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Generating Visualizations of Enterprise Architectures using Model Transformations

Giving account to the importance of enterprise architecture (EA) modeling, we identify issues in visualization handling that we came across during an extensive survey of existing tools for EA management. We then point to the fundamental principles of software cartography, an approach for EA modeling, including a method for the automatic creation of visualizations based on EA models. This approach is based on model transformations, which link the data to be visualized and their graphical representation, thereby circumventing the error-prone and time-consuming task of manual creation of the visual models. A brief overview of a prototypic implementation of this approach illustrates the practical applicability for visual modeling and documenting EA.

1 Motivation

With the growing importance of enterprise architecture (EA) management currently experienced in research [LaWe04] and in practice [Jame05], methods for documenting, evaluating, and planning the application landscape as part of the EA management gain increasing attention. This is reflected by various approaches, which try to establish and standardize languages for modelling the EA, furthermore complemented by a number of vendors claiming the emerging market of EA management tools. Nevertheless, many of these tools show common weaknesses, especially regarding the approach used for creating visualizations of the EA or the application landscape, as we found out during an extensive survey [sebi05] conducted by sebis. Such visualizations, used for documenting, evaluating, and planning the application landscape make up the focus of the research project Software Cartography, which this paper originates from.

In this project, we discovered a large number of different visualizations for application landscapes, which we refer to as software maps. An exemplary software map used at one of our project partners is given in Figure 1. The figure is made illegible due to the fact that it contains confidential information.

Nevertheless, the figure shows the inherent complexity an approach for generating visualizations of enterprise architectures has to cope with. The software map originates from an insurance company and visualizes about 160 application systems hosted at the headquarter, which are used worldwide. The original map is commonly used in printout in DIN A0, within presentations, and is available in the corporate intranet.

In order to discuss the requirements an approach for generating visualizations of EAs must satisfy, an anonymized software map similar to the one of the insurance company is shown in Figure 2. This visualization shows organizational units of a fictitious department store as rectangles, nesting the business applications hosted at the specific organizational unit represented by smaller rectangles. No established method for the creation and maintenance of such visualizations yet exists. Furthermore, most of the EA management tools show only basic capabilities in the context of automated positioning [sebi05]. Within the development of such a method the following issues have to be considered:

- The manual creation of the visualizations of the EA is an error prone and time consuming task, that leads to software maps containing aged data. Caused by the

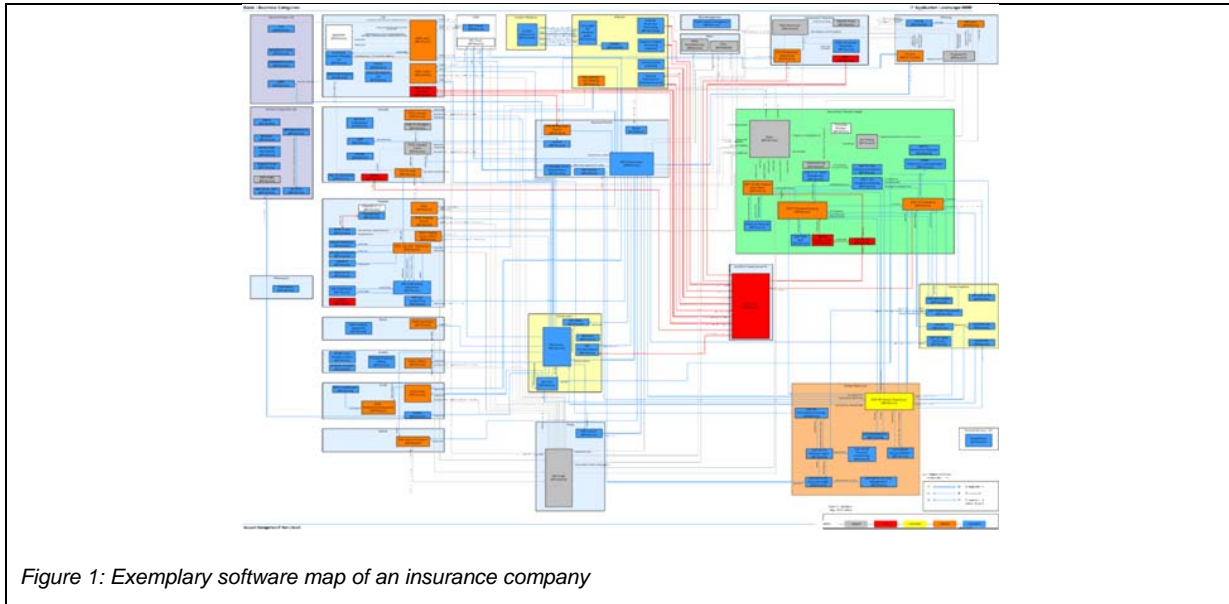


Figure 1: Exemplary software map of an insurance company

missing link between the present data and the visualization, no automated creation process for the visualization is available to ensure the up-to-date information of the visualized data.

- The EA management tools commonly provide the user with the possibility to introduce visual elements without defined semantics in the context of the visualization, thereby effectively disconnecting the visualization from the respective data.

