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Ripose Adds 'Value' to any Approach

History

Ripose was developed in 1990 after 19 years of my experiencing and researching the 5 building blocks of 'Information', namely 'Objectives, Knowledge, Strategies, Data and Applications'.

It took me less than a year to produce the framework and write the software compilers which helps implement the technique by producing the 16 primary deliverables.

Why did it take me 31 years to produce this article?

1. From 1990 to 2013: I was busy trying to find contracts to help me make a living in the data processing industry that had no time to understand my approach
2. From 2013 to date: I was busy researching as many other approaches as I could to see if I could find one that was equal or improved on my approach. To date I have not been able to find a single approach that I can yield to. As of 18 Dec 2021 I have 127 days to decide as to whether I remain a member of LinkedIn or simply delete my profile and retire for ever

After 8 years of researching other approaches I have managed to categorise them into 3 major categories. Those dealing with:

1. Objectives and Strategies
2. Data Management
3. Prototyping

The remainder of this article will concentrate on identifying how anyone can be taught to use these 3 to achieve outcomes in between 3 and 17 years or 6 to 9 months using the Ripose approach.

1. Management by Objectives and Strategies

After researching the works of Peter Drucker, probably the most highly acclaimed person who set the foundations for managing the 3 conceptual components of 'Information', namely 'Objectives, Knowledge and Strategies', I managed to compile the number of units an MBA and Executive MBA student would have to study and pass in order to achieve a modicum of understanding of all the subject areas, These are as follows:

Subject Area	MBA	Exec MBA	Total
Objectives	17	16	33
Knowledge	0	3	3
Strategies	6	21	27
Totals	23	40	63

Most MBA courses, offered by many universities, contain a similar number of units. The MBA degree is a post graduate course and will take about 2 years of part time study.

The Executive MBA degree would require the student to hold an MBA degree and take a further 3 to 4 years of part time study. It will therefore take between 5 and 6 years to complete the theory of the 3 sub classes of 'information'. All in all a person will need to spend between 8 and 10 years studying the relevant material.

What these courses do not teach is how to build the logical and physical components of 'information', namely the databases and computer code that will ultimately implement the 3 conceptual components of 'information'.

2. Data Management

To fill in the components not covered by the MBA courses it is necessary to turn to the works of Ed Yourdon, Ted Codd and Raymond Boyce.

After researching probably the most influential organisation dealing with 'Data' (DAMA) I found a list of 396 books covering 17 subject areas covering the works of the 3 every data minded person should read before tackling the subject of compiling an overarching "data integration pattern".

#	Subject Area	Books
1	Data Management	26
2	Data Handling Ethics	21
3	Data Governance	28
4	Data Architecture	22
5	Data Modeling and Design	55
6	Data Storage and Operations	32
7	Data Security	10
8	Data Integration and Interoperability	10
9	Document and Content Management	9
10	Reference and Master Data	22
11	Data Warehousing and Business Intelligence	37
12	Metadata Management	11
13	Data Quality	23
14	Big Data and Data Science	22
15	Data Management Maturity Assessment	11
16	Data Management Organization and Role Expectations	32
17	Data Management and Organizational Change Management	25

Imagine reading any one of these and having understood their content read another and then trying to integrate the ideas in the 2. If it took a reader 1 day to read each book it would take a further 3 - 4 days to integrate the ideas in the 2. Now try dealing with the remaining 394 books. This exercise could take nearly 7 years to complete.

What never ceases to amaze me is how people continue to stubbornly trust (the) unscientific practices involving 'data'.

If Codd & Boyce were alive today they would have a lot to answer for the mess they left behind.

In 1990, I formulated my ideas about 'information' (which integrates data with systems (strategies), knowledge, & objectives) with the student only having to read 1 book. Sure it would take time to teach someone how to undertake all the tasks to achieve the integration but that is the subject of another topic.

The Enterprise Architecture (EA) Approaches

Enterprise architecture was a term coined by Steven Spewak c1992 after he was influenced by the work on Business Systems Planning done by John Zachman while he was employed by IBM (c1984).

