Collaboration in Design Builds

David Smith
CEO HBMG Inc.
dsmith@HBMGINC.com

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“May you live in interesting times”

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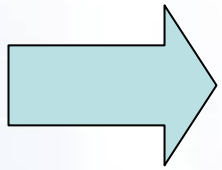
"Interesting"  Good

- Many products to choose from
- Rich set of features and functions
- Multiplatform solutions beginning to appear
- Movement to Web and Cloud
- Changing TCO

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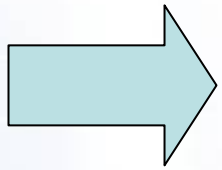
"Interesting"  Not So Good

- High cost on many; pricing per component
- Most not standards-based
- Unique, non-intuitive interfaces
- Significant training required
- Limited features and functionality at this time

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How the World Has Changed

- Most businesses are global *at launch*
- Businesses are increasingly real time
- Convergence has become a way of life
- Science, product development, and product cycles are compressing
- The source of value has shifted for manufacturing
- Competencies, future capabilities, and “ultra tech” are the prime driver
- The traditional value chain is forever dead

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Technology—Webster's

- The science of the practical or industrial arts
- Applied science

- A method of achieving a practical purpose
- The totality of the means employed to provide objects necessary for human sustenance and comfort

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What is Technology?

"Application of knowledge to objectives"

—J. P. McTague, "Wielding a Three-Edged Sword," *Federal Lab Technology Transfer: Issues and Policies* (1988)

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Information and Communication Trends

- Seamless Interoperability Between Heterogeneous Networks
- Mobility for All
- User Centered Content-Based Information Access
- Agents Take Over Routine Work
- “E”- Processes for Business and Private Life
- Human Computer Interaction is Turning Into Human Computer Cooperation

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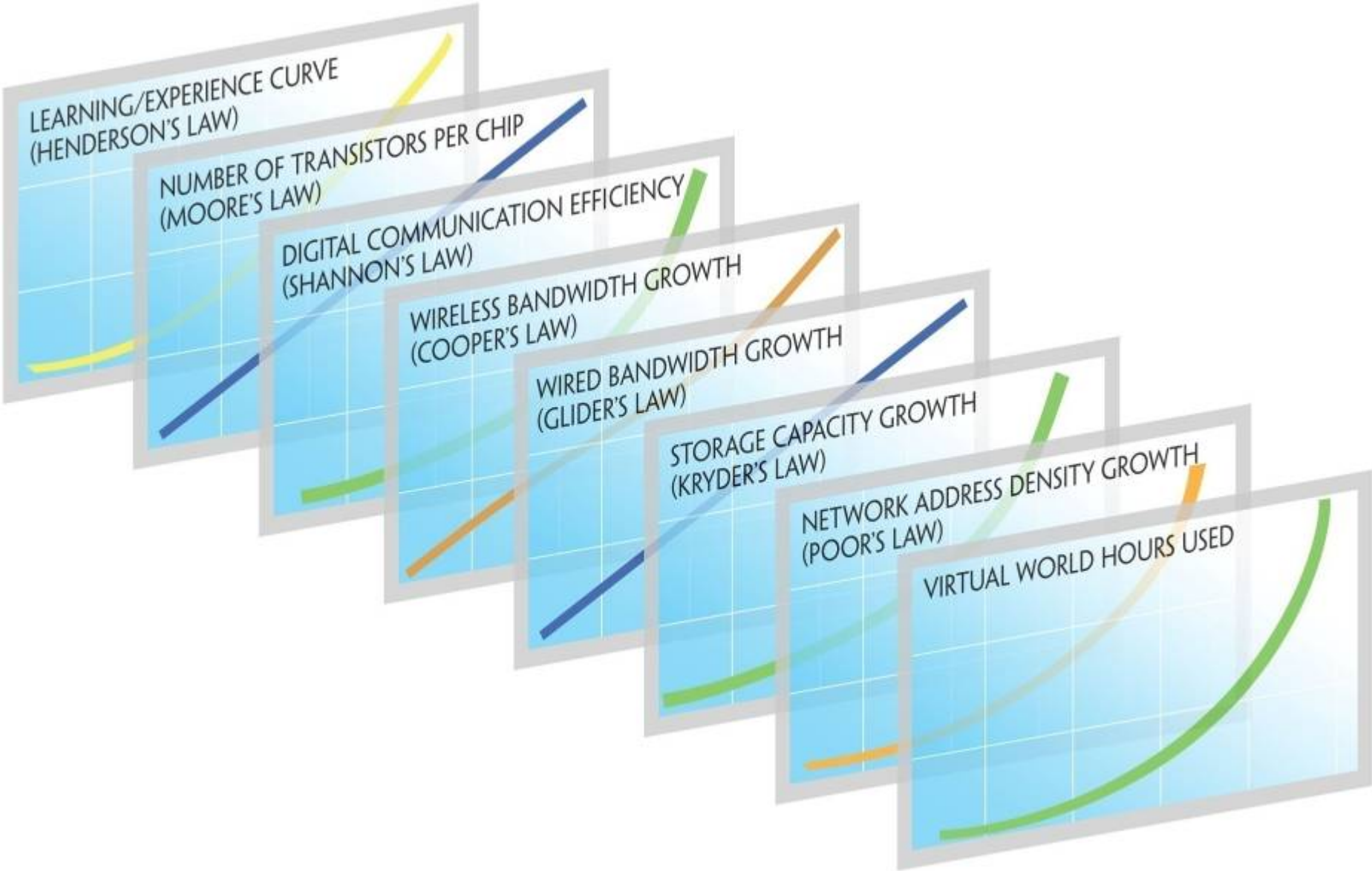

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People have been dealing with Collaboration Issues For a Long Time

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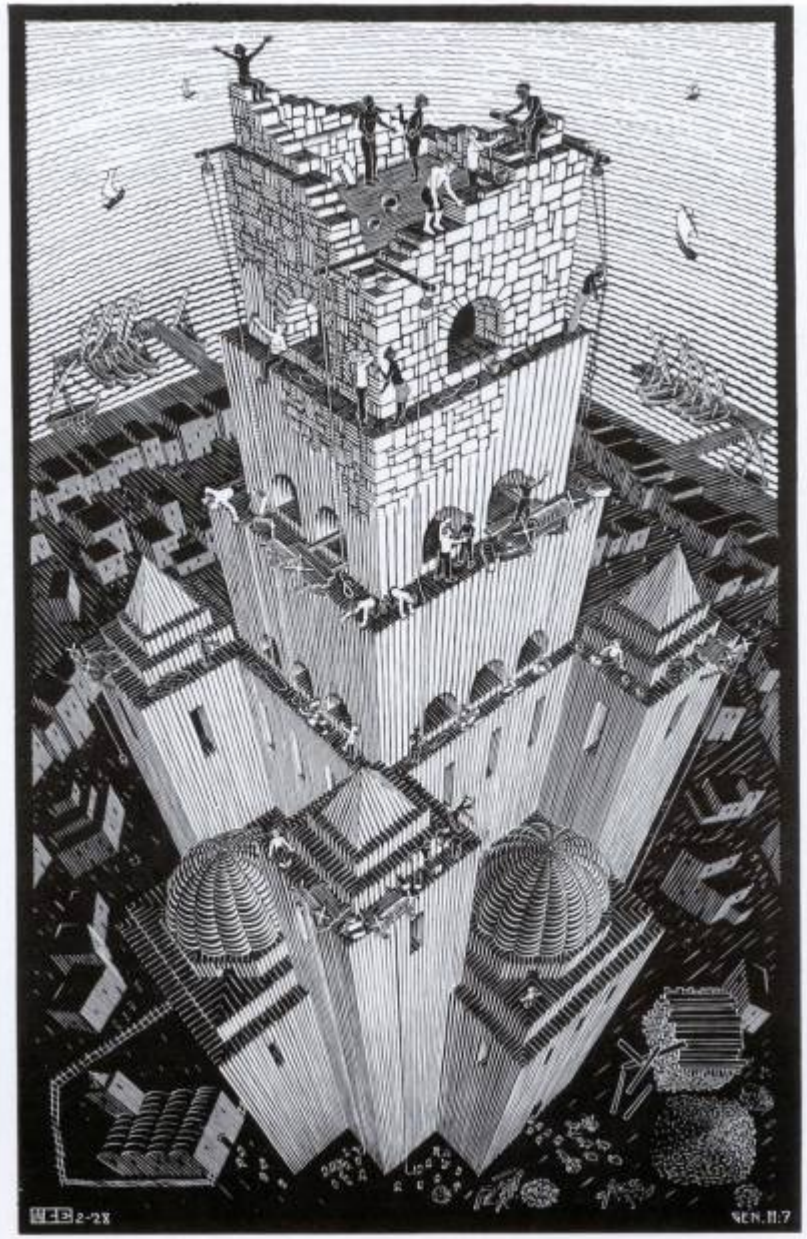
The Tower of Babel

About 4000 BCE



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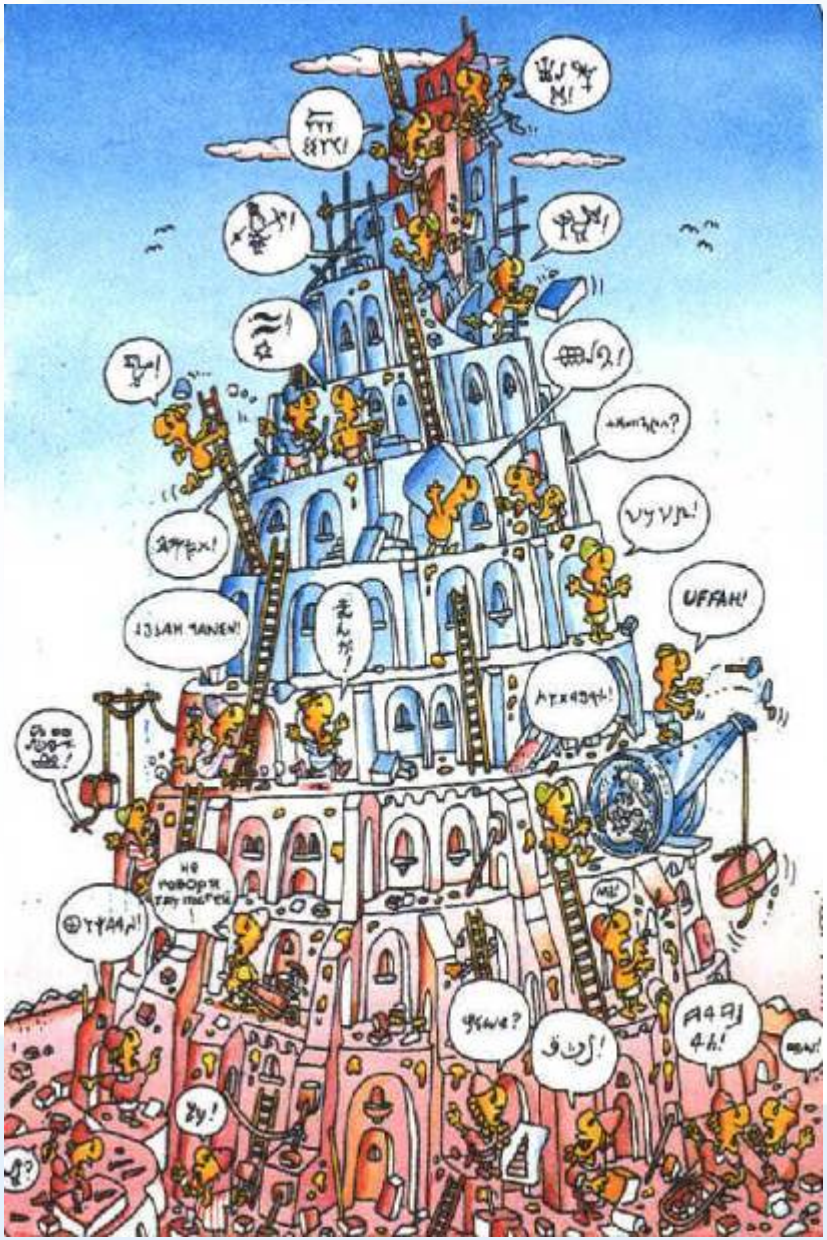

The
Consequences?

An end
to easy Collaboration

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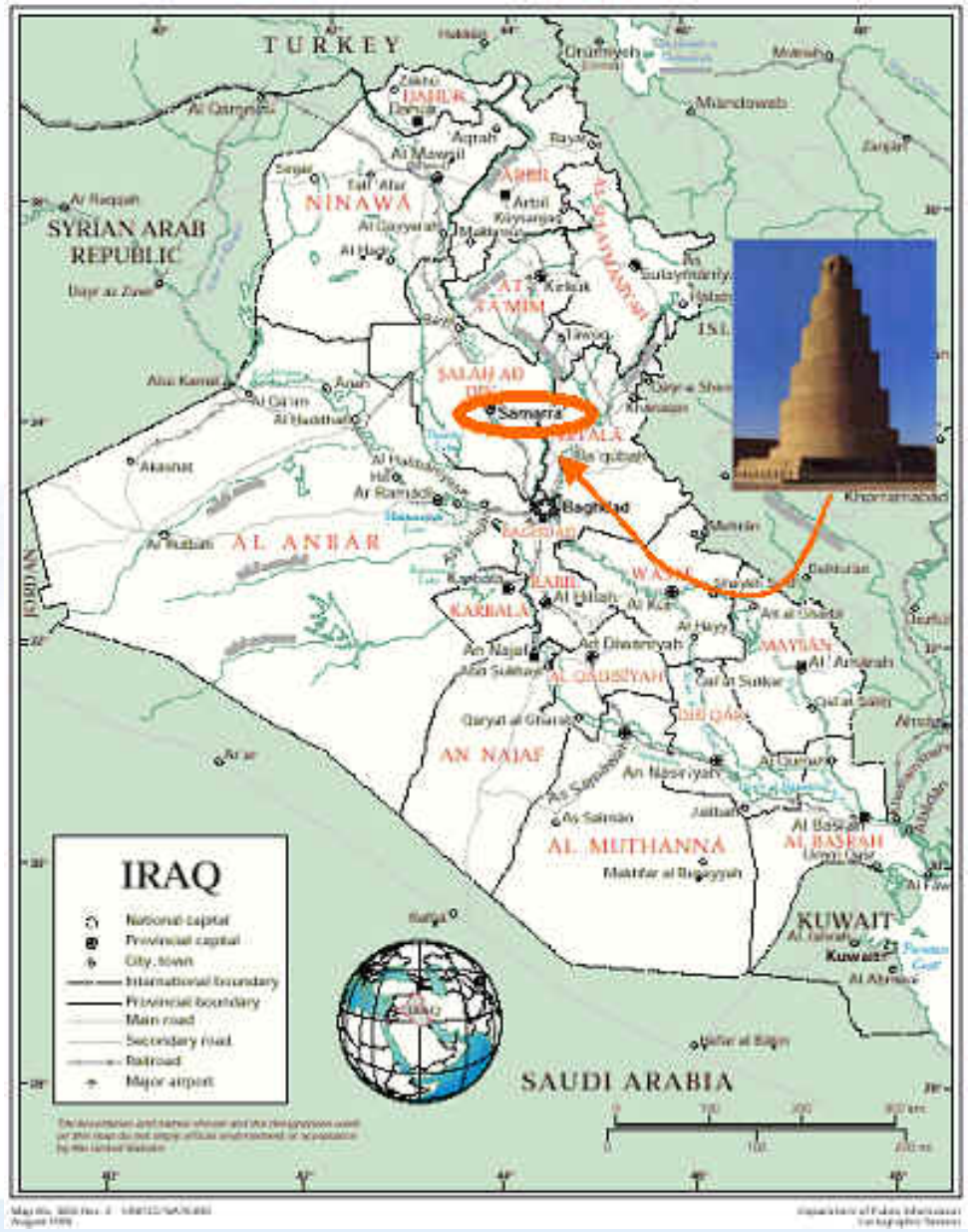
Still Having Difficulties At That Location



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Collaboration to sustain a competitive advantage

Collaboration consistently delivers business value

Collaboration Technologies

Companies today are facing several critical business challenges brought on by the increasingly virtual nature of their workplaces. More and more, employees are scattered across regions, nations, and continents and yet they must be able to collaborate with one another, and with partners and customers, at any time and from anywhere. At the same time, organizations are concerned about the security and confidentiality of their collaborations.

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We are born to work and play together in teams. But we have to give enough of ourselves to let the filaments connect.

— Paul F. Levy, CEO
Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center

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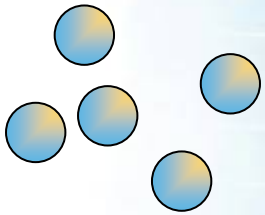
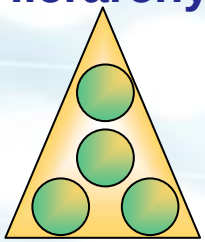
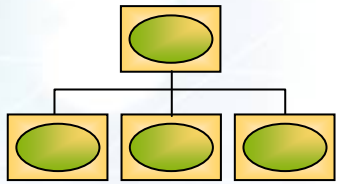
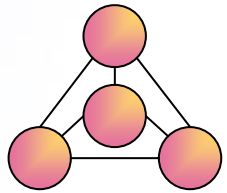
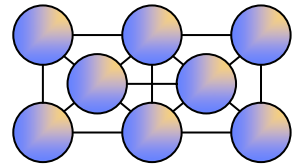
A Very Brief History of Organizations

Small Group + **Hierarchy** + **Bureaucracy** + **Network** + **Collaborative**

Nomads

3 Million –10,000 BCE

Agriculture

10,000 BCE –17th Century

Industry

17th Century –20th Century

Information

1945…1998 –21st Century

Self Forming Groups

1999–2015…

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Why does technology-aided collaboration remain a difficult problem?

- Involves communication among PEOPLE ; *since when has working with people been easy?*
- Each field has its own methods, vocabulary, etc., as do instruction, business meetings, and collaborations. SIMILAR, but NOT THE SAME.
- Sometimes it takes a long time to understand how to make best use of a technology

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Definition

- Collaboration is a process defined by the recursive interaction of knowledge and mutual learning between two or more people who are working together in an intellectual endeavor toward a common goal.
- Collaboration does not necessarily require leadership and can even bring better results through decentralization and egalitarianism.
- Collaborative methods are processes, behaviors, and conversations that relate to collaboration between individuals. These methods specifically aim to increase the success of teams as they engage in collaborative problem solving.

