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Understanding legacy information systems and abandonment decision making

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STELLINGEN

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Understanding legacy information systems and abandonment decision making

van Arnold Commandeur

- 1) In order to manage legacy IS effectively, the information systems (IS) repository should meet particular requirements (p. 41).
- 2) There may be considerable leap time between the decision to abandon a legacy IS and the practical abandoning of the legacy IS. In that case the maintenance should be reduced to a bare minimum (p. 79).
- 3) The various distinct characteristics of abandonment decision making compared to inception and maintenance decision making indicate that a new abandonment decision making method seems required (p. 136).
- 4) The quality of decision making to abandon legacy IS improves if stakeholders representing functional, technological and economical perspectives are involved (p. 125).
- 5) Making an IS owner (business unit director) pay for his own information systems and then put pressure on the expense budgets of the business helps IS owners to decide to practically abandon legacy IS (p. 78).
- 6) Based on the 149 identified aging factors, it is concluded that aging is a complex process; this aging will occur during operating and maintaining the IS. Reengineering can reduce internal aging factors, however, there will always be a moment in time that a trigger makes the organization decide to abandon the legacy IS (p. 89).
- 7) Like all other systems, the thesis author ages. The author can influence the internal aging factors by healthy living, including adequate exercise and going to bed on time. The writing of this dissertation has led to internal aging, resulting in reading glasses, gray hair and wrinkles.