

Ripose

Nomenclature and Patterns

Draft

Commercial in confidence

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Preamble

“A place for everything and everything in its place” - Benjamin Franklin (1706 – 1790).

Purpose

Primary: The primary purpose of this document is to use ‘[TheSage VII English Dictionary and Thesaurus](#)’ for definitions and 3 AI engines (Google Gemini (previously known as Bard), Microsoft Bing and Open AI’s ChatGPT) to explain how I, in 1990, prior to the internet and AI engines, managed to discover what ‘information’ was and how it influenced both business and technology.

My only resources at that time was my 19 years of experience in the IT industry, a number of mentors (see page 26), an [Integrated Development Environment](#) software product called [Omnis](#) and an Apple Macintosh. Together they helped me define the nomenclature of my understanding of the word ‘information’ and the ‘patterns’ (models) enabling me to develop my Ripose approach and its supporting computer compilers now called [Caspar](#).

Secondary: The secondary purpose is to hopefully find an investor to help me commercialise Ripose in a very competitive market. To be read in conjunction with my Ripose funding requirement ([available on request](#)).

Tertiary: The third purpose is to hopefully show potential CIOs and Information Architects why Ripose and Caspar are better solutions to all other comparable offerings:

- Other approaches: – see page 20
- Other software products – see page 23

To be read in conjunction with the Ripose course curriculum ([available on request](#)).

My References

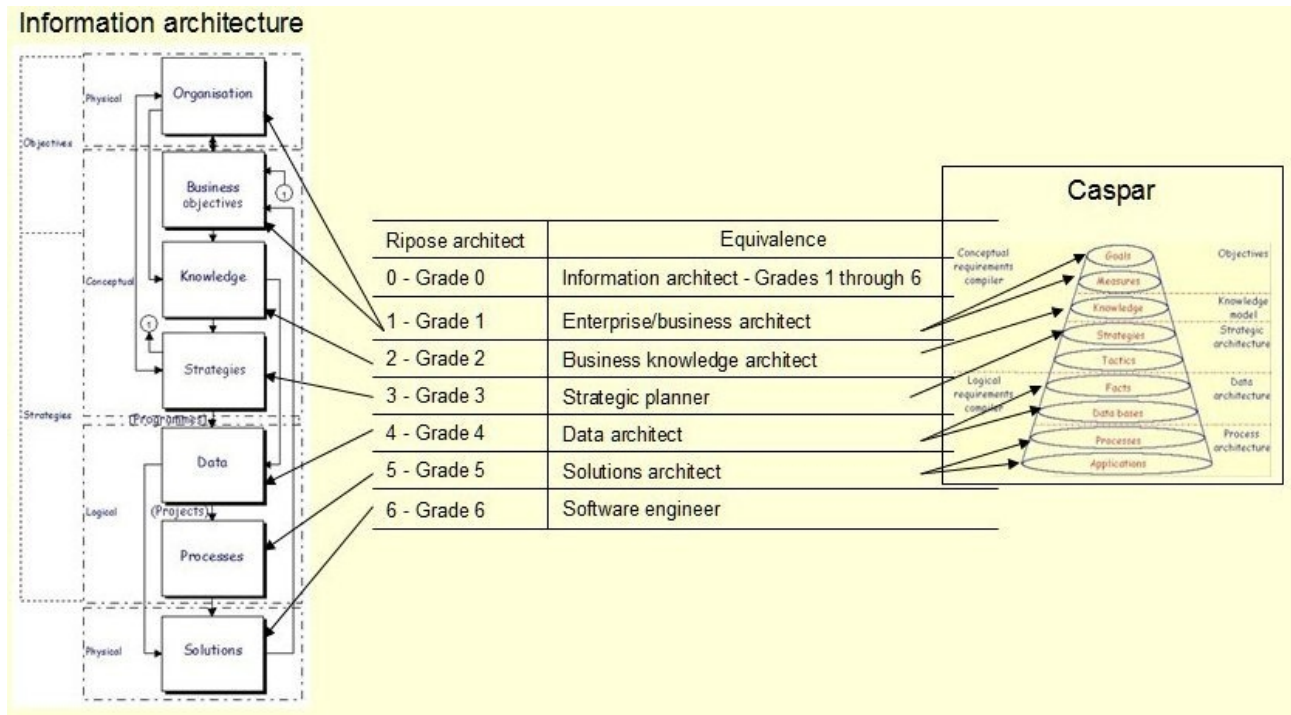
What makes me the ‘expert’ in this field of endeavour:

- Capabilities summary on page 32.
- [Testimonials](#)
- [LinkedIn profile](#)

An overview of Ripose

The following image shows the:

1. 7 overarching steps taken in the Ripose approach,
2. Ripose information Architects (RIA) required to undertake the discovery of the Business; and
3. Technical Requirements and how the 6 RIAs carry out the steps by using the Caspar engine



I will now ask and answer 57 questions to demonstrate the versatility of my Ripose approach. I wonder how many developers of other approaches (see page 20) and software support products (see page 23) are capable of demonstrating how they are able to answer all of them.

What is Nomenclature?

Definition: (noun) “A system of words used to name things in a particular discipline”.

AI references on page 33.

What is Ripose?

Ripose is an acronym and its definition has 3 meanings:

1. Rapid Information Processing Oriented Systems Environment
2. Rapidly Implements Patterns of Strategic Elements
3. Rebirth In Peace Optimal Survival Eternally

What is a System?

Definitions: (noun) Quote

1. Instrumentality that combines interrelated interacting artifacts designed to work as a coherent entity”
2. A complex of methods or rules governing behavior
3. A procedure or process for obtaining an objective
4. A group of independent but interrelated elements comprising a unified whole

Unquote

AI references on page 34.

Summary of a System

All 3 AI engines provide implicit descriptions. None of them provide any way to identifying what a System is.

Ripose answer: Ripose interprets a System as it a super-set of Strategies and Tactics as all the research that I did, did not provide an explicit and/or a piratical explanation. See What is a Business Activity (Action)?

What is a Thing?

Definition: (noun) Quote

1. A separate and self-contained entity
2. An entity that is not named specifically
3. A persistent illogical feeling of desire or aversion

AI references on page 37.

Summary of a Thing:

None of the AI engines really help to sort out what ‘things’ business and technology requires.

Ripose answer: Ripose interprets a ‘thing’ as a series of Business and Technological Requirements which are all interlinked as I could not find a useful, explicit and practical explanation. See the start of these ‘things’ on page 9.

What is a Discipline?

Definitions: (noun) Quote

1. Training to improve strength or self-control
2. A system of rules of conduct or method of practice
3. A branch of knowledge.

Unquote

AI references on page 38.

Summary of a Discipline: A branch of ‘Knowledge’. But what is ‘Knowledge’? See page 15.

Ripose answer: Ripose uses a ‘discipline that manages the domain of ‘Information’ (both Technical and Business).

What are Technical Requirements?

Technical Requirements is a portmanteau of 2 words

Technical (noun)

What is an Application?

Definition: (noun) Quote

1. The action of putting something into operation
2. A diligent effort
3. The work of applying something

Unquote

AI references on page 40.

Summary of an Application:

A computer program designed to perform specific tasks or functions for end-users. But what are the tasks and how do they support the Business Requirements? This is why programmers are in such demand and why they will never be capable of satisfying all the requirements that business operatives have.

But why are application programmers so revered? They are the last link in the chain of both Business and Technological Requirements. The 'thing' that they put into operation is computer code that access Facts to produce an output of Facts that Business operatives need in order to make efficient, effective and timely decisions.

Ripose answer: Ripose provides Caspar to create pseudo code enabling a computer programmer to produce the logic to manipulate a Fact or Facts. So what are the Facts that applications need to manipulate?

What is a Fact?

Definition: (noun) Quote

1. A piece of information about circumstances that exist or events that have occurred
2. A concept whose truth can be proved
3. A statement or assertion of verified information about something that is the case or has happened

Unquote

AI references on page 43.

Summary of a fact: None of the 3 AI engines seem to be able to agree as to what a fact is making it difficult to fully explain. So why are Facts so difficult to identify and use efficiently and effectively? Simply put the word 'information' in definitions 1 and 3 are enough of a giveaway.

Definition of information: (noun) quote

1. Knowledge acquired through study or experience or instruction
2. A message received and understood
3. A collection of facts from which conclusions may be drawn

Unquote

AI references on page 47.

Ripose answer: Ripose interprets a Fact as being a data-item (or attribute) which has to be true and a Logical Data Model (or dataset) which is a grouping of like Facts and Projects.

To understand how Ripose interprets 'information' please see [What is Information?](#) on page 17 or wait until you have explored the rest of this article.

[<Back to Data Architecture](#)

What is a Data-Item?

Definition: (noun) “A unit of data stored in a field”

AI references on page 50.

Summary of a Data-Item: A **single piece of data** or a single, distinct unit of information which does not fully explain the concept.

In addition how many data items will be required to enable business operatives to make efficient and effective decisions? This is the crux as to why data-centric approaches fail to achieve the goal of helping business operatives with this requirement.

Ripose answer: Ripose uses the ‘Knowledge’ classes (see page 15) as the place holder for every Data Item. To understand how identifies data items one has to first understand how Ripose interprets ‘Knowledge’ – see What is Business Knowledge Management? on or wait until you have explored the rest of this article.

What is a Dataset?

Definition: (noun) “a collection of related sets of information that is composed of separate elements but can be manipulated as a unit by a computer”

Note I will use the term database as a synonym for dataset

AI references on page 52.

Summary of a dataset: A collection of data. As Data is not fully explained this can be difficult to understand. Furthermore the next problem is trying to create a dataset from data items. There are a number of techniques that can be utilized with the most popular one being data normalisation. This adds more complexity to the problem as you will no doubt find once you get to read what the 3 AI engines have to report.

In addition why are dataset so difficult to design? Simply because of the problem stated in the section describing data items and in addition the techniques used to group data items into datasets such as normalisation techniques ([Wikipedia](#)). In addition see the AI references on page 54. These techniques pose their own set of problems.

Ripose answer: Ripose does not need to use normalisation techniques but uses the Knowledge model to determine how to group data items after they have been placed in their appropriate knowledge class. The Ripose Caspar engine provides all the logic to create the Logical Data Model which can be translated into a SQL type database structure.

What is a Project?

Definition: (noun) Quote

1. Any piece of work that is undertaken or attempted
2. A planned undertaking

Unquote

AI references on page 61.

Summary of a project: A temporary endeavour which is not very helpful.

Ripose answer: Ripose defines Projects (aka Subject Areas) by using the ‘foreign key’ links between Datasets to establish the priorities in which Projects are to be developed.

A ‘foreign key’ is a special type of data item which enables the linking of 2 or more data sets. The link is established by having a ‘primary key’ (a means of uniquely identifying every occurrence of a row in a Dataset) and matching it with the appropriate foreign key placed in a subordinate Dataset.

What are Business Requirements?

Definitions: Business Requirements is a portmanteau word which requires multiple definitions

Quote

Business: (noun) “The activity of providing goods and services involving financial, commercial, and industrial aspects”

Requirement: (noun) “Something that is required in advance”

Unquote

Note the word 'something' which is defined as a pronoun meaning "Subject or object pronoun referring to some object, event, or concept"

Business Requirement is therefore a portmanteau term (noun) meaning "Some object, event, or concept that is required in advance to assist the activity of providing goods and services involving financial, commercial, and industrial aspects"

Unquote

AI references on page 63.

Summary of business requirements: The 3 AI engines seem to agree that these are the detailed specifications of the needs and expectations of a business but are far from being explicit enough.

Ripose answer: Ripose defines Business Requirements as:

- Business Activities (Actions) – see page 13
- Business Knowledge – see page 15 and
- Business Objectives – see page 15

This is because the definitions and AI explanations are not very explicit.

What is a Business Activity (Action)?

