Understanding and Visualizing Information Work Processes and Practices

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This presentation can be found on the Web at: http://www.ics.uci.edu/~wscacchi/Presentations/Process/InfoWork.pdf

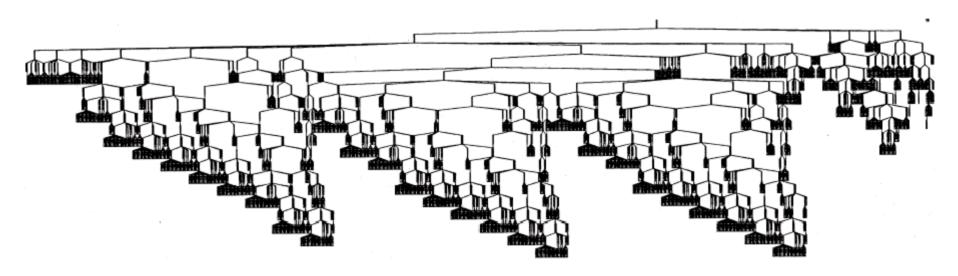
Backstory

- Major TelCo wants to develop broadband multimedia telecommunications system
- Anticipates \$1B development, up to 1500 system developers working 2-3 years
- Seeks industrial partners to provide supporting infrastructure to reduce risk
- IT partner wants to showcase new "process support technology" products as sales lead
- IT partner brings in academic research team to analyze and advise TelCo on "process issues"

Backstory

- Team, IT partner, and TelCo jointly elicit, capture, codify (*formalize*) and inter-relate TO-BE system development process.
- Team employs IT partner's products to present results of their "process analysis"
- Team view of their effort -- a major success for publication (and re-publication)

A complex organizational process: a *decomposition-precedence* relationship view (19 levels of decomposition, 400+ tasks)



W. Scacchi, <u>Experience with Software Process Simulation and Modeling</u>, *J. Systems and Software*, 46(2/3):183-192,1999.

Backstory

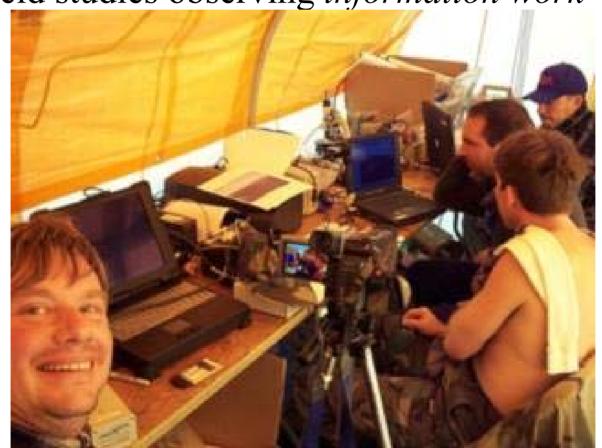
- Team suggests overall process won't succeed -too complex, too much delegation, problematic
 hand-offs ("throwing it over the wall")
- TelCo and IT partner dismisses team
- Less than one year later, IT vendor abandons process technology product
- Two years later, business press reports TelCo experiences major project failure and losses greater than \$200M, and no system.

Overview

- Problems
 - Understanding, visualizing, (re)designing
- Related approaches
 - Soft systems, Actor Network Theory, etc.
- Current solution alternatives
 - Narrative, hypertext, computational visualization
- New avenues for exploration
 - Visual stories situated within synthetic settings
- Conclusions

Problem: understanding

• Field studies observing information work



Problem: understanding

- Participant observation
 - Elicitation of situated accounts and sense-making
 - Gathering and jointly creating artifacts
 - Coding and iterative participant validation
 - Representation
 - Analysis (inspection, walkthrough, simulation, statistics)
 - Re-representation (visualization, briefing, publication, etc.)

