****

**Submitted by:**

Muhammad Akhtar (BBA-02),

Sher Ahmed (BBA-19),

Muhammad Yasir (BBA-29),

Amjad Khan (BBA-38)

Raqeeb ullah(BBA-17)

**Subject:**

Management information system

**Date: 09/08/2021**

**Topic**

The History of MIS from 2000 onwards

**Brief history of MIS from 2000 onwards:**

Management information system from 2000 onwards has remarkably advanced following are main features that contributed in advancement in management information in 21st century so far.

Hence they can be termed as the history of management information system in 21st century:

**Information technology:**

Information technology or IT can be defined briefly as the use of computer hardware and software to store, retrieve and manipulate information.

**MIS and IT:**

MIS refers to a large infrastructure used by a business or corporation, whereas information technology (IT) is one component of that infrastructure that is used for collecting and transmitting data.

**IT in 21st century:**

No matter the size of a company, it’s systems have tangible and intangible applications and implications across all areas of a “business corporation”. Company communication, efficiency, mobility, culture have all been affected by the introduction of new information technology in 21st century.

Following are some new advancements in IT from 2000 onwards:

**E-mail:**

Email (Electronic mail) is the exchange of computer-stored messages by telecommunication. Its evaluation from 2000 onwards.

* 2002: E mail goes wireless:
* 2003: The CAN-SPAM Act:
* 2004: Gmail changes the Game:
* 2009: delivering Email protection:
* 2010: Email Get Responsive:
* 2012: Presidential Email success:
* 2014: Canada Spam:
* 2016: Women of Email:
* 2018: Protecting Privacy:
* 2020: A year that changed everything:

**Websites:**

The main function of a website is to work as a medium of information for people. With the existence of websites, we can easily search as well as provide information.

Wikipedia: 2001

Daraz: 2012

**Social Media Apps:**

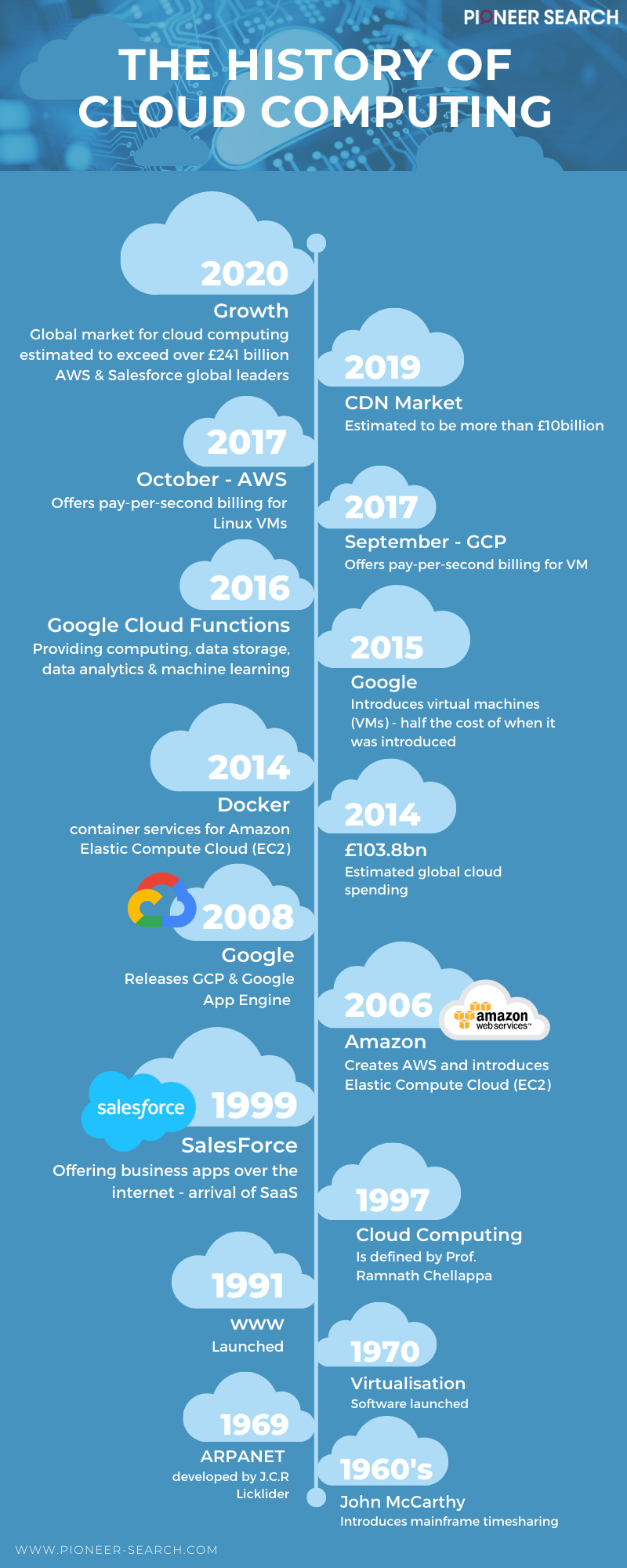
Variety of social media apps have been launched from 2000, which have eased the flow of information from organizations to customers and vice versa. Following are some business context apps launched in last 2 decades.

