

NAVIGATING CHANGE



Change has always been a challenge, and it is accelerating on every front as never before. This dynamic is making the approach to managing change more critical than ever. There can be many internal and external pressures that trigger the need to change – coping with the risks and uncertainties requires adaptation to a wide array of change drivers, such as emerging science and

regulation, as well as geopolitics and, a variety of global trends including moves by competitors or shifts in customer preferences. Achieving an improved problem analysis of the increasingly complex and dynamic challenge of change and the ensuing solution strategies clearly delivers an intrinsic high value outcome.

It is reasonable to look to computing for help, but the dominant emphasis on data volume and processing speed has ignored a fundamental reality of dynamic change: defining WHAT should be done is far more critical than HOW it should be done. The emphasis on data volume and speed has created three major obstacles to dynamic change adaptability:

- 1. There is more available data than ever imagined, however it is randomly distributed among widely dispersed public, private and corporate data silos.
- 2. ML (Machine Language) and BI (Business Intelligence) tools can only analyze the small subset of data that is interconnected, cleansed and normalized.
- 3. ML and BI tools have no capacity for contextual analysis and interpretation.



Biomimetic Adaptation

At one level a company needs to be constantly changing, adapting and innovating. At another, the social system is seeking order and stability. Among the most effective examples of dynamic change adaptation have been found in biological systems, it is therefore reasonable to look to a biomimetic architecture platform to effectively navigate change.

RYAILITI's Knowledge Engineering AI platform uses biomimetics and proprietary human-based cognitive modeling to reveal causality and complex realities. Our biomimetic architecture is a multi-disciplinary approach that follows a set of principles rather than deterministic code when seeking to solve problems.



When humans solve a problem, we rarely invent methods from scratch based solely on our own experience. We usually apply

methods learned through education, or copied from others, and often take input from peers and

specialists. Our models codify a designed solution to a specific type of problem. Additionally, inputs may include not only raw data to analyze but mappings and ontologies from professional, industry, corporate, and government standards or other human expert sources. Finally, the work of a model is guided by human choices in scoping and any other model parameters. The model works with humans to find the answers, rather than trying to come up with them on its own.