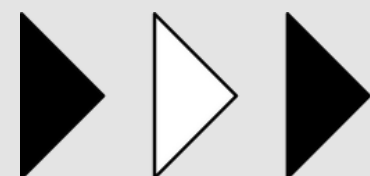
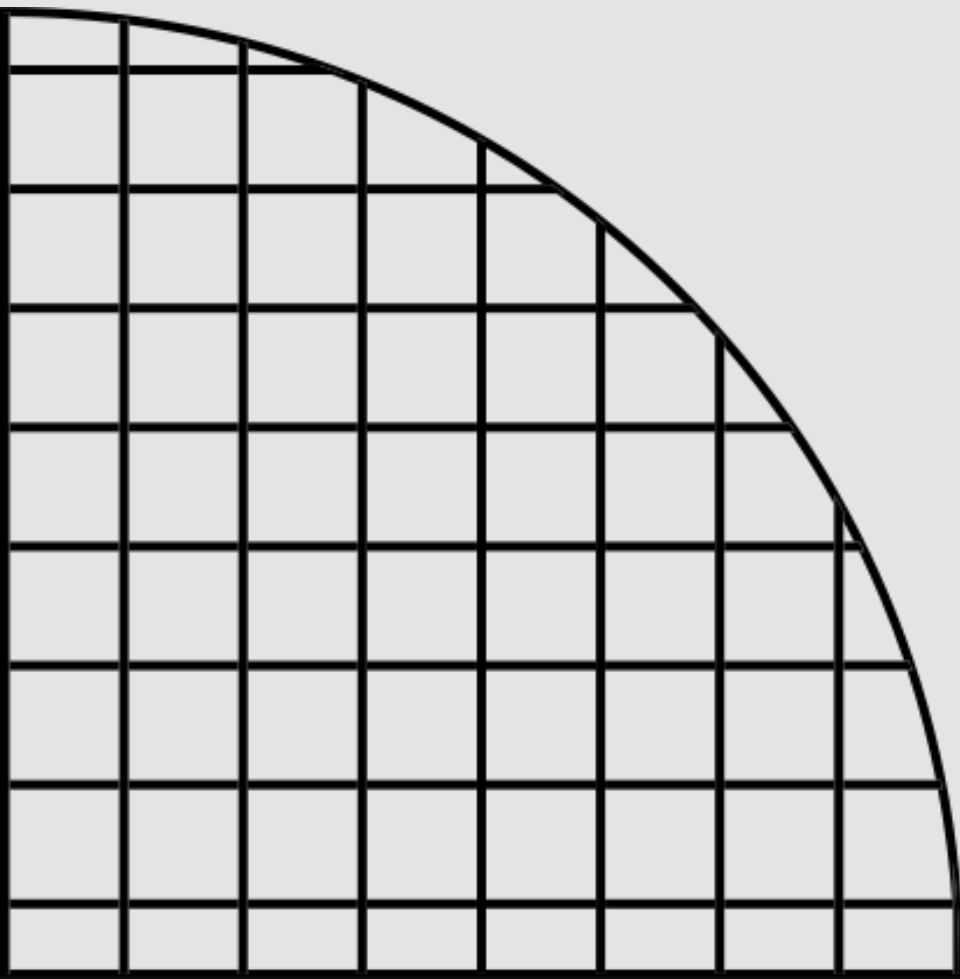


