

How binary is our Future? - The Transformation of Man and Machine.

Agenda

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Digitalization

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Q&A

Questions!
Answers?

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Q&A

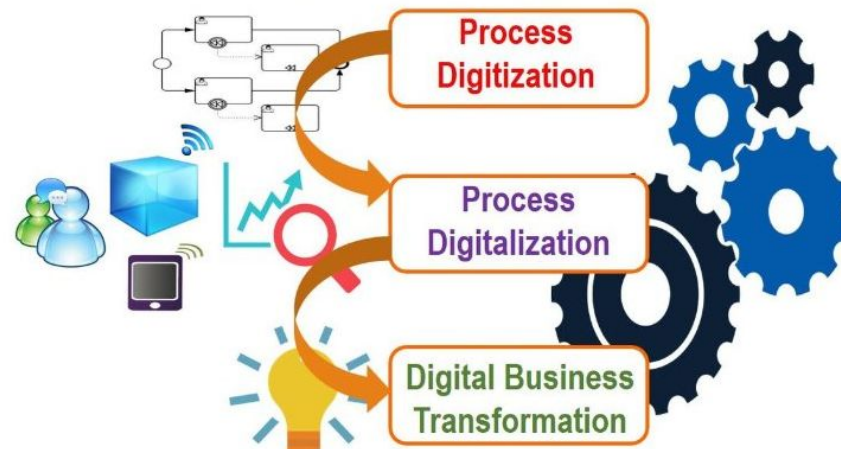
Questions!
Answers?

Digitization and Digitalization

“Customers want a quick and seamless digital experience, and they want it now ”

“Customers have been spoiled. Thanks to companies such as Amazon and Apple...”

“Digitization is the automation of existing manual and paper-based processes, enabled by the digitization of information; from an analogue to a digital format.”



"Digitization" vs "Digitalization" vs
"Digital Transformation"

Why?

Customer-Expectations:

- Quick delivery of products
- Swiftly services
- seamless user experience
- online accounts
- real-time reports

Need of Radical efficient business processes:

- Intuitive interfaces
- around-the-clock availability
- real-time fulfilment
- personalized treatment
- global consistency, and zero errors
- competitive prices because of lower costs
- better operational controls, and less risk.

Quelle:

<https://www.mckinsey.com/business-functions/digital-mckinsey/our-insights/accelerating-the-digitization-of-business-processes>

What is Digitization?

Digitization defined in the context of processes

In the context of 'physical information carriers', such as paper documents or analogue, printed images, we mainly **digitize by using document scanners** in business (*or simply scan or take a picture with your mobile*).

Digitization is the transformation from analogue to digital or digital representation of a physical item with the goal to digitize and automate processes or workflows.

What is Digitalization?

Digitalization means the **use of digital technologies and of data** (digitized and natively digital) in order to create revenue, improve business, replace/transform business processes (*not simply digitizing them*) and create an environment for digital business, whereby digital information is at the core.

Quelle:

<https://www.mckinsey.com/business-functions/digital-mckinsey/our-insights/accelerating-the-digitization-of-business-processes>

Digitization and Digitalization



Quelle: <https://www.i-scoop.eu/digitization-digitalization-digital-transformation-disruption/>

Digitalization leads to digital business, digital transformation requires digital business and digitization

- Reinvent entire business processes
 - Reducing documents
 - Automated decision making
 - Redesign of roles and structures
 - Data Models
 - Performance tracking
 - Training
- **Benefits**
 - Cutting the costs
 - Saving time
 - Automatic collect data
 - Process performance
 - Real time reports
 - Supply-chain-quality
 - Monitoring customer behaviour and feedback
 - Building in-house capabilities

Quelle: <https://www.i-scoop.eu/digitization-digitalization-digital-transformation-disruption/>



Six key steps to build a successful digital business according to Gartner – based on Gartner press release

SAP Leonardo



SAP Cloud Platform

Diese offene In-Memory-Cloud-Plattform ist Ihre Basis für schnelle Innovationen und bildet die Grundlage aller SAP-Leonardo-Technologien.

