

Thanks for Downloading the Free ArchiMate® Template!

Orbus Software have created a set of Visio ArchiMate Templates / Stencils that you are free to use.

These stencils are based on the ArchiMate Specification v1.0 (2009), and also include a number of extensions:

1. ArchiMate® Extension for Modeling and Managing Motivation, Principles, and Requirements in TOGAF
2. ArchiMate® Extension for Modeling the TOGAF™ Implementation and Migration Phases
3. Non-standard Extensions - Commonly requested additional shapes: Organization Unit, Location, ..

This document contains a high level explanation of each concept, as well as a number of metamodel diagrams

Getting Started

[ArchiMate Stencil Guide](#)[ArchiMate Metamodel](#)[Notation: Behavioural Concepts](#)[Business Layer Metamodel](#)[Notation: Structural Concepts](#)[Application Layer Metamodel](#)[Notation: Information Concepts](#)[Technology Layer Metamodel](#)[Notation: Extensions](#)[Motivation Extension Metamodel](#)[Delivery Extension Metamodel](#)

iServer 2011

Upgrade to a multi-user TOGAF 9 and Archimate Repository

iServer is the Enterprise Architecture tool for Microsoft Visio and Office users

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Click on the links below to view introductory videos

[What is iServer?](#)

2 min Overview

[iServer and TOGAF 9](#)

5 min Overview

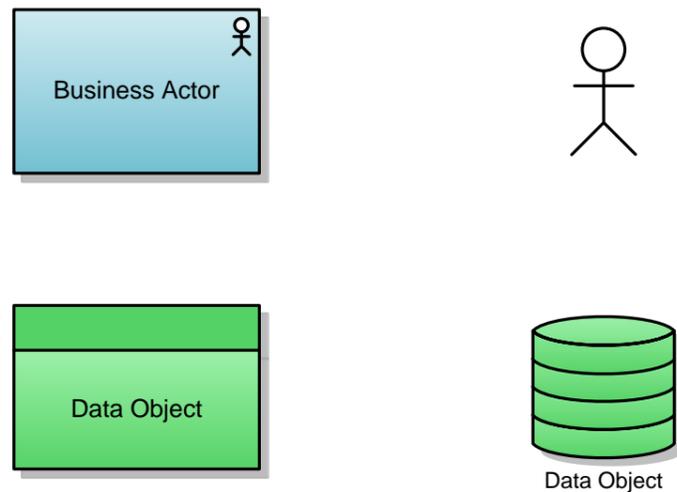


ArchiMate Components

For convenience and quick access, the ArchiMate components have been split into three main groupings – Behavioral Concepts; Structural Concepts; and Informational Concepts. To distinguish between different concepts, an icon is placed within the graphical representations.

There are two versions of a number of the ArchiMate components; a 'Box' representation, and an 'Alternative' representation.

A couple of examples are shown below for a Business Actor and Data Object.

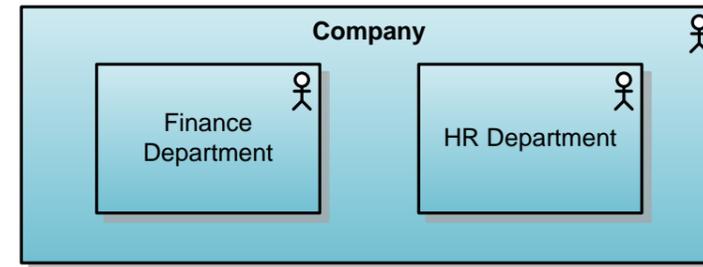


Relationships

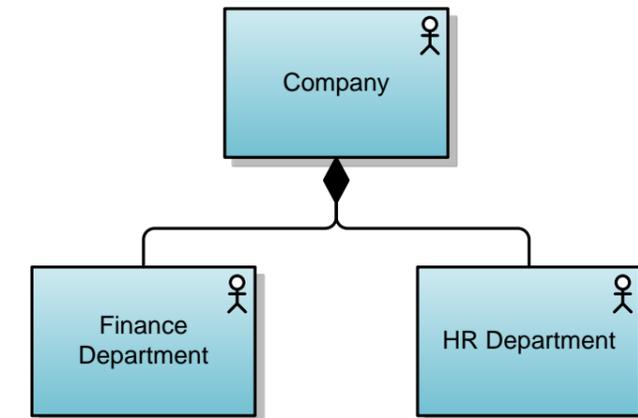
To indicate a relationship between two components, there are two options: Use an 'Overlap' (i.e. nested components), or use a 'Connector' (line) between the two components.

