

# Information Systems

Introduction and overview

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# Outline

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# Definitions

## Data

Raw facts such as an employee's name and number of hours worked in a week, inventory part numbers or sales orders.

## Information

A collection of facts organized in such a way that they have additional value beyond the value of the facts themselves.

### Data

\$35,000 12 Units  
\$12,000 J. Jones  
Western Region  
\$100,000 100 Units  
35 Units

Data  
Processing

### Information

Salesperson: J. Jones  
Sales Territory:  
Western Region  
Current Sales: 147  
Units = \$147,000

# Definitions

## Information Systems

An information system (IS) is typically considered to be a set of interrelated elements or components that collect (input), manipulate (processes), and disseminate (output) data and information and provide a feedback mechanism to meet an objective.

Open System

Close System

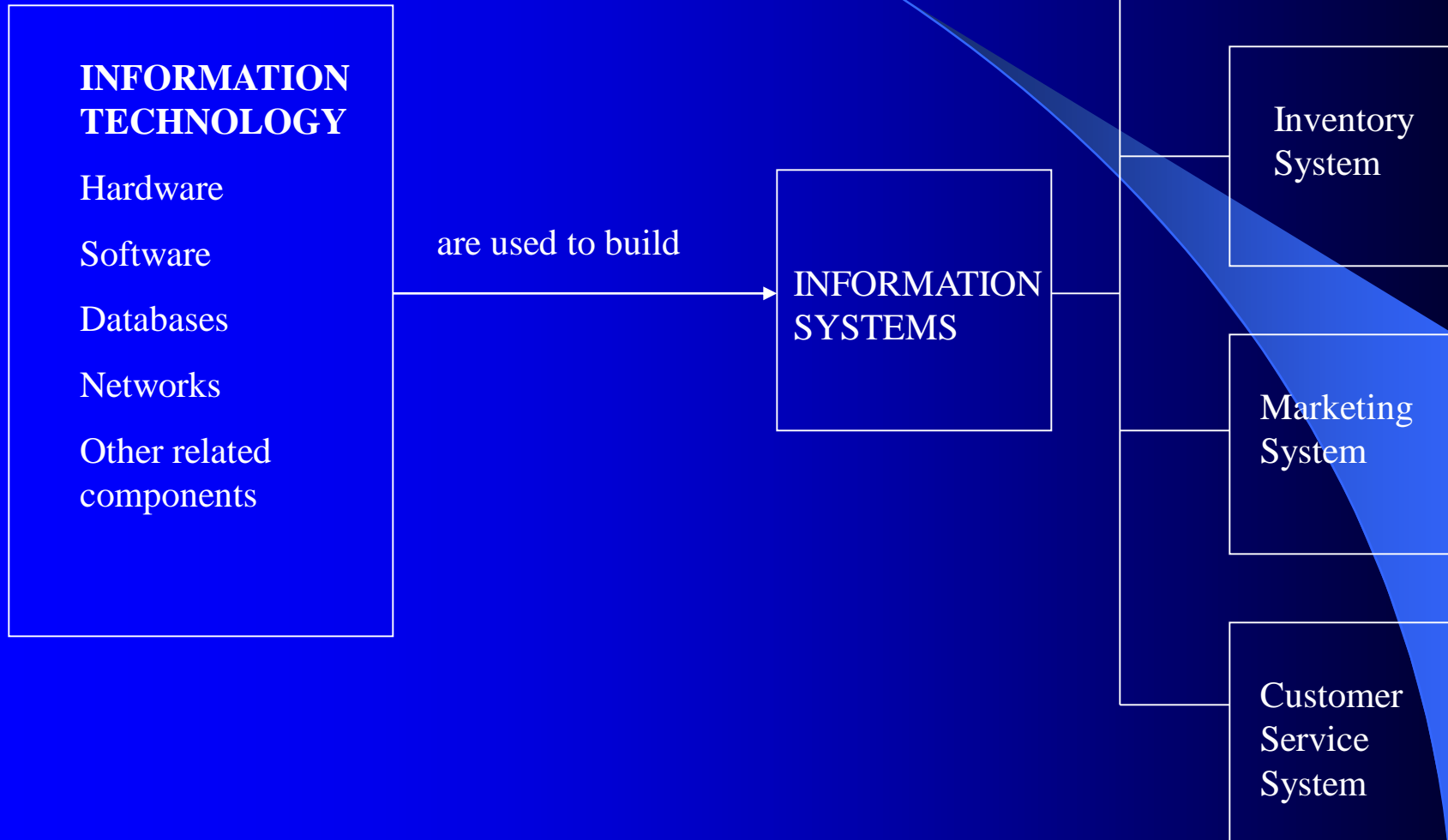


# Computer-based Information System

An Information System is an organized combination of people, hardware, software, communication networks and the data resources that collects, transforms and disseminates information in a organization.



