

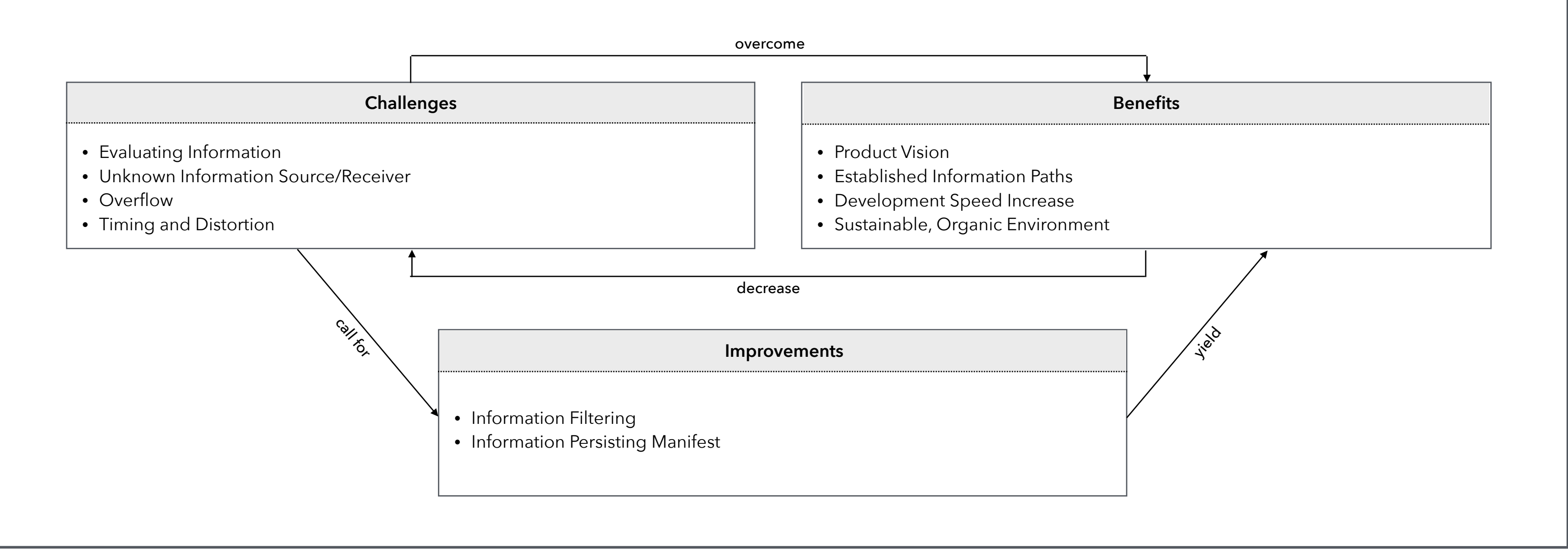
Information
as a manifestation and persistence of communication giving a static picture

The diagram illustrates the relationship between Challenges, Benefits, and Improvements in the context of information systems. It consists of three main boxes arranged in a triangle, connected by arrows indicating causal or feedback relationships.

- Challenges** (Top Left):
  - Evaluating Information
  - Unknown Information Source/Receiver
  - Overflow
  - Timing and Distortion
- Benefits** (Top Right):
  - Product Vision
  - Established Information Paths
  - Development Speed Increase
  - Sustainable, Organic Environment
- Improvements** (Bottom Center):
  - Information Filtering
  - Information Persisting Manifest

The relationships are indicated by arrows:

- An arrow labeled **overcome** points from **Challenges** to **Benefits**.
- An arrow labeled **decrease** points from **Benefits** to **Challenges**.
- An arrow labeled **call for** points from **Challenges** to **Improvements**.
- An arrow labeled **yield** points from **Improvements** to **Benefits**.



<b>Communication</b> as a form of humans dynamically exchanging information through various channels.
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graph TD
    Challenges[Challenges] -- overcome --> Benefits[Benefits]
    Benefits -- decrease --> Improvements[Improvements]
    Improvements -- call for --> Challenges

