Ripose

White paper
Comparing methods

This white paper describes how the Ripose technique compares with several other methods on the market today. These include information engineering, OO/UML, business process re-engineering and structured analysis.

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Preface

Purpose

This white paper describes how the Ripose technique compares with several other methods on the market today. These include information engineering, OO/UML, business process re-engineering and structured analysis.

Intended audience

Ripose clients, prospects, associates, and architects

Structure

Management summary	Summarises this white paper and provides the Ripose Technique benefits and highlights why a client should be using the Ripose Technique.
Introduction	Introduces a reader to methodologies and techniques, including What is a "methodology"? Why is methodology useful? and Why is there a problem?
"Methodology sections"	Contains sections on various methodologies (Information engineering, P+, Information system architecture, Unified modelling language, Business process re-engineering, Business balanced scorecard, Structured analysis) that have been compared with the Ripose Technique, highlighting where several techniques are incomplete.
The Ripose 7-step approach	Provides a table of The Ripose 7-step approach and the steps, the deliverables and the estimated completion day of each step.
Glossary of terms	Describes commonly used words in the methodology and technique subject area.

Associated documents

Ripose technique seven steps - White paper

Management summary

Since the dawning of time, people have been faced with the sometimes-daunting tasks of creating physical objects from a glimmer of an idea.

In a number of cases, a similar physical object already existed and the new object was merely an extension to, or an improvement on a theme. Re-inventing the wheel has always been seen as a waste of time and effort, yet in the one field where multi billions of dollars are being spent and wasted, the 'wheel' is continuously being
re-invented.

Trying to take a concept and produce a physical solution has always been the 'Holy Grail' of so many. A number of modelling techniques have been tried, tested and failed, only to re-emerge in a different form, with different steps, only to fail again. 'Best practice' has been based on a number of fallible practices, only to have practitioners force fit the solutions in order to prove their point. One of the problems with this approach is that the techniques are then neither teachable, nor repeatable. Every case is a special case and has to be treated as such.

The Ripose technique has been developed to obviate the errors of the past and draws on and integrates the 'best practices' of the 'best practices'. It is therefore no longer beholden to the vagaries of techniques that are almost impossible to implement.

Benefits

The benefits to be derived from using the Ripose technique are multiple:

- A clearer understanding of the business issues
- The time to market the business ideas from business operators to information technologists has been reduced. In some cases as much as 40 working days can be saved
- The cost of developing an efficient and effective 'blueprint' has been slashed by close to 90%. This frees up valuable resources for subsequent development activities

Conclusion

Ripose has simply simplified all the known methodologies and created a technique works efficiently and effectively every time.

- Ripose is a technique that is repeatable and teachable.
- Ripose will take you from strategic planning to implemented solutions.
- Ripose is better, faster, and smarter and more cost effective than most of the known techniques on the market today.
- Ripose rapidly integrates patterns of strategic elements.

Contact us at http://www.ripose.com for more information

Introduction

The purpose of this white paper is to:

- Examine a number of techniques/methodologies currently (or were) on the market
- Classify them according to their 'genus'
- Find out what the Ripose technique has in common with them
- Show how the Ripose Technique overcomes most of the problems associated with each of them.

The reader may wish to note that the words methodology and technique are interchangeable. However, strictly speaking a methodology is derived from the words 'method' and 'logos'. Method and techniques are therefore synonyms, while 'logos' means the 'study of'. Hence a technique is an implementation of a methodology.

Please be assured that every effort has been made to accurately portray each method. Any errors and omissions are only due to the lack of the author's resources.

Refer to the glossary of terms for any word or phrase you may be unfamiliar with. Should you come across an unfamiliar phrase not in the glossary, contact us and we will include it in the next version.

Methodologies/techniques

For the purpose of this white paper, each of the methodologies/techniques have been classified under one of the following headings:

- Information engineering
- Information systems architecture
- Unified modeling language - object oriented
- Business processing re-engineering

Methodology problems

In order to understand the problems with methodologies, it is important to:

- Understand what a methodology is
- Why they are useful
- What the problems are

What is a "methodology"?

A methodology is a documented set of formal procedures, rules and/or guidelines for a specific discipline. (See the Glossary of terms on page 23 for an expanded description.)

