

Management Information Systems 37C00100 - Spring 2019 - Feb 26

Department of Information and Service Management (ISM) Faculty of Information Systems Science (ISS)

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Teaching Assistants: Yanqing Lin & Maryam Roshan

Several visiting lecturers from companies

Topics in today's lecture

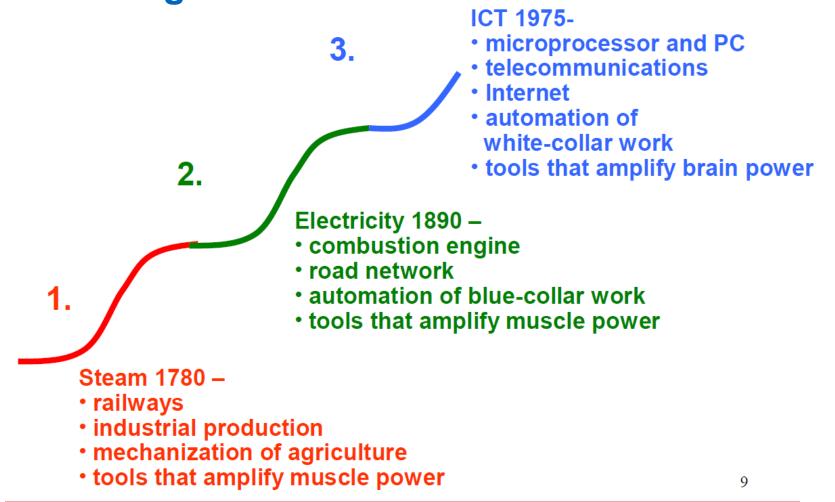
- Teacher's background
- Information age in broader perspective
 - Industrial revolutions
 - ICT utilization in Finland
 - digital maturity of organizations
 - future jobs and skills
- Motivation: Why should you study MIS?
- Information Systems Science (ISS) a young discipline
- Practical information about the lectures & assignments
- Chapters 1 & 2 of the book (selectively)
 - Information Systems and the role of general and functional managers
 - IS Defined
- Wrap up
- Information on Aalto's Dynamic Feedback System (DFS) Pilot





Industrial revolutions

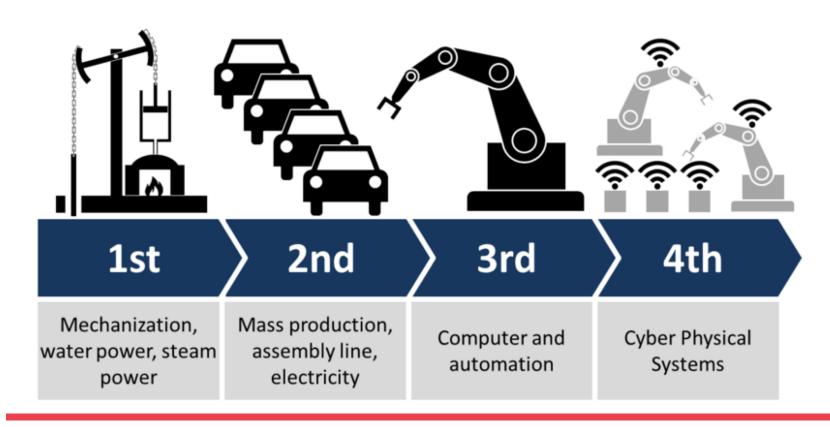
3 industrial revolutions and general purpose technologies





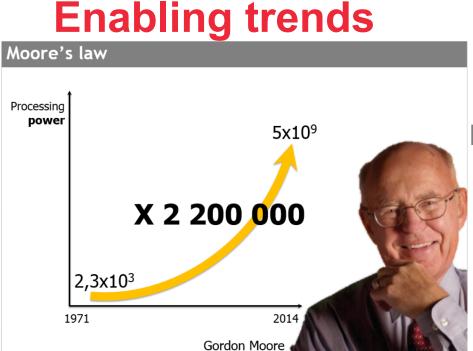
Source: Aalto Prof. Matti Pohjola "Increasing Welfare through the Interaction of Productivity and Employment Performance", Presentation prepared for the Ministry of Labour

"Today, we are at the start of the **4th industrial revolution**. Built on the digital age, and distinguished by a **ubiquitous and mobile internet**, small powerful cheap **sensors**, **artificial intelligence** and **machine learning**. It's suggested we're at an inflection point for change."



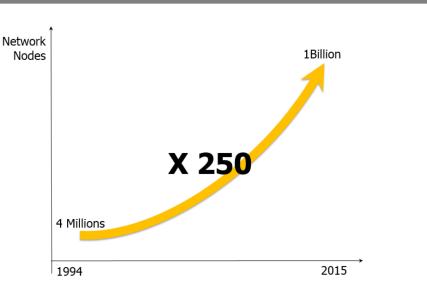


Source: Shankar, U. (2016), "Industry 4.0 - The fourth industrial revolution", https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/industry-40-fourth-industrial-revolution-umang-shankar. Nov 28, 2016.

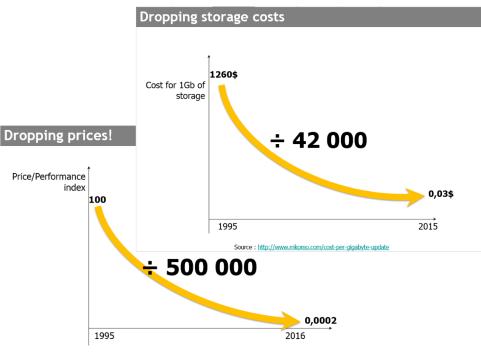




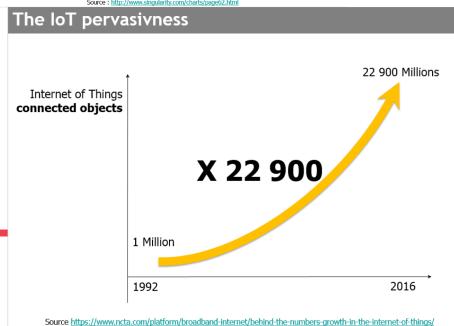
Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transistor count



Source: Internet Systems Consortium



Source: http://www.singularity.com/charts/page62.html



MIT professors Brynjolfsson and McAfee, books 2011 and 2014

"The root of our problems is not that we're in a Great Recession, or a Great Stagnation, but rather that we are in the early throes of a Great Restructuring.

Our technologies are racing ahead but many of our skills and organizations are lagging behind." (2011)

"The role of humans as the most important factor of production is bound to diminish in the same way that the role of horses in agricultural production was first diminished and then eliminated by the introduction of tractors." (2014)



MIT professors Brynjolfsson and McAfee, book 2017

- The latest phase of computers and the internet have created three shifts in how work happens.
 - 1. The first is artificial intelligence (AI): a move from man to machine (e.g. self-driving cars, online translation).
 - The second is a shift from products to platforms (such as Facebook, Alibaba, Airbnb).
 - 3. The third shift is from the core to the **crowd**. The core refers to centralized institutions (like central banks or the *Encyclopedia Britannica*); the crowd refers to the decentralized, selforganizing participants.



ICT utilization in Finland

Prof. Pohjola's report to Teknologiateollisuus

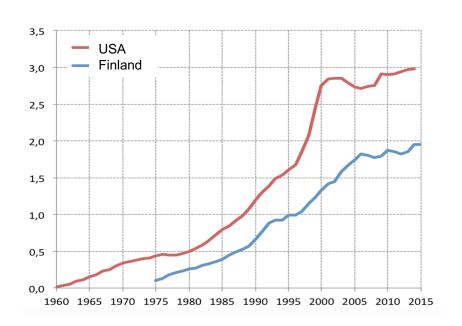
"Regarding the utilization of ICT, we are at the same phase as how electricity was used in the 1930's. The greatest productivity gains from electricity accrued from the **new ways of operating** that it enabled."

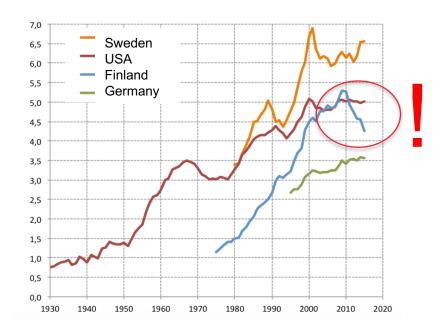
"Why ICT would revolutionize the world only now? Because digital technology is only now so cheap that everybody can afford it. The computing power of a tablet is the same as that of a 10-15 year-old supercomputer, which cost millions."

"It is though a problem that only a handful of firms' executives understand the impact and opportunities of digitalization in combining industrial manufacturing and service production."

