

Library Information System Auditing: Monitoring and Evaluating the Software in Academic Institution

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Abstract: The information system auditing is conducted to evaluate the readiness level of organization in managing information technology (IT). This research is conducted in library of Petra Christian University, Indonesia. In this academic institution, the library has already used IS to accommodate in its business processes. Library has done the observation to measure library users' satisfaction toward library service. In this previous observation, it has been found that the library software is not satisfied the students, lecturers and staffs as the users in providing information. Furthermore, the initial observation had found out that a lot of misinformation because human errors have often occurred in inputting data and monitoring and evaluating of library software performance has not been. Best practice is given using CMMI standard which is obtained by mapping IT processes of COBIT. Results of audit that has been conducted provide the current maturity level is level 2-managed which means the performed process have ensured that requirements are managed and executed in accordance with policy. Organization has understood the importance of managing IT in helping business processes. System development procedure has been documented. System is a form of elaboration formalization of existing activities and made it easier for users to learn to control quickly.

Key words: Auditing of information system, CMMI, COBIT, library information system.

1. Introduction

In today's environment, where many companies heavily dependent on information systems in running their business processes, leading the information system to be one of important asset regarding to its critical function. The well-managed information system can provide the competitive benefits and give more opportunities in business. Related to this facts, IS needs to be monitored so that IS can be run according to the company's business goal. One of IS auditing standards is COBIT (Control Objectives for Information and Related Technology). The framework of COBIT consists of high-level control objectives which are grouped into four main domains such as Planning and Organization (PO), Acquire and Implement (AI), Deliver and Support (DS) and Monitor and Evaluate (ME).

Library also take an advantage of IT/IS in performing their services to the users. This research is conducted in library of Petra Christian University, Indonesia. In this academic institution, the library has already used IS to accommodate in its business processes. Library has done the observation to measure library users' satisfaction toward library service. In this previous observation, it has been found that the library software is not satisfied the students, lecturers and staffs as the users in providing information. Although for the IS interface, users were very satisfied while other aspects of IT infrastructure, timeliness,

and standardization they were not [1]. Furthermore, the initial observation had found out that a lot of misinformation because human errors have often occurred in inputting data and monitoring and evaluating of library software performance has not been. Related to these matters, this research emphasizes the IS auditing for monitoring and evaluating f performance (ME1) and providing IT governance (ME4) the library information system using COBIT framework by mapping with Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMI). COBIT and CMMI framework provide an effective way in understanding the needs and priorities of the IT governance.

2. Information System Auditing

Information system audit (IS audit) mainly refer to truly analytical part of IT Governance by which the level of IS performance and maturity can be measured and assessed [2]. Another research stated the information systems auditing is the process of conducting analytical test and evaluating evidence to determine in monitoring and evaluating computer system, maintain data integrity, achieve the organizational goals effectively, and use resources efficiently [3].

2.1. COBIT

Control Objectives for Information and related Technology (COBIT) is a set of documentation for IT Governance best practices that can help auditors, the user (user), and management, to unite the gap between business risks, control needs and technical issues IT [4]. COBIT has issued by the IT Governance Institute which part of Information System Audit and Control Association (ISACA). COBIT consists of several directives, which are Control Objectives, Audit Guidelines and Management Guidelines.

2.2. CMMI Maturity Level

Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMI) is a process approach that provides organizations with the essential elements of effective processes that can improve performance. CMMI can help in making the decision to process the improvement plan [5]. In staged representation of CMMI models, the improvement path is described by Maturity Level [6]. CMMI has been classified by the numbers 1 through 5. The maturity levels consist of a predefined set of process areas. The maturity levels are quantified by the achievement of the specific and generic goals that apply to each predefined set of process areas. Maturity level 1 (initial) characterize the processes usually ad hoc and chaotic. Success at this level is based on hard work and high competence of the people who are in the organization or it can also be said the company is not running in the stable environment and frequently exceed the budget and schedule of their projects. At maturity level 2 (managed), the projects are managed and that processes are planned, performed, measured, and controlled and in accordance with the policy; use of resources and competent enough to produce a controlled output. The status of the work products and the delivery of services are visible to management at defined points. At maturity level 3 (defined), processes are well characterized and understood, and the organization has standards, procedures, tools, and methods in its process. At maturity level 4 (Quantitatively Managed), an organization has achieved all the specific goals of the process areas assigned to maturity levels 2, 3, and 4.