Why is methodology useful?

A methodology allows an organisation to:

- Harvest the knowledge and experience of their senior personnel, presenting it in a structured format that can be understood and applied by inexperienced personnel
- Be used as a reference tool allowing experts to confirm information that they are familiar with and as a training aid that presents a conceptual overview of a discipline. In essence, a methodology provides a "common language" that can help team members communicate more effectively, facilitating the completion of a process.
- Bring inexperienced people "up to speed" with more senior team members during the execution of a process. This allows an organisation to minimize the amount of time spent by experienced personnel on training new team members and gives junior personnel a valuable source of guidelines, experiences and best practices learned by the organisation to date.
- It represents a framework for enabling repeatable processes and knowledge reuse.

Why is there a problem?

A lot can go wrong in applying a methodology. It depends on a number of factors:

- What problem the methodology was designed to solve? Was it a problem of communication between experienced an less experienced people:
  - Describing a concept?
  - Detailing the logical content?
  - Which aids in the building the physical model?
- How long it takes to teach both experienced and inexperienced people in the common discipline?
- If tools are available to support the methodology, are they:
  - Automated or manual templates
  - Integrated to support the very different patterns associated with the conceptual, logical and physical representations of the problem

Information engineering

Information engineering heads this white paper due to the extensive amount of time spent in analysing and developing a CASE tool. In 1987, this tool, together with the re-vamped methodology, won a prestigious contract with the United States Navy, ahead of over 30 competitors. There was however a number of major flaws in the method, which only emerged once it was put under stress testing. These flaws have since been removed by stream lining the technique and re-packaging it as Ripose.

Information engineering is now a generic term given to an approach that uses the following steps:

- Planning
- Analysis
- Design
- Construction

The following table shows a detail level mapping between IE and The Ripose 7-step approach.

Information engineering			Ripose	
Step	Description	Summary	Step	Description
1	Strategic planning	Functional area decomposition	1	Identification
		Train	2	Train
		SWOT analysis	3	Goals
				Business statements
				Measures
2	Analysis	Information analysis		Knowledge
		-		Actions
		Clusters		Systems
		Data analysis	4	Facts
3	Design	Data base design		Data bases
		-		Processes
		Procedure modelling		Applications
4	Construction	Code	5	Proof of physical
-	-	-	6	Sell the idea
5	Implement	Systems	7	Optional

Information engineering approach – problems

Step	Description	Summary	Problem
1	Strategic planning	Functional area decomposition	Drawing tools not up to the task and not integrated. Functional areas have a habit of changing due to the propensity of organisations to re-organize frequently
		Training	Training focus was wrong. Management do not want to learn how to data model
		SWOT analysis	Getting to grips with the organisation's markets, products, services and channels takes too long
			The use of management questionnaires lead to too many assumptions being made
			Management delegated completing the strategic plan
2	Analysis	Information analysis	Using markets, products, services and channels as a catalyst for information discovery was too narrow
			Entity types are too restrictive
		Data analysis	Normalisation techniques inconsistent
			Data model often conflicted with the information model
3	Design	Data base design	Table generation from the data model was too dependant on the DBMS
		Procedure modelling	Insufficient means of prioritising the data base design in order to maximise the time spent on core systems
4	Construction	Code	RAD technique used to try and overcome the deficiencies in the design steps. Invariably iterations will cause documentation to lag behind

P+

The P+ method is an approach used by the DMR group and was analysed in 1995.

The following table shows a detail level mapping between P+ and The Ripose 7-step approach.

P+		Ripose	
Phase	Description	Step	Description
Process architecture	Functional area modelling	1	Identification
	-	2	Train
Organisation concepts	SWOT analysis	3	Goals
-	-		Business statements
			Measures
Conceptual data	Conceptual modelling (c. 50 entities)		Knowledge (c. 500 entities)
	Subject area modelling		Actions
	Facet modelling		Systems
Logical data	Entity relation modelling (c. 400 entities)	4	Facts
Physical data	Entity/Table c. 400 entities)		Data bases (c. 100 entities)
	-		Processes
Process architecture	Business Function modelling		Done as part of step 3
	System/ Application modelling		
	Program design		Applications
-	-	5	Proof of physical
-	-	6	Sell the idea
-	-	7	Optional

Information system architecture

This is a technique developed by Zachman (a.k.a. Zachman Framework) and uses the following development approach:

- Scope
- Enterprise modelling
- System modelling

The following table shows the detail level mapping between the Zachman approach and The Ripose 7-step approach.