Definitions: Business Activity is a portmanteau word which requires multiple definitions Quote

Business: Defined above

Activity: (noun) "Any specific behavior"

Business Activity is therefore a portmanteau term (noun) meaning 'Any specific behavior of providing goods and services involving financial, commercial, and industrial aspects'

AI references on page 66

Summary of business activities: All 3 AI engines seem to agree that these are processes, operations, and services undertaken by a company to achieve its primary goals. Which means:

1. Processes remain implicit; and
2. There is a need to understand all the goals of the business before trying to identify business activities

Ripose answer: See Strategies & Tactics.

What is the difference between a Strategy and a Tactic?

AI references on page 69.

Summary of differences:

- Strategy and tactics are crucial for achieving goals, they differ significantly in their scope, timeframe, and level of detail.
- The terms "strategy" and "tactic" are related concepts, but they refer to different levels of planning and action within a larger plan

Remember AI tells you What to do and not How to do it!

Ripose answer: Both are linked to inexorably to Knowledge – see page 15

- A Strategy is linked to a Fundamental Knowledge Class and there are only 5 generic strategies
- Tactics are linked to a Strategy and to Secondary Knowledge Classes

Read my article titled "[Ripose and Strategies](#)".

What is a Tactic?

Definition: (noun) "A plan for attaining a particular goal"

AI references on page 69.

Summary of a tactic: A specific action or method used to achieve a specific goal or desired outcome.

Ripose answer: A Tactic is a subordinate Action to a Strategy. In addition many tactics create a strategy. A tactic is created using a Secondary Knowledge class (aka an entity) which is linked to a Fundamental Knowledge class. See the article mentioned above in the explanation of a Business Activity.

What is a Strategy?

Definition: (noun) “An elaborate and systematic plan of action”

AI references on page 75.

Summary of a strategy: A **high-level plan** that outlines how to achieve a **specific goal** under **uncertain conditions**.

Ripose answer: A Strategy is one of 5 Actions defined by the existence of a Fundamental Knowledge Class. See the article mentioned above in the explanation of a Business Activity.

<Back to What is the difference between a Strategy and a Tactic?

What is Business Knowledge Management?

WIP

Ripose answer: Business Knowledge is pivotal to the success of the organisation. Ripose manages business knowledge using the Kant’s understanding of ‘a priori’ and ‘a posteriori’ knowledge. Without business knowledge Data Strategy will be more of a miss than a hit.

View my slide show titled ‘[Knowledge Management](#)’.

What is a Business Objective?

WIP

What is a Cost-Benefit Analysis?

WIP

What is a Measure?

WIP

Ripose answer: Read my article titled '[KPIs and Value](#)'

What is a Goal?

WIP

Ripose answer: Read my article titled '[The Ontology and Taxonomy of Goals](#)'

What is SWOT?

WIP

Ripose answer: Using Values to determine Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats. I created [iCaspar](#) to provide a free copy of my web enabled application should anyone care to play with it. However before you use iCaspar please get to understand what Goals are.

What is a Value?

WIP

Ripose answer: Read my articles titled:

- '[Why 11 Values?](#)'
- '[The Value of a Human Life \(The Values of the UN and The UN Security Council\)](#)'

What is a Benefit?

WIP

Ripose answer: Read my articles titled:

- '[Could 'Benefits' be the DNA of 'goals'?](#)'
- "[Socioeconomic Factors and Conflict](#)"

What is a Purpose?

Definitions: (noun) Quote

1. What something is used for
2. An anticipated outcome that is meant for or that guides planned actions.

Unquote

AI references on page 45

Ripose answer: Read my article titled '[The Power of Purpose](#)'.

What is Information?

Definitions:

1. A collection of facts from which conclusions may be drawn
2. Knowledge acquired through study or experience or instruction
3. A message received and understood

Unquote

AI references on page 47.

Ripose answer: Information is finding a place for everything and positioning everything in its place. This was the dream of Benjamin Franklin when he is purported to have written “a place for everything, everything in its place”

The following table displays the inputs, processes and outputs (in top down order) of all the ‘things’ defined and explained by the 3 AI engines that the Ripose approach interprets them. I have also included a mention to the [Ripose Manifesto](#) as a matter of interest should anyone wish to read it.

What are Ripose Inputs, Processes and Outputs

Energy [1, 2 & 22]	Requirement (Effect)	Process	Input (Cause)	From	Actors	Caspar Engine (Solutions)		
Potential (Information) [4 & 5]	Business Objectives	Goals & Measures	Business documents 1-4-11 Generic Goal Model	Existing 1-4-11 Generic model	CxOs [3]	RA1 [8]	Objectives [8]	Conceptual Compiler [7]
	Goals	Goal modeling		Business objectives				
	Purpose	Purpose statement	Goals	Goal modeling				
	Benefits	Benefit modeling	Purpose					
	Values	Value modeling	Benefits					
	Organisation	Enterprise architecture	Goals					
	SWOT [12]	SWOT analysis	Values	Value modeling				
	Measures [13] (& Cost Benefits)	Business indicators		SWOT analysis	1 st Rep [3]	RA2 [14]	Knowledge	
	Knowledge [14]	Knowledge modeling	Measures	Business indicators				
			SWOT	SWOT analysis				
	Strategies [15,16 & 17]	System modeling	Knowledge			RA3 [15]	Actions	
	Data items [19.1]	Attribute definition		Knowledge modeling	Ops Mgr	RA4 [19,1]	Data	Facts [19]
			Strategies	System modeling				
	Logical Data Model (LDM) [19.2]	LDM modeling	Knowledge	Knowledge modeling		RA5 [19,2]		
	Projects [19.3]	Project planning	Logical data model	Attribute definition	Proj Mgr	RA3 [15]	Projects	Apps
Processes & Applications [20]	Pseudo code	Projects	LDM modeling	Logician	RA6 [20]	Programs		
			Project planning					
Kinetic (Solutions) [4, 6 & 21]	Database definitions	DB generation	Logical data model	LDM modeling	DBA	RA5	Implemented business systems (future Caspar development)	
	Solutions	Coding	Database definitions	DB generation				
			Processes	Pseudo code	Coder	RA6		
Notes:								
a) Requirements are the Caspar solutions								
b) Grey area: These are the super set and are delivered in the order below the grey areas								
c) CxO = The 5 Chief officers where the x stands for Executive; Financial; Operational; Resources; Information								
d) RA = Ripose Architect								
e) 1st Rep = 1st reports - middle management								
f) The solutions produced in the Kinetic section are the business solutions aka Business Systems								
g) [1-22] = cross reference to the Ripose Manifesto rules								

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Read my articles titled:

1. [‘The Benefits and Values I have to Offer’](#)
2. [‘How I got my Information’](#) – A video presentation

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What is an Organisation Chart?

WIP

Ripose answer: An ideal [Organisation Chart](#) is created using the 16 generic Ripose Goals (see page 16).

What is the Mathematics of Ripose?

Ripose answer: The mathematics of Ripose can be expressed as 8 ‘mathematical’ formulae. Read my article titled [‘Mathematics and Information’](#).

What is the Ripose Manifesto?

Ripose answer: Read my article titled [‘The Ripose Manifesto’](#).

What is PEACE?

Definitions: Quote

1. A treaty to cease hostilities
2. Harmonious relations; freedom from disputes

Unquote

AI references on page 77.

Ripose answer: Peace is an acronym for:

1. A plea: Please, Everyone, Align Common Elements and
2. A definition: Please Everyone, Align Common Elements

With the common Elements being those of Information on page 17

What are the Alternatives to Ripose?

WIP

What is Agile?

WIP

Ripose answer:

What is Artificial Intelligence?

Ripose answer: Read my article titled '[Artificial intelligence \(AI\) is unnatural](#)'.

What is the Balanced Scorecard?

WIP

Ripose answer:

What is Business Architecture/Analysis?

WIP

Ripose answer: Read my article titled '[Business Architecture Tools](#)'

What is a Capability?

WIP

Ripose answer: Read my article titled '[Ripose and Capabilities](#)'.

What is Data Architecture?

WIP

Read my article titled '[Ripose and Data Architecture](#)'.

Ripose answer: Data Architecture is handled by managing: Facts answered on page 10.

What is Data Governance?

Read my article titled '[Ripose and Data Governance](#)'.

Ripose answer: Data Governance is handled by managing: Information answered on page 17.

What is Data Warehousing?

Read my article titled '[Ripose and Data Warehousing](#)'.

Ripose answer: Data Warehousing is handled by managing: physical databases (snowflake schemas) and transactions (star schemas).

What is Design Thinking?

WIP

Ripose answer:

What is Enterprise Architecture?

WIP

Read my article titled '[EA propositions](#)'.

Ripose answer:

What is ISO?

WIP

Ripose answer:

What is Risk (Jeopardy) Management?

WIP

Ripose answer:

What is Quality Assurance?

WIP

Ripose answer:

What is Systems Thinking?

WIP

Ripose answer:

What is a Use Case?

WIP

Ripose answer:

What is a Value Chain?

WIP

Ripose answer: Read my article titled '[Ripose and The Value Chain](#)'.

<Back to page 6

What are the alternatives to Caspar

Circa	Tools	UML	My findings			
2000	SPARX	Yes	No research			
2004	ArchiMate	Yes	View	TOGAF 1	TOGAF2	How developed
2006	IBM Rational Rose	Yes	Rational AG (Booch , Jacobson and Rumbaugh)			
2010	SAP PowerBuilder	No	View			
2013	Alfabet	Yes	No research			

<Back to page 6

What are Patterns?

WIP

Ripose answer:

What are Technical Patterns

WIP

Ripose answer:

How do you model Data?

WIP

Ripose answer:

How do you model Projects?

WIP

Ripose answer:

What are Business Requirement Patterns?

WIP

Ripose answer:

How do you model Actions?

WIP

Ripose answer:

How do you model Knowledge?

WIP

Ripose answer:

How do you model Objectives?

WIP

Ripose answer:

Appendix

Mentors

Those responsible

So who is responsible for misinforming me?

We are 24% through the 21st Century and systemic failures never seem to end.

My observation and research have shown that the root cause of this malaise can be traced back to the pioneers, mostly Philosophers, Thinkers and Theorists (all dilettantes?), of the various approaches that lay traps that mislead and lull people into a false sense of security.

Having written a number of posts naming the originators of methods/methodologies which have numbed the minds of most thinking people, perhaps it is time to summarise my findings which will hopefully stop people from having to think and get them to learn how to know.

I now know (and now you will soon know) the people responsible/accountable for the mess Business and Information Technology are in.

Genre	#	Who	What	Based on	Circa	Notes
Philosophers	1	Socrates	A priori & a posteriori knowledge	Nature	419 BC	A
	2	Descartes	Thinking	Nature	1626	B
Thinkers	3	Osborn	Brainstorming (Creative thinking)	2	1939	C
	4	Ashby	Systems Thinking	2	1946	D
	5	Gordon	Design Thinking	2	1960	E
	6	DeBono	Lateral Thinking	2	1967	F
Economists	7	Menger	Values	1	1871	G
Theorists	8	Shewhart	Quality Control (Value)	7	1930	
	9	Drucker	MBO & Strategic Planning	3 & 7	1954	H
	10	Codd	Relation Database Theory	2 & 3	1960s	I

Genre	#	Who	What	Based on	Circa	Notes
	11	Yourdon	Structured Analysis & Data flows	2, 3 & 4	1970s	J
	12	Martin	Information Engineering	2, 3, 9 & 10	1979	K
		Finklestein				
	13	Various	Data Management	10 & 11	1980	L
	14	Zachman	Business Systems Planning	2, 3, 4 & 9	1984	M
	15	The 3	Object Orientation	3, 11	1986	N
	16	Boehm	Rapid Application Development	11	1988	O

(Trying to draw a causal diagram from this table was a nightmare so I refrained from doing it. I welcome anyone to give it a go).

