



Key Takeaways

What you should learn today

- What the issues are that impact changes
- What the benefits of working in the context of a single source of truth are
- How PLM helps external partners streamline their role in change processes
- How to use PLM to create a rational approach to managing change
- What some of the best practices are when implementing change management in your organization

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Agenda

- What are Change & Configuration Management
- Key Change Process Issues
- Best Practices for Change Processes
- Using PLM to Support Best Practices

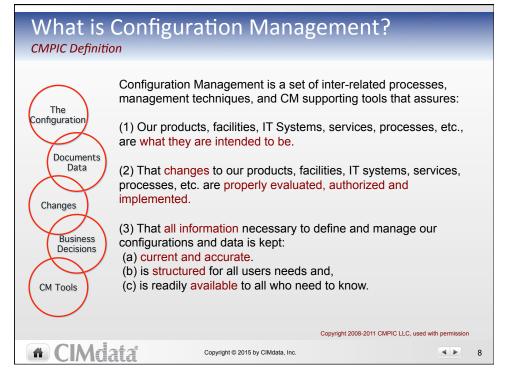


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What is Configuration Management? ICM definition Configuration Management Establishing and maintaining the definition and status of products and their components, all associated information and the relationships among them Managing all changes to any product, component or defining documentation in an auditable, repeatable, verifiable, controlled manner Keeping track of what you design, develop, deliver, sell, and support Configuration Management is the process of managing products, facilities, and processes by managing their requirements, including changes, and assuring conformance in each The Institute of Configuration Management CIMdata Copyright @ 2015 by CIMdata, Inc. 4 🕨



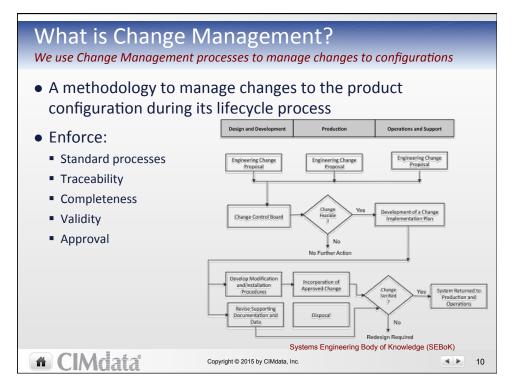


Configuration Management Benefits

Why you should spend the time and money to implement Config. Mgmt.

- Provide measurable performance parameters
- Decisions are based on correct, current information, enhancing production repeatability
- Applicable data (such as procurement, design or servicing) is accessible, avoiding guesswork and trial and error
- Downstream surprises are avoided; significant cost and schedule savings can be realized
- Control the implementation of change (proactive & not reactive)—avoiding costly errors of ad-hoc, erratic changes
- Timely, accurate info. avoids costly delays & production down time; ensures proper replacement and repair







Change Management

Primary concepts

- Managing change is critical to controlling product evolution & product configurations
- We need changes to fix things & to improve things & for many other reasons as well
- Configuration Management is the framework in which changes take place
- Changes come from internal as well as external sources
- Change Management begins at the start of the product life cycle & continues throughout the life cycle
- Changes need to be managed & tracked from start to finish

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Key Change Concepts

As espoused by the ICM

- Encourage change
 - Keep changes small and simple to minimize required approvals & time lags
- 3 steps—change request, change order, change notification
 - Consider adding 4th step, problem report, to the beginning to allow anyone, including customers and suppliers to submit issues.
- Lead the process with documentation—what the change is intended to accomplish, why, how, cost

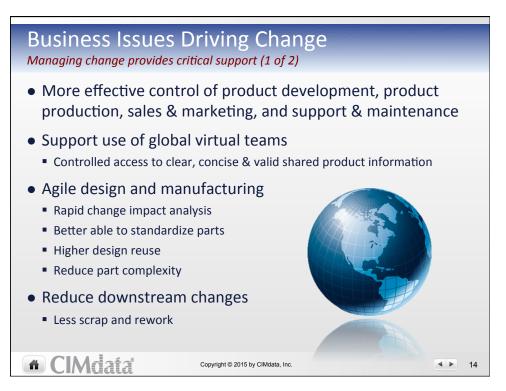


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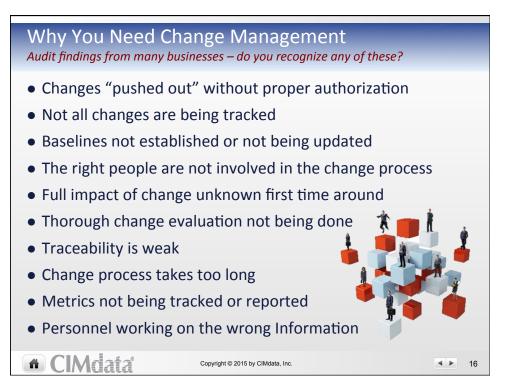


Agenda What are Change & Configuration Management Key Change Process Issues Best Practices for Change Processes Using PLM to Support Best Practices











