

Conceptual model that contribute to the design, quality and performance of personalized systems.

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ABSTRACT Personalized systems exhibit features adjusted to the preferences or needs of users and can provide benefits related to customer relationship or related to the efficiency of organizational work. This article presents a conceptual model that can be viewed as a contribution to the body of knowledge of personalized systems. The conceptual model combines design features, facets that contribute to the quality and metrics to evaluate the performance of organizational work supported by personalized systems. This set of aspects combines a synthesis of information so far scattered in the literature with proposals and recommendations that emerged from an empirical study. This study proves, in a clear way, that the proposed model is a good helper for the management of personalized information systems projects.

Keywords: Personalized applications, information systems, systems quality, metrics

1. INTRODUCTION

With the globalization of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) (due mainly to wide dissemination of services based on Internet/Web), personalization become a reality in some organizational information systems and in many Web sites. The personalization of applications and computing platforms is a complex process. This article aims to address the following questions: a) what kind of factors contribute to the quality of a personalized information system? b) what aspects should be taken into consideration when implementing a personalized system? c) what factors influence the performance of a personalized information system? This article presents the following research results: a) the main quality facets of a personalized information system; b) a conceptual model covering aspects such as the main features that contribute to the personalized system design, the quality facets and the metrics for the work execution using personalized applications.

Compared to land-based industries, the shipping industry is the most highly regulated industry of all. The International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the International Labor Organization (ILO) are the leading regulatory institutions of the shipping industry, together with a significant number of maritime pressure groups. All of them have one common goal: to make the shipping industry more responsible to its stakeholders, this is in addition to an industrial's role of preserving marine environments. There are, however, some claims that the shipping industry does not act as responsibly as expected and that existing shipping regulations, together with the IMO, encourage the industry not to do anything voluntarily beyond the most basic requirements (Vidal, 2009). This is otherwise explained by the lack of unified CSR procedures in shipping companies.

2. TYPES AND LEVELS OF PERSONALIZATION

There are several areas, where personalization is considered an issue, examples include: management, economics, marketing and sales, political science, sociology, anthropology, medical sciences, clinical information systems and computer science (Fan & Poole, 2006). In what concerns information systems, the main goal, when personalizing ICT applications, is to fulfill the needs and preferences of a person (or group of persons) that use a specific ICT application.

Personalized ICT applications (also named as Personalized Applications – PA) facilitate the interaction among the various actors that cooperate within an organization, and the interaction between information providers and information recipients. It allows people to have easier access to content and services.

The "individuality" of consumer information is the key aspect in the personalization definition, implying that an individual's attributes, such as identity, preferences, constraints and provision (example, location and presence) have a potential impact on the personalization process (Toth et al., 2002).

According to the personalized features and purpose of a PA it is possible to establish different ways to achieve personalization based on different aspects, including (Fan et al., 2006), (Anand et al., 2005):

- What is personalized? The system characteristics that will be personalized (for example: content, user interface, information features, and channels for information delivery).
- Who are the personalization targets? Individuals or groups (categories) of individuals.
- Who sets up the personalization (user or system, or both)? **Implicit or adaptive/proactive**, if the personalization is done automatically by the system, when, through collaborative filtering techniques, it discovers product preferences of a customer. **Explicit or reactive** if individuals participate in providing information about their preferences and needs.
- How is personalization achieved? a) through processes of personalization that not require intervention from users - **observational or implicit** personalization (Mulvenna, 2000).; b) personalization processes that somehow require the participation of users. In the latter, when users are interrupted in the work processes they are involved in to provide answers to questions aim at collecting information for personalization purposes, the personalization is said to be **intrusive or explicit** personalization (Perugini et al. 2002).

In 2002, researchers from the Penn State University, on the assumption that a personalized company is based on the creation of a long-term relationship with customers, which in addition to the content personalized, personalization should include prices, products, shopping experiences and global relationships. The researchers proposed five levels of personalization, presented below, which increases the difficulty of implementation as they level up (Rangaswamy et al., 2002).