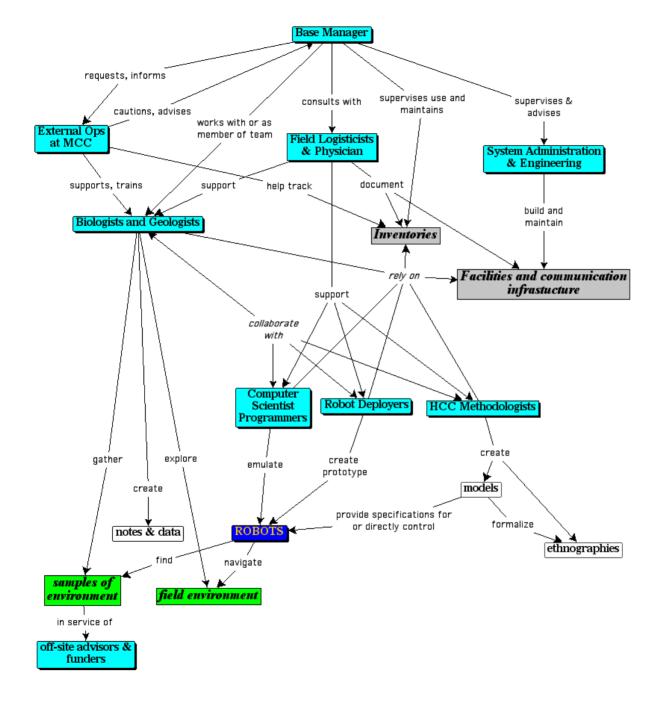
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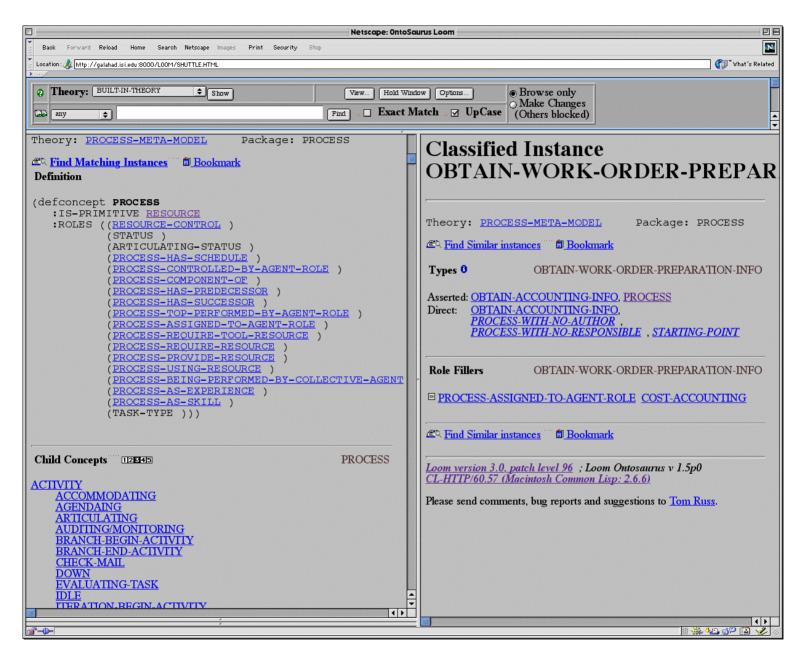
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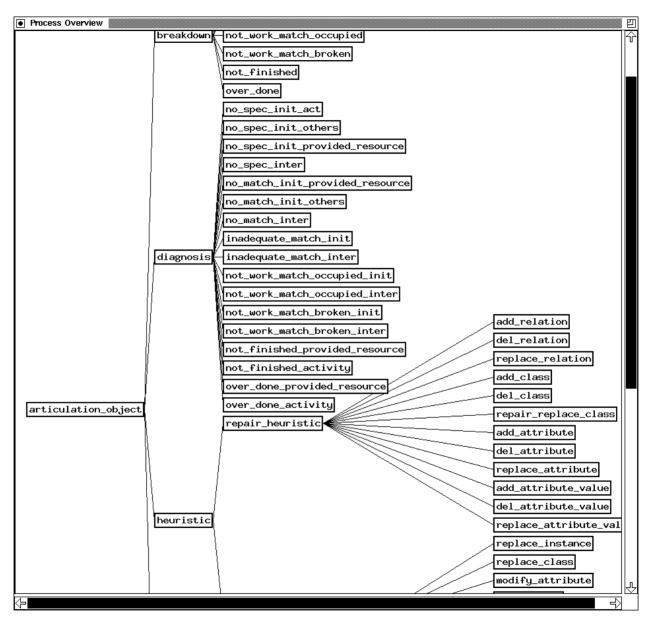




B. Clancey and M. Sierhuis, <u>Human-Centered Computing</u>, Haughton-Mars Project, 1999.



A. Valente and W. Scacchi, <u>Developing a Knowledge Web for Business Process Redesign</u>, 14th. Knowledge Acquisition Workshop, Banff, Canada, October 1999.



P. Mi and W. Scacchi, <u>Articulation: An Integrated Approach to the Diagnosis, Replanning, and Rescheduling of Software Process Failures</u>, *Proc. 8th. Knowledge-Based Software Engineering Conference*, Chicago, IL, IEEE Computer Society, 77-85, September 1993

Problem: visualizing and communicating

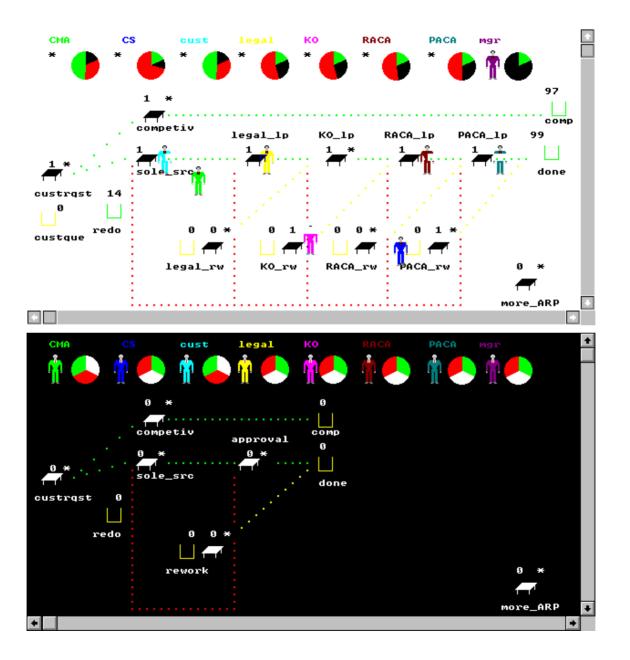
- Briefings and (re)presentations
- Ethnographic narratives
- (Not so) Rich pictures
- Participatory simulation, walkthrough, scenario rehearsal, interactive prototyping, guided enactment
- Problematic many-to-many translations
 - Part vs. Whole (decomposition vs. composition)
 - Granularity vs. scalability
 - Generalization vs. specialization

