

Classification – What is it? And How Can it Control the Content Chaos?



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Market Education

- Peer Networking
- Professional Development
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AIIM Presents:



Classification – What is it? And How Can it Control the Content Chaos?

Theresa Resek – Director, AIIM Webinars

Leslie Owens - Senior Analyst, Forrester Research

Julie Vaccaro – IBM Classification Module & Content Assessment, IBM Software Group





Introducing our Featured Speaker



Leslie Owens Senior Analyst Forrester Research





Agenda

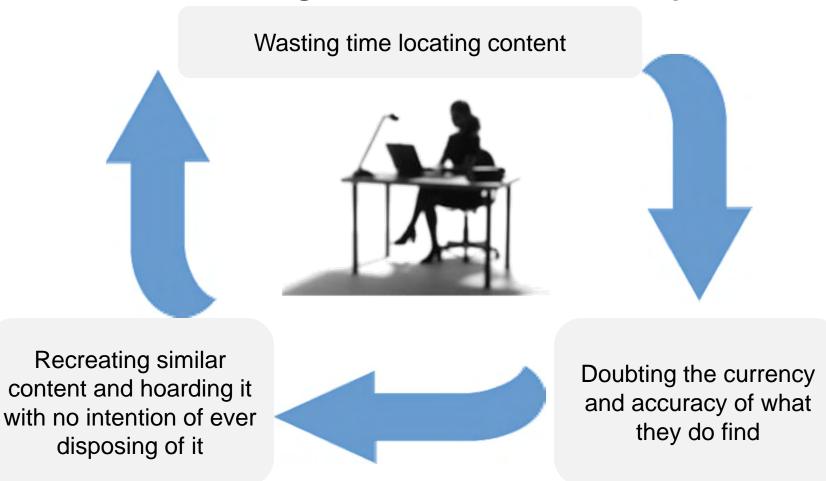
All unstructured content is not equal

How classification helps to safeguard and make the most of content that matters

Recommendations

Information workers can't find what they need in the enterprise content swamp

Workers get stuck in an endless loop



Content is easy to create, hard to manage, harder still to delete

- Increased storage is a stopgap solution.
- Expensive information
 management tools do nothing
 without a corresponding
 commitment to information
 governance.
- Unrestricted content (and metadata) proliferates without information management processes in place.



Information management processes often meet resistance

Create

Many authors create content in many different repositories

Organize

Manual methods for modeling and enriching content don't keep up

Access

 Information systems offer search and tagging functionality of varying levels of sophistication

