

Transcript of the History of the EA Theory

Preamble

This proof has been provided as an explanation to a [LinkedIn post](#) by [Gideon Slifkin](#).

My comment was as follows:

🔔 As a Ripose Information Architect I'm fascinated by this post.

According to my research EA:

1. Is over 4 decades old
2. It started its life in 1981 when IBM released its BSP theory for internal use only (with John Zachman as the lead engineer in 1973). Note it took 8 years to develop & was 'sold' to clients in the mid c1975 with no software support
3. Was re-created by John Zachman, as The Zachman Framework, in 1984 (3 years after BSP was released) with no software support
4. Was given the title Enterprise Architecture Planning (EAP) by Steven H. Spewak in 1992. He defined it as a process for defining architectures to support business goals & implementing those architectures effectively. Business Goals was first officially introduced in the 1950s by Peter Drucker
5. Evolved from EAP by dropping the Planning component some time between the late 1990s & 2000

The first 'official' software product to support the EA theory was released in 2000 by [Sparx Systems](#). Note Popkin Software released its System Architect software in 1991 but it cannot be called an EA tool (see point 5 above)

No wonder the EA theory will only ever remain a 'black box' theory!

Regards

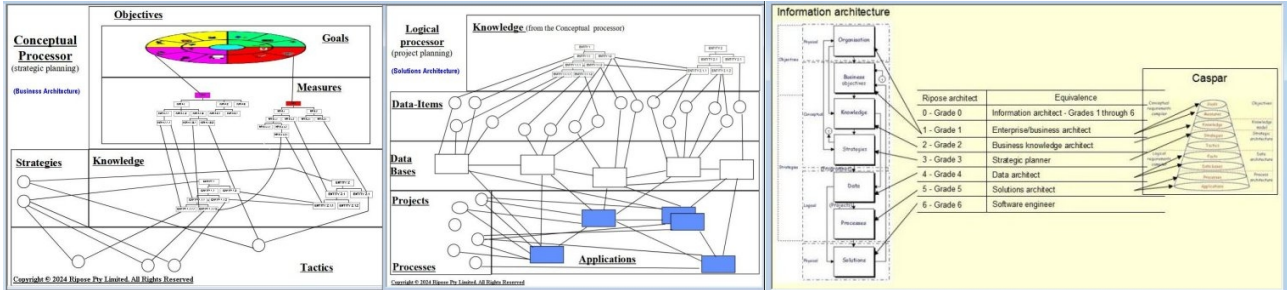
All my research was done using the Copilot AI engine and The Wikipedia and appears in the Appendix.

Conclusion

EA is not scientific and has to be approached with the utmost caution.

For the record:

My holistic theory and solution (aka Information Architecture) solved the problem that EA has failed to solve making all practitioners of 'Information' more productive.



The full flow of deliverables (Theoretical Inputs, Processes, Outputs) with Actors and my AI engine

	Domain	Requirement (Effect)	Process	Input (Cause)	From	Actors	Caspar Engine (Solutions)			
Business Requirements	Conceptual	Business Objectives	Goals modeling	1-4-11 Generic Goal Model	1-4-11 Generic model	CxOs	RA1	Goals	Objectives	Conceptual Compiler
		Goals		Business documents	Existing Business Statements					
		Purpose	Purpose statement	Goals	Goal modeling	1 st Rep	RA2	Orgn		
		Benefits	Benefit modeling	Purpose						
		Values	Value modeling	Benefits	Value modeling	1 st Rep	RA3	SWOT		
		Organisation	Enterprise architecture	Goals						
		SWOT	SWOT analysis	Values	SWOT analysis	SWOT analysis	RA4	Measures		
		Measures (& Cost Benefits)	Business indicators	Measures						
Knowledge	Knowledge modeling	Measures	SWOT analysis	Knowledge modeling	Ops Mgr	RA5	Knowledge			
Strategies & Tactics	System modeling	Knowledge								
Technical Solutions	Logical	Data items	Attribute definition	Strategies	Knowledge modeling	Ops Mgr	RA4	Data	Facts	Logical Compiler
		Logical Data Model (LDM)	LDM modeling	Knowledge	System modeling					
		Projects	Project planning	Logical data model	Knowledge modeling	Proj Mgr	RA3	Projects		
		Processes & Applications	Pseudo code	Projects	Attribute definition					
		Database definitions	DB generation	Logical data model	LDM modeling	Logician	RA6	Programs		
Physical	Solutions	Coding	Database definitions	Logical data model	DBA	RA5	Implemented business systems (future Caspar development)			
				Processes	Pseudo code	Coder	RA6			

The [integration of my Ripose Information Architecture Theory and Caspar AI](#) with illustrations of screenshots.

