

Warning: This article contains controversial material! ([LI post](#))

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Preamble

We are 20% through the 21st Century & according to my experience & research of over 50 years I have not found a single approach that combines & integrates:

- 1) Business-centric requirements: Those that cover the 3 domains delivered by the Master of Business Administration University degree namely:
 - 1.1) Finance
 - 1.2) Strategy
 - &
 - 1.3) Management by Objectiveswith
- 2) Technology-centric requirements: Those that cover the 3 domains delivered by the BSc Computer Science University degree namely:
 - 2.1) Database Design
 - 2.2) Project Management
 - &
 - 2.3) Program Coding

The cause of this malaise is simple: The basics, that drive the 2 centric requirements, were never fully developed by the developers (or those who popularised) either. The developers did not identify the 'Factual Evidence' (aka explicit deliverables) that would have either proven or disproven their theories & as a result settled for 'Convenient Truths' (aka implicit deliverables) that gave the 'illusion' that everything seemed to work.

I am yet to find anyone with the capabilities of challenging these developers and come up with a better approach.

My research

Findings

My research has uncovered the following alarming 'facts':

- 1) Not one of the approaches, developed to bridge the gap between business-centric operatives and technology-centric technologists, provide 'Factual Evidence' thus they do not deliver what they promise
- 2) Every approach delivers 'Convenient Truths' which actually delivers what they want their stakeholders to believe. That is that their approach delivers a form of 'Factual Evidence' without any real proof (no hard evidence, they lack explicit deliverables & rely on selling their stakeholders by bombarding them with implicit deliverables instead)
- 3) The developers who introduced or 'popularised' the business-centric approaches include:
 - 3.1) Socrates: a priori & a posteriori knowledge
 - 3.2) Rene Descartes: Thinking. Which spawned Systems Thinking, Design Thinking & Lateral Thinking (the 3 which probably caused Project Management Thinking)
 - 3.3) Dr. Peter Drucker: Strategic Planning & Management by Objectives
 - 3.4) IBM (through paid researchers): Business Systems Planning

- 4) The developers who 'popularised' the Technology-centric approaches includes:
 - 4.1) Ted Codd: Data normalisation
 - 4.2) Ed Yourdon: Structured analysis & design (data flow diagrams which led to use-case & program structure charts)
 - 4.3) Dr. Peter Chen: Relational database design (conceptual data model)
- 5) University degrees:
 - 5.1) MBA degrees do not provide 'Factual Evidence'. A search using the keywords MBA degrees returned over 213 million results. By researching a few sites it became obvious that there was no standard curriculum which meant that MBA recipients would have a hard time understanding anyone else's understanding of business. They would then have to rely on 'Convenient Truths' or 'political power' to obtain a consensus
 - 5.2) Computer Science degrees do not provide 'Factual Evidence'. A search using the keywords BSc Comp Sc returned over 337 million results. By researching a few sites it became obvious that there was no standard curriculum which meant that BSc Comp Science recipients would have a hard time understanding anyone else's understanding of technology. They would then have to rely on 'Convenient Truths' to obtain a consensus. There are very few BSc Comp Sc courses that cover business concepts. Not every BSc Comp Sc student needs to take any course in database design. I suspect that a great number of students take courses in gaming so they learn computer languages
- 6) Business operatives have to rely on MBAs & BSc Computer Sciences to help them understand & automate their business models. As both of these advisors only seem to understand 'Convenient Truths' there is no wondering at to why so many computer system projects fail

Conclusion

Now that I have introduced my concept of 'Factual Evidence' (a synonym for explicit deliverables) & 'Convenient Truths' (a synonym for implicit deliverables) it is time for me to present my logic (the facts/evidence) behind my concept. I will start this journey by painting a picture using words and produce my logic in 5 parts:

- 1) Introduce the physical idea of 'Critical Evidence'
- 2) Describe the roles each 'Actor' in an enterprise has to play in order to uncover all the facts
- 3) How I break the workload down for each 'actor' by applying a similar method introduced in 'Critical Evidence'
- 4) How Ripose proves its use of 'Factual Evidence'
- 5) My search for any other approach that purports to produce the same set of facts

1. Critical Evidence

I will compare the discovery of deliverables as if the enterprise were a crime scene:

- 1) In any crime, in order for a detective (with the power to arrest) to be able to issue a warrant & prove that the accused actually committed the crime, they need to uncover a piece of 'critical evidence' & then provide 3 proofs: Motive; Means; & Opportunity
- 2) In the domain of information critical evidence (often provided by the purpose statement) also depends on 3 proofs:
 - 2.1) Proof of Concept (Motive)
 - 2.2) Proof of Logic (Means)
 - &
 - 2.3) Proof of Physical (Opportunity)

On 2 Sep 2018 I wrote an article titled "[Critical evidence](#)" in which I explained my facts.

