IS Strategy

Service Oriented Architecture (SOA)

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1. Document Introduction

Purpose

This document introduces IS's strategy for Service Oriented Architecture (SOA).

Scope

All aspects related to the success of the SOA initiative.

Audience

All IS personnel who are involved with SOA.

Strategy Owner (functional organization)

IS Strategy & Planning.

Change Control

Proposed changes to this strategy may be submitted to IS Strategy & Planning.

Related Processes and Frameworks

Much of this Strategy is built around industry standards, protocols and leading practices. Some of these are documented in the following folders:

- \Chil-data1\share\Information Services\Arch\Planning\Future-Vision\Integration
- \CHIL-DATA1\SHARE\Common\is\CIO-Exec-Board\SOA

Related Documents

- IBM's 4 SOA Planning documents (document folder)
- An early-2007 SOA Strategy (here)

2. Assumptions

This document makes the following assumptions:

- 1. The reader is familiar with basic SOA concepts, terminology, benefits and goals
- 2. The reader does **not** need an in-depth knowledge of SOA
- 3. The approvals of this document by carefully-selected IS technologists implies:
 - They certify the accuracy of the document contents
 - They are committed to align their efforts with the directions stated herein
- 4. The Strategy focuses on the "tip of the iceberg":
 - It stays at as high a level of abstraction for as long as possible
 - It provides details only for the near-term phases of the initiative
 - It relies on *just-in-time* decision making and ensuring future flexibility rather than locking in prematurely
- 5. This document is a comprehensive summarization of various other documents & sources:
 - Industry leading practices (eTom/SID, Zapthink, etc.)
 - Key vendor directions (Oracle/BEA, etc.)
 - Work & planning already done (IBM, COMPANY IS EA, etc.)
 - Subject matter expert knowledge and experience (EII team, ADS SOA readiness team, etc.)
- 6. The Strategy's overall goal is to maximize flexibility for the SOA initiative, meaning:
 - We will think globally, but act locally
 - We will consider standard SOA principles, but apply them judiciously and only when they fit
 - We will conceptualize long-range, but implement incrementally
 - We will model the ideal big picture, but focus on the 80/20
 - We will analyze options appropriately, but concentrate more on execution
 - We will prefer *progress* over *perfection*

If you have any questions or suggestions about these assumptions, please see the IS Strategy & Planning team immediately.

3. SOA Philosophy

A Gartner Group article summarizes some key recommendations which we think are appropriate:

- 1. Focus on avoiding the proliferation of unshareable services. Reward both reusability and reuse, and establish a center of excellence (COE) to provide guidance and governance.
- 2. Invest in systematically designed sets of fundamental core services. Make the design of services and service interfaces independent steps in software design, involve business analysts early and often, and coordinate service design with data design.
- 3. Don't underestimate the technical challenges of SOA. Despite the relative ease of the initial steps, recognize that large-scale SOA implementations require an SOA backplane and an understanding of key SOA-enabling middleware.

4. Don't underestimate the cultural, political and marketing challenges of SOA. Avoid starting too big, and avoid selling SOA to upper management too soon. Understand the diverse objectives that motivate different business audiences, and tailor your communications accordingly.

4. Outstanding Issues

As the SOA initiative continues, there are a number of issues which we will continue to monitor, and mitigate as necessary:

- 1. Organizational Commitment:
 - Will IS sustain the commitment needed to support the success of SOA?
 - Who will take over the SOA Program Manager role after Q1'09?
 - Who will fulfill key roles in the future that EA is playing now?
 - Can IS proceed safely in 2009 without external consulting services?
 - How will the SOA Initiative interact with other key initiatives, e.g. BSS/OSS, CDC/ODS, EDW, etc.? How will contention for resources be addressed?
 - Will the COMPANY business partners make the commitment required in later phases, especially around the area of funding and ownership of shared services? How early in the SOA Initiative should this question be addressed?
 - The IBM Strategy document identified 23 core challenges. How will these be managed?
- 2. SDLC for Service Development:
 - What methodology will we use?
 - What QAR checkpoints and milestones will we use?

5. Critical Success Factors

The SOA initiative will be successful to the degree that the following factors are met:

- 1. Business value driven
 - Deliver distinct value at each phase
- 2. Meld strategic and tactical view
 - Long and short term
 - Direct and indirect
 - Evolutionary and revolutionary
 - Thinking big and acting small
- 3. Secure executive sponsorship and champion
 - Set the tone for the commitment to SOA as a long term COMPANY (rather than IS only) strategy
- 4. Demands appropriate collaboration
 - Internal IS collaboration critical to fostering innovative approaches
 - Cross LOB collaboration critical to ensuring alignment of long-term SOA strategies
- 5. Requires dedication of workforce
 - KTBR only will significantly extend Service development timelines
 - Services will be developed as part of Enterprise projects rather than in preparation for Enterprise projects
 - Reduces SOA value proposition to Enterprise

6. Strategy: Why

We need to build an SOA capability that enables IS to "blow the doors" off project delivery. Our "Dream Statement" is reproduced here:

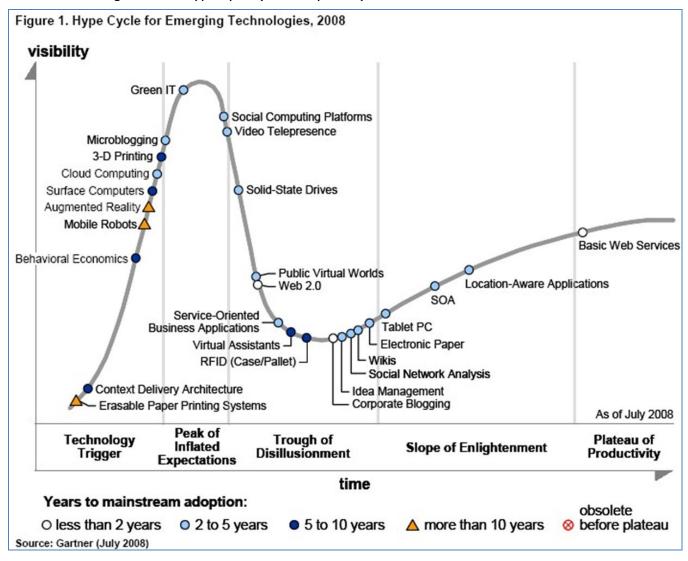
- Imagine the business agility that could result if IS could deliver robust business services in a matter of days or weeks instead of months. Imagine further, if some business solutions could be built and implemented by our business partners without any IS involvement. And imagine business interruptions no longer occurring, as self-healing networks and systems resolve incidents transparently to our customers and business partners through automated monitoring and recovery processes. Finally, imagine the overall cost of IT decreasing 20% (per Gartner Group). SOA promises faster, cheaper, better, more business-aligned, and more customer-focused IT.
- These capabilities would give COMPANY a significant competitive advantage in the wireless telecom space.

One article from the Corporate Executive Board summarizes the benefits of adopting SOA as follows:

		BENEFITS OF SOA ADOPTION				
	Benefit	DESCRIPTION				
1	Faster Time-To-Market	As organizational component libraries grow, time-to-market shortens as a result of reusing existing components within newly developed services.				
2	Reduced Cost	With evolving business demands, reduction in the cost of developing new technology occurs due to portions of the process flow pre-existing as components in the organization.				
3	Increased Security	Services used by multiple applications have a security mechanism providing multi- level authentication at both the client and service level.				
4	Leveraging Initial Investment	Services interact through interfaces with internal details hidden, allowing for integration of existing disparate systems within an organization. Applications organizations also have the flexibility to move services to different machines or to move a service to an external provider.				
5	Risk Mitigation	By leveraging existing components, developers reduce the risk of introducing new failures into the business service.				
6	Improved Business Intelligence	By exposing and sharing information across once-siloed applications, companies can extract more actionable business performance data in real-time.				
7	Improved Internal Dialogue	As IT workers think according to business and not technical architectures, dialogue between IT and the rest of the business may improve.				

