Enterprise Architecture for Smart Enterprise System

A Quest for Chili Agrosystem

Meuthia Rachmaniah1, Arif Imam Suroso2*, Muhamad Syukur3, Irman Hermadi4
Computer Science Department, Bogor Agricultural University, Bogor, Indonesia1,4
School of Business, Bogor Agricultural University, Bogor, Indonesia2
Agronomy and Horticulture Department, Bogor Agricultural University, Bogor, Indonesia3

Abstract—The chili agrosystem faces many challenges, and the enterprise architecture (EA) artifacts as the building block of a chili enterprise system (ES) are not exist. This research is a qualitative systematic literature review as part of developing intelligent ES to examine chili's production, consumption, and price. The first step toward ES development is recognizing worthy chili EA and EA frameworks that characterize existing chili market conditions. The study aims to answer three research questions (RQ) and uses a state-of-the-art approach, employing predetermined keywords, to six research databases and data gathered from the corresponding institutional agencies. The findings on RQ1 revealed eight dynamics chili main supply chain patterns and data segregation among institutional agencies. The RQ2 disclosed numerous studies on EA; however, none offered for the chili agrosystem. In addition, the RQ3 results are multiple and expose different EAF characteristics. Again, no study considers its applicability to the chili agrosystem. To conclude, the strength of enterprise architecture for the chili enterprise system is the resulting deliverables that fall into three categories. These are factors of the chili agrosystem, enterprise, and architecture factors. Of many available frameworks, the Zachman framework - The Ontology gives more offerings.

Keywords—Chili agrosystem; enterprise architecture; intelligent enterprise; supply chain; Zachman framework

I. INTRODUCTION

Chili is an essential complementary ingredient for most Indonesian daily cuisines. Most chili farmers will plant chili when prices are high, resulting in an ample supply of chili and causing prices to fall. On the other hand, chili farmers do not grow chili when prices are low, resulting in a scarcity of chili, and eventually, prices will rise. Chili pests and diseases can also influence the supply of chili. Reference [1] analyzes the socio-economic and agro-ecological aspects of chili production. The results show that harvest losses due to pests and diseases are high. Also, the chili agribusiness risks for chili farmers are production, price, economic, and institutional risks [2]. These risks are interrelated. These risks that bring negative impacts are production risks due to plant diseases, markets due to price volatility, and monetary risks faced by chili farmers.

The chili supply chain has not been implemented efficiently and effectively in its management [3]. Most distribution chain actors face several barriers, such as losses, decreased products, and inefficiencies in the delivery period. The study of [4] stated that the chili supply chain is lengthy and unoptimized, including not entrusting the Village Owned Enterprises (called Bumdes) and the Indonesian Farmers Shop (called TTI).

Reference [5] had identified 23 profiles of agro-industrial enterprises. The classification characteristics used are the location in the food chain and industry (field of activity), organizational forms and company law, company size, trade turnover, volume level, and technical and technological innovation base of the company (facilities and production technology used). Other characteristics are features of the company's structure (complexity, the presence of vertical and horizontal integration), the level and possible likelihood of production diversification, the company's price segment, the degree of product differentiation, the width and geography of market presence, the nature of influence in the market (the company's position in the market).

The importance of this research is longing for reconciling chili price volatilities due to supply and demand discrepancy. Here, establishing an intelligent enterprise system for chili agrosystem is an intended way of managing its supply to align with the market demand. Chili farmers and chili trade operators often faced obstacles in the distance, the high logistical costs to distribute seeds, fertilizer, pest medicines, and chili production from production centers to all areas in Indonesia. It creates a complex distribution of chili from producers to end consumers. Moreover, the condition of infrastructure is inadequate, especially in remote areas, and lack of technology to extend the shelf life of chilies to prevent them from rotting before reaching end consumers throughout Indonesia. The red chili supply chain requires a model compatible with various supply chain patterns occurring in Indonesia.

This study is part of the research on establishing intelligent enterprise systems to examine the production and consumption of chili. The first step towards its development is to recognize suitable chili enterprise architecture (EA) that characterizes existing conditions. The purpose of our study is incredibly inquisitive in:

- identifying the current problems in the existing chili agrosystem,
- investigating EA and its EA framework (EAF) suitable for the chili agrosystem, and
- determinating open challenges and areas for enhancement.

