



# The National Plan for UAE Smart Government Goals Smart Government Blueprint / Reference Architecture

Mar 2015 – Dubai, UAE

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### This document presents UAE Smart Government Technology Blueprint

#### **Document Overview**

- This document presents the technology blueprint, the high-level enterprise architecture, and the logical architecture for UAE Smart Government across the established EA domains. It provides definitions of the various technology components within the logical architecture. Finally, this document highlights the technology building blocks of each project and project to project dependencies
- The High-Level Enterprise Architecture (EA) was defined as part of the Smart Government Strategy exercise.
- Based on the high-level EA, a technology blueprint (logical architecture) was defined by analyzing all initiatives charters, their underpinning projects, and inputs from on-going projects. Major architecture components / building blocks of each project were fleshed out and links to other key projects were established.
- Several workshops and meetings with various stakeholders were conducted to finalize and socialize the technology blueprint. The blueprint is intended to be used in conjunction with the PMO and it aims to provide a single lens for project managers and stakeholders to assist them in understanding technology components of each initiative and project, identifying dependencies with other projects and defining scope of RFPs when needed.
- This exercise will serve as a key input to the Enterprise Architecture Guidelines initiative planned as part of the Smart Government roadmap.





### **Table of Contents**

- Introduction
- Scope
- Approach
- High Level EA
- Reference Architecture
- Project Mapping
- Appendix A Building Blocks Definitions





Source: BAH Analysis

# The UAE Smart Gov. Strategy yielded a total of 22 initiatives across seven priority areas, several of which are ongoing

#### **Smart Infrastructure Engagement and Outreach Human Capital** Public Awareness Campaign National Network Infrastructure EO-1 HC-1 Center of Digital Innovation SI-1 **Smart Community Centers** EO-2 FO-4 Government Online National CRM System EO-5 **Smart Identity Governance and Policy Smart Data Analytics Smart Analytics** National Trusted Service Manager GP-1 Federal CIO Model SD-1 ID-1 National Big Data System SD-2 ID-2 National PKI Expansion GP-3 Smart Gov. Regulatory Framework ID-3 National Identity Assurance Service GP-4 Service Modernization Criteria SD-3 National Spatial Data Infrastructure Constituent Box ID-4 GP-5 Smart Service Performance Measurement **Smart Service Modernization** GP-6 National Government EA Guidelines GP-7 National UX Guidance and Tools Service Modernization SM-1 SM-2 Smart Health On-going Planned National ePayment Service SM-4

الحكومةالذكية mgovernment



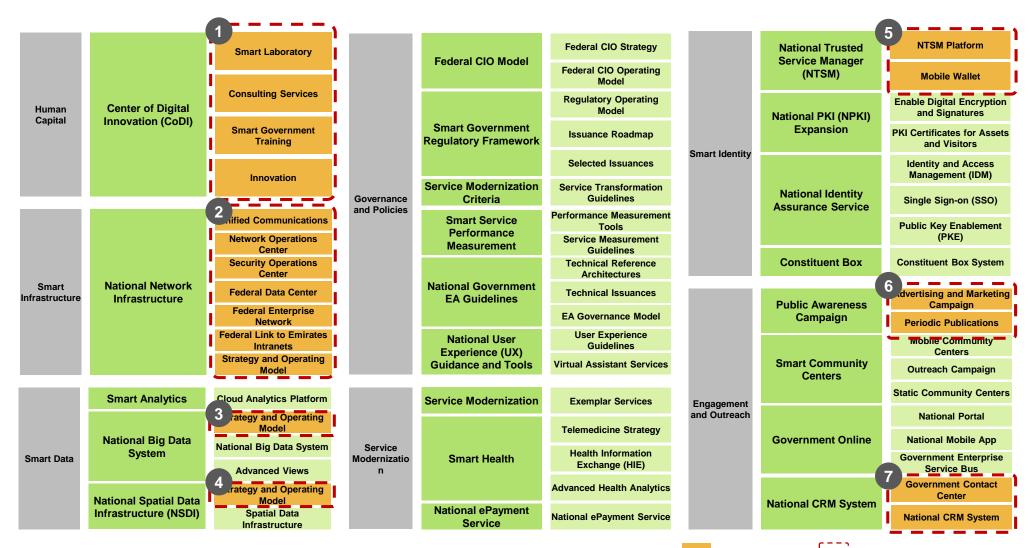
# The initiatives are further broken down into projects, totaling 54 potential projects in total

| Human<br>Capital        | Center of Digital<br>Innovation (CoDI)         | Smart Laboratory                      |                          | Federal CIO Model                                      | Federal CIO Strategy              |                            | National Trusted<br>Service Manager<br>(NTSM) | NTSM Platform                            |
|-------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|
|                         |  |                                       |                          |  | Federal CIO Operating<br>Model    |                            |   | Mobile Wallet                            |
|                         |  | Consulting Services                   |                          | Smart Government<br>Regulatory Framework               | Regulatory Operating<br>Model     |                            | National PKI (NPKI)<br>Expansion              | Enable Digital Encryption and Signatures |
|                         |  | Smart Government<br>Training          |                          |  | Issuance Roadmap                  | Smart Identity             |   | PKI Certificates for Assets and Visitors |
|                         |  | Innovation                            |                          |  | Selected Issuances                |                            |   | Identity and Access<br>Management (IDM)  |
|                         |  |                                       | Governance               | Service Modernization<br>Criteria                      | Service Transformation Guidelines |                            | National Identity Assurance Service           | Single Sign-on (SSO)                     |
| Smart<br>Infrastructure | National Network<br>Infrastructure             | Unified Communications                | and Policies             | Smart Service<br>Performance<br>Measurement            | Performance Measurement<br>Tools  |                            | Assurance Scrivice                            | Public Key Enablement                    |
|                         |  | Network Operations<br>Center          |                          |  | Service Measurement Guidelines    |                            |   | (PKE)                                    |
|                         |  | Security Operations<br>Center         |                          | National Government<br>EA Guidelines                   | Technical Reference Architectures |                            | Constituent Box                               | Constituent Box System                   |
|                         |  | Federal Data Center                   |                          |  | Technical Issuances               | Engagement<br>and Outreach | Public Awareness<br>Campaign                  | Advertising and Marketing<br>Campaign    |
|                         |  | Federal Enterprise<br>Network         |                          |  | EA Governance Model               |                            |   | Periodic Publications                    |
|                         |  | Federal Link to Emirates<br>Intranets |                          | National User<br>Experience (UX)<br>Guidance and Tools | User Experience<br>Guidelines     |                            | Smart Community<br>Centers                    | Mobile Community Centers                 |
|                         |  | Strategy and Operating Model          |                          |  | Virtual Assistant Services        |                            |   | Outreach Campaign                        |
| Smart Data              | Smart Analytics                                | Cloud Analytics Platform              | Service<br>Modernization | Service Modernization                                  | Exemplar Services                 |                            |   | <b>Static Community Centers</b>          |
|                         | National Big Data<br>System                    | Strategy and Operating Model          |                          | Smart Health   |                                   |                            | Government Online                             | National Portal                          |
|                         |  | National Big Data System              |                          |  | Telemedicine Strategy             |                            |   | National Mobile App                      |
|                         |  | Advanced Views                        |                          |  | Health Information Exchange (HIE) |                            |   | Government Enterprise<br>Service Bus     |
|                         | National Spatial Data<br>Infrastructure (NSDI) | Strategy and Operating Model          |                          |  | Advanced Health Analytics         |                            | National CRM System                           | Government Contact<br>Center             |
|                         |  | Spatial Data<br>Infrastructure        |                          | National ePayment<br>Service                           | National ePayment Service         |                            |   | National CRM System                      |





## 19 of the 54 potential projects have already been launched, being managed under 7 programs



Source: BAH Analysis



**Ongoing Project** 



# UAE Smart Government is facing several challenges jeopardizing the delivery of initiatives and projects

### **UAE Smart Government Challenges**

**NON-EXHAUSTIVE** 

1

Poor visibility on project updates

Unavailability of a holistic view on Smart Government Technology offerings

Risk of lack of ownership for specific architecture building blocks

Lack of visibility on technology commonalities among projects and solutions



Lack of common repositories for sharing of common project information

High-Level Project
Dependencies not enough
to perform detailed
planning

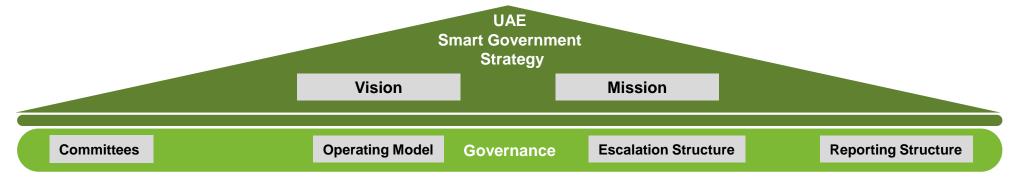
Slow project onboarding processes due to limited information

Risk of misunderstanding between stakeholders





## To address the challenges, UAE Smart Gov. will need to setup a PMO office, develop technology blueprint and kick off EA



#### **Project Management (PM)**

#### **Project Management Office (PMO)**

- Scope Planning
- Resource Management
- Schedule & Cost Management
- Risks & Issue Management
- Contracts & Supplier Management

#### **Project Management Processes**

- Onboarding Processes
- Define Project Processes
- · Shared Repositories
- Tools

### **Technology Blueprint**

#### **High-Level Enterprise Architecture**

- Enterprise Architecture Domains
- Domain Definitions and focus

#### **High-Level Logical Architecture**

- Building blocks and technology components in each layer
- · Building block definitions

#### **Project Dependencies**

- Mapping of each project to High-Level Logical Architecture
- Dependencies of project on each other

#### **Enterprise Architecture**

#### **Technical Reference Architecture**

Deep functional and operational details for each architectural domain

#### **Baseline & Target Architecture**

Unified view of existing and future ICT resources

#### **Standards & Guidelines**

- Taxonomy of policies, standards, and guidelines
- Required and suggested guidance for the design, implementation, and operation of the ICT resources





### **Table of Contents**

- Introduction
- Scope
- Approach
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- Reference Architecture
- Project Mapping
- Appendix A Building Blocks Definitions
- Appendix B Smart Government Initiatives Charters





## The Smart Government Blueprint serves as a bridge between the high-level EA and the detailed EA

### Roadmap towards detailed EA

#### **High-Level EA**



View to help model Smart Gov. capabilities and interactions

The high-level EA identifies the major architectural domains / layers of Smart Gov., highlights major paradigm changes in modeling Smart Gov. capabilities, and specifies the scope of each domain

\* Completed as part of phase 1

#### **Technology Blueprint**



View to help identify major technology building blocks needed to deliver UAE Smart Gov

The technology blueprint abstracts technology components needed to delivery Smart Gov initiatives within each EA domain and identify project dependencies

### Detailed Reference Architecture & Guidelines



View that provide a comprehensive national Enterprise Architecture (EA) as a reference point and tool for entities to plan, design, and implement infrastructure and services based on a common and shared understanding of dependencies, integration, and technology

\* Project planned as part of the National Plan

Increasing level of detail

Out of Scope

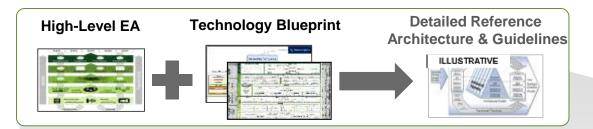
In-Scope



10



# The proposed high level enterprise architecture has both near term and longer term applications to smart government



#### **Near Term**

Alignment of initiatives to a single view of smart government capabilities

Tool for the smart government PMO and its project teams

Clear technology interactions and dependencies among key projects

Lens for stakeholders to view smart government

Identification of technology gaps in providing smart service delivery

Balance initiatives across the entire EA

#### **Longer Term**

Basis for the **National Government EA Guideline** and its subsequent reference architectures

Governance and requirements for the **tendering process** 

Organize and govern issuances in the **National Regulatory Framework** 

Build consensus among stakeholders to help drive technology convergence

Depict layer to layer **integration points** between stakeholders





# Short term focuses on the smart government PMO and aligning stakeholders to a single view of smart government

#### **Near Term**

- Alignment of initiatives to a single view of smart government
- Identification of technology gaps in providing smart services
- Clear dependencies to drive initiative sequencing
- Communicating a single view of technology to the stakeholders
- Tool for the smart government PMO and its project teams

1

 Use the target state of each initiative to map them against the layers of the high level EA they directly impact

2

 Use the high level requirements of each initiative to develop detailed business and functional requirements that take into account the layer to layer dependencies highlighted in the high level EA

3

 Ensure all tenders for initiatives respect the design, information flow, and layers in the high level EA such that their proposed solutions include compliant architectures and designs





# Long term focuses on building consensus, issuing guidelines, and driving infrastructure convergence among stakeholders

### **Long Term**

- Basis for the National Government EA Guideline and its reference architectures
- Governance and requirements for the tendering process
- Organize and govern issuances in the Smart Government Regulatory Framework
- Build consensus among stakeholders to help drive technology convergence
- Depict layer to layer integration points between stakeholders

#### **Domains**

- Sensors Architecture
- Technology Architecture
- 3 Data Architecture
- 4 Analytics Architecture
- 5 Services Architecture

### **Alignment of National Guidelines**

- Guideline for Customer Privacy
- Dimensionality and Normalization Guide
- Metadata Level Security Tagging Guide



- Network Management System Design
- Application Management Guidelines
- Cloud Computing Standards



- Data Exchange and Interoperability
- Data Management and Modeling
- Data Hub Reference Architecture



- Machine-to-Machine Design Guidelines
- Guide to Data Science Modeling
- Data and Information Extraction Guide



- User Experience Design Policy
- Mobile Development Guidelines
- Service Modernization Guidelines

Example policies and standards that may arise from the Smart Government Regulatory Framework and map to the long term EA







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**Inputs** 

Key

**Activities** 

# Our approach consists of three main phases, each involving inputs and interaction from major stakeholders

### **Blueprint Approach**

### Requirements & Baseline

#### Initiative Charters

- Smart Gov High-level EA
- Project-related Documentations

#### ▶ Gather documentations

- Review all initiatives, imitative charters, dependencies and components
- Conduct workshop with project managers to understand their requirements and projects status
- Blueprint Requirements and scope

#### **Analysis**

- Blueprint Requirements
- Charters
- Analyze all charters and underpinning projects to understand dependencies across various architectural layers
- Flesh out major components of the conceptual EA architecture
- Link components to various projects
- Conceptual Architecture components with project dependencies

### **Blueprint Development**

- Conceptual Architecture components with project dependencies
- Develop initial Smart Gov blueprint
- Review and Socialize with various stakeholders and project managers

▶ Initial Smart Gov Blueprint

**Outcomes** 





# Analysis of all charters, workshops with project managers, and individual meetings helped develop the technology blueprint

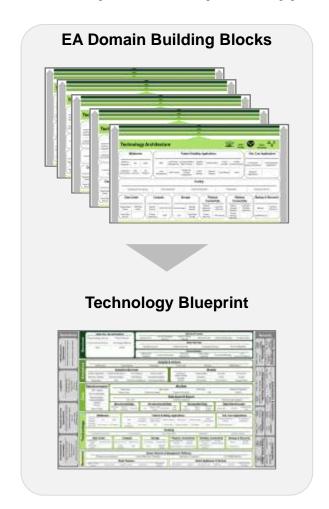
### **Blueprint Development Approach**

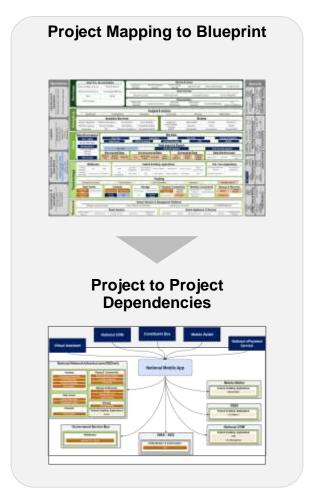
















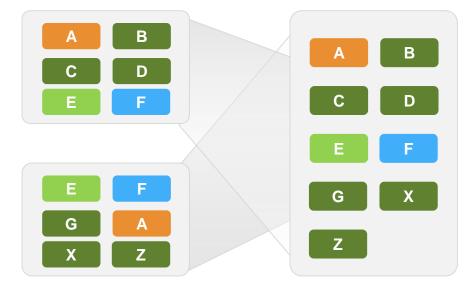
# Building blocks were identified, commonalities analyzed, and then each one of them was mapped to a specific EA domain

# Project / Initiative 1 Project / Initiative ...n

### **Analysis**

 Initiatives charters, projects, documentations (e.g. RFPs) and industry best practices are analyzed to identity key functionalities, application components, technology platforms, design patterns, etc...

### **Identification of Building Blocks**



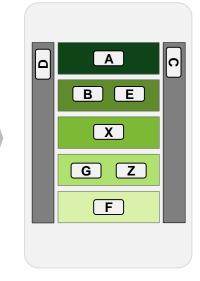
### **Building Blocks**

- For each initiative / project, building blocks are extracted.
- Initiatives / projects might share the same building blocks

#### **Commonalities**

 Building blocks identified by initiatives are then consolidate.
 Commonalities and reusable components are identified

#### **ILLUSTRATIVE**



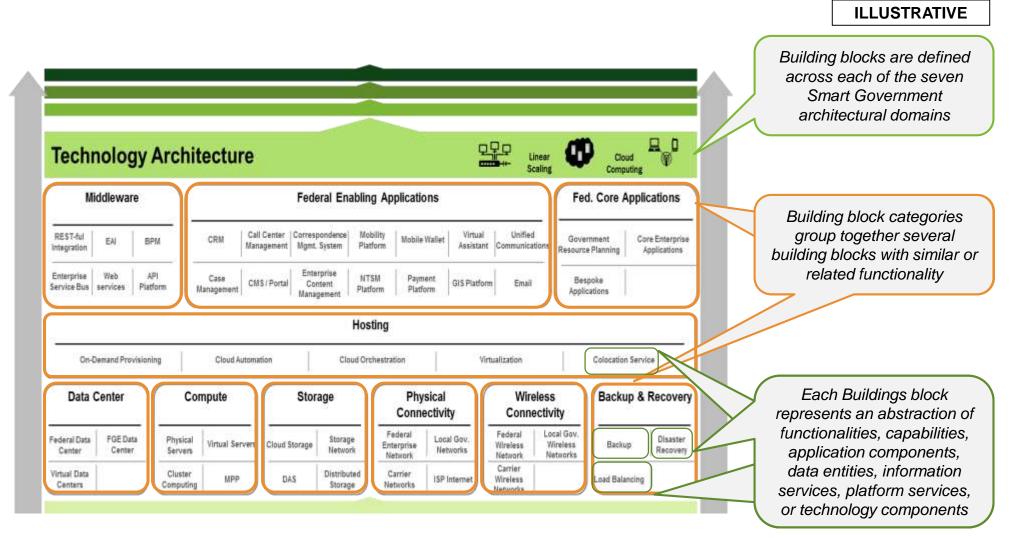
### Mapping

 All building blocks are then mapped to the corresponding architectural domain, inline with the high-level EA guidelines





## For each EA domain, a view was developed laying out all building blocks that support the development of the Smart Gov.









