資訊管理專題



Hot Issues of Information Management

Information Systems in Global Business: UPS (Chap. 1)

1061IM4B02 TLMXB4B (M0842) Wed 8,9 (15:10-17:00) B702



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課程大綱 (Syllabus)

- 週次 (Week) 日期 (Date) 內容 (Subject/Topics)
- 1 2017/09/20 Introduction to Case Study for Hot Issues of Information Management
- 2 2017/09/27 Information Systems in Global Business: UPS (Chap. 1) (pp.53-54)
- 3 2017/10/04 Mid-Autumn Festival (Day off) (中秋節) (放假一天)
- 4 2017/10/11 Global E-Business and Collaboration: P&G (Chap. 2) (pp.84-85)
- 5 2017/10/18 Information Systems, Organization, and Strategy: Starbucks (Chap. 3) (pp.129-130)
- 6 2017/10/25 Ethical and Social Issues in Information Systems: Facebook (Chap. 4) (pp.188-190)

課程大綱 (Syllabus)

週次 (Week) 日期 (Date) 內容 (Subject/Topics) 7 2017/11/01 IT Infrastructure and Emerging Technologies: Amazon and Cloud Computing (Chap. 5) (pp. 234-236) 2017/11/08 Foundations of Business Intelligence: IBM and Big Data (Chap. 6) (pp.261-262) 9 2017/11/15 Midterm Report (期中報告) 10 2017/11/22 Midterm Exam Week (期中考試週) 11 2017/11/29 Telecommunications, the Internet, and Wireless Technology: Google, Apple, and Microsoft (Chap. 7) (pp.318-320) 12 2017/12/06 Enterprise Applications: Summit and SAP

(Chap. 9) (pp.396-398)

課程大綱 (Syllabus)

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週次 日期 內容(Subject/Topics)
13 2017/12/13 E-commerce: Zagat (Chap. 10) (pp.443-445)
14 2017/12/20 Enhancing Decision Making: Zynga
               (Chap. 12) (pp.512-514)
15 2017/12/27 Building Information Systems: USAA
               (Chap. 13) (pp.547-548)
16 2018/01/03 Final Report I (期末報告 I)
17 2018/01/10 Final Report II (期末報告 II)
18 2018/01/17 Final Exam Week (期末考試週)
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Management Information Systems:

Managing the Digital Firm

Organization, Management, and the Networked Enterprise

2 Information Technology Infrastructure

Key System Applications for the Digital Age

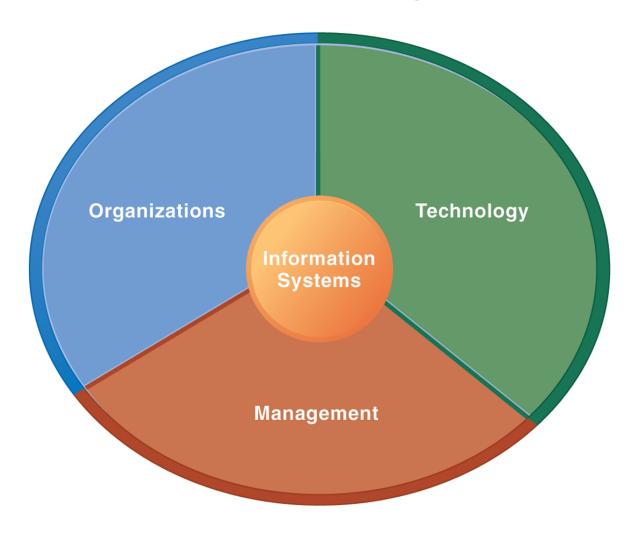
Building and Managing Systems

Chap. 1 Information Systems in Global Business: UPS

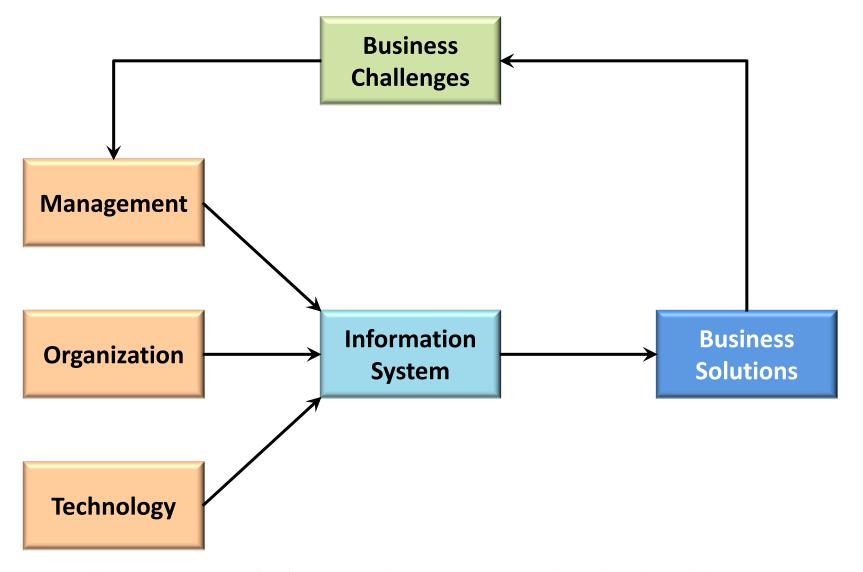
Case Study: UPS (Chap. 1) (pp.53-54) UPS Competes Globally with Information Technology

- 1. What are the inputs, processing, and outputs of UPS's package tracking system?
- 2. What technologies are used by UPS? How are these technologies related to UPS's business strategy?
- 3. What strategic business objectives do UPS's information systems address?
- 4. What would happen if UPS's information systems were not available?

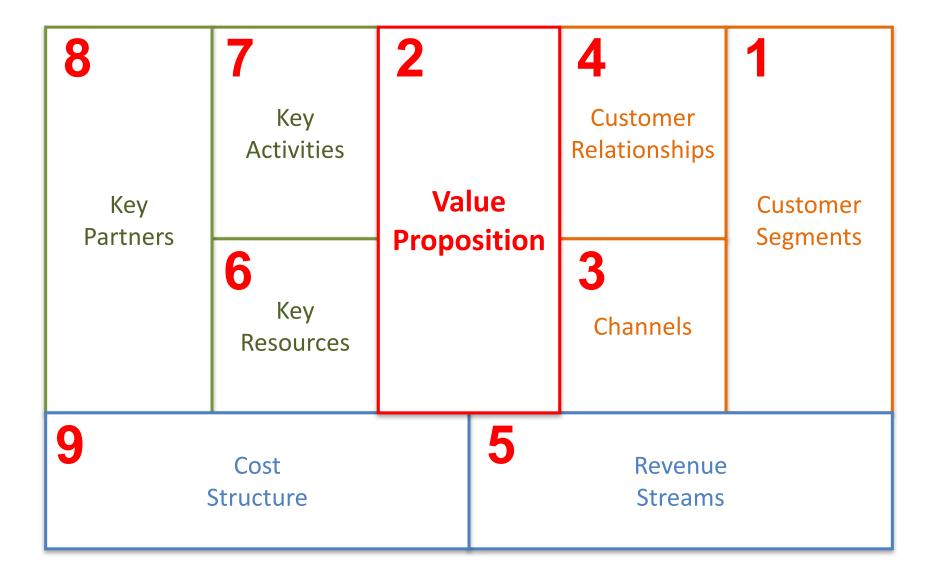
Information Management (MIS) Information Systems



Overview of Fundamental MIS Concepts



Business Model



Ponsse:

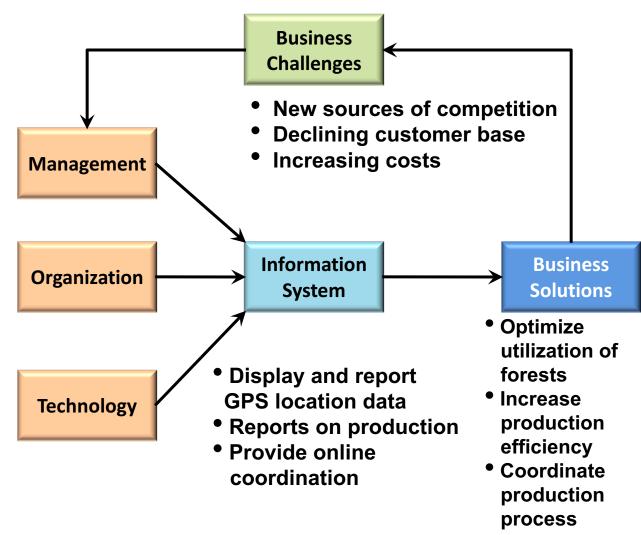
Efficiency in Wood Harvesting with Information System



Source: http://www.ponsse.com/

Overview of Fundamental MIS Concepts using an integrated framework for describing and analyzing information systems

- Develop new production processes
- Develop new management techniques
- Increase use of data by managers
- Build new business production processes
- Train new channels of information flow
- Train employee in use of the systems
- Develop GPS systems for field use
- Create email links with operators
- Develop data base to receive information



Information Systems in Global Business

- 1. How are information systems transforming business and what is their relationship to globalization?
- 2. Why are information systems so essential for running and managing a business today?
- 3. What exactly is an information system? How does it work? What are its management, organization, and technology components?
- 4. What are complementary assets? Why are complementary assets essential for ensuring that information systems provide genuine value for an organization?
- 5. What academic disciplines are used to study information systems? How does each contribute to an understanding of information systems? What is a sociotechnical systems perspective?

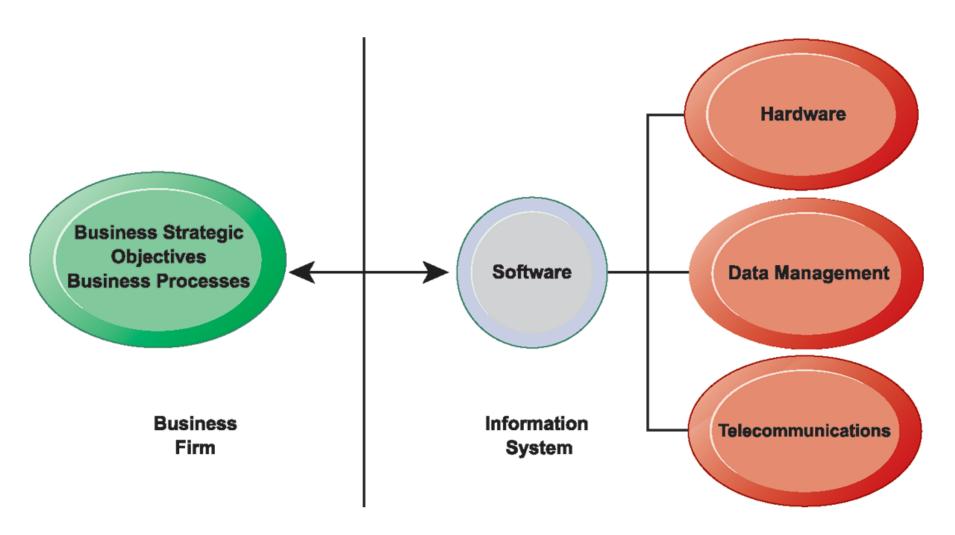
How information systems are transforming business

- Emerging mobile digital platform
- Growing business use of "big data"
- Growth in cloud computing

Globalization opportunities

- Internet has drastically reduced costs of operating on global scale
- Increases in foreign trade, outsourcing
- Presents both challenges and opportunities

The Interdependence Between Organizations and Information Technology



Strategic Business Objectives of Information Systems

- 1. Operational Excellence
- 2. New Products, Services and Business Models
- 3. Customer and Supplier Intimacy
- 4. Improved Decision Making
- 5. Competitive Advantage
- 6. Survival

1. Operational Excellence

- Improvement of efficiency to attain higher profitability
- Information systems, technology an important tool in achieving greater efficiency and productivity
- Walmart's Retail Link system links suppliers to stores for superior replenishment system

2. New Products, Services, and Business Models

- Business model: describes how company produces, delivers, and sells product or service to create wealth
- Information systems and technology a major enabling tool for new products, services, business models
 - Examples: Apple's iPad, Google's Android OS, and Netflix

3. Customer and Supplier Intimacy

- Serving customers well leads to customers returning, which raises revenues and profits.
 - Example: High-end hotels that use computers to track customer preferences and used to monitor and customize environment
- Intimacy with suppliers allows them to provide vital inputs, which lowers costs.
 - Example: JCPenney's information system which links sales records to contract manufacturer

4. Improved Decision Making

- Without accurate information:
 - Managers must use forecasts, best guesses, luck
 - Results in:
 - Overproduction, underproduction
 - Misallocation of resources
 - Poor response times
 - Poor outcomes raise costs, lose customers
- Example:
 - Verizon's Web-based digital dashboard to provide managers with real-time data on customer complaints, network performance, line outages

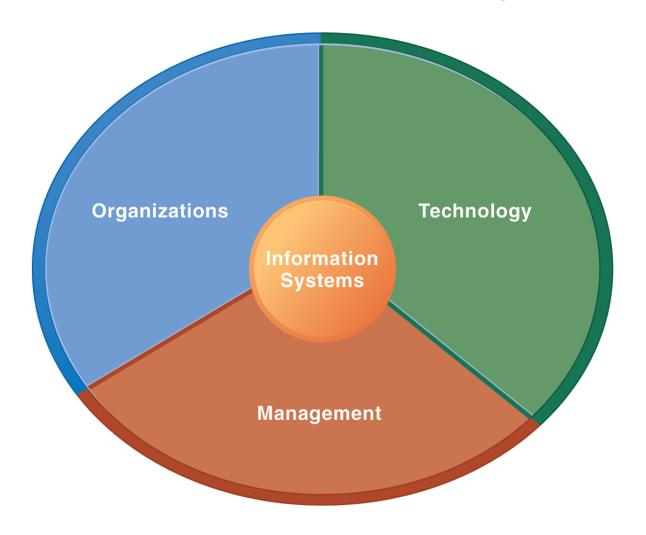
5. Competitive advantage

- Delivering better performance
- Charging less for superior products
- Responding to customers and suppliers in real time
- Examples: Apple, Walmart, UPS

6. Survival

- Information technologies as necessity of business
- Industry-level changes
 - Example: Citibank's introduction of ATMs
- Governmental regulations requiring recordkeeping
 - Examples: Toxic Substances Control Act, Sarbanes-Oxley Act

Information Systems Are More Than Computers



Dimensions of Information Systems

Organizations

 People, structure, business processes, politics, and culture.

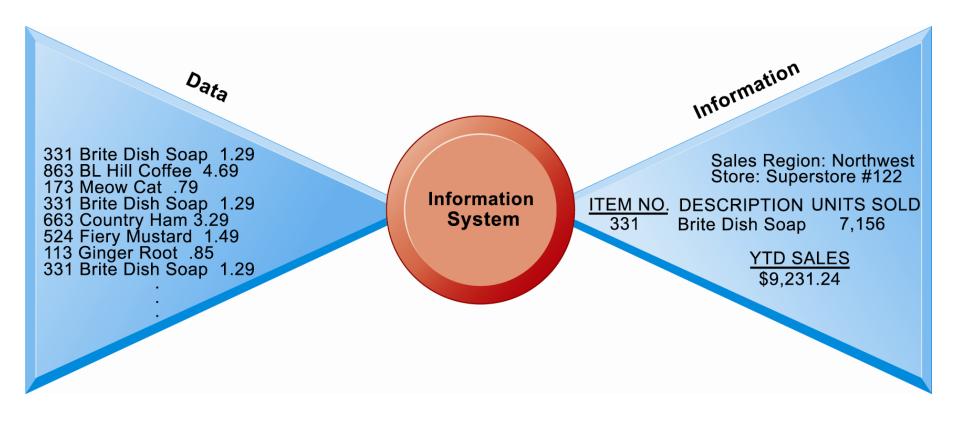
Management

 Make sense out of the many situations faced by organizations, make decisions, and formulate action plans to solve organizational problems.