The study's direct audience for this paper is threefold. Firstly, we target researchers interested in a state-of-the-art overview of the area of the chili agrosystem. Secondly, we aim at researchers in the quest for the most helpful chili enterprise.
architecture. Thirdly, we target chilies’ farmers and or groups of farmers and its supply chain actors and stakeholders that would like to find out suitable enterprise architecture framework to improve the value of farmer exchange rates.

II. PROPOSED METHOD

This study used a state-of-the-art approach using previous latest ideas and methods from 2015 to 2020. To do this, we conducted a systematic literature review to lead our choice in determining the chili agrosystem enterprise architecture of available evidence and topic, including identifying shortcomings, inclinations, and voids in knowledge and indicating the direction it is beneficial to prompt further research. This section illustrates the foundation of this state-of-the-art by defining the state-of-the-art research questions and search keywords. We use a systematic literature review to answer the following state-of-the-art (STA) research questions.

A. State-of-the-Art Research Questions

EA and EAF are not new problems, and various methodologies, methods, and approaches offer to describe EA and EAF practices, including its implementation case studies. Our research aimed to ascertain the current issue of chili agrosystem and the quest for EA and EAF application for chili agrosystem, in particular, to answer the following research questions:

- **RQ1** What is the Indonesia chili agrosystem outlook?
- **RQ2** What is the state-of-art of EA?
- **RQ3** What is the state-of-the-art of EAF applicable for the chili agrosystem?

In this study, the word ‘agrosystem outlook’ represents a series of activities and processes to characterize, develop, and maintain the delivery of fresh produce from farmers or grouped farmers to end consumers from the agri-business perspective. The words state-of-the-art of EA and EAF follow the description in Miriam Webster Dictionary. State-of-the-art determines the level of development (such as devices, procedures, processes, techniques, or science) that is achieved at a given time and can be used due to modern methods. Our study determines the state-of-the-art mostly in its implementation success factors.

B. Search Process

The search process is carried out by searching relevant articles using the list of keywords depicted in Fig. 1. The search applied to six research databases: IEEE Xplore, ACM Digital Library, Science Direct–Elsevier, Taylor and Francis, Springer Link, and Google Scholar, published between 2015 and 2020.

![Keywords Search flow Applied on Various Research Databases.](image)

**TABLE I. STUDIES RETRIEVED THROUGH VARIOUS SEARCH ENGINES CONDUCTED IN JUNE 2020**

| Source          | Paper Found | Candidate | Selected |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------|----------|
| IEEE Xplore     | 359         | 6         | 1        |
| ACM Digital Library | 7     | 6         | 3        |
| Science Direct – Elsevier | 9     | 6         | 4        |
| Taylor and Francis | 3      | -         | -        |
| Springer Link   | 35          | 11        | 5        |
| Google Scholar  | 333         | 51        | 19       |
| Total           | 746         | 80        | 32       |
TABLE II. SELECTED PAPER RECENT CITATIONS

| Reference | Cited | Reference | Cited | Reference | Cited |
|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| [1]       | 9     | [16]      | 18    | [27]      | 18    |
| [2]       | 3     | [17]      | 13    | [28]      | 12    |
| [3]       | 4     | [18]      | 34    | [29]      | 40    |
| [4]       | 2     | [19]      | 2     | [30]      | 65    |
| [5]       | 3     | [20]      | 107   | [31]      | 9     |
| [10]      | 85    | [21]      | 22    | [32]      | 6     |
| [11]      | 32    | [22]      | 19    | [33]      | 37    |
| [12]      | 15    | [23]      | 2     | [34]      | 2     |
| [13]      | 134   | [24]      | 36    | [35]      | 191   |
| [14]      | 20    | [25]      | 29    | [36]      | 4     |
| [15]      | 15    | [26]      |       |           | 76    |

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. RQ1 – Chili Agrosystem Outlook

The need for chili (red chili and cayenne pepper) for Indonesia's large cities with one million or more is around 800,000 tons/year or 66,000 tons/month. During the festive season or religious holiday, the need for chili usually increases by about 10-20% of regular requirements [6]. An enormous chili consumption per month indicates the need for national chili production and consumption system integrated with planting time management. The Ministry of Agriculture collects data and information on the production and area of chili commodity land, the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) handles export and import data, and the Ministry of Trade bears chili prices on the domestic and international markets.

