

# The TOGAF® Standard, 10th Edition – What's New?

Arik Jung, Detecon



## Arik Jung

- Senior Consultant for Enterprise Architecture
- Authorized TOGAF® Trainer by The Open Group (trained >250 individuals)
- Developed courses based on the TOGAF® Standard, 10th edition

## Abstract

“In 2022, The Open Group published the **TOGAF® Standard in its 10th edition**, together with a **new certification program**. The presentation will highlight what structural and content changes have occurred compared to the previous version, TOGAF 9.2. and what the new certification program looks like with more role-oriented certification paths.

In addition, **selected new concepts** will be briefly introduced. The presentation is **aimed at people who have prior knowledge of TOGAF 9**.

# Why applying a proven methodology for Enterprise Architecture?



## Methodological Approaches are Powerful

- Successful Digital Transformation requires **appropriate methodologies**, such as..
  - Agile Methods
  - Requirements Engineering Methods
  - **Architecture Management Methods**

And corresponding tools...

- The **higher the complexity**, the more important the methodology and tool support\*.
- **First comes methodology**, then follows the tool.
- Beware! A **fool with a tool** is still a fool!

---

## **New courses:**

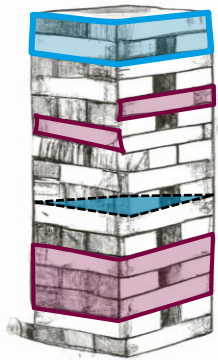
**TOGAF® EA Foundation &**

**TOGAF® EA Practitioner &**

**TOGAF® EA Leader**

# Architecting Digital Transformation About Detecon's new TOGAF® courses

## Enterprise Architecture *Foundation*



### Goals:

- *Understand* TOGAF as an approach to Enterprise Architecture Management.
- Preparation for the certification **TOGAF® EA Foundation**

**Prerequisites:** none

**Duration:** 2 Tage

## Enterprise Architecture *Practitioner*



### Goals:

- *Be able to apply* TOGAF as an approach to Enterprise Architecture.
- Preparation for the certification **TOGAF® EA Practitioner**

**Prerequisites:** TOGAF Foundation knowledge

**Duration:** 2 days

## Enterprise Architecture *Leader*



### Goals:

- *Understand* how an architecture capability can be set up and operated, applying proven TOGAF concepts and methodologies.
- Preparation for the certification **TOGAF® EA Leader**

**Prerequisites:** TOGAF Foundation knowledge

**Duration:** 2 days

**Next dates:**

See our [TOGAF course website](#)