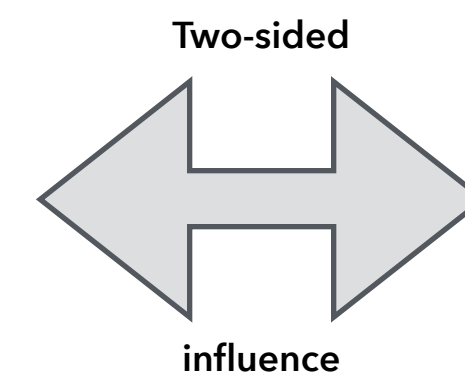
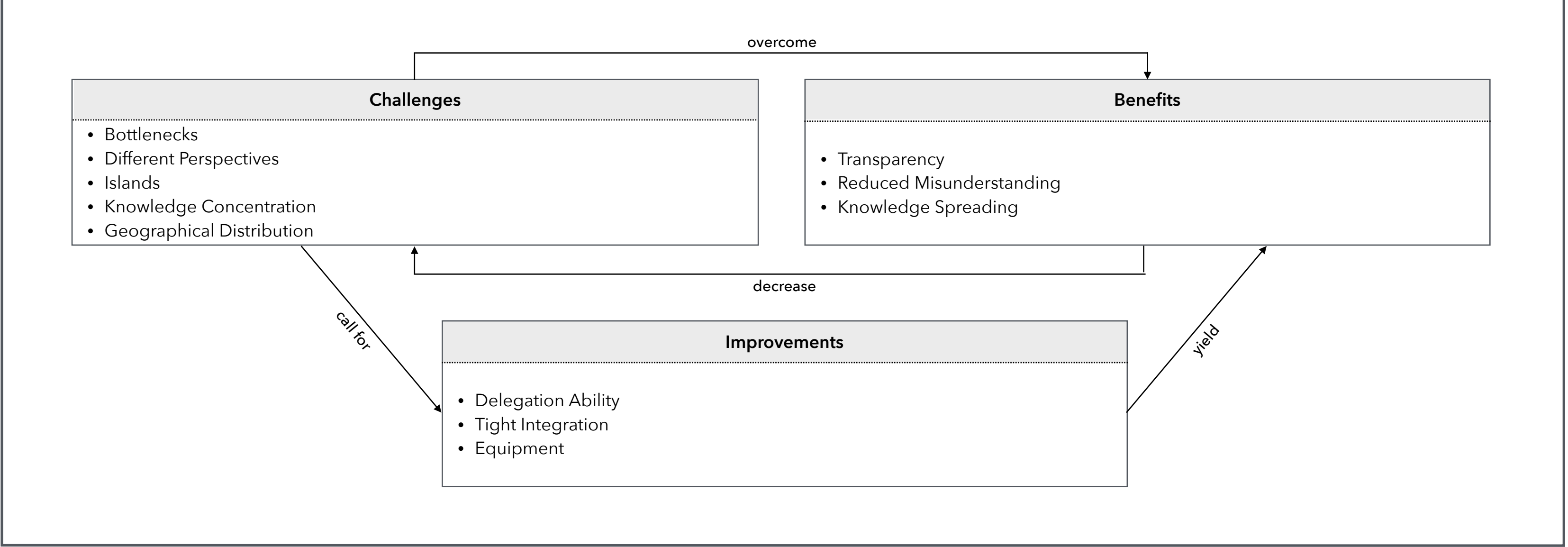
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The diagram illustrates a cyclical relationship between three concepts: Challenges, Benefits, and Improvements.

- Challenges** (top left) include:
  - Bottlenecks
  - Different Perspectives
  - Islands
  - Knowledge Concentration
  - Geographical Distribution
- Benefits** (top right) include:
  - Transparency
  - Reduced Misunderstanding
  - Knowledge Spreading
- Improvements** (bottom center) include:
  - Delegation Ability
  - Tight Integration
  - Equipment

The relationships are as follows:

- An arrow labeled **overcome** points from **Challenges** to **Benefits**.
- An arrow labeled **decrease** points from **Benefits** to **Improvements**.
- An arrow labeled **call for** points from **Improvements** back to **Challenges**.



<b>Trade-offs</b>
a dynamic model of forces whose balances yield various hindrances in productivity

The diagram illustrates the relationships between four key components in a system, arranged in a diamond shape with a central box. At the top is the **Organisation** box, which contains a trade-off between **Transparent** and **Islands**. Below it is the **Productivity Characteristics** box, which lists five factors: Dependencies, Unplanned Work, Unknown Domain, Information Search, External Influences, and Technical Environment. To the left is the **XFT Empowerment** box, containing a trade-off between **Responsibility Specialised** and **Responsibility Broadened**. To the right is the **XFT Workflow** box, containing a trade-off between **Collaborative** and **Interconnected**. Arrows indicate the following relationships: **Organisation** influences both **XFT Empowerment** and **XFT Workflow**; **Productivity Characteristics** impacts both **XFT Empowerment** and **XFT Workflow**; and **XFT Empowerment** influences **XFT Workflow**. Additionally, large grey arrows at the top point towards the **Organisation** box from the left and right edges of the diagram.

```

graph TD
    Org[Organisation] -- influences --> XFT_E[XFT Empowerment]
    Org -- influences --> XFT_W[XFT Workflow]
    PC[Productivity Characteristics] -- impacts --> XFT_E
    PC -- impacts --> XFT_W
    XFT_E -- influences --> XFT_W