<u>Understanding Comics</u> - Scott McCloud

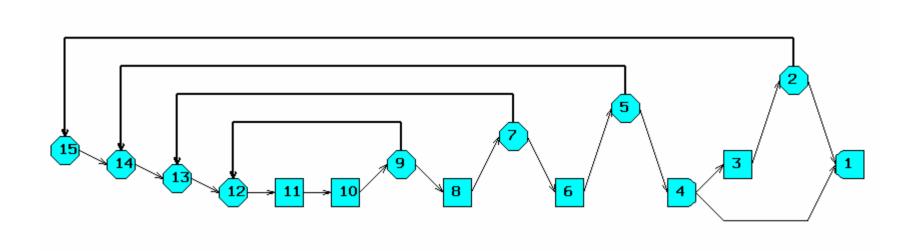


Problem: (re)designing

- What first: to-be goal vs. as-is mess?
 - If you don't know where you are, any road will do (proverb)
 - People at work cannot describe the processes they do with high fidelity (tacit knowledge)
 - Redesign necessitates as-is, to-be, here-to-there
- Workplace democratization
 - Intrinsic vs. extrinsic motivation
 - Empowerment, participation, incentivization (resource sovereignty), and recognition



Research grant justification and approval process at Office of Naval Research (c. 1995)



Related approaches

- Social informatics
 - Kling and Scacchi 1982, Kling, et al., 2000
- Actor-network theory (ANT)
 - Callon, Latour, <u>Law 1992</u>, Bowker, Star
- Technomethodology
 - Suchman, Goguen, <u>Dourish and Button 1998</u>
- Computational ethnography
 - Clancey, et al., 1998
- Organizational process engineering
 - Scacchi and Mi 1997

Current solutions

- Narrative descriptions
- Hypertext descriptions/representations
- Computational representations

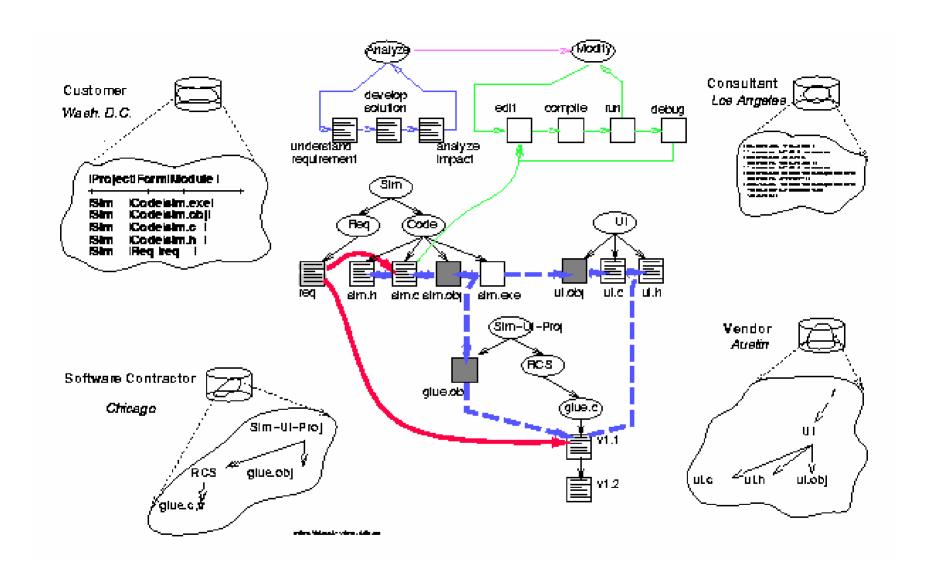
Current solution forms

Narrative

- Linear (traditional)
 - Dominant approach
 - Reinforced by academic traditions, institutional politics, and industrial practices
 - Visual narrative (cinema, comics) is uncommon
- Non-linear/interactive
 - Contending/repressed approach
 - Experiential (different, plastic, dis-orienting)
 - Multiple storylines
 - Multiple interlinked media (text, audio, video, images, software, etc.) requiring new skills and infrastructures

Current solution forms

- Hypertext/media (Web)
 - Globally accessible texts, cross-links (relations), and media/artifacts (passive or interactive) configured into multiple overlapping contexts
 - A hypertext/media web represents a *context* (the configured, interconnected network) of text objects (iconic nodes), relations types (as colored/black links), and geographically distributed actants and resources.

