



ARCHITECTING THE CHANGE

Experiencing Enterprise Transformation with UAF in a Non-Deterministic World



3DEXPERIENCE®

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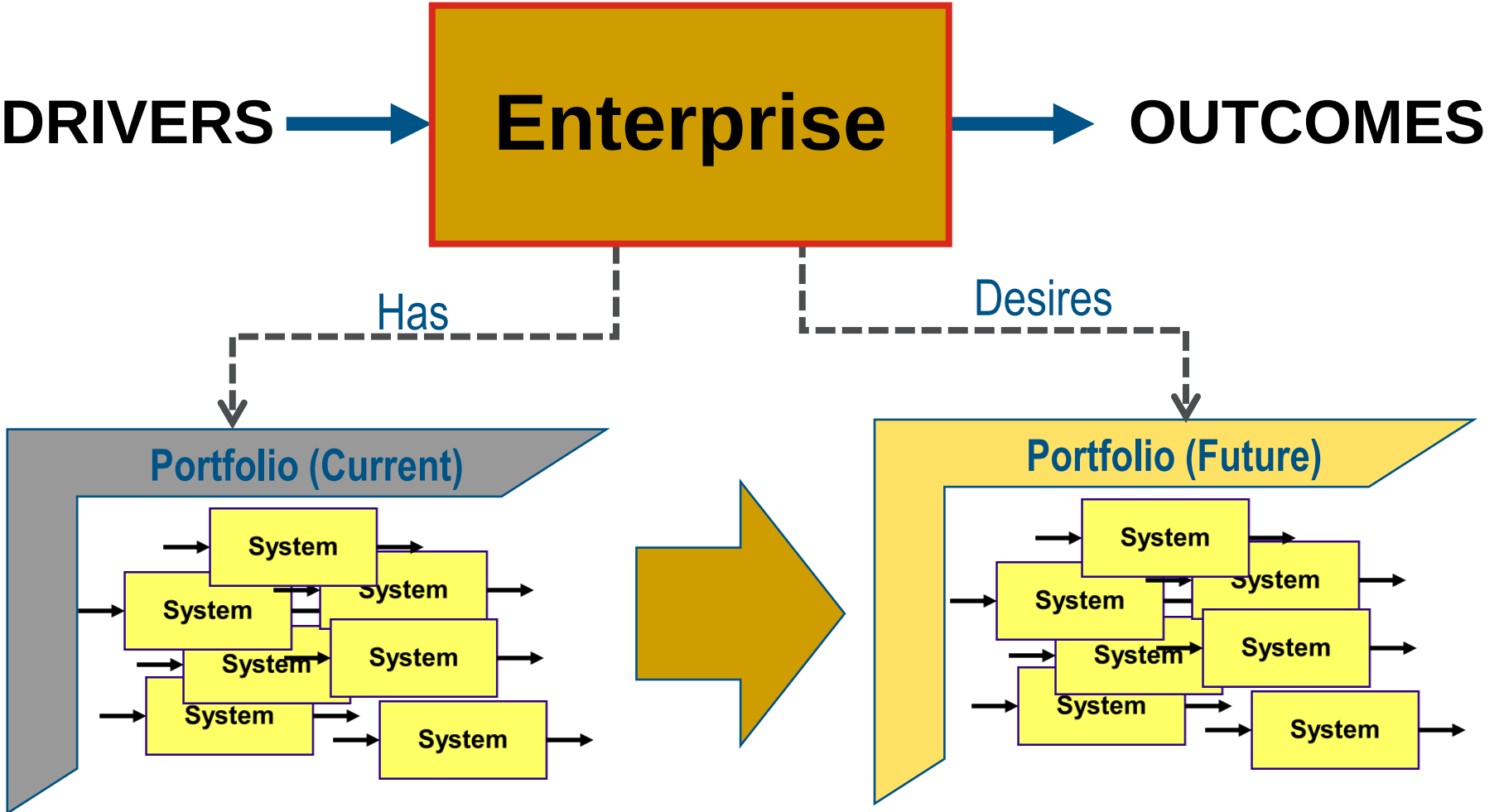


PLANS ARE DETERMINISTIC. TRANSFORMATIONS ARE NOT.

- ▶ We plan transformation as if it was a project.
- ▶ In reality, it behaves more like a living system:
 - decisions create new dependencies,
 - dependencies create constraints,
 - constraints reshape the plan.
- ▶ **Model-Based Enterprise Architecture (MBEA)** can effectively support transformation planning by considering available resources, including systems, personnel, and technologies, as well as identifying any new resources to acquire or develop.



UAF – TRANSFORMATIONAL APPROACH



Enterprise - a purposeful or industrious undertaking (especially one that requires effort or boldness)

UAF

- UAF is an International Standard for Enterprise Systems Engineering

	Pillar				Specialty Engineering Analysis
	Requirements	Behavior	Structure	Interactions	
System-Level	System-Level	Use Cases	System Context	Relationships of Elements	System-Level Analysis
Subsystem-Level	Subsystem-Level	Functional Analysis	Logical Subsystems	Wiring of Subsystems	
Component-Level	System Requirements, Interfaces, Constraints	System Behavior	System Structure	System Interactions	
Physical Requirements	Software	Electrical	Mechanical		

MagicGrid



System-Level	Requirements	Behavior	Structure	Interactions	Requirements	Behavior	Structure	Interactions	Requirements	Behavior	Structure	Interactions
System-Level	System-Level	Use Cases	System Context	Relationships of Elements	System-Level	Use Cases	System Context	Relationships of Elements	System-Level	Use Cases	System Context	Relationships of Elements
Subsystem-Level	Subsystem-Level	Functional Analysis	Logical Subsystems	Wiring of Subsystems	Subsystem-Level	Functional Analysis	Logical Subsystems	Wiring of Subsystems	Subsystem-Level	Functional Analysis	Logical Subsystems	Wiring of Subsystems
Component-Level	System Requirements	System Behavior	System Structure	System Relationships	Component-Level	System Requirements	System Behavior	System Structure	Component-Level	System Requirements	System Behavior	System Structure
Physical Requirements	...	...	...	...	Physical Requirements	...	...	...	Physical Requirements	...	...	...

