## 九十八學年度國立勤益科技大學碩士在職專班招生入學考試筆試試題 研發科技與資訊管理研究所

[案例評述~B卷:資訊管理]

准考證號碼(請考生自填): □□□□□□□	
-----------------------	--

注意事項:1. 考試時間共100分鐘(9:00~10:40)

2. 禁止使用計算機、翻譯機或相當功能之裝置

## 案例一: UPS 之全球競爭 (30%)

UPS是世界最大的陸空郵件遞送公司,它創立於1907年。在某個地下室的小小辦公室裡,由兩個來自西雅圖的十幾歲年輕小夥子,Jim Casey 與 Claude Ryan,靠著一具電話機、兩輛單車、與「最好的服務品質與最低廉的收費標準」的經營理念。靠著這個信念,UPS成功的渡過了90個年頭,成為現在世界上最大的陸地與空運包裹運送公司。

目前,UPS 每天遞送高達 1,360 萬個包裹與文件,遞送範圍包括美國各地與超過 200 個國家與地區。透過對於先進科技的大量投資,該公司可以在面對來自聯邦快遞(Federal Express)與 Airborne Express的激烈競爭下,得以保持小件包裹遞送上的領先地位。在過去的十年間,UPS 花費了數十億美元在技術與系統上來加強顧客服務,同時保持低成本與效率化的作業。

靠著一個名叫 DIAD(Delivery Information Acquisition Device)

的掌上型電腦,UPS的送件司機們,自動地記錄收信者的簽名與收件、送交及時間卡等相關資訊。司機只要把DIAD插上貨車的接頭,一個連在行動電話上的資訊傳輸系統,便可將郵件追蹤狀況,透過網路傳回UPS位於紐澤西的 Mahwah 與喬治亞州的 Alpharetta 的主電腦上,儲存及處理,全球各地可以從這主電腦上查詢簽收的記錄,便能證明郵件已送抵,或回覆顧客查詢。

透過自動包裹追蹤系統,UPS可以隨時追縱包裹的遞送狀況。每份 包裹一開始就會被貼上一個條碼標籤,在整個遞送過程中,有許多管 制點,藉由條碼機讀取標籤上記載的資料,然後傳送回主電腦。在運 送過程中,客服人員可以透過任一桌上型電腦與主電腦連線,就能輕 易地追蹤包裹的遞送狀態,並立即回答顧客的詢問。當然,UPS的顧客, 也可以利用自己的電腦、或呼叫器與手機等無線裝置,從UPS的網站 上得到資訊。

任何有包裹寄送的人,都可以利用 UPS 的網站來追蹤,查詢包裹的運送路徑、計算運費、運送時間,以預估收件時程。亦可在網站上安排包裹交運作業,同時使用信用卡或轉帳到 UPS 為顧客所設立的帳戶。從網站上收到的資料,將會傳回到 UPS 的主電腦中,並在處理完成後通知顧客。UPS 也提供工具給顧客,如思科(Cisco)公司,讓他們可以將 UPS 提供的功能,如追蹤與費用計算等,加入其網站中,因此他們

不必上 UPS 的網站,就可以追蹤交運狀況。

另一項稱為 UPS Campus Ship 的功能,可以讓企業中不同辦公室中的員工,透過電腦處理與寄送,並且可以由企業指定一個中央管理者控制運送流程。一家服務金融業的頂級法律事務所(Morris, Schnedier and Prior LLC),便使用這項功能追蹤與控制運送成本。該事務所經常由三個不同地點,寄送有時效性的文件給全美各地的顧客。UPS 的工具自動化地分配與報告該公司的運送成本,甚至是分項描述每個顧客的運送費用明細。

資訊科技幫助 UPS 讓自身不斷創新並保持成長,UPS 現在利用數十年在管理本身全球遞送網路的技術,為其它公司管理物流與供應鏈。
UPS 最近設立了 UPS 供應鏈解決方案部門,讓購買此套解決方案的公司,以比由企業自行建置系統與基礎設施所需成本低廉許多的價格,使用 UPS 提供的標準化完全服務。這些服務包含供應鏈設計與管理、貨物遞送、通關代理(custom brokerage)、郵件服務、多類型運輸(multimodal transportation),並在物流服務外,亦提供財務服務。