# Agenda: The TOGAF® Standard, 10th Edition – What's New?

## Contents of This Presentation

Restructuring of the contents

New certification paths

Selected new concepts

Old friends

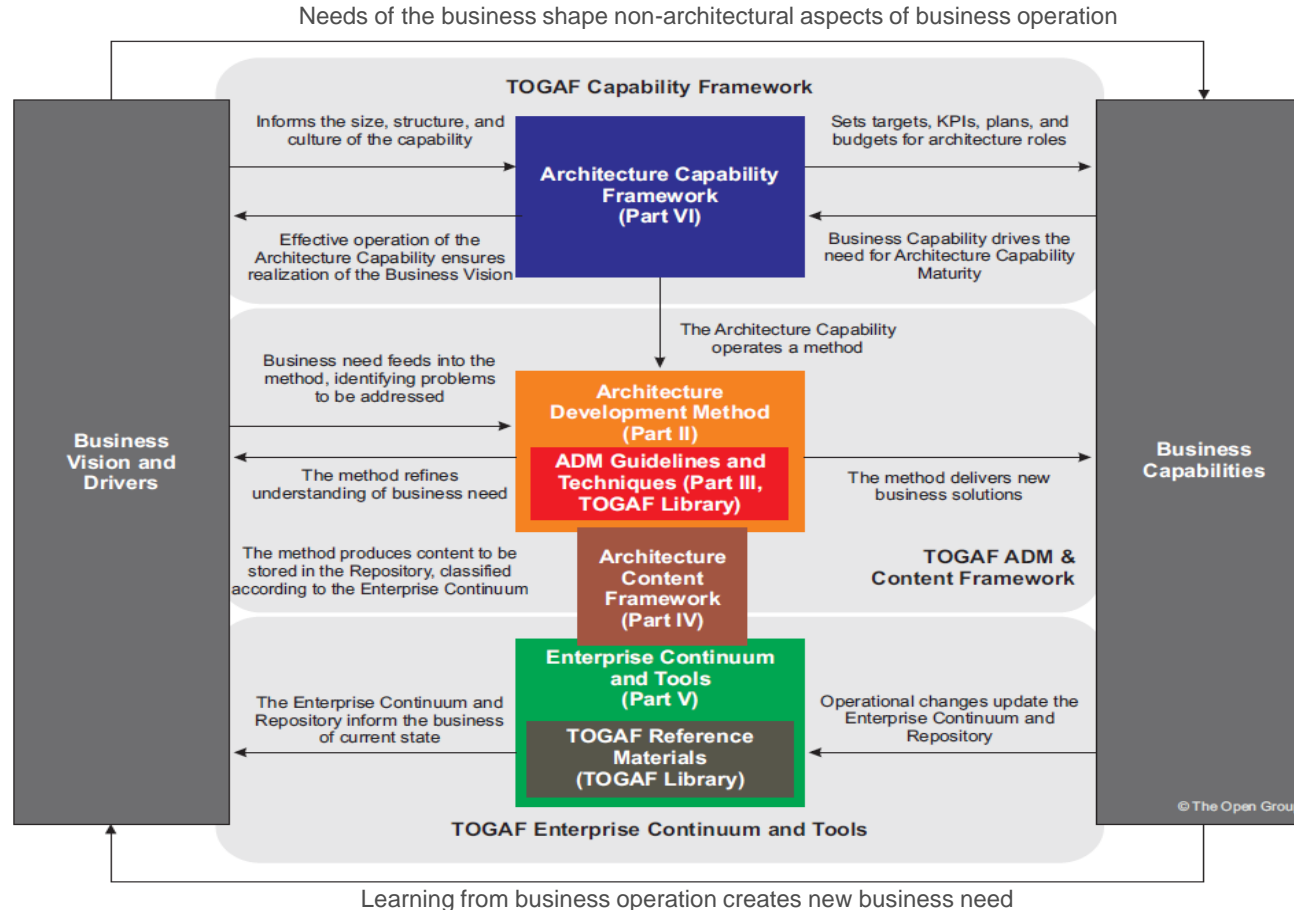
---

# **New structuring of the contents**

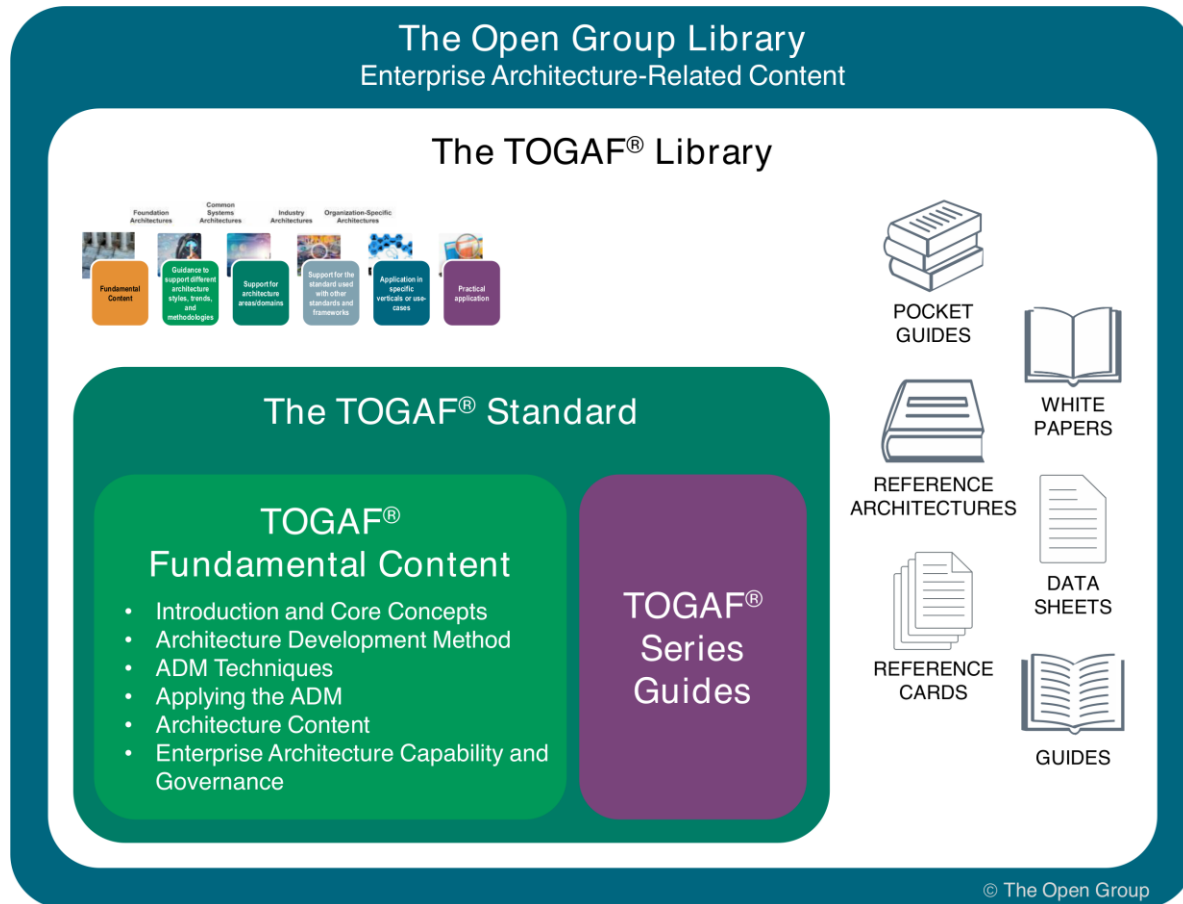
**in the TOGAF® Standard, 10th Edition.**

# This is how TOGAF® 9.2 was structured....

## Structure of the TOGAF Standard: 6 Parts



# The TOGAF® Standard now consists of the *Fundamental Content* and the *TOGAF Series Guides*.



The TOGAF Standard contains:  
TOGAF Fundamental Content & TOGAF Series Guides

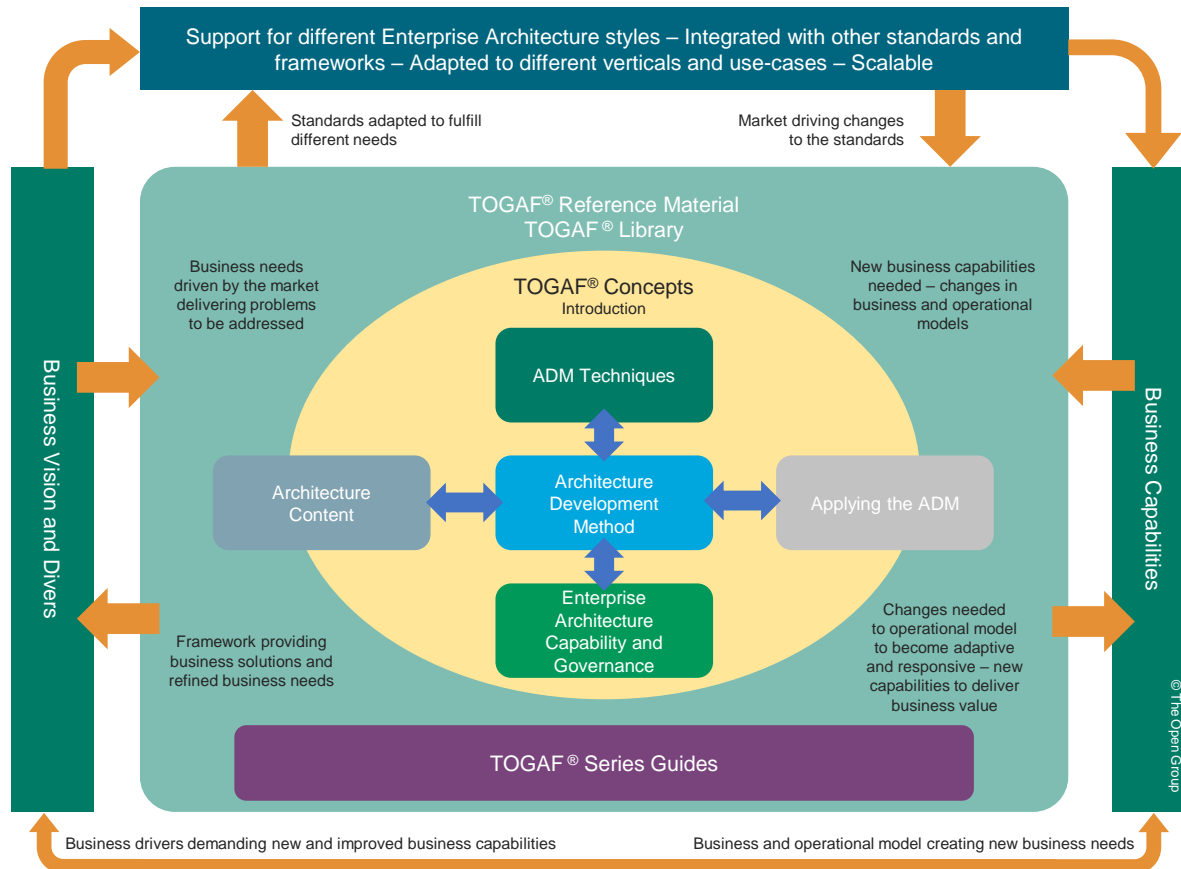
## About the TOGAF® Standard, 10<sup>th</sup> Edition\*

- Restructuring in **Fundamental Content** and **Series Guides**.
- The Series Guides are **now part of the standard**; previously they were independent.
- The Fundamental Content consists of **6 independent but closely linked documents** (see next slide).
- **Most of the existing concepts** from TOGAF 9.2 are also preserved in the Fundamental Content.
- **A few new concepts** and updates have been added to the Fundamental Content.