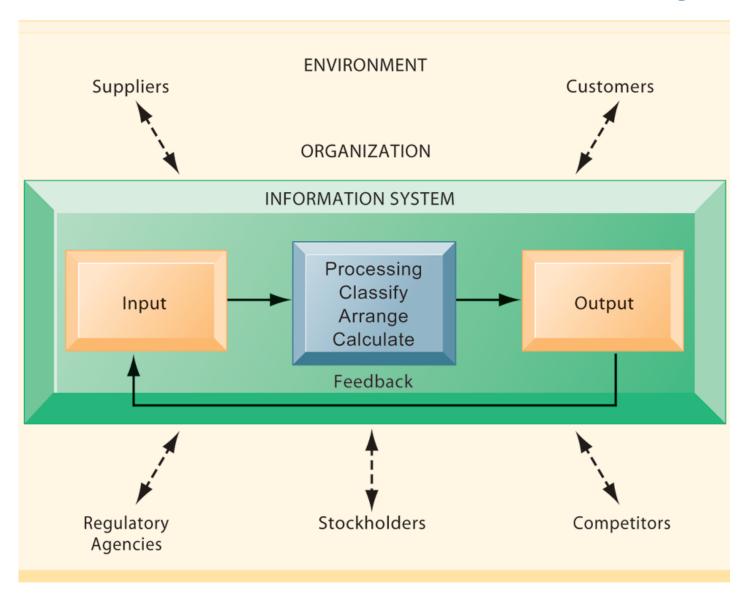
Information Technology

 Computer hardware, software, data management technology, networking and telecommunications technology

Perspectives on Information Systems: Data and Information



Functions of an Information System



Levels in a Firm

Senior Management

Middle Management
Scientists and knowledge workers

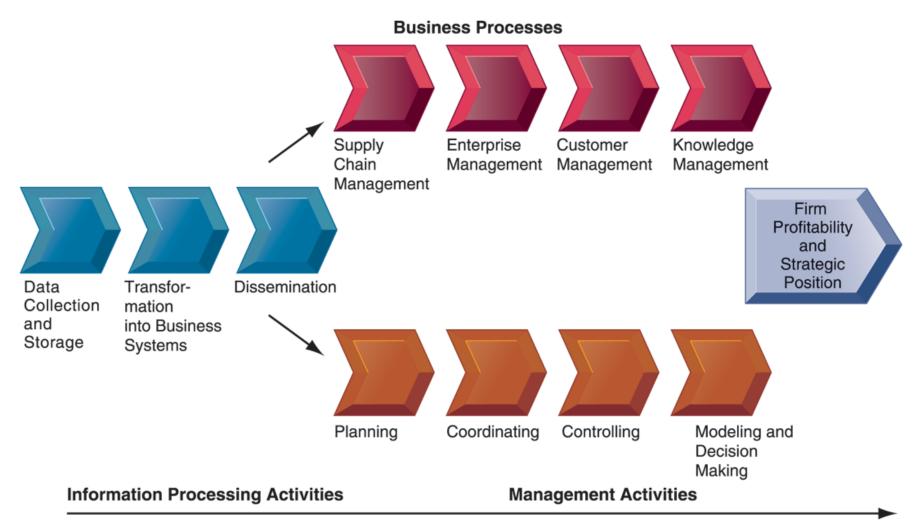
Operational Management
Production and service workers
Data workers

MAJOR BUSINESS FUNCTIONS

FUNCTION	PURPOSE
Sales and marketing	Selling the organization's products and services
Manufacturing and production	Producing and delivering products and services
Finance and accounting	Managing the organization's financial assets and maintaining the organization's financial records
Human resources	Attracting, developing, and maintaining the organization's labor force; maintaining employee records

IT ISN'T JUST TECHNOLOGY: A BUSINESS PERSPECTIVE ON INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The Business Information Value Chain



Business Value

The Business Information Value Chain

 From a business perspective, information systems are part of a series of value-adding activities for acquiring, transforming, and distributing information that managers can use to improve decision making, enhance organizational performance, and, ultimately, increase firm profitability.

COMPLEMENTARY SOCIAL, MANAGERIAL, AND ORGANIZATIONAL ASSETS REQUIRED TO OPTIMIZE RETURNS FROM INFORMATION **TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENTS**

Organizational assets

- Supportive organizational culture that values efficiency and effectiveness
- Appropriate business model
- Efficient business processes
- Decentralized authority
- Distributed decision-making rights
- Strong IS development team

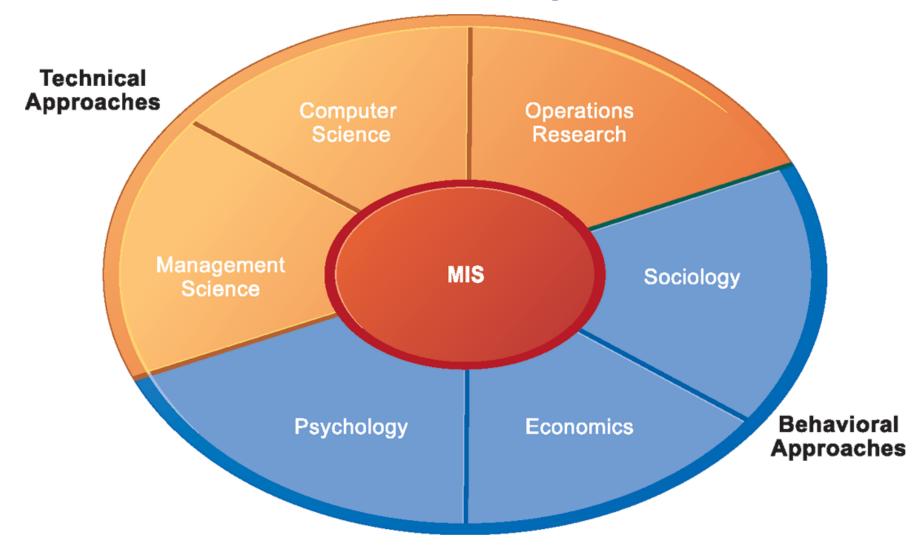
Managerial assets

- Strong senior management support for technology investment and change
- Incentives for management innovation
- Teamwork and collaborative work environments
- Training programs to enhance management decision skills
- Management culture that values flexibility and knowledge-based decision making.

Social assets

- The Internet and telecommunications infrastructure
- IT-enriched educational programs raising labor force computer literacy
- Standards (both government and private sector)
- Laws and regulations creating fair, stable market environments
- Technology and service firms in adjacent markets to assist implementation

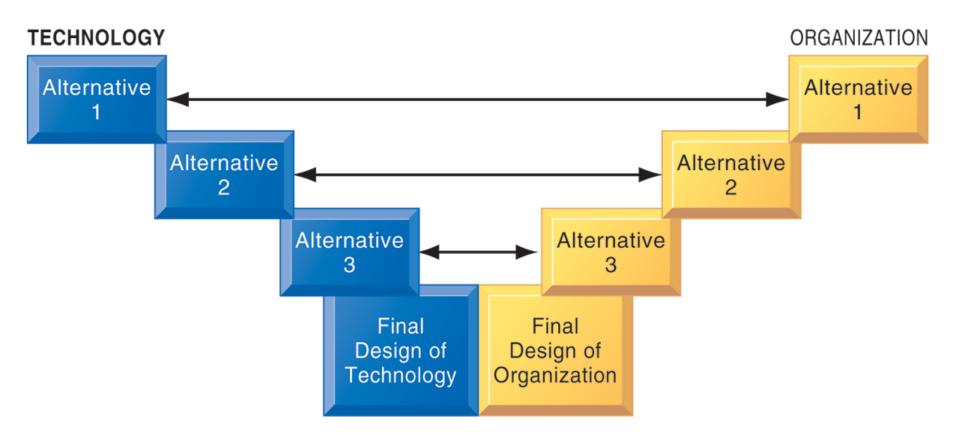
Contemporary Approaches to Information Systems



