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Hva kunnskapen vil og teknologien tillater

*Offisiell åpning av BIs bibliotek
Handelshøyskolen BI, Nydalen
14. oktober 2005*



www.espen.com

Dr. Espen Andersen
Associate Professor
BI Norwegian School of Management (www.bi.no)
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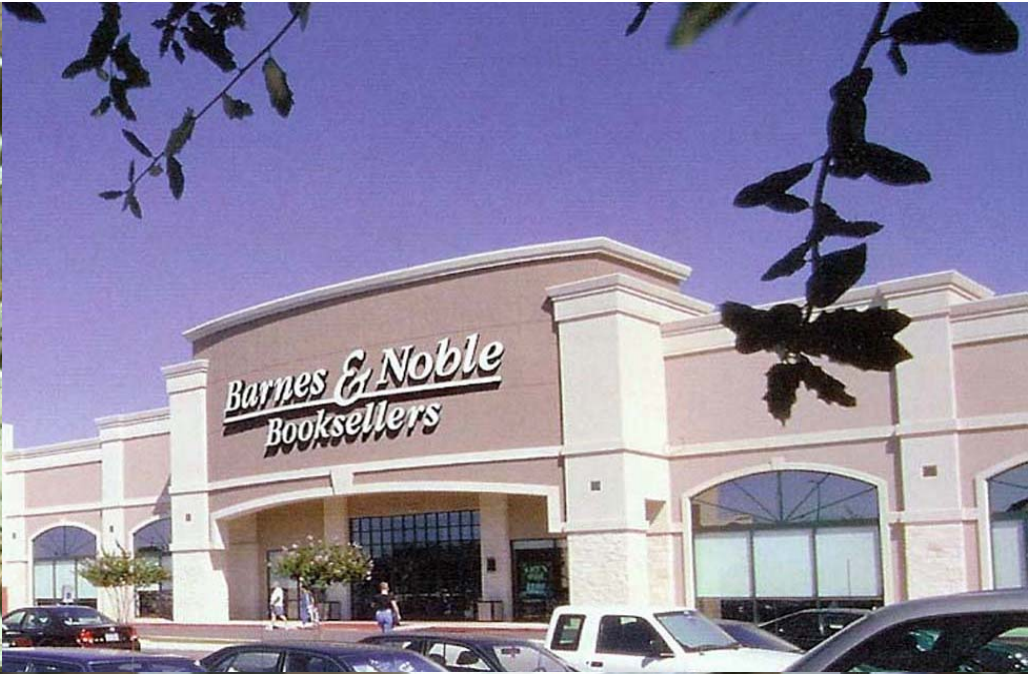
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BI Tre slags kollektiv hukommelse



Eco, U. (2003). Vegetable and mineral memory: The future of books. *Al-Ahram Weekly Online*. (<http://weekly.ahram.org.eg/2003/665/bo3.htm>)







1. Substitusjonsfasen
2. Ekspansjonsfasen
3. Struktureringsfasen²

1: Malone, T. W. and J. F. Rockart (1991). "Computers, Networks and the Corporation."
Scientific American (September): 128-136

2: Orlikowski, W. (1992). "The Duality of Technology: Rethinking the Concept of Technology in Organizations."
Organization Science 3 (3): 398-427.

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Main Page

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Featured article



The exposed [geology of the Bryce Canyon area](#) shows a record of deposition that covers the last part of the [Cretaceous](#) period and the first half of the [Cenozoic](#) era in that part of [North America](#). The ancient depositional environment of the region around what is now [Bryce Canyon National Park](#) varied from the warm shallow sea the Dakota Sandstone and the Tropic Shale were deposited in to the cool [streams](#) and [lakes](#) that contributed to the col

In the news

- Results of the [European Parliament election](#) show general defeat of governing parties.
- The [Detroit Pistons](#) win their first [NBA Championship](#) since 1990 by defeating

Douglas DC-3



Also known as the [D-wing](#), it is the most popular aircraft ever produced by [Boeing](#). It was produced by [Boeing Company](#) in [Seattle, Washington](#).

Fridtjof Nansen

Fridtjof Nansen (October 10, 1861 - May 13, 1930) was a [Norwegian](#) explorer, scientist and international statesman.

Born at Store Frøen, [Oslo](#), he made his first voyage to [Greenland](#) waters in a sealing ship in 1882, and in 1888-89 succeeded in crossing the [Greenland](#) icefield on skis from East to West. In 1893, he sailed to the [Arctic](#) in the *Fram* (a purpose-built, round-hulled ship later used by [Roald Amundsen](#) to transport his expedition to the [Antarctica](#).) which was deliberately allowed to drift north through the ice, a journey that took more than three years. When it was apparent that *Fram* would not reach the [North Pole](#), Nansen, accompanied by [Hjalmar Johansen](#) (1867-1923), continued north on foot and reached 86° 14' N, the highest latitude then attained. The two men were forced to spend the winter, surviving on [walrus blubber](#) and [polar bear](#) meat, on [Franz Josef Land](#), where they eventually connected with a British expedition.

