ST-CEAF Glossary

Document Title: ST-CEAF Glossary

Purpose: The purpose of the CEAF Glossary is for the Enterprise Architecture Community (EAC) reference, specifically terms that are used in the EA profession. This glossary stands aside from departmental glossary's in that the terms used in EA are often well understood by EA professionals, but not by non-EA staff. For that reason, terms found in this glossary will be from EA sources first as priority while non-EA sources will be limited in this glossary, if any.

Audience: Enterprise Architect Community

Instructions:

1.   Use this glossary as a reference when creating artifacts for design and planning efforts.

2.   If a term is missing from this glossary that you would like to see added, send a note to the CIO-EAC@state.ca.gov email group and the Office of Enterprise Architecture will add it to this glossary if the term is EA specific.

Note: The name of this document follows the EA³ Standard, whereas the "ST" part of this document name indicates that this files is a standard.

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Terms	Definitions	References
Action	Something which happens. Every action of interest for modeling purposes is associated with at least one object. The set of actions associated with an object is partitioned into internal actions and interactions. An internal action always takes place without the participation of the environment of the object. An interaction takes place with the participation of the environment of the object. NOTES -- 1 "Action" means "action occurrence". Depending on context, a specification may express that an action has occurred, is occurring or may occur. 2 The granularity of actions is a design choice. An action need not be instantaneous. Actions may overlap in time. 3 Interactions may be labeled in terms of cause and effect relationships between the participating objects. The concepts that support this are discussed in 13.3. 4 An object may interact with itself, in which case it is considered to play at least two roles in the interaction, and may be considered, in this context, as being a part of its own environment. 5 Involvement of the environment represents operability. Thus, interactions are observable whereas internal actions are not observable, because of object encapsulation.	(2020) State of California Office of Enterprise Architecture

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Terms	Definitions	References
Actionable	The architecture analysis and documentation is a direct input to executives, managers, and staff to support portfolio planning, resource planning, decision-making, and management to achieve strategic business outcomes.	Scott A. Bernard, (2012), Abridged from EA3, An Introduction to Enterprise Architecture, Third Edition, Author House
Activity	A single-headed directed acyclic graph of actions, where occurrence of each action in the graph is made possible by the occurrence of all immediately preceding actions (i.e. by all adjacent actions which are closer to the head).	(2020) State of California Office of Enterprise Architecture
Actor	A coherent set of roles that users of use cases play when interacting with the use cases.	(1987 - 2001) Rational Software Corporation
Agile	The process of moving or modifying quickly and easily to accommodate change.	John D. McDowall, (2019) Derived from AIA, Complex Enterprise Architecture, First Edition, Apress
Agreement	A contract duly executed and legally binding.	(2021) Merriam Webster
Application and Application Software	a) Software designed to fulfill specific needs of a user; for example, software for navigation, payroll, or process control. b) a program (such as a word processor or a spreadsheet) that performs a particular task or set of tasks.	(2005) adapted from Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 6102 Standard Glossary of Terms (2020) Merriam Webster
Application Solution Set	The solution involves the purchase and/or development of a traditional business system application.	www.nascio.org

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Terms	Definitions	References
Applications Architecture	Applications Architecture is a blueprint for structuring and deploying application systems and in accordance with business goals, other organizational frameworks and all business processes.	Scott A. Bernard, (2012), Abridged from EA3, An Introduction to Enterprise Architecture, Third Edition, Author House
Architect-Invest-Implement	The idea that conceptualizing and design occurs prior to procurement or resource allocation of design components is applied. Followed by the execution of the design using said resources.	(2020) State of California Office of Enterprise Architecture
Architectural Patterns	These solutions include Business Intelligence, Enterprise Content Management, and Master Data Management.	(2020) California Enterprise Architecture Framework (CEAF) 2.0
Architectural Scope	Organizational components included in or impacted by the work's view in regard to relevance to the future state architecture.	(2020) State of California Office of Enterprise Architecture
Architectural Significance	An approach for which noticeable impact or influence is placed on the business, resources, or organization components.	(2020) State of California Office of Enterprise Architecture
Architecture Framework	The combination of structured processes, templates, and governance that facilitate the documentation of the architecture in a systematic manner.	www.nascio.org

