# Organizational structure analysis

## Baseline

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| Who and what are we now? | <Organization type/name> |  |
| Key areas  Elicited or commonly used words associated with the types of results that you want to see. |  |  |
| Assets to use  Skills, roles, activities and values you want to incorporate while performing the tasks due to past successes or faith in future outcome. Projects will leverage these.  SWOT strengths. |  |  |
| Assets to avoid  Personal or corporate guidelines you want to not use due to lack of effectiveness, training, or belief. Projects will minimize these.  SWOT weaknesses. |  |  |
| Areas of value  Types of results that you want to see. Mixed real-world desired solution areas of interest from brainstorming. Projects will expand the business domain here.  SWOT opportunities. |  |  |
| Areas of risk  Areas that are creating stress and problems. Projects will try to mitigate or solve these.  SWOT threats. |  |  |
| Constraints  Things that are constant and unchangeable especially legal and environmental.  Physics, weather, federal and state legislation, asset availability. |  |  |

## Governance

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| Why? (Strategy) |  |  |
| 1 Beliefs  The core values that guide your life or organization.  Philosophy, politics, culture, creed. |  |  |
| 2 Vision  The focus that provides the leadership with motivation and understanding. Constrained by domain of application. Senior executive leadership.  Beliefs that imply action. |  |  |
| 3 Principles  The vision applied to general scenarios to understand how to apply it. Executives.  Guidelines for decisions. |  |  |
| 4 Policies  The general way or a set of rules to implement principles in a domain. Senior management.  Decision frameworks |  |  |
| 5 Rules  The application of a principle to a functional or non-functional area. Management.  Decisions. |  |  |

## Non-functional requirements

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| How? |  |  |
| 1 CSFs  Output categories managed by understanding of information to provide best results.  Success conditions. Ethics. |  |  |
| 2 KPIs  The kinds of intelligence that need to be interpreted to be able to know if the CSFs are being controlled.  Informational summaries. Dashboards. |  |  |
| 3a Metrics  The measurement description used to provide data to an analyst for creating a combined value as a KPI.  Collecting and reporting units |  |  |
| 3b Measurements  The quantitative data used to consolidate into KPIs and designed by metrics.  Raw data. |  |  |

## Functional requirements

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| What do we want to do? (Operations and tactics) |  |  |
| 1 Missions  How leadership interprets the vision to provide high level strategic value assessments for management to create projects from. Often seen as a how.  Strategy, scope. Theater operations. |  |  |
| 2 Goals  A set of related business values that could be wrapped into a large project.  Theme. Campaign. |  |  |
| 3 Processes  Achievable business value to capture. State independent.  Epic, problem statement to solve, project, value. Battle. |  |  |
| 4 Objective  Repeatable and measurable outcomes which lead towards the objectives. Can be state dependent.  Use case, user story, recipe. Engagement. |  |  |
| 5 Milestones  An intermediate measure of the progress of a process that allows a measurement to be taken.  Target based on KPIs, partial use case. |  |  |
| 6 Tasks  The lowest level activity to be performed.  Step, instruction, statement. Strike, attack, action. |  |  |