\*<https://pubs.opengroup.org/togaf-standard/index.html>



# The TOGAF® Fundamental Content is divided into *six independent documents*.



## Structure and Contents of the TOGAF Standard

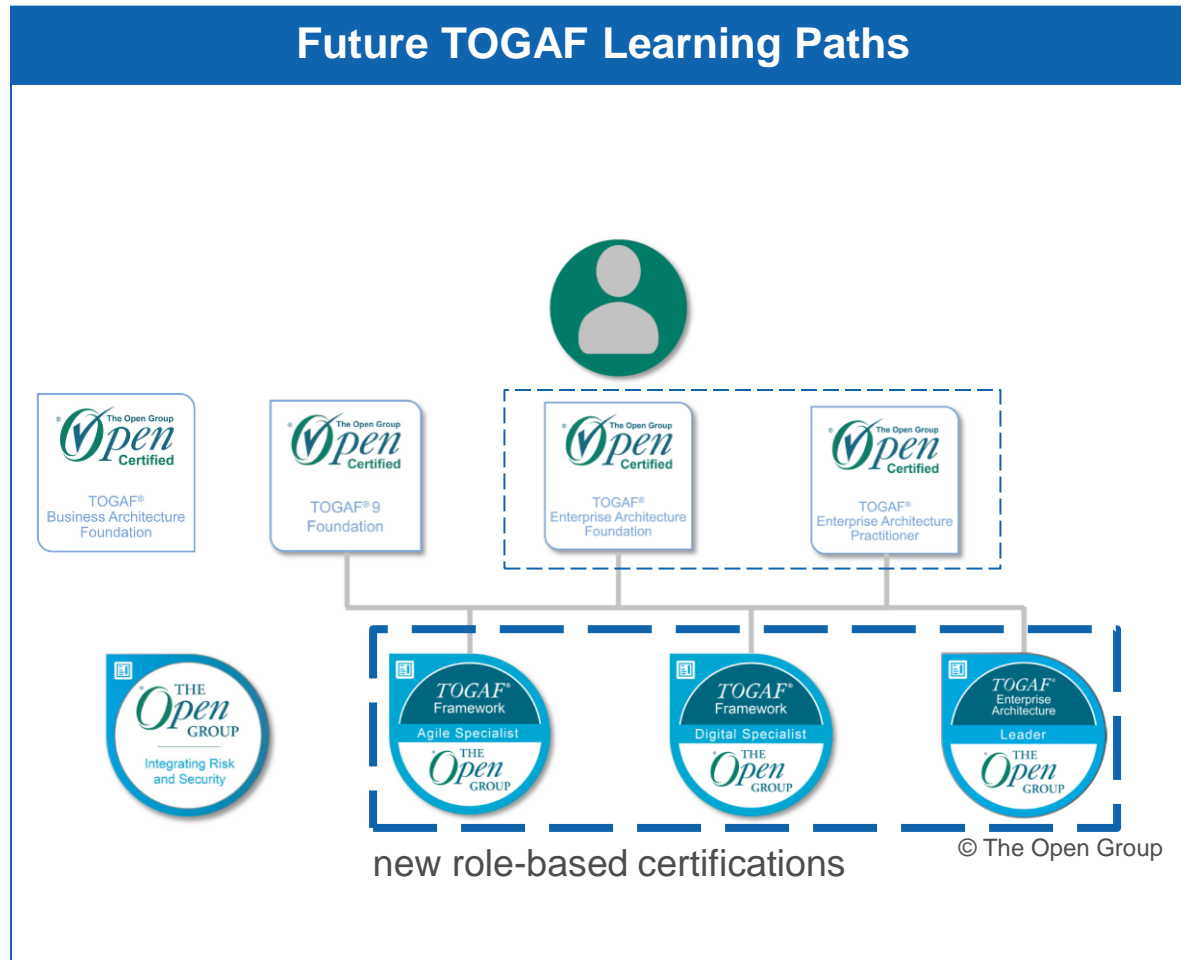
1. The TOGAF Standard — **Introduction and Core Concepts**
2. The TOGAF Standard — **Architecture Development Method**  
*This document describes the TOGAF Architecture Development Method (ADM) — an iterative approach to developing an Enterprise Architecture.*
3. The TOGAF Standard — **ADM Techniques**  
*This document contains a collection of techniques available for use in applying the TOGAF approach and the TOGAF ADM.*
4. The TOGAF Standard — **Applying the ADM**  
*This document contains guidelines for adapting the TOGAF ADM to address the specific style of architecture required in a practical context.*
5. The TOGAF Standard — **Architecture Content**  
*This document describes the TOGAF Content Framework and a structured metamodel for architectural artifacts, the use of re-usable Architecture Building Blocks (ABBs), and an overview of typical architecture deliverables.*
6. The TOGAF Standard — **EA Capability and Governance**  
*This document discusses the organization, processes, skills, roles, and responsibilities required to establish and operate an architecture function within an enterprise and describes an Enterprise Architecture governance framework.*

---

# **New certification paths**

**with the TOGAF® Standard, 10th edition**

# The restructuring of the content aims to offer role-based training paths, based on TOGAF® EA Foundation.



- ### Target Audiences
- TOGAF® EA Foundation**
- Individuals who need a basic understanding of a proven Enterprise Architecture methodology.
  - Individuals who work for or join an organization applying the TOGAF® Standard.
- TOGAF® EA Practitioner**
- Individuals expected to apply the TOGAF® approach to develop, sustain, and transform domain architectures.
  - Individuals actively contributing to organizational transformation.
  - Individuals working in Agile environments who need to understand and apply Enterprise Architecture
- TOGAF® Framework: Digital Specialist**
- Enterprise Architects who need to understand how to apply Enterprise Architecture and the TOGAF Standard to support the Digital enterprise.
- TOGAF® Framework: Agile Specialist**
- Enterprise Architects who need to understand how to adapt and use the TOGAF framework to support an Agile enterprise.
- TOGAF® Enterprise Architecture Leader**
- Enterprise Architects who need understanding of how to establish an Enterprise Architecture Capability based on best practices.

---

# **Selected New Concepts**

**with the TOGAF® Standard, 10th Edition.**

# The new *Fundamental Content* contains a few new concepts, for example:

## Purposes of an EA Capability

The Context for Enterprise Architecture – Architecture Capability

An Architecture Capability is established specifically to support one or more purposes.

