

Information
as a single manifestation of the contents
of a message

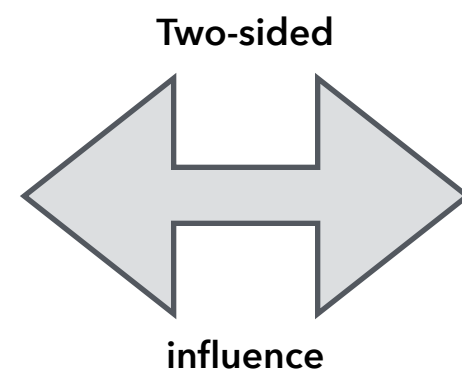
```
graph TD; Challenges[Challenges] -- decrease --> Benefits[Benefits]; Challenges -- call for --> Improvements[Improvements]; Improvements -- yield --> Benefits;
```

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, with arrows indicating the flow of influence.

- Challenges** (Top Left):
 - Evaluating Information
 - Unknown Information Source/Receiver
 - Overflow
 - Timing and Distortion
- Benefits** (Top Right):
 - Established Information Paths
 - Development Speed Increase
 - Knowledge Spreading
- Improvements** (Bottom Center):
 - Information Filtering
 - Information Persisting Manifest
 - Accessible Intranet

The relationships are as follows:

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



Communication as a form of humans dynamically exchanging information through various channels.

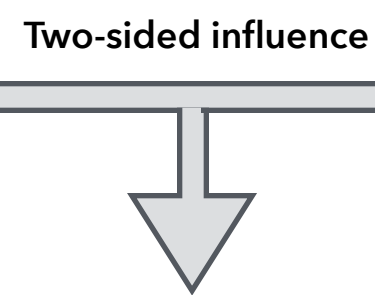
```
graph TD; Challenges[Challenges] -- decrease --> Benefits[Benefits]; Challenges -- "call for" --> Improvements[Improvements]; Improvements -- "yield" --> Benefits;
```

The diagram illustrates the relationship between Challenges, Benefits, and Improvements in a distributed system. It consists of three main components arranged in a triangle:

- Challenges** (Top Left):
 - Bottlenecks
 - Different Perspectives
 - Islands
 - Geographical Distribution
- Benefits** (Top Right):
 - Transparency
 - Reduced Misunderstanding
 - Natural Communication
- Improvements** (Bottom Center):
 - Delegation Ability
 - Tight Integration
 - Equipment

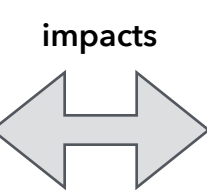
The relationships between these components are indicated by arrows:

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



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

The diagram illustrates the relationship between Organisation, XFT Empowerment, and XFT Workflow. At the top, a box labeled "Organisation" contains a horizontal trade-off between "Transparent" and "Islands", with "vs." in the middle and a double-headed arrow labeled "Trade-off" below. Below this, two boxes are shown: "XFT Empowerment" on the left and "XFT Workflow" on the right. The "XFT Empowerment" box contains a horizontal trade-off between "Responsibility Broadened" and "Responsibility Specialised", with "vs." in the middle and a double-headed arrow labeled "Trade-off" below. The "XFT Workflow" box contains a horizontal trade-off between "Emergent" and "Static", with "vs." in the middle and a double-headed arrow labeled "Trade-off" below. A large double-headed arrow labeled "impacts" connects the two boxes. At the bottom, the word "generates" is written, with a small box below it.



Productivity Characteristics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dependencies • Unplanned Work • Unknown Domain • Information Search • External Influences • Technical Environment • Product Vision

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