Pohjola, M. (2014), "Finland to a new rise. ICT and digitalization as the sources of productivity and economic growth", available at

Prof. Pohjola's presentation on ICT, productivity and economic growth (31.1.2019)



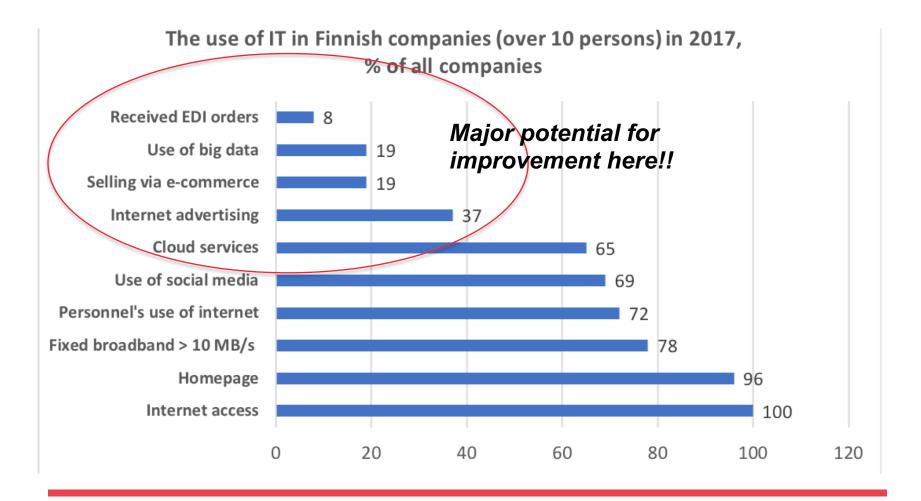


The share of **software and databases** from private sector net
capital (excluding apartments,%)

Investments to intellectual property (software and databases, R&D, in relation to GDP)

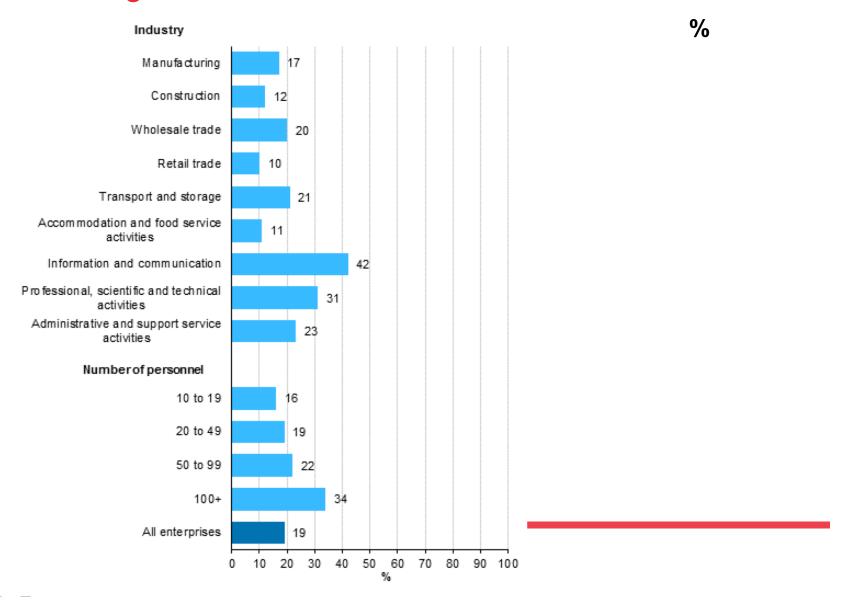


Use of IT in Finnish companies in 2017, Statistics Finland



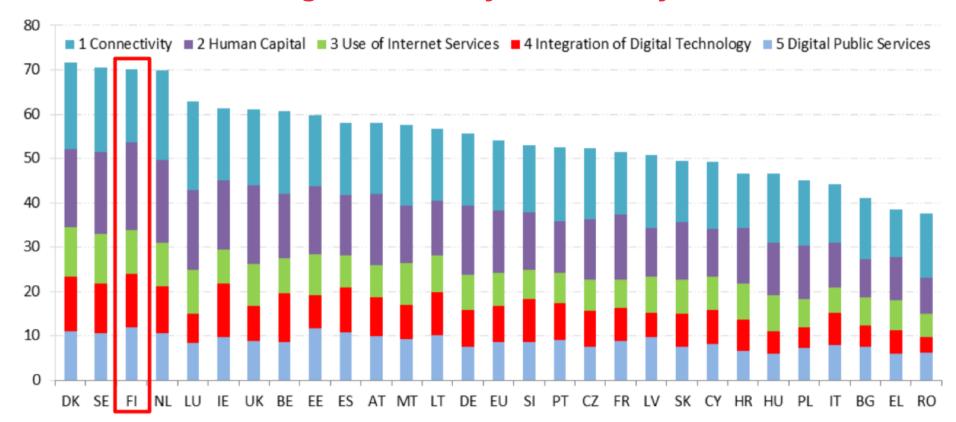


Utilization of big data is utilized more in the ICT industry and in larger firms



Source: http://www.stat.fi/til/icte/2018/icte_2018_2018-11-30_tie_001_en.html, November 30, 2018.

Finland is 3rd in the **Digital Economy and Society Index** DESI 2018



In addition to its leadership position in digital skills, which Finland has already held for several years, it also became the top scorer in digital public services. Moreover, it improved its score on the integration of digital technologies, where it is closing in on the frontrunner. While it remained steady in 5th place for the use of Internet services, it went down two places in the connectivity dimension, which is partly due to the introduction of a new indicator on ultra-fast broadband, where Finland does not score very well.



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School of Business Source: http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/newsroom/image/document/2018-20/fi-desi_2018-country-profile_eng_B4400116-A9B9-4D17-9137969FEFF24981_52222.pdf, 2018.

DESI Index 2018 components

The DESI report tracks the progress made by Member States in terms of their digitalization. It is structured around five chapters:

1 Connectivity	Fixed broadband, mobile broadband and prices
2 Human Capital	Internet use, basic and advanced digital skills
3 Use of Internet Services	Citizens' use of content, communication and online transactions
4 Integration of Digital Technology	Business digitisation and e-commerce
5 Digital Public Services	eGovernment and eHealth

Finland scores high in digital public services

Cluster = High-performing countries that are Denmark, Sweden, Finland, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Ireland, the UK, Belgium and Estonia.

5 Digital Public Services	Finland		Cluster	EU
5 Digital Fubile Scr vices	rank	score	score	score
DESI 2018	1	78.6	63.0	57.5
DESI 2017	2	75.8	60.2	53.7

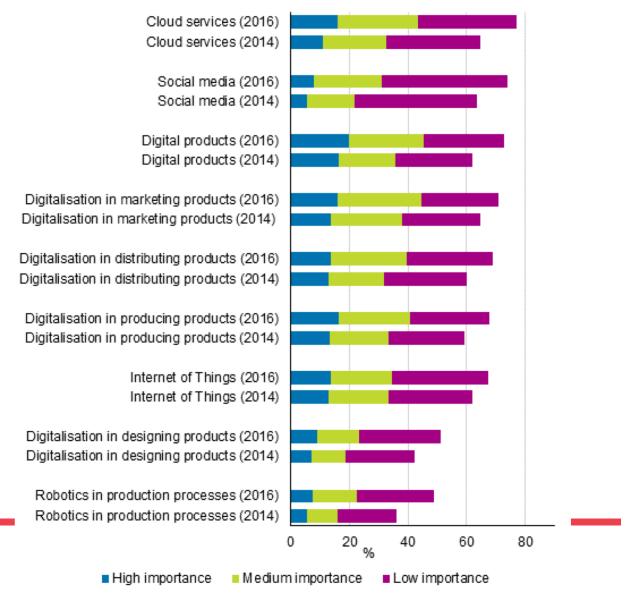
	Finland			EU		
	DESI 2018			DESI 2017		DESI 2018
	valu	ie	rank	value	rank	value
5a1 eGovernment Users ¹¹	91%	\rightarrow	2	91%	2	58%
% internet users needing to submit forms	2017			2016		2017
5a2 Pre-filled Forms	86	1	3	82	3	53
Score (0 to 100)	2017			2016		2017
5a3 Online Service Completion	93	\rightarrow	8	93	6	84
Score (0 to 100)	2017			2016		2017
5a4 Digital Public Services for Businesses	80	\rightarrow	21	80	16	83
Score (0 to 100) - including domestic and cross-border	2017			2016		2017
5a5 Open Data	90%	1	5	76%	7	73%
% of maximum score	2017			2016		2017
5b1 eHealth Services	49%		1	NA		18%
% individuals	2017					



Aalto University

School of Business Source: http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/newsroom/image/document/2018-20/fi-desi_2018-country-profile_eng_B4400116-A9B9-4D17-9137969FEFF24981_52222.pdf , 2018.

Importance of digitalization in enterprises' business activity: in 2012 to 2014 and in 2014 to 2016 (share of enterprises)





Source: https://www.stat.fi/til/inn/2016/inn_2016_2018-04-12_kat_009_en.html, April 12, 2018.

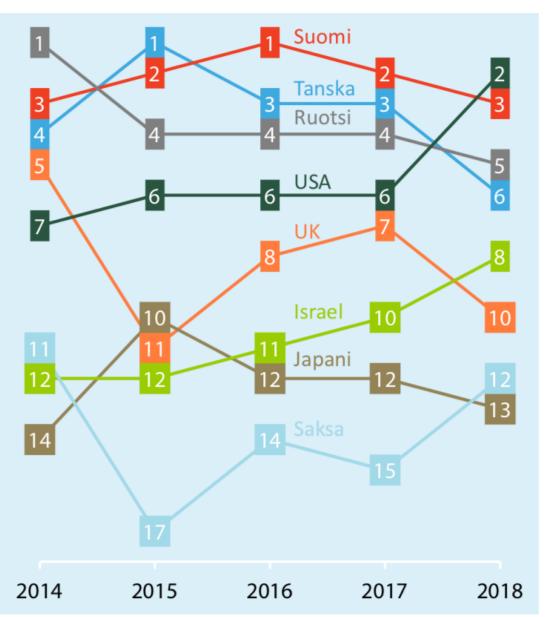
Digi barometer 2018, Finland scores 3rd overall

Kuvio 2

Digibarometri: Eräiden vertailumaiden sijoitukset vuosina 2014–2018.