[SAP Cloud Platform >](#)



Internet der Dinge

IoT-Technologien verbinden Dinge mit Menschen und Prozessen und schöpfen die Vorteile des industriellen IoT und des Internet of Everything (IoE) aus.

[Internet der Dinge >](#)



Machine Learning

Profitieren Sie von Erkenntnissen, die mit künstlicher Intelligenz (Artificial Intelligence, AI) gewonnen werden, indem Sie leicht umsetzbare Funktionen für Machine Learning in Ihre Geschäftsprozesse einbinden.

[Machine Learning >](#)



Analytics

Gewinnen Sie mit Analyselösungen, die Sie für alle Bereiche einsetzen, geschäftsrelevante Erkenntnisse. Nutzen Sie diese Erkenntnisse zielführend für die Entwicklung neuer Prozesse und Anwendungen.

[Analytics >](#)



Design Thinking

Unsere Experten unterstützen Sie mit Design-Thinking-Services. Dazu zählen die Ideensammlung zur Entwicklung neuer Lösungen, Rapid Prototyping und die Entwicklung von Business Cases.

[Design Thinking >](#)



Big Data

Verknüpfen, verarbeiten, verwalten und speichern Sie mehr Daten als je zuvor und nutzen Sie sowohl strukturierte als auch unstrukturierte Daten.

[Big Data >](#)



Data Intelligence

Monetisieren Sie Ihre Daten und erschließen Sie neue Umsatzquellen, indem Sie Ihren Kunden Data-as-a-Service (DaaS) anbieten und auch unternehmensintern nutzen.

[Data Intelligence >](#)



Blockchain

Integrieren Sie zur Beschleunigung Ihrer Transformation Blockchain-Dienste in Ihre Anwendungen und gewinnen Sie so mehr Zuverlässigkeit, Transparenz und Sicherheit.

[Blockchain >](#)

