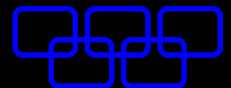


Enterprise Infrastructure Architecture



RL Information Consulting LLC
January 7, 2003

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by Hitachi Data Systems in 1999*



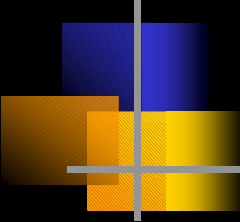
People • Process • Technology
Organization • Integration



Agenda

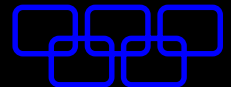
- Lifecycle of Distributed Systems
- Enterprise Infrastructure Architecture Model
- How the Model Fits Enterprise Business Applications



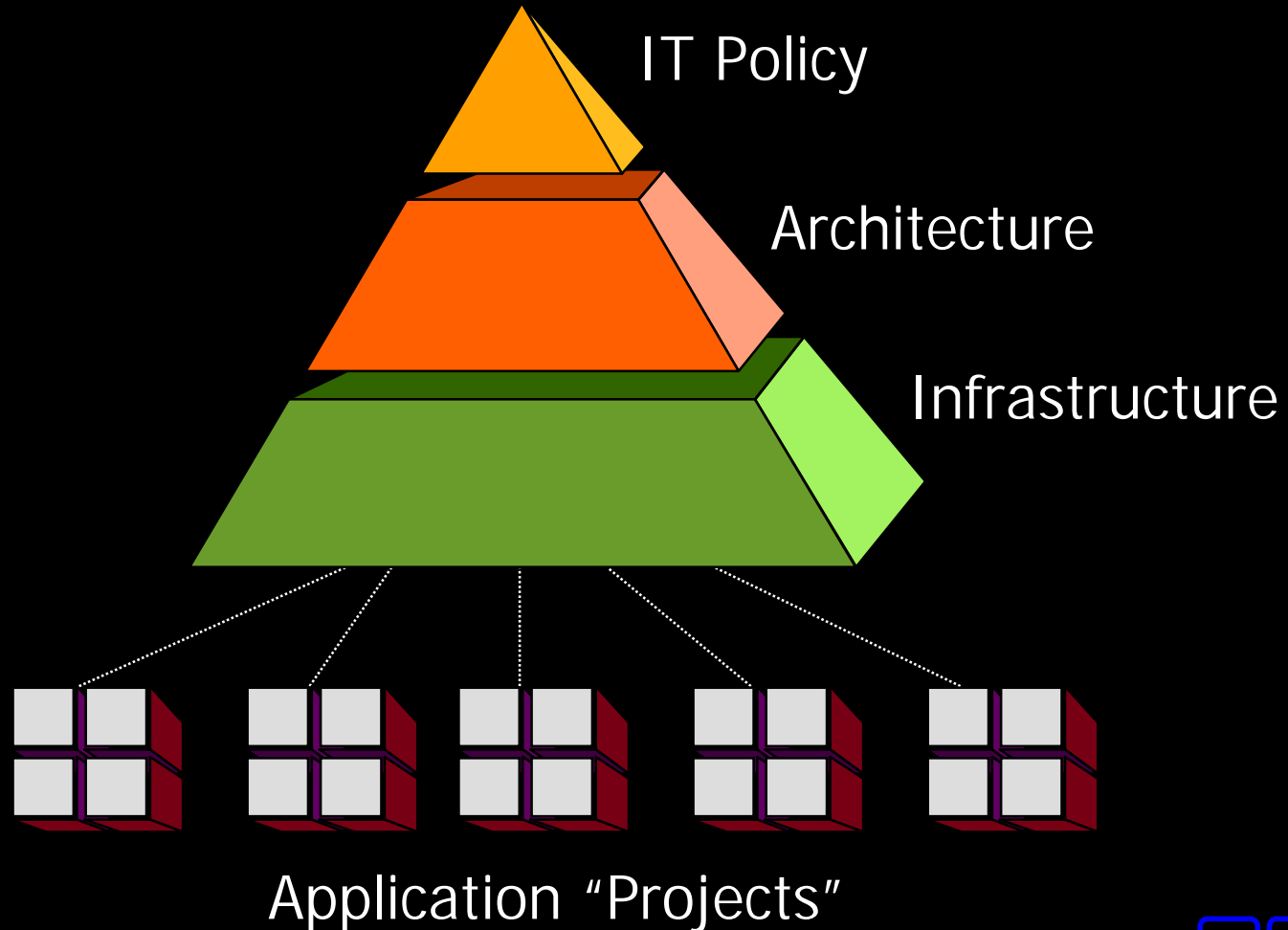


Enterprise Infrastructure Architecture (EIA) Defined

- Structured methodology and life-cycle for distributed systems, client/server technologies
 - 1) Enterprise Planning, Infrastructure Model
 - 2) Systems (Enterprise & Process) Design
 - 3) Tool Selection
 - 4) Integration
 - 5) Deployment
 - 6) Support and Maintenance
- Process engineered independently from platform decisions and based on application and business needs