2. The Actors

This is going to get a lot more complicated as I have to draw on research I conducted in Sep 2001 when I wrote an article titled "[Mind map protocol](#)". In this article I used the idea of the Peter Principle to describe how I assign each 'actor' to each of the 3 'proofs'. Please read the article to gain an understanding behind my logic.

3. Apportioning the workload

In 1989 I accomplished this by:

- 1) Identifying the key driver of 'Factual Evidence' as 'Information' &
- 2) Debunking the DIKW theory as it is in my opinion a 'Convenient Truth'

Information

My information universe of discourse is delivered in 3 parts as mentioned in 1. Critical Evidence (point 2). On 3 Oct 2019 I published a post titled "[Why Data Management, on its own, is dangerous Part 1](#)" in which I laid out the groundwork for my hypothesis which I described in 1989 - I declared that 'information' can be viewed as a combination of artifacts covering the universes of Concepts, Logic & (the) Physical.

This then enabled me to spread the load across & deliver 3 proofs that contain all the 'Factual Evidence' needed to bridge the gap between business-centric & technology-centric minded individuals as identified in 2. The Actors.

Debunking the DIKW theory

According to my research "the origin of the DIKW pyramid is uncertain" (source Wikipedia). The notion that data is the result of processing information to gain knowledge & wisdom is pure speculation & is therefore a 'Convenient Truth'.

4. How Ripose proves its use of 'Factual Evidence'

Background - Mathematics

I remember a mathematics lecture delivered by my teacher sometime in 1964. The subject that we were studying at the time was algebraic equations. What I remember learning was:

- 1) Linear equations – to draw a straight line &
- 2) Quadratic equations – To draw a parabola

Linear equations

We were taught the formula for any line was $y=mx + c$.

This seemed a very simple formula in that it provided the slope of the line (m) and the point on a graph where the line crossed the y axis. What it did not define was how long a line was. I had to wait until I took Mathematics 101 in university to learn that the actual equation was a bit more complicated and that the formula was actually $ax + by + c = 0$.

Quadratic equations

The next Maths lesson expanded on this in the form of the quadratic equation and I was introduced to the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$. We were taught how to factorise equations using this formula but the first few lessons only included perfect square quadratic equations that could be factorised by inspection.

Example: $x^2 + 3x + 2 = 0$ which would reveal the 2 values for x . The factoring looked like this $(x + 2)(x + 1) = 0$. Which revealed the facts that $x = 2$ & $x = 1$. And this is where the parabola crosses the x axis.

Well this looked simple enough until in university we were asked to factorise the following quadratic equations and all hell broke loose:

a) $x^2 - 6x - 3 = 0$

and

b) $6x^2 - 7x + 8 = 0$

There seemed no way to solve these 2 equations. That was until we were taught the formula which was

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

And now we could solve any quadratic equation by plugging the known variables into the formula. In the case of $x^2 - 6x - 3 = 0$, $a = 1$, $b = -6$ and $c = -3$.

The next thing we were taught was to be able to draw a graph of this equation and this required us to learn about functions.

You may notice that in the quadratic equation the right hand side is always 0. So what does that tell you? Well it tells you that at $y = 0$ this equation is true. So what about at any other point along the y axis? So for every y (the vertical axis) there is a corresponding x value (horizontal axis) and this is written as $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$. Now what is a function? One definition that I will use is (noun) "A relation such that one thing is dependent on another". In other words it is a process.

Business and information technology

Background

So what has solving any mathematical quadratic equation got to do with business and/or information technology?

Well for a start a business is not unlike a quadratic equation. It has variables {such as strategies, objectives, data, goals etc} and functions (processes). Therefore there has to be a set of 'equations' into which variables can be inserted into to produce an expected outcome.

Starting from this premise I set about to uncover these equations and in 1990 I found all 7 formulae which enabled me to develop a software product to deliver the formulae in the form that a sentient being could understand.

