**Enterprise Architecture and its Importance on Digital Transformation**

Primarily, it is via enterprise architecture that companies standardize and organize their IT infrastructure to accomplish their goals. These strategies aid in digital transformation, IT growth, and modernization of IT departments. Information technology (IT) through EA improve a company's services and network thus ensuring continuity in growth. The success of a company is also dependent on the IT enterprise architecture. The IT enterprise architect helps a company stay operational and grow by enhancing its network and services (Alamri, Abdullah, & Albar, 2018, P.6). Using enterprise architecture, for example, may help companies become more agile, more productive, save money, increase revenue, and provide better customer service and products more quickly. Enterprise architects may use it to help modernize and improve a company's services. It also helps to improve the hardware and software of the business

(Kasemsap, 2018, P. 1078). Another benefit is that it makes complex issues easier to understand. As a consequence, decision-making and error avoidance are made more straightforward for everyone in the company.

**Value and Risk of creating an Enterprise Architecture**

The implementation of an EA program in a company comes with both benefits and risks. When it comes to value, EA is unmatched in its capacity to bring together perspectives on strategy, business, and technology, allowing a company to see its present and future operational states. Modelling various future operating scenarios is also supported, which may help the company survive (or flourish) as it reacts to unforeseen developments inside and outside the operational environment (Venkatesh et al., 2007). By deploying an EA program, an integrated set of IT resource planning, decision-making, and implementation procedures is built up that can better detect and address performance gaps throughout the organization. It's one of a kind since it promotes resource usage throughout the whole company. As a result, many businesses now have stovepipe and redundant IT resources due to this shift from systems-level methods to IT resource creation (Peppard, Ward, & Daniel, 2007).

More competent and adaptable business services and systems may be housed in more efficient enterprise-wide everyday operating environments that encourage business and technological growth. The total value of EA varies depending on the complexity and size of the company, the kind and quantity of digital -related performance inadequacies, duplication of existing IT resources and acceptability by stakeholders. EA may be a successful IT resource governance method for companies that are regional or global in scope but have a more minor, less centralized IT department (Peppard, Ward, & Daniel, 2007). When working with smaller, more centralized companies, EA can ensure that the company can match business needs with technological solutions while also improving inventories, security, and configuration management.

On the other hand, EA can have various risks associated with it. An EA, for instance, maybe time-consuming, expensive, and disruptive to company operations (Simon, Fischbach & Schoder, 2010). Creating comprehensive EA documentation that addresses strategy, business, and technology may take a long time and be expensive, depending on the project's scope. One expense is the cost of hiring and training architects and auxiliary analysts. The time that managers and subordinate employees spend away from their day to day jobs is another expense factor. EA documentation tools and online repositories are also expensive; thus, that must be considered. Stakeholders may not utilize the EA if they do not believe in the idea or don't see its benefit**.**

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