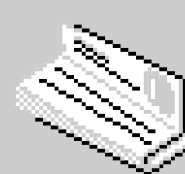
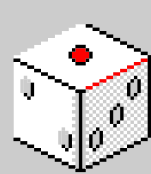
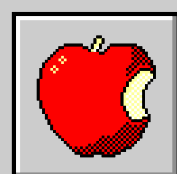


# Portfolio #2



By Lana Leila Pasculado



11:11PM



# Data and Information



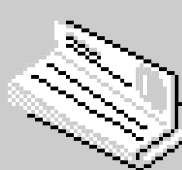
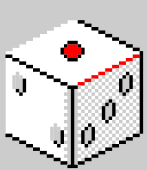
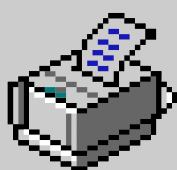
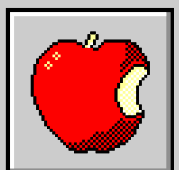
- **Data** comprises of raw that contains facts and figures.
- **Information** are data that has been processed, organized and interpreted to give meaning/value.

## DATA

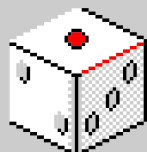
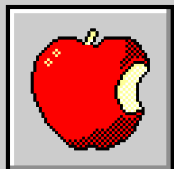
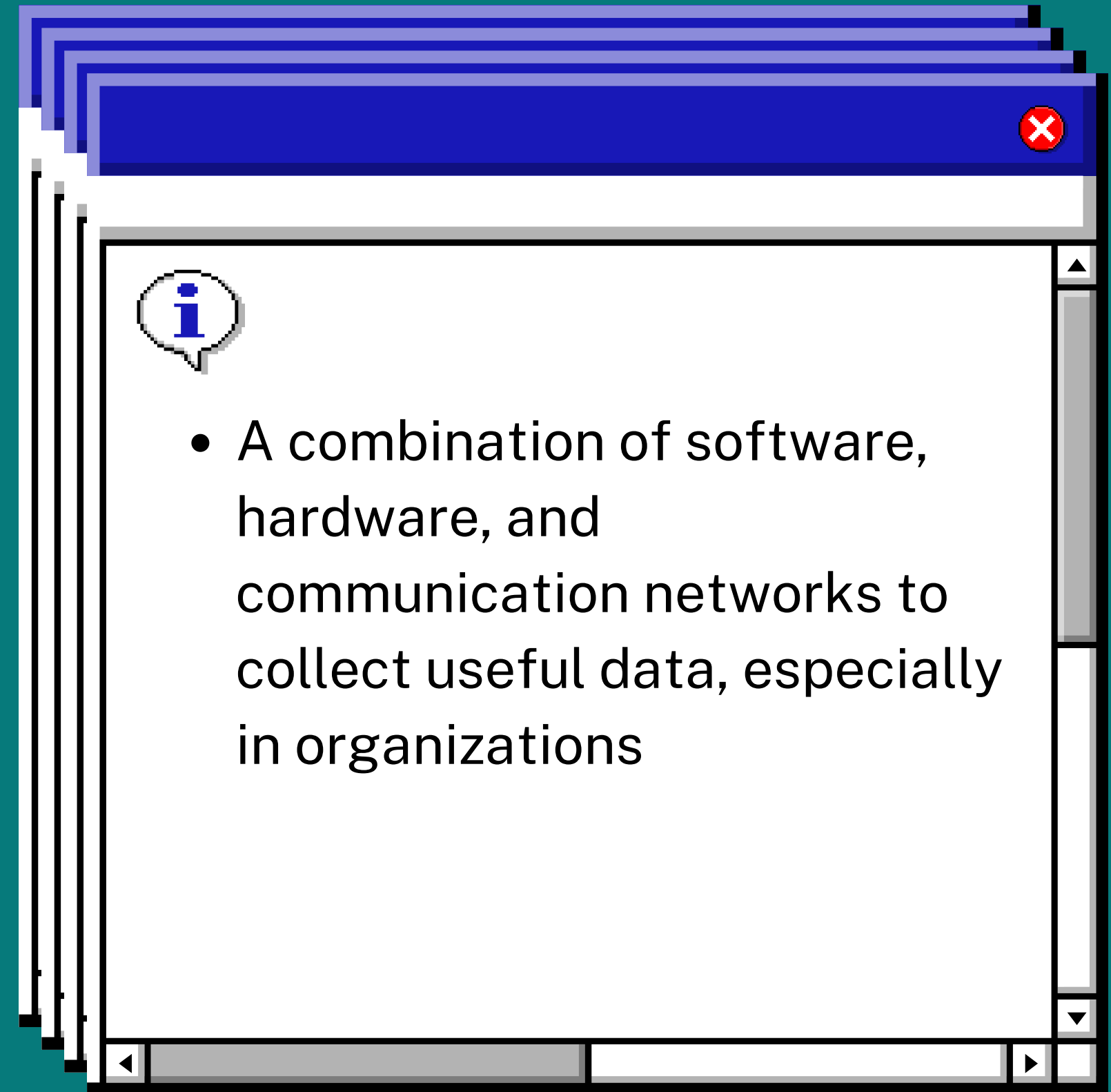
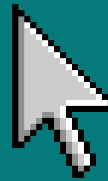
- Data in computers can include numbers, text, images, audio, and more. For example, a list of temperatures, a paragraph of text, a photo file, or a song are all forms of data. Information, on the other hand, is derived from processed data
- example:
- number of website visitors