Enterprise View of Infrastructure & Architecture

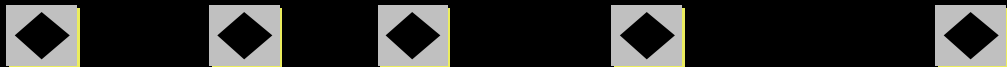


Lifecycle of Distributed Systems

Enterprise Planning



Infrastructure Architecture



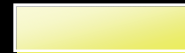
Systems Design



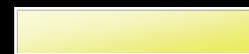
Tool Selection



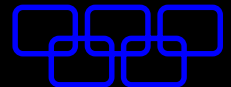
Integration



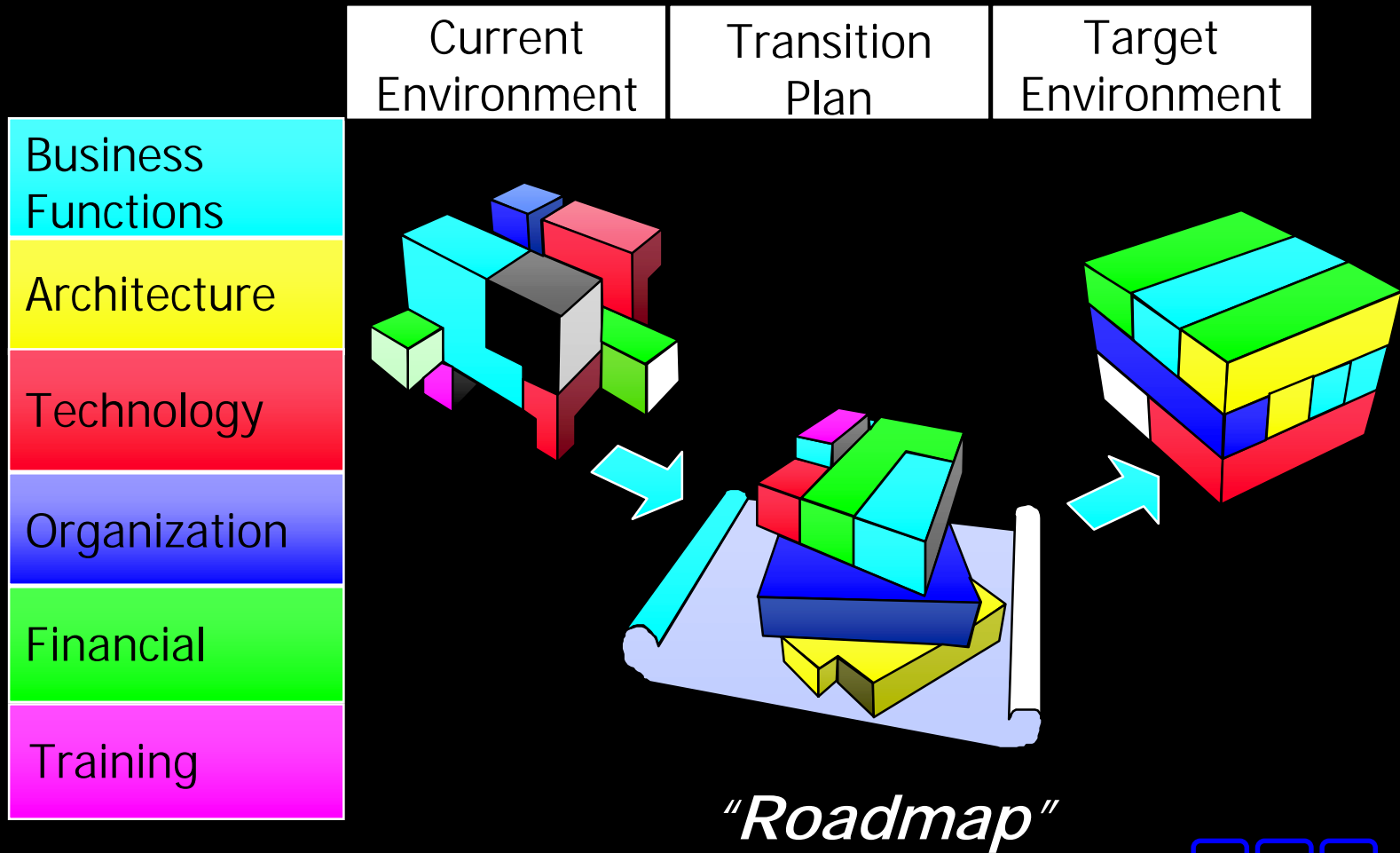
Deployment



Support/Maintenance



Infrastructure Architecture Model

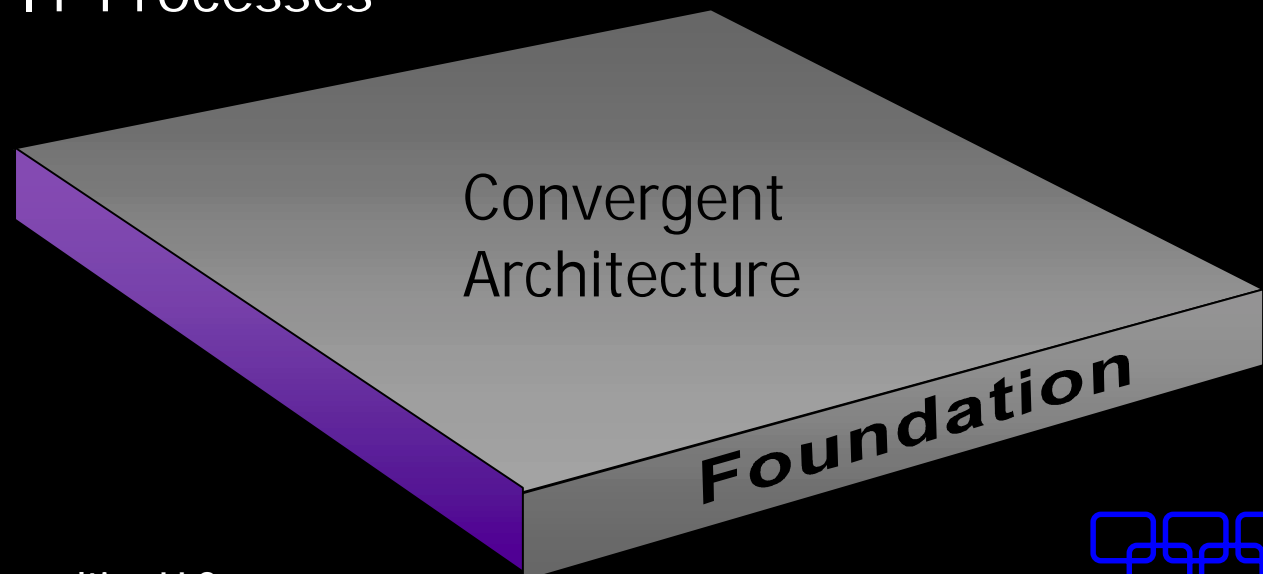




Infrastructure Architecture Model

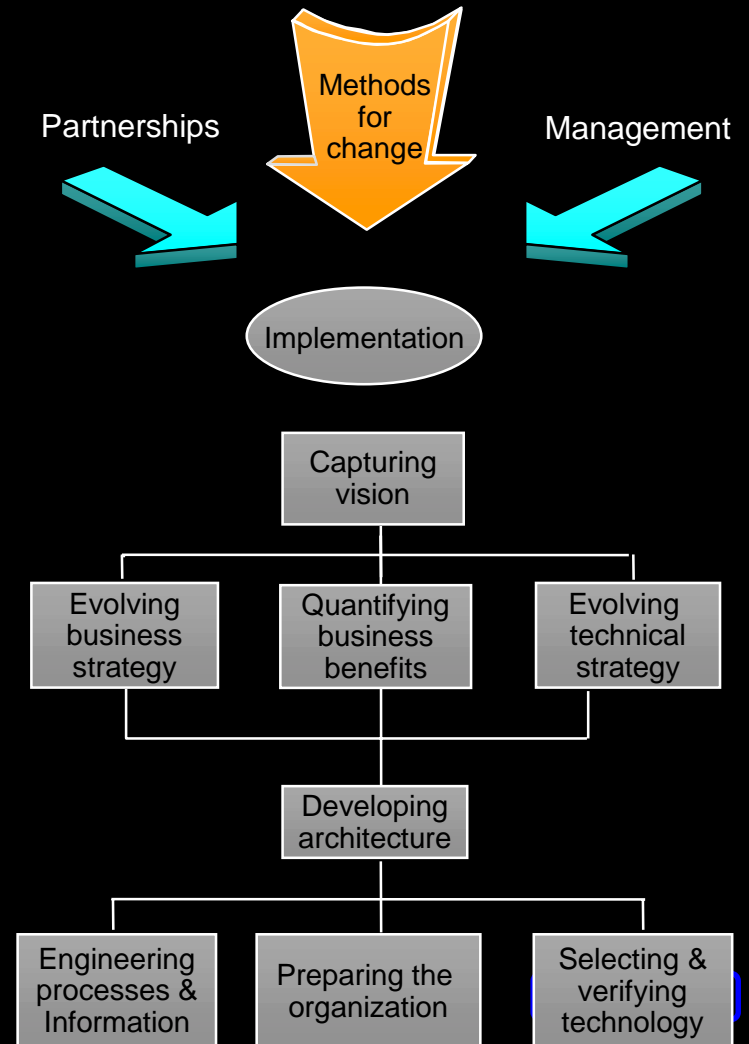
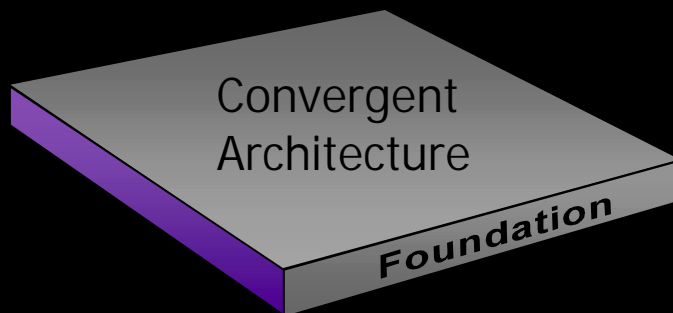
Systems Foundation, that Requires:

- Structured Architecture Methodology
- Solid Business Practices
- Defined IT Processes

