

Jihočeská univerzita v Českých Budějovicích University of South Bohemia in České Budějovice

Information Systems Strategy and Management

BUSINESS INFORMATICS SERVICES CONTROL



EVROPSKÁ UNIE Evropské strukturální a investiční fondy Operační program Výzkum, vývoj a vzdělávání





Structure of ICT services and design of ICT services architecture

- The objectives of the ICT services architecture of a user organization and ICT servicespecialized provider vary. The objective of the user organization is to provide (internally or externally) at an affordable price, all the services required by business processes and to integrate these services.
- An activity that has the greatest impact on the relationship between business informatics and a business is the creation of an ICT services architecture. The creation of an ICT services architecture is part of the IS/ICT strategic management and determines:

- which ICT services will be provided in at a business



- The basic categorization used to define ICT services in a service architecture is the categorization per the ICT service subject.
- This categorization divides ICT
 business services into information, application, infrastructure, support, and mixed services.



Records of ICT business services are contained in the service catalogue. In the catalogue, at least the following attributes are tracked for every service:

- service identification.
- service name -
- service category (information, application, infrastructure, support, mixed),
- external/internal -
- service state (planned from, in progress from),
- service owner,
- service version.



- In a separate document (SLA for details, see chapter ll.2), the following parameters are defined for every ICT service:
- customer (business process, business unit, business partner),
- user category -
- supplier,
- service effects and metrics.
- content functionality/data, training, service
 centre services, etc.,
- volume number of users, data volume, number of transactions, etc.,
- quality availability, response time, reliability, safety, etc.
- price basic price and influence of volume and s
 puality characteristics on prices



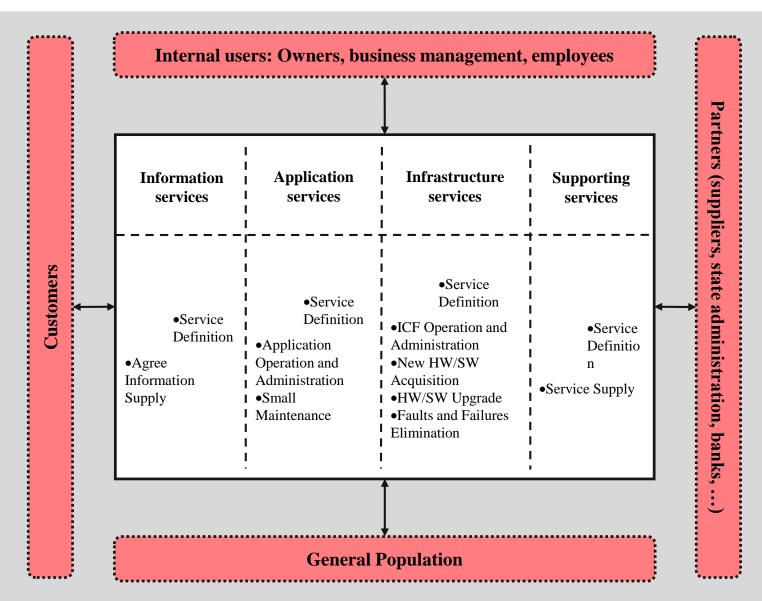


Figure 11-1 ICT Services and their users and the main operations above the service -(Voříšek k., 2015)



From the business point of view, the most important ICT services are information and application services. There are three ways of application services structuring:

- application services correspond to the structure of business processes and their sub-functions (or activities). In a not too extreme case, this means that for every business process one application service is defined,
- application services correspond to the structure of software used to provide the services, i.e., every software package or software module comes with its application service,
- application services correspond to the basic user



- The service architecture and service catalogue creation is followed by the definitions of the individual ICT services.
- The ICT service definition describes all the essential parameters of a delivered service.
- The agreement specifies what the provider is obliged to deliver to the customer, to what extent, in what quality, and how much the customer will pay for it.



The basic SLA structure per the MMDIS methodology is as follows:

- identification answers the question, "Who provides his service to whom?",
- goals, effects specify, "Why is the service provided?",
- content says, "What?" and "How is the service provided?",
- volume answers the questions, "Where?", i.e., in which locations and to which users is the service provided, and "How much?", i.e., what is the total volume of service during a given period,
- quality specifies "With what availability"
 response time, reliability, and security is the service provided?",