

Standardization Tilting at windmills?

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This talk is about ...



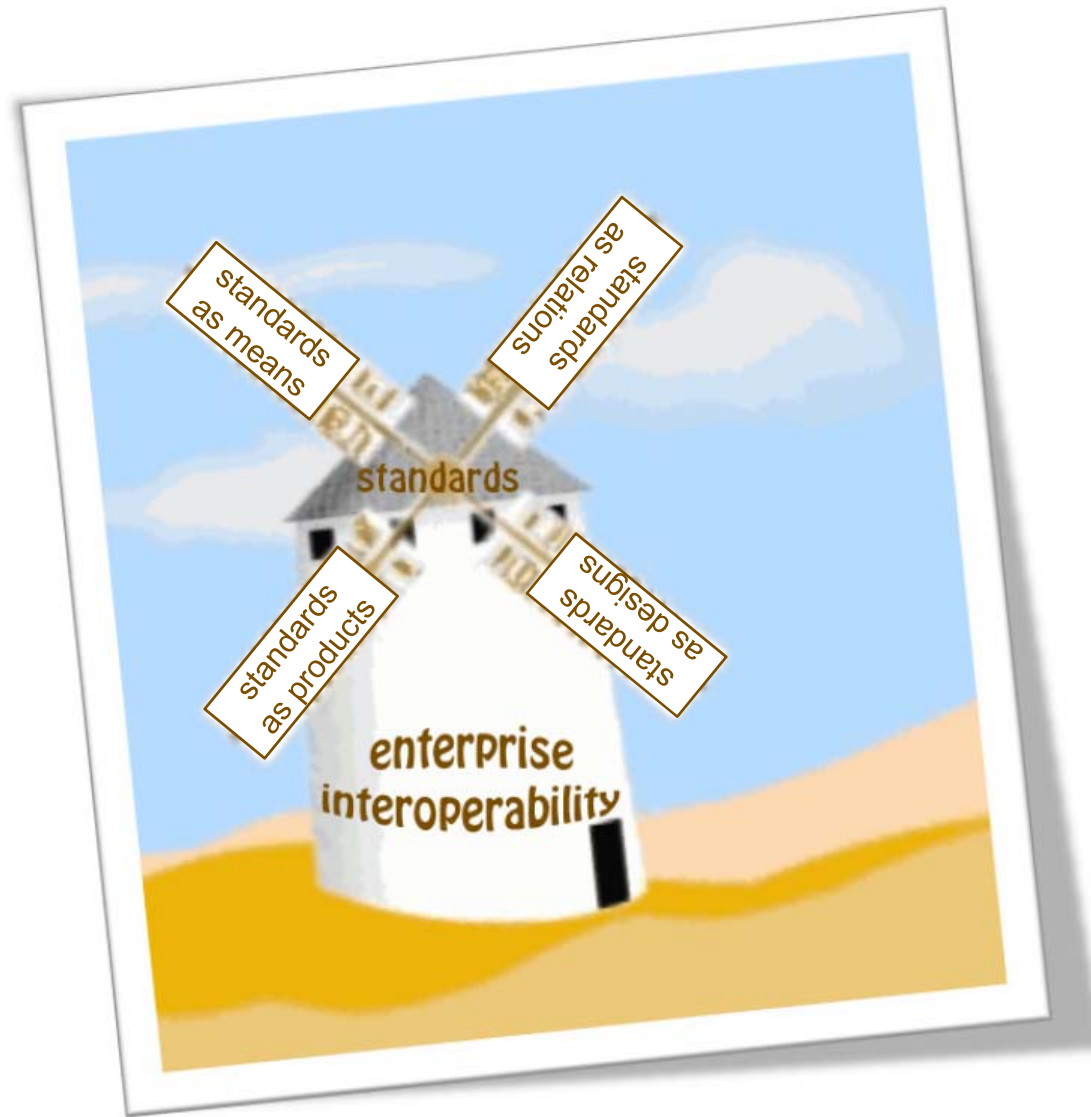
- enterprise interoperability: useful and meaningful sharing of business information, business rules, business processes, et cetera;
- standardization as a popular approach for that;
- where that may fall short, from a design and analysis perspective.