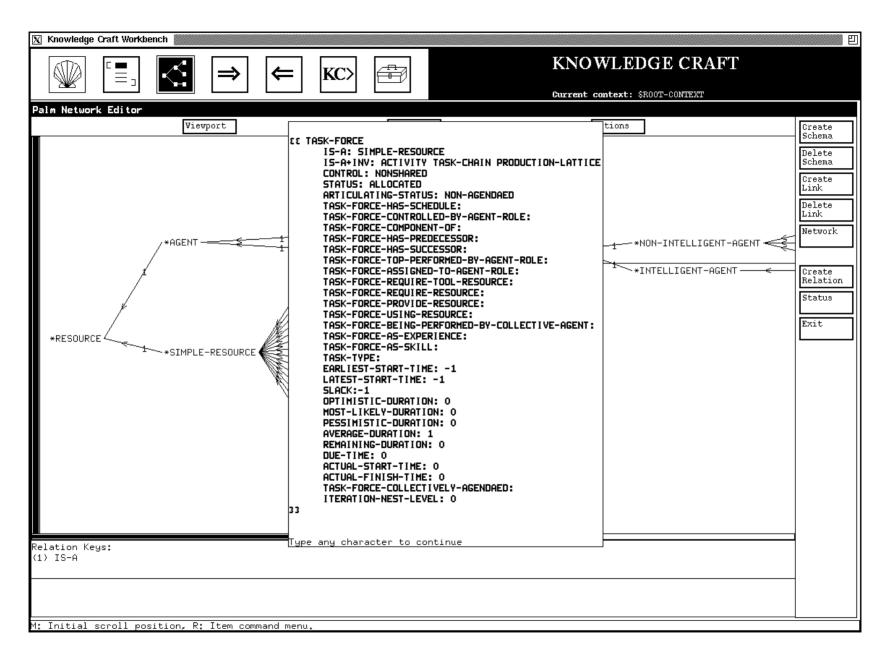


J. Noll and W. Scacchi, <u>Supporting Software Development in Virtual Enterprises</u>, <u>Journal of Digital Information</u>, 1(4), February 1999.

Current solution forms

Computational

- Codified representations or hypertexts with enactable interpretations and (mutable) mobile ontologies
- We have developed resource-based ontologies (aka, process meta-models) that associate
 - 10-800 entity, attribute, or concept types
 - 5-2000 relation types
 - 50-1500 pattern recognizers and transformers

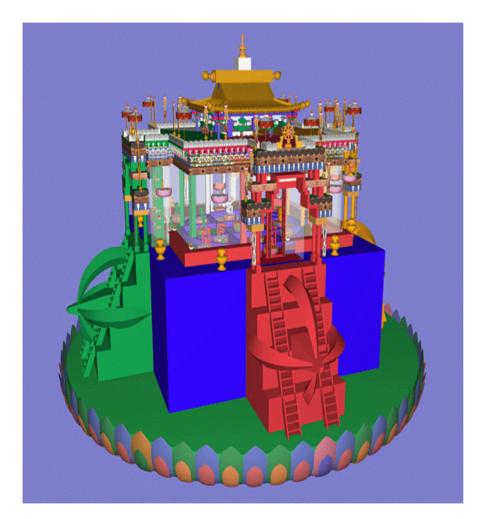


New avenues

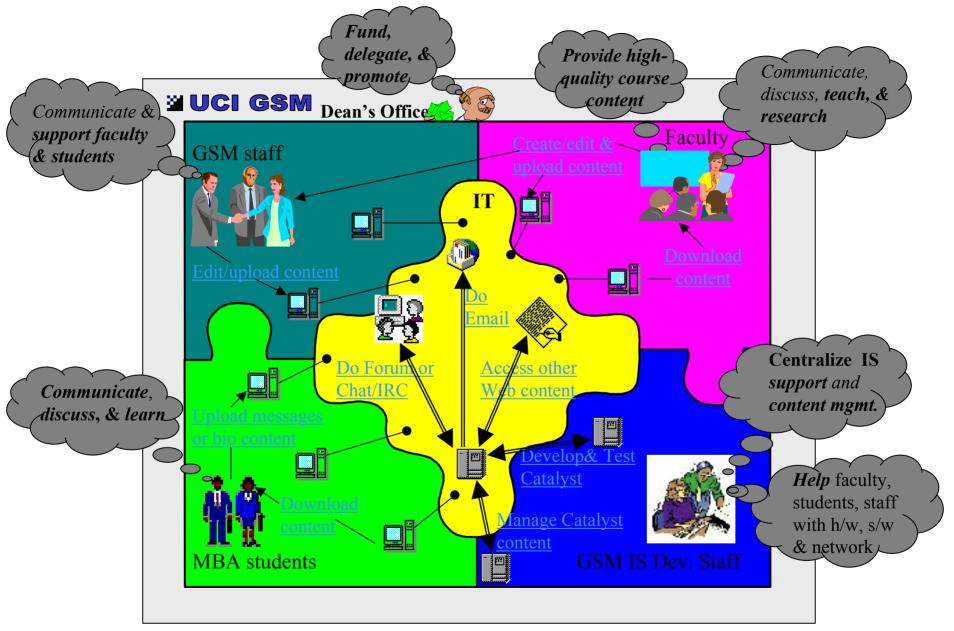
Organizational mandalas

- Conceptual visualization of stories
 - Multiple overlapping actors (actants), relationships, and network configurations
 - Rich pictures (with links to external descriptions)
 - Mandala stories are contemplated and revealed via navigational traversal in a quest for enlightenment
 - Outside-in spiraling traversals (encounters)
 - Situated encounters with actants help instigate revelation