Product

Relatively simple

Verifiable Requirements

No human resources considered as part of system

Service

Software intensive

Involves products and other services

Human resources may be involved

Enterprise

Fuzzy Requirements

Involves a lot of risk

Rich of human resources

Made of services and products

Complicated

Complex



technical

socio-technical



UAF Use Cases

15288 System Lifecycle Processes

Acquisition Decision Making

AOA (Analysis of Alternatives)

Application Portfolio Management

Budget Planning

Business and Mission Analysis - INCOSE

Business Process Reengineering

Business Transformation Planning

Capability Gaps Analysis

Capability Planning

Capability Portfolio Management

Capability-based Assessment

Certification Planning

Defense Acquisition System

Define and analyze problem space

Describe SoS

Design Surety

Digital Engineering Planning and Execution

Digital Transformation Planning

Digital Twin

Doctrine Development

Ecosystem Sustainability

Enterprise Planning

Enterprise Systems Engineering - INCOSE

Federated Mission Network (FMN)

JCIDS

Logistics Support Planning

Mission Assurance

Mission Criticality

Mission Engineering

Operational Analysis

Operational Sustainability

Operations

Operations Planning

Optimization

Organizational and Strategic Planning

Performance Management

Policy Formulation

Portfolio Management

PPBE

Predictive Analytics

Program Assessment and Evaluation

Program Formulation

Program Planning

Requirements Development and Flowdown

Risk and Opportunity Management

Security Analysis

Simulation Support

Strategic Planning and Execution

Sustainability

Sustainment Engineering

System Lifecycle Management

System Security Engineering

System Sustainability

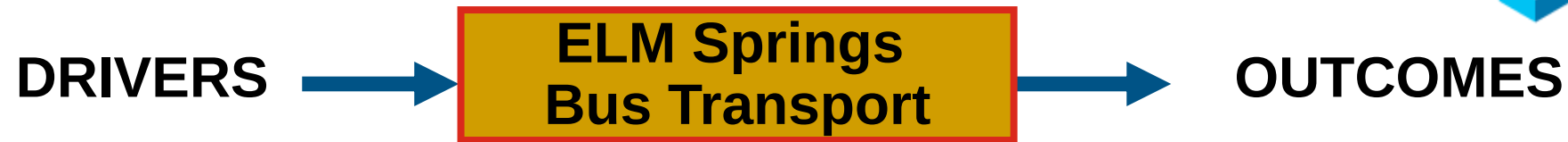
Technology Planning and Assessment

Test Planning and Execution

Training



TRANSPORTATION ENTERPRISE TRANSFORMATION



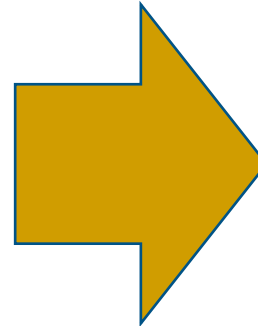
Has

Desires



**AS-IS (CURRENT)
PHASE**

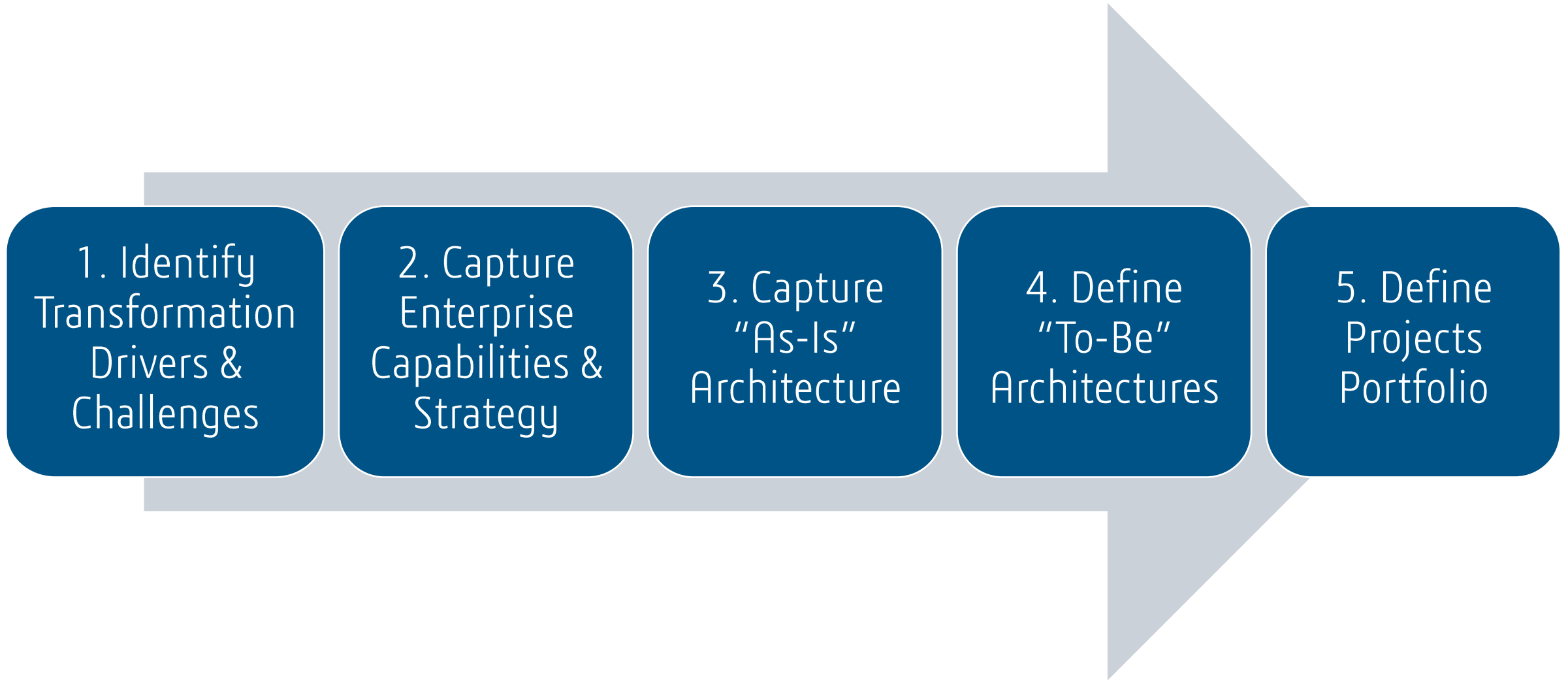
- Mixed fleet of diesel and trolley buses
- Drivers
- Re-fueling
- Washing and Cleaning
- Scheduled and unscheduled repairs
- ...