Maintain

Authors move on once the content is saved, but the content persists

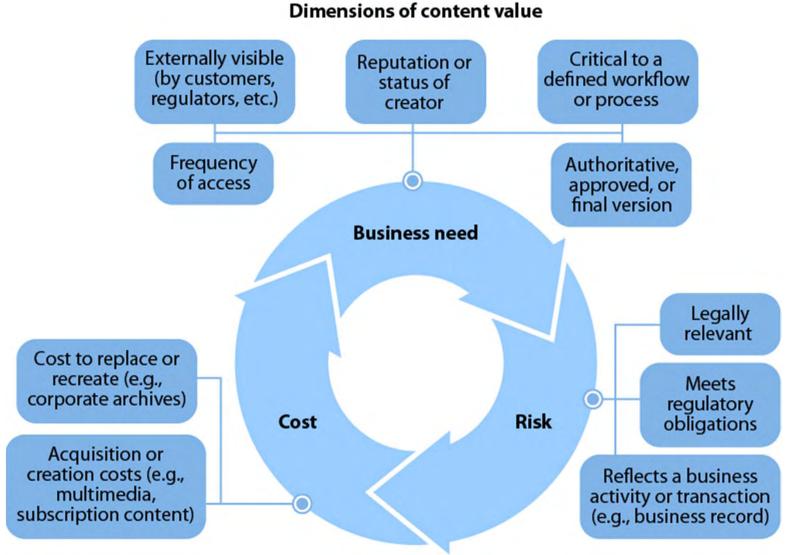
Dispose

Hard drives, Web, file shares, team workspaces, email

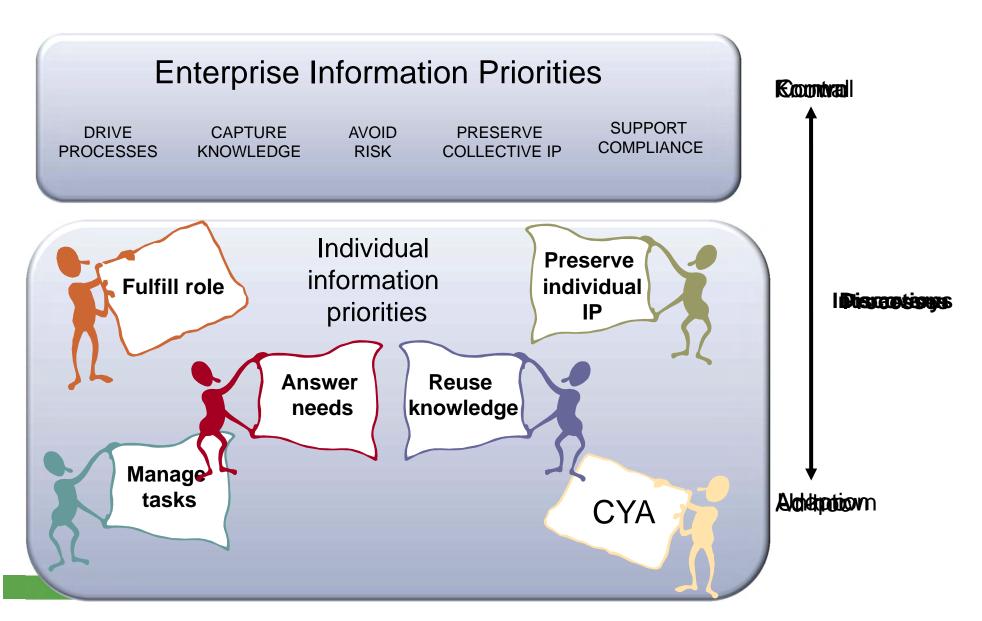
Before you embark on a sweeping enterprise information classification initiative, remember:

- It's inefficient (and impossible) to manage all content with rigor.
 - Be prepared to articulate the case for why classification is necessary
 - Identify content categories that can go unmanaged or semi managed
- <u>Enterprise</u> information management priorities trump <u>individual</u> information management priorities
 - Align with enterprise objectives like reducing risk and cutting costs

Consider the value of content before you manage it



Persuasive classification strategies align with enterprise information priorities



Agenda

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How classification helps to safeguard and make the most of content that matters

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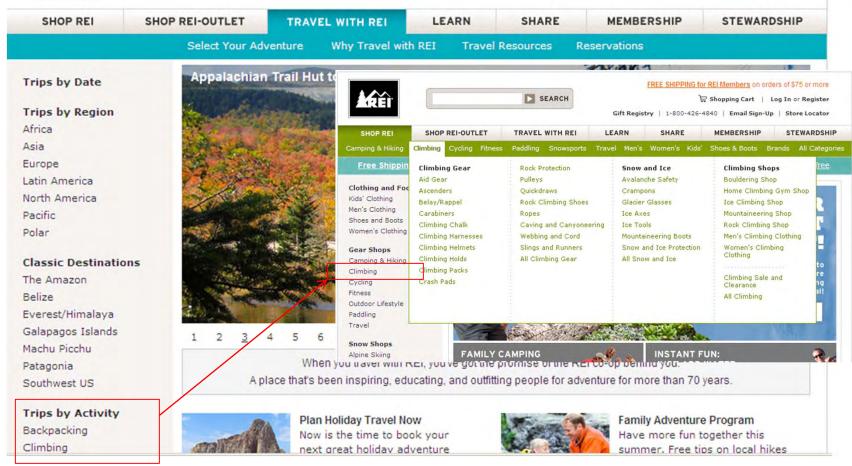
What is the purpose of classification?

