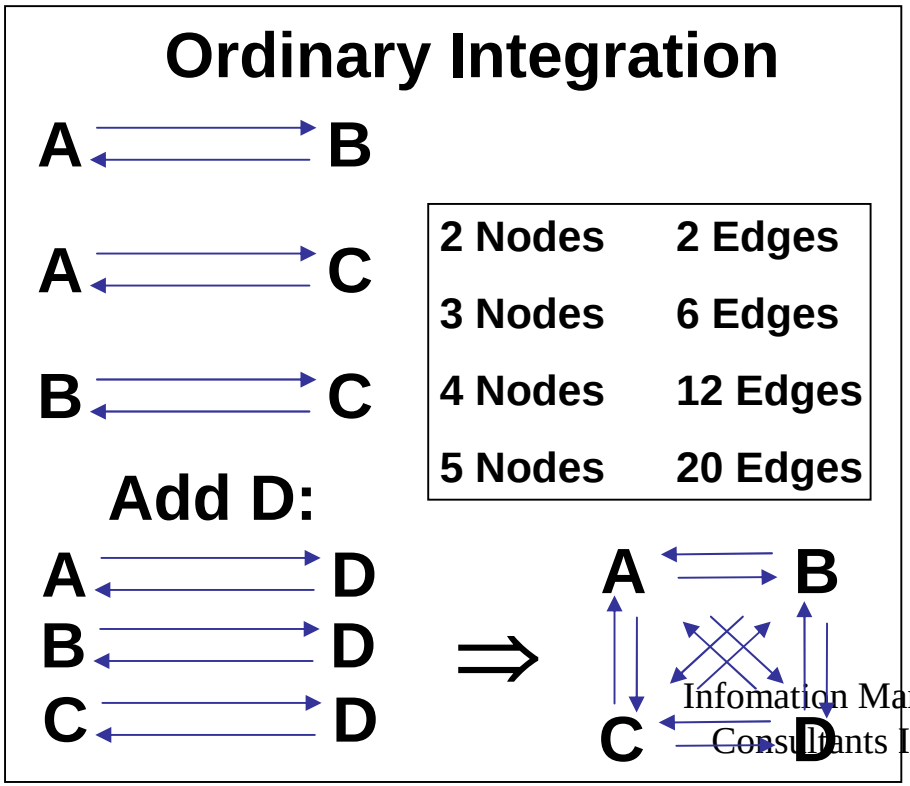


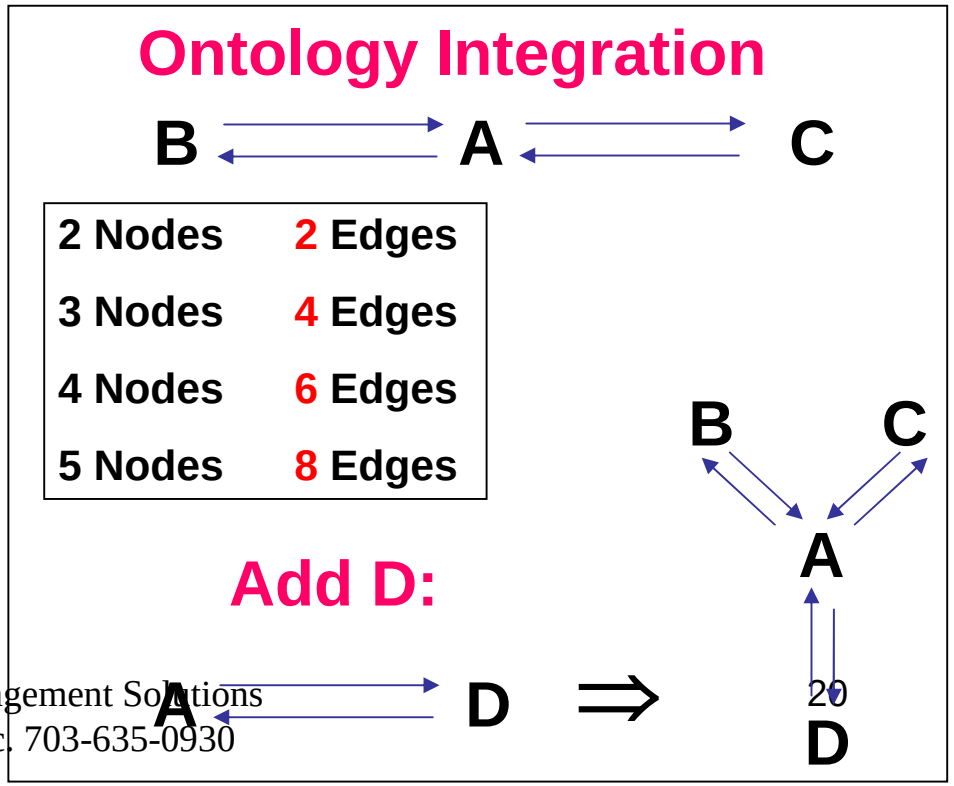
Try doing this without Ontologies! You can, but it's a Nightmare, and it COSTS: Now & Later!