## INFORMATION

- The comprehensible output derived from raw data helps inform decisions, strategies, and actions. Information is essentially data made valuable and accessible—an integral component of decision-making.
- Examples:
- Website traffic changes
- Product price comparison



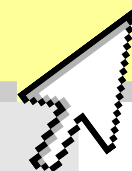
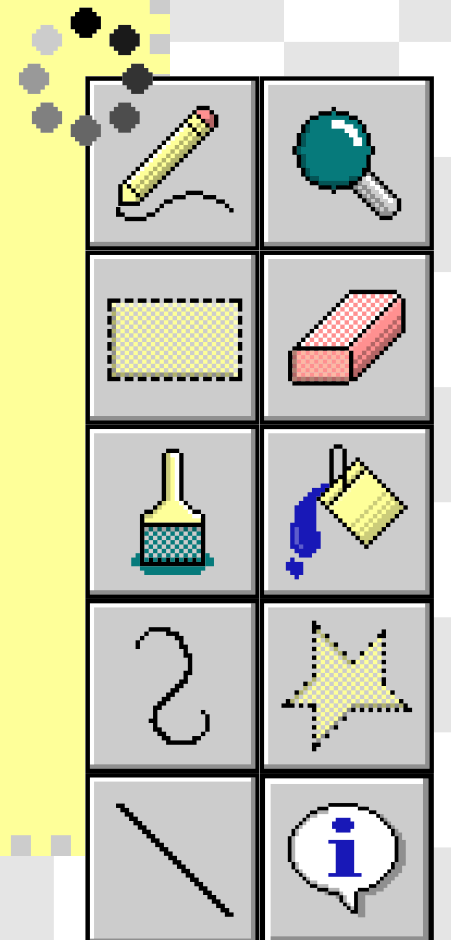
# Information system