"Oh, what a tangled web we weave

When first we practice to deceive" Sir Walter Scott (c1808)

It has to be stated that no where has anyone stood up to claim responsibility for how databases are actually implemented. This was left up to the hardware vendors and hence the genre of pointer database systems ([IMS](#), [CODASYL](#), [Adabas](#), [TOTAL](#)) and [SQL](#) came into existence, each one posing a nightmare to the Chief Technical Officers of an Enterprise as no one could link the theories of the output from the Thinkers through the Theorists and what was actually implemented by the Practitioners.

The missing ingredient that ties together Drucker (8), Codd (9), Data Management (13), OO (15) and Agilists is 'Business Knowledge'. I am yet to find any another approach that actually provides this missing ingredient or seamlessly integrates the 5.

The 3 questions I ask:

1) Why are you continuing to be misinformed by the developers of the approaches which clearly do not work?

2) Why do so many automation projects fail due to this information?

and

3) Why do you continue to misinform others?

What I am responsible for:

So why am I doing this? My experience proves that I have the capability to produce an approach with a software product that is better than any other on the market. The following table summarises my history in the field of Information Technology:

Date	Experience
1969	Read my first book on computer programming (Fortran)
1970	Wrote my first COBOL program (data editing)
1973	Introduced to the 'hierarchical' model (VanD/L1)
1976	Learnt Normalisation (to third normal form)
1980	Exposed to Structured Analysis
1982	Joined Information Engineering (left in Jan 1988)
1989	Documented Ripose
1990	Developed version 1.0 of the Ripose compilers in using Omnis 7
1994	Wrote 'Breaking the systems barrier' (pdf copy available on request and in courses)
2001	Redeveloped & renamed the Ripose compilers into Caspar in using Omnis Studio 3.3
2006	Joined LinkedIn
2017	Redeveloped all the Ripose courses

Who were my connections? Read the '[Ally of my Ally](#)'

Who influenced me?

During my adolescence:

Teachers (and parents) of the following [generations](#):

- Interbellum: 1901-1913
- Greatest: 1910-1913

During my adulthood: The above plus The Silent Generation - 1925-1945

Who were my mentors?

- [Prof. A Bleksley](#): (1908-1984) - 1967 Professor of Applied Mathematics University of the Witwatersrand. 2 semesters (6 months) when I studied set theory, truth tables, propositional logic and calculus
- [Michael A Jackson](#) (1936-~): His book 'Principles of Program Design' published in 1974 and studied in 1977 which taught me that data structures controlled process flows

Who did I not follow?

I studied and then rejected the bodies of work by the following eminent people:

- [Ted Codd](#) (1923-2003): Data Normalisation techniques which I studied in 1976 and rejected in 1989 as too implicit
- [Ed Yourdon](#) (1944-2016): Structured analysis and Structured Design which I was exposed to in 1980 and rejected as MA Jackson's approach Structured Design was superior and I always felt that the Structured Analysis approach (built round data flows) was too implicit
- [Dr. Peter Drucker](#) (1909-2005): Management by Objectives and Strategic Planning. I was exposed to these concepts in 1984 and rejected them as they were implicit and relied on brainstorming and his concept of the 'knowledge worker' was not based on 'knowledge' but rather on experience

Who influenced me about knowledge?

My exposure to 'a priori and 'a posteriori' knowledge'

- Immanuel (Emmanuel) Kant 1998
- My definitive work '[My TEDx Type presentation](#)'

Therefore I have not been effected by the failures of the past but rather produced a sustainable scalable body of work. My responsibility is to train others to do as I do. It is the responsibility of others to learn from me and to duplicate my actions.

Those who came after 1990

What about those frameworks developed after 1990?

Every approach that I have researched has been based on one or more of the original 16. This means that the developers of those were also misled by their predecessors and are now continuing to

mislead their clients.

The following table shows some of the approaches and how, if I had the power to change them, I would provide their developers with a change management regimen:

Circa	Framework	Problem	Solution
1946	Systems Thinking	Yes	Yes
1950	Quality Control - Deming (based on Shewhart's work)	Yes	Yes
1960	Design Thinking	Yes	Yes
1979	Information Engineering revamped by myself c1983	Yes	Yes
1980	Data Management (DAMA) - Master Data Management	Yes	Yes
1984	The Zachman Framework a revamped BSP approach	Yes	Yes
1986	Quality Control - Six Sigma (based on Shewhart's work)	Yes	Yes
1992	Balanced Scorecard (not strictly a framework)	Yes	Yes
	Enterprise Architecture - Spewak	Yes	Ripose
1995	TOGAF - derived from TAFIM	Yes	Yes
1996	FEAF	Yes	Yes
2001	Agile	Yes	Yes
2004	Business canvass (not strictly a framework)	Yes	No
2009	Risk Management (ISO 31000)	Yes	Yes

What about the software products?

Circa	Tools	<u>UML</u>	My findings			
2000	SPARX	Yes	No research			
2004	ArchiMate	Yes	View	TOGAF 1	TOGAF2	How developed
2006	IBM Rational Rose	Yes	Rational AG (Booch , Jacobson and Rumbaugh)			
2010	SAP PowerBuilder	No	View			
2013	Alfabet	Yes	No research			

A) Socrates: Spoke Ancient Greek not Latin therefore he would never have used the words 'a priori' nor 'a posteriori' instead he would have spoken words in ancient Greek like:

- 'axió' - roughly translating the word 'postulate' which is the closest synonym to 'without experience'

and

- 'me empeiría' - for 'a posteriori' meaning 'with experience'

He never wrote anything. It was Plato who documented all of Socrates' work as well as his own.

Therefore any errors or omissions were due to Plato. Plato would probably have written the following”

- 'axió' as 'αξιό'
- 'me empeiría' as 'με εμπειρία'
- Plato's most famous work is the [Republic](#)
- Aristotle (born c386 BC) was a pupil of Plato (born c 427 BC) not Socrates (born c470 BC and died c399 BC)

Information Engineering

I was employed by Information Engineering from June 1982 to Jan 1988. For the full history of my time there please see my [LinkedIn article](#).

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My Capabilities Summary

IA grade	Capability/Skill	C Richter
0 (all)	Information architect	1989~
0 (all)	Web developer	2000~
1	Business analyst	1977-1982
1 thru 3	Enterprise architect	See IA
1-3 & 5	Project manager	1979~
1 thru 3	Strategic planner	See IA
1 thru 3	Systems analyst	1975-1982
2	Hierarchies	1974~
2 & 5	Logical data modeller	1976~
4	Data architect	1989~
5	Database designer	1985~
6	Data mining	1988
6	Software developer	1970-2013
Any	Methodologist	1978-1988
Any	Trainer	1983~
-	Consultant	1988-2013
-	Analyst/architect/Other	1969
-	Business manager	1979~
-	Help desk/Sales	1988~
-	Journalist/Author	1994~
-	Researcher	1969~
N/A	Years experience	53
	Influenced by	
	Dr A. Bleksley	Mentor
	MA Jackson	Mentor
	J Zachman	Research
	E Yourdon	Research
	E Codd	Research
	G. M. Nijssen	Research
	J Martin	Research
	C Finklestein	Employer
	P Chen	Research
	E Kant	Research
	P Drucker	Research
	TOGAF	Research
	Agile manifesto	Research
	Master Data Mgt	Research
	Systems Thinking	Research
	Design Thinking	Research

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Nomenclature

Gemini: Quote

Nomenclature refers to a **system of names or terms used in a particular field or discipline**. It encompasses both the specific names themselves and the rules that govern their formation and usage.

Here are some key points about nomenclature:

- **Universality:** A well-defined nomenclature is essential for ensuring clear and unambiguous communication within a field. By using standardized terms, researchers and practitioners can avoid confusion and misunderstandings.
- **Consistency:** The rules of nomenclature should be consistent and applied uniformly. This helps to maintain the stability and integrity of the system over time.
- **Evolution:** Nomenclature is not static. As new discoveries are made and knowledge evolves, the system of names may need to be adapted to reflect these changes.

Here are some examples of nomenclature in different fields:

- **Biology:** The Linnaean system of binomial nomenclature is used to assign unique two-part names to all species of living organisms.
- **Chemistry:** The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) provides guidelines for naming chemical compounds.
- **Medicine:** The World Health Organization (WHO) maintains a standard nomenclature for diseases and related health problems.
- **Music:** The system of musical notation provides a standardized way to represent musical pitches and rhythms.

Unquote

Bing: Quote

Nomenclature is a system of names or terms, or the rules for forming these terms in a particular field of arts or sciences. For example, in biology, there is a nomenclature for naming species of plants and animals, such as binomial nomenclature. You can learn more about nomenclature from these sources: [Merriam-Webster Dictionary](#), [Dictionary.com](#), [Wikipedia](#), or [Collins English Dictionary](#).

Unquote

ChatGPT: Quote

Nomenclature refers to a system or set of rules used to name things, especially in a particular field of study or discipline. It involves the assignment of names or terms to objects, concepts, or entities to facilitate communication and understanding within that specific context. Nomenclature plays a crucial role in various scientific, technical, and academic disciplines, ensuring a standardized and clear way of referring to elements within those domains. In chemistry, for example, nomenclature dictates the naming of chemical compounds, while in biology, it governs the naming of species and organisms. Overall, nomenclature helps establish a common language and promotes clarity and precision in communication within a given field.

Unquote

Summary of Nomenclature:

All 3 AI engines are in agreement as to what 'nomenclature' is.

ChatGPT provides a clue as to the 'things' that need to be addressed namely "the assignment of names or terms to objects, concepts, or entities to facilitate communication and understanding within that specific context". All that is now needed is to identify and classify each one of the 'things'.

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System

Gemini: Quote

A system can be defined in many ways, depending on the context. Here are a few common definitions:

General definition:

- A **system** is a **group of interacting or interrelated elements** that act according to a set of rules to form a **unified whole**. It is influenced by its **environment** and described by its **boundaries, structure, purpose, and function**.

Key characteristics:

- **Components:** Systems are made up of individual parts or elements.
- **Interactions:** These components interact with each other, often in complex ways.
- **Interdependence:** The behavior of each element affects the behavior of the whole system, and vice versa.
- **Purpose:** Systems typically have a specific purpose or goal.
- **Boundaries:** Systems are not isolated from their environment, but there is a boundary that defines what is considered part of the system and what is not.

Examples of systems:

- The human body is a biological system with organs, cells, and molecules interacting to maintain life.
- A transportation system is a network of roads, vehicles, and people that allows for the movement of goods and people.
- A computer system is a collection of hardware and software components that work together to process information.
- A government is a political system that establishes laws and regulations for a society.

Sources

1. en.wikipedia.org/wiki/System#:~:text=A%20sys

Unquote

Bing: Quote

A system is a group of interacting or interrelated elements that act according to a set of rules to form a unified whole. For example, a system can be a set of organs in the body, a network of devices, or a method of counting. The word has different meanings depending on the context, such as a natural phenomenon, a social situation, or a procedure. You can find more definitions and examples of system from these sources: [Merriam-Webster Dictionary](#), [Cambridge English Dictionary](#), [Wikipedia](#), or [The Free Dictionary](#).

Unquote

ChatGPT: Quote

A system is a set of interconnected or interdependent components or parts organized to achieve a specific purpose or function. These components work together to perform a collective task or provide a particular output. Systems can be found in various fields, including science, engineering, biology, sociology, and technology.

Key characteristics of a system include:

1. **Components or Elements:** The parts or elements that make up the system, each with a specific role or function.
2. **Interconnection:** The components are linked or connected in a meaningful way, and the interactions among them contribute to the system's overall behavior.
3. **Purpose or Goal:** Systems are designed to achieve a specific objective or purpose. The components work together to fulfill this goal.
4. **Boundaries:** Systems have defined boundaries that separate them from their external environment. These boundaries help in identifying what is part of the system and what is external to it.
5. **Input and Output:** Systems receive inputs, process them through their internal components, and produce outputs. The input-output relationship is a fundamental aspect of system functioning.
6. **Feedback:** Some systems incorporate feedback mechanisms, where information about the output is used to modify future inputs, contributing to self-regulation and adaptation.

