File: chapter2TestBank.docx, Chapter 2, Strategic Use of Information Resources

Multiple Choice

1. Two automobile manufacturers are working together to develop hybrid technology. This type of relationship between the two automobile manufacturers is best described as:

 a) Co-opetition

 b) Strategic alliance

 c) Competition

 d) Collaboration

 e) Business strategy

Ans: a (Medium)

Response: See page 65

2. While information systems can be used to gain a strategic advantage, they have inherent risks. Hershey Foods, for example, crippled its Halloween sales when its complex IS system failed to support its supply and inventory needs during peak production season. This is an example of which specific IS risk?

 a) Awaking a sleeping giant

 b) Implementing IS poorly

 c) Demonstrating bad timing

 d) Running afoul of the law

 e) Mobile-based alternative removes advantages

Ans: b (Medium)

Response: See page 67

3. Suppose Zara has a linked supply chain with Silk City, a fabric supplier. Zara and Silk City use IT to seamlessly exchange data, communicating requirements as well as delivery expectations. The relationship between Zara and Silk City is best described as:

a) Strategic alliance

 b) Co-opetition

 c) Collaboration

 d) Dependence

 e) Competition

Ans: a (Medium)

Response: See page 64

4. The Nike + iPod Sports Kit is a sensor in your shoe that syncs with your iPod and provides details about your workout. This inter-organizational relationship affords both Nike and Apple a business advantage. This relationship between Nike and Apple is best described as:

 a) Strategic alliance

 b) Co-opetition

 c) Collaboration

 d) Dependence

 e) Competition

Ans: a (Medium)

Response: See page 64

5. Kodak was once the largest supplier of photographic film. In 2004 it was dropped from the Dow Jones Industrial Average after having been listed for 74 years. Kodak failed to use IT to fend off which one of the following of Porter's 5 competitive forces?

a) Bargaining power of suppliers

 b) Threat of substitute products

 c) Potential threat of new entrants

 d) Bargaining power of buyers

 e) Industry collaboration

Ans: b (Medium)

Response: See page 54

6. Zara’s strategically uses information technologies to do all of the following EXCEPT:

 a) Bring new products quickly to market, meeting customer demands

 b) Support a continuous flow of information from stores to manufacturers to distributors

 c) Maintain a rich, centralized repository of customer data

 d) Build silos of responsibilities with limited interaction between store managers, designers and market specialists

 e) Keep its inventory levels very low (relative to other retailers)

Ans: d (hard)

Response: See page 44-45, 56

7. Many companies like Zara use POS to capture information on what has sold, to whom and when. This use of technology to realize efficiencies supports which one of Porter's value chain activities?

a) Outbound Logistics

b) Marketing & Sales

 c) Operations

 d) Service

 e) Human resources

Ans: b (Medium)

Response: See page 57

8. Which one of the following risks can threaten the IS of a company in a highly regulated industry such as financial services or health care?

 a) Demonstrating bad timing

 b) Awakening a sleeping giant

 c) Mobile-based alternative removes advantages

 d) Running afoul of the law

 e) Implementing IS poorly

Ans: d (Medium)

Response: See page 67

9. A firm releases a new technology only to have a competitor implement a similar technology with more features and value to the consumer. This would be which type of risk?

 a) Demonstrating bad timing

 b) Awakening a sleeping giant

 c) Mobile-based alternative removes advantages

 d) Running afoul of the law

 e) Implementing IS poorly

Ans: b (Medium)

Response: See page 66

10. Which model is best used to understand the ways in which information technologies allow a firm to both attain and sustain a competitive advantage?

 a) Porter’s Competitive Forces

 b) Porter’s Value Chain

 c) The Information Systems Strategy Triangle

 d) The Network Effect

 e) The Resource-Based View

Ans: e (Medium)

Response: See page 59

11. Partnering with a competitor is becoming more and more common in today's integrated, technology-based environment. This type of collaboration with a competitor is uniquely described as:

1. Co-opetition
2. Integrated supply chain
3. Business process
4. Strategic alliance
5. Value proposition

Ans: a (Medium)

Response: See page 64

12. This risk of using information resources must be carefully considered by managers due to the rapid spread of applications on smartphones and tablet devices.

 a) Demonstrating bad timing

 b) Awakening a sleeping giant

 c) Delivering a strategic coup

 d) Mobile-based alternatives remove advantages

 e) Equal access competition

Ans: d (Easy)