Source: "Service-Oriented Architecture: Theory and Practice", CEB, June 2004

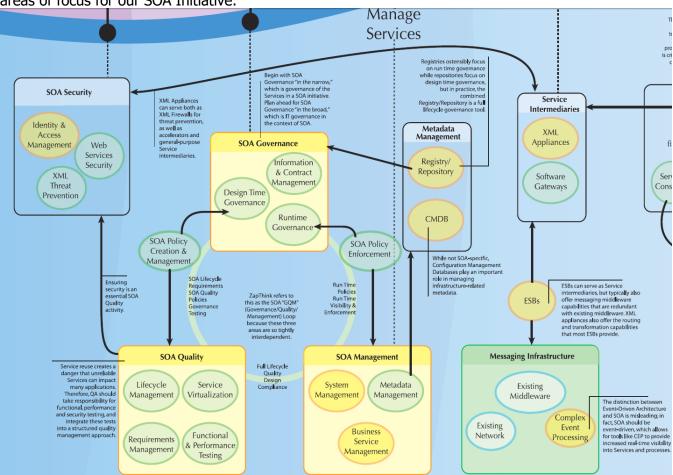
A Gartner Group Magic Quadrant on Emerging Technologies shows that SOA is now one of the more mature technologies in the hype cycle (from July 2008):



More details on why we are pursuing SOA can be found in the SOA Business Case.

7. Strategy: What

There is a comprehensive <u>Roadmap</u> From Zapthink.com that nicely depicts a long-range journey to SOA. A piece of it from the early part of the map is shown below. This generally represents the early areas of focus for our SOA Initiative.



8. Strategy: How

A 4-Phase Approach

The following describes the 4 Phases that the SOA Initiative will undertake.

	Flastica	F a sa altin a	Family lating	Outinoisius
	Exploring	Expanding	_\ Exploiting _	Optimizing
	Ad Hoc Services	Standard Services	Business Services	Dynamic Services
Themes	Early explorative learning	Expansion of experiences and knowledge	Exploitation of experiences and knowledge	Optimized service delivery and value proposition
	 Building foundational services 	Standardizing service design	 Integrating service design with business processes on a per-project basis 	 Integrated service design with business processes across LOB's
	 High innovation and learning high recycling 	Increased maturityhigher stability	Increased integration = higher responsiveness	Increased coveragehigher value
	 Focused on building high-ROI services 	 Focused on building intermediate services 	 Focused on building integrated services 	 Focused on building enterprise services
	 Bottom up versus top down Agile versus waterfall 	Repeatable delivery practices	 Highly coordinated delivery practices 	 Highly optimized delivery practices
	 Execution versus process driven 	 Execution focused process driven 	Process-centric execution	
	Just-in-time governance	 Right-sized governance 	Best practice governance	Best in class governance
	Business process awareness	Business process alignment	Business process integration	Business process enablement
Orientation	Function Oriented	Service Oriented	Process Oriented	Value Oriented
	 Developing foundations and expertise in service development 	 Process and service modeling expertise building within LOB's 	Business process integration via services	 Dynamic application assembly and optimization
% of functions expressed as services	<10%	<40%	<80%	>80%
% of services reused	<5%	<20%	<50%	>50%

This Strategy document focuses on the first of the 2 Phases. More detail on Phases 3 and 4 will be explored as we get closer to them.

Phases by Domains

In each of the 4 Phases, a number of activities will need to be accomplished. These are grouped into 6 domains as shown below.

	Exploring Early learning	Expanding Standardized service interfaces	Exploiting Assemblies of reusable services	Optimizing Business process managed services
Management				
Architecture				
Infrastructure				
Process				
Organization				
Projects				

This matrix is an expansion and customization of the iSOAMM (the Independent SOA Maturity Model) as described here. The differences are here:

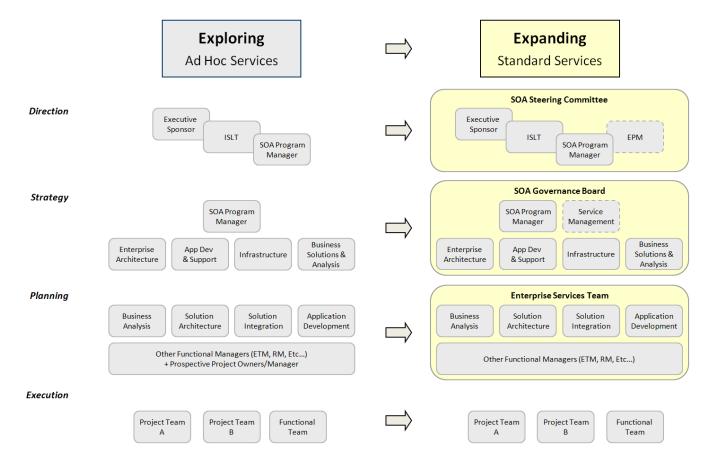
iSOAMM	Our Model
Governance	Management
Service Architecture	Architecture (includes both Service Architecture and the SOA Reference Architecture)
Infrastructure	Infrastructure
Service Development	Process (includes both Service Development and the Project Lifecycle)
Enterprise Structure	Organization
-	Projects (identifies the types of projects, or specific projects, that may be implemented in the Phase)

Narrowing the focus specifically to Phase 1 and 2, we would fill in the sections as follows:

	Exploring Early learning	Expanding Standardized service interfaces
Management	SOA Program ManagerSOA Governance BoardEnterprise Services Team	SOA Governance Board Enterprise Services Team (Possibly) Center of Excellence
Architecture	• SOA Reference Architecture (as defined)	•SOA Reference Architecture (v.2 as necessary)
Infrastructure	• ESB (ALSB) to Production • SSF (as is)	• (Possibly) Oracle ESB in Sandbox
Process	Agile SDLC Experimentation Scrum Experimentation Service Doc Templates	Agile SDLC Defined Trained Scrummasters Tweaked Templates & Tools
Organization	No reporting structure changes Co-location of team	• To be determined
Projects	• EII, Phases 1, 2 and 3 • Ring-Back Tones • Selected Project for Service Reuse	• To be determined

9. Strategy: Who

Planning, Development, and Governance for SOA will evolve between Phase 1 and 2, following this model:



Organizational Structure

- The *Direction* will be set and monitored by the SOA Steering Committee.
- The Strategy will be formulated and driven by the SOA Governance Board (SGB).
- The details of *Planning* including technical readiness will be determined by the Enterprise Services Team (EST).
- The actual *Execution*, or development and implementation of services, will be done by various teams:
 - o Project teams will be established to create specific services.
 - Functional teams will build and maintain the necessary infrastructure and technology to run services.

Roles & Responsibilities

Steering Committee:

- Sponsor the SOA Initiative, including staffing and funding.
- Communicate SOA policies and direction.
- Review reports from the SGB and re-align focus as necessary.

