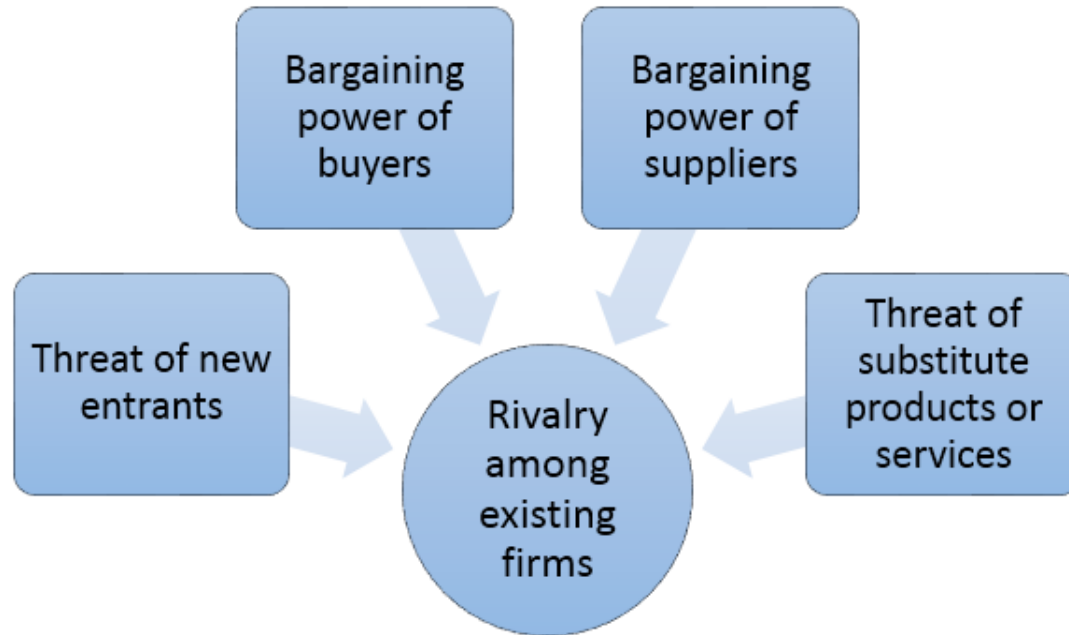
The background of the slide features abstract, overlapping green geometric shapes, primarily triangles and polygons, in various shades of green, creating a modern and dynamic visual effect.

CHAPTER ONE

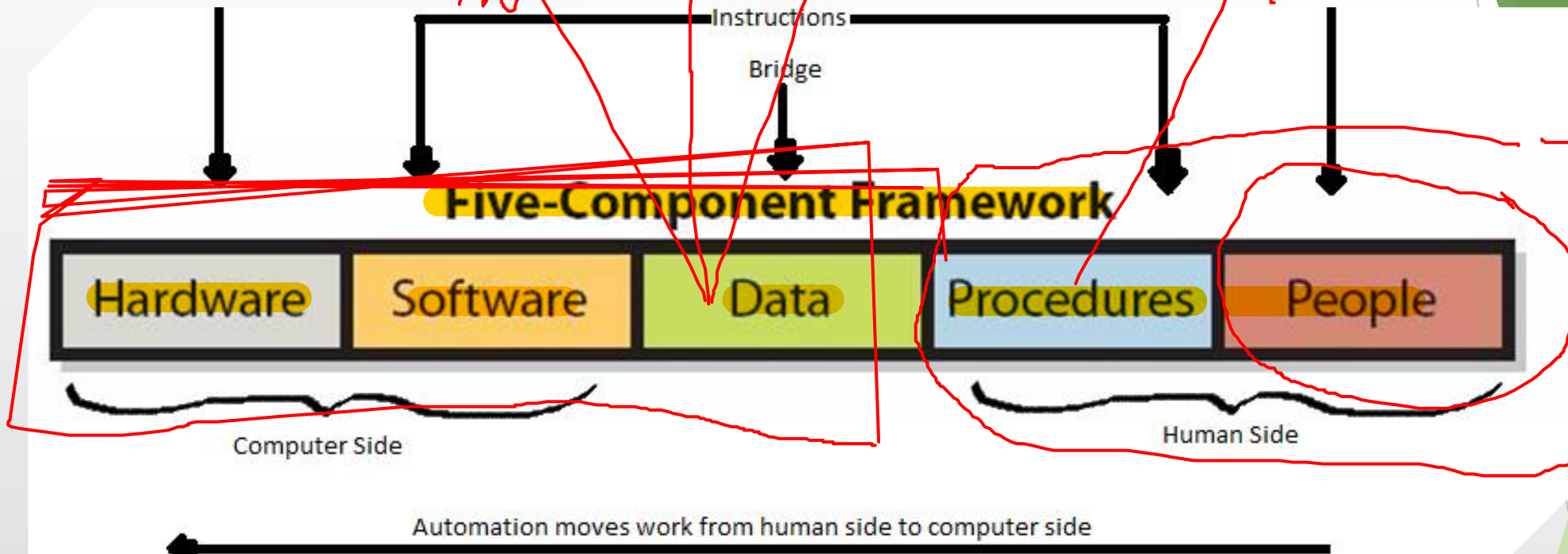
ORGANIZATIONS, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