Zachman			Ripose	
Step	Name	Deliverables	Step	Description
1	Scope	Hardware Software Locations	-	-
2	Enterprise model	Organisation charts	1	Identification
		-	2	Train
		SWOT analysis	3	Goals
		Critical impact factors		
1	Scope	Strategy		Business statements
2	Enterprise model	Strategy plan		
		Matrices Entity/Organisation Entity/Processes Process/Location		
		Objectives		Measures
		Org/Objectives Responsibility		
		Entities		Knowledge
		Major Events		Actions
		Systems		Systems

Zachman			Ripose	
Step	Name	Deliverables	Step	Description

Zachman			Ripose	
Step	Name	Deliverables	Step	Description
2	Enterprise model	Matrices Process/Location Process/Systems Location/Systems Event/Systems Process Models Event Models Organisation system roles	3 cont	Systems cont
		Entities	4	Facts
3	System model	Data rules		
		Matrices • Entity/Entity types • Entity/Process		Done in step 3
		Logical model		Data bases
		-		Processes
		DFDs Models: • System Processes • Data Access Direct Access		Applications
-	-	-	5	Proof of physical
-	-	-	6	Sell the idea
-	-	Data management	7	Optional

Unified modelling language

The unified modelling language™ (UML) is an industry-standard language for specifying, visualizing, constructing, and documenting the artefacts of software systems. It simplifies the complex process of software design, making a "blueprint" for construction. The main theme of their approach is the differentiation between conceptual, logical and physical data base designs. (See Bibliography on page 26 for links).

The following table shows the summary of their findings:

Data base design	Definition
Conceptual	A model of the essential part of the enterprise business process and the used information, independent of all physical considerations.
Logical	A model of the information used in an enterprise based on a specific data model, but independent of a particular DBMS and other physical considerations.
Physical	Describes the storage structures and access methods used to achieve efficient access to the data.

According to Rational, going from conceptual database design to the logical database design requires lots of individual decisions. The designer has to decide about the following"

- Grouping of objects
- Quantity and quality of information, and
- Relations between information

They need to use lots of patterns to develop the logical design. This process can be tracked with a tool, which is able to reconstruct the evolution of the logical design.

Physical model is developed out of the logical model using conversion rules. It is the physical incarnation of logical design. The rules have to convert the technology independent logical design into target dependent physical design considering all of the constraints of the target.

The following table shows the high level mapping between UML and Ripose

Unified modelling language™		Ripose	
Level of extraction	Group	Steps	Phase
-	No identified match	1 through 3	Conceptual
Meta model	Logical	4	Logical
-	-	5 through 7	Physical

The following table shows the detail level mapping between UML and The Ripose 7-step approach.

Unified modelling language™				Ripose	
Level of extraction	Group	Sub group	Level	Step	Description
-	-	-	-	1	Identification
			-	2	Train
			-	3	Goals
			-		Measures
			-		Business statements
Semantics	Logical packages	Foundation	Core		Knowledge
			Auxiliary elements		
			Extension mechanisms		Actions
					Systems
			Data types	4	Facts
					Data bases
		Behavioral elements	Common behaviour		Processes
			Collaborations Use cases		Applications
			State machines	5	Proof of physical
			-	6	Sell the idea
				7	Optional
		General mechanisms	Model management	3	Proof of concept
				4	Proof of logical

Business process re-engineering

There are as many different approaches to BPR as there are organisations offering them. To analyse all of them would be time consuming and probably impractical.

This section will examine a number of BPR methods and demonstrates that BPR cannot be regarded as a unified approach to solving the problem of either gathering user requirements, or discovering what processes an organisation requires to make it more efficient.

In addition it will be shown that the Ripose Technique provides such a unified approach.