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Terms	Definitions	References
Architecture Governance	The processes necessary to direct or guide initiatives, to ensure that performance aligns with the enterprise, to enable the enterprise business by exploiting opportunities, and to ensure resources are used responsibly and architecture-related risks are managed appropriately.	www.nascio.org
Architecture Segment	Focus on a subset or a specific business area within the enterprise. It can be considered an event-driven process, such as grants, that crosses the enterprise and has commonality of process, data, components, and technology. Each architecture segment is composed of current and target architectures, limited in scope by the focus of the segment.	Scott A. Bernard, (2012), Abridged from EA3, An Introduction to Enterprise Architecture, Third Edition, Author House
Architecture View	1) A view is a representation of a set of system elements and the relations associated with them. Views are representations of the many system structures that are present simultaneously in software systems. 2) A representation of a whole system from the perspective of a related set of concerns [IEEE 1471]. A representation of a particular type of software architectural elements that occur in a system, their properties, and the relations among them. A view conforms to a defining viewpoint.	www.ieee.org www.ibm.com

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Terms	Definitions	References
Architecture Views / CEAF Views	An architectural view is a representation of one or more aspects of an architecture that illustrates how the architecture addresses the concerns held by one or more of its stakeholders.	(2020) California Enterprise Architecture Framework (CEAF) 2.0
Architecture	a) A set of design artifacts, or descriptive representations, that is relevant for describing an object such that it can be produced to requirements (quality) as well as maintained over the period of its useful life (change) b) A systemic approach that organizes and guides design, analysis, planning, and documentation activities.	a) John Zachman & adopted by the Federal Chief Information Officer Council (2008) b) Scott A. Bernard, (2012), Abridged from EA3, An Introduction to Enterprise Architecture, Third Edition, Author House
Artifacts	a) A documentation product that represents an EA component. b) Artifacts constitute any object, or work product that is developed as a component of the enterprise architecture. Artifacts include trends, principles, mission, goals, objectives, strategies, capabilities, processes, process steps, entities, attributes, relationships, subject areas, application components, applications, databases, etc.	a) Scott A. Bernard, (2012), Abridged from EA3, An Introduction to Enterprise Architecture, Third Edition, Author House b) www.nascio.org
As Is Enterprise Architecture	Same as Current State Enterprise Architecture	(2020) State of California Office of Enterprise Architecture
Association	The state of being associated.	(2021) Random House Learner's Dictionary of American English

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Terms	Definitions	References
Availability	a) The quality or state of being available. b) The ability to be accessed and operated when needed. [adapted from IEEE, J-STD-016-1995, F.2.2 Contents of the System/Subsystem Specification (SSS), 3.11) System quality factors]; c) The ability of a component or service to perform its required function at a stated instant in time or over a stated period of time. Usually expressed as a ratio of the proportion of time actually available for use within the agreed time period	(2007) adapted from ITIL v3
Baseline (NASCIO)	The current or "as is" state of the business, information or technology environment, captured in a set of graphic and textual models.	www.nascio.org
Best Practice	Trends and approaches that have successfully provided services and information over time.	www.nascio.org
Bid	To offer (a price) whether for payment or acceptance.	(2021) Merriam Webster
Bid Deadline	The date and time designated in an Advertisement for Bids as the last date and time for receipt of bids. This may be revised by Addenda.	(2002) University of California, Office of the President
Bidding Phase	The stage in which bids or negotiated proposals are solicited and obtained and in which contracts are awarded. See Negotiations phase.	John D. McDowall, (2019) Derived from AIA, Complex Enterprise Architecture, First Edition, Apress

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Terms	Definitions	References
Blueprint	The dynamic depiction of information (content), captured using standardized, structured processes and templates (framework).	www.nascio.org
Building Block	A package of functionality defined to meet the business need, has defined boundaries and is commonly recognized as "a thing".	(2008) The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF)
Business Architecture Blueprint	Records the present direction of the enterprise and the direction the enterprise intends to pursue from a business perspective.	www.nascio.org
Business Architecture Component	Elements of the Business Architecture Blueprint that specifically identify what information, service, location/logistics, organizational roles/responsibilities, and strategies will be used for the implementation of the Business Domain.	www.nascio.org
Business Architecture Framework	The combination of templates and structured processes that facilitates that facilitate the documentation of the enterprise's business artifacts (e.g. Strategies, processes, events) in a systematic and disciplined manner.	www.nascio.org

