MODULE I: INTRODUCTION

Lesson 1: Data Vs. Information

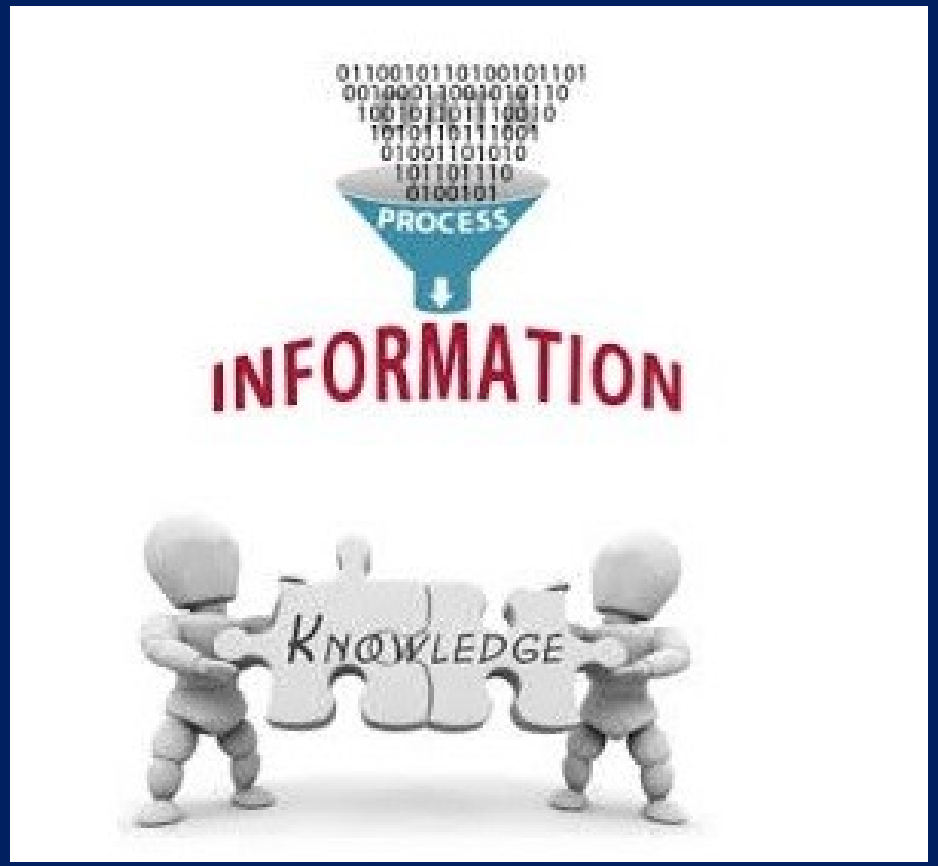
DATA

- Data is raw, unorganized facts that need to be processed. Data can be simple and seemingly random and useless until it is organized

DATA

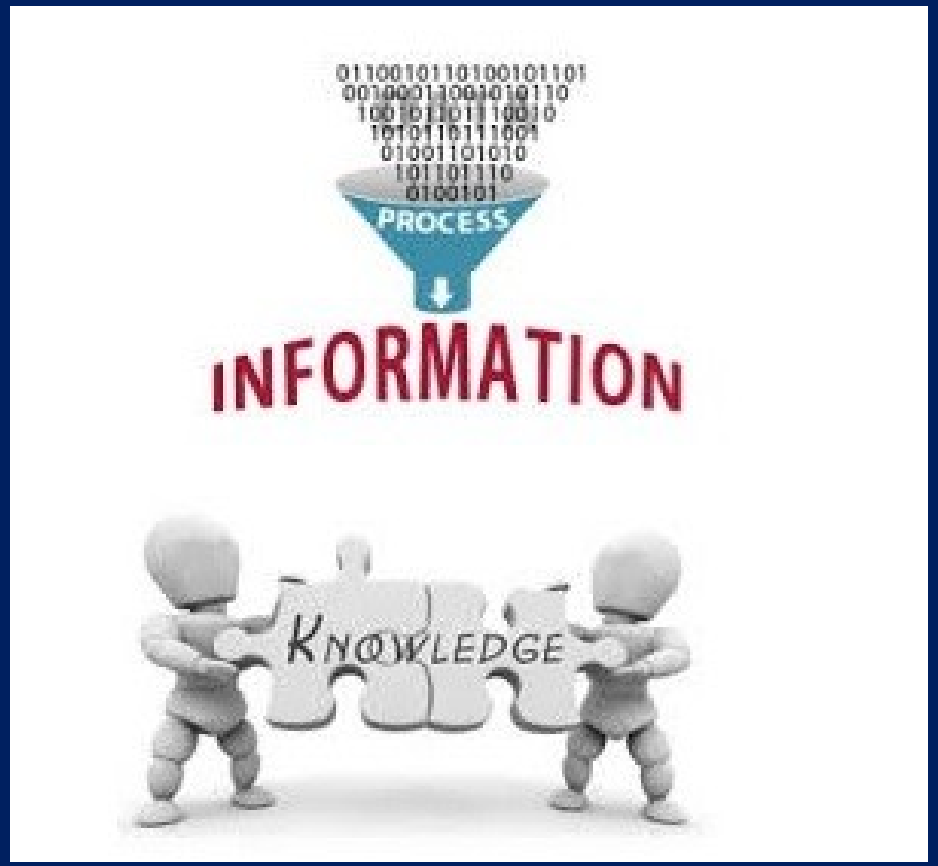
- **Example :** each student test score is one piece of data.
- **Etymology:** its date early 1600s, it comes from Latin names which originally means “Something given”