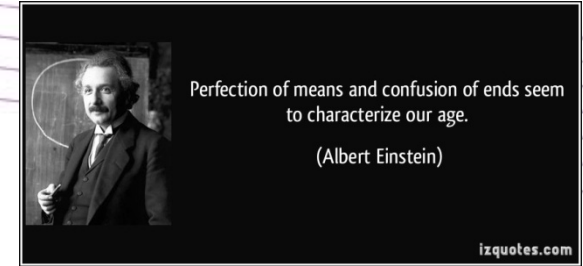


(Pavel Šimon)





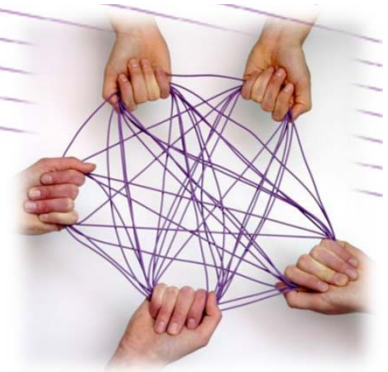
Standards are means ...



- ... to ends: enterprise interoperability.
- How do standards help enterprise interoperability?
- By providing efficient scalability: the network effect.
- Since $m+n$ is cheaper than $m*n$, they say.



Standards are relations ...

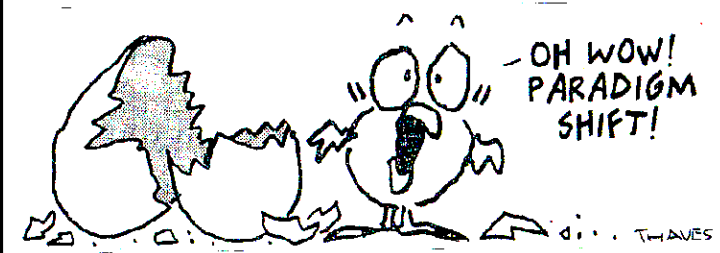


- ... between interacting parties.
- They act as agreements, im- or explicitly. They bind.
- They should serve the specific interests, needs, and views of those involved.
- How would the business network scale otherwise?



Standards are designs

Frank and Ernest



- How could they ever work, otherwise?
- So, in come designers.
- They construct.
- They use design language and paradigms.
- And project these onto the business domain.
- They intrude.