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Terms	Definitions	References
Business Architecture	a) Defines the business strategy, organization, business capabilities and key business processes which realize those business capabilities. b) The high-level representation of the business strategies, intentions, functions, processes, information, and assets (e.g. people, business applications, hardware) critical to operating the business of government successfully.	a) Scott A. Bernard, (2012), Abridged from EA3, An Introduction to Enterprise Architecture, Third Edition, Author House b) www.nascio.org
Business Capabilities	An expression and representation of what business does and has an ability to do.	Scott A. Bernard, (2012), Abridged from EA3, An Introduction to Enterprise Architecture, Third Edition, Author House
Business Solution Set	The solution will implement a business process, organizational or other business solution. This may include new business processes, or organizational structures, methodologies, etc.	www.nascio.org
Capability	The power or ability for an enterprise or organization segment to do something.	Scott A. Bernard, (2012), Abridged from EA3, An Introduction to Enterprise Architecture, Third Edition, Author House
CDT	California Department of Technology	(2020) California Department of Technology
CEAF	California Enterprise Architecture Framework	(2020) California Department of Technology

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Terms	Definitions	References
Cloud Broker	An entity that manages the use, performance and delivery of cloud services, and negotiates relationships between Cloud Providers and Cloud Consumers.	(2011) NIST SP 500-292 NIST Cloud Computing Reference Architecture, September 2011
Cloud Consumer	A person or organization that maintains a business relationship with, and uses service from, Cloud Providers.	(2011) NIST SP 500-292 NIST Cloud Computing Reference Architecture, September 2011
Cloud Provider	A person, organization, or entity responsible for making a service available to interested parties.	(2011) NIST SP 500-292 NIST Cloud Computing Reference Architecture, September 2011
COI	Communities of Interest	(2020) State of California Office of Enterprise Architecture
Common Business Scenarios	State functions, processes or activities that are practiced in the same way by most state entities and that usually adhere to or are supported by policy or some other recognized compliance framework.	(2020) State of California Office of Enterprise Architecture
Compliance Component	Identify guidelines, standards, and legislative mandates associated with a Discipline, Technology Areas, and/or Product Components.	www.nascio.org
Component (NASCIO)	A level of architectural detail. Within each architecture the component level detail is captured utilizing a respective template.	www.nascio.org
Composite Service	A service used to provide a geocode address whereby multiple layers of address data are used in a hierarchy to achieve maximum accuracy.	www.arcgis.com

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Terms	Definitions	References
Correctness (IEEE)	The degree to which a system or component is free from faults in its specification, design, and implementation.	www.ieee.org
COVID-19	The virus (more specifically, a coronavirus) identified as the cause of an outbreak of respiratory illness.	(2020) Center for Disease Control
Cross-Agency	An approach that impacts or exposes a relationship between multiple agencies.	(2020) California Enterprise Architecture Framework (CEAF) 2.0
Cross-Program	An approach that impacts or exposes a relationship between multiple programs within a single department/agency.	(2020) State of California Office of Enterprise Architecture
Current Architecture	Represents the baseline architecture for the enterprise. In terms of the California Enterprise Architecture Framework, the current architecture includes business, information, application, and technology.	Scott A. Bernard, (2012), Abridged from EA3, An Introduction to Enterprise Architecture, Third Edition, Author House
Current Lifecycle Classification	Artifacts having met the requirements of the enterprise architecture. These represent the recommended artifacts that should be used in deployment of technology solutions.	www.nascio.org
Current State Enterprise Architecture	AS IS Enterprise Architecture that represents an organization's architecture in its current state.	Scott A. Bernard, (2012), Abridged from EA3, An Introduction to Enterprise Architecture, Third Edition, Author House
Current View	An EA artifact that represents an EA component or process that currently exists in the enterprise.	Scott A. Bernard, (2012), Abridged from EA3, An Introduction to Enterprise Architecture, Third Edition, Author House

