



## An Exchange Outcome of an Organization Based on Motivational Agents.

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# AN EXCHANGE OUTCOME OF AN ORGANIZATION BASED ON MOTIVATIONAL AGENTS.

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**Abstract.** Motivation is the policy exchange operations in the PERSISTENCE dimensions that include information addition, information update and information deletion. This is a brief look into motivation as an exchange outcome of an organization to make price inference effortless for customers.

**Keywords.** *Policy, productivity, motivation, outcome, productivity, agent-based.*

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## 1 INTRODUCTION



There is a need to motivate organisations to stay on providing the big data on the market space. A customer[2] is an organization that places orders, negotiate with terms, take delivery and consume a polex information(ref side figure). Customers use the market space to judge their Daily routine of personal or sole service of benefit to themselves. Any hindrance which dismerits the effective usage of the market data brings the information space to its knees. Policy exchange information[4,1] is of importance in situation where

the buyers and sellers are separated from the market structure. Motivation by agents will bring the space of buyers and sellers to close distance just with information provision. Just like the physicists say, the universe will contract from long distances in mass expansion of matter. This is similar in the market space because as more mass information is sourced by agents, customers or consumers will have more information goods to contrast and compare. Information is a power– An existence of a market space. Information tells an organization everything from how its current operations are performing to strategy and estimate how future operations might perform. Customers normally visit the web sites of multiple vendors (parties) round the clock a day to compare prices and make purchases, without having to leave their homes or offices from around the globe. The composite theory models this problem by assuming that the customer has no all day to compare large quantity of goods and demand satisfaction, and supply of exchange information.

Economic growth will result from better ways of exchanging and processing information. Internet technologies will permit organizations (sellers) to track the interest and preferences of their customer's with the customer's permission and then use this information to build an ongoing relationship with the customer by customizing products and services to meet the customer's needs. The ongoing relationships with the customer demands three relationship models namely:[5]

- Customer Relationship Management (CRM).
- Customer Relationship Governance (CRG)
- Customer Relationship Guidance(CRGui).

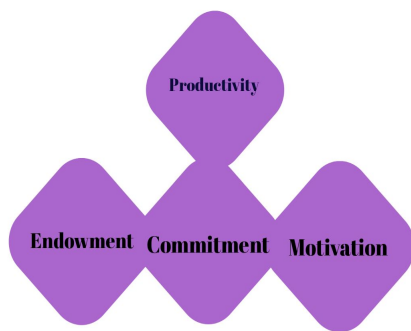


The ongoing relationship information tracking problem is modeled by the *information composite theory*,

*it states that the information about ongoing relationships with customers demand three customer relationship (3-CR) models – CRM ,CRG and CRGui.*

CRM, CRG and CRGui can be shorthanded to CR-Guimg and pronounced CR-Guimag. The pitfalls in evaluating policy looking simply at correlations in the data is tackled with the working theory, information composite theory-How people may react to policy changes especially the customers. This presents explicit models, specifying all assumptions about people's preferences and constraints or business conducts. The 3– customer relationship models are better needed to meet up with customers by full specification of the environment in which the economic agent (party ,business, organization) makes their decisions as needed of their own customers. Customers are motivated when decisions are made for them, then they have y units of time which can be used in leisure or as an exchange outcome. Customers are able to observe directly the realization of a variable market price of good demand.

## 2 MOTIVATION OUTCOME



As illustrated (side figure) motivation is the far right to endowment and on top of all is productivity[6]. An organization may be motivated to convey customers to their previous actions to convey consistency. An organization is highly efficient if it is able to provide customers an ability to differentiate between products/goods in the exchange information and any such situation in which persistence will pay off

or not.

Motivation[7] is defined as the processes that account for an individual's intensity, direction and persistence of effort toward obtaining a goal. The individual represents the organization at the heart of the policy exchange and that is the conveying customer. The conveying customer is the organization that the policy exchange information is communicated to b Internet transport. An organization may define a process that accounts for the

policy exchange communicated to customers, their previous actions to convey constant behavior, attitudes and qualities of the policy exchange. Secondly, the organization will narrowly focus to create a process that accounts for a customer's intensity. Intensity is concerned with how hard a customer tries to consume policy exchange information. An organization needs customer's intensity to develop consistent improvement in the favorable exchange outcome unless the effort is channeled in a direction that benefits the organization. CRM builds a customer centric organization as an effort channeled to direct customer needs as a benefit to the organization. CRM conveys customers to their previous actions to convey consistency and high efficiency. CRM stores a customer-centric information developing steadily to address customer needs and developing to benefit organization. Thirdly, the organization may also define a process that :

- give instructions to customers in order to reduce intensity
- provide a way for customers to determine policy changes and
- manage customer's intensity to develop consistent improvement in the production of policy info.

The customer relationship guidance model is a model to give customers instruction so that they do not find it difficult to get the right information good. The Internet transport provides a direct exchange that flows in only one direction via a specific domain name or host and enhances the way customers receive changes in policy exchange information. This changes can be received even in real-time and that means that the information received meets a hard time deadline. The organization's effort has channeled benefits to itself by the sales it received. In order to manage customer's intensity, the organization will need the customer relationship governance model implemented. The purpose of CRG is to manage the permissions /role-based access controls of both the customer s and employees to their level of authority in the such requested policy exchange information. The organization will need to provide a directory service, both manual(book) and electronic fun. The directory services provide the list of people's names , addresses, telephone numbers, or other information.

### 3 POLICY EXCHANGE OPERATIONS

The policy exchange operations in the PERSISTENCE dimensions include information addition, information update and information deletion. New information for policy exchange is persisted into the procurement system with the information addition operator and any kind of modification of information deletion operator is to cater for information deletion with its credentials obtained from the CRG. The information deletion is either by partial deletion (dropping information) or complete deletion (trashing information).

### 4 CONCLUSION

Finally, motivation has a persistence dimension. It measures how long an organization can maintain an effort in conveying customers to achieve consistency. Whiles general motivation is concerned with effort towards achieving a goal, the organizational goals in order to reflect its singular interest; to provide policy exchange information for exchange returns. An organization can obtain a persistence dimension by providing a procurement system. A procurement is a formal system that is tailor-made or designed to maintain an effort makes to store efforts in conveying customer's consistency. A procurement system defines a hierarchy of needs that includes safety (security and protection), social (acceptance and belongings), autonomy and self-actualization (growth, goal and self-fulfillment). Procurement design provides evidence about the way procure elements in procurement system are organized and interact to increase or decrease effort.

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