Birkenstock Footprint Sandals 是許多受惠於此服務的公司之一。Birkenstock 的德國工廠將鞋子裝入印有美國地址條碼的箱子中,UPS 與位於鹿特丹的海運公司,簽約運送這些鞋子儲運箱,穿越大西洋到紐澤西的港口,而不是透過巴拿馬運河,運送到 Birkenstock 位於

加州的倉庫。UPS 的卡車迅速將每個進來的貨物,運送至 UPS 的分送中心,在數小時內,轉送至 3000 個不同經銷商。透過 UPS 來處理這項工作,Birkenstock 讓鞋子進到商店的時間縮短了一半。在此作業中,UPS 使用條碼掃描來追蹤每件運送的貨物,一直到商家接收。UPS 也替 Jockey International 處理網際網路訂單,替 Toshiba America 維修 膝上型電腦、與在歐洲為 Philips Medical Systems 安裝 X 光機器。

## 請根據案例一回答下述問題:

- 1.1 簡單定義「資訊管理」、並以此案例說明之。(10%)
- 1.2 這個案例中, UPS 面臨到什麼樣的問題?又用了那些資訊科技及 系統來解決?(10%)
- 1.3 「演而優則導」,應用此一概念,UPS成立了供應鏈解決方案部門, 提供了各項標準化的服務。如果你是Birkenstock公司的CEO, 在決定採購UPS的供應鏈物流服務前,請問你的決策依據為何? (10%)

案例二: 化解人事危機 IT 部門如何不被淘汰 (50%)

資料來源:改寫自賽迪網

身為科林化工股份有限公司財務部門經理兼 CIO 的魏毓嫻,面對公司 資訊部人員紛紛離職的狀況束手無策。新一年剛開始,資訊部人心浮 動,從管理層到普通員工都紛紛離職,究其緣由乃因從根本上資訊部 的人員感覺不被公司高層重視,雖然都有資訊技術在身,卻被劃入了 一般行政人員的範圍,這樣收入比起技術人員差了一大截,另外自從 公司的 ERP 成功上線之後,資訊部的人就成了可有可無的員工,面對 這一情況,魏經理應該拿出那些切實有效的措施來化解資訊部的人事 危機呢?

這也許是一個虛構的案例,但是有一定的代表性,它說明了幾個問題: 首先,科林化工股份有限公司並沒有把 IT 部門放在一個恰當的位置, 因此,IT 部的員工在"高層眼中成了可有可無的人"。

其次,任命"財務部經理兼任資訊部經理"。CFO和 CIO 畢竟不是同樣性質的職位。企業資訊化是一項重要企業業務流程優化的"投資",通過投資帶來預期的收益和報酬,提高企業的競爭優勢。如果把資訊化項目僅僅是當作一種"消費",就有可能只著眼在成本控制上,花錢越少越好,而這正是 CFO 的習慣思維,其結果是南轅北轍,致企業

IT建設於死地。

第三,"公司的資訊化三年規劃,成為漂亮的口號"。公司資訊規劃是不是為了支援企業的戰略規劃實現而制訂的?上自總經理下至資訊部門基層員工,沒有人有清晰的架構輪廓,這正說明企業高層對資訊化規劃的態度是可有可無的。另一方面,如果公司的資訊規劃並沒有針企業的策略需求,將是閉門造車、脫離企業管理需求。

第四,是企業高層對資訊化一無所知或知之甚少。現實中最怕的就是那些"似懂非懂,又自以為很懂"的高階管理者,經常是"成事不足,敗事有餘"。如果一個企業的高階管理者沒有扭轉這種局面的覺悟和決心,建議全體 IT 部門的員工來個總辭職,不要在這類高層把持的企業裏浪費寶貴的青春。前任 CIO 不是已經做出示範和榜樣了嗎。

最後,美國研究機構 Gartner 曾對企業資訊化下了一個明確的結論: IT 部門要想不被淘汰,就要有能力管理企業流程和合作關係·····,到 二十一世紀,IT 部門將以協調服務和確定企業需求為目標,而不是以 技術為中心。"這是一段非常中肯的評語和預言。"管理和資訊技術 脫軌"是一個常見的痼疾,這個通病不解決,將始終是資訊化建設最 大的絆腳石。

請根據案例二描述的內容,回答下列問題:(每題10分)

