

Building Enterprise Information Architectures Reengineering Information Systems Hewlett Packard Professional Books

"Addressing the ongoing quest for teaching excellence in an increasingly technological society, the information presented in this volume addresses how to effectively implement teaching technologies across disciplinary boundaries. The scholarly dimensions of belief, inquiry, argument, and reflection in information systems are presented with attention to educational theories of metacognition, technology literacy, and community informatics. Training for e-business and public agency work are discussed to better equip instructors for the distinctive information needs of these sectors."

These proceedings represent the work of researchers participating in the 6th International Conference on Management, Leadership and Governance (ICMLG 2018) which is being hosted this year by the Institute for Knowledge and Innovation Southeast Asia (IKI-SEA), a Centre of Excellence of at Bangkok University, Thailand on 24-25 May 2018.

Discusses wireless technology and its deployment, methods to alter business processes to take advantage of mobility, and portable solutions for concerns such as application gateways and security.

The Open Group IT4IT Reference Architecture, Version 2.1, an Open Group Standard, provides a vendor-neutral, technology-agnostic, and industry-agnostic reference architecture for managing the business of IT. The Open Group IT4IT Reference Architecture standard comprises a reference architecture and a value chain-based operating model. The IT Value Chain has four value streams supported by a reference architecture to drive efficiency and agility. The four value streams are: • Strategy to Portfolio • Request to Fulfill • Requirement to Deploy • Detect to Correct Each IT Value Stream is centered on a key aspect of the service model, the essential data objects (information model), and functional components (functional model) that support it. Together, the four value streams play a vital role in helping IT control the service model as it advances through its lifecycle. The IT4IT Reference Architecture: • Provides prescriptive guidance on the specification of and interaction with a consistent service model backbone (common data model/context) • Supports real-world use-cases driven by the Digital Economy (e.g., Cloud-sourcing, Agile, DevOps, and service brokering) • Embraces and complements existing process frameworks and methodologies (e.g., ITIL®, CoBIT®, SAFe, and TOGAF®) by taking a data-focused implementation model perspective, essentially specifying an information model across the entire value chain The audience for this standard is: • IT Professionals who are responsible for delivering services in a way that is flexible, traceable, and cost-effective • IT Professionals / Practitioners who are focused on instrumenting the IT management landscape • IT Leaders who are concerned about their operating model • Enterprise Architects who are responsible for IT business transformation Topics covered include: • An introduction to the standard and the purpose of the IT4IT work • Key terminology of the standard • An introduction for executives and others introducing the IT Value Chain and IT4IT Reference Architecture concepts • IT4IT Core, which defines the structure of the IT4IT standard as well as the process and document structure used by the IT4IT standard • The Strategy to Portfolio (S2P) Value Stream • The Requirement to Deploy (R2D) Value Stream • The Request to Fulfill (R2F) Value Stream • The Detect to Correct (D2C) Value Stream • Background information on the standard.

In this book, noted expert Melissa A. Cook shows you how to put business management back in charge of processes and information, using easy-to-understand principles that have worked since antiquity. Whether you are an executive manager or a technical professional, you can use these principles to integrate the enterprise with information systems that are more flexible, less complex, less expensive, and fully supportive of your business process reengineering efforts. Building Enterprise Information Architecture is, in short, field guide for taking control of information technology and making it serve your bidding - instead of the other way round.

VI Preface	Linz, August 2004 Roland Traunmüller	Roland Traunmüller, University of Linz, Austria	VIII Program Committee	Program Committee IX	Bartosz Nowicki, Rodan Systems, Poland	Mariusz Momotko, Rodan Systems, Poland	Robert Müller-Török, University of Debrecen, Leipzig, BBVL, Germany																																								
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Presents trends and techniques for successful intelligent decision-making and transfer of products through digital signal processing.

Organizational complexity is an unavoidable aspect of all businesses, even larger ones, which can hinder their ability to react to sudden or disruptive change. However, with the implementation of enterprise architecture (EA), businesses are able to provide their leaders with the resources needed to address any arising challenges. A Systemic Perspective to Managing Complexity with Enterprise Architecture highlights the current advances in utilizing enterprise architecture for managing organizational complexity. By demonstrating the value and usefulness of EA, this book serves as a reference for business leaders, managers, engineers, enterprise architects, and many others interested in new research and approaches to business complexity.

