

Compiled By: Muzammil Ahmad Khan and Kashif Shaikh

MIS Books

- Text Book
- 1. Management Information System, 8th Edition By: James A. O' Brien, George Marakas
- Reference Books
- 1. Management Information System, 9th Edition By: Kenneth C. Laudon, Jane P. Laudon
- 2. Introduction to Information Systems: Supporting and Transforming Business

By: Rainer, Turban, Potter, 1st Edition

Marks Distribution	า
■ Mid Term	15
 Assignment + Class Performance + 	
Quiz + Presentation + Report	5
Semester Final Paper	80
Total Marks	100
■ Total Marks	10

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Class Test	10 Points
Assignment	10 Points
Class Presentation	15 Points
■ Project	15 Points
Total Points	50 Points
Performance Bonus	10 Points

MIS Website

- http://www.ssuet.edu.pk/courses/hs107/mis
- http://taimoor/hs107/mis

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Course Instructors

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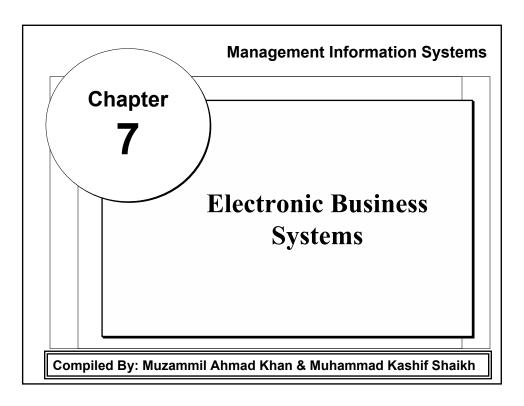
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Learning Objectives

- Identify the following cross-functional enterprise systems, and give examples of how they can provide significant business value to a company
 - Enterprise application integration
 - Transaction processing systems
 - Enterprise collaboration systems

Learning Objectives

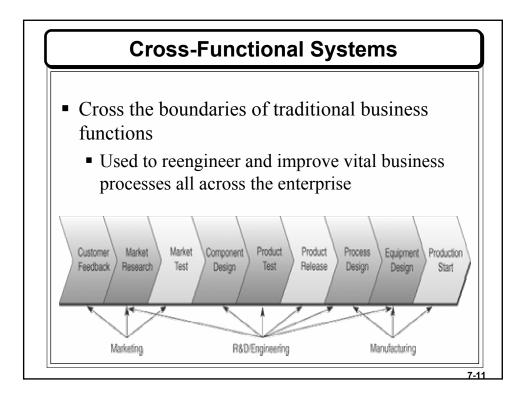
- Give examples of how Internet and other information technologies support business processes within the business functions of
 - Accounting
 - Finance
 - Human resource management
 - Marketing
 - Production
 - Operations management

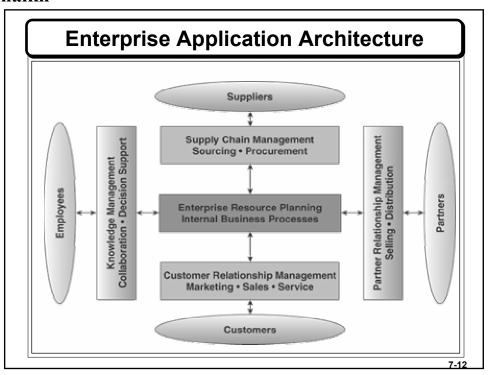
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Enterprise Business Systems

- E-business means using the Internet, other networks, and IT to support
 - Electronic commerce
 - Enterprise communications and collaboration
 - Web-enabled business processes
- E-commerce is the buying, selling, and marketing of products, services, and information over the Internet and other networks





Enterprise Application Architecture

- Provides a conceptual framework
 - Helps visualize the basic components, processes, and interfaces of major e-business applications
- Focuses on accomplishing fundamental business processes in concert with
 - Customers
 - Suppliers
 - Partners
 - Employees

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Enterprise Application Architecture

- Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)
 - Concentrates on the efficiency of internal production, distribution, and financial processes
- Customer Relationship Management (CRM)
 - Focuses on acquiring and retaining profitable customers via marketing, sales, and services
- Partner Relationship Management (PRM)
 - Aims at acquiring and retaining partners who can enhance the selling and distribution of products and services

Enterprise Application Architecture

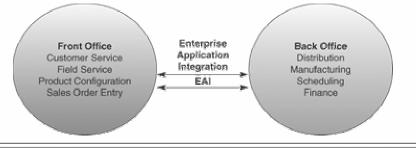
- Supply Chain Management (SCM)
 - Focuses on developing the most efficient and effective sourcing and procurement processes
- Knowledge Management (KM)
 - Focuses on facilitating internal group collaboration and decision support

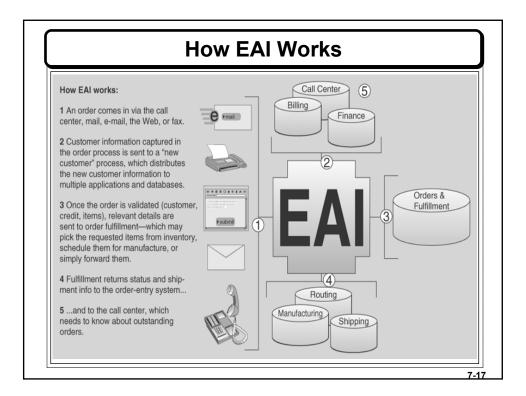
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Enterprise Application Integration

- EAI software connects cross-functional systems
- Serves as middleware to provide
 - Data conversion
 - Communication between systems
 - Access to system interfaces

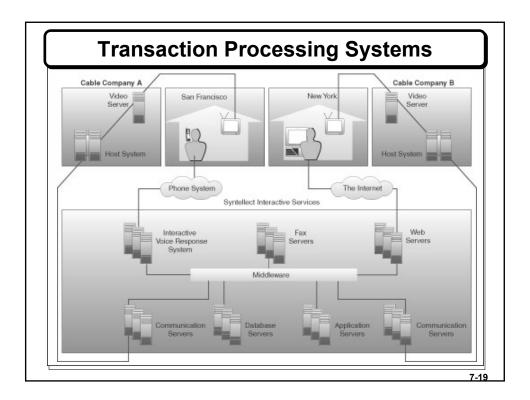


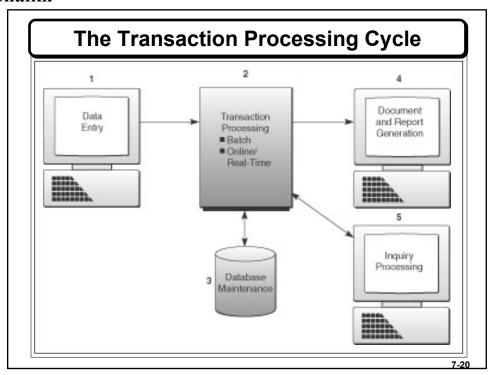


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Transaction Processing Systems

- Cross-functional information systems that process data resulting from the occurrence of business transactions
 - Transactions include sales, purchases, deposits, withdrawals, refunds, and payments
 - Online transaction processing (OLTP) is a real-time system that captures transactions immediately

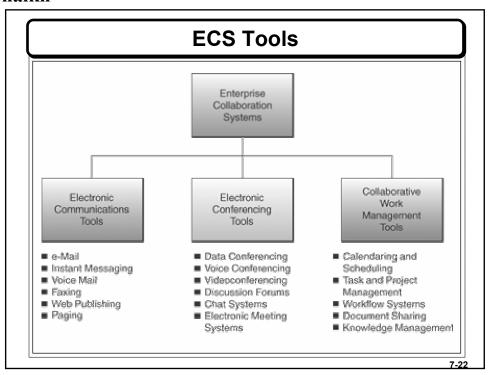




Enterprise Collaboration Systems (ECS)

- EC systems are cross-functional information systems that enhance team and workgroup
 - Communication
 - Coordination
 - Collaboration
- Systems may include
 - Networked PC workstations
 - Servers
 - Databases
 - Groupware and application packages