The approaches are:

- The Davenport & Short 5 step approach
- Knowledge Based Systems, Inc. (KBSI)
- The ECOPI approach
- BPR education series
- Proforma

Davenport & Short 5 step approach

According to Davenport & Short 1990 - Business Process Redesign/re-engineering is "the analysis and design of work flows and processes within and between organizations.

Teng et al. (1994) defines BPR as "the critical analysis and radical redesign of existing business processes to achieve breakthrough improvements in performance measures."

What is a business process?

Davenport & Short (1990) define business process as "a set of logically related tasks performed to achieve a defined business outcome."

A process is "a structured, measured set of activities designed to produce a specified output for a particular customer or market. It implies a strong emphasis on how work is done within an organization" (Davenport 1993). In their view processes have two important characteristics:

- They have customers (internal or external)
- They cross organisational boundaries, ie. they occur across or between organisational sub-units

The Davenport and Short (1990) five-step approach to BPR comprises:

1. Develop the Business Vision and Process Objectives
2. Identify the Processes to be redesigned
3. Understand and Measure the Existing Processes
4. Identify IT Levers
5. Design and Build a Prototype of the New Process

The following table shows the detail level mapping between Davenport and Short five-step approach and The Ripose 7-step approach.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Davenport and Short</th><th colspan="2">Ripose</th></tr>
<tr><th>Step</th><th>Description</th><th>Summary</th><th>Step</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>-</td><td>No identified step</td><td>No identified method</td><td>1</td><td>Identification</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2</td><td>Train</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Develop the business vision</td><td rowspan="2">BPR is driven by a business vision, which implies specific business objectives such as cost and time Reduction, output quality improvement, QWL/learning/empowerment (cf: Shared Vision of Senge 1990, Ikujiro & Nonaka 1995).</td><td rowspan="6">3</td><td>Goals</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Business statements</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Develop process Objectives</td><td rowspan="2">For avoiding the repeating of old mistakes and for providing a baseline for future improvements.</td><td rowspan="3">Measures</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Understand and Measure the Existing Processes</td></tr>
<tr><td>-</td><td>No identified step</td><td>No identified method</td><td>Knowledge</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Identify the processes to be redesigned</td><td>Most firms use the High - Impact approach, which focuses on the most important processes, or those that conflict most with the business vision. Lesser number of firms use the exhaustive approach that attempts to identify all the processes within an organisation and then prioritize them in order of redesign urgency.</td><td>Actions</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Systems</td></tr>
</table>

Davenport and Short			Ripose	
Step	Description	Summary	Step	Description
-	No identified step/s	No identified method	4	Facts
				Data bases
				Processes
				Applications
5	Design and build a prototype of the new process	The actual design should not be viewed as the end of the BPR process. Rather, it should be viewed as a prototype, with successive iterations	5	Proof of physical
-	-	-	6	Sell the idea
4	Identify IT levers	Awareness of IT capabilities can and should influence process design.	7	Optional

KBSI

Knowledge Based Systems Inc. provides a structured approach to enterprise modelling and analysis. They provide tools, training, and consulting for a wide range of enterprise needs. This is done via their IDEF approach.

The following table shows the detail level mapping between KBSI approach and The Ripose 7-step approach.

Knowledge Based Systems		Ripose	
IDEF Step	Description	Step	Description
5	Ontology description capture method	1	Identification
		2	Train
		3	Goals
			Business statements
			Measures
1	Information modelling		Knowledge
0	Function modelling		Actions
3	Process description capture method		Systems
1x	Data modelling	4	Facts
4	Object-oriented design method		Data bases
			Processes
			Applications
-	No identified step	5	Proof of physical
		6	Sell the idea
		7	Optional

The ECOPI approach

The Electronic College of process innovation approach provides a 6-step approach to BPR. The following table shows the detail level mapping between ECOPI approach and The Ripose 7-step approach.