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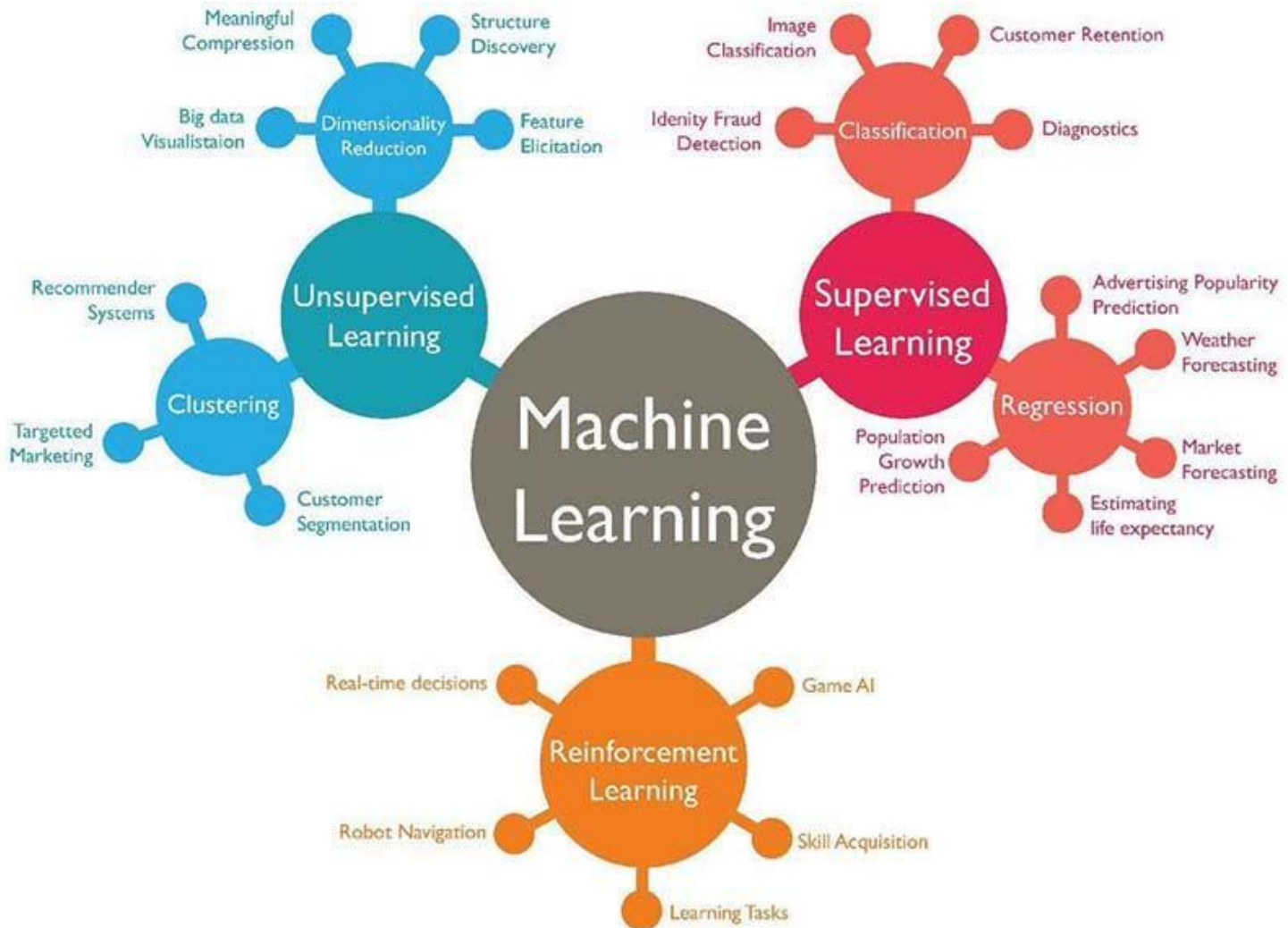
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Machine Learning



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_pILDol6X-Q
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TBF7EE2xnN4>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IS8T71kUgWo>

Machine Learning



Machine learning is a field of computer science that gives computers the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed. (1959 by Arthur Samuel)

Categorization of machine learning tasks

classification inputs are divided into two or more classes, and the learner must produce a model that assigns unseen inputs to one or more (**multi-label classification**) of these classes.

regression, also a supervised problem, the outputs are continuous rather than discrete.

clustering, a set of inputs is to be divided into groups. Unlike in classification, the groups are not known beforehand, making this typically an unsupervised task.

Density estimation finds the **distribution** of inputs in some space

Dimensionality reduction simplifies inputs by mapping them into a lower-dimensional space.

Topic modelling is a related problem, where a program is given a list of **human language** documents and is tasked to find out which documents cover similar topics

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What is Blockchain?

Blockchain is a distributed database that holds records of digital data or events in a way that makes them tamper-resistant. While many users may access, inspect, or add to the data, they can't change or delete it. The original information stays put, leaving a permanent and public information trail, or chain, of transactions.

