Association for Information Systems AIS Electronic Library (AISeL)

AMCIS 2005 Proceedings

Americas Conference on Information Systems (AMCIS)

2005

Study of Business Strategies in the Digital Economy

Joung Yeon Kim
Purdue University, kim189@purdue.edu

Follow this and additional works at: http://aisel.aisnet.org/amcis2005

Recommended Citation

 $\label{lem:conomy} \begin{tabular}{l} Kim, Joung Yeon, "Study of Business Strategies in the Digital Economy" (2005). AMCIS 2005 Proceedings. 75. \\ http://aisel.aisnet.org/amcis2005/75 \end{tabular}$

This material is brought to you by the Americas Conference on Information Systems (AMCIS) at AIS Electronic Library (AISeL). It has been accepted for inclusion in AMCIS 2005 Proceedings by an authorized administrator of AIS Electronic Library (AISeL). For more information, please contact elibrary@aisnet.org.

Study of Business Strategies in the Digital Economy

Joung Yeon "JY" Kim

Krannert Graduate School of Management Purdue University kim189@purdue.edu

ABSTRACT

This dissertation considers two research problems that Information Technology (IT) service firms and IT-intensive products manufacturers face in the digital economy.

The first essay deals with the yield management for IT service firms. Given a fixed capacity of the IT workforce within a firm, the nature of IT projects, the demand uncertainty, and the growing competition among IT vendors, IT service firms cannot avoid occasionally holding the excess workforce. We propose an analytical model which prescribes an optimal policy for yield management to manage the excess capacity of an IT vendor's labor pool by using online reverse auction marketplaces such as Elance (www.elance.com). Our model considers an IT service firm which receives projects through two channels: a conventional procurement channel and an online auction spot market. The proposed model determines optimal online auction participation and biding (pricing) policies.

The second essay considers the sequential and overlapping introduction of IT-intensive products such as software or computer components. Pricing the overlapping generations of a product line is highly correlated with the extent of innovation over generations because consumers face a "buy or wait" decision problem and the producer faces a cannibalization problem among overlapping generations. Our analytical model intends to examine the relationship between the pricing and the extent of innovation of IT-intensive goods.