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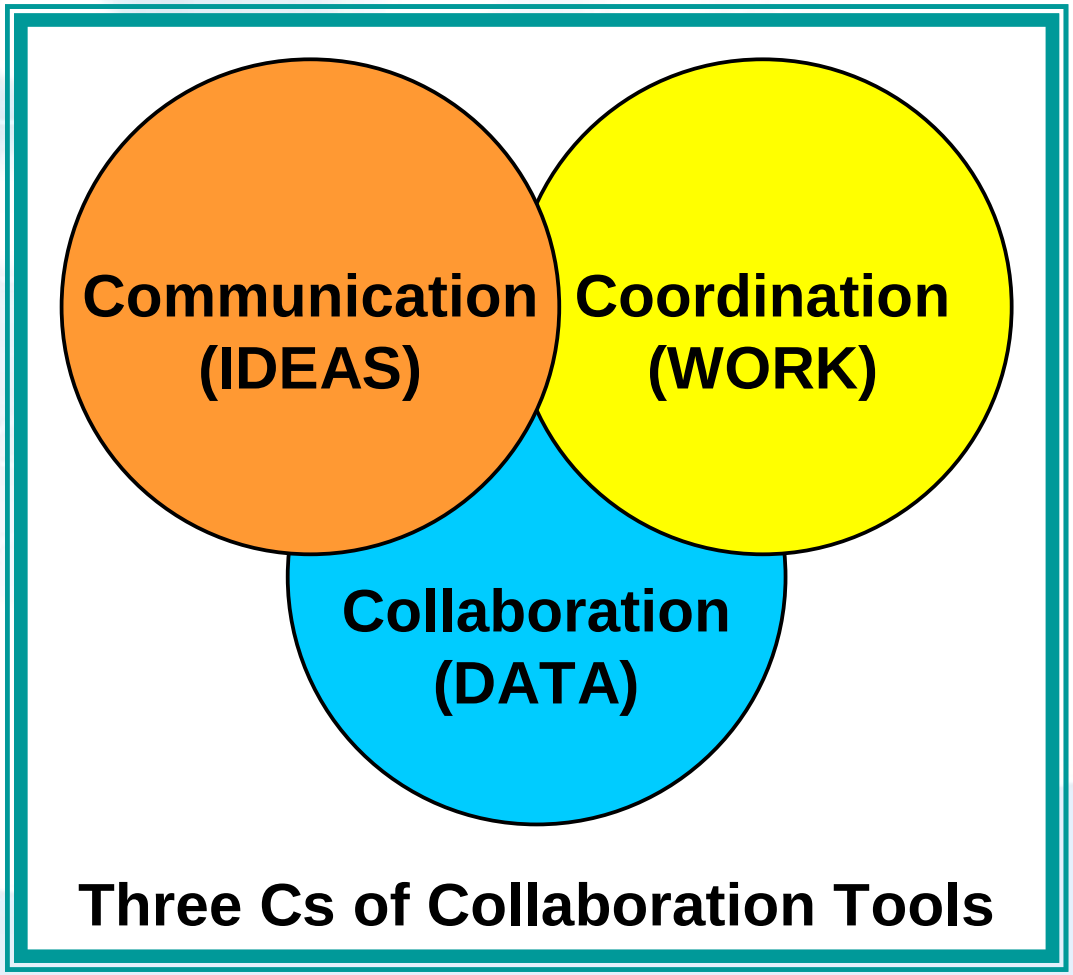
The Three Cs of Collaboration Tools and Technology



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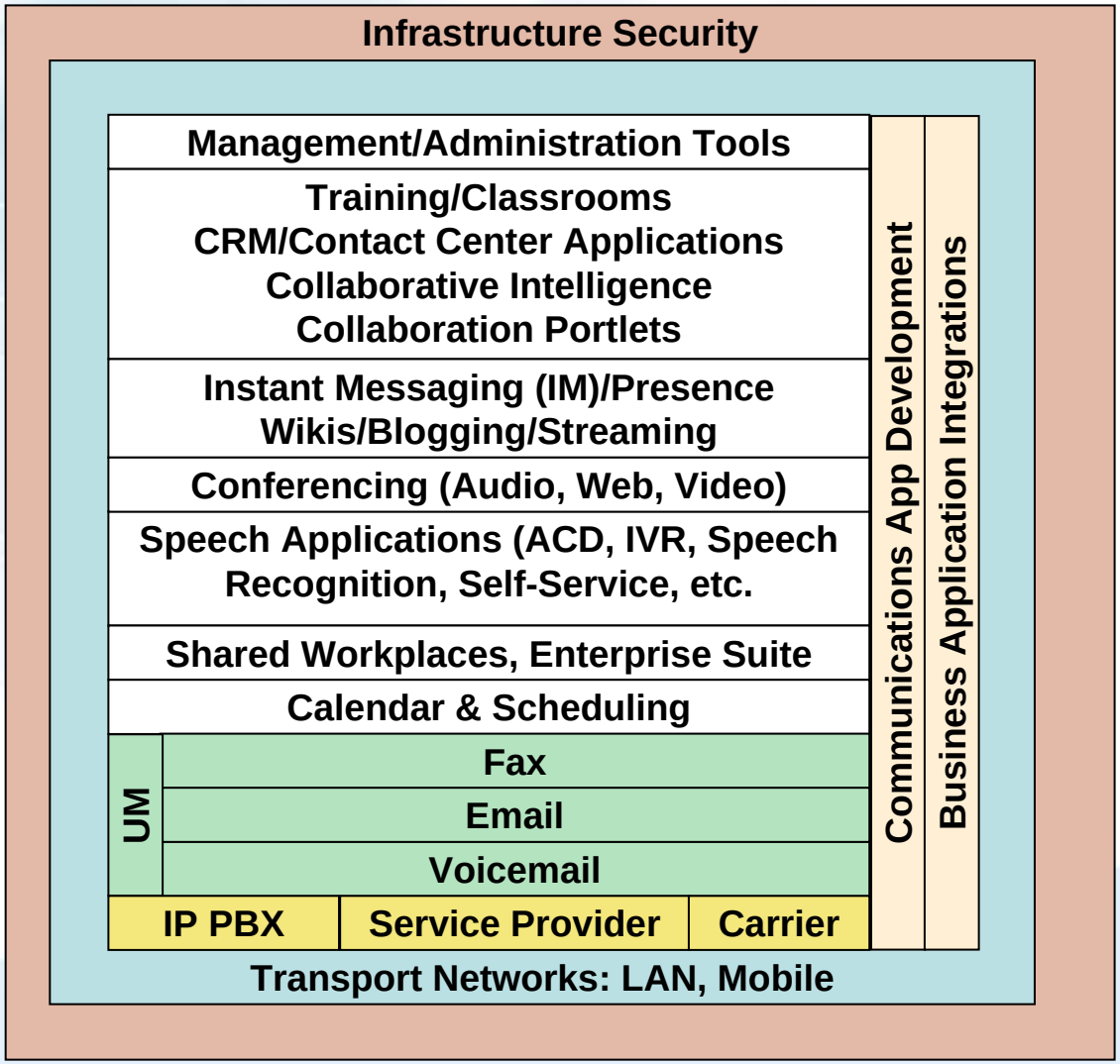
Collaborative Ecosystem



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Why Should Collaborative Tools Be Treated as a Priority Now?

- Never before have so many projects had their project team members at such great distances
- Never before have we attempted to carry out such a huge project with so many projects
- Never before have the teams we must interact with been so geographically dispersed
- Never before have we had to deal with such a complex engagement in a remote environment with as many connections as we do today

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Brief Look at the Evolution of Collaboration Technology

CUSeeMe Cornell (1992) Reflectors	**T.120** NetMeeting (1995/6) VCON Meeting Point RadVision DCS SGIMeeting Lotus Sametime SunForum MeetingOne PictureTel LiveLan	**Whiteboard/Chat/IM** Netscape Conference (1997) Voxphone MERCI (Teledraw) e/pop	**Virtual Room Videoconferencing System (VRVS)** (1996)
Remote Control VNC (1998) Timbuktu RealVNC	**Custom/Hybrid** Tango (1998) Habañero AG Dist. PowerPoint Ezenia Placeware ThinAnywhere AC/SPARC	**Wiki** Wiki Wiki (1998) Twiki	**AG** Virtual Venue (1998)
Shared Browsers Hipbone (1999) SurfNChat ZofX PowerCall WebAnytime CuSeeMe (2001)	**JAVA/Javascript** Habañero JCE mDesk Brainshark iMeet JAMM MeetingPlace	**Peer to Peer (P2P)** Jxta (2001) Groove BitTorrent Gnutella Napster UseNet Peercasting	**Virtual Classroom/ Desktop/Office** WebOffice (2002) WebEx Elluminate vClass HorizonLive Raindance eMeeting PictureTalk

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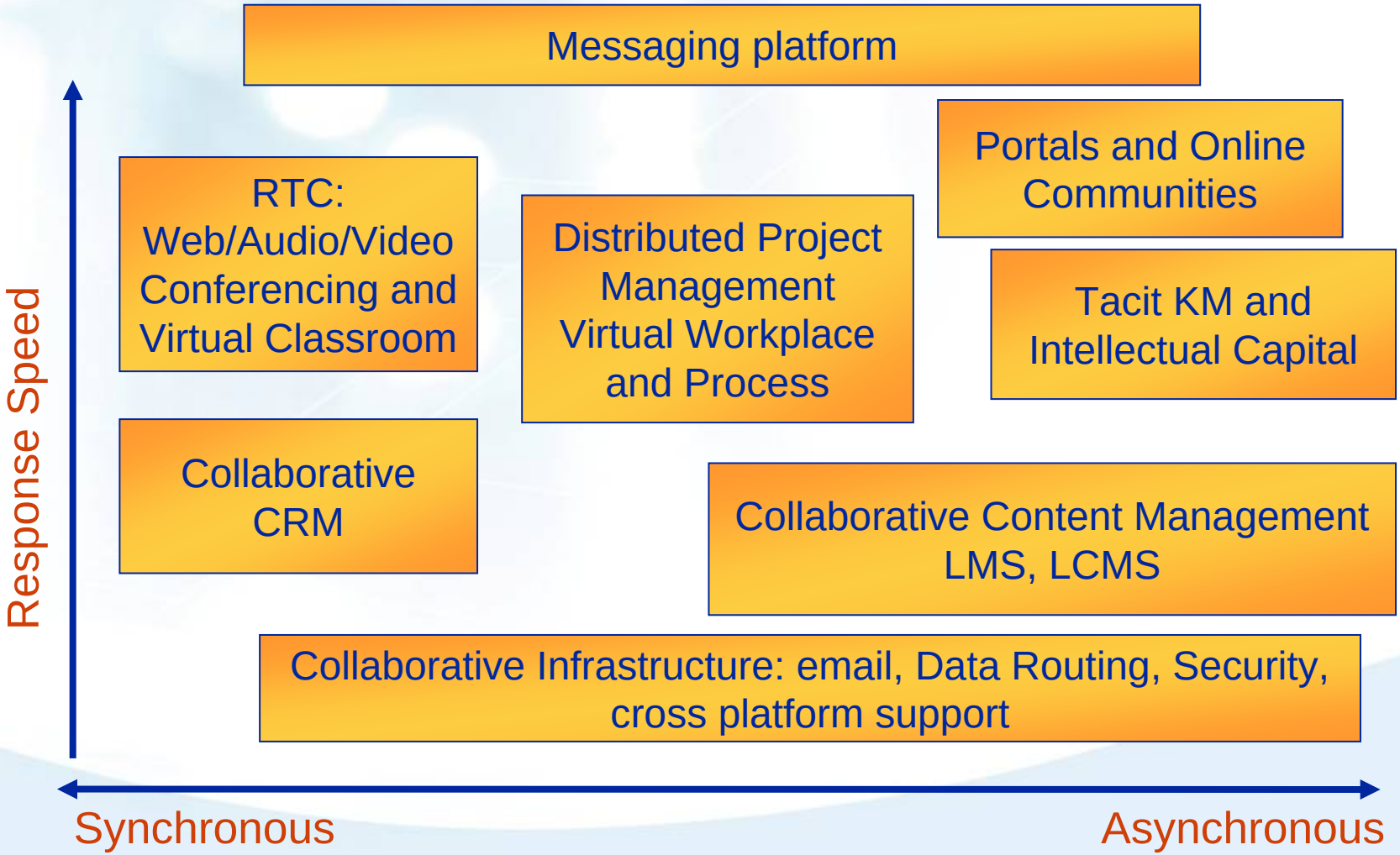
Current Collaboration Technology



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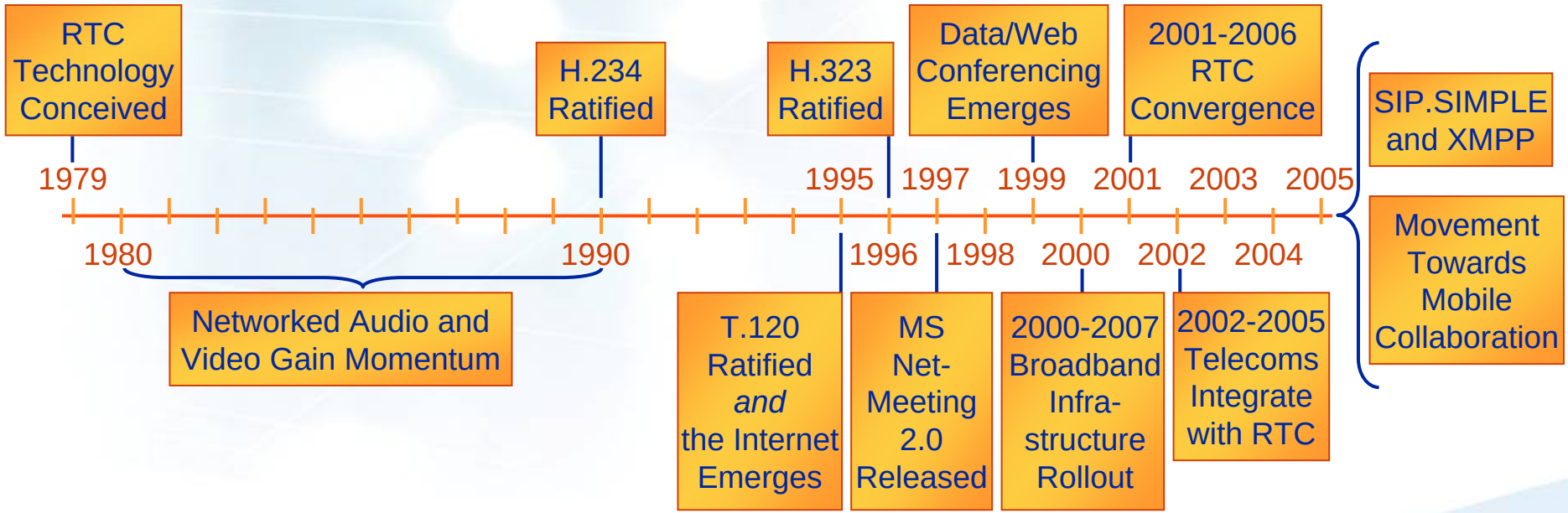
Real-Time Collaboration Timeline



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Collaborative Networks

- Networks are nodes linked with a common purpose.
- Nodes are people, positions, teams, organizations, knowledge.
- Networks can be as small as a virtual team of two or as large as a cross-enterprise, cross-industry, global alliance.
- Organizations are networks.
- The common elements of the alliances define the collaborative security.

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Challenge and Opportunity

- Rapid establishment of distributed teams in ever changing, complex world
- Growing transnational threats and opportunities require virtual, global, multidisciplinary teams
- Future teams need to be:
  - secure
  - fast and agile –re-task able, coordinated, precise
  - decisive in a dynamic, complex, uncertain world
  - knowledge superior
- Distributed, Collaborative (synchronous/asynchronous) analysis/decision support

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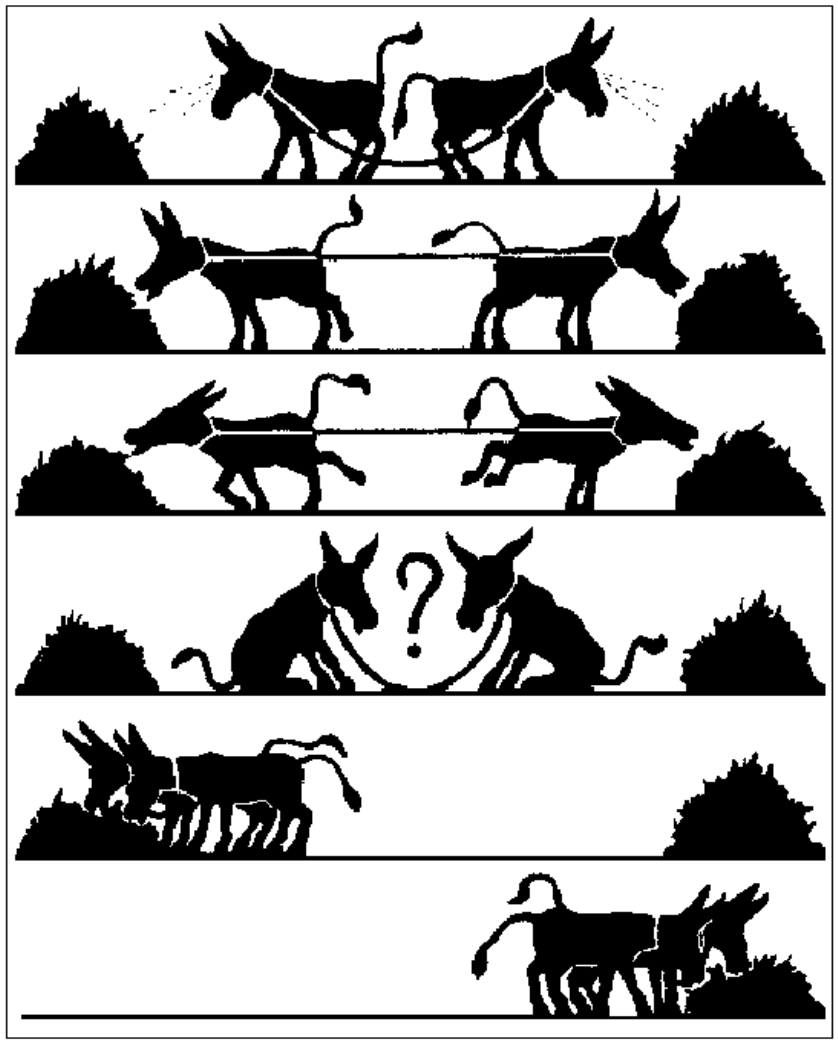
COLLABORATION



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Sandbox Dilemma

Because it is easier than working with others…

- **I'll download my own data**
- **I can keep it "current enough"**
- **I want/need to be different…**
  - **Field formats**
  - **Field names**
  - **Update cycle**
- **What do you mean Version Control**