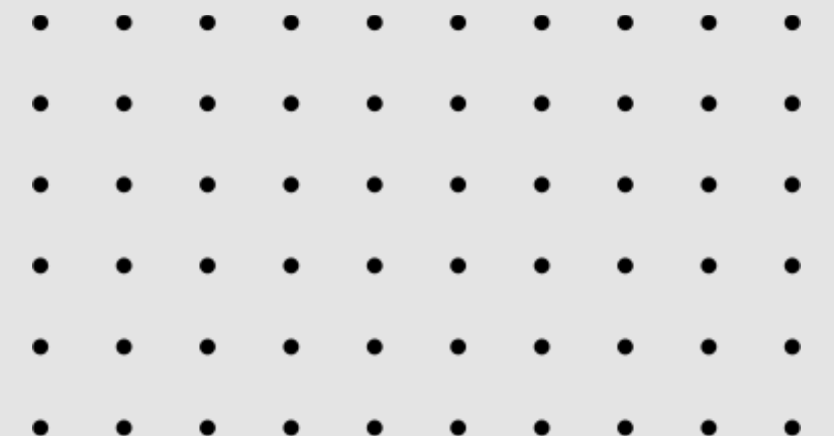
USC - Talamban

Information Systems

Presented by John Paul E. Tautuan
BSIT - 1



Portfolio #2



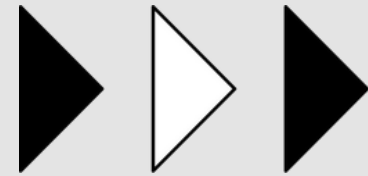
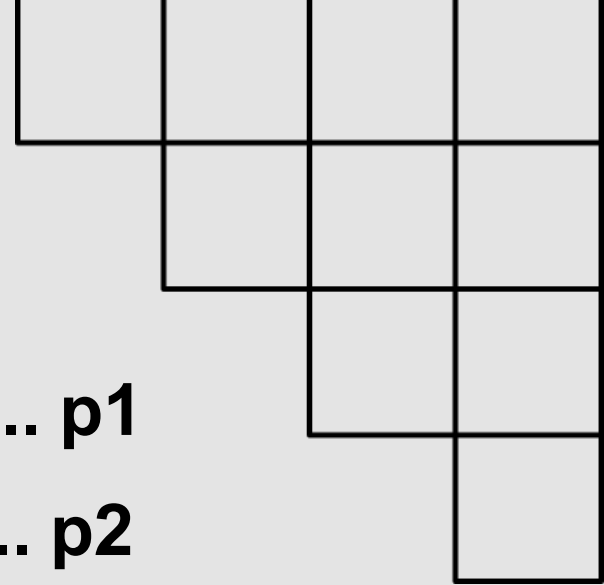
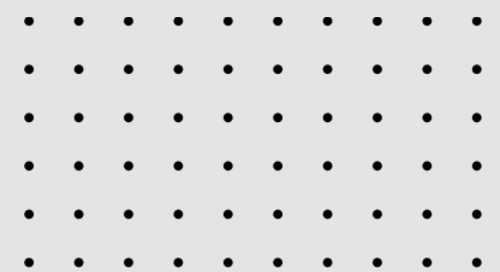
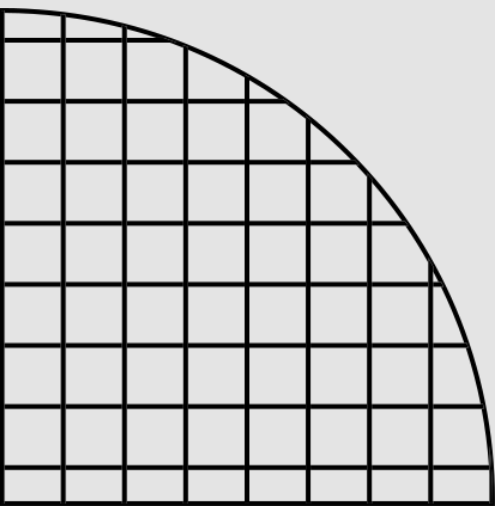
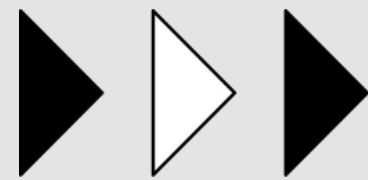


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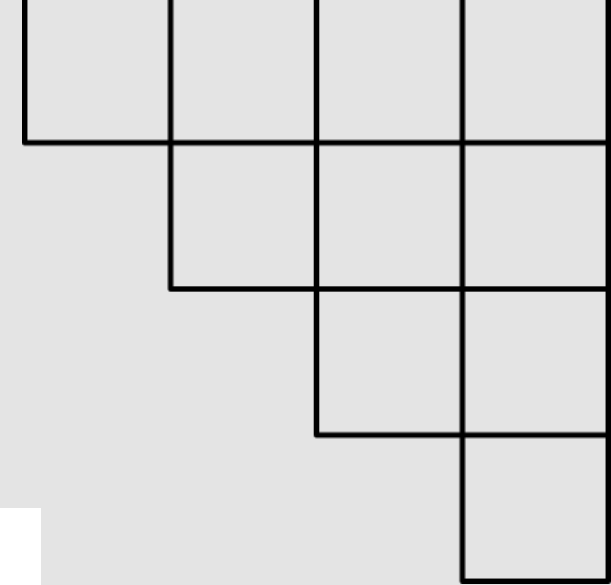
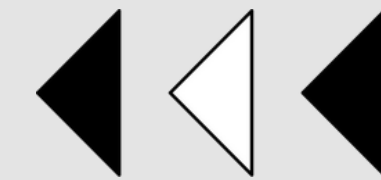