Comprehensive coverage of critical issues related to information science and technology.

The book introduces the idea of Coherency Management, and asserts that this is the primary outcome goal of an enterprise's architecture. With submissions from over 30 authors and co-authors, the book reinforces the idea that EA is being practiced in an ever-increasing variety of circumstances - from the tactical to the strategic, from the technical to the political, and with governance that ranges from sell to tell. The characteristics, usages, value statements, frameworks, rules, tools and countless other attributes of EA seem to be anything but orderly, definable, classifiable, and understandable as might be hoped given heritage of EA and the famous framework and seminal article on the subject by John Zachman over two decades ago. Notably, EA is viewed as an Enterprise Design and Management approach, adopted to build better enterprises, rather than a IT Design and Management approach limited to build better systems.

Architecture and Patterns for IT Service Management, Resource Planning, and Governance: Making Shoes for the Cobbler's Children provides an independent examination of developments in Enterprise Resource Planning for Information. Major companies, research firms, and vendors are offering Enterprise Resource Planning for Information Technology, which they label as ERP for IT, IT Resource Planning and related terms. This book presents on-the-ground coverage of enabling IT governance in architectural detail, which can be used to define a strategy for immediate execution. It fills the gap between high-

level guidance on IT governance and detailed discussions about specific vendor technologies. It provides a unique value chain approach to integrating the COBIT, ITIL, and CMM frameworks into a coherent, unified whole. It presents a field-tested, detailed conceptual information model with definitions and usage scenarios, mapped to both process and system architectures. This book is recommended for practitioners and managers engaged in IT support in large companies, particularly those who are information architects, enterprise architects, senior software engineers, program/project managers, and IT managers/directors.

To provide structure and transparency to the complex world of IT, Enterprise Architecture was created. However, we created complexities within Enterprise Architecture with Frameworks that are not easily understandable and purposefully implementable. In this book, Nagesh and Gerry help to turnaround Enterprise Architecture organizations. They introduce a simple IDEA Framework that is based on common practices and investments within IT organizations. The Ten deliverables presented in this book bring structure and clarity to IT organizations that are 10-people IT shops and 1000+ IT staff enterprises alike. This book is not an ivory tower work, it is actionable, applied Enterprise Architecture. It is also a healthy dose of EA tough love. If you want to know why EA fails, read the second chapter. It is introspective, it does not blame external forces: the not-my-fault syndrome. It also does not blame, in fact it hardly mentions, technology. To be fair, the Nagesh and Gerry do recognize external influences; however they are viewed as risks that must be managed. Most corporations focus on this years budget, investments, and rewards. The same focus rolls downhill to the Information Technology department. If the IT department has not successfully communicated the budget and managed to spend it within the limits (10% variance), everything else may seem irrelevant. Eventually, Nagesh and Gerry started looking through current IT systems and IT assets to understand: (a) where the current funds were being invested, (b) how these investments jelled or were mandated because of the previous investments that had been made by IT, and (c) how the companys business priorities aligned with future technology needs, including the need to meet compliance requirements. Considering and discovering the answers to these three questions led Nagesh and Gerry to develop a definition of Enterprise Architecture that was based on technology investments Investment Driven Enterprise Architecture (IDEA) Framework. The purpose of the IDEA Framework is to provide guidance on how the corporations future technology will be drafted and communicated. Its method is to utilize actual systems, hardware, people, and business functions in order to establish boundaries within which the IDEA Framework will work. The structure of the IDEA Framework differs from that of many others because it consists of key deliverables that fit into day-to-day activities and it accommodates an enterprise-wide strategic plan. It also provides for the much-needed interaction between these key deliverables and facilitates contributions from key stakeholders across Business Units and the various IT departments. In essence, the IDEA Framework takes the key deliverables, stakeholders, and organizations and demonstrates how they dynamically function together.