An Ideal Team for the Era of Collaborative Innovation

- A Russian to generate ideas
- An American to see and chase the money
- A Japanese to develop the strategy
- A German to organize the process
- A Chinese to manufacture the product
- A Kuwaiti to buy the outcome
- A New Zealander to manage cross-cultural differences

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Case Example

It's not System – It's the business process and culture

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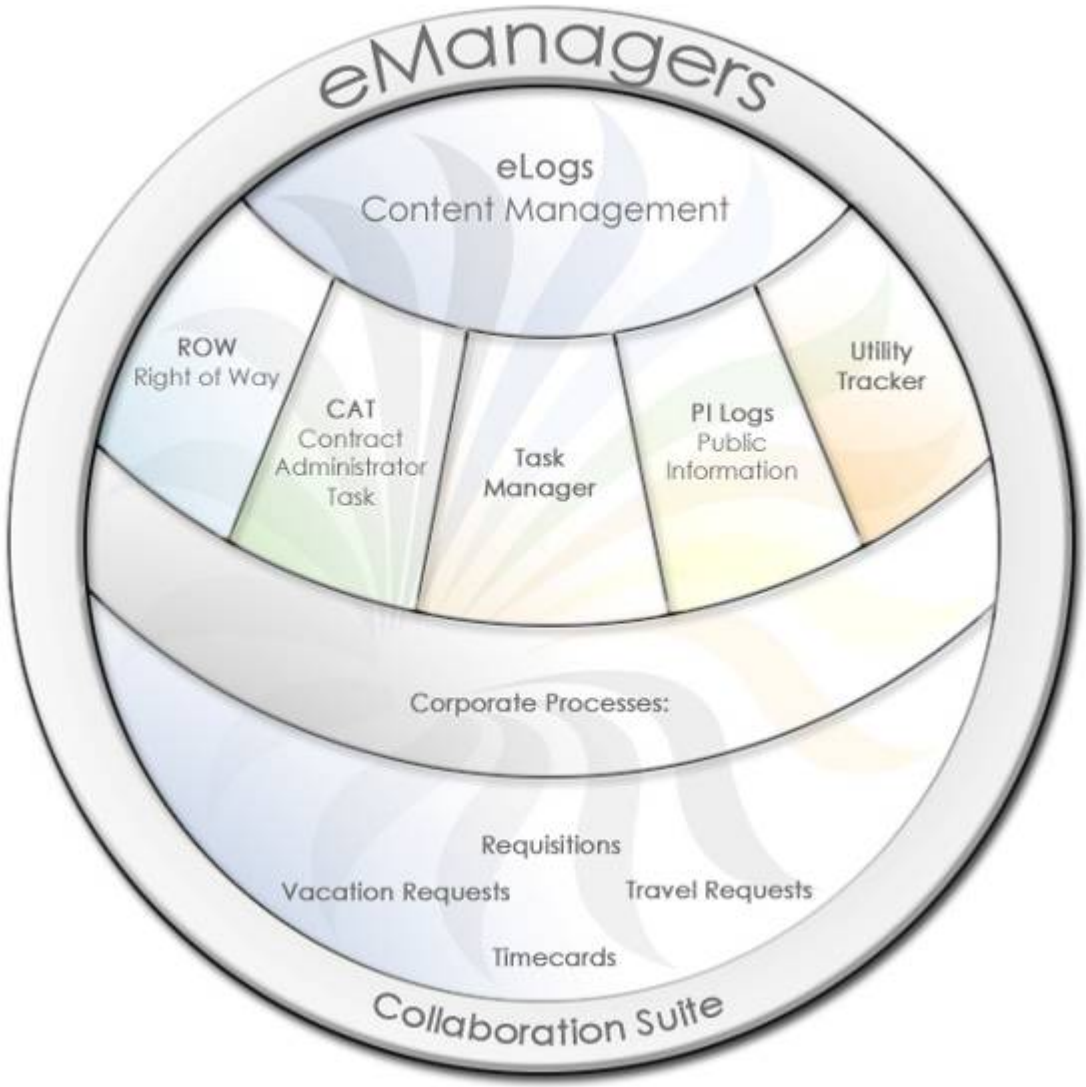
Case Example



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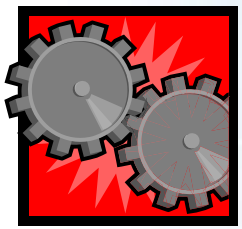
Competing in a Global Environment

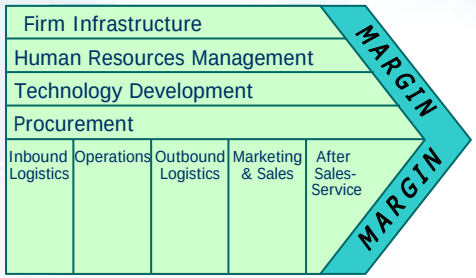
Taylor's Law
(1910 – 1950s)
Scientific Management



Value Created in the Assembly Line (Operations)

Sarnoff's Law
(1960 - 1980)
"Human Side" Management

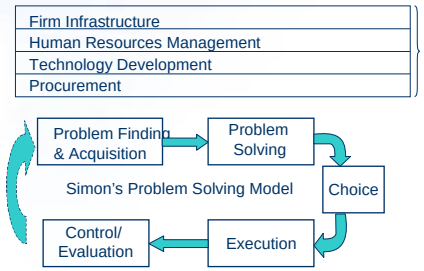
Value Chain



Value Created by Transforming Inputs Into Products

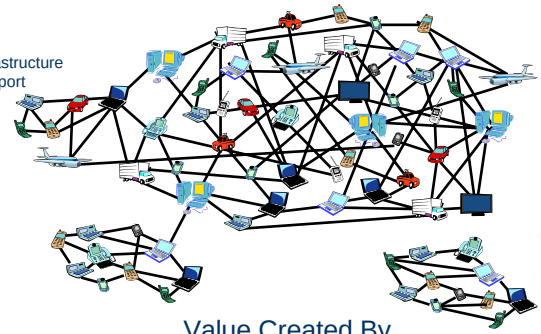
Metcalfe's Law
(1980 - 2000)
Quality Management Era

Value Shop



Value Created by Providing Solutions, Not Services

Reed's Law
(2000 - Future)
E-Manufacturing



Value Created By Self Forming Groups

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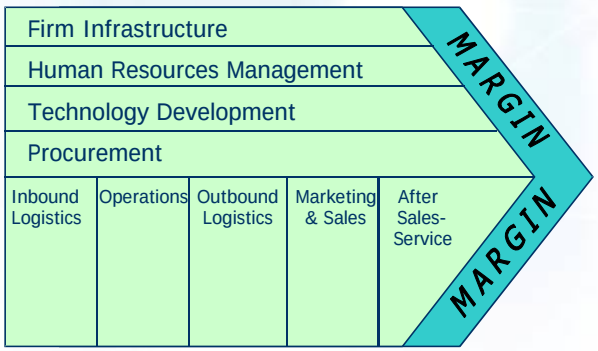
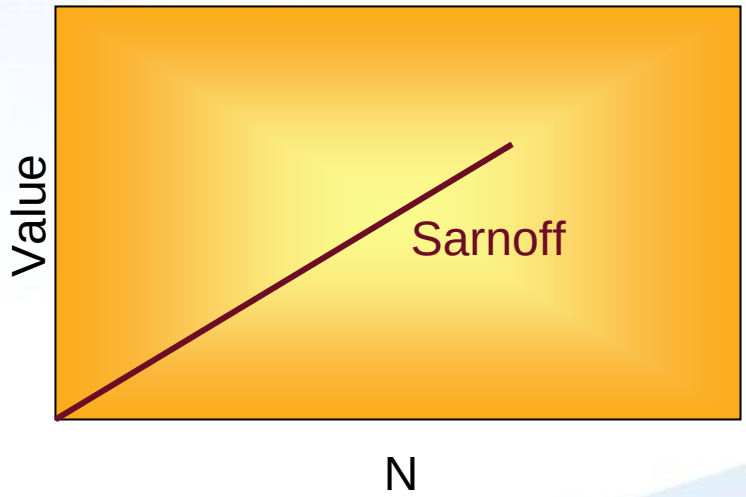
Sarnoff's Law –1960s to mid 1980s

For one-way broadcast communication, the value of the network itself rises proportionally to N, the potential number of listeners.

Value Chain



Value created by transforming inputs into products



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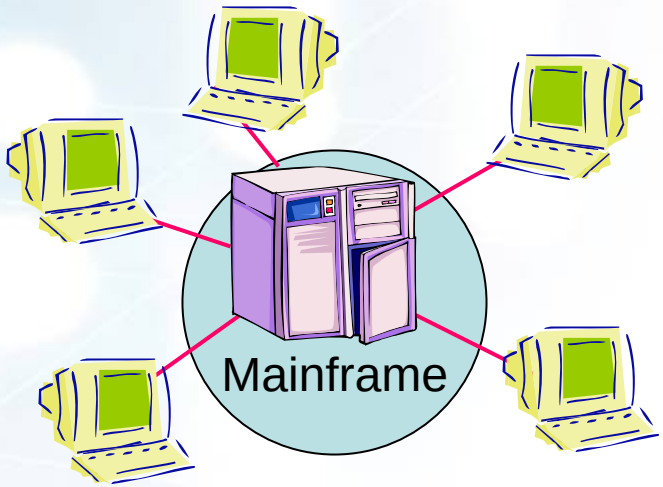
Internet Direction



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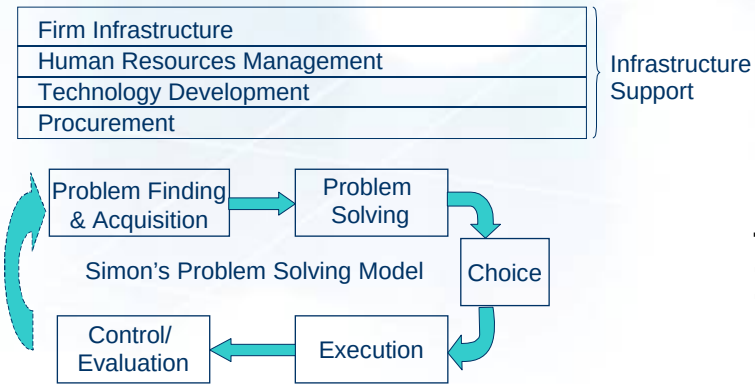
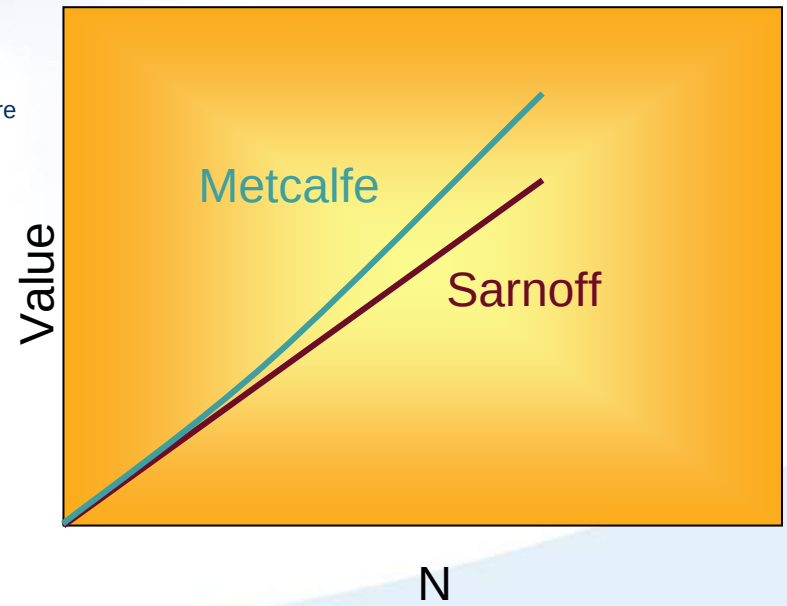
Metcalfe's Law — Mid 1980s to 2000s

The value of a network increases exponentially with the number of nodes – N^2. A network becomes more useful as more users are connected.

Value Shop



Value created by providing solutions, not services



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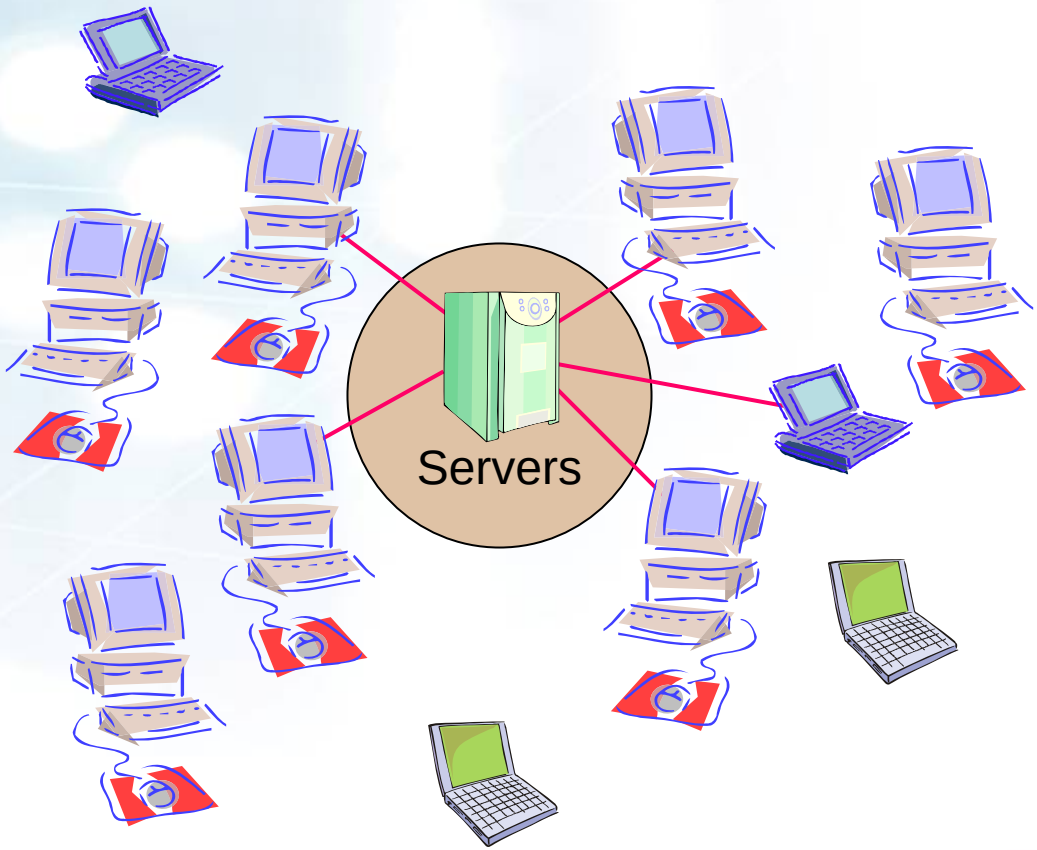

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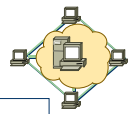
Reed's Law — 2001 and into the future

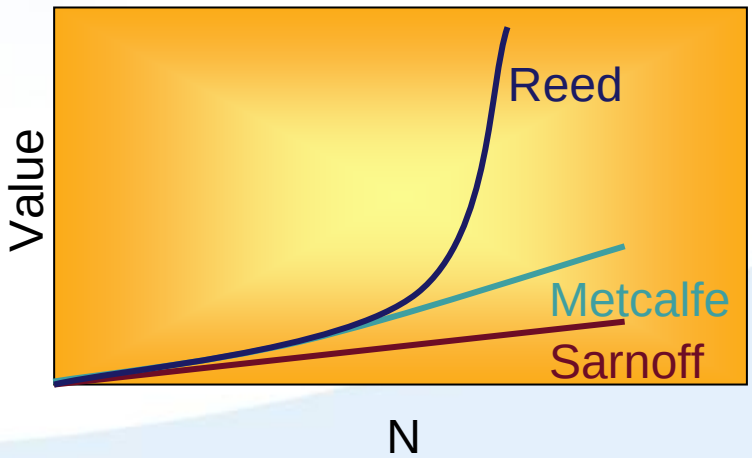
Any system that lets users create and maintain groups creates a set of group-forming options that increase exponentially with the number of potential members. And as a function, 2N dominates N2 - which means that even if each individual group-forming option is worth much less than an individual connection, eventually the total set of group-forming options will have far more option value.

