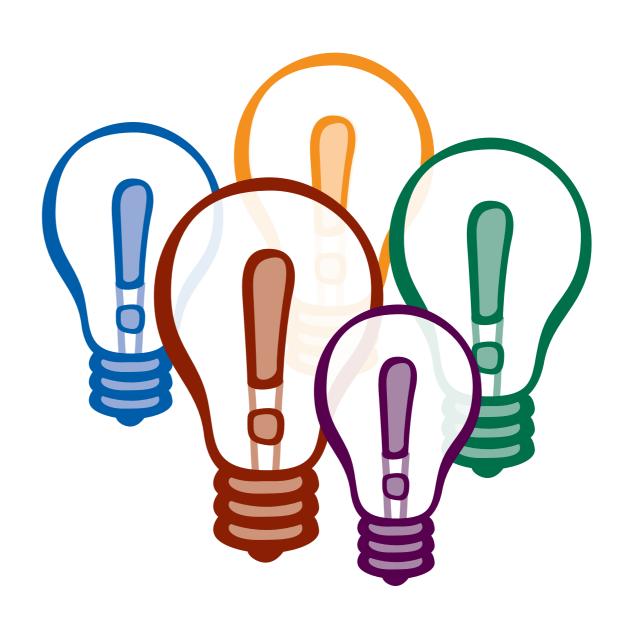
Futurecom 2011 São Paulo, Brazil 12 September 2011

Paul Pangaro, Ph.D. Global CTO, RedDrummer pangaro@reddrummer.com

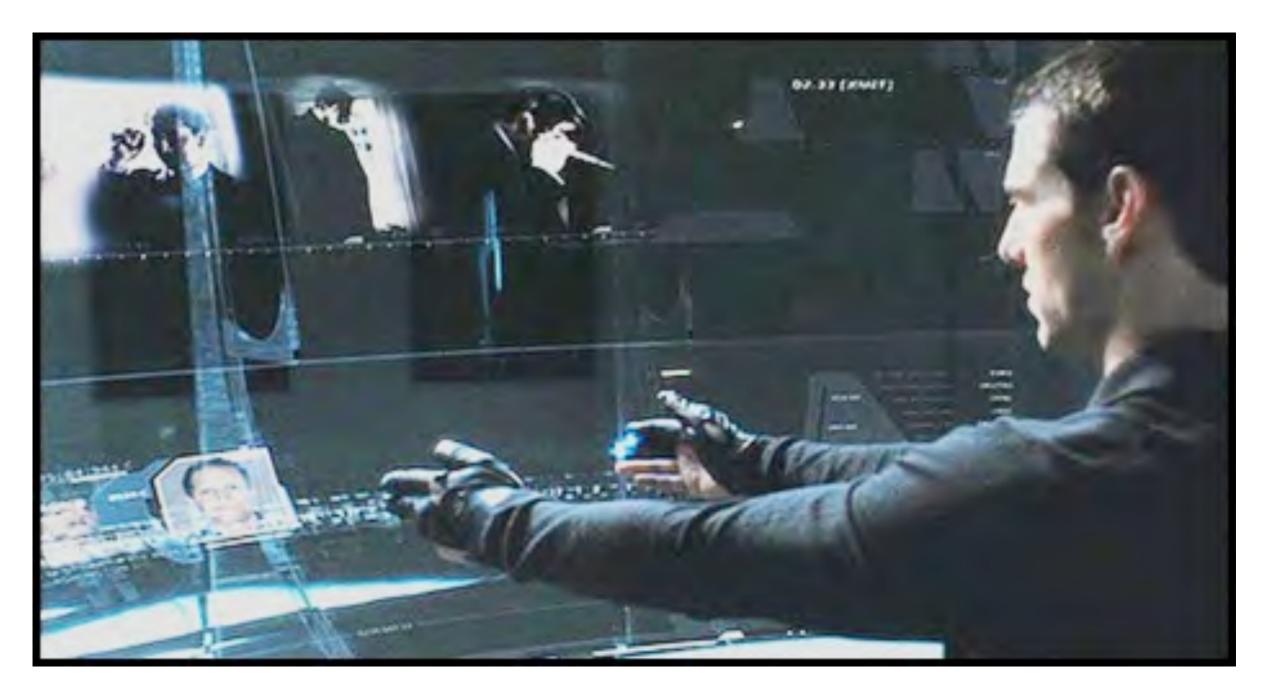












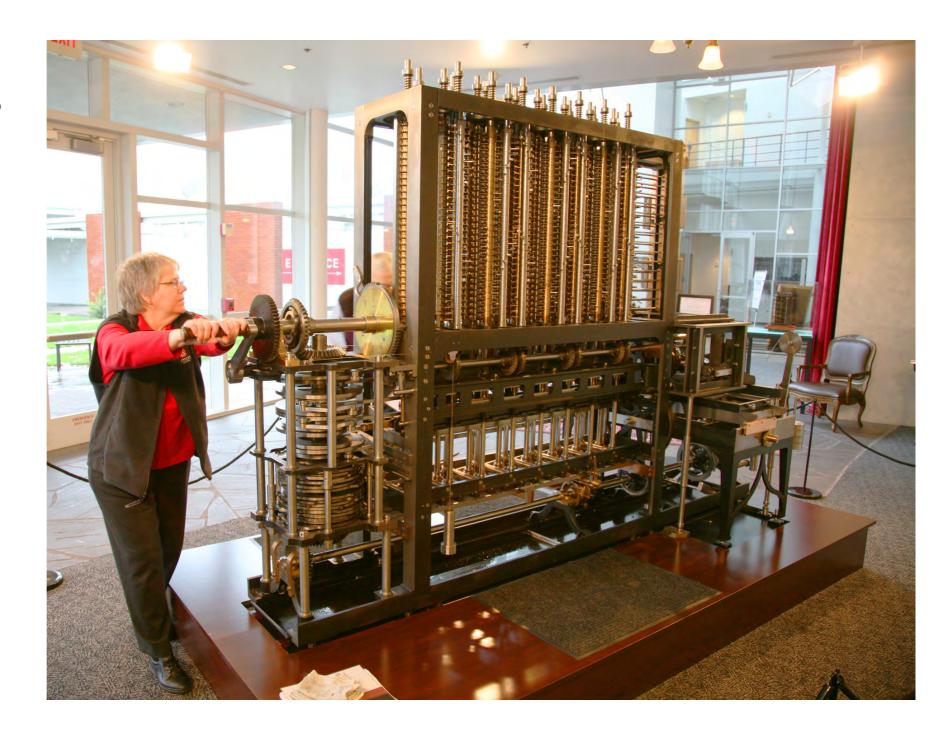


What age are we really in?





What age are we really in?





What did industrial technology bring?

Extensions of our muscles

- greater power to do work, locally
- ability to extend our might, globally

Economic result = lowering the cost of performing physical work

Human result = lessening of need to perform physical work





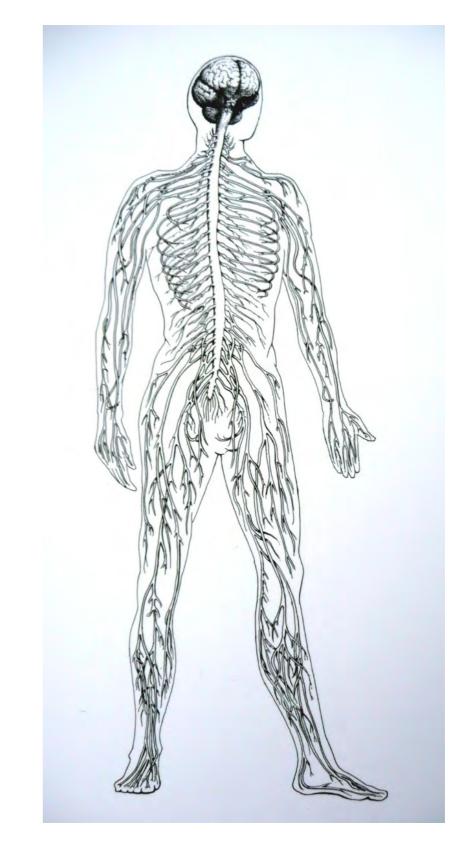
What did digital technology bring?

Extensions of our nervous system

- sensing extended from greater distances
- acting extended to greater distances

Economic result = lowering the cost of lowering uncertainty

Human result = lowering the effort to achieve goals





Machines & Revolutionary Eras

	Industrial Revolution	Information Revolution	Next Revolution?	
	1750—2010—?	1955—1995		
Machines	amplify muscles	amplify nervous system		
create wealth by lowering cost of	doing physical work	lowering uncertainty		



Insight leads to solutions to problems. (At least, valuable insights do.)

Insight is a necessary precursor to creating new economic potential.

Therefore, business innovation relies on

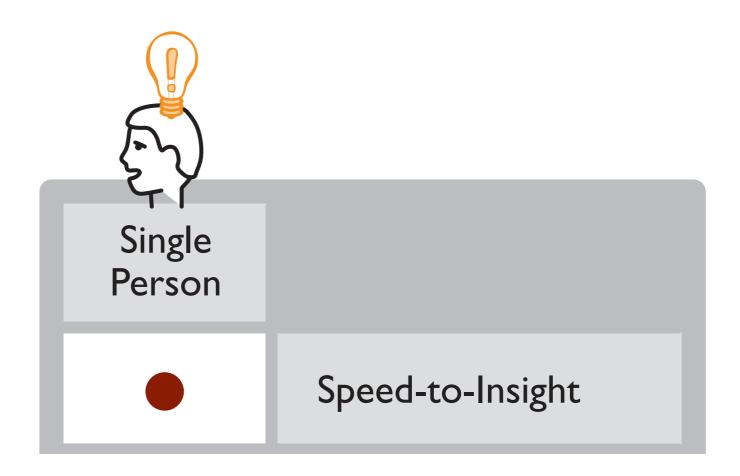
- a. speed-to-insight
- b. quality-of-insight
- c. economy-of-insight.





