Introduction to Management of Information Technologies

January 13, 2016

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- ☐ Compare management information systems (MIS) and information technology (IT)
- ☐ Explain the difference between data and information
- Describe the relationships among people, information technology, and information
- ☐ Analyze the role of IT in business

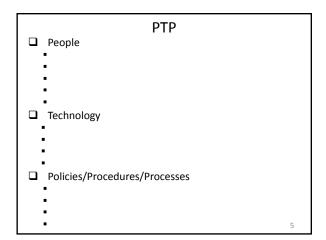
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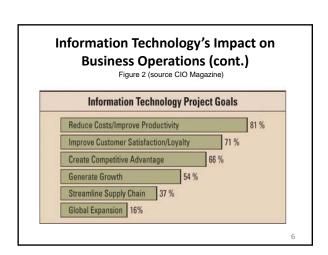
WHAT IS THE ROLE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN BUSINESS?

☐ Information technology is everywhere in business☐ Understanding & knowledge about IT are key to understanding business and to business operations.



Information Technology's Impact on Business Operations Figure 1 (source CIO Magazine) **Business Functions Receiving the Greatest Benefits from** Information Technology Customer Service Finance 51 % 42 % Sales and Marketing IT Operations 39 % Operations Management 31 % HR 17% Security 17%





The World is Flat – Thomas Friedman

- ☐ Thomas Friedman's 10 Forces That Flattened the World
 - 1. Fall of the Berlin Wall
 - 2. Netscape IPO
 - 3. Workflow software (protocols SMTP, HTML, ... that allow work to flow)
 - 4. Open-sourcing
 - 5. Outsourcing
 - 6. Offshoring
 - 7. Supply-chaining
 - 8. Insourcing
 - 9. Informing

Power searching allowed everyone to use the Internet as a "personal supply chain of knowledge"

10. Wireless

MIT Lecture (1:15:00): http://video.mit.edu/watch/the-world-is-flat-9145/

MIT Lecture (0:47:00. Start @ 0:8:00) : http://video.mit.edu/watch/the-world-is-flat-30-9321/

Technologies & business functions



Click-to-talk

- also known as click-to-call, click-to-chat and click-to-text.
- form of Web-based communication in which a person clicks an object (e.g., button, image or text) to request an immediate connection with another person in real-time either by phone call, instant messaging, or text.
- typically used in eBusiness to assist online store visitors in selecting products.

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Technologies & business functions (cont.)

• Call Center

- Is centralized office set by large organizations in order to receive and transmit a large volume of requests by phone.
- Is, typically, operated by a company to administer incoming product support or information inquiries from consumers.
- Is also used for outgoing calls for telemarketing and debt collection.

Technologies & business functions (cont.)

• Call Scripting tools

- Refer to application software typically used by call center employees to help provide accurate answers to customers and react appropriately to their inquiries.
- Are, typically, connected to the corporate database, which allows pulling off the needed data to be used in assisting

• Benefits of Call Scripting include:

- agents can be guided through calls in a predictable way
- uniformity in the way call center employees handle cases.
- reduced errors and complaints, increased effectiveness

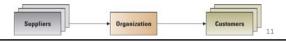
Technologies & business functions (cont.)

• Supply Chain Management (SCM) Systems

- Refer to a **category of IS** that support the activities related to business
- supply chain.
- Supply chain involves: (a) materials flow from suppliers, (b) transformation of materials and production processes, (c) distribution of products to customers

• Typical activities supported:

- Procurement / purchase of supplies
- Tracking orders from suppliers
- Handling customers orders Invoicing
- Tracking customers orders



Technologies & business functions (cont.)

Customer Relationship Management (CRM) Systems

- Refer to a **category of IS** that support the activities related to managing and nurturing a company's interactions with customers, clients, and sales prospects.
- Help increase organizational effort by multiple departments like marketing, sales, support division, and customer service to improve customer relations
- Goals: (1) find, attract, and win new clients (2) nurture and maintain existing customers (3) entice former customers back into the fold

• Typical activities supported:

- Managing Sales teams
- Tracing potential customers
- Running MKT campaigns
- Analyzing sales



Technologies & business functions (cont.)

- Search Engine Optimization (SEO)
 - Internet Marketing tool that increases the visibility of a website in a search engine's unpaid results.
 - Optimizing a website may involve editing its content, HTML and associated coding to both increase its relevance to specific keywords and to remove barriers to the indexing activities of search engines
- Google AdWords
 - Google's advertising service that makes your website appears on top of Google Search results.