We subsequently detail on the topic of EA modeling, presenting an approach, complemented by a prototypic tool implementation, which we regard to be suitable for addressing these issues. Thereby, the approach is based on a technology originating from the field of model driven development (MDD): model transformation. This article especially focuses on the method for creating visualizations of the EA by model transformation and provides information, how a tool could actually implement this method. Thereby, the error prone and labor intensive task of manual creation of these visualizations is eliminated.

The remainder of the article is structured as follows. As a starting point, software cartography as a way to support EA modeling with visual models is presented in Section 2 as well as an approach using model transformation to create the necessary visual models in Section 3. The following Section 4 shows the application of our approach by providing

information on a prototypic tool implementation. Section 5 emphasizes on different approaches taken in the context of EA modeling as well as on aspects of visualization consistency. Finally, Section 6 provides some conclusions resulting from the taken approach and sketches aspects of further research in this field.

2 Software Cartography

Our approach to EA modeling uses concepts and notions originating from the field of cartography. Maps in the context of cartography can be categorized into two different map types: topographic maps and thematic maps [KrOr96]. Topographic maps mainly deal with geographic information, whereas thematic maps show spatial information on a topographic map, as e.g. the results of a political election.

In the context of EA modeling, visualizations resembling the buildup of thematic maps can be considered to be important, as they can be used to visualize different aspects of the enterprise. These visualizations, called software maps, are subject of research in our project software cartography. Aspects in the context of EA modeling that can be used to support the documentation, planning, and evaluating of the application landscape can be found in [MaWi04]. Thereby, metrics that point out aspects can be visualized on software maps to address specific concerns. In our research project, we