Sources of Insight—A Single Mind

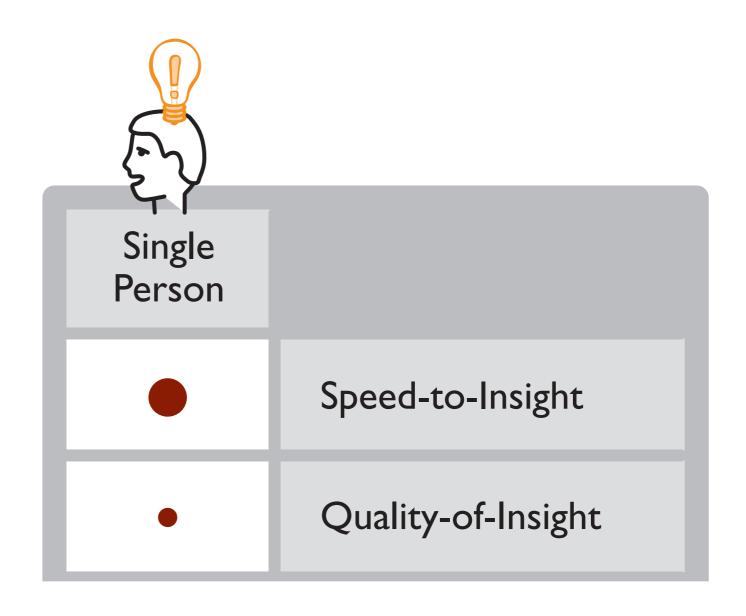
A single mind may generate insight.





Sources of Insight—A Single Mind

A single mind may generate insight.



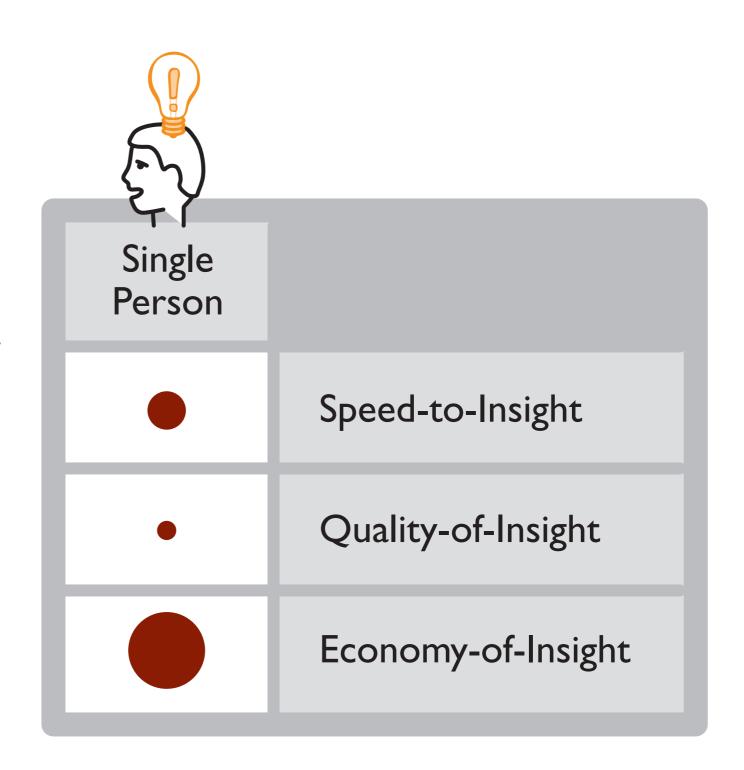


Sources of Insight—A Single Mind

A single mind may generate insight.

But today's business problems are "wicked"—hard to define, hard to crack. And markets are evolving very swiftly.

A single mind is severely limited, compared to that of a group of minds.





Sources of Insight—Group of Minds

A group of minds—also called a team—may generate insight.





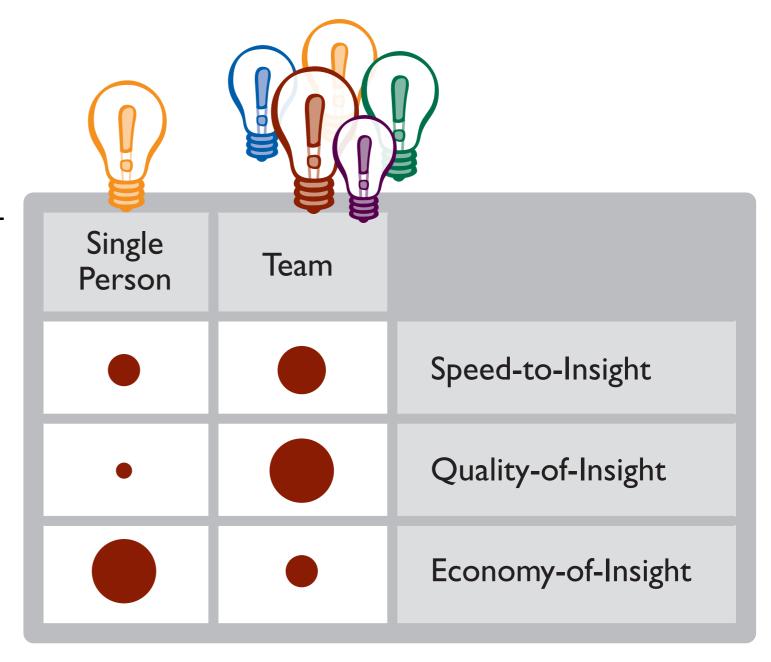
Sources of Insight—Group of Minds

A group of minds—also called a team—may generate insight.

Teams generally possess greater variety of thinking, and therefore may get to insights faster.

They should also generate much higher quality-of-insight.

But, because so many more individuals are involved, teams are not economical.





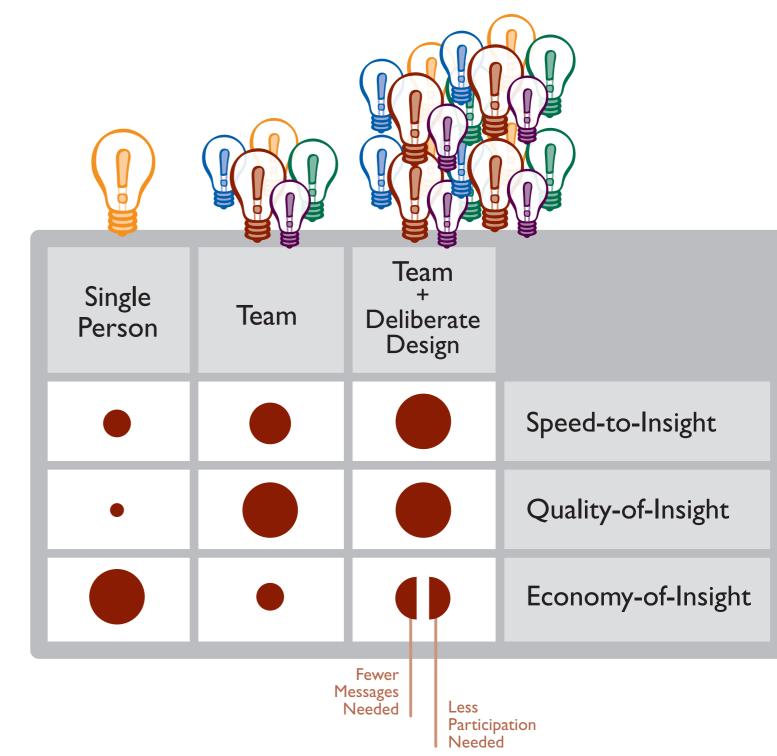
Sources of Insight—Group of Minds

By deliberate design, insight processes may be significantly improved by

- choosing participants carefully, thus increasing the quality of insights and getting to insights faster
- lowering the cost of connecting participants together
- being careful about messaging, so fewer messages are needed
- reducing the number of participants without compromising anything.

How do we instrument this:

- what processes do we follow?
- what software do we design?



Processes for Insight—Group of Minds

Multiple minds are key to generating valuable insights in complex situations and competitive markets.

Many methods for solving business problems are popular

- "Hyper-connected Organizations"
- "Open Innovation"
- "Crowd-sourcing".

They presume that the shallow exchange of messages without context leads naturally to innovation. (This is simply false.)

How do we harness multiple minds without these limitations by deliberate design?



Cost of Connection

We must connect with each other

- to exchange information
- to reach agreement
- to coordinate our actions.

But there is always a cost.

Of course, we want to minimize this cost, without compromising outcomes.



