

206- Management Information System

Unit- 1:

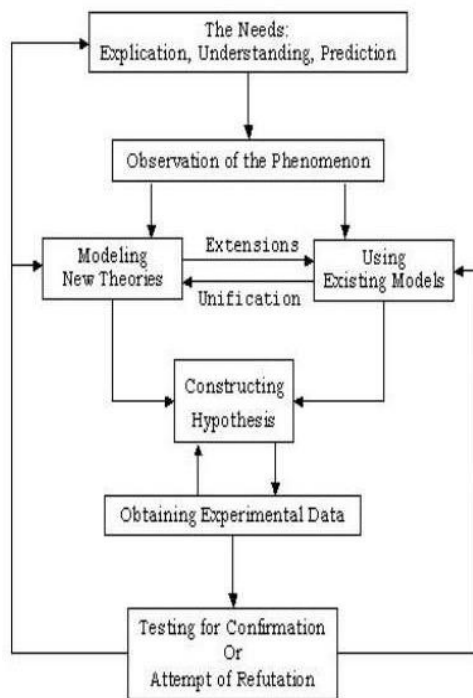
1. Define MIS? Explain the role of MIS in decision making Process?

Ans: MIS: A management information system (MIS) provides information that organizations require to manage themselves efficiently and effectively.

The five primary components:

- Hardware
- Software
- Data (information for decision making),
- Procedures (design, development and documentation), and
- People (individuals, groups, or organizations).

Role of MIS in decision making Process:



The General Scientific Approach

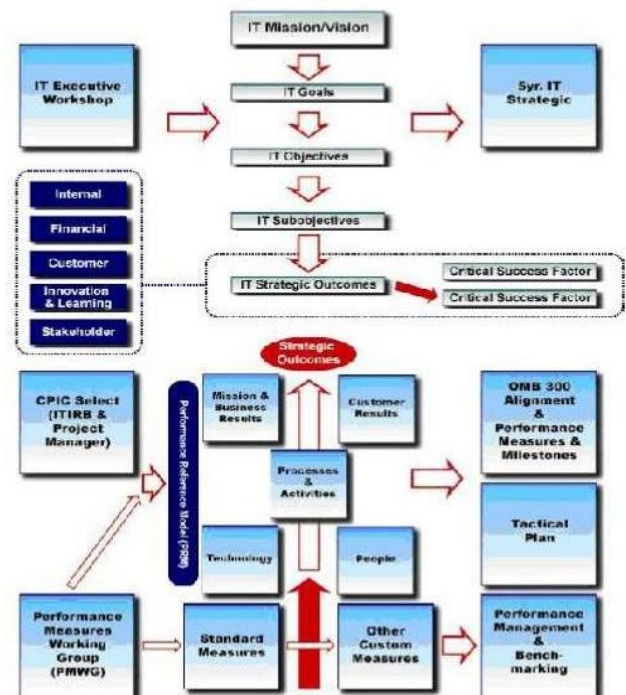
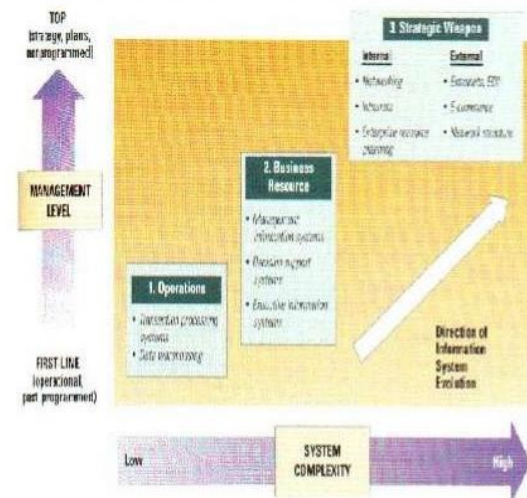
2. Explain the strategies uses of information technology?

Ans: **Information Technology:**

It is the application of computers and telecommunications equipment to store, retrieve, transmit and manipulate data often in the context of a business or other enterprise.

Uses of information technology

ORGANIZATIONAL APPLICATIONS OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY



Unit- 2:

3. Explain the MIS Structure? What are the approaches to MIS design & development?

Ans: A Management Information System is an integrated user-machine system, for providing information, to support the operations, management, analysis & decision-making functions in an organization.