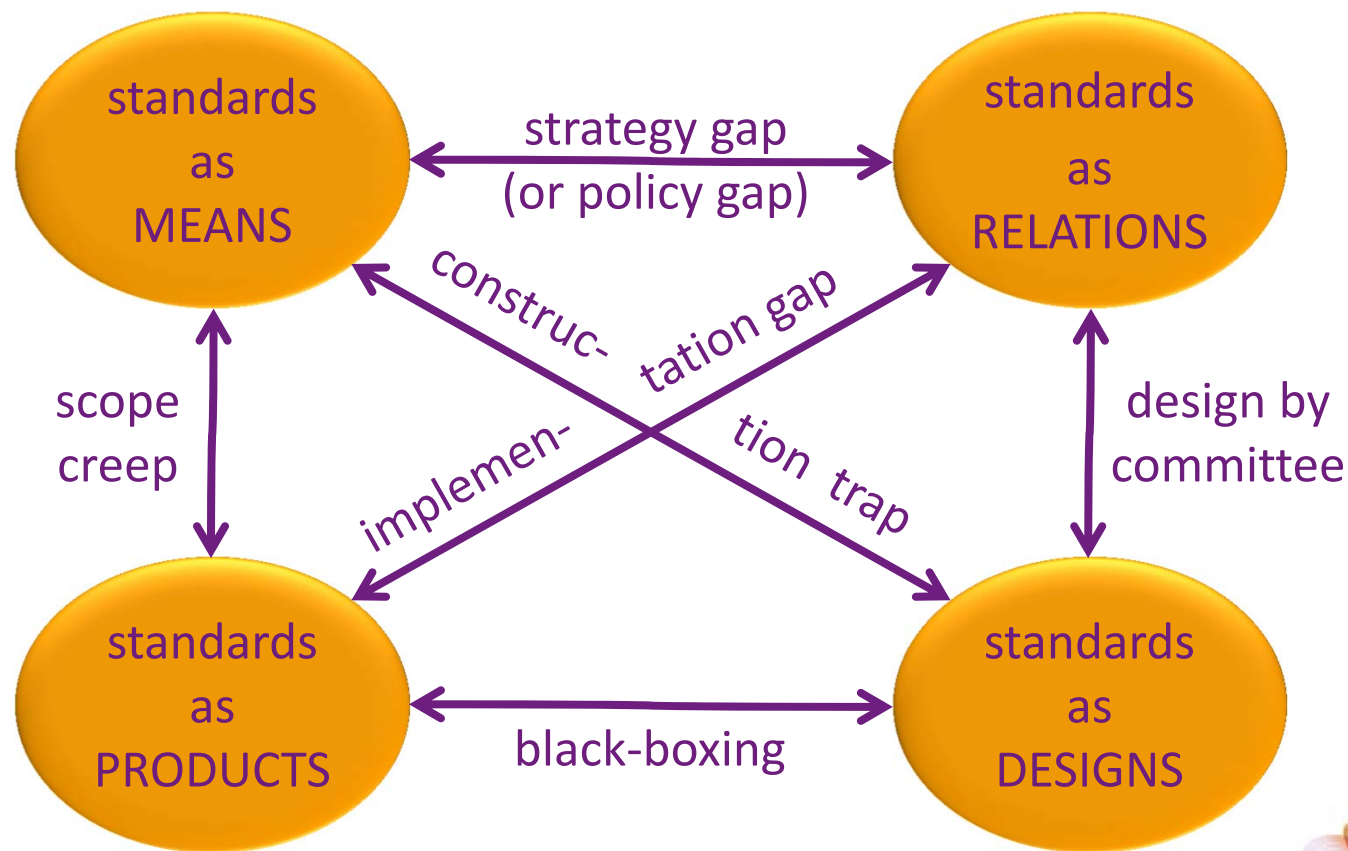


Standards are products ...

- ... of those that design(ed), manage(d), and implement(ed) them.
- They are branded and marketed.
- They are wrapped and black-boxed.
- They have created new interests.
- So that they have become new ends to means.



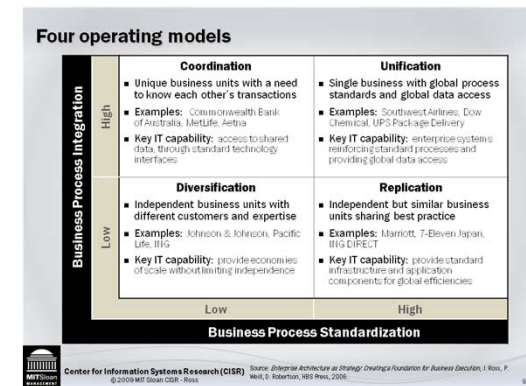
Crushed by the windmill sails



Strategy (or policy) gap



- Why would standardization be the single best strategy in a business network?
- We are not talking technology here, we are talking business.
- + is more expensive than *



1. Design a business network operating strategy, rather than assuming a specific one.



Design by committee



- When uniformity is an upfront requirement ...
- ... design evokes incompatible or even irreconcilable interests.
- Which drives apart (political) feasibility and design quality.
- Design by reconciliation, rather than by imposition.



Black-boxing



- Finished standards (versions) are black-boxed.
- The design is alienated from its context (including its history) ...
- ... and hence from its business meaning.
- This is inherent in technical design paradigms.
- Use contextual and intentional, rather than technical design paradigms.



Scope creep



- When a standard is a black-boxed product, it represents new interests.
- In order to be successful, it is challenged to meet needs for which it was never designed.
- and to absorb features never foreseen.
- Design for scope, stick to scope; when scope changes, backtrack and re-design.



Construction trap



- Interoperability requires constraining the freedom of those involved.
- Many standards, though, are not sets of rules, they are sets of Lego blocks.
- Design-by-constraint, rather than design-by-construction.



DETAIL



Implementation gap

- Each business relation is more specific than the standard.
- Implementation of the standard takes additional effort and risks.
- Less freedom, but no solution yet. Why invest?
- Make the implementation process the standard, rather than (just) the exchange spec.



Wrap-up: Designing Enterprise Interoperability



1. Design a business network operating strategy, rather than assuming a specific one.
2. Design by reconciliation, rather than by imposition.
3. Use intentional and contextual, rather than technical design paradigms.
4. Design for scope, stick to scope; when scope changes, backtrack and re-design.
5. Design-by-constraint, rather than design-by-construction.
6. Make the implementation process the standard, rather than (just) the exchange spec.



THANK YOU!



(Pavel Šimon)

