

IDS 422 – Knowledge Management Fall 2008

Professor: Dr. Mary Beth Watson-Manheim **E-mail: mbwm@uic.edu**
Office: 2426 UH **Office Hours: 11:00-12:00 M/W/F**
Phone: 996-2370 **or by appointment**

Class Time: M/W/F 10:00-10:50
Location: 208 Burnham Hall

Required Text

Knowledge Management in Theory and Practice by K. Dalkir, 2005, Elsevier
Additional Readings will be made available throughout the semester via Blackboard

Course Objectives & Delivery Methods

In this course, we will examine the role of knowledge management in organizations. Students will learn to:

- Understand the fundamental concepts, processes, tools, and techniques of knowledge management
- Become more deliberate about their own learning and problem solving capacity both as individuals and as collaborators
- Understand the role of information and communication technologies (ICT) in knowledge management initiatives
- Identify and assess the appropriateness of different ICT for creating, capturing and sharing knowledge

We will examine a number of different technologies, both those that are widely used in organizations and those that are emerging. Student will develop an understanding of the history, state of the art, and future of knowledge management technologies. The interplay between the technical and organizational factors will be emphasized. Some technologies to be covered in the class are listed below:

- Social networking technologies: Examples include Facebook and LinkedIn.
- Blogs
- Wikis
- RSS News Feeds
- Tags
- Mashups
- Groupware
- Instant Messaging
- Email

Class Participation

Throughout the entire course, I will pose questions from the assigned material to the students. Students are also expected to show their understanding of the material through questions and informed discussion throughout the semester. You will receive a grade for participation on a regularly basis during the semester.

I encourage you to get in the habit of reading business periodicals such as *Business Week*, *Fortune*, or *Wall Street Journal*, among others. Students who go beyond the adequate response, e.g., by bringing an example of the concept we are studying from a business publication, will net additional participation credit.

Exercises/Homework

There will be individual and small group exercises assigned that will be graded and/or presented to the class. Other homework assignments will be collected as the discretion of the instructor.

Group Project

In the latter half of the course, students will form groups and begin work on case study of knowledge management in a corporation. More information about the project will be handed out later in the course.

Grading

Exercises/Homework	20%
Mid-Term Exam	20%
Final Exam	25%
Final Project & Presentation	30%
Class Participation	5%

Course attendance is expected. Your grade will be affected if you miss more than 20% of the classes. You will receive a failing grade if you miss 50% or more of the sessions.

**IDS 495 - Competitive Strategy
Tentative Schedule
Fall 2008**

Weekly Readings and Critical Due Dates

Note: Additional readings may be assigned at various points in the semester.