Training courses and Caspar Operating Instructions are proprietary but available on request.

[Charles Meyer Richter](#)

Information Architect (Grade 0) and Diagnostician

[Ripose Pty Limited](#)

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More of my [Fascinations](#)

Another [History lesson](#)

Appendix

When did IBM release its BSP theory?

*IBM introduced its Business Systems Planning (BSP) theory in **1981** for internal use, although the initial work on BSP began in the early 1970s. It was later made available to organizations as a method for analyzing, defining, and designing information architecture.*

When was IBM's BSP theory first sold to a client?

*IBM's Business Systems Planning (BSP) theory was initially developed for internal use in the early 1970s. It was later made available to clients as a service in the **mid-1970s**. This marked its transition from an internal methodology to a widely recognized approach for information systems planning.*

Who was the lead engineer on the IBM BSP theory project?

The lead engineer for IBM's Business Systems Planning (BSP) theory project isn't widely documented in public records. However, John Zachman played a significant role in advancing BSP during his time at IBM, eventually developing the Zachman Framework, which became a cornerstone in enterprise architecture.

Who did John Zachman replace at IBM on their BSP theory project?

John Zachman took over the Business Systems Planning (BSP) project at IBM in 1973, succeeding the previous lead, whose name isn't widely documented in public records. Zachman played a pivotal role in advancing BSP and later developed the Zachman Framework, which became a cornerstone in enterprise architecture.

When did John Zachman release his Zachman Framework theory?

*John Zachman introduced the Zachman Framework in **1987** through an article titled "A Framework for Information Systems Architecture," published in the IBM Systems Journal. This framework became a foundational tool in enterprise architecture.*

Who was Steven H. Spewak?

Steven H. Spewak (1951–2004) was an American management consultant, author, and lecturer, best known for developing the **Enterprise Architecture Planning (EAP)** methodology. Born in Philadelphia, he earned his Ph.D. in business administration from the University of Michigan in 1981. Spewak's work focused on aligning IT systems with business goals, emphasizing data quality, adaptability, and cost containment.

His 1992 book, *Enterprise Architecture Planning: Developing a Blueprint for Data, Applications, and Technology*, remains a cornerstone in the field. Spewak's approach built upon John Zachman's *Business Systems Planning (BSP)* methodology, further refining it into a business-oriented, data-centric framework.

How has Enterprise Architecture Planning evolved since 1992?

Enterprise Architecture Planning (EAP) has undergone significant evolution since its introduction in 1992. Initially focused on aligning IT systems with business goals, EAP has expanded to address the complexities of modern organizations. Here's a brief overview of its evolution:

1. **Integration of Frameworks:** Early EAP relied heavily on structured methodologies like Steven Spewak's approach. Over time, frameworks such as TOGAF (The Open Group Architecture Framework) and Zachman Framework became widely adopted, offering more comprehensive and flexible tools.
2. **Shift to Agile and Lean Practices:** Traditional EAP was often criticized for being rigid and time-consuming. The rise of Agile and Lean methodologies introduced more iterative and adaptive approaches, allowing organizations to respond quickly to changing business needs.
3. **Focus on Digital Transformation:** With the advent of digital technologies, EAP has evolved to support digital transformation initiatives. This includes integrating cloud computing, big data, and AI into enterprise architectures.
4. **Business-Driven Architecture:** Modern EAP emphasizes a business-first approach, ensuring that technology investments directly support strategic objectives and deliver measurable value.
5. **Enhanced Collaboration:** Tools and practices now promote better collaboration across departments, breaking down silos and fostering a more unified organizational strategy.

When did Enterprise Architecture drop the Planning component of its name?

The transition from "Enterprise Architecture Planning" to simply "Enterprise Architecture" wasn't marked by a specific event or date. Over time, as the field evolved and expanded beyond planning to encompass broader aspects of organizational strategy and technology alignment, the term "planning" was naturally dropped. This shift likely occurred during the late 1990s to early 2000s as enterprise architecture became more widely adopted and recognized as a comprehensive discipline.

When was the first EA support software released?

*The exact date of the first Enterprise Architecture (EA) support software release isn't clearly documented. However, early tools like **System Architect** by Popkin Software, which emerged in the **1980s**, were among the pioneers in supporting EA methodologies. These tools were designed to help organizations model and manage their enterprise architectures effectively.*

When was Business Goals first introduced?

*The concept of "business goals" has been around for centuries, as businesses have always needed objectives to guide their operations. However, the formalization of business goal-setting as a structured practice gained prominence in the **20th century**, particularly with the rise of management theories like Peter Drucker's **Management by Objectives (MBO)** in the 1950s. This approach emphasized setting clear, measurable goals to align organizational efforts.*