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## Mobilizing Valuable Bits for Unfair Advantage

Research Motivations and Directions v 1.0

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*Brief to the Third International Doctoral Consortium  
On Intellectual Capital Management  
University of Paris-Sud  
31 May 2010*

Monterey, California  
[WWW.NPS.EDU](http://WWW.NPS.EDU)

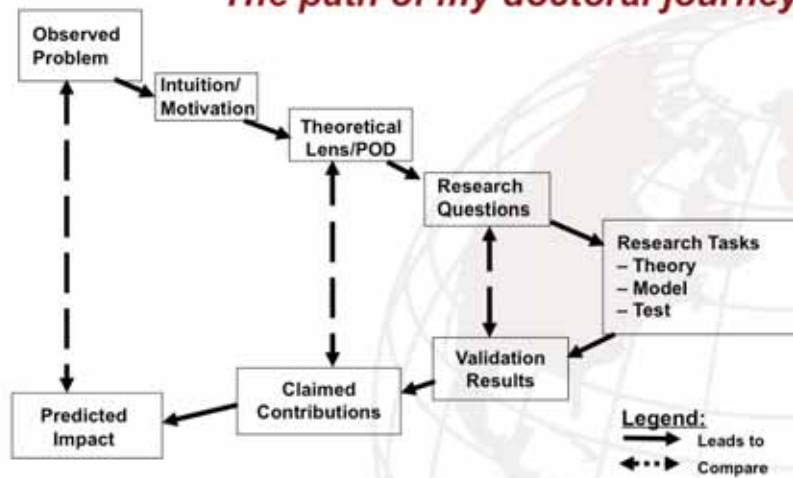


My research is situated at the confluence of organizations, technology, and the environment. Specifically, can this information technology space be informed & architected such that semantically relevant (valued) timely bits are communicated as the norm?

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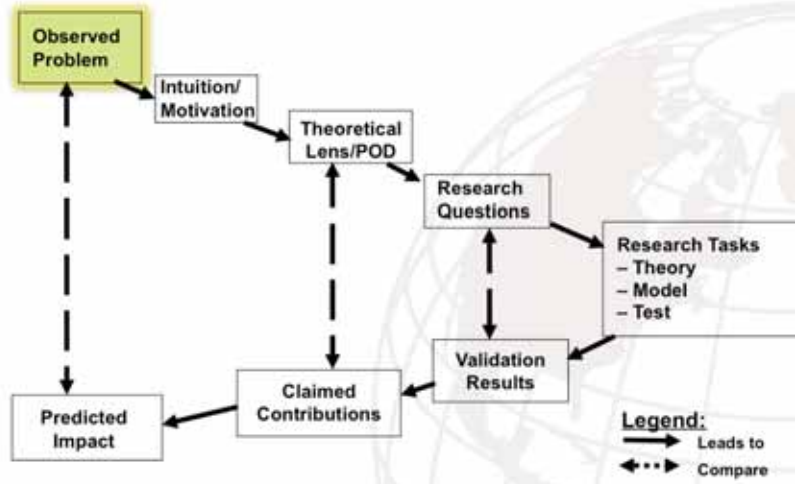


## The path of my doctoral journey



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\* "Horseshoe" Adapted from Stanford Univ. Center for Integrated Facility Engineering (CIFE)





The Economist: The Data Deluge, Feb 2010

- ❖ *InfoGlut*
- ❖ *Digital Landfills*
- ❖ *Data Overload*
- ❖ *Data Deluge*
- ❖ *Data Exhaust*
- ❖ *Big Data*

Economist: [http://www.economist.com/opinion/displaystory.cfm?story\\_id=15579717](http://www.economist.com/opinion/displaystory.cfm?story_id=15579717)