Fridtjof Nansen

Douglas DC-3



Douglas DC-3 VHAES at Avalon in 2003. On 9 September 1946, VHAES made the first scheduled flight for TAA, from Melbourne to Sydney.

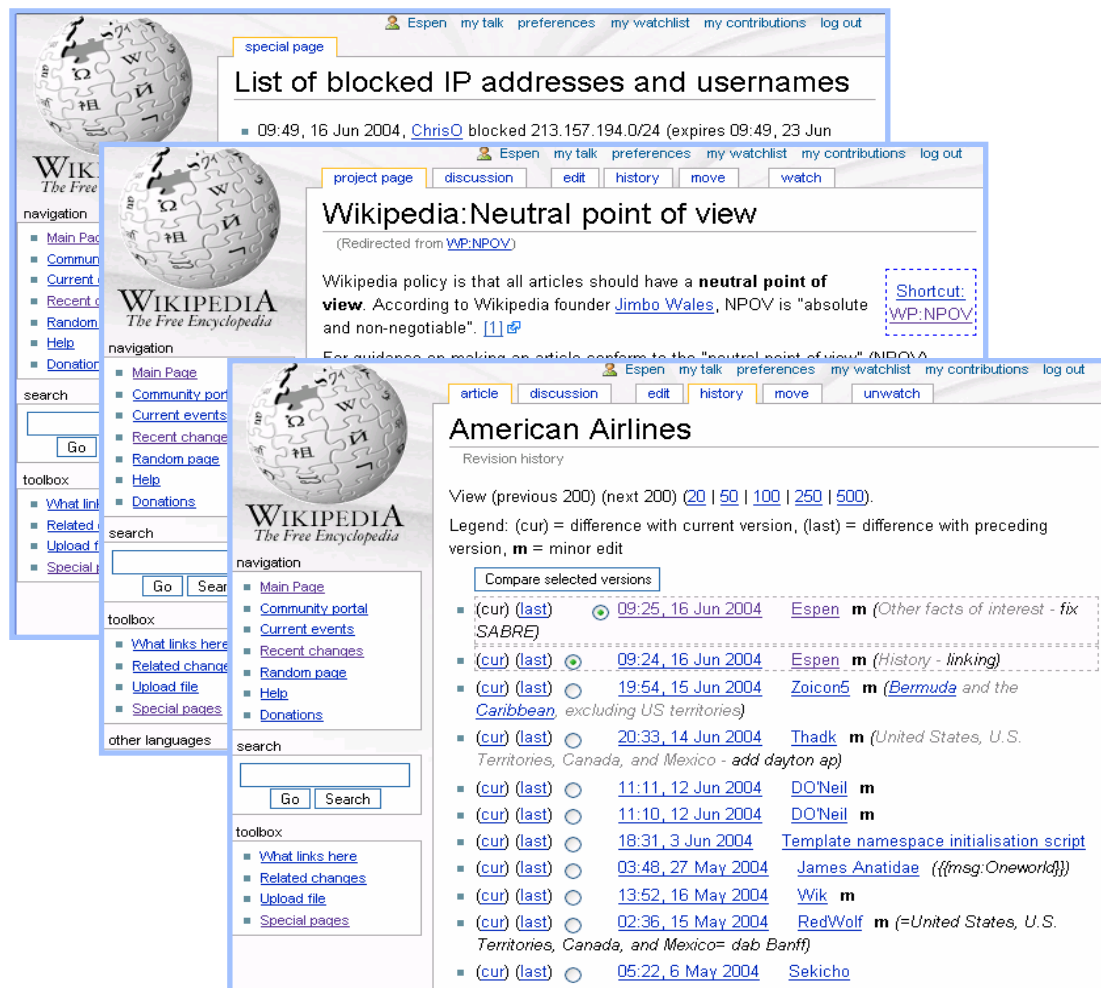
Description
Role

Source: www.wikipedia.org

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- Alle kan
 - redigere
 - slette
 - legge til
- ...men
 - endringer kan reverseres
 - alle versjoner lagres
 - vandaler utestenges

Kilde: www.wikipedia.org



Editing Winston Churchill (section)

At the outbreak of the [[Second World War]] Churchill was appointed [[First Lord of the Admiralty]]. On Chamberlain's resignation in May, [[1940]], Churchill was appointed [[Prime Minister]] and formed an all-party government. In response to previous criticisms that there had been no clear single minister in charge of the prosecution of the war, he created and took the additional position of [[Minister of Defence]]. He immediately put his friend and confidant, the industrialist and newspaper baron [[Max Aitken]], (''Lord Beaverbrook'') in charge of aircraft production. It was Aitken's allowed Britain to quickly gear up a that eventually made the difference

... med enkle verktøy for redigering og lenking

Role as Wartime Prime Minister

At the outbreak of the [Second World War](#) Churchill was appointed [First Lord of the Admiralty](#). On Chamberlain's resignation in May, [1940](#), Churchill was appointed [Prime Minister](#) and formed an all-party government. In response to previous criticisms that there had been no clear single minister in charge of the prosecution of the war, he created and took the additional position of [Minister of Defence](#). He immediately put his friend and confidant, the industrialist and newspaper baron [Max Aitken](#), (*Lord Beaverbrook*) in charge of aircraft production. It was Aitken's astounding business acumen that allowed Britain to quickly gear up aircraft production and engineering that eventually made the difference in the war.