Contemporary Approaches to Information Systems

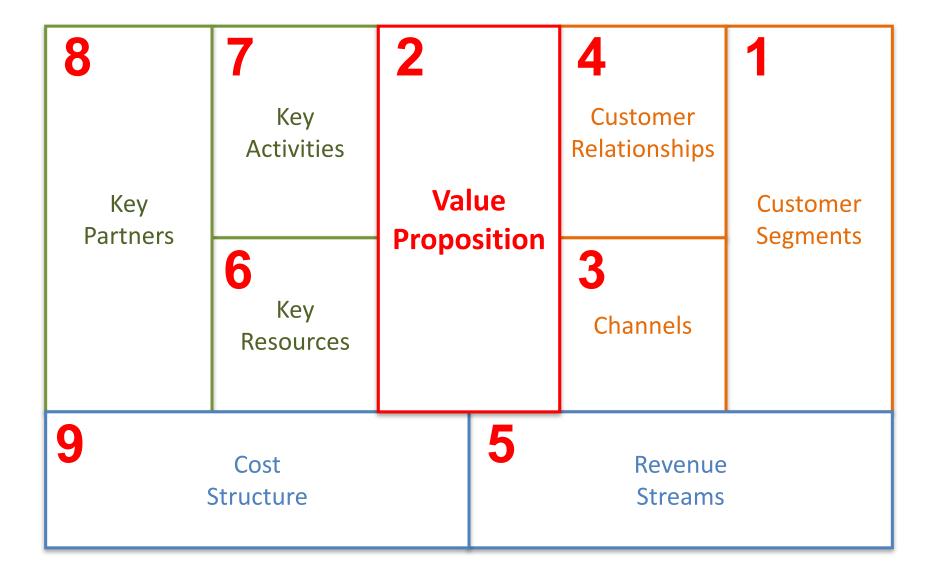
- Technical Approach
- Behavioral Approach
- Sociotechnical Systems

A Sociotechnical Perspective on Information Systems



Business Model

Business Model



Definition of Business Model

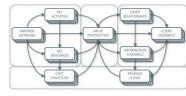
A business model describes the rationale of how an organization creates, delivers, and captures value.

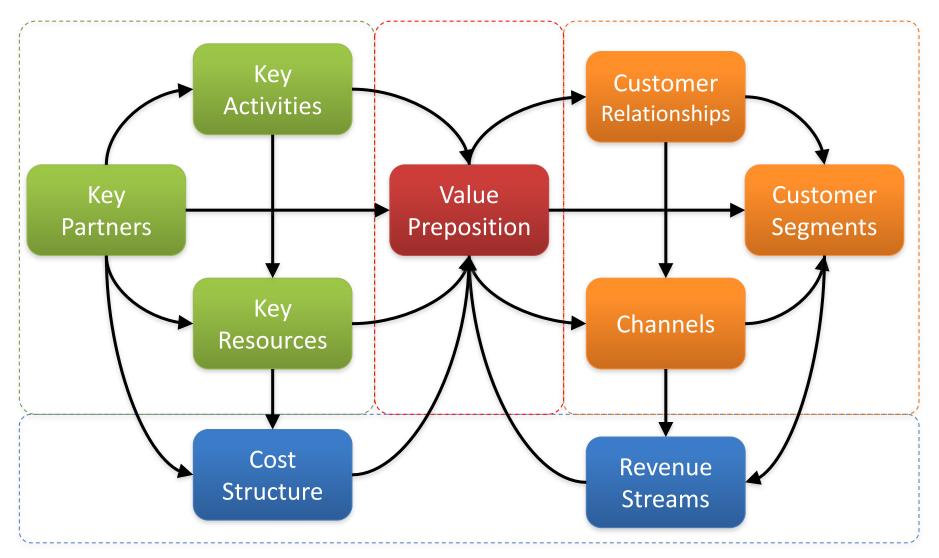
Definition of Business Strategy

A business strategy
is
a long term plan of action

designed to achieve a particular goal or set of goals or objectives.

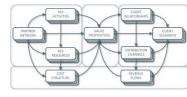
Business Model Canvas

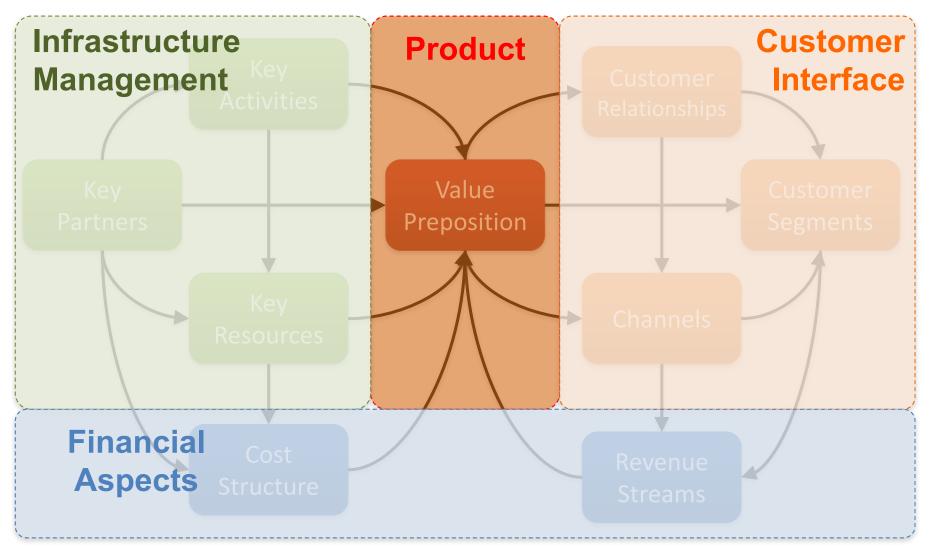




Source: https://nonlinearthinking.typepad.com/nonlinear_thinking/2008/07/the-business-model-canvas.html
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QoAOzMTLP5s

Business Model Canvas





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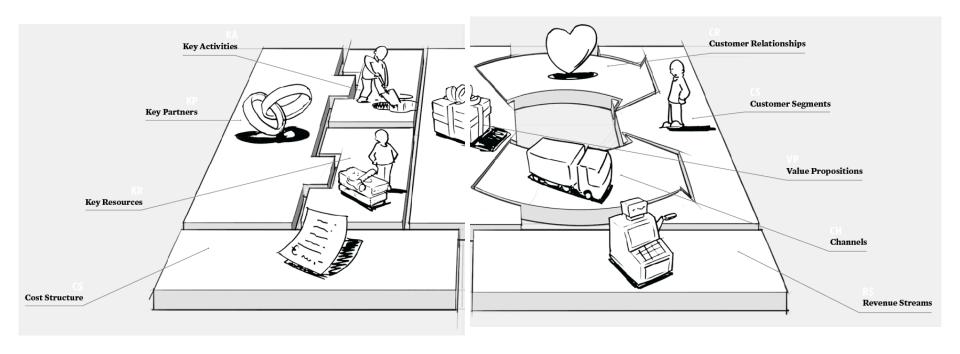
Business Model Canvas Explained