The formulae were:

1. Information

$$Inf = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \{O + K + P_o + F + Pr\}$$

2. Objectives

$$O = \sum_{n=1}^{16} G + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} I$$

3: Goals

$$G = (P)(B1\{V1+V2+V3\})(B2\{V4+V5+V6\})(B3\{V7+V8\})(B4\{V9+V10+V11\}) + (Cp)(H1\{Dv1+Dv2+Dv3\})(H2\{Dv4+Dv5+Dv6\})(H3\{Dv7+Dv8\})(H4\{Dv9+Dv10+Dv11\})$$

4. Measures/Indicators

$$PI = KPI + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} SI$$

5. Knowledge

$$K = \sum_{n=1}^6 PFE\left\{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} SE\right\} + \sum_{n=1}^8 IFE\left\{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} SE\right\} + \sum_{n=1}^5 IFE\left\{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} SE\right\} + \sum_{n=1}^3 CFE\left\{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} SE\right\} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} R$$

6. Strategies (Policies)

$$Po = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (S\{CS+AS\} + T\{CT+AT\})$$

7. Facts

$$F = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} K\left\{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A\right\}$$

I do not for one moment believe that everyone will readily agree with me that these are the definitive formulae but without them information will only ever be a blur and depend on 'Convenient Truths' rather on the 'Factual Evidence' that will emanate from these formulae. ([Details of the formulae](#) for those who may be interested)

I will now provide 'Factual Evidence' that these formula work regardless of what business (or even social) proposition is thrown at it.

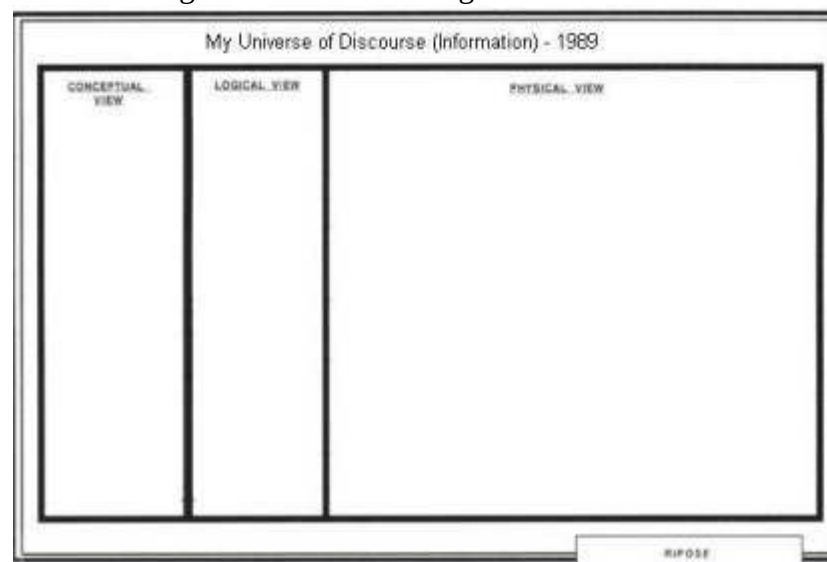
Before I present you with the 5 cases, I will need to provide you with a layout (roadmap) of my approach. Followed by the way my approach is used to solve the 5 cases.

My approach

I will first present my universe of discourse which is that Information can be divided into 3 sections:

- 1) Conceptual
- 2) Logical
- 3) Physical

The following is a canvass covering the 3 sections:



I will then subdivide these 3 into:

- 1) Conceptual into:
 - 1.1) Objectives
 - 1.2) Knowledge
 - 1.3) Systems/Strategies
- 2) Logical into:
 - 2.1) Facts
 - 2.2) Applications
- 3) Physical into:
 - 3.1) Databases
 - 3.2) Computer Systems
 - 3.3) Computer programs

