Management Information Systems

Management Information Systems

B01. Strategic Use of Information Technology in the Digital Economy





- Code: 166137-01+02
- · Course: Management Information Systems
- Period: Spring 2013
- Professor: Sync Sangwon Lee, Ph. D

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Learning Objectives

- 01. Describe the characteristics of the digital economy and e-business.
- 02. Recognize the relationships between business pressures, organizational responses, and information systems.
- 03. Identify the major pressures in the business environment and describe the major organizational responses to them.
- 04. Define computer-based information systems and information technology.
- 05. Describe the role of information technology in supporting the functional areas, public services and specific industries
- 06. List the new technology development in the areas of generic and networked computing and Web-based systems.
- 07. Understand the importance of learning about information technology.

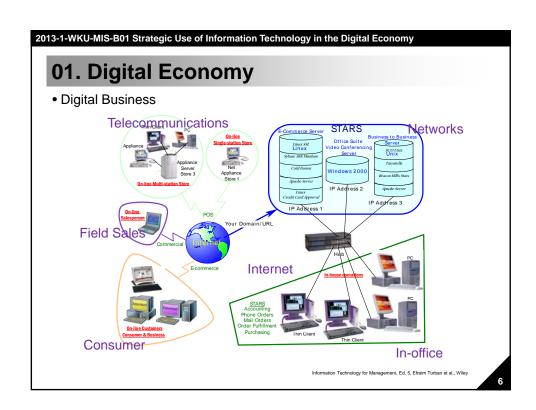


01. Digital Economy

- Digital Economy- New Economy
 - E-Business: The use of electronic technologies to transact business.
 - Collaboration: People and organizations interact, communicate, collaborate and search for information
 - Information exchange: Storing, processing and transmission of information.



http://www.hulldigital.co.uk



01. Digital Economy

- The Old Economy- Taking Photos
 - 1. Buy film in a store
 - 2. Load your camera
 - 3. Take pictures
 - 4. Take roll of film to store for processing
 - 5. Pickup the film when ready
 - 6. Select specific photos for enlargement
 - 7. Mail to family and friends



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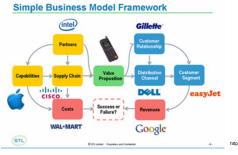
01. Digital Economy

- The New Economy- Taking Photos
- 1st Generation digital photography
 - Old economy except 6 and 7 were replaced by using a scanner and emailing
 - 2nd Generation digital photography
 - Use a digital camera, no film, no processing.
 - 3rd Generation digital photography
 - Your digital camera is now your mobile phone, in your binoculars or a palmtop computer.



2013-1-WKU-MIS-B01 Strategic Use of Information Technology in the Digital Economy 02. Business Models • Business Model

- - A business model is a method of doing business by which a company can generate revenue to sustain itself. The model spells out how the company adds value to create a product or service. (Value Chain)
 - Nokia makes and sells cell phones
 - A TV station provides free broadcasting. Its survival depends on a complex model involving advertisers and content providers.
 - Internet portals, such as Yahoo, also use a complex business model.



2013-1-WKU-MIS-B01 Strategic Use of Information Technology in the Digital Economy 02. Business Models • Digital Age Business Models • Name-your-own price • Reverse auctions Affiliate marketing • E-marketplaces and exchanges • Electronic aggregation (buying groups)

02. Business Models

- Drivers Forcing Changes in Business Models
 - Business pressures
 - Environmental, organizational, and technological factors are creating a highly competitive business environment these factors or forces can change quickly, sometimes in an unpredictable manner.
 - Business critical response activities
 - Therefore, companies need to react frequently and quickly to both the threats and the opportunities resulting from this new business environment. A response can be a reaction to a pressure already in existence, an initiative intended to defend an organization against future pressures, or an activity that exploits an opportunity created by changing conditions.



