How SOA's Goals Challenge IT Evolution

8 Laws of IT Evolution by M.M. Lehman

	Continuing Change	Increasing complexity	Self Regulation	Conservation of Organization Stability	Conservation of Familiarity	Continuing Growth	Declining Quality	Feedback System
7 Strategic Goals of SOA Computing By T. Erl								
Intrinsic Interoperability	Making the function progressively more useful	Standardizes exchanges reducing complexity	Governance of exchanges	Standardizes exchanges increasing stability	If it works-- reuse it	If it can be made interoperable--extend it	Leveraging and supporting well qualified operations	Part of an Enterprise BPM monitor
Federation	Introduce unity across previously non-federated environments	Establishing and standardizing the ability to encapsulate legacy and contemporary logic	Exposing common, open, and standardized communications framework	Uniform and standardized services	If it works-- extend it to the enterprise	Promotes architecture Composability	Leveraging, across and enterprise, will supported operations	Part of an Enterprise Service Bus
Business and Technology Alignment	Making the function progressively more useful	Standardizes exchanges reducing complexity	Provides business and Technology Domain Alignment	Can mirror and evolve with the business	Provides abstraction and accurate encapsulation and expression of business logic	Continually response to business change	Promotes quality through collaboration of business and technology experts	Part of an Enterprise BPM monitor
Vendor Diversification Options	Positioning services as standardized endpoints so that proprietary implementation details can be abstracted	May effect complexity but it is important to have the option to diversify when needed	Interoperability is an essential attribute with different vendor technologies	Business intelligence can be accurately represented through the coordinated composition of business-centric services	Partitions business logic into services	Leverages features by incorporating an extension of service-orientation into business processes.	Loose coupling services throughout the enterprise allows each domain to evolve more independently.	BPM models, entity models capture business intelligence
Return on Investment	Inherent reuse by adhering to design standards	Cost and effort of cross-application integration is lowered	Utilizes solutions based on interoperable services	Services fulfill immediate application-level requirements while still supporting reuse by future requestors	Adapters enable many legacy environments to participated in SOA	Previously isolated environments now can interoperate without requiring the development of point-to-point channels.	Streamlined solutions and architectures include the potential for reduced processing overhead and reduced skill-set requirements.	The cost and effort of integrating legacy and contemporary solutions is lowered. The need for legacy systems to be replaced is lessened.
Organizational Agility	Only attainable through proper design and standardization	Abstracting business logic and technology into specialized service layers, decreases complexity in understanding.	Use of service-oriented principles promotes agility	Collection of mature agnostic service is available, the time and effort required to fulfill new or changed business requirements is dramatically reduced	Agnostic service become reusable IT assets that can be repeatedly composed into different configurations	Something that is more responsive can react and adapt to change more efficiently and effectively.	Cost to respond to business or technology related change is reduced and quality is increased.	Standardized infrastructure with anticipation of change makes a great deal of sense.
Reduced IT Sustainment Burden	Dramatic increases in responsiveness and cost-effectiveness.	Reduced overhead associated with its governance and evolution	Contributes to strategic goals	Less of a burden the organization	Reduced waste and redundancy	Leaner and more agile	Reduced size and operational cost	Concrete benefits