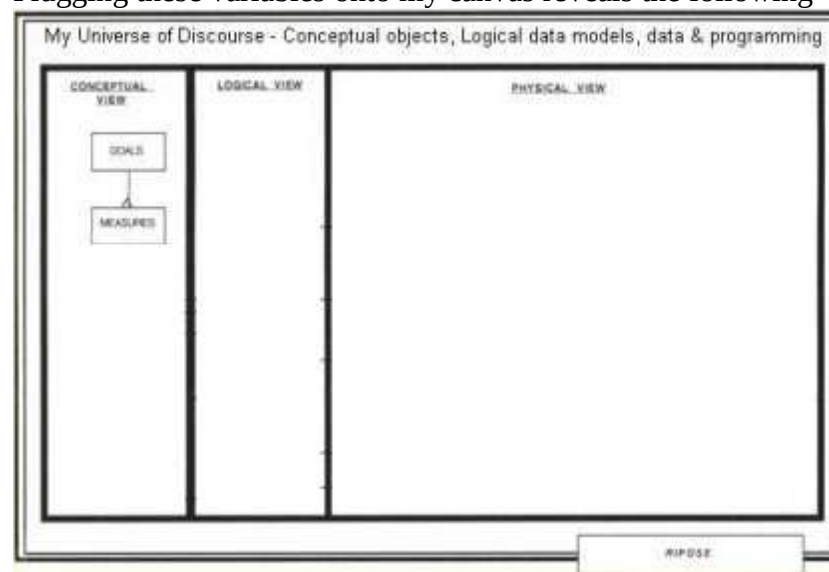
I will then further subdivide Objectives (1.1) into:

1.1.1) Goals

&

1.1.2) Measures

Plugging these variables onto my canvas reveals the following



I then subdivide Goals (1.1.1) into the following statements:

- 1.1.1.1) 1 Purpose
- 1.1.1.2) 4 Benefits – [Why 4?](#)
- 1.1.1.3) 11 Values which I share among the 4 benefits – [Why 11?](#)

I then prioritise the 11 values (1.1.1.3) by

- 1.1.1.4) Using needs & wants on the values in the 4 benefits to find the SWOT

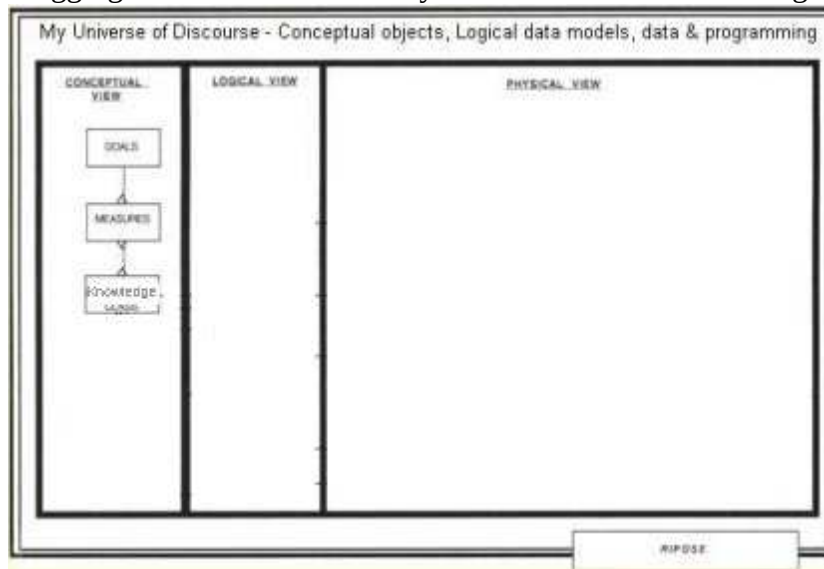
I then present senior management with the 'Factual Evidence' by delivering their prioritised Goals. They either sign this off and we move onto the next phase or they reject it in which case we either reassess their needs & wants or I walk away from the table as I will not be able to assist them any further due to some hidden agenda item that will stop them in their tracks.

I then attach the measures (1.1.2) by asking key questions about each value to create:

- 1.1.2.1) Key performance indicators and their appropriate
- 1.1.2.2) Performance indicators

- I then address the knowledge artifact (1.2) by
- 1.2.1) Establishing an 'a priori' model using 23 fundamental questions
 - 1.2.2) Provide a keyword which answers the 'a priori' question creating a generic 'a posteriori' knowledge model
 - 1.2.3) Using the priorities set in the SWOT step (1.1.1.4) & each measure (1.1.2.1 & 1.1.2.2) To create the 'business-specific knowledge model