BI

Blogger er i ferd med å bli Internettets egen publikasjonsform



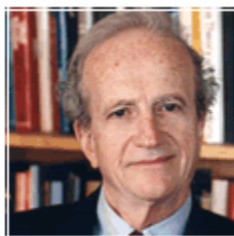
Forfatterbloggen

Når jeg hører ordet Gutenberg, griper jeg etter min PDA

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JOHO
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GAWKER

Blogger fyller et gap mellom e-post og websider

- Kan installeres på din egen server eller som vertstjeneste



- Kommentarer og trackbacks muliggjør diskusjon mellom blogger
- Nettverksverktøy øker synlighet (Technorati, GoogleRank, Folksonomies)
- RSS-lesere øker oversikten

Det nytter ikke å jukse på seg en blogg....

Blogg-flopp

Kristin Halvorsen satset friskt med egen blogg. Nå domineres nettsida av klager over at Kristin aldri deltar i debatten.

EGIL ERLANDSEN

Lørdag 11.06.2005, 08:04

oppdatert 08:10

Velgerkontakten på «Kristins side» ble ikke slik SV-lederen hadde tenkt, da hun i fjor høst hengte seg på nettets nyeste farsott: blogging. Webloggen skulle være et diskusjonsforum, hvor Kristin selv lovet å delta hyppig.

**«Ødelagt»
Slik har det ikke gått.
Deltakerne hører ingenting fra Kristin.**

En tar ut sin frustrasjon slik:

«Jeg skulle gjerne ha funnet noe bedre forum å debattere i. For dette har Kristin ødelagt ved sin manglende deltagelse.»



GAPTE OVER FOR MYE? SV-leder Kristin Halvorsen har til tider vært uforsiktig med traninntaket. Det kan ha vært i et anfall av overmot at hun lanserte sin politiske blogg.

Arkivfoto: Tore Bergsaker

Dagbladet.no

Å skrive en blogg er enkelt og fleksibelt

[MAIN MENU](#) | [SYSTEM OVERVIEW](#) | [HELP](#)

Welcome [Espen](#) | [Logout](#)

Weblogs: According to Julie Go

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MOVABLE TYPE NEWS »

10.08.2005 [Movable Type Turns Four](#)

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[Entries \(236\)](#)
[Comments \(146\)](#)
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Entry | [Comments \(0\)](#) | [TrackBacks \(0\)](#) | [Notification](#)

Title ?

Primary Category ?

Entry Body ? (Increase size | Decrease size ↑)

WYSIWYG: + -

Paragraph **B** *I* U ~~ABC~~

Møtet om [kunnskapsinnvandring](#) i Polyteknisk Forenings IT-gruppe ble både interessant og lærerikt. Personlig fikk jeg avkreftet noe jeg feilaktig har trodd - nemlig at Norge gjør det vanskelig for høyt utdannede mennesker å slå seg ned her. Og jeg fikk bekreftet noe jeg har antatt ut fra egne observasjoner - nemlig at Norge ikke er et attraktivt land for kunnskapsarbeidere.

Møtet startet med en presentasjon ([PDF](#)) fra den første av de tre paneldeltakerne, **Trygve Nordby**, direktør i [UDI](#). Han ønsket å slå hull på endel myter om innvandring - som for eksempel at vi oversvømmes av asylsøkere og flyktninger. Det stemmer ikke - flyktninger og asylsøkere er bare 10-15% av innvandringen. Innvandringen øker, men primært er det arbeidsinnvandring - langvarige arbeidstillatelser - fra EU-land, samt familiegjennforening som utgjør de store tallene. Familiegjennforeningen er til en stor del etniske norske som får inn ektefeller fra utlandet - og UDIs saksbehandlingskapasitet er faktisk en begrensende faktor her. Arbeidsinnvandringen er stort sett drevet av norske arbeidsgiveres etterspørsel og rekruttering.

Hva gjelder innvandring av folk med høyere utdanning, så er det slik at det finnes en kvote, siden 2003, for folk med utdanning. Inntil 5000 kan få arbeidstillatelse i året så lenge de kan dokumentere sin utdanning, og UDI gjør ingen arbeidsmarkedsvurdering (dvs. de trenger ikke å ha jobb når de søker.) Denne kvoten blir langtfra fylt opp

Path: p » a

FIVE MOST RECENT ENTRIES	
Kunnskapsutvandring	2005.10.12
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Vårens polytekniske eventyr	2005.10.11
Rekord i datakyndighet	2005.10.11
Teknikkens vidundere	2005.10.09
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FIVE MOST RECENT COMMENTS	
Espen	2005.10.09
Eirik	2005.10.09
Espen	2005.10.04
Roberto	2005.10.04
Espen	2005.10.04
View all Comments	