Electronic College of process innovation			Ripose	
Step	Description		Step	Description
1	Define	No identified method	1	Identification
			2	Train
		Management strategy	3	Goals
				Business statements
		Functional objectives Process, data, and information systems baselines		Measures
2	Analyse	No identified method		Knowledge
		Activity modelling Activity based costing		Actions
		Economic analysis Benchmarking TQM		Systems
		Data modelling	4	Facts
		No identified method		Data bases
		No identified method		Processes
		No identified method		Applications
-	No identified step	No identified method	5	Proof of physical
3	Evaluate	Functional economic analysis	6	Sell the idea
4	Plan	Plan implementation of the preferred course of action		
5	Approve	Extract from the planning data the information needed to finalize the functional economic analysis		
6	Execute	Execute the approved process and data changes	7	Optional

BPR education series

The BPR educational organisation ProSci promotes a model not dissimilar to the information engineering paradigm.

The model that they propose is as follows:

1. Plan
2. Analyze
3. Design and improve
4. Implement
5. Evaluate

The following table shows the detail level mapping between the BRP education series approach and The Ripose 7-step approach.

BPR education			Ripose	
Step	Description	Method	Step	Description
1	Plan	Ensure top leadership support and sponsorship for the project	1	Identification
		Communicate the need for change to the entire organisation		
		Define the scope and boundaries of the project		
		Select team members who have the proper skills and attributes for the project		
		Begin change management activities		
		-	2	Train
2	Analyse	Interview employees and managers and senior management	3	Goals
		Conduct benchmarking studies		Business statements
5	Evaluate	Define key measures		Measures
2	Analyse	Gather customer data		Knowledge
		Understand as-is processes		Actions
		Continue change management		
3	Design	Generate new ideas and brainstorm solutions		Systems
		Create a vision of the ideal process		
		Design new processes and enabling technologies		
		Prepare cost benefit analysis		

BPR education			Ripose	
Step	Description	Method	Step	Description
BPR education			Ripose	
Step	Description	Method	Step	Description
4	Implement	Complete detailed design	4	Facts
				Data bases
				Processes
				Applications
-	No identified step	No identified method	5	Proof of physical
5	Evaluate	Establish a continuous improvement program	6	Sell the idea
		Issue final report		
		Document knowledge and lessons learned, including change in the organisation		
		Get approvals for designs from leadership		
4	Implement	Implement and manage the change	7	Optional

Proforma

According to Object News, "Proforma has made available a large and detailed white paper on Enterprise Application modelling that is packed with useful information about modelling the enterprise. Loaded with diagrams, opinions, tips, UML advice, BPR information, and much more, this white paper is about as comprehensive as it gets. We're still studying it but it looks to be one of the best papers of the year on enterprise-level object-oriented analysis, modelling, and design".

The Proforma approach is as follows:

- Business modeling
- System design
- Implementation

The following table shows the detail level mapping between the Proforma approach and The Ripose 7-step approach.

Proforma				Ripose	
Step	Description	Method	Objects	Step	Description
1	Business modelling	Business concepts	Organisation model	1	Identification
			Location		-
			-	2	Train
			Goals	3	Goals
			-		Business statements
			-		Measures
			Process model		(See systems)
			Business object model		Knowledge
			Subtype model		
			State model		

Proforma				Ripose	
Step	Description	Method	Objects	Step	Description
2	System design	User view	System model	3 cont	Actions
					Systems
		Component structure	Class model	4	Facts
			Class hierarchy model		
			Relational model		Data bases
		User view	-		Processes
			System use case model		Applications
			User interface model		
		Component dynamics	Interaction model		
			Object message model		
			Method model		
		-	-	5	Proof of physical
		-	-	6	Sell the idea
3	Implement	Implementation models	Component model	7	Optional
			Platform model		
			Deployment model		

Business balanced scorecard

The Business balanced scorecard approach was developed in the 1985 by Dr Robert Kaplan (a Harvard Business School professor of accounting) and David Norton. It originated in a study group of 12 companies. The balanced scorecard is used to translate a company's mission and strategy to help inform employees about the drivers of current and future success. It is supported by software.

The following table shows the detail level mapping between the Business Balanced Scorecard approach and The Ripose 7-step approach

Business balanced scorecard	Ripose	
Description	Step	Description
No identifiable method	1	Identification
	2	Train
4 Perspectives	3	Goals
Objectives		Business statements
Measures		Measures
No identifiable method		Knowledge
Strategies		Actions
		Systems
Knowledge	4	Completed in step 3
No identifiable method		Facts
		Data bases
		Processes
		Applications
	5	Proof of physical
	6	Sell the idea
	7	Optional

Structured analysis

Structured analysis is a term given to an approach developed by Yourdon & DeMarco back in the early 1970s. It provides the practitioner with a means of developing high-level process models followed by detailed level design.