1º - Personalized content. Associate digital content to non-digital components (example: a custom ring tone to a mobile phone) and non-digital personalized content to digital components (example: travel preferences for a hotel or a place on an airplane on a travel site marking).

2º - Personalize prices, packaging, support services, etc. Personalize types of discounts, shipping methods, specific packaging, guarantees or technical support.

3º - Personalize products. The combination of Web personalization with customization of mass production allows, for example, the personalization of computers (Dell, Computer Planet), sneakers (Nike, Puma), clothing (GAP, Levis), cars (Fiat500, Peugeot).

4º - Personalized shopping and consumption experiences. Through online technology, companies can "conduct" customers on an individual basis from the existing information on the characteristics of the profile (example: a typical supermarket has 20 000 products and a consumer only chooses from 200, the peapod.com allows a client to select from personalized lists of products and the customer can choose between only these selected products).

5 º - Personalize relationships. One way to overcome the fact that only 1.3% of the buyers through a website return for repeat purchases, personalized the site can increase the number of purchases in each transaction, expanding markets and improving long term relations with customer (example: some airlines allow their passengers that have more frequent access to their favorite places, the meals tailored to their taste, a phone number where presumably take less time to be contacted).

3. QUALITY FACETS OF A PERSONALIZED INFORMATION SYSTEM

The quality of a system is measured by its desirable characteristics. For example, e-commerce systems, quality involves usability, trust/safety, reliability, adaptability and performance (response time) (Delone et al., 2003). The quality of information refers to the comprehension of the system contents (ISO, 2002) and has characteristics like: form (more discursive or more graphical qualitatively or quantitatively, etc. depending on the technology), age (the time interval between the time the problem/event arises and the time when the user becomes aware of it), frequency (number of times information is available over a period of time), timeliness, relevance, security, profitability, cost, accuracy, completeness and consistency (Oliveira, 1999). The individual impact of the system in the user can be measured by the system performance in terms of decision making, effectiveness of quality tasks.

For having quality a system must be personalized, complete, relevant and easy to obtain and memorize (Delone et al., 2003). Service quality refers to the support provided by the service provider, particularly in aspects related to the trust/assurance, empathy, responsiveness and accountability (Oliveira, 1999). Information quality it's an economic issue (Oliveira, 2004) and personalization can improve the shape, age and frequency of information, tailored to the needs of the users (Mobasher et al., 2000).

The quality facets of a personalized system cover various types and features. Some of the quality facets of personalized systems, mentioning their features and the assumptions for personalization, are listed in the next paragraphs.

Functionality

Must be linked to the needs of the system provider as well as explicit and implicit needs of those who use the system in accordance with the conditions specified by those who provide it. Must ensure interoperability between different systems and ensure the recording of secure transactions.

Identify who uses, ensure privacy, allow users preferences, infer how to use, integrate different components of different systems in the same work environment, possess security certification (encryption, etc.).

Usability

The software should be understood, learned, used and appreciated in a positive way by the user according to their personal characteristics, when used under specified conditions.

It should be easy to use, must have a help system easy to understand, especially in a language understood by the user and must have good presentation according to user's preferences.

Reliability

Ability to maintain the level of performance when used under specified conditions, allow recovery of failures in time.

Ensure robustness for use in extreme conditions, such as a high number of users simultaneously, with greater difficulty of access, in case of breaking system allowing to return to work at the same point of break without information loss.

Efficiency

Operate with a level of performance required for the quantity of resources associated with it, when used according to specified conditions.

Allow register and remove in time, the information that the user need. Present the information in a legible, accurate and in accordance with user expectations.

Maintenance

Ability of the software to be modified.

The user must participate in the analysis and testing in accordance with the requirements defined by the user, being guaranteed the stability of the system exploration. That user must define new capabilities of the system, these can be implemented and the system it is operating in a stable manner.

