Attachment 4 - AOC Target Architecture and Executive Overview
March 2009

The AOC Enterprise Architecture (EA) consists of components that specify the approved technologies, standards, and products to support and enable the delivery of Information Technology service components and capabilities.

An Enterprise Architecture is designed to:
- Reduce cost and complexity through uniformity, thereby reducing administrative, training, and maintenance costs, while increasing overall efficiency,
- Guide the development and acquisition of technology solutions,
- Employ widely supported standards to promote open systems and the reuse of existing infrastructure, and maximize system portability or interoperability using common hardware, software and development methodologies,
- Provide end users a consistent and integrated approach to applications and data.

EA can be categorized into four areas of service, which are: 1) Access and Delivery, 2) Platform and Infrastructure, 3) Component Framework, and 4) Interface and Integration. The Judiciary has invested in and is currently using the following technologies and standards for new system development, which make up the core of the Enterprise Architecture.

1. Access and Delivery
This Service Area references the technologies for Data Exchange and delivery protocols with external partners.
Core Judiciary Standards:
- Web Services, using GJXML formatted data for Judicial Data exchanges (sending and receiving data)

2. Platform and Infrastructure
This Service area describes the application and database platforms, hardware and infrastructure, database, storage and software architectures and programming environments.
Core Judiciary Standards:
- Oracle Database (data storage), Web Server (Apache) and Applications Server (J2EE containers)
- Eclipse is the Integrated Development Environment (IDE) for Java coding
- Deployment of J2EE applications to the Development, Test and Production environments is with custom Ant scripts following specific JIS guidelines.
- CVS for source version control and CVS Tracker for Bug and Issue Tracking
- Software modeling is with UML 2.0
- Unix File System for storing images and documents
- IBM AIX UNIX platform for database and applications

3. Component Framework
This Area specifies the design standards for applications, including business logic, presentation, data management, and security.
Core Judiciary Standards:
- The J2EE architecture is the standard for applications with business logic in Java. Depending on implementation factors and conditions, application standards include:
- HTML, Java server pages, Java server faces, XSL with XML data, Java Swing framework
- Sensitive data and authentication and authorization standards are SSL and Oracle Single sign-on

4. Interface and Integration
This Service area encompasses the interaction, communication and interoperability technologies and strategies for joining disparate systems, including transition strategies, and component reuse.
Core Judiciary Standards:
- Data exchange will be facilitated via the Oracle database and mapped to the GJXML standard (for external exchanges)