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Přednáška č.10

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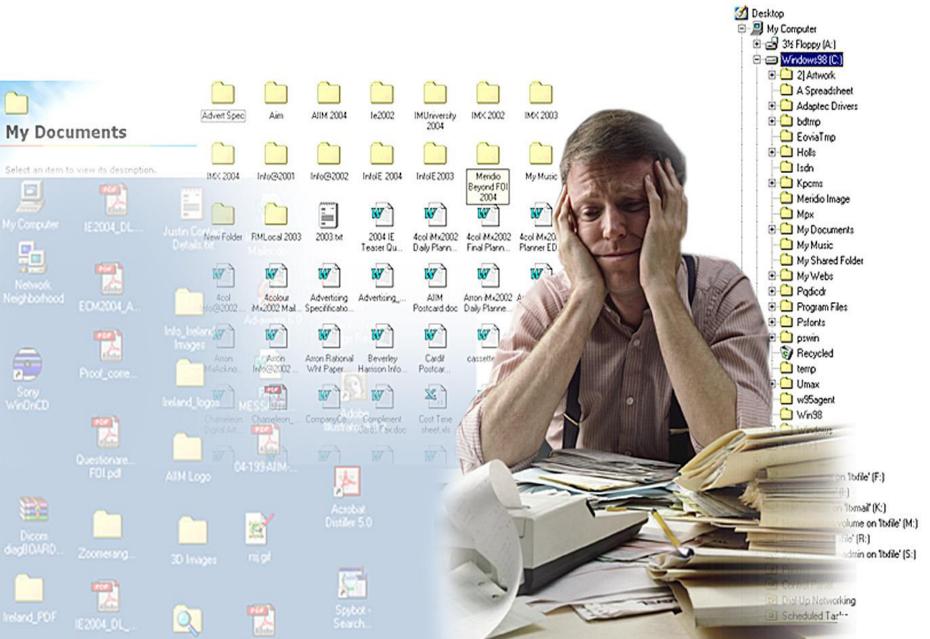
30.4.2013

Enterprise Content Management (ECM)



Today...





Why we need ECM?



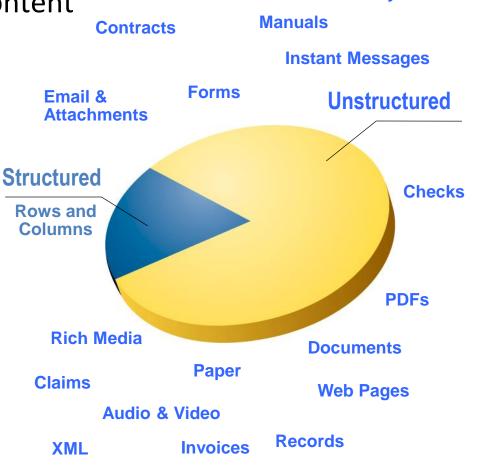
X-rays

 The ECM platform helps manage unstructured content

Over 80% of enterprise content is unstructured

 Problems associated with unstructured content:

- Ineffectively classified
- Difficult to find
- Not secure



Images

What is ECM?



The strategies, methods and tools used to capture, manage, store, preserve, and deliver content and documents related to key organizational processes.

CAPTURE MANAGE STORE PRESERVE DELIVER



■ ECM = dokumenty + workflow + pravidla

What ECM covers



- ECM is not a single system
- ECM usually is a group of aligned systems
- ECM is about 'unstructured' information

Unstructured information

- Used by humans
- Images
- Office documents
- Graphics and drawings
- Print streams
- Web pages and content
- E-mail
- Video
- Rich media assets

Structured information

- Processed by systems
- Databases
- Ordered data
- Sales and invoicing
- Accounting
- Human resources

