Enterprise Architecting (EA) is the process of developing enterprise Information Technology architecture. An EA focuses on a holistic and integrated view of the why, where, and who uses IT systems and how and what they are used for within an organization. An enterprise architect develops the strategy and enables the decisions for designing, developing, and deploying IT systems to support the business as well as to assess, select, and integrate the technology into the organization’s infrastructure.

Session 1

The first session starts out with the paper: Towards Managing Business Process Variants within Organizations - An Action Research Study, which applies a developed procedure model and a construct for documenting process variants in an action research study, in order to test their applicability and utility.

The second paper Consolidating Enterprise Architecture Management Research, consolidates EAM research and presents (1) a reasonable definition of EA taking into account all that we know about EA practice and (2) a consolidated view of EAM describing what we know about it beyond the most popular approaches.

The third paper, Exploring Enterprise Architecture Evaluation Practices: The Case of a Large University. The aim of the case study is to explore EA evaluation from the practical view of primarily enterprise architects and project managers.

Session 2

The first paper in the second session, Because Everybody is Different: Towards Understanding the Acceptance of Organizational IT Standards, presents a conceptual model covering the most influential factors regarding the acceptance of organizational IT standards.

The next paper, Cognitive Coordination in Large-Scale Enterprise Architecting: A Case Study, provide further validation of the author’s research model for the study of coordination in enterprise architecting activities and findings by analyzing two more cases involving enterprise architecting in two large organizations – a government agency and a private company.

The third paper, Empirical Results for Application Landscape Complexity, provides an overview about metrics to quantify the complexity of ALs proposed in literature, identifies metrics currently used in practice to measure AL complexity, and compares empirical results and assess the metrics’ applicability with industry experts.

Session 3

The third session starts out with the paper: Log-based Process Fragment Querying to Support Process Design. The paper presents an innovative approach that extracts information from event logs to develop a useful tool to support the process design.

The second paper, Integrating Agile Software Development and Enterprise Architecture Management. The focus of this paper is addressing the questions of whether and how agile methods such as Scrum can be used to create architecture deliverables and how enterprise architects can collaborate with agile software development teams.

The third paper, Towards a Generic Context Model for BPM, proposes an approach that aims at identifying and formalizing the contextual knowledge relevant to business processes in order to be able to adapt business processes according to the context.