Key Highlights: from Reviewing Scenario 2.1: Amy’s Candles Case Study

1. **Setting Up Information Management**: As Amy begins her business, she's embarking on an eight-step process to determine and manage her information needs.

2. **Business Model Creation (Step 1):**

- Amy drafts a business model to comprehend the major inflows and outflows of information.

- For instance, she gathers information about raw materials and equipment from her suppliers.

3. **Identification of Entities (Step 2):**

- Amy isolates and categorizes entities she needs to manage information about.

- Initial identified entities include suppliers, equipment, and materials.

A diagram of different types of candles

Description automatically generated

4. **Definition of Entities & Attributes (Step 3):**

- Amy delineates each entity and its accompanying attributes to define the information she'll need to gather and oversee.

- E.g., each supplier, piece of equipment, and material type might have distinct attributes to record.

A close-up of a list of materials

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5. **Entity Life Cycles (Step 4):**

- Every identified entity has a life cycle that Amy needs to describe.

- The life cycles, illustrated in Figure 2.14, reveal how data correlates with physical transactions like equipment orders.

A diagram of a company

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6. **Designing Information Systems (Step 5):**

- Processes for data management at each stage of an entity’s life cycle are needed.

- Amy conceptualizes systems for individual entities, with potential future integration.

7. **Processes in Subsystems (Step 6):**

- Each designed system includes various subsystems.

- These subsystems (like the one that captures equipment information) correspond to events in the entity’s life cycle.

A diagram of equipment management

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8. **Information Architecture Development (Step 7):**

- Amy curates an architecture showcasing the interrelations between identified entities.

A diagram of a product

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9. **Information Mapping (Step 8):**

- This step pinpoints the physical location of data within the organization.

- While Table 2.5 gives insights into the storage of paper-based data, similar mappings can illustrate digital information storage.

A white and blue document with black text

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10. **Summarized Needs & Actions from Scenario 2.1:**

- Amy's information management is crucial for:

- Capturing supplier, material, and equipment data.

- Outlining the entities and their attributes.

- Formulating processes for data acquisition, validation, storage, retrieval, utilization, and upkeep.

- Constructing protocols for data safety and access rights.

- Forming policies on data retention, archival, and eventual disposal.

In essence, Scenario 2.1 demonstrates the systematic approach Amy employs to manage information as she kickstarts her candle-making business.