

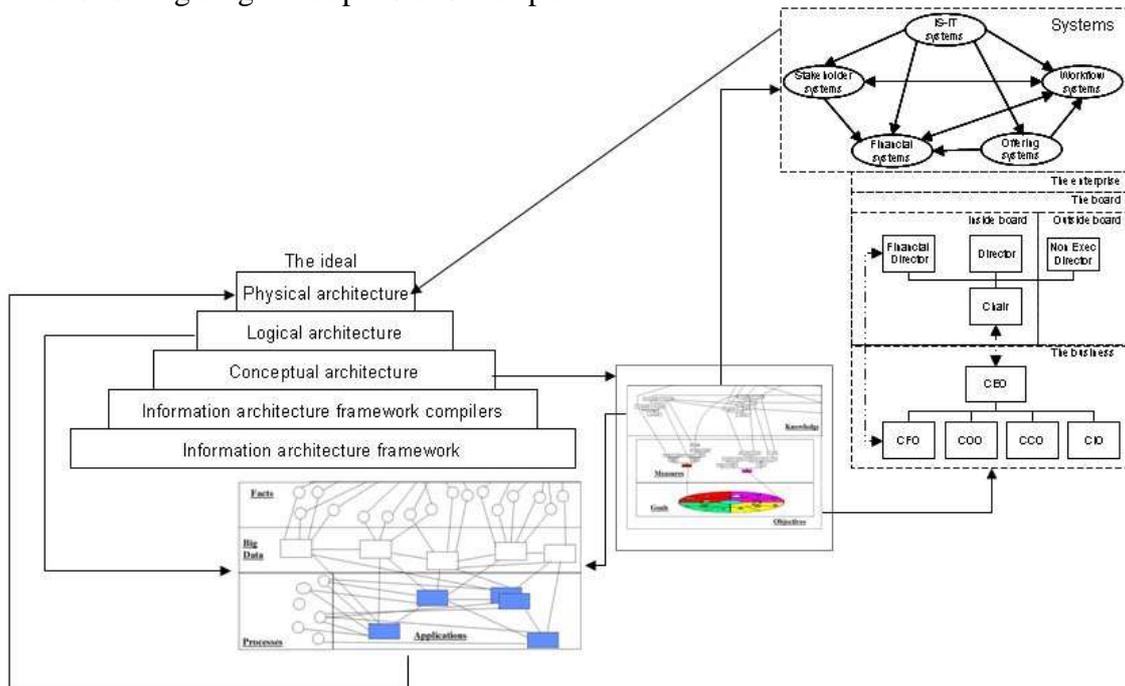
19 Nov 2015

The ideal information architecture



I have finally come around to defining what, after 48 years of research and experience, the [ideal information](#) architecture is.

The following diagram depicts this viewpoint:



The major questions are:

- Where do the objectives come from? Or more precisely:
 - [Where do the benefits come from?](#)
 - [Where do the values come from?](#)
 - [Where do the measures come from?](#)
- [Where does the business structure come from?](#)
- [Where does the knowledge come from?](#)
- [Where do the systems come from?](#)
- [Where does the data come from?](#)
- Where do the data bases come from? – From knowledge + data
- Where do the projects come from? – From the prioritised systems and data bases
- [Where do the applications come from?](#)

To find my answers, please follow the links provided in each question.

The skills of the information architect

Please refer to my earlier article by [following this link](#).

Is Ripose mature enough as a framework?

Please refer to my earlier article by [following this link](#).

Why use a framework compiler?

How else can any person handle the sheer volume of an enterprise's needs?

No diagramming tool, word processor, project management tool nor spread sheet program can hope to provide the fully integrated view of some 250+ objectives, 200+ knowledge classes, 25+ systems, 1,000+ data items, 50+ data bases and hundreds of applications.

As Ripose is a mature framework, so too is its conceptual and logical compilers known collectively as [Caspar](#). I have provided a tour of the major features of Caspar which can be reached by following the link provided in the aforementioned article.

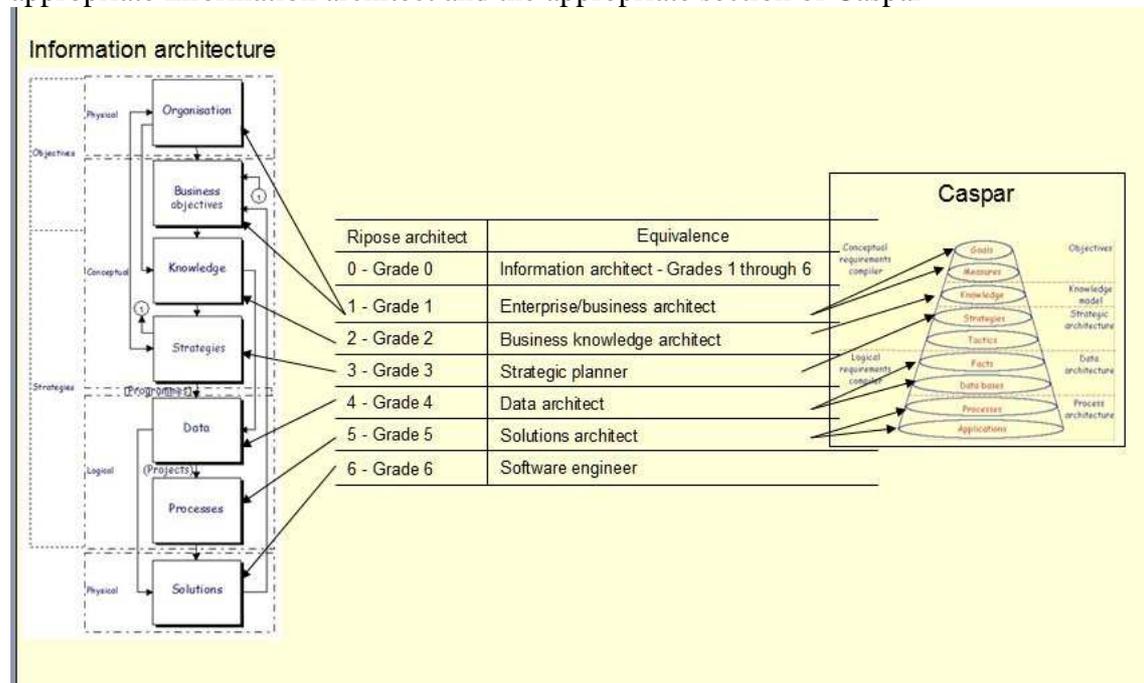
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The following is a graphical representation of linking the Ripose approach with the appropriate information architect and the appropriate section of Caspar



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