

2. An information quality research draft program

We could assume that an information being possessed and kept as a value of strategic dimension should be purposeful, e. i. it represents a necessary ~~condition~~ condition for some goal to be reached. Thus, apart from traditional viewing the quality of an information, which admits it as a set of attributes, like quantity of information (due to Shanon, 1953), precision and reliability of information (Sackman, 1967; Morris, 1971; Hellerman and Smith, 1975), age of an information (Davis, 1974) and a set of properties which a given (input) ~~information~~ information displays within its being processed (like response time, compilation time, ect.). We dare to think about these ingredients of a quality of information as necessary part of a definition of quality of information, since we proclaimed any information to be purposeful. After reviewing such a traditional part of items which pretend to be a description of quality of an information we feel strongly tempted to name this set as "personal" quality image of an information which so far has too often pretended to be a self-contained category, not aiming to its "service".

After gathering some set of information for a given business system we behave subconsciously to ask ourselves : what to do with them ? In the context of research program hereby proposed we shall pursue a max-principle of data base creation rather than a min-principle which looks for minimum input information set needed in order to serve as a basis to a given set of output information. Our research is aimed to creation of secondary or sufficient part of definition of quality of an information which appears as input to the given business system.

To this part we propose to explore a family of functional models of business systems at first. They contain output information; ~~and~~ cardinality, scope and other rather standard ^t attributes of the corresponding output spaces are very important components of a quality of information since they codetermine a large portion of implementational issues to the business system model. A rather intuitive temptation is also included: a number of output information pieces could be a part or measure of quality of a given input information.

Furthermore, as ^{the} nature of output components of information is likel to influence an information technology in broader sense of meaning, we also propose to study key properties of transformations (algorithms) of input into output information. Thus, for example, a given input information could be more desirable (or it has higher score within its multidimensional quality image) if it requires less sophisticated software in order to produce the same output information.