FIVE MOST RECENT TRACKBACKS	
Inntrykk etter et seminar	2005.10.10
Inntrykk etter et seminar	2005.10.10
Når papiret blir nisjemedium	2005.10.05
Møte om kunnskapsinnvandring	2005.09.27
Flere gratisalternativer enn Opera	2005.09.20
View all TrackBacks	

Bloglines og andre RSS-lesere tillater rask oversikt over mange informasjonskilder

The screenshot shows the Bloglines website. On the left is a sidebar with a list of feeds under categories like 'Academically speaking (4)', 'Business as Unusual (11)', 'IT's here again (251)', 'Mostly harmless (2)', 'Nerds of the world, unite (598)', 'Slashdot: (134)', 'Boing Boing (12)', 'Gizmodo (163)', 'Engadget (186)', 'Cool Tools (1)', 'Sobleizer: Microsoft Geek Blogger (46)', 'Extremetech (14)', 'MAKE Magazine (38)', 'O'Reilly Radar (4)', 'North to Northwest (5)', 'Tech and Science (1)', and 'Thinkers and talkers (161)'. The main content area on the right shows a 'Welcome Espen' message, a search bar, and a list of feeds. The selected feed is 'Marginal Revolution' by Tyler Cowen on Books, dated Oct 13 2005. The entry title is 'The Undercover Economist' and the text discusses price increases in supermarkets, specifically chili peppers and potato chips.

Bloglines

Welcome Espen

Search All Blogs

89 subscribers related feeds unsubscribe edit subscription

Marginal Revolution

Small steps toward a much better world

2 Items | Sort Oldest First | Updated Thu, Oct 13 2005 2:13 PM

The Undercover Economist

By Tyler Cowen on Books

Companies find it more profitable to increase prices (above the sale price) by a larger amount on an unpredictable basis than by a small amount in a predictable way. Customers find it trouble some to avoid unpredictable price increases -- and may not even notice them for lower-value goods -- but easy to avoid predictable ones...

Have you noticed that supermarkets often charge ten times as much for fresh chili peppers in a package as for loose fresh chilies? That's because the typical customer buys such small quantities that he doesn't think to check whether they cost four cents or forty. Randomly tripling the price of a vegetable is a favorite trick: customers who notice the markup just buy a different vegetable that week; customers who don't have self-targeted a whopping price rise.

I once spotted a particularly inspired trick while on a search for potato chips. My favorite brand was available on the top shelf in salt and pepper flavor and on the bottom shelf, just a few feet away, in other flavors, all the same size. The top-shelf potato chips cost 25 percent more, and customers who reached for the top shelf demonstrated that they hadn't made a price-comparison between two near-identical products in near-identical locations. They were more interested in snacking.

That is from Tim Harford's new [The Undercover Economist: Exposing Why the Rich are Rich, the Poor are Poor -- and Why You Can Never Buy a Decent Used Car](#) (don't trust Amazon, the release date is November, not January). **This book is one of the very best introductions to the economic way of thinking.** "Required Reading," says Steve Levitt, what better endorsement could you want?

Here is [Tim's home page](#), including his *FT* "Dear Economist" columns. Here is Tim's [Private Sector Development Blog](#). Here is Tim's [recent FT piece on Thomas Schelling](#). Comments are open, in case you have other examples of comparable supermarket tricks.

Posted on: Thu, Oct 13 2005 11:27 AM | [Email This](#) | [Clip/Blog This](#) Keep New: ☐

Are savings overrated?

By Tyler Cowen on Economics

Here is another good exam question for my macro class:

Let's do the calculations. Over the past 10 years, the U.S. has run up an accumulated goods and services trade deficit of roughly \$3 trillion. Sounds like a lot of money, doesn't it?

Now let's suppose those dollars had been used for good rather than evil. That is, rather than buying imported cars, toys, and handbags, thrifty Americans would have saved their money. It's reasonable to believe that about half of that \$3 trillion would have gone into financing productive purchases here in the U.S.--new factories, power plants, office computers and the like--\$1.5 trillion worth.



Superstreng med Eirik Newth
- et populærvitenskapelig magasin på Kanal 24

Abonner gratis på podcasten av Superstreng! Dra og slipp dette ikonet over iTunes.

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- Superstreng 06 - med fysiker Gaute Einevoll
- Supertanker 05 - med biolog Dag Olav Hessen
- Supertanker 04 - med klimaforsker Pål Prestrud

Superstreng 07 - med dyreguru Bergljot Børresen

Kan man se den kinesiske mur fra månen, hvor lenge kommer solen til å lyse og hvilke dyr er menneskene nærest beslektet med etter apene? Dette, og mye mer, får svar på i ukens program. Jeg har vært på besøk hos Bergljot Børresen for å finne ut mer om følelsene og tankene til våre venner dyrene. Dessuten blir det et eksplosivt møte med Henriette, som skal overbevises om fysikkens underholdningsverdi med høye smell og den delige duften av brent svartkrutt...

Har du tips eller spørsmål du vil at jeg skal svare på i programmet? Mail oss i redaksjonen på superstreng@superstreng.no eller sleng en kommentar i bloggen.