Bachman

This is a series of software products developed by Charlie Bachman designed to help speed up the development of applications.

Bachman			Ripose	
Product	Description	Scope	Step	Description
NIP	-	-	1	Identification
			2	Train
			3	Goals
				Business statements
				Measures
				Knowledge
				Actions
				Systems
BACHMAN/ Analyst	Used by analysts to capture data models	Entities & associations	4	Facts
				Data bases
NIP	-	-		Processes
BACHMAN/ Designer	Forward engineer business models created in the BACHMAN/Analyst directly into application code	DFDs		Applications
BACHMAN/ Analyst	Used by analysts to capture process models			
BACHMAN/ WindTunnel	Performance analysis solution			
BACHMAN/ DDL	Application generator	-	5	Proof of physical
-	-	-	6	Sell the idea
-	-		7	Optional

NIP = No identifiable product

The Ripose 7-step approach

The following table shows how the Ripose 7 step approach works, the deliverables and the estimated completion day of each step:

Step	Description	Objects	Phase	Deliverable	Day
1	Identification	Business structure	Scope	Assignment plan	3
				Organisation structure	
2	Train	Seminar	Educate	Goal definitions	4
3	Goals	- 1 purpose - 4 missions - 11 CSFs	Concept	SWOT analysis	10
	Measures	Key performance indicators		KPIs	10
	Business statements	- Vision - Mission - Strategies - Objectives - Plans		Business statements	4 – 20
	Knowledge	Information		Corporate information model	15
	Actions	High level processes		Proof of concept	20
	Systems	Detail level processes		Management presentation	25
4	Facts	Attributes	Logical	Data base design	30
	Data bases	Data base			
	Processes	High level processes		Program specifications	40 – 50
	Applications	Pseudo code			
5	Proof of physical	Prototypes	Physical	Working models	60 – 110
6	Sell the idea	Cost benefit analysis		Cost benefits	140
7	Implementation	Physical systems	Implement	Optional	n

Glossary of terms

Term	Description
Application	A series of processes designed to carry out a specific task(s) – also called a program
	A group of operational activities to support a business function - Information engineering definition
Auxiliary elements	Defines additional constructs that extend the Core to support advanced concepts such as dependencies, templates, physical structures and view elements
Business function	A high level activity which supports a number of information requirements
	An activity which supports a functional area - Information engineering definition
Business objects	A grouping of things/artifacts/phenomenon that an organisation requires in order to operate effectively
CASE	Computer assisted software environment/engineering
Collaborations	Specifies a behavioral context for using model elements to accomplish a particular task
Common behavior	Specifies the core concepts required for behavioral elements.
Core	According to the UML approach the core specifies the basic concepts required for an elementary meta-model and defines an architectural backbone for attaching additional language constructs, such as meta-classes, meta-associations, and meta-attributes
	The heart or innermost and most essential part of anything (especially business functions and systems)
CSF	Critical success factor - an important issue which provides a positive outcome
Data types	Defines basic data structures for the language
DBMS	Data base management system - the physical technology driving the data base
Entity	A class of object with attributes that defines the knowledge component of the business requirements
Extension mechanisms	Specifies how model elements are customized and extended with new semantics
Facet	A grouping of Entities and their relationships to support a subject area
Functional Area	A region, sector or zone of the Business