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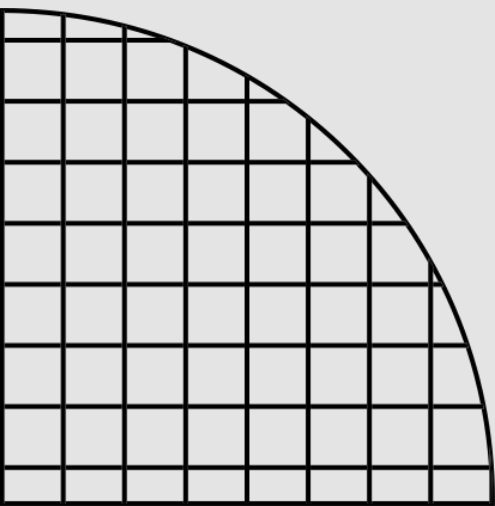
Data vs Information



Data

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	OrderDa	Region	Rep	Item	Unit	Unit Cos	Total
2	1/6/21	East	Jones	Pencil	95	1.99	189.05
3	1/23/21	Central	Kivell	Binder	50	19.99	999.50
4	2/9/21	Central	Jardine	Pencil	36	4.99	179.64
5	2/26/21	Central	Gill	Pen	27	19.99	539.73
6	3/15/21	West	Sorvino	Pencil	56	2.99	167.44
7	4/1/21	East	Jones	Binder	60	4.99	299.40
8	4/18/21	Central	Andrews	Pencil	75	1.99	149.25
9	5/5/21	Central	Jardine	Pencil	90	4.99	449.10
10	5/22/21	West	Thompso	Pencil	32	1.99	63.68
11	6/8/21	East	Jones	Binder	60	8.99	539.40
12	6/25/21	Central	Morgan	Pencil	90	4.99	449.10
13	7/12/21	East	Howard	Binder	29	1.99	57.71
14	7/29/21	East	Parent	Binder	81	19.99	1,619.19
15	8/15/21	East	Jones	Pencil	35	4.99	174.65
16	9/1/21	Central	Smith	Desk	2	125.00	250.00
17	9/18/21	East	Jones	Pen Set	15	15.00	225.00

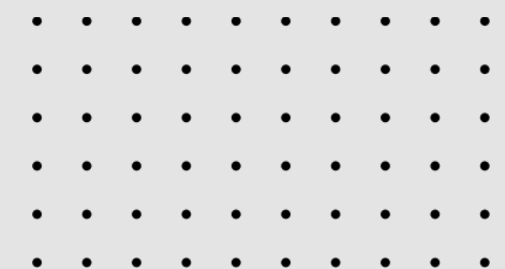
- Raw facts, figures, symbols or observations that lack meaning by themselves until they are processed.
- Can be presented as qualitative or quantitative

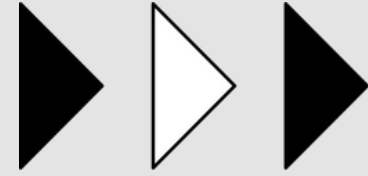


Information

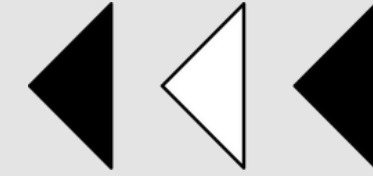


- Processed, organized, or structured data that is provided with a means to understand it.
- Contextualized data