```

**Organisation**

Transparent vs. Islands  
Trade-off

**Productivity Characteristics**


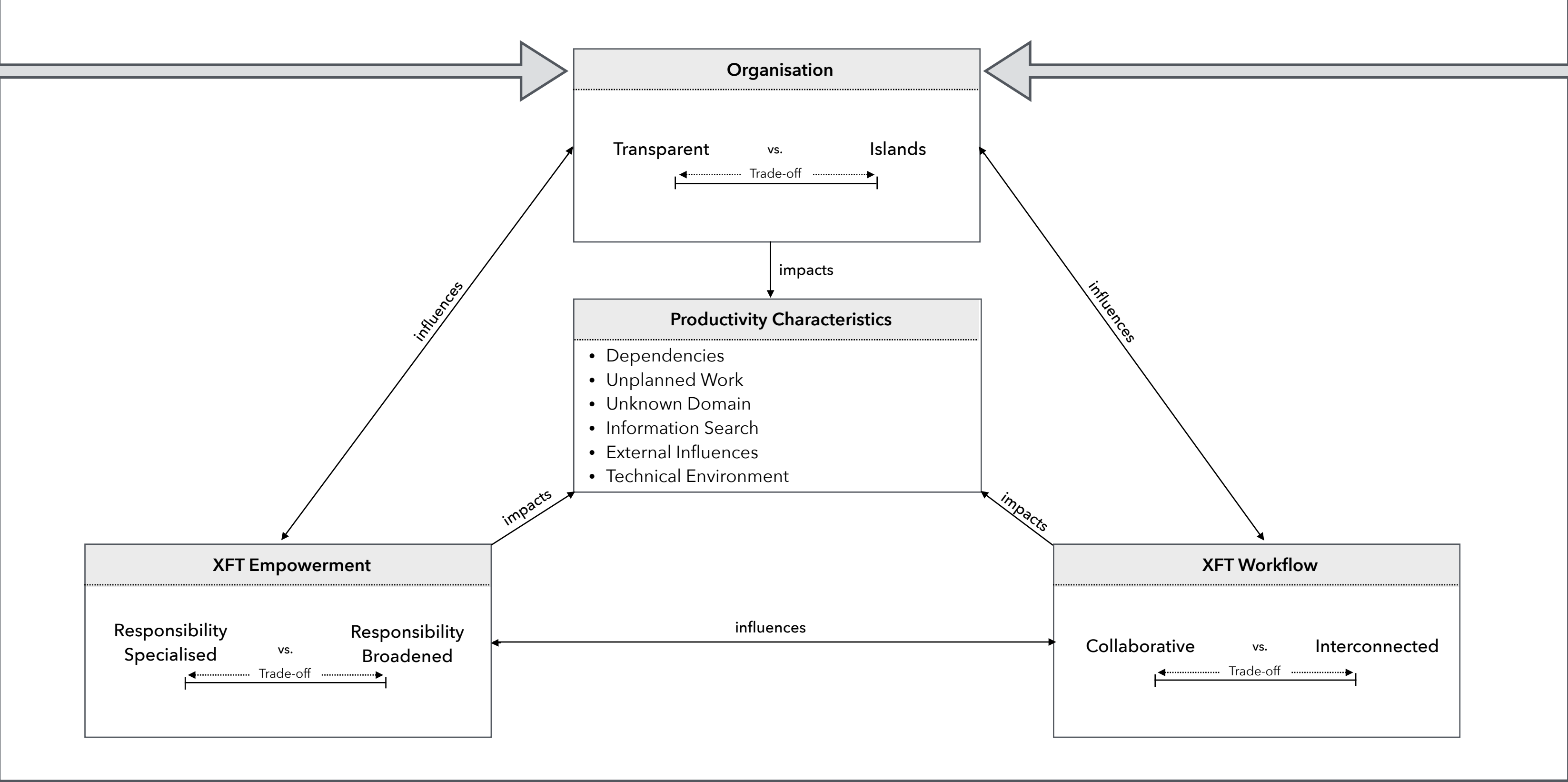
- Dependencies
- Unplanned Work
- Unknown Domain
- Information Search
- External Influences
- Technical Environment

**XFT Empowerment**

Responsibility Specialised vs. Responsibility Broadened  
Trade-off

**XFT Workflow**

Collaborative vs. Interconnected  
Trade-off



Two-sided influence

Two-sided influence