# Key industry standards and best practices were used to develop the Blueprint and define building blocks

**Industry Standards** 

Federal Enterprise Architecture Framework(FEAF)

The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF)

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

**ISO 27001** 

**Cloud Security Alliance** 

**BAH Intellectual Capital** 

Source: BAH Analysis

#### **NON-EXHAUSTIVE Building Block Definitions Definitions of all** building blocks are detailed in appendix **Technology Architecture** The Federal Data Center by FEDnet is a high assurance data center hosting government-wide Consists of all physical Federal Data services and providing hosting and colocation services to FGE's in a dynamic and highly Center and virtual datacenters at federal or local government levels housing and Data Centers managed or utilized by the various Federal Government entities to house and maintaining all backend FGE Data Center maintain their IT systems and host their enterprise services IT systems including servers, storage, networking and Virtual Data Centers (VDC) abstract the underlying hardware and provides automation and providing core physical Virtual Data orchestration of infrastructure and services. VDC is a cloud service provided by FEDnet to environment services. Federal entities and is composed of several components (servers, storage, secure zones, Center Physical services are front-end platforms running on dedicated physical hardware hosting Physical Servers services and able to respond to user requests. Servers include the hardware, compute and Consists of all physical servers, virtual servers, clusters, super computers. MPP Virtual Servers machine with other virtual servers and sits on top of abstraction/emulation layer (e.g. hardware, clusters and arid computing to perform set of Cluster Computing delivers unified, single and scalable high-performance computing Cluster computations and harnessing the power of several interconnected (loosely or tightly) computers. Commodit Computing operations to provide a clusters are one example of clusters using commodity low-cost hardware dedicated service to Massively Parallel Processing (MPP) servers deliver high-performance computing using large

MPP

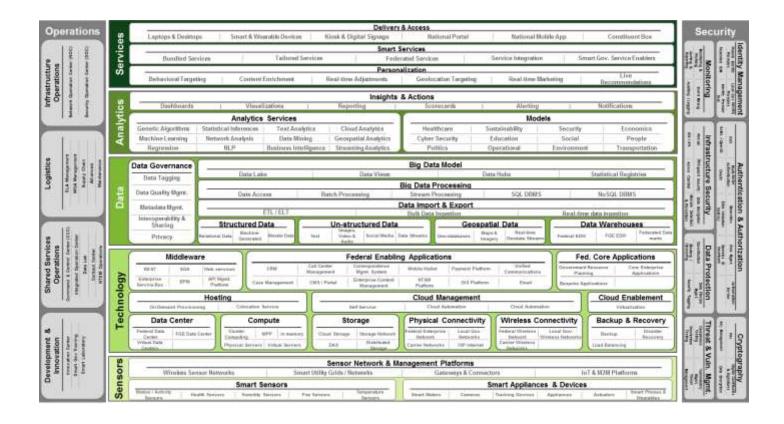
numbers of processors (i.e. CPUs) running in parallel and coordinate fashion to execute single



### ... leading to a multi-domain technology Blueprint for UAE Smart Government

**ILLUSTRATIVE** 

### **Smart Government Blueprint**

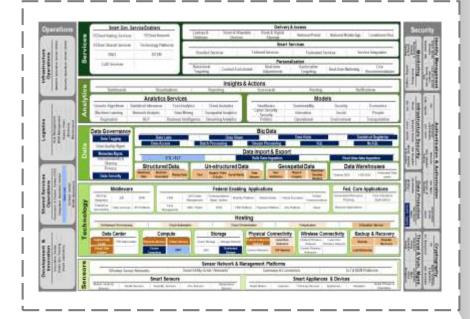






# Project building blocks were then highlighted and dependencies on other building were categorized into 3 levels

#### **Mapping to Project Building Blocks**



#### Legend

#### **Description**

Direct Outcome  Represent building blocks that will be implemented as part of the project scope

Potential Outcome Represent building blocks that might potentially be included in the project scope if required

High Dependency  Represent building blocks that are required for the successful implementation of the project and the realization of the final service / solution

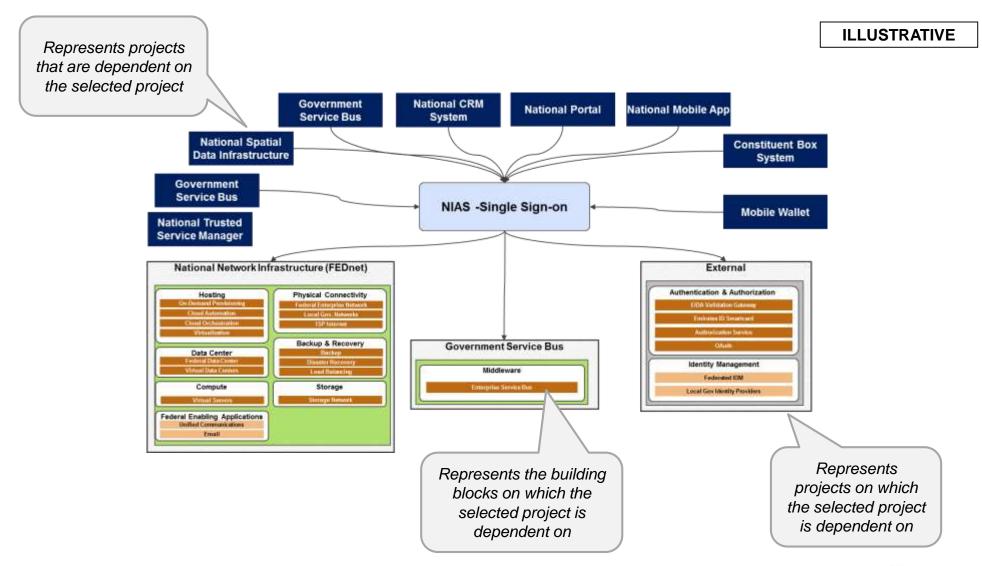
Medium Dependency  Represent building blocks on which the implementation of the project is significantly dependent but can still be accomplished without their realization

Low Dependency  Represent building blocks that would add value to the project implementation and might be required to meet certain requirements but are not critical to project success





# Finally, 2-way dependencies between projects across various building blocks and architectural domains are showcased







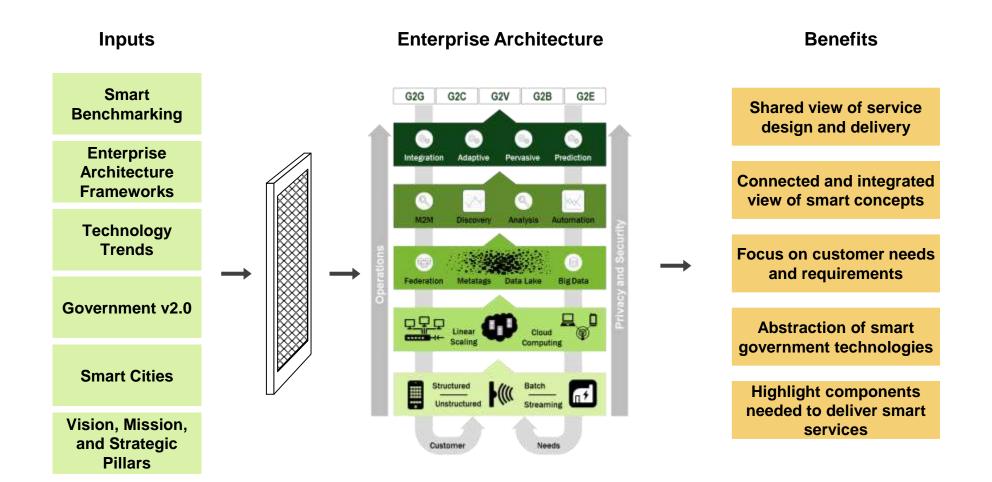
### **Table of Contents**

- Introduction
- Scope
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- High Level EA
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- Project Mapping
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# As part of Smart Gov. Strategy, a high-level EA was developed to help model Smart Gov. capabilities and their interactions







# This included benchmarking multiple governments to discover they all use derivatives of the U.S. Federal EA Framework

#### Country

#### **Enterprise Architecture**

**Singapore** 

 Created a whole of government enterprise architecture in 2002 with business, data, applications, and technology domains

**South Korea** 

 Created Government Enterprise Architecture Framework (GEAF) in 2003 with business, data, applications, and technology domains

**United Kingdom** 

 Created Cross Government Enterprise Architecture (xEGA) in 2005 adding cross cutting security, integration, and performance viewpoints

**Australia** 

 Created Australian Government Architecture (AGA) in 2008 adding cross cutting services and performance viewpoints

**United States** 

 Created the Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA) in 2012 adding cross cutting security, services, and performance viewpoints

#### Abu Dhabi

 Created an enterprise architecture that add access and integration domains beside cross cutting security and operations viewpoints



# Observations

- All countries surveyed use enterprise architectures based on the U.S. Federal Enterprise Architecture Framework (FEAF) created in 1999
- Using FEAF provides a simple mapping to TOGAF and other popular enterprise architecture frameworks
- However, the underlying domains remain unchanged since the Zachman
   Framework created in 1987

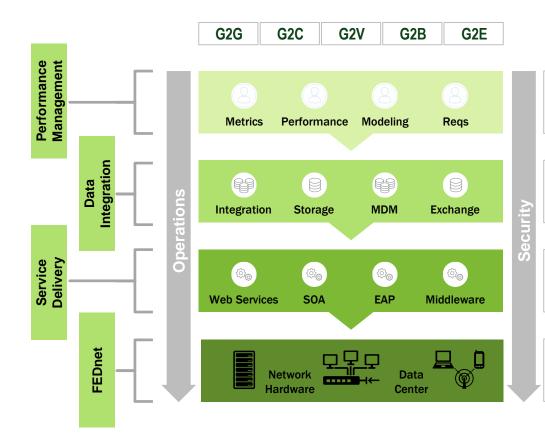




### However, the U.S. Federal EA Framework is poorly suited to modeling smart government capabilities or their interactions



**NON-EXHAUSTIVE** 



#### Domain

### Business Architecture

business requirements, critical success factors, business process modeling, rules, operating model, performance measures

#### **Data Architecture**

data exchange, information architecture, master data management, data modeling, data cleansing, data interoperability

#### **Applications Architecture**

enterprise application integration, web services, service-oriented architecture, middleware, systems design

#### **Technology Architecture**

servers, transport, endpoints, data storage, network architecture, infrastructure, hardware, appliances, telephony

Traditional Assumptions

- Business architecture accurately captures customer needs
- Service delivery success cannot be evaluated real-time
- Data, applications, and technology infrastructure is inflexible





## To address this challenge, a cyclical, customer-centric, and data driven approach to enterprise architecture was developed

### **Successfully Models**

The intersection between smart cities and government

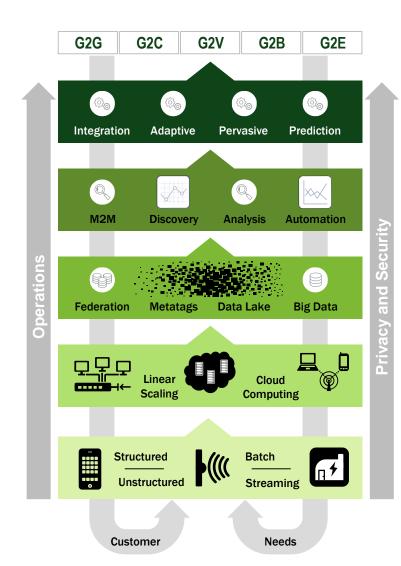
Machine-to-machine automation and communication

Data driven and predictive analysis and analytics

Cloud computing, big data, and cloud analytics technologies

Attentive, personalized, and response service design

Federation of services and data across the whole of government



#### Domain

#### Services Architecture

adaptive, personalization, intelligence, responsiveness, pervasive, customercentrism, access channels, targeting

#### **Analytics Architecture**

machine-to-machine, analytics, analysis, business intelligence, statistical inference, automation, learning, modeling, simulation

#### **Data Architecture**

federation, information sharing, data lakes, metatagging, schema on read, big data, distributed, natural language processing

#### **Technology Architecture**

servers, heterogeneous networking, elastic compute, cloud computing, linear scaling, infrastructure, next generation networking

#### **Sensors Architecture**

cameras, actuators, smart grid, sensing, feedback, near field communication, radio frequency identification, Internet of things





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- Introduction
- Scope
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- Appendix B Smart Government Initiatives Charters





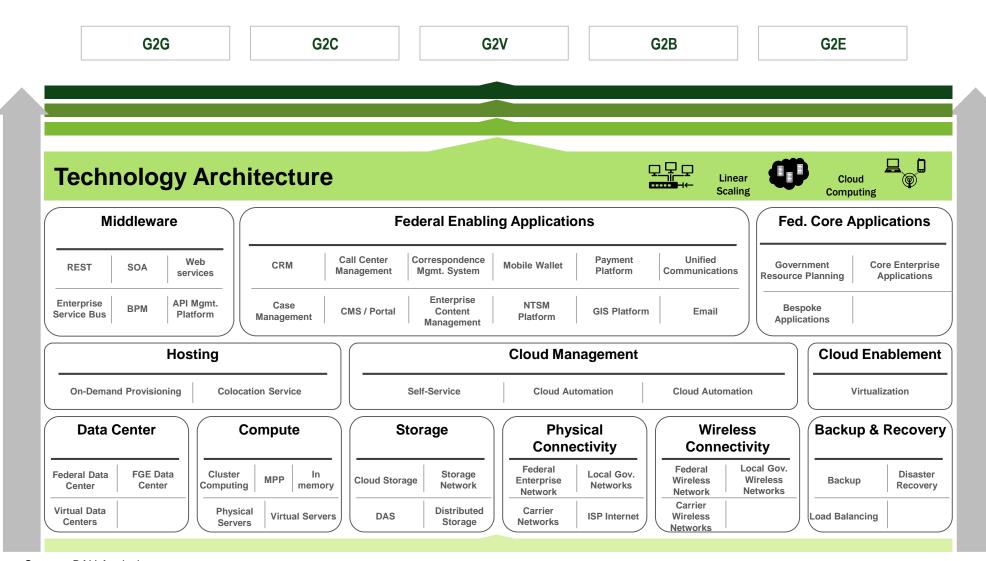
## Sensors architecture collects and aggregates data from multiple sources and communicates them to other systems

G2G G<sub>2</sub>C G<sub>2</sub>V G<sub>2</sub>B G<sub>2</sub>E Structured **Sensor Architecture Sensor Network & Management Platforms Smart Utility Grids / Wireless Sensor Networks Gateways & Connectors** IoT & M2M Platforms **Networks Smart Sensors Smart Appliances & Devices Motion / Activity Health Sensors Humidity Sensors Smart Meters Tracking Devices** Cameras Sensors **Smart Phones & Temperature Fire Sensors Speed Sensors Appliances** Actuators Sensors Wearables





# Technology architecture is the collected computing & network resources necessary to scale against government needs









# Data architecture is data federation across distributed data stores to facilitate integration, sharing and analytics

G<sub>2</sub>G G<sub>2</sub>C G<sub>2</sub>V G<sub>2</sub>B G<sub>2</sub>E ¥ **Data Architecture Federation** Metatags Data Lake **Big Data Big Data Model** Data Governance **Data Hubs Statistical Registries Data Lake Data Views Data Tagging Big Data Processing Date Access Batch Processing Stream Processing** SQL DBMS NoSQL DBMS **Data Quality** Mgmt. **Data Import & Export** Metadata ETL / ELT **Bulk Data Ingestion** Real-time data ingestion Mgmt. **Structured Data Un-structured Data Geospatial Data Data Warehouses** Interoperability & Sharing Real-time Federated Machine-Images, Master Social Data Relational Geo-Maps & Generate Geodata Federal EDW | FGE EDW Data Video & Text Media Data **Streams Privacy** Data databases Imagery Streams d Audio marts





# Analytics architecture is the analysis and automation used to produce customer service insights and knowledge

G<sub>2</sub>G G<sub>2</sub>C G<sub>2</sub>V G<sub>2</sub>B G<sub>2</sub>E **Analytics Architecture** M<sub>2</sub>M **Analysis Automation** Discovery **Insights & Actions Visualizations** Reporting **Notifications Alerting** Scorecards **Dashboards Analytics Services** Models **Streaming** Sustainability **Genetic Algorithms Statistical Inferences** Healthcare Social **Analytics** Geospatial **Cloud Analytics Machine Learning People** Security **Politics Analytics** Business **Data Mining Cyber Security** Regression **Economics Operational** Intelligence **Text Analytics Transportation Network Analysis** Education **NLP Environment** 