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Terms	Definitions	References
Data	The representation forms of information dealt with by information systems and users thereof.	(2013) International Organization for Standardization, ISO/IEC 10746-2,3.2.6]
Design	a) To create, fashion, execute, or construct according to plan. , b) Design is conceiving and giving form to artifacts that solve problems.	a) (2021) Merriam-Webster b) (2019) Karl T. Ulrich, Wharton School and the University of Pennsylvania
Design Development Phase	Is the stage in which the size and character of the Project are further refined and described. Using the Reference Model – Open Distributed processing, this may include the Enterprise, Informational, Computational, Engineering, and Technology Viewpoints as appropriate to the system at hand as well as systems, materials, and other elements as appropriate. Note, it is common to find ambiguous reference to various types of "design", (e.g., system, subsystem, interface, information store, product, etc.) which are intended as reference to the work generally performed during the design development phase by parties responsible for the project constituent components.	John D. McDowall, (2019) Derived from AIA, Complex Enterprise Architecture, First Edition, Apress (2010) Reference Model of Open Distributed Processing (RM-ODP) (2005) (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)-1220 (1995) J-STD-016
Diagrams	A pictorial representation of feature-rich graphical depictions. Often full of ambiguities and not semantics are not well defined. These documents depict the various design, interactions,	John D. McDowall, (2019) Derived from AIA, Complex Enterprise Architecture, First Edition, Apress

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Terms	Definitions	References
	relationships, sequence, behavior, mechanisms, location, and technology elements of the Work.	
Domain	Segments or layers of an enterprise architecture. Typical domains are Business, Information/Data, Systems/Applications, Technology/Infrastructure, and Security.	(2008) The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF)
EA Community	California's broad community of enterprise architectures from over the 150+- state entities that make up the community.	(2020) State of California Office of Enterprise Architecture
EA Cube	A structure that is hierarchical so that the different sub-architectures (that describe distinct functional areas) can be logically related to each other.	Scott A. Bernard, (2012), Abridged from EA3, An Introduction to Enterprise Architecture, Third Edition, Author House
EA Plan	An EA plan is the blueprint for defining architecture in support of the business, and the plan for implementing this architecture.	Scott A. Bernard, (2012), Abridged from EA3, An Introduction to Enterprise Architecture, Third Edition, Author House
EA Practice	May refer to a formal EA Program, but may also refer to an informal group of EA Practitioners.	(2020) State of California Office of Enterprise Architecture
EA Practitioner	A person actively engaged in performing EA work, but not necessary an Enterprise Architect. For example, a business analysis may perform EA work within the Business Architecture domain.	(2020) State of California Office of Enterprise Architecture

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Terms	Definitions	References
EA Program	An EA program is an organization's plan of action aimed at accomplishing a clear Enterprise Architecture objective, with details on what work is to be done, by whom, when, and what means, or resources will be used.	(2020) State of California Office of Enterprise Architecture
EA Services	A defined set of advisory and consulting services offered to decision-makers, project teams, and staff that inform the work efforts of organizational change.	(2020) State of California Office of Enterprise Architecture
EA	Enterprise Architecture is the practice of analyzing, designing, planning, and implementing enterprise analysis to successfully execute on business strategies. Enterprise Architecture is a comprehensive operational framework that explores all an organizations functional area while defining how technology benefits and serves the organization's overall mission. The technological aspect of EA defines the hardware, operating systems, programming, and networking solutions a business employs and how those may be used to achieve its current and future objectives.	Scott A. Bernard, (2012), Abridged from EA3, An Introduction to Enterprise Architecture, Third Edition, Author House
EA Digest	The compilation or summary of materials or information as it relates to enterprise architecture.	(2020) State of California Office of Enterprise Architecture
EAC	Enterprise Architecture Community.	(2020) California Department of Technology

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Terms	Definitions	References
Emerging Lifecycle Classification	Artifacts that have potential to become current architecture blueprint components. While identified as Emerging, artifacts should be used only in pilot or test environments and under highly controlled regulations. After sufficient testing, these artifacts may become current or may be identified noncompliant or non-functional in the organization's environment.	www.nascio.org
Enterprise Architect	An Enterprise Architect is an enterprise architecture specialist that works closely with stakeholders, including management and subject matter experts, to develop a view of an organization's strategy, information, processes, and IT assets. An EA is responsible for using this knowledge to ensure IT and business alignment. An Enterprise Architect connects an organization's business mission, methodology and processes to its IT strategy and established in-depth documentation with the help of an array of architectural models, or views, which provide a picture of how an organization's existing and future requirements may be accomplished in an effective, agile, sustainable and flexible manner.	Scott A. Bernard, (2012), Abridged from EA3, An Introduction to Enterprise Architecture, Third Edition, Author House