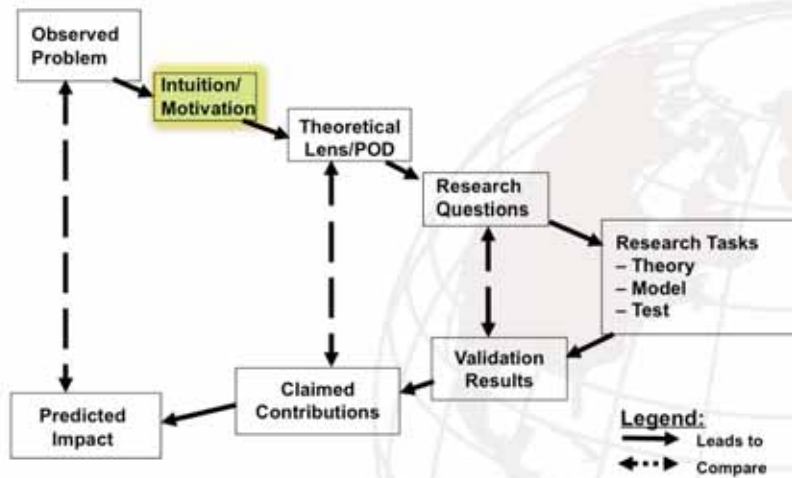
## Some Phenomenal Exemplars

- Information created exceeds available storage, processing, & analysis
- CERN's Large Hadron Collider
  - 40 terabytes ( $2^{40}$  bytes) / second
  - Exceeds storage & analysis capability
- Wal-Mart @ 1M customers per hour
  - 2.5 petabytes ( $2^{50}$  bytes) / hour
    - 167 x the books in Library of Congress
- Mankind will produce 1200 exabytes ( $2^{60}$  bytes) of data in 2010
- U.S. drone aircraft collected 24 years worth of video in 2009
- Quantity of data is growing faster than the ability of the network to carry it all
  - Est. by 2013 annual Internet traffic will reach 667 exabytes
- Energy required to process immense amounts of data threatens the electrical infrastructure's supply (cables & generation) capacity

See The Economist: [http://www.economist.com/opinion/displaystory.cfm?story\\_id=15579717](http://www.economist.com/opinion/displaystory.cfm?story_id=15579717)



- Human Bandwidth is fixed
- Physical network bandwidth at peer to peer level is severely constrained and intermittent
- Finding valuable information is akin to finding a needle in a hay stack



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\* "Horseshoe" Adapted from Stanford Univ. Center for Integrated Facility Engineering (CIFE)





- Shannon is not enough.
  - The network is more than the plumbing
  - Semantics ARE part of today's engineering problem
- Bits have value (Hayes-Roth, 2005/2006)
  - Construct an information value delivery chain
- Must adopt a holistic, integrative view of the socio-technical system responsive to the info consumer
- When the IT infrastructure is architected such that it reflects the high level organizing logic required of the business processes, AND is inherently designed to monitor for and deliver contextually relevant & timely user defined information, then valuable bits can be mobilized and leveraged for unfair advantage. 9

Architecture:

IEEE STD 1471-2000: Systems and Software engineering-Recommended practice for architectural description of software-intensive systems

*-The fundamental organization of a system embodied in its components, their relationships to each other, and to the environment, and the principles guiding their evolution*

*-Software intensive system: Any system where software contributes essential influences to the design, construction, deployment, and evolution of the system as a whole.*

Enterprise Architecture:

Ross, et. al, "Enterprise Architecture as a Strategy

*"High level, organizing logic for **business** processes and **IT infrastructure** reflecting the integration and standardization requirements of the **company's operating model**"*

*Long term view of processes, systems, & technologies so individual projects can build capabilities, vice fulfill immediate needs*

