

Information System (IS)

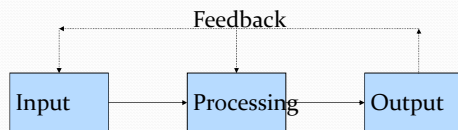
- Introduction
- Manual vs. Computerized Systems
- Parts of a CBIS

Introduction

- Definition
 - A set of interrelated elements or components that collect (input), manipulate (process), and disseminate (output) data and information and
 - provide a feedback mechanism to meet an objective

Introduction

- Schematic model of an information system



Input, Processing, Output,

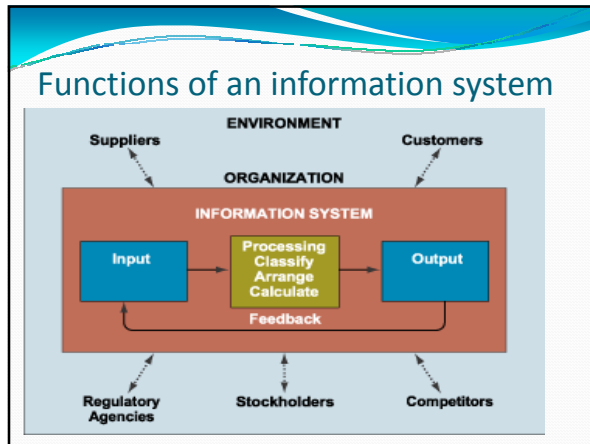
- Input
 - The activity of gathering and capturing data
 - Whatever goes into the computer
- Processing
 - Converting or transforming data into useful outputs

Input, Processing, Output

- Output
 - Useful information, usually in the form of documents and/or reports
 - Anything that comes out of a computer

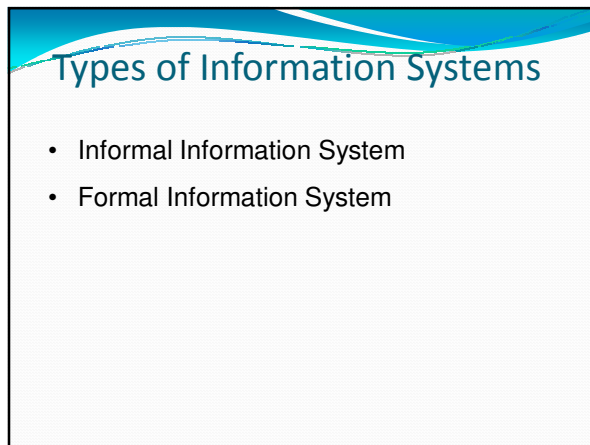
Feedback

- Feedback
 - Output that is used to make changes to input or processing activities
- Forecasting
 - A proactive approach to feedback
 - Use for estimating future sales or inventory needs



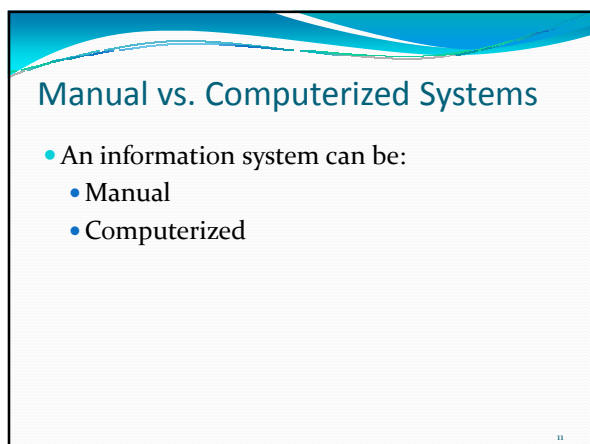
Functions of an information system

- An information system contains information about an organization and its surrounding environment.
- Environmental factors such as customers, suppliers, competitors, stockholders, and regulatory agencies interact with the organization and its information systems



Formal Information systems

- They rest on accepted and fixed definitions of data and procedures for collecting, storing, processing, disseminating, and using these data.
- Informal information systems (such as office gossip networks) rely, by contrast, on unstated rules of behavior.
- There is no agreement on what is information, or on how it will be stored and processed.



Manual vs. Computerized Systems

- Manual systems are still widely used
 - E.g., some investment analysts manual draw charts and trend lines to assist them in making investment decisions

Computer-based Information Systems

- A CBIS is composed of...
 - Hardware
 - Software
 - Databases
 - Telecommunications
 - People
 - Procedures
- Together they are...
 - Configured to collect, manipulate, store, and process data into information

Technology Infrastructure

- Another term for CBIS
- Consists of the shared information system (IS) resources that form the foundation of the information system

Computer-Based Information Systems



Figure 1.6
The Components of a
Computer-Based Information
System

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Hardware

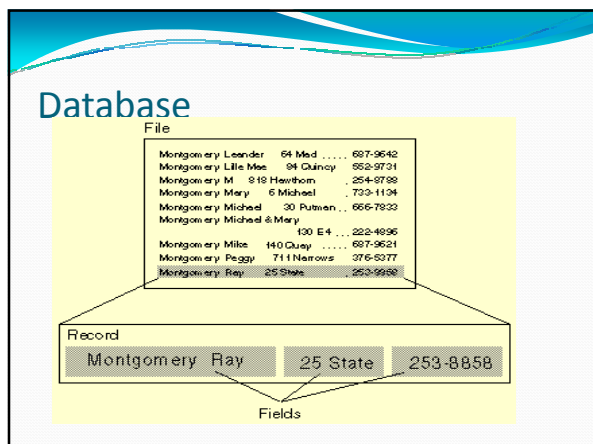
- Hardware
 - Computer equipment used to perform input, processing, and output activities
 - The objects that you can actually touch, like disks, disk drives, display screens, keyboards, printers, boards, and chips.

Software

- Software
 - Computer programs that govern/determine/control the operation of the computer
 - Computer instructions or data

Database

- Database
 - An organized collection of facts and information
 - A collection of information organized in such a way that a computer program can quickly select desired pieces of data



Telecommunications

- Telecommunications
 - The electronic transmission of signals for communications; enables organizations to link computer systems into effective networks
 - Refers to all types of data transmission, from voice to video

Networks

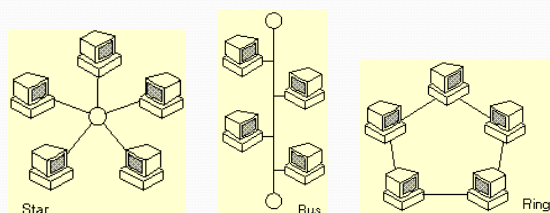
- Network
 - Used to connect computers and computer equipment in a building, around the country, across the world, to enable electronic communications
 - A group of two or more computer systems linked together

Network

There are many types of computer networks, including:

- **local-area networks (LANs)** : The computers are geographically close together (that is, in the same building).
- **wide-area networks (WANs)** : The computers are farther apart and are connected by telephone lines or radio waves.

Network



Internet and Intranet

- Internet
 - The world's largest telecommunications network
 - A network of networks
 - Free exchange of information
 - A global network connecting millions of computers

Internet and Intranet

- Intranet
 - A network that uses Internet technology within an organization
 - A network belonging to an organization

People and Procedures

- People
 - The most important element in most computer-based information systems
 - Includes people who manage, run, program, and maintain the system
 - E.g., IT professionals (you!)
- Procedures
 - Includes the strategies, policies, methods, and rules for using the CBIS