Example: Company is broken down into two departments.

Overlap: The text alignment option can be utilized in this situation.



Connector: The same relationship can be realized by using a connector. Drag one end of the connector to one of the 'x' connection points on a component until it turns red.



Connectors

The connectors available for use to represent relationships between two or more components are as below.



Behavioural Concepts are represented in Yellow, and there are some Components that have more than one variation. The classifications are shown below, with descriptions.

Business Layer

<p>A business process is defined as a unit of internal behavior or collection of causally-related units of internal behavior intended to produce a defined set of products and services.</p>		
<p>A business function is defined as a unit of internal behavior that groups behavior according to, for example, required skills, knowledge, resources, etc., and is performed by a single role within the organization.</p>		
<p>Business interaction is defined as a unit of behavior performed as a collaboration of two or more business roles.</p>		
<p>A communication path is defined as a link between two or more nodes, through which these nodes can exchange information.</p>		
<p>A business event is defined as something that happens (internally or externally) and influences behavior (business process, business function, business interaction).</p>		

Application Layer

<p>An application function is defined as a representation of a coherent group of internal behavior of an application component.</p>		
<p>Application interaction is defined as a unit of behavior performed by a collaboration of two or more components.</p>		
<p>An application service is defined as an externally visible unit of functionality, provided by one or more components, exposed through well-defined interfaces, and meaningful to the environment.</p>		

Technology Layer

<p>An infrastructure service is defined as an externally visible unit of functionality, provided by one or more nodes, exposed through well-defined interfaces, and meaningful to the environment.</p>		
<p>System software represents a software environment for specific types of components and objects that are deployed on it in the form of artifacts.</p>		

Structural Concepts are represented in Blue, and there are some Components that have more than one variation. The classifications are shown below, with descriptions.

Business Layer

A **Business Actor** is defined as an Organizational Entity capable of (actively) performing behavior



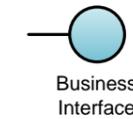
A **Business Role** is defined as a named specific behavior of a business actor participating in a particular context.



A **Business Collaboration** is defined as a (temporary) configuration of two or more business roles resulting in specific collective behavior in a particular context.

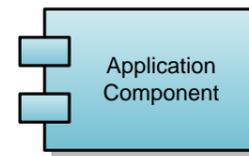


A **Business Interface** declares how a business role can connect with its environment.

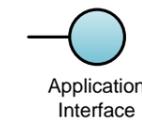


Application Layer

An **Application Component** is defined as a modular, deployable, and replaceable part of a system that encapsulates its contents and exposes its functionality through a set of interfaces.



An **Application Interface** declares how a component can connect with its environment.

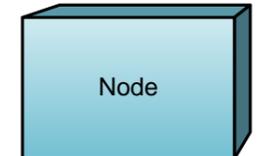
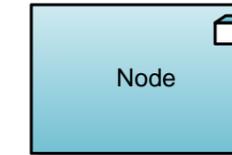


An **Application Collaboration** is defined as a (temporary) configuration of two or more components that co-operate to jointly perform application interactions.

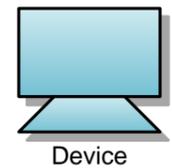
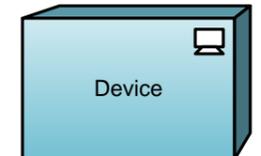


Technology Layer

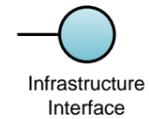
A **Node** is defined as a computational resource upon which artifacts may be deployed for execution.



A **Device** is defined as a physical computational resource upon which artifacts may be deployed for execution.