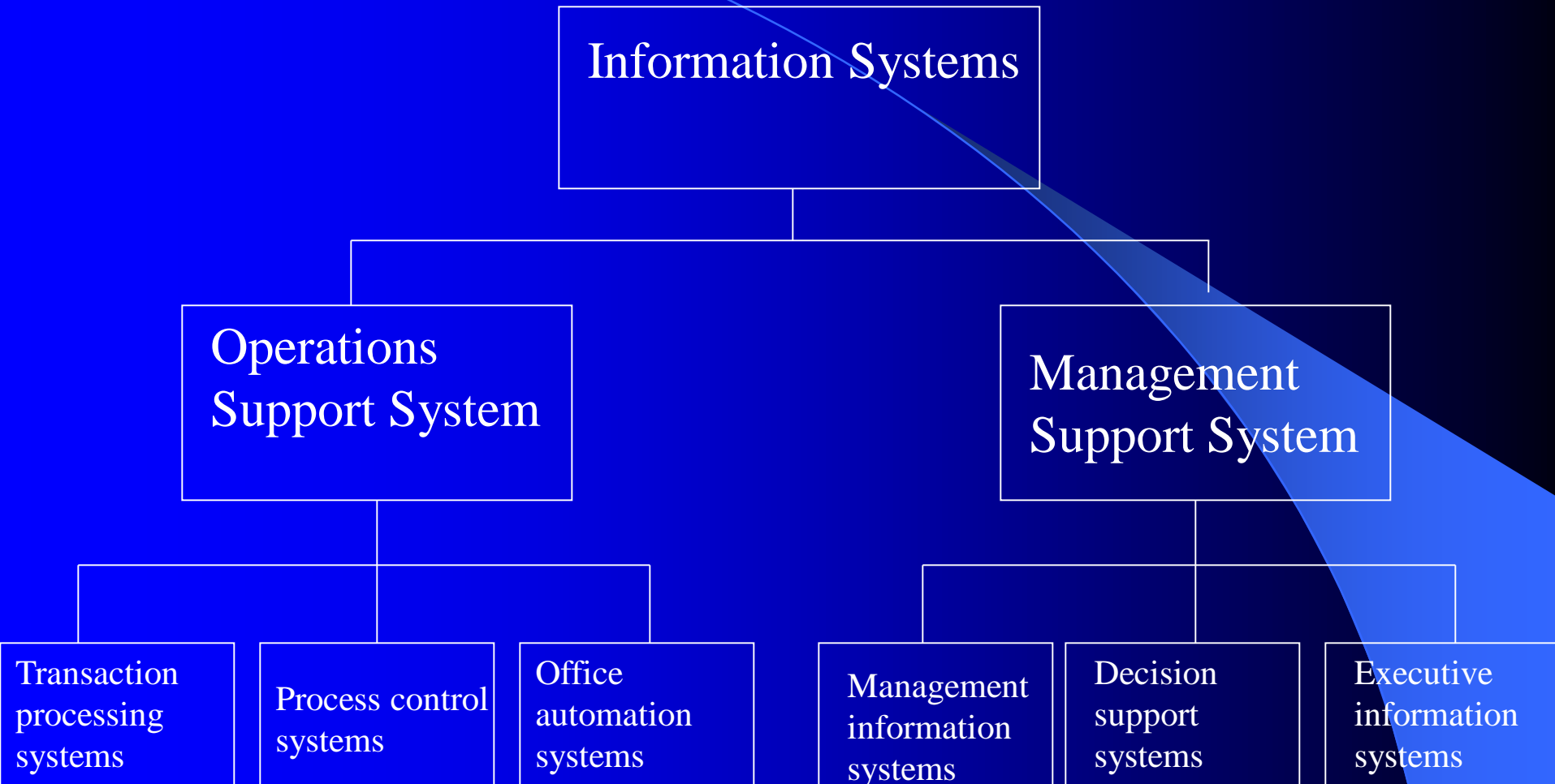
# IS Vs IT



# Expanding Roles of IS

- 1. Data Processing: 1950s-1960s**
- 2. Management Reporting: 1960s-1970s**
- 3. Decision support: 1970s-1980s**
- 4. Strategic and End User Support: 1980s-1990s**
- 5. Global Internetworking: 1990s-2000s**

# Classification of IS





**1. Operations support systems** process data generated by business operations

Major categories are:

- i) Transaction processing systems
- ii) Process control systems
- iii) Office automation systems

**2. Management Support Systems** provide information and support needed for effective decision making by managers

Major categories are

- i) Management Information System
- ii) Decision Support Systems
- iii) Executive Information System

# 1. Operations Support System

## i) Transaction processing systems

- Process business exchanges
- Maintain records about the exchanges
- Handle routine, yet critical, tasks
- Perform simple calculations

ii) **Process control systems** monitor and control industrial processes.

iii) **Office automation systems** automate office procedures and enhance office communications and productivity.

