



Reimagining organizational data: Examples from IBM Research

Advancing the Study of Innovation and Globalization in Organizations

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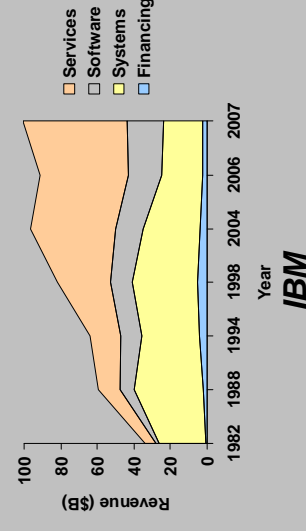
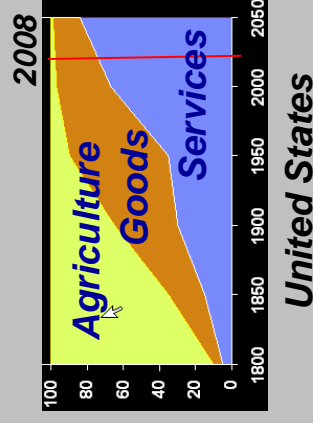
IBM Almaden Research Center

IBM Research –The changing landscape



Challenge and Opportunity

- Economic value is derived through creation and exchange of ideas that occurs **across** organizations.
- Data infrastructures not in place to support the *idea co-creation within and across organizations*
- Emergence of the globally distributed and extensible enterprises (Not just large businesses and large institutions)
- Shift to service economy with implications for a *service dominate logic* (economic exchange focused on co-creation of value in service exchange)



Globally distributed and extensible enterprise

- Boundaries between organizations are blurred and permeable
- Requires a focus on what happens between organizations – the interstices
- Suggests social science research approaches geared to study *distributed organizations*
- IBM case
 - Estimates are that 40% of IBM employees do not work from an IBM office (mobile, work from home or work from client site)
 - Many employees have never met their manager or the other people they work with face-to-face.
 - Many employees interact with clients and the clients' customers as much if not more than with co-workers

Service Dominate Logic Concepts and Challenges

Concepts

- The customer is a co-creator of (economic) value
- Value is realized when the service offering is used — experienced
- Goods (technologies) are appliances in support of service delivery
- The application of skill(s) and knowledge is the fundamental unit of exchange

From Vargo and Lusch, 2004

Some Key Challenges

- Measuring the *value* of **intangibles** in service exchanges
- Transferring **tacit knowledge** across **cultural** and organizational boundaries as part of a service encounter
- Innovating within the context of the **service relationship** (extra-organizational)

Reimagining Organizational Data

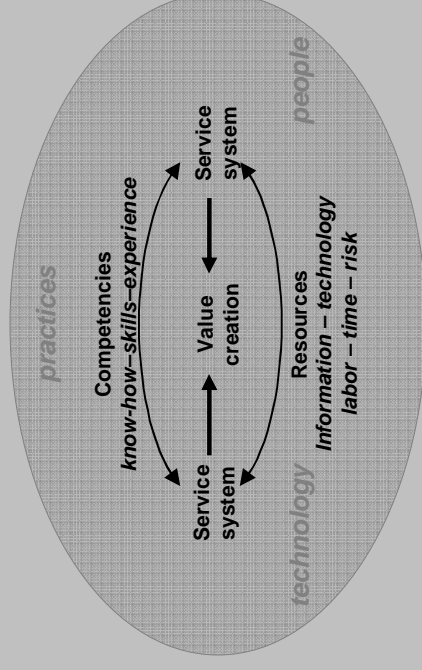
Repurposing Digital Artifacts: Organizational Archaeology

- Materials created as a result of everyday organizational activities and processes
- Metrics used to evaluate and motivate organizational activities and processes
- Networks of relations among people and things that are created as a result of the operations of organizations



Inter- & intra- organizational relations

- Focus on interactions among people, technologies, organizations & enterprises that
 - ▶ integrate resources and competencies in the context of the “service” exchange
 - ▶ enable relationship formation
- Model the dynamics of client-provider service interactions over time.



Fringe – Enhanced Directory and Social Networking Application

- Aggregated information
- Auto-populate profiles to reflect activity from other systems (blogs, bookmarks, publications, patents, etc...)
- Reduces need for people to maintain their profile with timely information

People tagging

- Employees publicly tag one another
- Aggregated tags serve as both personal classification as well as grounding for improved expertise search

Aggregated social networks

- Merge explicit networks (like Facebook) with *implicit networks mined from artifacts*

The screenshot displays the Fringe application interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Home | My Profile | About | Help'. The main content area features a user profile for Gail Chao, including her photo, contact information (Phone: 1-617-698-1052, E-mail: gail@us.ibm.com), and a bio. Below the profile is an 'Activity since August 22' section with a list of recent posts and comments. A 'dogear bookmarks' section is also visible. On the right side, a 'Fringe Tag Statistics' overlay is shown, which includes a pie chart and a table of statistics.