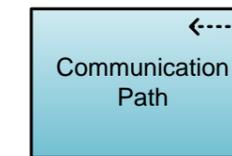
An **Infrastructure Interface** is defined as a point of access where the functionality offered by a node can be accessed by other nodes and application components.



A **Network** is defined as a physical communication medium between two or more devices.



A **Communication Path** is defined as a link between two or more nodes, through which these nodes can exchange information.



Informational Concepts are represented in Green, and there are some Components that have more than one variation. The classifications are shown below, with descriptions.

Business Layer

Representation is defined as the perceptible form of the information carried by a business object.		No Alternative
Meaning is defined as the knowledge or expertise present in the representation of a business object, given a particular context.		No Alternative
Value is defined as that which makes some party appreciate a service or product, possibly in relation to providing it, but more typically to acquiring it.		No Alternative
A product is defined as a coherent collection of services, accompanied by a contract/set of agreements, which is offered as a whole to (internal or external) customers.		No Alternative
A contract is defined as a formal or informal specification of an agreement that specifies the rights and obligations associated with a product.		No Alternative
A business object is defined as a unit of information that has relevance from a business perspective.		No Alternative

Application Layer

A data object is defined as a coherent, self-contained piece of information suitable for automated processing.		
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Technology Layer

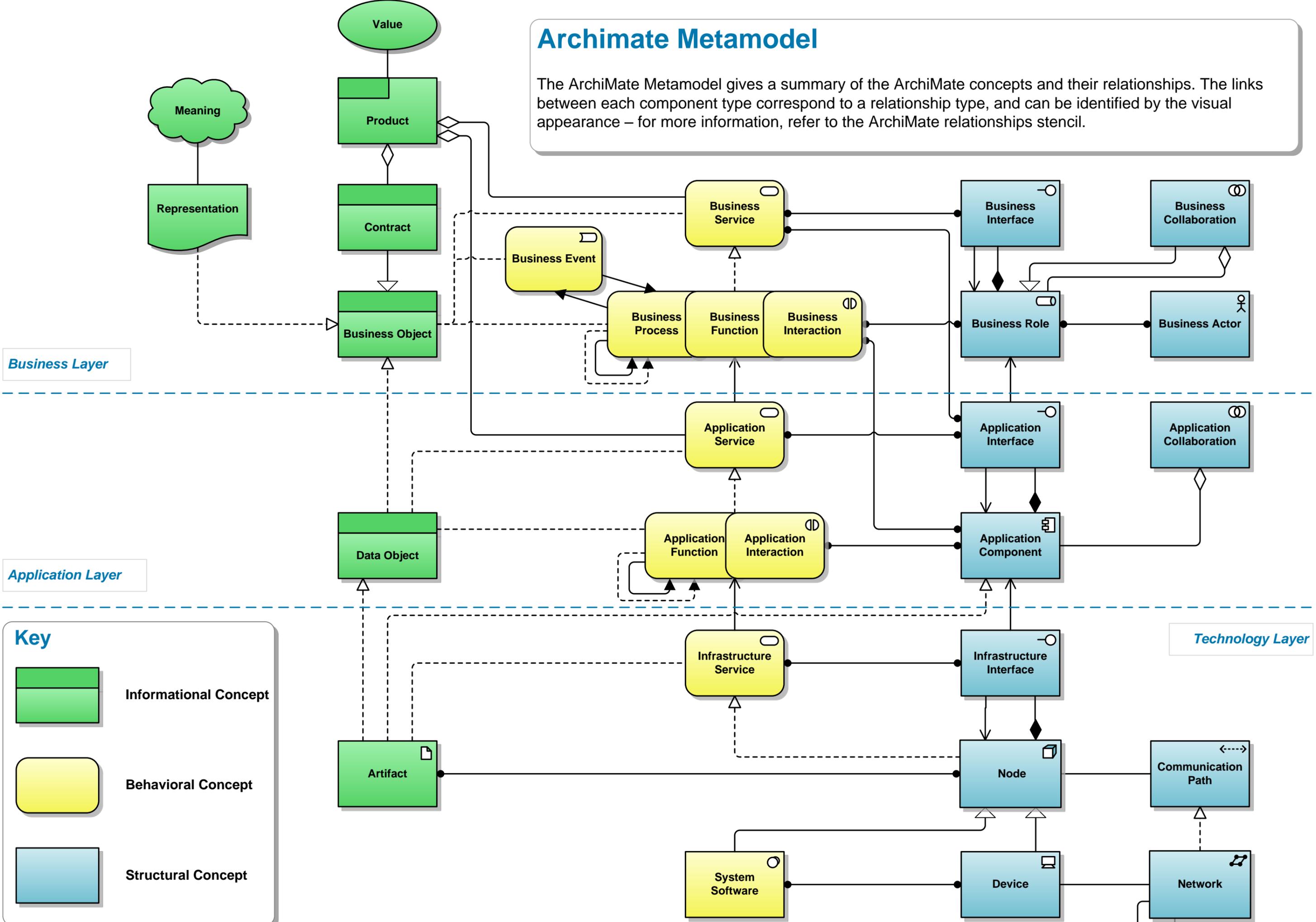
An artifact is defined as a physical piece of information that is used or produced in a software development process, or by deployment and operation of a system.		
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There are two extensions for ArchiMate – The Motivations Extension and Delivery (Implementation & Migration) Extension. The classifications are shown below, with descriptions.

