IIB2314: Introduction to Management of Information Systems

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IIB 2314 introduction to management of information systems

- Class rules:
 - Attendance
 - Classroom etiquette
 - International course
 - Responsibility and honesty
 - Assignment
 - Grading
 - My expectation for the students
 - Any suggestion

Information age

- Information technology is shown as a key enabler to help organizations operate successfully in highly competitive environments
- correlation between business and technology
- IT roles in supporting and implementing enterprise-wide initiatives and global business strategies
- Security and privacy

Core drivers of information age

- Data: raw facts that describe the characteristics of an event or object.
- Information: data converted into a meaningful and useful context
 - Variable: a data characteristic that stands for a value that changes or varies over time
- Business intelligence (BI): information collected from multiple sources that analyzes patterns, trends, and relationships for strategic decision making

Core drivers of information age (cont')

- Predict the situation from various variables and information then conduct strategies based on them
- Knowledge: the skills, experience, and expertise, coupled with information and intelligence, that creates a person's intellectual resources
 - Knowledge worker: individuals valued for their ability to interpret and analyze information

Department and functional area

- Accounting
 - Records, measures, and reports monetary transactions
- Finance
 - Deals with strategic financial issues including money, banking, credit investments and assets
- Human Resources
 - Maintains polices, plans and procedures for the effective management of employees
- Marketing
 - Supports sales by planning, pricing, and promoting goods or services
- Operations management
 - Manages the process of converting or transforming or resources into goods or services
- Sales
 - Performs the function of selling goods or services
- How these departments interrelated ?

Management information systems (MIS)

- System: a collection of parts that link to achieve a common purpose
- Product and service
- Systems thinking: a way of monitoring the entire system by viewing multiple inputs being processed or transformed to produce outputs while continuously gathering feedback on each part
 Input, process, output and feedback
- MIS is a business function (like accounting or human resource) which moves information about people, products and processes across the company to facilitate decision making problem solving

Today's assignment