SGB:

- Set the strategy and action plans to drive the SOA Initiative forward.
- Create plans to build organizational structures needed for SOA.
- Communicate the strategy, plans and status to the ISLT, and the high-level vision to the rest of IS.
- Work with the EST to ensure that all groups within IS are ready and able to perform their role.
- Approve updates to the SOA Roadmap as proposed by the EST. (?)
- Monitor SOA metrics and attainment of established SOA goals. (?)

SOA Working Group:

- Assess the readiness of the organization for SOA.
- Create plans to remedy organizational skill gaps.
- Identify needed processes and tools; evaluates options and implements solutions.
- Coordinate the skills-based training needed by the practitioners.

EST:

- Periodically review pending business needs and identify service opportunities. (?)
- Recommend updates to the SOA Roadmap and monitor service-oriented projects. (?)

Teams:

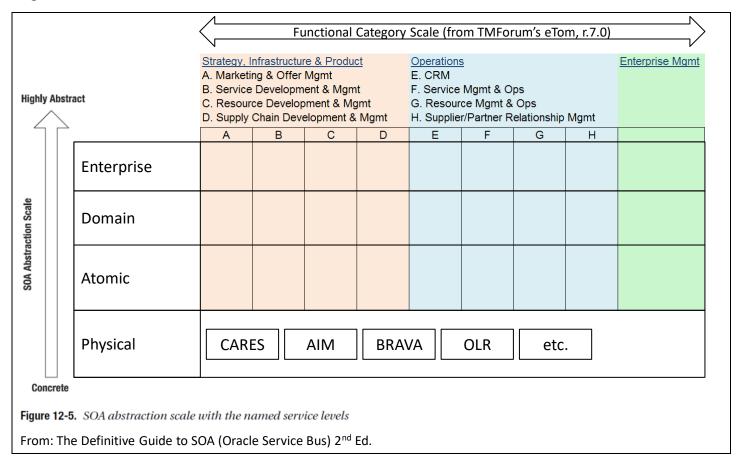
- Design, document, develop, assemble and test services, with a view toward reuse.
- Reuse existing services whenever possible.
- Use an agile, iterative, concurrent development lifecycle as appropriate.

Decision Making

- Major SGB decisions are reviewed and/or approved by the ISLT.
- Major EST decisions are reviewed and/or approved by the SGB, and escalated to the ISLT as warranted.

10. Service Categorization

Services will be categorized using a 2-dimension matrix suggested in *The Definitive Guide to SOA* (Oracle Service Bus) 2nd Ed., and customized using TMForum's Enhanced Telecom Operations Map (eTom, release 7.0). On the vertical dimension is the SOA abstraction scale, from concrete to highly abstract. On the horizontal dimension is the functional category scale. The combined structure, at a high-level, is shown below:



Note that the Physical level, which includes application software and packages, is not segmented by functional categories, as they typically cross multiple categories.

Service Level Descriptions

An extract from *The Definitive Guide* provides these descriptions of the 4 service levels starting at the bottom of the scale:

- Physical: This level is used to represent the things that you cannot change (or cannot easily change). For example, external web services that are provided by your partners or suppliers would be categorized as being in the physical level. The services provided by Salesforce.com are another example of external functionality that belongs in this level. Commercial applications, like Siebel and SAP, are also categorized into the physical level, because you really have very little (or no) control over those applications. Even your own applications may be categorized into the physical level. It's the level where individual software systems live.
- Atomic: This level is used for publishing application/system—specific services and functionality.
 For example, if you created an EJB application that handles order management and then wrote one or more web services to publish that application's functionality, the application itself would

be categorized in the physical level, but the web services that connect to the application would be categorized into the atomic level.

- Domain: This level's services aggregate and orchestrate the lower-level atomic services. This is the level of abstraction where you will first realize application independence. The domain services are used to make the lower-level atomic services behave in a rational and more business-oriented manner. This will make more sense when we add our next scale to the coordinate system.
- Enterprise: This is the highest level of abstraction. We think of this level as the API for the entire enterprise. Services at this level of abstraction don't recognize the arbitrary boundaries of databases, applications, or business domains. These services can go anywhere and do anything (by making use of the domain level of abstraction). However, services at the top level of the abstraction scale must not know the implementation details of the hundreds or thousands of components that live further down the abstraction scale. Enterprise services "paint with a broad brush," issuing commands to the various domain-level software components and expecting timely results.

Service Level Guidelines

The Definitive Guide (chapters 12-13) suggests a number of leading practices that we will generally follow, unless granted exceptions from the appropriate governing body. A few of them are these:

- Each service level knows about the level below it, but not the level above it.
- Every service level can know about the enterprise level.
- Web services are used between the service levels, whenever practical.
- If the service must cross functional category boundaries to do its job, it must exist in the enterprise level.
- The enterprise level cannot "skip" the domain level below it.

Service Definition by Level

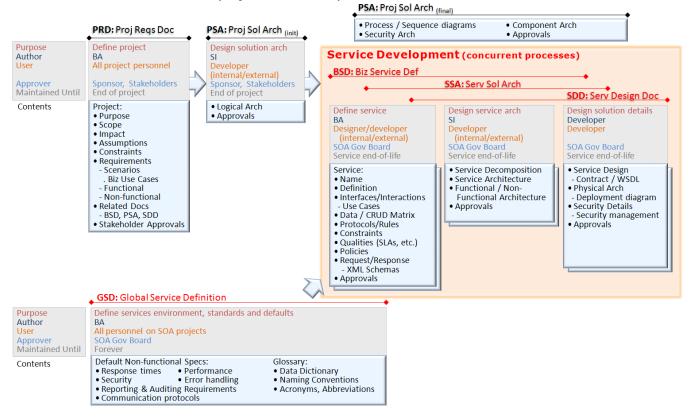
Generally, services will be defined by specific roles, as shown below:

Level	Defined by
Enterprise	EA's/SA's
Domain	SI's
Atomic	Development Leads
Physical	Development Leads

11. Strategy: Key Processes

Service Documentation

A key change in the standard SDLC to accommodate services is the documentation and development of the services. Phase 1 of the EII project has developed this model for service documentation:



Supporting this model are the new templates shown, specifically:

- The Business Service Definition (BSD)
- The Service Solution Architecture (SSA)
- The Service Design Document (SDD), and
- The Global Service Definition (GSD, a generic BSD)

This model and the templates are likely to evolve as EII moves into Phases 2 and 3.

Service Cataloging

A Service Catalog will be built that will house the service documentation. This will enable service developers to easily identify what existing services they may be able to reuse.

Service Maturity Model

In the Service Catalog, each service will have meta-data associated with it indicating its maturity level against a number of dimensions. This will serve numerous purposes, such as knowing which services are ready to be used by 3rd-parties.