BY A. PROF. DR. AMR THABET
PART II

PORTERS COMPETITION MODEL



Information KAW Knowledge Process

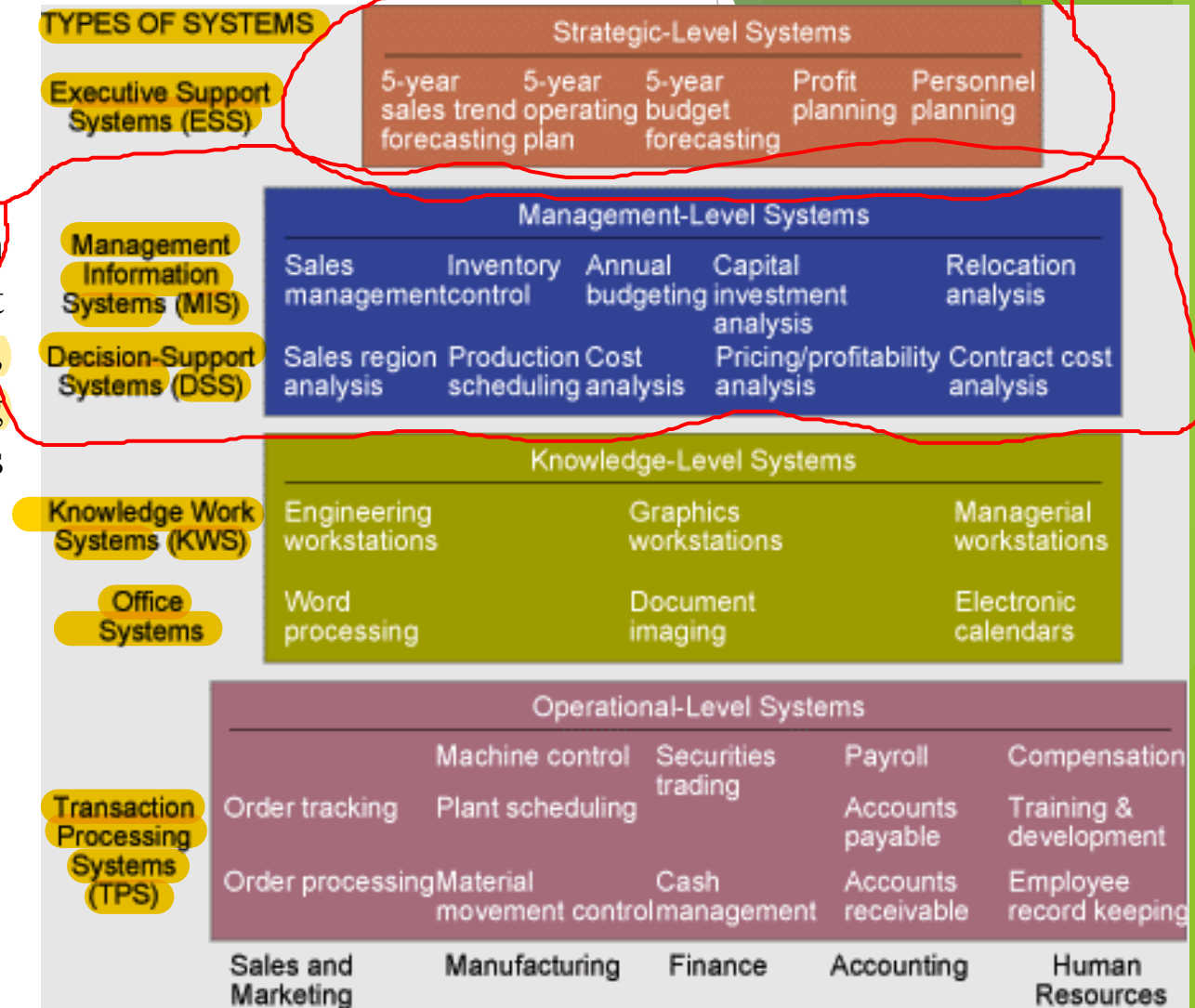


INFORMATION SYSTEMS COMPONENTS



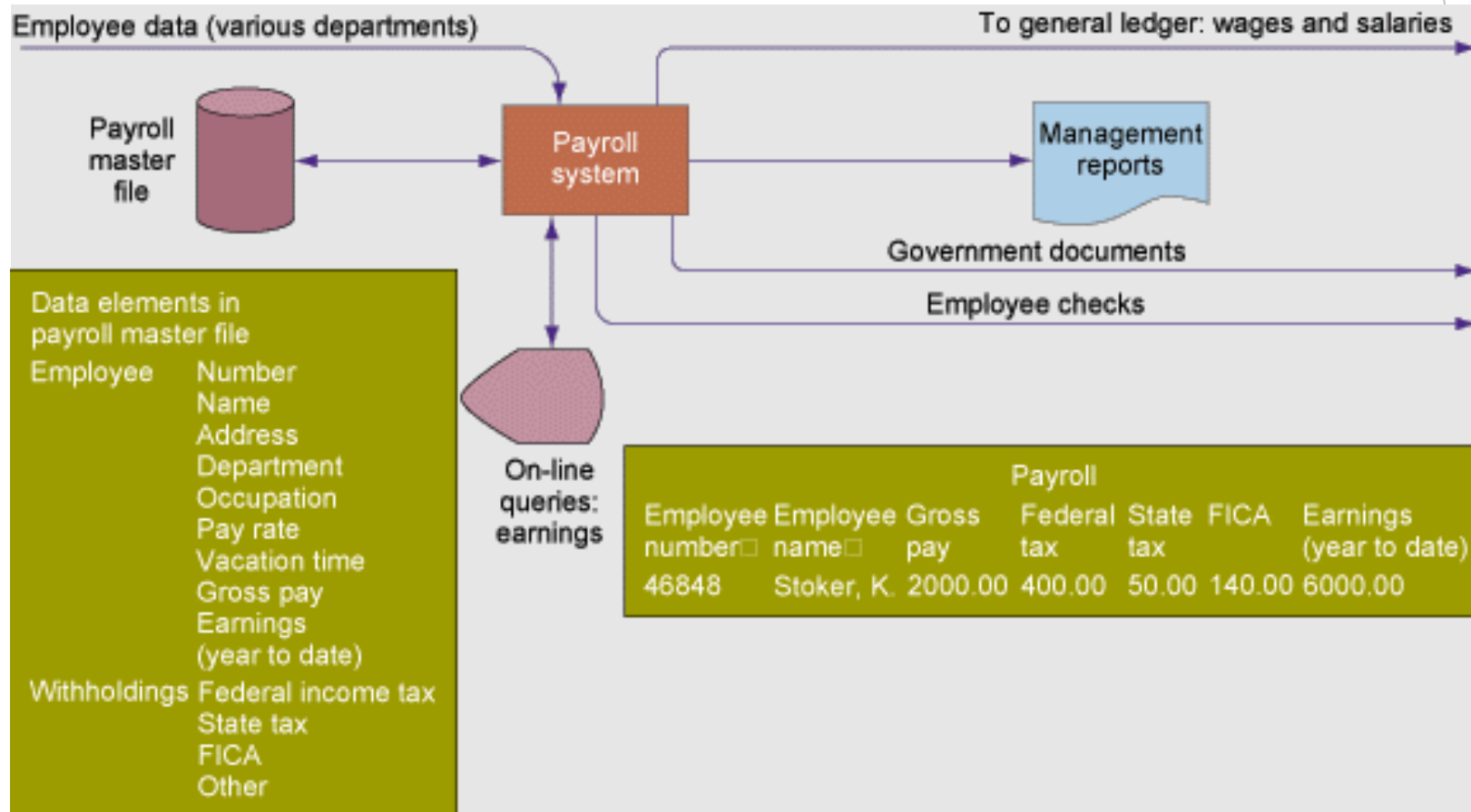
Types of Information Systems

A number of business applications form an information system that supports certain business unit in an organisation like finance, human resources (HR), production, operations, accounting, and IT. Depending on the problem to be solved, there are several types of information systems as follows:



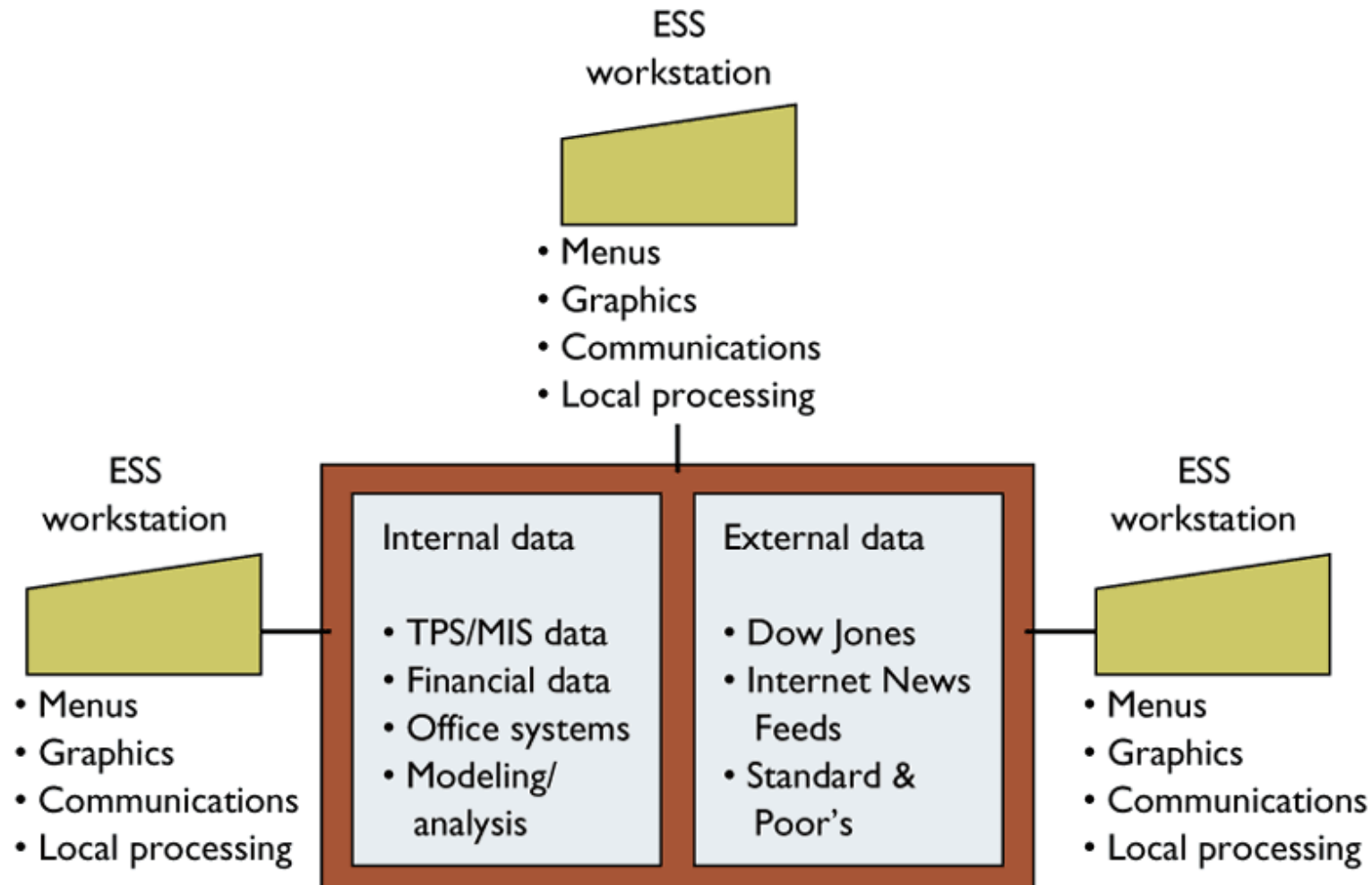
Transactions Processing Systems

Transaction processing systems (TPS) are designed to process specific types of data input from ongoing transactions. TPSs can be manual, as when data is typed into a form on a screen, or automated by using scanners or sensors to capture data. There are two types of TPS systems:



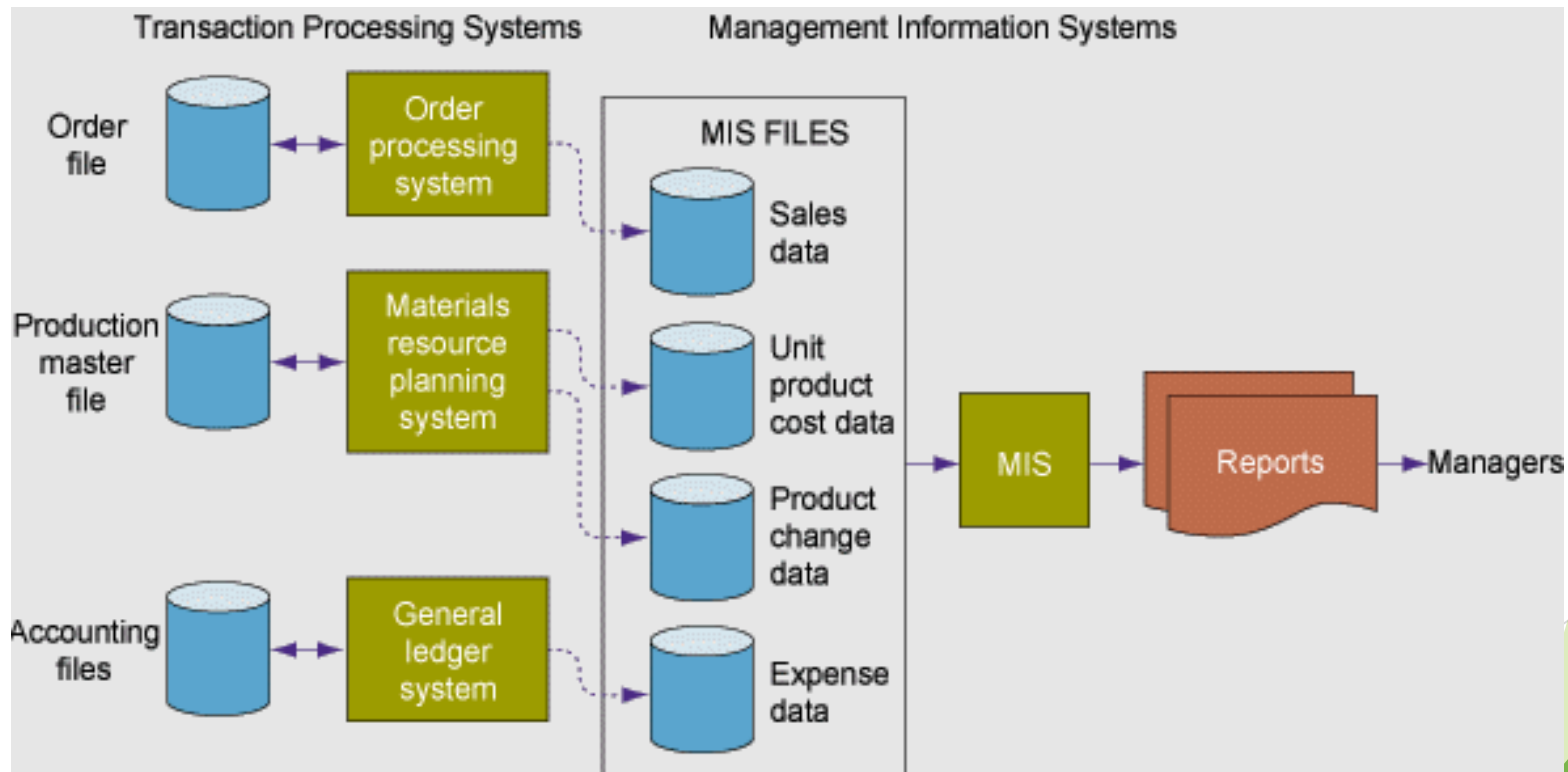
Executive Information Systems

Executive information systems are management support systems used by the management in making strategic