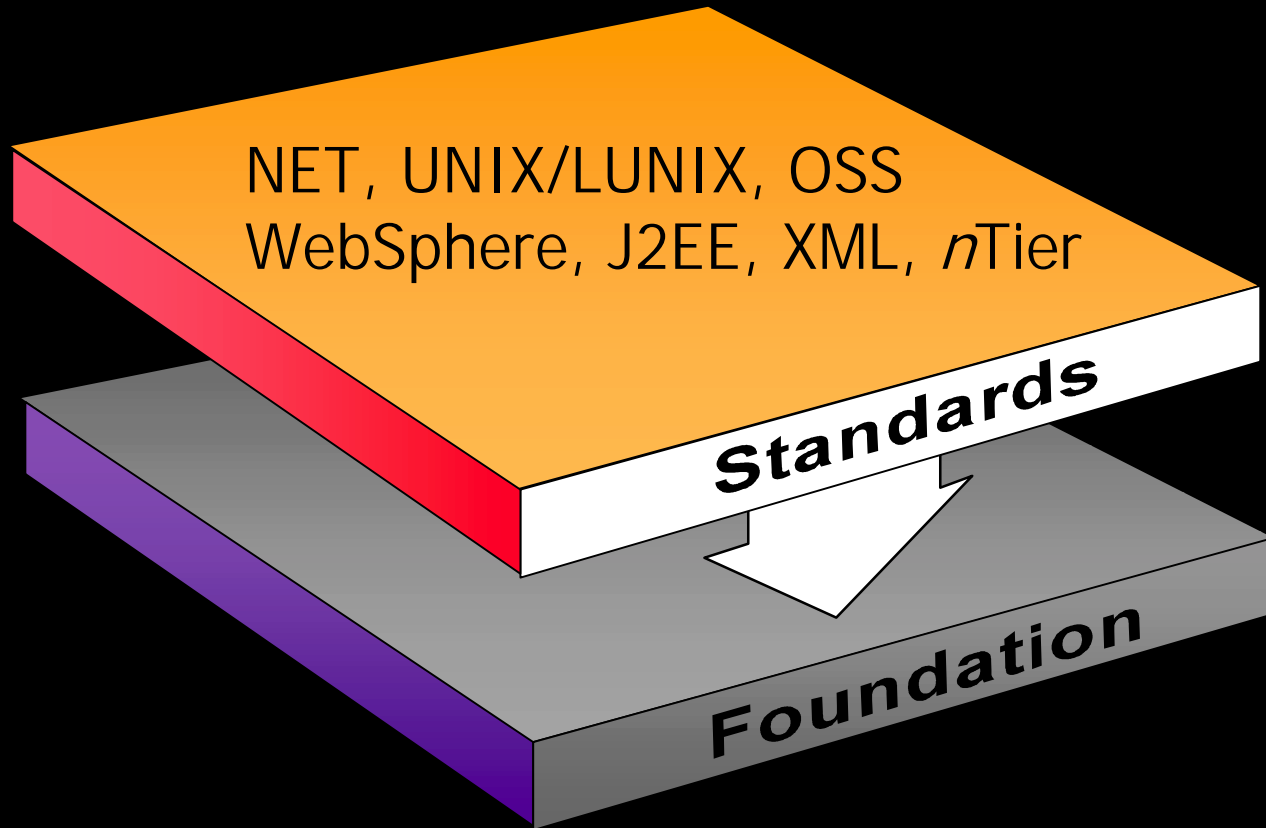


SolutionMethod™ Methodology

- SolutionMethod™ is a simple, certain method for undertaking systems integration in an open systems world
- Takes account of business, social and technical systems
- Exploits architecture-verified configurations



Convergent Architecture Standards



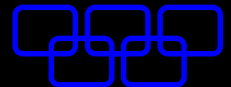
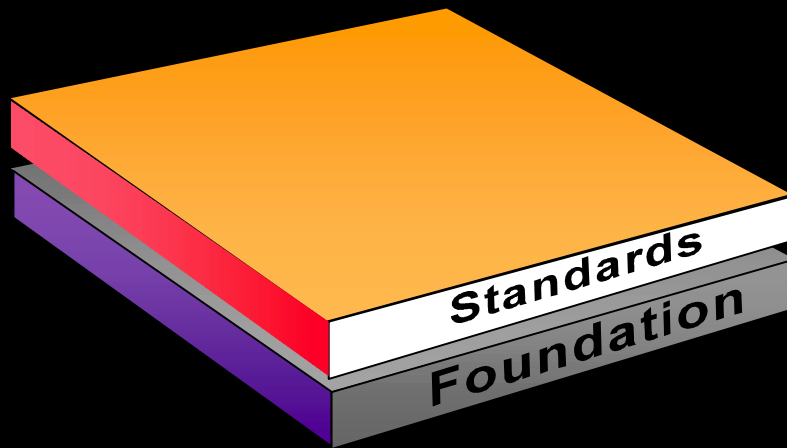
Infrastructure Architecture Standards

HARDWARE

- IBM, HP, EMC, etc.
- Environmentals
- Reliability, Availability, Service-ability

SOFTWARE

- HP/UX
- LUNIX, TCP/IP, OSI
- DB2, Oracle
- Websphere
- ODBC, SQL
- Versata
- XML
- Data Model
- Clover Leaf
- Language Standards



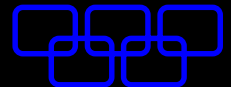
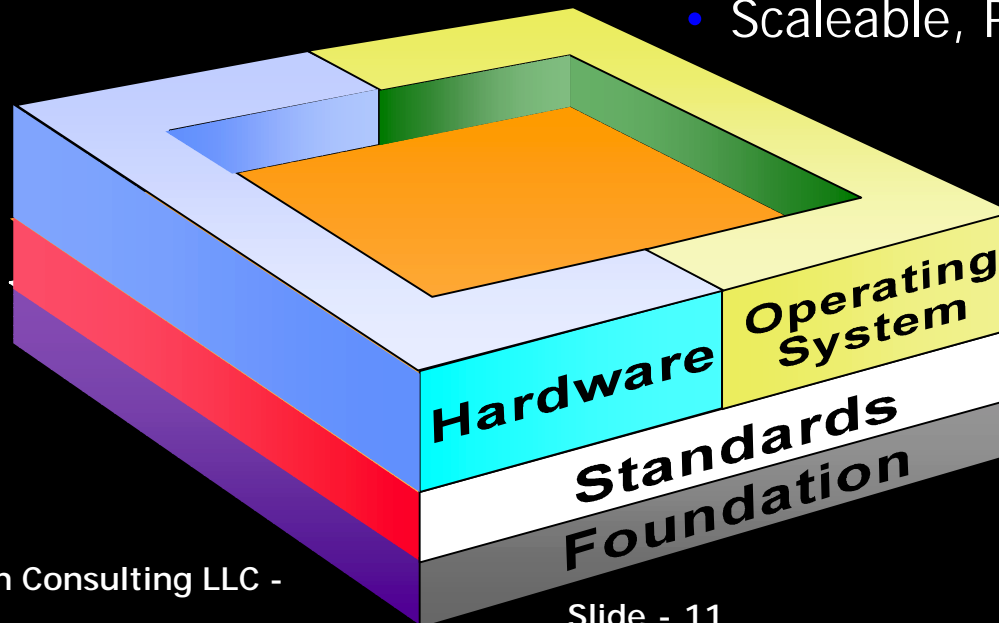
Hardware and Software

Hardware Selection Criteria

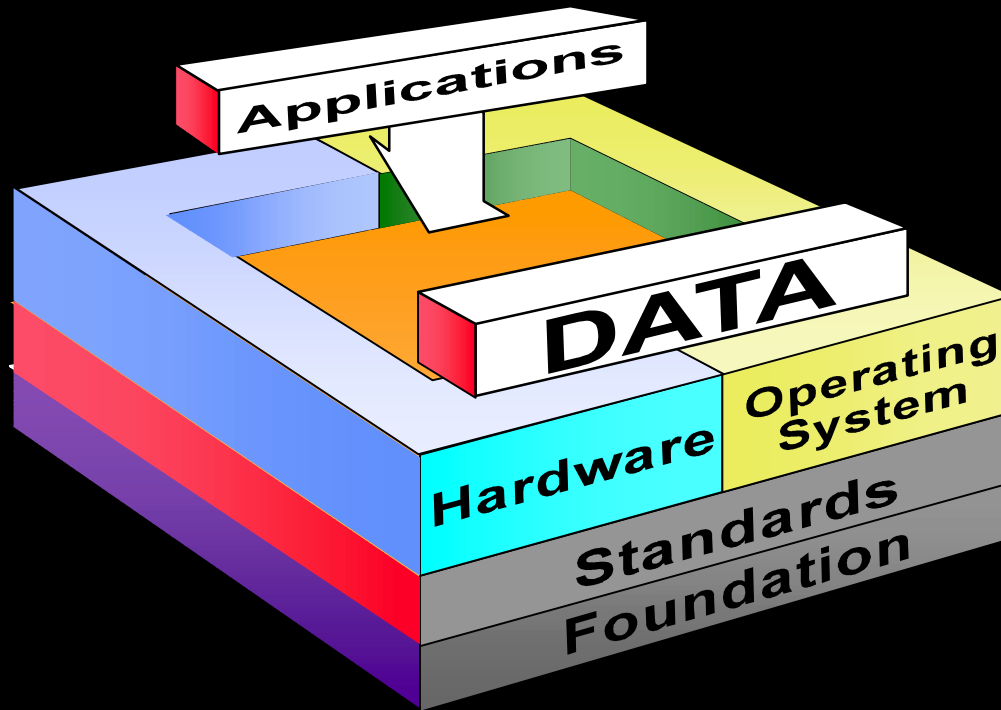
- RAS
- Scalability
- Price/Performance
- Local experience/preference