MIS Characteristics:

1. Management Oriented/directed
2. Business Driven
3. Integrated
4. Common Data Flows
5. Heavy Planning Element
6. Subsystem Concept
7. Flexibility & Ease of Use
8. Database
9. Distributed Systems
10. Information as a Resource

STRUCTURE OF MIS

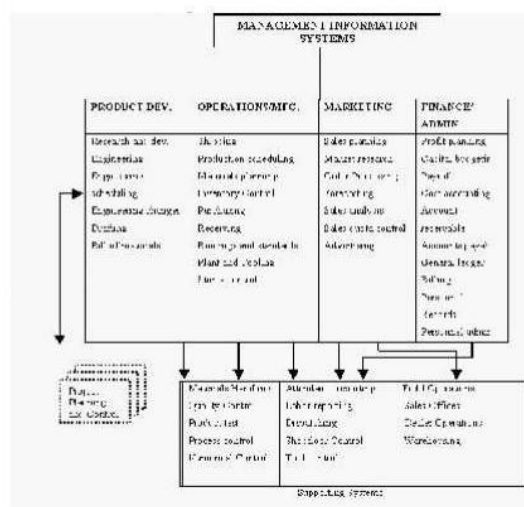
Physical Components

1. Information System Processing Functions
2. Decision Support
3. Levels of Management Activities
4. Organizational Functions

Based on Physical Components

- ✓ Hardware
- ✓ Software
- ✓ Database
- ✓ Procedures
- ✓ Operating Personnel
- ✓ Input & Output

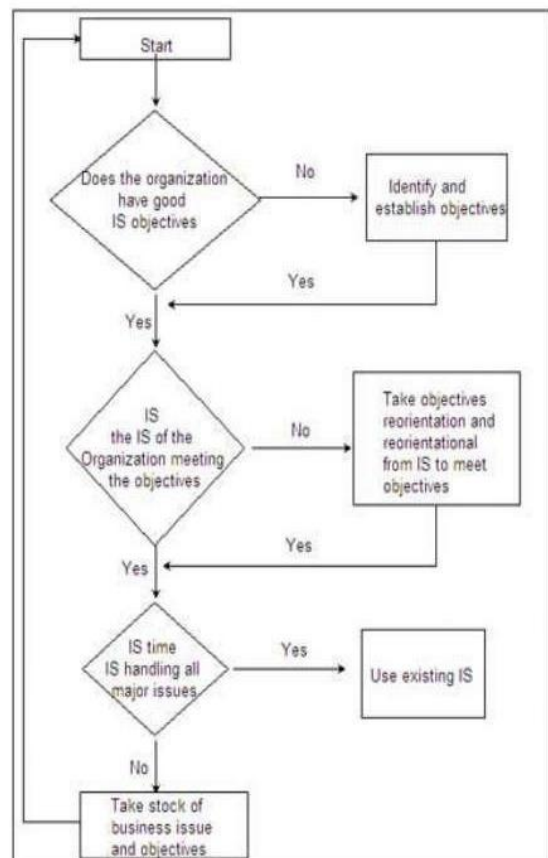
MIS design & development:



4. Explain the levels of management & their information requirements?

Ans: Management in business and organizations is the function that coordinates the efforts of people to accomplish goals and objectives using available resources efficiently and effectively.

levels of management & their information requirements:



Unit- 3:

5. Explain Decision Support System (DSS)?

Ans: A Decision Support System (DSS) is a computer-based information system that supports BUSINESS or organizational decision-making activities. DSSs serve the MANAGEMENT, operations, and planning levels of an organization (usually mid and higher management) and help to make decisions, which may be rapidly changing and not easily specified in advance (Unstructured and Semi-Structured decision problems).