Suomi on ollut tasaisen varma suorittaja Digibarometrissä. Sijoitustaan ovat eniten nostaneet vuodesta 2014 Yhdysvallat ja Israel. Eniten asemiaan ovat menettäneet Iso-Britannia ja Ruotsi.

Lähde: Digibarometrit 2014-2018.



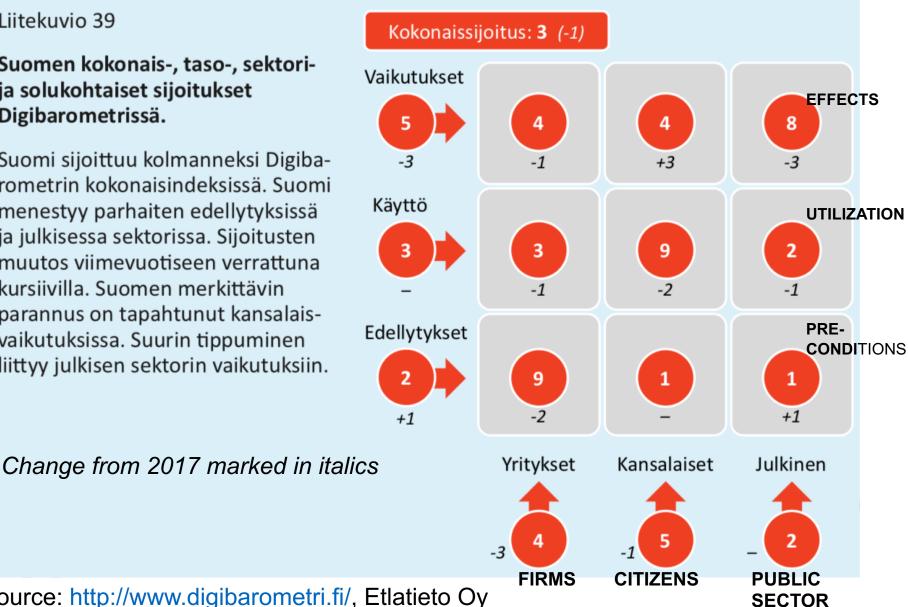
Source: http://www.digibarometri.fi/, Etlatieto Oy

Digi barometer 2018

Liitekuvio 39

Suomen kokonais-, taso-, sektorija solukohtaiset sijoitukset Digibarometrissä.

Suomi sijoittuu kolmanneksi Digibarometrin kokonaisindeksissä. Suomi menestyy parhaiten edellytyksissä ja julkisessa sektorissa. Sijoitusten muutos viimevuotiseen verrattuna kursiivilla. Suomen merkittävin parannus on tapahtunut kansalaisvaikutuksissa. Suurin tippuminen liittyy julkisen sektorin vaikutuksiin.



Source: http://www.digibarometri.fi/, Etlatieto Oy

https://youtu.be/eZbfm9RVQ4g



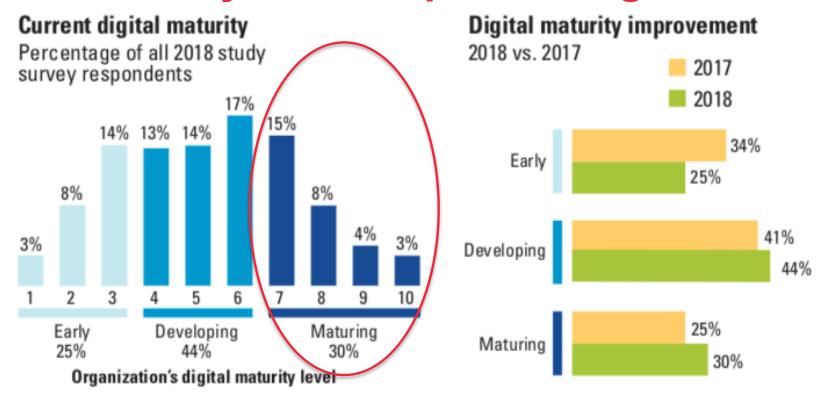


https://www.businessfinland.fi/en/do-business-with-finland/explore-finland/ict-digitalization/



Digital maturity at the global level

Global survey* on companies' digital maturity



The respondents were asked to imagine an ideal organization utilizing digital technologies and capabilities to improve processes, engage talent across the organization, and drive new value-generating business models. They were then asked to rate their company against that ideal on a scale of 1 to 10.

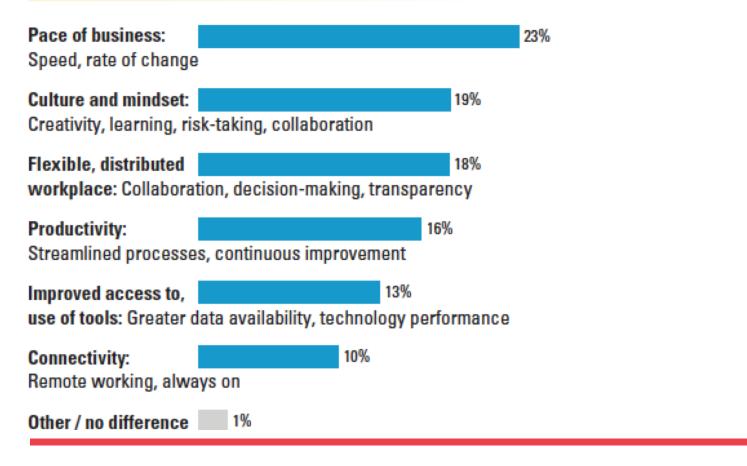
Three maturity groups were observed: early (1-3), developing (4-6), and maturing (7-10).

Source: Kane et al. (2018), "Coming of age digitally", *MIT Sloan Management Review* with Deloitte Digital, https://www2.deloitte.com/content/dam/Deloitte/nl/Documents/technology/deloitte-nl-consulting-coming-of-age-digitally.pdf

*Survey of over 4300 respondents and 17 interviews in 123 countries & 28 industries in Fall 2017.

Digital business requires companies to act and respond faster than they ever have before

What is the biggest difference between working in a digital environment vs. a traditional one?

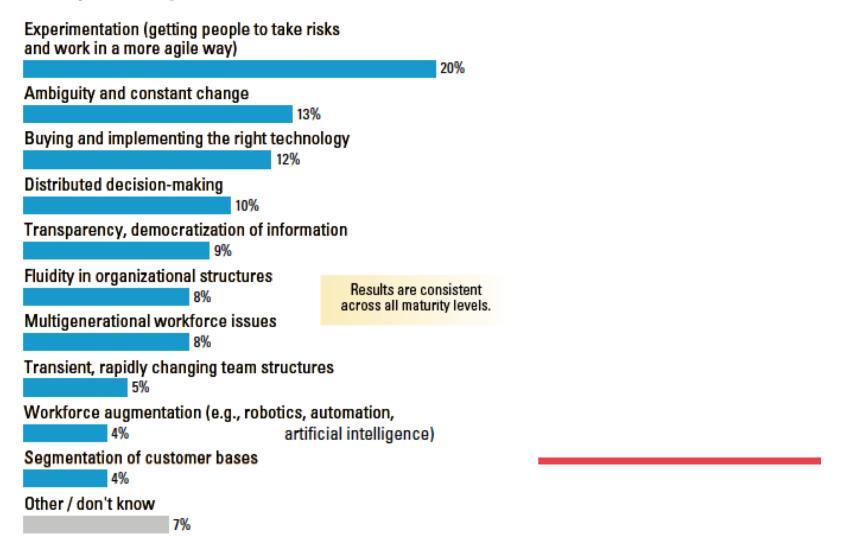




Source: Kane et al. (2018), "Coming of age digitally", MIT Sloan Management Review with Deloitte Digital

Lack of experimentation is the biggest challenge in terms of competing in a digital environment

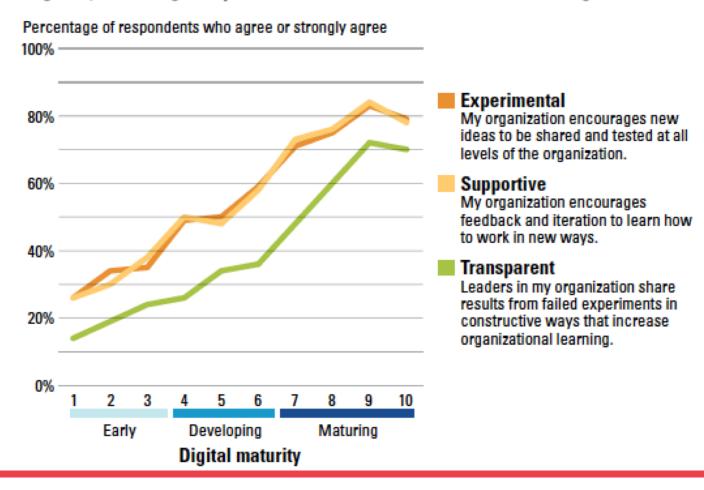
The biggest challenge impacting a company's ability to compete in a digital environment



Source: Kane et al. (2018), "Coming of age digitally", MIT Sloan Management Review with Deloitte Digital