Red chili land area from 2014 to 2018 experienced a decrease of -3.99%. On the contrary, the chili harvested area experienced an increase in growth of 22.50% (Fig. 2). Production of red chili and cayenne peppers grew by 0.04% for red chilies and 14.75% for cayenne peppers. The productivity of cayenne pepper experienced positive growth of 13.07%, while the productivity of red chili experienced a negative growth, which decreased by 0.13%. However, the productivity of red chili is better when compared to the productivity of cayenne pepper.

The consumption of red chili commodities is relatively high, especially in periods that coincide with religious holidays. According to [7] data, the highest red chili consumption per capita per month occurred in the province of West Sumatra (0.59 kg/month), followed by Bengkulu province (0.44 kg/month) and Banten province (0.42 kg/month) (Fig. 3a). Whereas the highest level of consumption of red chili per ton per year in 2017 occurred in Banten province (93,234 tons/year), followed by West Java province (61,657 tons/year) and North Sumatra province (55,194 tons/year). Regardless of its consumption, in general, the national supply and demand projection showed a surplus (Fig. 3b). Nevertheless, price fluctuation occurs every year.

Chili plantations spread in almost all provinces in Indonesia. According to [8], the three largest large chili production centers in 2018 are West Java (274,037 tons), Central Java (171,796 tons), and North Sumatra (155,835 tons) (Fig. 4). The three largest cayenne pepper production centers in 2018 are Banten (453,338 tons), West Kalimantan (20,530 tons), and DI Yogyakarta (141,771 tons).

Fig. 4 indicates that the province determines the priority of the type of chilies to be planted. For example, West Java chili production in 2017 was 134,910 tons, but in 2018 there was no data available for the production of cayenne pepper; on the contrary, in the year 2018, West Java's red chili production was the highest in Indonesia, which was 274,037 tons. In 2018 the production of red chili in Banten province was only 6,712 tons, but in the same year, Banten produced the highest production of cayenne in Indonesia, which was 453,338 tons.

Fig. 2. (a) Land Area, (b) Production and (c) Productivity of Chili and Cayenne Pepper Year 2014-2018.

Fig. 3. (a) Year 2017 Consumption of Red Chili (Adapted from Agriculture Ministry, 2019) and (b) Year 2016-2020 Chili Projection of Supply and Demand (Adopted from [9]).

Fig. 4. Red Chili and Cayenne Pepper Production by Province Year 2018.
consumers. The MTF calculation considers the main trade patterns (see Table III). Nationally, the MTF of red chili is 47.10% [9]. Regarding prices reaching the final consumer, the province with the lowest MTF is Riau Island province, with a total MTF of 15.25%, while the highest MPP occurs in South Kalimantan province, with a total MTF of 130.76% (Fig. 6). The MTF values greater than 100% also occur in Bengkulu and Maluku provinces. The high MTF value is mainly affected by transportation costs.

Data and information on the production and land area of strategic food commodities are managed separately by the Ministry of Agriculture, export and import data by the Ministry of Trade (Ministry of Trade), and the strategic food commodity price data by the Central Statistics Agency (knowns as BPS). The Ministry of Agriculture, BPS, and the Ministry of Trade has a separate work unit called the Data Center and Information System (Pusdatin). The Pusdatin manages the database of strategic food commodities following the domain of its authority. Also, to monitor price movements, in the year 2017, Bank Indonesia launched the National Strategic Food Price Information Center (PIHPS) on the hargapangan.id (Fig. 7). The PIHPS provides information on strategic food commodity prices daily; the enumeration is from Monday to Friday at 09:00-11:00 AM, reported to Bank Indonesia at 10:00-12:00 AM, and published at 01:00 PM West Indonesia Time. The number of samples is two retailers per traditional and modern market (primary market) per commodity in 82 districts/cities locations.