A socio-technical enterprise mandala for the UCI GSM Catalyst System:

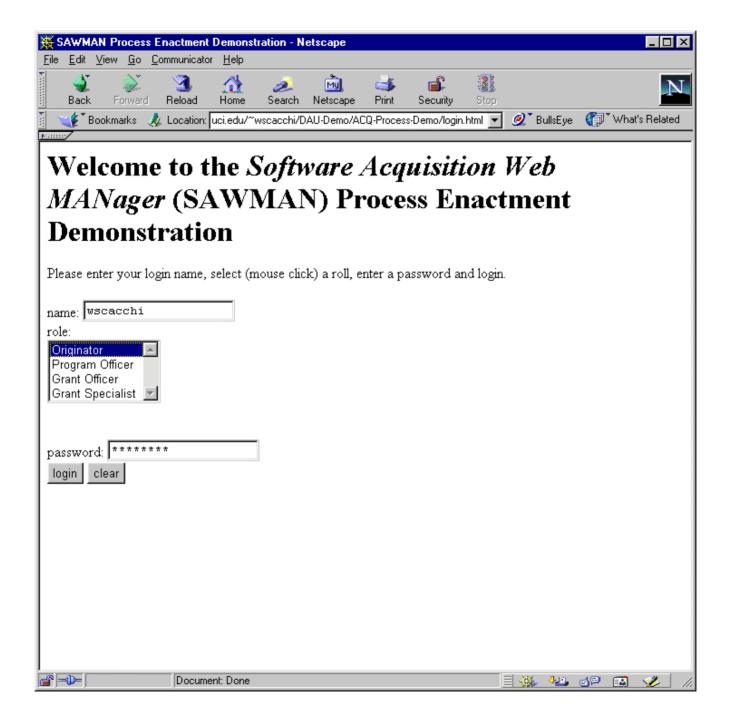


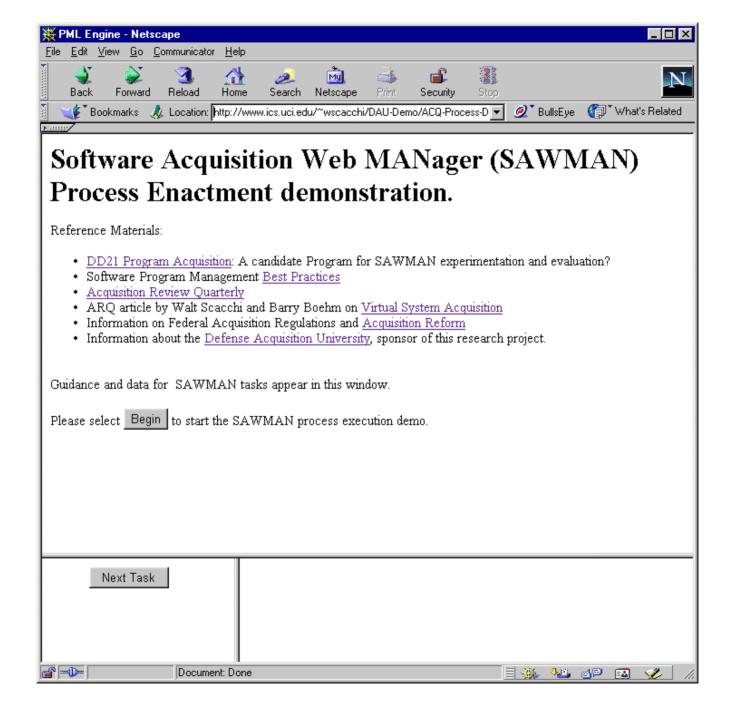
- Early Tibetan
 Mandalas: <u>The</u>
 Rossi Collection
- Robert A. F. Thurman and **Denise Patry** Leidy Mandala: The Architecture of Enlightment, Asia Society Galleries, Tibet House, 1997.