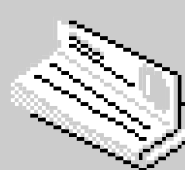
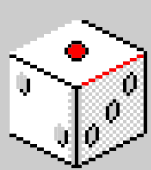
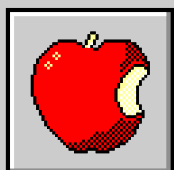
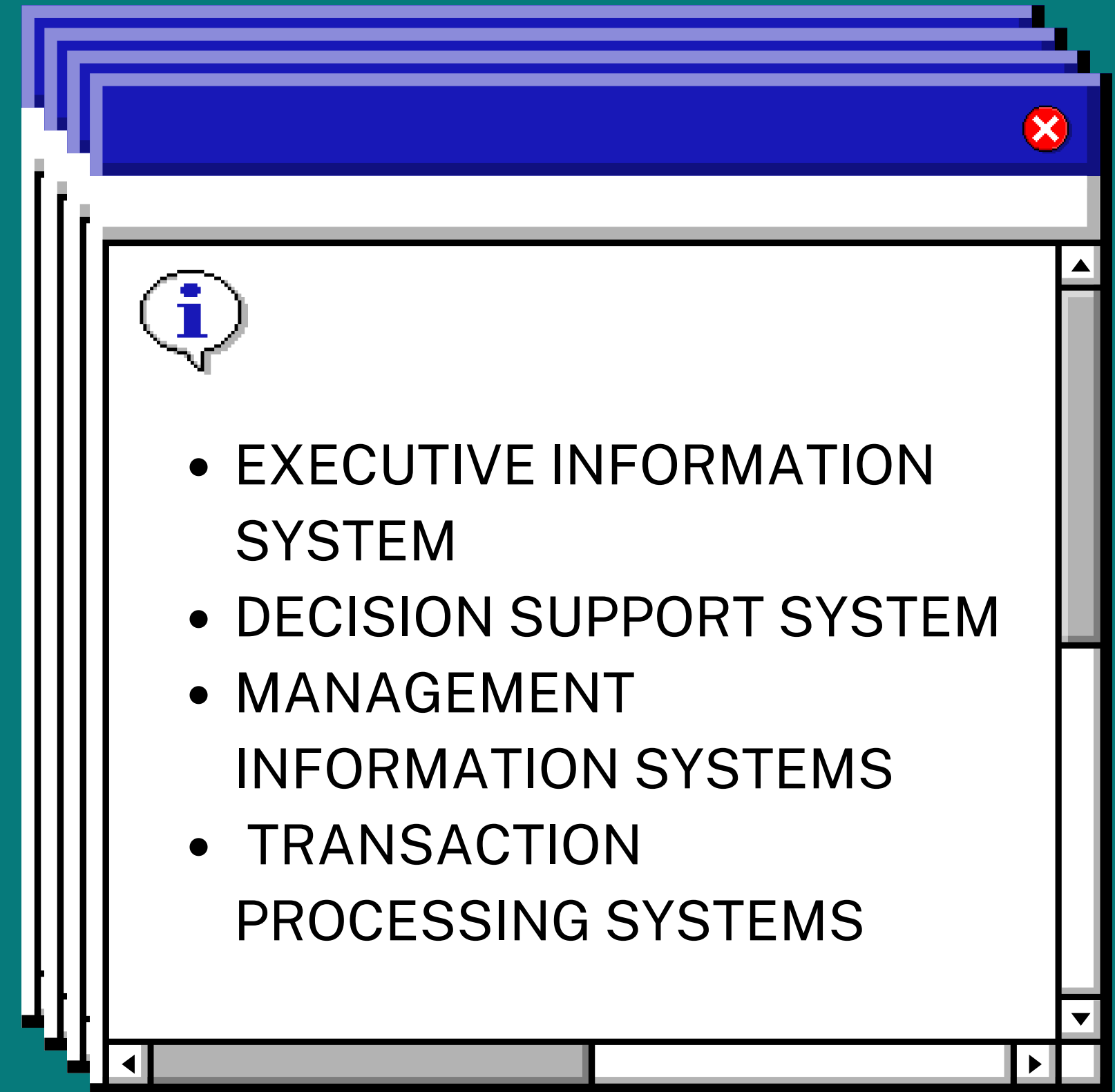