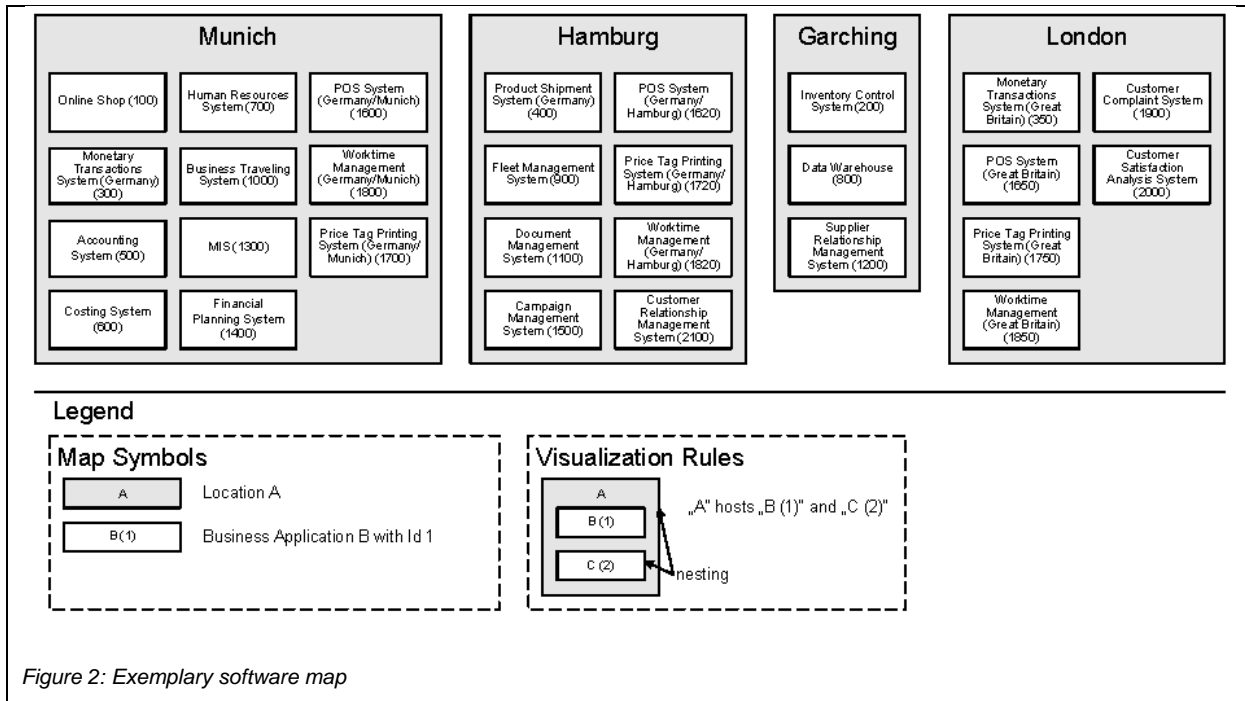


Figure 2: Exemplary software map

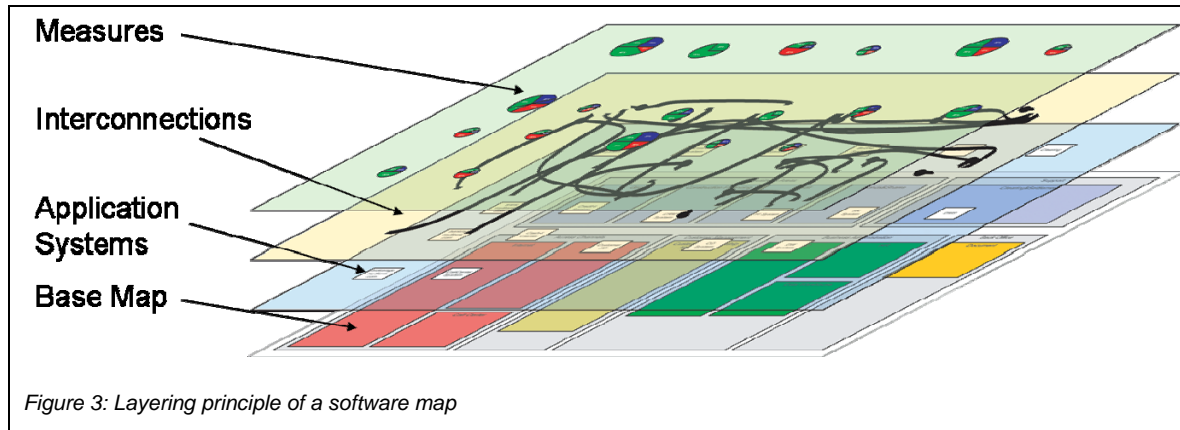
gathered different visualizations of the EA and categorized them into three different types [Witt07]:

- A cluster map is a type of software map that uses positioning to show how objects (e.g. applications) are grouped into larger logical units (e.g. organizational units) on the base map. Thereby, the graphical representation of the object is clustered into the the representation of the logical unit. An example for a software map of type cluster map is shown in Figure 2.
- A cartesian map is characterized by elements that are aligned along an x- and an y-axis on the base map. Two prominent examples of cartesian maps exist. Firstly, the process support map, which utilizes positioning to show which business processes (x-axis) are supported by which application and used at which location (y-axis). Secondly, the time interval map, which is closely related to Gantt-like diagrams, as it uses bars for representing the life cycle on the x-axis (representing periods of time) of objects (e.g. applications) on the y-axis.
- A graph layout map is a map using a typical nodes-and-edges buildup of the base map, not exerting additional restrictions on positioning to convey information.

Therefore, the positioning is for example used for minimizing the numbers of lines crossing.

These different types of software maps can be used to visualize different aspects of the enterprise. Thereby, considerable aspects in the context of enterprise modeling that can be used to support the documentation, planning, and evaluating of the application landscape can be classified in the following categories [MaWi04]:

- Planning aspects deal with the evolution of the application landscape. Projects change applications of the landscape to reach defined goals and objectives. Different stakeholders as e.g. project managers need to get an overview about current and future changes in the application landscape to identify demands in the context of adjustment and communication. Thereby, application life cycles, versions and interfaces between different applications constitute a major field of interest.
- Functional aspects can be distinguished into organizational and process-oriented aspects, that influence each other. As organizational units are responsible for the realization of a business process and at the same time the steps of a business process



are conducted by persons, which belong to an organizational unit. An example of the visualization of a functional aspect is visualized in Figure 2, where application systems are clustered according to their relation to organizational units.

Technical aspects include attributes, like the implementation language of an application, the interfaces, the architecture, and the used middle ware. In the context of application landscapes interfaces between applications are highly relevant, to identify transitive dependencies to plan the evolution of the landscape.

- Economical aspects cover different investments as e.g. development, operating, or maintenance costs. These different investments can be combined with each other and linked to the application landscape. Therefore, software maps can be used to support IT controlling.
- Operative aspects deal with the operating issues of the applications and associated events. Relevant aspects in this context are for example the hosting location of a specific application (physical location, host computer, etc.), which often differs from the usage location.

To support the visualization of different aspects on a software map [LaMW05], the layering principle as shown in Figure 3 can be utilized.

The exemplary software map in Figure 3 consists of a base map including organizational units, and multiple layers, which are used to visualize relationships between different objects. In Figure 3, the layers contain applications on the first layer, interconnections representing a technical aspect on the second layer as well as measures on the third

layer, visualizing operational or economical aspects. Thereby, each layer has a reference layer to which the elements relate.

Within the process of EA management, software maps are used e.g. for the documentation of the current, planned, and target landscapes. Thereby, these software maps are mostly manually drawn with modeling tools like MS Visio or MS PowerPoint. Circumventing the error prone and manual creation process an approach for generating software maps reduces the expense of the creation and maintenance process.

3 A model transformation approach

As described above, we pursue an approach for EA modeling based on model transformation in order to ensure the consistency between information (e.g. data in an EA management repository) and visualizations of the EA. Therefore, a strict separation of the content to be visualized - the semantic model - and its representation - the symbolic model - is required. Additionally, a well-defined link between these models - the transformation - is needed. Figure 4 shows the basic idea of the model transformation approach. Subsequently, the individual concepts are explained in detail.

