

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910814781903321
Autore	Barbaroux Pierre
Titolo	Knowledge management and innovation : interaction, collaboration, openness // Pierre Barbaroux, Amel Attour, Eric Schenk
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London, [England] ; ; Hoboken, New Jersey : , : ISTE : , : Wiley, , 2016 ©2016
ISBN	1-119-33021-1 1-119-33004-1
Edizione	[1st edition]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (135 p.)
Collana	Smart Innovation Set ; ; 6 THEi Wiley ebooks
Disciplina	658.4038
Soggetti	Knowledge management
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"Innovation, Entrepreneurship, Management Series"--Cover.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Title Page; Copyright; Contents; General Introduction: Knowledge Management at the Heart of Innovation; Aims of the publication; Outline of the plan; 1: Innovation Processes, Innovation Capabilities and Knowledge Management; 1.1. Does knowledge management improve the performance of innovating enterprises?; 1.1.1. Does empirical research confirm the existence of a connection between knowledge management and the performance of innovative enterprises?; 1.1.2. Beyond the enterprise: knowledge management, innovative territories and innovation projects 1.2. Innovation capability and knowledge management 1.2.1. The decomposition of innovation: invention and commercialization; 1.2.2. Innovation activities and aptitudes; 1.2.3. Dynamic capability and knowledge processes; 1.2.4. Innovation capability as dynamic capability rooted in the management of knowledge; 2: Knowledge Typology and Knowledge Processes at the Service of Innovation; 2.1. Knowledge generation; 2.1.1. Knowledge creation: a process of combination/recombination of background knowledge; 2.1.2. Absorption and integration of knowledge; 2.2. Knowledge application 2.2.1. Codification and personalization: two complementary strategies of knowledge alignment 2.2.2. The role of architectural knowledge in the process of knowledge alignment; 2.3. Knowledge valorization;

2.3.1. Patents: protection and knowledge management instruments;
2.3.2. Cooperation agreements: instruments of anticipation of knowledge management strategies; 3: Managing Knowledge to Innovate: Open and Distributed Innovation Models; 3.1. Open innovation; 3.1.1. The concept of open innovation; 3.1.2. The two facets of open innovation; 3.1.3. Open innovation modalities 3.1.4. The importance of intellectual protection 3.1.5. Advantages and drawbacks of open innovation; 3.1.6. Implementation of open innovation; 3.2. User innovation; 3.2.1. The concept of user innovation; 3.2.2. Lead users activities; 3.2.3. Competencies of user-innovators; 3.2.4. Implementation of user innovation; 3.2.4.1. Identification of lead users; 3.2.4.2. User toolkits; 3.3. Innovating with communities; 3.3.1. Social interactions and knowledge production within communities; 3.3.2. Communities in the firm: between governance and spontaneity 3.3.3. Innovating with external communities: the role of the middleground 3.4. Crowdsourcing; 3.4.1. A typology of crowdsourcing; 3.4.1.1. Simple task CS; 3.4.1.2. Creative production CS; 3.4.1.3. Problem-solving CS; 3.4.2. The relevance of crowdsourcing for innovation; 3.4.3. Crowdsourcing platforms; 3.4.4. Crowdsourcing and other open innovation models; General Conclusion: The Four Challenges of Knowledge Management at the Service of Innovation; Monitoring the internal and external environment; Selection of knowledge sources; Integration of knowledge sources
Implementation of the appropriation regime

Sommario/riassunto

This book explores the relationships between knowledge management (KM) processes and innovation management. The geographical extension of markets and intensification of competition have led firms to experiment with novel approaches to innovation. New organizational forms emerged in which firms collaborate with various stakeholders to create, absorb, integrate and protect knowledge. This book explores how knowledge management processes evolve with firms' implementation of interactive, collaborative and open innovation models and it identifies the various knowledge types and processes involved throughout the different phases of the innovation process. The authors provide operational typologies for understanding innovative firms' capabilities and knowledge management practices and also discuss the main properties of four models of interactive innovation, namely open innovation, user-centric innovation, community-based innovation and crowdsourcing.