- Organize things into groups
- Create relationships between things
- Control variations of expressing concepts
- Capture and model discrepancies in language
- Track administrative, technical and descriptive metadata about information



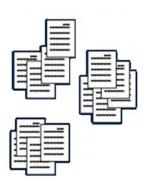
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Information assets can be classified in many ways depending on business objectives

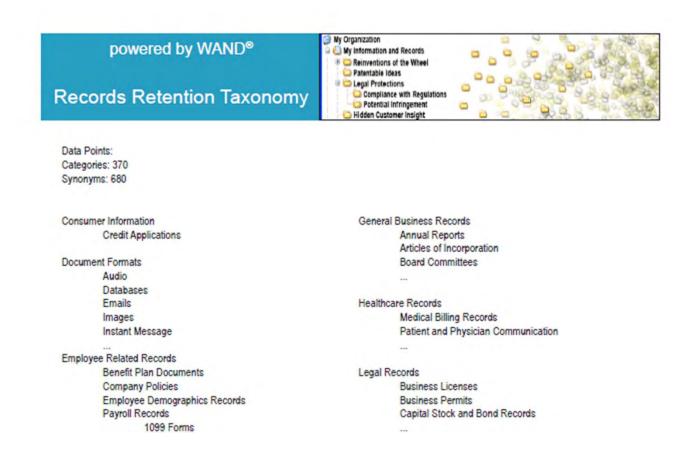
- Security level (e.g., Confidential)
- Retention metadata (e.g., Series #, Series name, retention period)
- Subject / topic (e.g., Competitive intelligence)
- Location (US>California>Palo Alto)
- Process/Function (product development)
- Product line (Widgets>Widgets 2.0)
- Source information (e.g., Nielsen)
- Document type (e.g., market study)



Existing classification schemes within reach

- Organization charts
- Intranet site map
- File plans
- Asset inventories
- Lines of business
- Geographic regions

Pre built classification schema are available for purchase



Information classification often starts with security

Policies, standards, guidelines and procedures:

- Define classification terms (e.g., sensitive, proprietary)
- Detail how standards will be implemented
- Outline actionable procedures to operate in alignment with standards
- Link to relevant laws and regulations

Identify chain of command, roles, responsibilities

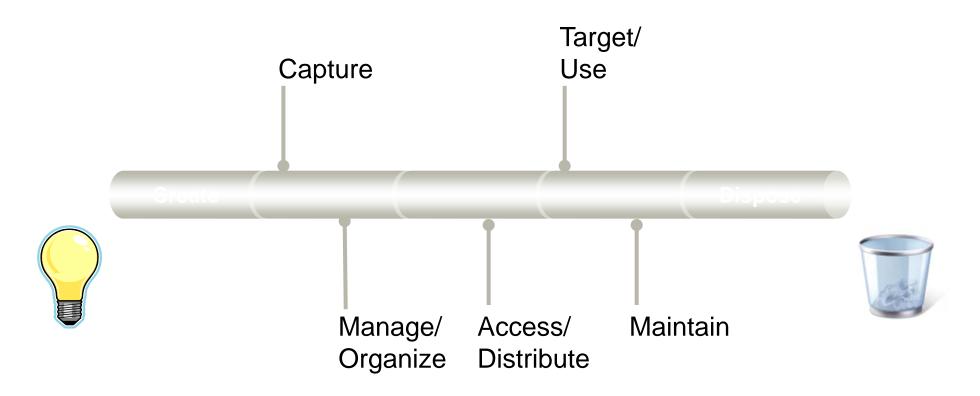


A classification strategy reflects your organization's vision for how information is managed and used

Includes:

- Business process examples
 - Look for well defined processes such as help desk support or sensitive restricted processes such as quarterly results release
- Flow charts, task maps
- Defined methodology or approach
- Governance/ enforcement plan with affected functional areas (security, legal, GRC, content management, records management)

Key decision: when and where will classification take place?



