

Danish IT Society Architecture Certification™

The IT Architecture Education

Glossary

Version 2.01.b.



Danish IT Society Architecture Glossary

This Glossary is part of the curriculum for all certifications under Danish IT Society Architecture Certification.

The Glossary defines basic words and concepts within IT and architecture, which may not be defined in any of the sources in the reading list of references for the curriculum.

Concept/word	Explanation
Business Case	A Business Case documents the profitability in a project, seen from a business perspective. A Business Case is typically prepared before a project is initiated.
Cloud Architecture	Cloud architecture is an architecture, where parts of, or the entire solution is delivered as a service via the internet ('X'-as-a-Service), where 'X' depending on service model can be infrastructure, platform, software, or similar.
Consequence	Consequence is one of the factors for calculating risk when making a decision; one makes a calculation of the probability of something occurring, multiply it with the consequence if it occurs, and this gives the weighted risk.
Content Management System	A Content Management System is a piece of software to organise web sites and facilitate the cooperation when establishing documents and other information, and through which individuals and groups can manage a volume of electronic content, for instance documents, files and images.
Danish National Procurement Agency - SKI (Danish: Statens og Kommunernes Indkøbs Service)	Listed under SKI
Danish Sale of Goods Act (Danish: Købeloven)	The Danish Sale of Goods Act contains basic principles, which give the consumer and the seller certain rights and obligations. The law protects the consumer when purchasing goods.
ESB - Enterprise Service Bus	Enterprise Service Bus is within Computer Science the name for a construction in the software architecture, which makes fundamental services available for complex architectures, which is event-driven and based on standards. Is often used for integration.

ETL - Extract Transform and Load	Extract, transform and load is the general procedure for copying of data from one or more sources to a destination system, which represents data differently from the source, or in another context than the source. The ETL-process became a popular concept in the 1970's.
FDA - The Common Public-sector Digital Architecture (Danish: Fællesoffentlig Digital Arkitektur)	FDA / The Common Public-sector Digital Architecture is the Danish Agency of Digitisation's Architecture Framework which is based on elements from TOGAF and the recommendation of using Archimate for modelling. Law and Security are added areas of interests in the FDA
File transfer	Transfer of files. There are many ways to transfer files; most of them take place by means of moving/transferring according to an agreed manner and agreed location. Previously often done by tape, CD-rom or other physical media. Nowadays typically done via a network.
Freedom of Information Act (Danish: Offentlighedsloven)	The law regulating the right to access governmental documents.
Functional requirements (Danish: Funktionelle krav)	Functional requirements are those requirements, which define functionality of a system, or its subsystems.
GDPR - General Data Protection Regulation (Danish: EU-databeskyttelsesforordningen / Persondataforordningen)	GDPR means General Data Protection Regulation, and was introduced by EU. Its purpose is to regulate how organisations handle personal data, and regulate individual's rights over their own personal data. The regulation went into effect on 25. May 2018, as all organisations from this date had to comply with the GDPR rules.
GPL - General Public License	General Public License is a software license, which is the most common for free software- and open source-programs. The license has been developed by the Free Software Foundation for use in the GNU-project. The background for GPL is to give the user a range of freedoms, and to ensure, that these freedoms also apply to derived works.
IPMA	A project management standard.
KPI - Key Performance Indicator	A measure/indicator for a particular activity. Typically, KPI's are established initially as a target, and subsequently one can check whether the target has been reached. A KPI should refer to a 'higher' element, e.g. a Critical Success Factor.
Load Balancer	A method for distributing Workload. This can take place in physical boxes, or in virtual boxes, such that the workload is distributed in a uniform manner, and is typically used to prevent bottlenecks in the infrastructure of a solution.