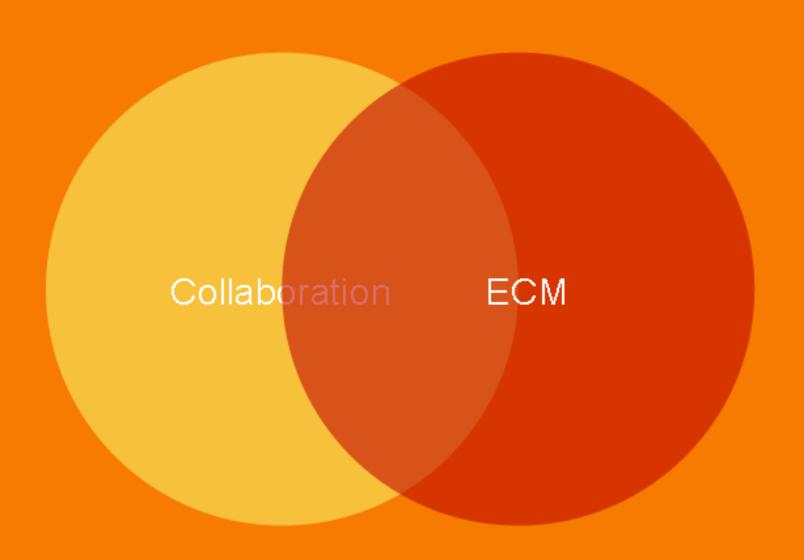
So what is ECM?

- All that is needed to be able to manage
- all content within an enterprise
- regardless of type, format or location
- throughout the content's life cycle
- so that it can be <u>found and used</u> when needed



■ FIND + USE

ECM & Collaboration are tightly intertwined



ou marking plats att stanna om p säker på vad han skulle göra, men han ville se vad som fanns ombord. Bestämma sig kunde han göra senare

Träbryggan knarrade under hans fötter när han stee ut på den. Pråmen hette Blue Shadow, men det fanne inte mycket blått kvar i den flagnande färgen, det rostiga ärnskrovet och det smutsiga, oljetäckta däcket. Pråmen ar omkring tio meter lång och mycket fyrkantig, med en nda hytt mitt på däck. Pråmen låg lågt i vattnet och Alex de att större delen av bostadsytan skulle ligga under En polisbåt körde förbi, på väg uppför flod till stan. Pråmen gungade till i de svallvåge efter sig och när den väl lagt sig till ro ige bord och satt på huk intill hyttdörren. Nu kunde han höra musik inifrån. Ett i

beat. Han ville inte göra det, men han vi fanns ett sätt för honom att kunna kika hitta en del av däcket som inte var allt lade sig sedan platt på mage. Medan han tingen sänkte han ned huvud och axlar

> vade sig framåt så att han h vattenytan. haft rätt. Gardinerna på

fråndragna. När han kika smutsiga glasrutan såg han två män. Sk

och rökte en cigarett. En annan man, l sned mun och tre dagars skäggstubb, sweatshirt och jeans och lagade till er kokplatta. Musiken kom från en berg på en hylla. Alex såg sig omkring i hytt

britsar och miniatyrköket, erbjöd prå bekvämligheter. I stället hade den uti

ändamål. Skoda och hans kamrat had

You've probably already heard this story...