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Technologies & business functions (cont.)

Finance, Accounting, ERP software				
Open Source	Non-web GmuCash · Grisbi · HomeBank · KMyMoney · OpenERP · RCA Open-Source Application · Tryton · TurboCASH Web- Adempiere · BlueErp · Compiere · Dolibarr · FrontAccounting · IntarS · LedgerSMB · Openbravo · OpenERP · opentaps · PhreeBooks · webERP			
Freeware	BIG4books - Microsoft Office Accounting Express - Outright.com			
Retail	Advanced Business Solutions - AME Accounting Software - CGram Software - Fortora Fresh Finance, - Bank - Intacet - IRIS Software - Microsoft Dynamics AD: - Microsoft Dynamics GP-Microsoft Dynamics AD: - Microsoft Dynamics AD: - Microsoft Dynamics Office - Accounting Professional - Microsoft Dynamics St Microsoft Money - Microsoft Office - Accounting Professional - Microsoft Small Business Financials - Moneydance - NetSuite - NewViews - NOSA XP - Quen Systems Accounting Software - Pastel Accounting - Pacific Accounting - QuickBooks - Quicken - SAP Business One - TRAVERSE - Xero Accounting Software - Salest Accounting - Software - Salest Accounting - Software - Salest Accounting - Software - Salest - Sal			

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Technologies & business functions (cont.)

• Hepling customers find best deals

Web sites	Mobile apps
GasBuddy.com	GasBuddy for smartphone
Pricewatch.com	iGas for iPhone
PriceGrabber.com	PriceGrabber
Mygroceryspy.com	RedLaser – Reads bar code & searches the net for best deal
Nexag.com	GoogleShopper

Do In-Class Exercise 1: Technologies supporting business functions

IT and Business Intelligence □Information technology (IT) refers to • a field concerned with the use of technology in managing and processing information • Computer-based **tools** used to capture, store, protect, process, retrieve, and transmit information □IT is a main part of <u>Business Intelligence</u> **□**Business Intelligence A broad array of applications and technologies used to gather, provide access to, and analyze huge amount of data to support decision making. Its use allows discovering trends, patterns, associations, etc. Information collected from multiple sources (suppliers, customers, competitors, industry, internal data, etc.) that analyses patterns, trends, relationships for strategic decision **Management Information Systems** (MIS) **□**MIS ☐ Is a business function and academic discipline ■ That deals with the application of information systems and information technology to solve business problems $\hfill\Box \mbox{Can}$ also be seen as a tool for generating and managing information for managers ☐MIS is a business function, similar to Accounting, Finance, Operations, and Human Resources **Information Systems** □Information Systems – systems designed for use by organizations in order to transform raw data into information that can help workers

do their job and managers make decisions.

An information system has the following key

■ Policies/Procedures/Processes

components:PeopleTechnology

Data versus Information Data = raw facts that represent the characteristics of an event Example 1: Event: High temperature Data: 100° F Example 2: Event: Sale Data: Sale's date, item number, item description, etc. Information = facts within a given context Information results from transforming data by adding context and meaning to make it more useful. The temperature today at noon in Times Square, NYC was 100° F Note: Info generated by one system may be used as input in another system

The Value of Information – Information Quality (IQ)

Characteristics / dimensions of IQ:

- Accuracy (Is information correct? Can we rely on it?)
- Timeliness (How current is the information?)
- Accessibility (Can the information be accessed when needed?)
- Engagement (Is the information capable of affecting a decision?)
- Application (Is the information relevant to the current context?)
- Completeness (Are any of the values missing?)
- Consistency (Is aggregate/summary info in agreement w/ detailed info?)
- $\bullet \ \ Rarity \ \hbox{(Is the information previously known?)} \\$

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Data Quality: What Makes Data Valuable?

Characteristics / dimensions of DQ:

- Accuracy / Correctness (conforming to fact)
- **Timeliness** (How current is it?)
- Reliability of the data source

IS Quality

What determines the quality of an IS?

- Data validation
- Rigorous processing
- Ease of use
- Etc.

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Raw data in a spreadsheet



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Raw data transformed into Information



SUMMARY QUESTIONS		
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See Summary Questions 1 posted to the class web site	e	