Week 1

8/25 Introduction

8/27 Dalkir, Ch.1

8/29 Dalkir, Ch.1

Week 2

9/1 ****No Class**** Labor Day

9/3 Dalkir, Ch 2

9/5 Dalkir, Ch.2

Week 3

9/8 Dalkir, Ch 2

9/10 Dalkir, Ch 3

9/12 Dalkir, Ch.3

Week 4

9/15 Dalkir, Ch 3

9/17 Dalkir, Ch 4

9/19 Dalkir, Ch.4

Week 5

9/22 Dalkir, Ch 4

9/24 Dalkir, Ch 5

9/26 Dalkir, Ch.5

Week 6

9/29 Speaker

10/1 Review for Mid-Term

10/3 Mid-Term Exam

Week 7

10/6 Dalkir, Ch 6

10/8 Dalkir, Ch 6

10/10 Dalkir, Ch.6

Week 8

10/13 Dalkir, Ch 6

10/15 Dalkir, Ch 6

10/17 Dalkir, Ch.7

Week 9

10/20 Chapter 7

10/22 Dalkir, Ch.7

10/24 Chapter 8

Week 10

10/27 Chapter 7

10/29 Chapter 7

10/31 Dalkir, Ch.8

Week 11

11/3 Dalkir, Ch.8

11/5 Dalkir, Ch.8

11/7 Dalkir, Ch.9

Week 12

11/10 Dalkir, Ch.9

11/12 Dalkir, Ch.10

11/14 Dalkir, Ch.10

Week 13

11/17 Dalkir, Ch.11

11/19 Dalkir, Ch.11

11/21 Review for Final Exam

Week 14

11/24 Final Exam

11/26 Project Meetings

11/28 ****No Class**** Thanksgiving

Week 15

12/1 Project Presentations

12/3 Project Presentations

12/5 Project Presentations

Exam Week

Final Project Due

Honor Code for the College of Business Administration

All students are expected to respect and uphold the **Honor Code for the College of Business Administration** adopted January 2003 and listed below. The Honor Code can also be found at http://www.uic.edu/classes/ba/ba200w/honor_code.pdf.

As an academic community the College of Business Administration at the University of Illinois at Chicago is committed to providing an environment in which teaching, learning, research, and scholarship can flourish and in which all endeavors are guided by academic and professional integrity. All members of the college community students, faculty, staff, and administrators – share the responsibility of insuring that high standards of integrity are upheld so that such an environment exists.

In pursuit of these high ideas and standards of academic life, as a student I hereby commit myself to respect and uphold the University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC) College of Business Administration Honor Code during my entire matriculation at UIC. I agree to maintain the highest moral and ethical standards in all academic and business endeavors and to conduct myself honorably as a responsible member of the college academic community.

This includes the following:

- *Not to seek unfair advantage over other students, including, but not limited to giving or receiving unauthorized aid during completion of academic requirements;*
- *To represent fact and self truthfully at all times;*
- *To respect the property and personal rights of all members of the academic community.*

This class involves significant independent research. The goal of this work is for you to learn to take diverse information from different sources and develop original and convincing arguments. This is a critical skill in the rapidly changing workplace you will enter when you graduate. Plagiarism is a serious offense, which is not only dishonest and can have serious and adverse long-term consequences, but also severely limits your ability to develop the skills being taught in this course.

Any case of plagiarism in this class will result in immediate failure of the paper, and a second instance will result in failure of this course.

The following information on plagiarism has been reprinted from http://www.plagiarism.org/research_site/e_what_is_plagiarism.html.

What is plagiarism?

Many people think of plagiarism as copying another's work, or borrowing someone else's original ideas. But terms like "copying" and "borrowing" can disguise the seriousness of the offense:

According to the Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary, to "plagiarize" means

- 1) to steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own
- 2) to use (another's production) without crediting the source
- 3) to commit literary theft
- 4) to present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source.

In other words, plagiarism is an act of fraud. It involves both stealing someone else's work and lying about it afterward.

But can words and ideas really be stolen?

According to U.S. law, the answer is yes. The expression of original ideas is considered intellectual property, and is protected by copyright laws, just like original inventions. Almost all forms of expression fall under copyright protection as long as they are recorded in some way (such as a book or a computer file).

The penalties for plagiarism can be surprisingly severe, ranging from failure of classes and expulsion from academic institutions to heavy fines

All of the following are considered plagiarism:

- turning in someone else's work as your own
- copying words or ideas from someone else without giving credit
- failing to put a quotation in quotation marks
- giving incorrect information about the source of a quotation
- changing words but copying the sentence structure of a source without giving credit
- copying so many words or ideas from a source that it makes up the majority of your work, whether you give credit or not (see our section on "fair use" rules)

Changing the words of an original source is not sufficient to prevent plagiarism. If you have retained the essential idea of an original source, and have not cited it, then no matter how drastically you may have altered its context or presentation, you have still plagiarized.

Most cases of plagiarism can be avoided, however, by citing sources. Simply acknowledging that certain material has been borrowed, and providing your audience with the information necessary to find that source, is usually enough to prevent plagiarism. See our section on [citation](#) for more information on how to cite sources