Semantic Issues: Complexity

- **An ontology allows for near linear semantic integration actually 2n-2 rather than n^2 - n integration**
  - Each application/database maps to the "lingua franca" of the ontology, rather than to each other

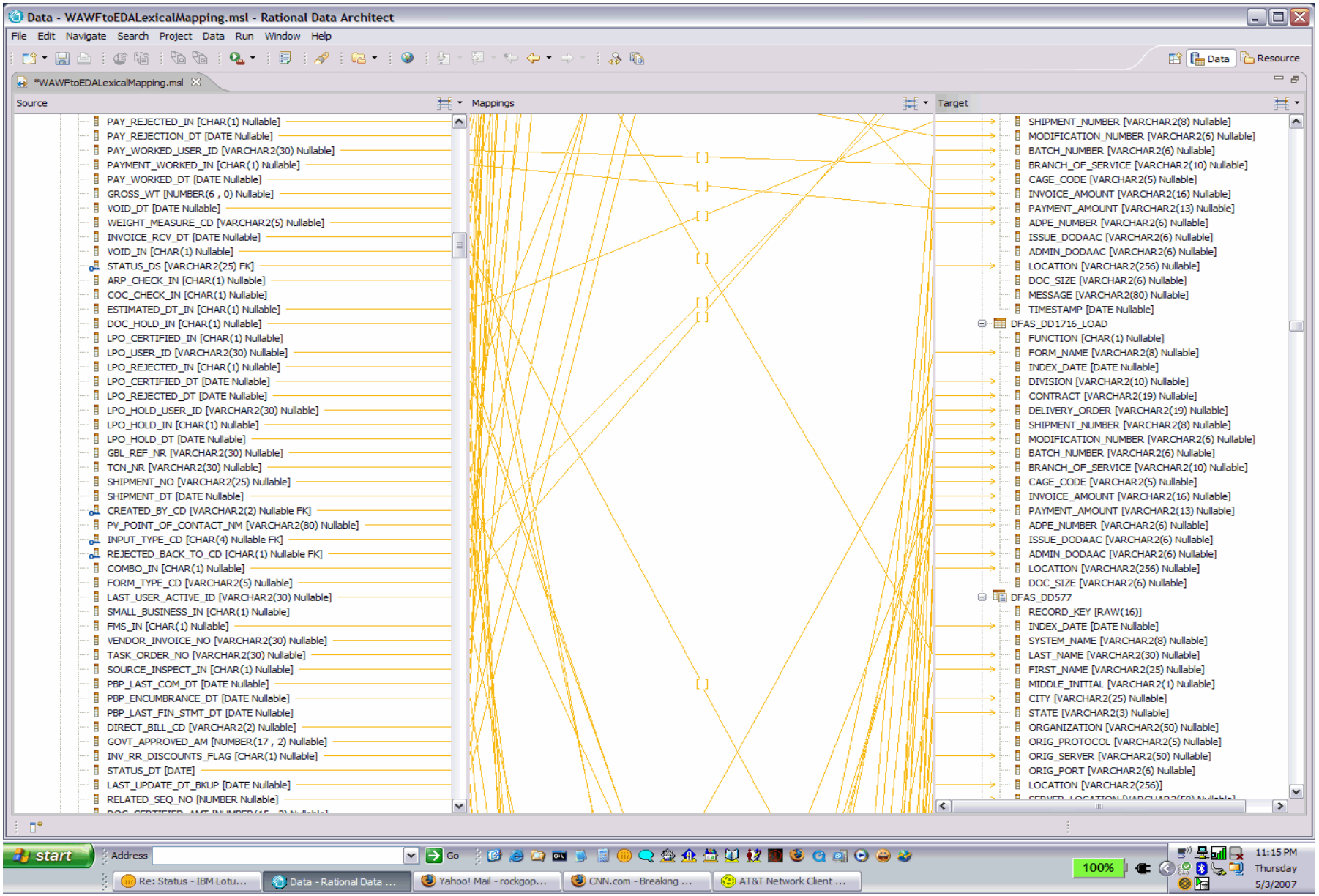
Dr. Leo Obrst





Canonical Data Model Life-cycle

Bootstrapping



Bootstrapping Ontologies

- **Step 1: Start at the bottom**
  - **Build vocabularies from existing physical systems**
  - **Finds and uses the terminology that's important**
- **Step 2: Collaborate**
  - **The community can document, review, discuss and change**
  - **Human-readable documentation *and* formal vocabulary definition**
- **Step 3: Share and Use**
  - **People access the vocabularies through web browsers to view the natural language documentation and navigate formal relationships**
  - **Machines can download vocabularies and use**

Step 1: Start at the Bottom

- **Databases and message structures don't keep semantics**
  - **What information do we have?**
  - **What does it mean to the enterprise?**
  - **How does all this information align?**
- **Find and use the semantics!**
  - **Combine the terms used with knowledge bases to discover and assign semantics to information**
  - **Store the terms, definitions and semantics in vocabularies**
  - **Use semantics to align (match) information**