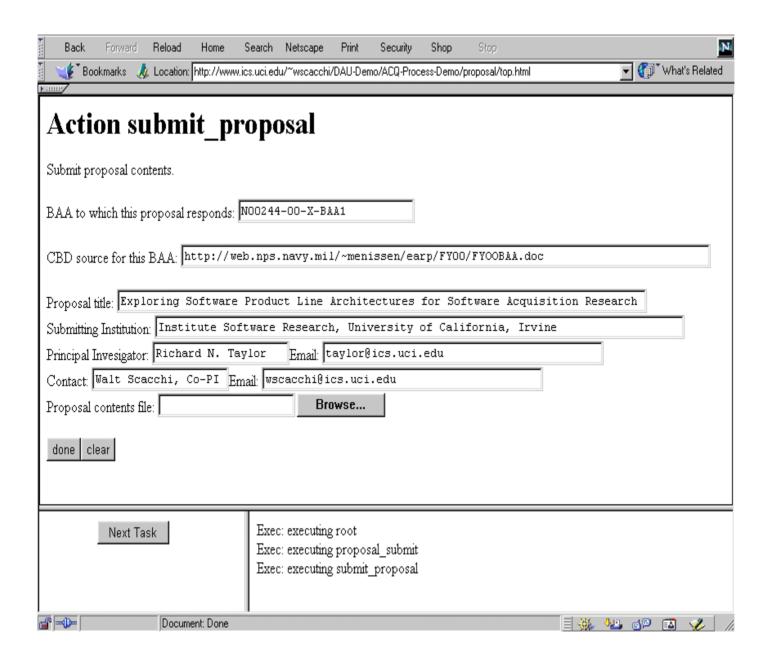
New avenues

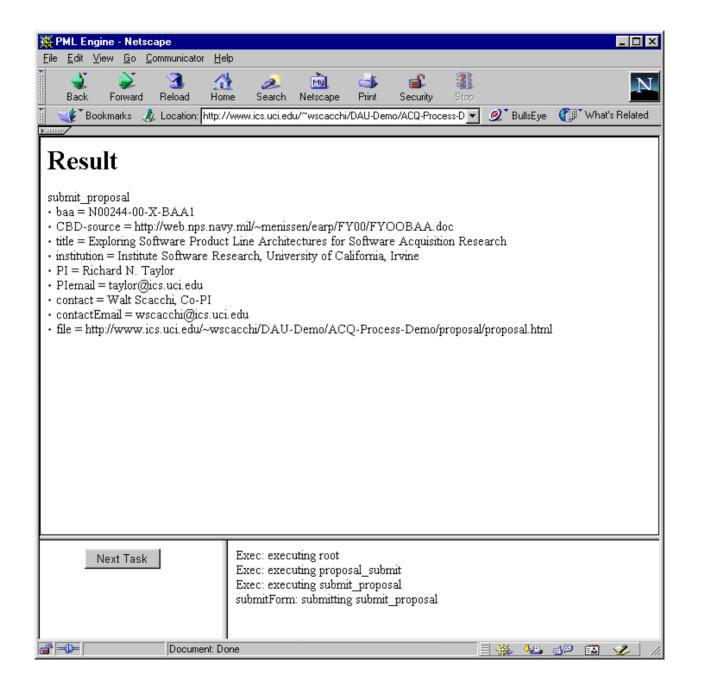
- Process Webs
 - Logical visualization of configured/networked stories articulated through navigational traversal
 - Technological
 - Sociological
 - Anthropological
 - Sociotechnological
 - Technosociological
 - etc.

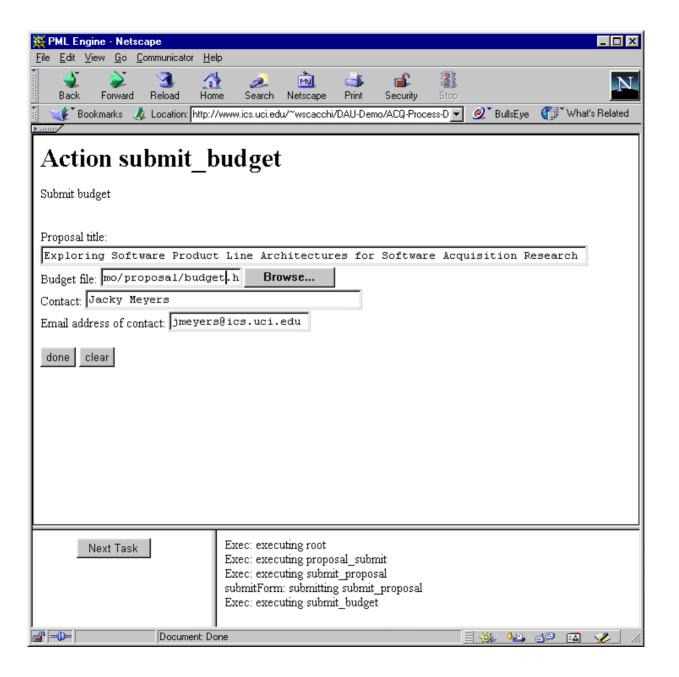
J. Noll and W. Scacchi, <u>Specifying Process-Oriented Hypertext for Organizational Computing</u>, *J. Network and Computer Applications*, 24(1):39-61, 2001





