

Chapter 1.3

Exploring Enterprise Information Systems

Malihe Tabatabaie
University of York, UK

Richard Paige
University of York, UK

Chris Kimble
Euromed Marseille École de Management, France

ABSTRACT

The concept of an Enterprise Information System (EIS) has arisen from the need to deal with the increasingly volatile requirements of modern large-scale organisations. An EIS is a platform capable of supporting and integrating a wide range of activities across an organisation. In principle, the concept is useful and applicable to any large and SMEs, international or national business organisation. However, the range of applications for EIS is growing and they are now being used to support e-government, health care, and non-profit / non-governmental organisations. This chapter reviews research and development efforts related to EIS, and as a result attempts to precisely define the boundaries for the

concept of EIS, i.e., identifying what is and what is not an EIS. Based on this domain analysis, a proposal for using goal-oriented modelling techniques for building EIS is constructed; the proposal is made more concrete through illustration via an example.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on a grand challenge for organisations: dealing with their evolving requirements and goals, and the impact of these changes on their Information Technology (IT). In particular, we are interested in large-scale organisations such as multi-national companies, or public-sector organisations, which are sometimes called *enterprises* in the literature.

Organisations use IT in many different ways: to facilitate communication, to support commercial

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-60566-856-7.ch021

transactions, to advertise, etc. In order to understand the effect of organisational and enterprise changes on use of IT, we start by defining the nature of an organisation. The current literature defines that an organisation is thus about a group of elements (human, automated system, structure, policy etc) that are arranged in a specific manner to accomplish a particular purpose (Buck, 2000; Laudon & Laudon, 2007; Terry, 1975). This definition applies to small, medium, and large-scale organisations.

As we said earlier, a large-scale organisation can sometimes be designated by the word *enterprise*. However, we find it helpful to be more precise in defining enterprise; in our view, an enterprise is a large-scale organisation that is involved in, and must orchestrate, more than one independent business processes. We come to this definition by observing that many organisations, such as small IT houses, engage in a single business process. Identically some large organisations, such as online retailers, have a single business process. Organisations that have many different business processes, that must be coordinated in some way, such as Mitsubishi, have different requirements and different characteristics. Such organisations are often very large scale (e.g., public health organisations) and multi-national. In our view, the need to coordinate different business processes is a key characteristic in distinguishing an enterprise from another organisation.

This paper investigates the validity of an assumption regarding the root of complexity of IT systems in complex organisations, where the IT systems support business processes directly. The assumption is that complexity is due to the following factors:

- Increasing size of IT systems and the organisation itself;
- The interactions between different IT systems;
- The involvement of many different organisations in the constructions and use of these IT systems; and,

- The increasing rate of organisational and social change.

By investigating the validity of this assumption, and the importance of these factors, this chapter aims to contribute a better understanding of Enterprise Information Systems (EIS), their dimensions, their boundaries, and the challenges that arise in their construction and development.

As part of this investigation, and as a result of the analysis of the literature that commences in the next section, we propose one key challenge for understanding and building EIS:

- *Understanding diverse and volatile stakeholder requirements.*

To aid in understanding these constructs, we propose the use of goal-oriented modelling techniques; this is discussed in the last section of this chapter.

The rest of the chapter is organised as follow: The *background* section outlines the challenges in large-scale organisations as a motivation for discussing the systems that can address these challenges. A specific instance of large-scale organisations is an enterprise; hence, section 2 also discusses the requirements of IT systems for enterprises. One of the main difficulties in this area is the imprecise definition for EIS, and how an EIS differs from a general purpose IT system. Hence, we provide a working definition for EIS in this section.

The *Enterprise Information System* section describes EIS in more detail by discussing state-of-the-art definitions and effective elements, such as business and organisation, based on a literature review. The *future trend* section describes goal-oriented modelling techniques as a promising approach for attacking one of the main challenges of building an EIS by making the system more clear for its stakeholders. Section 4 also provides an example to clarify this idea.

16 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:
www.igi-global.com/chapter/exploring-enterprise-information-systems/48532

Related Content

The Validation Process for Tier-III Variables and Fitness of the Model

(2013). *Managing Enterprise Information Technology Acquisitions: Assessing Organizational Preparedness* (pp. 238-254).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/validation-process-tier-iii-variables/76980

Willingness to Use Electronic Revenue Collection System: Moderating Effect of E-Collection Training on the Extended Technology Acceptance Model

Sulaiman Haruna and Normalini Md Kassim (2019). *International Journal of Enterprise Information Systems* (pp. 60-74).

www.irma-international.org/article/willingness-to-use-electronic-revenue-collection-system/238836

Effects of Reciprocal Investments and Relational Interaction in Deploying RFID Supply Chain Systems

Rebecca Angeles (2012). *Enterprise Information Systems and Advancing Business Solutions: Emerging Models* (pp. 153-176).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/effects-reciprocal-investments-relational-interaction/66574

Analyzing the Impact of Social Network Sites and Social Applications on Buying Attitude in Developing Nations: Consumers' Engagement Using Flourishing Digital Platforms

MD Sarwar-A Alam, Daoping Wang and Kalsoom Rafique (2018). *International Journal of Enterprise Information Systems* (pp. 108-123).

www.irma-international.org/article/analyzing-the-impact-of-social-network-sites-and-social-applications-on-buying-attitude-in-developing-nations/215397

A Fuzzy Performance Evaluation Model for Government Websites Based on Language Property and Balanced Score Card

Fang Huang and Jian Yang (2020). *International Journal of Enterprise Information Systems* (pp. 148-163).

www.irma-international.org/article/a-fuzzy-performance-evaluation-model-for-government-websites-based-on-language-property-and-balanced-score-card/249724