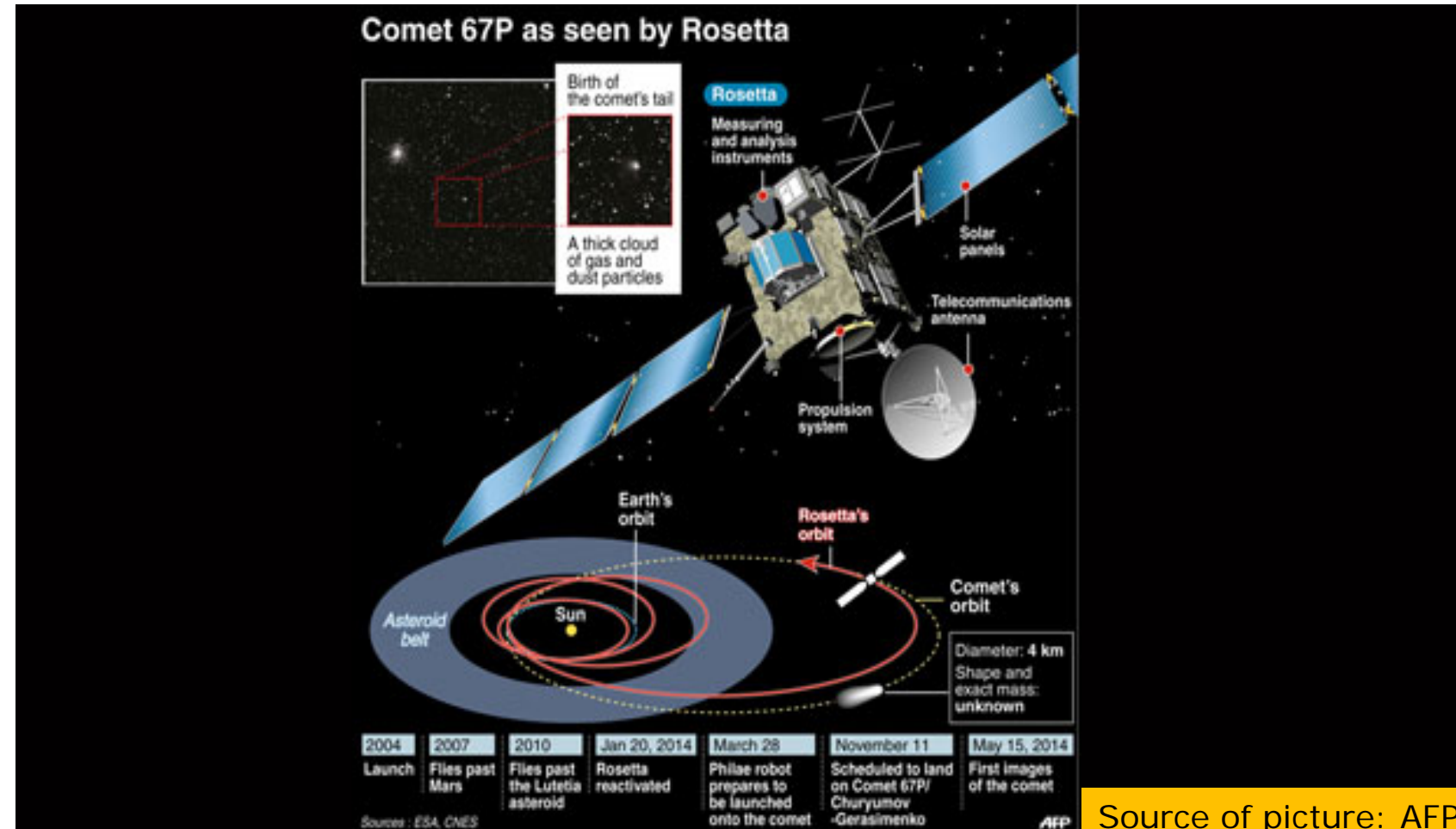
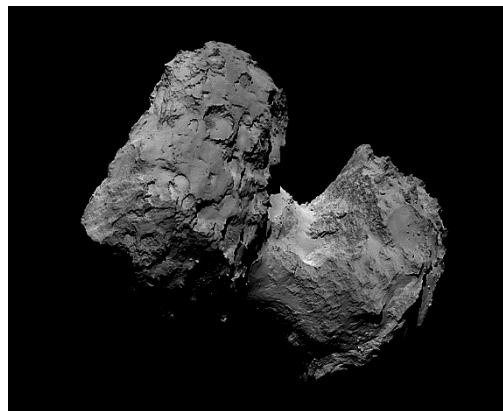