Plugging these variables onto my canvas reveals the following

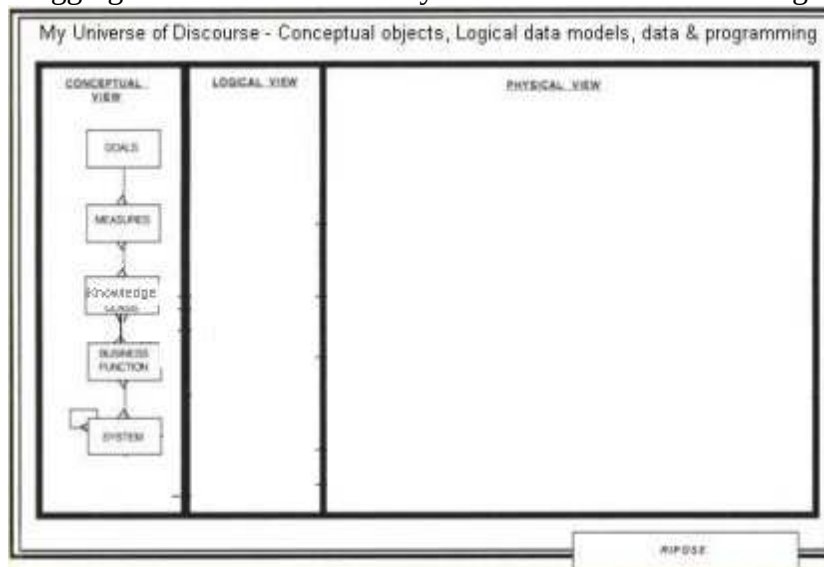


Once sufficient 'entities' are established (based on the measures that were discovered in 1.1.2) I address the systems/strategies (1.3) by:

- 1.3.1) Establishing the 5 core strategies
- 1.3.2) Using the remainder of the fundamental entities I establish a hierarchy of tactics and prioritised by their relationships to other entities

This then brings to the end of the Conceptual phase and I present senior management with the 'Factual Evidence' in the form of a Proof of Concept (aka the Strategic Plan)

Plugging these variables onto my canvas reveals the following



In tabular form the Conceptual phase looks like the following:

Information				Implicit
Concepts - Business Centric				
Objectives				
Goals				
		Purpose statement	Explicit	
		Benefits		
		Values		
		SWOT		
Measures			Implicit	
		Key performance indicators (KPIs)	Explicit	
		Performance indicators		
Knowledge - industry specific				
Actions - Strategies				
	Systems - Tactics			
	Sub-systems Industry dependent			

2) Logical information

It is now time to address the logical formulae these include

2.1) Facts

2.2) Applications

2.1. Facts

2.1.1 Attributes

I use the priorities set in 1.3.2 and the entities discovered in 1.1.2.2 and either using physical documents (which contain attributes) or using question and answering sessions plug the attributes into the appropriate entity.

Once this process has been completed it is time to develop the Logical Data Model

2.1.2 Logical Data Model

This is achieved by deciding which entity in the business knowledge model (from 1.1.2.2) will become a logical table and which will remain conceptual. This requires the capability of a skilled database designer. The Logical data model is then generated and this requires an artificial intelligent piece of computer code to speed up the process

2.1.3 Project subject areas

Once the Logical Data Model has been generated a skilled project manager will carve up the Logical Data Model creating the necessary subject areas

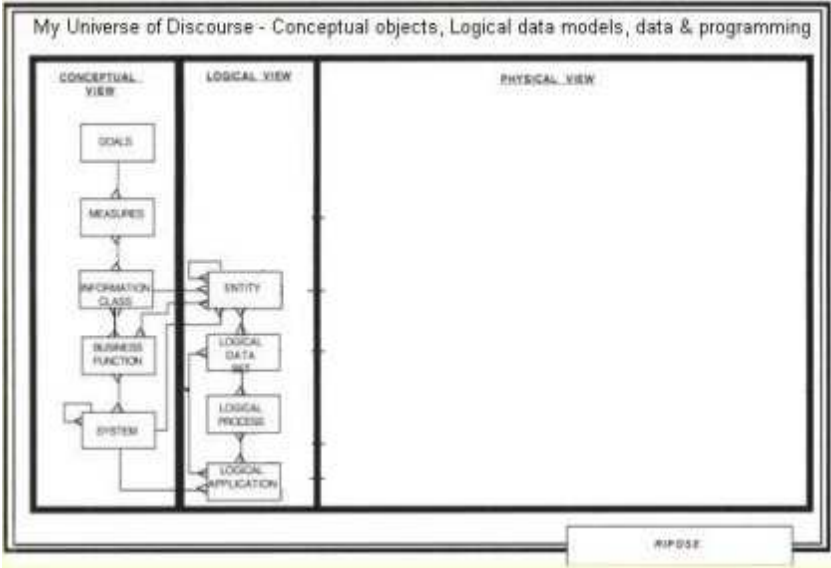
The projects are then ready for the last phase of the Logical information process, namely to apply the application logic which will either prove the design of the Logical Data Model & the projects or cause a rethink in the design of 2.1.2 and/or 2.1.3.