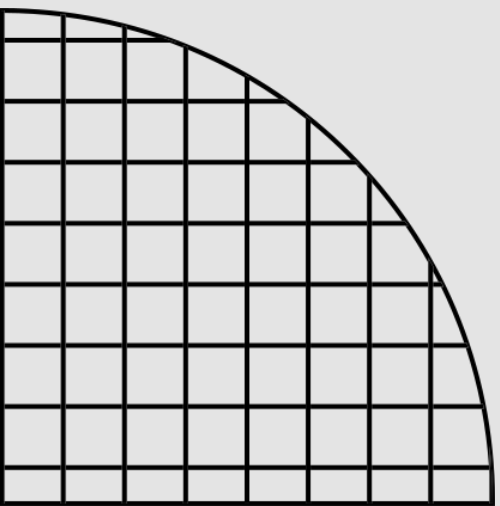


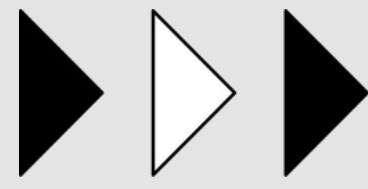
Information Systems



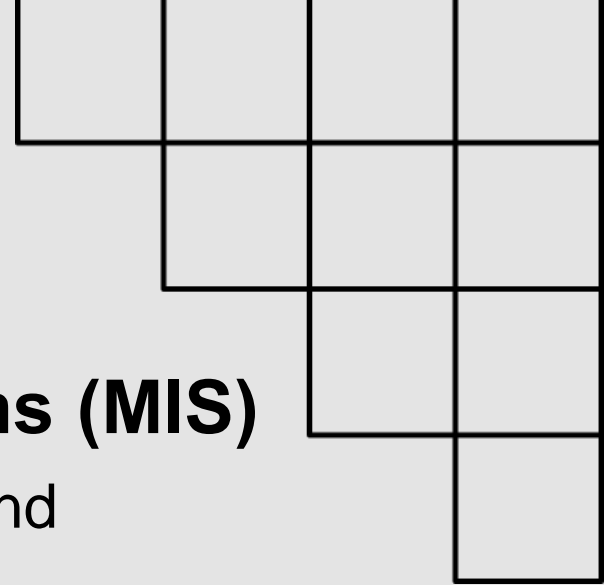
Information System

- is a structured setup of components (i.e people, technology processes and data) working together to accomplish a task for ease of management.





Types of Information Technology



Transaction Processing Systems (TPS)

- Handles day-to-day operations/routines and is fast, accurate and efficient in processing handling large volumes of iterative data

Management Information Systems (MIS)

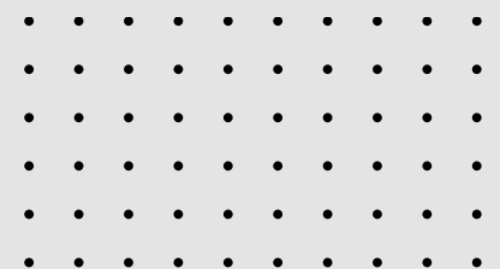
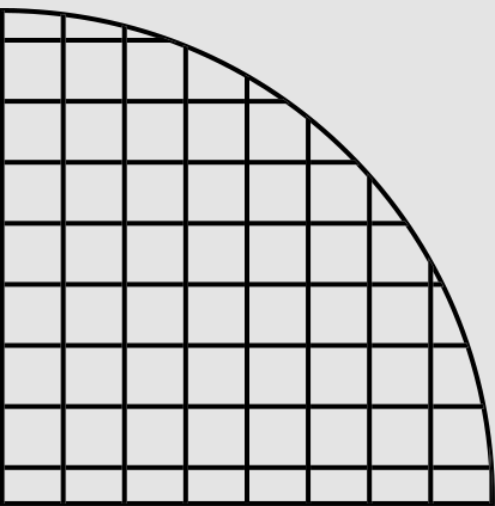
- Organizes the data in the TPS and summarizes it for the user.
Supports structured decision-making and routine management tasks

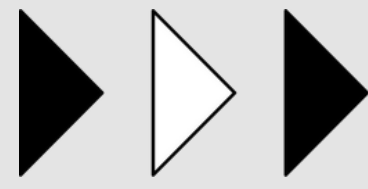
Decision Support Systems (DSS)

- Enlists possibilities and outcomes of a decision with their respective risks, advantages, disadvantages and any data that may be relevant.