All the processes including the sub processes already controlled using statistical and other quantitative techniques. Maturity level 5 (optimizing) focuses on continually improving process performance through both incremental and innovative technological improvements.

CMMI models consist of process areas. These process areas cover basic concepts that are fundamental to process improvement in any area of interest (i.e., acquisition, development, services). A Process Area is a group of connected practices, when implemented conjointly, meet a set of goals considered important for making significant improvement in that area. The CMMI Process Areas (PAs) can be clustered into four categories which are Process Management, Project Management, Engineering and Support [5]. Each

process area is defined by a set of goals and practices. There are two type of goals and practices: Generic goals and practices (they are part of every process area) and Specific goals and practices (they are specific to a given process area). A process area is satisfied when company processes cover all of the generic and specific goals and practices for that process area. The relation among CMMI maturity levels, process area and process categories can be seen in Fig. 1 [5]. CMMI generic goals and generic practices necessary component model that can be performed by the CMMI process areas. Generic goal (GG) and Generic Practices (GP) represents the level of process capability.

Maturity Level	Acronym	Process Area	Process Category			
			Process Management	Project Management	Engineering	Support
Level 2: Managed	CM	Configuration Management				X
	MA	Measurement and Analysis				X
	PMC	Project Monitoring and Control		X		
	PP	Project Planning		X		
	PPQA	Process and Product Quality Assurance				X
	REQM	Requirements Management			X	
	SAM	Supplier Agreement Management		X		
Level 3: Defined	DAR	Decision Analysis and Resolution				X
	IPM	Integrated Project Management (includes IPPD)		X		
	OEI	Organisational Environment for Integration				X
	OPD	Organisation Process Definition	X			
	OPF	Organisation Process Focus	X			
	OT	Organisational Training	X			
	PI	Product Integration			X	
	RD	Requirements Development			X	
	RSKM	Risk Management		X		
	TS	Technical Solution			X	
	VAL	Validation			X	
	VER	Verification			X	
	Level 4: Quantitatively Managed	OPP	Organisational Process Performance	X		
QPM		Quantitative Project Management		X		
Level 5: Optimising	CAR	Causal Analysis and Resolution				X
	OID	Organisational Innovation and Deployment	X			

The scope of the CMMI model may be extended with text described as 'additions'. According to the CMMI:

Fig. 1. CMMI maturity level, process area with acronyms and process category.

3. Methodology

This research was conducted in several stages and are gradually shown in Fig. 2. The research started with the literature study, and continued with initial data collection which is conducted in library of Petra Christian University. In this stage, IT goal should be aligned with the business goal. Every IT goal is translated into one or more IT processes. This library already used IS to accommodate in business processes several years ago, therefore, this research used domain Monitor and Evaluate (ME) of COBIT. From the COBIT and CMMI mapping, checklist is arranged for the next stage which is data collection. The fundamental methods data collection relied on by qualitative researchers are, participation in the setting, document review, direct observation, and in-depth interviewing [7]. After data collection, research carried out during the analysis of qualitative data in the data reduction method, data display and data result. In data reduction, redundant data are merged, therefore the data that has been reduced will be displayed (display data) in the form of a table or graph or pie chart or pictogram. Display data will provide information for the result of data analysis stage [8]. Validity is the degree of accuracy of the data occurs between data reported by researchers and real data. Data validation is done by member check method. The next stage is scoring the valid data which is done for quantifying the maturity level of library information system. The final stage is to prepare the IS audit report to be presented to the organization.

4. Audit Design

4.1. IT Goal and IT Process

COBIT as the most holistic IT/IS framework concentrates more on “what” to do than on “how” to do it. For this reason, it delegates “how-to-do” related issues to other tools, frameworks and methodologies.