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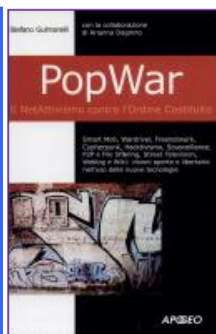
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Popwar. Il NetAttivismo contro l'ordine costituito

by Arianna Dagnino, Stefano Gulmanelli

◀ Page 133 ▶

QUO VADIS, POPWAR? / 133

con un network di telefonia cellulare, il nuovo nodo (utente) non è un aggravio – di costo e di performance – sul sistema bensì è un elemento in aggiunta che porta un miglioramento della performance del network¹⁹.

I mesh network hanno infine anche un'altra caratteristica grandissima al NetAttivismo: come fa notare **Espen Andersen**,²⁰ “è un modo di costruire network sostanzialmente impossibile per le aziende [di telecomunicazione NdA], o quantomeno impossibile da realizzare in un modo tale che vi sia per loro un ritorno economico”. In altre parole questo tipo di network sono la strada alternativa alle telco che le telco non possono percorrere o sulla quale non possono cercare di mettere il cappello. Tanto che lo stesso Andersen aggiunge: “Se fossi a capo di una società di telecomunicazioni sarei molto nervoso al pensiero di una tecnologia per la creazione di network che può essere implementata dai singoli individui”. Una tecnologia che non a caso – pur in un momento di estrema difficoltà del business IT – sta vedendo (al di là del colosso Intel che ha fatto della filosofia mesh uno dei suoi campi prioritari di sviluppo) una ventina di aziende, soprattutto della Silicon Valley e dintorni, impegnate nella messa a punto di software e strumenti per architetture mesh²¹.

Certo, lo sviluppo di questo tipo di architettura tecnologica ha le sue difficoltà oggettive; per certi aspetti il punto di forza è anche punto di debolezza: proprio per la loro caratteristica di flessibilità e adattabilità, i mesh network sono infatti intrinsecamente precari: i pacchetti di dati viaggiano cioè su percorsi disegnati da nodi che compaiono e scompaiono costantemente. A ciò si aggiunge il problema tipico di una trasmissione wireless che richiede la portata ottica e cioè l'assenza di ostacoli ambientali come edifici, alberi e colline. Tutte difficoltà che non esistono nel tradizionale network wired.

¹⁹ Ancora una volta risuona profetica la frase di Kevin Kelly: “Dumb parts, properly connected into a swarm, yield smart results” In questo caso le parti “stupide” sono i singoli strumenti di trasmissione, la parte intelligente è il risultante network auto-configurante e altamente organizzato.

²⁰ E. Andersen, “Genesis Of An Anthill: Wireless Technology And Self-Organizing Systems”, <http://www.espen.com/>.

²¹ Una di queste, la Mesh Networks Inc, ha concepito e realizzato sistemi di routing

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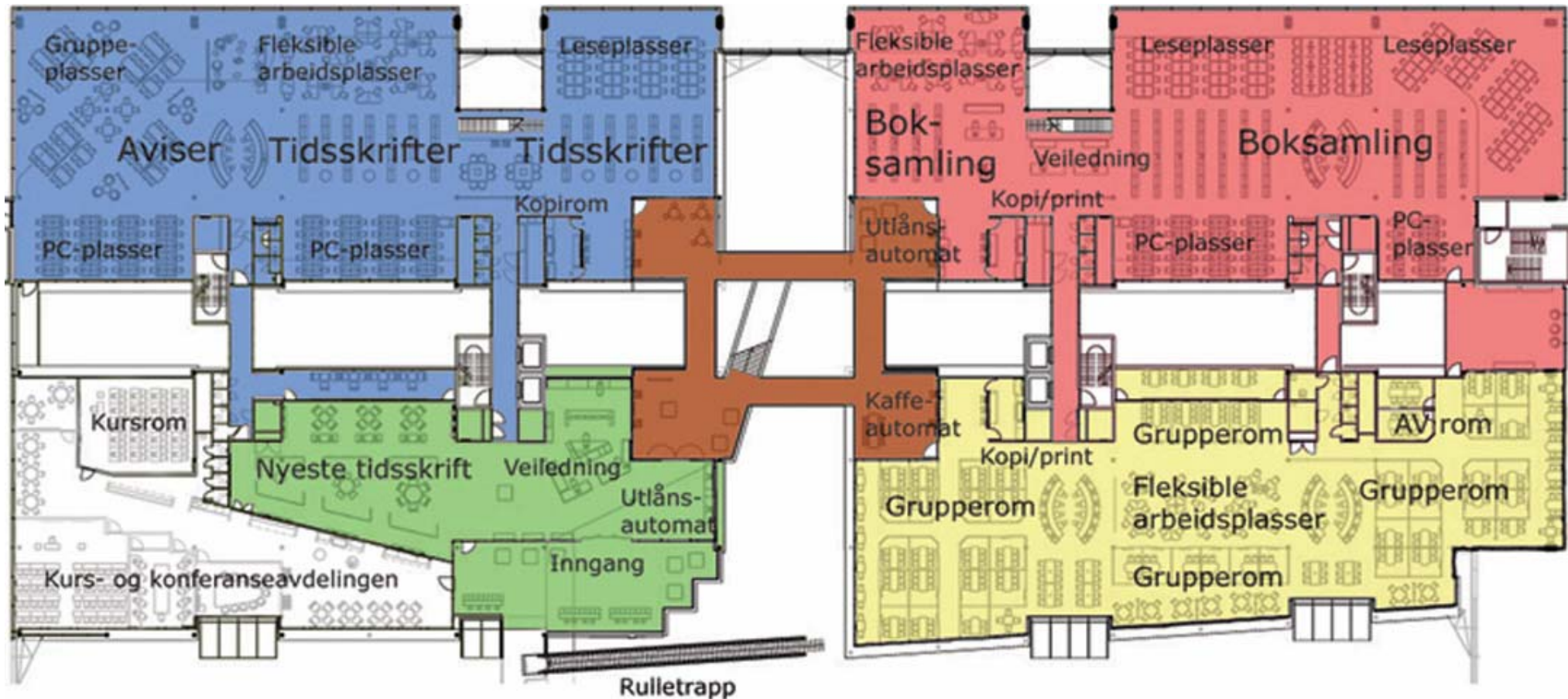


