**CSIS 2200:**

**Slide 01: Information System an Overview**

**Computer literacy:**

Skill in using productivity software, as well as having a basic knowledge of hardware and software, the internet, and collaboration tools and technologies.

**Information Literacy:**

Understanding the role of information in generating and using business intelligence (BI). Provides historical, current and predictive views of business operations and environments and gives organizations a competitive advantage in the marketplace.

**Transaction-Processing Systems (TPS):**

* Focus on data collection and processing.
* Used for cost reduction.
* Applied to structured task.
* Require minimal human involvement when automated.

**Management Information System (MIS):**

* Organized integration of hardware and software technologies, data, processes, and human elements.
* Designed to produced timely, integrated, relevant, accurate, and useful information for decision-making.
* Designing tasks
  + Define the system’s objectives
  + Collect and analyze data
  + Provide information in a useful format for decision-making purposes.
* MIS applications
  + Used in both private and public sectors.

**Components of an Information System:**

Data | Database | Process | Information

1. Data:
   1. Considered the input of a system.
   2. Sources of data:
      1. Internal: records.
      2. External: customers, suppliers, government agencies, labor…
   3. Has a time orientation:
      1. Past data: performance reports.
      2. Current data: operational reports.
   4. Can be collected in different forms:
      1. Disaggregated data: helps analyze sales by product, territory, or salesperson.
      2. Aggregated data: useful for reporting overall performance during a sales quarter.
2. Database:
   1. Collection of relevant data organized in a series of integrated files.
      1. Essential for the success of any information system.
   2. Database management System (DBMS)
      1. Used to create, organize, and manage databases
      2. Reduces personnel time needed to gather, process, and interpret data manually.
3. Process:
   1. Generates the most useful type of information for making decisions
      1. Transaction-processing reports.
      2. Models for decision analysis that can be built into the system or accessed from external sources.
4. Information:
   1. Consists of facts analyzed by the process component and is an output of an information system.
      1. Usefulness qualities
         1. Timelines
         2. Integration with other data and information
         3. Consistency and accuracy
         4. Relevance
   2. Needs to provide either a base for users to explore different options or insight into tasks.
   3. Usefulness us affected by the information system’s user interface.

Check computer: Core, ram, cache, usb port