# Services architecture is the proactive delivery of customer services based on analytical and inferential insights

G2G G<sub>2</sub>C G<sub>2</sub>V G<sub>2</sub>B G<sub>2</sub>E (P) **Services Architecture** Integration Adaptive Prediction Pervasive **Delivery & Access Laptops & Desktops** Smart & Wearable Devices **Kiosk & Digital Signage National Portal National Mobile App Constituent Box Smart Services Tailored Services Bundled Services Federated Services Service Integration** Smart Government Service Enablers Personalization **Behavioral** Content Real-time Geolocation Real-time Live **Targeting Enrichment Adjustments** Marketing Recommendations **Targeting** 





# Privacy and Security is the constant balance to ensure the safety of constituents while providing ease of access

G2G

G2C

G<sub>2</sub>V

G<sub>2</sub>B

G2E

#### **Identity Management**

Federal Local Gov
Identity Identity
Providers Providers

Federated IDM Identity Provider Hub

#### **Authentication & Authorization**

Multi-factor Role Authorization Authenticati **Biometrics** SSO Service Management on **EIDA** SAML / **Emirates ID OAuth** Validation OpenID **Smartcard** Gateway

#### Cryptography

PKI Digital
Certificates &
Signatures

Key Data
Management Encryption

#### Monitoring

Monitoring & Event Mining

Alerting & Reporting

Auditing / Logging

#### Infrastructure Security

| Perimeter                        | End-point         | Data                           |  |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Security                         | Security          | Encryption                     |  |
| Intrusion Detection / Prevention | Access<br>Control | Malware Detection & Prevention |  |

#### **Data Protection**

Classification Data lifecycle management

Masking / Security
Obscuring Tagging

### Threat and Vulnerability Management

Compliance Vulnerability
Testing Management

Penetration Threat
Testing Management





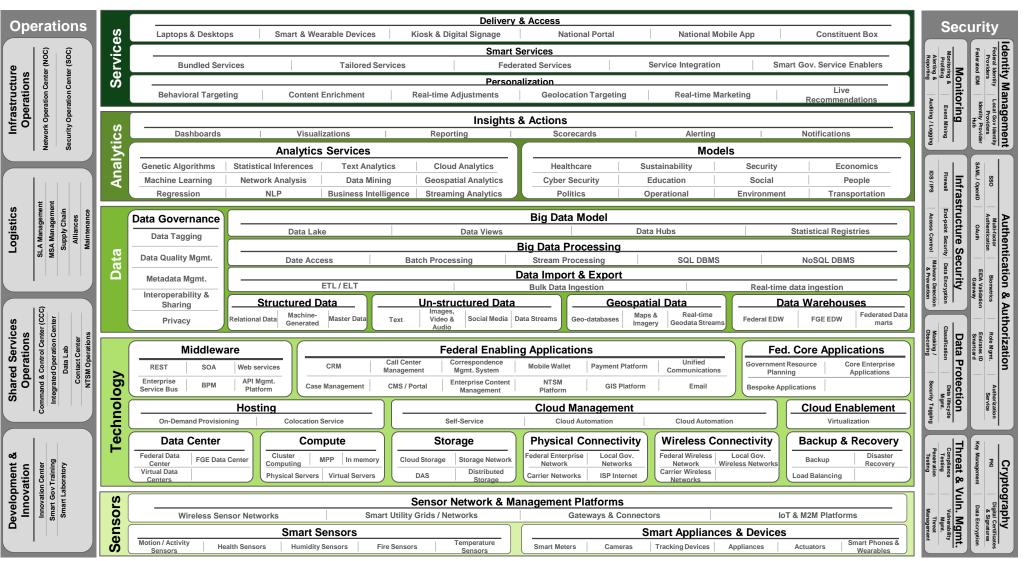
# Operations is the continual focus on service delivery throughout the customer experience lifecycle

G<sub>2</sub>C G2G G<sub>2</sub>V G<sub>2</sub>B G2E **Shared Services Development &** Logistics **Infrastructure Operations** Innovation **Operations Command & Control Center Network Operation Center Innovation Center SLA Management** (CCC) (NOC) **Security Operation Center Smart Gov Training Integrated Operation Center MSA Management** (SOC) **Smart Laboratory Supply Chain Data Lab** Operations **Contact Center Alliances NTSM Operations** Maintenance





# The UAE Smart Gov. Blueprint shows a holistic view of all building blocks across all architectural domains







#### **Table of Contents**

- Introduction
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### 17 projects were selected to be mapped to the technology blueprint, and two view highlighting depend

#### **Full List of Potential Projects**



#### **Selected Projects**

| Smart Identity               |   |                                      | Engagement and Outreach   |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| NTSM Platform                |   | Mobile Wallet                        | Government Enterprise Service<br>Bus  |
| National<br>PKI<br>Expansion | Certification for Asserts and<br>Visitors | Single Sign-on (SSO)                 | National CRM System   |
|                              | Public Key Enablement<br>(PKE)            | Identify and Access Management (IDM) | National Portal   |
|                              | Enable Digital Encryption and Signatures  | Constituent Box System               | National Mobile App   |
| Smart Data                   |   | Smart Infrastructure                 | Service Modernization   |
| National Big Data System     |   | National Network Infrastructure      | National ePayment Service   |
| Spatial Data Infrastructure  |   | Human Capital                        | International Property of the Parket of the |
| Cloud Analytics Platform     |   | Center of Digital Innovation         | Advanced Health Analytics   |

#### **Filtering Criteria**

#### **Technology Implementation Projects**

All projects that yield a technology building block (i.e. application component, technology component, infrastructure component, etc..)

Source: BAH Analysis





### **Selected Projects Dashboard**

#### **Projects Dashboard**

| Smart Identity               |  |                                      | Engagement and Outreach           |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| NTSM Platform                |  | Mobile Wallet                        | Government Enterprise Service Bus |
| National<br>PKI<br>Expansion | Certificates for Assets and Visitors     | Single Sign-on (SSO)                 | National CRM System               |
|                              | Public Key Enablement<br>(PKE)           | Identity and Access Management (IDM) | National Portal                   |
|                              | Enable Digital Encryption and Signatures | Constituent Box System               | National Mobile App               |
| Smart Data                   |  | Smart Infrastructure                 | Service Modernization             |
| National Big Data System     |  | National Network Infrastructure      | National ePayment Service         |
| Spatial Data Infrastructure  |  | Human Capital                        |                                   |
| Cloud Analytics Platform     |  | Center of Digital Innovation         | Advanced Health Analytics         |

<sup>\*</sup> Click on project for details.



<sup>\*\*</sup> Greyed out items have not been mapped yet and can be mapped in the future \$9