man. Han satte sig pa skosnörena i hopp uggar

vid sida på den andra. Skoda ville

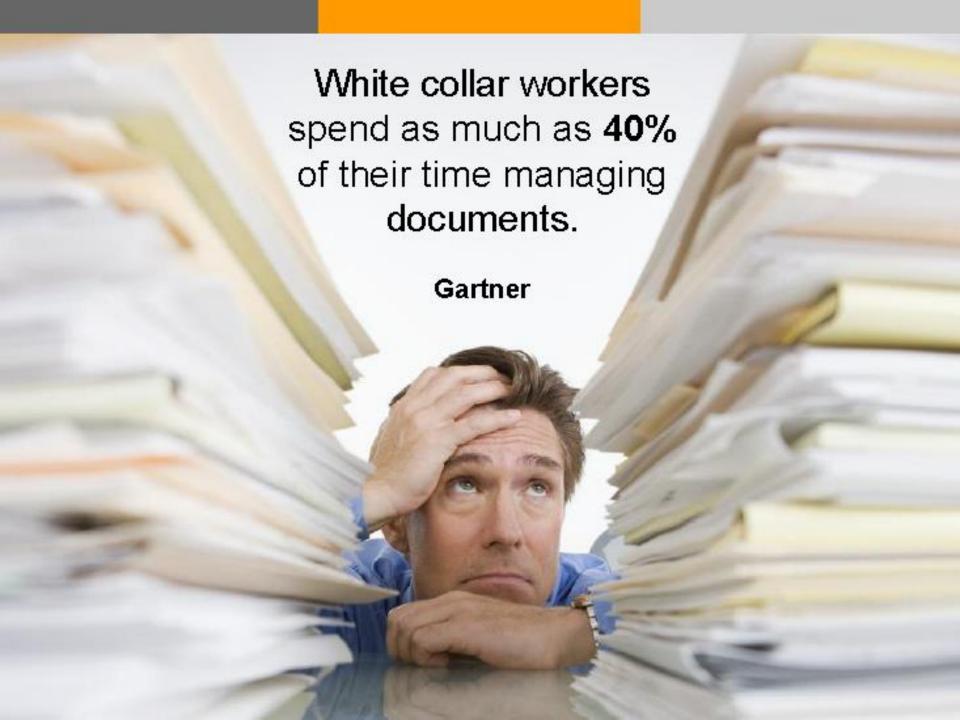
maste för den skull behöva ljus, och or dra för gardinerna på bortre där var floden. Enda problemet kliva ombord på själva

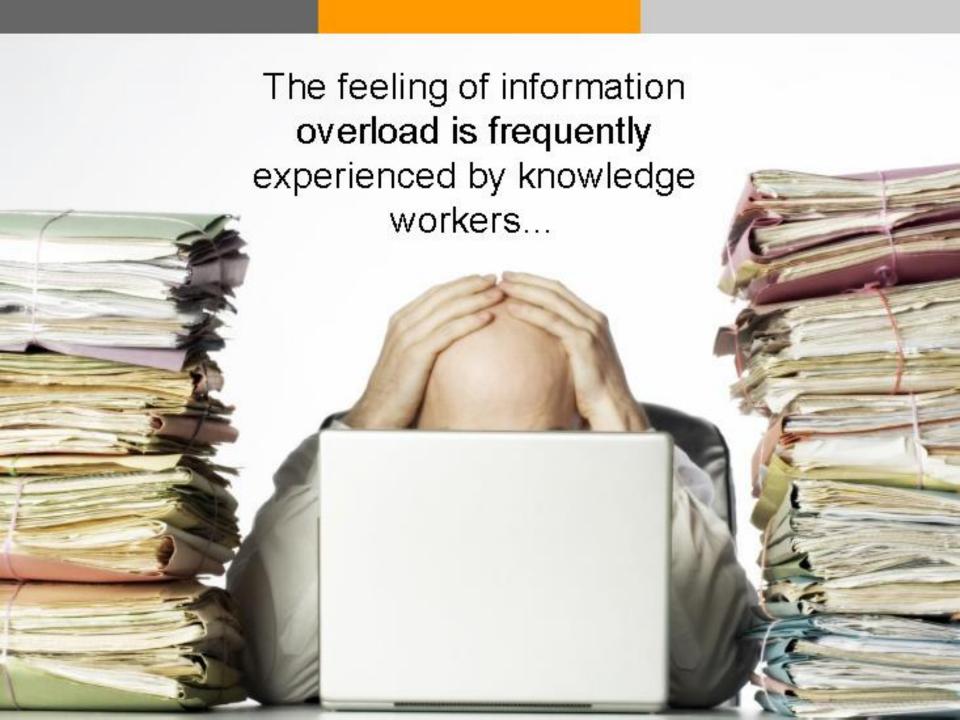
> de andra fönstren. Han blick. Det måste vara värt

vggplatsen. Ingen skulle











Knowledge workers spend from 15% to 35% of their time searching for information.

15% of the time is spent on duplicating existing information.

Searchers are successful in finding what they seek 50% of the time or less.