DSS components may be classified as:

Inputs: Factors, numbers, and characteristics to analyze

User Knowledge and Expertise: Inputs requiring manual analysis by the user

Outputs: Transformed data from which DSS "decisions" are generated

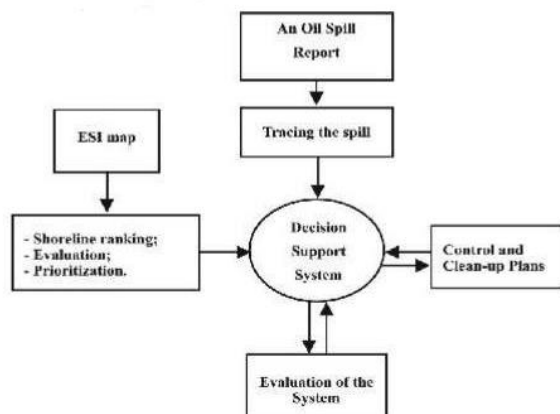
Decisions: Results generated by the DSS based on user criteria.

Benefits:

- ✓ Improves personal efficiency.
- ✓ Increases organizational control.
- ✓ Facilitates interpersonal communication
- ✓ Promotes learning or training

Features:

- ✓ Data access
- ✓ Support managers at all levels.
- ✓ Support individuals and groups.
- ✓ Support Intelligence, Design, Choice.

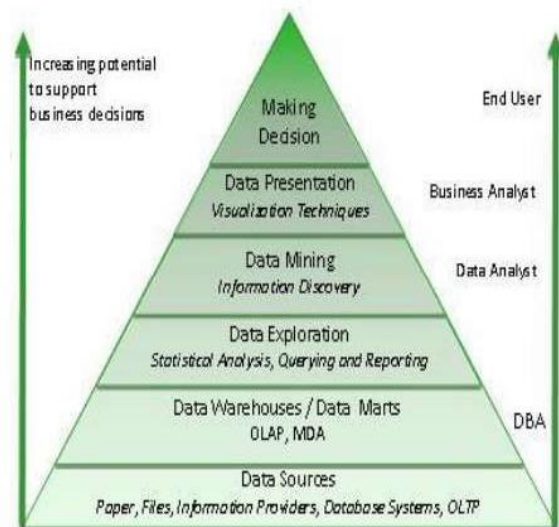


6. Explain data mining & data warehousing?

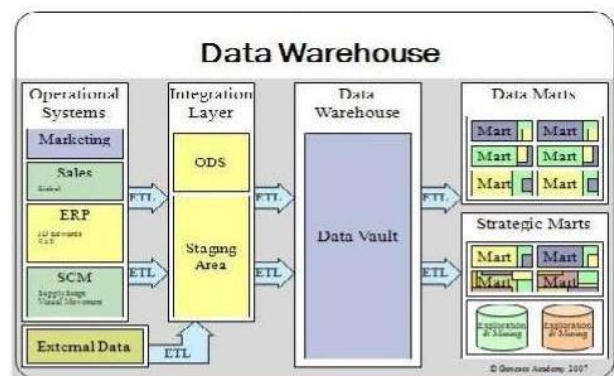
Ans: The overall goal of the data mining process is to extract information from a data set and transform it into an understandable structure for further use.

Data mining involves six common classes of tasks:

- Anomaly detection
- Association rule learning
- Clustering
- Classification
- Regression
- Summarization



Data Warehousing: a data warehouse (DW, DWH), or an enterprise data warehouse (EDW), is a system used for reporting and data analysis. Integrating data from one or MORE disparate sources creates a central repository of data, a data warehouse (DW).



Unit- 4:

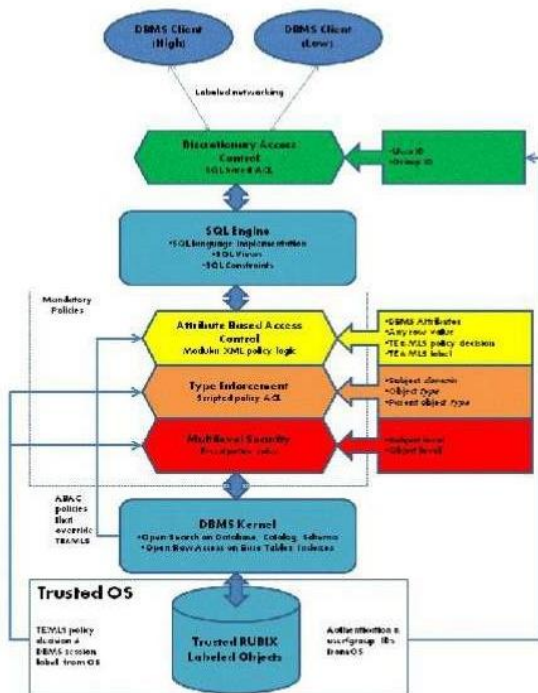
7. Explain DBMS? Define Database models?