Value Network

- Mediating technology facilitates exchange relationships



Firm Infrastructure		
Human Resources Management		
Technology Development		
Procurement		
Network Promotion and Contract Management		
• Invite and select customers to join network • Initialize, manage, and terminate contracts	Service Provisioning • Establish, maintain and terminate links • Billing for value received	Infrastructure Operation • Maintain and run physical and information network



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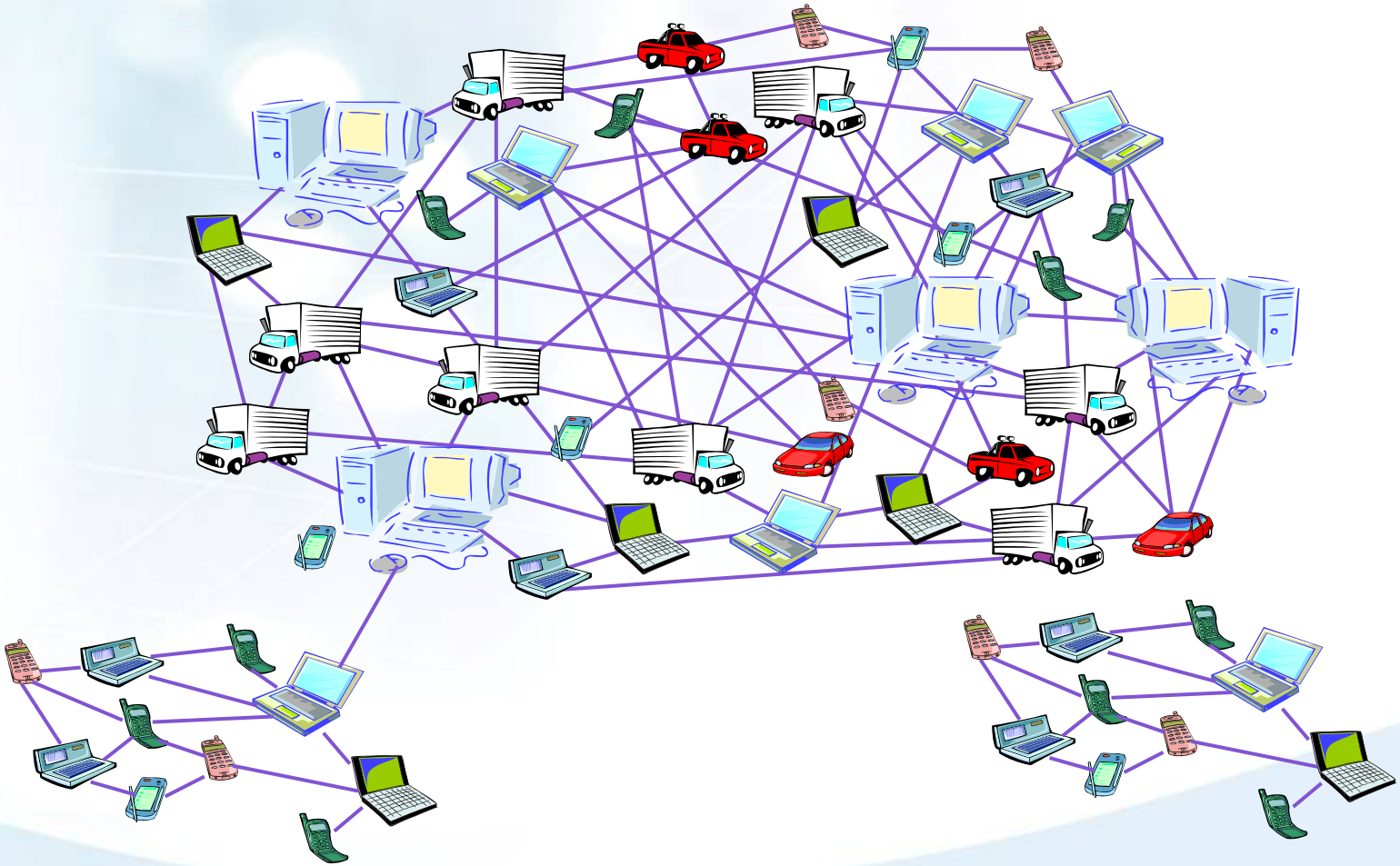

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Competing in a Global Business Environment

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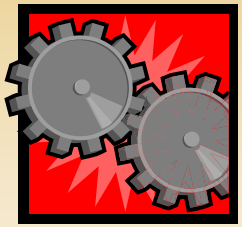
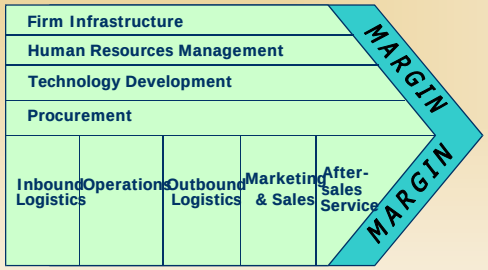


Value Created in the Assembly Line (Operations)

- Standardization Parts and Processes
- Economies of Scale
- Producer-Centric Design, Mfg., and Delivery
- Vertical Orientation
- Required inventory buffers
- Locally Oriented

Sarnoff's Law
(1960 - 1980)
"Human Side" Management

Value Chain

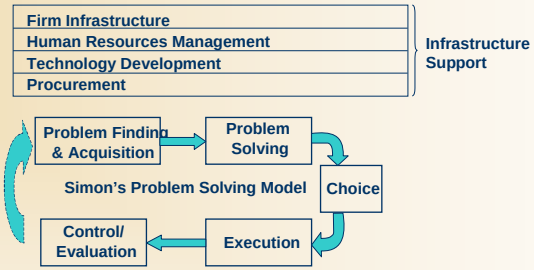


Value Created by Transforming Inputs Into Products

- Stable Relationships
- Price Conscious
- Producer Led Design
- Global Companies
- Regionalism
- Productivity
- Subsidiaries
- Plant Replication by Region

Metcalfe's Law
(1980 - 2000)
Quality Management Era

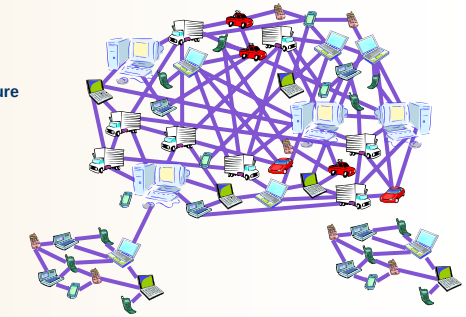
Value Shop



Value Created by Providing Solutions, Not Services

- Lean Manufacturing
- Shift to Horizontal Structure
- Focus on Core Competency
- Reliability and Durability
- Producer Led Design
- Multinational Trade
- Market Centric Design & Delivery

Reed's Law
(2000 - Future)
E-Manufacturing



Value Created By Self Forming Groups

- Consumer Centric Design and Delivery
- Flat Corporate Structures
- Collaborative Virtual Networks
- Mass Customization
- Transparency
- Speed and Agility
- Global Orientation

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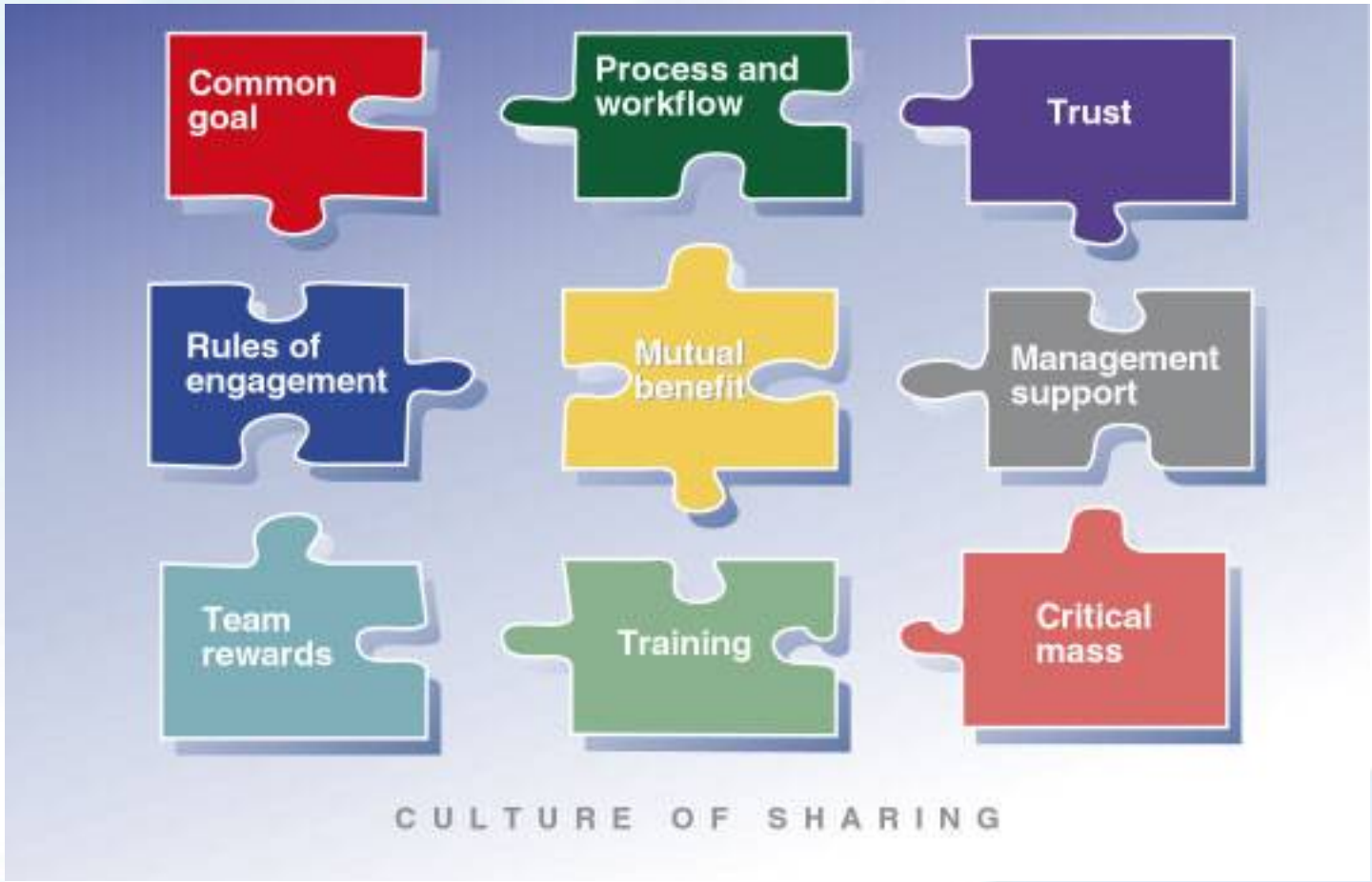
Elements of Successful Collaborations



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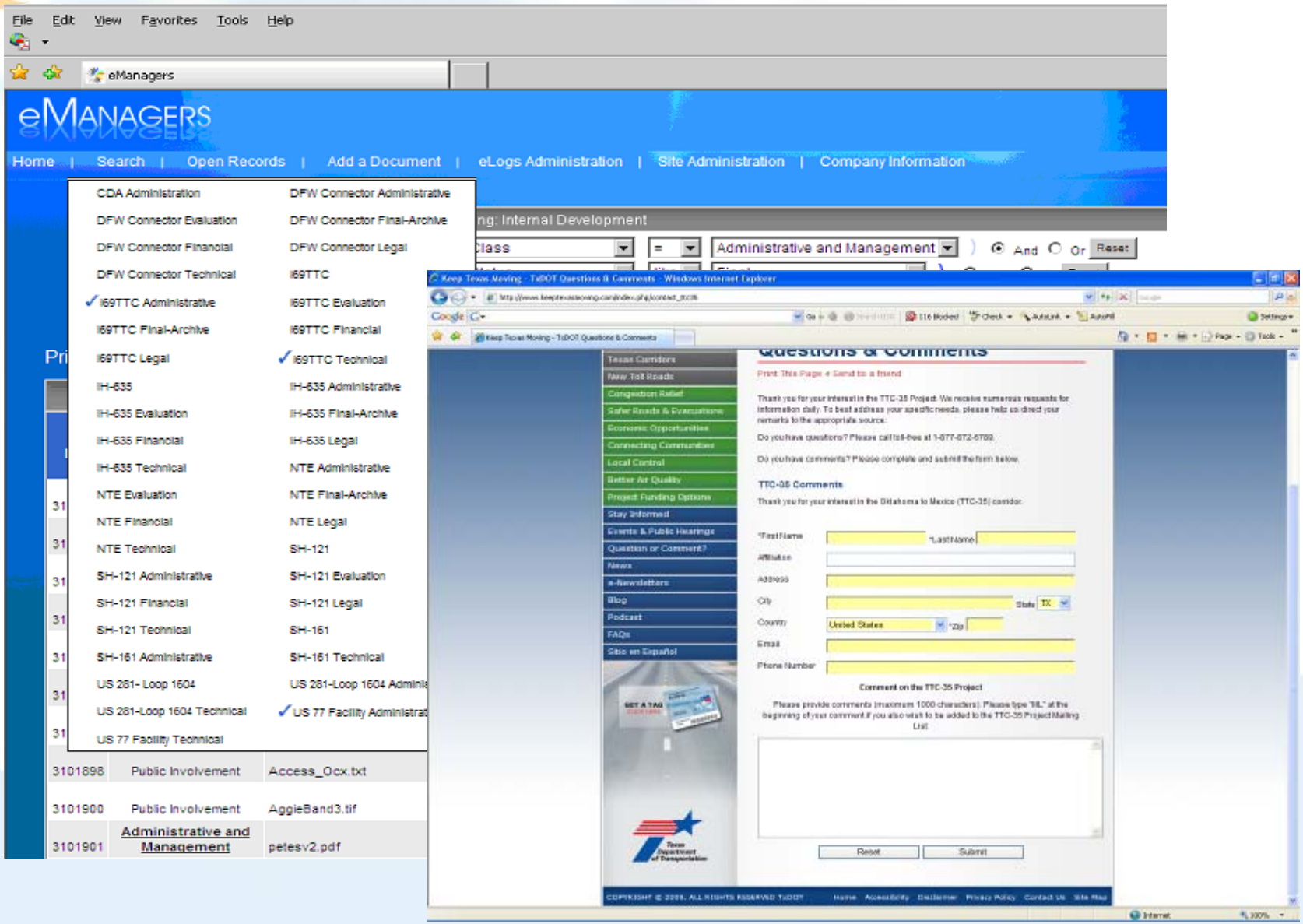
Case Example



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Four Levels Of Collaboration

- *Information level* (or transactional collaboration): sharing of data and information, e.g., prices, inventory data, logistics data, business performance data, design data, etc.
- *Systems level*: sharing of applications, source code, software, middleware, databases and repositories, hardware, etc.
- *Process level*: sharing parts of a procurement process, inventory management process, supply chain processes, product design processes, etc.
- *Relationship level*: sharing contextual competencies, e.g., tire manufacturing with automobile design, outsourcing context. The highest level of maturity at this level will be to exhibit dynamic collaboration capabilities wherein enterprises are able to identify partners and work with them electronically.

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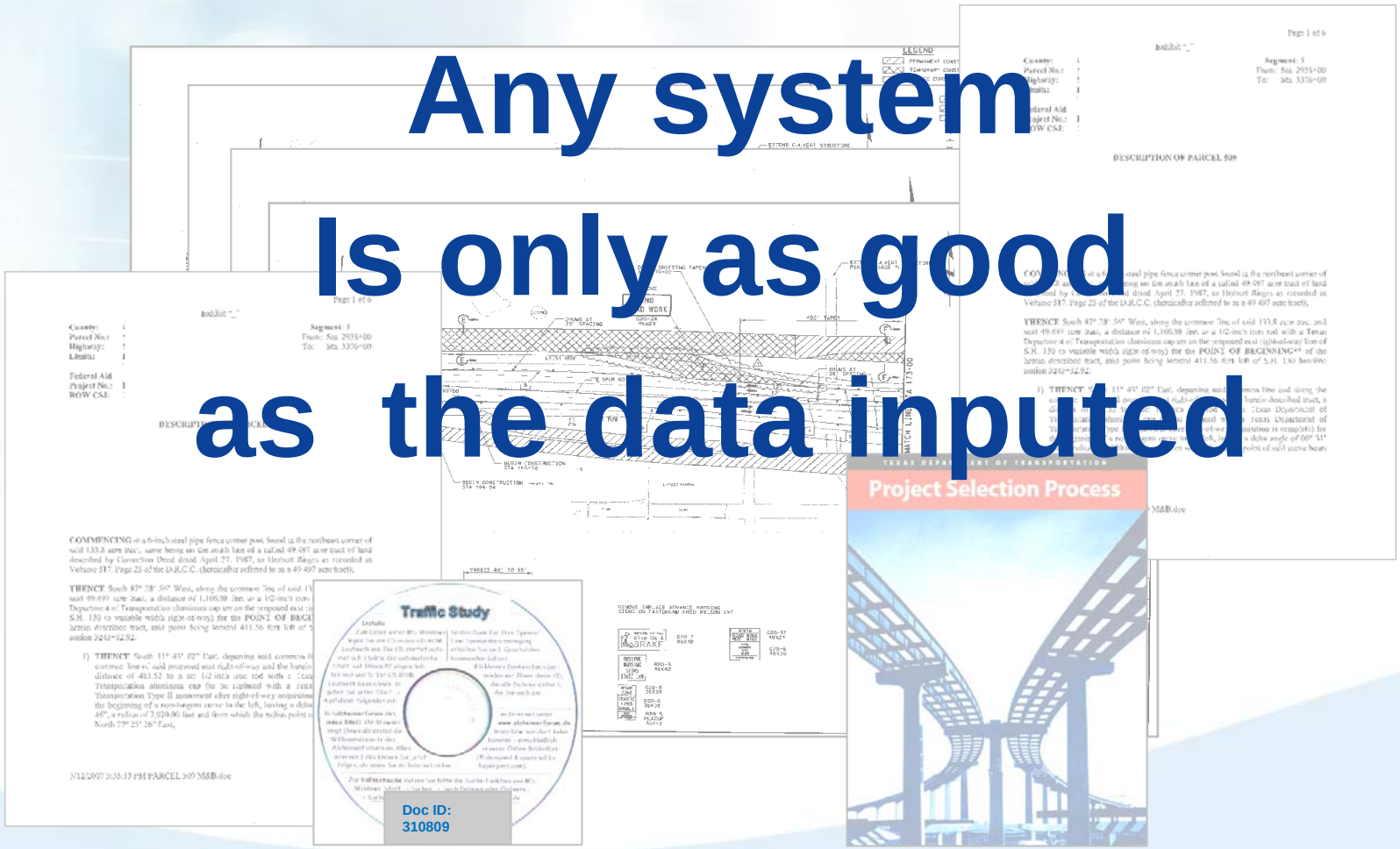
Case Example

Any system

Is only as good

as the data inputed



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What is Collaboration ?
Features & Functions ?