Portability

The software must have the capability of being transferred from one environment to another according to the time that the user needs it and in the means he needs it.

The system must be prepared to be used according the preferences and context of use, a Smartphone, a computer, a tablet PC, a multimedia kiosk, a PDA, a monitor with touch screen, with or without mouse with a pen on different operating systems, Android, Linux, Windows, Mac with different bandwidths, in any type of navigation system in different languages, always according to user preferences.

Adaptability

Ability to adapt to different user profiles according to their preferences and needs.

Allow user to select their favorite colors, layout options, shortcuts for quick access to features, information and forms to submit, etc. It must be linked to suits of the system provider, as well as presents and expands needs of those who use the system according to the conditions specified by who provides the system.

Opportunity

The information must be displayed when the user needs it, and may be reactive, preferably proactive, but always going to meet the needs of the user without being too obtrusive.

Should take into account user preferences when is using the system and in accordance with the user profile (recommendations or notifications system).

Effectiveness

Should be found a way to combine the interest of who provides the information and who receives it, so that results create value to the system and for who use it. Should be optimized existing resources for those who produce information (sell, provide a service, etc.) and who receives it (buy, watch, etc.).

Productivity

The system should be able to increase levels of user performance and benefits for the organization and for individuals.

Allow the user to have easier access to their favorite menus, their most used applications and the data he need to improve performance.

Flexibility

Different interface allow the same system to be used in different circumstances and used by users with different characteristics, thus achieving the same system to achieve the same goal through several ways.

A personalized system must recognize if the user is being access via a mobile system (Smartphone) or via a fixed system (desktop) and presents features in different screens size and graphics. The system must be prepared to be used according to preferences and context of use (Smartphone, a computer, a tablet, a PC, a multimedia kiosk, a PDA, a plasma media system), with different operating systems and with different bandwidths, in any type of navigation system, in different languages. To verify the consistency and flexibility in a system is guaranteed to make tests on the way with a minimum of clicks and how quickly one can achieve a certain goal, for example finding a product in an e-commerce shop.

Ubiquity

With digital identity, users can change their profile according to the contexts and situations where they are. It is complex to manage these processes and to understand the link between the "real identity" and the "digital identity" (Black et al., 2006). The existing recorded information is not enough to define the texture of our lives leading to uncertainty. This information, rather than providing a portrait of our personalities, is compiled and stored as it were captured, from what happened. The reasons and motivation for these happenings is seldom recorded. This means that are reconstituted in the database as digital persons composed of data. Paradoxically the problems associated with violation of the privacy of personal information, which do not allow their use and dissemination, are distorting what we are in the digital world.

As computers become increasingly pervasive (ubiquitous) in our lives, in smart environments that lead to greater collective intelligence, the need to create systems for identifying users who do control, each more efficient and easier parts and pieces of information belonging to a particular individual which are available to others in this environment, policies and protocols require access to this information in an increasingly safe and enabling access to more than one platform (Cutting, 2006). For example, Google allows the same login and password for access to different applications and platforms (Gmail, YouTube, BlogSpot, Picasa, Google drive, etc.). The

W3C created a script (roadmap) which refers to the personalization elements that allow the integration of several features in ubiquitous environment with Web access to all interested (Heath, 2009).

Security

The system must be prepared to perform transactions in a secure manner and without violating the laws that protect organizations and individuals regarding the processing of information in a secure manner. The system must provide accurate and useful information that the user needs in a safe manner, without violating their privacy and in accordance with the user's profile, according to their preferences for the presentation of such information, either in time or in the medium. Should ensure interoperability between different systems and must be secure in the use and in the registration of transactions.

A personalized system must identify who uses, ensure privacy, set the preferences to allow use to infer how to use, integrate different components from different systems in the same work environment, possess security certification (encryption, etc.).