OS & Middleware Selection Criteria

- Comply to standards
- Hardware decisions
- Make vs. Buy
- Experience, preference
- Scalable, Portable



EIA Model Summary



Applications

- Financial
- Manufacturing
- Engineering
- HR, Client Access
- 4GL Development

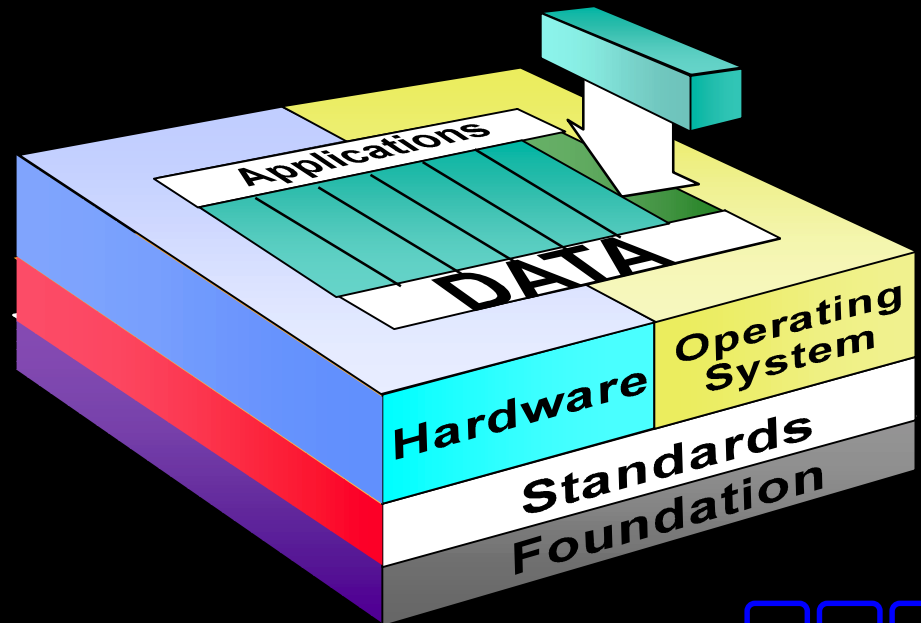
DBMS Selection

- Legacy Migration
- Standards Compliance
- Application Decision
- Price/Performance
- Data Model

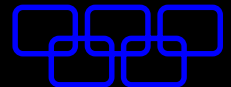
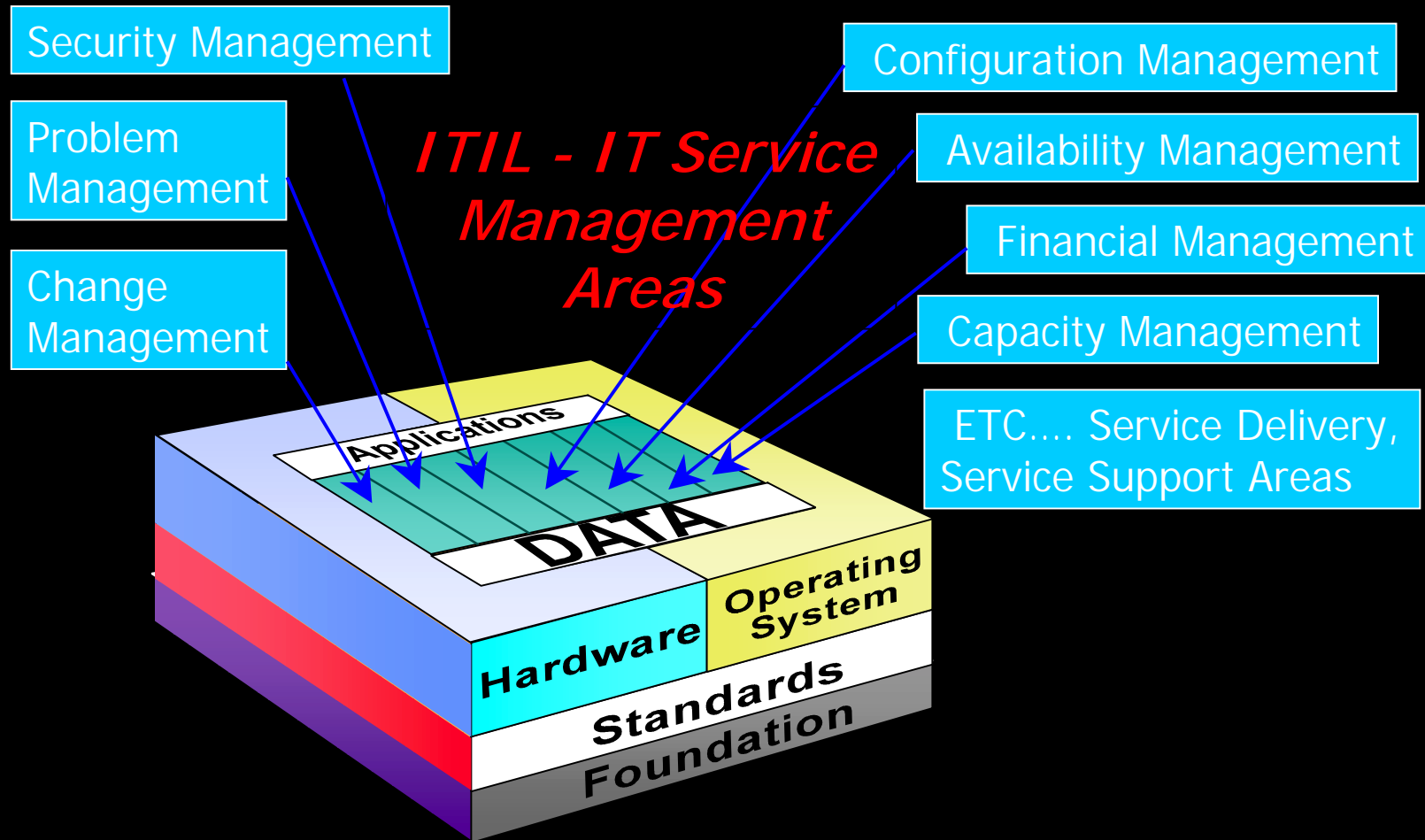
EIA Management “Bricks”

Enterprise Management Disciplines, or “Bricks”

- Support the entire infrastructure
- Common OO data model to manage cooperative data within the enterprise
- Encapsulated functions of the model
- Provisions for bricks must begin early
- Omission will cause downstream problems

