Group Members:

- Bisnar, Quien B.
- Marchan, Marian G.
- Oliveros, Josie G.

TYPES OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS

	TYPE	PURPOSE	USERS	EXAMPLES	KEY FEATURES
1.	Transaction Processing Systems (TPS)	Records and process daily transactions.	Cashiers, bank staff, crew, server and clerks	 A supermarket cashier using a POS to record customer purchases. ATM machine processing cash withdrawals. 	Fast and accurate processing, real-time updates handle high volume
2.	Management Information Systems (MIS)	Provide summarized reports for routine decisions.	Middle managers	A store manager checking daily sales reports to restock items.	Summarizes data, regular reports, supports routine decisions
3.	Decision Support Systems (DSS)	Help solve complex issues and non-routine problems.	Managers Planners	A marketing officer uses software to predict if a new product will sell.	"What-if" analysis, weighs the decision and supports complex decision
4.	Executive Support Systems (ESS)	Help top leaders make long-term plans that solves issues.	Executive & CEOs	A CEO checks a dashboard with company profits before deciding to open a new branch.	High-level summary, trend, reports and forecasting
5.	Office Automation System (OAS)	Make office work easier through automations.	All office staff	• Employees use MS Teams, Google Docs or emails for reports and communication.	Document management, communication tools and collaboration support
6.	Business Intelligence Systems (BIS)	Study data to find patterns and improve strategy.	Analysts, managers, and executives	A company uses Power BI to see what products customers buy the most.	Data analysis, graphs/ charts and show trends

EVALUATION OF EACH INFORMATION SYSTEM IF DEPLOYED AT J.H.C.S.C.

1. TPS (Transaction Processing Systems)

- Enrollment & registration Students submit forms online or onsite, the system validates subjects, generates schedules, and records payments.
- Library system (Koha OPAC) Students borrow/return books; each transaction updates record instantly.
- o **Payroll** Faculty and staff salaries, deductions, and benefits are processed monthly.
- o **Procurement & supplies** JHCSC logs purchase requests, quotations, and awards.

2. MIS (Management Information Systems)

- Finance & budget reporting Admins regularly generate reports on expenses, budget allocation, and utilization.
- Student records Consolidated data (enrollment numbers, retention, graduation rates) is compiled for deans and program chairs.
- HR & staffing Reports on faculty workload, leave credits, and staffing needs are produced.

3. DSS (Decision Support Systems)

- Budget decisions Department heads use financial dashboards to compare budget requests with actual spending.
- Class scheduling Tools help deans test "what-if" scenarios (e.g., adding sections if more students enroll).
- Resource allocation Choosing which campus or program gets lab equipment first, based on data trends.

4. ESS (Executive Support Systems)

- President & VPs get summaries of key performance indicators (enrollment totals, budget status, project updates).
- Compliance monitoring ESS supports top management in reporting to CHED and other government agencies.

5. Office Automation Systems (OAS)

- Email & memos Staff and faculty communicate using official email for announcements, schedules, and notices.
- HR online postings Vacancies, application forms, and exam schedules are uploaded regularly.
- Document sharing Offices exchange reports and requests digitally instead of always relying on printed papers.
- Meeting scheduling Committees and offices coordinate schedules via shared calendars or online tools.

6. Business Intelligence Systems (BIS)

- Performance scorecards College monitors faculty development, research output, student pass rates.
- Enrollment & graduation trends Data is analyzed to spot increases/decreases in certain programs.
- o Research & extension projects BI tools help track outputs and impact by year.