Motivation Extension	Delivery Extension	Extras
<p>A Stakeholder represents an individual, team, or organization with an interest in the outcome of the architecture.</p>	<p>Multiple projects which are managed together coherently, and which all contribute to a common outcome, can be grouped into a Program.</p>	<p>Organizational Unit</p>
<p>A Concern represents some key interest that is important to certain stakeholders in a system, and determines the acceptability of the system.</p>	<p>A Project can be defined as: “A series of actions designed to accomplish a unique goal within a specified time” - it has a clearly defined beginning and end date, and a well-defined set of goals or results.</p>	<p>Location</p>
<p>An Assessment represents the outcome of the analysis of some concern, revealing the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities or threats that may trigger a change to the enterprise architecture.</p>	<p>A project may be subdivided into a hierarchy of Project Activities.</p>	<p>Alternative notation for Business Process, using the popular chevron shape.</p>
<p>A Goal represents some end that a stakeholder wants to achieve. In principle, an ‘end’ can represent anything a stakeholder may desire, such as a state of affairs, a produced value or a realized effect.</p>	<p>To each program, project or project activity, one or more Project Roles can be assigned e.g., “project board member”, “project manager” etc.</p>	<p>Alternative notation for Business Function, using the popular chevron shape.</p>
<p>A Requirement represents a desired property that must be realized by a system.</p>	<p>Project roles may be fulfilled by specific Project Resources. A single resource may be assigned to multiple roles, although there may be some restrictions on the roles that may be combined.</p>	
<p>A Principle represents a general desired property that guides the design and evolution of systems in a given context. Principles are strongly related to goals and requirements.</p>	<p>Projects and project activities produce Project Results. These may be results of any kind, e.g., reports, papers, services, software, physical products, etc</p>	
<p>The Conflict Relationship models that the realization of two intentions mutually exclude each other. It is used to describe that two intentions cannot be realized both, and as such are in conflict with each other.</p>	<p>A Gap aggregates the core concepts that are unique to one of the plateaus linked by the gap.</p>	
<p>The Contribution Relationship models that the realization of some intention contributes positively or negatively to the realization of another intention.</p>	<p>A Plateau is a time interval with a start and an end, which must bear certain significance.</p>	

Archimate Metamodel

The ArchiMate Metamodel gives a summary of the ArchiMate concepts and their relationships. The links between each component type correspond to a relationship type, and can be identified by the visual appearance – for more information, refer to the ArchiMate relationships stencil.



