

Chapter 15

Collaborative Design of Business and Information Systems

Peter Rittgen

Vlerick Leuven Gent Management School, Belgium & University College of Borås, Sweden

ABSTRACT

The collaborative design of business and information systems touches a number of issues that lie within the realm of different research areas. It deals with design as such and in particular with design in and for groups. It is also concerned with socio-technical systems and hence with human-computer interaction as well as IT-mediated human-human interaction. This introduces collaboration issues. The significant complexity of the business and information systems that are in the focus of the design endeavor calls for modeling as an instrument for managing this complexity. This paper maps the terrain of collaborative design of business and information systems by surveying the contributions that are made by related areas of research.

INTRODUCTION

Designing anything – whether a simple object of daily use or a complex information system – is a challenging task. It requires creativity, courage, inventiveness and a sense for innovation. In the case of businesses and their information systems

the situation is further complicated. On the one hand they determine each other, which makes it impossible to design or study them in isolation. On the other hand these systems are collaborative systems, i.e. human beings work together with others and/or computerized systems to fulfill business objectives. This suggests that the design of such systems also has to be a massive collaborative effort that involves contributions from

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-60960-466-0.ch015

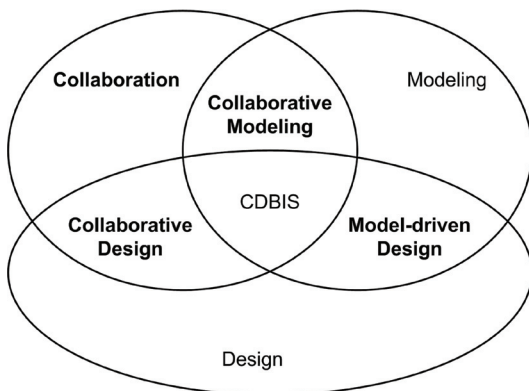
a large amount of stakeholders with different backgrounds: project managers, domain experts, information technology experts, consultants, executives, and so on.

Apart from design and collaboration there is a third aspect that plays an important role. The complexity of business and information systems is such that building them requires a succession of abstraction layers, each of them more concrete than the preceding one, until a level is reached that can actually be realized. Each of the layers is typically represented as some kind of model. Modeling is therefore also an issue that needs to be considered.

The following figure (Figure 1) illustrates the three aspects of the collaborative design of business and information systems (CDBIS). It shows that all three overlap each other with CDBIS in the middle. So far a substantial body of research exists concerning the pair wise intersections. The following sections elaborate on the topics in bold.

They are structured as follows. We first introduce the dimensions of collaborative design in section 2. These dimensions are a useful instrument for the classification of collaborative design problems. But they can also help us in finding out which type of solution fits to which type of problem, i.e. in understanding the characteristics a solution must exhibit in order to solve the respective problem.

Figure 1. Collaborative design and modeling



Collaboration issues have been studied thoroughly in a field that is called computer-supported cooperative work. Many of the methods and techniques from this field have been used in the collaborative design of business and information systems so we will take a closer look at them in section 3.

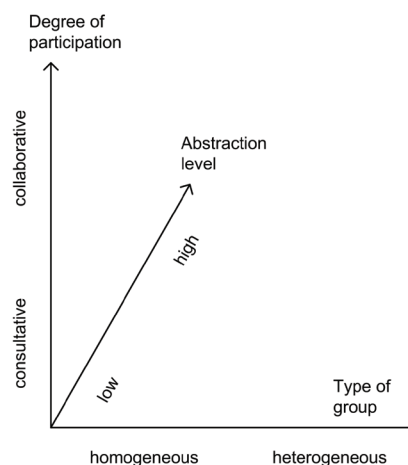
As already mentioned, the design of business and information systems requires levels of abstraction to manage the inherent complexity. Modeling as a discipline provides the tools, e.g. modeling languages and methods, to handle each abstraction level. We therefore focus on aspects of collaborative modeling in section 4.

Section 5 briefly outlines approaches to collaborative and model-driven design. The former deals with issues such as participatory design and user-centered design, the latter with the model-driven architecture of software design.

DIMENSIONS OF COLLABORATIVE DESIGN

We distinguish three dimensions of collaborative design: Type of group, abstraction level and degree of participation (see Figure 2). The parameter type of group relates to the homogeneity of the design

Figure 2. Dimensions of collaborative design



14 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:

www.igi-global.com/chapter/collaborative-design-business-information-systems/52351

Related Content

Collaborative Writing Tools in the Virtual Workplace

Norman E. Youngblood and Joel West (2009). *E-Collaboration: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications* (pp. 1374-1388).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/collaborative-writing-tools-virtual-workplace/8870

Human Activity Recognition Using Significant Skeletal Joints

Abdul Lateef Haroon P. S., Rashmi P. and Supriya M. C. (2022). *International Journal of e-Collaboration* (pp. 1-16).

www.irma-international.org/article/human-activity-recognition-using-significant-skeletal-joints/304377

Concurrency Control in Real-Time E-Collaboration Systems

Wenbing Zhao (2009). *E-Collaboration: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications* (pp. 211-218).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/concurrency-control-real-time-collaboration/8787

Enhancing the Capability of Load Management Techniques in Cloud Using H_FAC Algorithm Optimization

Shadab Siddiqui, Manuj Darbari and Diwakar Yagyasen (2020). *International Journal of e-Collaboration* (pp. 65-81).

www.irma-international.org/article/enhancing-the-capability-of-load-management-techniques-in-cloud-using-hfac-algorithm-optimization/249670

Networked Experiments in Global E-Science

Diego Liberati (2009). *Handbook of Research on Electronic Collaboration and Organizational Synergy* (pp. 615-625).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/networked-experiments-global-science/20201