The 9 Building Blocks of Business Model

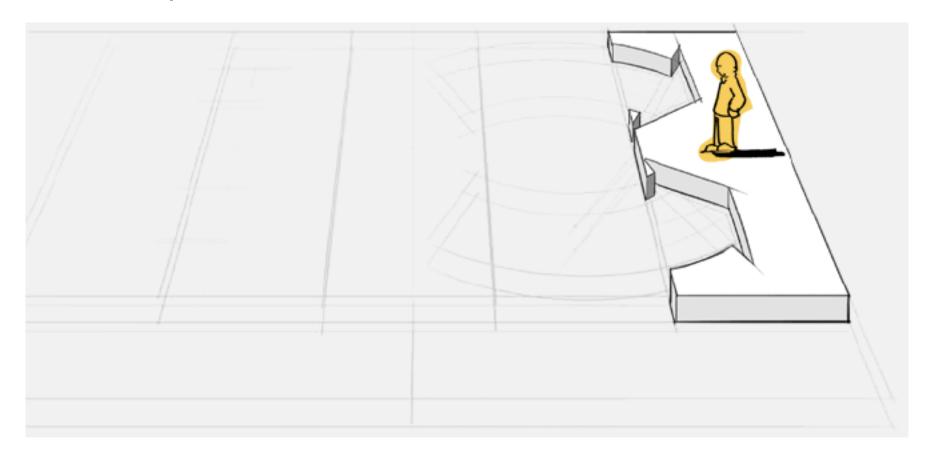
Key Partners	F	Key Activities	N.	Value Proposition		Customer Relationships	\bigcirc	Customer Segments	
8		7		2		1		1	
						_		•	
		Key Resources				Channels			
		6				3			
				_					
Cost Structure		9			Revenue Streams	5			
		3				J			

The 9 Building Blocks of Business Model



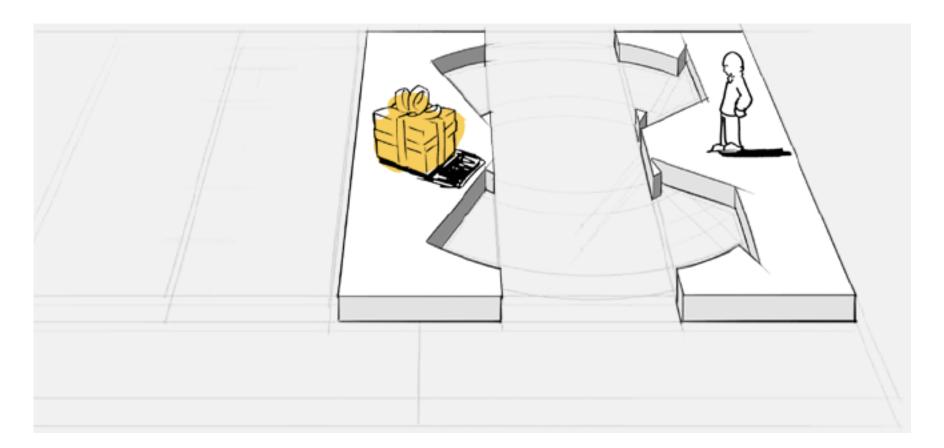
1. Customer Segments

Defines the different groups of people or organizations an enterprise aims to reach and serve



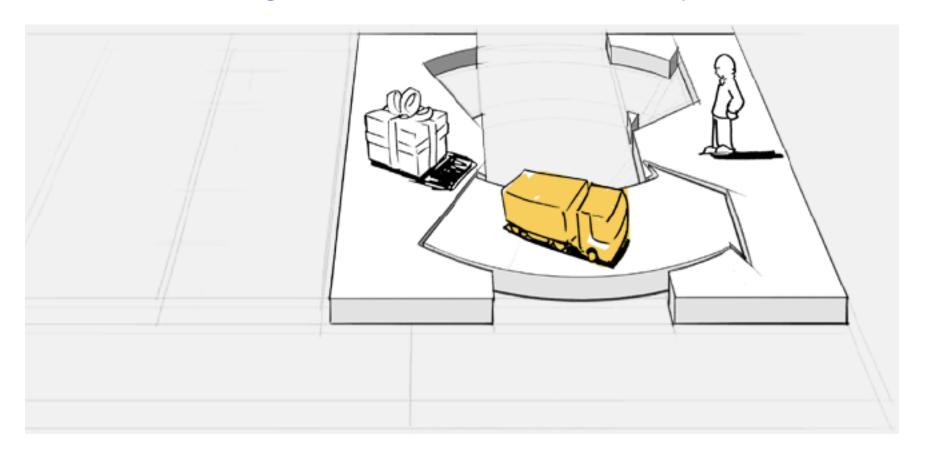
2. Value Propositions

Describes the bundle of products and services that create value for a specific Customer Segment



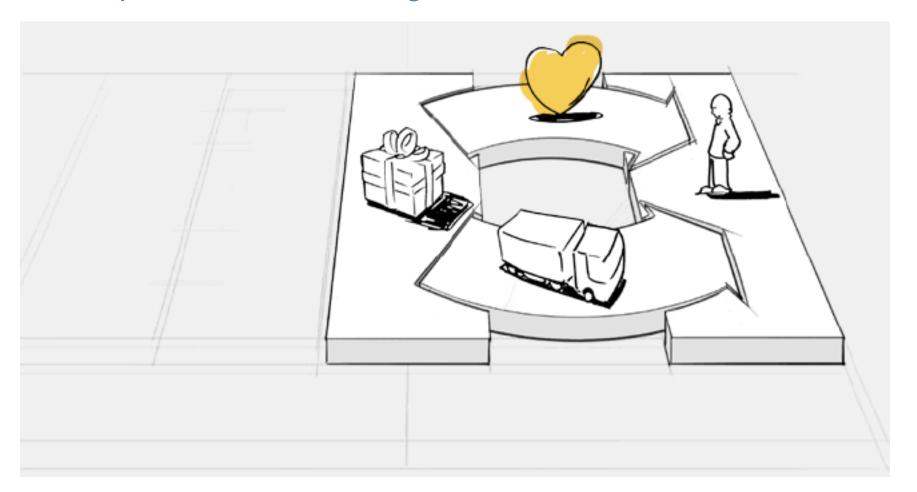
3. Channels

Describes how a company communicates with and reaches its Customer Segments to deliver a Value Proposition



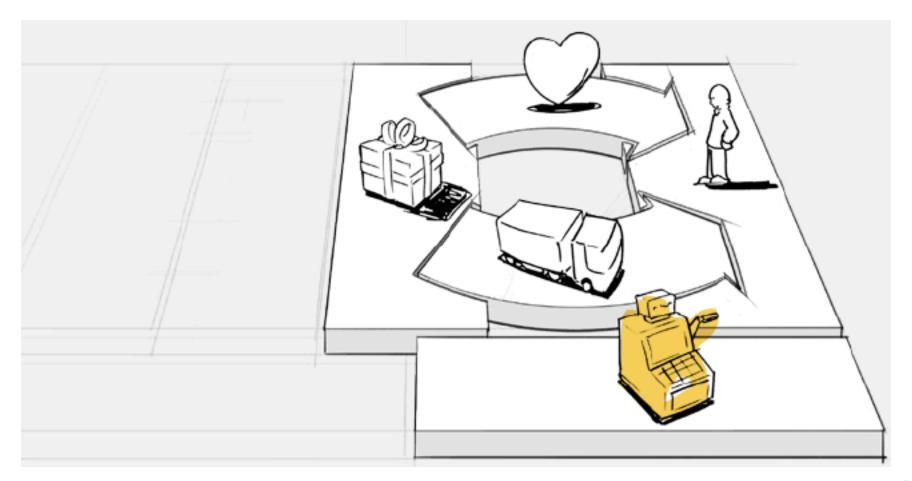
4. Customer Relationships

Describes the types of relationships a company establishes with specific Customer Segments