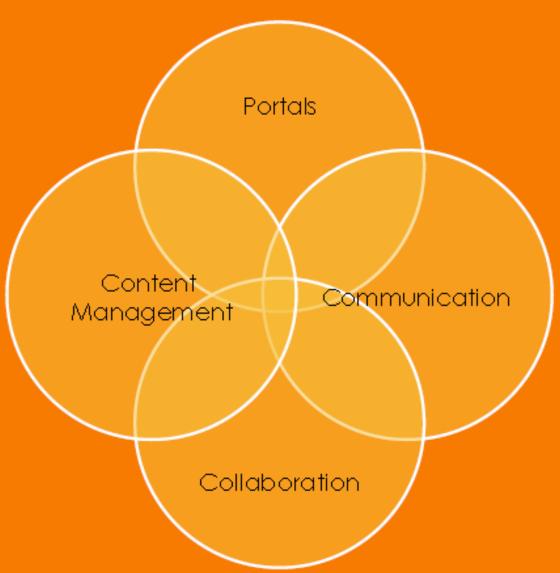
Source: IDC



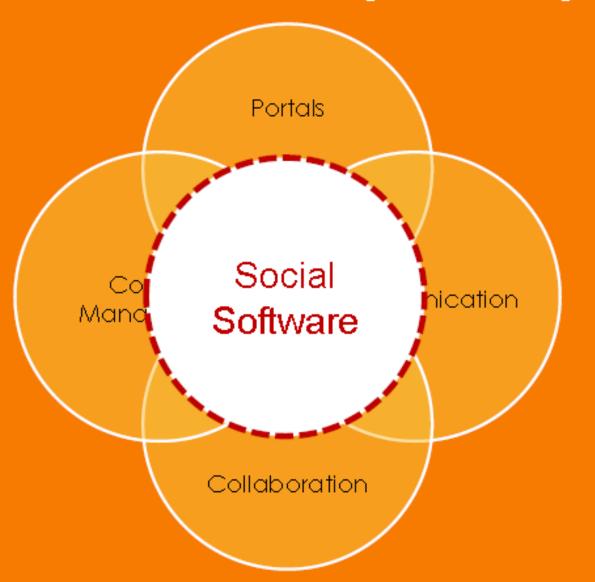
71% agree that it is easier to locate "knowledge" on the web than to find it within their internal systems.