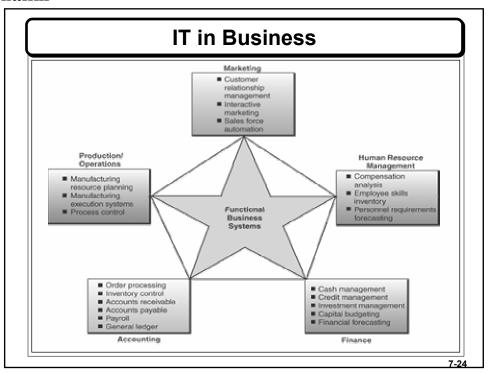
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Functional Business Systems

- A variety of types of information systems that support the business functions of
 - Accounting
 - Finance
 - Marketing
 - Operations management
 - Human resource management

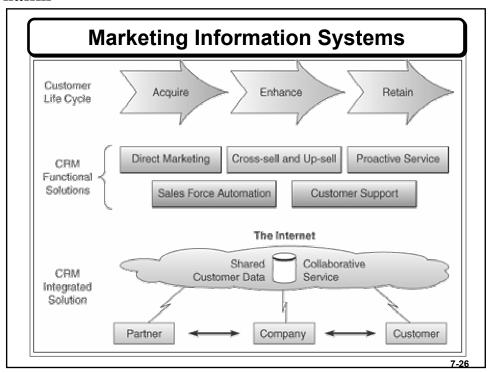
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Marketing Systems

- Marketing systems are concerned with
 - Planning, promotion, and sale of existing products in existing markets
 - Development of new products and new markets
 - Better attracting and serving present and potential customers

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Interactive Marketing

- Interactive Marketing
 - A customer-focused marketing process
 - Uses the Internet, intranets, and extranets
 - Establishes two-way transactions between a business and its customers or potential customers
- Goal
 - Profitably use networks to attract and keep customers
 - Get customers to help create, purchase, and improve products and services

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Targeted Marketing An advertising and promotion management concept with five targeting components Online Behavior Context Context

Targeted Marketing Components

- Community: customized ads to appeal to specific virtual communities
- Content: ads placed on a variety of selected websites, aimed at a specific audience
- Context: ads placed on web pages that are relevant to a product or service
- Demographic/Psychographic: web marketing aimed at specific types or classes of people
- Online behavior: promotions tailored to each visit to a site by an individual

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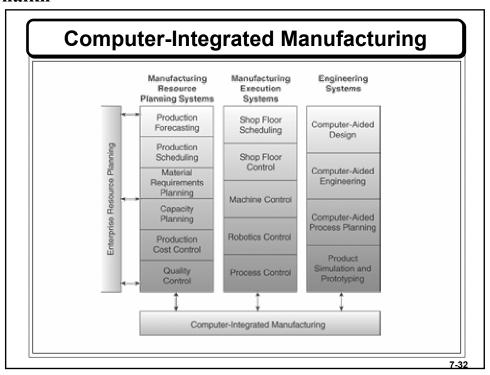
Sales Force Automation

- Outfit sales force with notebook computers, web browsers, and sales contact software
 - Connect them to marketing websites and the company intranet
- Goals
 - Increase personal productivity
 - Speed up capture and analysis of sales data
 - Gain strategic advantage

Manufacturing Information Systems

- Supports the production/operations functions
 - Includes all activities concerned with planning and control of the processes producing goods or services

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CIM Objectives

- Simplify production processes, product designs, and factory organization
- Automate production processes and the business functions that support them
- Integrate all production and support processes using
 - Networks
 - Cross-functional business software
 - Other information technologies

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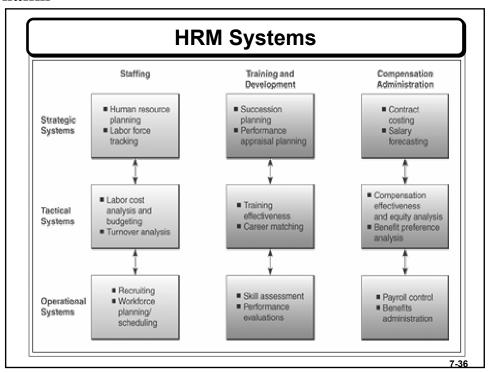
CIM Systems