**TABLE III. MAIN RED CHILI DISTRIBUTION PATTERN IN INDONESIA YEAR 2018 (ADOPTED FROM [9])**

| Pattern No. | Supply Chain Pattern | No. of Provinces |
|-------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 1.          | Farmer → Trade Collector → Retailer → End Consumer | 17               |
| 2.          | Farmer → Trade Collector → Wholesaler → Retailer → End Consumer | 4                |
| 3.          | Farmer → Wholesaler → Retailer → End Consumer | 5                |
| 4.          | Farmer → Agent → Wholesaler → Retailer → End Consumer | 2                |
| 5.          | Other Provinces → Wholesaler → Retailer → End Consumer | 1                |
| 6.          | Farmer → Retailer → End Consumer | 3                |
| 7.          | Farmer → Distributor → Retailer → End Consumer | 1                |
| 8.          | Farmer → Trade Collector → End Consumer | 1                |

**Fig. 6. Margin of Trade and Transportation Costs by Province (Adopted from [9]).**
B. RQ2 – State-of-the-Art of Enterprise Architecture

An enterprise architecture (EA) is a series of structured models that represent the building blocks of an enterprise system. The architecture framework simplifies processes and guides architects in all areas of architectural development, providing a set of conventions, principles, and practices. Reference [10] successfully identified 15 EA artifacts used by the 14 EA stakeholders interviewed. The artifacts are used to align with the goals and objectives of EA utilization in every part of the EA process and potential users that will use the produced artifacts. Further, [11] conducted an empirical analysis of 27 organizations and succeeded in identifying 24 EA artifacts that benefit organizations, explaining their practical use, and analyzing the empirical validity of the most popular EA conceptualization. Additionally, [12] reveal the post-implementation review apply to artifacts practices aiming to evaluate: the initiation of the implemented artifacts, the management and conducting EA artifact development, and the control of future change to the developed artifacts. The practices in the first category are business strategy, risk management, planning, and architectural method. The practices in the second category are governance, continuity, and stakeholder satisfaction. Lastly, the practices in the third category are alignment, architecture technique, management, and integration.

Reference [13] conducted a Monkey platform survey of 747 respondents (311 responded, 133 completed) and identified four success factors for EA management (EAM). These are the quality of EAM products, quality of EAM infrastructure, quality of EAM service and delivery, and EAM organization anchoring. Also, [13] suggested further research related to applying four EAM principles, which are determining EAM infrastructure, creating stakeholder awareness, providing high-quality EA products and services, and ensuring stakeholder commitment. Prior to that, [10] study review on over 100 special publications identifies six critical success factors (CSFs). Of the six CSFs, three CSFs successfully support the EA program implementation process. These are monitoring and compliance, commitment to using architecture, and consultation and communication.

The complexity of EA implementation and its bureaucratic business functions and complex IT structures become challenging problems for organizations. Reference [14] uses axiomatic design as a systematic approach for EA to analyze current enterprise capability and map the requirement of business, data, application, and technology layer of EA as the design domain aligned with the organization's strategic goals. Meanwhile, [15] measured implementation factors from the points of view of the experts and practitioners. The measurement comprises 27 factors that construct the 6-factor of internal process, 6-factor of learning and growth, 6-factor of authority support, 3-factor of cost, 3-factor of technology, and 3-factor of talent management. Analysis results have shown that there is no significant agreement between the experts and the practitioners except for rules and process of internal process category, the political influence of authority support category, and financial resources of cost category factors.

Further, [16] affirmed that EA program success derives primarily from how architecture is practiced rather than what is practiced. Meanwhile, [17] develop the CSF model of team capability, communication, top management commitment, technology and infrastructure, and governance. Reference [17] model indicated that governance gives the highest factor in successful EA implementation.