- **Whiteboard**
- **Chat or Instant Messenger**
- **Shared Documents (Still Image)**
- **File Transfer**
- **Shared Applications**
- **Remote Control**
- **Pointers**
- **Surveys, Polling, Quizzing**
- **Recording**
- **Telephone and/or VC Bridges**
- **Video Streaming**
- **Animation Support**
- **Chair Control**
- **Scheduling and Timers**
- **Agendas for Meetings, Classes**
- **Announcement Boards**
- **Participant List, Status panels**
- **Management Console**
- **Directories**
- **Logging, Tracking**
- **Security**
  - **Authentication**
  - **Encryption**
- **Shared Repository, Meeting/Class Archives**

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Perhaps Easier to Understand From Social Interaction Model

- **Show and Tell (one to many)**
- **Person to Person (a “team”)**
- **Group to Group (a set of teams)**
- **A Meeting ?**
- **Sitting around at the job site working ?**
- **Doing an review together?**
- **How does your collaboration system do its work?**

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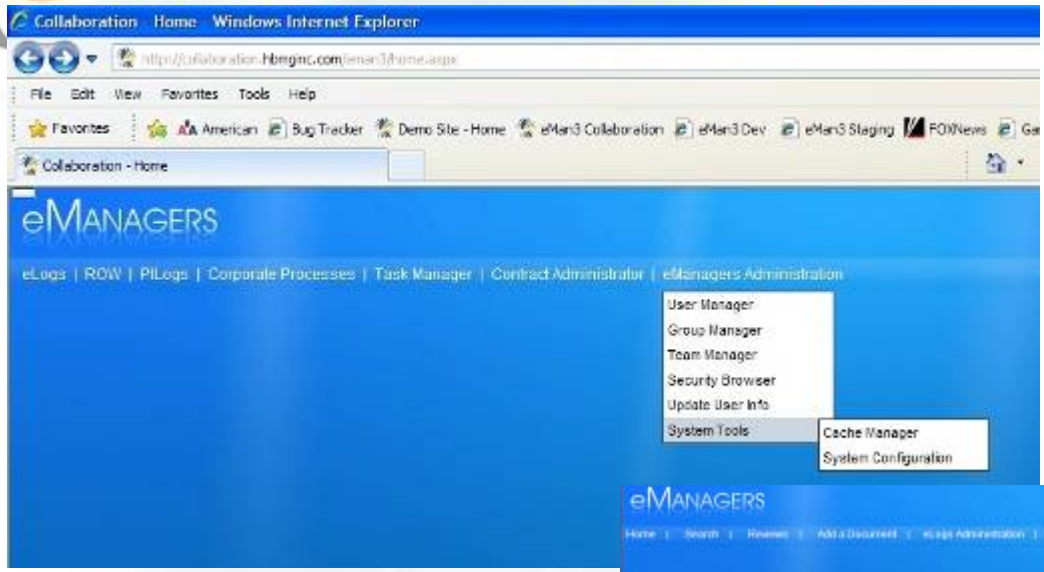
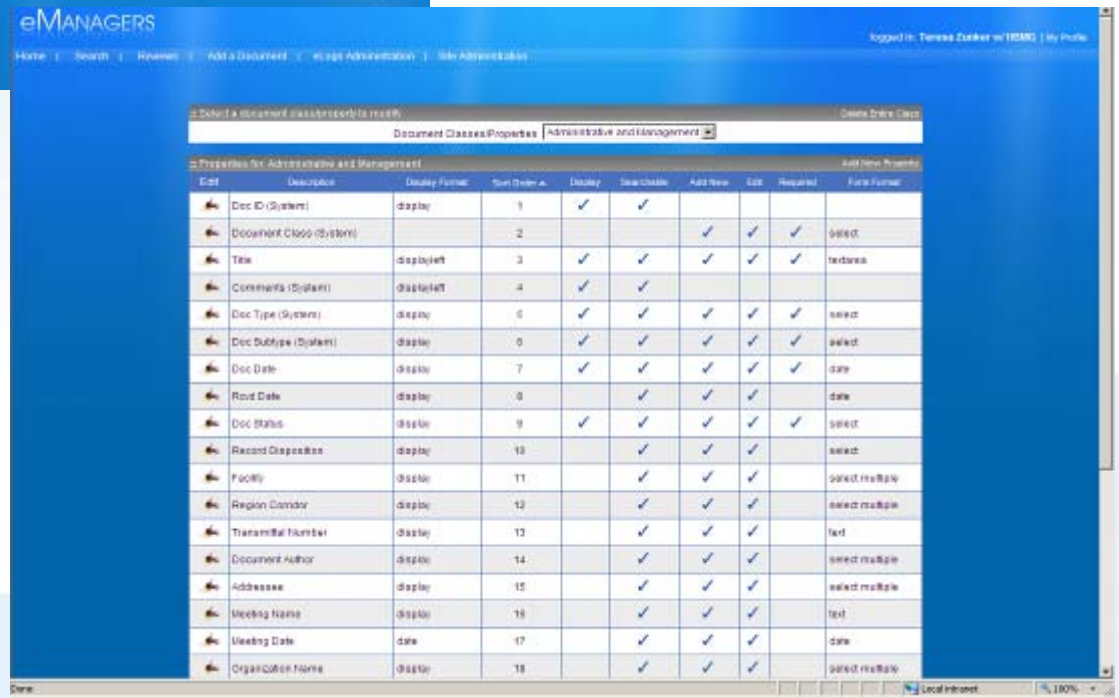
Case Example





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Collaboration Technologies

Collaboration technologies have undergone many changes over the last 20 years. They started out as a *niche product* with the application, transport, and security all included in the product. This began to change with the introduction of *intranets, secure VPNs, and enterprise-wide networking*. This change began to move elements of the transport and security down to the network level. During this time, *applications began to be integrated within other products*. Prime examples of this are the collaborative tools integrated into Microsoft office and IBM Lotus notes

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Collaboration Platform Decision

The collaboration platform decision is increasingly becoming a *stack decision* —taking into account not just messaging, real-time collaboration, and team collaboration platforms, but also the organization's internal standards for office productivity, portal software, enterprise content management, enterprise directories, application servers, databases, and operating systems. As a result, the market for point collaboration products (e.g., team collaboration, enterprise instant messaging) is shrinking as *collaboration features get absorbed into the software infrastructure*. In the future, organizations will continue to swap out collaboration point products for enterprise collaboration platforms, and the market will continue to consolidate.

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…[T]he design of the system is the design of the enterprise; and if the system can't change, the enterprise can't change!

—John Zachman, Founder, Zachman Institute for Framework Advancement

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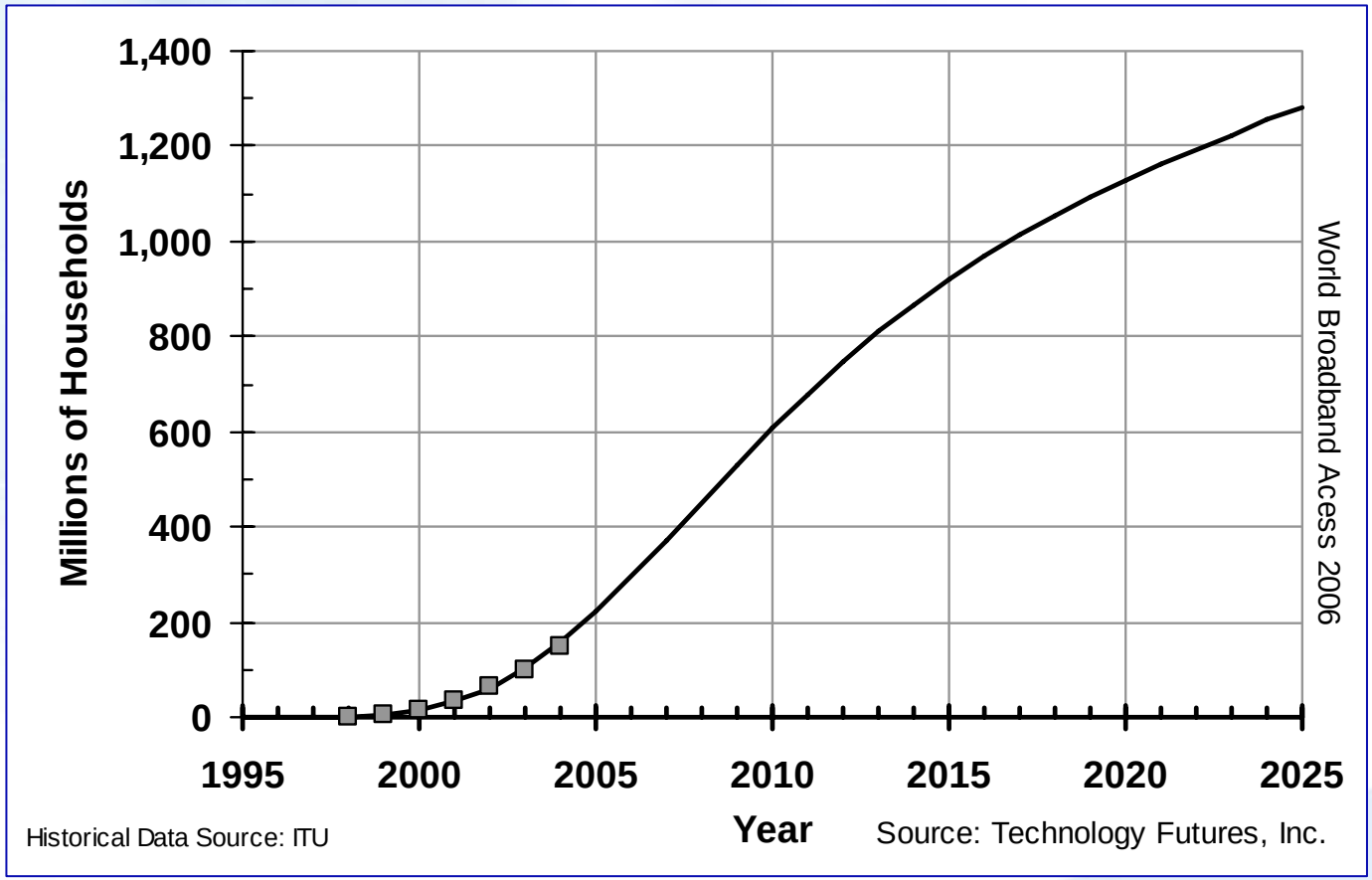
Worldwide Broadband Access



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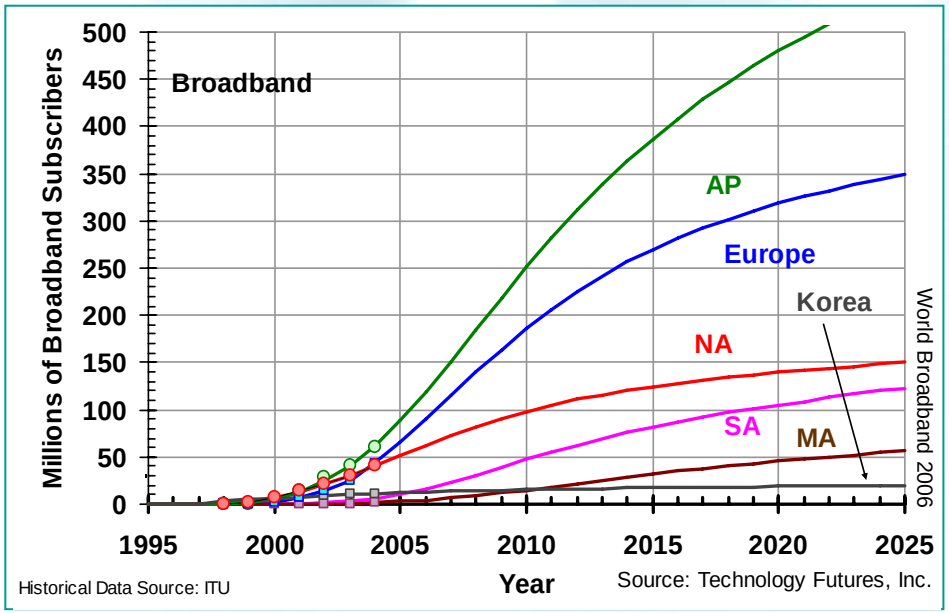
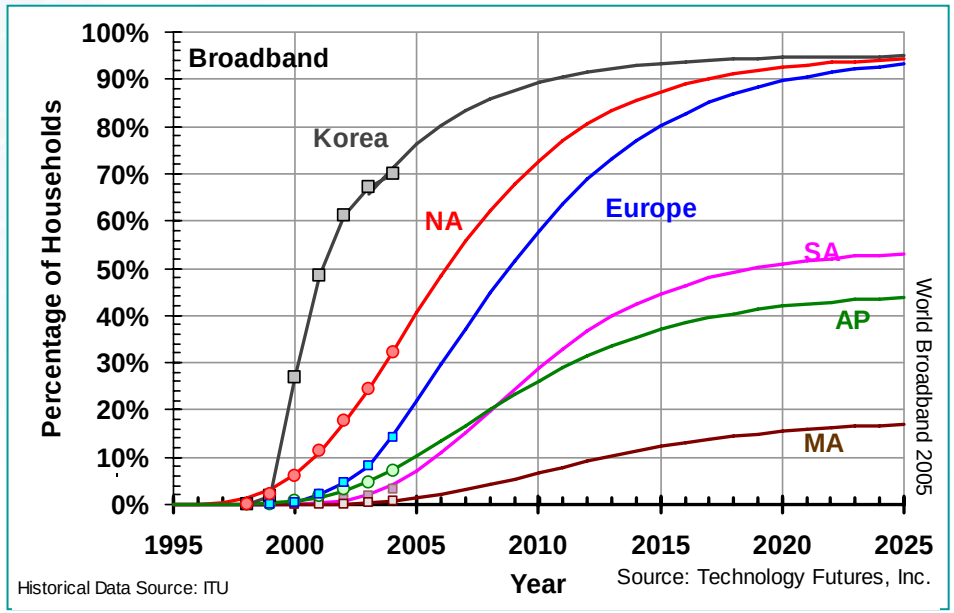
Regional Forecasts — Broadband





The first looking at millions of broadband subscribers, and the second looking at the penetration.

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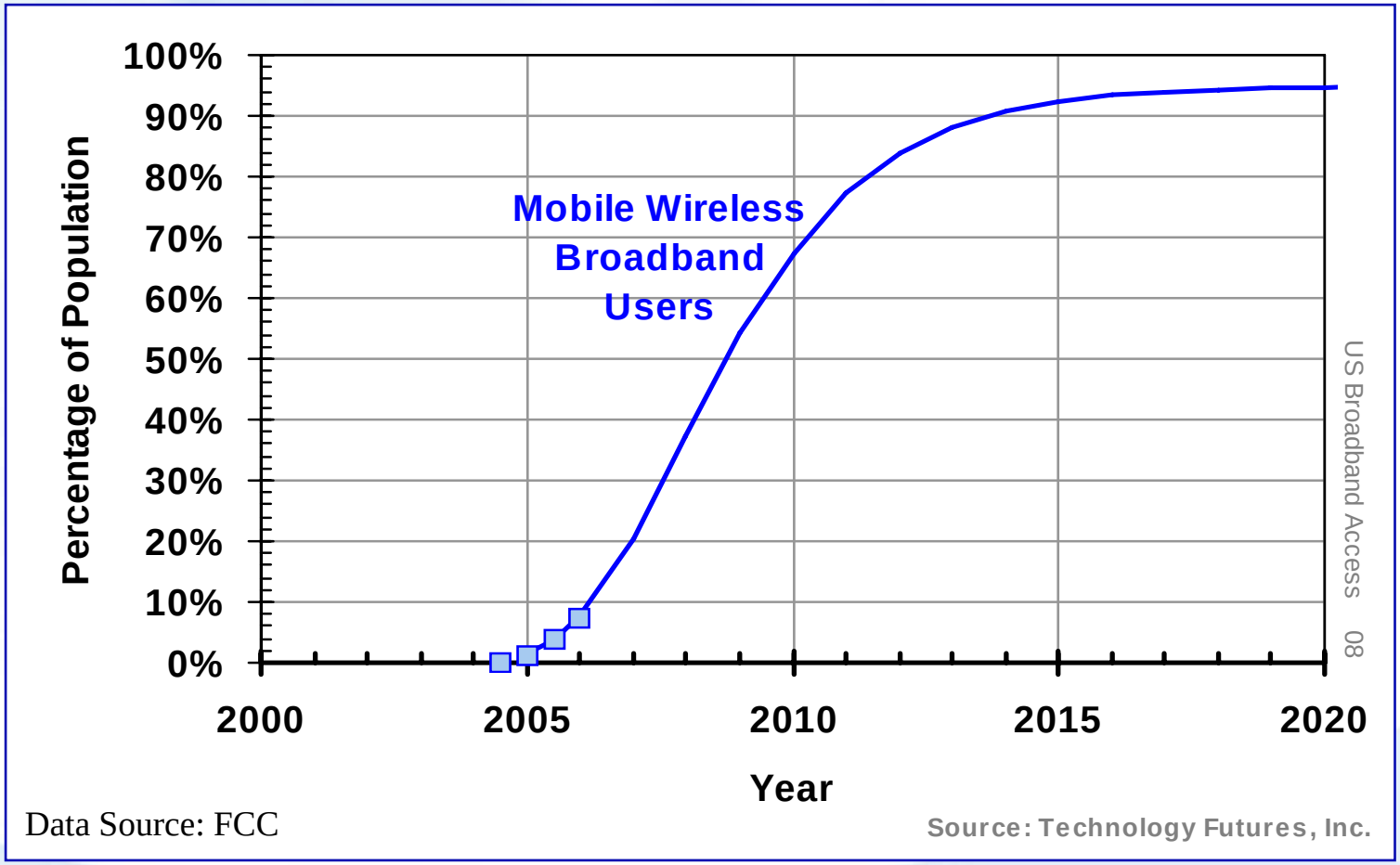
Wireless Mobile Broadband



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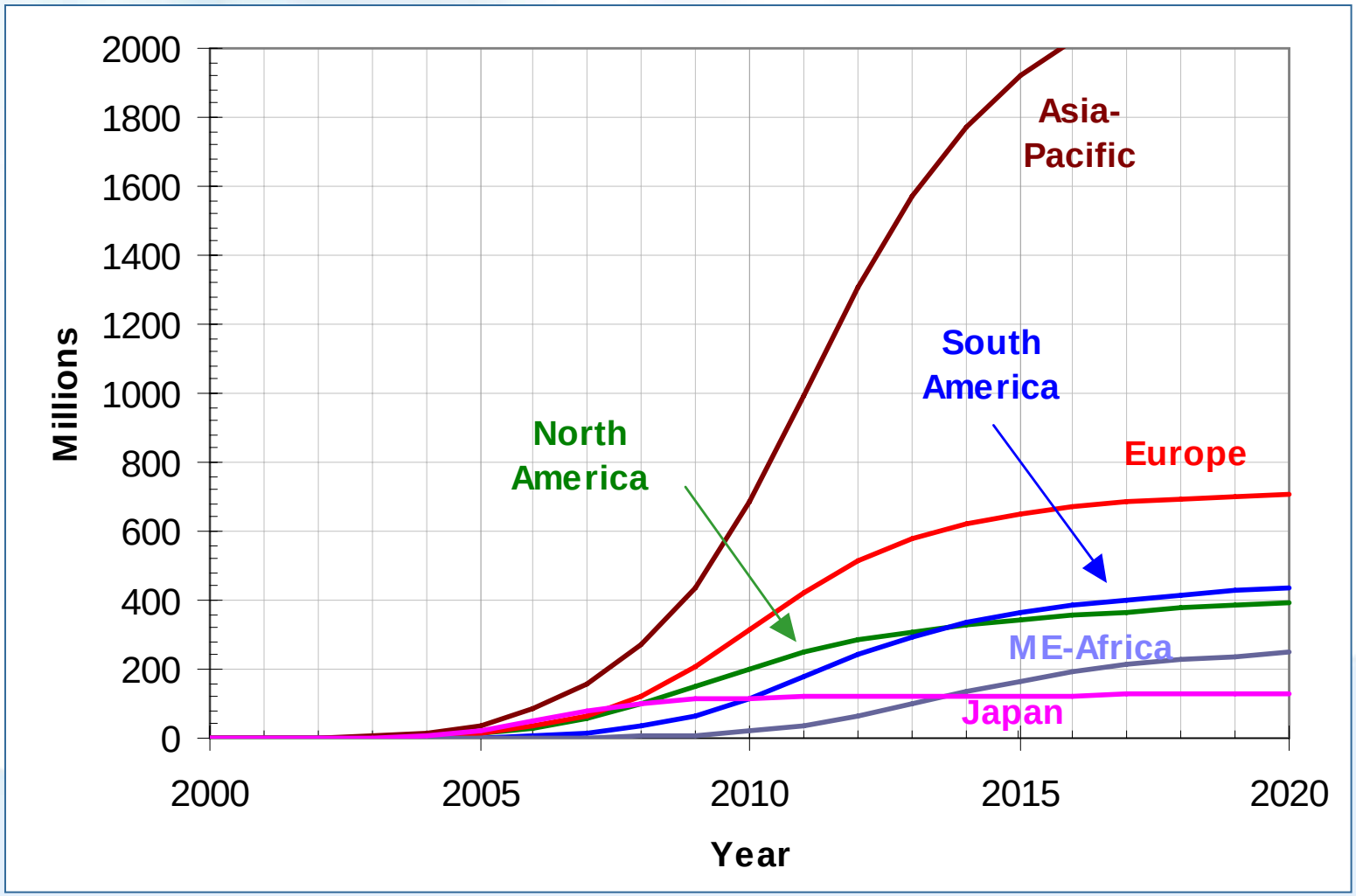
Forecast of 2.5G and Above Subscribers by Region — Millions