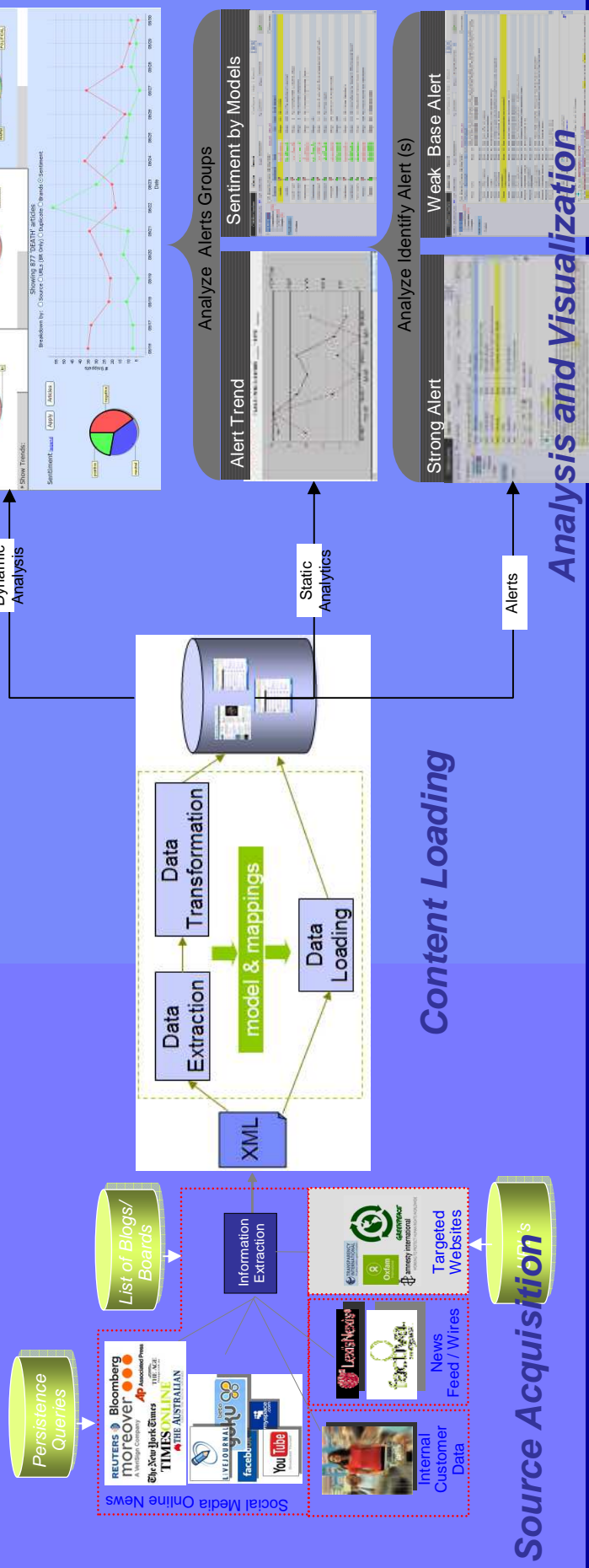
Fringe Tag Statistics	
Number of profiles tagged	55306
Average tags per profile	3.21
Number of people tagging	8556
Average tags per tagger	20.73
Number of tags	177348
Self-Tags	31569
Foreign-Tags	145779

The pie chart shows that 18% of tags are self-tags (blue slice) and 82% are tags on other profiles (green slice).