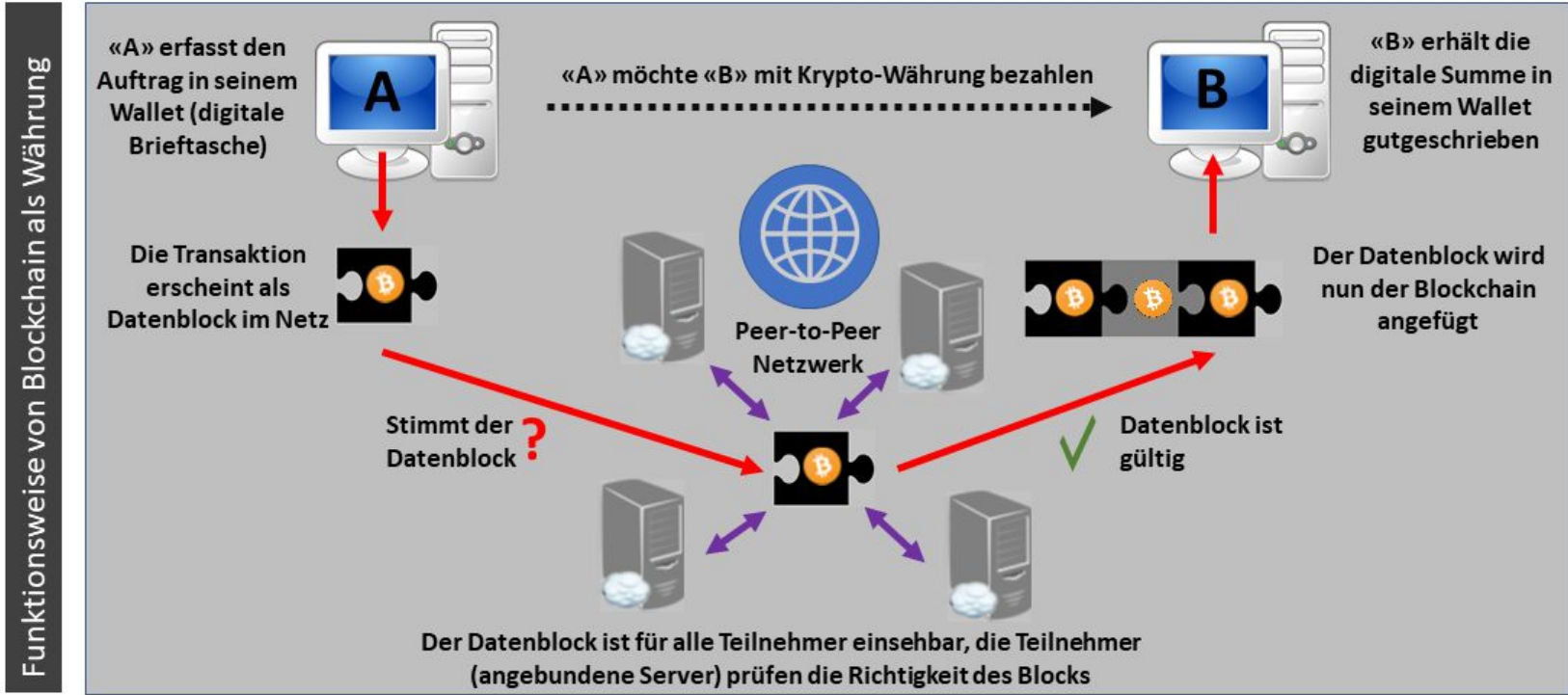
How will Blockchain Technology Affect the Supply Chain?

- blockchain technology allows us to more securely and transparently track all types of transactions
- Every time a product changes hands, the transaction could be documented
- creating a permanent history of a product, from manufacture to sale
- dramatically reduce time delays, added costs, and human error that plague transactions today.

- Recording the quantity and transfer of assets - like pallets, trailers, containers, etc. - as they move between supply chain nodes ([Talking Logistics](#))
- Tracking purchase orders, change orders, receipts, shipment notifications, or other trade-related documents
- Assigning or verifying certifications or certain properties of physical products; for example determining if a food product is organic or fair trade ([Provenance](#))
- Linking physical goods to serial numbers, bar codes, digital tags like RFID, etc.
- Sharing information about manufacturing process, assembly, delivery, and maintenance of products with suppliers and vendors

Quelle: <https://www.newsbtc.com/2018/01/14/blockchain-technology-is-changing-the-logistics-industry/>
http://www.supplychain247.com/article/why_blockchain_is_a_game_changer_for_the_supply_chain

Funktionsweise von Blockchain (Krypto-Wahrung)



Benefits in a Nutshell - blockchain's potential.