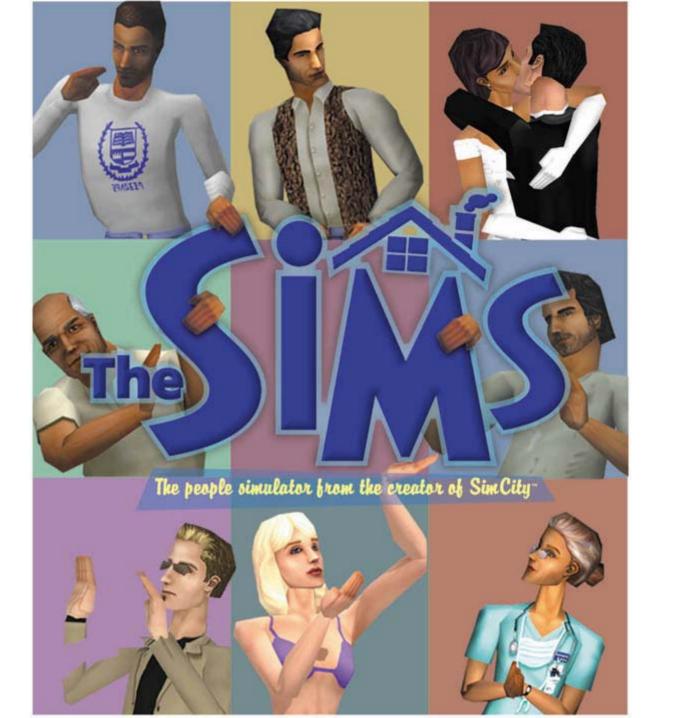






New avenues

- Synthetic environments (computer game worlds) for situated visual storytelling
 - Situated *physical* visualization of storyline trajectories interpreted via navigational traversal
 - N.B., Computer game industry is moving toward offering end-user authoring extension facilities with consumer games.



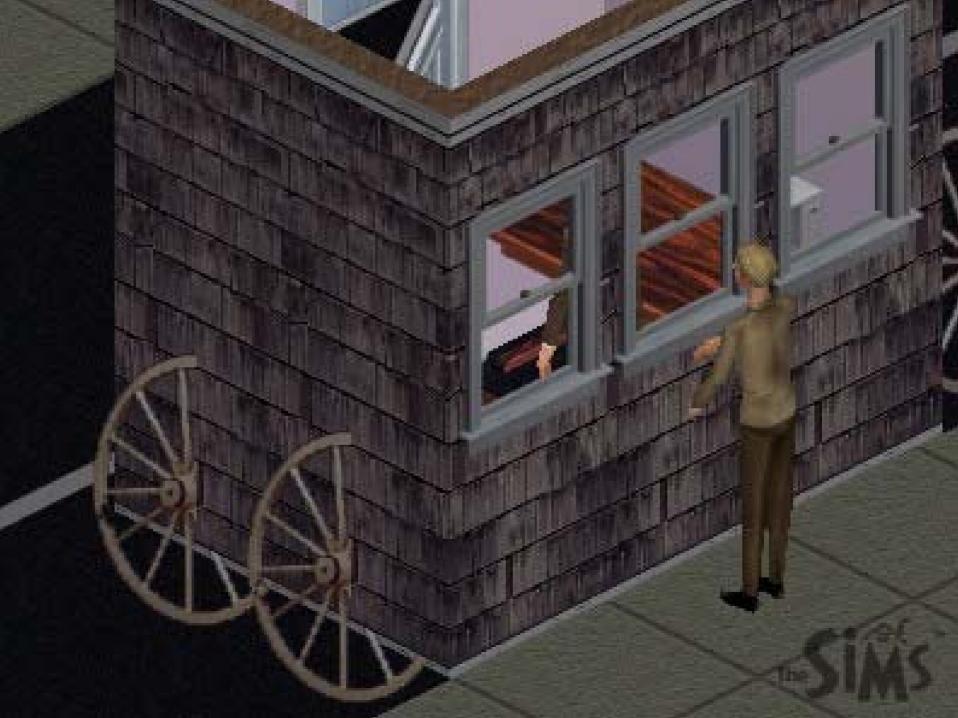


















Work practice simulators?



Current field study

- Understanding open source software practices and processes in different domains
 - Academic research vs. Commercial development
 - Where is the workplace?
 - Emergent systems engineering as social order?
- Moving toward open research methodology
- To produce and compare narrative, hypertext, and computational renderings.

Conclusions

• Understanding, communicating and redesigning complex processes *consumes* and *produces* multiple renderings in multiple forms.

• Methods of inquiry becoming more *open*, and accommodating of *mutually bi-directional* cause and consequence.

Conclusions

• Conceptual, *logical, and physical visualizations of organizational processes (stories) are complementary, in conflict, thus desirable.

- Interactive, multi-player computer game worlds will emerge as *a new visual information media*
 - Cultural form, research, work practice, education.

Create/edit & upload content

- Faculty (authors) create (insert) new content or edit (update) existing course content
- Faculty can transmit the content they create to Administrative staff for edit&upload into Catalyst, else Faculty upload their content into Catalyst
- Faculty/staff can only upload one type of course content at a time into Catalyst
 - (Exception) Catalyst will allow existing content to be copied from one course to another without upload.
- Faculty can only edit (update) content they have individually created
 - (Exception) Faculty may copy and paste content created by other Faculty from one part of Catalyst ("Faculty Lounge") into their course content.
- *User constraint*: Catalyst cannot verify if content uploaded is correct in any sense. User is responsible for correctness of content
- *System constraint*: Catalyst will not allow content edit/upload if the Catalyst DBMS is not available

Download content

- Users (Faculty and Students) can search and download course content:
 - for courses Faculty have created; or
 - for messages or biography info. entered by Students in a course; or
 - (Exception) from course content designated for sharing by all Faculty (course syllabi and linked materials)
- *User constraint*: Catalyst will not allow access to content except as allowed by GSM Dean's policy
- *System constraint*: Catalyst will not allow search or download of Catalyst content if Catalyst DBMS is unavailable.