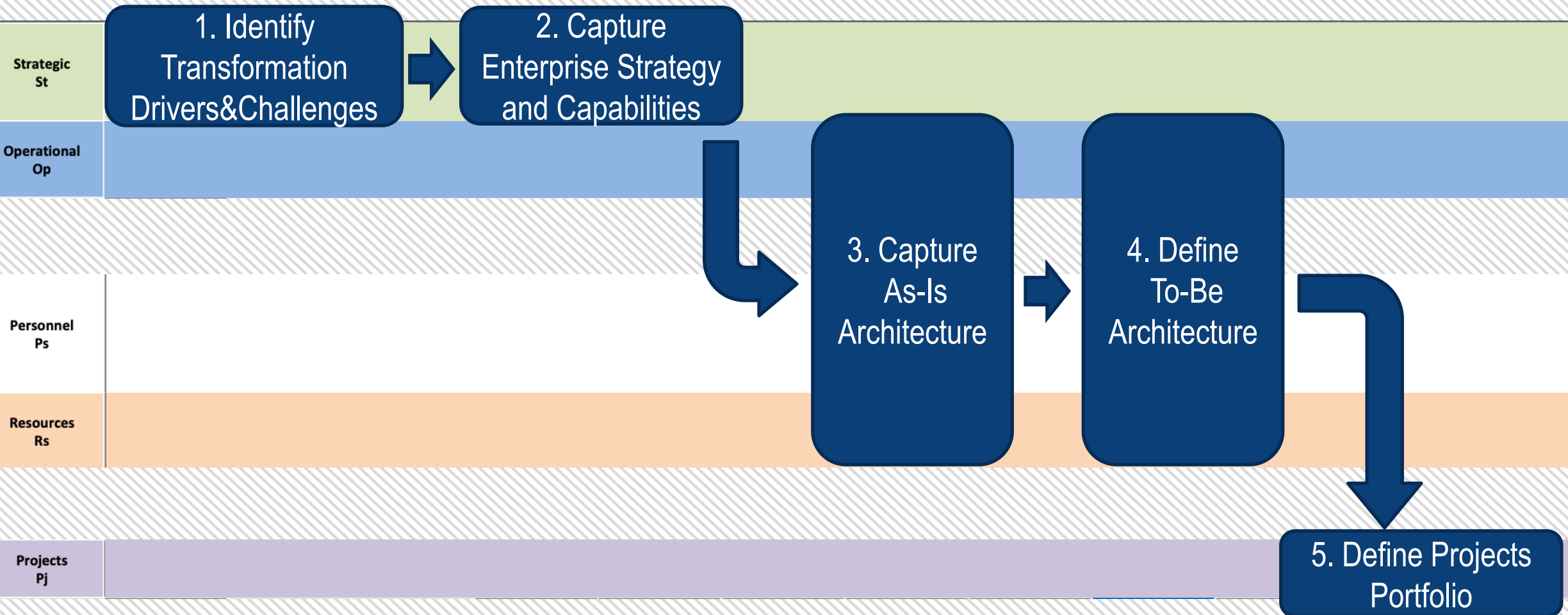
**NEAR TERM "TO-BE"
PHASE**

- Electric bus fleet
- Drivers
- Re-charging
- Washing and Cleaning
- Scheduled and unscheduled repairs
- ...

ACTIVITIES OF ENTERPRISE TRANSFORMATION PLANNING



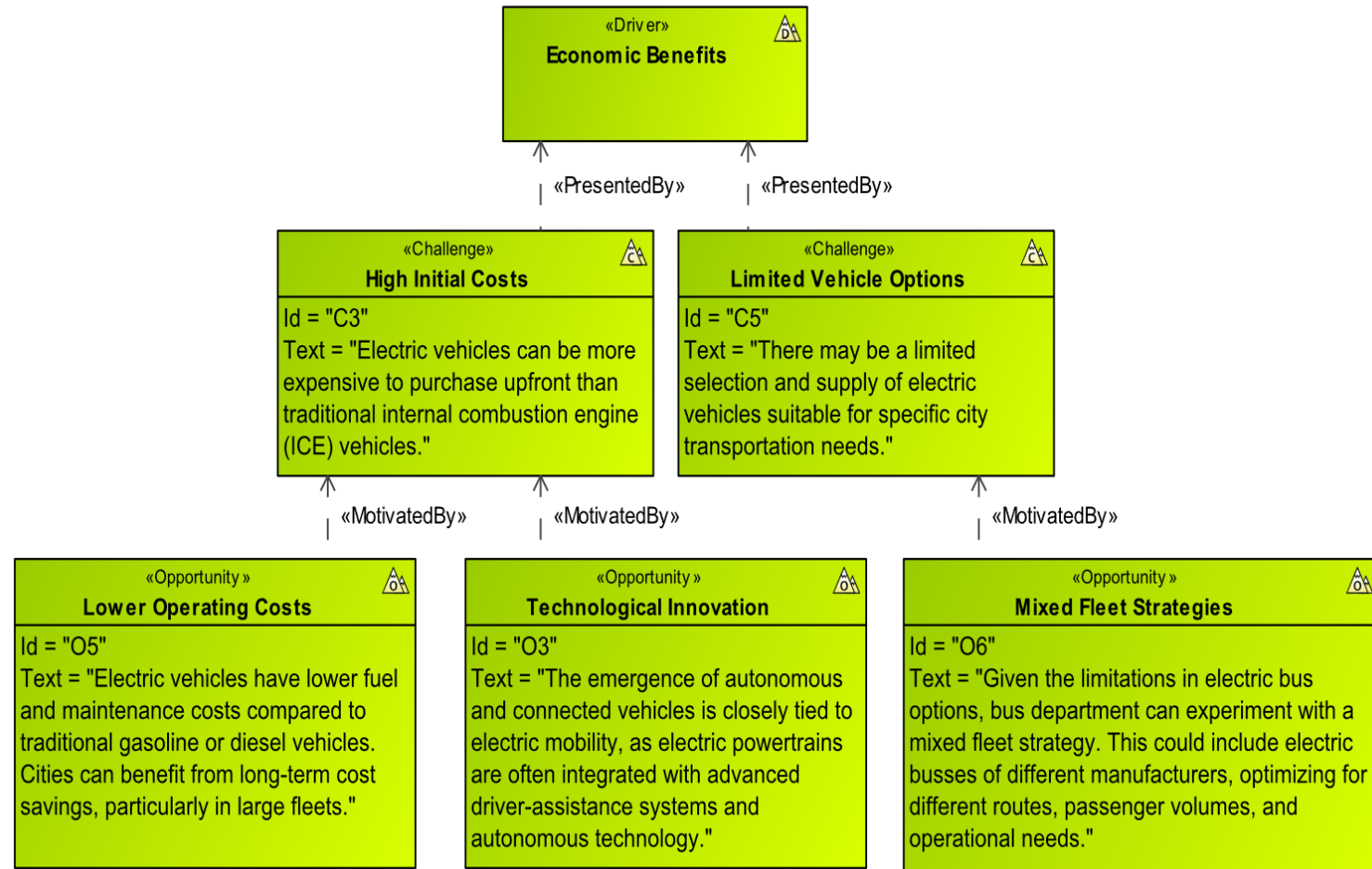
Model-Based Enterprise Transformation Planning Workflow



1. IDENTIFY ARCHITECTURE DRIVERS AND CHALLENGES

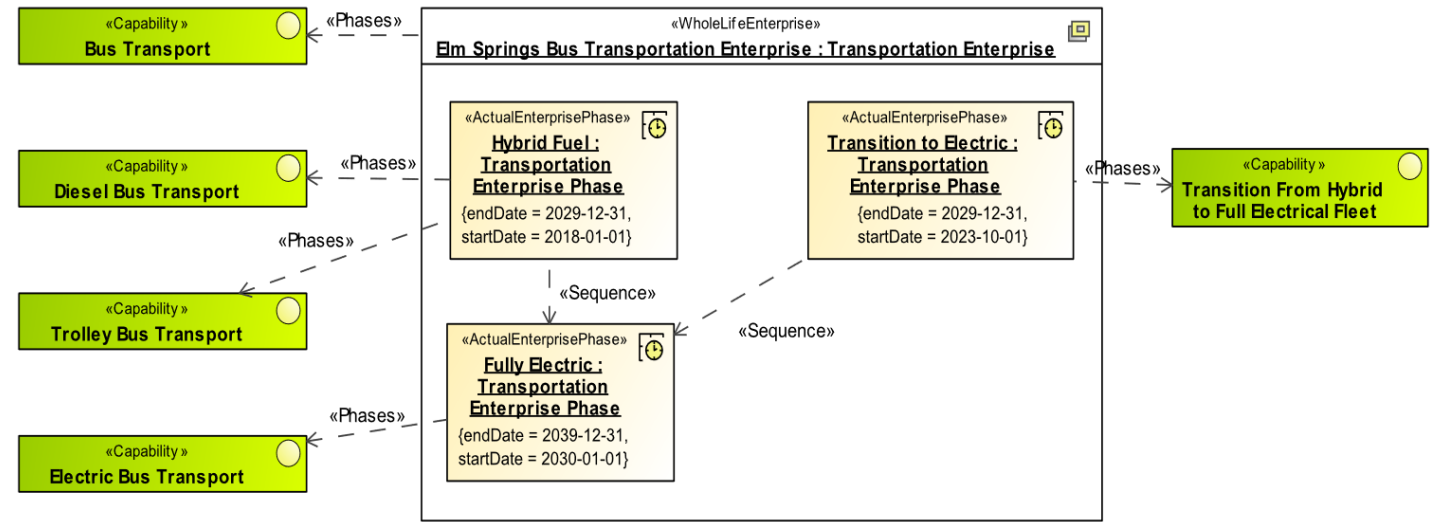
► Determine **WHY** the enterprise needs transformation:

- ▷ **Drivers** justify the changes are identified
- ▷ **Challenges** present difficulties in addressing the drivers are assessed
- ▷ **Opportunities** based on drivers and challenges are identified

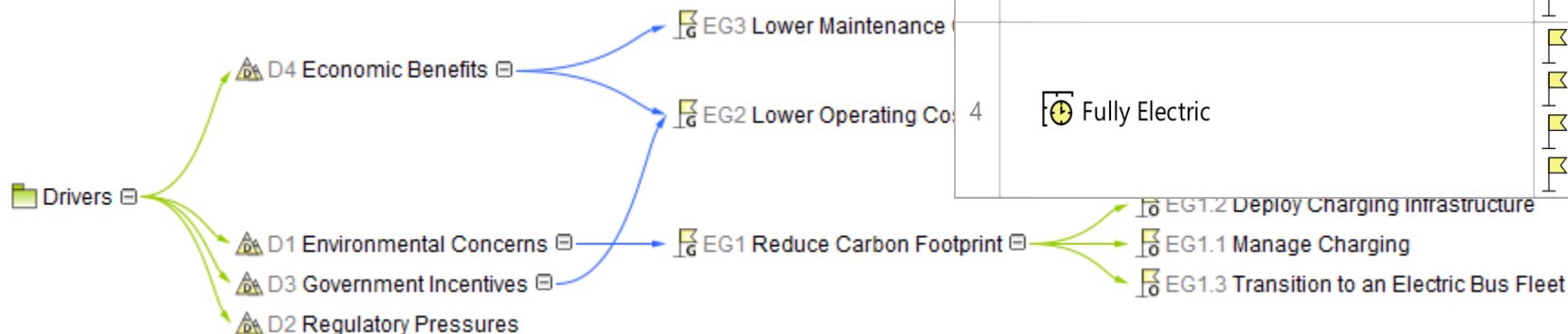


2. CAPTURE ENTERPRISE STRATEGY AND CAPABILITIES

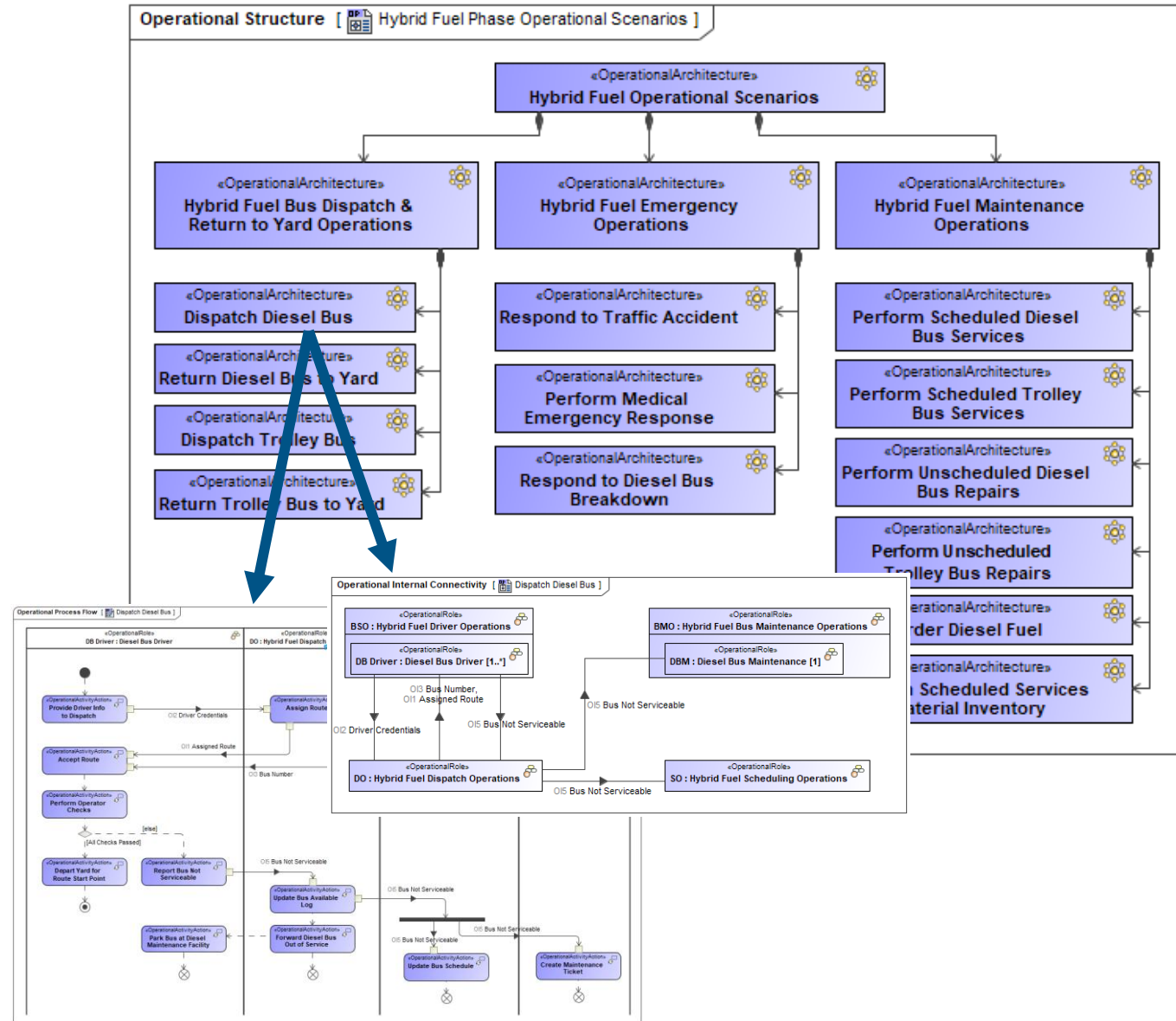
- Plan the enterprise transformation from its current to the target phase
- Identify current and target phase Capabilities



