

Real-World Strategies for Big Data

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Data has always been a problem, it's just that it had a Cranfield different name in the past...

How Information Gives You Competitive Advantage

respond

Most general managers know that the revolution is under way, and few dispute its importance. As more and more of their time and investment capital is absorbed in the second se

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the canology can no longer be the exclusive teory of EDP or IS departments. As they see their rivals use information for competitive advantage, these executives recognize the need to become directly involved in the maximum competition of the providence of th

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to the challenges of the information revolution. How will advances in information technology affect competition and the sources of competitive advantage? When the rise should a compute the exploit

the technology? What are the implications of actions that competitors may already have taken? Of the many opportunities for investment in information technology, which are the most urgent? munications technologies, factory automation, and other hardware and services are involved.

The information revolution is affecting competition in three vital ways:

It changes industry structure and, in so doing, alters the rules of competition.

M. Porter is professor of business administration at the Friend Business School. He is the author of the new est-seller Competitive Advantage (Free Press, 1985) and Competitive Strategy (Free Press, 1980), and he recently sized on the Presidential Commission on Industrial Competitiveness.

Ir. Millar is the managing partner for practice of Arthur Andersen & Co. and is responsible for the professional practices of the firm worldwide. He has worked extensively with executives to increase their understanding of information in the management function.

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Generic strategies: Exploitation v. Exploration

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Application of IT

as

Information

Manag

esource

- Operational and/or strategic
- Process focused
- Seeking information asymmetries
- Take out costs and inefficiencies
- Automation of tasks, activities and information flows
- Competitive necessity and advantage
- Use of information
 - Discovering new knowledge and insight from information
 - Supporting decision making

Two sides of the same coin...







1. Doing what we always do but better

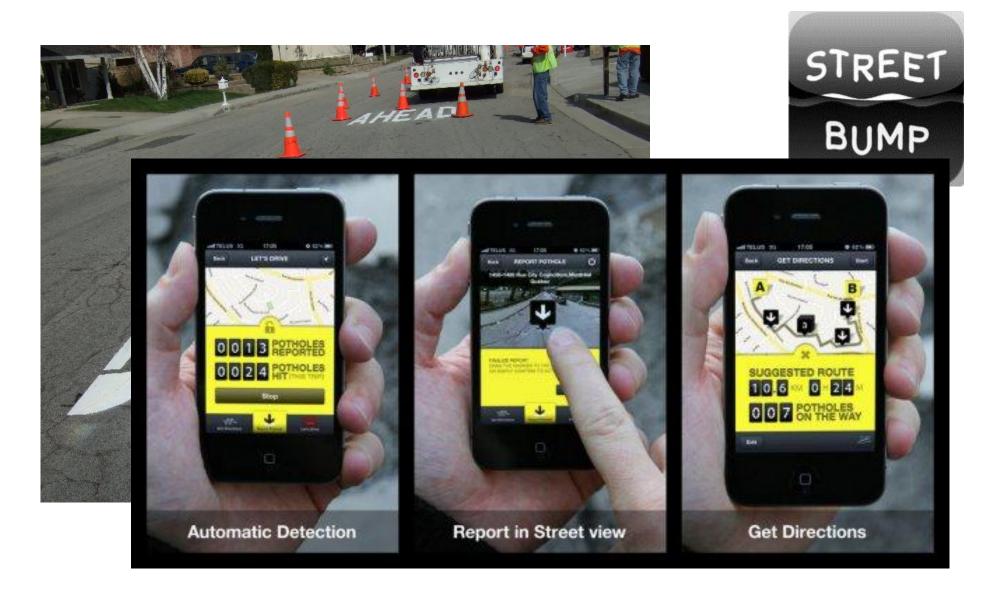
- Using data generated as part of its operation to improve how it does things
- Collect better quality/new data





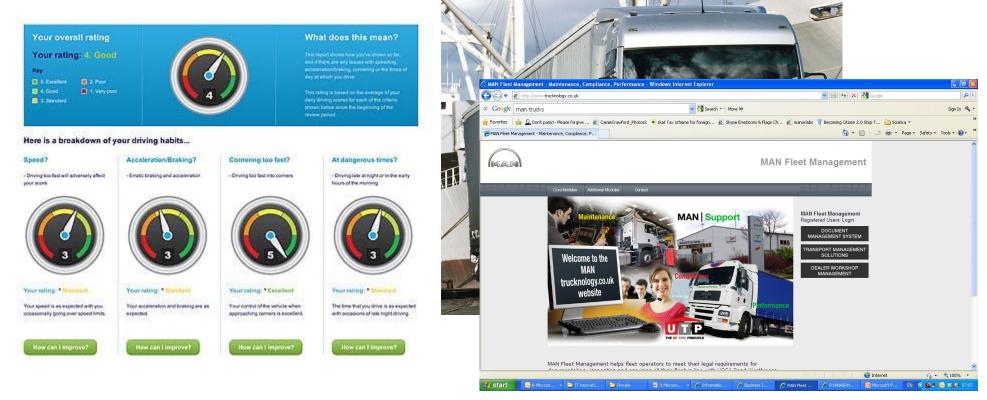
City of Boston: Street Bump







- Do something different by harnessing existing or new data
 - Using data to shape a new business model (change the model not the business)



The informated product





The informated Helmet





What looks like six marshmallows stuffed between the helmet's padding and the outside shell are actually foam-encased sensors that measure the acceleration of a player's head during a hit.