The study of [18] obtained 13 critical success factors (CSF) enterprise architecture implementation for the public sector (Fig. 8). In general, CSF that influences the successful implementation of EA in the public sector is technical development (68% articles) and frameworks and methodologies (50% articles). It is unavoidable that the people factor influences successful EA implementation. A study of [19] identified seven types of people factors. Five people factors have proven to have an association with successful EA implementation. These are skilled EA talent, centralized enterprise architect team, talent management plan, talent retention program, and EA learning culture. Surprisingly, the remaining two factors with a minor association with EA implementation are trained EA talent and certified EA talent.

To obtain benefits from EA, the findings of [20] highlight the importance of EA service capability and dynamic capability in creating benefits from EA. Reference [20] gives three recommendations. Firstly, how dynamic capabilities are activated through EA service capability and how projects and organizations benefit. Secondly, longitudinal studies are needed to fully understand how and why EA service capability develops over time, that is, reflecting the maturity of EA. Lastly, longitudinal studies will lead to a better understanding of the process to achieve organizational benefits. Also, [21] suggests three future works to carry out. Firstly, group the current EAIM problem into three main categories: modeling, development, and maintenance. Secondly, the identification of factors is evaluated from surveys of different EA project stakeholder groups (Fig. 9). Lastly, to carry out the effectiveness of EA implementation using factors and practices that affects the EA implementation.

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The increasing flow of information and system integration in organizations and along the trade chain is one of the main challenges organizations need to address. Reference [22] proposed EA 4.0, which is an extended EA for the context of Industry 4.0. The EA 4.0 component consists of the EA model, data from enterprise information systems and IoT devices, and advanced analytics. His study reflects the Model4Insight platform that is still under development. For the record, EA 4.0 requires an EA model at a more detailed level, requires new skills, and works together with experts or data scientists.

Meanwhile, [23] uses a hybrid evaluation method for enterprise architecture that considers the organizational culture aspect encompassing the management sustainability variable consisting of governance, continuity, integration, and maintenance. Further, [24] uses EA to improve investment quality in information technology (IT). According to [25], top-quartile organizations use more EA artifacts to prepare IT investment decisions, specifically heat maps, policies, roadmaps, business capability models, and landscape diagrams.

One framework and approach that fits all does not apply in the case of EA because the different fields in which EA operates have unique/different field-specific requirements and specifications [25]. They suggest further research: (i) SOA requires further research on developing methods and models, and tools that directly measure service response time at higher accuracy; (ii) Issues and challenges to EA design; (iii) EA for healthcare needs to address aspects of organizational culture and professional culture; and (iv) Technology and methodology issues to guide the development of EA. Also, communication along the wide-distributed geography gives other challenges that might create a knowledge gap.

In [26] successfully identified current issues on cloud terminology, complexity theory, agile or adaptation, big data, things, entrepreneurship, intelligence, and sustainability. Based on their systematic literature review results, [26] recommended the need for further research on issues related to whether there was a mismatch between EA's academic efforts and EA in practice. Besides, trend analysis shows the number of publications in specific industries, such as health, manufacturing, and government issues. To fully understand the differences and similarities across the industry, further research has to be more detailed. Nevertheless, [27] developed Agile enterprise architecture (AEA) for geographically distributed Agile development (GDAD) environment. The study creates measurement model evaluation and 26 measures comprise of AEA (7-item), communication efficiency (5-item), communication effectiveness (4-item), on-time completion (2-item), on-budget completion (2-item), software functionality (3-item), and software quality (3-items).

C. RQ3 – State-of-the-Art of EA Framework

The architecture framework has several benefits [28]. The benefits are supporting stakeholders’ decision-making about enterprise design and operations, improving users’ trust that using reference architecture will be successfully applied to projects, and facilitating enterprise design communication. The architecture framework may be applied to various systems and enterprise scenarios. Another benefit of the architecture framework is building a general way to organize, interpret, and analyze architectural descriptions and identify architecture problems, generic stakeholders, viewpoints, and levels of abstraction. Besides, the architecture framework implements reuse and provide unified and unambiguous terminology definitions.