Change Process Failures

What causes change processes to fail (1 of 2)

- Change is too tightly controlled during WIP
 - Data is left vulnerable, outside control of the PDM vault
 - People work around the process
- All changes are treated equally
 - Process is delayed due to over complication
 - Different levels of changes should receive different levels of control and signoff—more complicated or costly—more control
- The process is not "closed loop"
 - The person who requested the change needs to know it was resolved
 - Other people need to be notified as well



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Change Process Failures

What causes change processes to fail (2 of 2)

- Changes are not always tracked against all of the data they impact, such as labeling, artwork, and packaging
 - Change is incomplete
- Change process is complicated when external partners have to be involved in decision making
 - Fail to gain complete understanding of change impact
 - Companies do not provide external partners enough access
- Determining the cost of a change is often difficult—many times people lack access to cost data
 - Changes delayed due to fear of costly mistake
 - Changes undertaken without understanding lifecycle cost



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Evaluating Changes

Questions you should ask:

- Which products does the change potentially impact?
- Does the change impact security?
- Does the change offer value?
- What is the impact on cost?
- Is the inventory impact clear?
- Will the design have to be resimulated or retested?
- Will part interchangeability, replaceability, or sustainability be effected?
- Do part suppliers need to be changed?

- Is there a regulatory impact from the change?
- Which documents are effected?
- How does the change impact performance and reliability?
- Does the change modify internal or external interfaces?
- How does the change impact the current work, scope, delivery, & schedule?
- Is compatibility with other parts impacted?

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Thoroughly Understand the Impact

Do not make a change without understanding its "cost" to the product

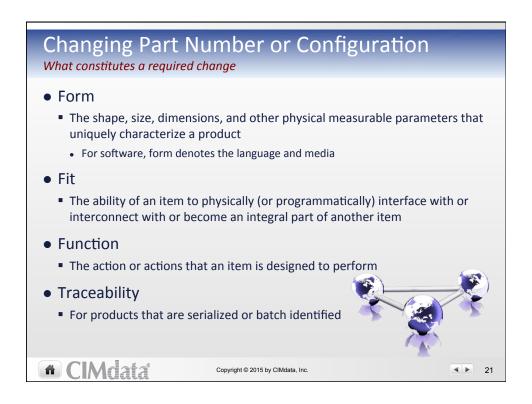
- Formally analyze the impact of change on the product across the lifecycle and the supply chain
 - Including technical and commercial considerations
- Consider the following criteria when assessing a change:
 - Demand & sales
 - Cost & inventory
 - Regulatory compliance & validation (safety)
 - Manufacturing process changes
 - Impact on related product items (higher-level assemblies, item used in multiple products, fit & function...)
 - Reliability & performance
 - Packaging & labeling

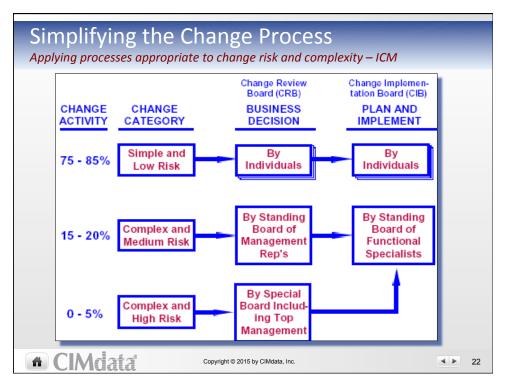
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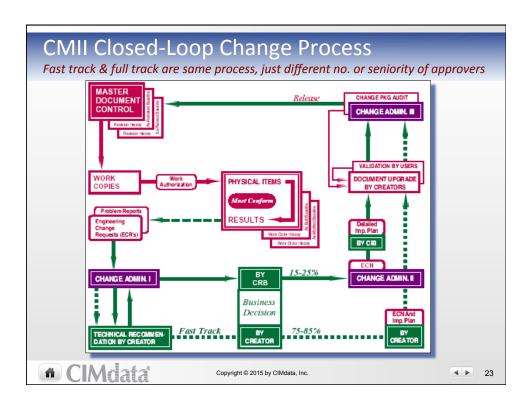
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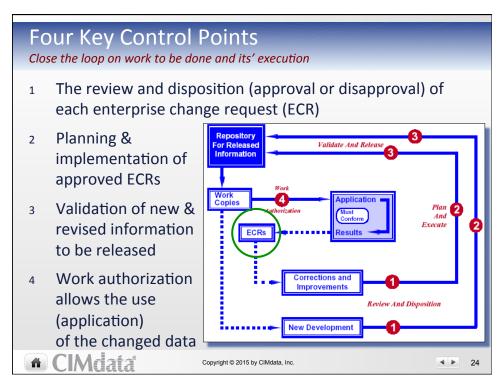














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Change Management Best Practices What to focus on (1 of 3)