BIW Analytics Technology – COBORA Brand and Reputation Analysis -- COBRA

<http://www.almaden.ibm.com/asr/projects/biw/biw-index.shtml>

- Combines unstructured and structured information to discovery insights in one platform
- Contains General ETL, data warehousing capability for unstructured and structured data
- COBRA application – An end-to-end social media mining solution with comprehensive analytics



Analysis and Visualization

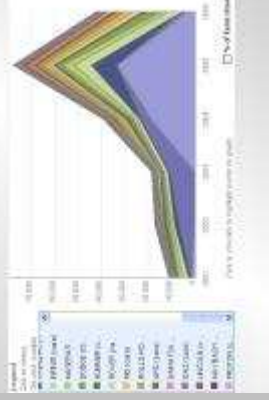
Many Eyes data visualization: Scaling data and/or the audience

<http://www.research.ibm.com/social/projects/manyeeyes.html>

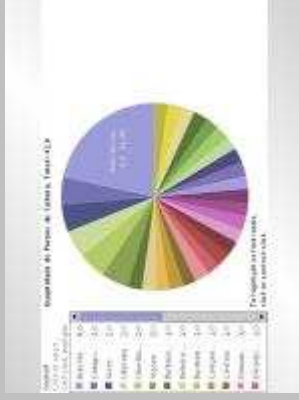
- The power of human visual intelligence to find patterns.
- Creating representations to think with
- Collective insight about data
- “Democratize” visualization and to enable a new social kind of data analysis.
- Collaborative sense making – externalizing the analytic process
 - ▶ Defining and restricting the audience

Contact: Martin Wattenberg <mwatten@us.ibm.com>

Stack graph



Pie chart



Treemap (2 types)



Bubble chart



World map



Tag cloud

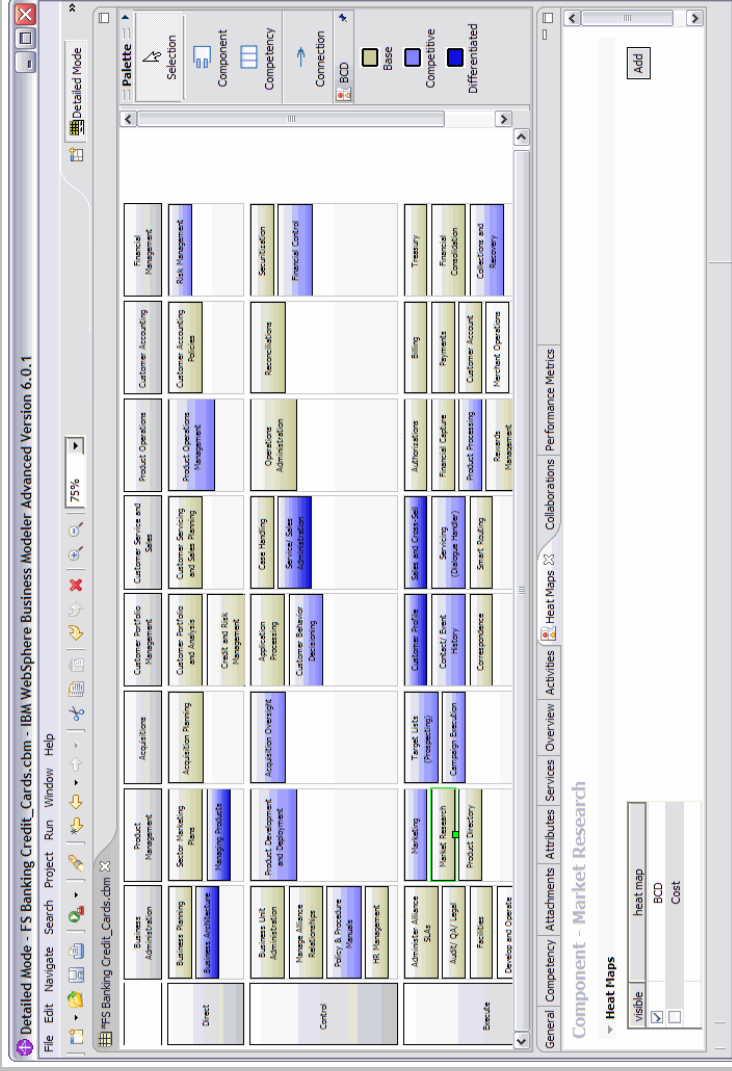


Component Business Model – Experience and Know-how from Thousands of Client Engagements

- A structured approach that helps decompose businesses into components and build business architecture
- Systematic classification of diverse industries – component by component, measure by measure
- 70+ CBM maps supporting 17 industries (23 enhanced with key performance indicators)

Contact: Jorge Sanz <jorges@us.ibm.com>

Component Business Modeling tool 3.0



A component is defined as a group of cohesive business activities supported by appropriate information systems, processes, organization structure and performance measures.

Duel Agenda of IBM Research – Research about organizations and analytic techniques and approaches to aid organizations

Challenges



- Social issues of privacy, secrecy, trust, and competition
- Technical issues of finding, preparing and linking disparate databases
- Interpretive issues of making sense of the analyses and visualizations