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Terms	Definitions	References
Enterprise Architecture Planning (EAP)	Enterprise Architecture Planning is the process of defining architectures for the use of information in support of the business and the plan for implementing those architectures.	Spewak
Enterprise Architecture	A management practice for aligning resources to improve business performance and help agencies better execute their core missions. A strategic information asset base, which defines the mission; the information necessary to perform the mission, the technologies necessary to perform the mission, and the transitional processes for implementing new technologies in response to changing mission needs; and includes a baseline architecture, a target architecture, and a sequencing plan	(2013) Federal Enterprise Architecture Framework (FEAF)
Enterprise Roadmap	An Enterprise Architecture Roadmap is a ordered sequence of EA initiatives that are required in order to make the transition from the current enterprise Architecture baseline to the future target Enterprise Architecture vision.	Scott A. Bernard, (2012), Abridged from EA3, An Introduction to Enterprise Architecture, Third Edition, Author House
Enterprise Service Bus (ESB)	An enterprise service bus (ESB) is software architecture for middleware that provides fundamental services for more complex architectures. In a general sense, an ESB can be thought of as a mechanism that manages access to applications and services (both modern and legacy versions) to	Office of Enterprise Architecture

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Terms	Definitions	References
	present a single, simple, and consistent interface.	
Enterprise	An organization supporting a defined business scope and mission. An enterprise is comprised of interdependent resources (people, organizations, and technology) that should coordinate their functions and share information in support of a common mission (or set of related missions)	(2012) Treasury Enterprise Architecture Framework
Federal Enterprise Architecture Framework (FEAF)	The Federal Enterprise Architecture Framework (FEAF) is an organizing mechanism for managing development, maintenance, and facilitated decision-making of the Federal Enterprise Architecture. The framework provides a structure for organizing federal resources and for describing and managing the Federal Enterprise Architecture activities.	www.whitehouse.gov/omb
Federation	A community of domains.	(2021) Microsoft
Framework	a) The combination of the templates and structured processes that facilitate the documentation of the architecture in a systematic and disciplined manner. b) A logical structure for classifying and organizing complex information	a) www.nascio.org b) (2013) Federal Enterprise Architecture Framework (FEAF)

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Terms	Definitions	References
Function (NASCIO)	A major work element that accomplishes the mission or business or an organization such as accounting, marketing, etc. A sub-function is defined as a component of a function such as accounts receivable, accounts payable, etc. within the accounting function.	www.nascio.org
Future State Enterprise Architecture	To-be Enterprise Architecture that represents an organization's architecture in its desired future state. Intentional change can be achieved through future state architectures that effectively align strategies and goals with your IT capabilities.	(2008) The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF)
Future View	An EA artifact that represents an EA component or process that does not yet exist in the enterprise.	Scott A. Bernard, (2012), Abridged from EA3, An Introduction to Enterprise Architecture, Third Edition, Author House
Gap	The difference between the "baseline" environment and the "target" environment.	www.nascio.org
Gap Component	A gap is the difference between the "baseline" environment and the "target" environment. A gap component resides as a component of the Gap Analysis and Migration Plan. Contributions to the Gap Component come from Business, Information, Solutions, and Technology architectures.	www.nascio.org

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Terms	Definitions	References
Guideline	General statements of direction or desired future state. Guidelines are highly recommended, but they are not mandated.	www.nascio.org
Information (NASCIO)	The organization of data into usable formats. Information encompasses both structured (data marts, databases, database tables and data exchanges) and unstructured information (web content, jpeg, or video files, and documents).	www.nascio.org
Information Architecture	Describes the fundamental organization of the data assets and data management resources that support an enterprise's business processes and enabling application systems.	Scott A. Bernard, (2012), Abridged from EA3, An Introduction to Enterprise Architecture, Third Edition, Author House
Information Meta Component	Serve to identify and define the shared information. The Information Meta Components are first identified as Data Elements or Data Element Concepts. These are refined into the Logical and Physical Layers of the Information Architecture.	www.nascio.org
Integrate	1: to form, coordinate, or blend into a functioning or unified whole, 2a: to incorporate into a larger unit; and 2b: to unite with something else.	(2021) Derived from Merriam-Webster
Integrated Views	Individual perspectives from organizational segments, roles or disciplines that combine to create new perspectives.	Scott A. Bernard, (2012), Abridged from EA3, An Introduction to Enterprise Architecture, Third Edition, Author House