Models of Connection

A. Messaging Model / Shannon Information

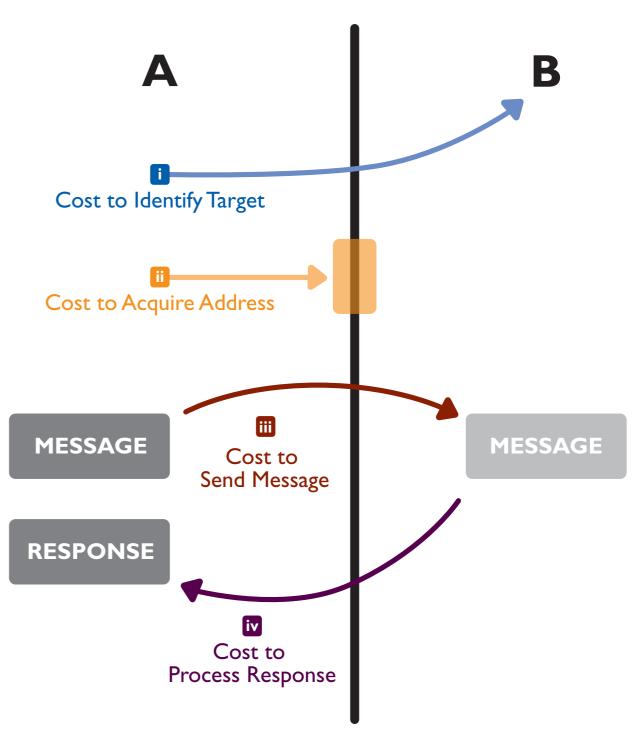
Costs of connecting

- i. cost to identify target for message
- ii. cost to acquire address for sending message
- iii. cost to send message
- iv. cost to process message being returned.

What are success metrics—message arriving to target?!?

Nothing about achieving a goal—the reason for the message!!!



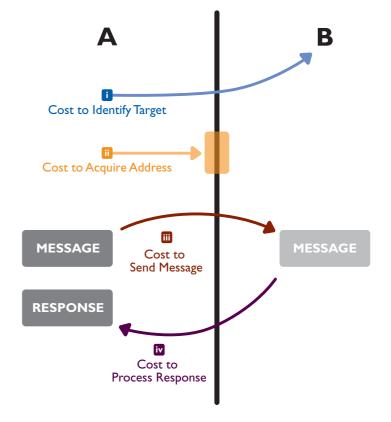


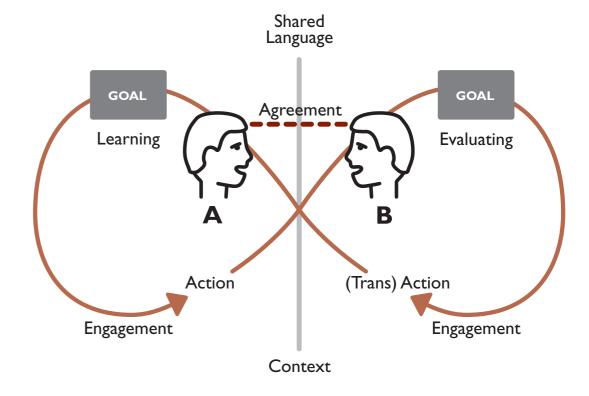
Conversations as Transactions in the Future of Commerce

An Economy of Insight

Models of Connection

- A. Messaging Model / Shannon Information
- B. Conversation Model





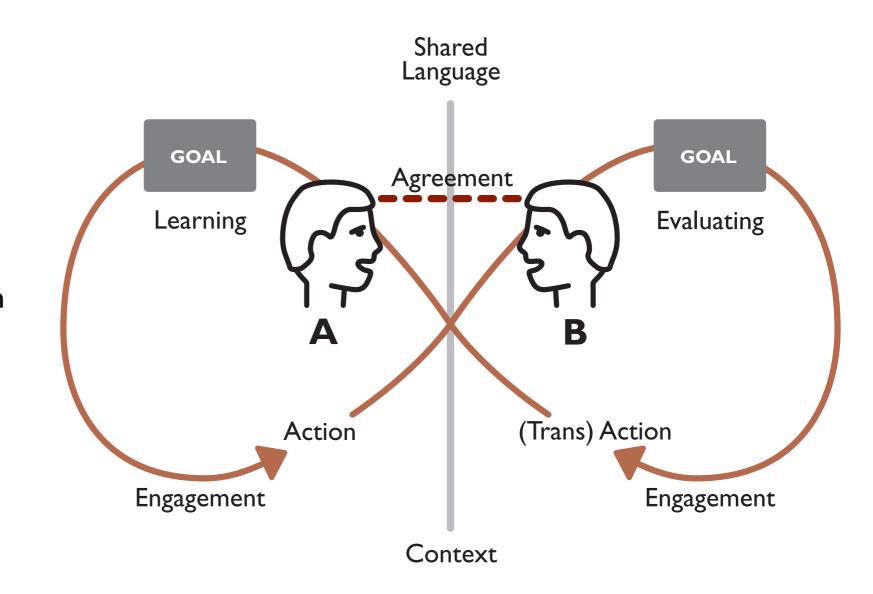


Models of Connection

- A. Messaging Model / Shannon
- B. Conversation Model

Conversation = Synchronization

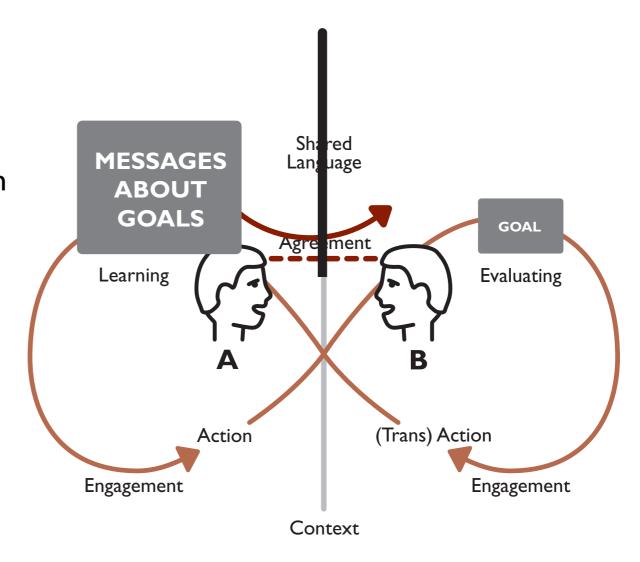
- I. context
- 2. shared language
- 3. exchange or engagement
- 4. agreement
- 5. action or transaction.





Models of Connection

- A. Messaging Model / Shannon Information
- B. Conversation Model



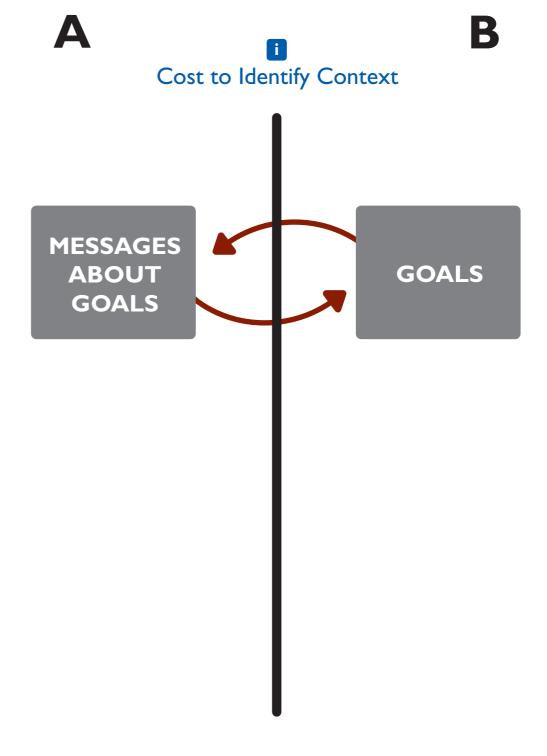


Models of Connection

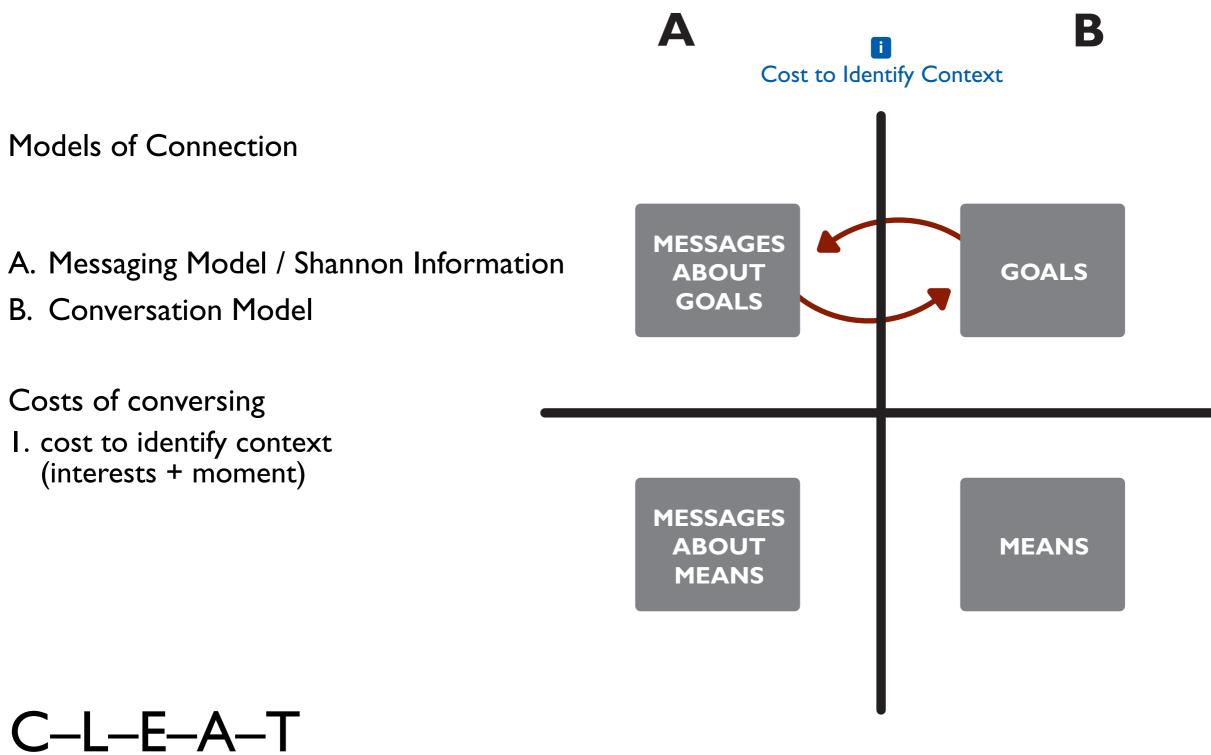
- A. Messaging Model / Shannon Information
- B. Conversation Model