Experimentation is more common in digitally mature companies

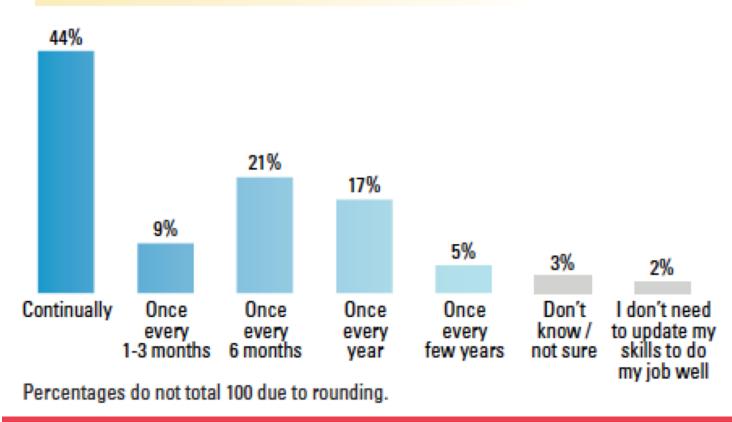
Digitally maturing companies create an environment for learning





Over 90% say they need to update their skills at least yearly to work effectively

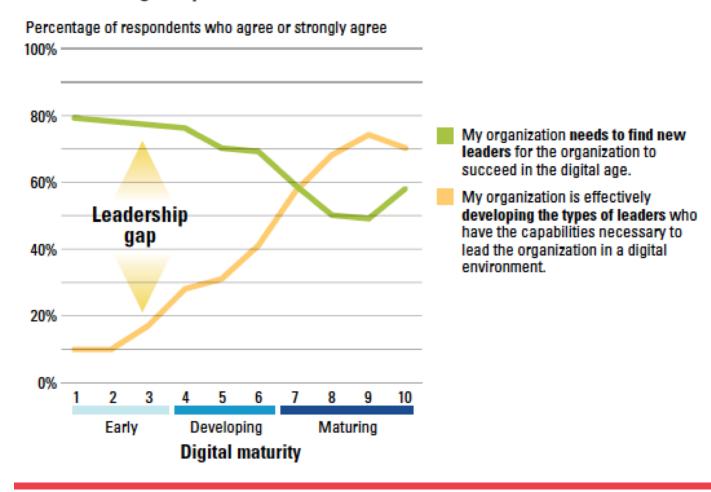
How often do you need to update your skills to do your job effectively in a digital environment?





Digitally maturing organizations are far more likely to be developing the types of leaders they need for the future

Even maturing companies need new leaders

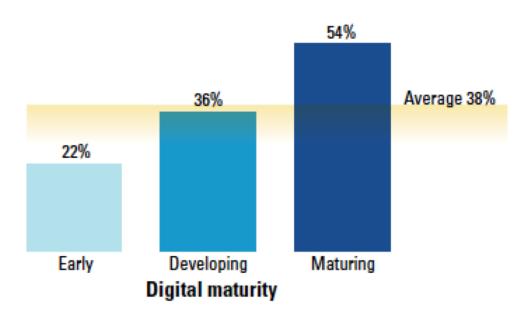




Source: Kane et al. (2018), "Coming of age digitally", MIT Sloan Management Review with Deloitte Digital

Over 50% of digitally mature companies are pushing decision-making authority into lower levels of the organization

My organization is increasingly pushing decisionmaking authority down into lower levels of the organization in order to better execute in a digital environment.



Percentage of respondents who agree or strongly agree





Future jobs and skills

.... and why you should study MIS

The Jobs Landscape in 2022



emerging roles, global change by 2022 133 Million

declining roles, global change by 2022

75 Million

Top 10 Emerging

- 1. Data Analysts and Scientists
- 2. Al and Machine Learning Specialists
- 3. General and Operations Managers
- 4. Software and Applications Developers and Analysts
- 5. Sales and Marketing Professionals
- 6. Big Data Specialists
- 7. Digital Transformation Specialists
- 8. New Technology Specialists
- 9. Organisational Development Specialists
- 10. Information Technology Services

Top 10 Declining

- 1. Data Entry Clerks
- 2. Accounting, Bookkeeping and Payroll Clerks
- 3. Administrative and Executive Secretaries
- 4. Assembly and Factory Workers
- 5. Client Information and Customer Service Workers
- 6. Business Services and Administration Managers
- 7. Accountants and Auditors
- 8. Material-Recording and Stock-Keeping Clerks
- 9. General and Operations Managers
- 10. Postal Service Clerks

133 million new job roles may emerge

while at the same time

75 million current job roles may be displaced by the shift in the division of labour between humans, machines and algorithms

Source: Future of Jobs Report 2018, World Economic Forum

2022 Skills Outlook



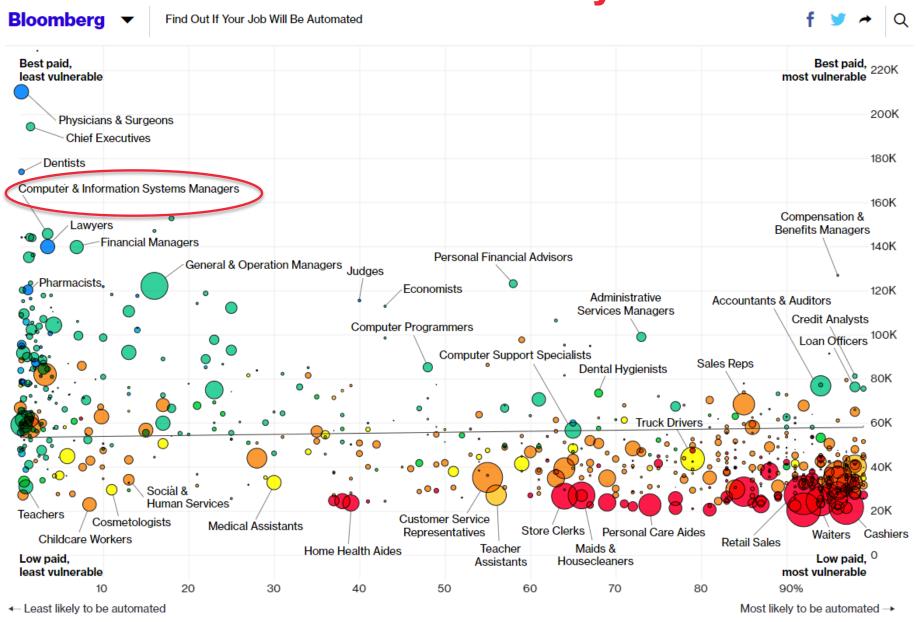
Growing

- Analytical thinking and innovation
- 2 Active learning and learning strategies
- 3 Creativity, originality and initiative
- 4 Technology design and programming
- 5 Critical thinking and analysis
- 6 Complex problem-solving
- 7 Leadership and social influence
- 8 Emotional intelligence
- 9 Reasoning, problem-solving and ideation
- 10 Systems analysis and evaluation

Declining

- Manual dexterity, endurance and precision
- 2 Memory, verbal, auditory and spatial abilities
- 3 Management of financial, material resources
- 4 Technology installation and maintenance
- 5 Reading, writing, math and active listening.
- 6 Management of personnel
- 7 Quality control and safety awareness
- 8 Coordination and time management
- 9 Visual, auditory and speech abilities
- 10 Technology use, monitoring and control

Jobs that are least & most likely to be automated



Source: http://blogs.edweek.org/edweek/high-school-and-beyond/2017/08/are-you-helping-students-prepare-for-jobs-that-will-be-lost-to-automation.html, August 2, 2017

Motivation to study MIS - Why we need to manage information in organizations?

Effective management of information and related IT is **critically important to the survival and success** of an organization due to:

- increasing dependence on information and information systems,
- increasing vulnerabilities and a wide spectrum of cyber threats,
- increasing amounts of information causing information overload,
- scale and cost of the current and future investments in information and information systems,
- potential for technologies to dramatically change organizations and business practices, create new opportunities and reduce costs.



PayScale 2018 study: Highest Paying 2-year/Associate Degrees by Salary Potential

Rank 💠	Major ≑	Degree Type	Early Career Pay 🗿 💠	Mid-Career Pay 🕖 💠	% High Meaning 🕖 💠
1	Software Engineering	Associate	\$50,500	\$102,100	N/A
2	Networks & Telecommunications	Associate	\$53,300	\$97,300	N/A
3	Electrical & Computer Engineering (ECE)	Associate	\$44,000	\$80,800	N/A
4	Construction Project Management	Associate	\$41,500	\$78,800	N/A
5	Management Information Systems (MIS)	Associate	\$42,200	\$76,900	52%
6	Electrical Engineering (EE)	Associate	\$44,100	\$75,500	59%
7	Industrial Design (ID)	Associate	\$42,800	\$75,200	N/A
8	Robotics & Automation	Associate	\$50,000	\$74,300	39%
9	Engineering	Associate	\$41,100	\$74,000	51%
10	Computer Science (CS)	Associate	\$41,900	\$73,700	48%
11	Economics	Associate	\$35,400	\$73,500	42%



Top Degrees for the Highest-Paying Business Careers

- 1. Master of Business Administration (MBA)
- 2. Bachelor's in MIS (IS Management)

"Some of the highest-paying jobs in the business world revolve around technology. A degree in computer science or information systems science can help prepare students for the technological roles that play an important part in the success of modern businesses. **If you want to eventually attain one of the** most prestigious and profitable positions in the business world, however, you will need more than just computer knowledge. You must develop a thorough background in business theory and practices so you can apply that computer knowledge to help your company achieve its goals. A bachelor's degree in management information systems (MIS) is a great choice because it combines business classes with the mathematics, software development and computer programming courses of a computer science program. By the time you graduate from an undergraduate MIS degree program, you will understand not only how computer coding and technology works but also how to use computer technology to solve an organization's problems."

