

Component-Based Business

Richard Veryard

http://www.veryard.com

The Growth of Componentry

- Faster time-to-market
- e-Business
- Competitive pressure
- The "plug-and-play" business.

NEW?

Business

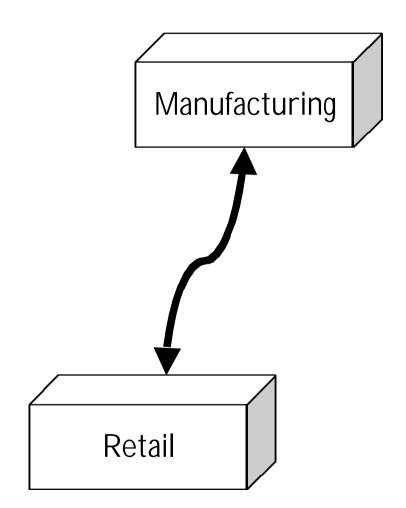
OLD?

Technology

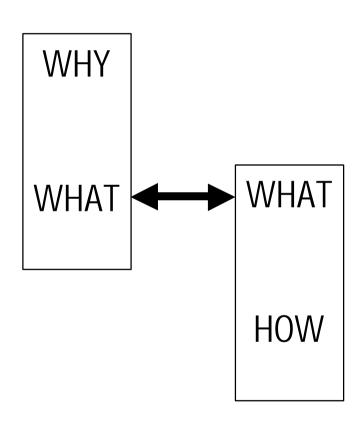
- Mass Customization
- Joint Ventures
 - Grocer & Bank
- Virtual Diversification
- Cross-Competition
 - Banking versus Insurance
 - Electricity versus Gas
- Mergers & Acquisitions
- Divestments

Business relationships follow standard patterns or frameworks

- Example: Manufacturing & Retail
- Increasingly found in finance sector
- Who is providing service to whom?
 - client/server
 - peer2peer
- Can be analysed using CBD-OO methods
 - e.g. Catalysis



Service-Based Business Relationships



- Service level agreement / interface specifies WHAT
- Client knows WHY but not HOW
- Server knows HOW but not WHY
- How successful are these relationships?
 - Global optimization
 - Coping with the unexpected?
 - Adapting to the unknown?

Reasoning about Wholes and Parts

- Complexity demands parallel consideration of wholes and parts.
 - Whole is too complex, so we sometimes have to think about parts as if they were independent of the whole.
 - Parts don't make sense without appreciating larger context.

- We understand systems by dividing them into components.
- System properties often cannot be located in components.
- Change programmes are divided into increments
 - These can also be regarded as components.

How does Componentry alter System Properties?

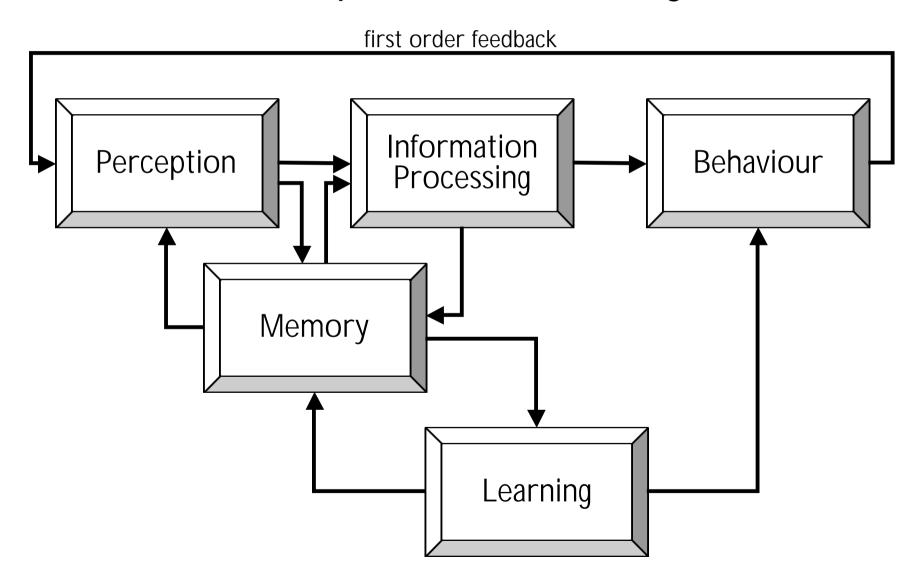
Intelligence

- Perception The ability to make complex observations of the environment.
- Information Processing The ability to manipulate and transform information. Reasoning.
- Memory The ability to store and recall information.
- Learning The ability to develop new knowledge and skills, and to learn from experience.
- Behaviour The ability to adjust behaviour to suit the situation.

Character

- Standing out Making an impression.
 Having a strong image.
- Clarity Decisiveness. Making up one's mind – and sticking to it.
- Engagement Committed engagement with situations. Authenticity. Being there.
- Correctness Sincerity. Legal, decent, honest and truthful.
- Integrity Wholeness. Steadfastness.

The Components of Intelligence



Critical Success Factors for Components - An Ecological View

- Pleasure (Delight, Engagement, Fun)
- Connectivity (Critical Mass)
- Availability (Commodity, Functionality)
- Conservation of Energy (Economies of Scale, Reuse, Efficiency)
- Consistency (Firmness, Reliability, Usability)
- Flexibility (Maintainability, Portability)
- Biodiversity

Premises

- Systems and components are socially constructed
- Typical scope of control is component or subsystem, rather than whole system.
- Systems manifest resistance to change. This is an emergent property of an accumulation of past design decisions, often characterized as Legacy.
 - Business processes and relationships
 - Organization structure and culture
 - Operational capabilities and resources
 - Technical artefacts and architectures

Questions

- What kind of judgements can we make about components?
- How does increasing componentry alter the kinds of judgements we can make about systems?
- How does order emerge out of chaos? How do structures evolve? And what have components got to do with it?

- What is the role of feedback in stability and change?
- What paradigm for business relationships: client/server or peer2peer? Any technical implications?

Pitfalls

- Business componentry unrelated to technological componentry.
- Technological constraints interfere with business decisions.
- Emphasis on flexibility and speed can negatively affect character.
- Misuse of feedback can result in alignment focused on the past rather than the future

References

- Christopher Alexander
 - The Nature of Order
- Gregory Bateson
 - Steps to an Ecology of Mind
- Bruno Latour
 - Science in Action
 - Aramis
- Richard Veryard
 - Component-Based Business
 - coming soon see draft chapters on my website