decisions by providing access to the relevant information in the organisation databases.



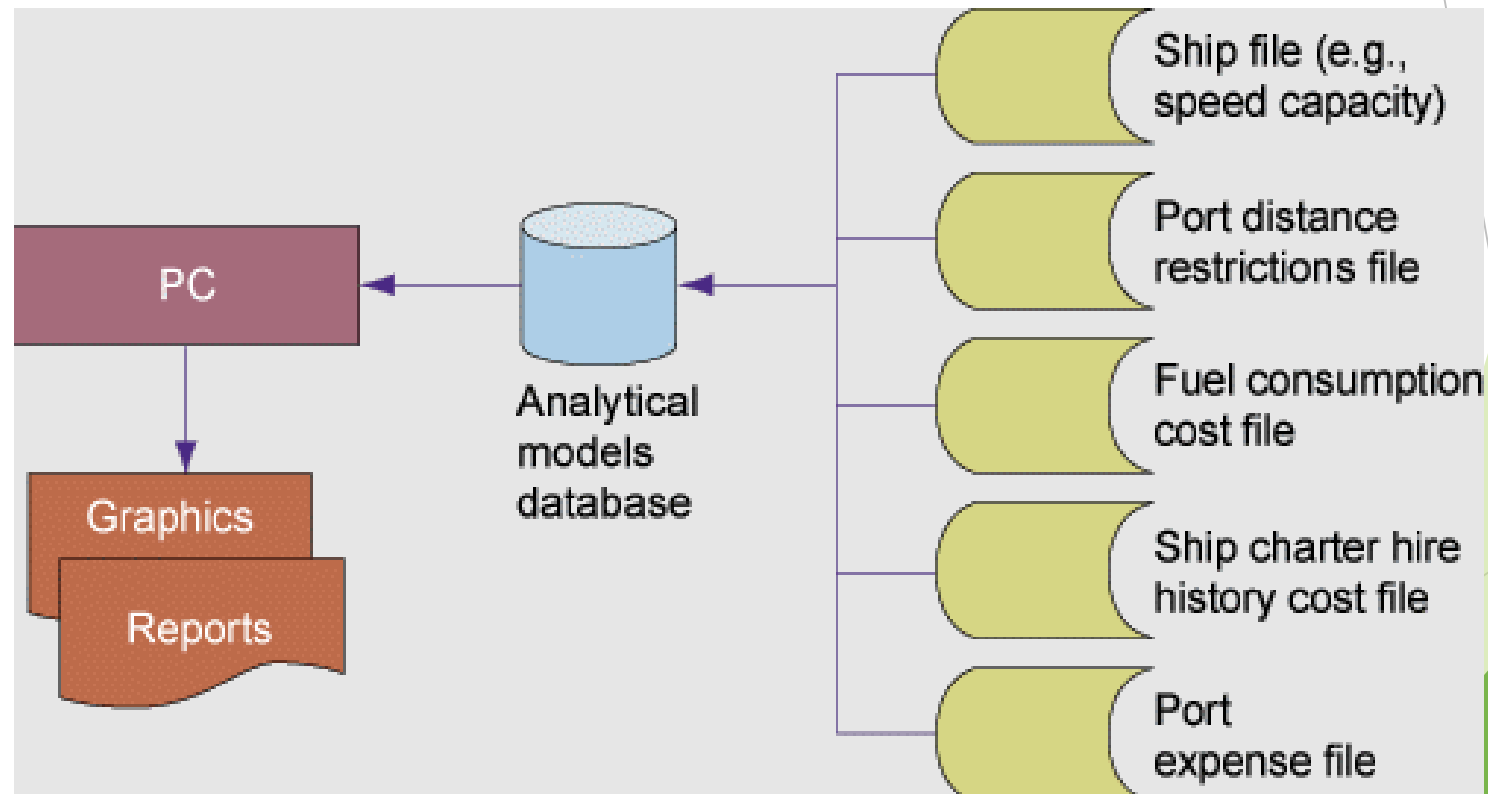
Management Information Systems (MIS)