Accessibility

The system shall be designed and constructed to be accessible regardless of the user's profile, their physical limitations and types and versions of hardware or software based that will be used. Accessibility is characterized by attributes that let you set up the information system is "accessible" to all citizens in all the fullness users to the content available. The visual and auditory forms of content should be available to users, as well legends to explain that allow describing the more complex visual content, such as charts or diagrams; this content can be converted into voice through adapters (Henry, 2005). W3C allows, by inserting in the address <http://validator.w3.org/> the site pages, to verify that the HTML code for a set of hosted pages, accessible from that address meets the quality standards of HTML for improving the usability and accessibility of Web pages with the subsequent benefits of these quality standards (Arch, 2002), (Dubost, 2003). If this occurs, the W3C returns a connection (link) that lets put a symbol that "certifies" the inherent quality and accessibility of these pages.

A personalized system should have features that do not allow the exclusion of any user. Thus, despite the personalization information system to be independent of access is desirable that the information system having these qualities can be used by any person according to personal characteristics.

Performance

The system must be able to increase performance levels of user benefits for the organization and for individuals. Allow the user to have easier access to their favorite menus, to the most used applications and the data it needs to improve its performance.

The system must allow the needs of users according to their profile, in a computing environment pleasant and easy to use making the information available useful. According to the preferences and the right time, with the right way, the system helps the user to solve their problems by increasing the levels of user comfort. It is often said that a computer application should take no more than 3 seconds to respond. The system must be prepared to respond in a timely manner to requests and queries that are performed by users with information adapted to user's needs

and preferences, and without additional waiting time caused by personalization of information or interfaces.

4. DESIGN FEATURES OF PERSONALIZED APPLICATIONS

To be implemented, personalization needs software engines that automate and optimize the interactions between the customers and the suppliers in accordance with their personalized data; like that it is possible to adapt the systems to user needs. These mechanisms can be achieved through the design of systems with appropriate interfaces to users, with personalization and adaptation (tailoring) of interfaces and communication channels, and a dynamic adaptability of e-business services and applications (Toth et al., 2002). The success of a system can be evaluated through a number of aspects that influence how it is used. The system performance evaluation should be made taking into account that there are external system aspects, for example, the system is installed on a computer that has the minimum requirements to support the system, either for reasons related to low memory or disk available space, either by a problem related to the characteristics of a data network, which may not have enough bandwidth to support the transactions necessary for the proper performance of the system, or because the user is using the system in a wrong device media.

The internal components can influence the performance of a system, because most systems are designed to be used by individuals who require these components to be considered when systems are developed. The internal components of the system, relate to the characteristics of the architecture (design) of computer applications, need attention and should be respected. These are aspects relate to specifications associated with the source code of software that was developed, including techniques used in the construction of the system and in its components in the construction on the following three levels (Oman et al., 1992):

- Control of its structure with aspects related with modularity, complexity, cohesion and consistency of the components of the control flow.
- Structure of information with aspects related to the overall structure and types of data, the articulation between data (coupling) and the system, the consistency of the flow and type of data, the integrity and complexity.
- Code related typography for example: format, separating modules or spaces/blank lines.

5. METRICS FOR WORK EXECUTION USING PERSONALIZED APPLICATIONS

Although there are several possible metrics for the different aspects associated with the efficient and effective performance of a system, let us focus on metrics that somehow contribute to the work performance using a personalized system (ISO, 2002), (Pereira et al., 2002):

- Time spent to complete a task in the system, for example, buy an electronic product in a Web store; the system can provide a personalized list of recommendations and prevent the user from losing time on research and transactions subsequent to the acquisition process.
- Number of tasks that can be completed over a period of time if the system is able to identify the sequence of actions that a user makes to complete a given task.

- Number of commands used and completed in a given period of time and access to the commands available to the users in a sequence according their usage preferences.
- Time spent to find and interpret the information in the guide/user manual.
- Time system inactivity (idle time).
- Marking notes of interest. In the case of a Web site personalization should allow the user 'bookmark' a page or other elements of interest and they remain available for future reference.
- Accessibility of the system. The system shall be designed and constructed to be accessible regardless of the user's profile, their physical limitations and types and versions of hardware or software that will be used.