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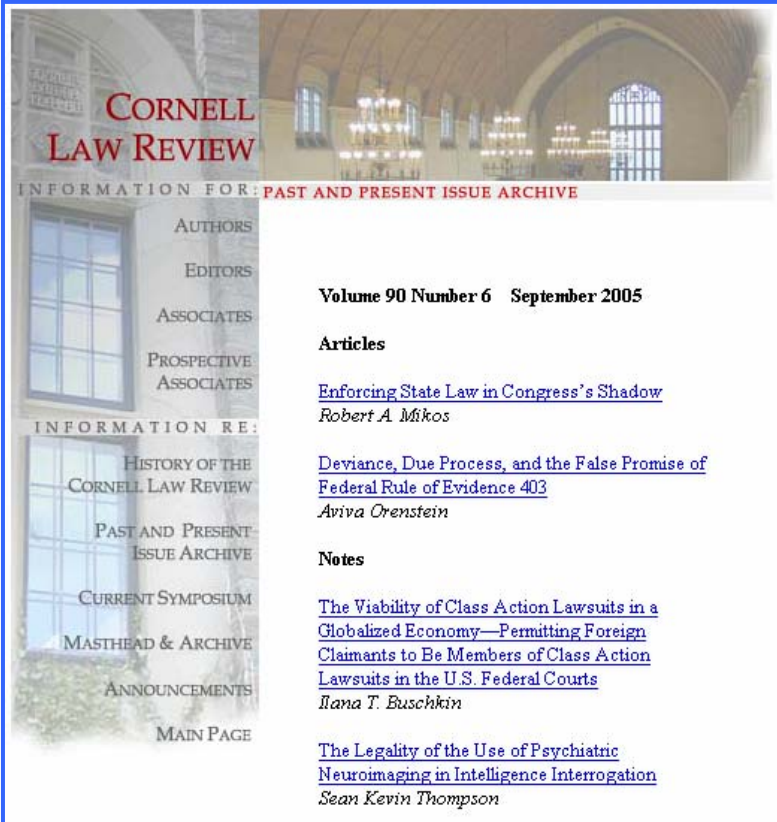