Key to effective EA is to identify the

- Processes
- Data
- Technologies
- Customer Interfaces

*to reality"*

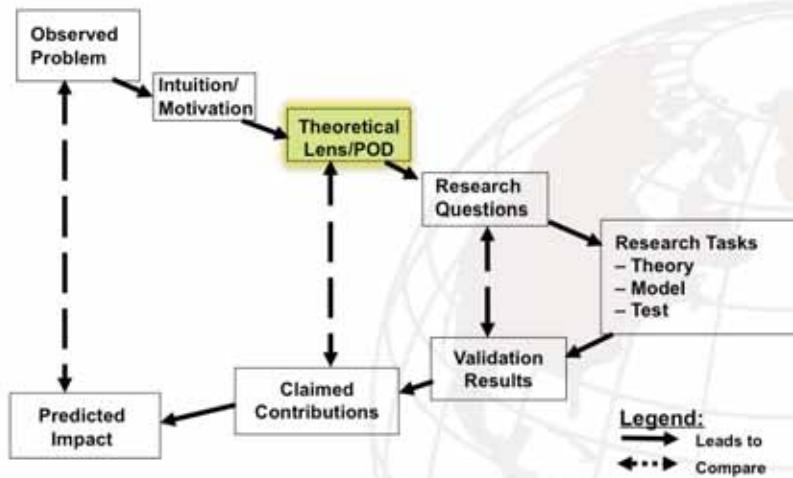
*... that take the operating model from vision*

Daniel Minoli, "Enterprise Architecture A to Z

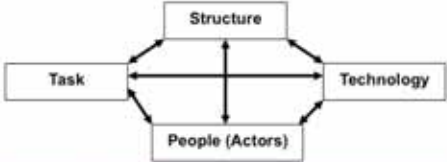
*"A blueprint for the optimal target-conformant placement of resources in the IT environment for the ultimate support of the **business** function."*



# Theoretical Lens/Point of Departure




**Theoretical Lens:  
Fusion of Epistemologies**



Leavitt, H. J., (1965), "Leavitt Diamond", from "Applied Organizational Change in Industry: Structural, Technological, and Humanistic Approaches, In J. G. March (Ed.), Handbook of Organizations (pp. 1144-1170). Chicago: Rand McNally.

- "One can view industrial organizations as complex systems in which at least four interacting variables loom especially large; task variables, structural variables, technological variables, and human variables." (Leavitt, 1965)



- "Changes in the nature of work and organizing cannot be understood without taking account changes in the the IT infrastructure on which economic and organizational activity rests" (Orlikowski, Barley 2001)

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Leavitt, H. J., (1965), ***“Leavitt Diamond”***, from ***“Applied Organizational Change in Industry: Structural, Technological, and Humanistic Approaches, In J. G. March (Ed.), Handbook of Organizations (pp. 1144-1170). Chicago: Rand McNally.***

Task: Production of goods and services, including large numbers of different but operationally meaningful subtasks.

Actors: people, but acts executed by people at some time or place need not remain exclusively in the human domain.

Technology: direct problem solving inventions like work measurement techniques or computers or drill presses. Includes machines and programs [software?]

Structure: System of communication, systems of authority, and systems of work flow.

Highly interdependent...change in anyone usually results in compensatory (or retaliatory) change in others.”

Orlikowski:

***Wanda J. Orlikowski and Stephen R. Barley, Technology and Institutions: What Can Research on Information Technology and Research on Organizations Learn from Each Other? Volume 25, Issue 2, June 2001, pp. 145-165***

“Techno-social structure that increasingly pervade our lives.”