- Computer-aided manufacturing (CAM)
 - Automate the production process
- Manufacturing execution systems (MES)
 - Performance monitoring information systems for factory floor operations
- Process control
 - Control ongoing physical processes
- Machine control
 - Controls the actions of machines

Human Resource Management (HRM)

- Information systems designed to support
 - Planning to meet personnel needs
 - Development of employees to their full potential
 - Control of all personnel policies and programs

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HRM and the Internet

- Recruiting employees using the corporate website and commercial recruiting services
- Posting messages in selected Internet newsgroups
- Communicating with job applicants via e-mail

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HRM and Corporate Intranets

- Corporate intranet uses
 - Process common HRM transactions
 - Allow around-the-clock HRM services
 - Disseminate information faster than through previous company channels
 - Collect information from employees online
 - Allow HRM tasks to be performed with little HRM department intervention
 - Training

Employee Self-Service

- Intranet applications can allow employees to
 - View benefits
 - Enter travel and expense reports
 - Verify employment and salary information
 - Access and update personal information
 - Enter time-sensitive data

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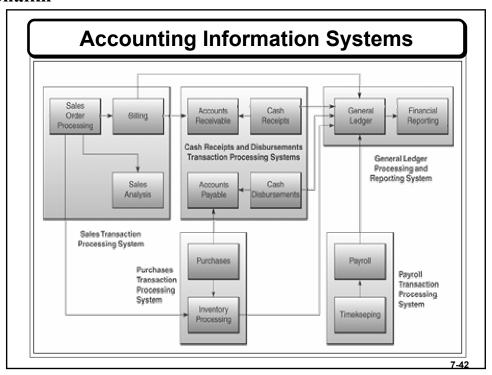
Accounting Information Systems

- The oldest and most widely used information system in business
 - Records and reports business transactions and economic events
 - Produces financial statements
 - Forecasts future conditions

Accounting Information Systems

- Typically consists of
 - Order processing
 - Inventory control
 - Accounts receivable
 - Accounts payable
 - Payroll
 - General ledger systems

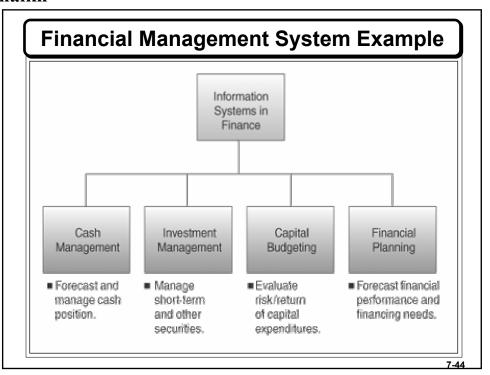
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Financial Management Systems

- Supports business managers and professionals making decisions concerning
 - The financing of a business
 - The allocation and control of financial resources within a business

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ERP: The Business Backbone

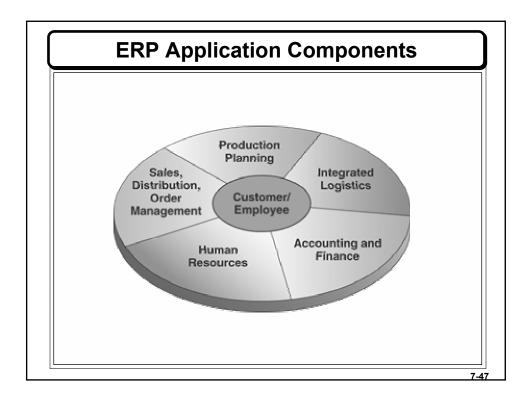
- ERP is a cross-functional enterprise backbone that integrates and automates processes within
 - Manufacturing
 - Logistics
 - Distribution
 - Accounting
 - Finance
 - Human resources

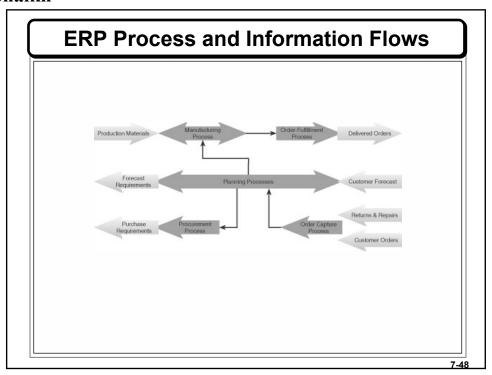
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What is ERP?