2.2) Applications

This is the step in which, guided by the priorities laid out in the project subject areas application programmers begin to design screens and reports to populate and manage the data attributes in the Logical Data Model.

It is at this time that some changes may occur requiring revisiting the business knowledge model (1.1.2.2) to add additional entities or find additional attributes (2.1.1) and then regenerate the Logical Data model (2.1.2) and produce new project plans (2.1.3).

Plugging these variables onto my canvas reveals the following



The following is a tabulated form of these steps:

Information	Implicit
Logic - IT Centric	Implicit
Facts - Data Governance	Explicit
Data	
Logical data model	
Projects	
Applications	

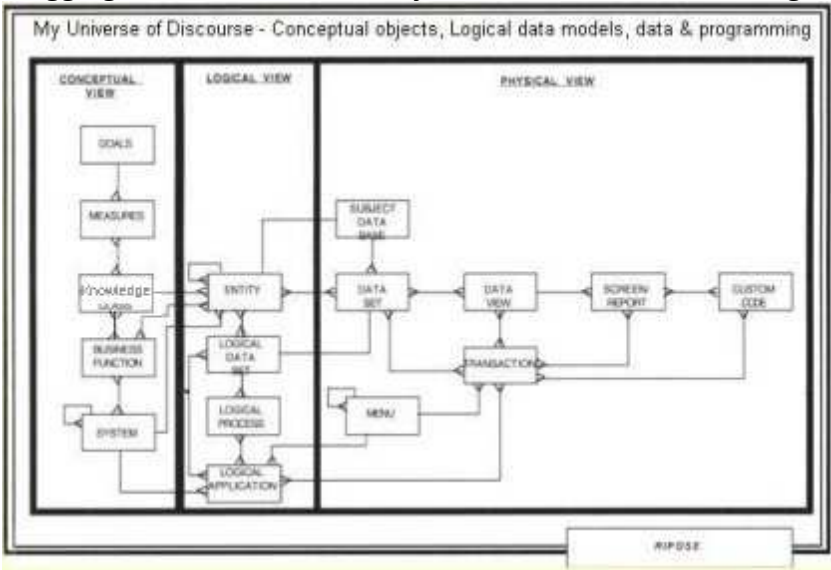
Once this phase is over or as the projects are completed the next phase can begin.

3) Physical information:

It is now that the Logical Data Model is compiled into a physical data base and the applications converted into computer code. These depend on the physical infrastructure chosen by the Chief Information Officer, together with the Chief Technical Officer and their support staff

- 3.1) Databases
- 3.2) Computer Systems
- 3.3) Computer programs

Plugging these variables onto my canvas reveals the following



Proof that this approach delivers 'Factual Evidence'

Overview:

I will now show proof that my approach produces 'Factual Evidence' by doing away with 'Convenient Truths'.

I will do this by

- 1) Identifying the deliverables from the Conceptual and Logical phases
- 2) The 5 cases
- 3) Plugging in the variables needed from each of the 5 cases and demonstrate that my approach does indeed work all the time

1. Identifying the deliverables

The following is a table I developed to show the Inputs, Processes and Outputs (Requirements) and where the Input comes from:

Requirement	Process	Input	From
Solutions	Coding	Database definitions	DB generation
		Processes	Pseudo code
Database definitions	DB generation	Logical data model	LDM modeling
Processes	Pseudo code	Projects	Project planning
Projects	Project planning	Logical data model	LDM modeling
Logical data model	LDM modeling	Knowledge	Knowledge modeling
		Data	Attribute definition
Data	Attribute definition	Knowledge	Knowledge modeling
		Strategies	System modeling
Strategies	System modeling	Knowledge	Knowledge modeling
Knowledge	Knowledge modeling	Measures	Business indicators
		SWOT	SWOT analysis
Measures	Business indicators	Values	Value modeling
SWOT	SWOT analysis		
Organisation	Enterprise architecture	Goals	Goal modeling
Values	Value modeling	Benefits	
Benefits	Benefit modeling	Purpose	
Purpose	Purpose statement	Goals	
Goals	Goal modeling	1-4-11 Generic model	Business objectives
Business objectives	Goals & Measures	Business documents	Existing
		1-4-11 Generic model	1-4-11 Generic model