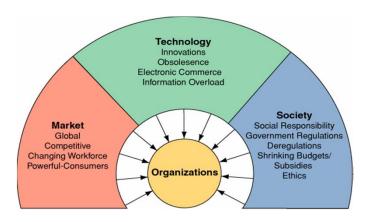
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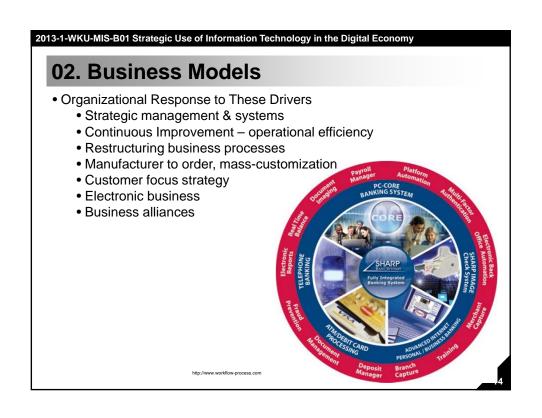
02. Business Models

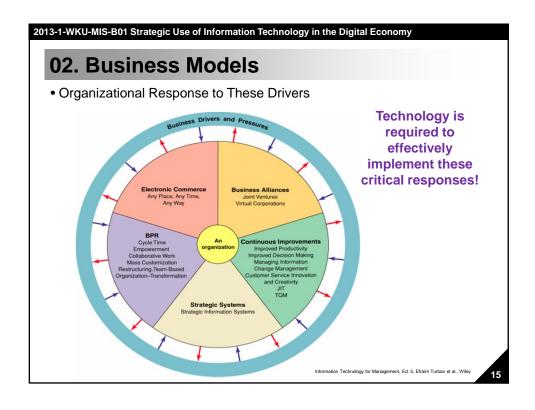
- The Drivers of Change
 - Business pressures on an organization that force change.

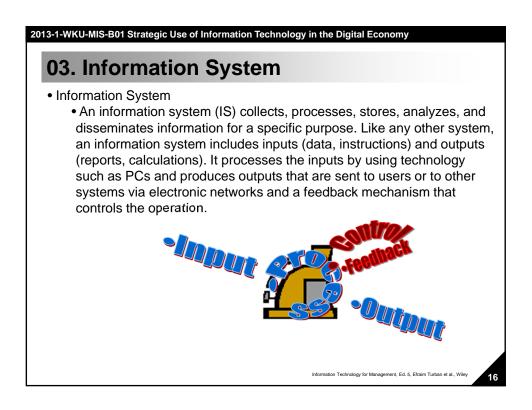


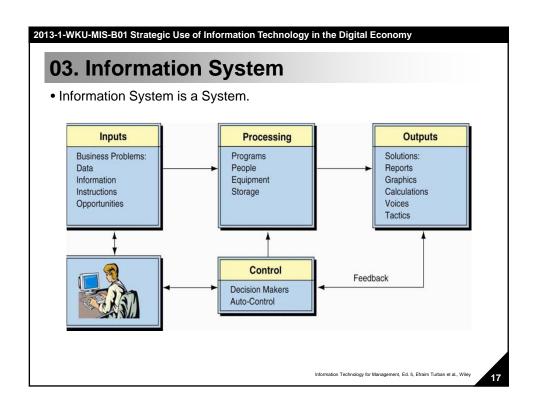
Information Technology for Management, Ed. 5, Efraim Turban et al., W

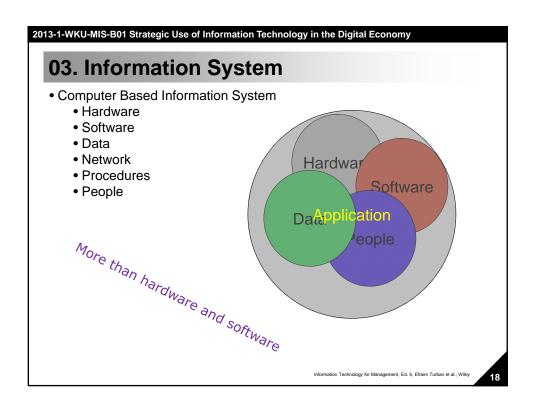
D2. Business Models The Drivers of Change Business pressures on an organization Customer locus and storing locus and storing competition Government alliances Business pressures on an organization Customer locus and storing competition Government alliances Business Pressures Government alliances Business process customization Technology Business process customization Technology Business process customization Technology Business process restructuring (BPR) Business process customization Technology Business process c

