Enterprise Portal Modeling
Methodologies and Processes

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Objectives

- Introducing the case for Enterprise Portal Modeling (EPM)
  - Do we need to model enterprise portals (EP)?
- Emphasizing on the elements of EPM
  - What do we need to model EP?
  - How do we use UML and RUP?
- Presenting the practical benefits and issues
  - How do UML and RUP help us?
  - What issues are we facing in practice?
Agenda

- Case for EPM
- Basic elements of EPM
- Benefits and scope of EPM
Case for Enterprise Portal Modeling

Do we need to model EP?

The "What"
- Use Cases
- Competitive Context
- Business Context

The "How"
- Requirements
- Test Plan

Feedback
- Metrics Plan
- Metrics Collection
- Metric Analysis

Business Model

Business Requirements

Logical System Model

Physical System Model

- Business Architecture
- Business Components
- System Component Diagrams
- Collaboration Diagrams

- Production Architecture
- Production Components
- Production Assembly
- Test Results
- Subsystem Component Diagrams
Basic Elements of EPM

What do we need to model EP?

- A methodology that lays out the agreed-upon steps to build the portal
- A set of modeling notation that can be used across the organization and across the enterprise
- A modeling tool that is available as a commercially stable product
- A process that offers the roadmap to develop the portal
- A set of industry standards, and best practices to measure the progress of the development efforts
Basic Elements of EPM

How do we use UML and RUP?

- UML and RUP are widely accepted across the industry as a modeling notation and a process respectively
  - UML is promoted as a standard modeling notation by OMG
- In practice, we use UML and RUP as a set of fundamental elements to define an acceptable roadmap
  - to prioritize the identified business components or services to be supported
  - to reduce the development lifecycle by optimizing the iterative and incremental delivery mechanism and workflow
  - to utilize best practices and standards in formulating the process for the extended enterprise
Basic Elements of EPM

I SPECTRUM as a Process

Initial Contact
- Capture high-level business requirements

Gap Analysis
- Prioritize the requirements
- Develop a target enterprise architecture

Mediation Plan
- Document & present risks, issues and a plan to mitigate them
- Prototyping & proof-of-concept

Financial Proposal

Scope Proposal

Project Review

Solution
- Analyze & refine architecture
- Design, construct & test
- Deliver the system for deployment
Benefits and Scope of EPM

How do UML and RUP help us?

- Initial Contact
- Gap Analysis
- Mediation Plan
- Solution

Business Drivers (Strategic)
- Identify

Business Initiatives (Tactical)
- Categorize
  - Business Service Interface
- Prioritize
  - Risk
  - Business Needs
  - Resources
- Construct Contract
- Dependency Plan
- Develop
  - Requirements
  - Develop
  - Test
- Evaluation Plan
- Measure & Evaluate
  - Formal Acceptance
- Deliverables

OMG UML Workshop
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Benefits and Scope of EPM

What issues are we facing in practice?

- Modeling needs to be more explicit
  - EP makes appropriate use of messaging, event handling, and transaction services (B2B and B2C) in a secured environment

- Modeling needs to be transparent to its users
  - Provide different views of the same data to different users

- Modeling needs to offer the support for the ‘ilities’
  - Built-in redundancy to offer continuous availability of the system
  - Implement support for the integration of ERP, EDI and legacy systems
Summary and Questions