2. The 5 cases

I will use the following cases to prove my assertion

- A) The effect 'debtors' and 'creditors' have on a business
- B) Miles Kingdon's parapsychokian "Knowledge is knowing a tomato (avocado) is a fruit. Wisdom is not putting either in a fruit salad"
- C) How Eratosthenes, in c240 BC, managed to calculate the circumference of the Earth &
- D) Why the Data, Information, Knowledge, Wisdom (DKIW) pyramid is a useless concept
- E) The UN socio-economic initiative

3. Plugging in the variables

A) The effect 'debtors' and 'creditors' have on a business

The variables as determined by a competent Information Architect

A0	The effect 'debtors' & 'creditors' have on a business
A1	Prosperity as a benefit
A2	Profitability as a value
A3	KPI Increase profits by having 0 debts
	KPI Ensure creditors are paid on time to prevent bankruptcy
A4	Knowledge classes to back the propositions of A3
	I- Identities
	II- Legal Entities
	III- Person
	III- Organisation
	I- Financial Register

There are other knowledge classes but these will suffice for the moment.

The link between requirements and variables

A	Requirement
A4	Knowledge
A3	Measures
	SWOT
	Organisation
A2	Values
A1	Benefits
A0	Purpose
	Goals
	Business objectives

Miles Kington's paraprpsdokian "Knowledge is knowing a tomato (avocado) is a fruit. Wisdom is not putting either in a fruit salad"

The variables as determined by a competent Information Architect

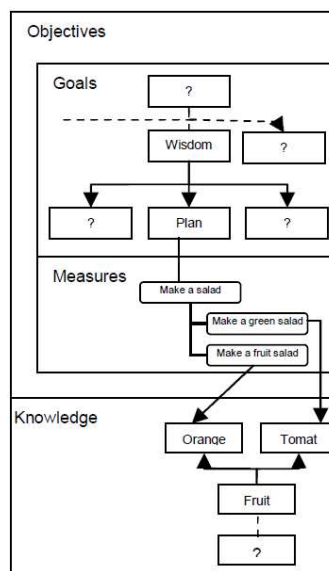
B0	Knowledge is knowing a tomato is a fruit. Wisdom is not putting it in a fruit salad
B1	Wisdom as a benefit
B2	Planning as a value not to put a tomato in a fruit salad
B3	KPI to Make a green salad
	KPI to make a fruit salad
B4	Knowledge classes to back the propositions of B3
	Offering
	- Fruit
	- Tomato
	- Orange

There are other knowledge classes but these will suffice for the moment.

The link between requirements and variables

B	Requirement
B4	Knowledge
B3	Measures
	SWOT
	Organisation
B2	Values
B1	Benefits
B0	Purpose
	Goals
	Business objectives

The model



B) How Eratosthenes, in c240 BC, managed to calculate the circumference of the Earth

The variables as determined by a competent Information Architect

C0	How Eratosthenes calculated the circumference of the Earth
C1	Wisdom as a benefit
C2	Planning as a value to create a formula to measure the circumference of the Earth Technology as a value parallel lines of the rays of the sun
C3	KPI for Planning: To hire someone to plant a stick at a distance KPI for Technology: To measure the length of the shadow
C4	Knowledge classes to back the propositions of C3 - Offering - Product: The stick Document - Recording time - Location - Supply: Links Document to Product - Transaction - Distance: Between the 2 Locations - Shadow: Length of the shadow - Rule: The parallel rays of the sun
C5	Attributes for each C4
C6	The logical Data Model with redistributed attributes - Product (productID#, product_type, product_description, length) - the stick - Location (locationID#, longitude, latitude) - the 2 places - Distance (distanceID#, locationID#, locationID#, distance) - the distance between the 2 locations - Shadow (shadowID#, distanceID#, time, productID#, length_of_shadow) - the lengths of the shadows at various times - Rules (ruleID# rule_description, rule_formula)

The link between requirements and variables

C	Requirement
C6	Logical data model
C5	Data
	Strategies
C4	Knowledge
C3	Measures
	SWOT
	Organisation
C2	Values
C1	Benefits
C0	Purpose
	Goals
	Business objectives

C) Why the Data, Information, Knowledge, Wisdom (DKIW) pyramid is a useless concept

The DIKW pyramid asserts the following to be true



The variables as determined by a competent Information Architect

D0	Debunk DIKW pyramid: Information is the sum of all levels. To few artifacts
D1	Wisdom as a benefit
D4	Knowledge classes
D6	Data &/or Logical Data Model
	Information is covered by all requirements

Plugging in the variables into my Requirements model reveals the following:

D	Requirement
D6	Logical data model
	Data
	Strategies
D4	Knowledge
	Measures
	SWOT
	Organisation
D1	Values
	Benefits
	Purpose
	Goals
	Business objectives

As Information is the overarching artifact this theory is debunked.