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Terms	Definitions	References
Integration (NASCIO)	The ability to access and exchange critical information electronically at key decision points throughout the enterprise.	www.nascio.org
Interaction	An action that takes place within an environment. • The granularity of actions is a design choice, need not be instantaneous and may overlap in time. • Interactions may be labeled in terms of cause-and-effect relationships between the participating objects in the environment. • An object may interact with itself, in which case it is considered to play at least two roles in the interaction, and may be considered, in this context, as being a part of its own environment. The environment represents operability. Thus, interactions are observable whereas internal actions are not observable.	(2013) derived from International Organization for Standardization (ISO)/IEC 10746-2]

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Terms	Definitions	References
Interface	A boundary across which two independent systems meet and act on or communicate with each other. In information technology, there are different types of interfaces. • user interface – the physical and visual boundary between a user and a system including the keyboard, mouse, menus of a computer system. The user interface allows the user to communicate with a particular system. • software interface - the languages, codes and structures used by system software components to communicate with each other and with system hardware. hardware interface - the physical wires, sockets, plugs, and devices used to connect hardware devices for purposes of communicating with each other.	(2021) Vangie Beal, derived from www.webopedia.com
Interoperability (IEEE)	The ability of two or more systems or components to exchange information and to use the information that has been exchanged.	www.ieee.org
IT Governance	An integral part of enterprise governance. It consists of the leadership and organizational structures and processes that ensure that the organization's IT sustains and extends the organization's strategies and objectives.	https://www.isaca.org/

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Terms	Definitions	References
IT Patterns	Identifies how a set of technology elements should interact and be deployed to best deliver particular types of applications or systems.	Scott A. Bernard, (2012), Abridged from EA3, An Introduction to Enterprise Architecture, Third Edition, Author House
ITEC	Information Technology Executive Council.	(2013) Information Technology Executive Council
Line of Business	The purpose of government in functional terms and the support functions the government must conduct in order to deliver services to citizens.	Scott A. Bernard, (2012), Abridged from EA3, An Introduction to Enterprise Architecture, Third Edition, Author House
Methodology	A documented approach for performing activities in a coherent, consistent, accountable, and repeatable manner	(2012) Treasury Enterprise Architecture Framework
Migration	The evolution from the baseline to the target state of the business environment.	www.nascio.org
Models/Modeling	A specification of a system or part of a system using formal methods (precise descriptive notation).	John D. McDowall, (2019) Derived from AIA, Complex Enterprise Architecture, First Edition, Apress
Motivation	Motivation elements are the actual impetuses or inspirations (i.e., goals, principles, requirements, and constraints) and the forces (i.e., stakeholders, drivers, and assessments) that together affect the enterprise architecture.	(2020) State of California Office of Enterprise Architecture
NASCIO	National Association of State Chief Information Officers	(2013) National Association of State Chief Information Officers (NASCIO)
National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)	The National Institute of Standards and Technology is a federal technology agency that	www.nist.gov

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Terms	Definitions	References
	develops and promotes measurement, standards, and technology.	
Nodes	A device or data point in a larger network.	(2008) The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF)
OEA	CA Department of Technology, Office of Enterprise Architecture	(2020) California Department of Technology
Organization	A body of people with a particular purpose, arranged to perform related tasks that produce outputs/outcomes.	(2008) The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF)
Organizational Scope	The scope that the architecture is addressing. For example, enterprise, segment, line of business, etc.	(2008) The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF)
Policy (NASCIO)	The governing principle, plans, or rules which guide organizational behavior.	www.nascio.org
Principle	A statement of preferred direction or practice. Principles constitute the rules, constraints and behaviors that a bureau, agency, organization will abide by in its daily activities over a long period of time. Principles are business practices and approaches that the organization chooses to institutionalize to better provide services and information.	www.nascio.org
Procedure	A course of action to be taken to perform a given task.	www.ieee.org