3.1 Semantic model and information model – the left side

The semantic model and the information model deal with the information describing the EA and its structure. Thereby, the different models represent different levels of abstraction, similar to the notion of MOF (e.g. class and instance). The focal point of the semantic model lies on the actual information

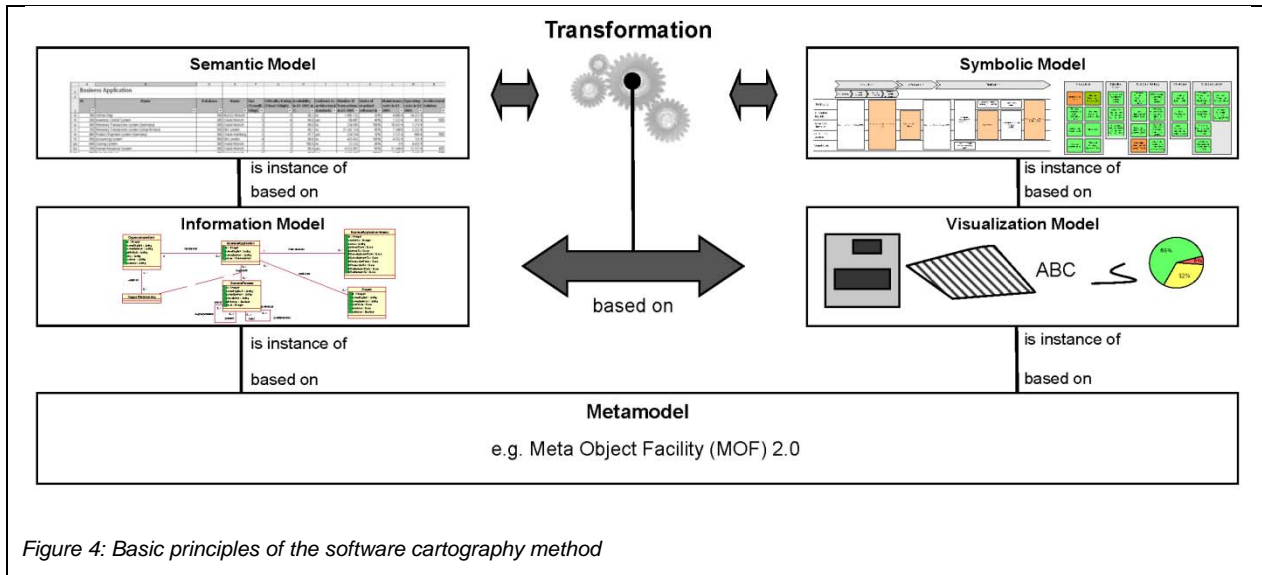


Figure 4: Basic principles of the software cartography method

objects, which describe the EA irrespective of its representation. These information objects are instances - in terms of object orientation - of the classes of the information model, thus the information model is the metamodel on which the semantic model is based.

To exemplify the two tiered structure of the *left* side, we refer to the cluster map in Figure 2, i.e. the respective information about the EA contained therein. This information can be summarized as "which location hosts which business application". "Munich", for example, which is an instance of Location, hosts among others "Online Shop (100)", an instance of BusinessApplication. Figure 5 shows on the left side some of the information objects, which are instances of the classes from the corresponding information model on the right side.

The respective information model thus contains the classes BusinessApplication and Location, related by the association hostedAt. The attributes of the classes in the information model are not described in detail here, as only three of them are shown exemplarily. A more detailed description of information models and their related visualizations for EA management can be found in [BEL+07].

3.2 Symbolic model and visualization model - the *right* side

In order to provide means for describing visualizations, as the cluster map shown in Figure 2, we introduce a visualization model containing elements representing graphical concepts. These graphical concepts may on the one hand be map symbols, as e.g. the rectangle and on the other hand be visualization rules. These rules exert certain demands on the positioning, size, or overall appearance of the map symbol instances. E.g. the nesting rule, used in the exemplary visualization, demands that a symbol representing a business application is fully contained in the outer symbol. Utilizing these concepts, the visualization can be described by a symbolic model (see Figure 6 left side), that consists of instances from the exemplary visualization model (see Figure 6 right side). Nevertheless, it must be noted, that there exist more visualization rules, even in this simple example. An example is the rule demanding the different symbols representing business applications not to intersect each other. A complete model, able to describe visualizations as introduced above, is contained in [ELSW06].

The object-oriented visualization model, alluded to above, greatly leverages the model transformation approach, but nevertheless is not capable of giving a