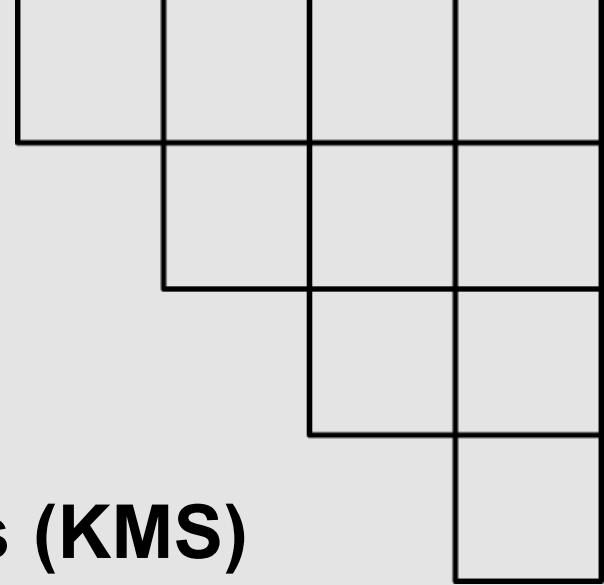
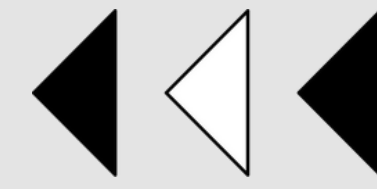
Executive information systems (EIS)

- Provides top executives with easy access critical internal and external information such as financial performance and business health.





Types of Information Technology

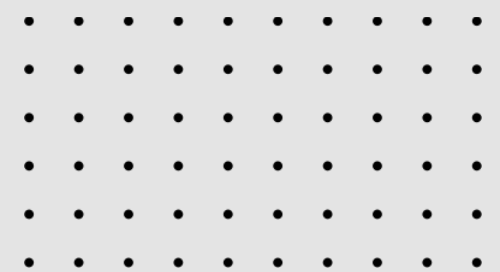
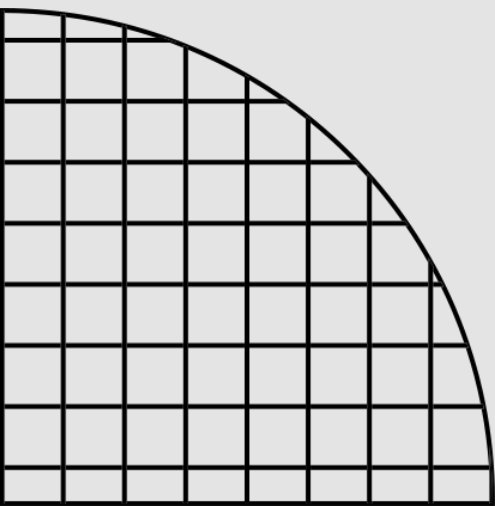


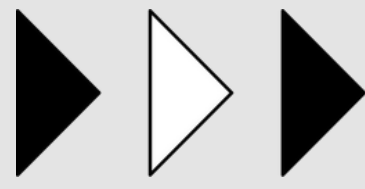
Customer relationship management (CRM)

- Gathers customer data such as purchase history and feedback regarding preferences, possible improvements and quality of service

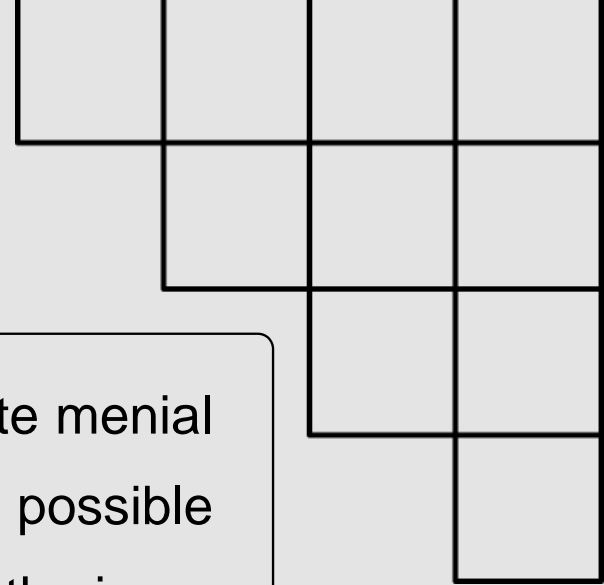
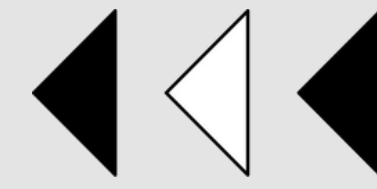
Knowledge management systems (KMS)