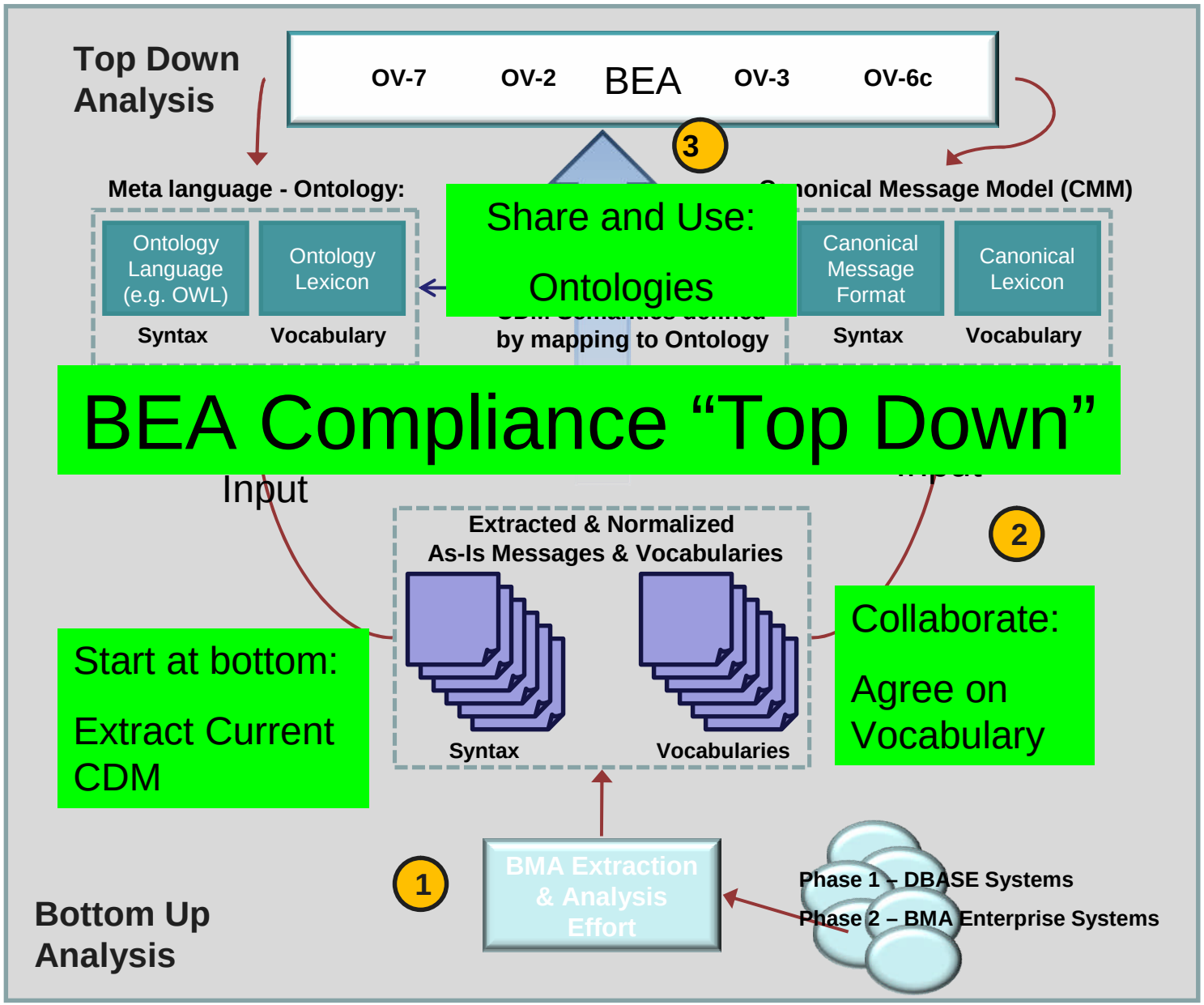
Step 2: Collaborate

- **Creating vocabularies is naturally collaborative**
  - **Tasks: harvest, identify, define, disambiguate, document, standardize, edit, visualize, review, audit and publish**
  - **Involve the right people**
  - **Reuse other vocabularies: benefit from the experts**
- **Community-oriented**
  - **A community consists of members that share experience, expertise and interest in a particular domain**
  - **Communities manage memberships, content, and access privileges**
- **Semantic Wiki**
  - **A wiki is a website that can be edited by users through their browsers**
  - **Captures the efforts of many over time**
  - **Adds semantic richness to wiki markup language**