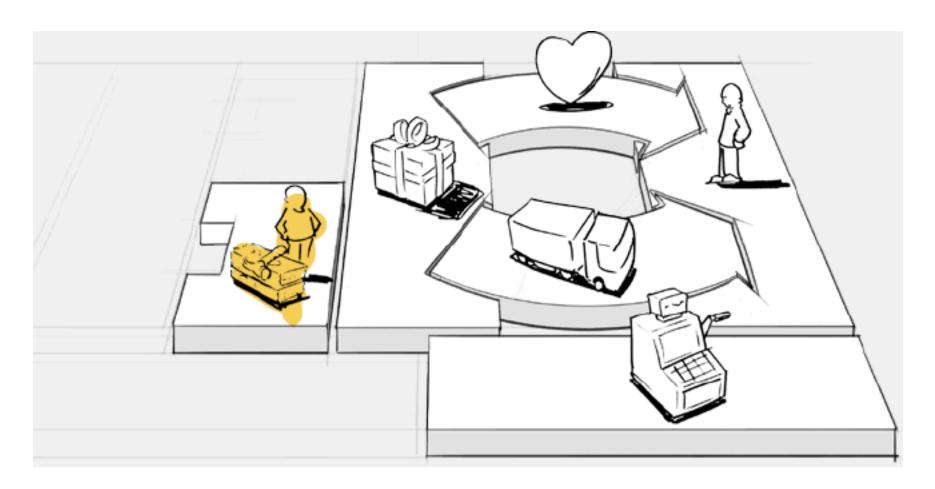
5. Revenue Streams

Represents the cash a company generates from each Customer Segment (costs must be subtracted from revenues to create earnings)



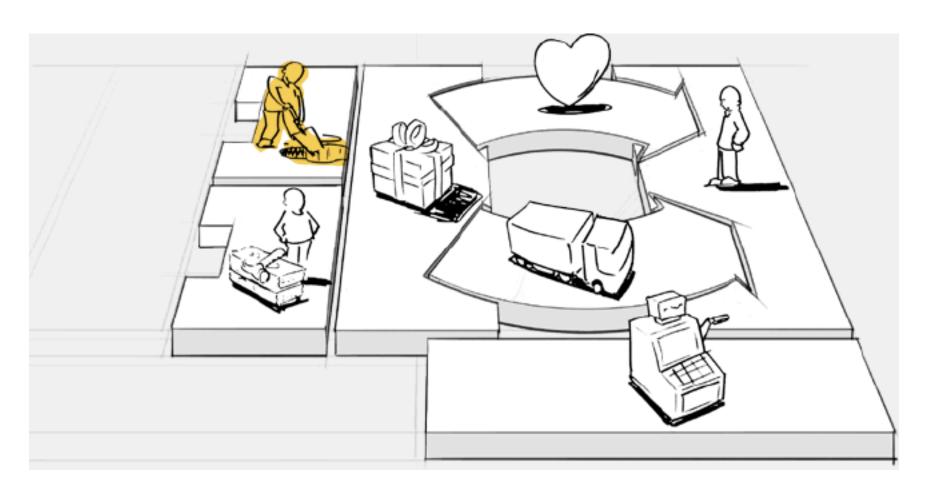
6. Key Resources

Describes the most important assets required to make a business model work



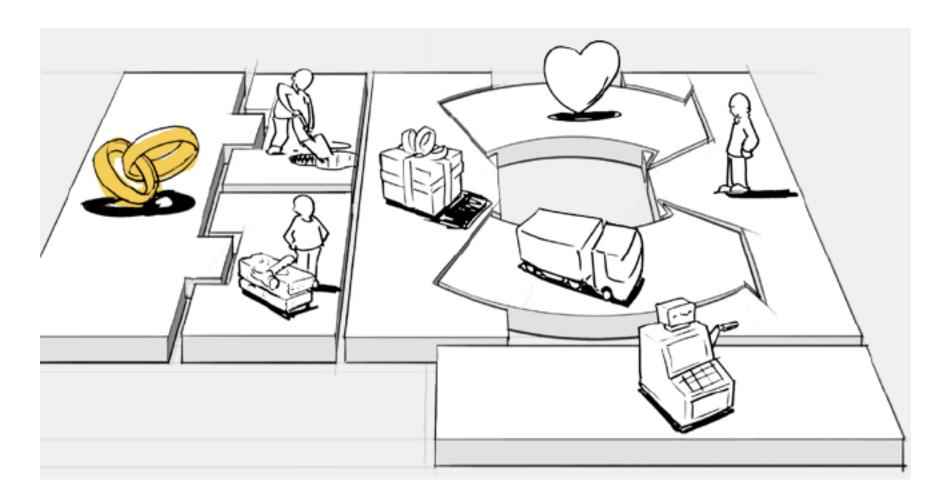
7. Key Activities

Describes the most important things a company must do to make its business model work



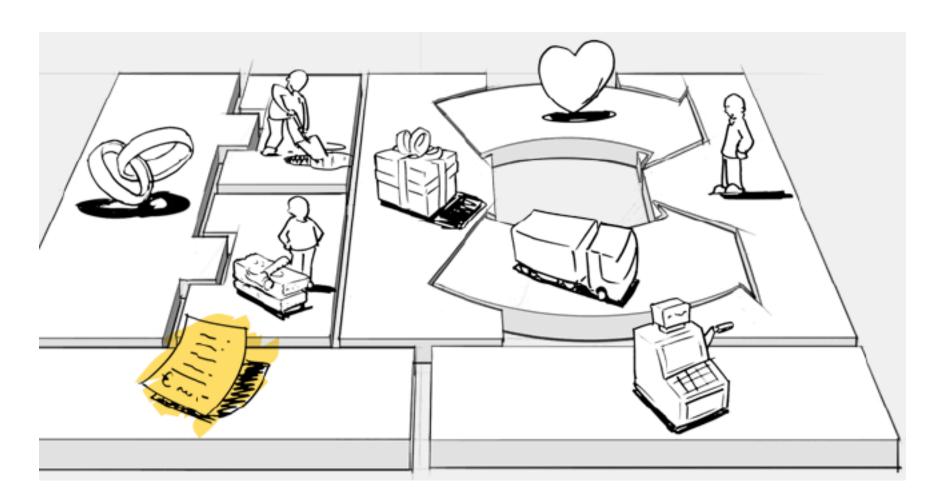
8. Key Partnerships

Describes the network of suppliers and partners that make the business model work



9. Cost Structure

Describes all costs incurred to operate a business model



The 9 Building Blocks of Business Model

1. Customer Segments

An organization serves one or several Customer Segments.

2. Value Propositions

 It seeks to solve customer problems and satisfy customer needs with value propositions.

3. Channels

 Value propositions are delivered to customers through communication, distribution, and sales Channels.

4. Customer Relationships

 Customer relationships are established and maintained with each Customer Segment.

The 9 Building Blocks of Business Model

5. Revenue Streams

 Revenue streams result from value propositions successfully offered to customers.

6. Key Resources

 Key resources are the assets required to offer and deliver the previously described elements...

7. Key Activities

— ...by performing a number of Key Activities.

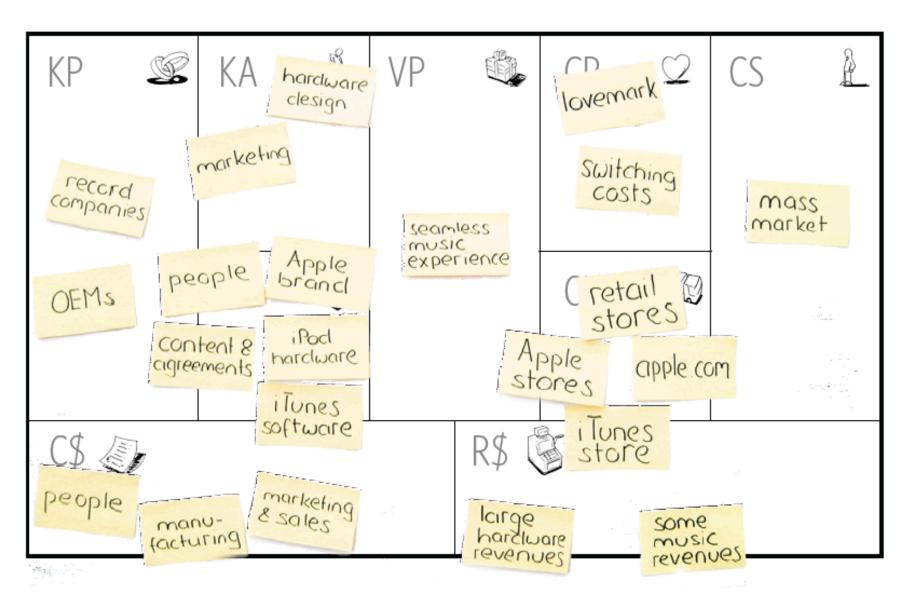
8. Key Partnerships

 Some activities are outsourced and some resources are acquired outside the enterprise.