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Terms	Definitions	References
Process Components	Define the business functional processes and delineate the relationship of the data element concepts to the processes. Information Architecture Process Components specifically identify the business domain and/or information subject area that relate to each business process and the information, business rules, and organizational roles/responsibilities that are part of the process.	www.nascio.org
Product Component (NASCIO)	Includes the protocols, products (families) and configurations that are specific to a technology area.	www.nascio.org
Program (architectural or owner's)	A written statement setting forth design objectives, constraints, and criteria for a project, including functional requirements and relationships, flexibility and expandability, as well as special equipment and systems, if any, and site requirements.	John D. McDowall, (2019) Derived from AIA, Complex Enterprise Architecture, First Edition, Apress
Program Maturity	An assessment of an EA program's capability level.	(2020) California Enterprise Architecture Framework (CEAF) 2.0
Punch List	A list of items to be completed or corrected along with a time schedule for their completion or correction	Derived from CSI

John D. McDowall, (2019) Derived from AIA, Complex Enterprise Architecture, First Edition, Apress

(2000) Construction industry |

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Terms	Definitions	References
Quality	The fitness for purpose of the system and its services. The ability of an entity (e.g., A/E) to administer quality assurance and quality control during construction depends on how clearly requirements are stated in contract documents.	(2005) Design-Build Institute of America PRM 5.9.8
Quality Assurance	Procedures for guarding against defects and deficiencies before and during the execution of the work.	[PRM 4.5]
Quality Control	Procedures for evaluating completed activities and elements of the work for conformance with requirements.	[PRM 4.5]
Reference Model	A classification taxonomy for understanding significant relationships among the entities of some environment, and for the development of consistent standards or specifications supporting that environment. A reference model is based on a small number of unifying concepts and may be used as a basis for education and explaining standards to a non-specialist	(2015) Federal Chief Information Officer Council
Repository	A central location where EA documentation is stored and managed.	(2008) The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF)
Return on Investment	A ratio between expected value and cost of investment.	(2010) Investopedia
Re-Use-EA	The idea that EA artifacts created for one architectural purpose can be applied to like opportunities.	(2020) State of California Office of Enterprise Architecture
Roadmap	An ordered sequence of initiatives that are required to make the transition from a current (baseline) to target state.	(2008) The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF)

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Terms	Definitions	References
Segment / Organization Segments, Lines of Business	Segment architecture drives decisions for a business case or group of business cases supporting a core mission area or common or shared service.	Scott A. Bernard, (2012), Abridged from EA3, An Introduction to Enterprise Architecture, Third Edition, Author House
Segment Architecture Process	Multiple-phase methodology to develop segment architecture work products. Each phase provides an increasing level of architectural detail to support IT investment decision- making and solutions development and implementation.	FEA
Service	The supplying of utilities, such as persistence, security, and coordination, as required by the project. A service is a particular abstraction of behavior expressing the guarantees offered by a service provider. Services are expressed formally in terms of the specification of behavior of objects and of the interfaces which they support. See Object and Interface.	(2014) adapted from Ching, Francis D.K. (2013) ISO/IEC 10746-2.]
Solution Set	The combination of the scope, requirements, design specifications, and logical models that define the solution.	www.nascio.org

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Terms	Definitions	References
Solutions Architecture Framework	Is a combination of structured processes and templates that utilize existing architecture documents to design a desired business solution. The Solution Architecture Framework provides a standardized approach to identifying requirements and design specifications for enterprise solutions. The framework consists of 1) Solution Set Structure 2) Structured processes for documenting, developing, and implementing the solution set 3) Templates for capturing the solution set scope, requirements, and design specifications.	www.nascio.org
Specification	a: presents written requirements for software, hardware, and construction systems as well as standards for workmanship, and the construction services required to produce the work. Specifications may be presented in a Project Manual, bidding requirements, contract forms, and / or conditions of the contract. Note, it is common to find ambiguous reference to various types of "specification" (e.g., system, subsystem, interface, information store, product, etc). Such references should be viewed generally without concern for their type. b: Define the qualitative requirements for products, materials, and workmanship on which the construction contract is based.	John D. McDowall, (2019) Derived from AIA, Complex Enterprise Architecture, First Edition, Apress (2005) Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP) 14th ed (2005) National CAD Standard 4.0

