

## SABSA - OPEN

SABSA is a framework for developing risk-driven enterprise information security and information assurance architectures and for delivering security infrastructure solutions that support critical business initiatives.

SABSA is now the Open Group's framework of choice for integrating with TOGAF® to fulfill not only the need for a security architecture development methodology but, more importantly, to apply SABSA's Business Attributes Profiling method across the entire enterprise architecture domain as a means to engage with stakeholders and manage business requirements. It adds value to the TOGAF ADM by providing a robust, repeatable, consistent process for aligning business requirements with the development of operational capabilities in the form of people, processes and technology solutions.

SABSA does not replace or compete with other risk-based standards and methods – rather it provides an overarching framework that enables all other existing standards to be integrated under the single SABSA framework, enabling joined up, end-to-end architectural solutions. Thus ISO 2700x, CobIT®, ISF SoGP®, ITIL®, etc. and industry standards such as ETSI standards, Basel III and Solvency II are all capable of being brought together into a SABSA-based integrated compliance framework.

SABSA Matrix:

Horizontal 6 layers:

- Contextual Architecture
- Conceptual Architecture
- Logical Architecture
- Physical Architecture
- Component Architecture
- Service Management

Vertical Questions:

- What (assets)?
- Why (motivation)?
- How (process and technology)?
- Who (people)?
- Where (location)?
- When (time)?

## TOGAF 9.1 - OPEN

TOGAF® – the Enterprise Architecture standard used by the world's leading organizations to improve business efficiency.

The standard is divided into seven parts:

- PART I (Introduction): This part provides a high-level introduction to the key concepts of Enterprise Architecture and in particular the TOGAF approach. It contains the definitions of terms used throughout TOGAF and release notes detailing the changes between this version and the previous version of TOGAF
- PART II (Architecture Development Method): This is the core of TOGAF. It describes the TOGAF Architecture Development Method (ADM) – a step-by-step approach to developing an Enterprise Architecture
- PART III (ADM Guidelines & Techniques): This part contains a collection of guidelines and techniques available for use in applying TOGAF and the TOGAF ADM
- PART IV (Architecture Content Framework): This part describes the TOGAF content framework, including a structured

metamodel for architectural artifacts, the use of re-usable architecture building blocks, and an overview of typical architecture deliverables

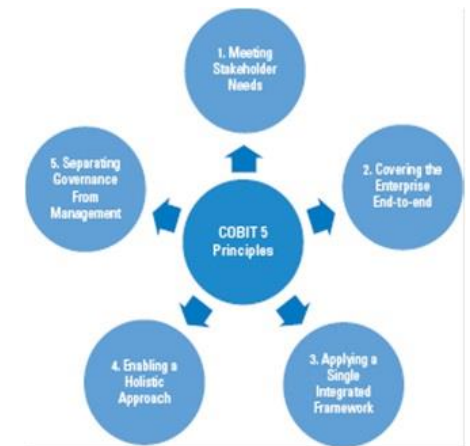
- PART V (Enterprise Continuum & Tools): This part discusses appropriate taxonomies and tools to categorize and store the outputs of architecture activity within an enterprise
- PART VI (TOGAF Reference Models): This part provides a selection of architectural reference models, which includes the TOGAF Foundation Architecture and the Integrated Information Infrastructure Reference Model (III-RM)
- PART VII (Architecture Capability Framework): This part discusses the organization, processes, skills, roles, and responsibilities required to establish and operate an architecture function within an enterprise

Central to TOGAF is the Architecture Development Method (documented in TOGAF, Part II). The architecture capability (documented in TOGAF, Part VII) operates the method. The method is supported by a number of guidelines and techniques (documented in TOGAF, Part III). This produces content to be stored in the repository (documented in TOGAF, Part IV), which is classified according to the Enterprise Continuum (documented in TOGAF, Part V). The repository is initially populated with the

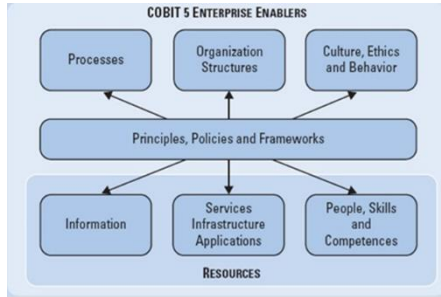
TOGAF Reference Models (documented in TOGAF, Part VI).