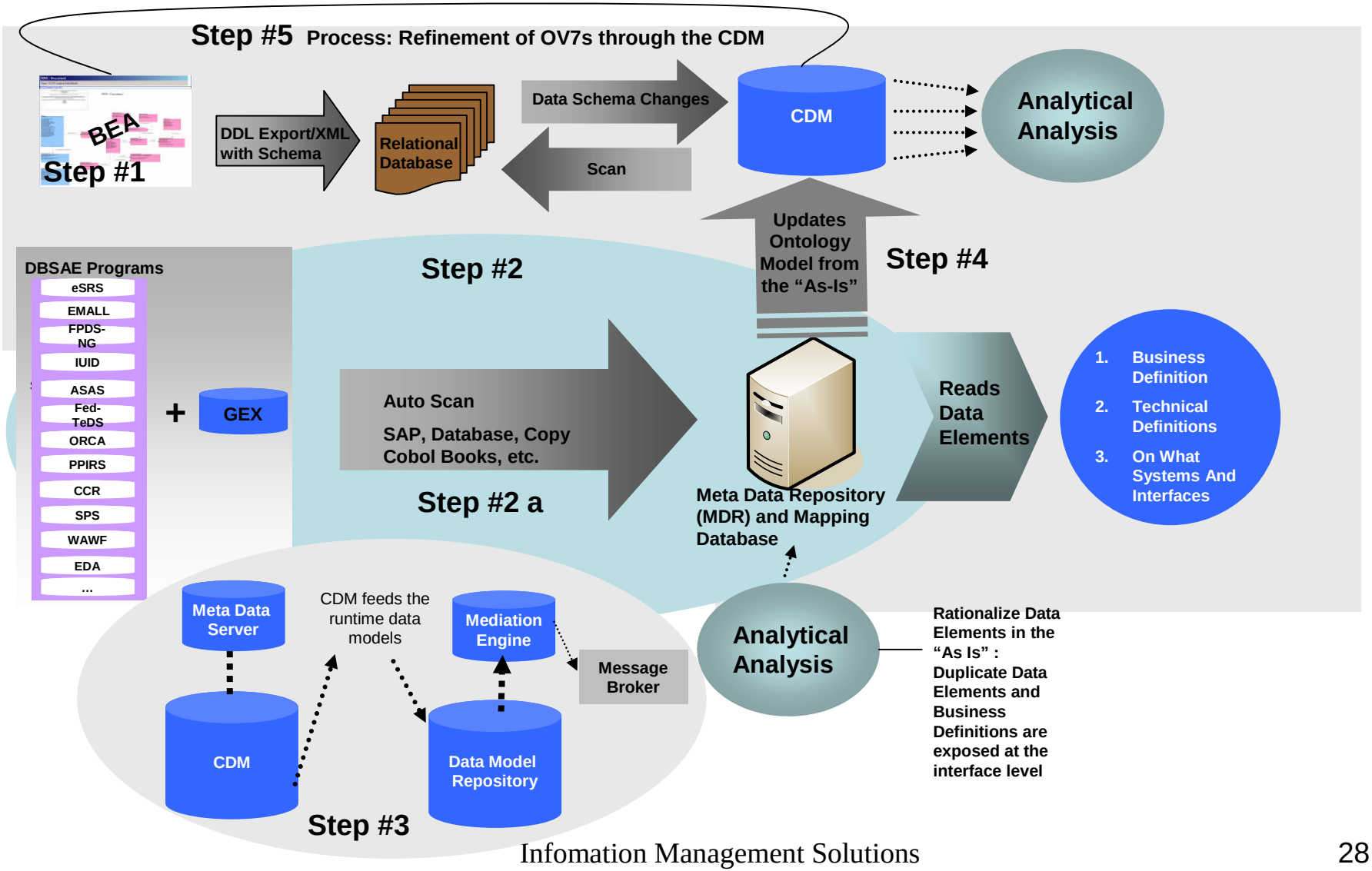
Step 3: Share and Use

- **Machines use ontologies**
  - **The vocabularies are represented with formalism that are rich and precise enough for software**
  - **Vocabularies can be downloaded as OWL ontologies**
- **People use natural language**
  - **(Most) People don't understand XML, OWL, RDF, or even HTML**
  - **People understand text, images, tables, charts, links**
  - **Follow existing web paradigms that people are comfortable with (browsers, links, pages, addresses, search, discussions, etc.)**
- **Keep the two parts together**
  - **People have to understand the vocabulary to maintain and use it**
  - **If parts are kept separate, more difficult to diverge**
  - **It's simply easier this way! (Manually aligning documentation with models is too much work)**