Examples of systems include a biological ecosystem, a computer system, an organizational structure, or even a simple thermostat. The concept of systems is widely used to analyze and understand complex phenomena and structures in various disciplines.

Unquote

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Thing

Gemini: Quote

Defining "thing" can be tricky as it has various interpretations depending on the context. Here are some different ways to understand it:

General definition:

- A **thing** is a **separate entity** that can be **distinguished from its surroundings**. It can be **tangible** (physical object) or **intangible** (concept, idea, event).

Specific definitions:

- **Inanimate object:** A non-living physical entity, distinct from living beings. (e.g., a rock, a book, a chair)
- **Entity:** Any distinct unit of existence, material or conceptual. (e.g., a person, a company, a nation)
- **Concept:** An abstract idea or notion. (e.g., love, time, gravity)
- **Fact:** A piece of information that is true and can be verified. (e.g., the Earth is round, water boils at 100°C)
- **Action:** Something that is done or happens. (e.g., walking, talking, thinking)
- **Possession:** Something that belongs to someone. (e.g., a car, a house, clothes)

Ultimately, the **meaning of "thing" depends on how you use it**. Consider the context and your intended meaning when choosing the most appropriate definition.

Unquote

Bing: Quote

A thing is a general word for any object, idea, event, action, or situation that you cannot or do not want to name more precisely. For example, you can say "What is that thing over there?" or "I have many things to do today." You can find more detailed definitions and examples of thing from these sources: [Merriam-Webster Dictionary](#), [Cambridge English Dictionary](#), [Britannica Dictionary](#), [The Free Dictionary](#), or [Collins English Dictionary](#).

Unquote

ChatGPT: Quote

The term "thing" is a general and broad noun that refers to an object, entity, or item. It is a versatile and inclusive term used to describe anything that exists or can be identified. "Thing" does not specify the nature, size, or type of the object; it serves as a placeholder for referring to something in a more general or unspecified manner.

In everyday language, people might use the word "thing" when they want to refer to an object or idea without providing a specific name or description. For example, someone might say, "Can you hand me that thing over there?" when referring to an object whose name they do not recall or do not want to specify.

While the term "thing" lacks precision, it is commonly used in casual conversation and can be context-dependent. In more formal or technical contexts, specific terms and names are typically preferred to convey precise meaning.

Unquote

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Discipline

Gemini: Quote

The word "discipline" has several related but distinct meanings, so a precise definition depends on the context. Here are some common ways to understand it:

1. A branch of knowledge:

- In this sense, **discipline** refers to a **specific field of study within a larger body of knowledge**. It has its own **unique concepts, methodologies, and research practices**. Examples include physics, psychology, history, engineering, and art history.

2. A system of rules and standards:

- Here, **discipline** refers to a set of **established guidelines and expectations** that govern behavior or activity within a particular field or group. Examples include military discipline, academic discipline, or ethical discipline in a profession.

3. The ability to control oneself:

- This meaning focuses on **self-control, self-motivation, and perseverance**. It describes the ability to **manage distractions, follow through on commitments, and work towards long-term goals**. Self-discipline is often considered a valuable personal quality.

4. A method of training or correction:

- In this sense, **discipline** is a process used to **teach someone to follow rules, develop good behavior, or improve skills**. It can involve positive reinforcement, negative reinforcement, or a combination of both. While often linked to punishment, this meaning can also encompass constructive guidance and skill development.

5. An area of practice or expertise:

- **Discipline** can also refer to someone's area of **specialized knowledge and skills**. This meaning emphasizes competence and proficiency in a particular domain. For example, an athlete might say they are working on their "bowling discipline."

Remember, the best definition of "discipline" depends on the context in which it is used.

Unquote

Bing: Quote

A discipline is a branch of knowledge or learning that is taught and studied, usually at a college or university level. For example, mathematics, physics, biology, psychology, and sociology are disciplines. A discipline can also refer to a set of rules or methods for a particular activity or skill, such as martial arts, music, or writing. You can find more information and examples of discipline from these sources: [Merriam-Webster Dictionary](#), [Cambridge English Dictionary](#), [Collins English Dictionary](#), or [Oxford Learner's Dictionary](#).

Unquote

ChatGPT: Quote

A discipline refers to a branch of knowledge, study, or field of expertise that is characterized by a specific set of principles, theories, methods, and practices. Disciplines are organized areas of learning or professional activity that focus on a particular subject or domain. They help structure and categorize knowledge, providing a framework for understanding and advancing understanding within a specific area.

Disciplines can be academic, scientific, or professional in nature, and they often have distinct methodologies and vocabularies. Examples of disciplines include physics, psychology, economics, biology, sociology, and computer science. Each discipline has its own set of theories, principles, and methods that guide research and practice within that field.

Interdisciplinary approaches involve integrating insights and methods from multiple disciplines to address complex problems or questions that may span traditional disciplinary boundaries. Overall, disciplines serve as essential frameworks for organizing and advancing knowledge within various domains.

Unquote

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Application

Gemini: Quote

A **computer application**, also known as **app** or **software application**, is a type of software designed to perform a specific **task** for the user. Unlike system software which manages the computer itself, applications are focused on fulfilling user needs and solving specific problems. Here are some key points to understand

Purpose:

- Applications are created to carry out **specific tasks** and cater to various needs. Examples include writing documents (word processors), editing photos, sending emails, managing finances, playing games, browsing the internet, and much more.

Features:

- Each application has its own unique **features and functionalities** tailored to its specific purpose. For example, a word processor offers writing and editing tools, while a photo editing app provides features for manipulating images.

Types:

- Applications come in various forms, including:
 - **Desktop applications:** Installed on personal computers and laptops.
 - **Web applications:** Accessed through a web browser.
 - **Mobile applications:** Designed for smartphones and tablets.

Accessibility:

- Applications can be available for free or require purchase, depending on the developer and features offered. Some are pre-installed on devices, while others need to be downloaded and installed.

Examples:

- Popular applications include Microsoft Word, Adobe Photoshop, Gmail, Netflix, Spotify, Instagram, and countless others, covering every imaginable task and domain.

Overall:

Computer applications are the workhorses of the digital world, enabling us to perform diverse tasks efficiently and enjoy various forms of entertainment and communication. Their specific functionalities and capabilities continue to evolve rapidly, shaping how we interact with technology in our daily lives.

Unquote

Bing: Quote

A computer application, or app, is a type of software that allows you to perform specific tasks on your computer or mobile device. For example, you can use an app to write a document, browse the web, play a game, or listen to music. There are many kinds of apps for different purposes and platforms. You can learn more about computer applications from these sources: [TechTerms.com](https://www.techterms.com/), [GCFGlobal.org](https://www.gcfglobal.org/), [Dosthana.com](https://www.dosthana.com/), or [Wrexham Glyndŵr University](https://www.wrexham.ac.uk/).

Unquote

ChatGPT: Quote

A computer application, often referred to simply as an "app" or "software application," is a computer program designed to perform specific tasks or functions for end-users. These applications

are created to run on various computing devices, such as personal computers, laptops, smartphones, tablets, or other electronic devices.

Computer applications can serve a wide range of purposes, catering to different needs and interests.

Examples of computer applications include:

1. **Word Processors:** Applications like Microsoft Word or Google Docs for creating and editing documents.
2. **Spreadsheets:** Software like Microsoft Excel or Google Sheets for organizing and analyzing data in tabular form.
3. **Web Browsers:** Applications like Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, or Microsoft Edge for accessing and navigating the internet.
4. **Email Clients:** Software such as Microsoft Outlook, Gmail, or Apple Mail for sending, receiving, and managing emails.
5. **Media Players:** Applications like VLC, iTunes, or Windows Media Player for playing audio and video files.
6. **Graphics Software:** Tools like Adobe Photoshop or GIMP for image editing and graphic design.
7. **Games:** Various computer games and gaming applications for entertainment.
8. **Productivity Suites:** Integrated software packages like Microsoft Office or Google Workspace, combining multiple applications for productivity tasks.

Computer applications can be categorized into different types, such as productivity applications, communication applications, entertainment applications, and more. They are an integral part of modern computing, enabling users to perform a wide array of tasks efficiently and effectively.

Unquote

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Fact

Gemini: Quote

Defining "fact" can be tricky because it depends on several factors, primarily how objectivity and context are considered. Here are some key perspectives:

Traditional Definition:

- **Objective truth:** A **fact** is traditionally viewed as an **objective statement** about the world that can be **verified through evidence and is independent of opinion or interpretation**. These facts can be proven true or false by referring to **reliable sources**, conducting **experiments**, or making **observations**. Examples: "The Earth is round," "Water boils at 100°C at sea level."

Philosophical Considerations:

- **Constructivism:** Some philosophers argue that even seemingly objective facts are influenced by how we **perceive and interpret** the world. They emphasize the role of **language, culture, and social context** in shaping our understanding of facts. This suggests that complete objectivity might be unattainable.
- **Agreement within paradigms:** Others propose that facts are established within **scientific paradigms** through **consensus and rigorous testing**. While individual pieces of evidence might be challenged, the broader framework of accepted facts evolves over time as new information emerges.

Real-world application:

- **Distinguishing facts from opinions:** In everyday life, understanding facts is crucial for critical thinking and informed decision-making. Differentiating **verifiable statements** from **personal beliefs, preferences, or emotions** is important. However, remember that the line between fact and opinion can be blurry, especially in complex or controversial topics.

Context matters:

- **Facts are rarely isolated:** Often, facts are presented within a **broader context or narrative**. This context can influence how they are interpreted and applied. A single fact by itself might not provide the whole picture, and considering **multiple perspectives** is often necessary for a nuanced understanding.

Summary:

While the concept of "fact" has its complexities, it remains a valuable tool for navigating the world and making sense of information. Remember to consider the **source, evidence, and context** when evaluating a statement as a fact, and be open to considering different perspectives and interpretations.

Unquote

Bing: Quote

A fact is something that is known to be true or has been proven by evidence. For example, the fact that the Earth orbits the sun is supported by scientific observations and experiments. Facts can be contrasted with opinions, beliefs, or hypotheses, which are not necessarily true or verifiable. You can find more information and examples of facts from these sources: [Merriam-Webster Dictionary](#), [Cambridge English Dictionary](#), [Britannica Dictionary](#), or [Dictionary.com](#).

Unquote

ChatGPT: Quote

A fact is a statement or assertion that can be objectively verified to be true or false. Facts are objective and verifiable pieces of information that are based on evidence, reality, or empirical observations. They are not influenced by personal feelings, interpretations, or opinions.

Facts can be established through direct observation, measurement, or reliable sources of information. For example, "Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius at sea level" is a factual statement because it can be tested and confirmed through observation and experimentation.

It's important to distinguish facts from opinions or beliefs. While facts are objective and verifiable, opinions are subjective and based on personal interpretations or feelings. People may have different opinions about a particular topic, but facts remain consistent and independent of individual perspectives.

In academic and scientific contexts, the reliance on facts and evidence is crucial for building knowledge and understanding the world around us. Fact-based reasoning is fundamental to logical thinking and forming well-informed conclusions.

Unquote

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Purpose

Gemini: Quote

The word "purpose" can be understood in two main ways:

1. The reason for which something exists or is done: This refers to the **aim, intention, or goal** behind an action, object, or even a living being. It explains the "**why**" behind something.

- **Examples:**

- The purpose of a hammer is to drive nails into wood.
- The purpose of the book "Moby Dick" is to tell a story about Captain Ahab's obsessive quest to hunt a white whale.

2. The reason for which someone exists or lives: This refers to a person's **personal sense of meaning, direction, and fulfillment** in life. It can be a specific goal, a broader sense of contribution, or simply a desire to live a life that is true to their values and passions.

- **Examples:**

- My purpose is to help others and make a positive impact on the world.
- I find purpose in connecting with my loved ones and creating meaningful relationships.