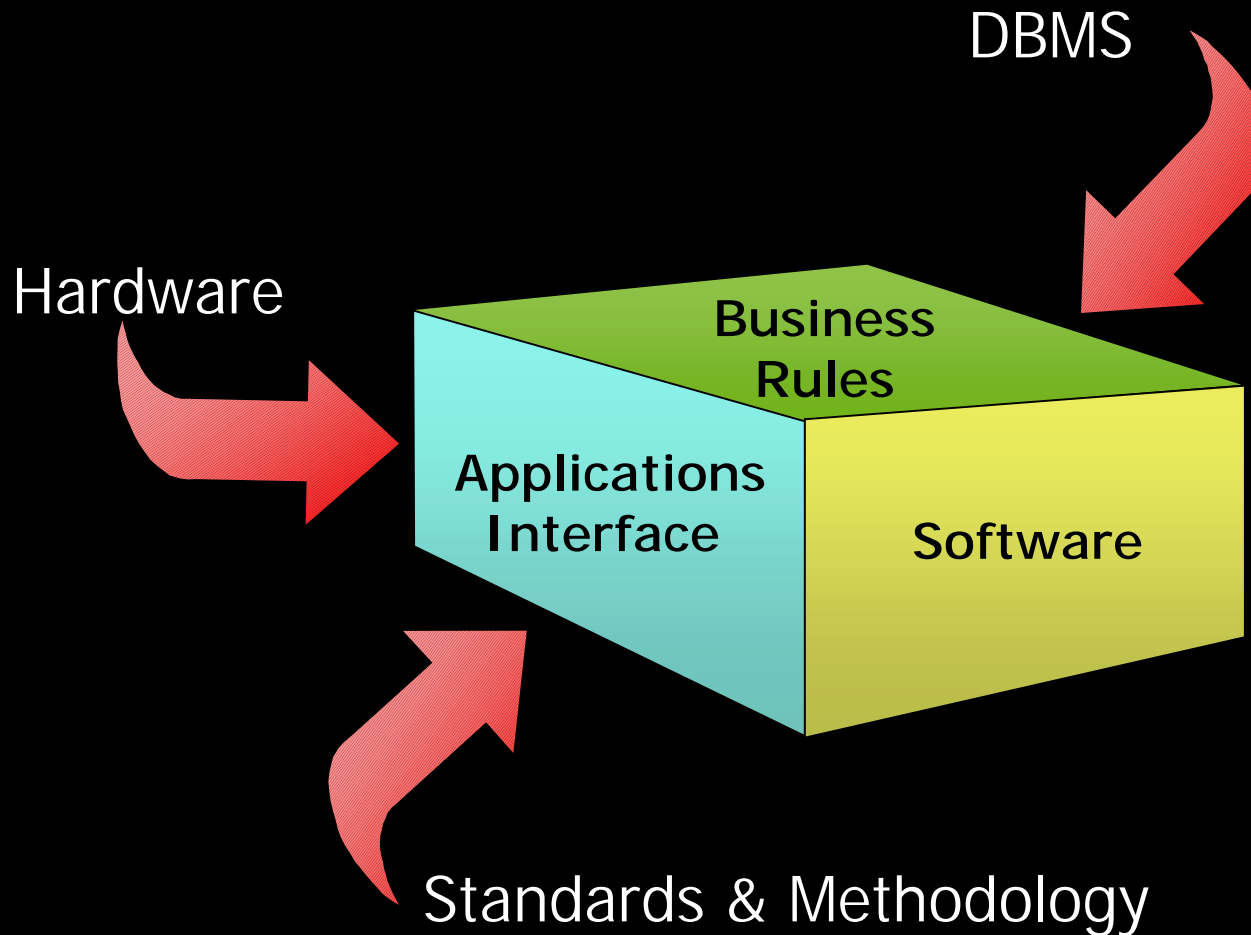


EIA Management "Bricks"



Physical and Logical Interfaces

with all other elements of the enterprise model





EIA Management “Bricks”

Capacity Management

- Performance & Tuning
- Capacity Planning

Asset Management

- Software Licensing
- Asset Register

Data Management

- Backup and Recovery
- Archiving
- Device Management

Network Management

- Operations
- Capacity Management

Problem Management

- Fault Management
- Help Desk
- User Management

Security

- Data, Network
- Physical Assets
- Authentication

Application Management

- Database Management
- Application Administration

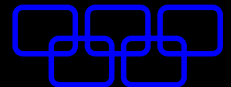
Other ITSM Areas ETC.