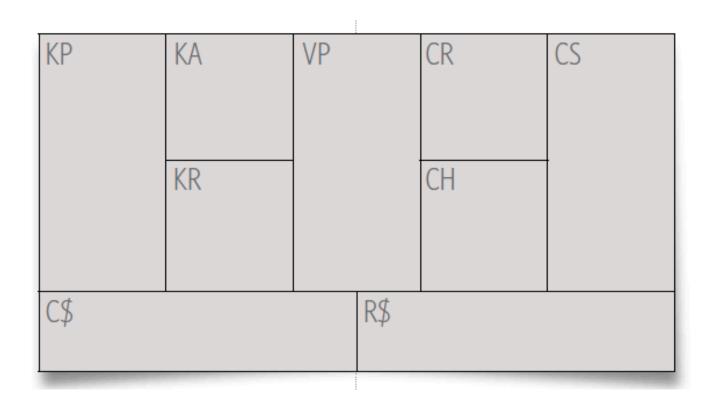
9. Cost Structure

The business model elements result in the cost structure.

Business Model Generation

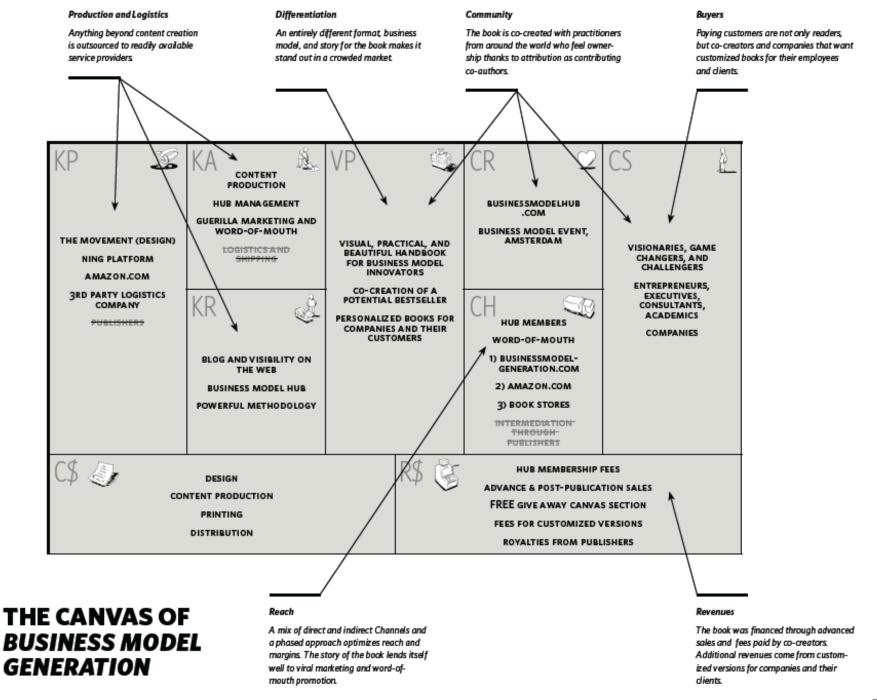


Business Model Generation



efficiency

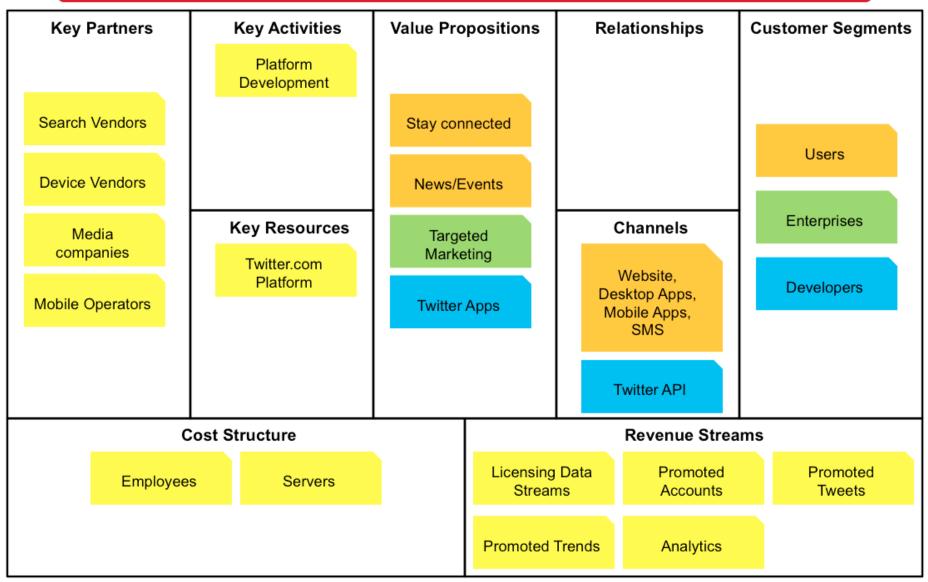
value



Facebook – World's leading Social Networking Site (SNS)

Key Partners	Key Activities		Value Pro	positions	R	elationships	Cus	tomer Segments
	Platform Development Data Center Operations Mgmt Key Resources Facebook Platform Technology Infrastructure		Connect with your friends, Discover & Learn, Express yourself Reach, Relevance, Social Context, Engagement Personalized and Social Experiences, Social Distribution, Payments		Same-side Network Effects Cross-side Network Effects Channels Website, Mobile Apps Facebook Ads, Facebook Pages Developer Tools and APIs		Advertisers and Marketers Developers	
Content Partners (TV Shows, Movies, Music, News Articles)								
	Cost Structure				Revenue Strea	ams		
Data center costs			earch and elopment	Free	Free Ad Reve			Payment Revenues
General and Administrative								

Twitter Business Model



Google Business Model

Key Partners	К	Key Activities		positions	Relationshi	ps	Customer Segments
	R&D – Build New Products, Improve Existing products Manage Massive IT Infrastructure		Web Sear Goo		Automation (where possible)		Internet Users
Distribution			Targeted Ads using Adwords (CPC)		Dedicated Sales for large accounts		Advertisers, Ad Agencies
Partners Open Handset			Extend Ad campaigns using Adsense				Google Network Members
Alliance	Key Resources				Channels		
OEMs (for Chrome OS devices)	C	atacenters	Display A Mgmt S		Global Sales and Support Teams		Mobile device owners
O3 devices)		Ps, Brand	OS and P Android, C		Multi-product Sales force		Developers
			Hosted web-based Google Apps				Enterprises
	Cost Str	ucture			Revenu	e Strea	nms
Traffic Acquisition Costs		R&D Costs (ma personnel)			d Revenues – oogle websites G		d Revenues – gle n/w websites
Data center operations		S&M, G&A		Ent	erprise Product Sales		Free