2	Hybrid Fuel	EG1 Reduce Carbon Footprint	2018-01-01	2029-12-31
3	Transition to Electric	EG3.1 Train Staff EG1.2 Deploy Charging Infrastructure EG1.3 Transition to an Electric Bus Fleet	2023-10-01	2029-12-31
4	Fully Electric	EG2.2 Ensure Efficient Operation EG2.1 Perform Cost-Benefit Analysis EG1.1 Manage Charging EG2.3 Adopt Innovative Technologies	2030-01-01	2039-12-31



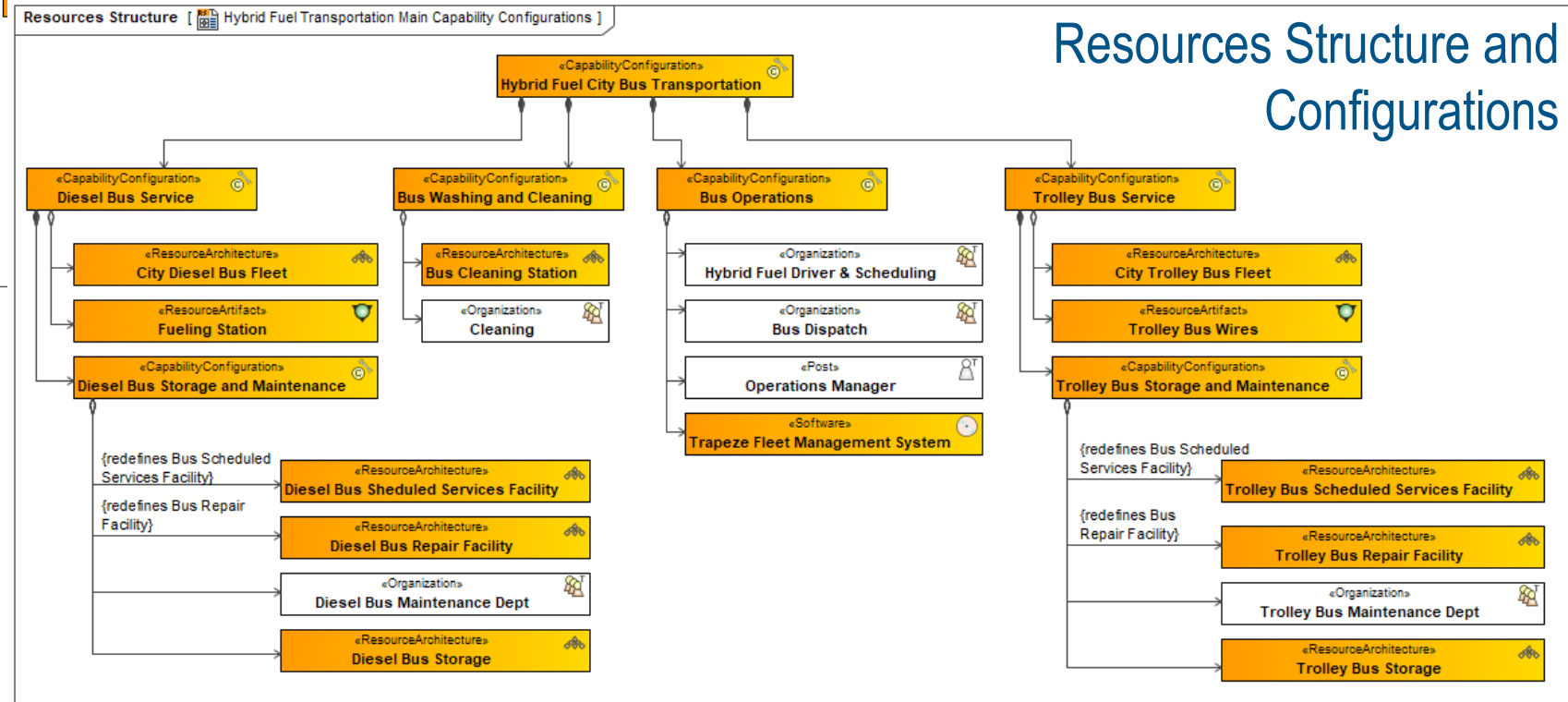
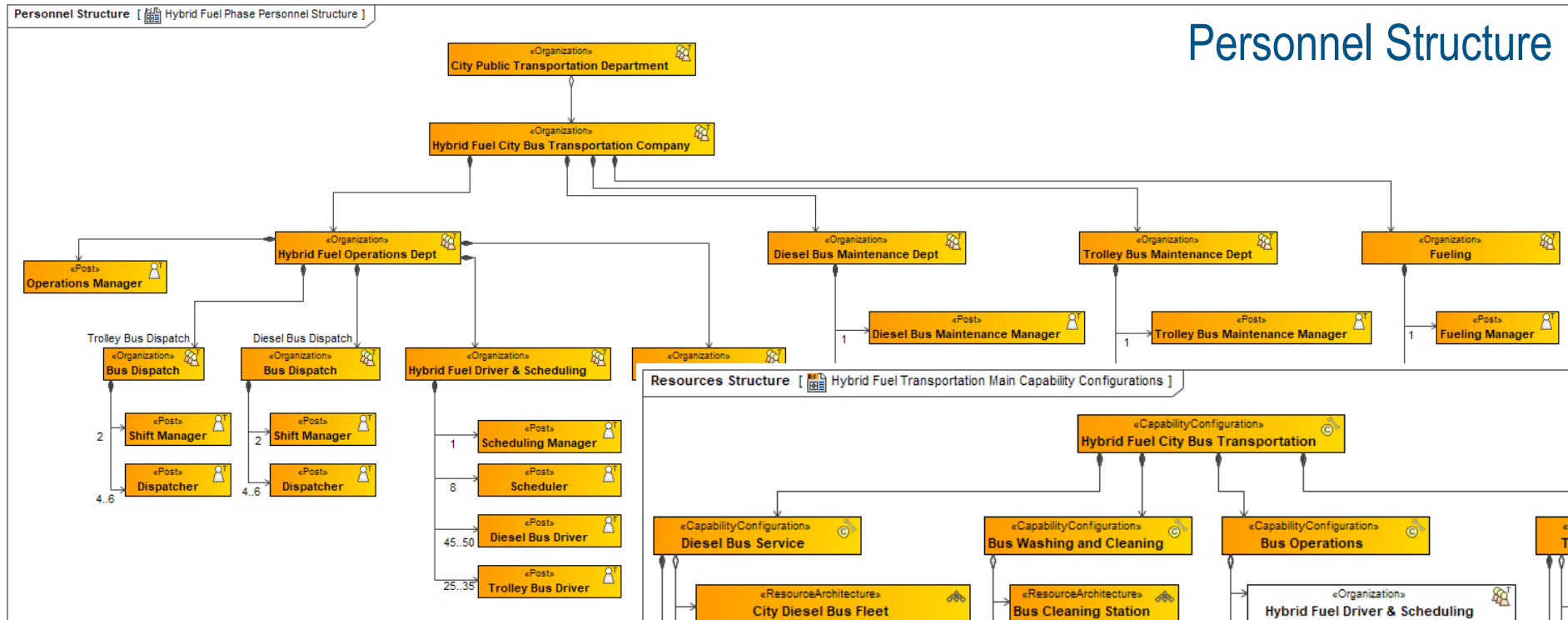
3. CAPTURE AS-IS ARCHITECTURE