- Service Delivery
- Service Support

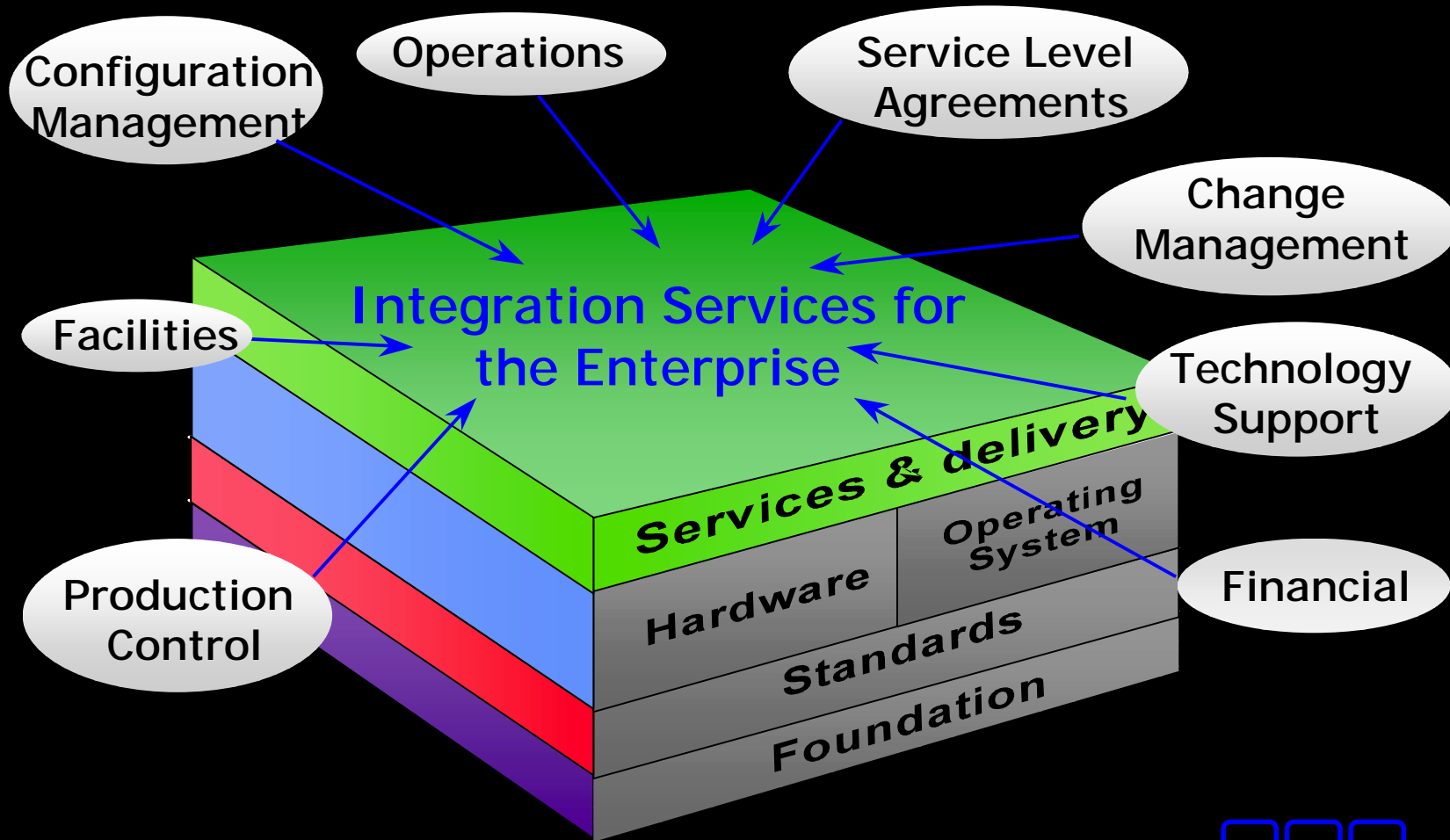
ITIL

and

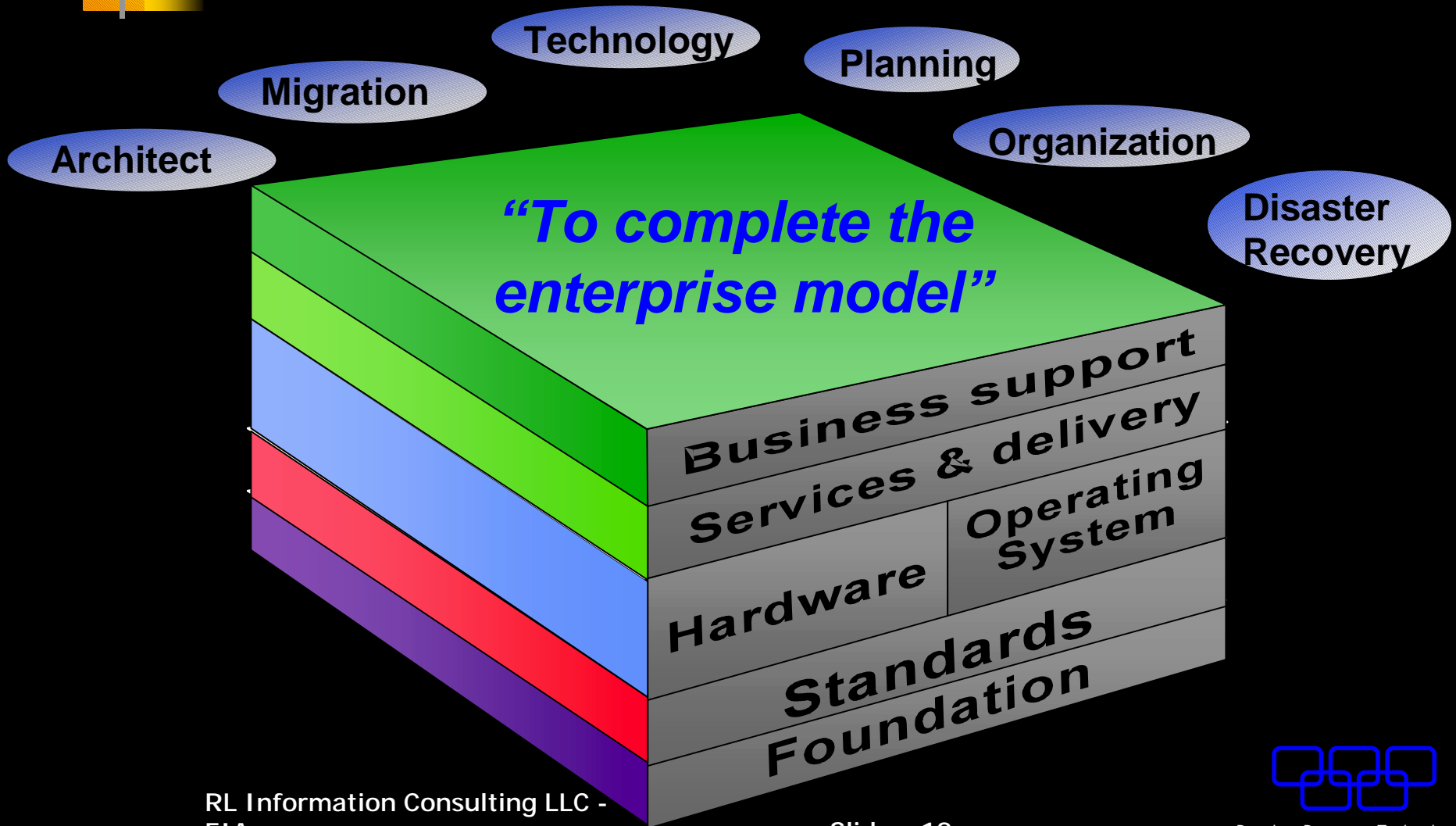
ITSM



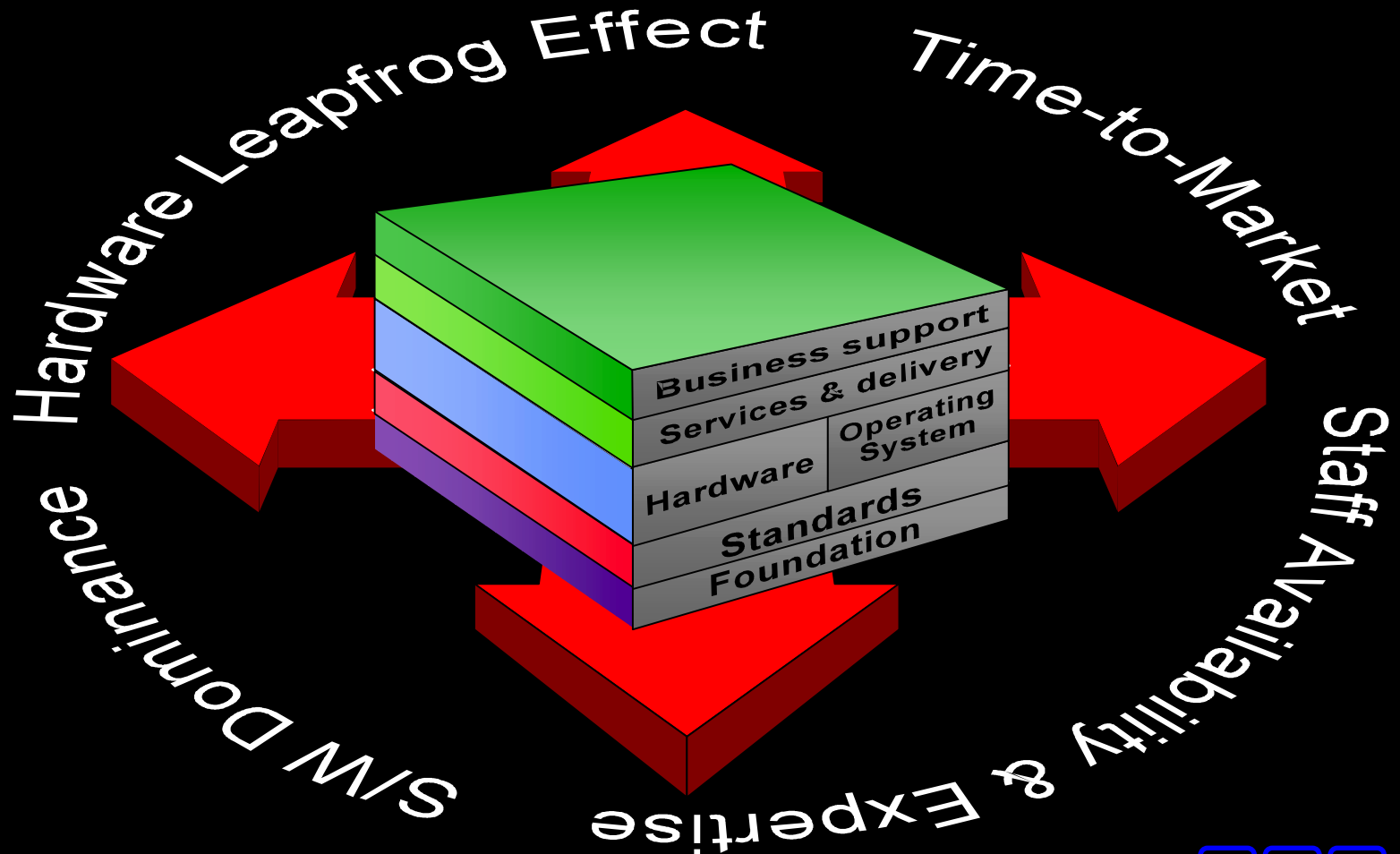