COBIT - CMMI mapping is concerned with some concepts for improving processes of the systems and software products. From the mapping COBIT processes to CMMI in Monitor and Evaluate domain, we found ME1 (Monitor and evaluate IT performance) and ME4 (Provide IT governance) as presented in Fig. 3 [9].

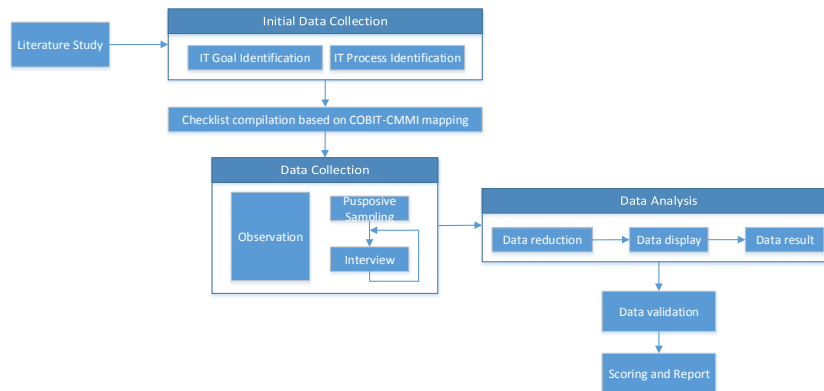


Fig. 2. Research methodology.

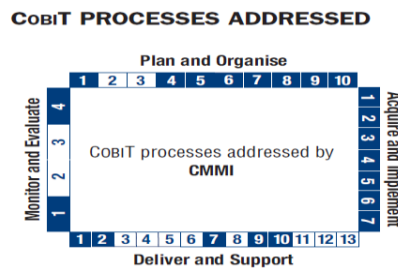


Fig. 3. Mapping COBIT processes to CMMI.

Identification of IT goals of the organization are used as reference to get the IT processes. The results of mapping between CMMI Generic Practice to COBIT Processes and Control Objectives in ME1 and ME 4 domain is depicted in Table 1 [5]. Results of identification produces seven generic processes which are GP. 2.7, GP. 2.8, GP. 2.10, GP. 3.2, GP. 4.1, GP. 5.1, and GP. 5.2.

Table 1. The Mapping of CMMI Generic Practice to COBIT in ME1 and ME4

CCMI Process Capability Level Generic Practice (GP)	CCMI Generic Practice Mapping to COBIT Processes and Control Objectives
Level 2: Managed Process:	
GP. 2.7: Identify and involve relevant stakeholder	PO1, PO4, PO6, PO7, PO8, PO10, AI1, AI4, AI5, AI6, AI7, DS7, DS9, ME1, ME2, ME4
GP. 2.8: Monitor and control the process	PO8.6, ME1
GP. 2.10: Review status with higher management	PO 8.6, ME1, ME4.6
Level 3: Defined Process:	
GP. 3.2: Collect improvement information	PO8.5, ME1
Level 4: Quantitatively Managed Process:	
GP. 4.1: Establish Quantitative Objectives for the process	PO8.6, ME1
Level 5: Optimizing Process:	
GP. 5.1: Ensure continuous process improvement	PO8.5, ME1
GP. 5.2: Correct root causes of problems	PO8.6, ME1

4.2. Checklist Compilation

The checklist aims to obtain the opinion of the respondents to determine the maturity level of library information system. The question list was developed based on the results of identification IT process. Each generic process in CMMI is broken down into several checklist and is adapted with object audit which is library information system as presented in Table 2.

Table 2. The Checklist Compilation

Generic Process of CMMI	Checklist
GP 2.7: Determine measurement goal and procedure	Database maintenance procedure
	Application user guide
	Application developer guide
	Periodic back up process
	Database upgrade and budgeting
	Information retrieval system: speed and accuracy
	Versioning documentation
	Hardware upgrade and budgeting
	User satisfaction toward the application
	GP 2.7: Response toward users' complain
	Response toward application bug and error
	Application bug list
GP 2.8: Progress and performance	Performance measurement
	Application is aligned to its goal
	Application has been fulfilled the user requirement
	User friendly
GP 2.8: Percentage of measurement goal obtained	
GP 2.8: Schedule of development	
GP 2.10: Review status with the higher management	Review the activities, status and result of measurement
	Solution toward the problems
GP 3.2: Collect improvement information	Result of integrity data testing
	Data analysis report
GP 4.1: Establish quantitative objectives for the process	User satisfaction measurement
	Application user statistic
GP 5.1: Ensure continuous process improvement	System maintenance schedule
GP 5.2: Correct root causes of problems	

From the checklist, question list is prepared for gathering data in interview with the respondents. These question list was distributed to the library's users including the management of each division in library which considered more aware of the IT processes related to the library business processes.