Costs of conversing

I. cost to identify context (interests + moment)



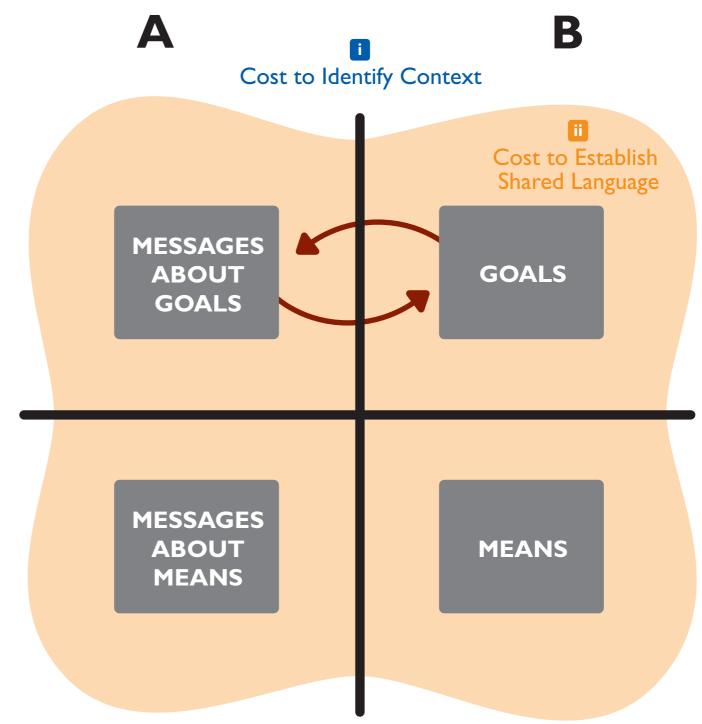




Models of Connection

- A. Messaging Model / Shannon
- B. Conversation Model

- I. cost to identify context (interests + moment)
- 2. cost to establish shared language

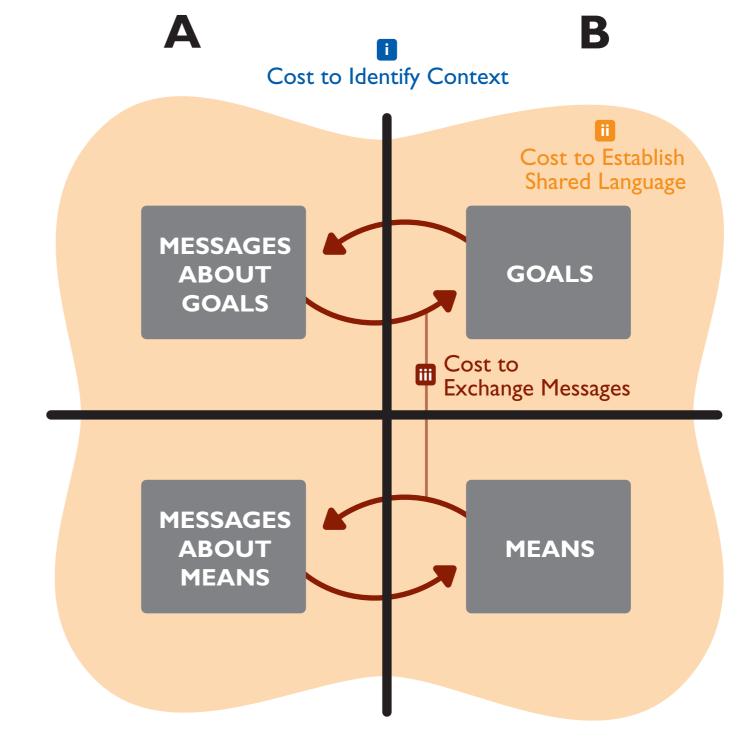




Models of Connection

- A. Messaging Model / Shannon
- B. Conversation Model

- I. cost to identify context (interests + moment)
- 2. cost to establish shared language
- 3. cost to exchange messages



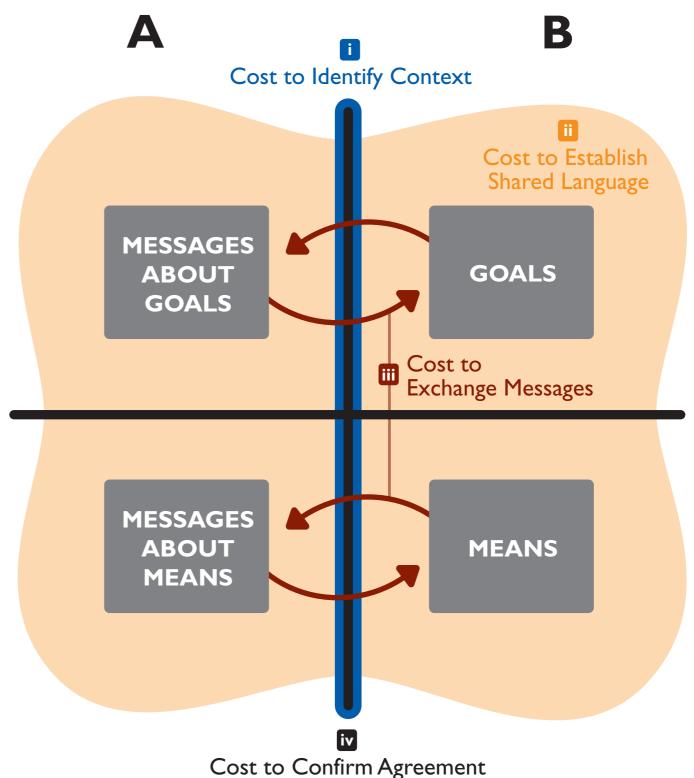


Models of Connection

- A. Messaging Model / Shannon
- B. Conversation Model

- I. cost to identify context (interests + moment)
- 2. cost to establish shared language
- 3. cost to exchange messages
- 4. cost to achieve agreement (shared understanding)



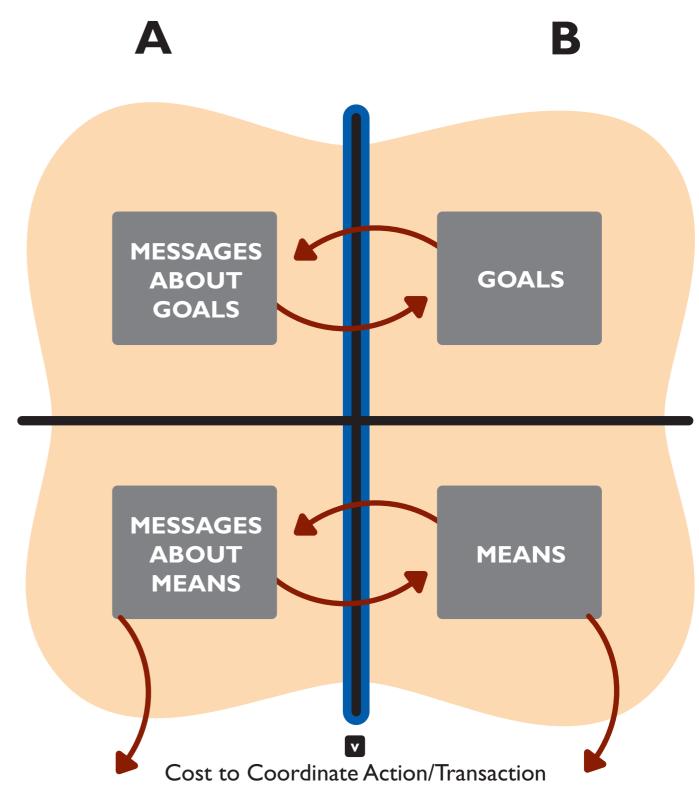


Models of Connection

- A. Messaging Model / Shannon
- B. Conversation Model

- I. cost to identify context (interests + moment)
- 2. cost to establish shared language
- 3. cost to exchange messages
- 4. cost to achieve agreement (shared understanding)
- 5. cost to coordinate action/transaction.