It's important to understand that **purpose can be both objective and subjective:**

- **Objective purpose:** This refers to the pre-determined purpose of something, often defined by its design or function.
- **Subjective purpose:** This refers to the meaning and value an individual assigns to their own life and actions.

Therefore, understanding purpose can involve considering both the "**what**" (objective function) and the "**why**" (personal meaning) aspects.

Unquote

Bing: Quote

Purpose refers to the reason or intention behind an action, decision, or existence of something. It encompasses the following aspects:

1. **Objective or Intention:** Purpose represents a **clearly defined aim** or goal that one seeks to achieve. It answers the question: "Why am I doing this?"

2. **Determination:** Purpose reflects a **strong determination** to accomplish something. It drives actions and decisions.
3. **Practical Advantage:** Purpose also relates to the **practical usefulness** or advantage of an action or endeavor.

For example:

- [New Orleans remained a ghost town after the hurricane, serving as a stark reminder of the disaster's impact.](#)
- [Elections serve the purpose of testing a system's capacity and loyalty.](#)

In summary, purpose provides direction, motivation, and meaning to our actions and endeavors.

Learn more

[1](#) [merriam-webster.com](#) [2](#) [thefreedictionary.com](#) [3](#) [britannica.com](#) [4](#) [dictionary.cambridge.org](#) [5](#) [collinsdictionary.com](#)

Unquote

ChatGPT: Quote

A purpose refers to the reason or intention for which something exists or is done. It is the underlying objective or goal that provides meaning and direction to actions, decisions, and endeavors. Purpose gives significance and a sense of mission to individual lives, organizations, or any meaningful undertaking.

In various contexts, purpose can be understood as:

1. **Individual Purpose:** Refers to an individual's sense of meaning and direction in life. It often involves personal goals, values, passions, and the pursuit of fulfillment and happiness.
2. **Organizational Purpose:** Describes the fundamental reason for the existence of an organization. It goes beyond profit-making and includes the broader impact or contribution an organization aims to make to society, its customers, or the world at large.
3. **Project or Task Purpose:** Specifies the reason for undertaking a particular project or task. It outlines the desired outcomes and the motivation behind investing time, resources, and effort into a specific initiative.

Having a clear sense of purpose is often associated with motivation, resilience, and a deeper connection to one's work or activities. It provides a guiding principle that helps individuals and entities make decisions aligned with their core values and long-term objectives. Additionally, a

well-defined purpose can foster a sense of identity, inspire collaboration, and attract support from stakeholders who resonate with the mission or goals.

Unquote

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Information

Gemini: Quote

"Information" is a multifaceted concept with various interpretations depending on the context. Here are some key perspectives to consider:

General Definition:

- **Information** is **processed data** that conveys context, meaning, and understanding. It's not just raw data, but data that has been **interpreted** and structured to **inform** decisions, actions, or beliefs.

Key Characteristics:

- **Meaningful:** Information is more than just data; it carries **significance and relevance** to a specific recipient or context.
- **Organized:** Information is often **structured** in a way that makes it easier to understand and use. This could involve formatting, categorization, or association with other relevant information.
- **Contextual:** The meaning of information depends heavily on the **context** in which it is presented and received. Understanding the background and surrounding details is crucial for accurate interpretation.
- **Transmissible:** Information can be **communicated** and **shared** between individuals or systems. This communication can happen through various channels, like language, symbols, or signals.

Different Perspectives:

- **Information Theory:** In this context, information is quantified as the **reduction of uncertainty**, measured in units like bits. This perspective focuses on the efficiency and reliability of information transmission.
- **Knowledge Management:** In knowledge management, information is considered a crucial building block of **knowledge**. It's seen as a dynamic resource that can be created, shared, and applied to solve problems and make decisions.
- **Philosophy of Information:** This field explores the fundamental nature of information, its relationship to knowledge, and its philosophical implications for reality and language.

Real-world examples:

- A sentence written in a language you understand conveys information, while a random sequence of letters does not.
- A weather report provides meaningful information about upcoming conditions, while raw weather data might be harder to interpret.
- A historical document can be a valuable source of information about the past, but its interpretation depends on understanding the context in which it was written.

Remember:

The definition of information is context-dependent and continues to evolve as our understanding of data and its representation grows. The core aspect of information remains its ability to convey meaning and inform action or understanding.

Unquote

Bing: Quote

Information is an abstract concept that refers to that which has the power to inform. It can be communicated or received as knowledge, facts, data, signals, or characters. It can also be measured, interpreted, or processed in various ways. Information can have different meanings and effects depending on the context, purpose, or perspective. You can find more information about information from these sources: [Merriam-Webster Dictionary](#), [Cambridge English Dictionary](#), [Dictionary.com](#), or [Wikipedia](#).

Unquote

ChatGPT: Quote

Information refers to data that is organized, processed, and presented in a meaningful context, providing value or knowledge. It is the result of processing raw data to extract meaning, relevance, and purpose. Information can take various forms, including text, numbers, images, audio, and more.

Key characteristics of information include:

1. **Relevance:** Information is pertinent to a specific context or question, contributing to understanding or decision-making in that context.
2. **Accuracy:** Reliable information is accurate and reflects the true state of affairs, minimizing errors or distortions.
3. **Completeness:** Complete information provides a comprehensive view of a subject without significant gaps or omissions.
4. **Timeliness:** Timely information is up-to-date and relevant to the current situation, ensuring its usefulness.
5. **Organization:** Information is often structured or organized to facilitate comprehension and retrieval, such as through categorization or logical arrangements.
6. **Communication:** Information is often communicated through various mediums, including written language, visual representations, or audio formats.

In the digital age, information is a central concept, and information technology plays a crucial role in the creation, storage, retrieval, and dissemination of information. Effective management and analysis of information contribute to informed decision-making, problem-solving, and the advancement of knowledge in various fields.

Unquote

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Data Item

Gemini: Quote

A data item can be defined in several ways, depending on the context and specific field you're referring to. Here are some common interpretations:

General Definition:

- In its most basic sense, a **data item** is a **single piece of data**. It represents a **unit of information** that can be stored, processed, and manipulated electronically.

Specific Characteristics:

- **Atomic:** A data item is often considered **atomic**, meaning it cannot be further divided into smaller meaningful units within a specific context. However, this can vary depending on the system or application.
- **Value and Type:** Each data item has a **specific value** and is associated with a **data type**. The type defines the kind of information it represents (e.g., number, text, date, etc.) and influences how it can be used.
- **Context-Dependent:** The meaning and interpretation of a data item depend heavily on the **context** in which it exists. Its significance and relationship to other data items are crucial for understanding its true meaning.

Examples:

- In a customer database, a **single name** or **email address** could be considered a data item.
- In a sensor reading, a specific **recorded temperature** at a particular time is a data item.
- In a financial spreadsheet, a single **numerical value** representing an expense is a data item.

Different Fields:

- **Databases:** Data items are the building blocks of database records and tables. They are assigned names or identifiers for easier access and manipulation.
- **Data Mining:** Data items are analyzed and processed to extract meaningful patterns and insights.
- **Programming:** Data items are fundamental units used in calculations, comparisons, and other operations within programs.

Overall:

The concept of a data item is essential for understanding and working with information in various digital contexts. It's crucial to consider the specific characteristics, context, and purpose of data items to use them effectively and extract valuable insights.

Unquote

Bing: Quote

A data item is a piece of information that represents a single trait or attribute of an object, concept, or event. For example, the color of a car, the name of a person, or the temperature of a day are data items. Data items can be stored in cells of a table, properties of an object, or tags of an XML file. Data items can have different types, such as numbers, texts, dates, times, or booleans. You can find more definitions and examples of data items from these sources: [Analyst Answers](#), [Wikipedia](#), or [The Free Dictionary](#).

Unquote

ChatGPT: Quote

A data item refers to a single, distinct unit of information or a specific piece of data within a dataset. In the context of databases and computer systems, a data item could be a single element, value, or field representing a particular attribute or characteristic. It is the smallest identifiable unit of data that can be processed or manipulated.

For example, in a database containing information about employees, a data item might be the employee's name, employee ID, salary, or hire date. Each of these pieces of information constitutes a separate data item within the dataset.

The term "data item" is often used in the context of structured data, where information is organized into predefined fields or columns. Data items are fundamental to the structure of databases and are manipulated, queried, and analyzed to derive meaningful insights or support various applications.

Unquote

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Dataset

Gemini: Quote

A dataset is a **collection of data** organized and presented in a **structured format**. Here are some key points to understand:

Structure:

- Unlike raw data, which can be unorganized and difficult to interpret, datasets are **presented in a structured way**. This typically involves rows and columns, where each row represents a **single record** (e.g., an individual customer or product) and each column represents a specific **variable** or attribute (e.g., name, age, price).
- Different structures exist, like spreadsheets, CSV files, databases, and specialized formats depending on the data type and intended use.

Relationships:

- The data items within a dataset are often **related** to each other in some way. This could be through shared characteristics, hierarchies, or cause-and-effect relationships. Understanding these relationships is crucial for drawing meaningful insights from the data.

Purpose:

- Datasets are not just collections of data; they are created with a **specific purpose** in mind. This purpose could be to analyze trends, make predictions, train machine learning models, or inform decision-making. The structure and content of the dataset are chosen to best serve this purpose.

Examples:

- A dataset could contain information about customer purchases, weather measurements over time, stock prices, or social media interactions.

Types:

- Datasets can be categorized based on various factors, such as:
 - **Size:** Small, medium, large (often referred to as "Big Data")
 - **Domain:** Finance, healthcare, social media, etc.
 - **Source:** Publicly available, private, collected through experiments, etc.

Importance:

- Datasets are fundamental resources for data analysis, machine learning, and various scientific disciplines. They play a crucial role in gaining insights from information, driving technological advancements, and informing research and decision-making across diverse fields.

Remember:

The definition of a dataset can be adapted based on the specific context and application. However, the core concept remains the same: a structured collection of data with purpose and relationships between its elements.

Unquote

Bing: Quote

A dataset is a collection of data that is organized in a table, matrix, or file format. A dataset usually consists of rows and columns, where each row represents an individual data point, and each column represents a variable or feature of the data. Datasets can be used for various purposes, such as analysis, modeling, visualization, or learning. You can find more information and examples of datasets from these sources: [Wikipedia](#), [GeeksforGeeks](#), [Florida State University](#), or [Merriam-Webster Dictionary](#).

Unquote

ChatGPT: Quote

A dataset is a collection of data, usually presented in a structured format. It is a organized and systematic gathering of information that can be analyzed, processed, and used for various purposes. Datasets can come in various forms, including tables, spreadsheets, databases, or any other format that allows information to be organized and stored.

Key characteristics of a dataset include:

1. **Structured Format:** Datasets are often organized in a structured manner, with rows and columns, where each column represents a different attribute or variable, and each row represents a record or entry.
2. **Data Elements:** Datasets consist of individual data elements or data items. These elements could be numbers, text, dates, or any other type of information.

3. **Purpose:** Datasets are created for specific purposes, such as research, analysis, machine learning, or business intelligence. They serve as a foundation for deriving insights or making informed decisions.
4. **Scope:** Datasets can vary in size and scope, ranging from small datasets with a few records to large datasets with millions or even billions of records.
5. **Source:** Datasets can be sourced from various places, including surveys, experiments, observations, or generated by computer systems and sensors.
6. **Accessibility:** Datasets may be made available to others for research or analysis, or they may be proprietary and restricted for internal use.

Datasets are fundamental to data-driven activities and are widely used in fields such as statistics, machine learning, data science, and business analytics to uncover patterns, trends, and insights from the information they contain.

Unquote

Normalisation Techniques

Gemini: Quote

Data normalization is the process of organizing data in a database to **reduce redundancy and improve data integrity**. It involves structuring the data into tables and establishing relationships between those tables based on specific rules. These rules aim to prevent the following issues:

1. **Redundancy:** Duplication of the same data in multiple places, which wastes storage space and leads to inconsistencies if one copy is updated but not the others.
2. **Anomalies:** Insertion, deletion, or update anomalies - situations where performing certain operations creates problems with the data due to its structure.

