GROUP ASSIGNMENT

2024

Faculty of Accounting and Informatics

Department of Information Systems

Qualification Code: DICTBA

Subject: Business Information System

Subject code:BISP201

GROUP MEMBERS

STUDENT NUMBER	INITIALS
22205293	S.A NDLOVU
22340075	P.N SIBISI
22383791	L DZANIBE
22220140	S MDLETSHE
22371333	S.M SIBIYA

WHAT IS BUSINESS INFORMATION SYSTEM ?

AUDIENCE

Students: : Those studying business, information technology, or related fields who need a foundational understanding of business information systems.

IT professionals: Individuals working in information technology who want to understand how information systems are applied in business settings.

PURPOSE OF BUSINESS INFORMATION SYSTEM

. Support operational efficiency

. Facilitate decision-making

. Enhance strategic planning

. Improve communication and collaboration

. Provide data analysis and reporting capabilities

COMMON EXAMPLES OF BUSINESS INFORMATION SYSTEM

. Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems

. Customer Relationship Management (CRM) systems

. Supply Chain Management (SCM) systems

. Business Intelligence (BI) systems

. Database Management Systems (DBMS)

Components of Business Information Systems

Hardware: This comprises the physical equipment necessary for processing and storing data, such as servers, computers, networking devices, and peripherals.

Software: BIS relies on software applications tailored to specific business functions, such as Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems, Customer Relationship Management (CRM) software, and Business Intelligence (BI) tools.

Data: Data is the lifeblood of any BIS. It includes structured data from databases, unstructured data from documents and multimedia, and semi-structured data from sources like XML files. Effective data management ensures accurate, timely, and relevant information for decision-making.

Processes: BIS encompasses the workflows and procedures that govern how information is captured, processed, stored, and disseminated throughout the organization. Process automation plays a vital role in optimizing efficiency and reducing manual errors.

People: Human capital is integral to the success of a BIS. From end-users who input data and utilize system functionalities to IT professionals who develop, maintain, and support the infrastructure, every individual plays a crucial role in the ecosystem.

Functions and Benefits of Business Information Systems:

Data Management: BIS facilitates the collection, storage, retrieval, and manipulation of data from various sources. This ensures data consistency, integrity, and security while enabling efficient access for decision-making purposes.

Decision Support: Through advanced analytics and reporting capabilities, BIS provides decision-makers with valuable insights into business performance, market behaviour strategic planning.

Process Optimization: By automating repetitive tasks, streamlining workflows, and eliminating bottlenecks, BIS enhances operational efficiency and productivity. It reduces manual errors, accelerates task completion, and enables real-time monitoring of business processes.

Communication: BIS facilitates seamless communication and collaboration across departments and geographic locations. Whether through email, instant messaging, video conferencing, or collaborative platforms, it fosters effective information sharing and teamwork.

Competitive Advantage: In today's competitive landscape, organizations that leverage BIS effectively gain a significant competitive advantage. They can respond quickly to market changes, anticipate customer needs, and innovate more rapidly than their counterparts.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Project management is the implementation of knowledge, skills, tools and techniques to project activities to meet project requirements.

Role of project management in Information systems:

Development and delivery of quality information systems

Recently, authorities such as IS have noticed the importance of project management skills for IS and management professionals involved in the IS projects

Lifecycle of an IS project

-initiating

-planning

-developing

-implementing

-closing

 The principles of project management and tools are essential for the design, development and implementation of IS projects. The management of an IS project requires additional knowledge and abilities that are expected of IS professionals.

REFERENCE

-Avison,D.,& Fitzgerald, G. (2006). Information systems development:Methodologies,techniques and tools (4th ed.).Maidenhead,UK:McGraw-Hill

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