Business Layer

Application Layer

Technology Layer

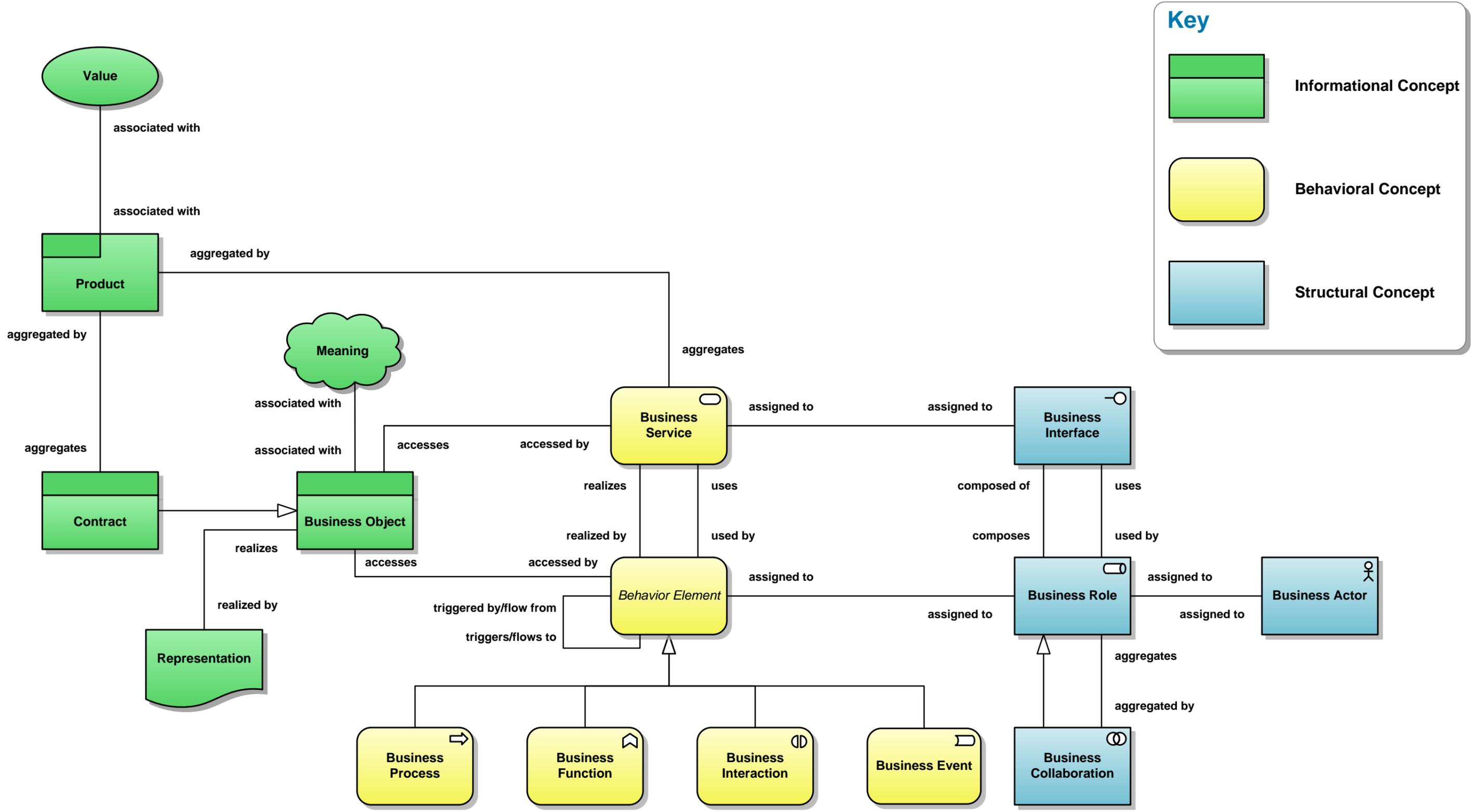
Key

-  Informational Concept
-  Behavioral Concept
-  Structural Concept

Business Layer Metamodel

The *Business Layer* offers products and services to external customers, which are realized in the organization by business processes performed by business actors.

Note: This figure does not show all permitted relationships: every element in the language can have composition and aggregation relations with elements of the same type; furthermore, there are indirect relationships that can be derived.