Proceedings of the Third IDMME Conference held in Montreal, Canada, May 2000

Following on from the continued success of the European Conference on Information Management and Evaluation, we are delighted at the Ted Rogers School of Management, Ryerson University to be able to host the 2nd International Conference on Information Management and Evaluation (ICIME 2011). ICIME aims to bring together individuals researching and working in the broad field of information management, including information technology evaluation. We hope that this year's conference will provide you with plenty of opportunities to share your expertise with colleagues from around the world. This year's opening keynote address will be delivered by Dr Catherine Middleton, Ted Rogers School of Information Technology Management, Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada.

This landmark book begins with the premise that an organization must often fundamentally transform its business practices and organizational culture to fully align with and realize the value of product and process innovations. The methods and practices that are set forth give readers the tools to create the essential organizational transformations needed to meet the challenges of a complex, rapidly evolving global economy. Enterprise Transformation is organized into four parts: * Introduction to Transformation begins with an introduction and overview of the book. It then features a systems-oriented view of transformation as well as a theo-retical perspective on the forces that propel transformation and the nature in which transformation is pursued. * Elements of Transformation addresses issues of transformational leadership and organizational and cultural change. Next, it examines transformation principles and case studies relevant to manufacturing, logistics, services, research and development, enterprise computing, and quality management. * Transformation Practices focuses on transformation planning and execution, financing, bankruptcy, tax issues, public relations, and the lessons learned from a variety of transformation experiences. * Transformation Case Studies features detailed studies of Newell Rubbermaid, Reebok, Lockheed Martin, and Interface. This part also considers transformation in academia with an overview of fundamental change at Georgia Tech. These case studies demonstrate the application of principles and practices and their results. The authors of this contributed work are senior executives, leading consultants, and respected academics. Their experience in leading enterprise transformation and supporting management teams is unparalleled. Managers and executives from all industries, as well as business students, will learn about the critical tools needed to transform their organizations to keep pace with market demands and surpass competitors.

Business Information Systems: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools and Applications offers a complete view of current business information systems within organizations and the advancements that technology has provided to the business community. This four-volume reference uncovers how technological advancements have revolutionized financial transactions, management infrastructure, and knowledge workers.

Information first: Integrating Knowledge and Information Architecture for Business Advantage is a fundamental guide for unleashing information potential, by combining the discipline of information architecture with the power of knowledge management, to drive organizational changes. This book combines techniques from knowledge management and information architecture to provide a layer above the detail techniques for seeing the big picture.

Enterprise architecture is leading IT's way to the executive boardroom, as CIOs are now taking their place at the management table. Organizations investing their time, money, and talent in enterprise architecture (EA) have realized significant process improvement and competitive advantage. However, as these organizations discovered, it is one thing to acquire a game-changing technology but quite another to discover ways to use it well. A project of the Society for Information Management's Enterprise Architecture Working Group and edited by Leon A. Kappelman, The SIM Guide to Enterprise Architecture provides insights from leading authorities on EA, including John Zachman, Larry DeBoever, George Paras, Jeanne Ross, and Randy Hite. The book supplies a solid understanding of key concepts for effectively leveraging EA to redesign business processes, integrate

services, and become an Information Age enterprise. Beginning with a look at current theory and frameworks, the book discusses the practical application of enterprise architecture and includes a wealth of best practices, resources, and references. It contains the SIM survey of IT organizations' EA activities, which provides important metrics for evaluating progress and success. Successful businesses exploit synergy among business functions and push the boundaries of process design. IT's cross-functional position uniquely qualifies it to lead process innovation. EA lets CIOs integrate technology with business vision and is the roadmap for implementing new systems, changing behavior, and driving value. This book explores the vision, foundation, and enabling technology required to successfully transform organizations with enterprise architecture.

Let us not go over the old ground, let us rather prepare for what is to come. —Marcus Tullius Cicero Improvements in the health status of communities depend on effective public health and healthcare infrastructures. These infrastructures are increasingly electronic and tied to the Internet. Incorporating emerging technologies into the service of the community has become a required task for every public health leader. The revolution in information technology challenges every sector of the health enterprise. Individuals, care providers, and public health agencies can all benefit as we reshape public health through the adoption of new information systems, use of electronic methods for disease surveillance, and reformation of outmoded processes. However, realizing the benefits will be neither easy nor inexpensive. Technological innovation brings the promise of new ways of improving health. Individuals have become more involved in knowing about, and managing and improving, their own health through Internet access. Similarly, healthcare providers are transforming the ways in which they assess, treat, and document patient care through their use of new technologies. For example, point-of-care and palm-type devices will soon be capable of uniquely identifying patients, supporting patient care, and documenting treatment simply and efficiently.