► Document the architecture of the current enterprise phase, including:

- “As-Is” Operational Architecture
- “As-Is” Personnel Architecture
- “As-Is” Resources Architecture

3. CAPTURE AS-IS ARCHITECTURE (CONT.)



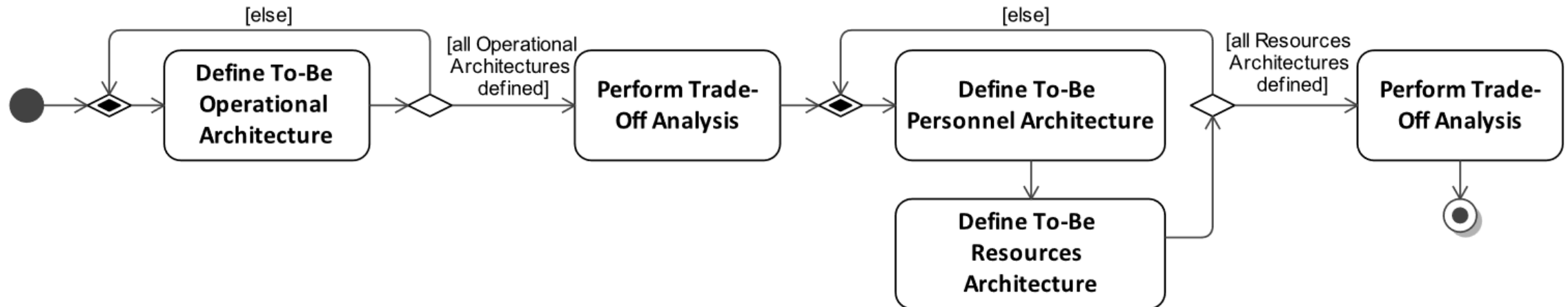
Capture- an **implementation-specific description** of how the enterprise implements operational needs and exhibits capabilities

4. DEFINE TO-BE ARCHITECTURES

► Multiple “to-be” architectures can be produced

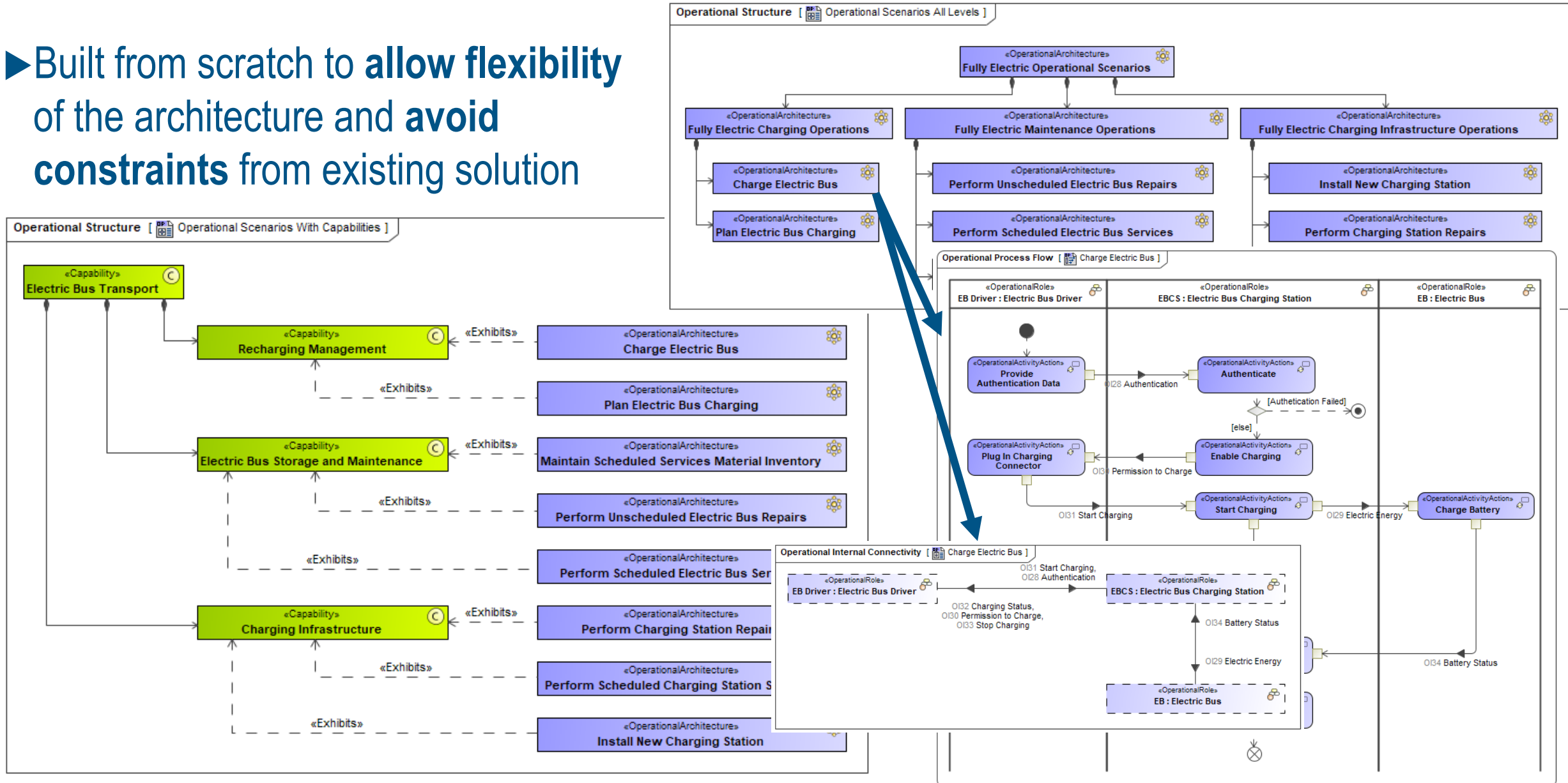
▷ If multiple “to-be” architectures are specified, a trade-off analysis is performed to select the optimal one

► Additionally, the “to-be” architectures can be based on the relevant “as-is” architectures, using them as a baseline, rather than being created from scratch