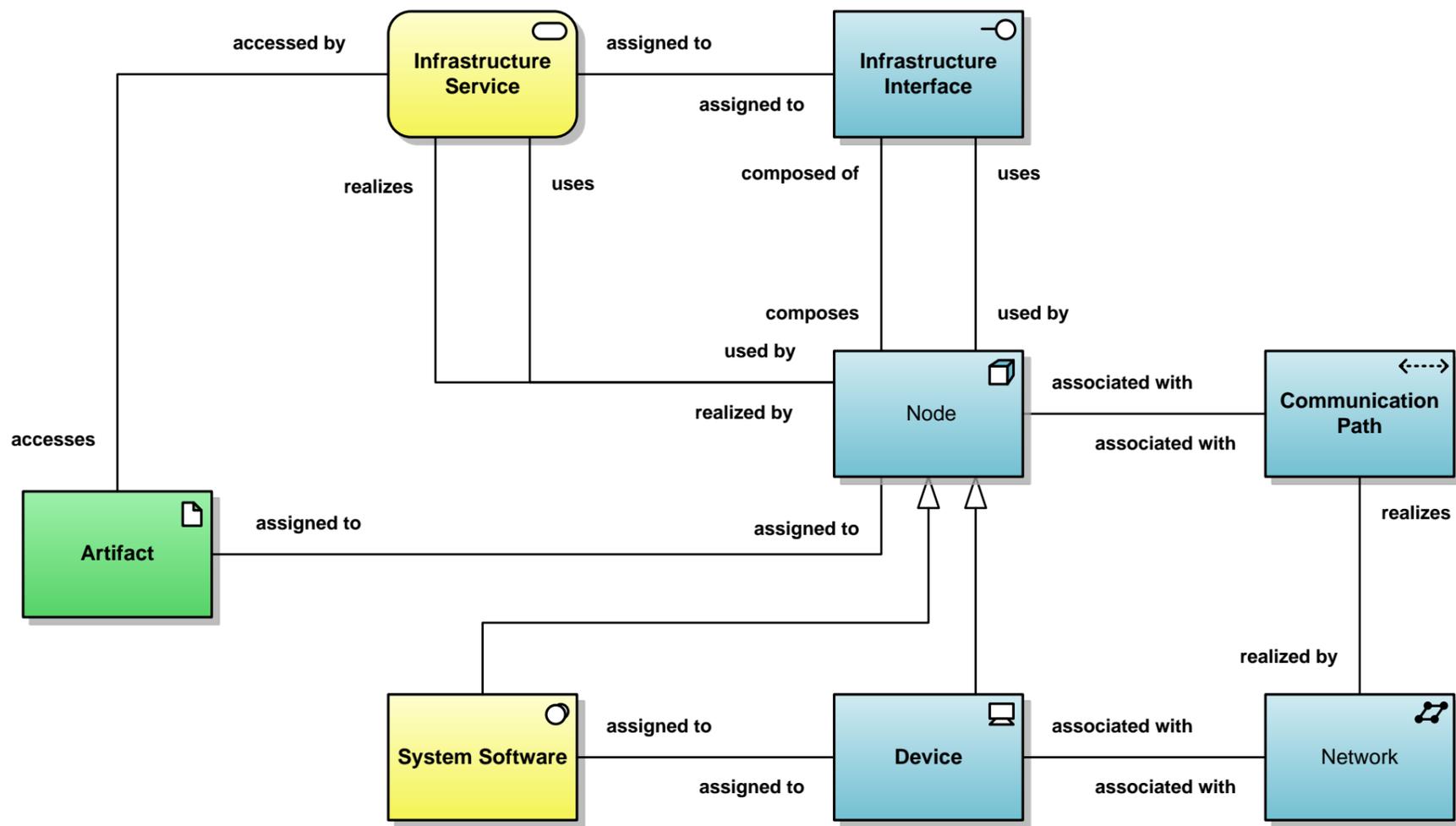


Key

- Informational Concept
- Behavioral Concept
- Structural Concept

The Technology Layer offers infrastructure services (e.g., processing, storage, and communication services) needed to run applications, realized by computer and communication hardware and system software.