Digital Transformation and Education of Future Digital Leaders

Riaz Esmailzadeh
Carnegie Mellon University Australia

Rosetta Probe

- Rosetta probe, launched in 2004, rendezvoused with Comet 67P in November 2014 after travelling a total of 6.4B km at a distance of some 400M km from the Earth.



Source of picture: AFP

Apple Share Price

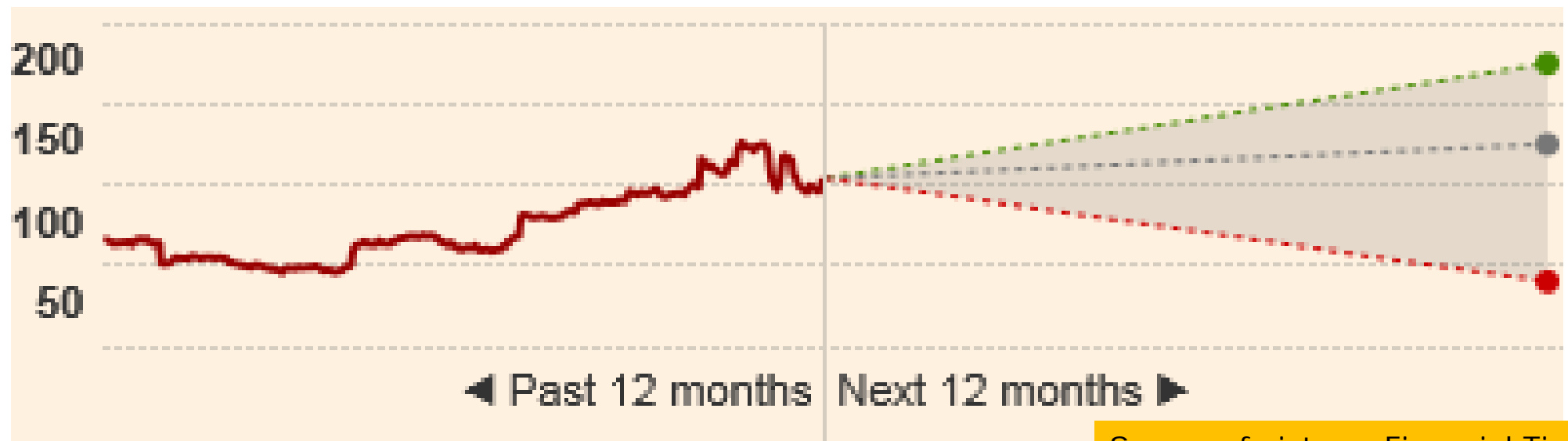
- 17 September 2015: \$116.41
- Forecasts:
 - Max: \$175.00
 - Med: \$147.50
 - Min: \$85.00



Source of picture: Financial Times

Netflix Share Price

- 17 September 2015: \$104.08
- Forecasts:
 - Max: \$175.00
 - Med: \$125.00
 - Min: \$40.00



Source of picture: Financial Times

Facebook Share Price

- 17 September 2015: \$104.08
- Forecasts:
 - Max: \$146.00
 - Med: \$110.00
 - Min: \$68.00



Source of picture: Financial Times

Alibaba Share Price

- 17 September 2015: \$104.08
- Forecasts:
 - Max: \$146.00
 - Med: \$110.00
 - Min: \$68.00



Source of picture: Financial Times

Stock Prediction

- The figures given are not from different “quality” analysts
 - For example: the stock price of Santos (a major Australian Energy Company) has fallen by some 40% this year
 - Citigroup has a “buy” recommendation, and predicts the stock to go up by more than 100% within one year
 - Goldman Sachs has a “sell” recommendation and predicts the stock to underperform the market within one year
 - You’d expect both analysts are looking at very sophisticated prediction tools
 - Clearly both cannot be right.
- Why is it so difficult to predict the future?
 - And take reliable business/managerial decisions?