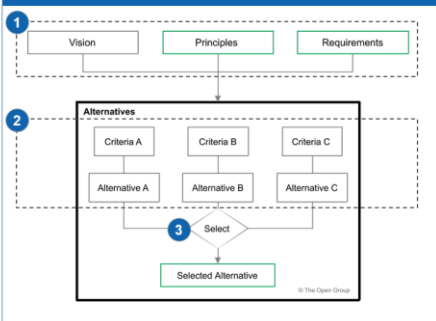
Purpose	Description	Visualization in The Architecture Landscape*
Architecture to Support Strategy	provide an end-to-end Target Architecture, and develop roadmaps of change over a three to ten-year period	
Architecture to Support Portfolio	support cross-functional, multi-phase, and multi-project change initiatives	
Architecture to Support Project	support the Enterprise's project delivery method	
Architecture to Support Solution Delivery		

## Architecture Alternatives Trade-offs

Phase A (Architecture Vision) and Stakeholder Management – Architecture Alternatives and Trade-offs

Trade-offs are characterized through “a balance achieved between two desirable but incompatible features; a compromise”.

### Visualization: Architecture Alternatives and Trade-offs



### Description of the Architecture Trade-off Method

1. Use the vision, principles, requirements, and other information to select sets of criteria fitting for different alternatives.
2. Define alternatives based on the criteria and build understanding of each.
3. Either select one of the alternatives, or else combine features from more than one, to create the proposed alternative.

#### Hints:

- Perform the activities in just enough detail.
- The method can be used for any phase at any level of an architecture.

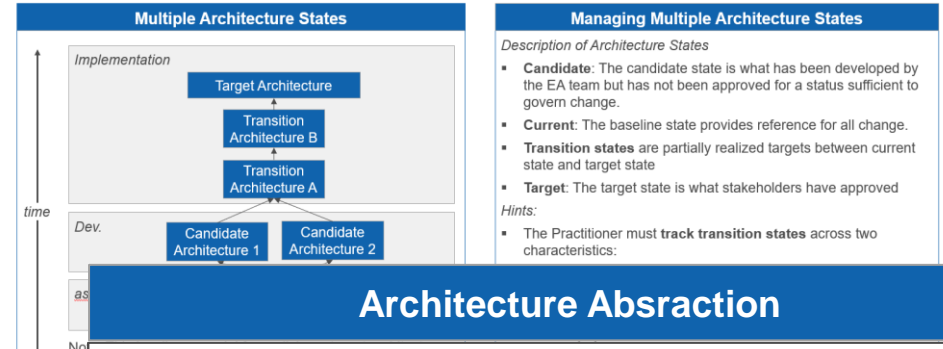
#### Role of the Practitioner:

- facilitating the stakeholders' trade-off decision: complex architecture trade-offs require compromises between stakeholders' preferences (like priority, cost, value)

## Managing Multiple Architecture States

The Context for Enterprise Architecture – Managing multiple Architecture States

The Practitioner needs to manage multiple Architecture States (Candidate, Current, Transition, and Target)



### Description of Architecture States

- Candidate:** The candidate state is what has been developed by the EA team but has not been approved for a status sufficient to govern change.
- Current:** The baseline state provides reference for all change.
- Transition states** are partially realized targets between current state and target state
- Target:** The target state is what stakeholders have approved

#### Hints:

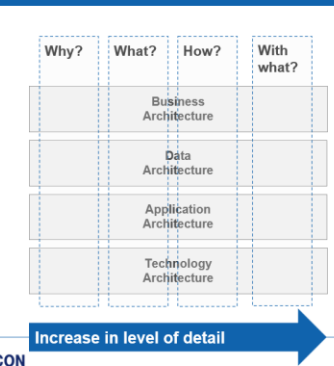
- The Practitioner must track transition states across two characteristics:

## Architecture Abstraction

Fundamental concepts of the TOGAF Standard – Architecture Abstraction

Architecture Abstraction is a technique for dividing a problem area into smaller problem areas that are easier to model and therefore easier to solve.