Response: See page 67

13. Facebook offers services that many individuals have adapted to, making it difficult for them to choose another social networking site. It can be said that Facebook has protected itself from which competitive force?

a) Bargaining power of suppliers

 b) Threat of substitute products

 c) Potential threat of new entrants

 d) Bargaining power of buyers

 e) Industry collaboration

Ans: c (Medium)

Response: See page 52

14. A company that is in a market with few buying options for the consumer is experiencing which one of Porter's Five Competitive Forces?

 a) Bargaining power of suppliers

 b) Threat of substitute products

 c) Potential threat of new entrants

 d) Bargaining power of buyers

 e) Industry competitors

Ans: a (Medium)

Response: See page 53

15. The Resource-Based View helps determine whether a firm’s strategy has created value. Unlike Porter’s Competitive Forces framework, this view maintains that competitive advantage comes from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and other resources of the firm.

 a) data

 b) technology

 c) information

 d) systems

 e) people

Ans: c (Medium)

Response: See page 59

16. Which one of the following is not considered to be a primary activity of the value chain of a firm?

 a) Inbound Logistics

 b) Service

 c) Sales & Marketing

 d) Technology

 e) Operations

Ans: d (Medium)

Response: See page 57

17. Which part of the value chain includes the manufacturing of goods?

 a) Inbound Logistics

 b) Outbound Logistics

 c) Operations

 d) Service

 e) Organization

Ans: c (Medium)

Response: See page 57 (Figure 2.5)

18. Which "view," applied in the area of Information Systems, helps identify two subsets of information resources: those that enable a firm to attain competitive advantage and those that enable a firm to sustain the advantage over the long-term?

 a) Resource-Based View

 b) Information-System View

 c) Information-Resource View

 d) System-Based View

 e) Organization View

Ans: a (Medium)

Response: See page 59

19. Porter’s value chain framework suggests that a competitive advantage can stem from:

a) Lowering costs and adding value

b) Reducing isolated costs

c) Disregarding customer data

d) Optimizing internal costs

e) Improving customer service

Ans: a (Medium)

Response: See page 57-58

20. All of the following benefit from the network effect EXCEPT:

1. Wikis
2. Twitter
3. Email
4. Facebook
5. Network bandwidth

Ans: e (Medium)

Response: See page 48

True/False

21. Unlike most assets, information resources do not lose value over time.

Ans: False (Medium)

Response: See page 50

22. Supply Chain Management (SCM) consists of technological components as well as a process that brings together information about customers, sales and marketing.

Ans: False (Medium)

Response: See page 59

23. A firm that acquires a supplier is looking to reduce the "bargaining power of suppliers" force.

Ans: True (Medium)

Response: See page 53

24. Zara’s use of information recourses has given it a substantial advantage over its competitors.

Ans: True (Easy)

Response: See page 45

25. Web 2.0 technologies are Internet based applications that allow for interaction and collaboration among users.

Ans: True (Easy)

Response: See page 5, 47

26. A firm’s IS strategy and business strategy focus more on its external requirements than internal requirements.

Ans: True (Medium)

Response: See page 47

27. A firm’s IS strategy and organizational strategy focus more on its external requirements than internal requirements.

Ans: False (Medium)

Response: See page 47

28. In order to maximize the effectiveness of an organization’s business strategy, the manager must be able to identify and use information resources.

Ans: True (Medium)

Response: See page 47

Short Answer

29. SCM stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans: Supply chain management

Response: See page 59

30. This is a collection of firms that, using technology, extend their business relationships and connect their value chains.

Ans: Value system

Response: See page 58

31. List the three IS tools used to optimize the operations of a firm’s value chain.

Answ: ERP, SCM, CRM

Response: See page 59

32. This IT asset is business data that has been captured, organized and made available to an organization.

Ans: Information repository

Response: See page 47

33. List the four support activities of the value chain.

Ans: Organization, Human Resources, Technology, Purchasing

Response: See page 57

34. Information resources are defined as the available data, technology, people, and \_\_\_\_\_\_ available in an organization to be used by managers to complete business tasks.

Ans: Processes

Response: See page 47

35. IT resources consist of IT assets and IT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans: Capabilities

Response: See page 47

36. For a company whose main product is information (like a financial services company), the company must co-create its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ strategy and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ strategy.

Ans: Business, IS

Response: See page 68

Essay

37. List one externally managed IT resource a company may use and how it provides a strategic advantage.

38. Explain why relationship skills are becoming more important to IS managers in today’s economy.

39. Provide an example of two companies that have built a strategic alliance. Briefly explain the benefits of the relationship.