- Enterprise resource planning is a crossfunctional enterprise system
 - An integrated suite of software modules
 - Supports basic internal business processes
 - Facilitates business, supplier, and customer information flows

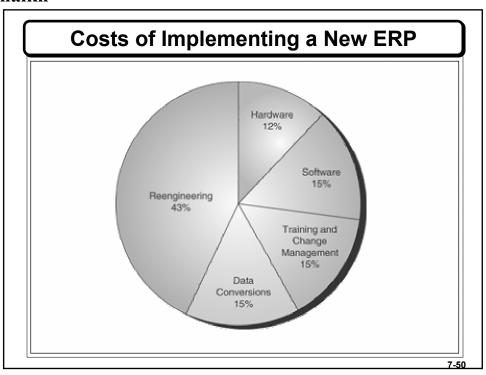




Benefits and Challenges of ERP

- ERP Business Benefits
 - Quality and efficiency
 - Decreased costs
 - Decision support
 - Enterprise agility
- ERP Costs
 - Risks and costs are considerable
 - Hardware and software are a small part of total costs
 - Failure can cripple or kill a business

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Causes of ERP Failures

- Most common causes of ERP failure
 - Under-estimating the complexity of planning, development, training
 - Failure to involve affected employees in planning and development
 - Trying to do too much too fast
 - Insufficient training
 - Insufficient data conversion and testing
 - Over-reliance on ERP vendor or consultants

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Introduction to e-Commerce

- Electronic commerce encompasses the entire online process of
 - Developing
 - Marketing
 - Selling
 - Delivering
 - Servicing
 - Paying for products and services
- It relies on the Internet and other information technologies to support every step of the process

Categories of e-Commerce

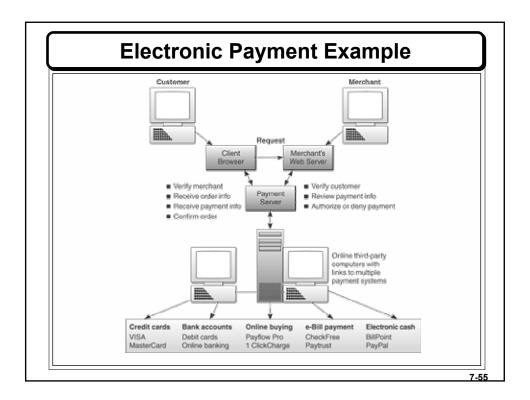
- Business-to-Consumer
 - Virtual storefronts, multimedia catalogs, interactive order processing, electronic payment, online customer support
- Business-to-Business
 - Electronic business marketplaces, direct links between businesses, auctions and exchanges
- Consumer-to-Consumer
 - Online auctions, posting to newspaper sites, personal websites, e-commerce portals

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Electronic Payment Processes

- Web Payment Processes
 - Shopping cart process
 - Credit card payment process
 - Debit and other more complex processes
- Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT)
 - Major payment system in banking, retail
 - Variety of information technologies capture and process money and credit card transfers
 - Most point-of-sale terminals in retail stores are networked to bank EFT systems



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Securing Electronic Payments

- Network sniffers easily recognize credit card formats
 - Encrypt data between customer and merchant
 - Encrypt data between customer and financial institution
 - Take sensitive information off-line

B2B E-Commerce

- B2B is the wholesale and supply side of the commercial process
 - Businesses buy, sell, or trade with other businesses
- Relies on multiple electronic information technologies
 - Catalog systems
 - Trading systems
 - Data interchange
 - Electronic funds transfers

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