Note: This figure does not show all permitted relationships: every element in the language can have composition and aggregation relations with elements of the same type; furthermore, there are indirect relationships that can be derived.

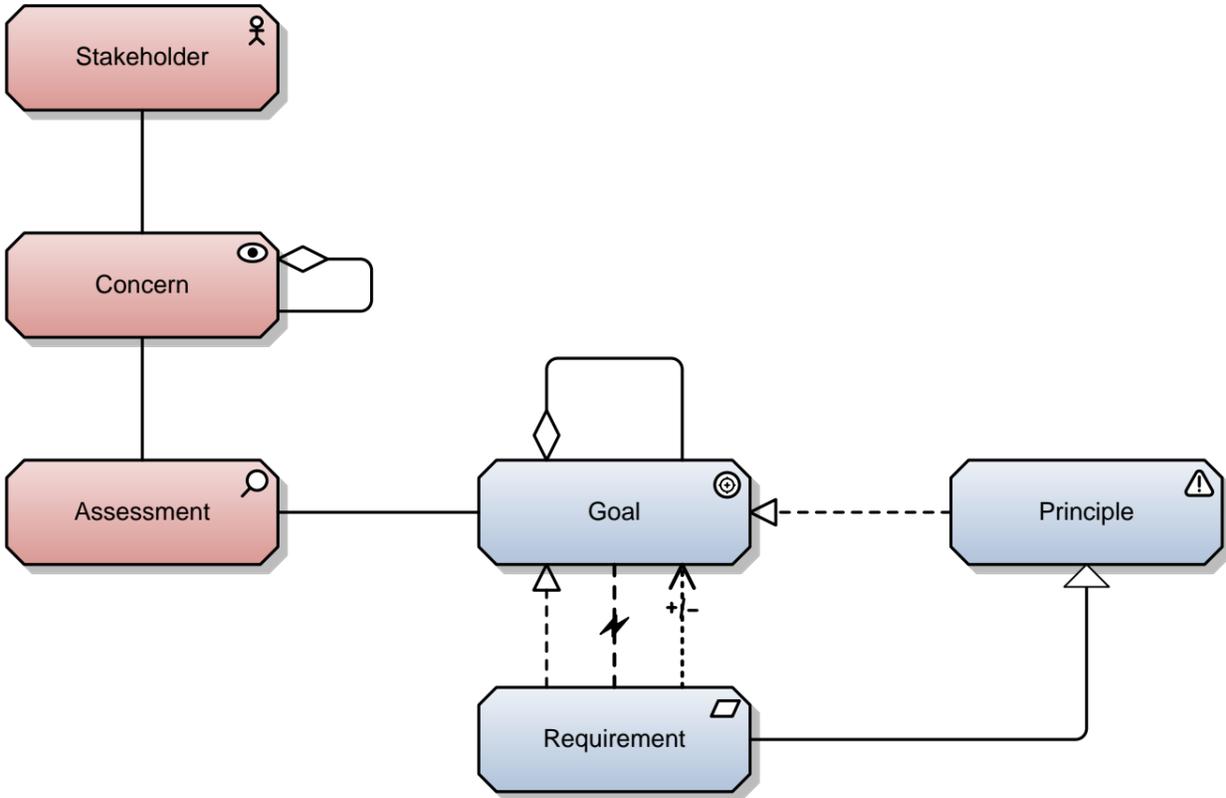


Key

- Informational Concept
- Behavioral Concept
- Structural Concept

Motivation (Principles & Requirements) Extension Metamodel

The Metamodel below gives a summary of the ArchiMate Motivation Extension concepts and their relationships. The links between each component type correspond to a relationship type, and can be identified by the visual appearance – for more information, refer to the ArchiMate relationships stencil.



Delivery (Implementation and Migration) Extension Metamodel

The Metamodel below gives a summary of the ArchiMate Delivery Extension concepts and their relationships, including link between ArchiMate Core concepts. The links between each component type correspond to a relationship type, and can be identified by the visual appearance – for more information, refer to the ArchiMate relationships stencil.