The Information Classification Maturity Model

Outcome

Level 5: Single taxonomy and classification framework across all information types, proactively delivered in single semantic abstraction layer to serve all information workers

Level 4: Data and content classification mature enough to allow manual, reactive convergence of targeted data and content in certain information access environments

Data and content convergence

Level 3: Common, shared business and IT metadata for multiple master data domains

Level 2: Business glossary; improved business/IT collaboration for targeted data domains and usage

Level 1: Reusable data mappings; IT-centric metadata usage

Level 3: Classification scheme with custom relationships; content enriched throughout its life cycle

Level 2: Content tagged with metadata from consistently named fields using a controlled vocabulary or glossary

Level 1: Unstructured content with descriptive keywords

Data-centric

Information-centric

Content-centric

Governance required

Agenda

All unstructured content is not equal

How classification helps to safeguard and make the most of content that matters

Recommendations

Recommendations

Get buy-in

 Find passionate business stakeholders and other roles within IT (such as storage, infrastructure, archiving, and security)

Define your classification target(s)

 Establish guiding principles around what high-value information looks like, based on business goals like risk management, embedded innovation, improved customer satisfaction, and cost reduction.

Slate classification processes into your information lifecycle(s)

 Identify systems, information, and existing schema. Know the gaps and opportunities in your existing tools. Define a practical approach in light of current state, vision and existing functionality.

Thank you

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Upcoming Teleconference:

Enterprise Search: Bridging the Vendor/Customer Divide, August 11

Join us for our Building A Successful Information Architecture Practice Workshop, September 21, Boston

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Julie Vaccaro Offering Team Lead IBM Classification Module & Content Assessment IBM Software Group

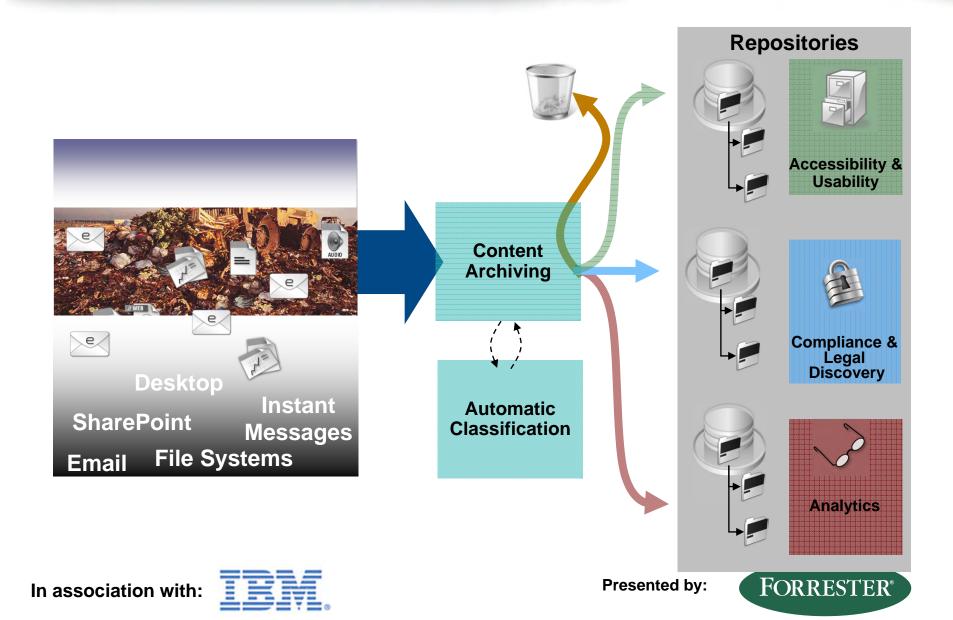




Why Organizations need Classification?