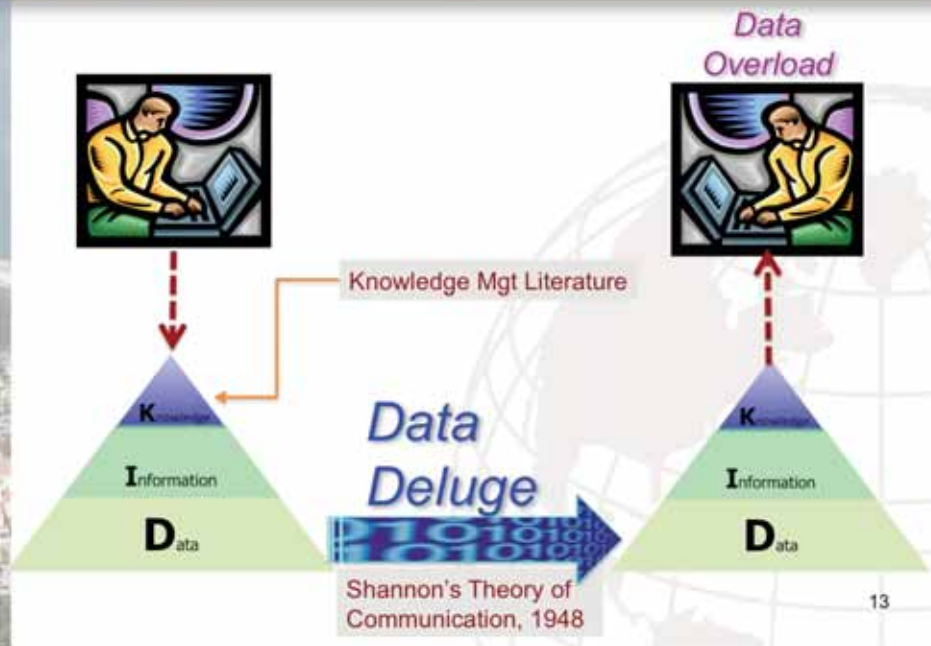
- To Shannon, the “fundamental communication challenge was the reproduction of a sender’s message by the receiver
  - *Meaningful messages* were “irrelevant to the engineering problem”
- Tenants of Network Centricity entail the dynamic linking of knowledgeable entities
  - Shannon is necessary yet insufficient
- Conventional views of Knowledge Management (KM) / Organizational Science (OS) are based on
  - Data-Info-Knowledge Pyramid
  - information processing vice the structure of information

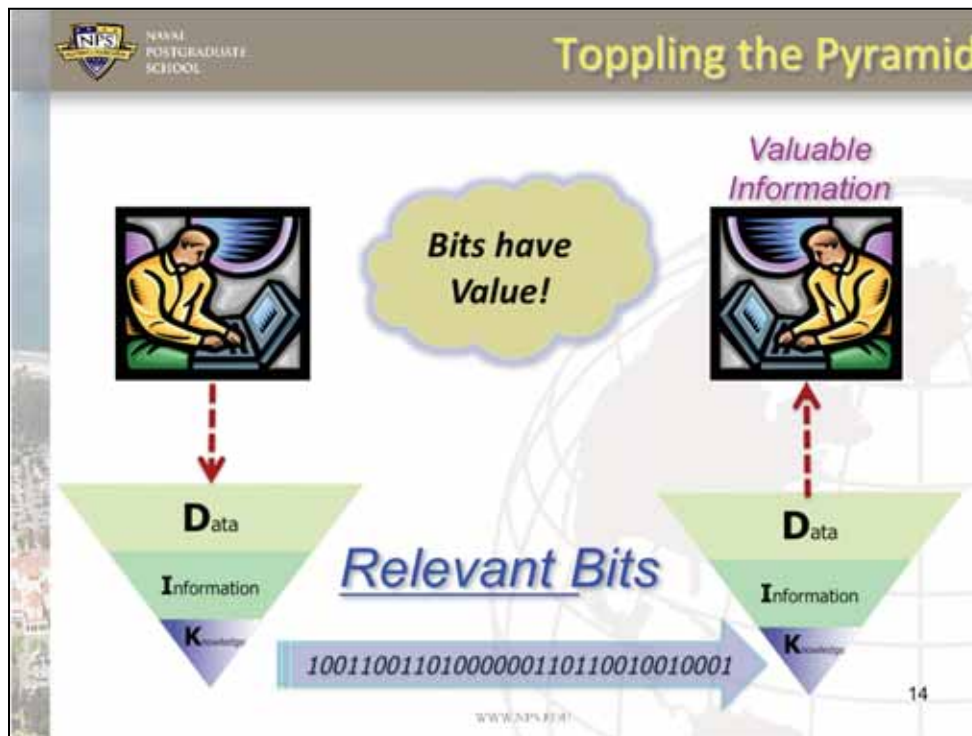
See:

Claude E. Shannon, *A Mathematical Theory of Communication*, *The Bell System Technical Journal*, Vol. 27, pp. 379–423, 623–656, July, October, 1948.