Interoperability through Canonical Data Model

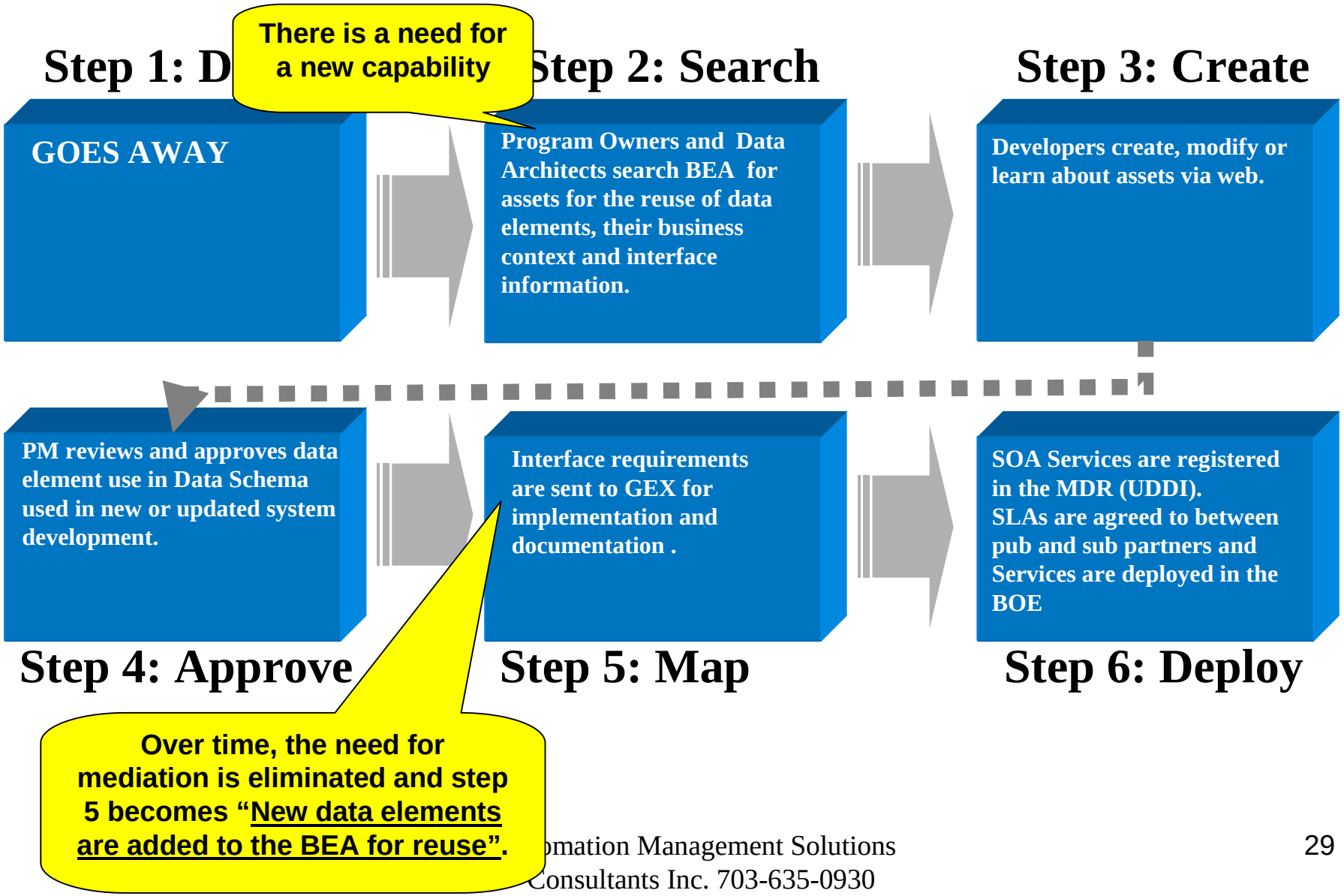


"To-Be" Architecture Meets "As-Is"