EIA Model



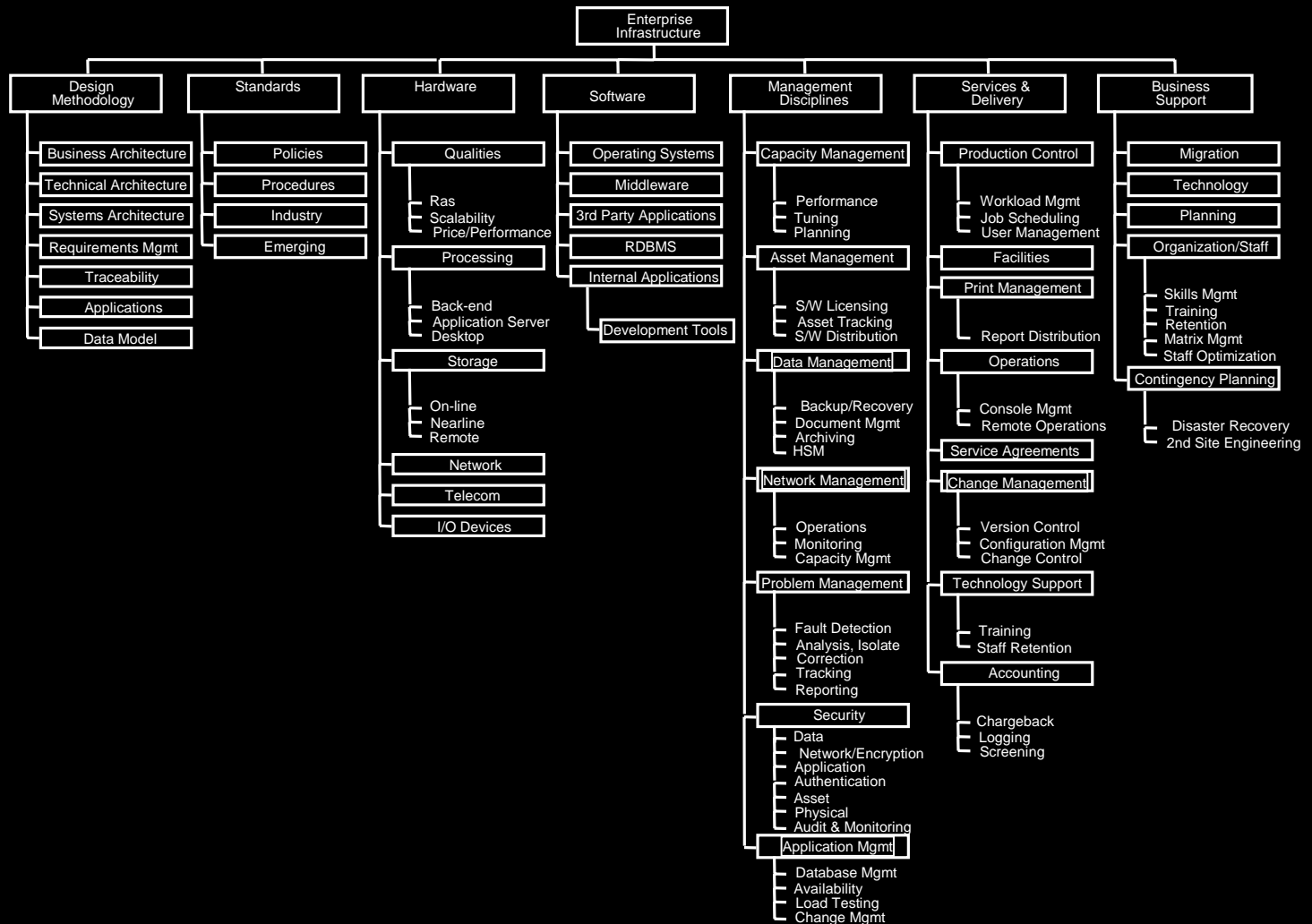
Plus . . .



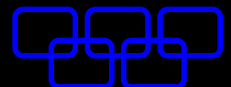
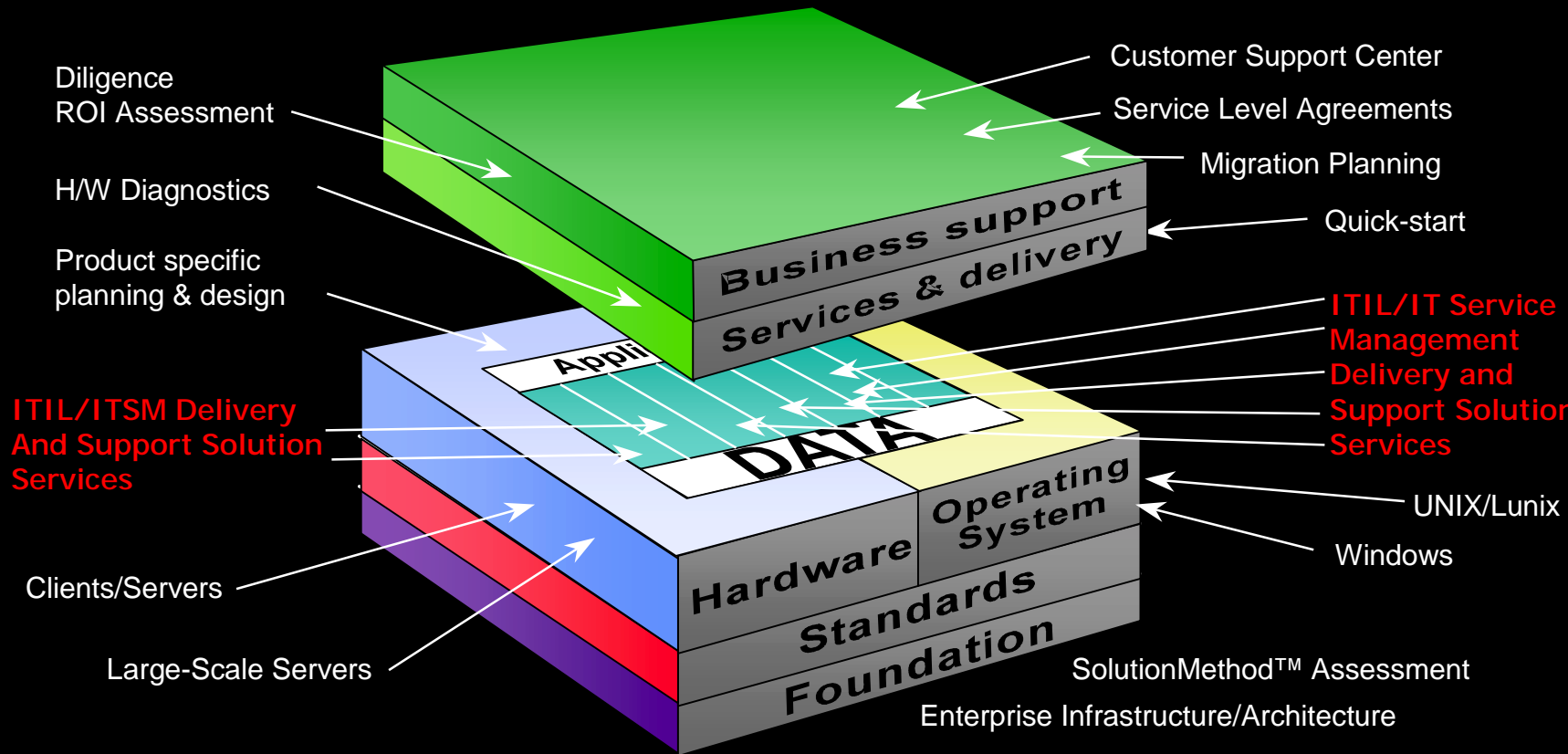
Influences on the Model