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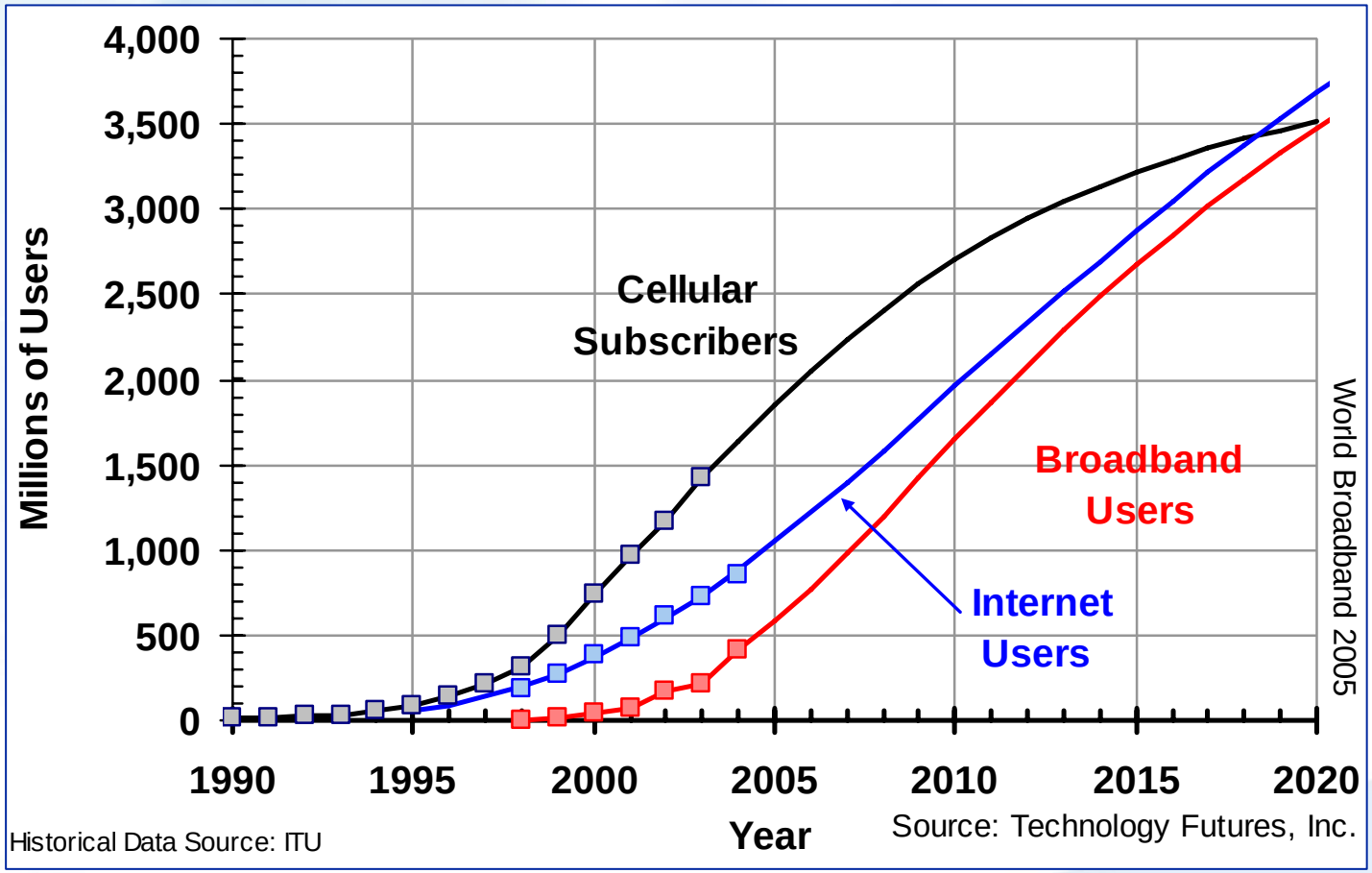
Growth of Broadband Users



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Convergence of Devices…
The Most Visible…

- Mobile phones turn into mobile multifunctional devices:
  - Integrated FM radio
  - Camera
  - DVB-H on mobile phones
  - Integrated Wi-Fi
- Personal communications devices
  - TV cards
  - MP3 Devices
- Interactive TV sets
  - display a TV signal & computer data simultaneously, watching TV and surfing Internet at the same time
- Final stage-service/network neutral devices
  - Emphasis on programming equipment

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Today's Mobile Reality is Changing

- 2 billion mobile phone users worldwide
  - Historically communication devices
- Mobile phones are no longer "phones"
  - Multimedia devices
  - Capture and consume
  - Entertainment, information services
- Digitalization, miniaturization, mobility, connectivity, communities
- By 2010, there will be 3 billion users of "mobile devices" and 2 billion TV viewing multimedia devices
- People are spending more time with new media

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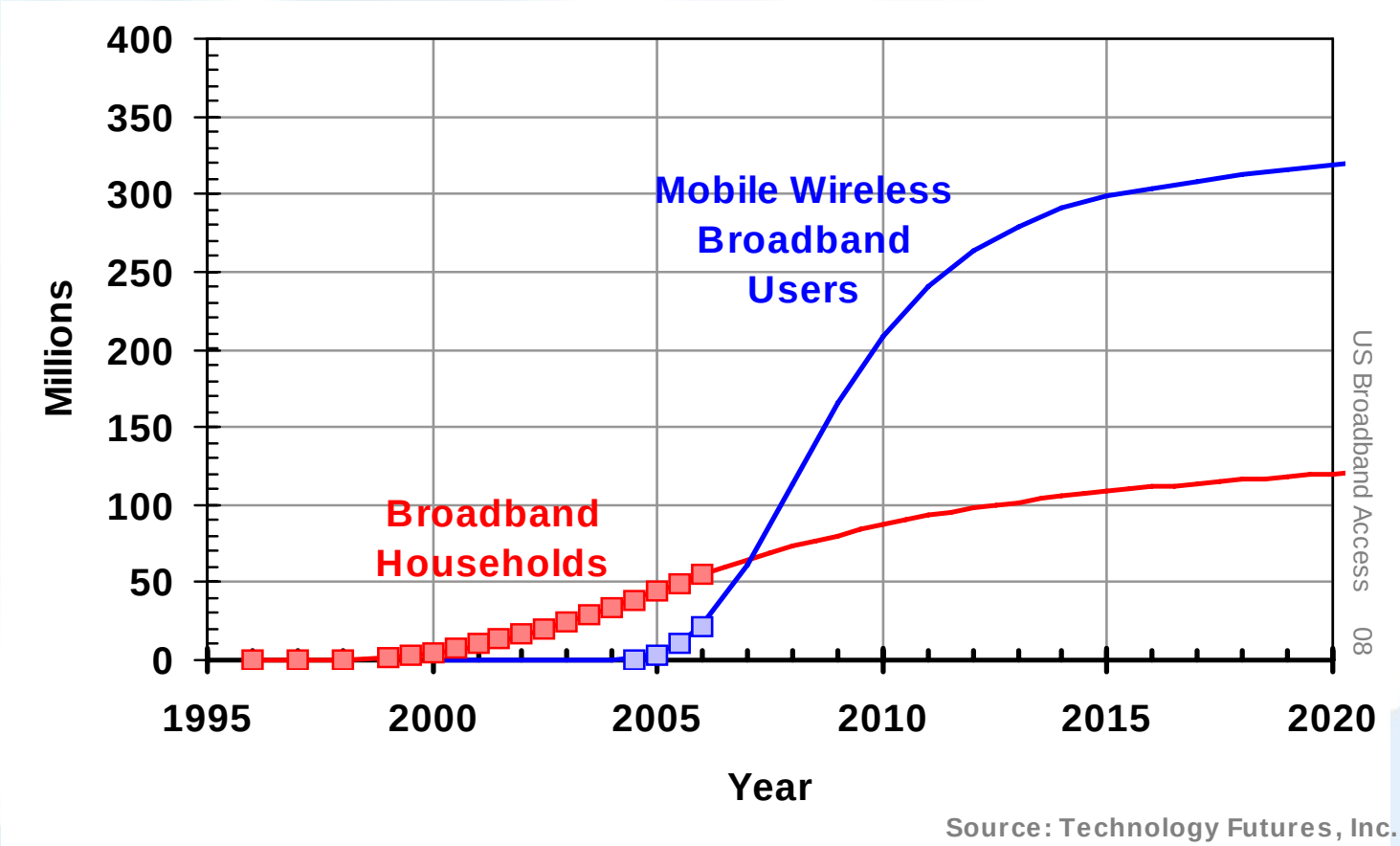
Mobile Broadband vs. Wireline Broadband



Data Source: FCC

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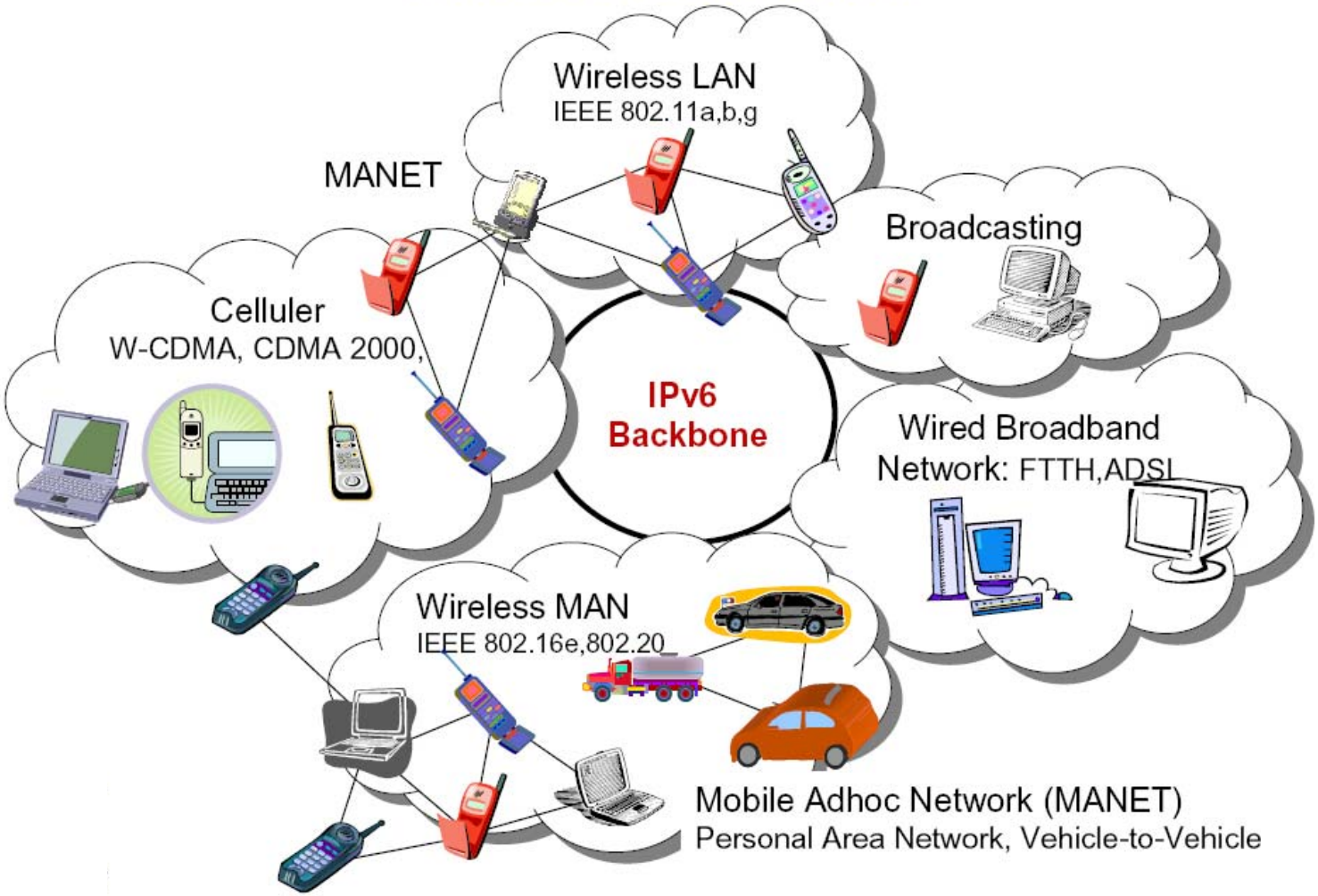
Unwired Internet



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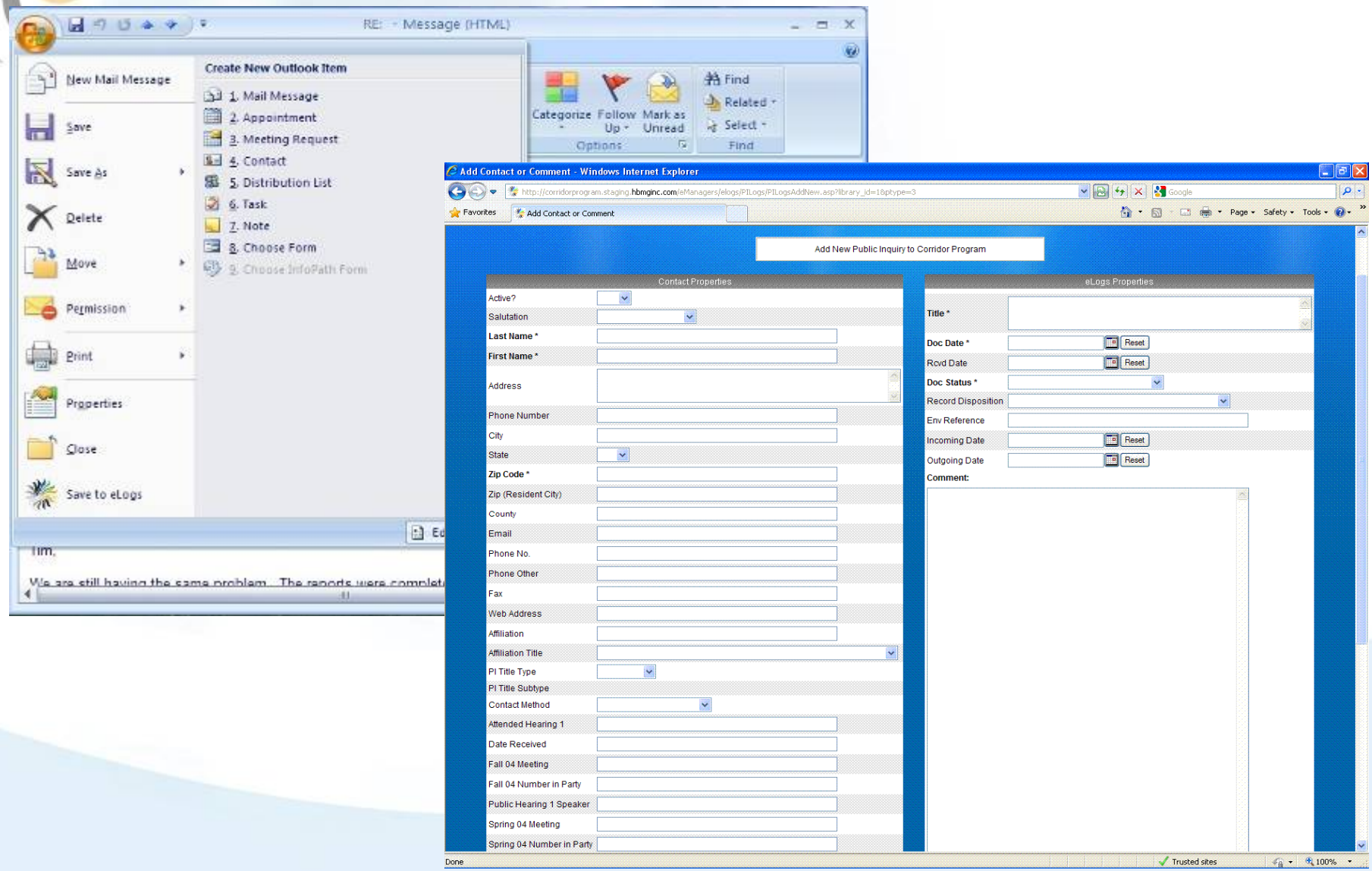
Case Example



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Wireless Broadband Changes Everything….