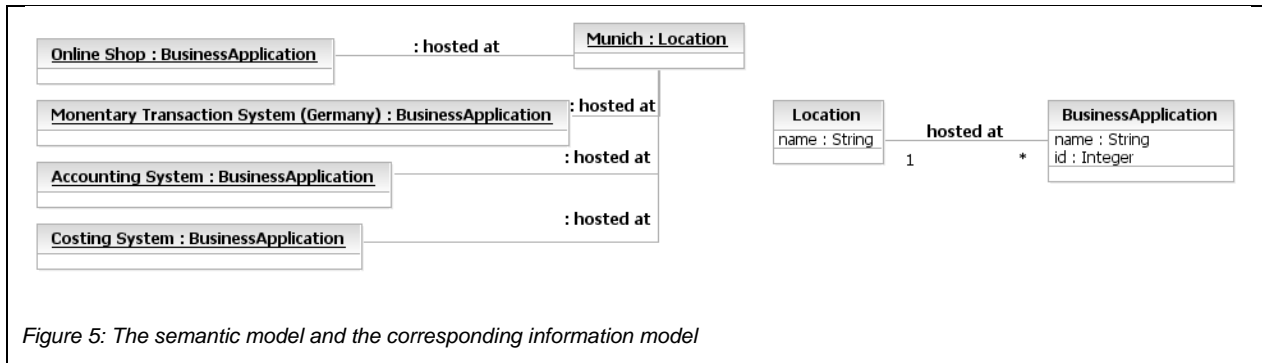


Figure 5: The semantic model and the corresponding information model

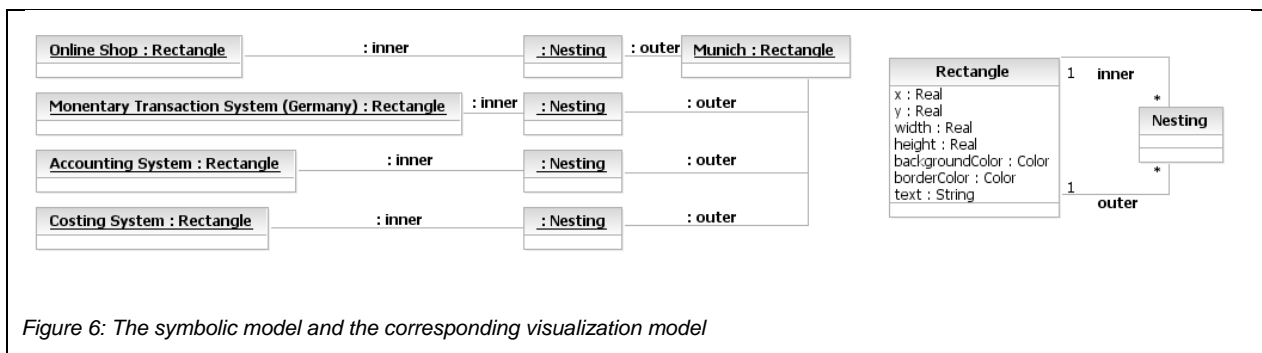


Figure 6: The symbolic model and the corresponding visualization model

strict definition for the visualization specific semantics of the map symbols and visualization rules. Therefore, we complement each class of the model with an expression in predicate calculus, describing the graphical implications in an unambiguous way. These definitions, further detailed in [ELSW06], can be used for computing the actual visualization from a symbolic model. Such a system might pursue different approaches for the computation. An exemplary one is outlined in Section 4.

3.3 Model transformation and metamodel - the *middle*

To allow an automated creation of visual models of the application landscape and to ensure the consistency between these models and the underlying data, a link between the *left* side, representing the information and the *right* side, the representation, is required. This link is created by a transformation, which translates the information objects of the semantic model into visualization objects of the symbolic model. Selecting a transformation language specification, the concepts used in information models for EA management and the bidirectionality of the transformation, to allow changes in the semantic model by interacting with the visualization, should be considered. Figure 7 gives a short example of a transformation,

resembling a notation as proposed by MOF Query, View, Transformation (QVT) [OMG05a].

Due to the fact that a common metamodel for the information model and the visualization model greatly simplifies the transformation specification, such a model is subsequently introduced. We extensively analyzed different EA management

```

rule Location2Rectangle {
  from
    infoObject : Semantic.Location
  to
    symbol : Symbolic.Rectangle (
      text = infoObject.name,
      backgroundColor = #CCCCCC
    )
}

rule BusinessApp2Rectangle {
  from
    infoObject : Semantic.BusinessApplication
  to
    symbol : Symbolic.Rectangle (
      text = infoObject.name + "(" + infoObject.id + ")"
    ),
    rule : Symbolic.Nesting (
      inner = symbol,
      outer = transforming (infoObject.hostedAt)
    )
}

```

Figure 7: Exemplary transformation rule set

information models developed by industry partners in [Buck05], which pointed to the OMG's Meta Object Facility (MOF) [OMG06a] as a suitable metamodel. The MOF model contains two core packages, Essential MOF (EMOF) and Complete MOF (CMOF), the former providing the core capabilities usually associated with object orientation, the latter extending them with advanced constructs, as e.g. constraints. However, EA management information models at our industry partners did not turn out to heavily rely on CMOF concepts, but more showed that these advanced concepts were used inconsistently. A common sense of usage only exists concerning the core concepts as contained in EMOF.

Based on the results of the analysis alluded to above, we regard EMOF to be sufficient for information modeling in the field of EA, as well as a good choice in terms of an easy mapping of models to implementation. Verifying this choice, the following section details aspects of our prototypic tool realizing the approach outlined above.

4 SoCaTool: a tool for enterprise architecture modeling

Subsequently, we show the applicability of the model transformation approach for generating visual models of the enterprise architecture. Therefore, we provide information on a prototypic tool, which has been developed by sebis - giving an implementation of the approach. Prior to describing the core components of the tool and their interaction in generating visualizations, we provide a summary of our basic assumptions, which greatly influenced the software architecture of the tool.

With an approach strongly centered on the usage of object-oriented models and representations thereof, a main factor is the metamodel, all these models are based on. Considerations as in Section 3.2 advocate the usage of EMOF as a common metamodel for the information model and the visualization model. An implementation of the metamodel has therefore to be incorporated in the tool. With different implementations at hand, we decided to rely on the implementation provided in the Eclipse Modeling Framework (EMF) [MDG+04]. This framework was chosen, as its metamodel, the ECore-metamodel, can be considered to be very similar to the EMOF-metamodel¹. Additionally, the EMF provides serialization and editing related functionalities at "no cost", as well as an active user and developer community. From this community various extensions

to the core EMF have arisen, as e.g. a support for queries using the Object Constraint Language (OCL) as specified by the OMG [OMG06b]. Especially, the OCL plugin [Ec07a] is used in the tool primarily for realizing derived attributes and relationships especially in the information model. Thereby, metrics basing on the model concepts can be established in these attributes and relationships, i.e. by providing a rule for deriving a metric value. Additionally, OCL is used for augmenting the information model with invariants. They can be used to avoid conceptual inconsistent information to be modeled.

