

Research on the Realization Conditions of Enterprise Knowledge Transformation Based on Multiple Regression Analysis in Internet + Times

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Abstract: Knowledge management of enterprises is an inevitable requirement for enterprises to adapt to the competition in the era of knowledge economy. The transformation of knowledge is the key to knowledge management, which determines the cultivation and exertion of core competitiveness of enterprises. This paper takes the realization conditions of enterprise knowledge transformation as the object, investigates and studies the realization conditions of enterprise knowledge transformation, understands the status quo of the realization conditions of enterprise knowledge transformation, and proposes some specific countermeasures to solve the problem of enterprise knowledge conversion, and promotes the development of enterprise knowledge transformation. It is of great significance to analyze the impact factors of the realization conditions of enterprise knowledge transformation and find the most critical factors. Through the analysis of the literature related to enterprise knowledge conversion, the following five factors are related to organizational learning, team knowledge transfer, knowledge economy, social development and knowledge transfer cost. Finally, the correlation coefficients of organizational learning, team knowledge transfer, knowledge economy, social development, knowledge transfer cost and enterprise knowledge transfer realization conditions are: 0.451, 0.488, 0.492, 0.520, 0.688, indicating organizational learning, team knowledge transfer, and knowledge economy. There is a significant positive correlation between social development, knowledge transfer costs and the conditions for achieving enterprise knowledge transfer.

1. Introduction

"Internet +" is a new format of Internet development under Innovation 2.0. It is the evolution of the Internet form driven by Knowledge Society Innovation 2.0 and its new form of economic and social development^[1]. "Internet +" is the further practice of Internet thinking, promoting the continuous evolution of economic forms, thereby driving the vitality of social and economic entities and providing a broad network platform for reform, innovation and development. In layman's terms, "Internet +" is "Internet + various traditional industries", but this is not a simple addition of the two, but the use of information and communication technology and the Internet platform to allow the

Internet to deepen integration with traditional industries and create new ones. Develop ecology^[2].

2. Overview of enterprise knowledge transformation

Knowledge transfer is a term in the field of knowledge management. Yujiro Nobuyuki called the interaction and change between explicit knowledge and tacit knowledge called knowledge conversion, that is, knowledge transformation^[3]. He proposed that the transformation of knowledge should be through "Socialization (socialization: from tacit knowledge to tacit knowledge)", "Externalization (externalization: from tacit knowledge to explicit knowledge)", "Combination" Sexual knowledge to explicit knowledge), "Internalization (from explicit knowledge to tacit knowledge)" is completed by four processes, referred to as SECI. Common terms related to knowledge transfer include knowledge transfer, knowledge sharing, knowledge dissemination, and knowledge diffusion^[4].

3. Research hypothesis

H1: Organizational learning has a positive impact on the conditions for achieving enterprise knowledge transformation;

H2; team knowledge transfer has a positive impact on the conditions for enterprise knowledge transformation;

H3; the knowledge economy has a positive impact on the conditions for the realization of enterprise knowledge transformation;

H4; social development has a positive impact on the conditions for the realization of enterprise knowledge transfer;

H5; knowledge transfer cost has a positive impact on the conditions for enterprise knowledge transformation.

4. Empirical analysis

4.1. Data characterization statistics

Descriptive statistics and reliability and validity analysis of the data are required before the empirical analysis to ensure that the data is correct and lay the foundation for subsequent empirical analysis^[5].

Table 1 Descriptive statistics

	average value	standard deviation	Analysis of the number of cases
Organizational learning	3.658	.9370	300
Team knowledge transfer	3.684	.8635	300
Knowledge economy	3.531	1.0083	300
Social development	3.583	.9373	300
Knowledge transfer cost	3.658	.8838	300
Enterprise knowledge transformation realization conditions	2.697	.8606	300

4.2. Reliability and validity test

Reliability refers to the consistency, stability and reliability of the test results. Generally, the consistency of the test is expressed by internal consistency. The higher the reliability coefficient, the more consistent, stable and reliable the results of the test. Systematic errors have little effect on

reliability because systematic errors always affect the measured values in the same way and therefore do not cause inconsistencies. Conversely, random errors can lead to inconsistencies, which can reduce the reliability ,The overall reliability of the data is shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Overall reliability of the data

Cronbach's α	Standardized Cronbach's α
0.945	0.921

The α -coefficient coefficient of the overall cloned Bach coefficient of the data is $0.921 > 0.9$, indicating that the data reliability is better. According to Table 3, the alpha reliability coefficient of the pre-survey of each dimension of the data is greater than 0.8, indicating that the reliability of each dimension of the data is better. The KMO value of the independent variable is $0.901 > 0.7$, and the KMO value of the dependent variable is $0.828 > 0.8$. The validity is in accordance with the standard, indicating that the data has certain validity.

4.3. Regression analysis

The five factors of organizational learning, team knowledge transfer, knowledge economy, social development and knowledge transfer cost are taken as independent variables, and the enterprise knowledge transformation realization conditions are used as independent variables to construct multiple regression equations:

$$y = B_0 + B_1x_1 + B_2x_2 + B_3x_3 + B_4x_4 + B_5x_5 + \varepsilon$$

In the formula, B1/B2/B3/B4/B5 represent organizational learning, team knowledge transfer, knowledge economy, social development, knowledge transfer cost, and representative error items^[6-8].

Through the test results of various regression coefficients, it can be known that the standardized path coefficient between organizational learning and enterprise knowledge transformation realization conditions is 0.062, the critical ratio CR is $3.253 > 2.58$, and the P value is 0.050. The standardized path coefficient between team knowledge transfer and enterprise knowledge transformation implementation conditions is 0.029, the critical ratio CR is $3.652 > 2.58$, and the P value is 0.001. The standardized path coefficient between knowledge economy and enterprise knowledge transformation realization conditions is 0.052, the critical ratio CR is $3.652 > 2.58$, and the P value is 0.050. The standardized path coefficient between social development and enterprise knowledge transformation realization conditions is 0.029, the critical ratio CR is $3.659 > 2.58$, and the P value is 0.001. The standardized path coefficient between the knowledge transfer cost and the enterprise knowledge conversion realization condition is 0.034, the critical ratio CR is $3.651 > 2.58$, and the P value is 0.001. Therefore, the five path coefficients are significant, indicating that organizational learning, team knowledge transfer, knowledge economy, social development, and knowledge transfer costs have positive correlations on the conditions for enterprise knowledge transfer. See Table 3 for details.

Table 3 regression coefficient test results

EsCRimaCRe	Standardization coefficient	CR	P	F
1.552	.062	3.253	0.001	.781
.856	.029	3.652	0.001	.745
.673	.052	3.652	0.001	.790
.726	.029	3.659	0.05	.676
.833	.034	3.651	0.05	.745

5. Conclusion

This paper analyzes the impact factors of enterprise knowledge transformation implementation conditions and finds the most critical factors. Through the analysis of the literature related to cost and benefit, the following five factors are related to organizational learning, team knowledge transfer, knowledge economy, social development and knowledge transfer cost. Finally, the correlation coefficients of organizational learning, team knowledge transfer, knowledge economy, social development, knowledge transfer cost and enterprise knowledge transfer realization conditions are: 0.451, 0.488, 0.492, 0.520, 0.688, indicating organizational learning, team knowledge transfer, knowledge economy. There is a significant positive correlation between social development, knowledge transfer costs and the conditions for achieving enterprise knowledge transfer.

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