Direct

Outcome

Potential

Outcome

High

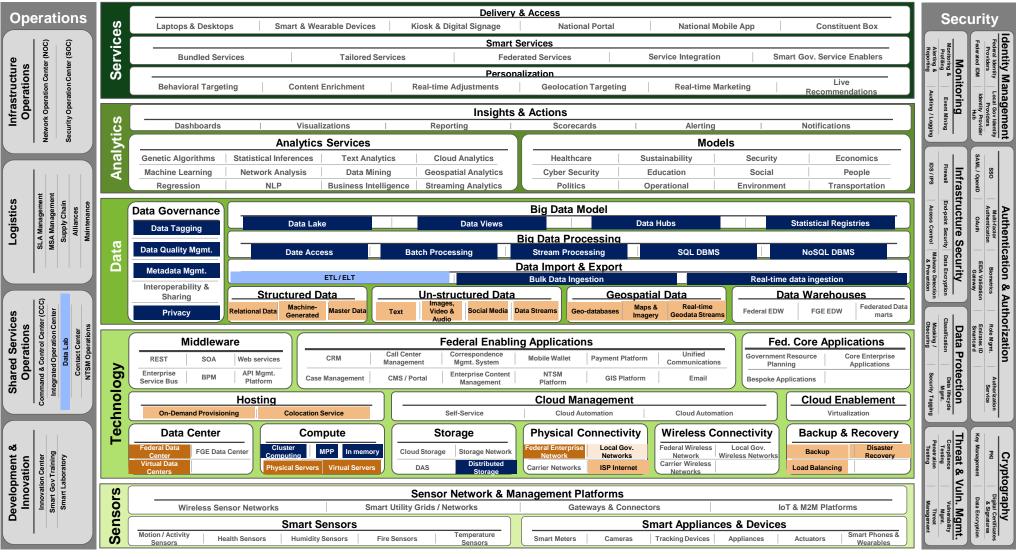
Dependency

Medium

Dependency

### National Big Data System Mapping to Building Blocks



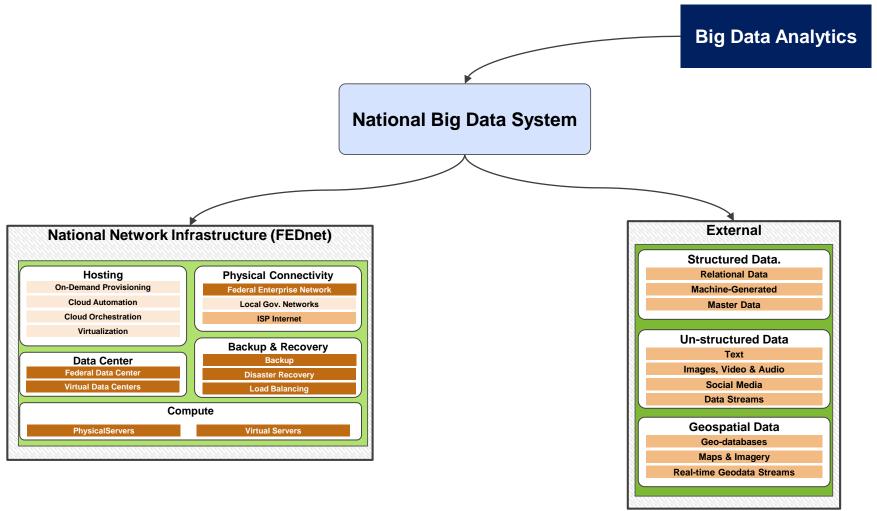






### National Big Data System Project & Building Block Dependencies











Direct

Outcome

Potential

Outcome

High

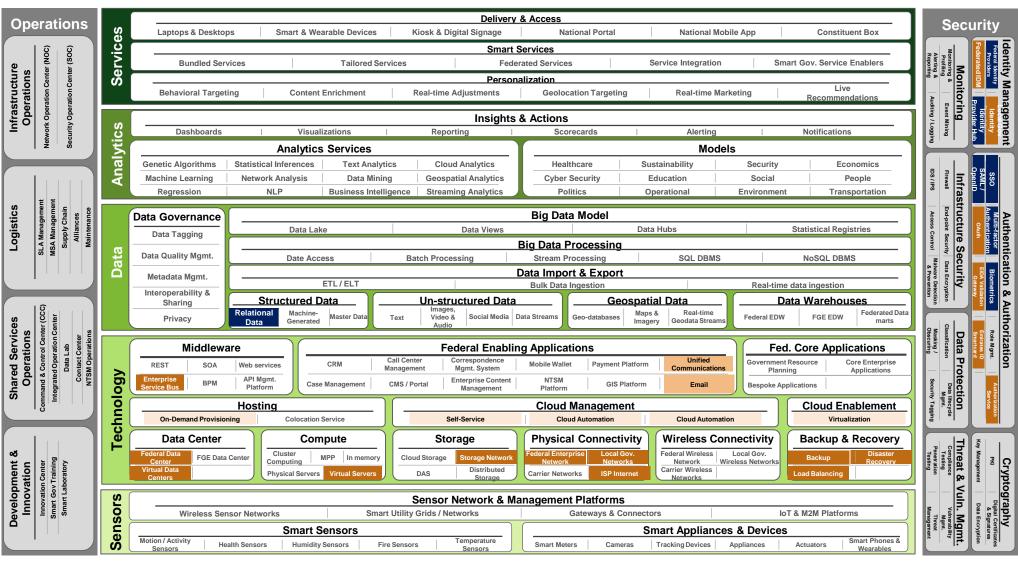
Dependency

Medium

Dependency

### NIAS -Single Sign-on (SSO) Mapping to Building Blocks



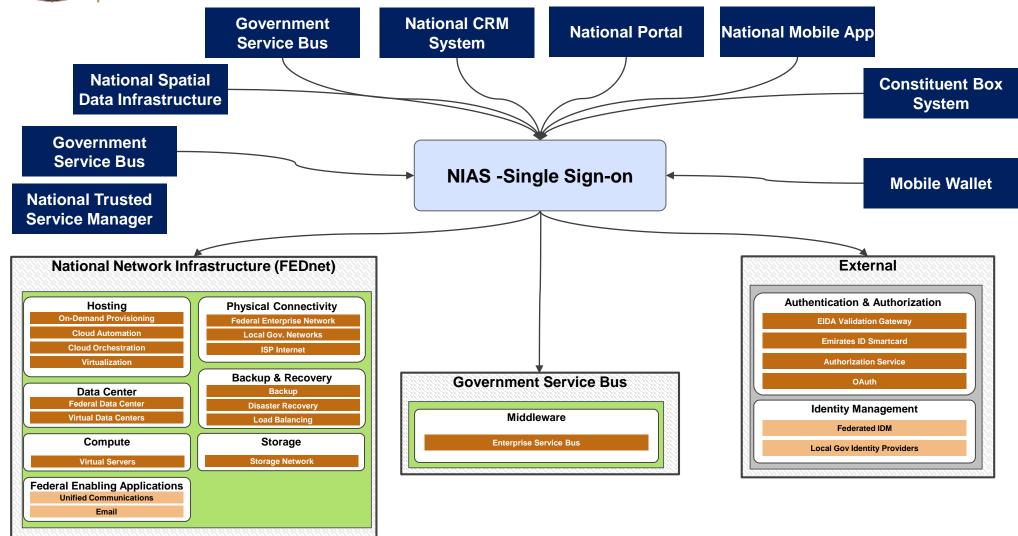






## NIAS -Single Sign-on (SSO) Project & Building Block Dependencies









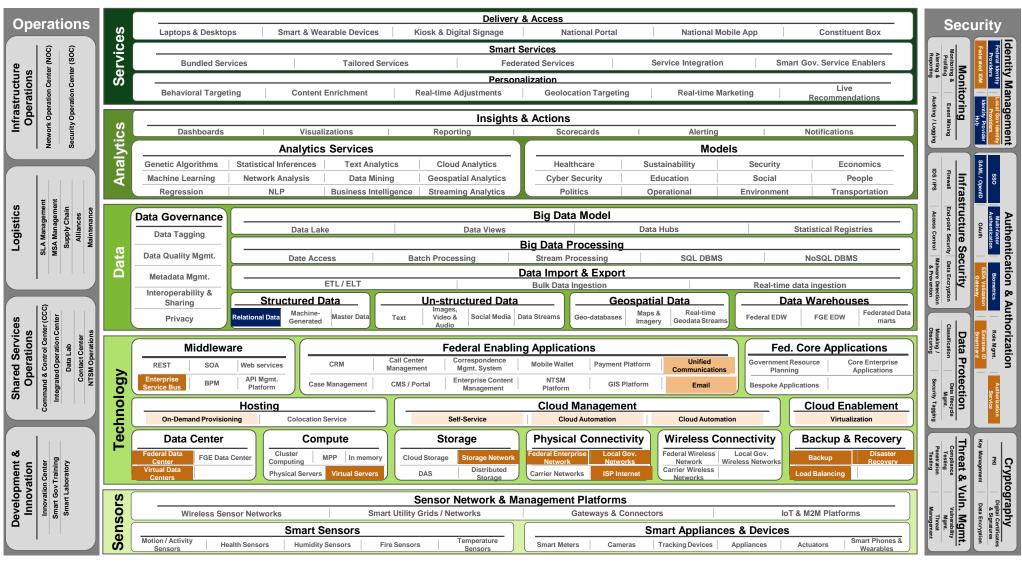






### Identity and Access Management (IDM) Mapping to Building Blocks













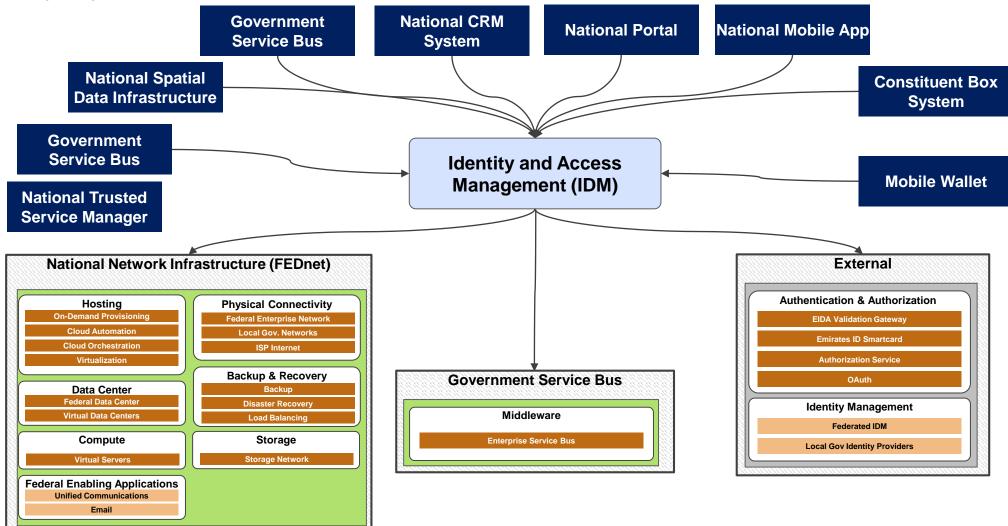
Medium Dependency Low 4/2 Dependency



Go Back



#### Identity and Access Management (IDM) **Project & Building Block Dependencies**







Direct

Outcome

Potential

Outcome

High

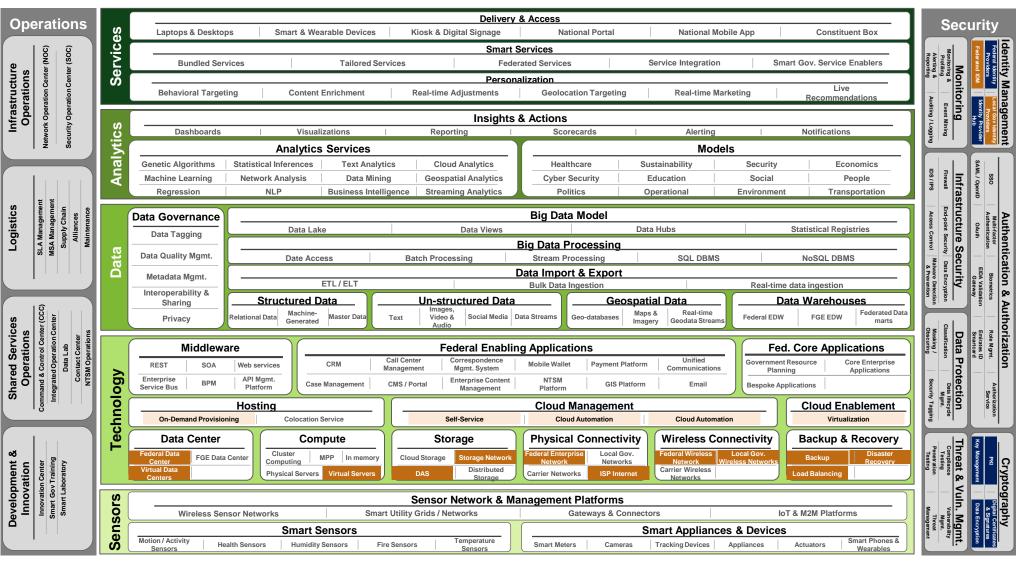
Dependency

Medium

Dependency

### National PKI Expansion Mapping to Building Blocks



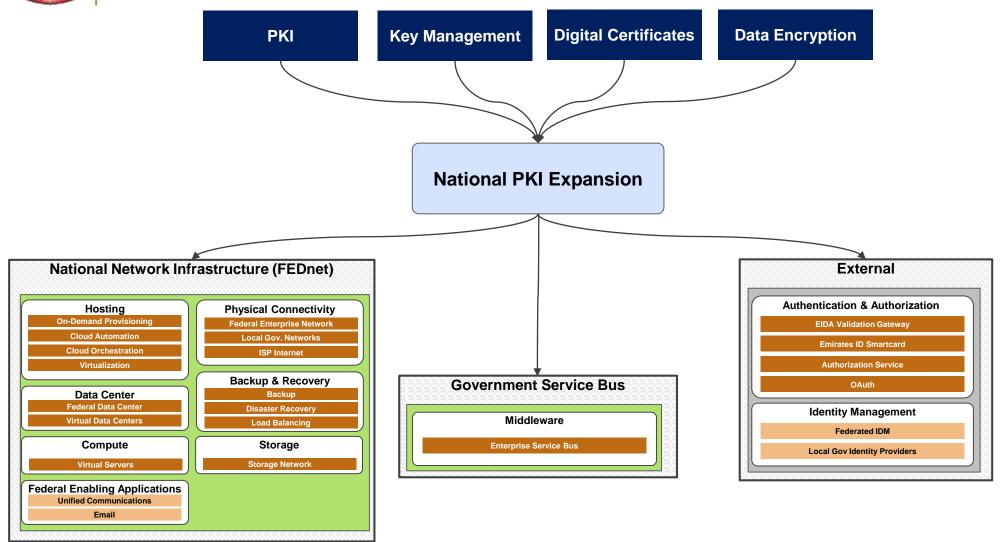






### National PKI Expansion Project & Building Block Dependencies







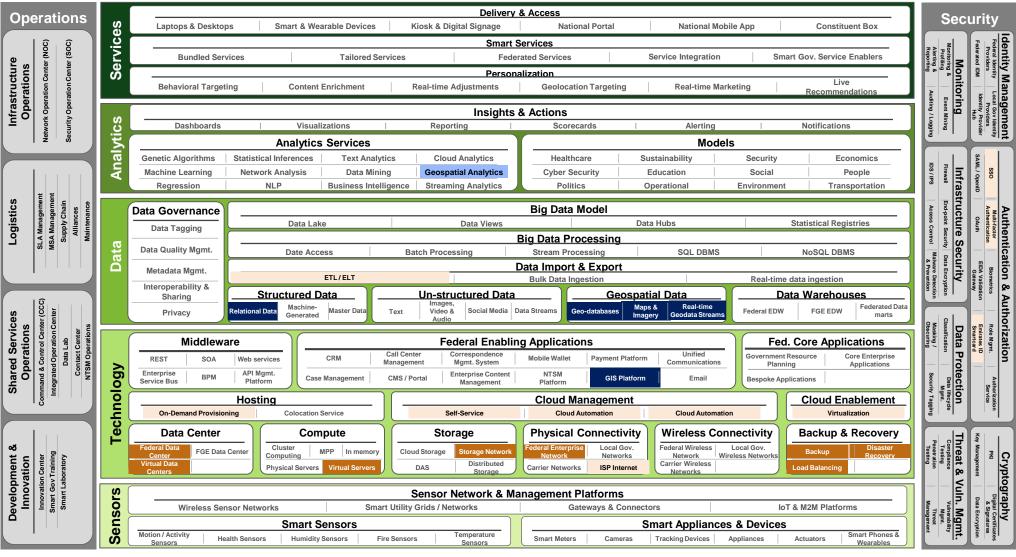






### National Spatial Data Infrastructure Mapping to Building Blocks











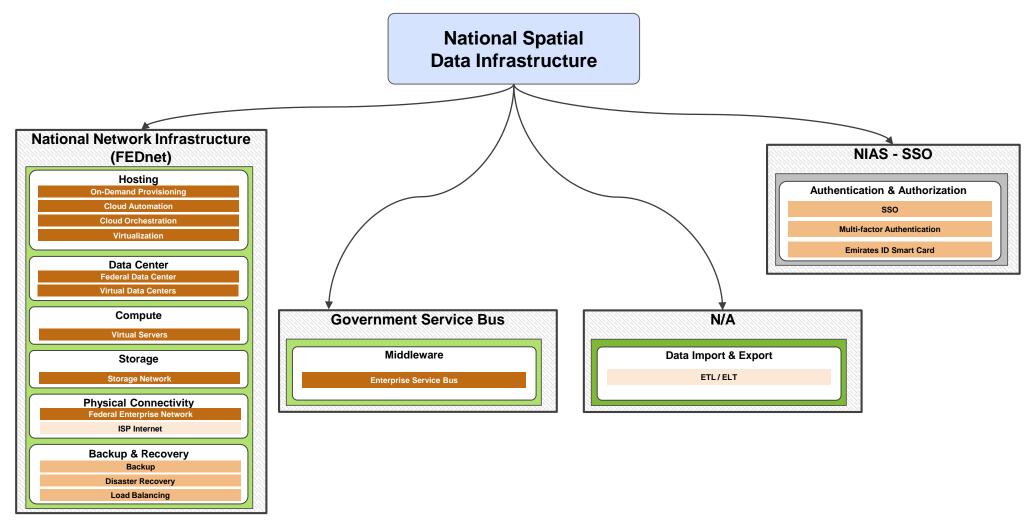


Medium Dependency Low 4 Dependency





#### National Spatial Data Infrastructure Project & Building Block Dependencies









Direct

Outcome

Potential

Outcome

High

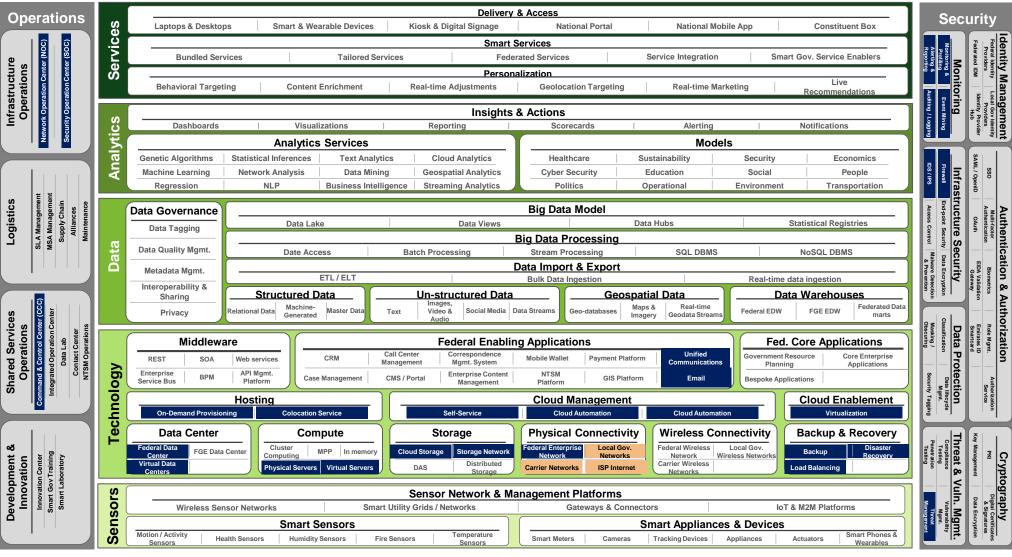
Dependency

Medium

Dependency

## National Network Infrastructure Mapping to Building Blocks



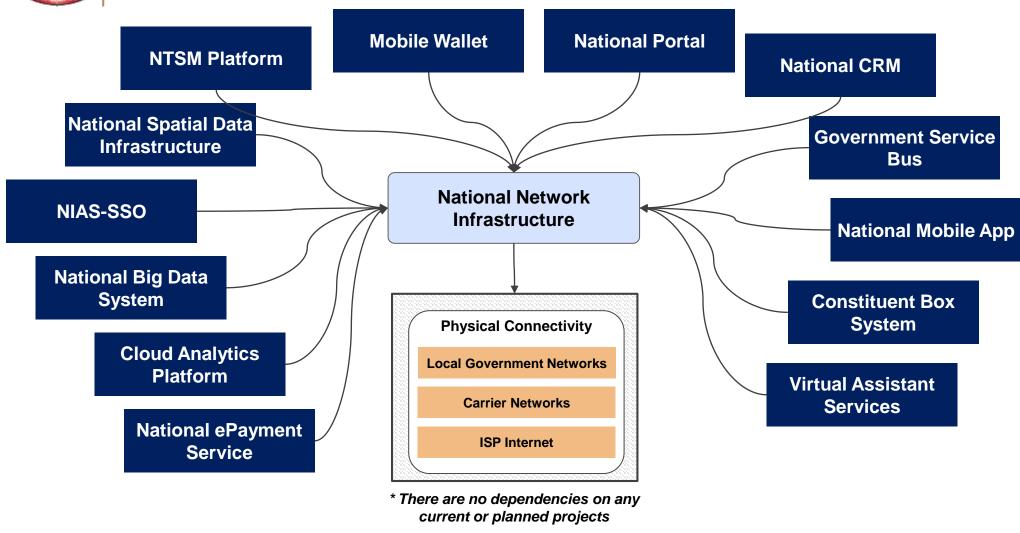






### National Network Infrastructure Project Dependencies



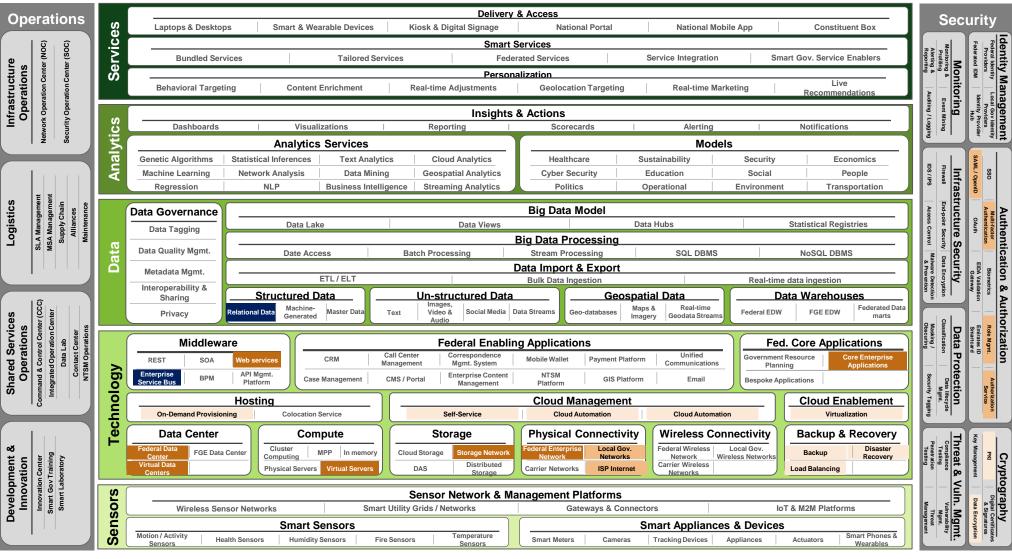






### **Government Online – Government Service Bus Mapping to Building Blocks**









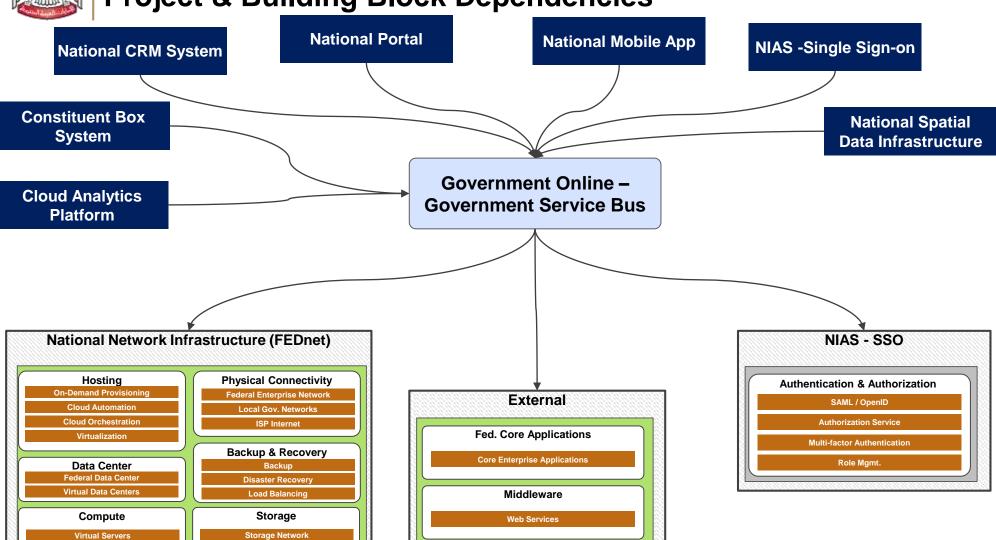




Medium Dependency Low 5 Dependency



# Government Online – Government Service Bus Project & Building Block Dependencies







Direct

Outcome

Potential

Outcome

High

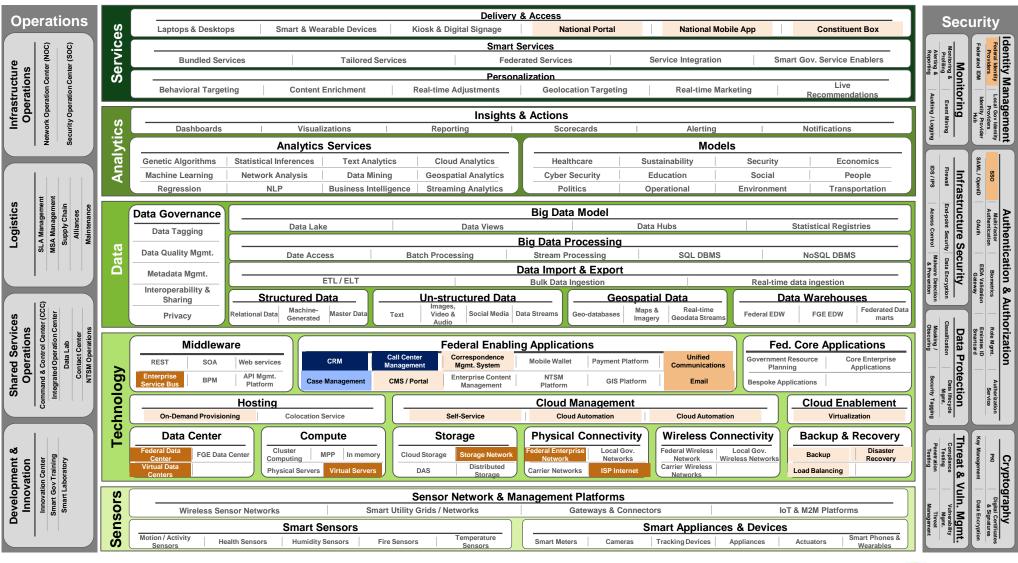
Dependency

Medium

Dependency

### National CRM System Mapping to Building Blocks



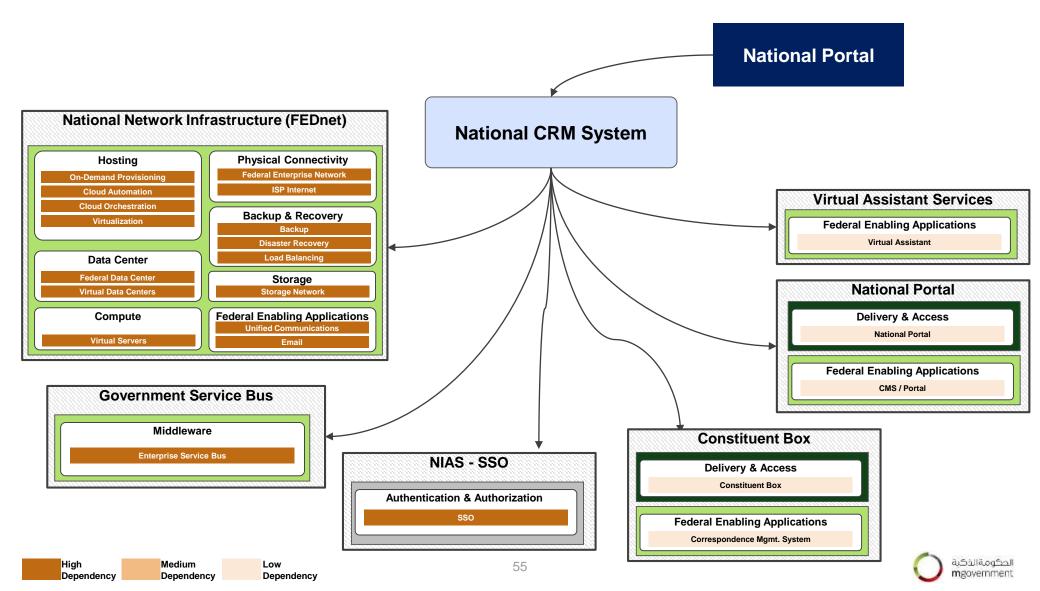






### National CRM System Project & Building Block Dependencies

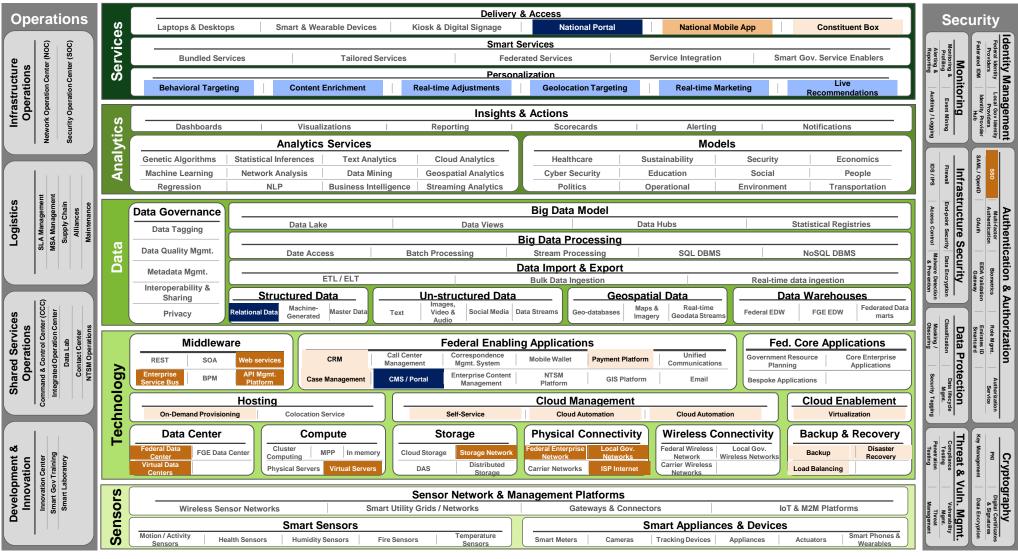






### **Government Online – National Portal Mapping to Building Blocks**













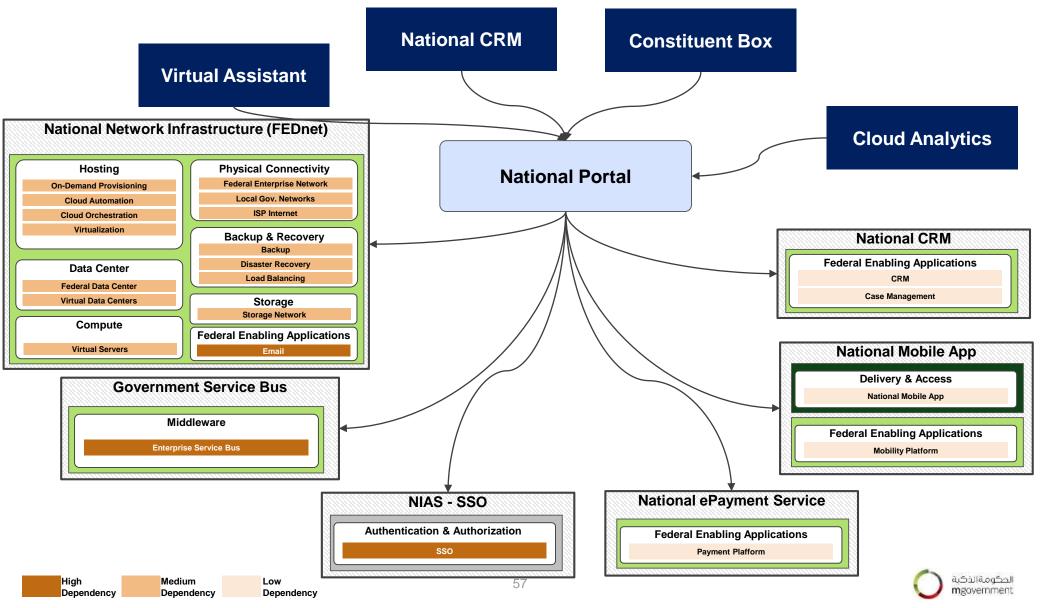
Medium Dependency

Low 5 Dependency



## **Government Online – National Portal Project & Building Block Dependencies**

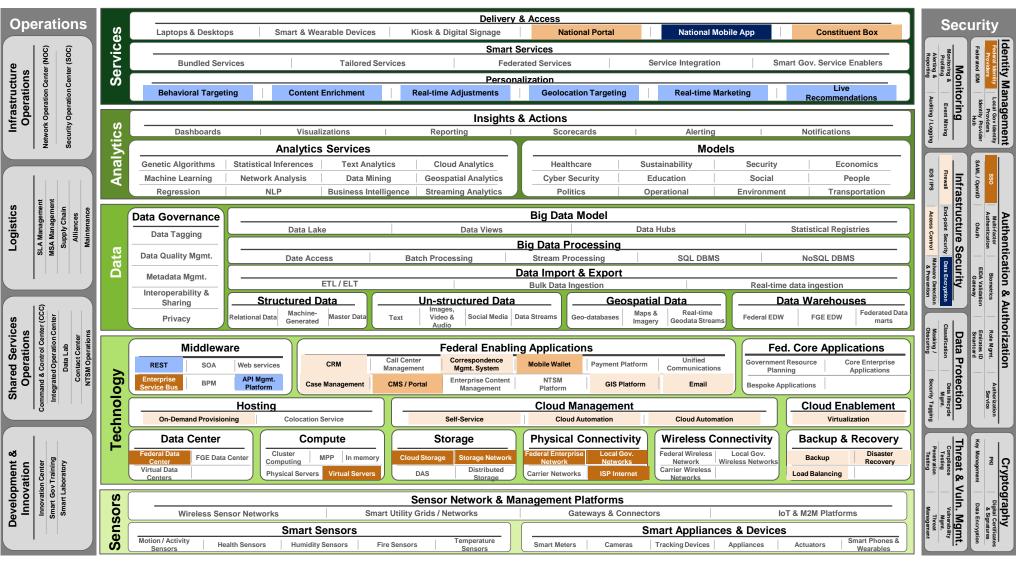