There are different levels of data normalization, each with its own set of rules:

- **1st Normal Form (1NF):** Every table cell contains a single atomic value (no repeating groups).
- **2nd Normal Form (2NF):** Meets 1NF and additionally, every non-key attribute is fully dependent on the primary key of the table.

- **3rd Normal Form (3NF):** Meets 2NF and additionally, no non-key attribute is dependent on another non-key attribute.

Following these rules helps achieve the following benefits:

- **Data integrity:** Reduces errors and inconsistencies by minimizing redundancy and ensuring data values are accurate and consistent.
- **Efficiency:** Saves storage space by eliminating duplicate data and improves query performance by optimizing data organization.
- **Flexibility:** Makes data easier to manage and update, as changes need to be made only in one place if the data is normalized properly.

However, there are also potential drawbacks:

- **Complexity:** Designing and implementing a well-normalized database can be more complex than using a simple structure.
- **Performance:** In some cases, overly normalized databases can lead to slower query performance due to the need to join multiple tables.

Overall, data normalization is a crucial technique for ensuring data quality, integrity, and efficiency in database systems. The optimal level of normalization depends on the specific needs and trade-offs of each project.

Sources

1. [hdotm.com/database-fundamental-an-introdu](https://www.hdotm.com/database-fundamental-an-introdu)

Unquote

Bing: Quote

Data normalisation is the process of organising data in a database to reduce redundancy and improve integrity. It involves creating tables and relationships that follow certain rules or normal forms. The main benefits of data normalisation are:

- It prevents data anomalies, such as insertion, update, and deletion errors.
- It makes the database more efficient and easier to query and analyse.
- It makes the database more informative and consistent.

You can find more details and examples of data normalisation from these sources: Splunk, Wikipedia, BMC Software, or Microsoft.

Unquote

Note Bing does not make reference to any of the normal forms.

ChatGPT: Quote

Normalization, in the context of databases and data management, refers to the process of organizing and structuring a database to reduce redundancy and improve data integrity. The goal of normalization is to design a database schema in such a way that data is stored efficiently without unnecessary duplication, and dependencies between data elements are minimized.

The normalization process involves breaking down large tables into smaller, more manageable tables and establishing relationships between them. This is typically done through a series of normal forms, each addressing specific issues related to data redundancy and dependency.

The most commonly used normal forms are:

1. **First Normal Form (1NF):** Ensures that each column in a table contains atomic (indivisible) values, and there is no repeating group of columns.
2. **Second Normal Form (2NF):** Builds on 1NF and ensures that all non-key attributes are fully functionally dependent on the entire primary key.
3. **Third Normal Form (3NF):** Extends the normalization to eliminate transitive dependencies, meaning that non-key attributes are not dependent on other non-key attributes.

There are higher normal forms as well, but in practice, normalization often stops at 3NF for most database designs.

Benefits of normalization include:

- **Reduced Redundancy:** Normalization helps eliminate unnecessary duplication of data, which reduces the chances of inconsistencies and improves storage efficiency.
- **Improved Data Integrity:** By organizing data to follow specific normalization rules, the chances of data anomalies (such as update, insert, or delete anomalies) are minimized, leading to better data integrity.
- **Simplified Updates:** With normalized data, updates are typically more straightforward, as changes are made in one place rather than in multiple locations.

Normalization is a crucial concept in relational database design and is applied during the initial creation or restructuring of a database to ensure efficient and effective data management.

Unquote

What none of the AI engines appear to have found are the extended normalisation approaches so I asked the following question of the 3: Define extended normalisation techniques to receive the following responses:

Gemini: Quote

Extended normalization techniques are additional methods used to further refine and organize data in a database beyond the basic levels of normalization (1NF, 2NF, and 3NF). These techniques address specific issues that might still arise even in normalized databases, aiming to further improve data integrity and efficiency. Here are some key points:

Types of Extended Normalization Techniques:

- **4th Normal Form (4NF):** Eliminates multi-valued dependencies, where a single attribute can have multiple values for a single key value. This can be addressed by creating separate tables for each possible set of values.
- **Boyce-Codd Normal Form (BCNF):** A stricter version of 3NF that ensures no candidate key determines any other candidate key. This further reduces redundancy and potential anomalies.
- **5th Normal Form (5NF):** Eliminates all join dependencies, meaning no non-key attribute is determined by joining other non-key attributes. This is a very strict form and can be challenging to achieve in practice.
- **Dependency Preservation Normalization (DPN):** Focuses on preserving functional dependencies while minimizing redundancy. This is often used in conjunction with other techniques like BCNF.
- **Domain-Key Normalization (DKN):** Ensures that each domain (set of possible values) is represented by a single attribute and that each attribute represents a single domain. This helps maintain data consistency and simplifies queries.

Benefits of Extended Normalization:

- **Reduced redundancy:** Further minimizes duplicate data, leading to even smaller storage requirements and fewer inconsistencies.
- **Improved data integrity:** Ensures stricter data relationships and prevents certain types of anomalies that might occur in lower levels of normalization.

- **Enhanced query performance:** In some cases, can lead to faster queries by reducing the need for complex joins on multiple tables.

Drawbacks of Extended Normalization:

- **Increased complexity:** Designing and implementing highly normalized databases can be more challenging and time-consuming.
- **Potential performance trade-offs:** Overly normalized databases might require more complex joins, which can impact query performance in certain scenarios.

Choosing the Right Technique:

The decision of whether and which extended normalization techniques to use depends on several factors, including:

- **Complexity of the data:** More complex data structures might benefit from stricter normalization.
- **Query patterns:** Understanding how data will be accessed and queried can help determine the most efficient normalization approach.
- **Performance requirements:** Balancing data integrity with query performance is crucial.

Conclusion:

While extended normalization techniques offer advantages in specific situations, it's important to weigh the benefits and drawbacks carefully. Understanding the different techniques and their implications is crucial for effectively designing and managing database systems.

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Bing: Quote

Extended normalisation techniques are methods of organising data in a database beyond the basic normal forms. They aim to address some of the limitations or drawbacks of the normal forms, such as preserving dependencies, reducing redundancy, or improving performance. Some examples of extended normalisation techniques are:

- **Domain-key normal form (DKNF):** A table is in DKNF if every constraint on the table is a logical consequence of the definition of keys and domains. This means that there are no non-key dependencies or constraints that are not based on the data type or range of values.

- Sixth normal form (6NF): A table is in 6NF if it has no non-trivial join dependencies, meaning that it cannot be decomposed into smaller tables without losing information. This implies that every table has at most one column or is a join of tables with one column each.
- Essential tuple normal form (ETNF): A table is in ETNF if it is in 6NF and every tuple is essential, meaning that it cannot be derived from other tuples. This ensures that there is no redundancy or inconsistency in the data.
- Optimal normal form (ONF): A table is in ONF if it is in ETNF and it minimises the storage space and the number of joins required to retrieve the data. This improves the efficiency and performance of the database.

You can find more information and examples of extended normalisation techniques from these sources: Wikipedia, GeeksforGeeks, ResearchGate, or [DBMS Tutorial].

Unquote

ChatGPT: Quote

Extended normalization techniques, often referred to as higher normal forms, go beyond the commonly discussed First, Second, and Third Normal Forms (1NF, 2NF, and 3NF) to address more complex dependencies and potential anomalies in a database. Some of the higher normal forms include Boyce-Codd Normal Form (BCNF) and Fourth Normal Form (4NF). These extended normalization techniques aim to further improve data integrity and reduce redundancy in database designs.

1. **Boyce-Codd Normal Form (BCNF):** BCNF is an extension of 3NF and addresses situations where a table has more than one candidate key (a set of columns that can uniquely identify a record). In BCNF, every non-trivial functional dependency is on a superkey, meaning that any determinant (set of columns on which another column is functionally dependent) must be a superkey. BCNF helps eliminate certain anomalies that might still exist in 3NF tables.
2. **Fourth Normal Form (4NF):** 4NF deals with multi-valued dependencies. A multi-valued dependency occurs when one attribute in a table uniquely determines another non-key attribute, but that dependence is independent of all other attributes. 4NF ensures that a table is free from such dependencies, reducing redundancy and improving data integrity.

Extended normalization techniques are applied in specific cases where more advanced data modeling is required to handle complex relationships and dependencies. It's important to note that while higher normal forms provide more rigorous data organization, there is often a trade-off in terms of increased complexity and potential performance considerations. Database designers should carefully consider the specific requirements and characteristics of their data when deciding how far to extend the normalization process.

Unquote

Note ChatGPT does not mention 5th or 6th normal forms.

Just for the record: Who invented the normalised forms? According to my research the following people were responsible for these:

Table 1: Normalisation responsibility

Person	When	Forms	Note
Ted Codd	c1960s	1 st , 2 nd & 3 rd	
Codd & Raymond Boyce	c1974	4 th or BCNF	
R. Fagin & C.J. Date (?)	1979	5 th	The Fifth Normal Form (5NF) is not a widely recognized or standardized normal form. There is no proof that Fagin actually developed this form
C.J. Date , Darwen and Lorentzos	c2000	6 th	

For an explanation as to why the Ripose approach avoids normalisation please read my 7 Oct 2022 article titled '[Stop normalising data items](#)'.

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Project

Gemini: Quote

A project can be defined as a **temporary undertaking** with the following key characteristics:

- **Specific goal:** It aims to achieve a clearly defined and **desired outcome**. This could be the creation of a product, the completion of a service, the solving of a problem, or anything else that requires focused effort.
- **Set of tasks:** It involves a sequence of **interconnected activities** that need to be completed to reach the desired outcome. These tasks can range from simple and routine to complex and specialized, depending on the project's nature.
- **Defined timeframe:** It has a **beginning and an end**. While some projects may span several years, they are not perpetual endeavors. They have a clear timeline for completion, even if the exact duration is flexible.
- **Resource allocation:** It requires the allocation of resources, such as **time, effort, money, materials, or people**, to complete the tasks and achieve the goal.
- **Uniqueness:** It is typically a **one-time activity** or a unique endeavor. While similar projects may be undertaken repeatedly, they won't be identical repetitions of the same effort.

Here are some additional points to consider:

- Projects can be **individual efforts** or **collaborative undertakings**, involving teams of people with different skills and expertise.
- Successful projects usually involve **planning, execution, monitoring, and control** to ensure they stay on track and achieve their goals within the given constraints.
- Projects are often subject to the "**triple constraint**": **scope, time, and cost**. This means that changes in one area (e.g., increasing scope) often impact the others (e.g., requiring more time or resources).

Overall, a project is a structured way to achieve a specific and desired outcome through a series of planned activities conducted within a defined timeframe and with the use of allocated resources.

Unquote

Bing: Quote

A project is a set of tasks that must be completed within a defined timeline to accomplish a specific set of goals. A project usually involves a project manager and a project team, who work together to plan, execute, and monitor the project. A project also requires resources, such as labor, materials, and equipment. Projects can have different types, such as research, construction, or event planning.

Learn more

1 projectmanager.com 2 [merriam-webster.com](https://merriam-webster.com/dictionary.com) 3 en.wikipedia.org 4 dictionary.com

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Unquote

ChatGPT: Quote

A project is a temporary endeavor with a specific set of goals, objectives, and tasks undertaken to create a unique product, service, or result. It is typically bound by constraints such as time, budget, and resources. Projects are often initiated to address a specific need or opportunity and involve a series of coordinated activities and processes aimed at achieving the defined objectives.