# Traditional Views: Source of the Problem





See

[Ilkka Tuomi. \*Journal of Management Information Systems\*. Armonk: Winter 1999/2000. Vol. 16, Iss. 3; pg. 103, 15 pgs](#)

Hayes-Roth, F. (2006).  
[Model-Based Communication Networks and VIRT: Orders of Magnitude Better for Information Superiority. MILCOM 2006, Washington, DC, IEEE.](#)

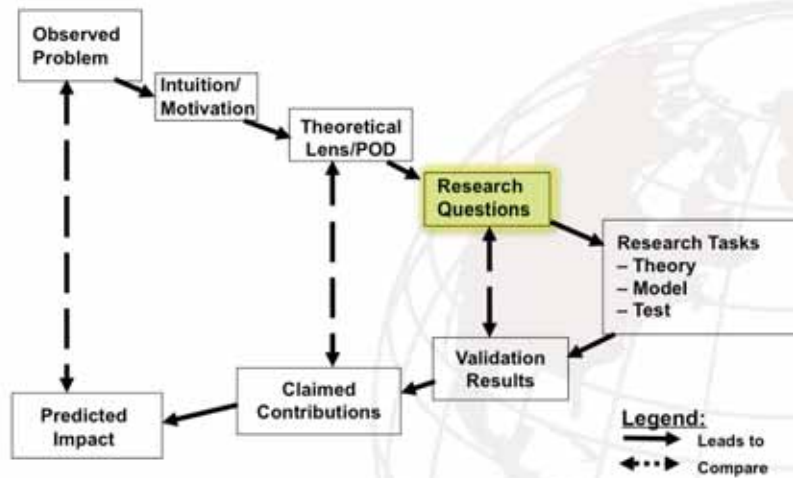
Hayes-Roth, F. (2005).  
[Model-based Communication Networks and VIRT: Filtering Information by Value to Improve Collaborative Decision-Making. 10th International Command and Control Research and Technology Symposium: The Future of C2, McLean, VA, US Department of Defense, Command and Control Research Program \(CCRP\)](#)

Hayes-Roth, F. (2006).  
[Valued Information at the Right Time \(VIRT\): Why less volume is more value in hastily formed networks, NPS Cebrowski Institute.](#)

Hayes-Roth, F. (2006).  
[Two Theories of Process Design for Information Superiority: Smart Pull vs. Smart Push. 2006 Command and Control Research and Technology Symposium, San Diego, CA, US Department of Defense, Command and Control Research Program](#)



# Research Questions

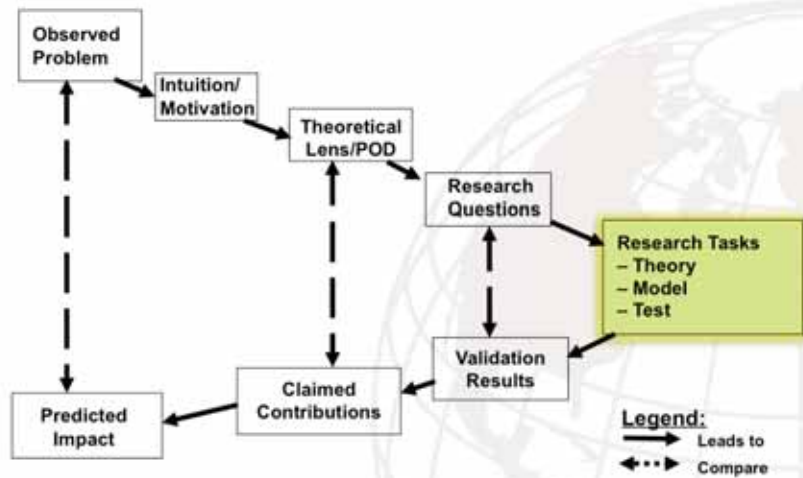


- Can we leverage technological advances in computer processing and software to transmit valuable *needles of knowledge* vice search through mountainous, digital "haystacks"?