D. The UN socio-economic initiative

On September 25th 2015, 193 world leaders will commit to 17 Global Goals to achieve 3 extraordinary things in the next 15 years. **End extreme poverty**. **Fight inequality & injustice**. **Fix climate change**. The Global Goals for sustainable development could get these things done. In all countries. For all people.



The variables as determined by a competent Information Architect

E0	Purpose: Make the world a better place for all
E1	Goal 1 - Prosperity as a benefit
	Goal 3 - Health as a benefit
	Goal 4 - Perception as a benefit
E2	Goal 8 - Profitability as a value
	Goal 9 - Innovation as a value
E3	Goal 15 A KPI for a value for Goal 3 - Life on land
	Goal 13 A KPI for a value for Goal 3 - Climate action

Plugging in the variables into my Requirements model reveals the following:

E	Requirement
E3	Measures
	SWOT
	Organisation
E2	Values
E1	Benefits
E0	Purpose
	Goals
	Business objectives

Conclusion

I have now proven that Ripose delivers 'Factual Evidence' even when dealing with minimal amounts of information.

5. My search for an approach

In 2013, after completing an 8 year assignment (during which I designed, wrote and implemented a computer system to help a small enterprise manage the provision of their providers (podiatrists & physiotherapists) to Aged Care homes and clinics, I decided to see if I could market my approach on LinkedIn.

I spent the next year and a half reading LinkedIn members posts and articles on enterprise architecture and other approaches such as Agile trying to find out if the developers of these approaches had solved the same problems that I was faced with during my first 19 years in the domain of data processing and how Data Processing could help business operatives solve their data processing requirements.

It was then that I discovered the enterprise architecture approaches like TOGAF, The Zachman Framework, FEAF and a few boutique approaches like PEAFF & the ideas behind people like Tom Graves. I started reading about Systems Thinking, Design Thinking, Agile, Business Canvasses, Master Data Management, Data Governance, Big Data only to find I had more questions than answers.

In 2015 I took the plunge and started commenting and began to write a few articles followed by posts. I found an immediate resistance to my approach due to the fact that there were a lot of people using a lot of other approaches that were already dominating the mind space of the business and information technology domains. The only option I had was to research the approaches and find out what their strengths and weaknesses were. I did this as a series of what I called my exposé of mediocrity, followed by comparing their intent to integrate their steps with my approach, followed by aligning their steps with mine. All to no avail.

This is my final initiative to present my case. If this fails to attract either an investor or 10 individuals willing and with the capability to learn how to do the things I do then I will retire forever.

List of other approaches

I have developed a list from posts I have been following in an attempt to get the authors or supporters of the approaches to show me how their approach delivers 'Factual Evidence' and avoids 'Convenient Truths'. If I find one that does then at least I will know that my approach is not the only one capable of delivering what it promises.

LinkedIn member	Document
SAFe – Saeed Felegar	Post
Strategic Architecture	Article
Interface	Article
Igor Arkhipov	Article
	Article
Master Data Management	Post
Pascal Bornet	Article
George McGeachie	Article
Heath Gascoigne	Article
George Firican	Article
	Article
Design Thinking	Post
Alex Corretge	Article
Systems Innovation	Article
Kevin (INTJ-Plant) Smith	Article
Brian K. Seitz	Article

LinkedIn member	Document
Dan Clayton	Article
Wolfgang Goebel	Article
Darryl Carr	Article
Charles M.	Article
Tim Clements	Post
Panos Alexopoulos	Post
Mike Burrows	Post
Felix Hovsepian, PhD, FIMA	Post
TOGAF	Use a search engine
Agile	Use a search engine
FEAF	Use a search engine
PowerDesigner	Use a search engine
ArchiMate	Use a search engine
Design Thinking	Use a search engine
Systems Thinking	Use a search engine
The Zachman Framework	Use a search engine
Business Canvass	Use a search engine
Balanced Scorecard	Use a search engine
Q6FSA	Use a search engine
Any other?	

End of my dissertation

My best wishes to all of you deciding to continue pursuing 'Convenient Truths' to solve problems rather than using 'Factual Evidence'.

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