MIS (Management Information System)

Khatam Institute of higher Education

Session # 1



Course Description

- Instructor
 - Omid Fatahi Valilai, Ph.D. Industrial Engineering Department, Sharif University of Technology
 - Email: Fvalilai@sharif.edu, Tel: 021-6616-5706
- Class time

■ Tuesday 13:00~16:00

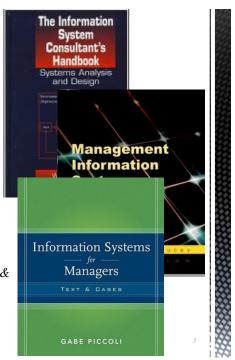
• Course evaluation

Mid-term (30%)
 Final exam (40%)
 Quiz (10%)
 Exercise (20%)

Course Description (Continued ...)

- *Mid-term session:*
 - 15th, Ordibehesht 1394
- Reference:
 - William S. Davis, David C. Yen, "The information system consultant's handbook: system analysis and design", 2010, Taylor and Francis
 - Terence Lucey; "Management Information Systems", 2004, Cengage Learning EMEA
 - Gabriele Piccoli; "Information systems for managers: texts & cases", 2007, John Wiley & Sons Inc

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Course Description (Continued...)

• Course Calendar:

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Course Description (Continued..)

- **Contents:**
 - Foundation of Information Systems (IS)

(1 session)

■ IS analysis and design

(2 session)

System analysis and design

(8 sessions)

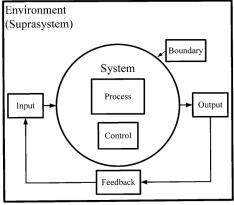
- Data Flow Diagram, ERD, Normalization, OO methods,
- Prototyping, RAD, requirement Specification
- IS implementation and deployments from strategic planning perspective (4 sessions)

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Foundation of Information Systems (IS)

- Data & Information:
 - Data is a raw fact and can take the form of a number or statement such as date or a measurement.
 - Information is the data which have been processed so that they are meaningful.
 - Information needs the process(es) which collect(s) data and subject them to transformation process.

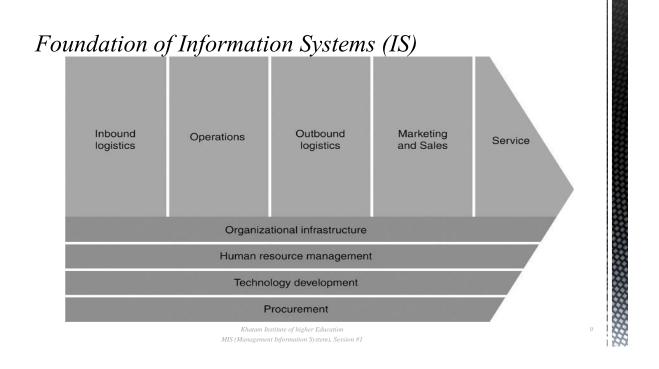
- *Information system (IS):*
 - is a set of hardware, software, data, human, and procedural components intended to provide the right data and information to the right person at the right time.

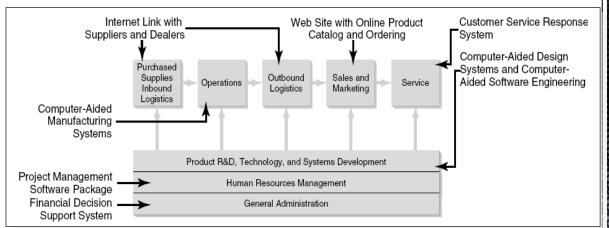


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Foundation of Information Systems (IS)

- *Information system (IS):*
 - Of the most important role of the Information systems is to provide information for management
 - This management enables decision making process which ensure that the organization is controlled
 - The organization will be in control if it is meeting the needs of the environment





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- Information systems may be divided into two categories of systems:
 - The Ones that support an organization's day-to-day business activities
 - Systems that support managerial decision making.

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Foundation of Information Systems (IS)

- Types of Information Systems (IS):
 - Transaction Processing System (TPS) or Operations Information Systems (OIS)
 - Management Information Systems (MIS)
 - Decision Support System (DSS)
 - Group Decision Support System (GDSS)
 - Executive Support Systems (ESS) or Executive Information System (EIS)

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- Transaction Processing System (TPS) or Operations Information Systems (OIS)
 - TPSs support the routine, day-to-day activities that occur in the normal course of business.
 - TPSs often perform activities related to customer contacts like order processing and invoicing.
 - The primary objective of any TPS is to capture, process, and store transactions and to produce a variety of documents related to routine business activities.
 - One objective of any TPS is error-free data input and processing.

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Foundation of Information Systems (IS)

- Management Information Systems (MIS)
 - Management information systems (MIS) can often give firms a competitive advantage by providing the right information to the right people in the right format and at the correct time.
 - The primary purpose of an MIS is to help an organization achieve its goals by providing managers with insight into the regular operations of the organization so that they can
 - Control,
 - Organize, and
 - Plan

more effectively and efficiently.

