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Strategic goal controlling

Metrics for strategic goals

The company will define metrics that will be focused on controlling strategic goals. This is important for identifying if the chosen goals will lead to long-term growth and success or not. Certain strategic controls are required for analyzing the effectiveness of the strategy. In the absence of strategic control, the organization will fail to adapt to external changes that will be needed for immediate and corrective actions. Strategic controls inform planning and formation of technology that leads to business transformation. Changes in boundaries and relationship of organization with markets are considered.

I. Strategic controls for artificial intelligence

The two selected control strategies are; cause motion and systematic. They are classified as;

* Lacking additional information that is beyond problem definition.
* Identified search space for solution.
* Lack of information for determining preferences.
* Depth-Limited Search (DLS), Breadth First Search (BFS).

The components of DLS require the following actions

* When the initial state is identified as a goal state, the user must quit and return success.
* If failure is not reported following actions are required:

1. Generating successor E for the initial state. No more successor signals are identified.
2. The user will choose a success return when success is obtained.

The chosen strategy offers many benefits to the company such as BFS offers a systematic search strategy. All nodes at level n can be considered for reaching the final node. BFS ensures the provision of solution where there exists any. When many solutions exist the metric will help in choosing the one with the shortest path. However, there are also some disadvantages of the metric such as BFS stores many unwanted nodes in the memory that can cause a delay in finding the best solution. DFS also offer benefits such as low memory requirements compared to BFS. It doesn’t need to examine space for finding the right solution. Loop solution is considered to be a practical tool for assessing the outcome of strategic goals (SEJDIJA, 2016).

II. Strategic controls for location-based computing

Strategic control indicates texting, checking and verifying exercising restraint and direct influence in minimizing the severity of adverse situations. Inventory process and mechanism of control are examined for determining the success of the strategic goals. Control process will involve; understanding the influence, identifying function and focus, and performance across the boundary. Company's policies are considered for identifying what actions can be taken when adverse situation arise. The first step is to consider the design of market because information control has a significant influence on markets. The mechanisms that affect behavior are also examined. Regulations and deregulations influence the control system in the markets (Ugboro, Obeng, & Spann, 2011).

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|  | Boundaries | Relations | Markets |
| Understanding | Limitations of interpretation and constraints in scanning. | Measures shared by company resources | Values and goals shared by the manager |
| Influence | Limitations in communications | Defined terms and conditions | Supervision and governance |

Strategic controls focus on identifying internal and external sources that are not limited to traditional functions or planning. Adoption of high-capacity scanning such as electronic forms and use of machines will improve efficiency. Knowledge codification is used for ensuring the attainment of the strategic goal. Online distributed management will also be used for enhancing coordination and directing goals. New techniques will be adopted for improving the velocity and volume of information sharing. Information refineries, technologies and applications will be utilized for establishing effective coordination and controls. The significant potential is offered by each technology for catalyzing change in the organization. Strategic controls will focus on establishing effective coordination system that will eliminate delays in information transfer or appropriate actions.

References

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