- 2.1 當企業規模(組分為大、中、小)逐漸擴大時,您認為 IT 部門的組織定位應該如何調整?(10%)
- 2.2 資訊化費用支出在企業中被視為「成本」或「投資」,您認為本質 上有何不同?(10%)
- 2.3 請以「企業策略性目標指引資訊系統目標」的觀點,說明企業的 資訊系統可達成企業哪些策略性目標?(10%)
- 2.4 若您所服務的企業其高階主管對資訊作業"似懂非懂,又自以為 很懂",CIO應該如何突破此一困局?(10%)
- 2.5 若您是一位組織中的資訊人員,由低階逐漸往高階晉升的過程中,您將如何培養資訊「技術」、「管理」與「組織」的相關能力? (10%)

Who's blogging? It is not just twenty-somethings who want to chronicle their experiences, vent about consumer products, or put out a political message. Today's blogger might very well be an employee at IBM, Intel, Procter & Gamble, or any number of companies that have embraced Web 2.0 tools. Blogs, wikis, and social networking are emerging as powerful tools to boost communication and productivity in the corporate workforce. McKinsey & Co. reported that approximately one-thirds of the top executives it polled have Web 2.0 tools in use or plan to deploy them.

Web2.0 tools have made inroads into the business world because the software that supports them is generally inexpensive and user-friendly. A manager who wants to communicate with his or her team via a blog or have the progress of a project documented on a wiki can institute the technology without help from the IT department and without superiors worrying about high costs.

At Sun Microsystems, management compelled its engineers to create wiki pages that described their projects. Once the engineers were comfortable with the technology, it was easier for them to transition to using wikis for the company's formal software documentation. The use of wikis also spread to meeting notes, project plans, and software reports, resulting in a total four-fold increase in the amount of documented information at Sun.

At IBM, over 26,000 employees have created blogs on the company's network to post about technology and the work they are doing. Project team members use wikis to store information and share memos. IBM's Wiki Central managers over 20,000 company wikis with over 125,000 participants. The company created a wiki to help 50 of its experts on law, economics, government, and technology to collaborate on an intellectual property manifesto that serves as the foundation of its new patent policy.

Web 2.0 tools are particularly valuable at IBM, where 42% of the workforce operates remotely, either from home or from client offices.

Brian Goodman, who is the Connecticut-based manager of a software development team with members in New York and Massachusetts, says that the wikis give him "a single view of the projects and their status without pinging each" worker every day with an instant message.

The use of social networking in business is so far limited mostly to recruiting and making sales contacts. Recruiters at Microsoft and Starbucks have used LinkedIn to search for potential job candidates. At IBM, however, employees engage in social networking internally through its corporate directory, BluePages, which is edited by employees and serves as a sort of internal corporate MySpace. The directory contains basic information on 400,000 employees have control of most of the content on their individual entries, and can post their own photos and resumes to their corporate "profiles."

Two of the biggest challenges for companies using Web2.0 technologies are convincing workers to embrace these tools and regulating their use. IBM reminds employees to remember their rules of privacy, respect, and confidentiality in its corporate code of conduct and does not allow any anonymous online communication.

Some companies, such as Nokia and Frankfurt-based investment bank Dresdner Kleinwort, started wiki or blog implementations with a small group of employees. Once other managers and employees saw the business benefits, ease of use, and versatility of the tools, their departments were quick to adopt the technology.

A few pioneers in the London office IT department of Dresdner Kleinwort sent the Socialtext wiki software program to several IT groups to see how it might be used to facilitate some of their tasks. The program spread so rapidly that Dresdner launched a corporate wiki for collaborating on materials related to meetings, supporting brainstorming sessions, and developing presentations. Some employees were initially uncertain about how to use the wiki. They were ordered to use the wiki instead of sending e-mail. By 2006, the wiki had nearly 8,000 users.

Alex Thill, who leads a team of 52 that designs and maintains Web sites for many Dresdner divisions, reports that using the wiki along with blogs and instant messaging has cut down his group's email use by at least 75 percent. He and his tem also save time because the key metrics on the 80 Web sites they monitor are on a single wiki page. Each user only needs about 30 seconds to enter his or her data and make it available to the whole team. In the past, Thill had to sift and sort these data from 80 sources, a process that might take weeks.

## 請根據案例三回答下述問題:

- 3.1 What are the applications of Web 2.0 used in those companies described in this case? (10%)
- 3.2 What are the challenges faced by companies to use Web 2.0 technology? (10%)