 MIS provides managers with information, typically in reports, that support effective decision making and provides feedback on daily operations

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- Management Information Systems (MIS) perform the following functions:
 - Provide reports with fixed and standard formats (hard-copy and soft-copy reports)
 - Use internal data stored in the computer system. MIS reports use primarily internal sources of data that are contained in computerized databases.
 - Allow end users to develop their own custom reports

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Foundation of Information Systems (IS)

- Management Information Systems (MIS) are used in processes like:
 - Financial Management Information Systems
 - Manufacturing Management Information Systems
 - Marketing Management Information Systems
 - Human resource Management Information Systems

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- *Decision Support System (DSS):*
 - Decision support systems offer the potential to generate higher profits, lower costs, and better products and services.
 - today's managers at all levels are faced with less structured, non routine problems, but the quantity and magnitude of these decisions increase as a manager rises higher in an organization.
 - A DSS gives the decision maker a great deal of flexibility in computer support for decision making.
 - What-if analysis
 - Goal-seeking analysis
 - Simulation

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- Decision Support System (DSS):
 - Group Decision Support Systems (GDSS)
 - A group decision support system (GDSS), also called group support system and computerized collaborative work system, consists of most of the elements in a DSS, plus GDSS software needed to provide effective support in group decision-making settings.
 - Many GDSSs allow anonymous input, where the person giving the input is not known to other group members.
 - One key characteristic of any GDSS is the ability to suppress or eliminate group behavior that is counterproductive or harmful to effective decision making.
 - GDSS software, often called groupware or workgroup software helps with joint work group scheduling, communication, and management.

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- *Decision Support System (DSS):*
 - Executive Support System (ESS) or Executive Information System (EIS)
 - ESS is a specialized DSS that includes all hardware, software, data, procedures, and people used to assist senior-level executives within the organization.
 - ESSs give top executives a means of tracking critical success factors.
 - ESSs are typically tailored to individual executives; DSSs are not tailored to particular users.
 - An ESS allows executives to drill down into the company to determine how certain data was produced.
 - ESSs also support strategic planning. Strategic planning involves determining long-term objectives by analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of the organization, predicting future trends, and projecting the development of new product lines.

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Foundation of Information Systems (IS)

- Hardware:
 - Hardware describes the physical components of a computer system which can be categorized as input devices, a central processing unit, internal and external memory and output devices.
 - Input devices are used to capture or enter data into the computer.
 - The central processing unit (CPU) performs processing by carrying out instructions given in the form of computer programs.
 - Internal memory is used as a temporary means of storage data and instructions while external memory provides a means of storing data and programs outside of the computer. Output devices translate the results of processing into a human-readable form.

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- Software:
 - Software can be defined as a series of detailed instructions that control the operation of a computer system and exists as programs which are developed by computer programmers.
 - Systems software: Systems software manages and controls the operation of the computer system as it performs tasks on behalf of the user. Systems software consists of three basic categories:
 - Operating systems,
 - Software development programs and
 - Utility programs.
 - Application software: Application software can be defined as a set of programs that enable users to perform specific information-processing activities. Application software can be divided into two broad categories:
 - General-purpose and
 - Application-specific.

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Foundation of Information Systems (IS)

- Database Systems:
 - A database is a collection of related files.
 - Databases can exist on paper, for example a telephone directory.
 - A computer-based database offers the advantage of powerful search facilities which can be used to locate and retrieve information.
 - An electronic database provides facilities for users to add, amend or delete records as required.
 - Indexing features mean that the same basic information can be stored under a number of different categories. This provides great flexibility and allows users to locate, retrieve and organize information as needed.

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- Database Systems:
 - The data in an electronic database is organized by fields and records.
 - A field is a single item of information, such as a name or a quantity.
 - A record is a collection of related fields and a table is a collection of related records.
- Database Software
 - The majority of database programs support the creation of relational databases containing several linked tables.
 - When using database software data is retrieved from a database using what is called a query.

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- Database Software
 - The majority of database programs make use of a special structured query language (SQL) in order to create queries.
 - Structured query language (SQL) provides a standardized method for retrieving information from databases.
 - SQL programs are created by producing a series of statements containing special key words.

- *Networks*:
 - A network is a combination of devices connected to each other through communication links to provide the channels for information to flow continuously between people.
 - Networks are important to an organization because they help a business connect with its customers, suppliers and collaborators
- *Network components:*
 - Servers
 - End-user computers or terminals
 - Telecommunications processors
 - Middleware

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Foundation of Information Systems (IS)

- *E-business*:
 - E-business involves several key activities including improving business processes, enhancing communications and providing the means to carry out business transactions securely.
 - E-business is part of a broader Internet economy which encompasses all of the activities involved in using the Internet for commerce.
 - The Internet economy is made up of the following layers:
 - Internet Infrastructure
 - Internet Applications Infrastructure
 - Internet Intermediaries
 - Internet Commerce

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- *E-Commerce*:
 - E-Commerce can be described as using technology to conduct business transactions, such as buying and selling goods and services.
 - E-Commerce encompasses a wide range of associated activities, such as after-sales support and even logistics.
 - *E-commerce activities can be broken down into five basic types:*
 - *B2B*
 - B2C
 - B2G
 - C2C
 - M-Commerce

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