- 3. Bachelor's in Marketing
- 4. Master's in Finance
- 5. Bachelor's in Supply Management



America's Best-Paid Business Graduates

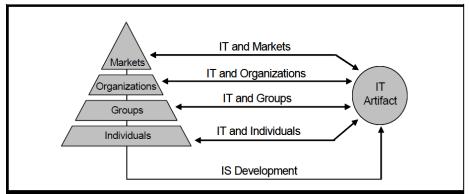
Average starting salary for U.S. business majors in 2015







Discipline behind MIS is Information Systems Science (ISS), which is a relatively young discipline (ca. 50 years).



Main research themes in ISS:

Table	Table A1. High-Loading Terms for the 5-Factor Solution				
F5.#	F5 Label	Top 30 Terms			
F5.1	IT and Organizations	plan, strateg, busi, firm, organiz, execut, competit, issu, organ, resourc, success, invest, industri, chang, project, system, coordin, role, implement, innov, integr, advantag, technologi, compani, knowledg, inform, corpor, factor, capabl, valu			
F5.2	IS Development	dss, decision, design, system, problem, approach, method, requir, databas, techniqu, methodologi, expert, applic, analysi, tool, support, gener, framework, propos, prototyp, base, knowledg, evalu, structur, softwar, object, solv, maker, environ, plan			
F5.3	IT and Individuals	instrum, valid, measur, construct, perceiv, satisfac, usag, accept, reliabl, user, factor, eas, influenc, test, job, variabl, survei, comput, behavior, empir, success, individu, inten, attitud, scale, adop, train, relationship, determin, find			
F5.4	IT and Markets	price, market, consum, product, seller, custom, buyer, onlin, cost, invest, electron, servic, supplier, firm, trade, network, valu, transac, trust, profit, internet, commerc, econom, optim, strategi, industri, vendor, increas, offer, reduc			
F5.5	IT and Groups	gss, team, meet, task, commun, collabor, outcom, gdss, trust, facilit, work, particip, social, experi, support, interac, instrum, electron, learn, virtual, influenc, comput, individu, behavior, idea, perceiv, affect, em, structur, mediat			



Source: Sidorova et al. (2008), "The Intellectual Core of the IS Discipline", MIS Quarterly, 32(3), 467-482.



Practical issues of the course

Practical issues

Lectures

On Tuesdays and Thursdays (in Otakaari 1: U8) at 13:15 – 14:45

Course book

- Information Systems for Managers (without cases), Piccoli & Pigni, 2017,
 Edition 3.1. https://prospectpressyt.com/titles/piccoli-information-systems-for-managers/#older
- Library https://aalto.finna.fi/Search/Results?lookfor=37C00100&sk=fi_Fl

Final grade

- Assignments = 40%
- Exam = 60%
 - Scheduled exams: April 10, May 31 and one in Fall 2019
 - Minimum of 50% of BOTH assignments AND exam required!
 - You can't pass the course by taking the exam only
- Course website: https://mycourses.aalto.fi/course/view.php?id=20058
 News of the course are sent via MyCourses Announcments (> notifications in email)



Contents of the course book

PART I: FOUNDATIONS

Ch. 1: Information Systems (IS) and the role of general and functional managers

Ch. 2: IS Defined

Ch. 3: Organizational IS and their Impact

PART II: COMPETING IN THE INTERNET AGE

Ch. 4: The Changing Competitive Environment

Ch. 5: Electronic Commerce: New Ways of Doing Business

PART III: THE STRATEGIC USE OF IS

Ch. 6: Strategic IS Planning

Ch. 7: Value Creation & Strategic IS

Ch. 8: Value Creation with IS

Ch. 9: Appropriating IT-Enabled value Over Time

PART IV: GETTING IT DONE

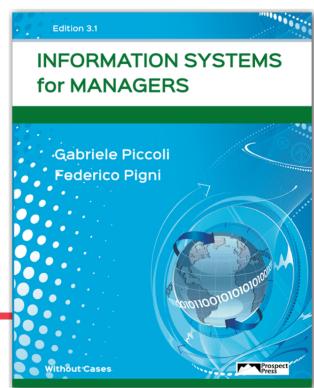
Ch. 10: Funding & Governance of IS

Ch. 11: Creating IS

Ch. 12: IS Trends

Ch. 13: Security, Privacy & Ethics





About the assignments

 Instructions to be provided at MyCourses under the Assignment tab & to be returned there also (https://mycourses.aalto.fi/course/view.php?id=20058§ion=2)

- Some text-based assignments are automatically scanned via Turnitin plagiarism software - you will be able to see the originality reports yourself and resubmit if needed.*
- Points are deducted from late assignments:
 -1p=1-24h late, -2p=24-48h, -3p=>48h...
- The Tech trends assignment to be returned by February 28:
 - Read Gartner's and Forbes' writings on technology trends, plus one chapter of your choice either from Accenture's Technology Vision 2019 or Deloitte's Tech Trends 2019, and answer the six questions for Assignment 1 (provided at MyCourses)
- Remember proper citing conventions (no copy-pasting, mention the sources).



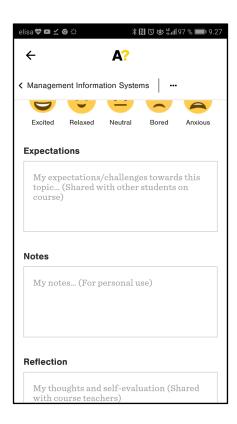
Course feedback from last time (N=62), & impacts

- 82% (up 7 %) of the students praised the assignments and the tools introduced in them > keeping them similar
 - "For the first time assignments on the course were interesting."
 - "All assignments were awesome."
- 48% (up 12%) complimented the variety and quality of guest lectures > keeping the concept same, one lecturer changed
 - "Some of the lecturers were amazingly interesting and inspiring."
 - "The guest lectures were very interesting and I liked the way how practical and academical sides were combined."
- Most assignments will again be published early on for students to better allocate time for doing them.
- Analytics assignment (online MOOC course) replaced by another type of assignment
- Two new guest lecture topics: blockchain and gamification



Dynamic Learning Feedback System

- NEW! Possibility to give feedback and reflect on your learning during the course: a mobile Dynamic Feedback System developed at Aalto ENG will be piloted and researched in the MIS course.
 - Chance to gain points (up to 8) towards the course grade from participating in this pilot!
 - The web version was piloted last spring at our Business intelligence course
- Ville Kivimäki (Project Manager & doctoral researcher in Learning analytics) and Tiina Hahto (ISM Master's thesis researcher) will come to tell you more about this today at 14.30 - stay tuned!





Detailed schedule of MIS 2019 lectures

#	Date	Topic	Assignment Due Dates
1	26.2.	Introduction to the MIS course and Chapters 1-2 / Bragge	28.2.2019
2	28.2.	Collaborative IS and knowledge work / Bragge and Lecturer Antti Salovaara, PhD, Aalto SCI/Computer Science	Other due
3	5.3.	Gamification at work / CEO Jukka Koskenkanto, Happit / Cloudriven	dates to be
4	7.3	Service Design: Process and Methods / CEO Teemu Uotila and Experience Designer Jan Nikander, Vincit	announced (1-2 weekly)
5	12.3.	Experiences of digital transformation in large companies and the growing impact of data in businesses / Board Professional and Angel Investor Elina Piispanen, Telko, SitoWise & Viria	
6	14.3.	Organizational change in the digitalization era – how to bring myth to life? / Consultants Milja Nohynek & Karoliina Kettukari, Digital Illustrated	
7	19.3.	ERP and business applications / CTO Glen Koskela, Retail & Hospitality EMEIA, Fujitsu	
8	21.3.	Business Performance Management in eCommerce / Chief Digital Officer Kari Härkönen, Marimekko	
9	26.3.	Enterprise blockchain / CEO Petri Aukia, Codento, http://twitter.com/aukia	
10	28.3.	Big data, Artificial Intelligence and Ethical AI / Analytics Architect Jukka Ruponen, IBM Finland	
11	2.4.	Text mining and visualization; hints for the exam / Johanna Bragge	
12	4.4.	IT Security and Privacy / Mikko Karikytö, Head of Ericsson Network Security and Dario Casella, Head of Privacy, Ericsson Finland	
	10.4.	EXAM at 9-12	
	31.5.	RETAKE EXAMS 31.5.2019 and one in Fall 2019	

Preliminary schedule for MIS assignments

Assignment	Topic	Deadline
1	Business technology trends	28.02.
2	Programming with Codecademy	04.03.
3	E-brainstorming with Stormboard	10.03.
4	Service Design in Practice (at lecture)	07.03. lecture
5	Building your own chatbot	14.03.
6	Exploring data with Cognos Analytics	21.03.
7	Research Profiling with Scopus (or WoS)	26.03.
8	Visualizing data with Tableau Public	28.03.
9	Text-mining with Leximancer	02.04.
Bonus	Dynamic Feedback System (DFS) use	05.04
Bonus	Interviews related to DFS	week 12

