

external objects that provide or receive information from processes. Dependency Analysis may result in a restructuring of the activity hierarchy diagram.

STEP 3: Perform Interaction Analysis

Within the scope of analysis, detail how the things the business does (activities) affect the things of interest to the business (data), using the techniques of *Entity Life Cycle Analysis* and *Process Logic Analysis*. *Entity Life Cycle Analysis* examines processes from the standpoint of data, and *Process Logic Analysis* examines data from the standpoint of a process.

A. Entity Life Cycle Analysis

For each entity type having a non-trivial life cycle, define the entity type's discrete states, and the processes that, when executed, cause entities of that entity type to change from one state to another. Record the entity states, state changes and affecting processes on an Entity Life Cycle Diagram, also known as a State Transition Diagram.

B. Process Logic Analysis

Define the effects that each elementary process has on the entity types it references. Record the effects on an Elementary process/Entity Type Matrix, or CRUD (Create-Read-Update-Delete) Matrix. Optionally, develop the detailed logic for each elementary process in a Process Action Diagram.

Interaction Analysis may result in a restructuring of the models developed during *Data Analysis* and *Activity Analysis*. The Data, Activity and *Interaction Analysis* methods should be employed iteratively until the information model is complete and correct.

STEP 4: Publish Analysis Documentation

STEP 5: Conduct IT Model Review Meeting

- i. Set meeting date and time
- ii. Distribute the Analysis documentation to participants at least three working days in advance of the meeting.
- iii. Hold the meeting:
Review the analysis model for correctness, completeness, and consistency
Record any issues that arise during the meeting

STEP 6: Investigate and Resolve IT Model Review Issues