INFORMATION



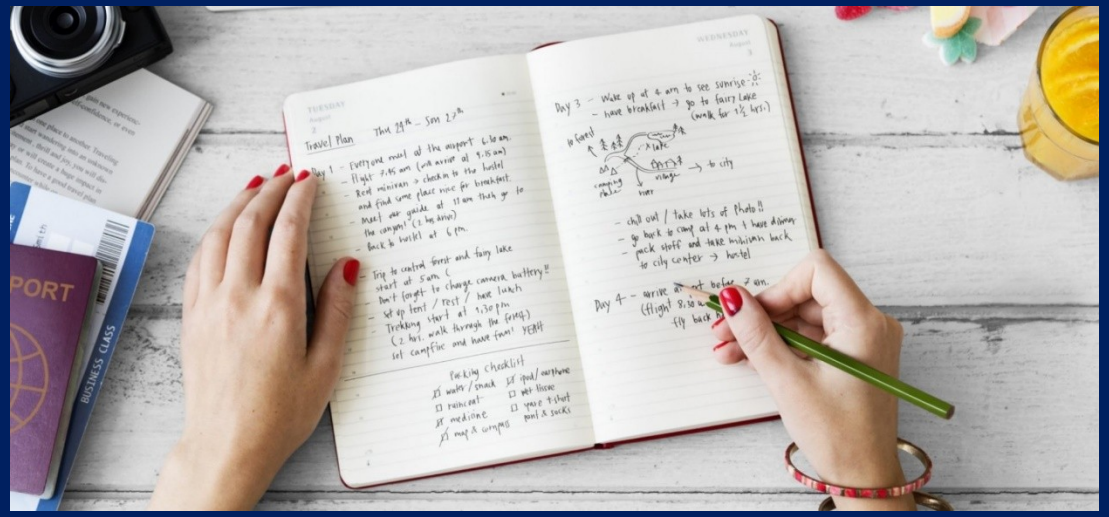
- Meaning: When data is processed, organized, structured or presented in a given context so as to make it useful, it is called information

INFORMATION



- **Example:** The average score of a class or of the entire school is information that can be derived from the given data.
- **Etymology :** it dates early 1300s, it has old and middle English origins. It has always referred to “the act of informing ” usually in regard to Education, instruction, or other knowledge communication

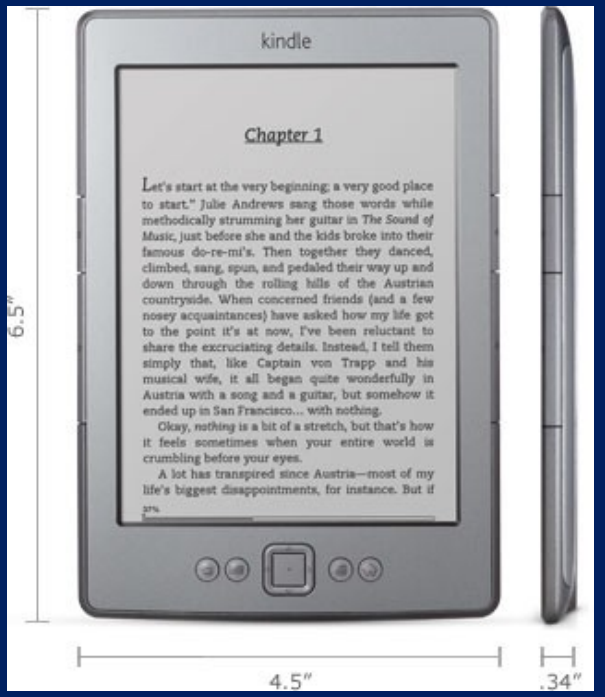
FORMAT OF INFORMATION



Print materials : All printed books, periodicals, maps …

Non-printed materials: Audio, audiovisual, multimedia, electronic books….

Information is available and accessible in two main formats namely, **print** and **non-print**, these include published and unpublished sources.



INFORMATION LIFE CYCLE

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

These are interrelated components working together to collect, process, store, and disseminate information to support decision making, coordination, control, analysis and visualization in an organization.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS COMPONENTS

- Hardware
- Software
- DBMS
- Network
- People
- Process

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

- **IT** is the subset of information systems, it used the Hardware, software, DBMS and Network to create, Store, process, secure and exchange all forms of electronic data