AIIM Industry Watch Collaboration and Enterprise 2.0, 2009

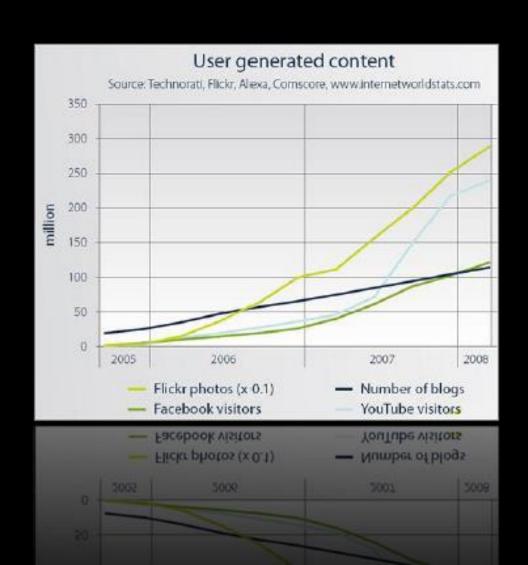
Technologies are converging



Social software is taking center stage



TREND #1 Exploding volumes of user generated content



TREND #2 The Read-Write Web is blurring roles



TREND #3 Content resides both inside and outside firewalls



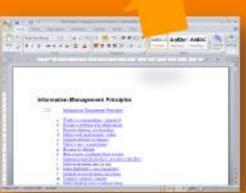


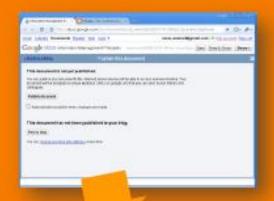


TREND #4

Increasing structure and openness of documents









TREND #5

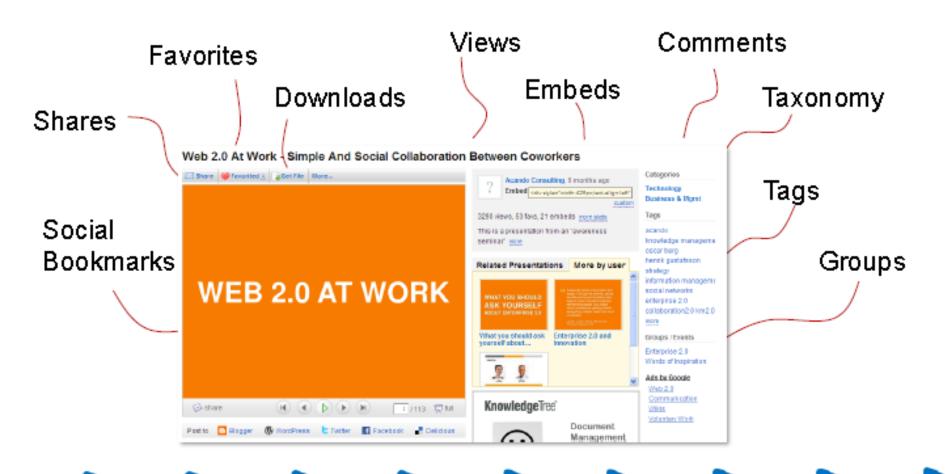
The notion of the term "document" is blurring