EA frameworks are differentiated according to their field of application [28]. Some EA frameworks frequently used are the Zachman Framework, the Open Group Architecture Enterprise (TOGAF) Architecture Development Method (ADM), Federal Enterprise Architecture Framework (FEAF), Department of Defense Architecture Framework (DoDAF), Ministry of Defense Architecture Framework (MODAF), Adaptive Enterprise Architecture Framework, and EA3 Cube Framework. In essence, the development of many EA Frameworks uses the Zachman Framework as its foundation (see Fig. 10 for EA framework evolution). Reference [29] mentioned that the existing EAF is too overwhelming for small-medium enterprises (SMEs). Hence, [29] developed a CHOOSE metamodel, an acronym for “maintain Control, employing a Holistic Overview, that is based on Objectives and kept Simple, of your Enterprise.” Following evaluation and validation through five SMEs, CHOOSE metamodel includes only four essential concepts (goal, actor, operation, object), each applying to four primary EA focus (what, why, who, how). That supports [26] study that most EAF focus on EA implementation and EA artifacts development lacks implementation evaluation methods.

Reference [30] chose the Zachman framework in developing a system-of-system (SoS) architecture. DoDAF and MODAF are not suitable for SoS, while the TOGAF, FEAF, and Zachman frameworks are suitable. Based on the Zachman framework guidelines, the development of architectural SOS is best to use agent-based simulation integrated with SysML and UML. Meanwhile, [31] conducted an Agile modeling language study and provided a diagrammatic integration of machine-readable from several aspects of the Zachman framework. In [31] study, the ‘What’ aspect of dealing with the concept of Linked Enterprise Data environments, such as graph servers, graph databases, and RESTful HTTP requests with PHP-based programming languages with SPARQL queries for client requests. Agile modeling method engineering (AMME) creates and develops Agile modeling tools related to semantics, syntax, and functionality, namely environments such as ADOxx commonly used in prototyping. The primary key lies in the AMME, which provides tools to make prototyping in agile modeling [31] quickly.
At present, there are more than 100 EAF available and used by four user groups: industry, government, open-source, and proprietary defense [32]. On critical IT infrastructure (CITI) design, [32] selected the EAF producing the ten most popular EAFs, resulting from usage percentage of the Zachman framework (25%), SOA (15%), TOGAF (11%), DoDAF (11%), FEAF (9%), British Ministry of Defense Architecture Framework (British MODAF) (2%), NATO Architecture Framework (NAF) (1%), TEAF (1%), Gartner EAF (GEAF) (3%), and ISO Open Distributed Processing-Reference Model (RM-ODP). Further, [32] scored each criterion on goals definitions, conceptual definitions, qualitative requirements, and development requirements (Fig. 11). Comparative analysis of [32] shows that the highest total overall score for CITI design is SOA and TOGAF. Almost all EAFs surveyed ignored or had less description of the rationale architecture design, even though needed in CITI design. Some EAFs include documentation of system boundaries and assumptions. Therefore [32] stated that the foundation of architecture must include criteria, benefits, and risks.

To propose an effective EA implementation methodology (EAIM) using the list of products in each EAIM phase (Fig. 12), [33] firstly identified EAIM criteria and compared its uses on four EAF (Table IV). Considering the complexities of EA implementation, [33] exploration found that no effective methodology existed. Nevertheless, the proposed EAIM aligns business and IT, integrates application and infrastructure, defines appropriate objectives and vision, governance plan, and step-by-step guidelines.

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Fig. 10. The Evolution of EA Framework (Adopted from [28]).

Fig. 11. Stages of Comparative Analysis on ten EAFs and their Final Results (Adopted from [9]).

Fig. 12. List of Products by EAIM Phase to Measure Effective EAIM (Adopted from [33]).
TABLE IV. COMPARISON OF EAIM CRITERIA AMONG EAF

| Identified EAIM Criteria | EAP | TOGAF | FEAF | DoDAF |
|--------------------------|-----|-------|------|-------|
| Iterative                | -   | ++    | -    | -     |
| Management process       | -   | -     | -    | -     |
| Maintenance process      | -   | +     | -    | -     |
| Ability to work with other EAF | + | ++ | - | - |
| Requirement management process | - | ++ | - | - |
| Step-by-step guidelines  | +   | +     | +    | +     |
| Easy to understand       | +   | -     | +    | +     |
| Non-functional requirement | - | ++ | - | ++ |
| Complexity management    | -   | -     | -    | -     |
| Supporting tool          | +   | +     | -    | -     |
| Governance               | +   | +     | +    | -     |
| Type-usage               | ++  | ++    | -    | -     |
| Repository               | ++  | ++    | ++   | ++    |