Message broker	A Message Broker is a middleware program, which translates a message from the sender's formal message protocol to the formal message protocol of the receiver.
Messaging gateway	Hardware or Software which converts from one message protocol to another. A Gateway offers an interface between two systems / agents.
MVC - Model-View-Controller	Model-View-Controller (MVC) is a recognised method within software development to separate the data model from presentation information and control information. Model represents data View is the User interface Controller is the Request handler
NIST - National Institute of Standards and Technology	A US based organisation, which published standards, guidelines and reference material, e.g. within IT-security. For example, NIST has published Cybersecurity Framework, Privacy Framework and Risk Management Framework.
Non Functional Requirements (Danish: Ikke-funktionelle krav)	Business requirements regarding system properties, such as security, capacity, availability, scalability etc.
OSI - Open Systems Interconnection	The OSI model is a conceptual model that characterises and standardises the communication functions of a telecommunication or computing system without regard to its underlying internal structure and technology. Its goal is the interoperability of diverse communication systems with standard communication protocols.
Open Source	About software: Software, where source code, documentation etc. is freely available.
PaaS – Platform as a Service	Platform as a Service – is typically used about a Cloud service where the Platform is offered as a Service.
Public Procurement Law (Danish: Udbudsloven)	The Public Procurement law implements the EU Directive on Public Procurement in Denmark, and covers procedures to be followed when procuring goods, services, and building- and construction works.
Remote Procedure Call	Remote Procedure Call is a popular network protocol, which implements the client/server paradigm. RPC works like this: A system (client) calls a system on another machine (Server) to get a procedure executed. Together with the call, possible parameters are transferred. The server executes the request and returns a response.

<p>SKI – Danish National Procurement Agency</p> <p>(Danish: Statens og Kommunernes Indkøbs Service)</p>	<p>The publicly owned organisation SKI acts as the main central purchasing body. SKI aims at achieving better procurement results through the aggregation of demand. Its framework agreements are open on a voluntary basis to all levels of government. It manages approximately 50 framework agreements divided into 15 main product categories. Municipalities are SKI's main clients. SKI is owned by The Danish Ministry of Finance (55%) and the Association of Local Municipalities of Denmark (KL - Kommunernes Landsforening) (45%).</p> <p>Link: https://www.ski.dk/videnssider/facts-about-ski/# 2021.01.03</p>
<p>SOA - Service-Oriented Architecture</p> <p>(Danish: Service Orienteret Arkitektur)</p>	<p>Service oriented architecture is a way of structuring an IT architecture. A service oriented architecture makes the framework available for services to be exhibited, used, combined and managed in a consistent manner. The most common form of SOA-communication between services is XML-based web services.</p>
<p>Standard Contracts; K01, K02, K03 and K04</p> <p>(Danish: Standard kontrakter; K01, K02, K03 og K04)</p>	<p>The State of Denmark has 4 standard contracts that aim to ensure a common contract paradigm in connection with the procurement and development of IT systems across the state.</p> <p>There are 4 different standard contracts, each with its own scope; K01, K02, K03 and K04:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K01 is a targeted delivery of standard products, for which special adjustments only need to be made to a limited extent. • K02 is suitable for larger complex IT projects, which involve phased sub-deliveries. • K03 is suitable for IT projects in which agile development methods are used. • K04 is intended for the operation of IT systems. <p>The Danish Agency of Digitisation draws attention to the fact that K01, K02 and K03 in several areas are no longer up to date. Use of these contracts therefore presupposes that the authority makes a number of adjustments to the individual contract.</p> <p>Link: https://diqst.dk/styring/standardkontrakter/ 2020.12.29</p>
<p>The Common Public-sector Digital Architecture - FDA</p>	<p>Listed under FDA</p>
<p>Zachman</p>	<p>Zachman is a framework for Enterprise Architecture.</p>

Contact details and questions

Questions about the education can be addressed to the trainer(s) or to Danish IT Society / IT-professional certifications at certificering@dit.dk or tel. +45 33 11 15 60.

The certification has been developed by Danish IT Society's Advisory Board. Read more about the Advisory Board and Danish IT Society Architecture Certification™ at www.dit.dk/ark.

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