Term	Description
KPI	Any important pointer, gauge, measure or component which assists in the fulfilment of a task
Logical	The advantage of a logical meta-model is that it emphasizes declarative semantics, and suppresses implementation details. The disadvantage of a logical model is that it lacks the imperative semantics required for accurate and efficient implementation. Consequently, the meta-model is accompanied with implementation notes for tool builders.
Methodology	A methodology is a documented set of formal procedures, rules and/or guidelines for a specific discipline. Depending on the nature of the task, the needs of the audience and the intentions of the authors, a methodology can be written at a detailed level (presenting step-by-step explanations of how to accomplish a process). It can also be at a general level (offering only suggestions and guidelines to support someone that already understands the basic steps of the process).
Model management	Specifies how model elements are organized into models, packages and systems
Object-oriented	An approach to identify the elementary building blocks of a system
Object-oriented analysis and design	"An attempt to achieve mass reusability of object classes." It helps practitioners "model the world in terms of objects that have properties and behaviour, as well as events that trigger operations that change the state of the objects" - Principles of object-oriented analysis and design - James Martin 1993
Pattern	A design, figure or style corresponding in outlining to an object that is to be fabricated and serving as a guide for determining its shape and dimension
Program	A series of instructions to create, read, update, delete and print the contents of the physical data bases
	A name given to a grouping of projects
Proof of concept	High level specifications, describing the integrated functionality of a series of business ideas. It details 'what' the business needs and is independent of detailed logic. It provides a clear priority blueprint for future development - steps 1 through 3 of the Ripose technique
Proof of logic	Detailed specifications describing the data structures and program reasoning. It is totally independent of hardware and software constraints. It fully supports the proof of concept and shows 'how' the proof of concept can be implemented - step 4 of the Ripose technique

Term	Description
Proof of physical	A prototype/working model of the proof of logic. It enables business operatives to 'touch, feel and experience' objects identified in the proof of concept. It is independent of the final target hardware and software environment - step 5 of the Ripose technique
Ripose	A general-purpose series of modeling techniques designed to specify, visualize, construct and document the artifacts of a business from an idea to the detailed logic. It is an acronym for 'Rapid information processing oriented systems environment'. Ripose rapidly integrates prototypes of strategic elements
State machines	Defines behavior using finite-state transition systems
Subject area	A grouping of 'Facets'
SWOT	Analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats
System	A group of operational activities to support a business function
	A name given to a grouping of applications
UML	A general-purpose visual modeling language that is designed to specify, visualize, construct and document the artifacts of a software system
Use cases	Specifies behavior using actors and use cases. A use case is a sequence of transactions that yields a measurable result of value. A system will contain a collection of use cases. Ref Jacobson I., Christerson M., Jonsson P., Overgaard G. Object-Oriented Software Engineering - A Use Case Driven Approach. Addison Wesley - ACM Press. 1992

Bibliography

For further details about any of the techniques mentioned in this white paper, please see the appropriate web site

Reference	Web site
Unified modelling language™	http://www.rational.com/products/whitepapers/411.jsp
Davenport & Short	http://www.brint.com/papers/bpr.htm
Knowledge Based Systems Inc.	http://www.kbsi.com/
ECOPI	http://www.c3i.osd.mil/bpr/bprcd/7224.htm
BPR education series	http://www.prosci.com/mod1.htm
Proforma	http://www.proformacorp.com/whtpap1.htm

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Identification

General

Title	Comparing methods
Subject	White paper
Author	Charles M. Richter
Version/revision	v0.05d/2, 12 November 2001
Abstract	This white paper describes how the Ripose technique compares with several other methods on the market today. These include information engineering, OO/UML, business process re-engineering and structured analysis.
Keywords	BPR, UML, OO, IE, Information engineering, Structured analysis, Ripose technique
File name	E:\RIPOSE\MARKET\Documents\Current\Deliverables\WhitePapers\Ripose technique - comparisons v0.05c.doc

Creation details

Creation date	8 June 2001, 06:59

Modifications details

Change date	12 November 2001, 08:13
Changed by	Charles Richter
Last printed	22 November 2004, 08:57

Revision history

Version	Date	Change description
v0.01	14 September 2000	Initial release
v0.02	5 November 2000	Added Indexes
v0.03	8 November 2000	Heading 1 changed, table spacing changed, Management summary added, Introduction extended, Bibliography section added
v0.04e	14 November 2000	Make-over in preparation of publishing, minor change to table borders, expand Preface to include document structure, minor change to document structure section. Minor change to Management summary
v0.05a	2 January 2001	Added Business balanced scorecard, Structured analysis and Bachman
v0.05b	8 June 2001	Adjusted title & subject
v0.05c	12 August 2001	Minor cosmetic changes
v0.05d	12 November 2001	Minor cosmetic change to balanced scorecard