CONVERSATIONAL POTENTIAL

	С	L	E	Α	Т
Face to Face					
Semaphores	•		•	•	
Mail			•		•
Telephone	•				
E-mail					
Instant Message	•			•	
Twitter	•		•	•	
Social Graph					



CONVERSATIONAL POTENTIAL

	С	L	Ε	Α	Т	Speed to Insight	Quality of Insight	Economy of Insight
Face to Face						•		
Semaphores	•		•	•		•	•	•
Mail			•		•	•		
Telephone	•							
E-mail						•		
Instant Message	•			•			•	•
Twitter	•		•	•			•	•
Social Graph								



Today's enterprise software designers focus on impoverished technology and fragmented messaging ("Shannon information").

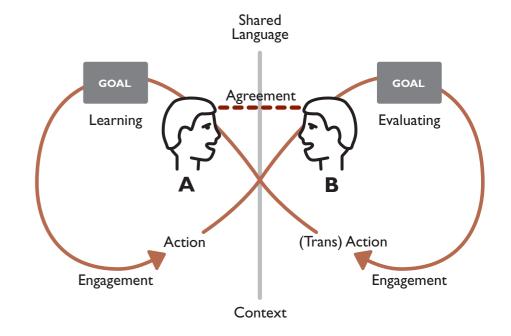
Effective conversation demands "Social Variety".

Metrics of success

- I. sufficient context established
- 2. sufficient shared language established
- 3. flow and richness of engagement
- 4. degree of agreement
- 5. degree of coordination of action.

An enterprise cannot affect what it cannot talk about.

Social variety is the range of capabilities and capacities available to an enterprise that comes from individuals via conversation.





What does the enterprise need from conversations?

- I. Conversations for Trust
- II. Conversations for Innovation
- III. Conversations for Transactions

When an enterprise engages in design of conversations, outcomes are

- more reliable
- convergent
- lower risk
- more efficient
- more effective.



I. Conversations for Trust

Trust creates a virtuous circle of interactions, that supports its current business—its current means of creating economic value.

When there is trust...

- ... team members are more open to responding to others
- ... which increases willingness to help each other
- ... which increases attention paid
- ... which increases the scale of resources invested
- ... which increases commitment to succeed
- ... which increases likelihood of success
- ... which is more likely to create economic value
- ... which provides new resources, to invest in new efficiencies (virtuous circle)
- ... which creates further wealth.

I. Conversations for Trust continued

Trust also supports innovation because it opens a safe space in which new ideas can be explored with less fear of failure.

Conversation leads to relationship...

- ... which leads to trust
- ... which creates an open space to explore possibilities
- ... which leads to new insights
- ... which lead to new understanding and coherent worldviews
- ... which lead to new choices in decision-making
- ... which may lead to new businesses as well as new ways of doing business
- ... which lead to assessment of success
- ... which lead to new insights.

II. Conversations for Innovation

By conversations, we don't mean sending messages. And we certainly don't mean searching for answers.

Even today's amazing web search software is primitive compared to the kinds of help we really need, which go far beyond just finding the information.

Google is not worth what it should be.

create

evaluate

apply

analyze

learn

find

III. Conversations for Transactions

New insights may create new value. (Only new insights do.)

So, insights that create new value have direct impact on the future of the enterprise.

Insights come from conversation.

So, conversations affect the future.

It is a simple, logical, and inevitable that conversations will become transactions whose value is quantified.

Conversations = Transactions





III. Conversations = Transactions

Future enterprise interactions will all be mediated by technology (they nearly are all today).

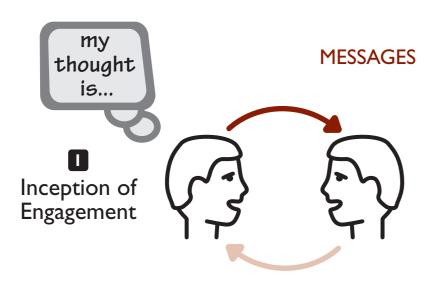
Therefore, a record can be kept that stipulates

- initiators of conversation and context
- participants and initial language
- contributions by whom and about what
- through-line of engagement to agreement
- actions/transactions taken or planned.

Let's outline a technology to support this vision.

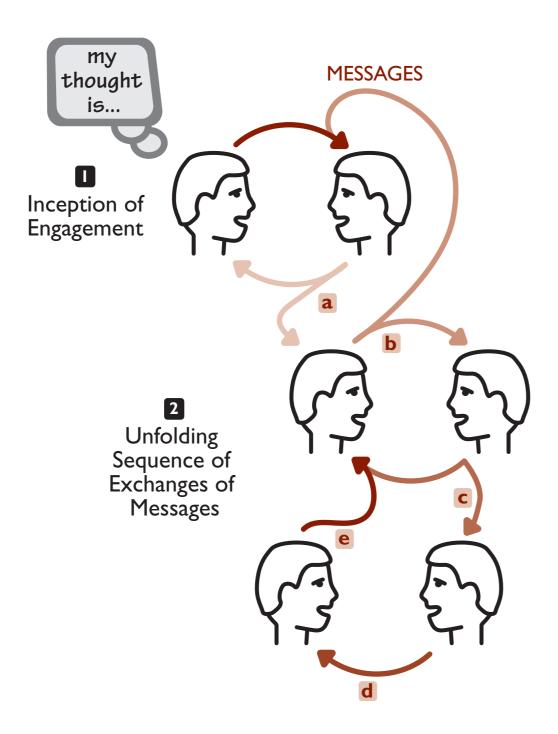






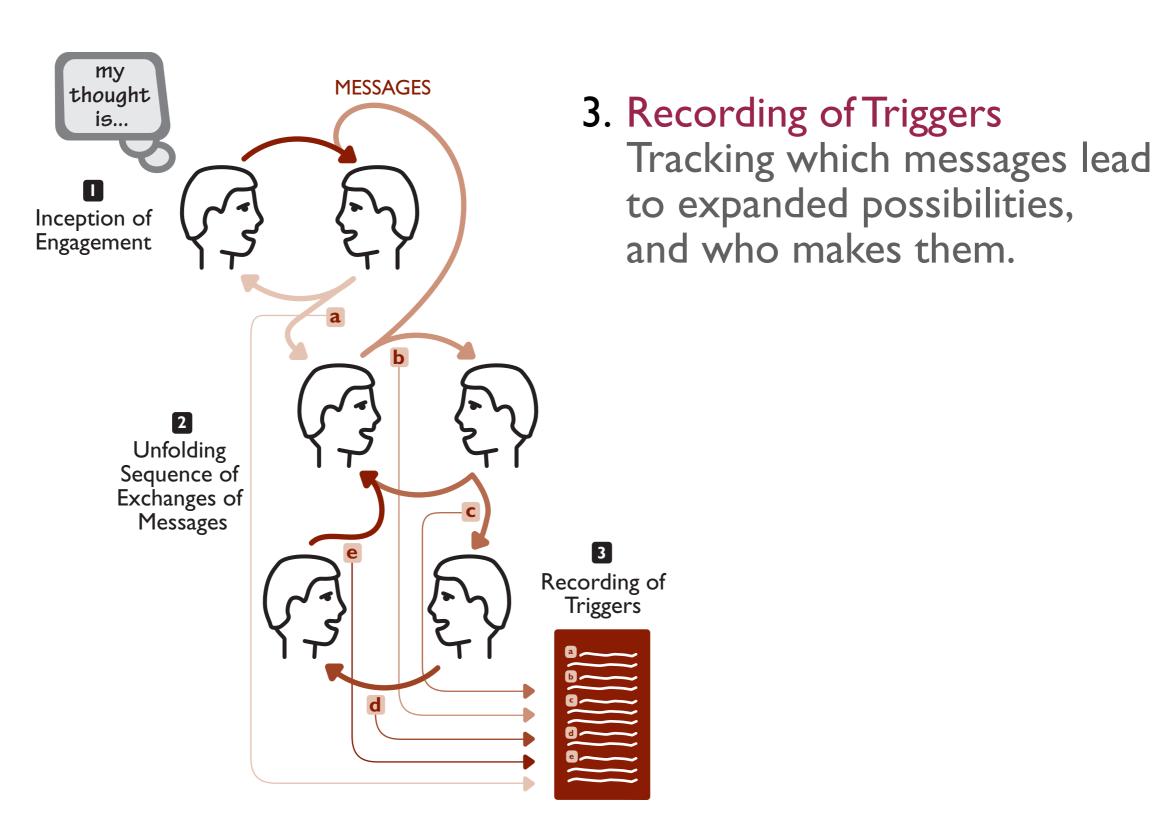
I. Initiation of engagement Who connects with whom, when, and about what.