Regardless of the application, blockchain offers the following advantages:

- **Enhanced Transparency.**

Documenting a product's journey across the supply chain reveals its true origin and touchpoints, which increases trust and helps eliminate the bias found in today's opaque supply chains. Manufacturers can also reduce recalls by sharing logs with OEMs and regulators ([Talking Logistics](#)).

- **Greater Scalability.**

Virtually any number of participants, accessing from any number of touchpoints, is possible ([Forbes](#)).

- **Better Security.**

A shared, indelible ledger with codified rules could potentially eliminate the audits required by internal systems and processes ([Spend Matters](#)).

- **Increased Innovation.**

Opportunities abound to create new, specialized uses for the technology as a result of the decentralized architecture.

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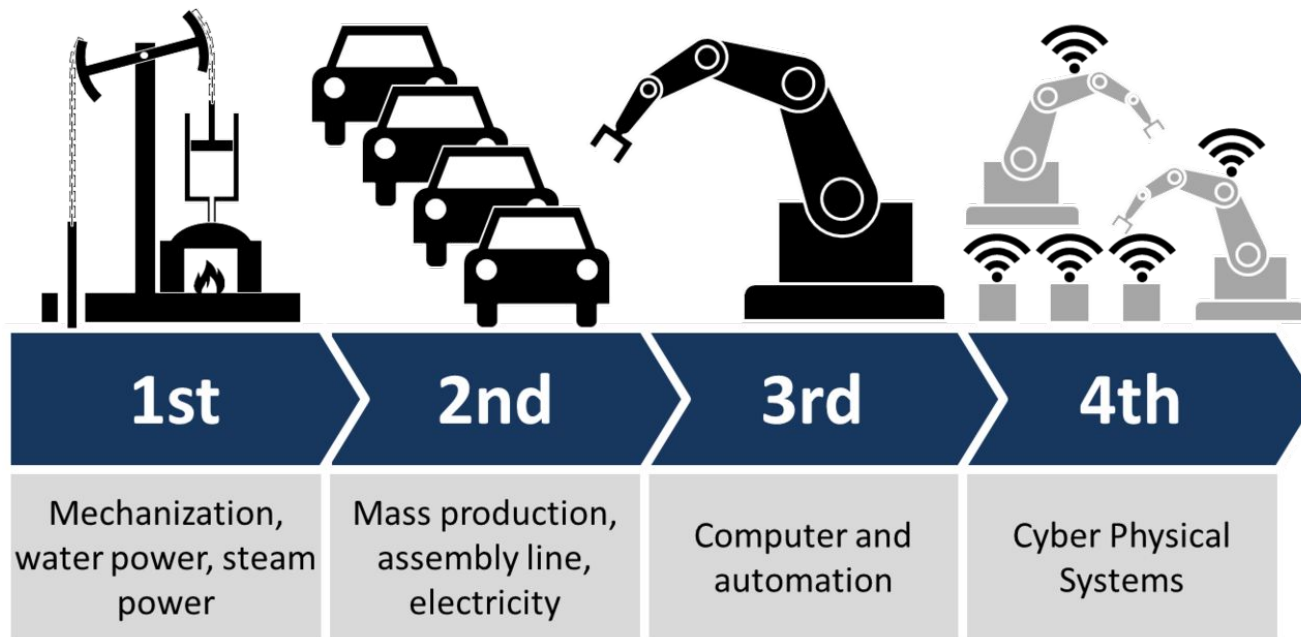
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Definition:

Industry 4.0 is a name for the current trend of automation and data exchange in manufacturing technologies. It includes cyber-physical systems, the Internet of things, cloud computing and cognitive computing. Industry 4.0 is commonly referred to as the fourth industrial revolution.