- Collects, organizes and shares knowledge, insights and experiences to the organization

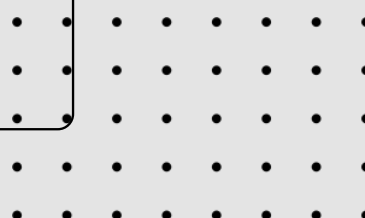


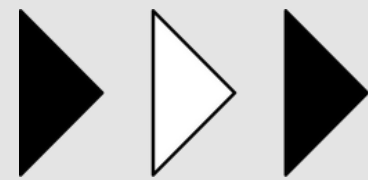


Analysis

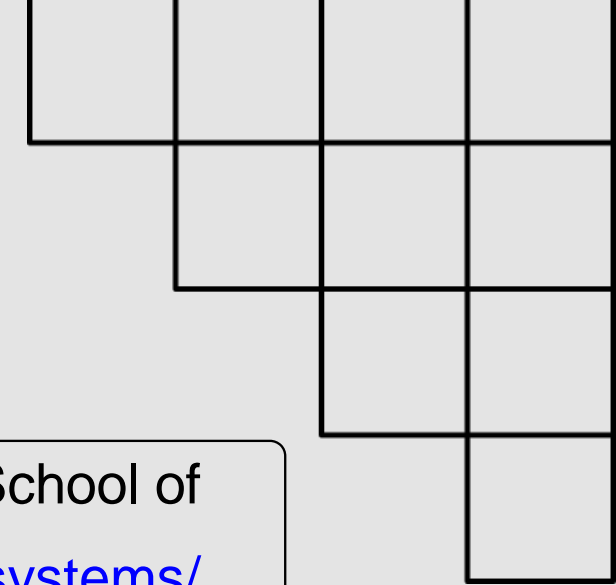


Information systems are a vital component of organizations in the modern world. They enable these institutions to expedite menial tasks and processes involving chunks of data that require manpower that would otherwise be at times unavailable. Some possible tasks these systems may tackle include but are not limited data collection, processing and storage. To further understand the inner workings of an information system, the distinction between raw, unprocessed data and information must be clarified. Data refers to the untreated facts, figures, symbols or observations that lack meaning by themselves until given context that will then give meaning to the data. Information, on the other hand, is the processed and organized data that has been contextualized with additional details allowing it to support further interpretation and aid in decision . Together, data and information act as the foundation of the information system. Information systems are sorted by function and each are tailored to a particular organizational need. Transaction Processing Systems (TPS) handles day-to-day operations/routines. They are fast, accurate and efficient in processing handling large volumes of iterative data. Management Information Systems (MIS) summarize and organize the collected data in a manner that will aid in decision-making and managerial tasks. Decision Support Systems (DSS) offer analytics that enumerate possible outcomes of a decision and its respective risks, advantages and disadvantages which aid in evaluating different courses of action. Executive Information Systems (EIS) provide executives with easy access to critical internal and external logistics regarding financial performance, market trends and business health. Customer Relationship Management (CRM) systems collect data such as purchase history and their demographic and analyze customer satisfaction and feedback. Finally, the Knowledge Management Systems (KMS) collects, indexes and imparts the knowledge and experiences between the workforce to foster collaboration. All these information systems work in tandem to transform raw data to information that will help organizations from labor to finances. These systems enhance the efficiency and longevity of the organization's diverse sectors.

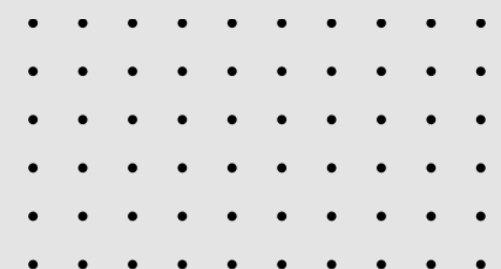
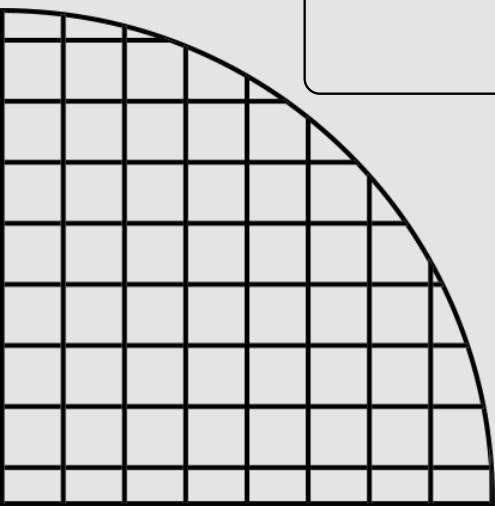