### Visualization of Architecture Abstraction

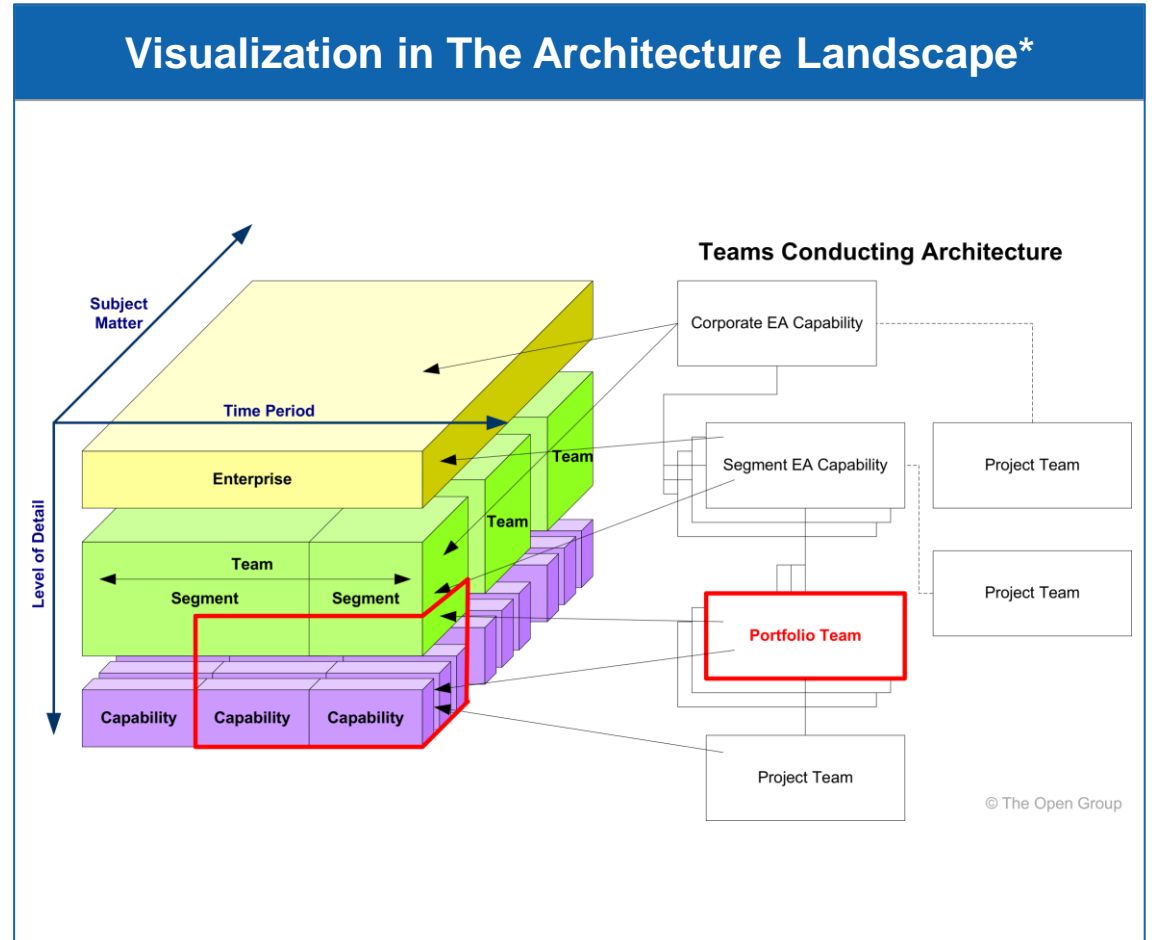


### Description of Architecture Abstraction

- architectural technique for dividing a problem area into smaller problem areas that are easier to model and therefore easier to solve.
- Abstraction levels are layered in nature, moving from high-level models to more detailed models.
- four distinct abstraction levels that cross the Business, Data, Application, and Technology domains to answer fundamental questions about an architecture:
  - Contextual Abstraction Level**  
Why — why is the architecture needed?
  - Conceptual Abstraction Level**  
What — what functionality and other requirements need to be met by the architecture?
  - Logical Abstraction Level**  
How — how do we structure the functionality?
  - Physical Abstraction Level**  
With what — with what assets shall we implement this structure?

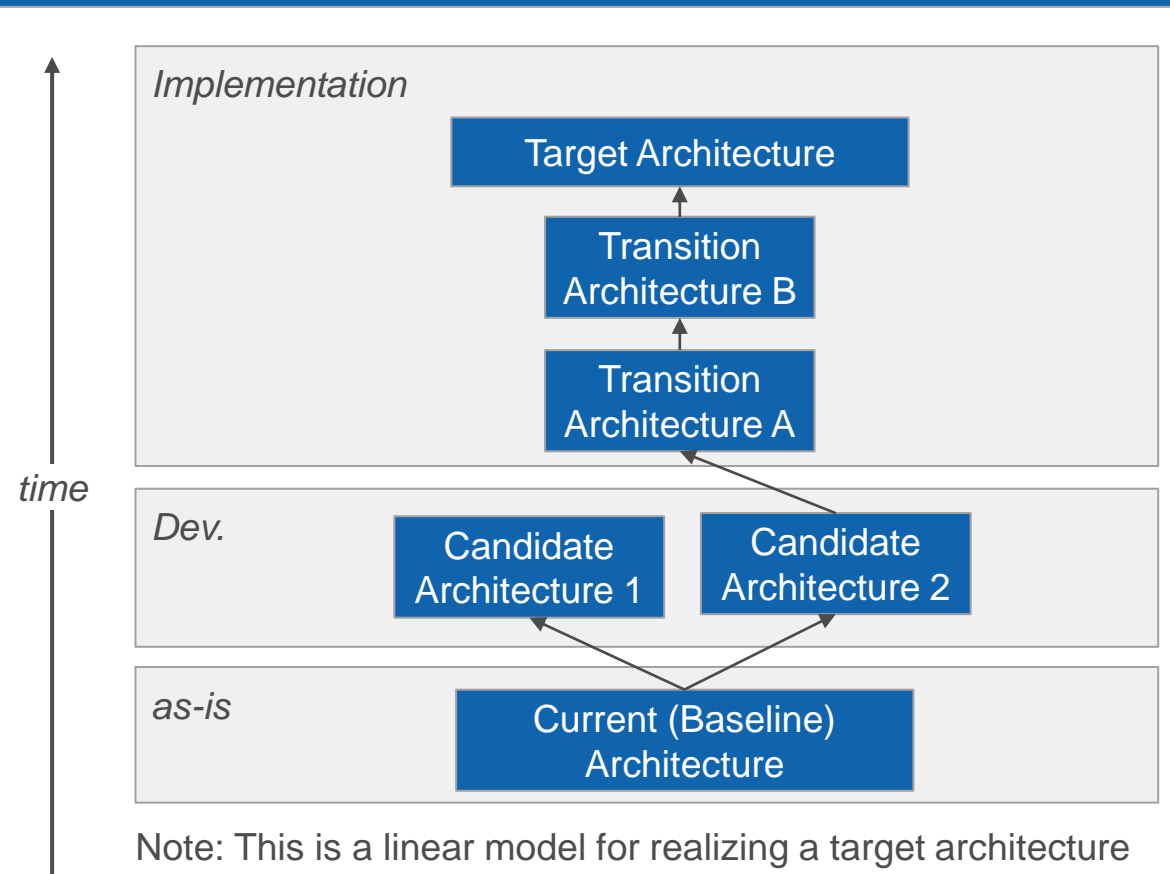
# An Architecture Capability is established specifically to support one or more purposes.

Purpose	Description
Architecture to Support Strategy	provide an end-to-end Target Architecture, and develop roadmaps of change over a three to ten-year period
Architecture to Support Portfolio	support cross-functional, multi-phase, and multi-project change initiatives
Architecture to Support Project	support the Enterprise's project delivery method
Architecture to Support Solution Delivery	EA that is used to support the solution deployment



# The Practitioner needs to manage multiple Architecture States (Candidate, Current, Transition, and Target)

## Multiple Architecture States



Note: This is a linear model for realizing a target architecture across multiple architecture states. Reality is a lot more complex.

## Managing Multiple Architecture States

### Description of Architecture States

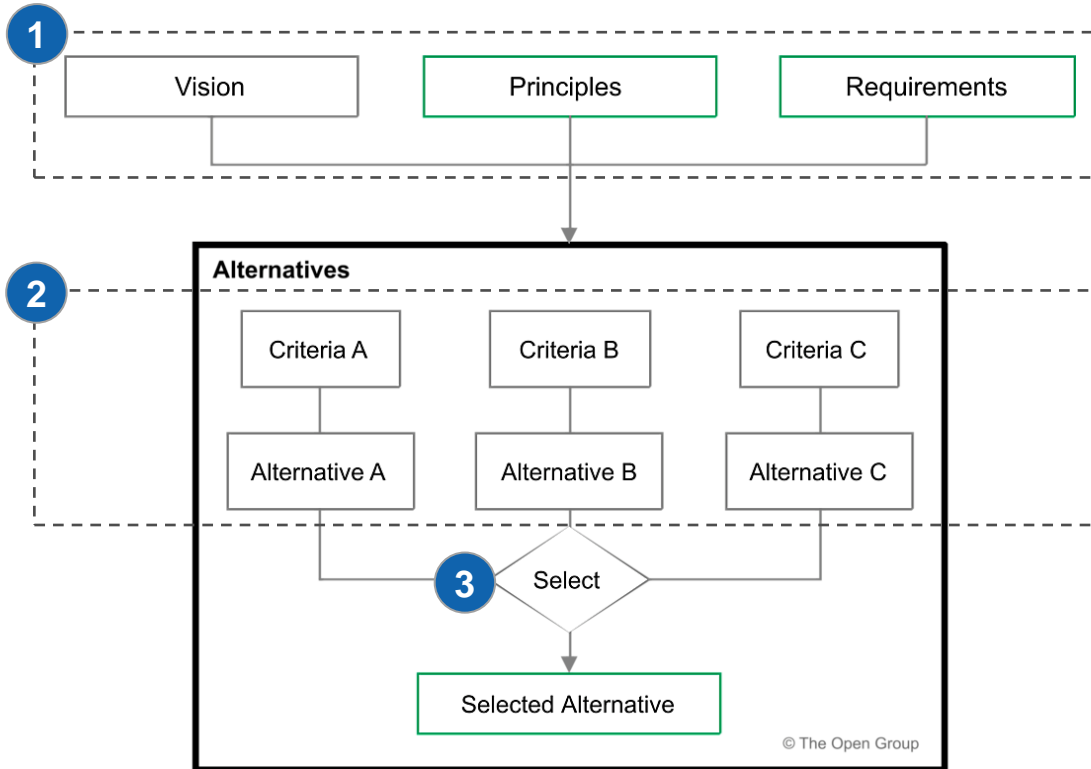
- **Candidate:** The candidate state is what has been developed by the EA team but has not been approved for a status sufficient to govern change.
- **Current:** The baseline state provides reference for all change.
- **Transition states** are partially realized targets between current state and target state
- **Target:** The target state is what stakeholders have approved

