Introduction to Enterprise Ecosystem:

Integrating Systems Within and Between Organizations

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The enterprise ecosystem, as initially viewed, should not be considered a singular, or insular environment. The enterprise ecosystem, as it has evolved, relies deeply and extensively on close partnerships and many service organizations that lead to a host of interdependencies with other organizations and entities. To reflect this evolution, emphasis of this track includes the entire Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)-Ecosystem. This year's mini-track call for papers was revised to reflect the increasing depth and breadth of enterprise integration. New innovations continue to become imbedded into enterprise systems for internal automation and integration. Simultaneously, closer integration between organizations advance as partners and consortiums of firms connect even more closely and seamlessly. Examples of these can be seen in cloud computing, supply chain integration and the emerging links among blockchain collaborators and the Internet of Things.

Over the last two decades, this mini-track has been a forum to explore and disseminate insights about the leading influences on integrated enterprise systems. Organizations rely extensively on their adopted ERP applications, other platforms integrated with ERP, and continue stretching the ERP-Ecosystem's boundaries, ties and features. The papers accepted contribute further to the evolving ERP-Ecosystem.

The first paper titled "Does Virtualization Capability Maturity Influence Information Systems Development Performance? Theorizing the Non-Linear payoffs", was authored by Rohit Nishant, Shirish C. Srivastava and Bouchaib Bahli. This paper considers the differences in information systems capability maturity models (CMM) for relying on external cloud computing services, in contrast to past CMM with traditional in-house computing services. It addresses the gap in literature regarding how an organization develops virtualization capabilities to handle the new demands of a virtualized cloud computing-based environment. It finds considerable differences from prior in-house focused CMM and proposes a different virtualization capability maturity (VCM) model for the cloud computing era.

The second paper, titled "Microservice vs. Enterprise Information Integration", was authored by Georg-Daniel Schwarz and Dirk Riehle. This paper samples prior literature to consider previously seldom used integration strategies of middleware and databases with microservices to raise the awareness of practitioners of whether, when, and how these integration strategies may work with microservices. It proposes a model for microservices in an Enterprise Systems II era. Findings support that microservices do not utilize all possible approaches for data integration that are common in the Enterprise Ecosystem.

The third paper, titled "How Do Enterprise Software Providers Adapt Their Strategies to the Cloud? An Analysis Through SAP HANA Journey Based on the Evolution of SAP's Discourse (2010-2018)" was authored by Frantz Rowe, Lise Arena, Lapo Mola, and Nicolas Remond. Investigating the SAP enterprise software business provider's strategies in adapting to the cloud computing markets, this longitudinal case-study highlights four stages of cloud computing adaptation: a) emergence of system innovation (HANA), b) converging to innovation as a reference, c) diffusion of innovation in ERP, and d) increased freedom [options] for customers.