Notwithstanding, the Eclipse Rich Client Platform is not only a suitable basis for the modeling related aspects of the prototypic tool, but also leverages the visualization aspect to be realized in the tool. Here, the Graphical Editor Framework (GEF) [MDG+04] provides an easy to use system for managing and interacting with visualizations. Especially, the second point can be seen as valuable for our approach, as the visualization model can be used for validating semantic preserving changes to the symbolic model objects.

Based on the eclipse rich client platform, a component architecture containing four core components has been realized - complementing the approach outlined in Section 3 with an implementation. An important cornerstone of this architecture is the concept of the *model service*, which makes up the base for the transformer and layouter component. These components are considered to be model services, as they take self-describing² object-oriented models as input and create self-describing object-oriented output models.

Subsequently, the core components of the prototypic tool are detailed.

4.1.1 Repository

The repository component is used for storing and managing object-oriented models, as e.g. the semantic model. This component also maintains the relation between a model¹ Only minor differences concerning naming and the usage of references exist. and its corresponding metamodel, as e.g. the information model. Concerning the set of functionalities offered by a repository, different types of repositories can be considered. Whereas the simplest type only enables reading access to the models as well as creating a completely new model

¹ Only minor differences concerning naming and the usage of references exist.

² *Self-describing* in this context means, that the model retains an explicit connection to the corresponding metamodel. Additionally, the metamodel can be accessed programmatically.

from a set of objects, a more sophisticated repository would e.g. support editing operations on the objects contained. The support for multiple users acting on object-oriented models raises additional demands on a repository, especially concerning transaction related issues as well as issues concerning notification about model changes. More detailed considerations on the functionalities supported by a repository can be found in [OMG04].

As the prototypic implementation neither needs transaction support nor notification capabilities, a simple file-based repository has been chosen, thereby, every object-oriented model is serialized as a single xml-file. Nevertheless, this repository is used via the eclipse emf Resource-interface, which is also supported by repository projects providing more functionalities, as e.g. the elver persistency project [Ec07b].

4.1.2 Transformer

The transformer component is capable of interpreting visualization definitions as rules describing the transformation from an object-oriented model to another. When analyzing the transformation rules between the semantic and the symbolic model, as outlined in Section 3.3, we identified basic functional requirements, as e.g. a support for queries on the semantic model data as well as a support for parametrizing rules. Additionally, a framework for bidirectional transformations would greatly leverage the approach from Section 3, as it would provide means for editing semantic model data via changes to the symbolic model. These requirements mainly focus on the expressiveness of the transformation language. Nevertheless, further requirements regarding the usage context have to be considered. This is especially important, as the transformation rules should be easily definable for users without "full-scale" programming knowledge, allowing users, as far as possible, to define auto generated custom visualizations. We deem it best, to have a graphical notation for defining these rules.

Taking into consideration languages for defining model-to-model (M2M) transformations, especially prominent in the field of MDA, the Atlas Transformation Language (ATL), as described in [ATLA06], is at first sight an interesting candidate. Pursuing a strongly declarative approach in notating the rules, and not providing a graphical notation for defining the transformation, some of the functional requirements stated above are met by ATL. Nevertheless, ATL has only a limited support for

querying concepts and, as with version 0.7, did not provide support for parametrized rules³.

The Bidirectional Object Transformation Language (BOTL) [BrMa03], pursuing a strongly declarative approach, provides an UML-based graphical notation for defining transformation rules. Furthermore, it leverages bidirectionality regarding the rules, as far as the operations performed during transformation do support this. Nevertheless, BOTL uses an independent metamodel, faintly "inspired" by the EMOF metamodel, leaving out concepts that are of importance in information modeling, as e.g. inheritance. Furthermore, querying and external parametrization are not directly supported.

Having thus ruled out two promising transformation languages from the field of MDA, we decided to use ECore reflection and java code to realize a first prototypic implementation of the transformer based on "hard coded" transformation implementations. While this approach comprises obvious drawbacks concerning the simplicity of visualization definition by the user, it greatly leverages the definition of closely related visualization variants by inheritance and the utilization of object-oriented design patterns. Additionally, the maximum expressiveness of java helped us to gain further insights, which language concepts are necessary in constructing model transformation rules for defining EA management visualizations.

4.1.3 Layouter

The layouter component, providing the capability to actually layout visualizations described as symbolic models, can be considered the core component of the prototypic tool. This component leverages the utilization of object-oriented visualization specifications and thus enables the realization of visual modeling facilities without burdening the model creator with the implementation of layouting algorithms. When relying on the concepts provided by the visualization model as outlined in Section 3, the layouter is capable of calculating the positions, dimensions, and other visual parameters of symbol instances in accordance to the visualization rule instances in the symbolic model. In performing this calculation many different approaches can be pursued. Two of them have been explored in-depth in the prototypic tool implementation, which are subsequently detailed.