They determine magnitude, direction, location on the head, duration, and time of impact. (Some players can receive up to 2,000 head blows each season.)

Impact – data collection





Upon impact, the sensor immediately assesses the collision. A recent example featured a 180-pound "gunner" -- a defender who chases down the kickoff returner -- tangling with a 250-pound lineman.

The smaller player was knocked off his feet, his head accelerating at 158 Gs. Anything above 100 Gs is a sign to look for concussion.







As the player is still trying to get up, the impact data are transmitted to the sideline computer console.

Although most hits in football affect the top of the head, the gunner slammed into the turf on the back of his head.

That's relatively good news: A player is five times more likely to get a concussion from a blow to the front than the back.

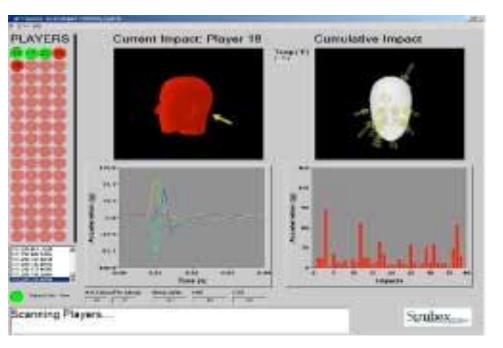




If the hit exceeds a certain threshold, as it did in the gunner impact, pagers held by sideline staff light up and the player's condition must be assessed.

New NFL rules state that if a player exhibits any signs of concussion -such as disorientation or losing consciousness -- he must leave the field for the day (the gunner was sidelined).





Instantly the information goes into a database. Teams, doctors, and Simbex can later examine the data via a web-based service that helps them zero in on dangerous plays.

If it shows a rise in head impacts for a player or a team, coaches can look at whether practice tackles are being done correctly or an equipment change is causing problems.



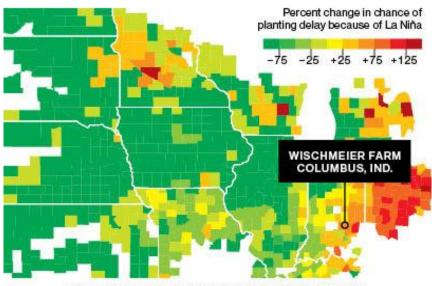
3. Do something new

Using data to create an entirely new business



You Don't Need a Weatherman

Using decades of data, Climate Corp. predicts the impact of La Niña, a phenomenon caused by a cooler Pacific



GRAPHIC BY BLOOMBERG BUSINESSWEEK; DATA: CLIMATE CORP.



4. Co-create value with customers





Crowdsourcing ideas





our Inspiration. Our Global Resources.

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Innovation contest

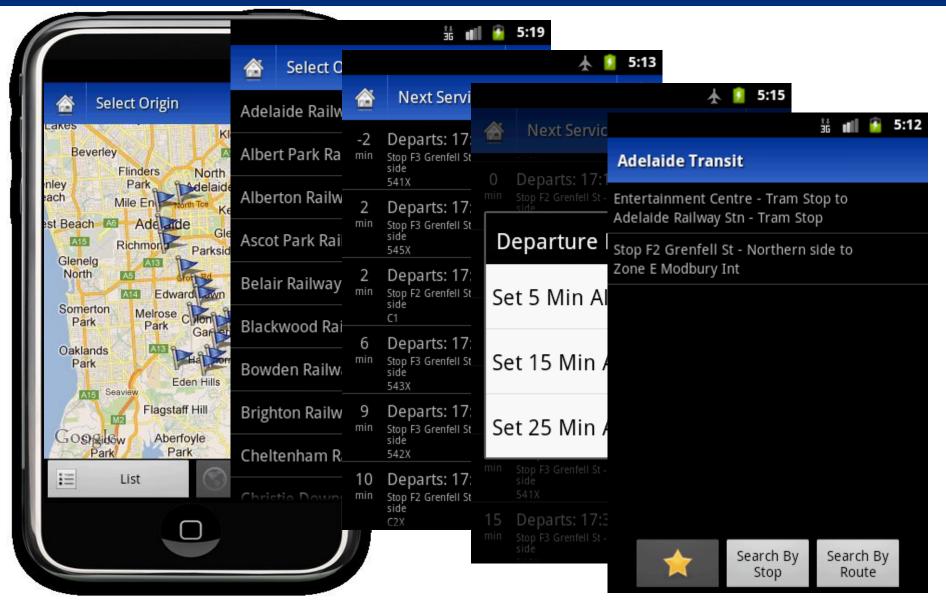




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"Open data": Adelaide Transit App







5. Monetise data

- Using data to create an entirely new business

- Triangulating location
- Demographic information
- Profiles of people who visit your stores
- Do they compare prices or buy on line when in store?
- Where customers go after leaving your shop





- The paradox: Are that the technologies that were supposed to help manage data are now causing a massive deluge.
- The big in "big data": is a technology issue
- The opportunity: Exploration and exploitation

Identifying Opportunities is not a technology problem!

Further reading





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