All the EA approaches try to manage the 5 components however mastering one of the 4 major approaches, namely TOGAF (1995), The Zachman Framework (1987), FEAF (1999) and DoDAF (c1990) will not make any EA an expert in all 4. The reason for this is that each approach provides different techniques to deliver the 5 components of 'Information'.

Given that every EA approach needs to address the 5 components of 'Information' they all handle them differently:

Component	TOGAF	TZF	FEAF	DoDAF
Objectives	Matrices	Lists	BO	OC
Knowledge	CDM (?)	CDM	BLS	OR
Strategies	Impact Analysis	BSP		Systems
Data	LDM	LDM	LDM	LDM
Applications	Use Case	PM	Programs	Data flows

BLS - Business Logistic Systems
BO - Business Objects
BSP - Business Systems Planning
CDM - Conceptual Data Model
LDM - Logical Data Model
OC - Operational Concepts
OR - Operational Rules
PM - Process Model

Therefore for anyone to become an Enterprise Architect could take up to 17 years of study to master the technique. I must emphasis that learning how to work with TOGAF will not automatically enable an EA to work with any of the other 3 and vice versa.

3. The Agile Approach

Agile was the brainchild of 17 computer programmers who were uninspired by the 'waterfall' approaches of the 20th century (ostensibly those of Ed Yourdon's data flows) so in 2001 the 17 assembled and wrote the Agile Manifesto based on the work carried out by the Rapid Application Approach proposed by Barry Boehm. Basically the Agile approach tries to implement the 5 component of 'Information' but most projects deliver nothing more than a 'silo' result' with a silo being a system developed when departments are structured to work as separate entities with their own visions, goals (aka objectives) and responsibilities (strategies).

The following is my interpretation of how Agile manages the 5 'Information' components:

Component	Agile
Objectives	Sprints
Knowledge	CDM (?)
Strategies	Project Scrums
Data	LDM
Applications	Prototyping

A person learning how to master Ripose will be able to produce enterprise wide system solutions thus avoiding any silo systems.

The Other Approaches

What about approaches like the following:

- Architecture Thinking
- Canvases: Balanced Scorecard Business Canvass
- Event modeling
- Software: Alfabet, ArchiMate, IBM Rose, PowerBuilder, Sparx
- Thinking: Design, Lateral, System

These all have elements found in the MBA courses and Data Management so nothing is new about these. They are 'boutique' approaches and in most cases, like Agile, will only ever produce silo systems. They are best to be avoided.

Over the past 8 years I have produced evidence that aligns all of the boutique approaches with Ripose and how, knowing Ripose the practitioner of any other approach will be able to work as if they were following the steps of the approach that they were hired to fulfil.

Ripose

Ripose and 'Information'

Ripose approaches 'Information' very differently and can be taught to anyone who has the aptitude and willingness to learn. It can be taught in about 6 months and require minimal reading with lots of practice.

How Ripose manages the 5 'Information' components:

Component	Ripose
Objectives	Goals and Measures (G&M)
Knowledge	Knowledge Model (KM) integrated with the Measures
Strategies	5 Strategies and n tactics identified from the KM
Data	LDM developed by integrating data-items with the KM in tactical priorities
Applications	Pseudo code (PC) developed to use the LDM in project priorities by tactics

How Ripose adds 'value' to the aforementioned approaches

By just comparing the 5 major deliverables of Ripose and the 5 it should be obvious that Ripose will add value to every one of these:

Component	Ripose	TOGAF	TZF	FEAF	DoDAF	Agile
Objectives	G&M	Matrices	Lists	BO	OC	Sprints
Knowledge	KM	CDM	CDM	BLS	OR	CDM (?)
Strategies	Systems	IA	BSP	BLS	Systems	Project Scrums
Data	LDM	LDM	LDM	LDM	LDM	LDM
Applications	Pseudo code	UC	PM	Programs	Data flows	Prototyping

Therefore if anyone masters Ripose, they will automatically be able to work as an EA using any of the 5 approaches.