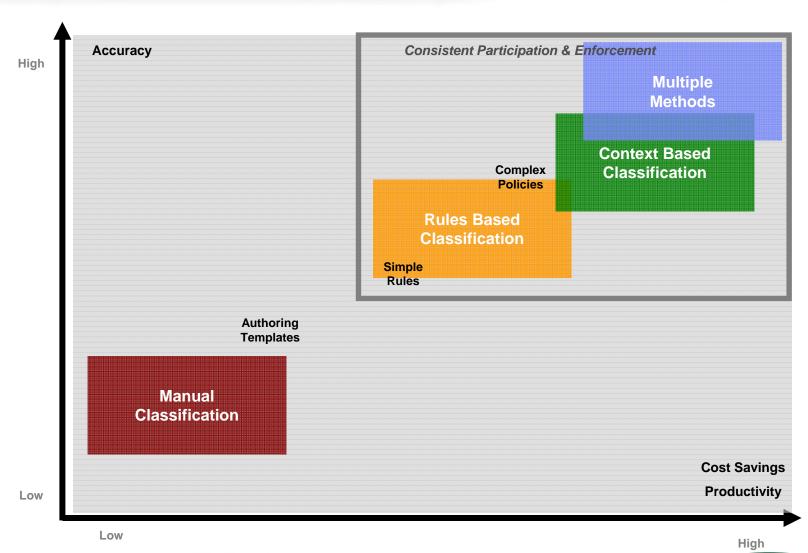
Accessibility, Usability, Compliance, Discovery, Analytics





Classification Methods What are the options to classify unstructured content?





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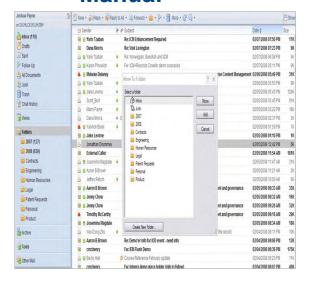




Classification Methods



Manual



Rules-based

To: Bob Smith <Bob.Smith@hotmail.com>
From: Bill Roker

Subject: Market Movement

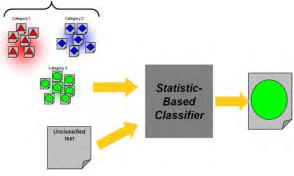
Bob,
Hope you're doing well. I've got a sure thing going with the stock we spoke about on the phone. I think its time to pull the trigger for my client. The client's name is John Doe. His social is 123-45-6789. He's totally on board and he's excited to take advantage of this new offer.

Talk to you tomorrow,
Bill
Bill Roker
212-555-1234
Financial Advisors, Inc.

- Time consuming
- Inaccurate
- Inconsistent

- Coarse, not granular enough
- Rules subject to changing environment
- Expensive to maintain
- Coordination between IT and LOB

Context-based

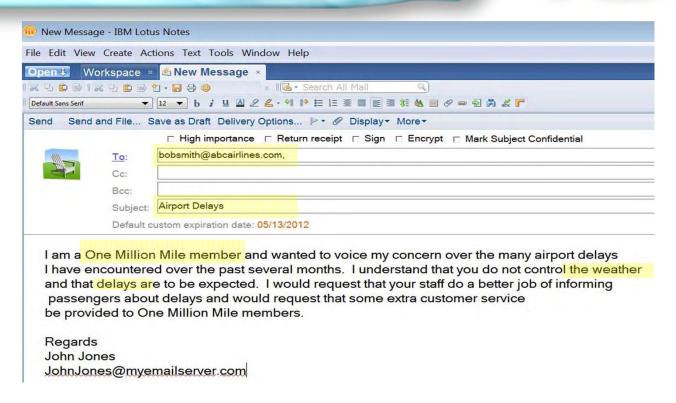




- Creates category profiles through Natural Language Processing/text analysis
- Compiles a training set with concepts and words that typify the incoming documents
- Uses statistical analysis to compare incoming content with the profiles of the trained categories

Comparison of Classification Methods





- Manual classification might yield "Correspondence" or "Complaint"
- Rules-based classification needs rules for "One Million Mile", "delay", "weather" and what else?
- Context-based Approach
 - Accessibility: Presidential, High Value Client
 - Usability: Routed to a High Value Client Representative
 - Compliance: High Value Retention Rules
 - Analytics: Analyze content for High Value Client feedback

