

Strengths and Weaknesses



Method	Strength	Weakness
Strategic Management	None	1)The Future Doesn't Unfold As Anticipated 2) It Can Be Expensive 3) Impedes Flexibility
Knowledge based	Taxonomy Ontology Heuristics	None

Why Strategic management fails

Strategic management as opposed to strategic planning fails due to the inability of its originators to recognise the anatomy of information. Note that Planning is different to managing. Planning is based on a "formulated or organized method by which a thing is to be done". Management is based on using said plans in order to achieve an outcome. Hence both management and planning fails due to the following major factors:

- 1) It requires the organization to anticipate the future environment in order to develop plans
- 2) It is expensive and takes too long. By the time the strategic managers assemble the plan and IT begin to design and develop the artificial intelligent (AI) databases and program code to implement the strategic managers view of the business, the plans change. There is usually a 9 months lag between the time the plan is completed and change occurs.
- 3) Without a clear understanding of the business knowledge and the associated links between the classes of knowledge strategic planning will only ever be based on management experience, expertise and brainstorming their ideas. This is hardly conducive to flexible outcomes

Ripose strategic modeling

Based on

- Taxonomy
 - Encapsulation
 - Extended polymorphism
 - Inheritance
 - Relationships
- Ontology
 - Synonyms – 'Two words that can be interchanged in a context'
 - Hyponyms - 'A word that is more specific than a given word'
- Heuristics/rule based
 - Built on the anatomy of information
 - Navigational links between business knowledge classes

Strategic modeling training course



This course is designed to teach how to use the fundamental classes of business knowledge to create strategies and tactics.

Who should attend:

Any person interested in seeking how to fully express their business strategies and tactics and a way to categorise what they discover. They include all levels of business managers [especially the chief (x) officers namely the executive (CEO), financial (CFO), operational (COO), Information (CIO) and human resources (CHRO)], strategic planners, project managers, enterprise architects, business architects and business analysts.

Content:

1. Conceptual conventions
2. The business knowledge model
3. Workshop

What you will learn:

1. What the 5 generic strategy are
2. How to recognise a tactic
3. How to write a clear and concise business case (also known as the 'proof of concept' or the 'strategic plan') using the outputs from business objectives, knowledge and strategy modeling exercises