Includes the most important issues, concepts, trends and technologies in the field of global information technology management, covering topics such as the technical platform for global IS applications, information systems projects spanning cultures, managing information technology in corporations, and global information technology systems and socioeconomic development in developing countries.

Spillover of Adsorbed Species: International Symposium Proceedings

The 2003 symposium of systems analysis in forest resources brought together researchers and practitioners who apply methods of optimization, simulation, management science, and systems analysis to forestry problems. This was the 10th symposium in the series, with previous conferences held in 1975, 1985, 1988, 1991, 1993, 1994, 1997, 2000, and 2002. The forty-two papers in these proceedings are organized into five application areas: (1) sustainability, criteria and indicators, and assessment; (2) techniques and decision support for forest planning; (3) forest assessment and planning case studies; (4) fire suppression, fire planning, and fuels management; (5) harvest scheduling; and (6) mill supply and forest product markets.

This volume contains the refereed technical papers presented at ES99, the Nineteenth SGES International Conference on Knowledge-Based Systems and Applied Artificial Intelligence, held in Cambridge in December 1999. The papers in this volume present new and innovative developments in the field, divided into sections on knowledge engineering, knowledge discovery, case-based reasoning, learning and knowledge representation and refinement. This is the sixteenth volume in the Research and Development series. The series is essential reading for those who wish to keep up to date with developments in this important field. The Application Stream papers are published as a companion volume under the title Applications and Innovations in Intelligent Systems VII.

This book is a collection of papers presented at the 7th ISPE International Conference on Concurrent Engineering (CE): Research and Applications. The papers deal with different topics providing information on information modelling, CE in virtual environment, and standards in CE.

Featuring contributions from prominent thinkers and researchers, this volume in the "Advances in Management Information Systems" series provides a rich set of conceptual, empirical, and introspective studies that epitomize fundamental knowledge in the area of Business Process Transformation. Processes are interpreted broadly to include operational and managerial processes within and between organizations, as well as those involved in knowledge generation. Transformation includes radical and incremental change, its conduct, management, and outcome. The editors and contributing authors pay close attention to the role of IS organizations and information technologies in facilitating business process transformation. Each chapter places major emphasis on clearly articulating the "knowledge" generated, both theoretical and applied. The book incorporates case studies and tables throughout, and provides fundamental grounding for any stakeholder of business process transformation.

The basis for an Enterprise Architecture IT project comes from the identification of the changes necessary to implement the enterprise or organisation's strategy, and the growing information needs arising from this, which increases the demand for the development of the IT system. The development of an IT system can be carried out using an urbanisation approach i.e. building an IT system using the metaphor of a city. This concept is based on the fact that in constructing or reorganising information systems, the reconstruction and modernisation involves permanent elements, as are found in a city. Although relatively new, this approach has been successfully employed in a number of projects over the past few years. The practical approach given in this book allows enterprises or organisations trying to safeguard the efficiency of their IT system, while minimising costs and risk, to implement the theory and put it into practice.

Information is seriously undervalued and underused as a corporate resource. The pressures of global competition and a growing dependence on information technology mean that the effective use of information is more important now than it has ever been. This book is a fundamental guide for unleashing information potential, by combining the discipline of information architecture with the power of knowledge management, to drive organizational changes. Instead of unlocking the potential of information, people are drowning in detail. Current books only approach this subject from an information technology perspective. This book combines techniques from knowledge management and information architecture to provide a layer above the detail - techniques for seeing the big picture.