The first approach relies on the fact, that for every symbolic model a representation as an optimization problem can be found. This optimization problem

³ The current version of ATL does support external parametrization.

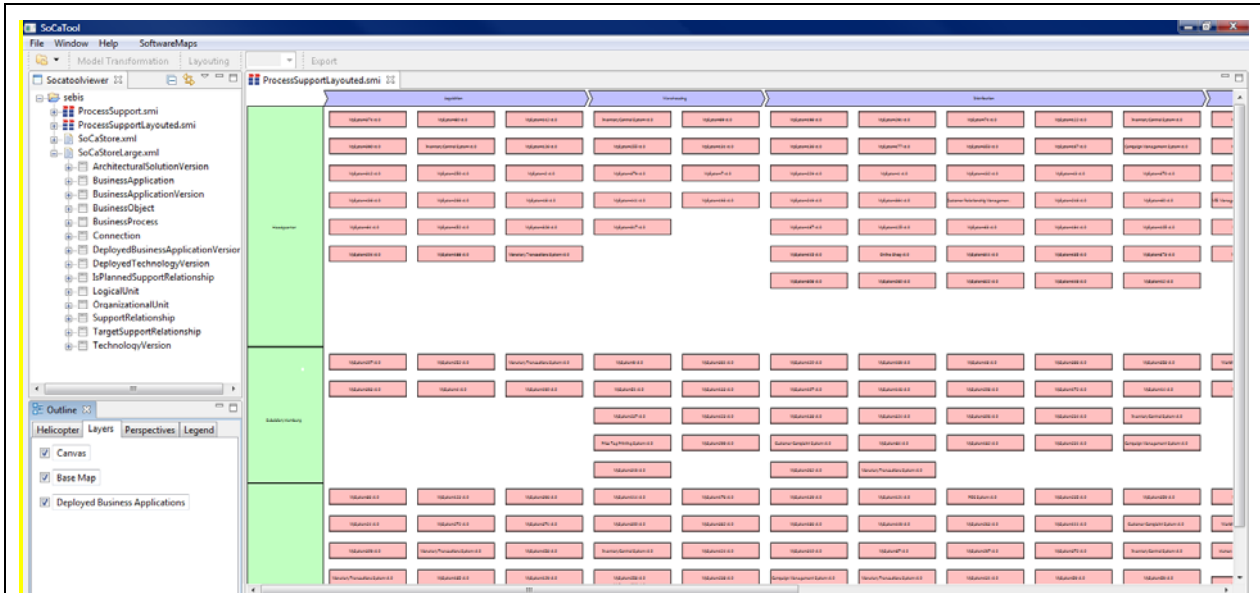


Figure 8: The GUI of the prototypic tool implementation

uses the positions, dimensions, and other visual parameters of the symbol instances as variables, while constraints and target functions are derived from the visualization rule instances [ELSW06]. Solving the corresponding optimization problem is therefore equivalent to finding a valid layout for the visualization. Nevertheless, as these optimization problems are often high-dimensional as well as non-convex, specialized algorithms for solving do not commonly exist. For this reason, the first approach employed a genetic algorithm for searching an optimal solution. Due to the high genericity of such an algorithm, this approach is of limited performance.

The second approach takes advantage of the fact, that there exist recurring elements in the object-oriented symbolic models, called patterns. One of these patterns could e.g. be a clustering pattern, in which a variable number of symbol instances is demanded to be nested into a surrounding symbol instance, with the nested instances demanded to be separated from each other. This pattern is prominently used in the visualization in Figure 2. For such patterns specialized layouting algorithms can be found, which incorporate the specifics of the pattern to provide superior layouting performance. A layouter pursuing this approach has been implemented as component in the tool (see [Laus07]), performing significantly better as the genetic algorithm. Nevertheless, the layouter is limited concerning the variety of symbolic models, which can be addressed,

although the most prominent types of visualizations as outlined in Section 2 can be layouted.

4.1.4 Renderer

The renderer component is used to present a layouted symbolic model in a specific output format. Concerning the format especially the PDF and the scalable vector graphics (SVG) format are of interest due to the inherent or potential support for layering and their vector graphic nature. Supplementary, a renderer for direct screen output in the tool can be implemented, with additional functionalities of interest, as the option to support interactions with the rendered visualizations, e.g. via moving symbols.

In the prototypic implementation a renderer for static visualizations on screen has been implemented using the eclipse Graphical Editor Framework (GEF). The output of this renderer in the graphical user interfaces of the tool is shown in Figure 8, displaying an exemplary software map of type cartesian map as outlined in Section 2.

5 Related Work

With an approach for visual modeling presented above, the following section links to related work from the area of software engineering and EA modeling as well as issues regarding consistency of visual models.

In the field of software engineering, the unified modeling language (UML) [OMG05c, OMG05b] provides the common sense for modeling single software systems, which is lacking in the field of enterprise architecture modeling. Therefore, the attempt of transferring the concepts and notations of UML to EA modeling could be undertaken. Nevertheless, the specific concerns of this area of modeling are not well supported by UML, as e.g. concepts like business applications or business processes are not known. While these concepts could be introduced via UML profiles, specific diagramming semantics are not easily realizable using the concepts of UML, effectively ruling out the unified modeling language as a language for EA modeling. This fact is also reflected by the variety of different approaches for enterprise architecture modeling regarding languages, methods, and tools, which can be found in the academic community.