CMMI Levels	Initial	Managed	Defined	Quantitative	Optimizing
Dimension (HP)	1. Ad-hoc	2. Basic	3. Standardized	4. Managed	5. Adaptive
Service Ownership	No owner, or service under control of the project owner	Service is owned in a technology-centric context	ogy- controlled within in a business- control centric context Enterp		Service is controlled within Enterprise SOA governance
Service Alignment	Provides system functionality without clear context and mapping to a business process	Service aligns with a domain context (such as an application - e.g. AIM, MyAccount - or a business transaction - e.g. customer look- up)	Service aligned to the documented Business Process Model (e.g. based from NGOSS)	Service aligns with fundamental business process regardless of application or use context (e.g. a feature activation via retail, CCC, web, or IVR uses the same service)	Service has an approved development roadmap tied to enterprise strategy
Service Lifecycle (includes development, versioning, storage, catalogs, etc.)	Service is installed for a specific application without regard for version history and tracking; service was developed using a new or ad-hoc method	Service instances are identified and configurations are documented; new service versions use a standard release method	Service is entered into a discoverable registry with historical versions; service development uses an established, repeatable method	Service capacity is measured, modelled, and expanded as needed to ensure demands are met	Service requirements and functions are periodically evaluated for satisfaction of consumer needs, resulting in no action, improvement, or retirement
Service Management (includes SLA - availability, response time, restoration, notification, Measurement, and Monitoring)	No SLAs are documented and no performance measures are collected	SLAs are documented with limited input from consumers (internal, business partners, or external)	SLAs are well- documented with input from consumers, and are routinely measured by the identified Service Manager	SLAs are automatically measured, incorporate system alerts, and are acted upon for Issue Management	Performance data is used for Problem Management and proactive service improvement
Service Quality (composed of - ities? Not QoS - i.e. not Gold, Silver, Bronze; includes Maintainability and Interoperability - i.e. use of standard interface contracts)	Service meets required functionality; performance is not formally monitored	Service meets required x-ities; SLAs are met no less than 90% of the time	Service meets required x-ities; SLAs are met 99% of the time	Service meets required x-ities; SLAs are met 99.99% of the time	Service meets required x-ities; SLAs are met 99.9999% of the time

Service Reuse (Do we need a definition of "reuse" and the objectives/contex t for reuse?)	Service is a "point solution" whose design might not consider reuse	Service use and function contexts are analyzed for opportunities to make them generic and reusable	All service usage is recorded and shows that the service is used by more than one consumer; service design supports reuse - it is generic and configurable	Service use and functions are analyzed for affinities to identify opportunies to simplify the service or service portfolio	Service use may be orchestrated by business end users, if appropriate; service design supports flexible reuse - it is easily extended
Security	Service may not comply with all relevant security standards	Service functionality provides for authentication, transaction authorization, and data protection	Service complies with all COMPANY security standards (internal or adopted industry standards), and uses security infrastructure such as firewalls and IAM	Service adheres, enforces, and monitors security policies, providing measurable audits, integrity, and confidentiality	Service operates within a governance and risk management framework to improve performance in security policy management
Service Documentation (includes requirements, standard docs, and new service docs)	Service developed from an informal request and no formal documentation written	Service has basic documentation for requirements, design, and service contract, but documentation may not be complete or may not use all standard documents	Service has a complete documentation package (as approved by the SOA Governance Board) entered in an accessible service repository	Documentation is versioned and cross-referenced with other services and consumers for impact analysis	Documentation is updated in sync with service changes, improved for clarity and process changes

Service Glossary

A Service Glossary will be built that will define the SOA technical jargon. Its beginnings look like this:

Term	Description	Туре	Sources
ESB	In computing, an enterprise service bus (ESB) refers to a software architecture construct. This construct is typically implemented by technologies found in a category of middleware infrastructure products, usually based on recognized standards, which provide fundamental services for more complex architectures via an event-driven and standards-based messaging engine (the bus). An ESB generally provides an abstraction layer on top of an implementation of an enterprise messaging system, which allows integration architects to exploit the value of messaging without writing code. Contrary to the more classical enterprise application integration (EAI) approach of a monolithic stack in a hub and spoke architecture, the foundation of an enterprise service bus is built of base functions broken up into their constituent parts, with distributed deployment where needed, working in harmony as necessary.	source	http://en.wikipedia.org /wiki/Enterprise_servic e_bus
JMS	The Java Message Service (JMS) API is a Java Message Oriented Middleware (MOM) API for sending messages between two or more clients. JMS is a part of the Java Platform, Enterprise Edition, and is defined by a specification developed under the Java Community Process as JSR 914.	source	http://en.wikipedia.org /wiki/Java_Message_Se rvice
RPC	Remote procedure call (RPC) is an Inter-process communication technology that allows a computer program to cause a subroutine or procedure to execute in another address space (commonly on another computer on a shared network) without the programmer explicitly coding the details for this remote interaction. That is, the programmer	source	http://en.wikipedia.org /wiki/Remote_procedu re_call

12. Strategy: When

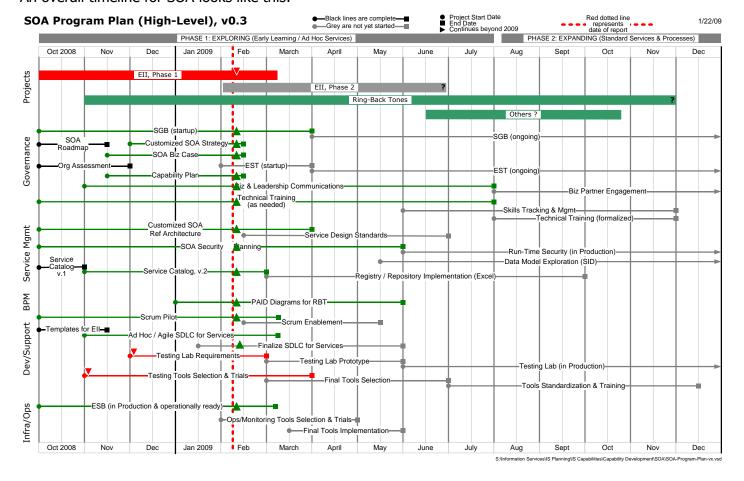
Readiness Assessment

A preliminary template for assessing readiness is shown below:

. ,			People				
Area (Leader)	Biz	IS		Def'd R&R	Skills	Process	Technology
Governance (Rick Kick)		Х	Executive Sponsor	✓	✓	Sustained Org. Commitment & Support	Updated Job Descriptions
		х	SOA Program Manager	✓	✓	SOA Biz Case & ROI Analysis; COMPANY SOA Strategy; Journey Map Planning; Implement. Plans	SOA Entry Points (from IBM*)
		Х	SOA Governance Board	✓	✓	Gov Process; Prioritization	SGMM (IBM)
Service Mgmt (Andy Sofronas)		Х	Enterprise Architecture	✓	✓	Service Environment Architecture	Stds/Protocols; SOA Ref Arch; eTom
		Х	Solutions Arch: • Services Architect	✓	✓	Service Mapping & Maturity	Service Catalog
		Х	Solutions Arch: • Security Architect	✓	✓	Data Privacy; Access Security; SOX	Various TBD
		Х	Solutions Arch: • Data Gov Arch	✓		Definition of Service Ownership R&R's	
		Х	Information Mgmt	✓	✓		Service Registry Tool
Biz Proc Mgmt (Mike Cozzi)	Х	X	Biz Partners BSA	✓ ✓	✓	Service Requirements Service Identification; High-Level Service Design	PAID Diagrams Documentation Templates (TBD)
Dev./Supp. (Dave Higham)		Х	Enterprise Services Team (EST)	✓		Agile SDLC for Services	
		Х	SI	√	✓	Service Component Architecture	PSA & SSA Templates
		Х	ВА	✓	✓	Service Definition Process	PRD, GSD & BSD Templates; Ravenflow
		х	Development & Support Teams	✓	✓	Service Design	Integrated Development Environment; SDD Template
		Х	Testing Team	✓	✓	Testing Processes	Services Lab / Automated Testing Tools
		Χ	Project Mgmt	✓			
Infra / Ops (Dave Dennen)		Х	Environment Services	✓	✓	Environment Creation	
		Χ	Platform Services	✓	✓	Initial Platform Creation	Server Mgmt Tool
		Х	SCM	✓	✓	Service Assembly and Testing	Source Code Configuration Mgmt Tool
		Х	Release Mgmt	✓	✓	Service Deployment and Delivery	
		Х	Operations Service Mgmt	✓	✓	Service Support; SLA Management	Shared Services Foundation; ESB
		Х	Security Ops	✓	✓	Run-Time Security Management	Various TBD
		X	Network Ops	✓	✓	Event Mgmt & Service Monitoring	Monitoring Tool

Preliminary Roadmap

An overall timeline for SOA looks like this:



13. Strategy: Implementation Planning

Following are key sections extracted from the IS Implementation Services Playbook.