#### Government Online – National Mobile App Mapping to Building Blocks











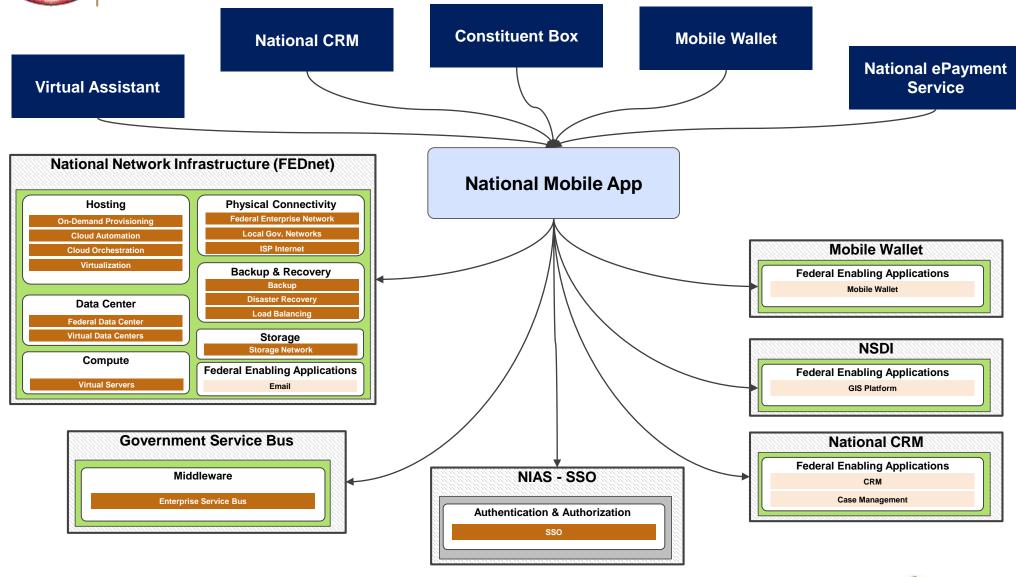


Medium Dependency Low 5 Dependency



#### Government Online – National Mobile App Project & Building Block Dependencies



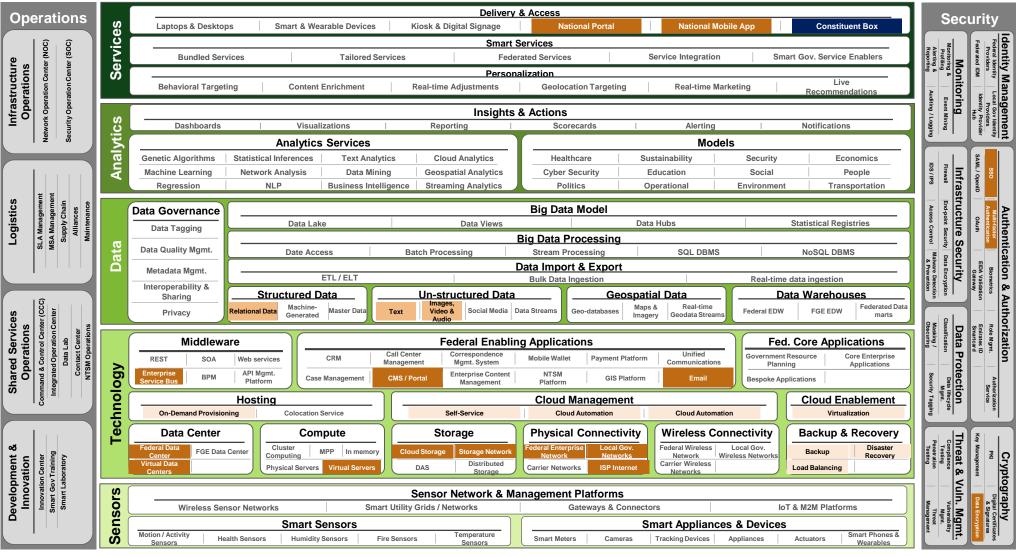






## **Constituent Box System Mapping to Building Blocks**











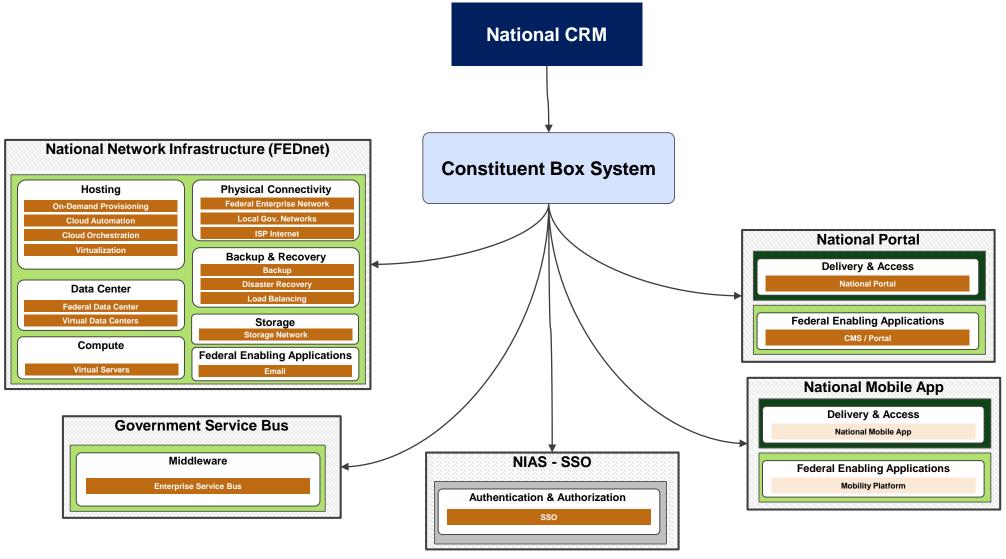


Medium Dependency Low 60 Dependency



## **Constituent Box System Project & Building Block Dependencies**



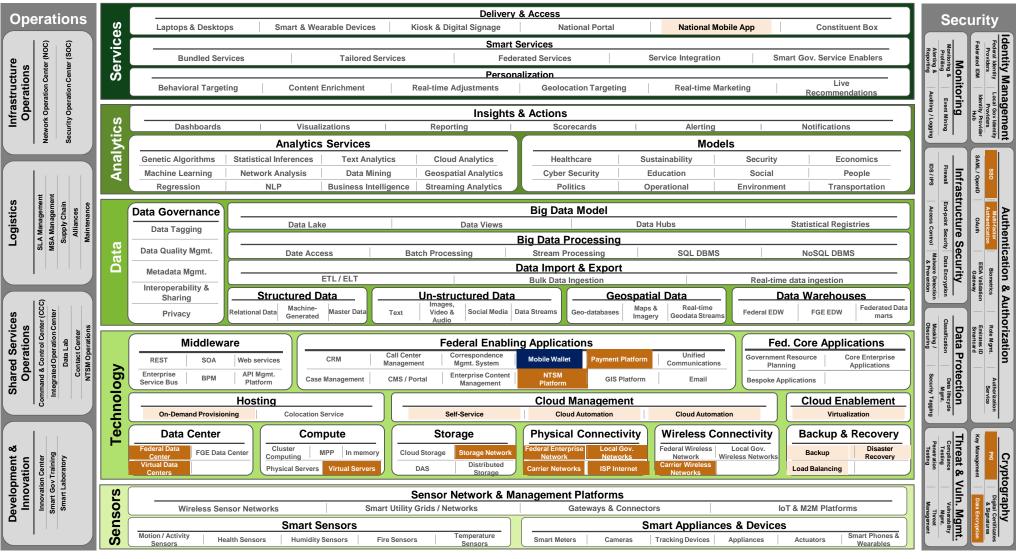






## Mobile Wallet Mapping to Building Blocks











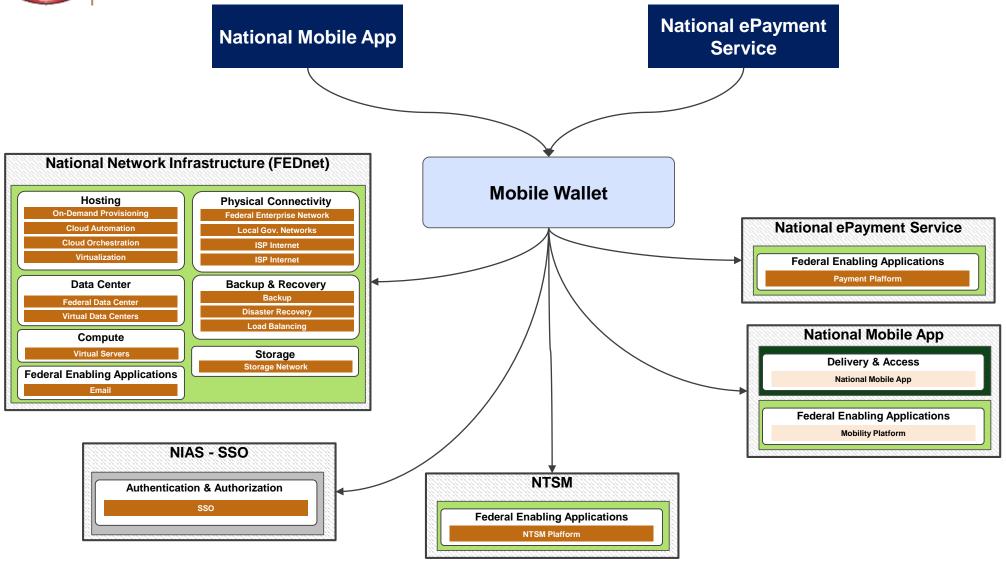


Medium Dependency Low 6 Dependency



#### **Mobile Wallet Project & Building Block Dependencies**







Dependency

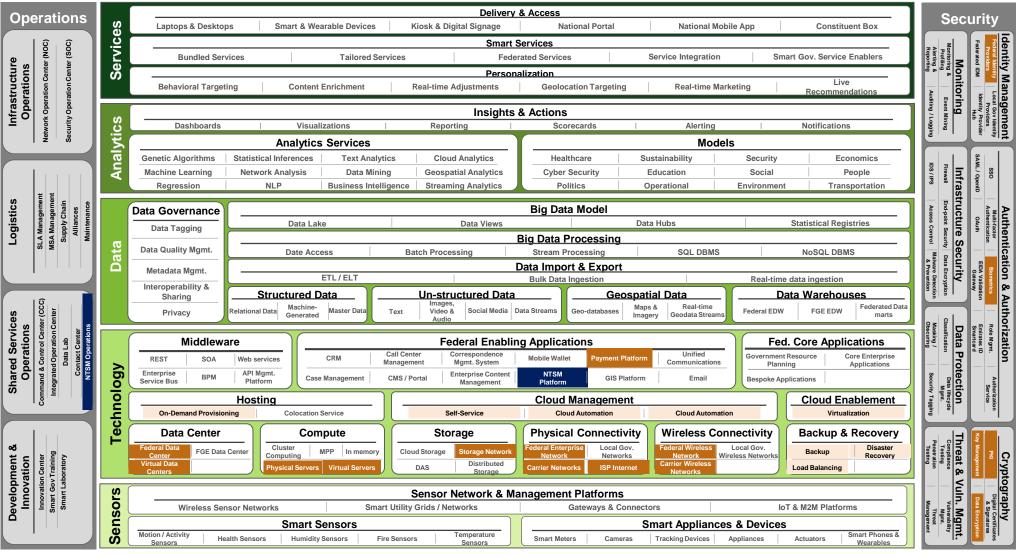
Low Dependency Dependency





### National Trusted Service Manager Mapping to Building Blocks









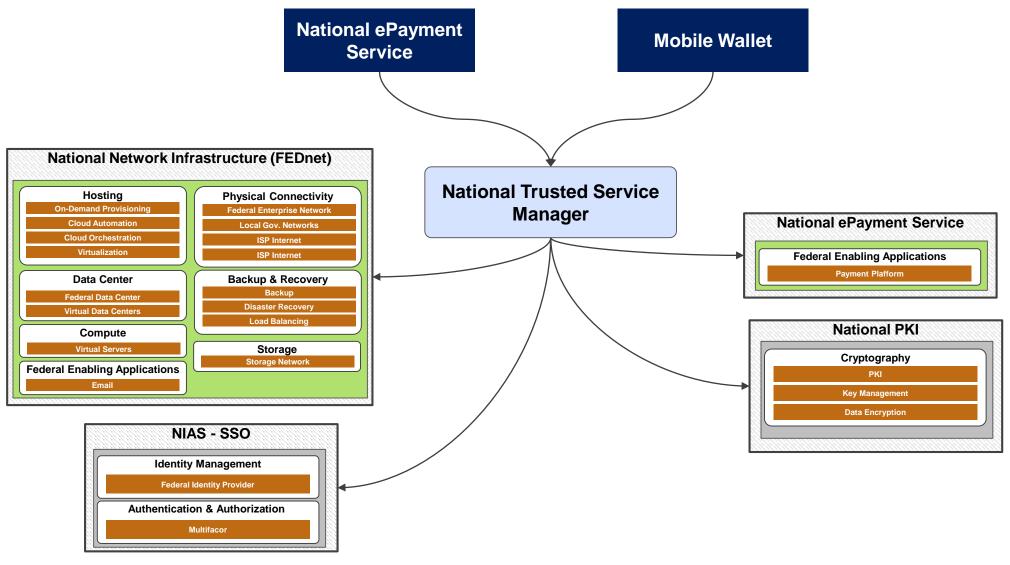








### National Trusted Service Manager Project & Building Block Dependencies

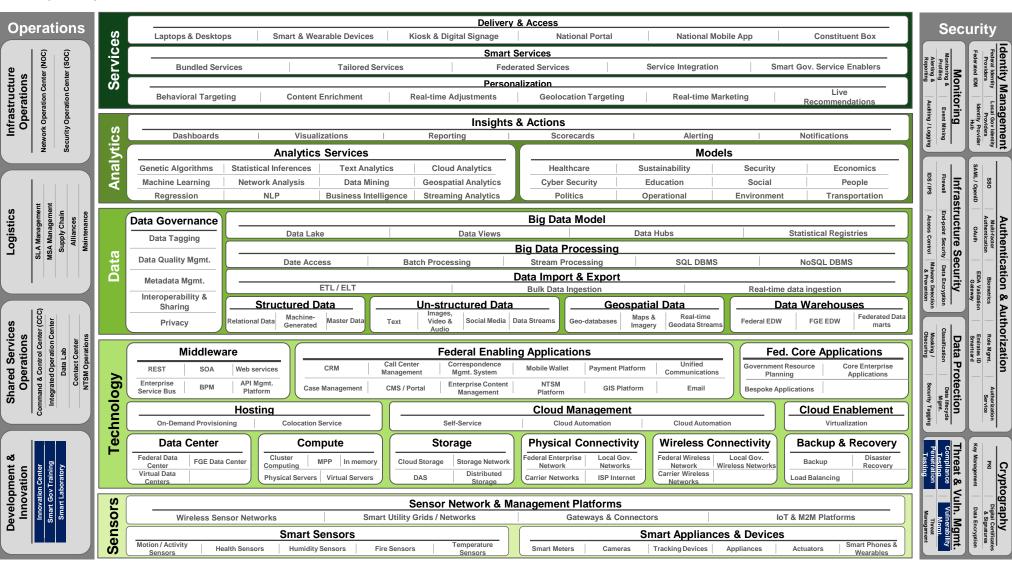




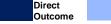


### **Center of Digital Innovation Mapping to Building Blocks**













Medium Dependency Low 66 Dependency



Direct

Outcome

Potential

Outcome

High

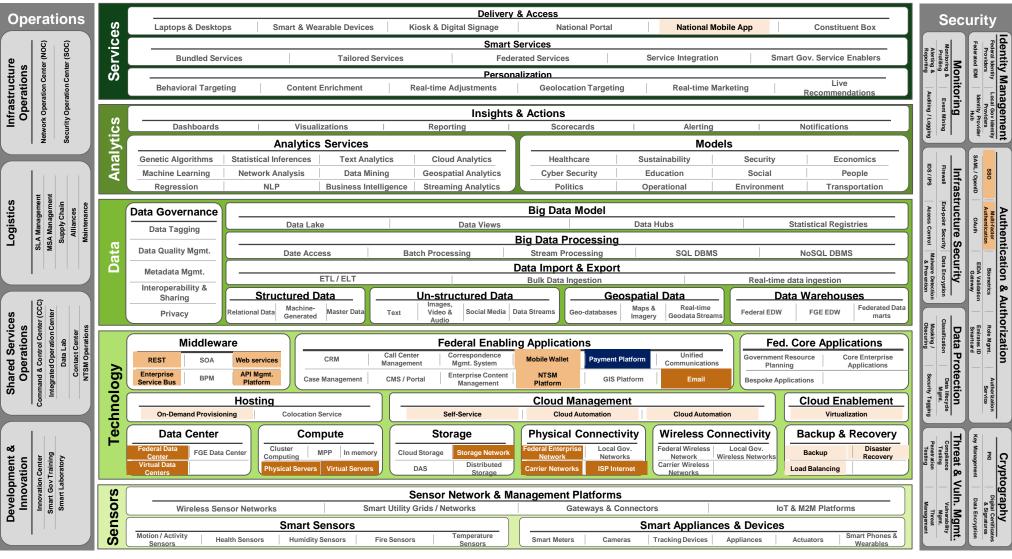
Dependency

Medium

Dependency

### National ePayment Service Mapping to Building Blocks



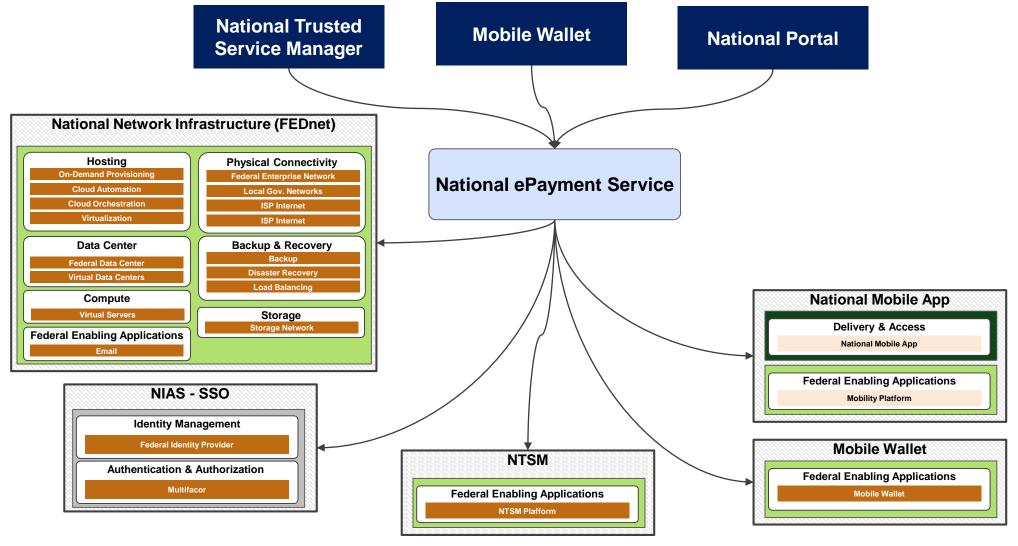






### National ePayment Service Project & Building Block Dependencies









Direct

Outcome

Potential

Outcome

High

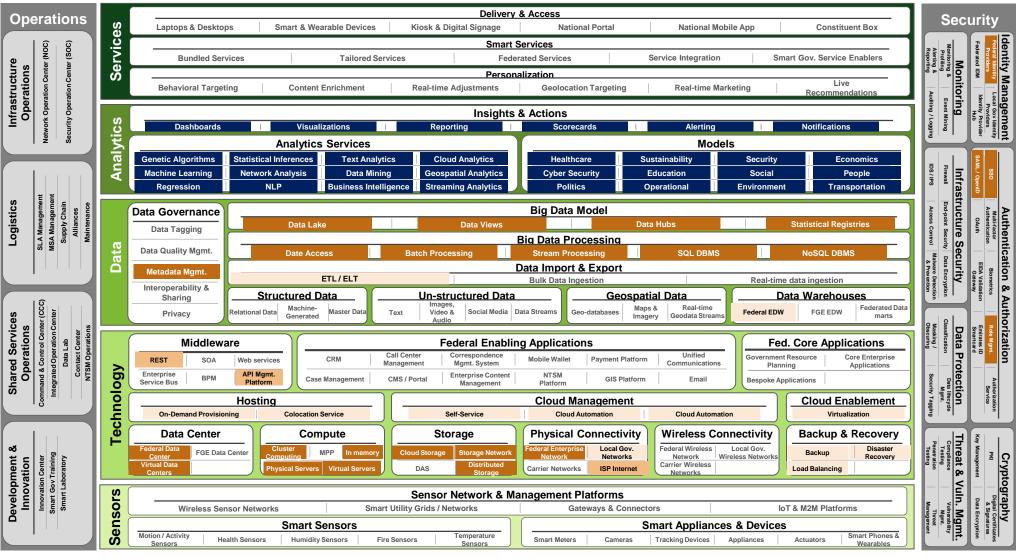
Dependency

Medium

Dependency

## **Cloud Analytics Platform Mapping to Building Blocks**



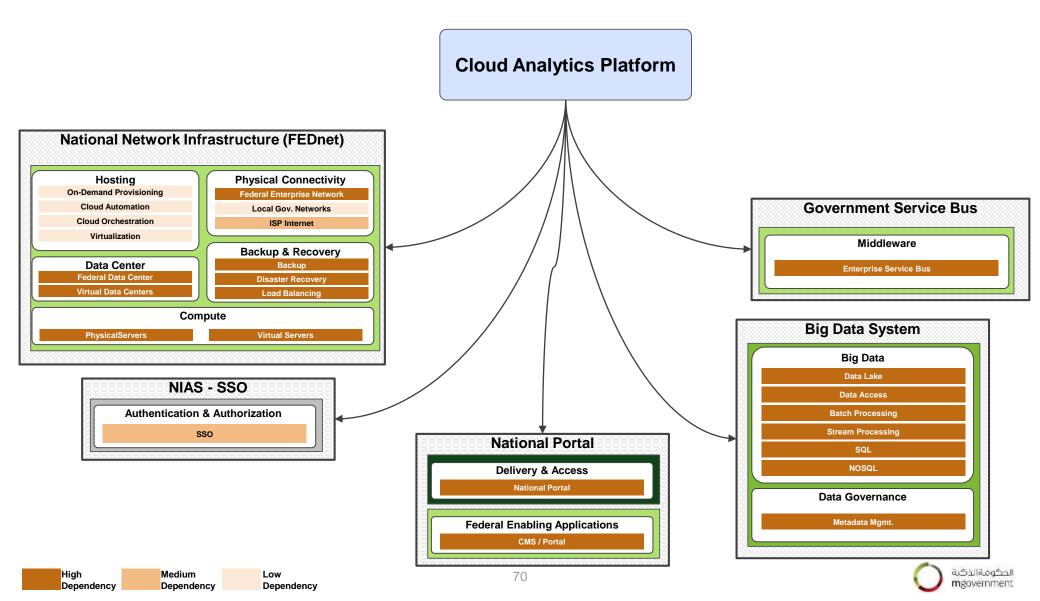






### Cloud Analytics Platform Project & Building Block Dependencies

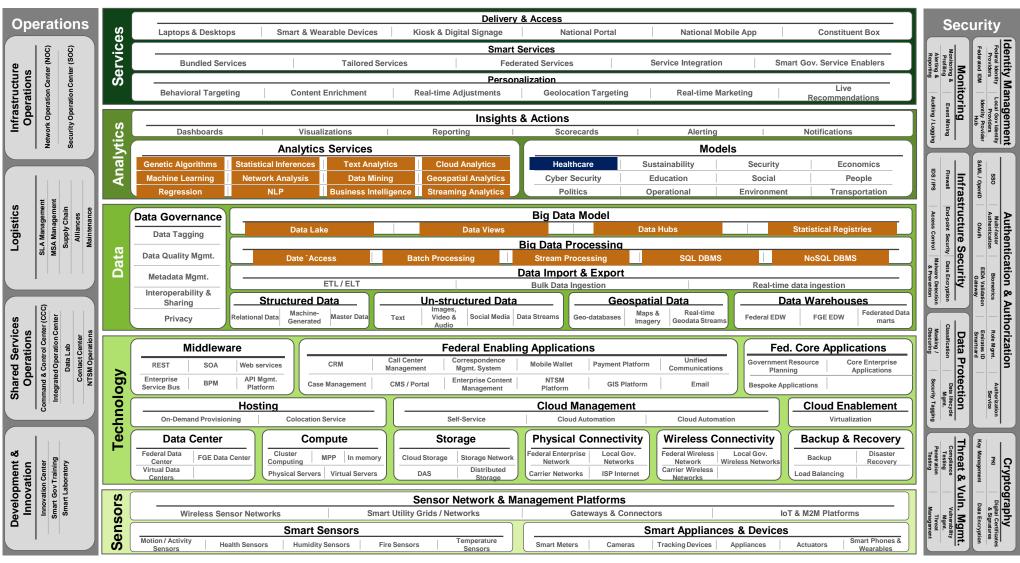






## **Health Analytics Mapping to Building Blocks**













Medium Dependency Low 7 Dependency



#### **Table of Contents**

- Introduction
- Scope
- Approach
- High Level EA
- Reference Architecture
- Project Mapping
- Appendix A Building Blocks Definitions
- Appendix B Smart Government Initiatives Charters





# Sensors architecture collects and aggregates data from multiple sources and communicates them to other systems

G2G G<sub>2</sub>C G<sub>2</sub>V G<sub>2</sub>B G<sub>2</sub>E Structured **Sensor Architecture Sensor Network & Management Platforms Smart Utility Grids / Wireless Sensor Networks Gateways & Connectors** IoT & M2M Platforms **Networks Smart Sensors Smart Appliances & Devices Motion / Activity Health Sensors Humidity Sensors Smart Meters Tracking Devices** Cameras Sensors **Smart Phones & Temperature Fire Sensors Speed Sensors Appliances** Actuators Sensors Wearables