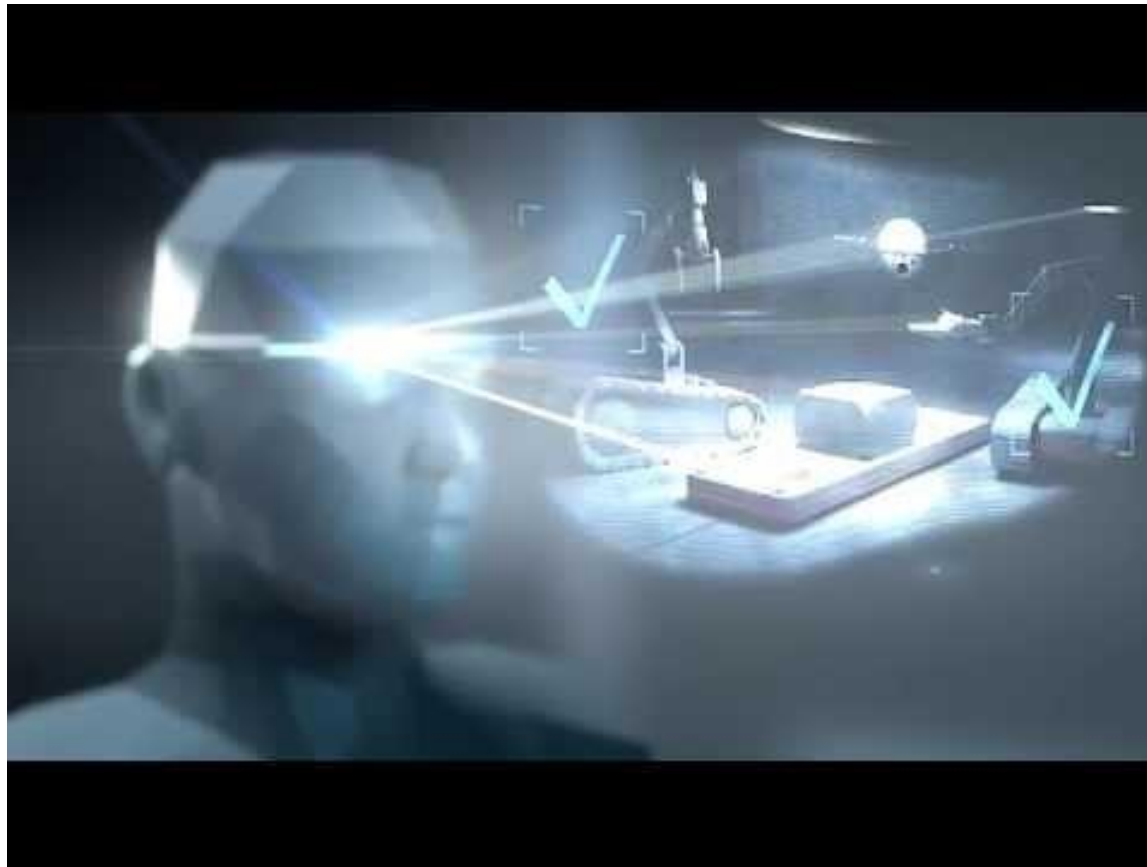


Quelle: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Industry_4.0

Industry 4.0

Deutsch: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ILkWFzdfpwY>

English: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MZkY9HNCiM0>



Technology Roadmap

From both strategic and technological perspectives, the Industry 4.0 roadmap visualizes every further step on the route towards an entirely digital enterprise. In order to achieve success in the digital transformation process, it is necessary to prepare the technology roadmap in the most accurate way.

Driven by:

- digital transformation in vertical/horizontal value chains and product/service offerings of the companies.

Required key technologies for Industry 4.0 transformation:

- internet of things
- machine learning
- cloud systems
- Data Intelligence
- Cybersecurity
- adaptive robotics
- Blockchain

Big data analytics consists of 6Cs in the integrated Industry 4.0 and cyber physical systems environment.

- Connection (sensor and networks)
- Cloud (computing and data on demand)
- Cyber (model & memory)
- Content/context (meaning and correlation)
- Community (sharing & collaboration)
- Customization (personalization and value)

Quelle: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Industry_4.0#Technology_Roadmap_for_Industry_4.0

Quelle: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Industry_4.0

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Thank you!

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