عمل الطلاب:

team 11

-نور اميل كمال مرزوق

-هادي جمال صادق

-وليد سيد ابوعابد غيط

-نور الدين عبدالله الحسن

-محمد مصطفي عبدالسميع علي

تحت اشراف: -د\ابراهيم العوضي -م\سلمي جمعة

systems Information:

systems are among the most important things that are taught to students in the business sector, and they can be defined according to their components or according to their role. Only components defined as a system of physical components (Hardware), software (Software), and networks (Networks), which is built by the people, and they use to collect data (Data), and composition, and distribution, but according to their role defines as linked components work together to gather information (Information), processing, and storing; To assist in decision-making, coordination, control, and analysis within the organization. [1]

Components of information systems

Information systems consist of five different components that work together; are the physical components, software, data, people, and processing; To add a specific value to the institution, and the following is a detail for each of them:

Hardware (Hardware): is the physical part of the physical components of information systems, such as computers Computer (Computers), keyboards (Keyboards), and drives (Disk Drives), and tablet devices iPad (iPads).

Software: It is a set of instructions written by programmers to control hardware components, and it is divided into two categories, namely:

Operating Systems (Operating System): such as the operating system Windows (Windows) for your computer, and operating system Android (Android) for mobile phones.

Applications: such as Excel, and various games.

Data: It is what is collected and organized in the database (Data Base), and is used as an effective tool for making and making decisions in the organization.

People: are the human forces associated with information systems. People are considered essential elements of the system, from help-desk workers, to systems analysts, to programmers, to the chief information officer. Officer).

Process: A sequential set of steps that are applied to the data; To achieve the desired end product, highly competitive institutions that aspire to outperform their competitors are interested in this part.

Types of information systems

Information systems have five main types

Transaction Processing Systems:

Transaction processing systems allow transactions to be collected, transformed, stored, displayed, modified, and canceled, and these systems give the ability to perform several transactions at the same time, and data stored in databases is used to generate reports. Such as: Billing, Wages, Inventory Summaries, Manufacturing Schedules, and Check Registers.

Management Information Systems: An information system that uses data collected from Transaction Processing Systems; To create reports that managers can use to solve problems, some of which are used as summaries or ad hoc reports; In order to increase the efficiency of administrative activity.

Decision Support Systems: These systems help to make decisions by analyzing data; To create statistical projections and data models, and thus support decision makers in institutions with scientific bases and numbers without affecting their judgment, and help them solve problems using external data.

Expert Systems and Neutral Networks: An expert systems or what is known as a knowledge based system is a computerized system designed to analyze data and produce recommendations, diagnoses, and decisions. The Neutral System uses computers to enhance the way the human brain may process, learn, and remember information.

Information Systems in Organizations:

This system collects, stores, and processes data; To give the institution or organization useful and accurate information, and this system includes information about data collection from people and machines that collect, process, produce, and store data, in addition to the networks that manage and control this process. The importance of information systems

The importance of information systems is due to their ability to process data from the company’s input, and to create information useful for managing operations. To increase the effectiveness of this process, more data can be added to make the information more accurate, or to use it in new ways; As in the following examples.

Communication Systems: Information systems can make the communication process more effective by enabling managers to quickly communicate with employees, by storing documents in folders that are shared with employees who need this information, and each employee can add The information is made by making changes that are tracked by the system, then the manager collects the input and sends the revised document to the target audience of employees.

Operations Management: These systems can provide complete and up-to-date information, allowing the organization to operate more efficiently by employing it to obtain a lower cost than competitors, or to provide better customer service, as well as giving data on customer sales.

Decision-Making: The information system allows the company to help in making better decisions, by providing all the information and anticipating the results of decisions. The decision includes choosing a course of action with several alternatives and implementing the tasks associated with it. Using the information system allows to put forward different scenarios for each alternative. Then calculate the main indicators, such as: sales (sales), costs (costs), and profits (Profits); To select the alternative with the most beneficial outcome.

Record-Keeping: The organization's records are used for financial and organizational purposes, to find causes of problems and to take action; An information system stores documents, audit history, communication records, and operational data, organizes data, and processes and presents information to prepare cost estimates and analyze how actions affect the company.

Information systems management problems

Despite the great importance of information systems, they faced many problems even in developed countries that use advanced equipment, such as: The United Kingdom and the United States of America, and many studies have been conducted to find out the causes of these problems, including:

. Failure to involve management in the design process of the management information system.

. use of low-level data processing applications; Especially in the field of

accounting

. Inability of management information professionals to estimate information requirements, or solve existing organizational problems.

. Lack of support from the management of the institution.