

e-Lecture
On
Management Information System
for
B.Sc. Fourth Semester
Paper code: 402

Dr. Rajesh Kumar Goutam
Assistant Professor
Department of Computer Science
University of Lucknow

What is MIS

- Information system is defined as a collection of elements that capture data and convert it in information and disseminate to the decision-makers in an organization.
- A management information system (MIS) is an information system used for decision-making, and for the coordination, control, analysis, and visualization of information in an organization.
- A Management Information System is a set of combined procedures that gathers and produces reliable, relevant, and properly organized data that supports the decision making process of an organization. To sum up, it is a group of processes through which data is obtained, sorted, and displayed in a useful way for decision-making purposes.
- Management Information Systems are very useful tools for the purpose of reviewing and controlling company's operations.

MIS Characteristics

- The MIS integrates the information flow between different functional areas.
- MIS caters to the information needs of all levels of management
- **The main characteristics of the management information system are :**
- MIS is flexible and can be adapted to the changing needs of the organization.
- MIS uses an integrated database and supports a variety of functional areas.
- MIS supports the data processing functions of transaction handling and record keeping.
- MIS provides operational, tactical and strategic levels of the organization with structured information.

Information Concerns with

- Right Information
- To right person
- At right place
- At right time
- In right form
- At right Cost

Levels of Management



Information System

- An information system (IS) can be any organized combination of people, hardware, software, communications networks, data resources, and policies and procedures that stores, retrieves, transforms, and disseminates information in an organization.
- People rely on modern information systems to communicate with one another using a variety of physical devices (hardware), information processing instructions and procedures (software), communications channels (networks), and stored data (data resources).

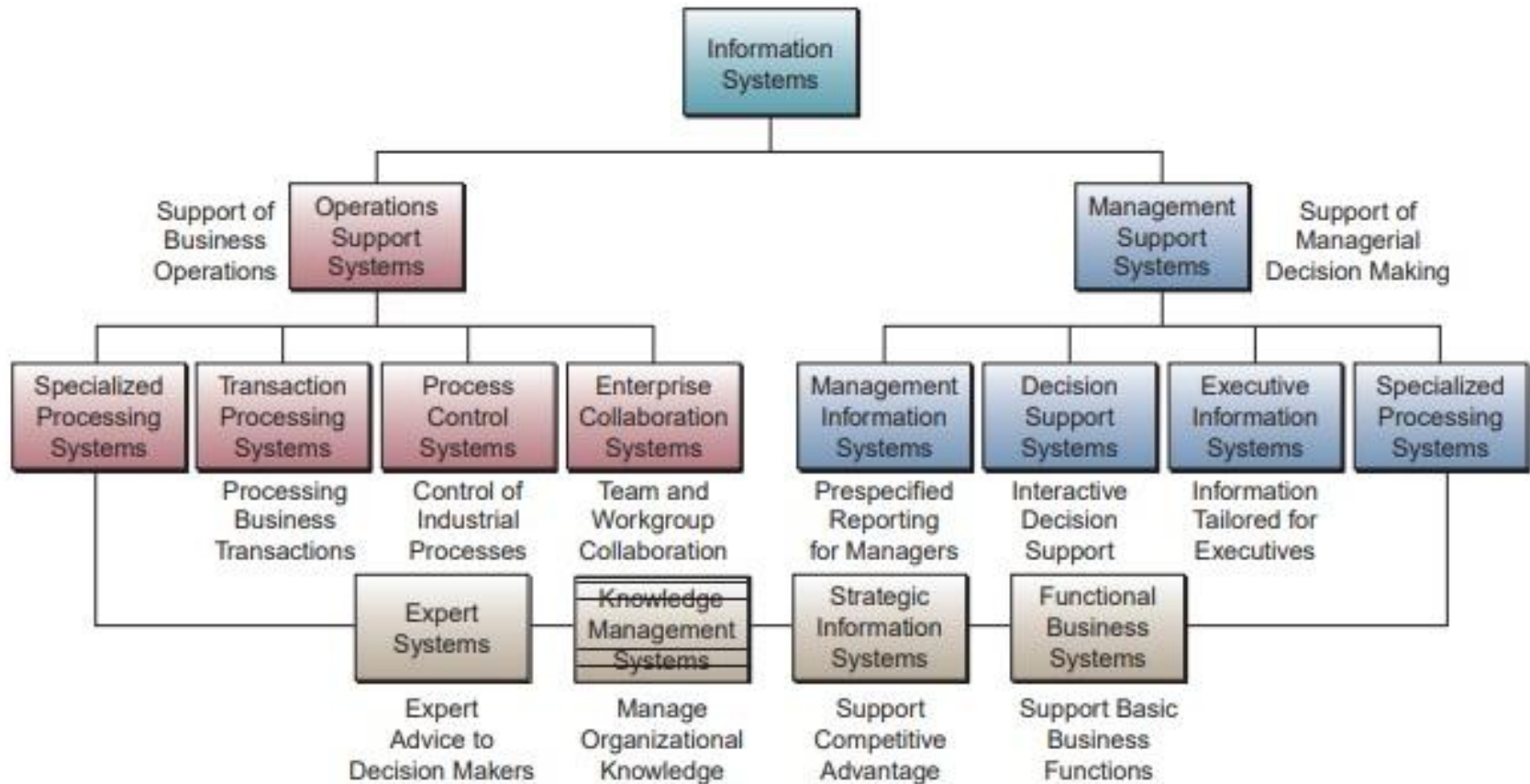
Role of Information System

Three vital roles that information systems can perform for business enterprise:

- Support of business processes and operations.
- Support of decision making by employees and managers.
- Support of strategies for competitive advantage.