TREND #6 Conversations – content is just something to talk about



TREND #7 User-generated metadata



Typical ECM problems

Users can't find the info they need

Users don't know which tool to use, or how

Users can't access the information they need

Information security requirements cannot be met

Problem complying with rules and legislations

Common causes

Each business unit decides for itself

Lack of awareness of ECM problems

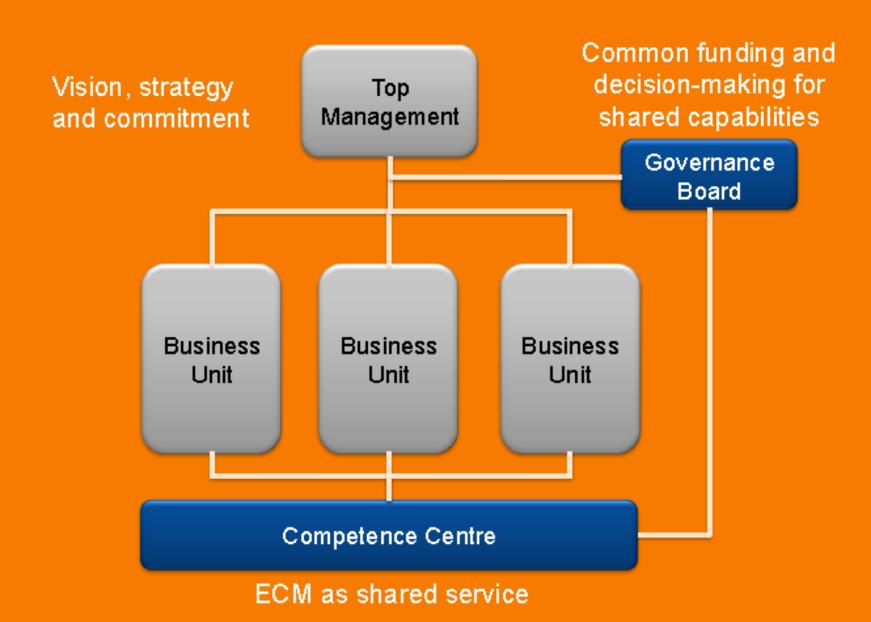
No clear policies and guidelines

No overview of the entire content landscape

Lack of vision and long-term strategy

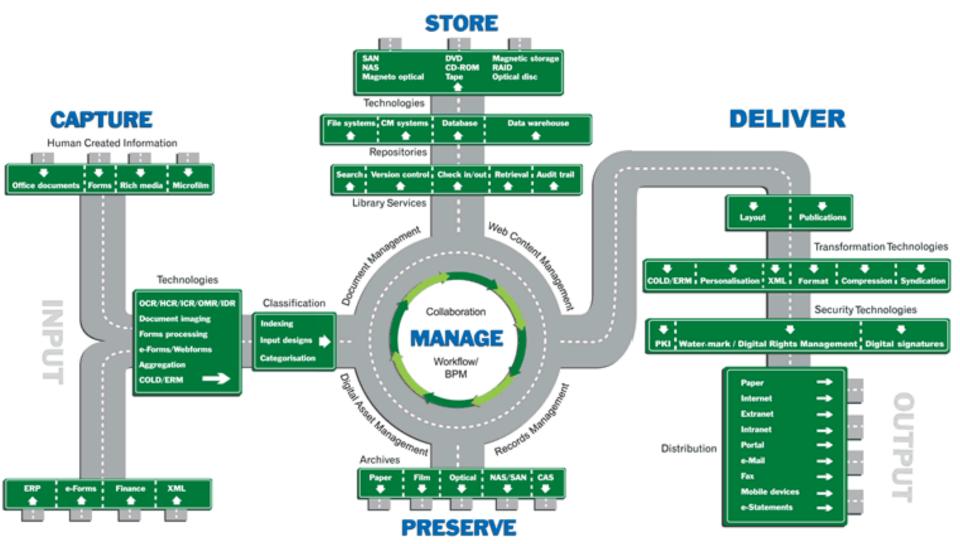


Not enough resources, skills or support for ECM



ECM Concepts

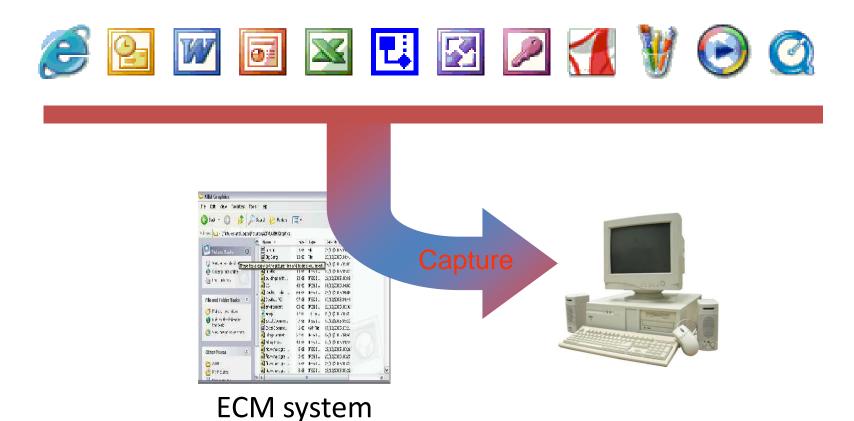




2. Capture



Capture - getting information from source into ECM system



3. Manage - Key ECM technologies



- Imaging
- Document Centric Collaboration
- Electronic Document Management
- Electronic Records Management
- Email Management
- Workflow & Business Process Management
- Web Content Management & Portals
- Digital Asset Management
- Information Organization & Access

3. Manage – Document Centric Collaboration D



- Collaboration is a working practice whereby individuals work together to a common purpose to achieve business benefit.
- Key features of collaboration tools are:
 - Synchronous collaboration: online meetings and instant messaging
 - Asynchronous collaboration: shared workspaces and annotations
- Many organizations are also looking at Free-form Collaboration tools to improve collaboration and reduce number of emails
 - Social Networking tools, blogs, and wikis

3. Manage - Document Management



- DM is an electronic capability that manages documents. Document can be defined as "recorded information or object which can be treated as a unit".
- Key DM features are:
 - Check In / Check Out and Locking;
 - Version Control;
 - Roll back;
 - Audit Trail;
 - Workflow

4. Preserve



- Storage media obsolescence
 - Copy records to appropriate media before this becomes a problem
- Media degradation
 - Choose, store and protect
 - Bit-wise checking
 - Checksum calculation
- Format obsolescence
 - Technology preservation
 - Emulation
 - Migration
 - Exotic techniques



