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’