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Terms	Definitions	References
Standard	Mandated statements. A variance must be granted to excuse compliance with an existing standard. More than one standard may exist to allow flexibility in the architecture blueprint.	www.nascio.org
Sunset Lifecycle Classification	Artifacts in use but do not conform to the stated Business or Technology Architecture Blueprints. The sunset artifacts will have a date of discontinuance identified, indicating the date that the artifacts will no longer be acceptable for use within the architecture.	www.nascio.org
System	a) Something of interest as a whole or as comprised of parts. Therefore, a system may be referred to as an entity. A component of a system may itself be a system, in which case it may be called a subsystem. NOTE - For modeling purposes, the concept of system is understood in its general, system-theoretic sense. The term "system" can refer to an information processing system but can also be applied more generally., b) A group of interacting, interrelated, or interdependent things or parts forming a complex or unified whole, especially to serve a common purpose. , c) An integrated assembly of interacting elements, designed to carry out cooperatively a predetermined function. , d) An integrated network of interacting	a) (1996) Source: ISO/IEC 10746-2: clause 6.5 System b) Ching, Francis D.K. c) Gibson (1960) d) Chappelle (1996)

Terms	Definitions	References
	elements receiving certain inputs and producing certain outputs, given certain constraints.	
System Architecture	The architecture of a system is the art and practice of designing and building systems where one or more sets of rules is used to define the fundamental structure of a system and the interrelationships between its parts. The practice of architecture is concerned with effective delivery of services. These services are described in published architecture principles that present general rules and guidelines that support the way in which an architect sets about providing services. The principles are a balanced mixture of art and science intended to be fundamental, enduring and seldom amended. The resulting system will ultimately reflect the purpose, be efficiently arranged, and effectively express the concepts upon which its form arose.	(2013) TPM, adapted from the non-residential construction industry and IT industry sources (e.g., ISO's RM-ODP

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Terms	Definitions	References
System	A collection of components organized to accomplish a specific function or set of functions.	(2005) adapted from Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) STD 610.12]
Target Architecture	Represents a desired future state or "to be built" architecture for the enterprise within the context of the strategic direction. In terms of the California Enterprise Architecture Framework, the target architecture includes business, information, application, and technology.	Scott A. Bernard, (2012), Abridged from EA3, An Introduction to Enterprise Architecture, Third Edition, Author House
Target Enterprise Architecture	Same as Future State Enterprise Architecture	Scott A. Bernard, (2012), Abridged from EA3, An Introduction to Enterprise Architecture, Third Edition, Author House
Technology Architecture	Describes the logical software and hardware capabilities that are required to support the deployment of business, information, and application services. This includes IT infrastructure, middleware, networks, communications, processing, and standards.	(2008) The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF)
TOAC	Technology Operations Advisory Council	(2020) Technology Operations Advisory Council
TOGAF	The Open Group Architecture Framework is a framework for enterprise architecture that provides an approach for designing, planning, implementing, and governing an enterprise information technology architecture.	(2008) The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF)

ST-CEAF Glossary

Terms	Definitions	References
Transformation	Making fundamental changes to how internal operations are conducted to provide an expected user experience.	(2020) State of California Office of Enterprise Architecture
Twilight Lifecycle Classification	Artifacts in use but do not conform to the stated Business Drivers or Technology Architecture Blueprints. The artifacts have no date of discontinuance identified. These artifacts should not be used to develop new applications. Extensive modifications to these systems should be reviewed to determine if the system should be redeployed completely using newer technology.	www.nascio.org
User-Centered Design	User-centered design is a design philosophy and a process in which the needs, wants, and limitations of the end user of an interface or document are given extensive attention to each stage of the design process.	(2020) User-Centered Design Judi Brown
View	The ability to see something from a specific vantage point.	(2008) The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF)
Viewpoint	The position from which a view is observed. A viewpoint is a collection of patterns, templates, and conventions for constructing one type of view.	(2008) The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF)
Workstream	An organization's project, process or operational area.	(2020) State of California Office of Enterprise Architecture