Ans: A database is an organized collection of data. The data are typically organized to model aspects of reality in a way that supports processes requiring this information.

Database management systems (DBMSs) are specially designed software applications that interact with the user, other applications, and the database itself to capture and analyze data. A general-purpose DBMS is a software system designed to allow the definition, creation, querying, update, and administration of databases.

Common logical data models for databases include:

- Hierarchical database model
- Network model
- Relational model
- Entity-relationship model
- Enhanced entity-relationship model
- Object model
- Document model
- Entity-attribute-value model.



8. Explain Computer networks?

Ans: A computer network or data network is a telecommunications network that allows computers to EXCHANGE data. In computer networks, networked computing devices pass data to each other along data connections.

Types:

LAN - Local Area Network

WLAN - Wireless Local Area Network

WAN - Wide Area Network

MAN - Metropolitan Area Network

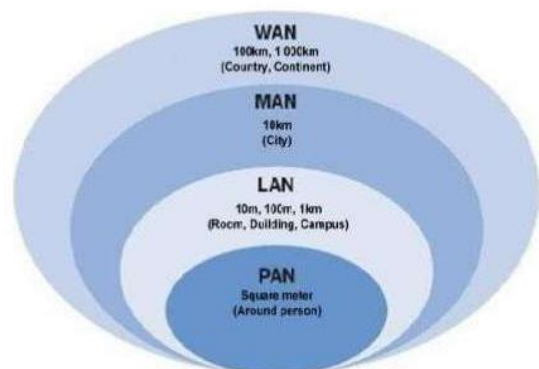
SAN - STORAGE Area Network, System Area Network, Server Area Network, or sometimes Small Area Network

CAN - Campus Area Network, Controller Area Network, or sometimes Cluster Area Network

PAN - Personal Area Network

DAN - Desk Area Network

Computer network:



Networks are used to:

- Facilitate communication via email, video conferencing, instant messaging, etc.
- Enable multiple users to share a single hardware device like a printer or scanner
- Allow for the sharing of software or operating programs on remote systems
- Make information easier to access and maintain among network users

Unit- 5:

9. Explain Financial Information System?

Ans: A financial information system (FIS) accumulates and analyzes financial data used for optimal financial planning and forecasting decisions and outcomes.

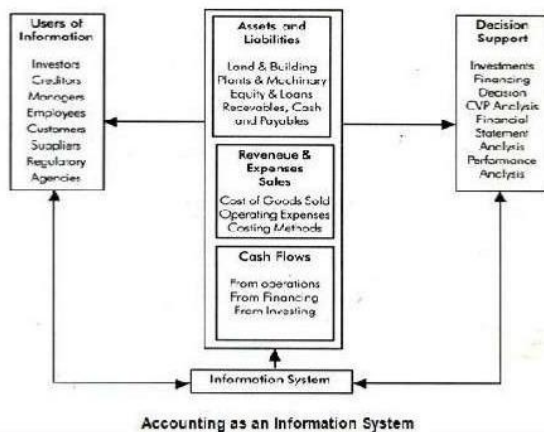
Financial data analysis may be conducted through trend evaluations, ratio analyses and financial planning modeling. Data outputs that are produced by FIS can include

- Operating and capital budgets
- Working capital reports
- Accounting reports
- Cash flow forecasts

The Ideal FMIS Systems

An ideal or well-designed system should:

- Collect accurate, timely, complete, reliable, consistent information
- Provide adequate management reporting
- Support government-wide and agency policy decisions
- Support budget preparation and execution
- Facilitate financial statement preparation
- Provide information for central agency budgeting, analysis and government-wide reporting
- Provide complete audit trail to facilitate audits.



10. Explain Human Resources Information system (HRIS)?

Ans: Human Resources Information System (HRIS), refers to the systems and processes at the intersection between human resource management (HRM) and information technology.

Human resource management systems encompass:

- Payroll
- Time and attendance
- Performance appraisal
- Benefits administration
- HR management information system
- Recruiting/Learning management
- Performance record
- Employee self-service
- Scheduling
- Absence management

