Alignment in Organizations

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Ultra Large Systems - System of Systems-Organizations



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- "Strategic alignment is not even event but a process of continuous adaptation and change." (Henderson 1993)

Classification scheme for IS planning and design (Henderson 1990)

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Production Capability

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- Control Capability
- ▶ IT Infrastructure Capability

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- Multiagent Systems

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- Framework

Organization

$$org(O,T)=(\underline{S},\underline{R},\underline{D})$$

- \triangleright <u>S</u>: set of systems,
- ▶ R: global requirements,
- ▶ <u>D</u>: domain assumptions.

Example: Software Organization

R: Maintain software,...

D:

Req. Team

Arch. Team

Code Team

System

$$sys(S,T)=(\underline{R},\underline{C},\underline{D})$$

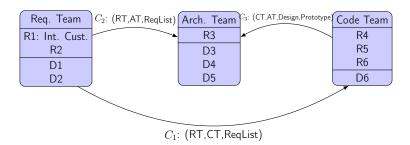
- ▶ <u>R</u>: system requirements,
- ▶ <u>C</u>: commitments,
- <u>D</u>: domain assumptions.



System

R: Maintain software,...

D: D1, D2,...



Alignment

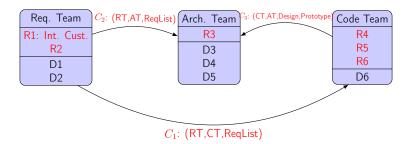
An organization O is aligned at time T, iff $\cup r(S_i, T), \cup c(S_i, T), \cup d(O, T) \models r(O,T)$.



Alignment

R: Maintain software,...

D: D1, D2,...



Difference

The difference of two sets $\underline{X}/\underline{Y}$ is the set theoretic difference of \underline{X} and \underline{Y} . We extend this notation to tuples of sets, e.g., sys(S,T)/sys(S',T')=(R/R',C/C',D/D').

Proposed evolution

$$\Pi(S_i, T) = (\pi R_i, \pi c_i, \pi D_i) .$$



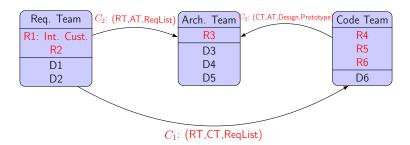
Proposed evolution

- $\Pi(S_i, T) = (\pi R_i, \pi c_i, \pi D_i) .$
- $\Pi(S,T) = (+R_1, -R_2, \{\}, \{\}).$

Proposed evolution

R: Maintain software,...

D: D1, D2,...



Alignment Mechanism



An alignment mechanism takes as input a set of proposed changes $\Pi(O,T)$ and returns an alignment process consisting of approved sets of changes $\{\Delta(O,T_i)| i=1,:,k\}$ for some k.



Socio-technical systems



- Socio-technical systems
- Decision Making Processes

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