Information System Classification



OSS Vs MSS

Operations Support Systems

- **Transaction processing systems.** Process data resulting from business transactions, update operational databases, and produce business documents. Examples: sales and inventory processing and accounting systems.
- **Process control systems.** Monitor and control industrial processes. Examples: petroleum refining, power generation, and steel production systems.
- **Enterprise collaboration systems.** Support team, workgroup, and enterprise communications and collaborations. Examples: e-mail, chat, and videoconferencing groupware systems.

Management Support Systems

- **Management information systems.** Provide information in the form of prespecified reports and displays to support business decision making. Examples: sales analysis, production performance, and cost trend reporting systems.
- **Decision support systems.** Provide interactive ad hoc support for the decision-making processes of managers and other business professionals. Examples: product pricing, profitability forecasting, and risk analysis systems.
- **Executive information systems.** Provide critical information from MIS, DSS, and other sources tailored to the information needs of executives. Examples: systems for easy access to analyses of business performance, actions of competitors, and economic developments to support strategic planning.

Information System Functions

The information systems function represents:

- A major functional area of business equally as important to business success as the functions of accounting, finance, operations management, marketing, and human resource management.
- An important contributor to operational efficiency, employee productivity and morale, and customer service and satisfaction.
- A recognized source of value to the firm.
- A major source of information and support needed to promote effective decision making by managers and business professionals.
- A vital ingredient in developing competitive products and services that give an organization a strategic advantage in the global marketplace.
- A dynamic, rewarding, and challenging career opportunity for millions of men and women.
- A key component of the resources, infrastructure, and capabilities of today's networked business enterprises.
- A strategic resource.

About System

A system is defined as a set of interrelated components, with a clearly defined boundary, working together to achieve a common set of objectives by accepting inputs and producing outputs in an organized transformation process

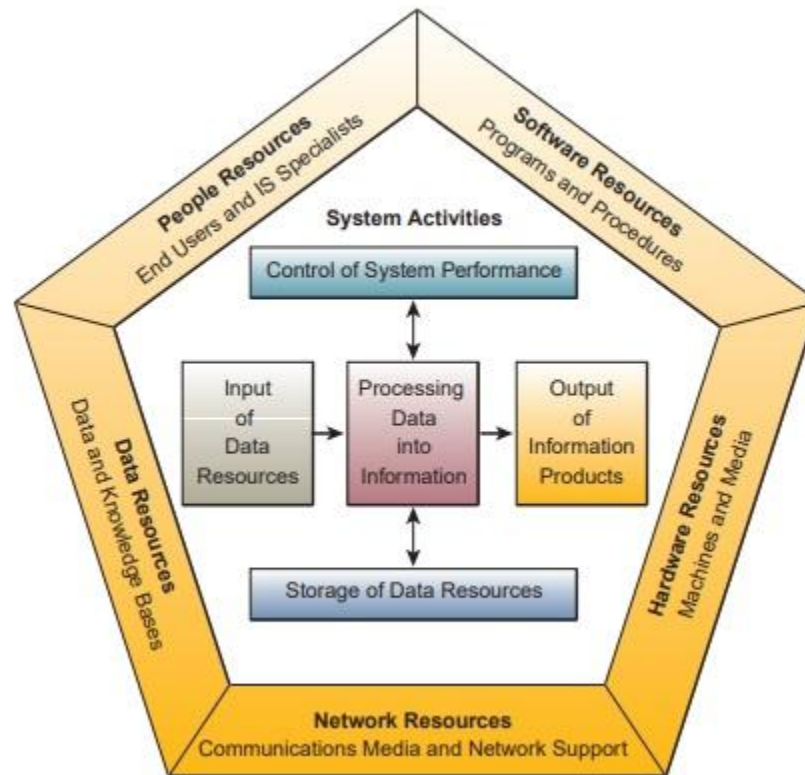
Systems have three basic functions:

- **Input** involves capturing and assembling elements that enter the system to be processed. For example, raw materials, energy, data, and human effort must be secured and organized for processing.
- **Processing** involves transformation processes that convert input into output. Examples are manufacturing processes, the human breathing process, or mathematical calculations.
- **Output** involves transferring elements that have been produced by a transformation process to their ultimate destination. For example, finished products, human services, and management information must be transmitted to their human users.

System Have

- Input
- Processing
- Output
- Feedback
- Control

System Activities



Information System Resources

Information System Resources and Products
People Resources Specialists—systems analysts, software developers, systems operators. End Users—anyone else who uses information systems.
Hardware Resources Machines—computers, video monitors, magnetic disk drives, printers, optical scanners. Media—floppy disks, magnetic tape, optical disks, plastic cards, paper forms.
Software Resources Programs—operating system programs, spreadsheet programs, word processing programs, payroll programs. Procedures—data entry procedures, error correction procedures, paycheck distribution procedures.
Data Resources Product descriptions, customer records, employee files, inventory databases.
Network Resources Communications media, communications processors, network access, control software.
Information Products Management reports and business documents using text and graphics displays, audio responses, and paper forms.

Thanks

Dear Students

If you have queries, Please feel free to contact me at

e-Mail: rajeshgoutam82@gmail.com

Mobile No: 9453838526