One approach is outlined in [TLD+04, Lank07] and specially focuses on a formal way of defining visualizations of the application landscape. This approach relies on the concept of signatures to establish a well-defined relation between the visualization and the underlying model of the enterprise architecture. While this approach also considers aspects of interest in the context of visualizations, e.g. relative positioning, no simple to use notation for a model describing the visualizations is provided. Further the approach does not provide an executable way for creating visualizations from the information.

Regarding the absence of a state of the art, [Fran02] suggests another approach to enterprise architecture modeling, emphasizing the necessity to support different views on the enterprise. These views use different special purpose modeling languages to meet the concerns of the different stakeholders. These languages are defined in metamodels, which correspond to a common meta-metamodel to support integration. Nevertheless, as the approach is more focused on the provision of an integrated meta-metamodel for the different languages, it does not provide a method for generating the required views of the EA. The approach presented in Section 3 can be seen as supportive in this context, for realizing tool support for the special purpose modeling languages and their visual models, as outlined above.

An approach centered around an EA metamodel (information model in our terms) can be found in [BrWi05]. The model contains over 50 classes and thus spans various aspects of interest in EA modeling. Additionally, this information model is complemented by means for structuring, which can be considered very helpful in reducing the inherent

complexity of the modeling subject. Nevertheless, with the emphasis of the approach on the information model, aspects of visual models and their creation are not addressed in the article. Again, we see the approach presented in Section 3 as a valuable contribution in the context, actually providing a way for supporting visual modeling based on the EA metamodel provided in [BrWi05].

Enhancing the approach presented in [BrWi05] Kurpjuweit and Winter introduce an approach based on the integration of information model fragments [KuWi07]. Thereby, the information model fragments are selected according to the concerns of different stakeholders and integrated to a metamodel. While the approach focuses on the different concerns of the various stakeholders, the issue of utilizing the information kept within the information model is left out. The approach presented in Section 3 can be seen as supportive in this context, as it can be leveraged to generate visualizations of the EA which can be used to address the concerns presented by the various stakeholders.

Regarding the inconsistency issue between visualizations and the underlying data, an approach to ensure visualization consistency is pursued in [DoVa02] and especially focuses on aspects of executability. In order to provide an "open visualization framework applicable to metamodel based modeling languages" the issue is approached from the direction of visual languages (visualization models). Pointing out, that many domain specific visualization environments exist, the approach quickly calls to XML as a lingua franca for representing the concepts of these languages. Furthermore, information to be visualized is also serialized as XML, such that concepts of transforming between XML document, as e.g. XSLT can be used for visualizing the information. Nevertheless, the article does not encompass a visual language suitable for expressing the aspects of relative positioning, as the application presented in therein concerns petri-nets and their representation as nodes-and-edges.

Targeting EA modeling, an approach using object-oriented models for describing the EA and the visualizations is given in [SADL04]. These models are, similar to the approach presented in Section 3 connected via transformations. Nevertheless, these transformations are limited to object-to-object transformations, while the links (instances of associations) are not taken into consideration - again leaving out an aspect crucial for modeling the EA. Furthermore, a language for describing the visualizations as outlined in Section 3.2, especially concerning relative positioning, is not provided.

6 Outlook

In this article, we emphasized on the importance of EA models. As we outlined, various approaches and information models for this modeling task exist, with no model or approach being prominent and all-embracing. Complementarily, we outlined the importance of visual models of the enterprise architecture to make the information about the EA perceivable. With the absence of the one information model for the EA and the need for visual models obviously existing, the approach presented in Section 3 targets to bridge this gap. Utilizing model transformation concepts and providing a flexible model for describing visualizations, our approach can be seen as an extension to the information modeling approaches as presented in Section 5.

The applicability of the model transformation approach is shown in Section 4 by providing details of a prototypic tool implementation, which is able to ensure consistency between the data modeled according to an arbitrary information model and the visualization representing this data. Nevertheless, the prototypic implementation can be seen as a first step towards a visual modeling tool supporting a variety of information models. Concerning the modeling capabilities further extension for e.g. semantic-preserving editing of the visualizations as well as for propagating semantic changes in the visualization to the underlying semantic model have to be explored and are currently subject of research at sebis.

Besides the issues of generating visualizations of the EA, we regard the utilization of software maps within the EA management process as an interesting field of research. In our Enterprise Architecture Management Viewpoint Survey, we are consolidating viewpoints for EA management existing in research and in practice in order to find the most prominent ones, which will then be consolidated into an EA management pattern catalogue. As viewpoints are not sufficient to address the concerns arising in EA management, we build this pattern catalogue constituting of viewpoints, methodologies, and information models.

Extending the scope of the approach presented, an even broader field for application can be thought of. As the information model is freely configurable, models originating from other fields, especially from a less informatics related background, could be employed in the tool. Here, information models from traffic flow modeling or enterprise modeling can be thought of. In these fields capabilities to interact with the visualizations could be even more interesting and beneficial, especially, when graphical methods for defining filters on the information are of

interest. In this area, we see potential relations to the field of interactive visual analysis, which both areas could benefit from.

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