# Sensors Architecture Building Blocks Definition

### **Sensor Architecture**

Includes all the sensor management capabilities required to administer, manage and connect sensors and smart devices deployed across FGE's and LGE's and allow them to communicate and exchange data in a secure manner

Wireless Sensor Networks A wireless sensor network consists of distributed and dispersed sensor nodes working together to monitor and record environmental and physical conditions and communicate this data to a central locations.

Smart Utility
Grids / Networks

Smart utility Grids and networks are intelligent and automated utilities delivery systems and networks integrated with communications and information technology and capable of gathering, sensing, monitoring, and acting on information

Gateways & Connectors

Sensor Gateways and connectors are integral part of sensor networks for managing communication between sensor nodes, gathering data, and configuring the network

IoT & M2M Platforms

End-to-End Internet-of-Things and Machine-to-Machine platforms for managing sensors and devices throughout the lifecycle from connectivity, to data and device management, towards integration and utilizations





# Sensors Architecture Building Blocks Definition

### **Sensor Architecture**

Motion / Activity

Activity Sensors are capable of tracking motion and measure activity levels

Health Sensors

Includes different types of sensors and smart sensors able to general

a correct

representation of physical conditions into electric signals and

digital data with the

functionalities

possibility to perform basic processing and

Health Sensors are capable of monitoring body conditions, medications, health statuses

**Humidity Sensors** 

Sensors

Humidity sensors are capable of monitoring the humidity levels in various spaces and locations

**Fire Sensors** 

Fire Sensors and flame detectors detect the presence of flames or heat from fire and used as part of fire alarm systems.

Temperature Sensors

Temperature Sensors are able to detect temperature levels and send them back to aggregators and gateways

**Speed Sensors** 

Speed Sensors are able to detect the speed of objects



Includes various smart appliances, phones,

and devices enabled

communication and

intelligent systems to

respond to changes and requests.

with two-way



# Sensors Architecture Building Blocks Definition

### **Sensor Architecture**

Illustrative Smart Meters

Smart meters are electronic devices that can measure the consumption of electricity, water, or gas enabling two-way communications and controllers.