### Hints:

- The Practitioner must **track transition states** across two characteristics:
  1. time
  2. conformance
- Good practice is to **architect to value resting states**; a state where the Enterprise **can receive value** if all change activity is **suspended**.
- To the extent possible, **minimize transition states**.

**Trade-offs are characterized through “a balance achieved between two desirable but incompatible features; a compromise”.**

## Visualization: Architecture Alternatives and Trade-offs



## Description of the Architecture Trade-off Method

1. Use the vision, principles, requirements, and other information to **select sets of criteria** fitting for different alternatives.
2. **Define alternatives** based on the criteria and build understanding of each.
3. Either **select one** of the alternatives, or else **combine features** from more than one, to create the proposed alternative.

### Hints:

- Perform the activities **in just enough detail**.
- The method can be used for **any phase** at **any level** of an architecture.

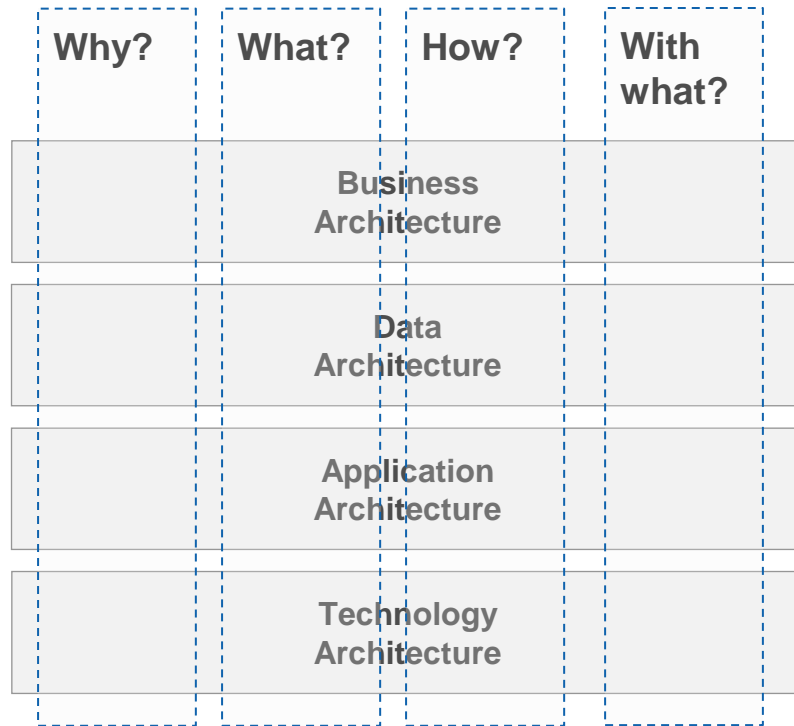
### Role of the Practitioner:

- **facilitating** the stakeholders' trade-off **decision**: complex architecture trade-offs **require compromises** between stakeholders' preferences (like priority, cost, value)



**Architecture Abstraction is a technique for *dividing a problem area into smaller problem areas* that are easier to model and therefore easier to solve.**