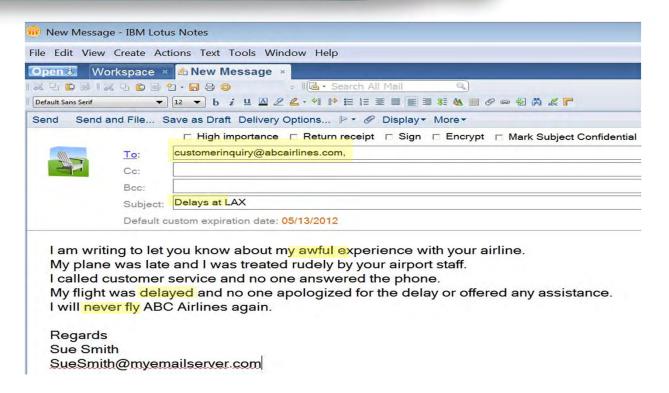
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Comparison of Classification Methods





- Manual classification might yield "Correspondence" or "Complaint"
- Rules-based classification needs rules for "awful", "delay", "never" and what else?
- Context-based Approach
 - Accessibility: Complaint
 - Usability: Routed to Client Representative specializing in "Complaints"
 - Compliance: Complaint Retention Rules
 - Analytics: Analyze content for Customer Satisfaction feedback

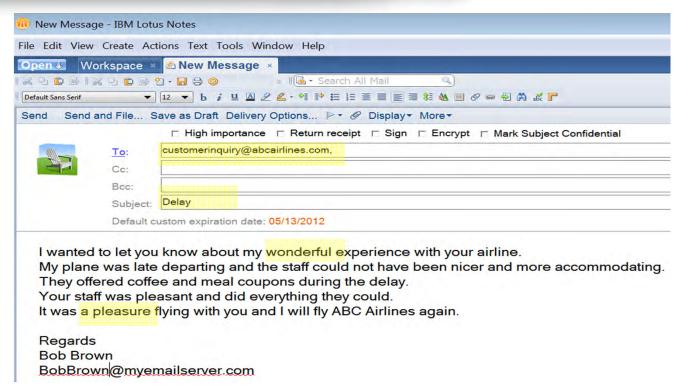
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Comparison of Classification Methods





- Manual classification might yield "Correspondence"
- Rules-based classification needs rules for "wonderful", "delay", "pleasure" and what else?
- Context-based Approach
 - Accessibility: Compliment
 - Usability: Routed to Client Representative for up-sell/cross-sell opportunities
 - Compliance: Compliment Retention Rules
 - Analytics: Analyze content for Customer Satisfaction feedback

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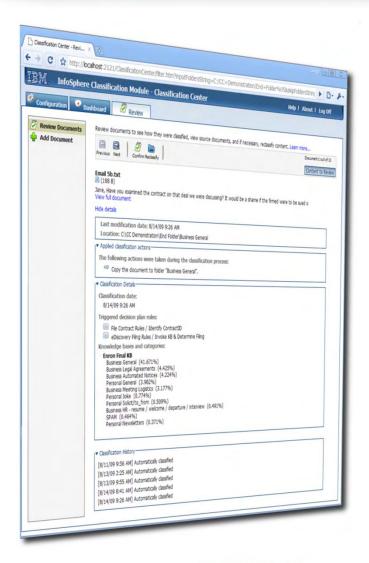




IBM Classification Module

Automating content sensitive decisions





- Intelligent application of policies via automatic, advanced classification
- Combines best automated methods: context-sensitive and rules-based
- Acquires domain specificity from your own content through training
- Unique learning technology for adaptive classification improves accuracy over time
- Enterprise-wide, single-source of content classification
- Integrated with IBM ECM applications: Content Collector, Enterprise Records, Content Analytics and Search, eDiscovery, Content Repositories and more
- Market proven, scalable platform

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Next Steps



 Learn how classification can help you improve findability, usability, compliance, and analysis:

http://www-01.ibm.com/software/data/content-management/classification/

See how other organizations are using IBM Classification Module:

http://public.dhe.ibm.com/common/ssi/ecm/en/imw14166usen/IMW14166 USEN.PDF





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