**Cameras** 

Cameras provide continuous video data streams with varying amount of information based on camera types and use and communicate these streams back to centralized systems

**Tracking Devices** 

Tracking Devices for tracking objects such as vehicles and people using various technologies (Cameras, GPS-based, etc..) and for variety of purposes

**Appliances** 

Appliances (e.g. Smart Appliances) are appliances capable of communicating messages and responding to requests and exchanging data with centralization systems

Actuators

Actuators are devices that are capable of applying specific motions to control systems or objects by responding to changes or specific requests

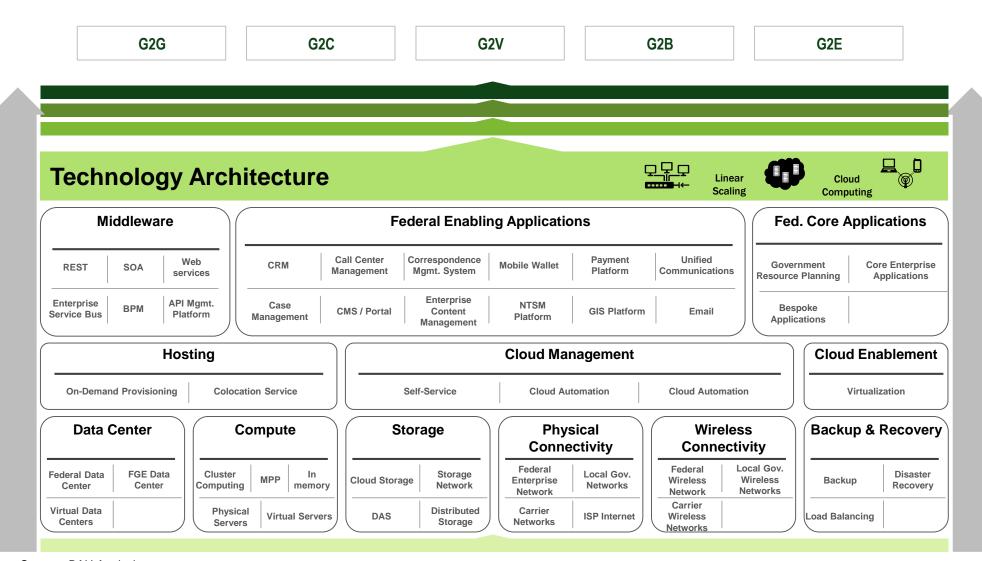
Smart Phones & Wearables

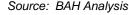
These include smart mobiles and connected wearable devices that can operate interactively and autonomously





# Technology architecture is the collected computing & network resources necessary to scale against government needs









### **Technology Architecture**

Consists of all physical and virtual datacenters at federal or local government levels housing and maintaining all backend IT systems including servers, storage, networking and providing core physical environment services.

Federal Data Center The Federal Data Center by FEDnet is a high assurance data center hosting government-wide services and providing hosting and colocation services to FGE's in a dynamic and highly scalable cloud infrastructure with disaster recovery capabilities.

**FGE Data Center** 

Data Centers managed or utilized by the various Federal Government entities to house and maintain their IT systems and host their enterprise services.

Virtual Data Center Virtual Data Centers (VDC) abstract the underlying hardware and provides automation and orchestration of infrastructure and services. VDC is a cloud service provided by FEDnet to Federal entities and is composed of several components (servers, storage, secure zones, firewalls, load balancers, etc...)

Consists of all physical servers, virtual servers, clusters, super computers, MPP hardware, clusters and grid computing to perform set of computations and operations to provide a dedicated service to

users

**Physical Servers** 

Physical services are front-end platforms running on dedicated physical hardware hosting services and able to respond to user requests. Servers include the hardware, compute and processing units, operating system, software, and networking protocols.

**Virtual Servers** 

Virtual Servers are servers sharing physical compute and storage resources on a host machine with other virtual servers and sits on top of abstraction/emulation layer (e.g. hypervisor)

Cluster Computing

Cluster Computing delivers unified, single and scalable high-performance computing harnessing the power of several interconnected (loosely or tightly) computers. Commodity clusters are one example of clusters using commodity low-cost hardware

MPP

Massively Parallel Processing (MPP) servers deliver high-performance computing using large numbers of processors (i.e. CPUs) running in parallel and coordinate fashion to execute single programs.

### **Technology Architecture**

Storage

Provides shared storage capabilities to servers and computes across networks or through direct access technologies **Cloud Storage** 

Cloud storage provides a service for users and federal entities to store and access data. The service provider is responsible for managing, maintaining, and backing up data and underlying hardware to ensure availability and scalability

**Storage Network** 

Storage Network provides shared storage to servers and computers across a network or various access channels using various protocols. It mainly consists of Network Attached Storage (NAS) devices providing file-level data storage and Storage Area Network (SAN) devices providing block-level data storage

DAS

Direct-attached storage (DAS) are dedicated storage devices directly attached to servers. DAS provides a low-cost option compared to Storage Networks and is often used with commodity computing / clusters

Distributed Storage

Distributed storage provides reliable and scalable platforms to store and access data by distributing storage and processing on multiple nodes or may span large number of commodity clusters (e.g. HDFS)

Backup & Recovery

Consists of backup and recovery services for ensuring continuation of operations in case of disasters and events

Backup

Backup services cover the process of managing, copying and archiving of data stored in servers and storage devices into other storage media of various types using different models. This allows to recover data to a certain point in time if required (e.g. in case of data loss).

Disaster Recovery Disaster Recovery(DR) covers the policies, processes, and tools to enable organization to recover critical IT systems and infrastructure and provide failover in case of critical events or disasters. This includes establishing remote DR sites, routine offsite backups and replications,, recovery tools and others, cloud solutions, etc...

**Load Balancing** 

Load balancing allows the distribution of requests and traffic among multiple resources, servers, clusters, networks, etc.. This improves availability and reliability, eliminates single points of failures, optimizes resources, enhances availability and allows for scalability

### **Technology Architecture**

Consist of all wired and physical networks connecting various entities internally and externally using various types of networks (e.g. LAN, WAN, MAN, etc..)

Federal Enterprise Network A unified, secure and reliable enterprise network that interconnects the different FGEs and provide a single network and security boundary for the federal government of the UAE. Entities are connected thrown Wide Area Networks (WAN) via Multi-Protocol Label Switching (MPLS) technology.

Local Gov. Networks Enterprise network specific to the different local governments (e.g. ADSIC, DSG) used as a secure and reliable channel for electronic data communications among departments and local entities.

**Carrier Networks** 

Networks owned and operated by Carriers (e.g. Du, Etisalat) or Managed Service Providers (MSP) and provided as a service to the entities. These include managed leased lines/circuits, Ethernet services (e.g. MPS), IP Virtual Private Networks (VPN) and others.

**ISP Internet** 

ISP Internet, managed by Carriers/ISPs, provide symmetrical and asymmetrical internet connectivity to government entities through various methods (e.g. Leased Lines)

Provides wireless connectivity to various government entities using various technologies and protocols.

Federal Wireless Network A unified, secure, and reliable enterprise network that interconnects FGE's wirelessly through various wireless and mobile telecommunication technologies to allow for specific services such as mobile computing

Local Gov. Wireless Networks

Enterprise wireless network specific to the different local governments (e.g. ADSIC, DSG) used to provide secure wireless connectivity to government entities.

Carrier Wireless Networks Mobile and wireless networks managed and provided by Carriers using various telecommunication technologies (e.g. WiFi, 3g, 4g, LTE, WiMAX, etc..)





### **Technology Architecture**

On-Demand Provisioning

On-Demand Provisioning provides an environment that allows scaling the infrastructure to support business needs and allows delivering IT capabilities on demand with minimal intervention, ensuring high flexibility. It require

Refers to the multitenant shared and dedicated hosting services providing management, maintenance and support of infrastructure (e.g. firewalls, load balancing, security, network storage, backups, servers, etc..) for clients often bound by Service Level Agreements (SLAs)

Cloud Automation

Could Automation provides automated cloud management services to users and government entities and includes the capability to dynamically order, deploy, monitor, manage, configure, secure and retire IT infrastructures and services with minimal human intervention. It is a key component for delivering a cloud-based IT-as-a-service solution such as FEDnet Hosting services.

Cloud Orchestration Cloud Orchestration provides the tools necessary to orchestrate the various steps in the cloud provision process and streamline them allowing for "planned" automation and provisioning of tasks within the cloud environment.

Virtualization

Virtualization introduces a layer of "abstraction" between hardware resources and systems. It creates a virtual version of networks, servers and storage allowing for sharing of actual physical resources among several virtual instances.

Colocation Service

Colocation services provide data center space, equipment, power, cooling, physical security and connectivity to external entities and internet for rental by other users (i.e. FGE's)



Middleware

# **Technology Architecture Building Blocks Definition**

### **Technology Architecture**

REST

REST a design pattern that provides enterprise integration between services through REST-ful API's or web services utilizing primarily HTTP protocol along with XML or JSON formats.

SOA

Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) is a design pattern in which application components provide services to other components via a communications protocol

Middleware increases the flexibility, interoperability, and portability of existing infrastructure by linking or "gluing" two otherwise separate applications.

**BPM** 

Business Process Management (BPM) consists of the processes and technologies for modelling, managing, automating and integrating business processes across the enterprise.

**Enterprise Service Bus** 

Enterprise Service Bus (ESB) refers to an integration architecture and middleware technologies to manage the communications between heterogeneous enterprise applications using SOA through a common communication bus. The Government Service Bus (ESB) is an ESB implementation to enable a SOA approach for integration among various FGE's,

**Web Services** 

Web Services provide a web-based open standards method to exchange data between applications / devices and over a network.

API Mgmt. Platform

API (Application Programming Interface) platforms provide the infrastructure, applications and technologies required to design, expose, manage, and secure API's



## **Technology Architecture**

**CRM** 

A National CRM system to unify all constituent feedback mechanisms, manage and track cases, route issues to FGEs, and serve as the backend to the Government Contact Center and other communication channels

Case Management

A case management solution that provide capabilities to manage the lifecycle of claims and investigations within government entities.

**Call Center** Management

Call Center Management solution to serve as the backend of the Government Contact Center for allowing automatic call routing using Automated Call Distribution (ACD) technologies. integration with various access channels, IVR technologies, satisfaction surveys, workforce management and optimization, and virtual assistants.

at the Federal level to be utilized for CMS / Portal delivering Federal

Consist of all enterprise

applications available

services or enabling FGE's to deliver

federated services.

Content Management System (CMS) provides the capabilities to create, author, store, manage, organize, monitor and access content, documents and web pages.

Correspondence Mgmt. System

Correspondence Management System manages and track the incoming and outgoing correspondence process and administrative and government communication internally and externally

**Enterprise** Content Management

Enterprise Content Management (ECM) involves several processes and tools allowing enterprises to manage, organize, store, preserve and deliver content of various types. Some of these tools include document management, content management, knowledge management. Records management, collaboration, etc..

**Mobility Platform** 

Mobility platform consists of Enterprise Mobility Management solution delivering mobile device management, mobile application management, mobile content and email management capabilities to provide entities with secure, flexible and consistent mobile experience.

لحكوم فالذكرة

mgovernment

delivering Federal

services or enabling FGE's to deliver

federated services.



## **Technology Architecture Building Blocks Definition**

### **Technology Architecture**

**TSM Platform** 

A platform that provides mobile lifecycle management capabilities (i.e. secure element lifecycle management, payment application provisioning) and end-to-end security encryption between banks and smart phones to help in executing Trusted Service Manager (TSM) activities

**Mobile Wallet** 

Mobile wallet is primarily a mobile application that interconnects service providers and identity providers in a market where their capabilities can be securely and intuitively provisioned to constituents. This becomes the basis of mobile payment options as service providers rely on identity providers to offer ePayment solutions as mobile applications.

Consist of all enterprise applications available at the Federal level to be utilized for

ePayment service for the whole of government to better meet the financial transaction needs of constituents and entities. Available over multiple access channels as a stand alone service to include mobile (e.g., app) and web (e.g., applet)

**Virtual Assistant** 

A multichannel virtual assistant solution that provides the capabilities to conduct human-like natural voice interactions with users to deliver personalized service and assistance

**GIS Platform** 

A Geographic Information System (GIS) provides the capability to capture, collect, store, visualize, manipulate, analyze, preserve, and publish spatial and geographical data built on top of a spatial data infrastructure (SDI)

Unified Communications

Unified Communications provide the platform and tools to provide secure, trusted, integrated and real-time communication services to entities and users facilitating seamless collaboration through various channels including audio, video and web conferencing

**Email** 

Email platform to provide email services to FGE's in a secure, flexible and scalable manner.





### **Technology Architecture**

Consists of core enterprise applications critical to the government and FGE's core business and processes Government Resource Planning

Core Enterprise Applications

Bespoke Applications

The Government Resource Planning (GRP) includes the capabilities supporting the management of enterprise planning and back-office operations which cover Financial management, human resources, Supply Chain Management, Procurement Management, and Inventory Management

Core Enterprise Applications include various applications critical to the core operation of FGE's

Bespoke Applications include custom-built, in-house developed or COTS solutions that are deployed to meet some specific business need within FGE's





## Data architecture is data federation across distributed data stores to facilitate integration, sharing and analytics

G<sub>2</sub>G G<sub>2</sub>C G<sub>2</sub>V G<sub>2</sub>B G<sub>2</sub>E ¥ **Data Architecture Federation** Metatags Data Lake **Big Data Big Data Model** Data Governance **Data Hubs Statistical Registries Data Lake Data Views Data Tagging Big Data Processing Date Access Batch Processing Stream Processing** SQL DBMS NoSQL DBMS **Data Quality** Mgmt. **Data Import & Export** Metadata ETL / ELT **Bulk Data Ingestion** Real-time data ingestion Mgmt. **Structured Data Un-structured Data Geospatial Data Data Warehouses** Interoperability & Sharing Real-time Federated Machine-Images, Master Social Data Relational Geo-Maps & Generate Geodata Federal EDW FGE EDW Data Video & Text Media Data **Streams Privacy** Data databases Imagery Streams d Audio marts





### **Data Architecture**

Consists of data repositories with high degree of organization such as data residing in Relational Data

#### **Relational Data**

Relational Data is data generated by transactional enterprise applications and often stored in Relational Database Management System (RDMS) in a structured schema format or other forms of repositories or files (e.g. excel)

#### Machine-Generated

Machine-generated data are sometimes referred to as semi-structured data and include logs, stored sensor data, click-stream, etc...

#### **Master Data**

Master or Reference Data represents common and critical business data that is often shared among various business units and enterprise applications such as products, materials, employees, partners, vendors, etc...

Consists of all data and information that does not have a specific format, cannot be modeled into a structured schema or has not been organized into one such as blogs, text documents, videos,

streams etc...

#### **Text**

Texts and images that could be in form of documents, emails, blogs, web pages etc..

#### **Social Media**

Social media information generated on social media sites and services in addition to blogs

## Images, Video & Audio

Images, Videos and Audio files are non-textual information stored in variety of files and generated in media like documents (e.g. JPEG, MP3, MPEG, etc..)

#### **Data Streams**

Data moving at high speeds such as transient sensor data, web traffic, satellite data, live video streams, etc..





### **Data Architecture**

Includes all data, data streams, documents, and repositories storing spatial information **Geo-databases** 

Geo-databases are repositories used to model, store and manage spatial and attribute data on top of a relational database management system (RDBMS).

Maps & Imagery

Maps & Imagery gathered from ground surveys, aerial or satellite imagery stored in various formats

Real-time Geodata Streams Real-time Geodata Streams involve real-time data streams with associated spatial information from variety of sources such as GPS, air traffic control, vessel positions, mobile data, etc...

Consists of all nonrelational and dimensional data warehouse and marts used to aggregate data for reporting and analytics **Federal EDW** 

Federal Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) represents a centralized repository of significant government-wide data used for business intelligence and analytics purposes.

**FGE EDW** 

Federate FGE's Enterprise Data Warehouse represents a centralized repository of each FGE significant data for reporting, business intelligence and analytics purposes.

Federated Data Marts

Federated Data Marts hosted at various FGE's for presenting subset of FGE's EDW focusing on a single subject or business domain.





### **Data Architecture**

Involves the loading, transformation, ingestion and exporting of bulk and real-time data from operational systems to data repositories ETL / ELT

Extract, Transform and Load (ETL) is a mechanism / tool for manipulating, change and migration of data between heterogeneous systems, databases and repositories.

Bulk Data Ingestion

Bulk Data Ingestion represents the process and tools (e.g. Apache Sqoop) for efficiently transferring bulk data between various systems, primarily between Big Data platform(e.g. Hadoop HDFS, NoSQL) and relational databases.

Real-time data ingestion

Real-time data ingestion consists of the process and tools (e.g. Apache Flume) for collecting, aggregating and moving large amounts of real-time streaming data to other systems, primarily to the Big Data platform.



### **Data Architecture**

a Governance

Involves the decision rights, policies, processes and tools to ensure data is properly managed and protected through its lfiecycle

#### **Data Tagging**

Data Tagging involves assigning metadata and security tags on data during processing / ingestion which helps organize data and facilitate specialized retrievals

## Data Quality Mgmt.

Data Quality Management processes and technologies to assess, measure, profile, monitor, and manage quality of data and allow for transformations as per defined rules

#### Metadata Mgmt.

Metadata Management processes, tools and repositories to harvest, extract, assign, manage metadata throughout the data lifecycle.

## Interoperability & Sharing

Interoperability and Sharing frameworks and standards that define the rules and policies around data exchange and sharing.

#### **Privacy**

Information and data Privacy covers the policies, processes and tools that limit the dissemination and exchange of collected personal data.

#### **Data Security**

Involves the protection of data from unauthorized access or attempts of sabotage and destruction. See Definition in Security Domain



Big



## **Data Architecture Building Blocks Definition**

### **Data Architecture**

Includes the core components of a Big Data management and access platform allowing the access and processing of data in data lakes through various technologies

**Data Access** 

**Batch Processing** 

Stream **Processing** 

SQL

**NoSQL** 

Includes the repositories and data models that allow to store, aggregate, access, and publish data to specific groups

**Data Lake** 

**Data Views** 

Data Hubs

Statistical Registries Data Access offers the capabilities to access and interact with various types of data (e.g. batch, streaming, real-time, etc...) in various ways including opportunities for 'schema-on-read' access. Examples of tools include Apache Hive, Pig, and tez.

Batch Processing involves tools to process bulk data in batches. Examples of tools include Hadoop MapReduce

Streaming processing involves tools to process high-volumes of real-time data and streams in a distribute scalable environment. Example of Streaming Processing tools include Apache Storm

Tools to allow data access and SQL scripting on top of data warehouses specific for aggregating, summarization and analysis. Example of tools is Apache Tez

NoSQL databases provide data storage mechanisms other than traditional tabular / relational formats of SQL databases (RDMS). Several types of NoSQL databases exist, including Columnar, Graph, Key-value and others. Example of tools include Hbase (Columnar)

Data Lake is a single consolidated large object-based repository of information containing all the organization (e.g. Federal government, FGE's, LGE's, etc..) structured, unstructured and streaming data. Data Lakes are built on top of Big Data platforms and repositories

Data Views are created using subset of Data Lakes at the time of analysis through the use of indices and relationships in order tailor the data to the specific needs of the business.