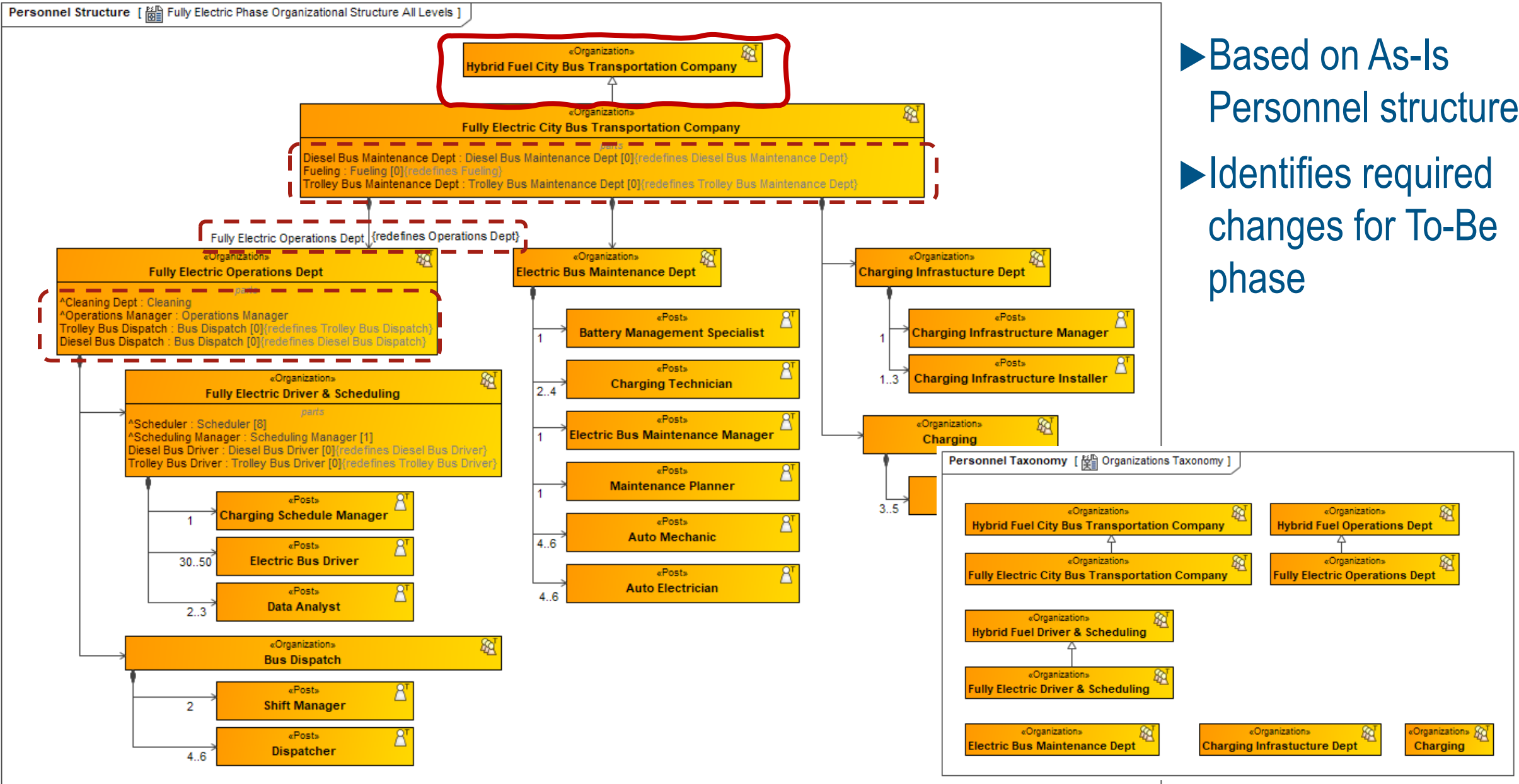


4.1 DEFINE TO-BE OPERATIONAL ARCHITECTURE

- Built from scratch to **allow flexibility** of the architecture and **avoid constraints** from existing solution