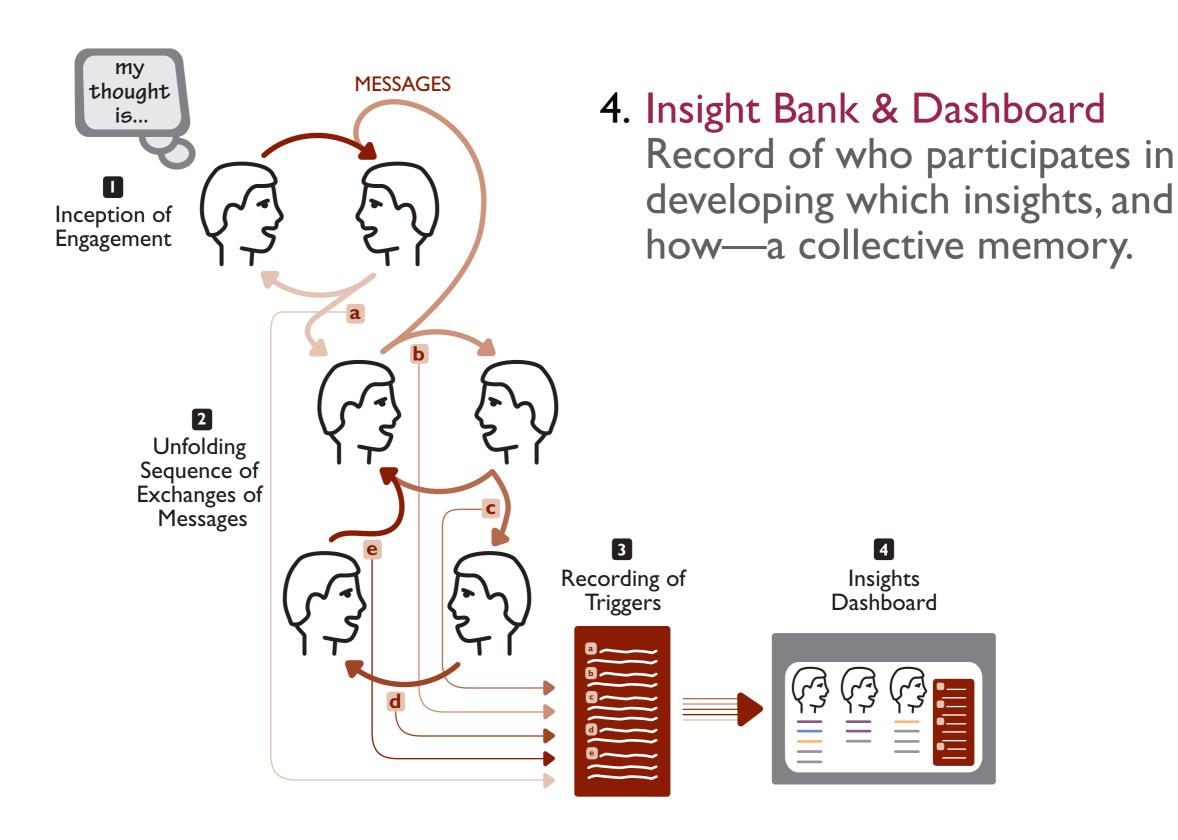


2. Unfolding Sequence of Exchanges of Messages Who says what, in response to prior messages, and in what order.









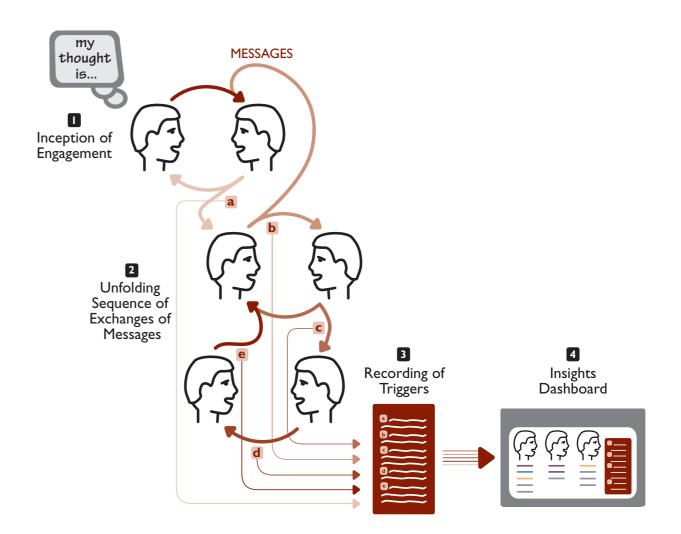


III. Conversations = Transactions

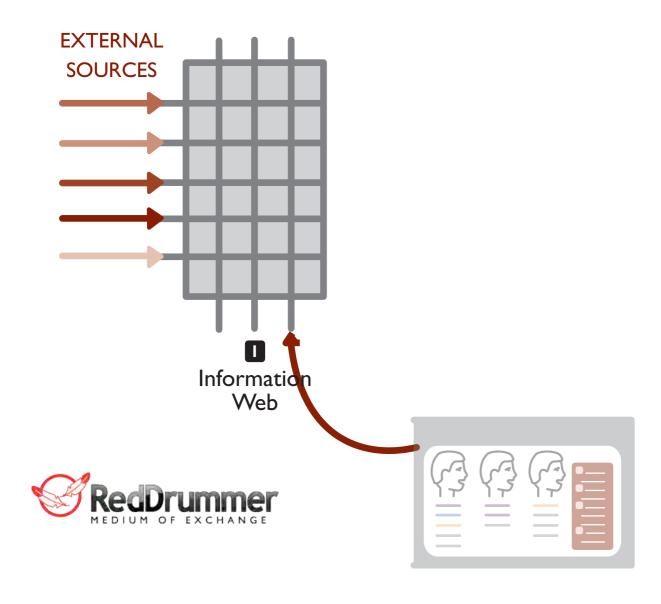
Enterprise software can accelerate the evolution of valuable insights.

User experiences must support trust, critical thinking, innovation, and conversation = transactions.

Services must be available seamlessly everywhere, on any device, continuously.

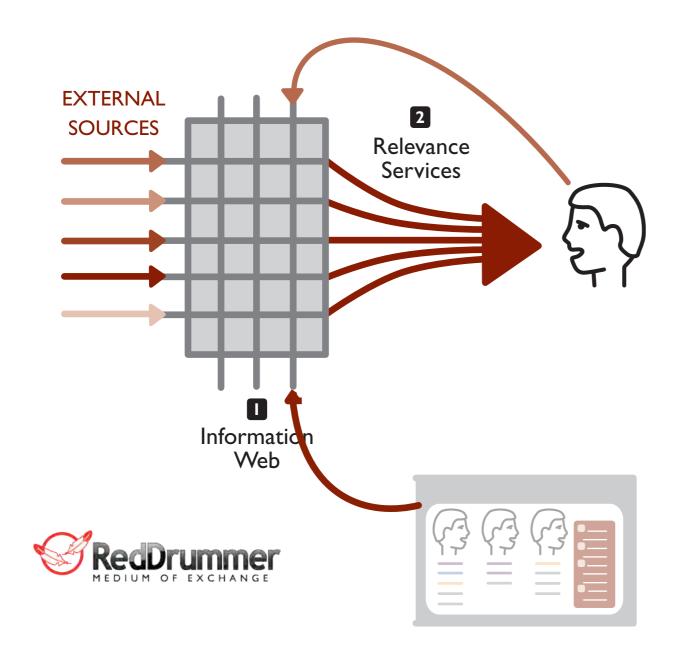






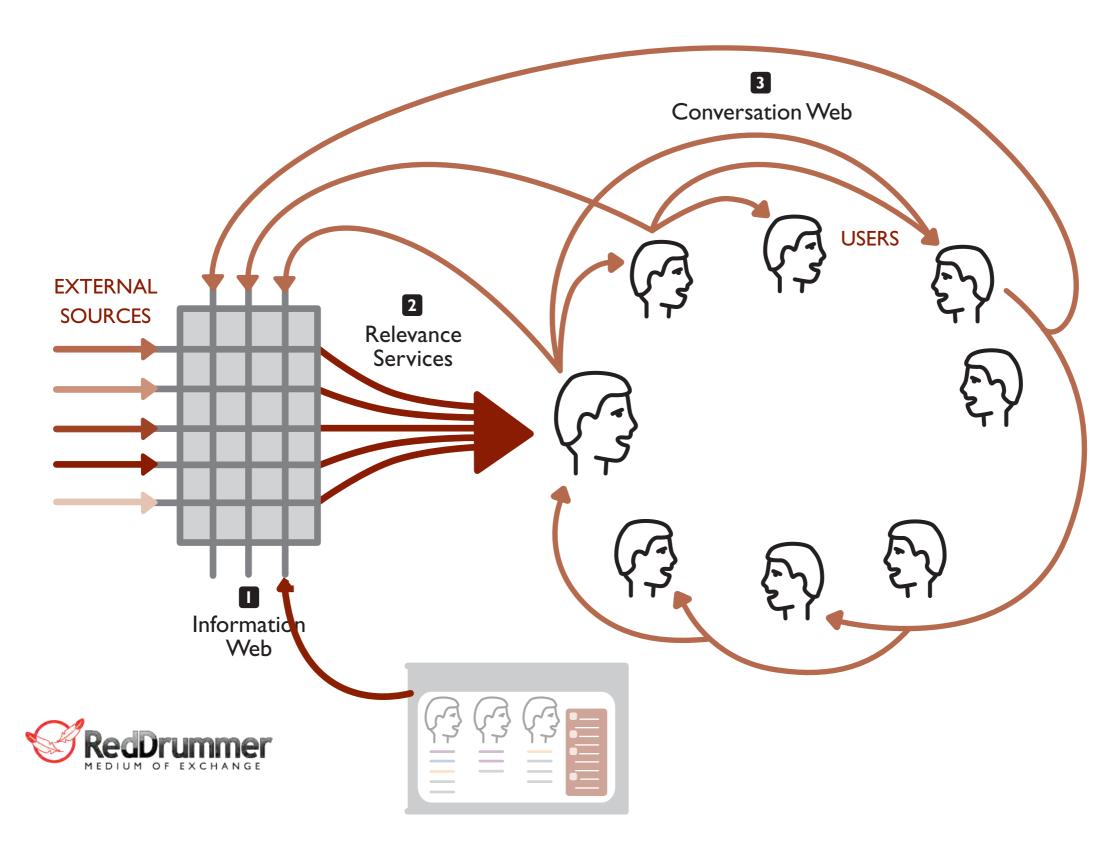
I. INFORMATION WEB

Automatically accumulates and manages internal and external content of any media type under bank-like privacy and security.