Key characteristics of a project include:

1. **Temporary Nature:** Projects have a defined start and end date. They are not meant to be ongoing or permanent.
2. **Unique Outcome:** Each project delivers a unique product, service, or result. Even if similar projects have been undertaken before, there are distinct elements that make each project unique.
3. **Defined Scope:** Projects have a clearly defined scope that outlines the boundaries of what will be accomplished. This includes specific deliverables and the criteria for success.
4. **Specific Objectives:** Projects are initiated to achieve specific objectives or goals. These objectives are the driving force behind the project and provide a clear sense of purpose.
5. **Resources:** Projects require resources, such as human resources, financial resources, materials, and technology, to carry out the planned activities.
6. **Organization:** Projects often involve people from different disciplines or departments who come together to work on the project. This collaboration requires a well-defined organizational structure.

7. **Risk and Uncertainty:** Projects are subject to uncertainties, risks, and changes. Effective project management involves identifying, analyzing, and managing these factors to ensure successful project completion.
8. **Customer or Stakeholder Involvement:** Projects are typically undertaken to fulfill the needs of a customer or stakeholders. Their input and satisfaction are important considerations throughout the project life cycle.

Project management involves the application of knowledge, skills, tools, and techniques to effectively plan, execute, monitor, and control a project to meet its objectives. Projects can vary widely in size, complexity, and industry, and they can be found in sectors such as construction, information technology, healthcare, research, and more.

Unquote

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Business Requirements

Gemini: Quote

Business requirements, also known as **stakeholder requirements specifications**, are the foundation for any project or initiative within an organization. They essentially **define the "what" and "why"**:

What:

- **Project Goals:** They specify the high-level objectives and expected outcomes of the project. This might include increasing efficiency, improving customer satisfaction, or launching a new product.
- **User Needs:** They capture the specific needs and expectations of various stakeholders, including customers, employees, and managers. This helps ensure the project delivers value to the right people in the right way.
- **Success Criteria:** They define how the success of the project will be measured. This could involve metrics like revenue generated, cost savings, or customer satisfaction ratings.

Why:

- **Business Need:** They explain the rationale behind the project and the problem it aims to solve. This justification helps gain buy-in from stakeholders and ensures the project is aligned with the overall business strategy.

Key Points to Remember:

- Business requirements are **high-level statements**, focusing on the "what" and "why" rather than the technical "how" of achieving objectives.
- They are **developed early in the project lifecycle** to ensure a clear understanding of the business goals before design and development begin.
- These requirements are typically **documented** in a Business Requirements Document (BRD) for further reference and communication.

Examples:

- **Implementing a new CRM system:** The business requirements might specify the need to improve customer data management, enhance lead generation, and increase sales conversion rates.
- **Launching a new mobile app:** The requirements might outline the target audience, desired features, and expected user experience.

Overall, **clear and well-defined business requirements** are crucial for project success. They act as a roadmap, guiding the project team towards achieving the desired business outcomes and ensuring the project provides value to the organization.

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Bing: Quote

Business requirements are statements that describe the goals, objectives, or needs of a business or a project. They define why a project is needed, who will benefit from it, when and where it will take place, and how it will be evaluated. Business requirements are usually documented in a Business Requirements Document (BRD), which is used to communicate the business needs to the project team and stakeholders

Some examples of business requirements are:

- Increase customer satisfaction by 10% within six months
- Reduce operational costs by 15% in the next fiscal year

- Comply with the new regulatory standards by the end of the quarter
- Implement a new online ticketing system to reduce wait times and improve customer experience

Unquote

ChatGPT: Quote

Business requirements are the detailed specifications of the needs and expectations of a business. They articulate what a business aims to achieve in order to fulfill its objectives and meet the needs of its stakeholders. Business requirements are crucial for guiding the development of products, services, or systems, and they serve as a foundation for project planning and execution.

Key aspects of business requirements include:

1. **Objectives:** Clearly defined goals and outcomes that the business intends to achieve.
2. **Scope:** The boundaries and limitations of the project or initiative, outlining what is included and what is excluded.
3. **Functional Requirements:** Descriptions of the features and functionalities that a product, service, or system must have to meet business needs.
4. **Non-functional Requirements:** Qualitative criteria such as performance, security, scalability, and usability that are essential but may not be directly tied to specific features.
5. **Constraints:** Limitations or restrictions that may affect the development or implementation of the solution, such as budgetary constraints or regulatory requirements.
6. **Dependencies:** Any external factors or elements that the project relies on, such as third-party services or existing infrastructure.
7. **Assumptions:** Implicit or explicit assumptions about the business environment, user behavior, or other factors that can impact the success of the project.

The process of gathering and documenting business requirements involves collaboration between stakeholders, including business analysts, project managers, end-users, and other relevant parties. This ensures that the final set of requirements accurately reflects the needs of the business and serves as a basis for subsequent phases of a project, such as design, development, testing, and implementation.

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Business Activity

Gemini: Quote

Business activity refers to the **processes, operations, and services** undertaken by a company to achieve its primary goals, which typically involve **generating profit and creating value**. This encompasses a wide range of activities, from the core functions of a business to supporting tasks:

- **Core functions:** These are directly tied to the production or provision of the goods or services the business offers. They can include:
 - **Production:** Manufacturing, assembling, or creating products.
 - **Sales:** Marketing, selling, and delivering goods or services to customers.
 - **Distribution:** Warehousing, transportation, and logistics involved in getting products to customers.
- **Supporting functions:** These activities are essential for the smooth operation of the business and indirectly contribute to its core functions. Examples include:
 - **Human resources:** Hiring, training, and managing employees.
 - **Finance and accounting:** Managing finances, tracking income and expenses, and ensuring compliance with regulations.
 - **Marketing and advertising:** Promoting the business and its offerings to generate leads and sales.
 - **Customer service:** Providing support and assistance to customers.

It's important to note that the specific business activities will vary depending on the nature of the business, its industry, and its size. However, regardless of the specifics, all business activities contribute to the overall goal of ensuring the business thrives and achieves its objectives.

Unquote

Bing: Quote

Business activities refer to any actions or tasks undertaken by a company with the primary purpose of **earning a profit**. These activities encompass all the economic processes carried out during the course of business. Let's explore the main types of business activities:

1. Operating Activities:

2. These activities are directly related to the business providing its goods or services to the market. They include:

- **Manufacturing:** Producing goods.
- **Distribution:** Getting products to customers.
- **Marketing and Sales:** Promoting and selling products.
- **Customer Service:** Ensuring customer satisfaction.
- Operating activities significantly influence a company's **cash flow** and profitability.

3. **Investing Activities:**

- These activities involve the **long-term use of cash**. Examples include:
- **Buying or Selling Assets:** Such as property, equipment, or investments.
- **Gains and Losses from Investments:** In financial markets or operating subsidiaries.
- Investing activities impact a company's long-term financial health.

4. **Financing Activities:**

- These activities relate to **sources of cash** and **uses of cash**:
 - **Sources of Cash:** From investors or banks.
 - **Uses of Cash:** Payments to shareholders (dividends or stock repurchases) and loan repayments.
- Financing activities affect a company's capital structure and funding.

[In summary, business activities encompass everything a company does to create value for shareholders and achieve its financial goals](#)

Learn more

1 [investopedia.com](#) 2 [indeed.com](#) 3 [theinvestorsbook.com](#)

Unquote

ChatGPT: Quote

Business activities refer to the various actions, tasks, and operations that an organization engages in to produce, sell, and deliver goods or services to meet the needs of its customers and achieve its goals. These activities can be broadly categorized into different functional areas, including:

1. **Production and Operations:** Involves the creation or manufacturing of goods and services. This includes activities such as sourcing raw materials, manufacturing processes, quality control, and distribution.
2. **Marketing and Sales:** Focuses on promoting and selling products or services. This includes market research, advertising, sales strategy development, customer relationship management, and distribution channels.
3. **Finance and Accounting:** Encompasses managing the organization's financial resources, budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, and financial analysis. This area is crucial for tracking the financial health and performance of the business.
4. **Human Resources:** Involves activities related to managing the workforce, including recruitment, training, employee relations, payroll, and benefits administration.
5. **Research and Development (R&D):** Focuses on innovation and improvement of products or services. It includes activities such as research, product development, and technological advancements.
6. **Customer Service:** Involves providing support and assistance to customers before, during, and after a purchase. This includes handling inquiries, resolving issues, and maintaining positive customer relationships.
7. **Administration and Management:** Encompasses the overall coordination, planning, and control of business activities. It includes strategic planning, policy development, and decision-making at the organizational level.
8. **Supply Chain Management:** Involves the coordination of all activities related to the production and delivery of goods and services. This includes procurement, logistics, and inventory management.
9. **Information Technology (IT):** Encompasses the use of technology to support and enhance various business functions, including data management, software development, and infrastructure maintenance.

Effective management of these business activities is essential for the success and sustainability of an organization. The specific activities and their relative importance can vary depending on the industry, size, and nature of the business.

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Differences between a Strategy and a Tactic

Gemini: Quote

While both **strategy** and **tactics** are crucial for achieving goals, they differ significantly in their scope, timeframe, and level of detail. Here's a breakdown to help you understand the distinction:

Strategy:

- **Big picture:** It's the **overall plan** that defines the **long-term direction** and desired outcome.
- **Goal-oriented:** It outlines the **what** you want to achieve, not the specific steps involved.
- **Adaptable:** It considers external factors and potential changes in the environment, allowing for adjustments along the way.
- **Resource allocation:** It involves **allocating resources** like time, money, and personnel in a way that supports the overall plan.

Tactic:

- **Action-oriented:** It focuses on the **specific steps** and **concrete actions** needed to implement the strategy.
- **Short-term:** Tactics are **short-term actions** that contribute to achieving the long-term goals defined by the strategy.
- **Flexible:** They are often adapted and modified based on real-time situations and immediate results.
- **Execution-focused:** They involve the **specific methods and tools** used to carry out the chosen strategy.

Here's an analogy to further illustrate the difference:

- Imagine **strategy** as the **destination** you want to reach on a trip.
- **Tactics** are the **specific routes** you choose to take, the **transportation method** you use (car, train, etc.), and the **individual decisions** you make along the way (taking detours, stopping for gas, etc.).

Both strategy and tactics are essential for success. A well-defined **strategy** provides direction and ensures you're working towards the right goals. Effective **tactics** translate that strategy into concrete actions that move you closer to achieving your desired outcome.

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Bing: Quote

The distinction between **strategy** and **tactics**:

1. **Strategy**:

- A strategy is like the grandmaster's master plan in a game of chess. It's the **long-term vision** that outlines an organization's goals and how to achieve them.
- **Definition:** A strategy is an **action plan** that guides your journey toward a **final end goal**. It defines your overarching approach and helps you navigate the complex landscape.
- In business, strategy involves thinking about the **big picture**, considering the **long term**, and often dealing with more **abstract aspects** of achieving objectives.
- Think of strategy as positioning your chess pieces on the board to reach a specific destination.

2. **Tactics**:

- Tactics, on the other hand, are like the individual moves in a chess game. They are the **specific steps and actions** taken to implement the strategy.
- **Definition:** Tactics are the **immediate, short-term tasks** that propel you toward your strategic goals. They are the nitty-gritty actions executed by teams.
- In business, tactics involve the **concrete actions** that align with the initiatives outlined in the strategy.
- Returning to our chess analogy, tactics are the actual act of moving your pieces into those strategic positions.

3. **Relationship Between Strategy and Tactics**:

- Sun Tzu, in *The Art of War*, wisely said, "All men can see the tactics whereby I conquer, but what none can see is the strategy out of which victory is evolved."
- While tactics are more **visible and tangible**, an overarching strategy is equally crucial.
- It's not a matter of strategy vs. tactics; rather, it's strategy **and** tactics working together.
- Both are necessary to achieve your goals: strategy provides the roadmap, and tactics execute the journey.

- Relying solely on strategy without tactical execution leads to mere planning, while relying solely on tactics without a strategic framework lacks direction.

Remember, successful endeavors require a harmonious blend of both strategy and tactics.