40. Provide an example of two companies that have built an effective co-opetition. Briefly explain the benefit of the relationship.

41. List a Web 2.0 technology and how it benefits from the network effect.

42. Give an example of a company whose switching costs are too high, effectively keeping its customer captive. How is this company using technology to maintain high switching costs?

43. Explain how Zara has aligned its information systems strategy with its business strategy

44. Why is it that more and more firms need to co-create their business and IS strategy?

Matching

45. Over the different eras, organizations have adapted their information systems strategy as technologies have matured. Place these different needs satisfied by information systems in order of maturity. In other words, which need is most likely the first need to be satisfied by an organization?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| First | Need to lower existing transaction costs |
| Second | Need to innovate and create opportunities |
| Third | Need to use social IT platforms to collaborate and engage stakeholders |

46. Match the technology with the era it dominated.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Era I 1960s | Centralized mainframe |
| Era II 1970s | Centralized minicomputers |
| Era III 1980s | Decentralized minicomputers and personal computers |
| Era IV 1990s | Client server |
| Era V 2000s | The Internet |
| Era VI 2010+ | Social networks, mobility and cloud computing |

47. Starbucks allows customers in the US to use smartphones to pay for their purchases in an effort to drive sales. Starbucks uses a reader in the store to scan a bar code displayed on the customer's smartphone screen. While this use of information resources may be used to gain a strategic advantage, there are possible risks. Match the potentially harmful experience below with the IT risk it represents:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Implementing IS poorly | Someone reported that the use of the mobile payment application was causing longer lines at the cash register. |
| Demonstrate bad timing | A very small percentage of customers use the service because few have mobile devices and even fewer are able to download and use the application. |
| Awaking a sleeping giant | A large credit card processing agency deploys a smartphone application for mobile payments that can be used in any retail environment. |

48. Identify each resource below as an IT asset or an IT capability.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| IT asset | Information repository |
| IT asset | IT infrastructure |
| IT asset | Software |
| IT asset | Network |
| IT capability | Ability to design, develop and implement IS |
| IT capability | Project management |
| IT capability | Relationship skills |

49. Match an organization’s activity with the competitive force it has successfully influenced.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Threat of new entrants | Walmart’s massive, complex inventory control system is hard for others to replicate and gain the same economies of scale. |
| Bargaining power of the buyer | Amazon’s One Click ordering system makes buying online easy, enticing the customer to return for other purchases. |
| Threat of substitute product | Apple’s ability to create new products even at the risk of cannibalizing existing products. |
| Bargaining power of suppliers | Amazon’s purchase of Zappos. |

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50. Match Zara’s use of IT to the competitive force it influences.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Threat of new entrants | Zara has a highly collaborative group of designers, sales people and manufacturing planners who are supported by a unique IT that is hard for any retailer to replicate. |
| Threat of substitute product | IT enables Zara to turn around new products, reacting within 3 weeks to customer’s likes and dislikes.  |
| Bargaining power of suppliers | Zara cuts and dyes much of its fabric, making it less dependent on those that provide fabric. |

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51. Match Zara’s primary activity to the Porter’s value chain activity it represents.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Inbound logistics | Zara receives fabric from a supplier. |
| Outbound logistics | Using automated conveyer belts, finished clothes are sorted and shipped to stores. |
| Operations | Fabric is cut and sewn and the finished clothes are packaged. |
| Marketing & Sales | POS capture what has been sold. |

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52. Match Zara’s support activity to the Porter’s value chain activity it represents.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Human Resources | Store managers are trained to not only service customers but also discover what the customer wants but is unable to find. |
| Technology | Zara works with hardware and software vendors to develop and design automated systems that support activities like the distribution of goods and the cutting of fabrics. |
| Purchasing | Fabric suppliers are paid for the fabric Zara has purchased. |

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53. Social capital is a valuable resource for businesses. Match the category of social capital with the questions is seeks to answer.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Structural | Who is connected to whom? |
| Relational | How do connected people interact? |
| Cognitive | How do the connected individuals think? |

54. Match the methodology used to align a firm’s business strategy with its information strategy.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Porter’s 5 Competitive Forces | Information resources should be used to strategically alter the marketplace while benefiting the firm’s position in the industry. |
| Porter’s Value Chain Framework | Information can lower cost of business and strategically adds value to the firm’s internal operations. |
| Resource-Based View | Leverage IT resources that are identified to create and sustain a strategic advantage for the firm. |