Impact Analysis

Impact Anai								
Impacted Area,	ISLT		SOA	Service Mgmt /		Enterprise	Infrastructure /	Worker
Process, or		Manager	Governance	Architecture	Process Mgmt		Operations	Bees
Capability			Board ("SGB")			Team ("EST")		
Analysis			_			_		
What is the source of the change?	Overseeing of the SOA initiative	Developing, maintaining & communicating the SOA Roadmap	Governing the major SOA decisions	Maintaining the SOA Reference Architecture (RA)	Thinking in terms of services, ser- vice ownership, & shared services	Coordinating the development of services; New SDLC & Tools	New responsibilities & tools	New tools & processes
Is the impact large or small in size?	Big	Huge	Huge	Big	Huge	Huge	Huge	Big
Is the impact positive or negative?	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
How does the source of the change impact the end product of the process or capability?	ISLT will need to periodically review progress; provide strategic direction to the SGB; authorize resources for SOA; and resolve escalated issues.	SOA initiative, driving the strategy with the SGB & informing the ISLT of direction.	Set SOA direction for governance and technology. Prioritize service requests and their resource allocation.	Maintain the RA; ensure standards adherance, and provide service design patterns.	Standardize biz terminology; Document, analyze, & improve biz processes; Educate the biz; Arbitrate tradeoffs	Provide first line analysis of shared service needs. Manage the service catalog. Provide SMEs to SOA projects as needed.		Move from waterfall to agile methods, to document and develop services, and align to the RA; A new range of testing concepts & activities.
What benefits and rewards might we expect with the implementation of this change?	Enhanced project throughput & business alignment	-	Identification of better project alignment & sequencing	Better chance to blend EA direction into IS Roadmap	Identification of opportunities for biz process improvement	Identification of opportunities for reuse	Chance to be more involved in business operations	Enhanced skills

Impacted Area,	ISLT	SOA Program	SOA	Service Mgmt /	Business	Enterprise	Infrastructure /	Worker
Process, or	1021	Manager	Governance	Architecture	Process Mgmt	•	Operations	Bees
Capability		manage.	Board ("SGB")	, o o o tai o		Team ("EST")	operanone	2000
	Complex	Coordinating	Normal start-		Biz resistance	Developing	Operational	Learning
difficulties might we	technical	and aligning all	up issues with		to costs/delays	resources just	complexity	curve for
expect with the	issues may	the various	any new board		needed by	in time for	leads to more	new
implementation of	not be fully	active threads	,		shared	project needs	potential	technologies
this change?	appreciated				services	·	failures	ŭ
Are the process or	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	IS-Yes;	Some	?	Some
capability owners					Biz-No			
aware of the planned								
changes?	_				_			
What are the	Continued	(N/A)	(N/A)	Diminished	Continued high	(N/A)	(N/A)	Diminished
consequences of not	delivery issues			skill	integration			skill .
making the change?	and resource			competencies	costs & time to			competencie
	contention				market			s
What expectations	Commit to	Coordinate the	Make timely	Maintain &	Biz take time	Proactively	Build &	Build &
do we have of the	SOA and	overall	decisions and	explain the Ref		plan and	maintain skills:	maintain
process or capability	demand the	program and	communicate	Arch as	concepts, and	communicate	Follow any	skills; Follow
owners in helping	same from	monitor	them	needed	see bigger	what needs to	documented	any
drive the changes so	their teams	progress			picture	be done	tasks	established
that they are		p 9			J. 5 10.1 5			standards
successful and								
sustainable?								
Will there be impacts	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	Reusable	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)
to costs for this	` '	` ′	` '	, ,	services take	, ,	·	` í
change?					longer to			
					develop			
/1/.What, if any, risks	(N/A)	1/. IS Groups	(N/A)	?	1/. Biz	1/.	?	1/. Mistakes
are associated with		may mature at			resistance	Vendor/Produc		while
the impact to this		different rates			2/. User ed	t changes (e.g.		learning
area, process, or		2/. Close			3/. Yes,	Oracle-BEA		2/. Build time
capability?		follow up			including high-	ESB)		in plans
/2/.How will the risk		3/. Yes			level "arm-	2/. Close		3/. No
be mitigated?					twisting" when	monitoring		
/3/.Will the risk					necessary	3/. Yes		
require the attention								
of your Leadership &								
Sponsorship? How will the	(N/A)	Relation	Relation	(N/A)	Time to	Relation	(N/A)	(N/A)
proposed change	(IN/A)	between SOA	between SOA	(IN/A)		between SOA	(IN/A)	(IN/A)
		and ITIL is to	and EII/RBBT		document processes &	and BSS/OSS		
affect the sequence,		be determined						
dependencies,		be determined			services	is to be		
effort, or duration of any other			managed		carefully (e.g. PAIDs)	determined		
implementation tasks					FAIDS)			
to be executed?								
to be executed:								
List the tasks,	1.) Review	(Numerous)	1.) Define role	1.) Review	1.) Focus	1.) Define role	1.) Review	1.) Review
reviews, and or	plans & docs		& charter	plans &	group	& charter	readiness	readiness
action items that are	periodically		2.) Clarify	suggest	education &	2.) Clarify	assessment	assessment
required to be	2.) Set		members	improvements	brainstorming	members	2.) Identify	2.) Identify
carried out in order	priorities		3.) Begin	i i	with selected	3.) Begin	tasks	tasks
to fully assess and	3.) Fund &		meeting		biz partners	meeting	3.) Plan for	3.) Plan for
confirm the identified	staff as						readiness	readiness
impact.	necessary						4.) Get ready	4.) Get
	Ť						Ţ	ready