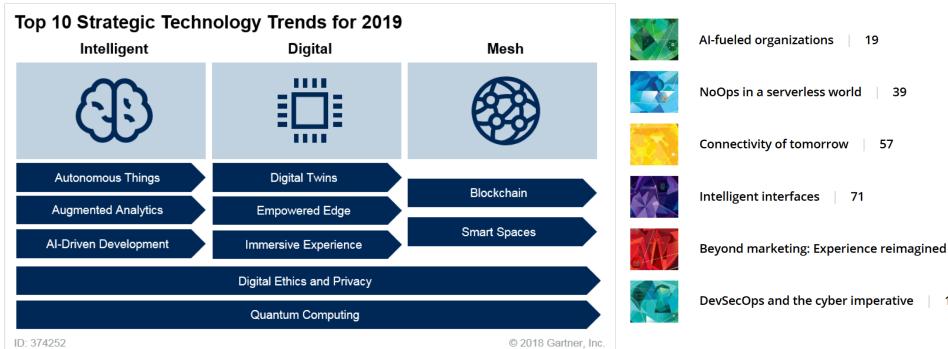




Current technology trends

Top technology trends for 2019

Gartner: Deloitte:

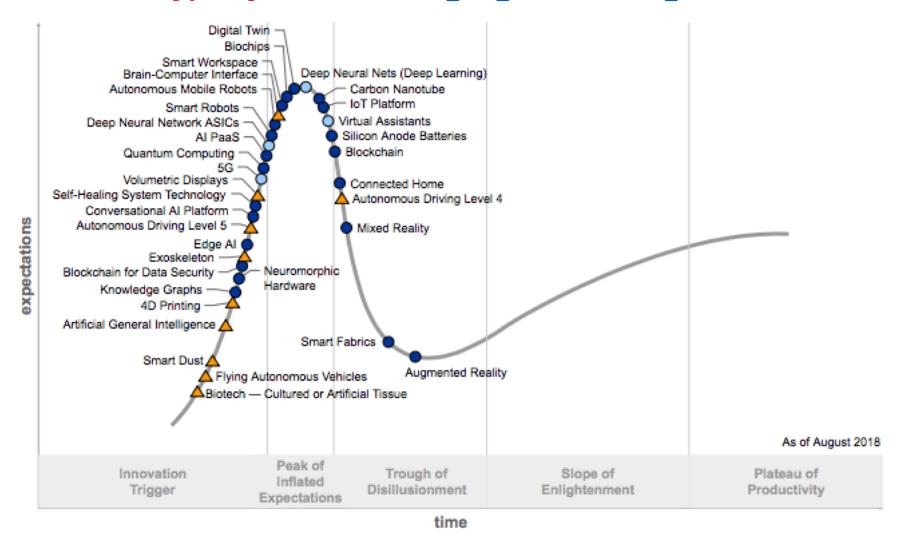


Accenture:



https://www.gartner.com/smarterwithgartner/gartner-top-10-strategic-technology-trends-for-2019/ https://www.accenture.com/us-en/insights/technology/technology-trends-2019/ https://www2.deloitte.com/insights/us/en/focus/tech-trends.html

Gartner's hype cycle for Emerging technologies 2018



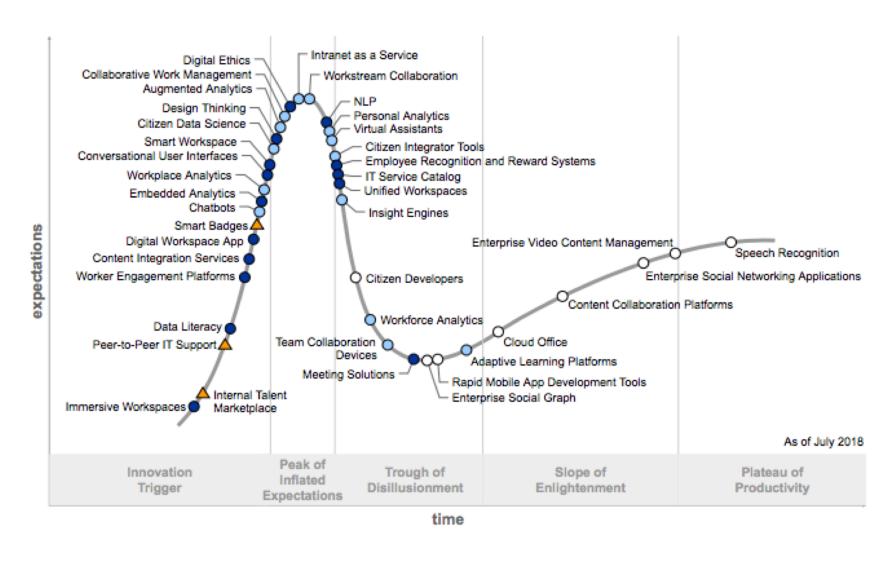
Plateau will be reached:

O less than 2 years O 2 to 5 years O 5 to 10 years A more than 10 years O obsolete before plateau

http://www.gartner.com/technology/research/hype-cycles/

© 2019 Gartner, Inc.

Gartner's hype cycle for the Digital workplace 2018



Plateau will be reached:

O less than 2 years O 2 to 5 years O 5 to 10 years A more than 10 years O obsolete before plateau

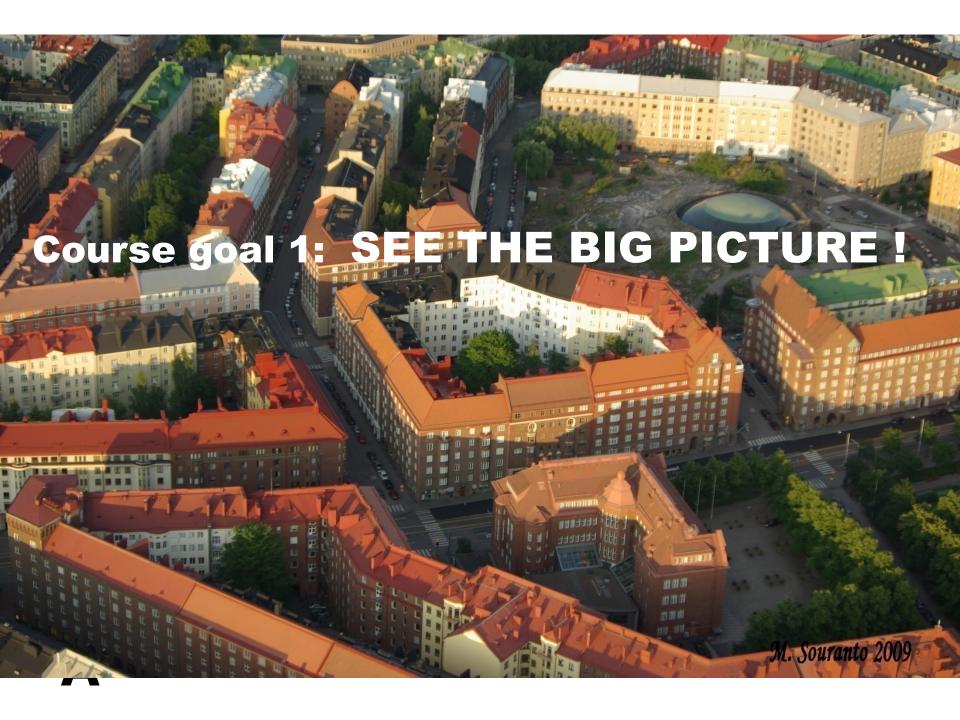
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Gartner's priority matrix for Emerging technologies 2018

	benefit years to mainstream adoption				
		less than 2 years	2 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	more than 10 years
	transformational		Deep Neural Nets (Deep Learning) Virtual Assistants	Autonomous Mobile Robots Blockchain Carbon Nanotube Conversational Al Platform Digital Twin Edge Al Neuromorphic Hardware Smart Workspace	4D Printing Artificial General Intelligence Autonomous Driving Level 4 Autonomous Driving Level 5 Biotech — Cultured or Artificial Tissue Brain-Computer Interface Smart Dust
	high		5G Deep Neural Network ASICs	Al PaaS Augmented Reality Biochips Blockchain for Data Security Connected Home IoT Platform Knowledge Graphs Mixed Reality Quantum Computing Self-Healing System Technology Silicon Anode Batteries Smart Fabrics Smart Robots	
	moderate				Exoskeleton Flying Autonomous Vehicles Volumetric Displays
Aalto University School of Business	low				
		As of August 2018			
	ID: 340159				© 2018 Gartner, Inc.