Learn more

[1 asana.com](#)[2 smartsheet.com](#)[3 nulab.com](#)

Unquote

ChatGPT: Quote

The terms "strategy" and "tactic" are related concepts, but they refer to different levels of planning and action within a larger plan. Here's a breakdown of the key differences:

1. **Scope:**

- **Strategy:** Typically, a strategy is a broad and overarching plan that outlines the overall approach to achieving a long-term goal or objective. It involves high-level decision-making and sets the direction for the organization or individual.
- **Tactic:** Tactics, on the other hand, are more specific and focused actions or maneuvers used to implement the broader strategy. Tactics are the detailed steps taken to execute the strategy effectively.

2. **Timeframe:**

- **Strategy:** Strategies are generally long-term plans that guide an entity over an extended period. They provide a vision and direction for the future.
- **Tactic:** Tactics are often short-term actions or maneuvers that are employed to achieve immediate goals. They are more about the here and now.

3. **Level of Detail:**

- **Strategy:** Strategies are broader, encompassing a range of activities and considerations. They provide a framework for decision-making.
- **Tactic:** Tactics are more detailed and specific, focusing on the practical steps and actions required to implement the strategy effectively.

4. **Adaptability:**

- **Strategy:** Strategies are generally more stable and less subject to change. They represent a fundamental approach that may evolve over time but often remains consistent over the long term.

- **Tactic:** Tactics are more flexible and can be adjusted based on immediate circumstances. They are often revised or adapted in response to changing conditions.

5. Role in Achieving Objectives:

- **Strategy:** Defines how an entity will achieve its overall goals and objectives. It sets the direction and provides a framework for decision-making.
- **Tactic:** Involves the specific actions taken to execute the strategy and achieve short-term objectives. Tactics are the means by which the strategy is implemented.

In summary, while strategy and tactics are interconnected, they operate at different levels of planning and detail. A strategy outlines the overarching plan, while tactics are the specific actions taken to execute that plan and achieve shorter-term goals.

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Tactic

Gemini: Quote

A **tactic** has two main definitions:

1. A specific method or course of action used to achieve a particular goal:

This is the most common and general understanding of a tactic. It refers to a **concrete and focused action** taken to achieve a desired outcome within a larger strategy. It's often used in situations where **resourcefulness and adaptability** are needed.

- **Examples:**
 - A salesperson uses the "foot-in-the-door" tactic to start with a small request and then follow up with a larger one.
 - A football team employs a zone defense tactic to cover specific areas of the field rather than specific players.

2. The science and art of employing available resources to accomplish an end, especially in military situations:

This meaning emphasizes the **strategic planning and execution** involved in situations like warfare. It requires the careful consideration of resources, opponent actions, and potential outcomes to choose the most effective course of action.

- **Example:**
 - The military commander devised a flanking tactic to surprise and outmaneuver the enemy forces.

Here are some key points to remember about tactics:

- **Focus on specific actions:** Tactics are specific and concrete actions, unlike strategies which are broader plans.
- **Short-term focus:** Tactics typically have a **shorter-term focus** compared to strategies which have a longer-term perspective.
- **Adaptability:** Tactics are often adaptable to changing situations and require creative problem-solving.
- **Part of a larger strategy:** Tactics are usually used as part of a larger strategy to achieve a broader goal.

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A **tactic** is a planned method or action used to achieve a specific goal or desired outcome. It involves strategic decision-making and the implementation of specific steps to address a particular situation or problem. Tactics can vary widely depending on the context, whether it's in business, military operations, sports, or other areas. For example:

- In **business**, marketing tactics might include social media campaigns, discounts, or targeted advertising.
- In **military strategy**, tactical maneuvers involve positioning troops, using cover, and executing specific actions during combat.
- In **sports**, coaches employ various tactics to outmaneuver opponents and secure victory.

Remember that tactics are part of a larger strategy and play a crucial role in achieving overall success.

Learn more

1 [merriam-webster.com](https://www.merriam-webster.com) 2 [dictionary.cambridge.org](https://www.dictionary.cambridge.org) 3 [dictionary.cambridge.org](https://www.dictionary.cambridge.org) 4 [dictionary.com](https://www.dictionary.com) 5 [philnews.ph](https://www.philnews.ph) 6 [techtello.com](https://www.techtello.com) 7 [fou
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om](https://www.b2webstudios.com) 11 [britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com)

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A tactic is a specific action, strategy, or maneuver designed to achieve a particular objective within a broader plan or goal. Tactics are often employed in various fields, such as military operations, sports, business, and everyday decision-making.

Key characteristics of tactics include:

1. **Specificity:** Tactics are concrete and detailed actions taken to achieve a specific, immediate objective. They are more focused and narrow in scope compared to broader strategies.
2. **Adaptability:** Tactics can be adjusted and modified based on the evolving situation. Successful implementation may require flexibility and the ability to respond to changing circumstances.
3. **Context-Dependent:** Tactics are closely tied to the context in which they are employed. The effectiveness of a tactic can depend on factors such as timing, location, and the actions of others.
4. **Instrumental in Achieving Objectives:** Tactics are means to an end. They are the practical steps taken to move closer to achieving a larger goal or strategy.
5. **Tactical vs. Strategic:** While strategies are overall plans or approaches designed to achieve long-term goals, tactics are the specific actions taken within the framework of those strategies.

Examples of tactics in different contexts include:

- In military operations: A flanking maneuver or a surprise attack can be considered tactics.
- In sports: A specific play or move, such as a basketball pick-and-roll or a soccer counter-attack, can be considered a tactic.
- In business: Offering discounts during a specific season, launching a targeted marketing campaign, or negotiating specific terms in a contract can be business tactics.

Overall, tactics are crucial elements in achieving success across various domains, providing a practical and executable means to accomplish immediate objectives within a larger strategic framework.

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Strategy

Gemini: Quote

A **strategy** is a **high-level plan** that outlines how to achieve a **specific goal** under **uncertain conditions**. It's like a roadmap that guides your actions towards a desired future state.

Here are some key aspects of strategy:

- **Focus on long-term goals:** Strategies are typically concerned with achieving **objectives in the future**, not just immediate tasks.
- **Considerations in uncertain environments:** Strategies take into account that the future is not always predictable, and they may need to be adapted based on changing circumstances.
- **Allocation of resources:** Strategies involve making decisions about how to **allocate resources** (e.g., time, money, people) to achieve the desired outcome.
- **Competitive advantage:** In some contexts, strategies are also about gaining a **competitive advantage** over others pursuing similar goals.

The concept of strategy can be applied in various fields, including:

- **Business:** Companies use strategies to compete in the market, achieve market share, and create sustainable growth.
- **Military:** Military strategies involve planning and executing operations to achieve objectives in wartime.
- **Games:** Game strategies involve planning sequences of moves to outsmart your opponent and win the game.
- **Personal life:** Individuals can also develop personal strategies to achieve their goals, such as career aspirations or personal development objectives.

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The concept of **strategy**.

1. **Merriam-Webster Dictionary** defines strategy as: *"The science and art of employing the political, economic, psychological, and military forces of a nation or group of nations to afford the maximum support to adopted policies in peace or war."*

2. **Collins English Dictionary** succinctly states: "*A strategy is a general plan or set of plans intended to achieve something, especially over a long period.*"
3. **Wikipedia** provides a broader perspective: "A strategy describes how the ends (goals) will be achieved by the means (resources). It can be intended or can emerge as a pattern of activity as the organization adapts to its environment or competes. *Strategic activities include planning and thinking.*"
4. In everyday language, strategy refers to: "A detailed plan for achieving success in situations such as war, politics, business, industry, or sport. *It can also mean a way of doing something or dealing with something, or a long-range plan for reaching a goal.*"

In essence, strategy involves deliberate planning, resource allocation, and adaptation to achieve specific objectives. Whether on the battlefield, in business, or in personal endeavors, a well-crafted strategy guides actions toward success.

Learn more

1 [merriam-webster.com](https://www.merriam-webster.com) 2 [collinsdictionary.com](https://www.collinsdictionary.com) 3 en.wikipedia.org 4 dictionary.cambridge.org 5 ak.picdn.net

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A strategy is a well-thought-out and planned approach or method designed to achieve specific goals or objectives. It involves a set of actions, decisions, and resource allocations aimed at guiding an individual, organization, or entity toward success in a particular endeavor. Strategies are typically developed based on an analysis of the current situation, consideration of available resources, assessment of potential challenges, and a clear understanding of the desired outcomes.

In various contexts, such as business, military, or personal development, a strategy provides a roadmap for navigating complex situations and making informed choices to achieve a competitive advantage or desired results. Strategies can be short-term or long-term, and they often involve a combination of tactics and implementation plans to effectively address challenges and capitalize on opportunities. The effectiveness of a strategy is often measured by its ability to adapt to changing circumstances and ultimately achieve the defined objectives.

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Peace

Gemini: Quote

Peace is a multifaceted concept with various interpretations depending on the context. Here are some key aspects of peace:

Absence of conflict: This is the most common understanding of peace, referring to the lack of physical violence, war, or armed conflict between individuals or groups.

Harmony and well-being: Peace goes beyond just the absence of conflict. It also encompasses a state of harmony, cooperation, and well-being within individuals and societies. This includes factors like:

- **Justice and equality:** A sense of fairness and equal opportunities for all contributes to a peaceful society.
- **Security and safety:** Feeling secure and free from fear is essential for peace.
- **Positive relationships:** Strong, respectful relationships between individuals and groups foster a peaceful environment.
- **Mental and emotional well-being:** Inner peace, freedom from anxiety and distress, and a sense of contentment are crucial for individual well-being, which contributes to societal peace.

A continuous process: Peace is not a static state but rather an ongoing process. It requires constant effort and commitment from individuals and communities to maintain and build upon. This can involve conflict resolution, dialogue, promoting understanding, and addressing the root causes of conflict.

Here are some additional points to consider:

- **Positive peace:** This concept goes beyond the absence of violence and emphasizes the creation of structures and institutions that promote peace and justice.
<https://www.visionofhumanity.org/>
- **Inner peace:** Peace can also refer to an individual's state of mind, free from internal conflict and worry.

Overall, peace is a complex and multifaceted concept encompassing the absence of conflict, the presence of harmony and well-being, and the continuous effort to maintain a peaceful state.

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Peace is a multifaceted concept that encompasses various meanings and contexts. Here are some definitions:

1. **A state of tranquility or quiet:** Peace refers to freedom from civil disturbance or conflict. When peace and order are restored in a town after a period of unrest, it signifies a return to stability and calmness.
2. **Freedom from disquieting or oppressive thoughts or emotions:** In a personal sense, peace represents inner harmony and contentment. It's the absence of mental turmoil or distress. For instance, someone who feels at peace experiences a sense of well-being and satisfaction.
3. **Harmony in personal relations:** When individuals are at peace with each other, they have resolved conflicts and achieved mutual concord. It signifies a state of understanding, cooperation, and goodwill.
4. **A state or period of mutual concord between governments:** Diplomatic efforts can lead to peace agreements or pacts that end hostilities between nations. For example, a peace of 50 years refers to a period without war before conflict resurfaces.
5. **Used interjectionally to ask for silence or calm:** The word "peace" can be used to request quietness or as a greeting or farewell.

In summary, peace encompasses both external harmony (between nations or communities) and internal well-being (within individuals). It's a state we often aspire to achieve, whether on a global scale or within our hearts.

Learn more

1 [merriam-webster.com](https://www.merriam-webster.com) 2 [thefreedictionary.com](https://www.thefreedictionary.com) 3 [oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com](https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com) 4 en.wikipedia.org

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Peace generally refers to a state of tranquility or quietness, characterized by the absence of disturbance, conflict, or violence. It is a concept that encompasses not only the absence of war but also the presence of harmony, cooperation, and mutual understanding among individuals, communities, or nations. Peace can manifest at various levels, including personal inner peace, social peace within a community, and international peace between countries. Achieving and maintaining peace often involves promoting justice, resolving conflicts through diplomacy, and fostering a culture of respect and cooperation.

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