6-7. Deliver & Repurposing



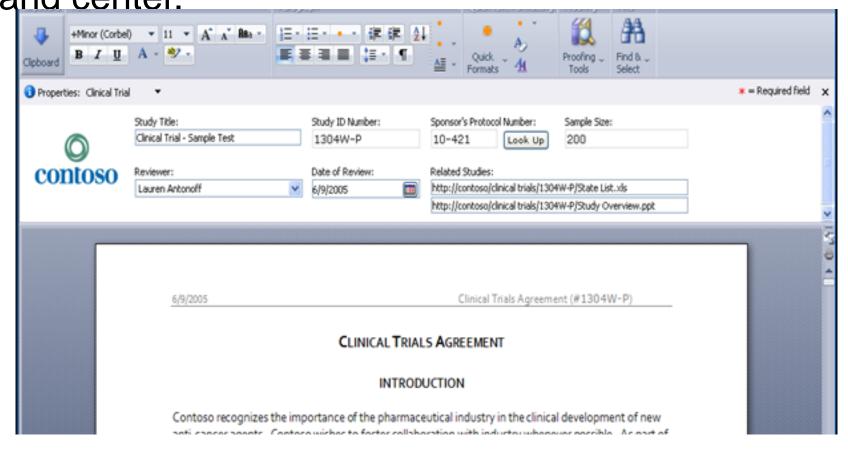
Distribution channels – you can deliver content via:

- Paper
- Internet / Intranet / Extranet(s)
- Portals
- E-Mail (perhaps with attachments)
- Fax (automatically)
- Mobile phone (web enabled, or by SMS 'texting')
- Personal Digital Assistants (PDA)
- XML for display and/or data transfers
- Instant messaging
- Web-casting and content streaming
- RSS

8. Metadata



- Example of metadata in MS Office 2007
- New "Document Information Panel" can be customized by document type and brought front and center.



8. Metadata - types



One way to categorize metadata;

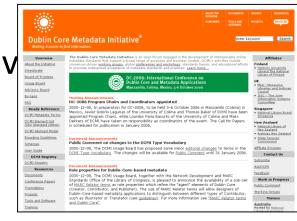
- Descriptive: Information describing the content used for search and retrieval.
- Structural: Information that ties this item with others, such as pages in a book, or the documents in a case folder.
- Administrative: Information used to manage and control access to the item.

Source: IMERGE Consulting

8. Metadata - standards



- Dublin Core
 - The Dublin Core Metadata Initiativ (DCMI) (Dublin, OH)
 - Now ISO 15836



Creator Title Subject

Contributor Date Description

Publisher Type Format

Coverage Rights Relation

Source Language Identifier

10. Search & Retrieval



Three main ways people look for information

- Pattern Matching (a.k.a., search) some particular attributes in the sought after information
 - E.g., words or phrases, proximity, etc.
- Navigation, or traversal Finding a relevant asset that is linked to other assets
 - Traversing links looking at related information
- Classified or Categorized, organized by topic browsing
 - Using classification taxonomies and related structured organizations of information

11. Security & Access Control

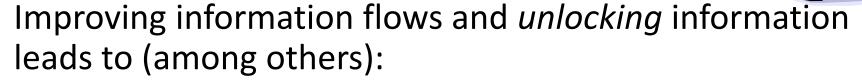


- Key components of access control:
 - Identification
 - Authentication
 - Authorization
- Mechanisms that help implement access control:
 - Encryption
 - Digital signatures
 - Audit trail

12. Integration - goals



- End-to-end information management
- Information flow across system boundaries
- Information may be locked in legacy systems



- Improved efficiency
- Reduced cost
- Competitive advantage

Advanced Case Management



Advanced Case Management



Content se využívá dvěma způsoby:

- standardní opakovatelné procesy (workflow) žádost o půčku
- nestandardní situace /kauzy (case) stížnost, ztráta,
 ...

Nestandardní situace vyžadují shromáždění předem neznámého množství a druhu informací z různých zdrojů a spolupráci mnoha osob = chaos

ACM je způsob využití ECM pro tyto situace s cílem zvýšení pořádku, transparentnosti, zlepšení rozhodování