Data Hubs are collections of data, organized under specific subjects and domains (e.g. Land, People, Business, etc..), ready for sharing.

Statistical registries are used to collect and share statistical, survey, and aggregated information on specific domains among communities and government entities





# Analytics architecture is the analysis and automation used to produce customer service insights and knowledge

G<sub>2</sub>G G<sub>2</sub>C G<sub>2</sub>V G<sub>2</sub>B G<sub>2</sub>E **Analytics Architecture** M<sub>2</sub>M **Analysis Automation** Discovery **Insights & Actions Visualizations** Reporting **Notifications Alerting** Scorecards **Dashboards Analytics Services** Models **Streaming** Sustainability **Genetic Algorithms Statistical Inferences** Healthcare Social **Analytics** Geospatial **Cloud Analytics Machine Learning People** Security **Politics Analytics** Business **Data Mining Cyber Security** Regression **Economics Operational** Intelligence **Text Analytics Transportation Network Analysis** Education **NLP Environment** 





### **Analytics Architecture**

Includes traditional and Big Data Analytics tools, methods, and techniques that operate on existing data repositories (data lakes, data warehouses, etc...) to produce analysis, modeling, testing

needed for decision

making

### Genetic Algorithms

Genetic Algorithms are algorithms used in various analytics services to find decisions that yields the best answer out of several possible options.

#### **Machine Learning**

Machine learning is used to learn classifiers and prediction models in the absence of an expert and employs many algorithms in the areas of decision trees, association learning, artificial neural networks, inductive logic programming, support vector machines, clustering, Bayesian networks, genetic algorithms, reinforcement learning, and representation learning.

#### Regression

Regression is a statistical analysis tool for investigating and analyzing the relationship among variables, to estimate why a phenomenon occurred and predict future outcomes. Regression analysis is widely used for predictive analytics.

### **Text Analytics**

Text Analytics or text mining involves analyzing large datasets of textual information through patterns, trends, extraction and retrieval techniques to derive insights and find useful information for various business applications (e.g. security, health, marketing, academic, etc..)

#### **NLP**

NLP is used to process unstructured and semi-structured documents for the purposes of information retrieval, sentiment analysis, statistical machine translation, and classification.

#### **Network Analysis**

Network analysis using graph theory and social network analysis are used to understand association and relationships between entities of interests.





### **Analytics Architecture**

Includes traditional and Big Data Analytics tools, methods, and techniques that operate on existing data repositories (data lakes, data warehouses, etc...) to produce analysis, modeling, testing needed for decision making

## Statistical Inferences

Traditional statistical methods using univariate and multivariate analysis on relatively small datasets are employed to make inferences, test hypotheses, and summarize data.

#### **Cloud Analytics**

Cloud Analytics involves specific tools and technologies, building on existing analytics tools, to help gain insights from large data sets across private and public clouds.

#### Business Intelligence

Business intelligence tools focus on understanding and analyzing historical data to enable informed business decisions from an operational and performance perspectives.

### Streaming Analytics

Streaming Analytics provides the capabilities to analyze and extract perishable insights from high-velocity data moving in real-time.

## Geospatial Analytics

Geospatial Analytics involves applying statistical methods and predictive techniques to analyze massive amounts of batch and streaming geodata from variety of sources to understand trends, behaviors, and properties of subjects.

#### **Data Mining**

Data mining is used to discover patterns in large datasets and draws from multiple fields including artificial intelligence, machine learning, statistics, and database systems.



nsights &

Involves all the tools

analysis results to

produce necessary

dashboards, reports

that will help extract the

insights and turn them

visualizations.

in actions

required for building on



## **Analytics Architecture Building Blocks Definition**

## **Analytics Architecture**

**Visualizations** 

Visualizations tools consist of scientific visualizations, information visual analytics to present data in graphical formatting while incorporate the analytical reasoning with these visualization through customizable, flexible and interactive user interfaces. Examples of visualization include: Histograms, Charts, Geospatial, Networks & Graphs, Plots, Survival Charts, etc...

Reporting

Reporting involves collection of data and presenting in the form of customized or prebuilt reports to decision makers

Scorecards

Scorecards provide the capability to monitor and report on certain metrics against objectives depicting progress over time.

**Dashboards** 

Dashboards provides a lightweight, easy-to-read, and easy-to-build interface showing historical trends and real-time monitoring to analyze transactions, behaviors, patterns, threats, and other activities.

**Alerting** 

Alerting introduces the capability of producing automated real-time alerts based on defined events with visualizing and ability of notifications.

**Notification** 

Notification capability involves proactively notifying the users of events, alerts, or issues through various communication channels.

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### **Analytics Architecture**

Models

Encompasses the different analytics models across various business domains of relevance to the Smart Government and government entities

Healthcare

Health care analytics have different applications in Clinical Decision Support (CDS) systems and in evaluating datasets for disease management and clinical research

Social

Social Analytics involves analyzing social behaviors, identity trends in customer sentiments (through social media) and understanding social patterns among people

Sustainability

Sustainability Analytics brings together the main pillar of sustainability (social, economic and environmental) to identity associations, relationships and provide predictions

People

People Analytics in the area of human resource management bring correlations and associations between disparate data to benefits businesses, hiring, and employments

**Security** 

Security Analytics analyze events, past threats, trends, sensor data intelligence data across defense, intelligence and national security domains to predict and respond to threats

**Politics** 

Politics analytics involves the analysis of social data & political events and campaigns to mine data about constituents behaviors in order to enhance political campaigns through effective targeting

**Economic** 

Economic Analytics make use of smart analytics technique to analyze information of economic significance and derive predictive and even prescriptive insights to aid decision making at macro-level

**Operational** 

Operational economics focuses on analyzing operational data in order to gain new insights about operational efficiencies and effectiveness with focus on improving productivity and making smarter decisions (e.g. Analytics on citizen services)

**Cyber Security** 

Cyber Security Analytics involves analyzing vast amount of InfoSec data to derive trends and bring the capability to predict, detect, and stop threats and shorten the remediation time after attacks

**Environment** 

Environmental Analytics looks at historic and real-time data on environmental conditions to identify trends to identify potential issues and predict the impact of which on economics and sustainability

Education

Education Analytics mines information about learners, students, and teachers to help optimize learning environments and make better decision on education policies and programs

**Transportation** 

Transportation Analytics analyzes transportation data from various resources for the purpose of enhancing reducing congestions and building a reliable and safer transportation networs.



# Services architecture is the proactive delivery of customer services based on analytical and inferential insights

G2G G<sub>2</sub>C G<sub>2</sub>V G<sub>2</sub>B G<sub>2</sub>E (P) **Services Architecture** Integration Adaptive Prediction Pervasive **Delivery & Access Laptops & Desktops** Smart & Wearable Devices **Kiosk & Digital Signage National Portal National Mobile App Constituent Box Smart Services Tailored Services Bundled Services Federated Services Service Integration** Smart Government Service Enablers Personalization **Behavioral** Content Real-time Geolocation Real-time Live **Targeting Enrichment Adjustments** Marketing Recommendations **Targeting** 



# Services Architecture Building Blocks Definition

### **Services Architecture**

**Smart Services** 

Consists of all smart services delivered by the smart government to all constituents **Bundled Services** 

Bundled Services involve multiple services provided by one or more FGEs bundled, categorized and prioritized together based on constituent lifecycle for convenience and ease of use

**Tailored Services** 

Tailored Services offer new and enhanced services tailored to specific constituent needs.

Federated Services

Federated Services are all non-bundled specific services provided to constituents by the various service providers (i.e. FGEs)

Service Integration

Service Integrations involves interconnecting otherwise disparate and isolated services to deliver an integrated set of services.





# Services Architecture Building Blocks Definition

### **Services Architecture**

Consists of the collection of all mechanisms, tools, technologies and interfaces for automated dispensing of services to allow constituents access to all services

Laptops & Desktops

Laptops & Desktops used to access services via multiple channels and mechanisms

Smart & Wearable Devices

Smart & wearable devices consists all electronic devices that can perform certain computations, be connected through network, interact with other devices or systems or humans via various methods or technologies.

Kiosk & Digital Signage

Kiosks are physical structures often deployed in public places that are equipped with computer terminals and interactive technologies that provide access to information and services through various channels.

**National Portal** 

A National portal provides a one-stop shop over the web that enable access and discovery of all Smart Government services and resources

National Mobile App

A National Mobile App provides a single mobile app for the UAE federal government as a container for widgets developed by FGEs.

**Constituent Box** 

Constituent Box provides an accessible, secure, and trusted platform to manage electronic correspondence between government and constituents (e.g., businesses, citizens, and residents) based on constituent choice and preference





## Privacy and Security is the constant balance to ensure the safety of constituents while providing ease of access

G<sub>2</sub>G

G<sub>2</sub>C

G<sub>2</sub>V

G<sub>2</sub>B

G<sub>2</sub>E

#### **Identity Management**

Local Gov Federal Identity Identity **Providers** Providers

Identity Federated Provider Hub

#### **Authentication & Authorization**

Multi-factor Role Authorization Authenticati **Biometrics** SSO Service Management on **EIDA** SAML / **Emirates ID OAuth** Validation **OpenID Smartcard** Gateway

#### Cryptography

Digital Certificates & PKI **Signatures** Data Key Management Encryption

#### **Monitoring**

**Monitoring & Event Mining Profiling** 

Alerting & Reporting

**IDM** 

Auditing / Logging

#### **Infrastructure Security**

Perimeter **End-point** Data **Encryption** Security Security Intrusion **Malware Access** Detection / **Detection &** Control Prevention Prevention

#### **Data Protection**

Data lifecycle Classification management

Masking / Security **Obscuring Tagging** 

### Threat and Vulnerability Management

Compliance Vulnerability Management **Testing** 

Penetration Threat **Testing** Management

Source: BAH Analysis





## Privacy & Security Building Blocks Definition

## **Privacy and Security Architecture**

Consists of a set of policies, processes and technologies that establish and manage user identities and rules for systems

## Federal Identity Providers

A Federal Identity Provider is a system responsible for storing, managing, and authenticating identification information at a federal level (typically based on Emirates ID)

#### Local Gov Identity Providers

A Local Government Identity Provider is a system responsible for storing, managing, and authenticating identification information at a local government level (e.g. ADSIC, Dubai Smart Government)

#### **Federated IDM**

Federated Identity Management encompasses the common set of policies, processes and technologies that establish and manage user identities and rules for systems / services access across several organizations.

## Identity Provider Hub

An Identity provider hub is responsible for routing authentication requests from the Service Provider to the appropriate Identity Provider in a Federated Identity Management System

Consists of the various techniques used to secure communications and exchange of information

## Digital Certificates & Signatures

used to verify the identity of a public key holder. A Digital Signature involves a technique used to guarantee the authenticity of an electronic document.

Digital Certificates is a mechanism / electronic document, usually signed by a Certificate Authority (CA),

### PKI

Public-Key Infrastructure (PKI) is a key management system that aims to secure communications, transactions and exchanged of information based on the use of digital certificates

### **Key Management**

Key Management covers the processes, policies, procedures, people, technologies and protocols required to manage cryptographic keys throughout their lifecycle. PKI is a type of key management system.

### **Data Encryption**

Data Encryption involves several encoding techniques, protocols and technologies for ensuring integrity, security, and confidentiality of data.



Consists of the policies,

processes,

technologies and

standards used to

identify individuals, verify identities, and

control access to government resources

and services.



## **Privacy & Security Building Blocks Definition**

### **Privacy and Security Architecture**

SSO

Single Sign-On (SSO) is A solution that integrates multiple (disparate) systems using a single access control mechanism, allowing a user to sign on once and access each system without being required to sign in to each system separately

Multi-factor **Authentication** 

Multi-factor Authentication is a security system used to safeguard access to applications and services by requiring more than one method of authentication from independent categories of credentials

**Biometrics** 

Biometrics involves the technologies and tools used for measurement and statistical analysis of human bodily characteristics (such as fingerprints, eye scans, etc...) which can be used as unique identifiers for authentication and access control to systems.

SAML / OpenID

Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) and OpenID are protocols / standards used for authentication in the context `of Federated Identity Management. They allow secure exchange and communication of user authentication, entitlements, and attribute information.

**OAuth** 

OAuth is an open standard / protocol used mainly for authorization

Role Management Role Management involves the management of authorization using roles. It enables the specification of resources, privileges and rights that a certain user is allowed to access.

**Authorization** Service

Authorization Service is responsible for managing user authorizations and grating access to different applications

**Emirates ID** Smartcard

Emirates ID Smartcard is UAE's main mandatory Identification card issued by Emirates Identity Authority (EIDA) to all citizen and legal residents that provides identity information in addition to being able to store multiple ID applications.

**EIDA Validation** Gateway

EIDA Validation Gateway is a online service provided by EIDA to constituents allowing them to identity individuals, verify identities for authenticity, and match profiles stored in EIDA's repositories.

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# Privacy & Security Building Blocks Definition

### **Privacy and Security Architecture**

Security Monitoring for tracking events, identifying security threats, mitigating them and measuring compliance levels to defined security

policies

Monitoring & Profiling

Monitoring & Profiling include the monitoring, assessment, categorization, analysis, profiling, and prediction of security threats

**Event Mining** 

Event Mining covering the online monitoring, analysis, identification of associations and trends in security events

Alerting & Reporting

Alerting & Reporting provide the capabilities for automated alerts and notifications of security events and threats.





## Privacy & Security Building Blocks Definition

### **Privacy and Security Architecture**

Firewall

Firewall refers to network device that is designed to prevent unauthorized access to or from a private network

End-point Security

End-point Security refers to the an information security methodology for protecting corporate network for unauthorized access through enforcing security compliance to all end-point devices accessing the network

**Data Encryption** 

Data Encryption involves several encoding techniques, protocols and technologies for ensuring integrity, security, and confidentiality of data.

Intrusion Detection / Prevention

Intrusion Detection and Prevention Systems (IDPS) involve the processes, devices, applications and technologies used for network security by monitoring networks and systems activities, analyzing them for signs of possible incidents which are either threats or violations to security policies, attempting to stop them, and finally reporting on them.

**Access Control** 

Access Control covers the processes, tools, mechanisms and technologies to govern, manage, and control access requests from subjects to enterprise objects (e.g. resources, systems, applications and infrastructure). This includes authentication, authorization, audit, and access management.

Malware
Detection &
Prevention

Malware Detection & Prevention consists of the policies, processes, techniques, and tools used to protect enterprise resource against malware threats by providing threat detection, prevention and mitigation capabilities

Consists of all the

to protect IT

information,

their threat

policies, technologies,

tools and systems used

infrastructure, including

application, networks

and hardware from

internal or external

attacks and reducing





# Operations is the continual focus on service delivery throughout the customer experience lifecycle

G2G G<sub>2</sub>C G<sub>2</sub>V G<sub>2</sub>B G2E **Development & Shared Services** Logistics **Infrastructure Operations** Innovation **Operations Command & Control Center Network Operation Center Innovation Center SLA Management** (CCC) (NOC) **Security Operation Center Smart Gov Training Integrated Operation Center MSA Management** (SOC) **Smart Laboratory Supply Chain Data Lab** Operations **Contact Center Alliances NTSM Operations** Maintenance





# **Operations Building Blocks Definition**

### **Operations**

Consists of all development, training and innovation centers to drive innovation and research and engage government entities in smart government service delivery **Innovation Center** 

Innovation center focused on driving the adoption of mobile technology by FGEs in order to further the goals of smart government. Focuses on training, hands on development and testing support, and reach back to the ancillary capabilities in the Smart Laboratory, Consulting Services, and Smart Government Training.

Smart Gov Training Dedicated training for FGE staff for smart government covering goals, concepts, differentiation, and delivery strategies. Focused on mobile development but capable of adapting to deliver course content relevant to the needs of FGE staff and the goals of smart government.

**Smart Laboratory** 

Dedicated laboratory to research and develop new and innovative methods to build and deliver smart government services. Leverages latest practices and technologies to conduct cutting edge investigation into the application of technology to government service delivery and best serve constituents across the UAE.





# **Operations Building Blocks Definition**

### **Operations**

Command & Control Center (CCC)

Integrated Operation Center

An Integrated Operation Center (IOC) with a holistic view on Smart Government operations is responsible to oversee all the Smart Government operations and monitor, manage and react to information aggregated from the various sources including the NOC, SOC, CCC.

Covers the operations of all shared services in the Smart Government including an Integrated Operation Center.

Data Lab

A Data Lab staffed with trained data scientists to operate the big data system, maximize its value and produce deductive inferences and visualize them for decision making purposes

**Contact Center** 

A Centralized contact center for national government providing contact center operations to all constituents allowing them to I a single number, send an email to a single address, and use other singular communication channels to simply and easily contact federal government without worrying about which FGE to call, which department to contact, or the quality of the customer service they will receive.

**NTSM Operations** 

The NTSM Operations team is responsible for operating and managing all operations of the National Trusted Service Manager.



## **Operations Architecture Building Blocks Definition**

### **Operations**

Logistics

Infrastructure

Operations

Consists of all Smart Government operations related to logistics, supply chain, contracts management and vendor and alliance management **SLA Management** 

Service-Level Agreement (SLA) Management provides the methodologies, processes, and tools to manage, monitor, and maintain service quality through a service lifecycle.

MSA Management

**Supply Chain** 

Supply chain management and operations aim at managing the supply chain and procurement lifecycles for the smart government in order to leverage on economies of scale and ensure standardized and consistent delivery of services

Alliances

Operational and strategic alliances and partnerships (e.g. Public-Private partnerships) that facilitate the development, deployment and operations of smart government services.

**Maintenance** 

Involves the monitoring, management, control and operations of the National Network Infrastructure in the Federal Governement

Network Operation Center (NOC) Network Operation Center (NOC) provides centralized monitoring, management, control, and maintenance of all FEDnet's networks to enhance availability and reliability of services.

Security Operation Center (SOC) Security Operation Center (SOC) provides security monitoring service that deal with event and alarm monitoring in the SIEM security console of the Dedicated SOC, analyzing the incidents and escalating to the SIRT if needed

