Business IT-alignment: introduction

• IT must respond to business (economic) needs
  → business value of IT
    • E.g. ERP
  • IT plays a central role in e-business
  • IT can be used as a strategic tool to differentiate from competitors and to create new business opportunities / models
    • E.g. Amazon, Google, …
Business environment dynamicity

Example: eBusiness in general, travel (internet, mobile), software, ...
Business / Software co-evolution

• Constant adaptation of business and supporting IT and software is required

→ alignment of the business and IT layer
  • adapt IT to follow changes in business strategy (top-down)
    • Is our IT adequate for our business?
    • What impact do business decisions have on our IT?
    • What is the business impact of dropping a software application?
    • ...
  • how to rely on current IT capabilities to imagine and realise new business opportunities (bottom-up)
A Framework for model-based Business – IT alignment

- Concepts to define an enterprise specific enterprise architecture
  - Set of models / viewpoints / abstraction levels, views, ...
    - E.g. Strategy, business model, business process, software
  - Set of languages for each of them
- Methods and mechanisms to relate languages and models (mapping rules, guidelines, ...)
- Guidelines and mechanisms for evaluating and improving alignment (among the different levels and views)
- Supporting tools (metadone)
Model-based approach: Past and current work

- Strategy
  - Porter strategies
  - Holbrook value theory
  - Mintzberg
  - SWOT

- Value / Business model
  - e3value
  - eBMO
  - Weill & Vitale Business Schematics

- Business / Enterprise processes
  - IEM
  - EEML
  - GRAI
  - CIMOSA
  - BPMMN
  - UEML 1.0
  - UEML 2.0
  - ARIS EPC

- IT requirements
  - Albert II
  - Volere, PSS-05
  - UML
## Status

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References


• [6] Claire Lobet, Michaël Petit, FUNDP Computer Science Courses INFO 2305, IHDC 2214, INNO 3137)