- Change is managed proactively within the product development environment
 - Multiple changes are encouraged early in the product lifecycle where they are very inexpensive
 - Changes are managed so that the true impact of a change is always well understood (implies access to product data including cost, inventory, ...)
- Incomplete but accurate product design data is valuable to supply chain processes
 - Productive work can be done on product and process definition information that are accurate but not complete
 - Retaining (restricting access to) definition information until the design is complete reduces the enterprise's agility



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Change Management Best Practices

What to focus on (2 of 3)

- Owners of data are identified as responsible for changes to that data
 - All product and process definition information has owners who are responsible for understanding the impact of change on the data elements they own
 - Owners must understand how their data elements are related to other product definition information
- Users or owners of the item being changed should approve, not a manager
- More than 3 or 4 approvers are typically not necessary
 - Typically, once key approvers sign off, everyone else follows along anyway
 - If people feel the need to know what is happening, use notifications

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Change Management Best Practices

What to focus on (3 of 3)

- Product changes must be communicated throughout the enterprise and to extended enterprise participants as required
 - Proposed and approved changes are communicated at the right time, to the right people, wherever they are located
- Take a holistic approach to change management—allowing you to better understand the impact of a change in all forms
 - Implement a PLM solution that manages the bill of information at its core
 - Provide access to external information (e.g., cost) via PLM's interface
- View change management as part of a comprehensive configuration management activity
 - Supporting technologies are no good if they are not used within the proper process environment

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PLM for Change Management Best practices as defined by CIMdata (1 of 3) PLM provides one master bill of information A physical information structure with multiple logical views, such as "asdesigned," "as-planned," "as-assembled," "as-delivered," "as-maintained" This master BOI is managed by one system and it feeds product configuration information to all other systems It is the system of record It is the source for information critical to assessing change impact PLM can proactively warn of problems & delays in change processes Provides metrics to gauge success



PLM for Change Management

Best practices as defined by CIMdata (2 of 3)

- PLM workflows control & assure process adherence
 - Can support both fast track and normal track versions of workflows
 - Streamline change processes & signoffs
- PLM provides visibility to product and process change information so that it can be managed strategically during all phases of the lifecycle, thereby reducing the total cost of change
- PLM supports visual collaboration during product change, with visualization and virtual meeting technology

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PLM for Change Management

Best practices as defined by CIMdata (3 of 3)

- PLM Provides Traceability
 - The goal is to achieve end-item traceability on all changes without compromising the rules of interchangeability and to do so cost effectively
- PLM integrates with ERP & other systems to provide access to other data (cost, inventory...)



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Concluding Remarks Expanding PLM presents many opportunities to improve process operations Embrace & encourage change—changes help make better products Learn about PLM—understand how it can support change processes Understand your change process and business rules when implementing PLM Use PLM workflows to drive consistent change processes Track change problems & other metrics via PLM

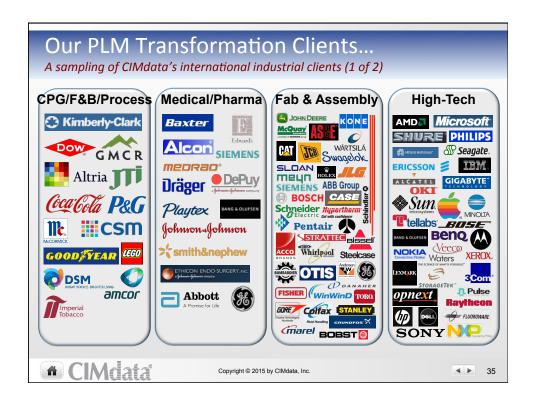
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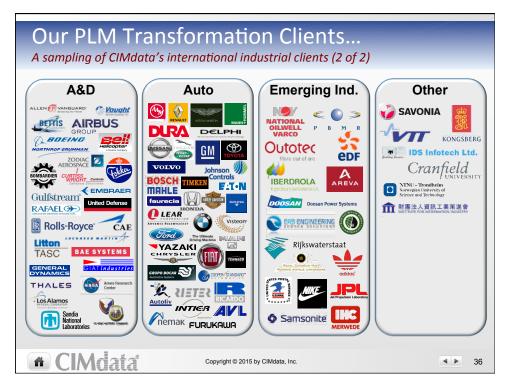
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CIMdata PLM Leadership

PLM Industry's most comprehensive non-biased education & training offering

CIMdata's certificate program is primarily comprised of a set of well defined, assessment-based PLM education and training classes.

These certificate programs are available to industrial companies who are considering and/ or implementing PLM, and to PLM technology and service solution providers.



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PLM Certificate Program Outline

5-day, 9-session outline for PLM Leadership offering

- Day 1: Session 1: Introduction to PLM
- Day 2: Session 2: PLM Benefits & Potential Value Session 3: PLM Strategy & Solution Definition
- Day 3: Session 4: PLM Solution Evaluation & Selection Session 5: PLM Implementation, Monitoring & Continuous Improvement
- Day 4: Session 6: PLM Process Development & Testing Session 7: Integrating PLM within the Enterprise
- Day 5: Session 8: Expanding PLM Across the Value Chain
 Session 9: Configuration Management's Role in PLM

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