Gartner's priority matrix for Digital workplace 2018

benefit	years to mainstream adoption				
	less than 2 years	2 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	more than 10 years	
transformational	Speech Recognition	Adaptive Learning Platforms Augmented Analytics Chatbots Citizen Data Science Personal Analytics Virtual Assistants	Conversational User Interfaces Immersive Workspaces NLP Smart Workspace	Internal Talent Marketplace	
high	Citizen Developers Cloud Office Content Collaboration Platforms Enterprise Social Graph Enterprise Social Networking Applications Rapid Mobile App Development Tools	Collaborative Work Management Insight Engines Workforce Analytics Workplace Analytics Workstream Collaboration	Content Integration Services Data Literacy Design Thinking Digital Ethics Meeting Solutions Unified Workspaces Worker Engagement Platforms	Smart Badges	
moderate	Enterprise Video Content Management	Citizen Integrator Tools Intranet as a Service Team Collaboration Devices	Digital Workspace App Embedded Analytics Employee Recognition and Reward Systems IT Service Catalog	Peer-to-Peer IT Support	
low Aalto University School of Business	As of July 2018				
ID: 340280				© 2018 Gartner, Inc	







Information systems and the Role of General and Functional Managers &

Information Systems Defined

Chapters 1 and 2 from Part I of the course book

People affected by organizational IS

Top responsabilities: the General Manger

Team leader: the Functional Manager



Knowledge worker in charge of an entire organization or business unit

Knowledge
worker in charge of
a functional area
or team

The one you should care: end User

The one you should listen to: IT professionals

Individuals who have direct contact with software applications as they use them to carry out specific tasks





individuals
with
technical
training
and
education

The whole system



The importance of IS

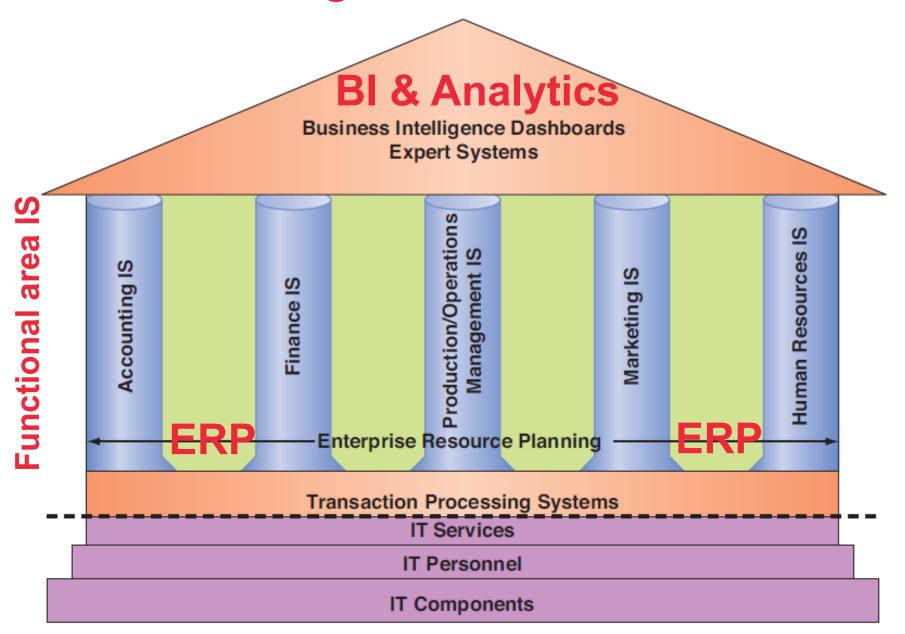
All the value of this company is in its people. If you burned down all our plants, and we just kept our people and our information files, we

should **soon** be as strong as ever.

Photo: www.ivy-style.com/machine-man-thomas-j-watso

Quote of IBM's legendary chairman more than 50 years ago.

IS within an Organization

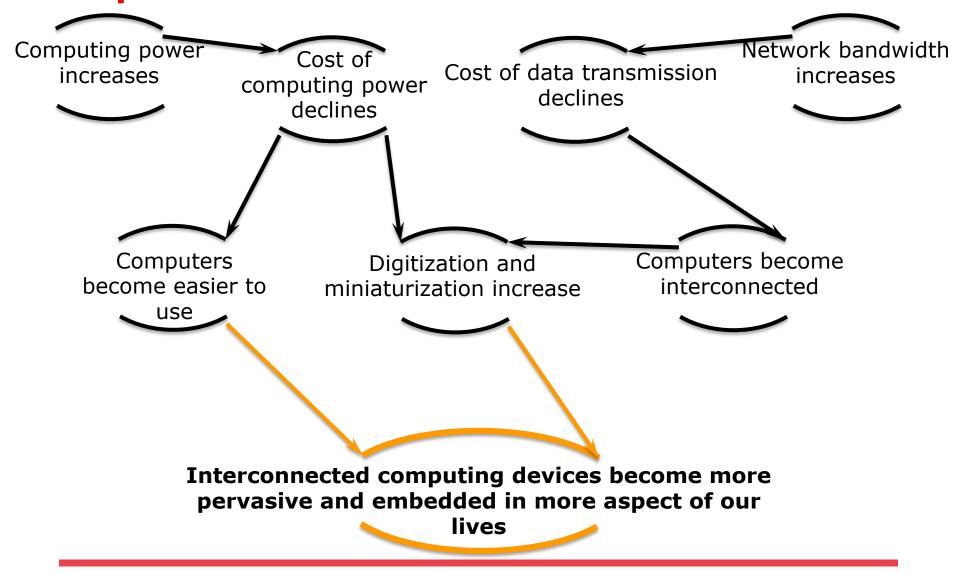


Critical lessons!

- Managers have to make educated decisions about the use of IT
- Organizations use new IT to serve growing/changing business needs
- Savvy managers partner with IT pros to ensure information systems success
- Managers may or may not be end-users of the new systems they help introduce



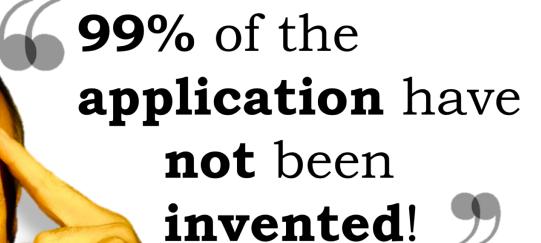
Implications of IT Trends



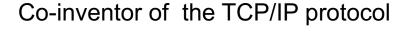


And it's just the beginning!











Key takeaways from Chapter 1

- **General and functional managers**, the individuals in organizations who have responsibility to lead a functional area or a business, can no longer abdicate their right, and duty, to be involved in IS and IT decisions. They **should act in partnership with the firm's IS & IT pros**.
- The **IS skill set required** of the modern general and functional manager pertains to decisions about identifying opportunities to use IT to the firm's advantage; planning for the use of IS resources; and managing the design, development, selection, and implementation of IS. While end-user skills (i.e., the ability to use computers proficiently) are an important asset for any knowledge worker, the critical skills for modern managers relate to the organizational, not personal, uses of IT.
- Chief information officers (CIOs), the leading figures in the IS and IT function, are increasingly being selected from the functional and managerial ranks rather than from the technology ranks.
- The enduring effects of Moore's law have led to increasingly powerful yet cheaper computing strength, declining costs of computer memory, and a dramatic improvement in the ease and breadth of use of digital devices. Moreover, increasingly available network connectivity and storage capacity, improved battery life for portable devices, and the proliferation of intelligent devices have contributed to dramatically change the business and social landscape.



IS is not a technology!

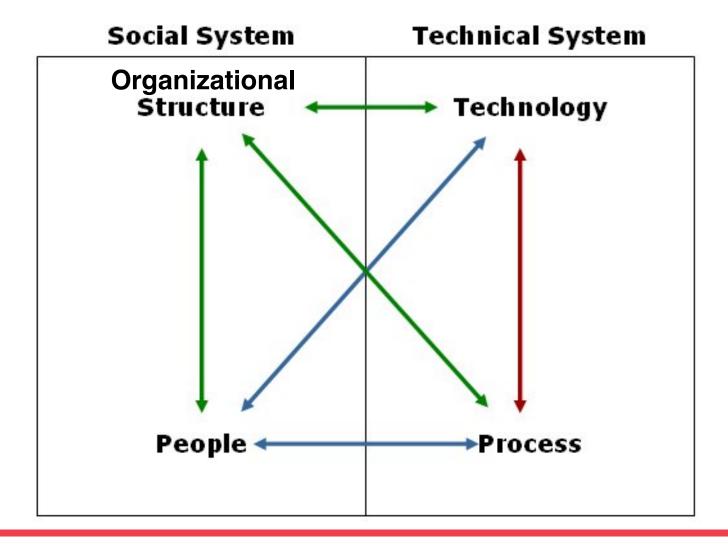


IS defined



Information Systems are formal, sociotechnical, organizational systems designed to collect, process, store, and distribute information.

Four Components of an Organizational IS





Component #1: Information Technology (IT)

Hardware

Laptops, desktops, mobiles...

Software

Microsoft Office, Operating Systems...

Telecommunication equipment

Internet, telephone networks...



