

AI Appraisal

Model

AI Appraisal follows a specifically to this end designed business administrative AI model. This model is an informative representation the aim of which is to make particular parts or features of AI in the domain chosen easier to conceive, plan or implement, by referencing it to existing and usually commonly accepted knowledge. The model proposes selecting and identifying relevant aspects of AI in models replicating aspect systems¹ embodying domain features.

The model differentiates between functional organization (constructive; horizontal orientation), paradigmatic² organization (strategic; vertical orientation) and phases. Functional and paradigmatic organization bring forth a framework (matrix) with four main cells. Cells can be in any configuration of one or more phases (states).

Functional

Front office and back office are distinct and crucial parts of an organization's functioning, playing different roles and serving different functions, each with its own specific competences and responsibilities.

Paradigmatic

Put simply, there are two ruling paradigms: the inside-out approach and the outside-in approach. Assuming the overarching goal of an organization to synthesize into creating value, these two approaches use different means to achieve that same end. In economic terms, inside-out and outside-in refer to opposite (dual) schemes for creating value and achieving result. Either scheme can be effective and many organizations adopt an approach on a spectrum between them.

Phases

Discovery and innovation evolve in coherence but in a nonuniform manner. These naturally recursive (cyclic) processes lead to domains (phases) of divergence (gathering and collecting), integration (systematization and organization) and convergence (choices and selections). Cells can be in one or more of these three cyclic phases (any combination of configurations of states).

1 Aspects describe something unique about whatever they are attached to. An aspect system refers to a distinguishing characteristic linked to other parts of the system, but which is not related to the system's primary function.

2 Distinct set of concepts or patterns of reasoning, including methods, models and standards for what constitute useful contributions to a domain. Recognized achievements that provide model problems and solutions, embodying (1) what is to be observed and examined and what kind of questions to be asked and probed for answers, (2) how requests are to be structured and results interpreted and (3) how a task is to be carried out and what resources are available.