- Habits and behaviors sometimes change quickly:
  - Once you had a great (and affordable) experience with new technology, you usually don't want to miss it anymore.
    See: Blackberry, iPod, Skype, in-flight Wi-Fi, HD radio…
- Wireless enables two-way, personalized media (as opposed to mass media)
- Mobile content access will dwarf desktop-based access 10:1
- In wireless broadband, interaction takes on a whole new meaning:
  - "Sharing" will become a default standard
  - Multimedia communications will abound (messages, video, photo, sound)
  - Games become all-pervasive (posing other problems)
  - Shared content creation is now "on the fly" (contributing, remixing, mashing, etc.)
  - Location-based CONTENT services will explode
- Receivers become senders too

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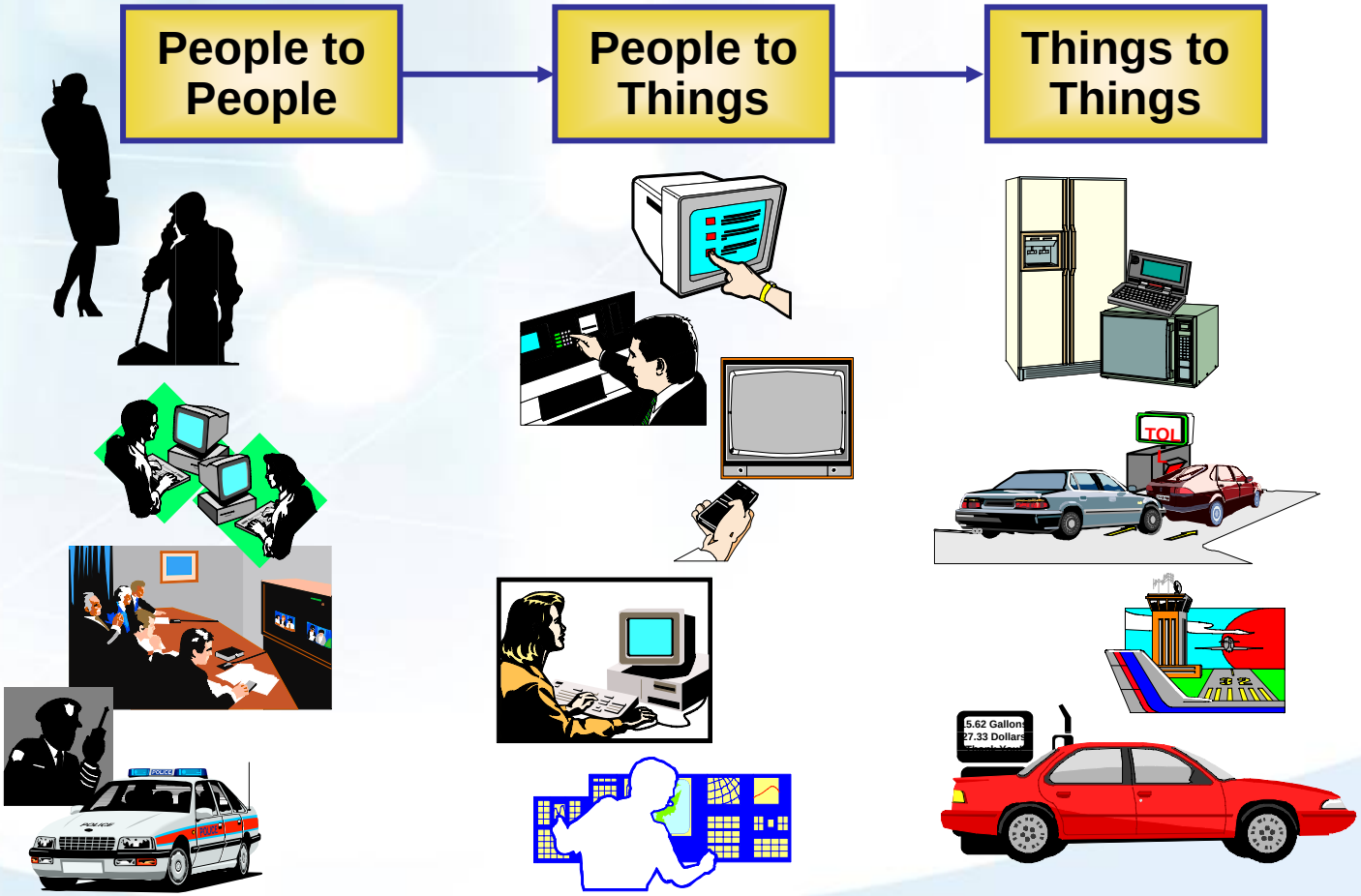
The Nature of Communications Has Been Changing...



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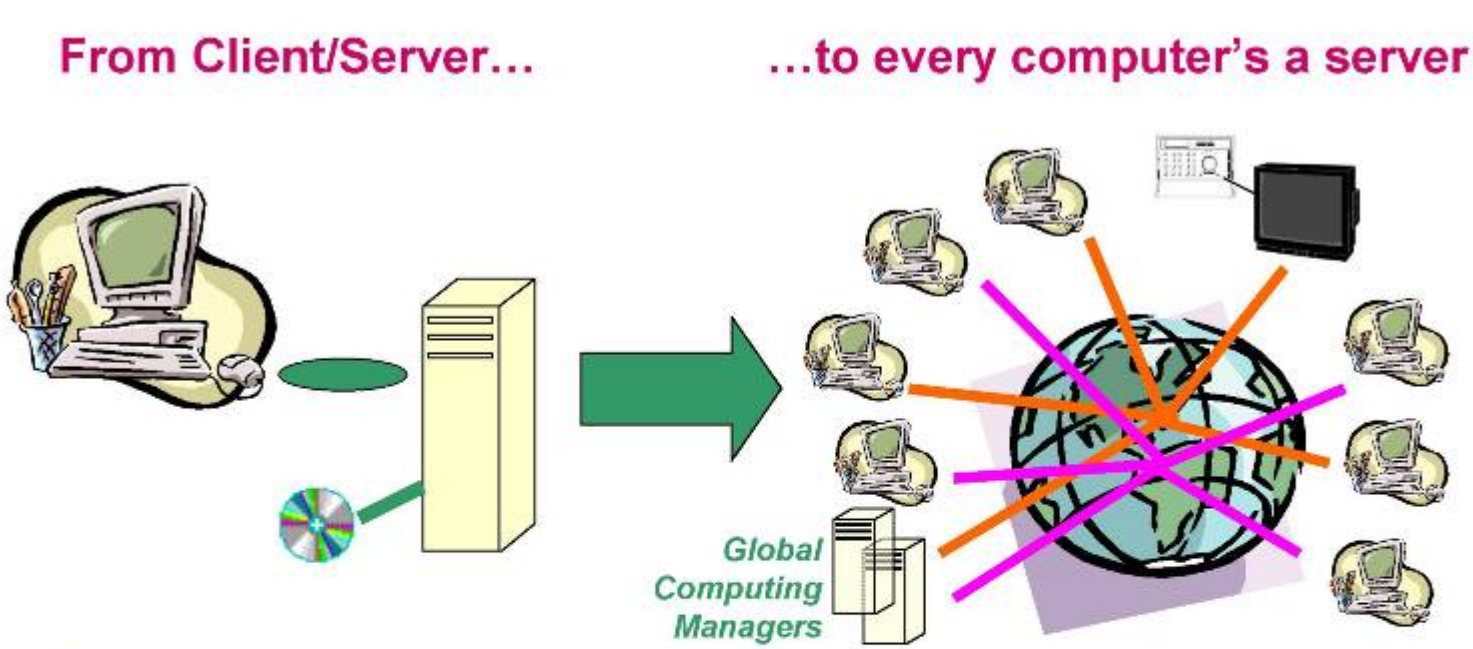
The Global Grid



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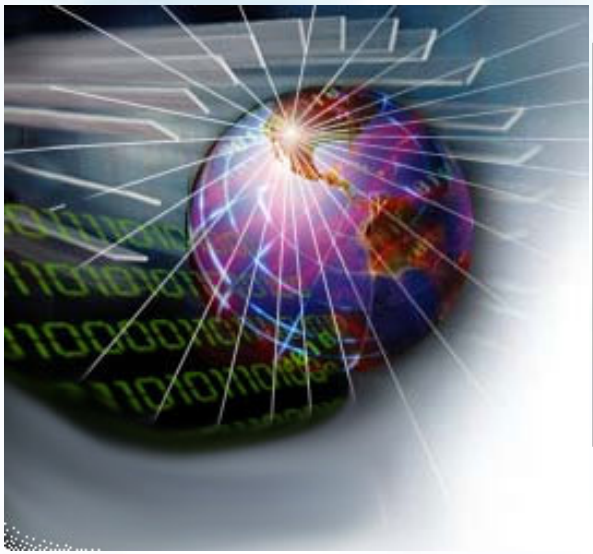
To Every Sensor is a Server



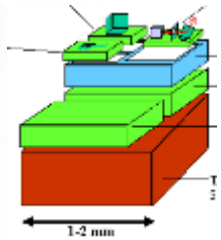
Processor

Data Storage

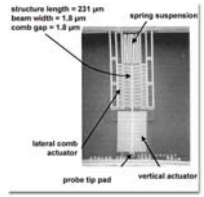
Communications

Rich variety of sensors

Phone -PDA

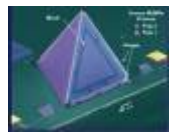


Smart Dust

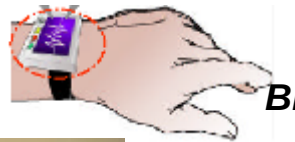


Microstorage

(Areal density 100x's CD)



Microphone



Embedded Biofluidics Chip

Robot

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Micro Servers

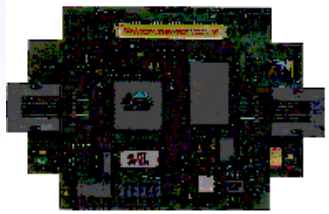
NASA/JPL Sensor Web 1 Pod

Rockwell Scientific Remote Sensor

NASA/JPL Sensor Web 2 Pod

XPort Embedded Device Server

Berkeley Mote (1999)



UCLA Medusa MK-2

Crossbow MIICA Mote

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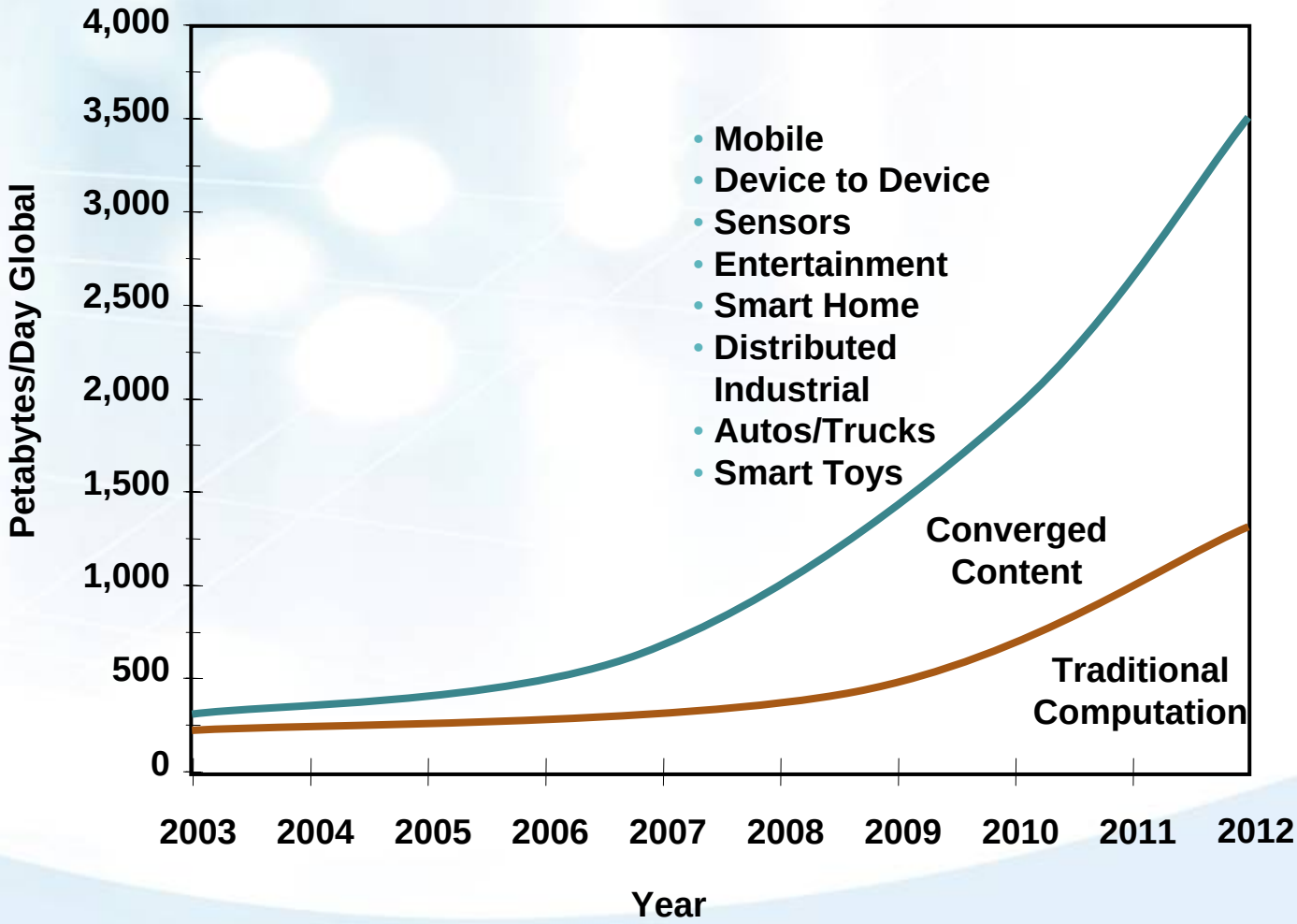
Growth at the Edge of the Network



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"Mobile phones are more than a billion smart computers we can't ignore that may create a software spiral like that of PC over the next 10 years."

—Paul Otellini,
CEO, Intel

"We really believe we are on the cusp of a whole new era of mobile computing."

—Steve Ballmer,
CEO, Microsoft

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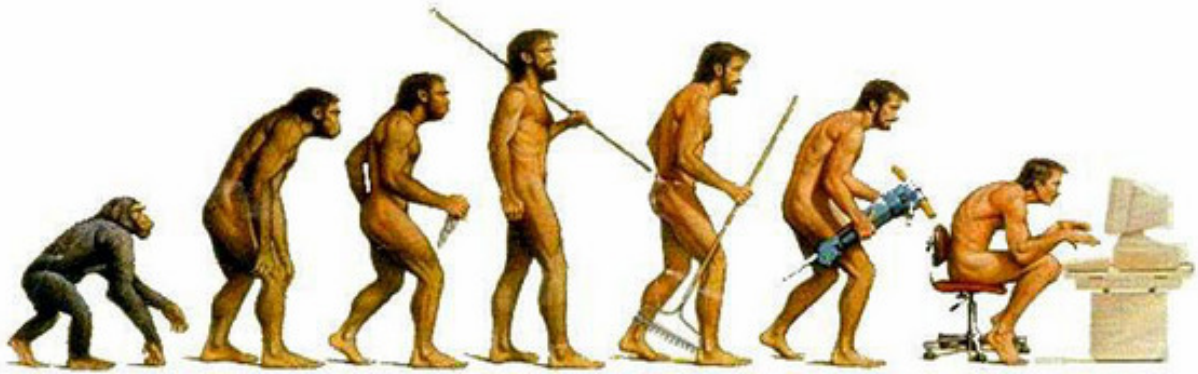
Does the Tool Feel like Progress or Not?



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The most critical factor to successful collaboration is not the technical barriers but rather the people barrier.

—Andrew White, Logility, Inc.

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Case Example

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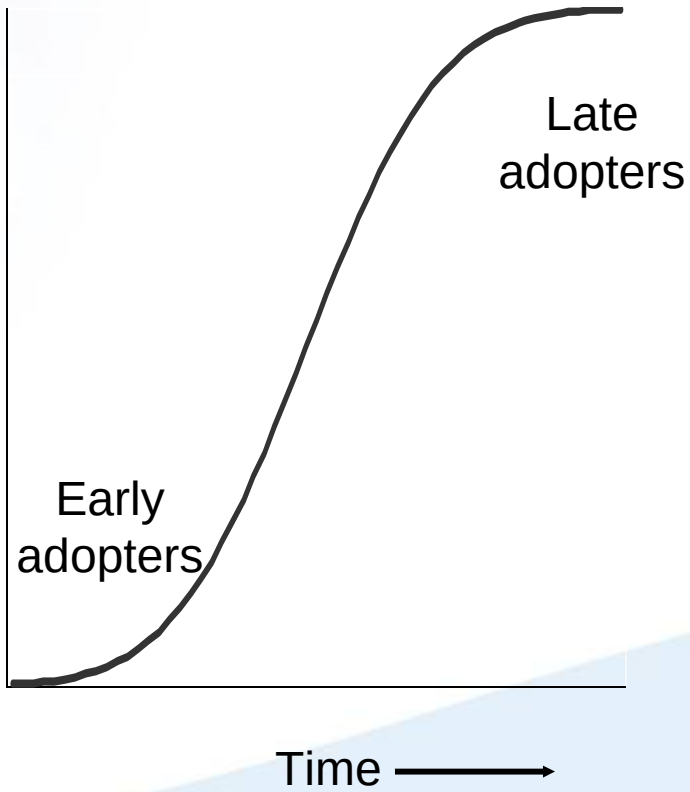
The Challenge of Collaboration Technology Adoption

- Technology adoption is a slow, phased process
- Physical distance is an obstacle to adoption
  - People learn from neighbors
  - Organizational mandates have limited range
- Collaboration technologies require universal adoption but have inherent limiting properties
  - Tragedy of the Commons
  - Critical mass
  - Difficulty of learning infrequent features
  - Visibility of performance



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Main Objectives, In Any Collaborative Effort:

1. *Integration of people, process, and technology*: Any collaborative effort would aim at bringing integration between people and processes, people and technology, and technology and processes.

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Main Objectives, In Any Collaborative Effort:

2. *Superior communication and synchronization*: The other outcome of collaboration is more accurate, frequent, and two-way or multiple-way communication across all company locations, better information exchange with partners, enhanced knowledge management, and improved external communications to the customer base and the market at large. This results in better synchronization of all activities in the organization.