**2. Management support systems** provide information and support needed for effective decision making by managers

Major categories are:

**i) Management information systems**

- ❖ Routine information for routine decisions
- ❖ Operational efficiency
- ❖ Use transaction data as main input
- ❖ Databases integrate MIS in different functional areas

## **ii) Decision Support System**

- Interactive support for non-routine decisions or problems
- End-users are more involved in creating a DSS than an MIS

## **iii) Executive information systems**

provide critical information tailored to the information needs of executives

## **Other categories**

**a) Expert systems**

**b) End user computing systems**

**c) Business information systems**

**d) Strategic information systems**

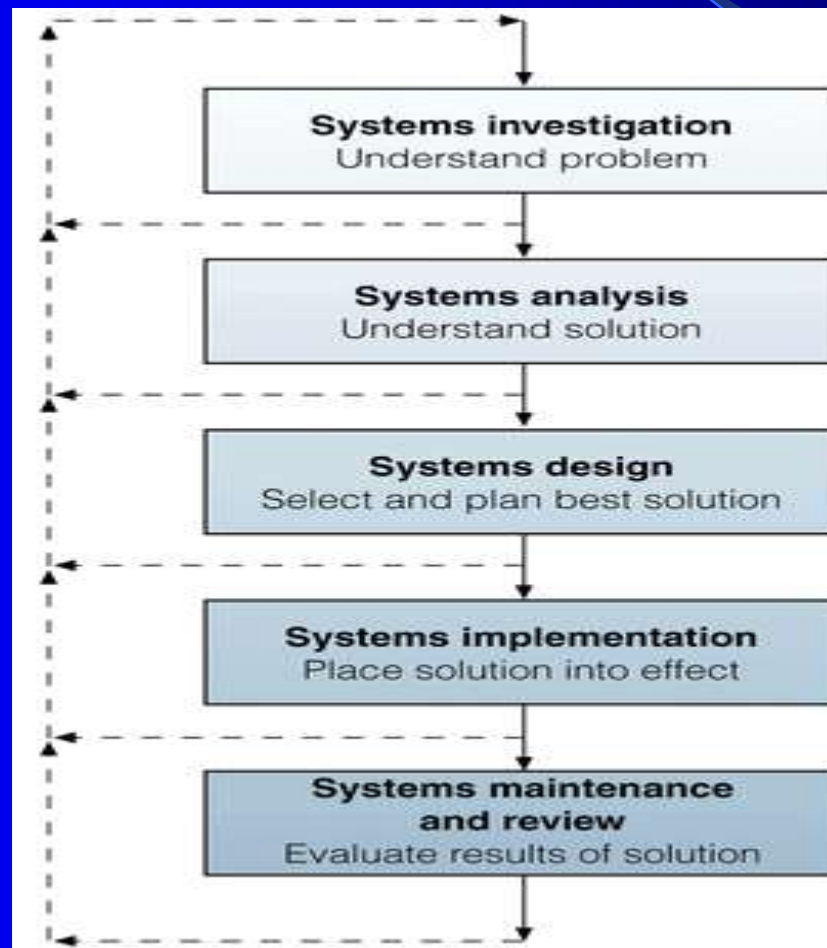
a) Expert Systems are knowledge-based systems that provides expert advice and act as expert consultants to the users

b) End user computing systems support the direct, hands on use of computers by end users for operational and managerial applications

c) Business information systems support the operational and managerial applications of the basic business functions of a firm

d) Strategic information systems provide a firm which strategic products, services, and capabilities for competitive advantage

# Information Systems Development



# IS as Discipline

IS is an interdisciplinary field influenced by Computer Science, Political Science, Psychology, Operations Research, Linguistics, Sociology, and Organizational Theory.

# Challenges

1. Workforce downsizing
2. Information overload
3. Employee mistrust
4. Difficult to built
5. Security breaches



# Opportunities

1. Enhanced global competitiveness
2. Capture market opportunities
3. Support corporate strategy
4. Enhance worker productivity
5. Improve quality of goods and services

# Conclusion

Information Systems are indispensable to the business, industry, academia and any organization to meet the future challenges