EIA Model Detail



EIA and ITIL/ITSM

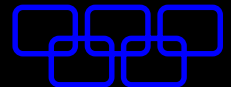




Design Methodologies

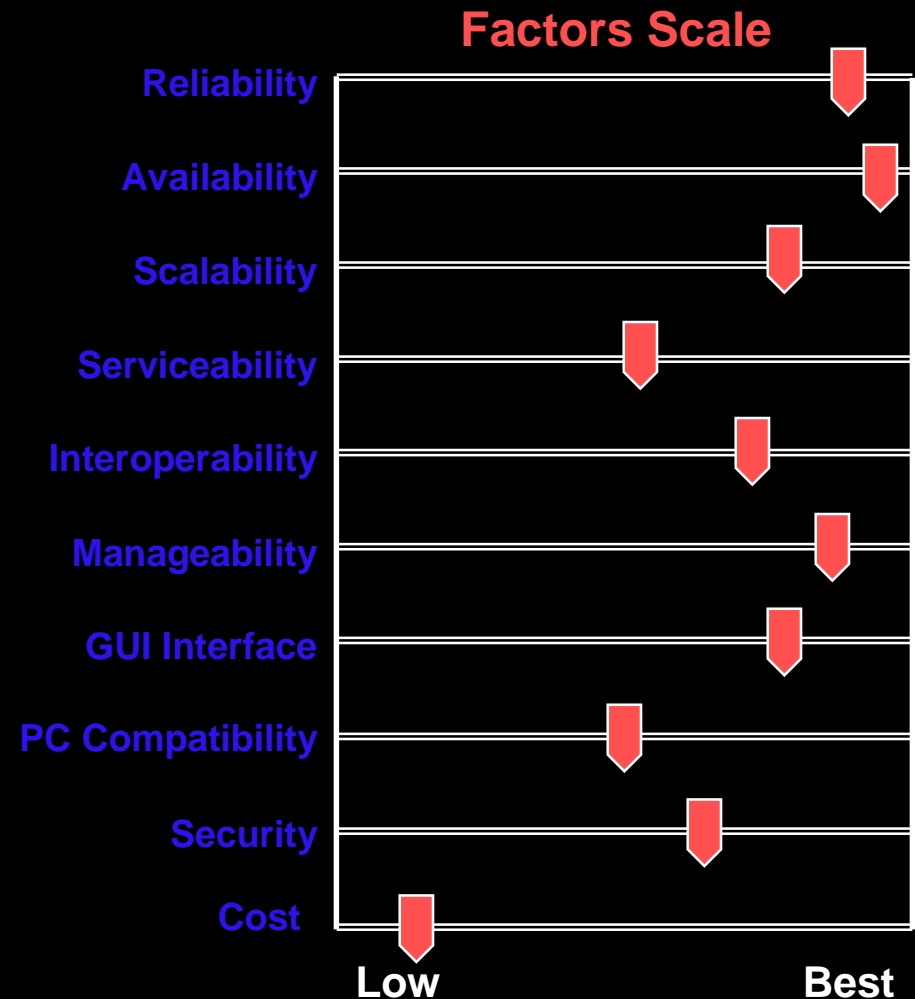
System qualities are:

- Potential for Change, Availability, Usability, Security, and Performance
- Perspectives of Enterprise Managers, Users, Service Providers, and Application Developers
- Systems Architecture

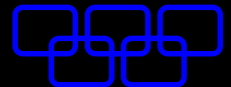
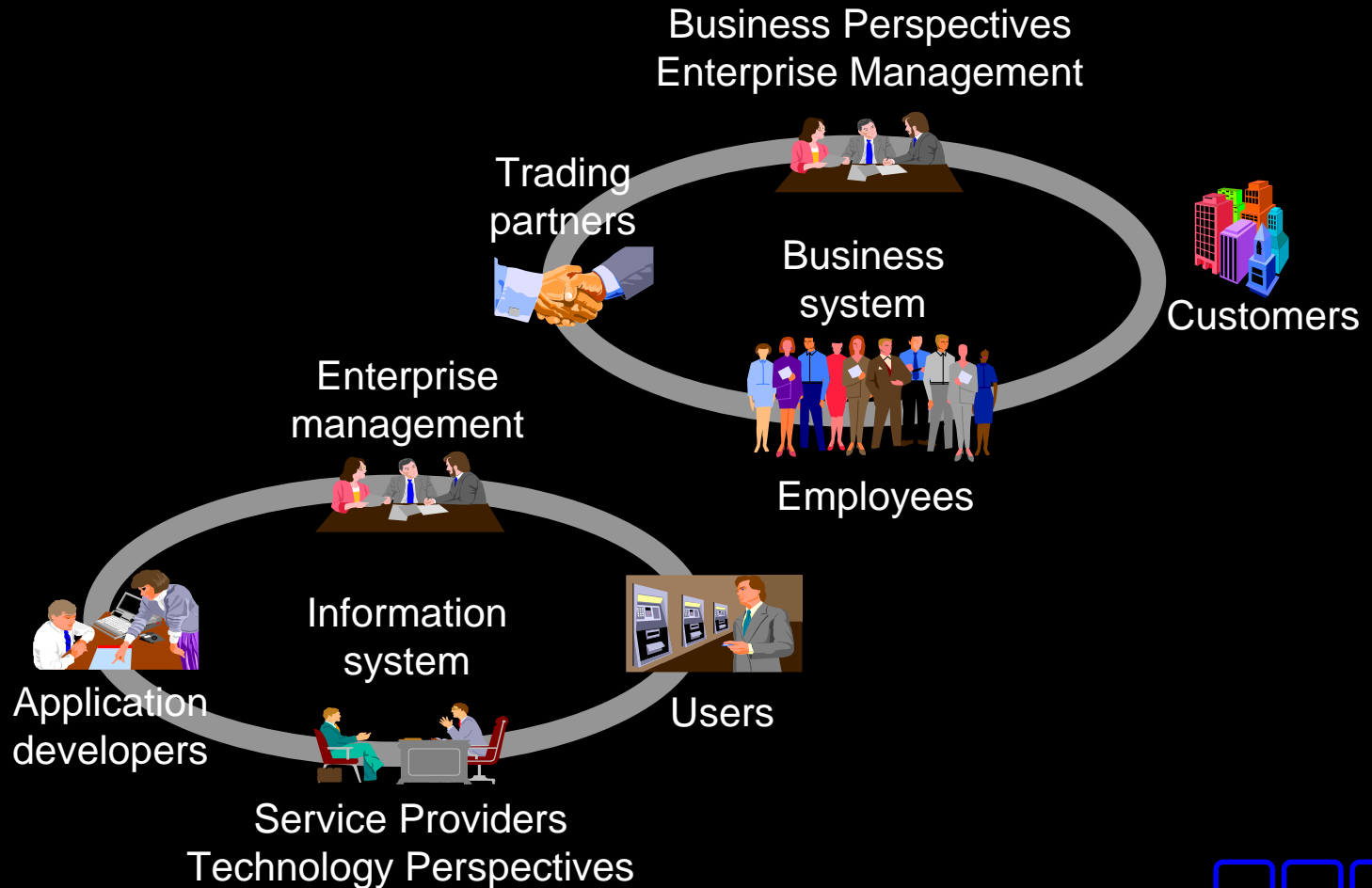


Design Factors

- Solutions will vary based on requirements:
 - Required Infrastructure characteristics
 - Current Environment
 - Budget
 - Future IT Strategy
 - Corporate Culture
- Infrastructure solution components vary, based upon sliding scale:
 - Hardware components
 - Software components
 - Service components
 - Support components



Business and IT Perspectives



Perspectives and Qualities Requirement Matrix

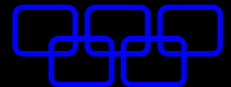


	Potential for Change	Availability	Usability	Performance	Security
Enterprise Management					
End Users					
Service Providers					
Application Developers					



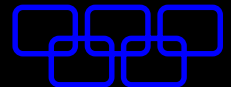
Tool and Technology Selection

- Architecture Selection based on Business Requirements
- Functional Tool Selection traceable to business and technical architectures
- Potential benefits from vendor partnerships for large, strategic projects



How to Model and Plan for Your Business

- When right-sizing and re-engineering, assume you need client/server and plan around multiple "*n*-tiers"
- Provide business and requirements-based planning
- Apply existing methods, tools, expertise to distributed systems
- Adopt a structured approach to assessment, planning, design, and implementation of client/server initiative
- Utilize outside vendor partnerships to leverage knowledge, and share risks/benefits





Conclusion

- Modeling methods can be used to design and plan client/server services and applications
- SolutionMethod™ (or similar) methodology can provide legitimacy to the infrastructure and architecture enabling risk reduction
- Modeling is especially useful in audits/reviews of existing architectures and operations

*Take apart and critique existing model
Review brick by brick, modular approach*