MIS objective is to provide reports to managers to help them monitor and control business operations. Reports are generated from system databases and processed according to certain logic.



Decision Support Systems

The main focus of decision support systems (DSS) is for the effective analysis of the information to facilitate the management with several options for making a decision.



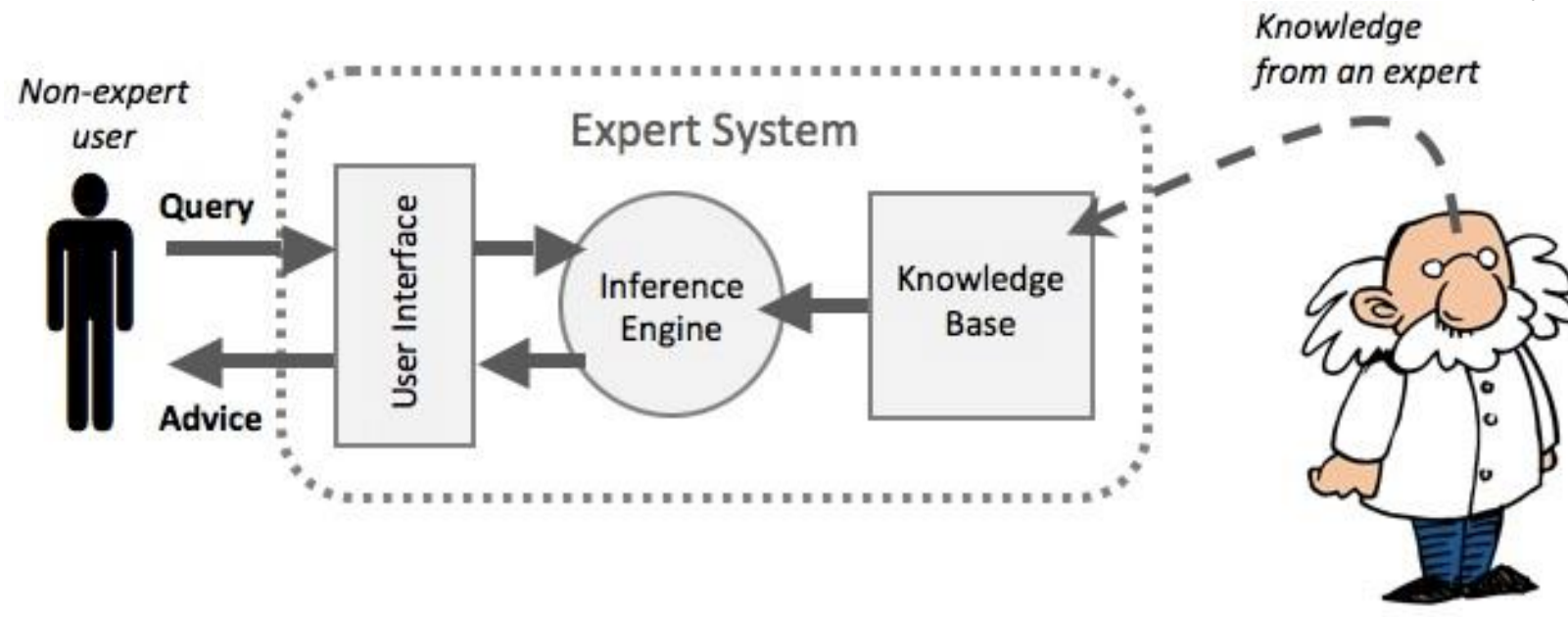
Office Information Systems

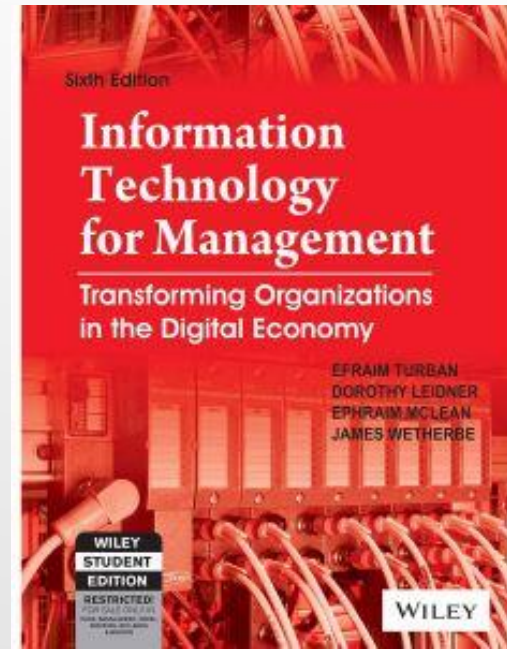
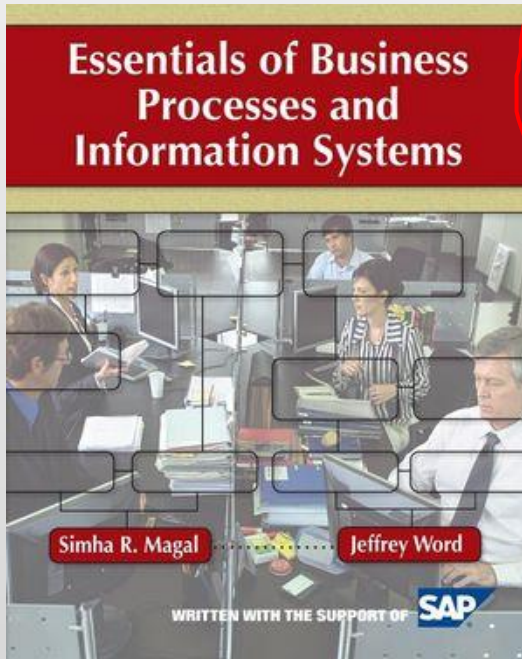
Office information system support employees in executing their daily tasks such as word processing, e-mails, work group programming, shared repositories, work group scheduling, document, imaging and management of work flow. Examples are Microsoft office, office 365, SharePoint etc.



Expert Systems

Expert systems are used to produce a decision similar to decisions made by experts in a certain discipline based on adoption of intelligent techniques in analysing the information. Examples are weather forecast systems.





REFERENCES

