Announcements

This Week's Presentations:
- 5-Oct
  - Ainye Long (news)
  - Matthew Brian Archambault (Frito Lay case)
- 10-Oct
  - Katie Adamiak (news)
  - Kumi Matsumoto (news)
- 12-Oct
  - Diana Gonzalez Lozano (Cisco Case)
  - Christopher Lee (news)

Porter Competitive Model?

- What is it?
  - A model to help understand the competitive environment in which a company operates.

- What are the "5 forces"?
  - Intra-Industry Competition
  - Bargaining power of Suppliers
  - Bargaining power of Customers
  - Substitutes
  - Threat of New Entrants.

Porter Competitive Model

(Identify the Industry and the Specific Market Being Evaluated)
What do Porter Models Have to do with IT?
Any ideas?

Strategic Application Evolution
Progression of Information Technology within an enterprise.
Level 1: Strategic
Level 2: Offensive
Level 3: Defensive
Level 4: Cost-Justified
Level 5: Controlled
The progression is from bottom to top.

Strategic Uses of Information Technology
Strategy
1. Build barriers to prevent a company from entering an industry?
2. Build in costs that would make it difficult for a customer to switch to another supplier?
3. Change the basis for competition within the industry?
4. Change the balance of power between a company and its customers or suppliers?
5. Provide the basis for new products and services?

Porter Model and Information Systems:

Porter’s Value Chain
- Porter’s Competitive Model deals with a company’s competitive environment.
- Porter’s Value Chain tracks progress of a product through organization
  - Starts with idea in research
  - Finishes with delivery to customer.
**Generic Value Chain**

**Value Chain Purpose**
- A way of classifying a company's activities and how they help deliver value to customer.
- A framework for evaluating decisions like outsourcing, or deployment of IT.

**Things to Remember Regarding the Value Chain**
- The ultimate objective is value to customer.
- As a new product and/or services moves through the value chain, it is important to maximize value-add activities and minimize things that do not add value to customer.
- Functional departments must be sure to emphasize the ultimate goal of value to customer and not do things that seem to make them look good but contradicts the ultimate objective.

**Simple Value Chain for Retail Industry**

**Examples of IT Supporting Value Chain**
**Other terms in Chapter 2**

- **Agile Company**
  - Ability to prosper in rapidly changing environment
  - Some good examples in O’Brien ch2

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**A Virtual Company**

A form of organization that uses telecommunications networks and other IT to link the people, assets and ideas of a variety of business partners, no matter where they may be located, in order to exploit a business opportunity.

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**Virtual Company Positives**

- Share infrastructure and risk.
- Link complementary core competencies.
- Reduce concept-to-cash time through sharing.
- Increase facilities.
- Expand market coverage.
- Migrate from selling products to selling solutions.
- Migrate from selling boxes to selling systems.

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**Possible Negative Factors**

- Will the vendor be able to perform the service at a cost sufficiently low enough and still gain a profit?
- Will the people laid off take with them essential skills and insights that the company needs?
- Will the vendor be able to respond to the organization’s new needs for capabilities and flexibility?

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**Other terms in Chapter 2**

- Explicit knowledge
  - That which can be written down
- Tacit Knowledge
  - That which is can not be written down
  - Example: How to Ride a bicycle.
- Much of a company’s value is in its knowledge
  - Patents, documents
  - Tacit knowledge in employee’s heads

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**Other terms in Chapter 2**

- Knowledge-Creating Company
  - Create new business knowledge
  - Disseminate knowledge throughout company
- Knowledge Management Systems
  - Facilitate this dissemination
  - Often, like a search engine on a company intranet.
- Aside: might a knowledge management system affect the negotiating power of employees?
How do you say to a long time, loyal, hard working employee that quality isn’t good enough?

1. We are good, but we must continue to improve.

2. Individually and/or departmentally we may be very good but we must be as good in the total efforts of the entire organization.

What You’d Get From 99.9% Suppliers
- At Least 20,000 Wrong Drug Prescriptions Each Year.
- More than 15,000 Newborn Babies Dropped by Doctors or Nurses Each Year.
- Unsafe Drinking Water at Least One Hour Each Month.
- No Telephone Service or Television Transmission for Nearly Ten Minutes Each Week.
- Two Short or Long Landings at O’Hare Airport Each Day.
- Nearly 500 Incorrect Surgical Procedures Each Week.
- 2,000 Lost Articles of Mail Per Hour.

What You’d Get From Six Sigma Suppliers
- One Wrong Prescription in 25 Years.
- Three Newborn Babies Dropped by Doctors or Nurses in 100 Years.
- Unsafe Drinking Water One Second Every Sixteen Years.
- No Telephone Service or Television Transmission for Nearly Six Seconds in 100 Years.
- One Short or Long Landing in Ten Years in all the Airports in the U.S.
- One Incorrect Surgical Procedure in Twenty Years.
- Thirty-five Lost Articles of Mail Per Year.

Chapter 2 Summary
- Porter models are important as a way to evaluate competitive environment and/or internal processes.
- Use Porter strategy terminology in discussing how an industry and companies in the industry compete.

Frito Lay Case
Mateo Pra
Break into discussion groups of 3 or 4

- **Position 1: The HHC is a great project**
  - It will:
    - reduce burden on sales force.
    - replace optical scanner system that we need to replace soon anyway.
    - Give us lots of good data for more effective marketing.

- **Position 2: The HHC is a bad project**
  - It costs $40 million or more (almost 10% of our annual profits!)
  - There is no solid proof that it will increase revenue or reduce costs enough to justify the investment.
  - It might not work properly, wasting the sales force's time.
  - It is a distraction from our true mission - selling salty snacks!