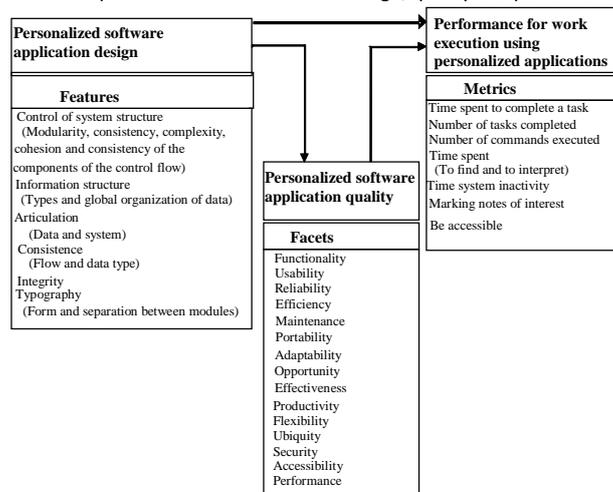
6. INTEGRATED MODEL OF PERSONALIZED SYSTEMS DESIGN

If we take into account the relevant aspects that contribute to performance and the quality of the success of a PA, it is possible to construct a conceptual model that integrates and combines the quality of a personalized application (includes facets that contribute to this quality), the personalized software application design (includes design features) and the performance of work execution using the personalized application (including the metrics used to evaluate the performance).

- Time system inactivity (idle time).
- Marking notes of interest. In the case of a Web site personalization should allow the user 'bookmark' a page or other elements of interest and they remain available for future reference.
- Accessibility of the system. The system shall be designed and constructed to be accessible regardless of the user's profile, their physical limitations and types and versions of hardware or software that will be used.

Figure 1 represents the conceptual model that integrates and combines the different components of the aspects that contribute to the design, quality and performance of personalized applications.

Figure 1. Conceptual model with aspects that contribute to the design, quality and performance of a personalized system.



The analysis of Figure 1 allows to verify that must be a link between the design and quality control of the PA (for example, coordination of data and information system and structure should be organized in a way that ensures accessibility, usability, and adaptability to the users according to their needs). The facets of the quality, such as usability and portability, should be articulated with the performance on the work in the PA to ensure that the number and commands executed and the time spent on a task, regardless of location and the equipment that is to use, comply with acceptable run times. The design of the PA should be linked to the execution of organizational work system and must have acceptable performance.

7. CVRVV PRACTICAL APPLICATION CASE

With the aim of validate the conceptual model with the aspects that contribute for the quality of a personalization, it is used the knowledge inherent in the development of personalized functions on the system of Commission of Viticulture of the Region Vinho Verde (CVRVV), in its Extranet component. The system called INETSIV (SIV - Wine Information System) allows the institution's relationship with its business community and its municipal delegations. In this section of the work it is described CVRVV, the objectives of personalization in CVRVV, what was personalized and the aspects that contribute to the design, quality and performance of the CVRVV personalized system.

7.1. The CVRVV

CVRVV is the entity responsible for the certification of the Portuguese wine products with designation of origin Vinho Verde and Regional Minho. The CVRVV is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Region and the institutional promotion in the markets. The Vinhos Verdes Region has about 20.000 producers who have an area of about 18.000 Ha of vines, with 600 entities authorized to bottle on average 55 million liters of wine per year certificate in about 1000 trademarks in the Region. CVRVV organic structure sets seven working departments with about 60 employees (CVRVV, 2014). The departments ensure the normal functioning of the institution, ensuring certification of wine products, protection of heritage designation and institutional promotion of products and brands from Vinho Verde and Regional Minho. There are various software applications to automate the processes involved in certification, with a set of modules which correspond to different applications required for certification management of products (Reis et al., 2001). The system contains a set of interfaces, including an Intranet, that enable the interaction between about 50 internal users and the organization and a Extranet accessible to approximately 600 Economic Agents as well as 45 municipal delegations.