LinkedIn – World's Largest Professional Network

Key Partners	Key Activition	es	Value Pro	positions	R	elationships	T	Customer Segments	
	Platform				Same-side Network Effects				
	Development		Manage Professional Identity and Build Professional Network		No	Cross-side etwork Effects		Internet Users	
Equinix (for data center				Identify and Reach					
facilities)	Key Resource	Key Resources		the Right Talent		Channels		Recruiters	
Content Providers	LinkedIn Platfor	LinkedIn Platform		e Target ence	LinkedIn Website, Mobile Apps			Advertisers and Marketers	
			Access to Database (APIs and	Content via	t via			Developers	
	Cost Structure		Revenue Stre				าร		
Web Hosting costs			Product Free Off and Prescriptors		nium	Hiring Solution	ıs	Marketing Solutions	
General and Administrative									

Business Model of Banking companies

Key Partners	Key Activities	Value Pro	positions	Re	lationships	Customer Segments
	Branch Operations				Personal Assistance	
Investments	Call center operations	Deposit F	Producto		mation where possible	Retail and
partners Technology	IT Operations	(Lower l	nterest		p-000:010	Corporate Customers (Depositors)
vendors	Key Resources	Loan Pr	oducts	Channels		Retail and
Regulatory Agencies	Physical and IT Infrastructure	(Higher Rat			k Branches, ATMs,	Corporate Customers (Borrowers)
	Loan Assets				all centers, Internet, pile Devices	
	Cost Structure				Revenue Strea	ams
Interest Expenses	Channel Costs			come	Fee Income	

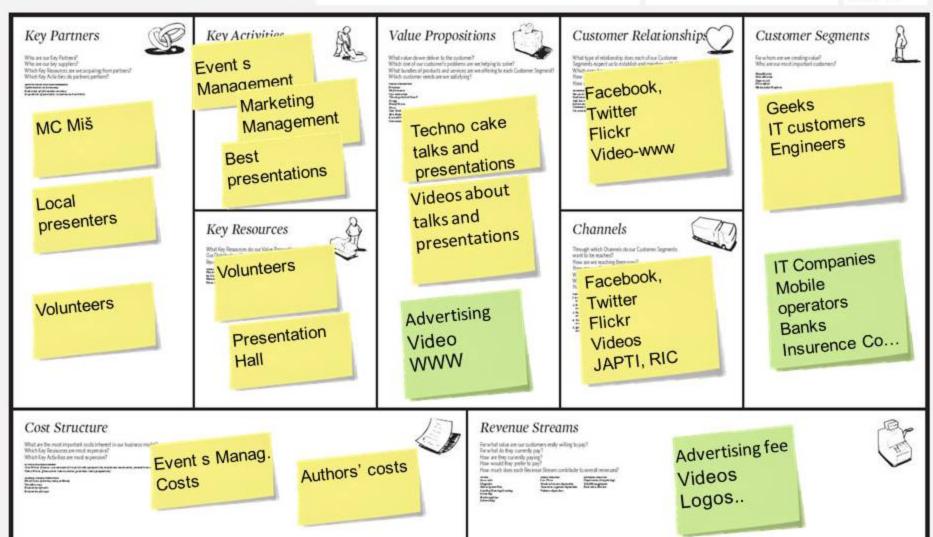
VISA – Leader in Global Payments Industry

Key Partners	T	Key Activities		Value Pro	positions	Re	lationships	Customer Segments	
		Payments Netw Managemen		Daymant	Donadoral				
		Transaction Processing		Payment Platforms progran cashl	for card ns and				Financial Institutions (Issuers)
Technology Alliances		Value-added Services	i	paym	ents				Financial Institutions (Acquirers)
Commercial	١ſ	Key Resources		Conver Security, I		Channels]	
Partners		Payment Produ Platform	cts	associat card pay		(FIF	ponsorships FA World cup, Olympics)		Card Holders
			VISA Brand		Improved Custo	omer	TV ads,		
				Conver	nience		radeshows, onferences		
	Cost Structure						Revenue Strea	ams	s
Personnel	ersonnel		Brand Service Service Reven				ng	International Revenues	
Litigations Provision									

The Business Model Canvas

Designed for: Techno Cake Designed by: Danilo Tič





www.businessmodelgeneration.com

How Airbnb Works? Insights into **Business Model**

Revenue Model



Airbnb Business Model Canvas

Key Partners

- Hosts (People who rent their space)
- Guests (People who book spaces)
- Photographers (Freelance)
- Investors
- Payment Processors

Key Activities

- Product Development & Management
- Building Host network and Managing hosts
- Building travelers network and managing guests

Key Resources

- Local Hosts
- Skilled Employees
- Technology

Value Propositions

Hosts

- Hosts can earn money by renting their space.
- Airbnb offers insurance to house owners.
- Free photo shoots for property listings through photographers.

Guests

- Guests can book a homestay instead of hotel.
- Prices are often less as compared to hotels.

Customer Relationships

- Customer Service
- Social Media
- Promostional Offers
- Home Insurance

Channels · · ·

- Website
- Mobile App for Android
- Mobile App for iOS

Customer Segments

Hosts

- People who own a house and want to earn extra money.
- People who want to meet new people.

Guests

- People who love to travel.
- People who want to stay comfortably at a cheap price.

Cost Structure



- Technological Set up & running costs
- Salaries to permanent employees
- Payments to freelance photographers

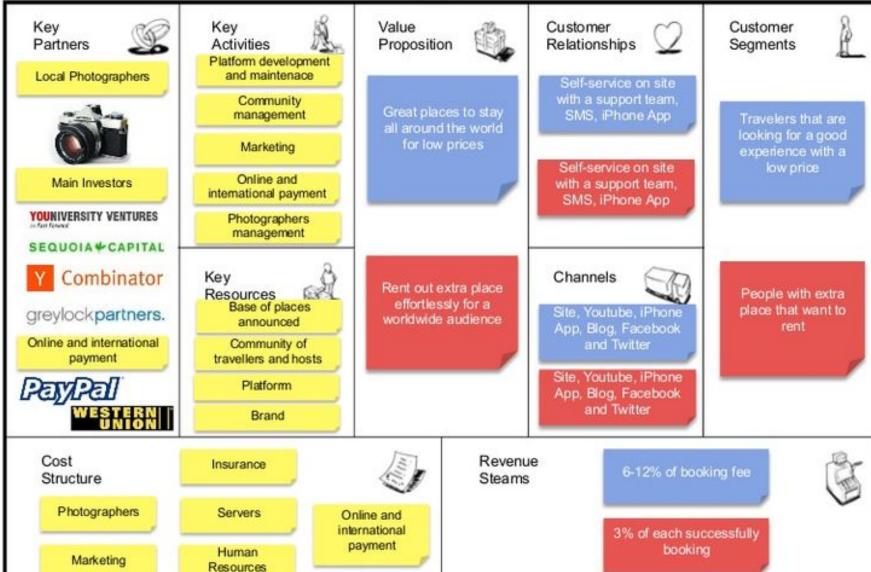
Revenue Streams



- Commission from Hosts upon every booking
- Commission from Guests upon every booking







Case Study: P&G (Chap. 2) (pp.84-85) Piloting Procter & Gamble from Decision Cockpits

- 1. What management, organization, and technology issues had to be addressed when implementing Business Sufficiency, Business Sphere, and Decision Cockpits?
- 2. How did these decision-making tools change the way the company ran its business? How effective are they? Why?
- 3. How are these systems related to P&G's business strategy?

資訊管理專題

(Hot Issues of Information Management)

- 1. 請同學於資訊管理專題個案討論前應詳細研讀個案,並思考個案研究問題。
- 2. 請同學於上課前複習相關資訊管理相關理論, 以作為個案分析及擬定管理對策的依據。
- 3. 請同學於上課前 先繳交資訊管理專題個案研究問題書面報告。
- 4.上課時間地點: 週三 8,9 (15:10-17:00) B702

References

- Kenneth C. Laudon & Jane P. Laudon (2014),
 Management Information Systems: Managing the Digital Firm, Thirteenth Edition, Pearson.
- Kenneth C. Laudon & Jane P. Laudon原著,
 游張松 主編,陳文生 翻譯 (2014),
 資訊管理系統,第13版,滄海