## CoBIT - ISACA

Originally designed for auditors to audit the IT organization, COBIT 5 (Control Objectives for Information and Related Technology) is about linking business goals to IT objectives (note the linkage here from vision to mission to goals to objectives). COBIT 5 (launched April 2012) provides metrics and maturity models to measure whether or not the IT organization has achieved its objectives. Additionally, COBIT identifies the associated responsibilities of the business process owners as well as those of the IT process owners.



The COBIT 5 Enablers' defines and describes in detail a number of governance, and management processes. It represents all the processes normally found in an organization relating to IT activities, thus providing a common reference model understandable to operational IT, and business managers, and their auditors/advisers.



The process reference model divides the processes of organization IT into two domains: governance and management.

COBIT 5 provides a set of 36 governance and management processes within the framework.

The governance domain contains five governance processes within each process, evaluate, direct and monitor practices are defined.

- EDM1: set and maintain the governance framework
- EDM2: ensure value optimization
- EDM3: ensure risk optimization
- EDM4: ensure resource optimization
- EDM5: ensure stakeholder transparency

The four management domains, in line with the responsibility areas of plan, build, run, and monitor (PBRM) provide end-to-end coverage of IT.

- Align, plan, and organize
- Build, acquire, and implement

- Deliver, service, and support
- Monitor, evaluate, and assess

A casual look at the four management domains of COBIT 5 rapidly illustrates its direct relationship with ITIL.

- The align, plan, and organize domain relates to the service, strategy and design phases
- The build, acquire, and implement domain relates to the service transition phase
- The deliver, service and support domain relates to the service operation phases
- And finally, the monitor, evaluate, and assess domain relates to the continual service improvement phase

All aspects of COBIT 5 are in-line with the responsibility areas of plan, build, run and monitor. In other words, COBIT 5 follows the PDCA cycle of Plan, Do, Check, and Act. COBIT has been positioned at a high level, and has been aligned and harmonized with other, more detailed IT standards and proven practices such as COSO, ITIL, ISO 27000, CMMI, TOGAF and *PMBOK Guide*. COBIT 5 acts as an integrator of these different guidance materials, summarizing key objectives under one umbrella framework that links the proven practice models with governance and business requirements.

### ITILv3

ITIL was created in the 1980s by the UK government's CCTA (Central Computer and

Telecommunications Agency) with the objective of ensuring better use of IT services and resources. ITIL is now owned by **Axelos**: the current version is ITIL 2011 Edition (published July 2011), which updates ITIL v3.

ITIL advocates that IT services must be aligned with the needs of the business and underpin the core business processes. It provides guidance to organizations on how to use IT as a tool to facilitate business change, transformation and growth. The ITIL best practices are described in five core guides that map the entire ITIL Service Lifecycle (see Figure).

- Service Strategy – understanding who the IT customers are, the service offerings to meet their needs, and the IT capabilities and resource to deliver the services
- Service Design – assures that new and changed services are designed effectively to meet customer expectations, including the technology, architecture and processes that will be required
- Service Transition – the service design is built, tested and moved into production to assure that the business customer can achieve the desired value
- Service Operation – delivers the service on an ongoing basis, including managing disruptions to service and supporting end-users
- Continual Service Improvement – measures and improves the service levels, the technology and the efficiency and

effectiveness or processes. It incorporates many of the same concepts articulated in the Deming Cycle of Plan-Do-Check-Act