The logo for Santos, featuring the word "Santos" in a large, blue, sans-serif font.

Uncertainty and Information

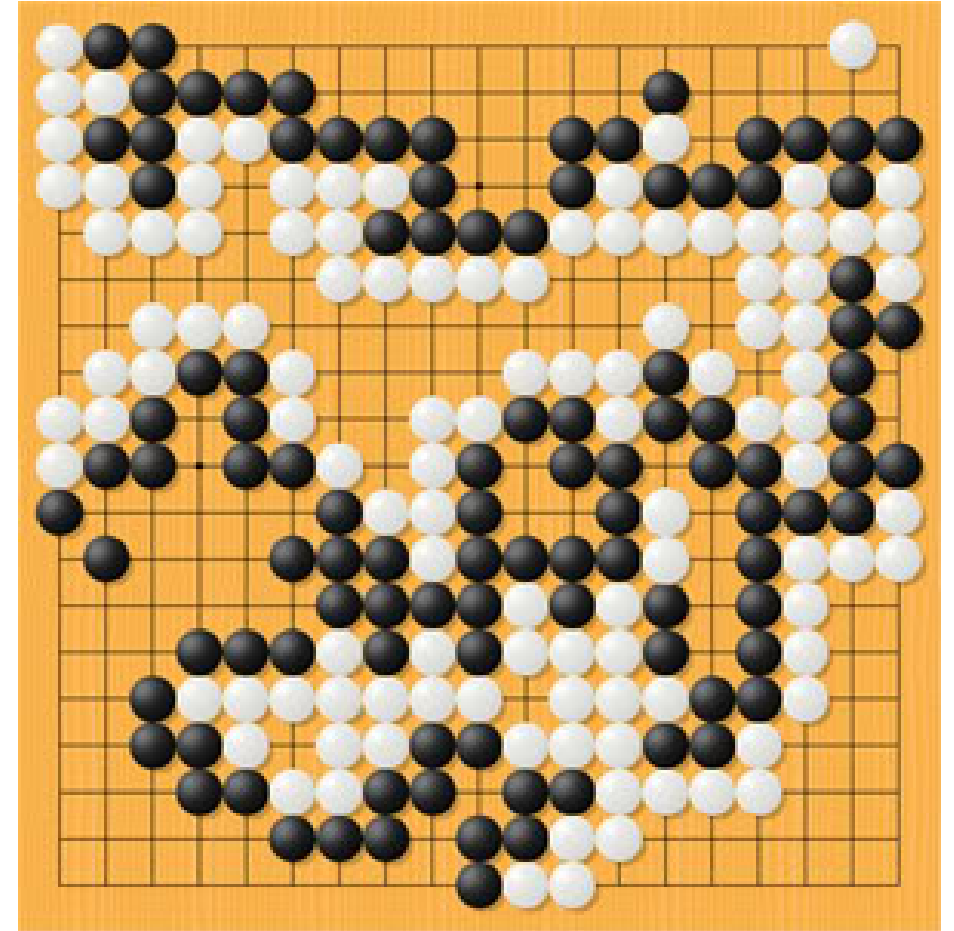
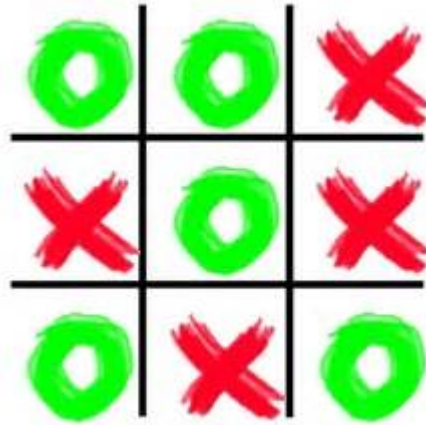
- It is indeed very difficult (impossible?) to predict the future.
- The price of a stock is a *dynamic* function of many many variables.
 - Company performance
 - Market movements
 - Present price
 - World economy
 - Weather, etc.
- In contrast, there are very few variables in the Rosetta Probe 'management'
- The two systems may be defined by their 'Information Contents'
- This may be used to better understand system dynamics, and management options
- How does information management empower 'Digital Transformation'?