The Open Group IT4IT Reference Architecture, Version 2.0, an Open Group Standard, provides a vendor-neutral, technology-agnostic, and industry-agnostic reference architecture for

managing the business of IT. The Open Group IT4IT Reference Architecture standard comprises a reference architecture and a value chain-based operating model. The IT Value Chain has four value streams supported by a reference architecture to drive efficiency and agility. The four value streams are: Strategy to Portfolio Request to Fulfill Requirement to Deploy Detect to Correct. Each IT Value Stream is centered on a key aspect of the service model, the essential data objects (information model), and functional components (functional model) that support it. Together, the four value streams play a vital role in helping IT control the service model as it advances through its lifecycle. The IT4IT Reference Architecture: Provides prescriptive guidance on the specification of and interaction with a consistent service model backbone (common data model/context) Supports real-world use-cases driven by the Digital Economy (e.g., Cloud-sourcing, Agile, DevOps, and service brokering) Embraces and complements existing process frameworks and methodologies (e.g., ITIL®, CoBIT®, SAFe, and TOGAF®) by taking a data-focused implementation model perspective, essentially specifying an information model across the entire value chain. The audience for this standard is: IT Professionals who are responsible for delivering services in a way that is flexible, traceable, and cost-effective IT Professionals / Practitioners who are focused on instrumenting the IT management landscape IT Leaders who are concerned about their operating model Enterprise Architects who are responsible for IT business transformation. Topics covered include: An introduction to the standard and the purpose of the IT4IT work Key terminology of the standard An introduction for executives and others introducing the IT Value Chain and IT4IT Reference Architecture concepts IT4IT Core, which defines the structure of the IT4IT standard as well as the process and document structure used by the IT4IT standard The Strategy to Portfolio (S2P) Value Stream The Requirement to Deploy (R2D) Value Stream The Request to Fulfill (R2F) Value Stream The Detect to Correct (D2C) Value Stream Background information on the standard.

This book presents a comprehensive overview of enterprise architecture management with a specific focus on the business aspects. While recent approaches to enterprise architecture management have dealt mainly with aspects of information technology, this book covers all areas of business architecture from business motivation and models to business execution. The book provides examples of how architectural thinking can be applied in these areas, thus combining different perspectives into a consistent whole. In-depth experiences from end-user organizations help readers to understand the abstract concepts of business architecture management and to form blueprints for their own professional approach. Business architecture professionals, researchers, and others working in the field of strategic business management will benefit from this comprehensive volume and its hands-on examples of successful business architecture management practices. ?

Alexis Papathanassis postulates that ICS ought to be treated as a complex and demanding management process and that it should be acknowledged as a key enabler of merger value realization. The application of his "Post-merger information and communication systems framework" (POMICS) on a real-life post-merger integration situation in a tourism company serves as a validation and as an illustration of the framework's potential value. It also gives valuable insights into some of the key questions facing the entire tourism sector today.

Building Enterprise Information Architectures Reengineering Information Systems Pearson P T R

Electronic enterprise is the road map to well-planned evolution of enterprise complexity with business and system strategies integration through standardized architectures of IT components. This work provides a vision for IT leaders with practical solutions for IT implementation.

This is the first book that addresses all three main activities in improving business and technology decisions: the planning, design and assessment of enterprise architectures (EAs). Emphasis is on medium and large-size organizations in the private sector (such as banks, airlines and auto industries) and the public sector (such as federal agencies, local government organizations and military services in the Department of Defense). The book addresses the challenges faced by EA builders through an organized presentation of the issues and a step-by-step approach. The material is based on real-life EA project experience and lessons learned over a decade working in multiple-contractor, multiple-discipline teams, and multiple-agency environments.

Contributed articles.

It has been over twenty years since developments in actor-network theory were first written on paper. Since then, the Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) community has begun to discover the power of using actor-network theory as an explanatory framework for much of its research. This research community has come to an understanding that information systems are, of necessity, socio-technical in nature and require a socio-technical approach to their investigation. Thanks to developments in actor-network theory, researchers can now approach people and technology as one single entity that gives support to social influences on technological innovations. Social Influences on Information and Communication Technology Innovations discusses in great detail the use of actor-network theory in offering explanations for socio-technical phenomena, focusing greatly on information communication technologies. Implementation and use of information and communication technologies inevitably involves the interactions of both technology and people. This publication facilitates international growth in the body of research investigating the value of using actor-network theory as a means of understanding socio-technical phenomena and technological innovation.

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