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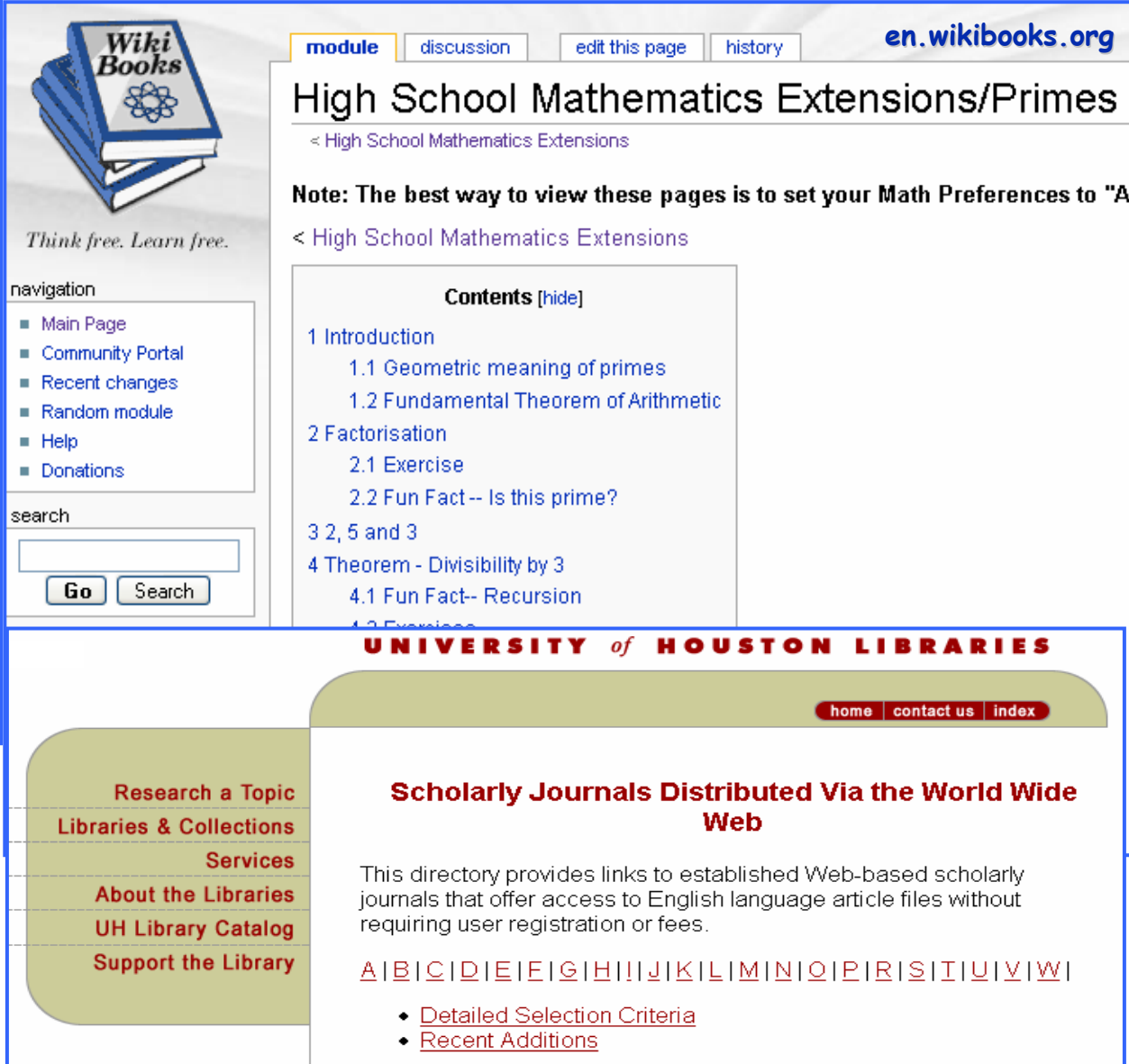
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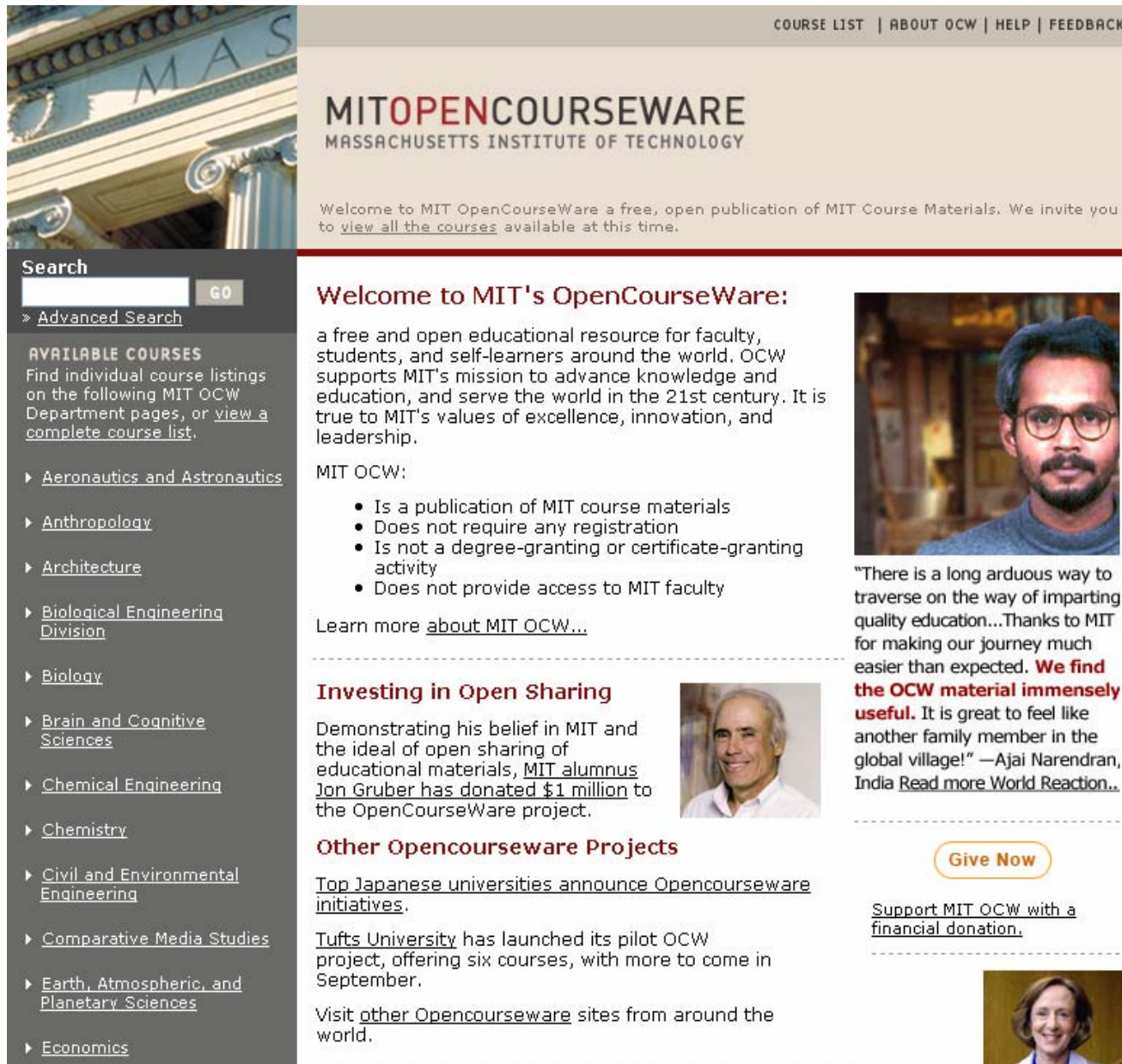