SOA Success Model

Area	Description
1.) Current State	Definition
A. Point-to-point integrations between different application types.	Makes it significantly complex to manage the environment and reduces time-to-market new product rollout
B. 'Tight coupling' between systems	Increases testing time
C. Shared services with no registry	Shared services w/o a registry limits reusability
D. Challenges with integrating multiple platforms, protocols, languages, and standards	There are no standard interfaces between our systems and external systems operated by partners, which would make it difficult for enforcing policies and Service Level Agreements and management
E. Current Business Support Systems have very limited ability to support future business demands	There are business systems that do not support the ability for the company to add new products and services
2.) Future State	Definition
A. SOA integration patterns and best practices	Component integration patterns must be collated to facilitate efficiency of operations and management of integration related activities. This solution requirement must address time-to-market for new products and services
B. Internal application integration	The architecture must reduce complexities associated with multiple and inconsistent point-to-point integration
C. Partner interaction	The architecture must support patterns associated with Partner interaction such that consistent solutions can be developed to implement and manage growing partner interaction requirements
D. Map the technology capabilities to concrete vendor products and packages	The architecture must facilitate the definition and mapping of capabilities relevant to COMPANY to specific vendor products and packages
3.) Goals	Definition
A. Business Alignment	The primary goal of Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) is to align the business world with the Information Systems (IS) world in a way that makes both more effective.
B. Asset Re-use	Reduce duplication of services and create a shared services environment.
C. Business Agility D. Increased Innovation	Enable an architecture that provides faster time-to-market of new COMPANY services. The integration of business and technology is the main source of innovation today. IS investments pay off when they are coupled with changes to workflow.
4.) Critical Success Factors	Definition
A. The creation of the SOA Governance Board SGB	This governing body is expected to drive the SOA initiatives at COMPANY (through adoption of the SOA Vision and the Reference Architecture), and it should be given a clear mandate to do so.
B. Start implementing SOA Vision	Evangelize the adoption of the SOA Vision toward an enterprise-wide adoption from the both IS and business perspectives. Full benefits of SOA can be realized only from a business and IT alignment.
C. Create and adopt ESB	Create an ESB at least at a project level, and continue its adoption toward an enterprise level usage. Expand reach of the SOA; consider the potential for extending connectivity beyond usual applications and platforms to non-traditional endpoints. ESB's effectiveness results from integration of processes, data, and applications, as a sufficient number of services are required for mediation.
D. Start a Registry	Start cataloging existing services. Consider adopting a formal registry/repository, which has indirect benefits like versioning of services as well. A formal registry/repository is needed to transition into the systematic services level.
E. Identify and implement one or more SOA pilot projects	This entails identification and implementation of pilot projects to demonstrate the business value of SOA. These pilots should be non mission-critical services and, wherever possible, be a parallel path to existing systems to mitigate risk. Subsequent endeavors should consider mission critical services.
F. Existing services enhancements	Start exposing more legacy functionality as services (e.g., CARES functions), by wrapping (or by re-engineering or re-development as needed), and then start adding newer services (i.e., not necessarily based on legacy), based on business goals. This

	activity can be conducted as part of the integration activities.
G. Reuse business services	Start by reusing business services in projects, and transition into reuse at an enterprise level
H. Identify infrastructure for choreography/orchestration	Identify product requirements, and evaluate and select product for building composite applications using a standards based process server for choreography/orchestration with support for state management, human tasks management, and transaction compensation.
I. Define business process models / component business services	Create business architecture and business modeling in a way that allows or suggests re-factoring as needed to improve the process and allow flexibility. This initiative is about identifying, aligning, and defining business services that can be leveraged (both from a product delivery and from a technical infrastructure perspective) across multiple product domains.
J. Create composite applications	Pursue creation of composite applications with the ability to choreograph/orchestrate business and system activities into reusable process components for rapid deployment. This initiative implements the technologies and builds the middleware infrastructure necessary to enable standards like BPEL (Business Process Execution Language).
K. Define and implement Identity Management, Centralized Audit & Logging, and End-to-end Services Security.	Review business processes to determine where security for service-based solutions is necessary. Define an enterprise-wide security architecture that contains all the end-to-end security services necessary to support business operations, including authentication, authorization, confidentiality and non-repudiation.
L. Define and implement BPM	Investigate business performance management software that integrates the monitoring and dashboard function with the tooling and business process runtime to more rapidly effect change, and with support for analysis of historical data. Consider using dashboards for monitoring, key performance metric management and real-time business intelligence.
M. Monitor technologies on the horizon	As SOA and Web Services evolve, monitor and evaluate developments in technology.

Roles & Responsibilities

		Daily Basis	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly Basis
SLT	People	Provide resources for the S			am's recommendations,
		and demonstrate manageme	ent commitment to SO	Α.	
Responsibilities		Explain SOA rationale when	-	-	Review SOA direction &
•		asked. Defend direction as			status. Adjust priority,
		needed.			commitment, resourcing
					and communications as
					needed.
Managana ta Daliyar		"SOA is our direction."			"Changes in direction
Messages to Deliver			-	-	
		"The primary drivers are			are approved by the
		marketplace agility &			ISLT."
		reduced integration costs."			
		"Service re-use is a			
		secondary benefit."			
Verification /		(N/A)	-	-	EA will update SOA Ref
Compliance Method					Arch. SOA Pgm Mgr will
·					present status to ISLT.
ELT		Take the SOA message to a	all IS teams, provide re	source support, and in	nsist upon adherance to
		the direction.			
Pooponoihilition			Cupport active COA		
Responsibilities		-	Support active SOA	-	-
			projects.		
			Reinforce agreed-		
			upon standards.		
Messages to Deliver		-	"My team will follow	-	-
			standards and		
			meet commitments		
			on time."		
Verification /		-	Weekly project	-	-
Compliance Method			status review.		
SOA Gov Board		Plan the future direction for		service portfolio proc	ess on an ongoing basis
Responsibilities	* R Kick	-			Revise SOA direction
Coporioibilitico	A Sofronas			needs.	(with Pgm Mgr)
	• D Higham			Coordinate shared	(with gillivigi)
	• M Cozzi			service decisions.	
Managaran ta Daliyar	-			"Here are our	"Here's where we're
Messages to Deliver	• D Definen	-	_		
				service priorities."	going."
				"Here's how	
				specific business	
				services will be	
				decomposed."	
Verification /		-	-	?	ISLT review.
Compliance Method					
Ent Svcs Team (EST)	Ensure that SOA teams are	prepared for SOA, th	e processes are effec	ctive, and the delivered
Responsibilities	* D Higham	-	Review artifacts	Review & revise	-
	Nair/Sanghani		being developed.	SOA processes,	
	Hisey/Casas		Provide SME	tools and templates.	
	Krieter/Dunlap		support to SOA	a.ia tompiatos.	
	Chelluri/Stalsberg		teams.		
Messages to Deliver		_		"Here are our SOA	_
vicasayes io Delivel					
	Walowit/Amundsen			development	
	Buysse/Hanson			standards."	
Verification /		-	-	SGB review.	-
Compliance Method					
ASSOCIATES		Develop SOA artifacts follow	•	dards and guidelines,	and suggest process
		improvements as appropriat	е		
Responsibilities		Understand IS standards &	-	-	-
		quidelines.			
		Develop skills as			
		necessary.			
		Produce artifacts per			
M		standards.			
Messages to Deliver		"Our work will be to spec &	-	-	-
		be on time." "Here are			
		some suggestions."			
Verification /		Peer review.	-	-	-
Compliance Method		(Later) PQF.			