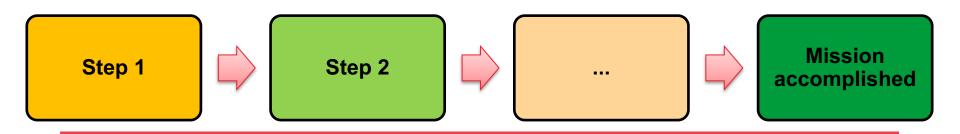


Component #2: Process

 The series of steps necessary to complete a business activity

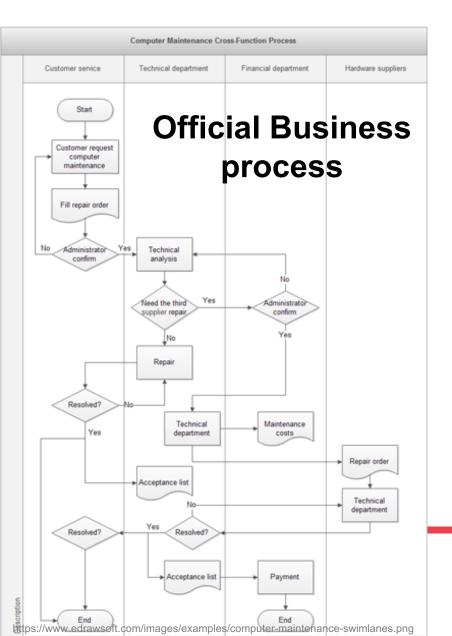
 There are multiple ways to perform an activity: Every process is designed to be efficient & effective







Official vs Informal business process



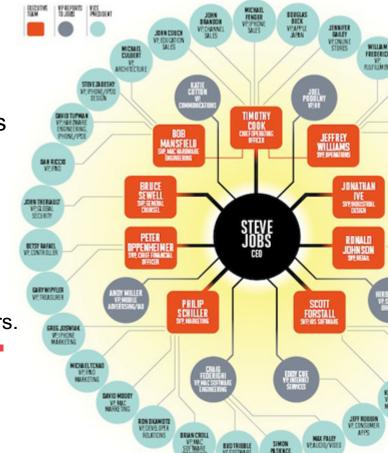


Component #3: People



Component #4: Organizational structure

- The structure component encompasses:
 - The organizational design
 - Hierarchy, decentralized, loose coupling
 - The reporting configuration
 - Functional, divisional, matrix
 - The organizational relationships
 - Communication and reward mechanisms
 - Culture
 - The role of organizational culture is extremely important in the adoption of new technologies
 - Although technologies might be superb, they might not be utilized due to lack of managerial support or resistance of users.





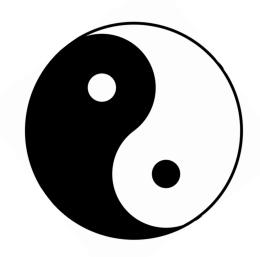
Systemic Effects: Components Working Together

The four components of an IS are Interdependent

Changes in one component may affect all others

Success is based on the proper interaction of IT with the other components!

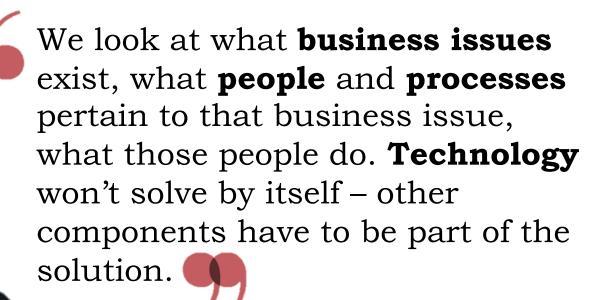
Do not optimize the tech part but the IS as a whole!





Components

Many companies rush out, buy software solutions, install them quickly, and then can't understand why the system failed.

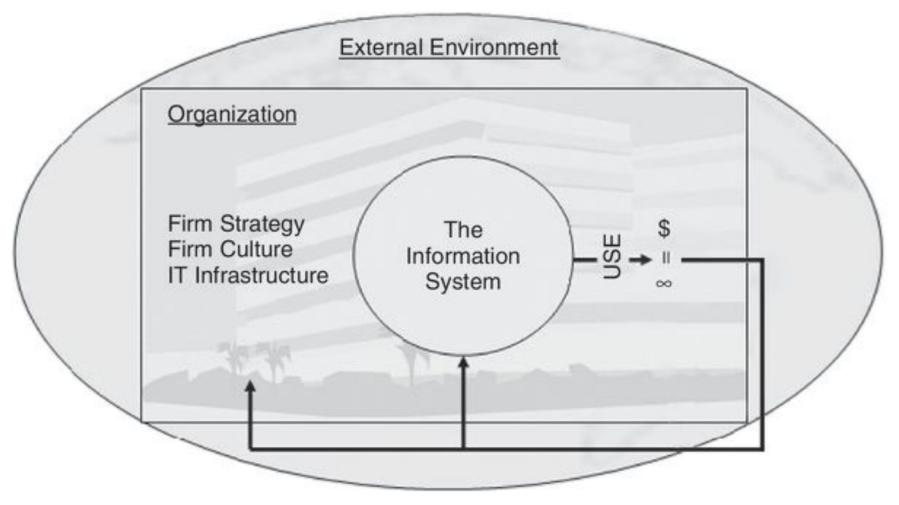


Information systems success

- An IS is deemed a <u>failure</u> if it is **abandoned** (i.e. the implementation phase is never concluded) or **not used** (i.e. the IS is completed but rejected by its intended users).
 - due to non-use, the IS will not yield the promised benefits
- The <u>success</u> of an IS that is in use is evaluated based on whether, and to what extent, the IS has delivered its expected benefits.
 - The benefits can be intended and unintended, direct and indirect



Information systems in an organizational context – they do not exist in a vacuum





Information Systems and Organizational Change

Understanding that IS are socio-technical systems can help in better managing organizational change!

2nd order change: **Informate**

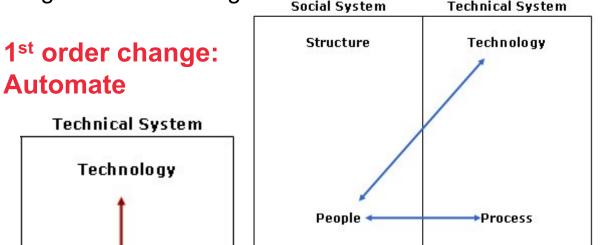
Social System **Technical System** Technology Structure People • Process

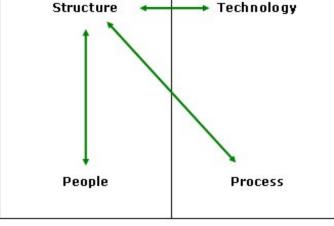
Informate = dispense information

First Order Change: **Automate**

Second Order Change: Informate Third Order Change: **Transform**

Technical System





3rd order change:

Transform

Social System

Process

Key takeaways from Chapter 2

- IS are designed and built with the **objective of improving the firm's efficiency and effectiveness** by fulfilling its information processing needs. **Successful IS are those that are used and that achieve their intended goals**.
- IS exist in an organizational context, characterized by the firm's strategy, culture, and IT infrastructure. The organization itself is subject to the influences of its external environment, including regulatory requirements, social and business trends, and competitive pressures.
- IS are subject to systemic effects, defined as the notion that the different components of a system are interdependent and that changes in one component affect all other components of the system. Thus, when designing a new IS, or troubleshooting an underperforming one, you can devise multiple ways to achieve the system's goal.
- Increasingly in modern firms, organizational change stems from the introduction of new IT. Depending on the objectives and reach of the new system, we identify three levels of change—first-, second-, and third-order change—each requiring different levels of commitment and sponsorship to be successfully managed.





Wrap up

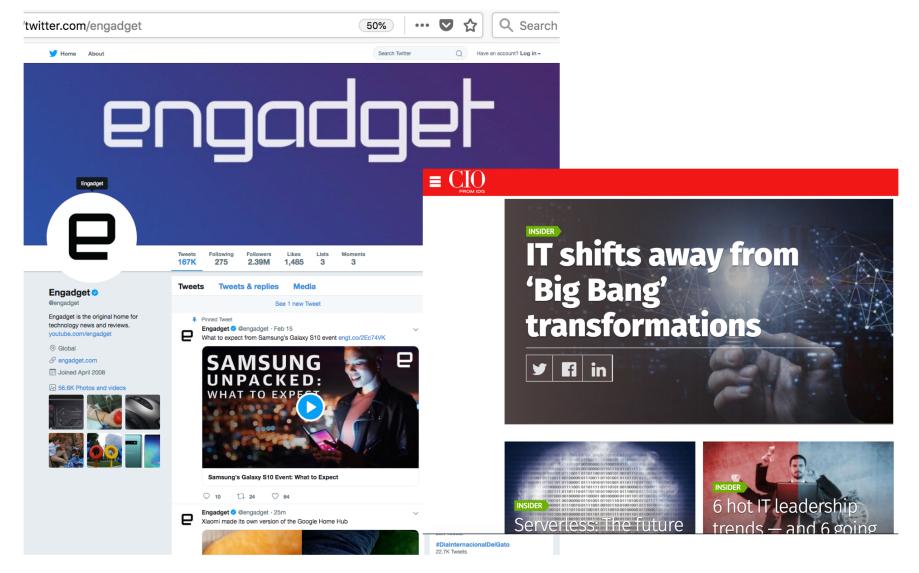


Lots of technology issues and "ABC" acronyms!

- Also managers need to study these on a "need to know" basis
 - Only selected topics will be discussed during the classes – others are <u>left to be independently read</u> <u>and studied from the course book.</u>



Where to follow technology developments relevant for organizations? CIO.com, TechCrunch.com, Mashable.com, TIVI.fi, ITviikko.fi, Digitoday.fi, Tech twitterers and bloggers...



Next lectures

Thursday 28.2.

Collaborative IS and knowledge work

Johanna Bragge and Antti Salovaara, PhD, Lecturer / Aalto SCI, Computer Science

Tuesday 5.3.

Gamification at work

CEO Jukka Koskenkanto / Cloudriven, Happit

Thursday 7.3.

Service Design: Process and Methods

CEO Teemu Uotila and Experience Designer Jan Nikander, Vincit