Glossary of Terms

People

Person	Existence	Responsible for
Barry Boehm	1935 - ~	Rapid Application Development
Ed Yourdon	1944 - 2016	Data flow diagrams, data Stores, Structures Analysis
Peter Chen	1947 - ~	Conceptual Data Mode
Peter Drucker	1909 – 2005	Management by objectives and Strategic Planning
Raymond Boyce	1946 – 1974	SQL and Relational Theory
Steven Spewak	1951 - 2004	Enterprise Architecture
Ted Codd	1923 - 2003	Data Normalisation

MBA Courses

Basic course

Addresses	Description
Objectives - 17	Managerial & global economics
	Morality & leadership
	Marketing management
	Financial & managerial accounting & control
	Institutional investment management
	Organizational behavior/organizational theory
	New venture finance
	Organization information processing systems
	International and multinational business
	Honors consulting projects
	Technology management and operations
	Marketing research
	New products/services planning
	Corporate financial management
	Management, derivatives and risk
	Financial derivatives
	Organization performance improvement-business process re-engineering
Strategy - 6	Applied operational methods
	Entrepreneurship & corporate revitalization
	Managing crisis: contemporary theory & practice
	Management control of projects
	Corporate financial policy & strategy
	The strategy course

Executive course

Addresses	Description
Objectives - 16	Quantitative methods
	Team Leadership
	Financial side of management
	New demands on the executive
	Revitalization
	Syllabus creativity & innovation
	Morality and leadership
	Critical issues in strategic management
	Current issues in global economy
	Strategic alliances
	Mergers, acquisitions & valuation
	Quantitative methods for Ph.D. students
	Quantitative methods (literature review)
	IS management issues
	Organizational behaviour
	Designing more effective organizations
Knowledge - 3	Information based organizations
	New product marketing
	Knowledge mgmt-how to use information science
Strategy - 21	Introduction to global economy
	Strategy & the implementation of change
	Electronic customer relationship management (eCRM)
	Strategy: the new realities of competition
	Financial and managerial accounting
	Strategic decision-making
	Strategic thinking
	Global human resource management
	Management of technology
	Marketing management
	Managing electronic commerce
	Executive leadership
	Strategy implementation
	Change management
	Leadership & the making of meaning
	New venture finance
	Financial strategy
	Syllabus global strategy
	Economics of strategy
	Japanese markets
	Strategy (literature review)

DaMa recommended Books

See their [web site](#) for all 396.

Ripose Deliverables

The 16 primary Ripose deliverables in a bottom up implementation sequence describing the deliverable (requirement aka output, Process name, Input, where the Input comes from and who is involved):

Requirement	Process	Input	From	Actors	
Solutions	Coding	Database definitions	DB generation	DBA	RA5
		Processes	Pseudo code	Coder	RA6
Database definitions	DB generation	Logical data model	LDM modeling	DBA	RA5
Processes	Pseudo code	Projects	Project planning		RA6
Projects	Project planning	Logical data model	LDM modeling	Proj Mgr	RA3
Logical data model	LDM modeling	Knowledge	Knowledge modeling		RA5
		Data	Attribute definition		
Data	Attribute definition	Knowledge	Knowledge modeling	Ops Mgr	RA4
		Strategies	System modeling		RA3
Strategies	System modeling	Knowledge	Knowledge modeling		
Knowledge	Knowledge modeling	Measures	Business indicators		RA2
		SWOT	SWOT analysis	1 st Rep	
Measures	Business indicators	Values	Value modeling		
SWOT	SWOT analysis				
Organisation	Enterprise architecture	Goals	Goal modeling		
Values	Value modeling	Benefits			
Benefits	Benefit modeling	Purpose			
Purpose	Purpose statement	Goals			
Goals	Goal modeling	1-4-11 Generic model	Business objectives		
Business objectives	Goals & Measures	Business documents	Existing	CxOs	RA1
		1-4-11 Generic model	1-4-11 Generic model		

- RA: Ripose Information Architect
- CxO: Chief Officers namely Executive, Financial, Operational, Human Resources and Information
- 1st Reports: Accounting, Marketing, Innovation, Production, Infrastructure, Sales, Recruiting, Quality, Technology, Planning & Architecture
- Operational Manager: 1st reports to CxO 1st reports
- Project Management: Ideally the RA3
- DBA: Data Base Administrator
- Coder: Computer language programmer