Training Requirements

Course Information Sharing or Skill	Tanning Kequ	in ciricits															
Information Shoring or Skill								Users									
SOA 101	Course	Information Sharing or Skill	SOA Governance Board	Service Registrar	Service Architect	Business Services Analyst	Service Developer	Service Assembler	Infrastructure	Service Support	Service Tester	Service Security Architect	Configuration Manager	Self Guided User Aid	ILT - Internal/External	Knowledge Transfer	CBT
Web services 101			Intro														
Services 10 The basic concepts & principles of services 10 Service																\vdash	
Services	Mep Services 101			Х	X	Х	X	X	Х	Х	X	X	Х		X	\vdash	_
Organizational shared Services Service	Services 101		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		X		
and the need of shared services		organization	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х		х		
Organizational objectives and roles control how the organization will able their and not be control in a past 50 Ab wold objective and role and roles and ro	services	j –	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	х	х	Х	Х	Х	х	х			
Organizational collectives and roles Explain nies a post SOA world																	_
Reference Architecture Describe the roadmap and vision for SOA X	- 0	function in a post SOA world						X	X	Х	Х	X	Х				
Describe the roadmap and vision for SOA X X X X X X X X X	•		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х							Х		\sqcup	_
Describe the roadmap and vision for SOA X				х	Х		х	х	х	Х	х	х	х		x		
Distributed Computing 101 State Concepts & principles of distributed National Process and Part National Process and Part National Process Integrity 101 Indestanding SPM Governance Undestanding SPM Governance Undestan	Organizational			х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х		х		
Distributed Computing 101 State Concepts & principles of distributed National Process and Part National Process and Part National Process Integrity 101 Indestanding SPM Governance Undestanding SPM Governance Undestan		Davak	2 12 122	ont/A	robit	o o tru	'										
Networked SOA	Distributed Computing		эртп	3111/ <i>P</i>		eciui											
networked SOA networked SOA Detailed description of the Reference Architecture Architecture Architecture Architecture Detailed description of SOA concepts & principles SOA for Architects potocole & standards Designing SOA peliciples Designing SOA Detailed description on service design peliciples Business Process Business Process Business Process Business Process Management 101 Business Process Management System (BPMS) Detailed understanding of the BPMS (BPMS) Detailed understanding of practical techniques for modeling, analysis and design Developing Business Process Models in the Real-World Process Mapping 101 Process Mapping 101 Process mapping concepts & principles Process Mapping 101 Process mapping concepts & principles SOA Governance Understanding BPM Gov		1			Х		Х		Х		Х		Х				Х
Architecture		networked SOA			х		х		х	x	х		х				X
SoA for Architects principles A		Architecture		х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х		х		
Architects protocols & standards		principles			х		X		х	х		х			х		
Designing SOA applications Business Process Management 101 Business Process Management System (BPMS) Process Modeling, Analysis and Design Developing Business Process Modeling the nature of business Process Modeling the Process Modeling in real-world situations Process Integrity 101 Brocess & principles on the integrity of processes of Understanding SOA Governance SOA Governance Understanding SPA Governance Vivaling Process Vivaling Vivaling Process Vivaling Vivaling Vivaling SPA Governance Vivaling Process Modeling Process Vivaling Vivaling Vivaling SPA Governance Vivaling Process Governance Understanding SPA Governance Vivaling Vivaling Process Vivaling Vivaling Process Vivaling Vivaling Vivaling Vivaling SPA Governance Vivaling Vivaling Process Vivaling Vivaling Vivaling Vivaling SPA Governance Vivaling Vivaling Vivaling Vivaling SPA Governance Vivaling Vivaling Vivaling Vivaling SPA Governance Vivaling Vivaling Vivaling Vivaling Vivaling SPA Governance Vivaling Viv					Х		Х		Х	Х		Х				X	
Business Process Management 101 Business Process Management System (BPMS) Detailed understanding of the BPMS (BPMS) Developing Business Process Modeling, Analysis and Design Developing Business Process Models in the Real-World Process Mapping 101 Process mapping concepts & principles on the integrity of processes SOA Governance Understanding BPM Governance Unde					v		v		v	v		v			v		
Business Process Management 101 Business Process Management System (BPM) Detailed understanding of the BPMS (BPMS) Process Modeling, Analysis and Design Developing Business Process Models in the Real-World Process Mapping 101 Process mapping concepts & principles on the integrity 101 Business Process X X X X X X X X X X X X		,										^			^	\sqcup	
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Business Process Management 101 Business Process Management System (BPMS) Process Modeling, Analysis and Design Developing Business Process Models in the Real-World Process Mapping 101 Process mapping concepts & principles The process Mapping 101 Process mapping concepts & principles The process Integrity 101 Basic concepts & principles on the integrity of processes The process and Roles Son Governance Understanding Son Governance Understanding Services Governance Understanding Architecture Governance Understanding BPM Governance Understanding BPM Governance Understanding BPM Governance The process and Roles The process and		В	usine	ess Pr	oces	SS								11			
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Process Models in the Real-World process modeling in real-world situations process modeling in real-world situations process mapping concepts & principles	Analysis and Design				Х	Х	Х	Х		Х		Х			х		
Process Mapping 101 Process mapping concepts & principles	Process Models in the				x	x	x	x		x		x			x		
Process integrity of processes Process and Roles SOA Governance Understanding SOA Governance X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X		Process mapping concepts & principles			Х	Х	Х	Х		Х		Х			Х		
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Governance Understanding Architecture Governance X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Services Governance																
Governance Understanding BPM Governance X X X SOA-Driven Project Understanding Project Governance X X X X		Understanding Architecture Governance			Х		х						х			ıΤ	х
SOA-Driven Project Understanding Project Governance X X X X X X X X X	Business Process					х				х							
	SOA-Driven Project	Understanding Project Governance	х		х	х	х				х	х					x

Key Messages

From:	<u>To:</u> SGB	<u>To:</u> ST/Project Team	To: ISLT	<u>To:</u> ELT	<u>To:</u> IS Assoc	<u>To:</u> Biz Part.
SGB		- Get all IS teams ready - What help do you need? -These are the strategic decisions we've made	- Vision, Strategy - Program status - Resource needs - Escalated issues	- SOA Intro - Vision - Timeframes, milestones - Impacts - WIIFM - Get your team ready	- SOA Intro - Vision - Impacts - WIIFM - See the EST to get trained and ready	(LATER) - SOA Overview - Rationale - Impacts, such as SDLC changes - WIIFM -Success Stories -Importance of BPM
EST/ Project Teams	- Here's our detailed plan for getting ready - We need you to make these decisions		n/a	- Prepare for these changes in processes and tools	- Services SDLC Intro - Standards, Processes, Tools Intro - Training & support options	n/a
ISLT	- Govern the SOA Initiative - Ask for needed resources - Give us regular status	- Put into place the standards, processes, tools and training needed to support SOA		- Work with the SGB & EST to make SOA work within your areas	make it work	(LATER) - Here's where we're headed and why - Here's what we need from you
ELT	- Issues that need SGB attention	- Issues that need EST attention	- Issues with SGB that need escalation			n∕a
IS Associates	- Questions or ideas on SOA direction or governance decisions	- Questions or ideas on standards, processes or tools	n/a			n/a
Biz Partners	(LATER) - Services we need - Requirements for services	(LATER) - Requirements for BPM tools		n/a	n/a	