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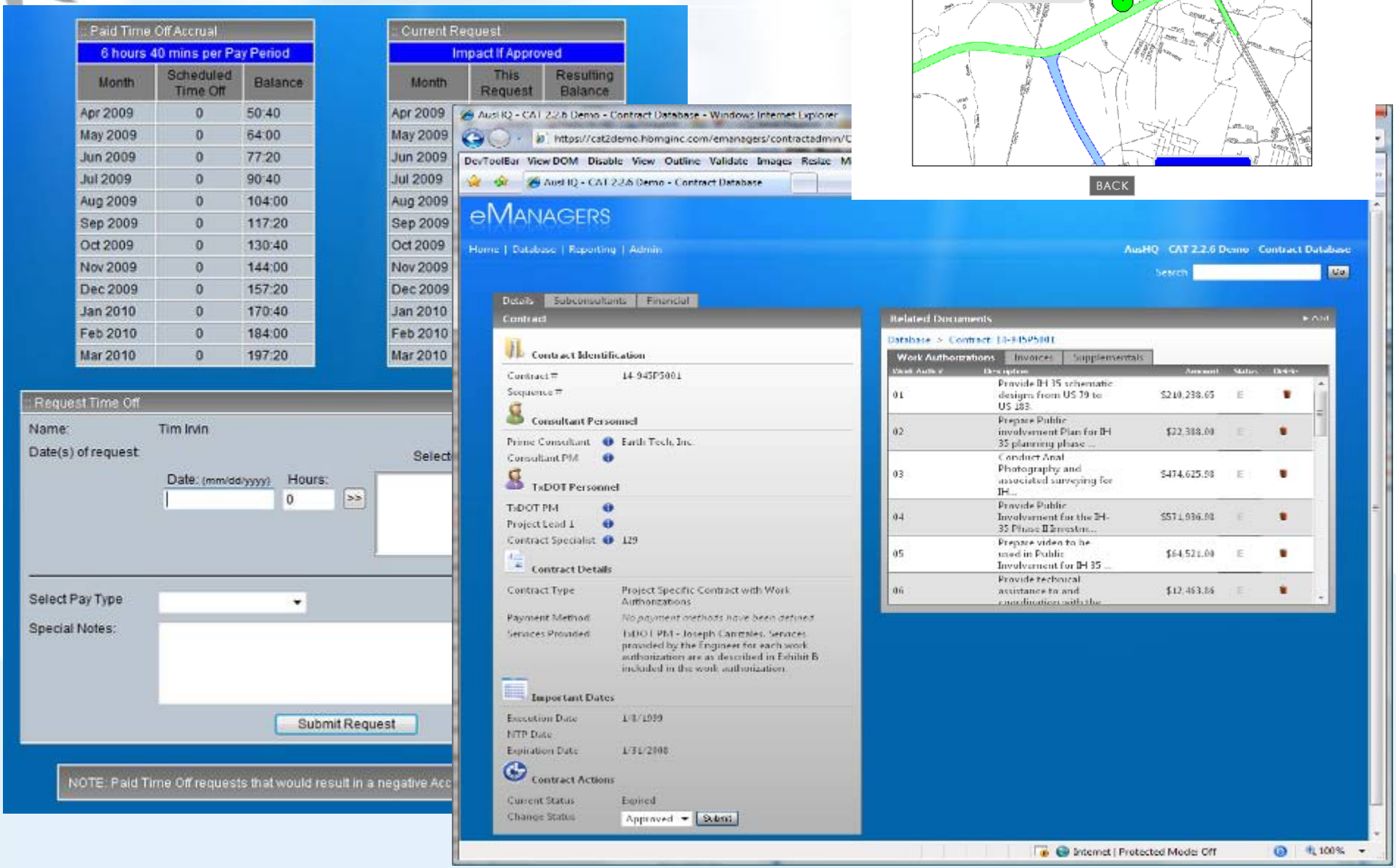
Case Example



Drivers

- Shift from Ownership to Partnership
- Trust Built between Partners
- Information Technology
- Convergence of Integration, Interactivity, and Infrastructure Technologies
- Networked Businesses
- Emergence of XML as the De Facto Data Transport
- B2B and B2C Collaboration
- Knowledge Management and Collaboration Technologies

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Constraints

- Externalizing Automation
- Evolution of a Digital Equivalent of Trust
- Balancing Privacy and Security Concerns
- Consortium Development between Communities
- Internal Challenges

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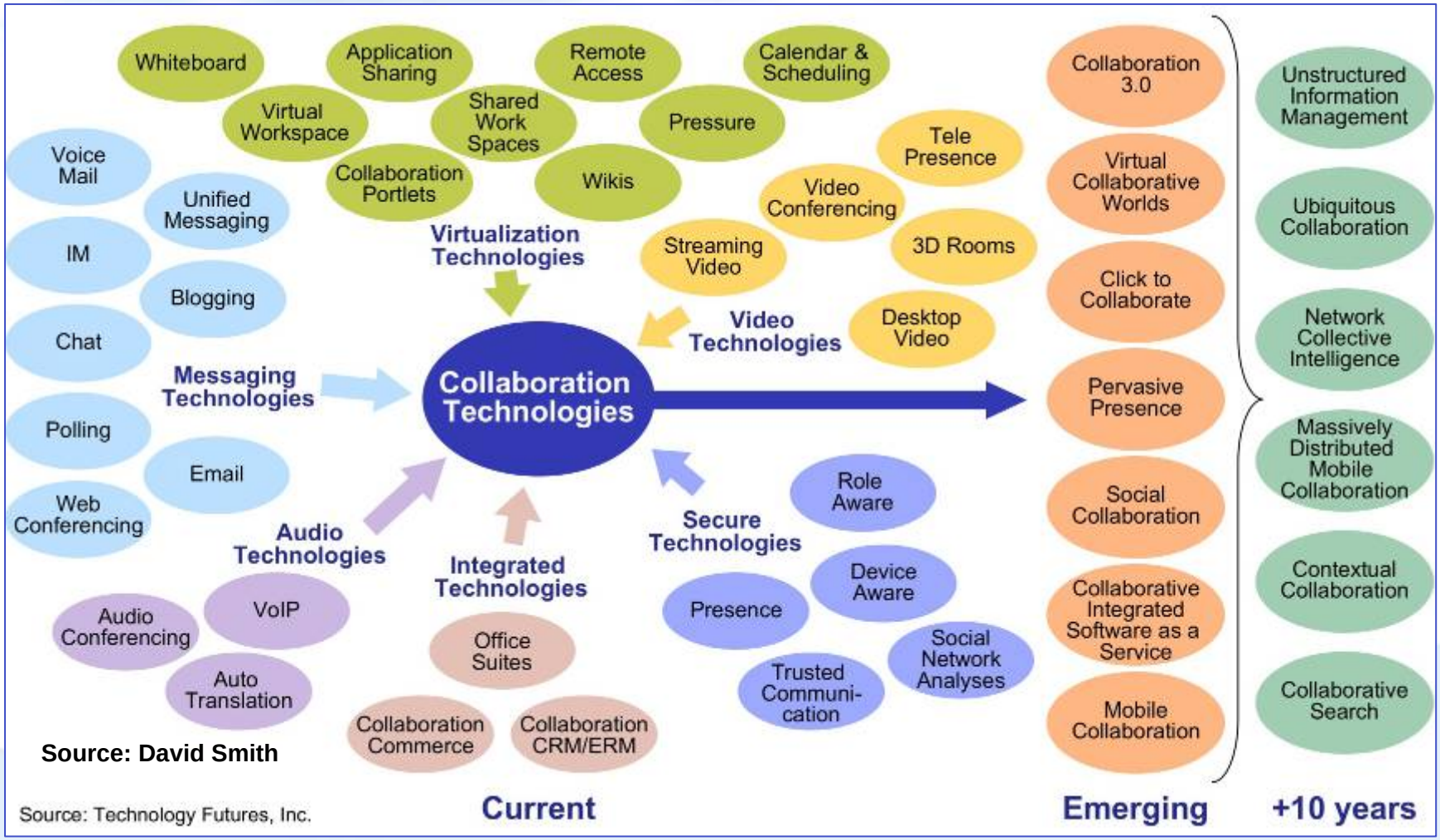
Collaboration Technologies



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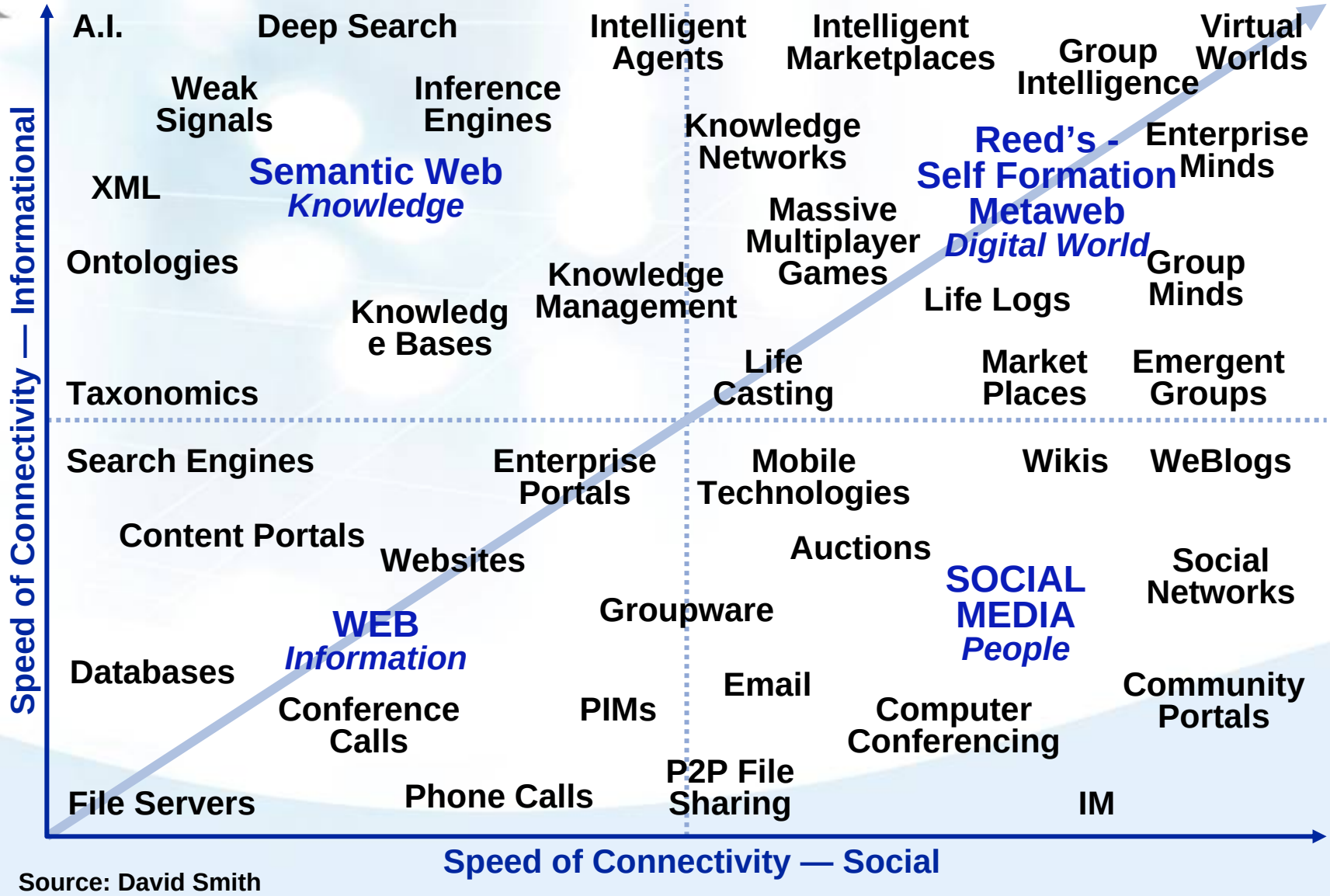
Evolving—Self Forming



Source: David Smith

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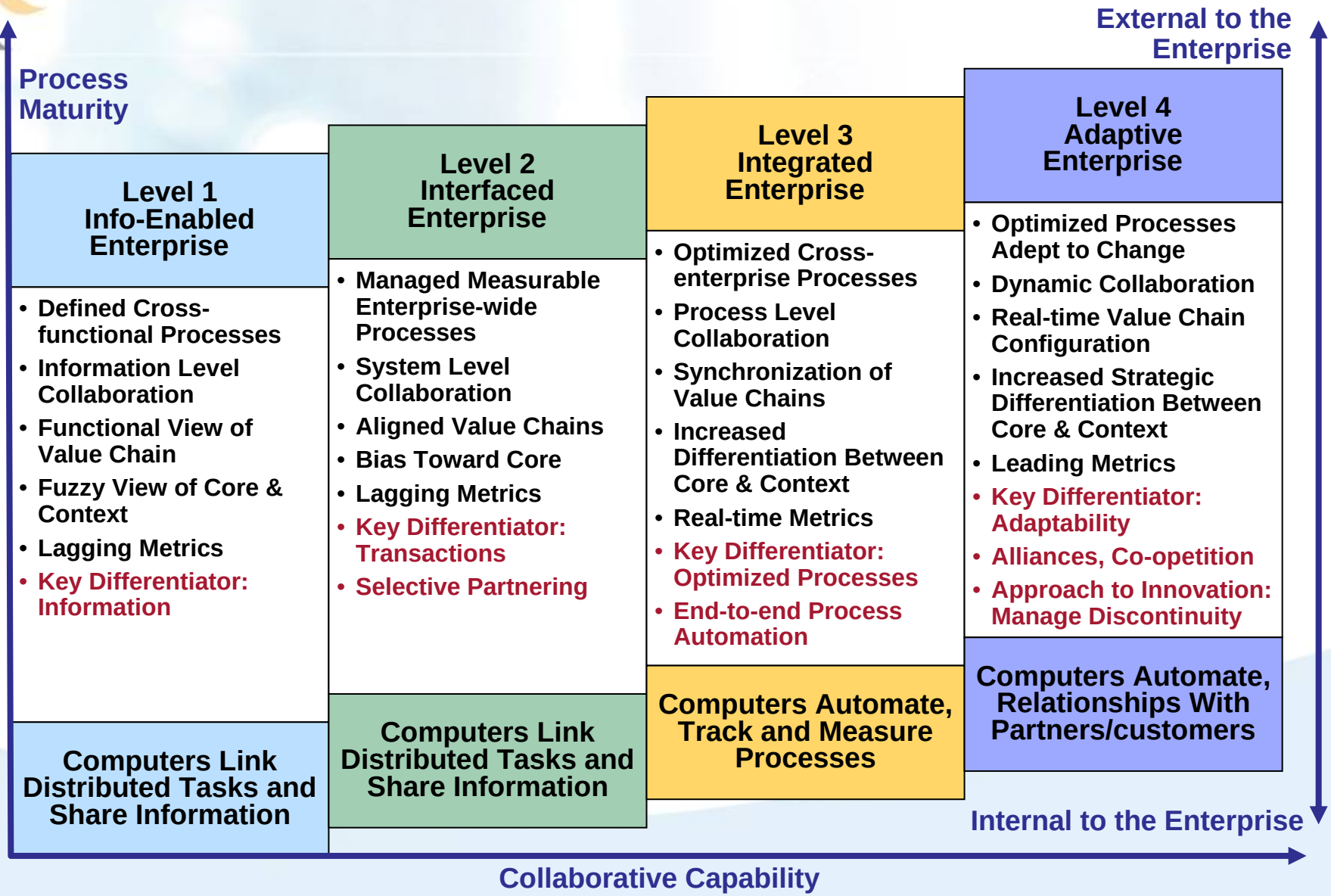
Collaborative



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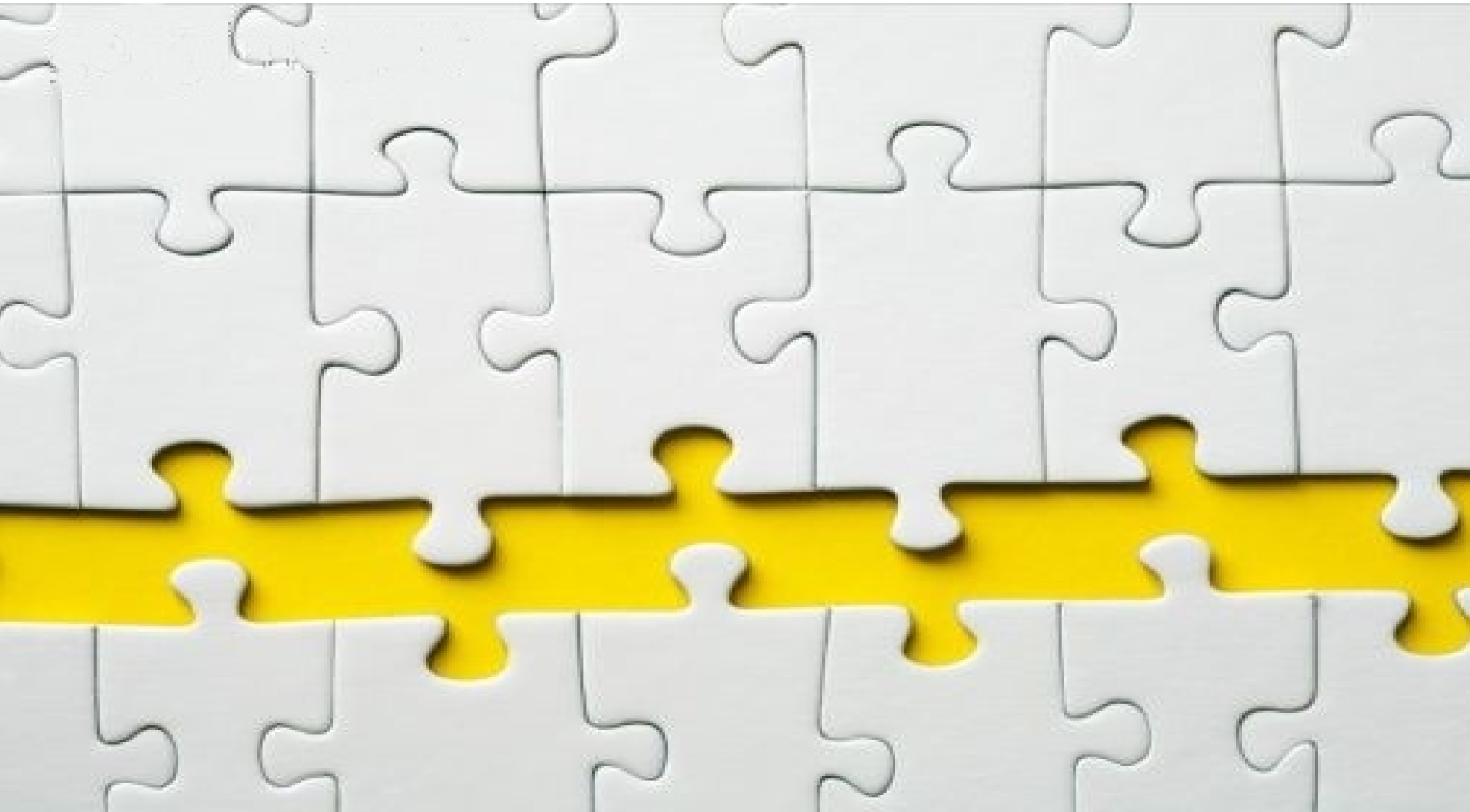
develop **great** solutions



innovate!

collaborate

Thank You.

David Smith
CEO
512.459.2667
dsmith@hbmginc.com

HBMG Inc.
1033 La Posada Dr.
Suite 310
Austin, TX 78752

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