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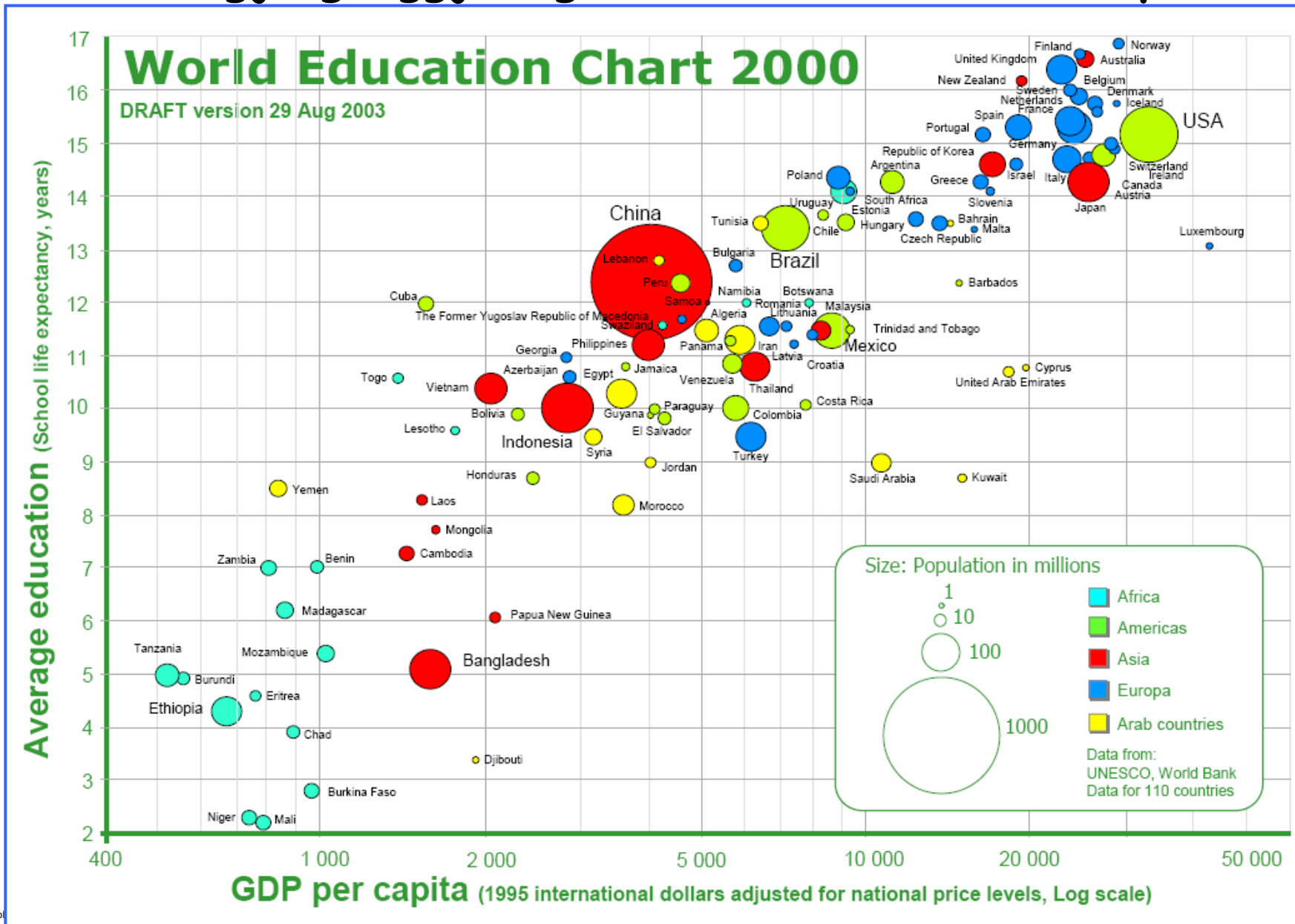
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