- Development, use and implications of information and communication technologies
- its origins in the applied computer science studies of the **1960s** which aimed at systematising the design of data processing applications in organisations.
- The IS field has been very influential on practice
- It covers areas in system design and analysis, data management, networking, security, while emerging trends in technology.
- Allow users to collect, store, organize and distribute data functions that can serve a variety of purposes for companies

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# Different Types of Support Systems in Information Systems





# TYPES OF IS

## EXECUTIVE INFORMATION SYSTEM (EIS)

- An executive information system (EIS) is a decision support system (DSS) used to assist senior executives in the decision-making process. It does this by providing easy access to important data needed to achieve strategic goals in an organization. An EIS normally features graphical displays on an easy-to-use interface
- ROLES:
  - Access to critical information
  - data monitoring
  - Strategic monitoring support
  - decision support tool
  - risk management



## DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM (DSS)

- manipulates and builds upon the information from a MIS and/or TPS to generate insights and new information knowledge-based system
- analyzing existing structures and allows managers to project potential effect towards their decisions in the future
- ROLES:
  - supports ill-structured or semi-structured decisions
  - has analytical or modeling capacity
  - concerned with predicting the future





# MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS (MIS)

- make data easier to access and understand, helping businesses make decisions that make sense
- executive oversees the implementation, maintenance and development of an organization's information systems. These professionals manage computer systems, software applications and other technologies to support a business's operations, and goals.

- ROLES

- Based on internal information flows
- support relatively structured decisions
- inflexible and have little analytical capacity
- efficiency oriented



# TRANSACTION PROCESSING SYSTEMS (TPS)

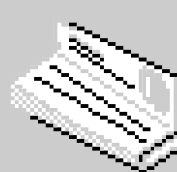
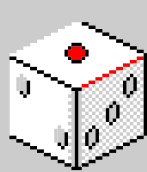
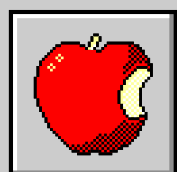
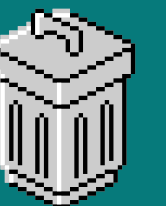
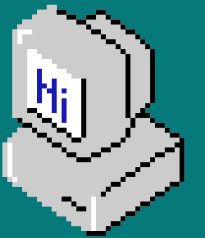
- manage and process transactions efficiently and reliably, support business operations like order processing, inventory management, and customer billing, and ensure real-time data updates
- ROLES
  - Produce information for other systems
  - Cross boundaries (internal and external)
  - Used by operational personnel + supervisory levels
  - Efficiency oriented

# REFLECTION

The information system has definitely made an impact on the advancement of technology. The relationship between data, information, information systems and its types are the fundamentals to modern organizations. Each type of system has its own role which caters to different aspects of the organization's needs, daily operations, decisions and strategic planning towards the organization's future.

Understanding how they work helps us understand why they are important, given the example of an Information system where it collects data and information in order to make decisions that would be best for the organization. This is a way for organizations to carefully calculate since it is backed up with critical analysis and processing data turning it into useful information that is catered to customers towards their concerns and questions. Understanding the types of information systems has helped me differentiate and it is made clear as to why they were made. EIS is made to assist senior executives in order to access any kind of important information that is needed to achieve strategic goals for the organization, DSS was made to analyze all the accessed data in order to propose that could potentially help the organization in the future, MIS is made to make it easy to read and access the data so that the organization may be able to make a decision that aids the business operations and goals. Lastly TPS are transactions between the customer and the business, to smoothly operate that ensures real time data updates and processing the user's inputs.

All of these have made it easier for businesses to communicate within the company, and its customers. Providing a great experience for both sides as businesses continue to grow and learn from the feedback of their customers, that is how data and information is so important today because it holds the answers that every business wishes to have. To have data/information means to be the number one of this rapidly growing economy.



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# Resource Page

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