Edit/upload content

- Faculty can transmit the content they create to Administrative staff (publishers) for edit&upload into Catalyst
- Administrative staff can only upload one type of course content at a time into Catalyst
 - (Exception) Catalyst will allow existing content to be copied from one course to another without upload.
- *User constraint*: Catalyst cannot verify if content uploaded is correct in any sense. User is responsible for correctness of content
- *System constraint*: Catalyst will not allow content edit/upload if the Catalyst DBMS is not available

Upload messages/bio. content

- Students can download, update, then upload personal biography information for sharing with other users.
- Students (end-users) can upload messages for sharing with other students in their course at any time.
 - (Exception): Students can send&receive email from other students via Catalyst, without uploading these messages into Catalyst
- *User constraint*: Catalyst cannot verify if content uploaded is correct in any sense. User is responsible for correctness of content
- *System constraint*: Catalyst will not allow content edit/upload if the Catalyst DBMS is not available

Do Forum or Chat

- Faculty can request students in their courses to download or upload messages via a Discussion Forum or Chat
- Faculty or Students can download/upload messages for sharing with other students in their course at any time.
 - (Exception) Faculty can remove messages from their Discussion
 Forums
- User constraint: Messages that are deleted from a Discussion Forum cannot be retrieved
- *User constraint*: Chat message content is not saved by Catalyst
- *System constraint*: Discussion Forum message content may be lost if Catalyst Database is not backed-up.



- Any user can access internal or external email systems via Catalyst to create, upload, download, update then upload messages for other users at any time.
- Catalyst does not manage email messages or message services
 - (Exception): Users can create, upload, download, update then upload email messages via Catalyst, without uploading these messages into Catalyst.
- *User constraint*: Users cannot use Catalyst to manage or keep track of personal/private email messages or message content
- System constraint: An email server may fail to send or receive email messages with/without notifying email users
 - (Exception) Email servers will notify users if sent mail cannot be delivered

Manage Catalyst content

- Developers create the representations, relations, and system components that provide users access to content managed by Catalyst.
- Catalyst is used to organize, store, query, retrieve or update content that is managed by Catalyst
- Catalyst uses a (relational) database management system to organize, query, retrieve or update content that is stored in its database
 - (Exception) Catalyst stores data that identifies content, and controls access to content, stored as files in a networked file server, or as Web-based content accessed via the Web.
- *User constraint*: Catalyst cannot be used to store arbitrary files for end-users.
- System constraint: Catalyst cannot control updates to external content accessed via the Web.

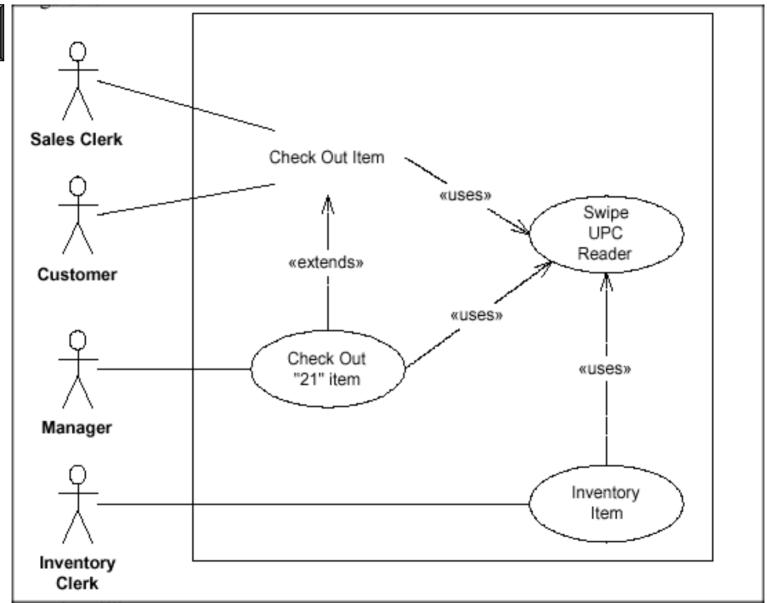
Develop & Test Catalyst

- Developers create the representations that other users utilize to create, insert, update or delete their content.
- Developers create, insert, update and delete content stored in Catalyst representations to test its proper operations
 - (Exception) Developers cannot guarantee that all functions supported by Catalyst have been tested.
 - (Exception) Developers cannot guarantee that all functions supported by Catalyst are re-tested every time any Catalyst function or operation is modified (updated).
- *User constraint*: Developers expect that users will notify them if the users encounter anomalies in Catalyst usage.
- *System constraint*: Catalyst system components may fail to operate correctly even though they have been tested.

Access other Web content

- Faculty can create content that contains Web hyperlinks
- Users can select hyperlinked items
 - A selected item is downloaded into the User's client if the Web server can retrieve the item.
 - (Exception) Users that select hyperlinked content will be disconnected from Catalyst after a certain elapsed time, unless they return to Catalyst
- *User constraint*: Catalyst will not allow access to its content directly from the Web
- System constraint: Catalyst may unexpectedly terminate a user session if a user accesses Web items that attempt to upload information into Catalyst, or launch applications unknown to Catalyst.





A "use case" requirements diagram for representation in the standard *Unified Modeling Language* 61