### Visualization of Architecture Abstraction



Increase in level of detail

### Description of Architecture Abstraction

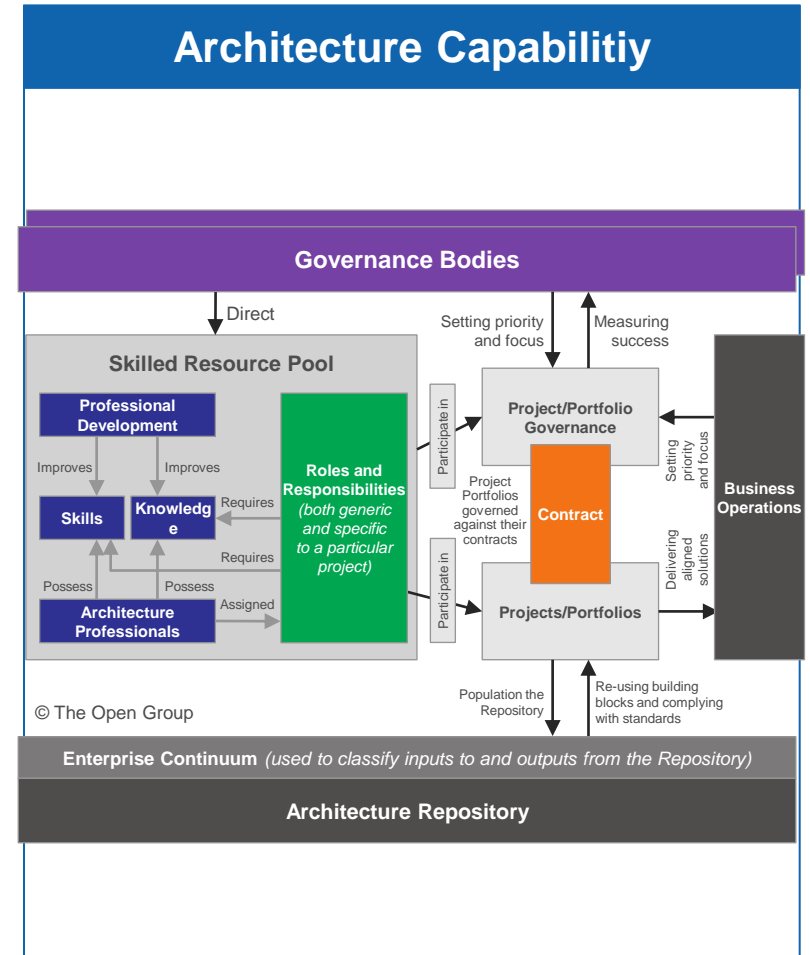
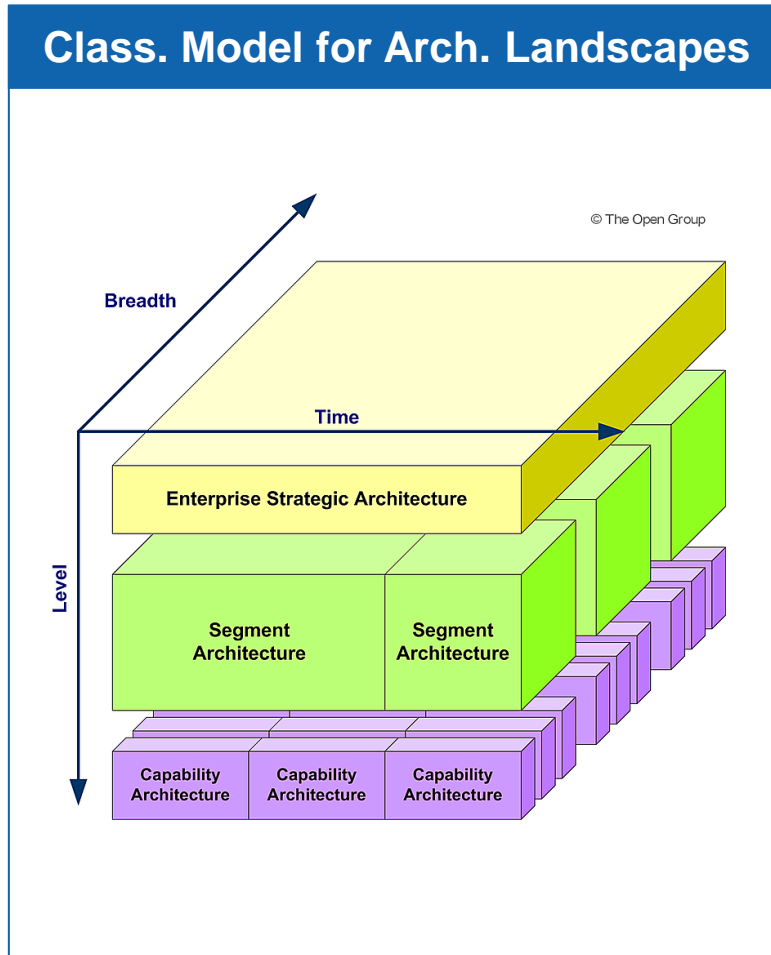
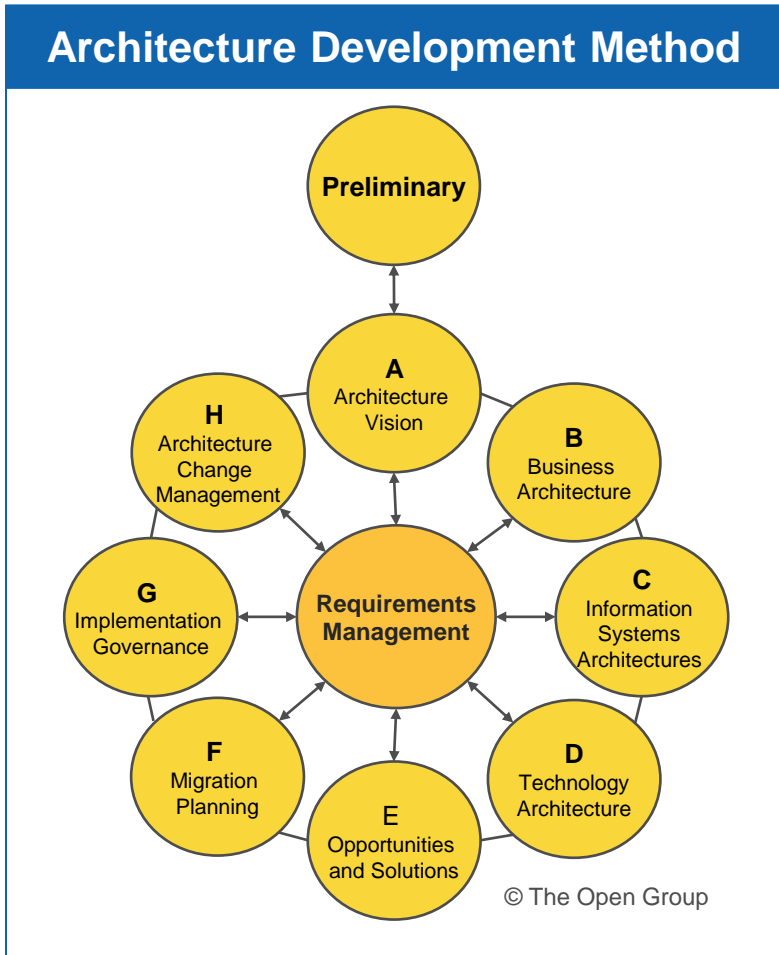
- **architectural technique** for **dividing a problem** area into smaller problem areas that are easier to model and therefore easier to solve.
- Abstraction **levels are layered in nature**, moving from high-level models to more detailed models.
- **four distinct abstraction levels** that cross the **Business, Data, Application, and Technology** domains to answer fundamental questions about an architecture:
  1. **Contextual Abstraction Level**  
Why — why is the architecture needed?
  2. **Conceptual Abstraction Level**  
What — what functionality and other requirements need to be met by the architecture?
  3. **Logical Abstraction Level**  
How — how do we structure the functionality?
  4. **Physical Abstraction Level**  
With what — with what assets shall we implement this structure?