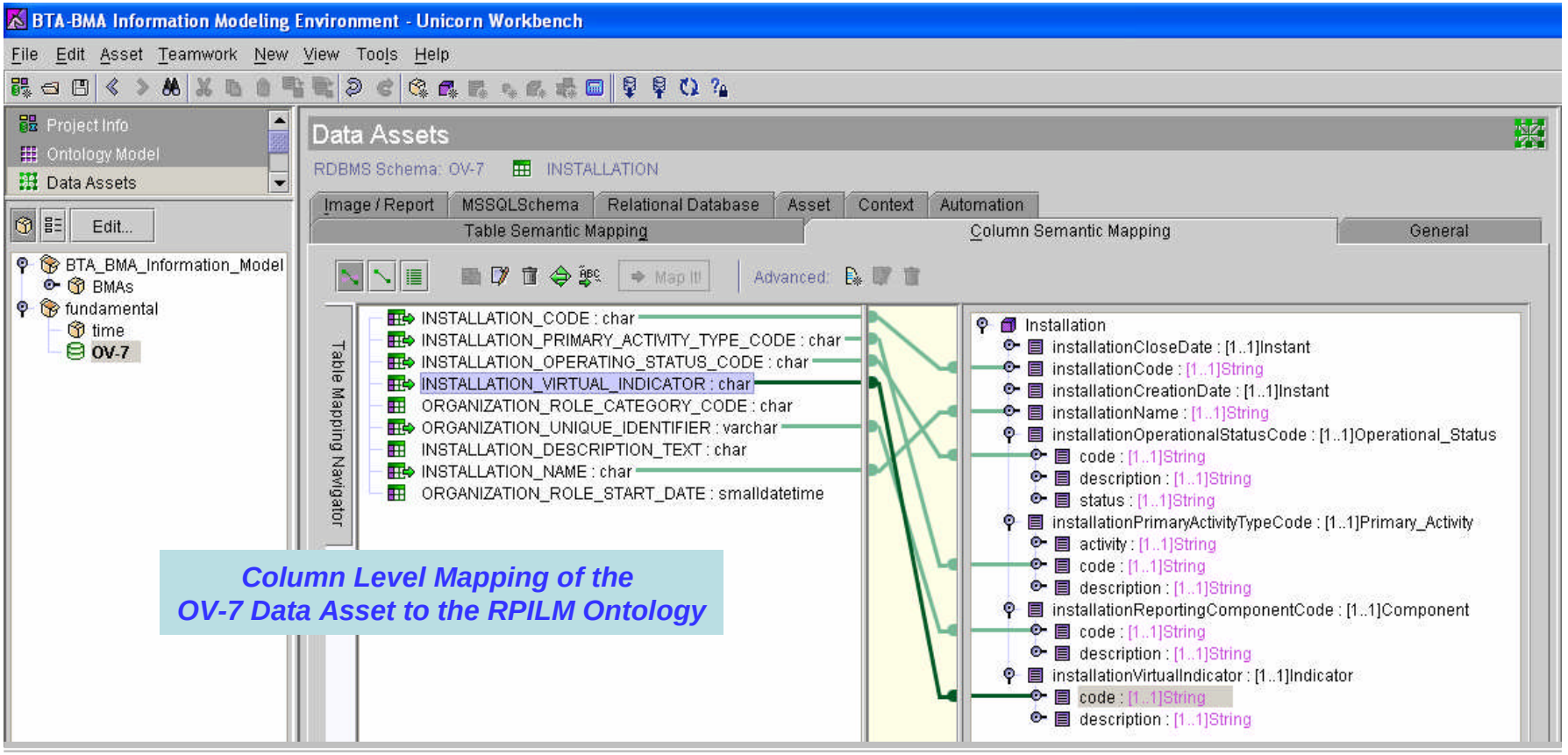
Canonical Data Element – Use Process

Search > Create > Approve > Map > Deploy



Real Life Examples

Mapping COI to the OV-7



Column Level Mapping of the OV-7 Data Asset to the RPILM Ontology

Using Ontology for Compliance

Using a COTS, map the OV-7 Data Asset to the Real Property and Installations Lifecycle Management Model and determine compliance with the OV-7 Data Asset and completeness of the Model.

➢ The OV-7 Data Asset was mapped to the Ontology at both the Table and Column level to the corresponding Ontology Model Class and Attribute.