4.3. Data Collection

According to the data collection, this research conduct two types of data collection. The first type is observation, which is researcher took to do the daily library business processes for several days. The second method is interviewing with purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is a non-probability technique that involves the conscious selection by the researcher of certain people to include in a research [7]. This sampling technique used based on particular considerations such person is considered to be most aware of what is expected that will allow researchers to explore social situations studied object. The checklist is distributed to 8 librarians and 50 library's members. Selected respondents were representing the library users and management.

4.4. Data Analysis

Data analysis in data collection took place during and after the completion of data collection within a specific time period. At the time of the interview when the answer given is considered unsatisfactory, the researchers will continue the next question to get the maximum information that is considered credible. The data analysis carried out during the analysis of qualitative data in the data reduction, data display and data result [8].

Table 3. Data Validation Result

Checklist	Available
Database maintenance procedure	√
Application user guide	√
Application developer guide	√
Periodic back up process	√
Database upgrade and budgeting	√
Information retrieval system: speed and accuracy	√
Versioning documentation	-
Hardware upgrade and budgeting	√
User satisfaction toward the application	√
Response toward users' suggestion	√
Response toward application bug and error	√
Application bug list	√
Performance measurement	-
Application is aligned to its goal	√
Application has been fulfilled the user requirement	√
User friendly	√
Percentage of measurement goal obtained	-
Schedule of development	-
Review the activities, status and result of measurement	-
Solution toward the problems	-
Result of integrity data testing	-
Data analysis report	-
User satisfaction measurement	-
Application user statistic	√
System maintenance schedule	-
Correct root causes of problems	-

From the data collection process, all answers from respondents will be collected into one and sought similarities. The same answer will be merged. The data that has been processed will be displayed (display data) in the form of a table. After passing through the analysis of data reduction and data display will be drawing the data result and verification as preliminary conclusions. Preliminary conclusions set temporary but will change with the discovery of evidence and the fact that strongly supports the data collection phase.

4.5. Data Validation and Finding

This research used member validation as data validation. Member check, also known as member validation can be described as a research stage which "the provisional report (case) is taken back to the site and subjected to the scrutiny of the persons who provided information" [10], whereby a researcher submits materials relevant to an investigation for checking by the people or participant who were the source of those materials. The crucial issue is how far the researcher's understanding of what was going on

in a social setting corresponds with that of members in the setting. The most common form of member validation occurs when the researcher submits an account of his or her findings (such as a short report or interview transcript) for checking. The participants check to see whether a “true” or authentic representation was made of what he or she conveyed during the interview. Member checks may involve sharing all of the findings with the participants, and allowing them to critically analyze the findings and comment on them [11].

The recapitulation as the result of data validation can be seen in Table 3. The result shows availability of checkpoint as a mapping CMMI to COBIT in ME1 and ME2 domain. From this approach, we can found the maturity level 2-Managed has been fulfilled 14 of 15 point in this library information system.

5. Conclusion

The conclusion obtained from the audit process of library information system applications include planning and domain selection consists of the identification of IT goals and IT processes, data collection, data analysis, data validation and measurement strategies. From the mapping CMMI and COBIT in ME1 and ME2 domain, the identification IT processes produce seven generic processes which are GP. 2.7, GP. 2.8, GP. 2.10, GP. 3.2, GP. 4.1, GP. 5.1, and GP. 5.2.

The research measure the library information system governance current maturity level which is on average maturity level 2-Managed. Organization has understood the importance of managing IT in helping business processes. System development procedure has been documented. System is a form of elaboration formalization of existing activities and made it easier for users to learn to control quickly.

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