Communications Planning

	Communication	Planning		1	aı	rge	et		Timing	ا	Del	ive	ery		R	Responsibi	lities
Communication Meeting/Task	Key Messages	Purpose	ISLT/TGB	ELT/IS Directors	SOA SGB	Func. Mgrs.	IS Stakeholders	Other	Frequency	Website	Team Meeting Targeted Fmail	Face to Face 1:1	Brown Bag lunch	Demonstration	Provide Input to Content	Task Owner	Responsible for Delivery of Communicat ion
Phase One																	
SOA Steering Committee	Strategic direction, assign priority, fund allocation, issue escalation	To provide strategic direction by driving the strategy with the SGB		х	х	х			Daily		x	x			SOA SGB	Program Manager	~ ISLT ~ Rick K.
SOA Steering Committee	Changes in: Strategic direction, assigned priority, fund allocation, issue escalation	To provide strategic direction by driving the strategy with the SGB		x	x	x			Quarterly		X	x			SOA SGB	Program Manager	~ ISLT ~ Rick K.
Executive Leadership Team (ELT)	Commitment to SOA strategy and projects	To establish commitment to the SOA initiative by re- enforcing agreed upon standards				х			Weekly		х	x			Func. Mgrs	ŝ	ś
SOA Governance Board (SGB)	Share status, assign resources, resolve issues, approve changes	To keep the senior leadership informed of the SOA's strategic progress and key upcoming activities.	x	x					Monthly		x x				SOA Steering Committee	Program Manager	~ Sofronas ~ Higham ~ Cozzi ~ Kick ~ Dennen
SOA Governance Board (SGB)	Changes in: Status, assign resources, resolve issues, approve changes	To keep the senior leadership informed of the SOA's strategic progress and key upcoming activities.	x	x					Quarterly		x x				SOA Steering Committee	Program Manager	~ Sofronas ~ Higham ~ Cozzi ~ Kick ~ Dennen
Enterprise Services Team (EST)	Shared service needs, service catalog progression, assign SME resources, as needed	To ensure commitment and keep stakeholders informed of SOA's tactical progress and key upcoming activities.			x	x	x		Weekly		x x		x		Ś	Func. Mgrs.	Various Func. Mgr.'s

14. Strategy: Risk Management Overview

See the separate document: SOA Risk Assessment here:

S:\Information Services\IS Planning\IS Capabilities\Capability Development\SOA\Risk-Assessment.doc.

15. Strategy: Next Steps

A key milestone for the SOA Initiative is set for mid-February 2009, when the SGB is set to become self-sustaining, and the IS Capabilities team will not be supporting it full-time. To that end, the following are the action items that are planned to be completed by then:

Vision & Business Case

- Write SOA Strategy
- Write SOA Business Case
- Document SOA's Role vis-à-vis "B3"
- Develop SOA Overview Presentation
- Present SOA Overview to IS
- Present SOA Status Updates to IS Mgmt at EA Quarterly Updates

Engagement

- SGB: Gain Infrastructure Leader commitment
- SGB: Gain SGB members' commitment to ownership of tracks
- SGB: Update track contents and dates
- SGB: Establish a feedback mechanism (SGB mailbox?)
- EST: Complete ADS readiness assessment
- EST: Expand readiness assessment to other areas

Leadership

- Follow up SOA Messages at leaders' team meetings
- Determine need for a CoE for Services; If needed, write Plan

Implementation Effectiveness

- Get SOA on 1 List
- Determine SOA budget (tools/standards, generic service development)
- Monitor & support EII Phase 1, for processes & templates
- Update SDLC for services
- Inventory current services
- Develop a Service Maturity Model; Assess current services
- Write a Metrics Plan
- Write an Organization Plan (job descriptions, roles, etc.)
- Assess need for supporting tools; Write requirements
- Implement tools (assess, acquire, standards, training, etc.)

Sustainability

- Write a Communications Plan
- Implement Communications
- Write an Incentives Plan
- Implement Incentives
- Govern overall SOA program
- Monitor suitability of processes & tools; Adjust as needed

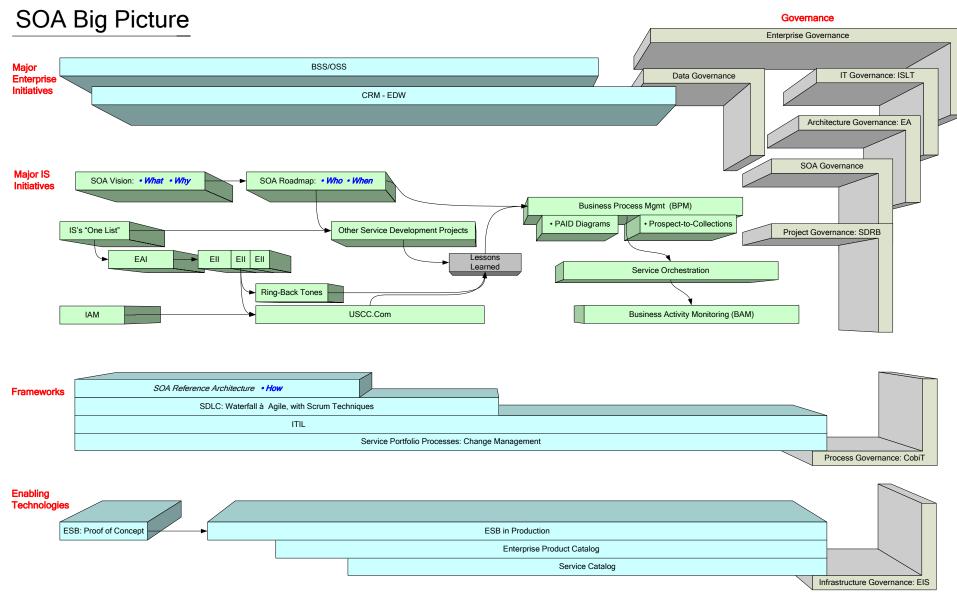
16. Appendices

Document Revision History & Approvals

The revision history shows changes and approvals to this document.

Version	Date	Description	Author	Approved by
0.1	11-20-08	Draft the SOA Strategy	Mark Dattoli	
0.2	12-9-08	Some processes added	MD	
0.3	2-25-09	Service categorization added & I.S. Playbook docs	MD	

SOA Initiative in Context



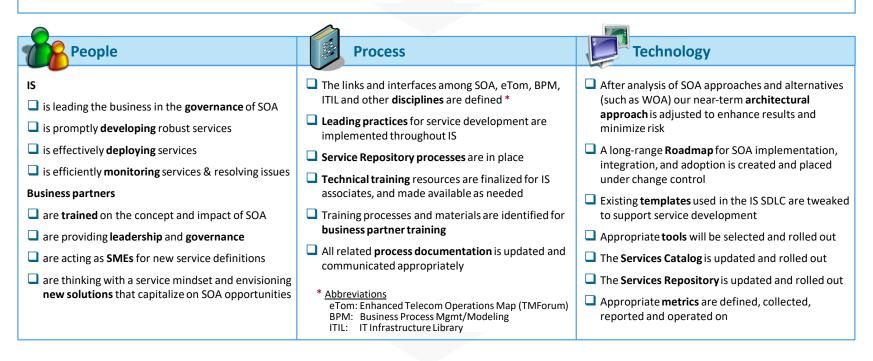
SOA Initiative: Brief by IS Capability Team

IS Capability Initiative Brief: Implementing SOA as an IS Capability

Statement of Opportunity



- One of the key leading practices in the IT industry is the concept of Service-Oriented Architecture (SOA).
 - The primary value proposition of SOA lies in **business agility** "increasing the reuse of services and business rules, by allowing internal processes to be driven from established and trusted business data, resulting in nimble response to changing conditions" (Corp Exec Board).
 - USCC IS has embarked upon the SOA journey with a number of initiatives by various IS groups. We can benefit by ensuring that all these efforts are aligned and building in concert toward a mature IS SOA capability.



Dream Statement

- Imagine the business agility that could result if IS could deliver robust business services in a matter of days or weeks instead of months. Imagine further, if some business solutions could be built and implemented by our business partners without any IS involvement. And imagine business interruptions no longer occurring, as self-healing networks and systems resolve incidents transparently to our customers and business partners through automated monitoring and recovery processes. Finally, imagine the cost of IT decreasing 20% (per Gartner Group). SOA promises faster, cheaper, better, more business-aligned, and more customer-focused IT.
- These capabilities would give USCC a significant competitive advantage in the wireless telecom space.