What Is Information?

- Information theory was formulated in the middle of the 20th century by Bell Lab scientist
 - It was designed for digital telecommunications systems
 - Information was defined as a logarithmic function of probability of an event
$$I(m_k) = -\log_2(p_k)$$
 - A highly probable event has little information, and vice-versa
- Examples:
 - 'Summer is warm' has little information
 - 'There was a car crash' has little information
 - 'There was a plane crash' has large information
 - 'The full moon was on the 27th of August.'
 - 'Halley's Comet visited earth in 1986.'

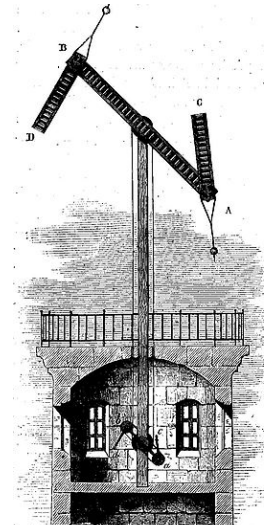
Uncertainty and Complexity

- Uncertainty leads to complexity
- Compare these two games:
 - One is 'solved', it is no longer fun to play
 - One is unsolved with 'infinite' variations: there are no known *absolute* best moves
 - It is great fun to play!



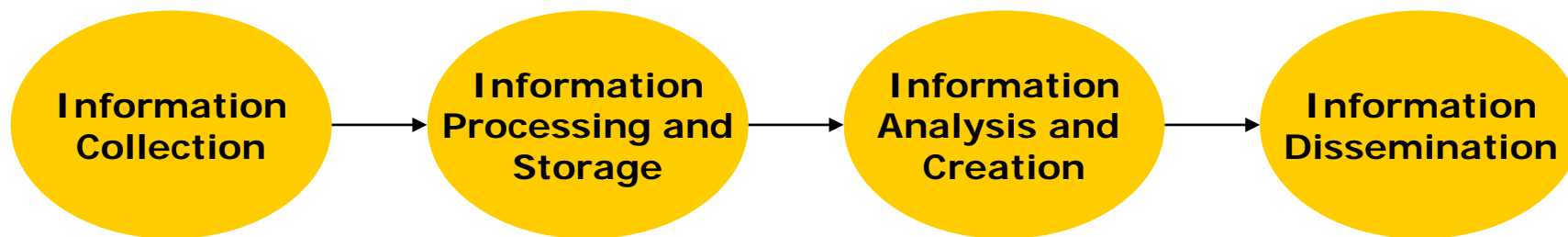
Complexity and Value

- Which of these products has more 'information' content?
- Which has a higher price?



Information Flow Model

- We define a model based on which we can understand 'information' assets of an organisation and how it may be enhanced
- We call this as the Information Flow Model.
 - While it is drawn as a linear process, there exist many feedback links and, and dynamic interaction
 - The model defines processes that have existed for millennia
 - We use this model to explore how 'digital transformation' changed information flow in present day



Element of Information Flow Model

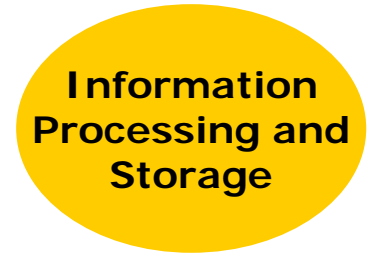
- Information may be collected in many different ways
- Information technology tools and 'digital' have transformed this process significantly:
 - Partner networks
 - Points of sales
 - Sensor networks and Internet of Things
 - Social networks
 - Automatic collection
 - Global scope of collection
 - Etc.
- The term 'Big Data' refers to the broad range and amount of information we collect



