Assessing and Improving Architecture Competence

Technology Is Necessary but Not Sufficient

While the software and systems engineering world is increasingly realizing the importance of architecture, the focus has been on technical aspects: methods and tools for creating, analyzing, and using architecture. What has received less attention—while holding equal importance—is that these activities are carried out by people, working in teams, within organizations.

Even when your organization knows the importance of maintaining good architecture for meeting business and mission goals, engaging technically qualified architects does not guarantee architecture competence. Your architects must be able to work effectively within a project team, and organization management must support them and their teams with a culture and practices that let them flourish.

Assessing Competence

The SEI has developed a method to systematically assess your architecture competence at the individual, team, and organizational levels. The method begins with an initial scoping phase to define the boundaries of the assessment, and then a detailed questionnaire is completed by your architects and other stakeholders, including technical managers. Their responses then guide the on-site phase, where the SEI assessment team interviews architects, executives, and stakeholders. During this phase, the SEI team also examines past architectures that have been produced by your organization. The final phase of the assessment presents the results to the architects and assessment sponsors.

The assessment instrument is based on the SEI Architecture Competence Framework, which focuses on the areas of software engineering, technical management, and organizational management. Your architects’ and stakeholders’ responses to the questionnaire and interview questions will reveal whether your architects have adequate technical and non-technical skills, as well as the overall value of your architects’ outputs to the organization. Responses also indicate the influence of the architects within the organization. For example, does your organization value their input on product feasibility, promote

Improving Competence

Achieving architecture competence will ensure that you realize the benefit of architecture-centric
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practices, including the alignment of your architecture to your business goals and predictable, routine success in architecture. The SEI research in this area has been driven by the question “How can we help an organization help its architects to do their best work?”

The SEI Architecture Competence Framework is based on four models, or perspectives, of competence that directly inform improvement strategies. Each model helps you understand your organization’s capacity for competence in a different way.

The duties, skills, and knowledge perspective defines what an architect must know and do to be competent. The SEI work on this model involved surveying over 200 resources and cataloging 201 duties, 85 skills, and 96 knowledge areas, many of them non-technical. The competence assessment team pinpoints your architects’ strengths and deficits and recommends activities for improvement. The team may suggest how to better value your architects and enable their best performance.

The human performance technology model was developed by Thomas Gilbert, who defined worthy performance as that which “produces value at reasonable cost,” without regard to the processes used to achieve the results. The architecture competence assessment team will help you assess the value of your architectural output as well as its cost and provide recommendations for creating a more favorable ratio between the two.

Organizational learning is defined as a change in an organization’s knowledge, routines, or performance that occurs as a function of experience. Organizations that routinely produce suboptimal results are not transforming experience into knowledge. A competent organization will recognize opportunities for organizational learning and the types of learning processes best suited for different types of experiences. The assessment team will advise on how various types of learning context affect the transformation of experience into knowledge.

Teams developing a product must cooperate, or coordinate their activities. Assessment in this area will show you which coordination activities are necessitated by particular architectural decisions (e.g., dependencies between modules being developed by separate teams) and the effectiveness of your specific coordination and communication mechanisms, with recommendations for improvement.

Applications

Beyond the proactive targeting of areas for competence improvement, the SEI assessment can be used to determine how architecture competence deficits may be contributing to system failures. It can also be useful for evaluating contractors as part of acquisition decision making.

Related Web Site

www.sei.cmu.edu/architecture/research/competence/index.cfm

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