* Facebook: 2004
* YouTube: 2005
* Twitter: 2006
* WhatsApp: 2009

**Cloud computing:**

Cloud computing refers to manipulating, configuring, and accessing the applications online.

* It offers online data storage, infrastructure and application.
* Cloud computing provides us a means by which we can access the applications as utilities, over the internet. It allows us to create, configure, and customize applications online.
* With cloud computing users can access database resources via the internet from anywhere for as long as they need without worrying about any maintenance or management of actual resources.
* The term Cloud refers to a Network or Internet.
* In other words, we can say that cloud is something, which is present at remote location.
* Cloud can provide services over networks. i.e., on public networks or on private networks, i.e., WAN, LAN or VPN.
* Applications such as e-mail, web conferencing, customer relationship management (CRM) all run in cloud.



**Artificial intelligence:**

Artificial intelligence harnesses algorithms and machine learning to predict useful patterns humans normally identify.

Smart machines take human decision-making out of the equation so intelligent machines can instigate changes and bring forward solutions to basic problems.

**Chatbots:**

This software will give the effect that a human or person is doing in a conversation.

**Deep Learning Software:**

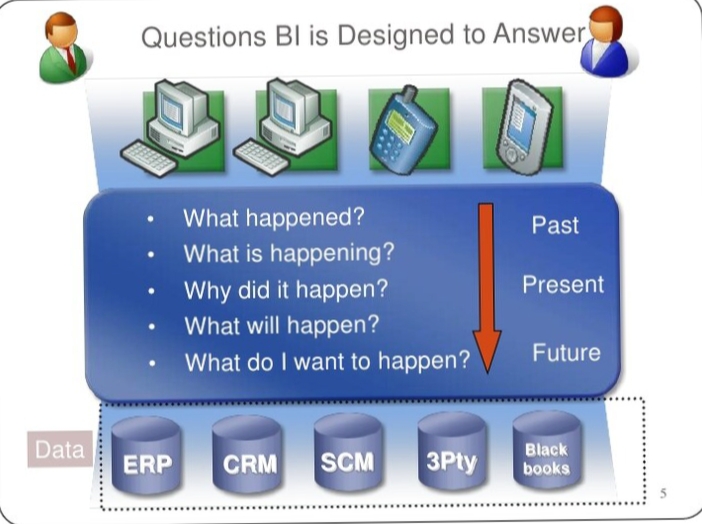
It includes speech recognition, image recognition etc.

**Machine Learning Software:**

Machine learning is the technique which will make the computer to learn through data.

**Business Intelligence:**

Business intelligence is the process by which enterprises use strategies and technologies for analyzing current and historical data, with the objective of improving strategic decision-making and providing a competitive advantage.



* A BI Solution with the right data and features, should be able to take operational data and enable users to answer specific questions such as:

**Sales and Marketing**:

* Which customers should I target?
* Which are my most profitable campaigns per region?
* Did store sales spike when we advertised in the local paper or launched an email campaign.

**Operational:**

* Which vendors are best at delivering on time and on budget?
* How many additional personnel do we need to add per store during the holidays?
* Which order processing processes are most inefficient.

**Financial:**

* What is the fully loaded cost of new products?
* What is the expected annual profit/loss based on current marketing and sales forecast?

**Overall business performance:**

* What are the most important risk factors implicating the company’s ability to meet annual profit goal?
* Should we expand internationally and, if so which geographic areas should we first target?

**Enterprise resource planning:**

Refers to a type of software that organizations use to manage day to day business activities, such as accounting, procurement and compliance, and supply chain operations.

ERP is used to manage the data of an Enterprise and helps in automation of the task involved in performing a business process.

**Before ERP:**

Before an ERP systems, there were different databases of different departments which they managed by their own.

The employees of one department does not know about anything regards other departments.

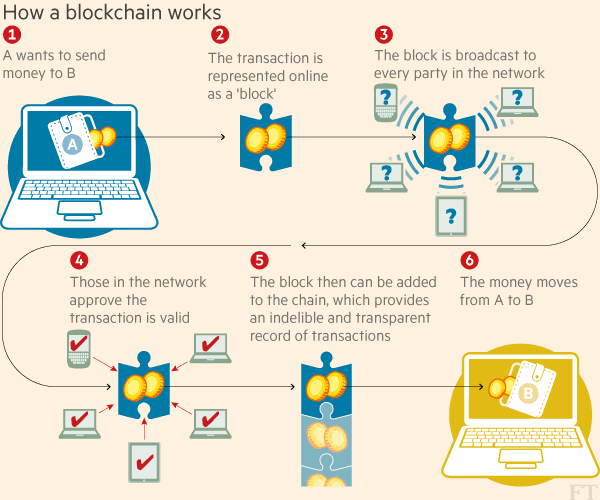
**After ERP:**

ERP combines all data across different departments into a single database which can be easily accessible to all employees of that enterprise.



**Block chain:**

* Block chain is a decentralized ledger of all transections across a peer-to-peer network.
* Block chain is a system of recording information in a way that makes it difficult or impossible to change, hack, or cheat the system.
* A block chain is essentially a digital ledger of transactions that is duplicated and distributed across the entire network of computer systems on the block chain.
* Using this technology, participants can perform transections without the need for a central certifying authority, potential applications include fund transfers, settling trades, voting and many others.

**How Block chain Works:**