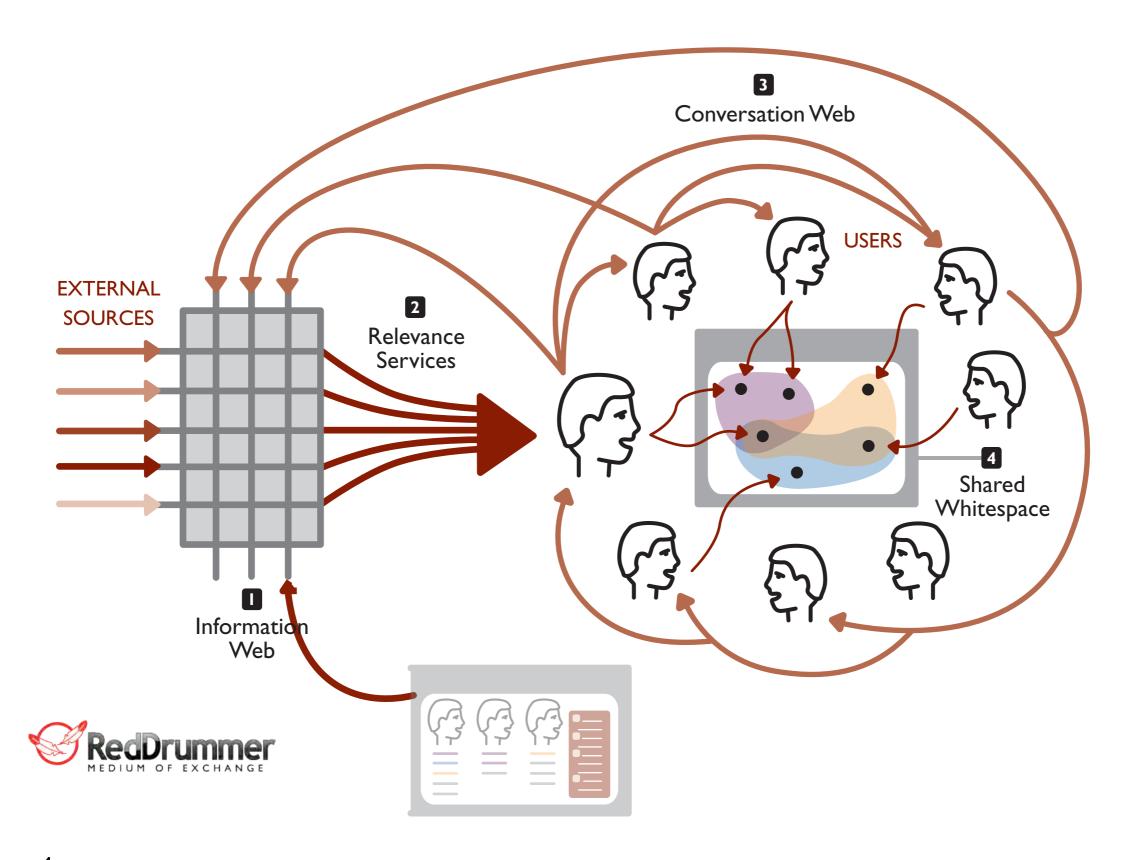
2. RELEVANCE SERVICES

Highlights or attenuates content based current context, user focus and context, prior knowledge and learning style.



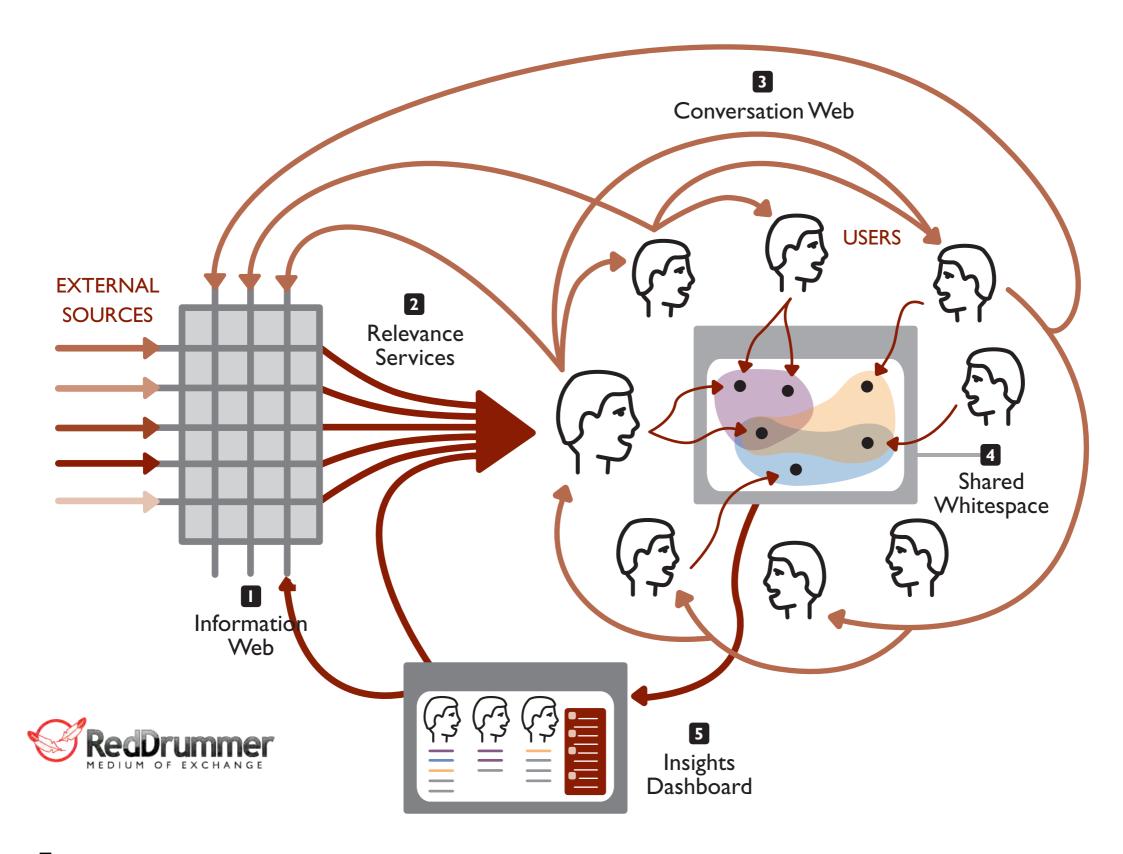
3. CONVERSATION WEB

Identifies requisite expertise for conversation, from inside as well as beyond a user's social graph.



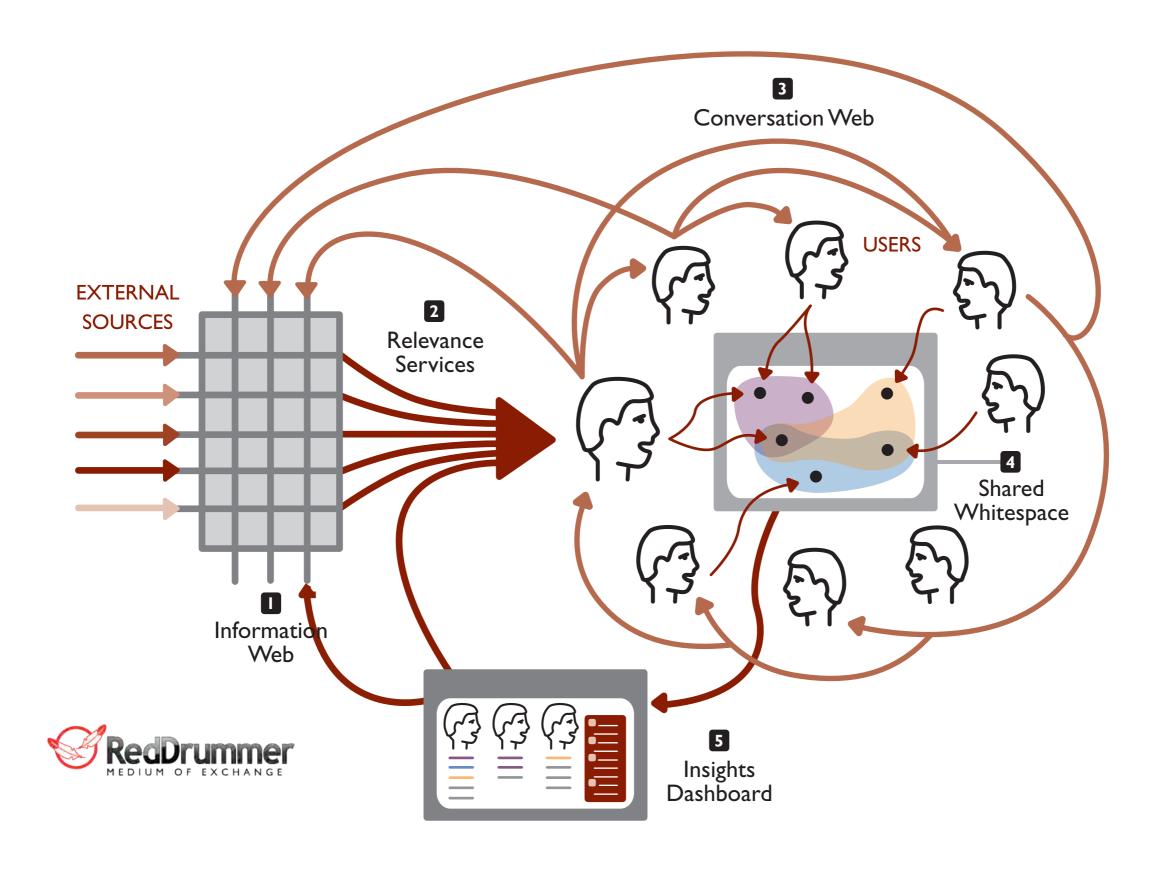
4. SHARED WHITESPACE

Facilitates agreements by visualizing proposals, acceptances and modifications, not merely routing and recording messages.