-If so, via what methodology?  
-What architectural approach?





**Legend:**  
→ Leads to  
-.-> Compare



- Develop a prototype Model-based Communication Network (MCN) Architecture (Hayes-Roth) for an Edge-like organization (Alberts and Hayes 2003, Nissen 2005, Gateau et. Al, 2007)
  - Research, record, translate the unique, contextually relevant information requirements deemed valuable to the organization's strata of users
  - Inform/guide the creation of a software product line architecture capable of mobilizing user defined valuable bits

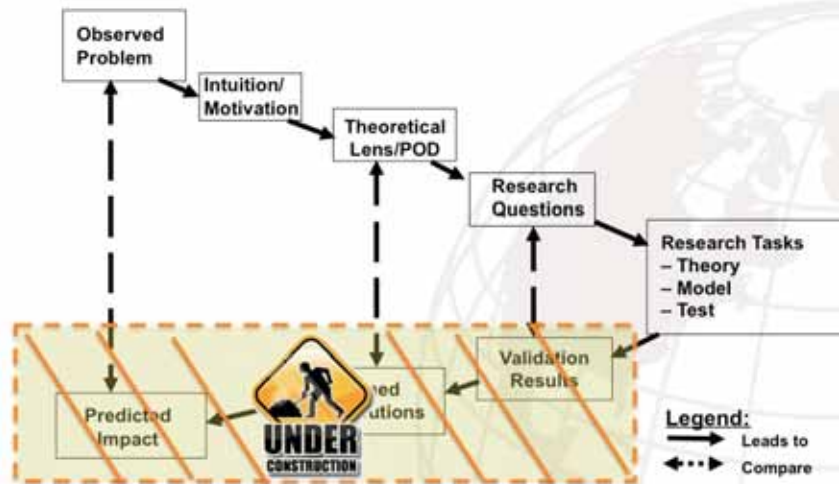
### Edge Organization

Alberts, D.S. and Hayes, R.E., 2003. *Power to the Edge CCRP*.

Nissen, M.E. 2005a. Hypothesis Testing of Edge Organizations: Specifying Computational C2 Models for Experimentation. *Proceedings International Command & Control Research Symposium*. McLean, VA.

*Nissen, M.E., 2005b. "A Computational Approach to Diagnosing Misfits, Inducing Requirements, and Delineating Transformations for Edge Organizations," Proceedings International Command and Control Research and Technology Symposium, McLean, VA , June 2005*

James B. Gateau, Tara A. Leweling, John P. Looney, Dr. Mark E. Nissen, "Hypothesis Testing of Edge Organizations: Modeling the C2 Organization Design Space, 12th ICCRTS Adapting C2 to the 21st Century, Nwport, RI, June 2007.





# Questions



- Oros, C.L. and Nissen, M.E., "Designing Complex organizations Computationally," Handbook of Research on Complex Dynamic Process Management: Techniques for Adaptability in Turbulent Environments, ISBN: 978-1-60566-669-3; 689 pp; July 2009.
- Oros, LtCol, C. L., USMC, ["Enabling Adaptive C2 via Semantic Communication and Smart Push", Critical Issues in C4I, AFCEA-George Mason University C4I Symposium, George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia Campus, May 2008](#)
- Oros, LtCol Carl L., USMC, ["Enabling Adaptive C2 via Semantic Communication and Smart Push", C2 for Complex Endeavors, 13th International Command & Control Research and Technology Symposium \(ICCRTS\), Track 2, Networks & Networking, #125, Seattle, WA, June 2008, Slides](#)
- Oros, Maj Carl L., USMC, ["Proposed Architecture for a Helicopter Information Awareness Module \(I-AM\)", 10th International Command & Control Research and Technology Symposium \(ICCRTS\), Track 3, Experimentation, # 374, McLean, VA, June, 2005, Slides](#)
- Dr. Rick Hayes-Roth: <http://faculty.nps.edu/fahayesz/>