*a. Note: ++ Fully consider/support/exist/all/easy; b. Partly consider/partly support/partial/somewhat/easy; c. Not consider/not support/not exist/particular/difficult

In [34] selected the EAF for e-Government by applying the Multiple Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) method with the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) tool to select four EAFs, namely the Zachman framework, FEAF, TOGAF, and TEAF. The AHP results showed the highest ranking of EAF are Zachman framework (30.76%), FEAF (25.23%), TOGAF (24.13%), and TEAF (19.13%). The results of the matrix combination show the preference attributes for the Zachman Framework, which are the preferred framework attributes, knowledge base, and architecture evolution support.

In [35] explored EA in the future using the Zachman framework version 3.0 - The Enterprise Ontology perspective. The world's challenges are even more significant with a global market that affects social transformation and government instability. The results of the exploration of [35] are fourfold. First, various non-technical domains must contribute to the progress of EA. Secondly, insight into systems thinking and complexity science. Thirdly, there is no significant progress on EA related to new enterprise realities (e.g., virtual, boundaryless, heterogeneous culture, and retention knowledge). Lastly, many advances have been discussed but are still very early. Reference [36] identified 14 criteria to evaluate EAF artifacts. These criteria are applied for the Zachman Framework, TOGAF, FAF, EAP, The Enterprise Architecture, and DoDAF by three designated experts with overall perceived results 90.87% usable, 97.62% relevant, and 90.48% correct.

As the implications, further study using manageable chili enterprise systems requires bringing farmers closer to end consumers that enhance farmers’ welfare [37]. Farmers might utilize a predictive analytics model to plan optimal chili production schedules and plan logistics and distribution chains to several regions to reduce the production cost and increase profit for the farmer [38] [39]. Chili agrosystems may be considered family companies and small-medium enterprises with a multidimensional concept with several variables, including actors, attributes (motivation and activities), and consequences or outcomes [40]. The smart enterprise system has to build knowledge foundations, bearing in mind the technology-assisted organization, leadership, and management models [41]. Therefore, enterprise architecture implementation and critical success factors and artifacts may address using various methods (Fig. 13).

Fig. 13. Horizontal Dendogram of State-of-the-Art Results.
IV. CONCLUSION

This study's main findings are that using an enterprise architecture framework might provide better solutions to guide the supply chain management in governing the price volatility of the chili agrosystem. Even though the proposed methods do not represent the entire publication, they suffice the goals. Chili agrosystem implicates multiple mechanisms, such as the array of heterogeneous production centers and productivity, dynamic and variably supply chain patterns, unappealing trade and freight margin, and segregated chili datasets among associated institutions.

There are diverse open challenges and areas for further studies. Conforming to the results, we contribute three lines of work, particularly if we consider that some problems are to be solved. Firstly, enterprise architecture is unique depending on the nature of the enterprise: government institutions, non-governmental agencies, e-commerce, virtual organization, or any organizations. Hereupon, resolving the current problem can probably be separated into three primary classes containing modeling, development, and maintenance. Next, each enterprise architecture framework has its well-defined characteristics.

Consequently, enterprise architecture choices are not general but depend on the nature of the enterprise. Last, the chili agrosystem outlook demands the availability of an integrated creation of a chili dataset for chili farmers or groups to access. The existence of the chili dataset can better enhance the economic, social, institutional, and environmental appearances of the chili agrosystem.

In conclusion, the strength of enterprise architecture relies upon three factors of the resulting deliverables. These are enterprise, influencing, and architecture factors. Nevertheless, of many available frameworks, the Zachman framework gives more offerings for developing an intelligent enterprise system of fresh chili. We suggest a thorough study investigating these factors to achieve a suitable framework for the chili agrosystem. Further study is also required on various supply chain patterns using a Zachman enterprise architecture framework to improve the efficacy of the chili agrosystem.

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