---

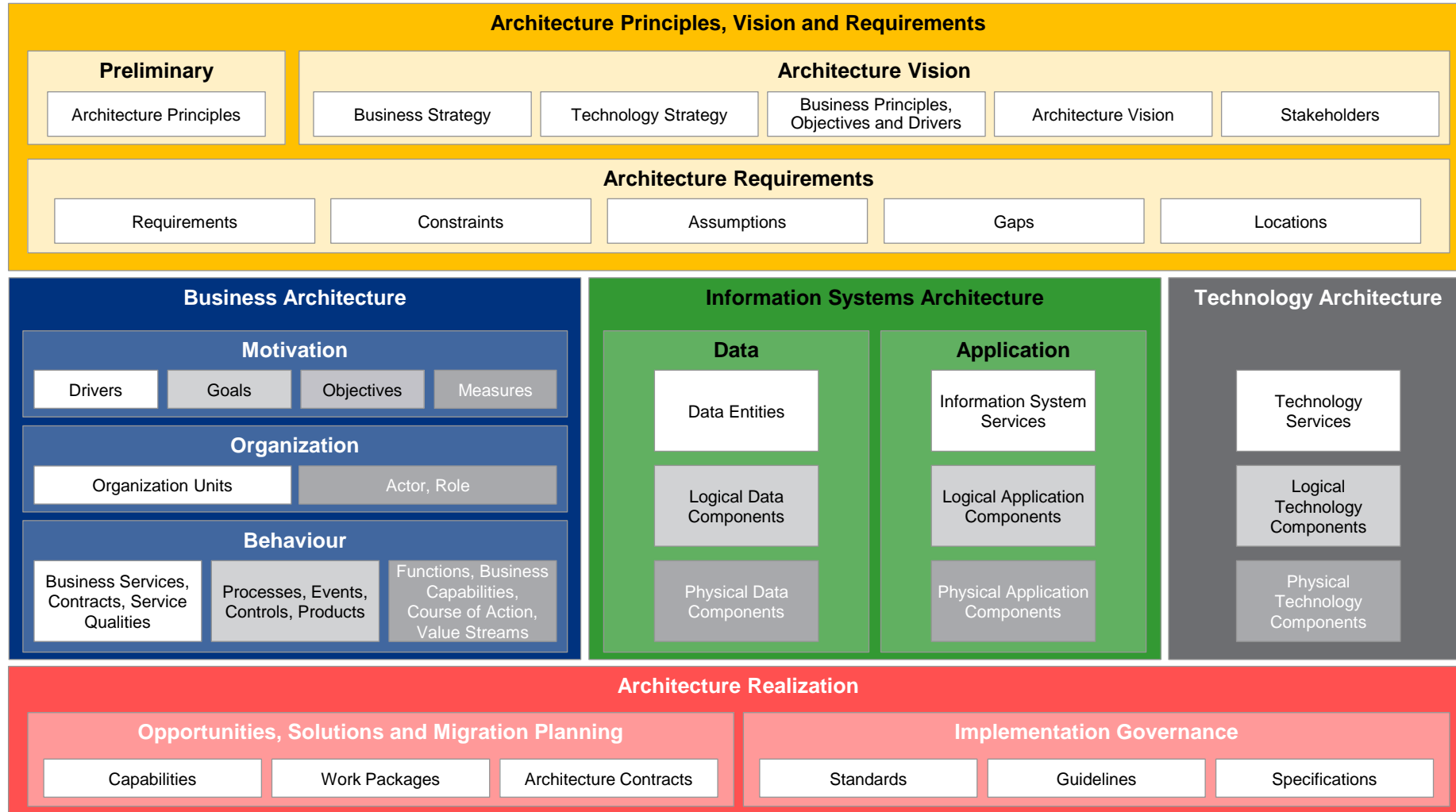
# Old friends

in the TOGAF® Standard, 10th edition.

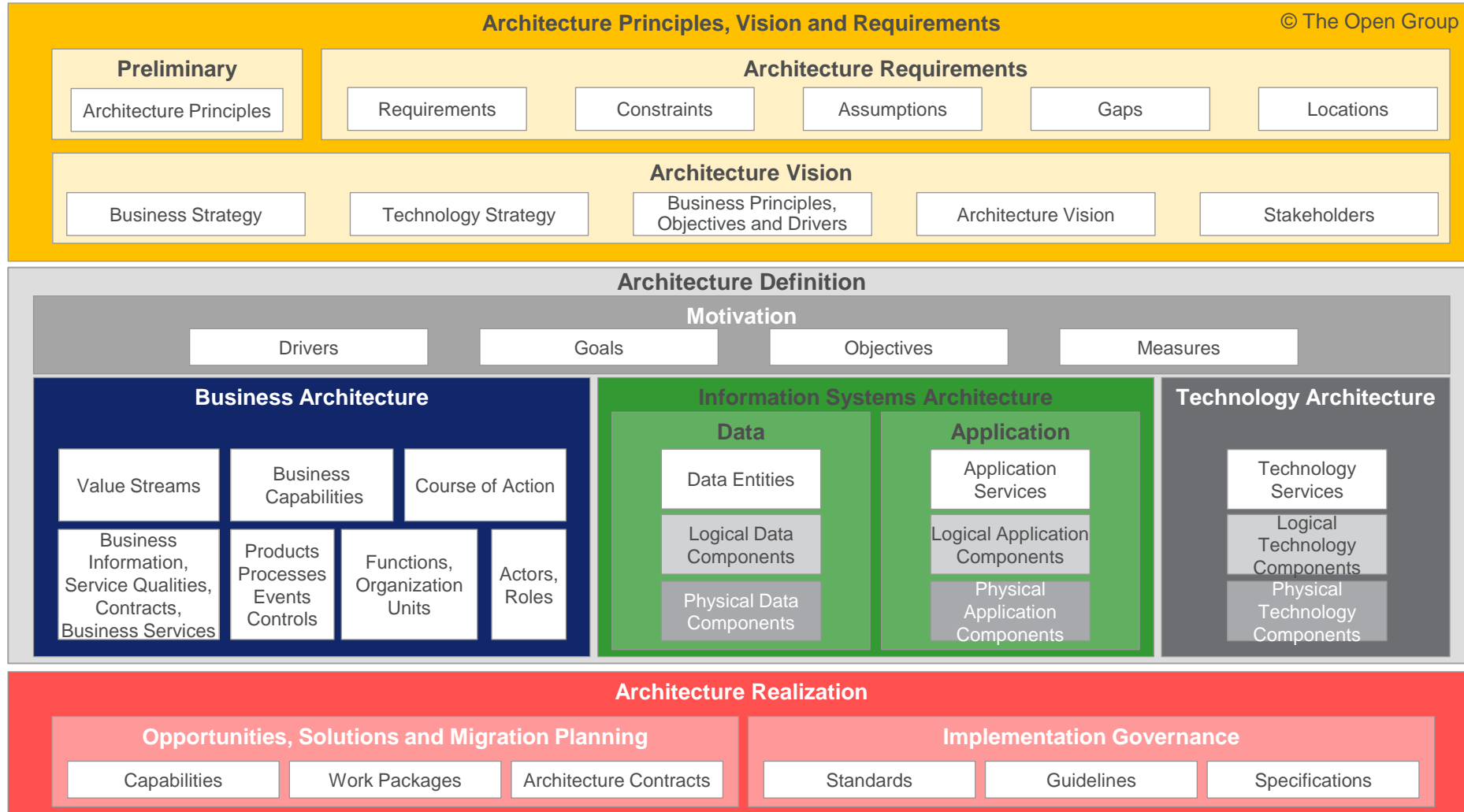
# Key concepts from TOGAF® 9.2 have not changed, underlining the high maturity of the TOGAF Standard.



# But still, small changes have been made. The Content Metamodel (TOGAF 9.2) becomes the...



# Enterprise Metamodel. Who spots the differences?



# Thank you.



**Arik Jung**  
Senior Consultant

Detecon (Schweiz) AG  
Löwenstrasse 1  
8001 Zürich  
Email: [EAM@detecon.com](mailto:EAM@detecon.com)  
Phone: +41 79 897 05 00  
Connect? [linkedin.com/in/arikjung/](https://www.linkedin.com/in/arikjung/)

