Subject Name: Professional Issues in Information Systems and Technology **Module**: 1

Quarter: Prelim

Identification: (Sa ubos magtuon)

1. _____- integrated elements that gather, process, save, and disseminate information to support an organization's decision-making and management.
2. _____- the outcome of acquired scientific knowledge, skills, procedures, and processes for applied purposes.
3. _____- intangible compared to hardware.
4. _____- five major components of information systems.
5. _____- the first three (3) components of information systems – hardware, software, and data.
6. _____- the physical component of an information system – tangible parts to users.
7. _____- includes a set of commands that instruct the hardware what to do.
8. _____- design software by coding a series of commands instructing the hardware what to do.
9. _____- two main categories of software.
10. _____- gives the interface between the hardware and the Application software, such as Microsoft Windows and Ubuntu Linux for computers and Google Android and Apple iOS for smartphones.
11. _____- information systems were still concerned with governance and the needs of management; more departments were beginning to benefit from the technology.
12. _____- allows the user to accomplish tasks such as creating documents, encoding data in a spreadsheet, or messaging a friend. Examples include Microsoft Excel, Zoom, and Facebook.
13. _____- the front-line user support staff to systems analysts to developers.
14. _____- during this era, information systems are still tied to governance and management, although the systems are widely distributed to every employee who needs them across multiple platforms.
15. _____- a collection of indisputable raw facts.
16. _____- predicted that a knowledge society would emerge with the growth of knowledge workers and their rise in importance.
17. _____- in this era, concentrated information systems started to spread, and information became deconcentrated.
18. _____- can exist without the capability to communicate.

Subject Name: Professional Issues in Information Systems and Technology **Module**: 1

Quarter: Prelim

19. _____- this era uses networking technology that delivers applications and data storage independent of the configuration or location of the hardware.
20. _____- The People and Process components of information systems fall under this category.
21. _____- engaged in information systems are an indispensable element.
22. _____- a series of steps taken to accomplish the desired goal.
23. _____- said that information and information systems would become increasingly important, which led him to coin the term “knowledge worker.”
24. _____- in this era, information systems were centralized and concerned solely with governance and the needs of management.

Subject Name: Professional Issues in Information Systems and Technology **Module**: 1

Quarter: Prelim

Answer Key:

1. **Information systems** - integrated elements that gather, process, save, and disseminate information to support an organization's decision-making and management.
2. **Technology** - the outcome of acquired scientific knowledge, skills, procedures, and processes for applied purposes.
3. **Software** - intangible compared to hardware.
4. **hardware, software, data, people, and processes** - five major components of information systems.
5. **Technology Components** - the first three (3) components of information systems – hardware, software, and data.
6. **Hardware** - the physical component of an information system – tangible parts to users.
7. **Software** - includes a set of commands that instruct the hardware what to do.
8. **Programmers** - design software by coding a series of commands instructing the hardware what to do.
9. **operating systems and application software** - two main categories of software.
10. **Operating systems software** - gives the interface between the hardware and the Application software, such as Microsoft Windows and Ubuntu Linux for computers and Google Android and Apple iOS for smartphones.
11. **Second Era (The mid-1970s to Mid-1980s): Personal Computer** - information systems were still concerned with governance and the needs of management; more departments were beginning to benefit from the technology.
12. **Application software** - allows the user to accomplish tasks such as creating documents, encoding data in a spreadsheet, or messaging a friend. Examples include Microsoft Excel, Zoom, and Facebook.
13. **People** - the front-line user support staff to systems analysts to developers.
14. **Fourth Era (the Late 1990s to today): Enterprise** - during this era, information systems are still tied to governance and management, although the systems are widely distributed to every employee who needs them across multiple platforms.
15. **Data** - a collection of indisputable raw facts.
16. **Drucker** - predicted that a knowledge society would emerge with the growth of knowledge workers and their rise in importance.

Subject Name: Professional Issues in Information Systems and Technology **Module**: 1

Quarter: Prelim

17. **Third Era (The mid-1980s to Late 1990s): Client/Server** - in this era, concentrated information systems started to spread, and information became deconcentrated.
18. **Information systems** - can exist without the capability to communicate.
19. **Fifth Era (Moving Forward): Cloud Computing** - this era uses networking technology that delivers applications and data storage independent of the configuration or location of the hardware.
20. **Networking Communication** - The People and Process components of information systems fall under this category.
21. **People** - engaged in information systems are an indispensable element.
22. **Process** - a series of steps taken to accomplish the desired goal.
23. **Peter Drucker** - said that information and information systems would become increasingly important, which led him to coin the term “knowledge worker.”
24. **First Era (The mid-1960s to Mid-1970s): Mainframe and Minicomputer** - in this era, information systems were centralized and concerned solely with governance and the needs of management.