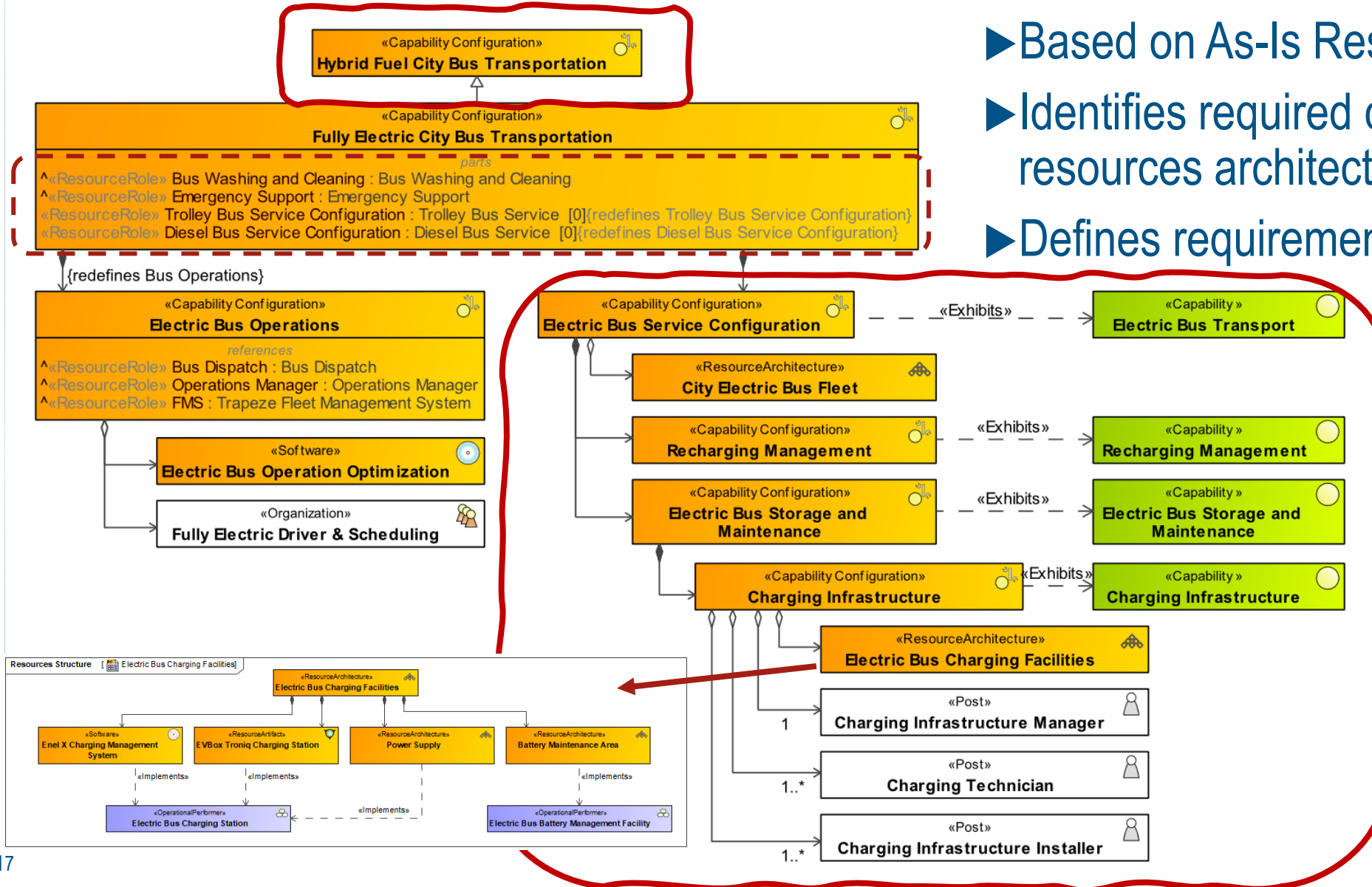


4.2 DEFINE TO-BE PERSONNEL ARCHITECTURE



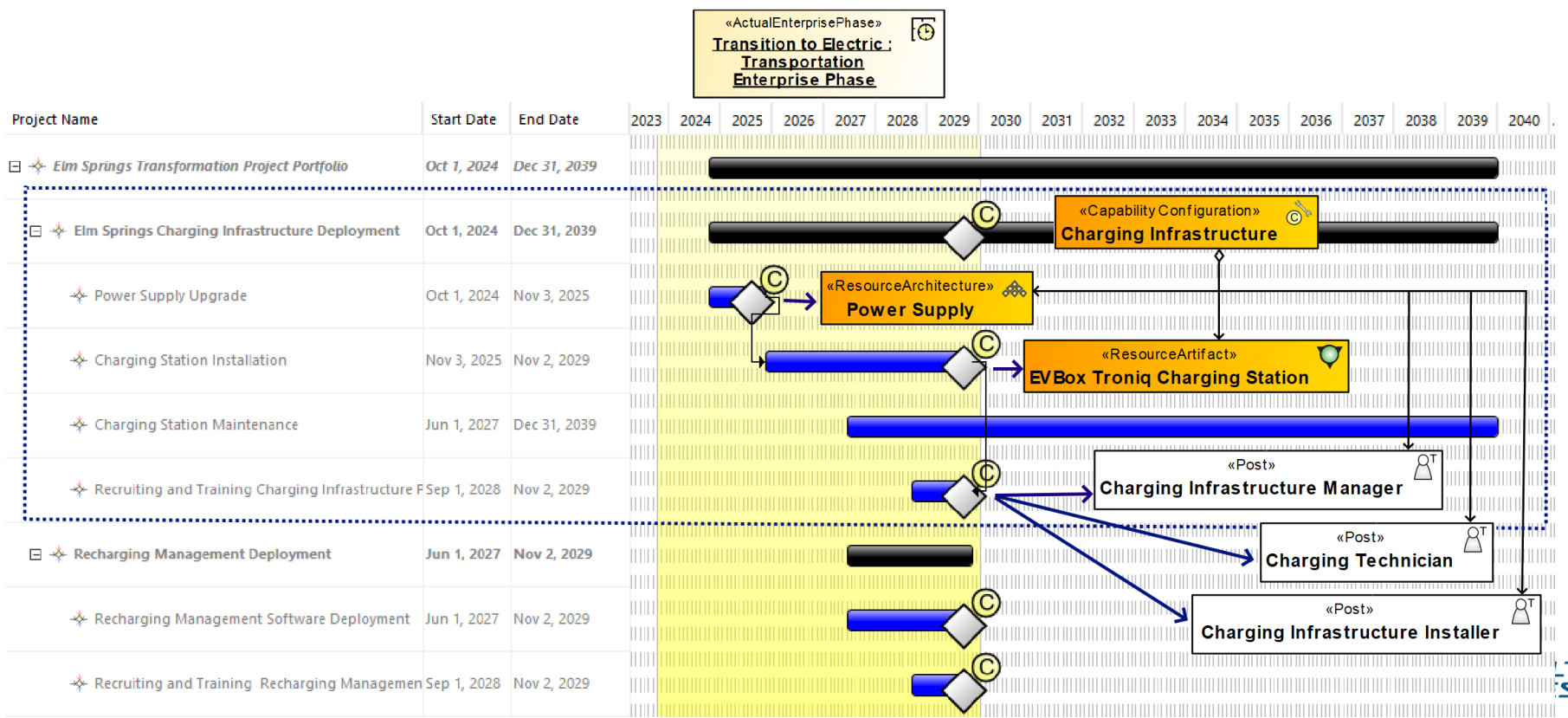
4.3 DEFINE TO-BE RESOURCES ARCHITECTURE

- Based on As-Is Resources Architecture
- Identifies required changes to existing resources architecture
- Defines requirements for new resources



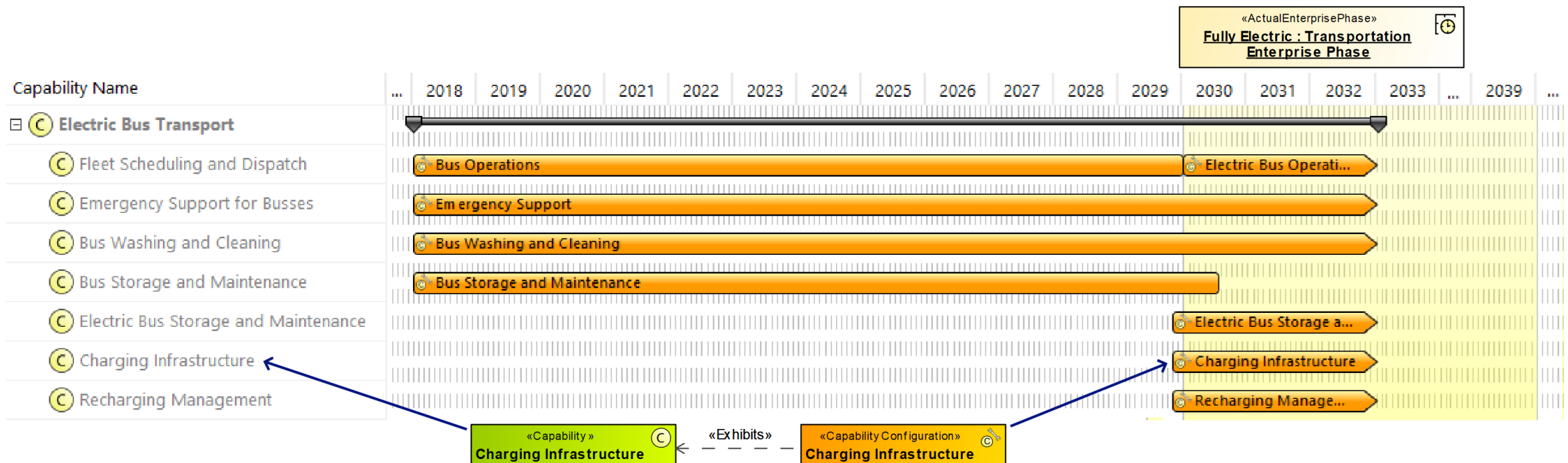
5. DEFINE PROJECTS PORTFOLIO

- Identifies and describes **projects** required to transit the enterprise from the “as-is” to “to-be” phase
- Captures each project **milestones** to monitor its progress and evaluate how it contributes to realizing the capabilities of the enterprise
- Once all the resources of a single capability configuration become available, it enables the relevant capability



5. DEFINE PROJECTS PORTFOLIO (CONT.)

- ▶ The projects portfolio definition enables analysis of capabilities delivery:
 - ▷ when each capability becomes available
 - ▷ which capability configuration realizes it, and for what period of time
- ▶ It also provides an overview of how changes in projects might affect capability deployment and allows to identify capability gaps



CONCLUSIONS

- ▶ UAF enables practical, model-based way for planning and managing enterprise transformation from strategy to implementation.
- ▶ Enterprise capabilities, processes, resources, and projects can be managed within a single transformation model.
- ▶ Model-based architecture improves visibility of dependencies, impacts, and transformation risks.
- ▶ The approach is presented to the UAF Task Force within the Object Management Group (OMG) and gathered valuable feedback for further refinement.

Thank You!