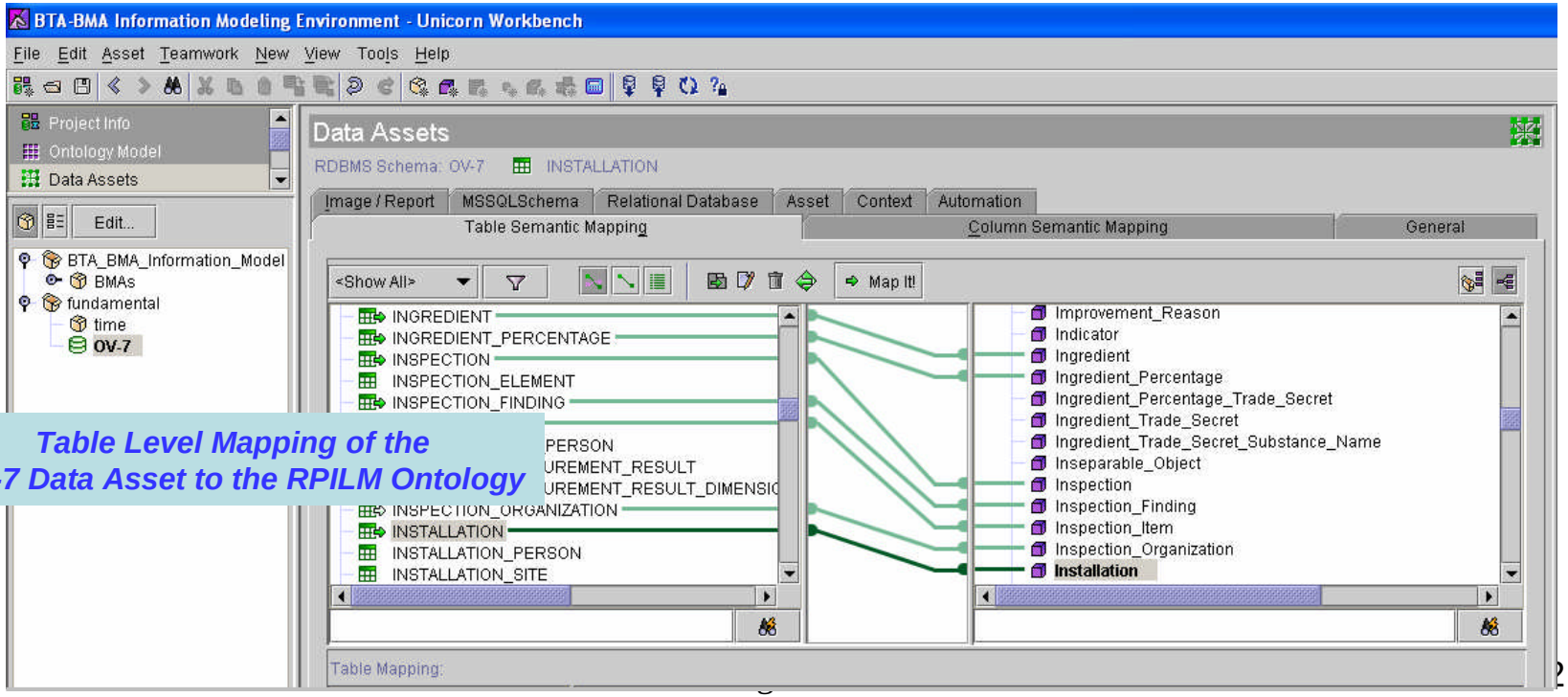
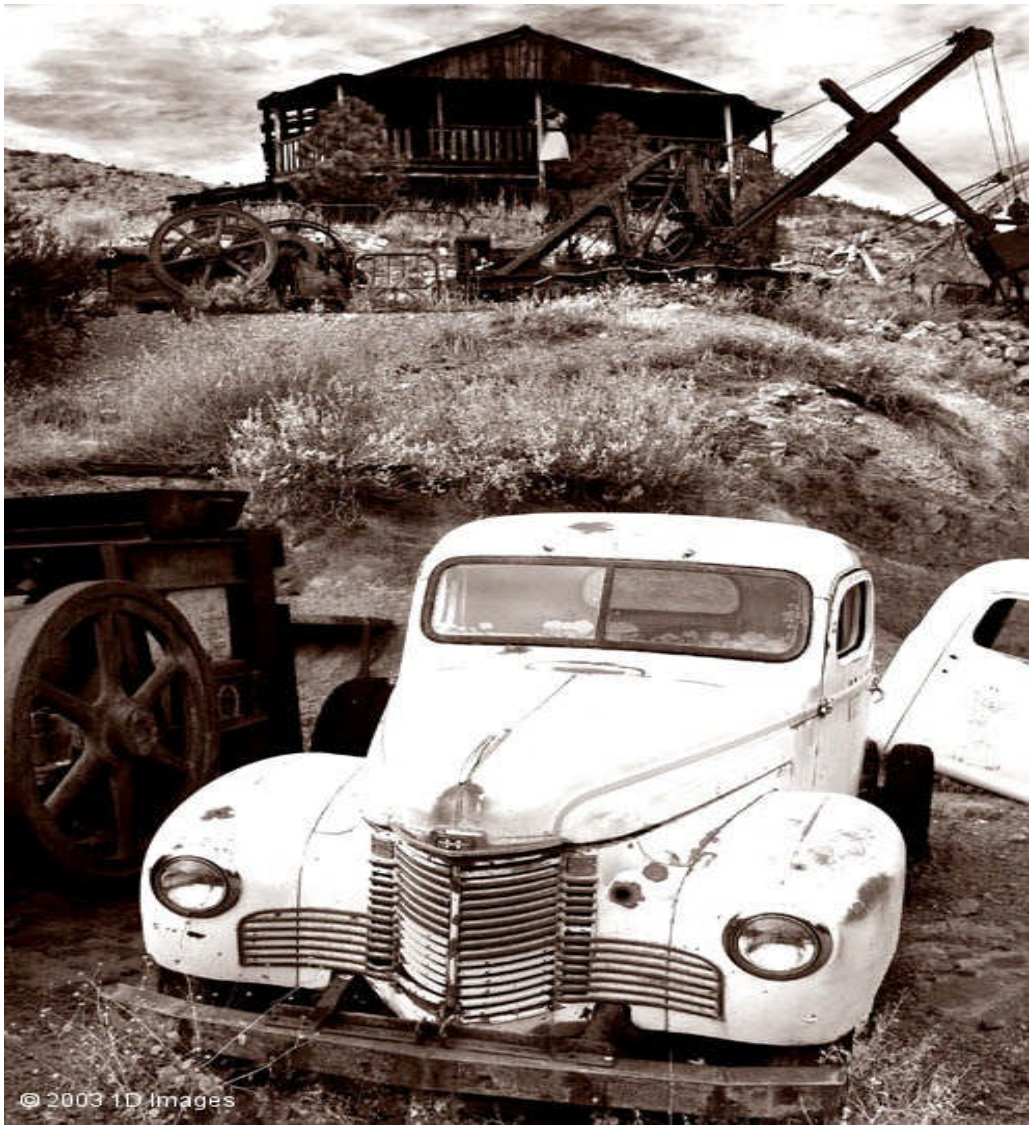


Table Level Mapping of the OV-7 Data Asset to the RPILM Ontology

“Breaking up is hard to do”



For Further Information:

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