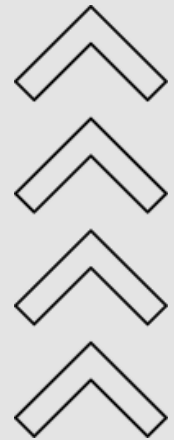
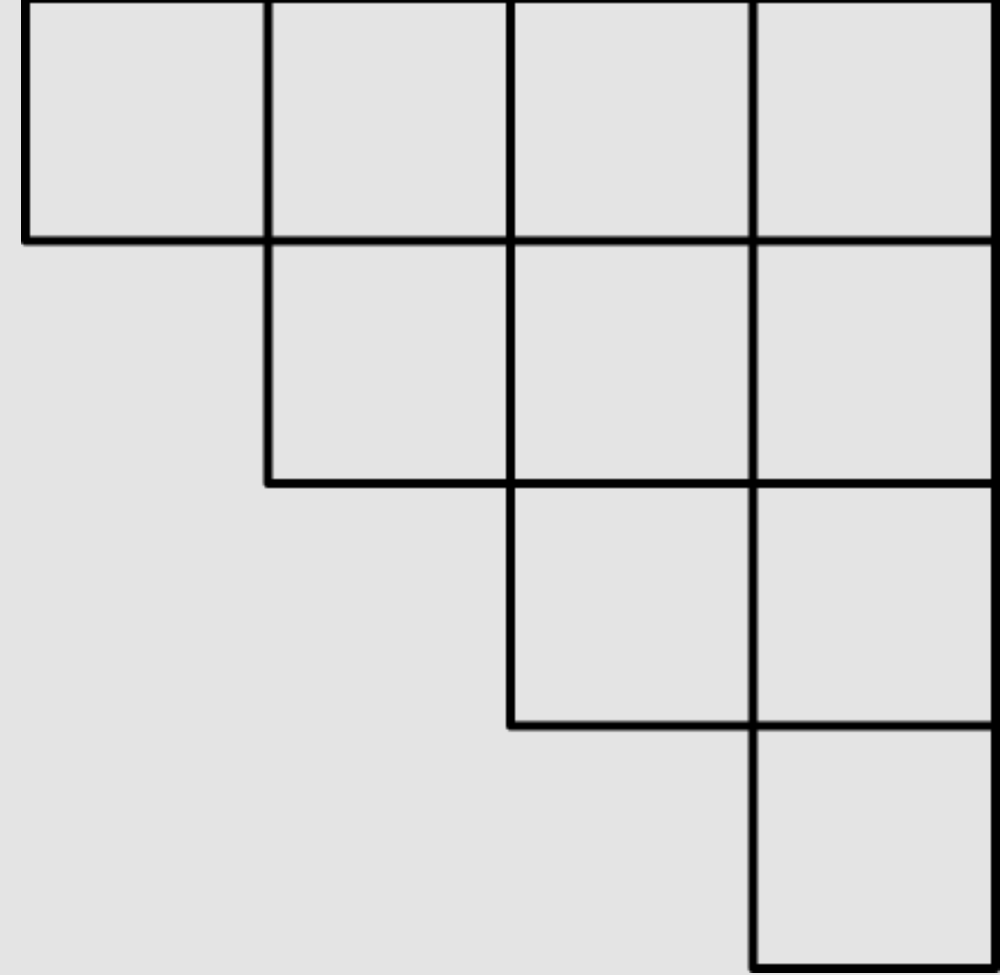
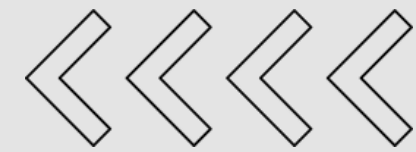


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Thank You

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