5. INSIGHT DASHBOARD & BANK

Tracks insight-generation, conversational participation, timing & triggers, and business consequences.



Integrated subsystems in platform for Conversations = Transactions

Summary

Organizations that rapidly evolve insights will grow faster than competitors in today's rapidly changing markets.

Wealth creation has shifted from prior knowledge to the ability to gain new-knowledge-in-action.

Innovation requires achieving

- speed-to-insight
- quality-of-insight
- economy-of-insight.

This means that it is more cost-effective to invest in processes for insight than in material possessions or present-day intellectual property (IP).



Synthesis

In the future, the most important transactions will not be exchange of money for goods. (Next phase for "atoms to bits".)

In the future, the most important transactions will be exchange of value for insights.

Investing in effective and convergent conversations is to invest in wealth creation in the next era.



What did industrial technology bring?

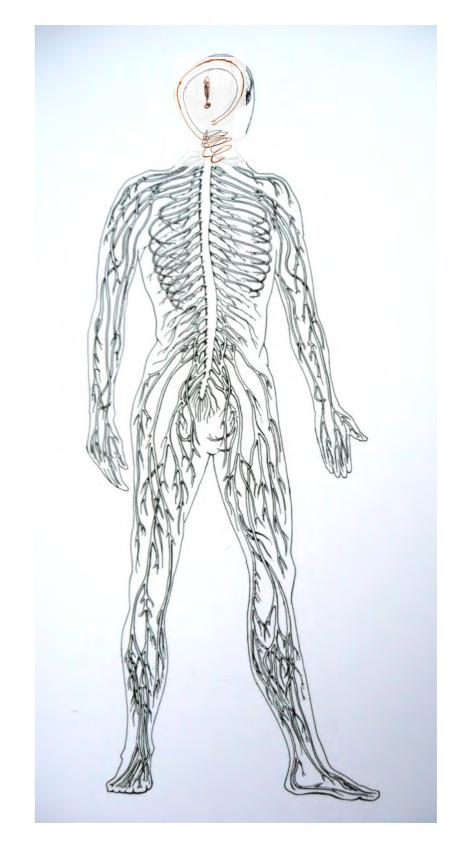
Extensions of our muscles





What did digital technology bring?

Extensions of our nervous system





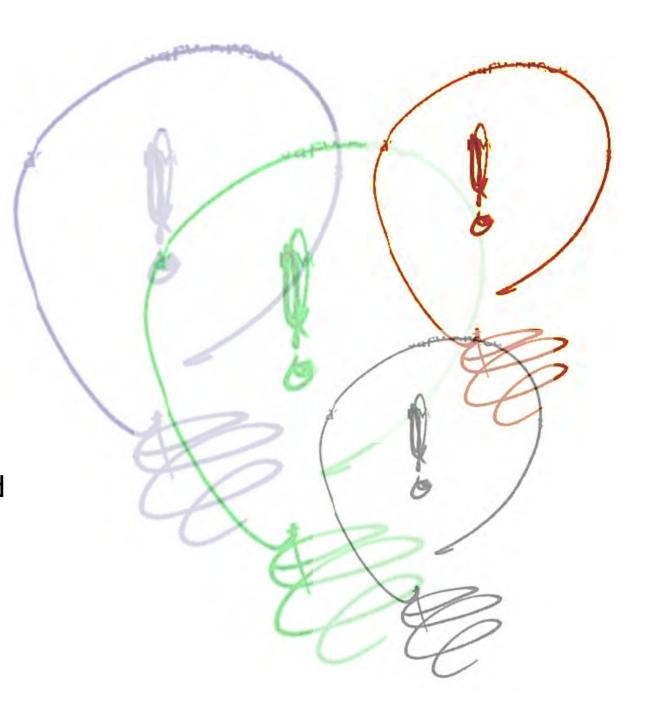
What did conversation technology bring?

Extensions of our collective minds

- social variety extended across the enterprise
- collective insight applied to wicked problems

Economic result = lowering the cost of generating valuable insights

Human result = accelerating our economic and social evolution





Machines & Revolutionary Eras

	Industrial	Information	Conversation
	Revolution	Revolution	Revolution
	1750—2010—?	1955—1995	1995—?
Machines	amplify muscles	amplify nervous system	amplify our collective mind
create wealth by lowering cost of	doing	lowering	evolving
	physical work	uncertainty	valuable insights





Epilogue

From an industrial age to an information age to a conversation age.

The future we see holds an economy of insight.

Do we know how far that takes us into the future? No.

Are we sure we will see this future? Yes...

Because wealth comes from insight.

Economy of Insight comes from software designed for Conversations = Transactions.



Thank you.

and with thanks to André Vellozo, Global CEO, RedDrummer Walter Lee, RedDrummer US

Paul Pangaro, Ph.D.
Global CTO, RedDrummer
pangaro@reddrummer.com





Eras	Industrial Age Worldview			Each coming era overlaps with the prior one.	
Every era has a dominant worldview that is the basis for creating value by exploiting a surplus to compensate for a scarcity.		Information Age Worldview	This creates confusion about how wealth may be created.		
			Conversation Age Worldview		
years	1760 to	1970 to	2010 to		???
constraint / primary cost	labor = time + effort	information processing	reaching in	sight	converging on effective plans
efficiencies sought	save = break work into time smaller pieces save = machine extension labor of muscles	break information into smaller pieces: DB records & fields, message packets coordination by message	evolving insights faster & cheaper via just-in-time conversations using the social graph		just-in-time design: faster & cheaper agreement through dialectic
		passing			
abundance	energy from fossil fuels	Moore's Law in computer hardware	Metcalfe's l of social ne		tracking of evolving agreements
means of wealth creation	mass production of product	mass production of data	demand-ac production		demand-activated innovation
technology of commoditization	hardware = machines + assembly lines	software = DBMS queries + messaging	services =	agreement + trusted nets	services = bank of insights
new constraint created	lack of flexibility	reaching coherence	creating ne	ew designs	insight inflation
	W. Lee and P. Pangaro: Economy of Ins	sight 2011			

Barriers

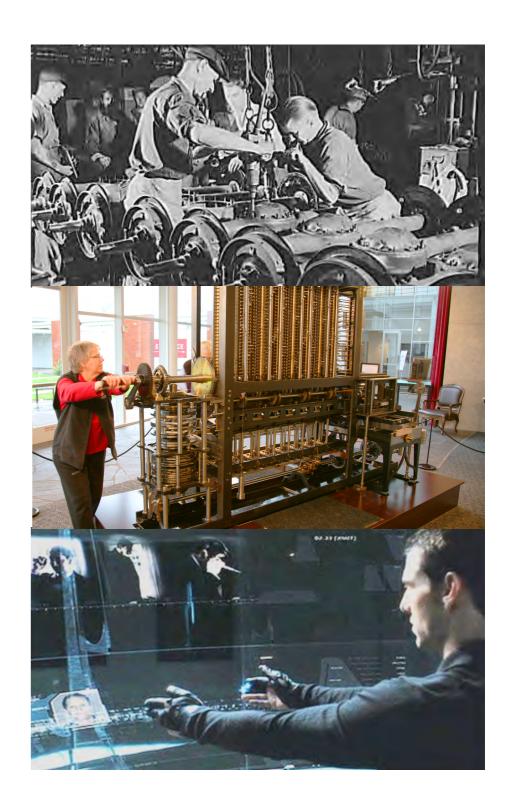
Shifting from an messaging / Shannon Information to a conversation model will be difficult.

This is because systemic change is difficult.

There are many barriers to change

- current processes and plans
- current thinking, beliefs, hidden paradigms
- current spending patterns
- current expectations
- current desires.

These barriers must be managed through a conversation about personal fears, social roles, and a future in which individual self-interest is valued and protected.



Communication vs. conversation

	communication	conversation		
theory	information theory	conversation theory		
focus	reliability of channel	reliability of understanding		
atom	message	distinction		
molecule	message repertoire	coherence		
objective + metric	correctness of message	degree of agreement		
strength	disambiguating	evolving knowledge		
limitation	not about new messages	takes effort to quantify		