**Information
Collection**

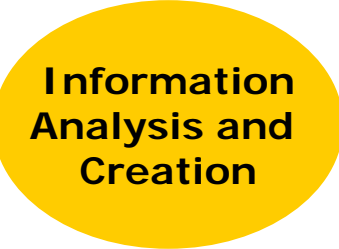
Element of Information Flow Model

- Information Processing and Storage has also changed
- IT has provided a capacity to store large amounts of information
 - Analog to digital
 - Storage disks
 - Data warehousing techniques
 - Multi-dimensional data storage
 - Etc.



Element of Information Flow Model

- Analysis of Information, and further complexity and creation is a topic of great interest
- This is specially important in the light of great uncertainty and broad range of information that 'digital' enables us to collect
- A number of field of study have emerged in recent years to address this part of the Information Flow Model
 - Relational data
 - Data and text visualisation
 - Data Mining
 - Data Analysis



**Information
Analysis and
Creation**

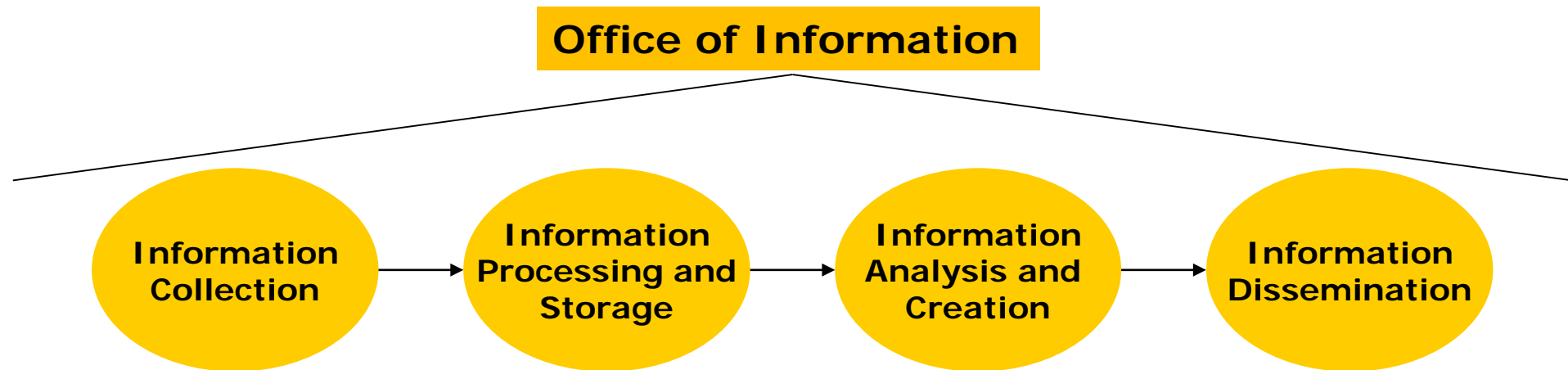
Element of Information Flow Model

- The final process in the Information Flow is to disseminate it to those who need it
- Again IT facilitates timely information dissemination:
 - Mobile networks
 - Actuators
 - Partner networks
 - Aggregators
 - Global network
 - Etc.



Information Custodianship

- The role of Chief *Information* Officer (CIO), or Chief *Data* Officer (CDO) is the custodianship of the Information Flow



Education of Future Digital Leaders

- Our Master of Science in Information Technology (MSIT) and Master of Information Science Management (MISM) programs are designed to train the future digital leaders
- On one hand, we cover the technologies necessary to realise the processes in the Information Flow Model
 - Java, Telecommunications, Data Analysis, Risk Analysis, Statistics, Internet Technologies, etc.
- On the other hand, we cover the business and policy issues of importance to the growth of complexity and information to create value
 - Finance, Economics, Organisation Management, Ethics, Strategic Analysis, Planning, Etc.
- We train our students to be the leaders of the digital economies of the future, which utilise and enhance information-based products and services