7.2. Objectives of personalization in CVRVV

With the project called Web Personalization in CVRVV, where developed a set of features to improve the way users (Economic Agents and Delegations) interact with CVRVV through the information system.

The personalization project allowed implementing a set of personalized features, including:

- A system that records how the Economic Agents accesses different options via the Extranet (INETSIV), noting in particular what the options selected, time of use, as well as transactions each done. This system allows users to have access to a range of information related how each user uses the different options available on the Extranet.
- System access options available through facilitating elements, including through quick access buttons to the computer applications system.
- System which allows registration and access to e-mail messages that are personalized according Economic Agent profile.
- Customization of interfaces brands of products with designation of origin certified by CVRVV in its Extranet, Intranet and Internet components. This system component requires an explicit action by AE to change the information associated with their brands.

The personalized features of INETSIV are: 1) personalized interfaces for Economic Agents and Delegations, creating personalized quick access buttons, 2) personalized the messages on the main screen with useful and relevant information to users, 3) personalize the mail box; 4) customize interfaces brands. It was also created personalized information elements, which allow access to statistical information from the users.

7.3. Types and levels of personalization in the CVRVV system

To implement these personalized features in the CVRVV information system where adapted personalization implicit types in most of the functionality's, with the exception of customizing interfaces of the brands and the selection preferences regarding quick access buttons, which require user intervention with explicit personalization.

The levels of personalization, in the case of the project in CVRVV, the features are: interface services (quick access buttons), content (personalized messages and statistical information for the user) and products (customization of interface brands).

7.4. Aspects that contribute to the design, quality and performance of the CVRVV personalized system

The responsibility on the aspects that contribute to the success of the performance of the information system is from the project coordinator, and even if these aspects are already implemented in the system in operation, should be tailored to the personalized features. Should be implemented, as much as possible, the criteria that influence the facets which contribute to the quality of PA (functionality, reliability, usability, maintainability, adaptability, timeliness, effectiveness, productivity, satisfaction, shape and frequency).

As regards the facets that contribute to the quality of the personalized system in CVRVV the most relevant are contained in the system in operation, namely:

- **Functionality's** appropriated to regulations required by law for certification of products in the wine sector, according to the rules that articulate the specific needs of each user (CVRVV manage a very heterogeneous universe of associates). It is also guaranteed interoperability among information systems, particularly with an external entity (Institute of Vine and Wine) at

the level of information that registration is available to members who use the system, as well as some associated with larger (are they are able to make investments in IST) that have information systems that communicate with the CVRVV in an automated way (without human intervention) to make certain transactions (for example participation to affix seals of certification of products in the bottles). In the system of CVRVV there is a guarantee of identifying who uses the system in a safe, secured either by rules imposed by the internal CVRVV system's or by a company that guarantees the safety certification, which ensures the privacy of transactions. The PA in CVRVV also allows users to define their preferences on the options associated with quick access buttons, while also infer, from the use, which the most used options, presenting them in these default buttons.

- The usability of the information system is appreciated by the user's majority. The available software is easily understood by users, and it is not necessary specific training to promote the system because it is easy to use.

- **Reliability** that keeps the level of performance under different system access (a user who has access the system through reduced bandwidths has no problem accessing the CVRVV system). When a transaction is broken for any reason, the system allows recovering (in some cases) the transaction that was being made. The PA has no CVRVV user limit and even in extreme conditions with high numbers of users in real time (e.g. from electronic receipt of statements of harvesting and production, because the legislation requires to be between 1 October and November 15th, rare are the days when you are not at all times working, virtually all delegations related to CVRVV as well as many of the members).

- The **efficiency** is guaranteed by the good performance of the system that allows recording and presenting timely information according the user needs, presenting them in a legible, accurate and in accordance with the legislation (is there detail information about the registration of vineyards, which have some complexity, sometimes it becomes difficult to understand by users and the system help the user).