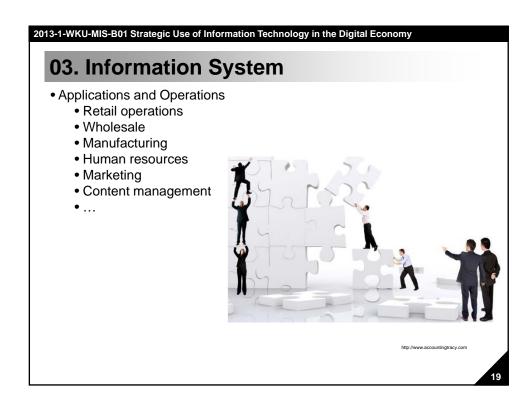


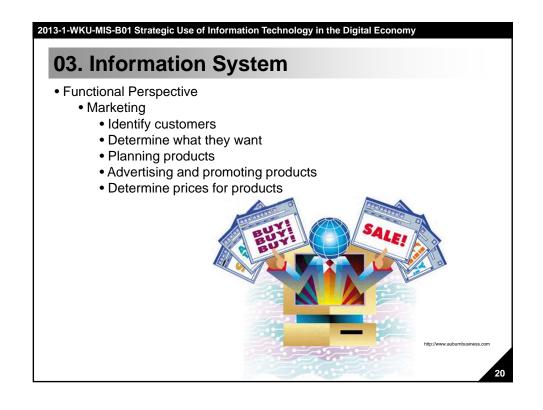












03. Information System

- Functional Perspective
 - Sales
 - Contact customers
 - Sell the product
 - Take the order
 - Follow-up on the sale
 - 5 year sales forecast



http://morethanamummv.blogspot.co

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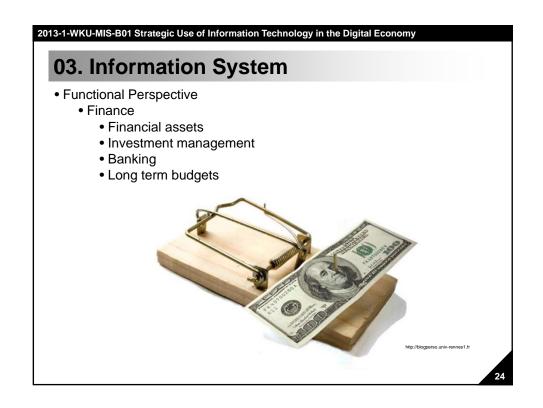
03. Information System

- Functional Perspective
 - Manufacturing
 - Control equipment and machinery
 - Design new products
 - When and quantity of products to produce
 - New production facilities
 - Generate the work order



http://www.artists4kids.com





03. Information System

- Functional Perspective
 - Accounting
 - Accounts receivable
 - Disbursements
 - Payroll
 - Depreciation
 - Earned coop and rebates



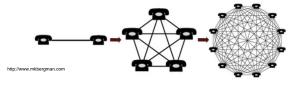
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O3. Information System • Functional Perspective • Human resources • Employee wages, salaries & benefits • Long term labor requirements • Tracking vacation, sick, • Track employee skills • Interview and review employees

04. Trends in Technology

- Trends in Technology
 - Cost-performance ratio of chips keeps improving. (Moore's Law) The processing power of silicon chips would double every 18 months.
 - According to McGarvey & tenornetworks.com, states that the performance of optical communication networks is growing by a factor of 10 every three years
 - Several new devices and methods to increase storage capacity price performance
 - Object technology enables the development of self-contained units of software that can be shared
 - Networked and distributed computing is emerging rapidly (Metcalfe's Law).



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04. Trends in Technology

- Trends in Technology
 - Internet
 - Mobile computing and m-commerce
 - Wireless networks
 - Pervasive computing
 - Smart devices



