

# Standards and Consortia

Interoperability

Facilitated

Session

- Eric
- Summary - SIDES
- Karl
- Paul –future

# Goals of the Session

- Validate the Mission
- Agree on the top inhibitors to the mission
- Develop specific proposals for removing those inhibitors (time permitting)

# Facilitation Process

- Consensus where possible
- Structured brainstorming followed by prioritization
- Decision making guided by “ibis” methodology
  - Define the problem or question
  - Create alternatives
  - Plus and Minus on alternatives
  - Create sub- alternatives
- Sign-up for the results

# Ground Rules

- Respect other's air time
  - 80 people/2 hours = < 2 minutes/person
- Actively contribute
- Stay focused on the goals/outcomes
  - Parking lot those items that are too detailed or off point
- Be nice to the facilitator

# Mission:

- The Interoperability Summit Series is intended to facilitate information sharing and collaboration among standards groups that are *interested in agreeing* upon common models and approaches to support interoperability.

# A: Build Your Own

1. Not Invented Here/Not Leveraging Others
2. Market Bias
3. Too Easy to Do It Yourself
4. Reluctance to Give Up Turf
5. Hidden Interests
6. Lack of Trust Between Standards Organizations

# B: Big Picture

- Look at Solution from “Non-Multi-Lateral”
- Lack of Big Picture



# C: Awareness

- Knowledge of Other Orgs Goals & Interests
- Awareness of What Other Groups Are Working On
- Time & Energy to Stay Abreast of Stds
- Technical Awareness

# D: IP

- Intellectual Property Rights

# E: Least Common Denominator

- Sacrificing Vertical Complexity for Horizontal Interoperability
- Different Origin & Mission of Groups

# F: Time to Market

- Time to Market Pressure

# G: Scope & Process

- Incompatible Processes
- Uncoordinated Requirements
- Loose Definitions of Existing Standards
- Incompatible Scopes Within Standards
- Differing Goals of Scope
- Differing Origin & Missions of Groups

# H: Vocabulary

- Lack of Common Vocabulary
- Language
- Lack of Internationalization

# I: Culture

- Cultural Differences
- Language
- Differing Origin & Mission of Groups
- Lack of Internationalization

# J: Scope

- Interoperability of “What” – Context
- What is a “Standard”?



# K: Innovation

- Preserve Innovation May Be Counter to Interoperability

# L: Regulation

- Regulation

# M: Notation Limitation

- Limitations of Modeling Notations to Define Large Architectures
- Technology Capabilities

# Inhibitors

- A. Build Your Own
- B. Big Picture
- C. Awareness
- D. IP
- E. Least Common Denominator
- F. Time to Market
- G. Scope & Process
- H. Vocabulary
- I. Culture
- J. Scope
- K. Innovation
- L. Regulation
- M. Notation Limitation

# Short List

A Build Your Own #1 !

G Scope & Process #2

B Big Picture #3

C Awareness #3

H Vocabulary #3

# Why A Multi-Lateral Approach?

- Electronic business interoperability is amazing complex. It requires many decisions at many levels.
- It is unrealistic to have any single group or standard body make all the decisions.
- Certain agreements/information sharing might best be made on ‘neutral turf’