- The **maintenance** of CVRVV software applications is ensured in accordance with the requirements set by the IST managers, and new applications requested by departments or by CVRVV Economic Agent users (the personalized functionalities developed, together with the brand customization, arose from a system user need). The implementation of new features in the system, does not prevent the system is kept operating in a stable manner.

- The system **portability** is guaranteed, including the possibility of operating in different navigation systems (browsers), on systems with different bandwidths. However not all features are prepared to function optimally in all touch screens.

- The **adaptability** of the system enables different profiles may be assigned in accordance with the characteristics of each Economic Agent, however it is not possible color selection, nor the provision of options horizontally or vertically (although the system is prepared for accept this preference is not yet implemented), the quick access buttons allow shortcuts for faster access to applications, but not yet implemented shortcuts access the screens applications, although the system provide this functionality.

- The **opportunity** in the information presentation at the time the user needs is ensured by the system in most situations, however, the notification system is the same for all users, only differentiated by the type of Economic Agents rather than their individual profile
- The system **effectiveness** is guaranteed by the way it can combine the interests of Economic Agents and CVRVV delegations. However, is needed more investments so that they can implement more PA features.
- Higher the **productivity**, higher is the user satisfaction and higher is the satisfaction of the system provider. The quick access buttons, custom messages and the customized brands contribute to the better CVRVV information system productivity.

As regards the aspects that contribute to the design, quality and performance of a PA in the case of the system of CVRVV, there linkage data and system structure information which are arranged in a way that ensures accessibility and usability and is guaranteed articulation between usability and portability which allows for better performance in the execution of jobs in the system, for example, it is guaranteed the number of command executed and the time spent on a task is always the same regardless of where you are and the user equipment that is being used. Moreover, the design of PA is hinged to the performance of organizational job execution, for example, the time spent in execution of a task it's not superior to the established in the specifications because they create personalized information, because they are not hard processing, or the time taken to locate a specific change or information is superior to the times considered reasonable, thus the efficiency and effectiveness of the system of CVRVV are at reasonable levels.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The implementation of a personalized system goes through several steps. That addresses issues such as: evaluate the business model; define the processes that allow personalization; define personalization types and levels according to the targets; analyze the coordination and combination of the facets that contribute to quality of a PA with the design features of the PA with the metrics used to evaluate the performance of organizational; define the appropriate technologies to achieve personalization. The personalization team, and particularly the coordinator, must have clear ideas on those issues so the personalization process can be well succeeded. If those issues have already been taken into account in the system in operation, they must be reviewed and adapted to new personalized functionality's. To minimize the risk of failure, is vital to the personalization success, providing the resources required to implement the most possible criteria that influence the facets that contribute to the quality of the personalized system (functionality, reliability, usability, maintainability, adaptability, portability, efficiency, effectiveness and productivity) (Reis, 2012).

The conceptual model presented in this article represents a synthesis of knowledge about the aspects that contribute to the quality of a PA dispersed by several sources. This dispersion is justified to the extent that such knowledge is the result of interest focused on particular aspects of personalization. In this article there are no references to the technologies that enabled

personalization, interface devices and ways of implementing personalization (personalization dimensions), however the conceptual model established in this work provide some basis to make the management of the business become with higher levels of quality. Personal computing and personal Web will consolidate in the coming years, big data computing based on knowledge about the personal data will personalized the Web environment, configuring and reorganizing the content that allow users to personalize their work environment to support their professional, personal and even activities related to training according to their preferences, and that only can be done with success if the quality standards systems are the higher to predict the user needs and memories. Despite the limitations of this work, particularly relating to validation based on a single study, the conceptual model presented in work are a stable base in PA projects and can be viewed as a contribution to the body of knowledge that help managers and IST professionals involved in decisions regarding the adoption quality aspects of personalization.

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