

MIS 213

WEEK #3
SEPTEMBER 4



UPCOMING EXPECTATIONS:

- ▶ Today -
 - ▶ Mini Quiz Chapter 1 – In Entropy
- ▶ Tuesday:
 - ▶ Project 2 – PreGrading underway
- ▶ Next Thursday
 - ▶ Mini Quiz Chapter 3

COMMON ERRORS – PROJECT 2

- ▶ Size Errors on the field (Columns), check Field Size
- ▶ Spelling of the field (column) Commission

The screenshot displays the Microsoft Access interface for a table named 'ClubMembers'. The top section shows the table's structure with two columns: 'Field Name' and 'Data Type'. The fields listed are: FirstName (Short Text), LastName (Short Text), Email (Short Text), Office (Short Text), DateOfBirth (Date/Time), and DuesRemaining (Currency). The 'LastName' field is highlighted with a red border. Below this, the 'General' tab of the 'Field Size' property sheet is visible. It shows the 'Field Size' property set to 50, while all other properties (Format, Input Mask, Caption, Default Value, Validation Rule, Validation Text, Required, Allow Zero Length, Indexed, Unicode Compression, IME Mode, IME Sentence Mode, and Text Align) are set to their default values.

Field Name	Data Type
FirstName	Short Text
LastName	Short Text
Email	Short Text
Office	Short Text
DateOfBirth	Date/Time
DuesRemaining	Currency

General	
Field Size	50
Format	
Input Mask	
Caption	
Default Value	
Validation Rule	
Validation Text	
Required	No
Allow Zero Length	Yes
Indexed	No
Unicode Compression	Yes
IME Mode	No Control
IME Sentence Mode	None
Text Align	General

Comments

branches: size error city(100)/ branches: size error
state(2)/ employees: size error firstname(30)/
employees: size error lastname(50)/ Not Found or
Does Not Run: totalsbranchsales; no items graded in
Table/Query;

Create table

READING ERRORS IN ENTROPY

CHAPTER 2

INFORMATION SYSTEMS (TYPES)



INFORMATION SYSTEM DEFINITION (FROM CHAPTER 1)

- ▶ Set of interrelated components that collect data, process and disseminate data and information to provide a feedback mechanism to meet an objective.

FOUNDATIONS OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS

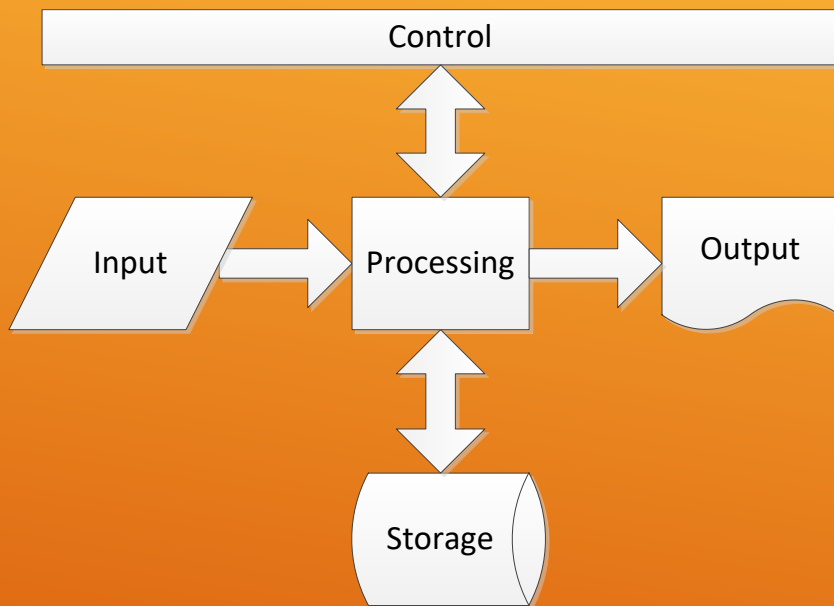
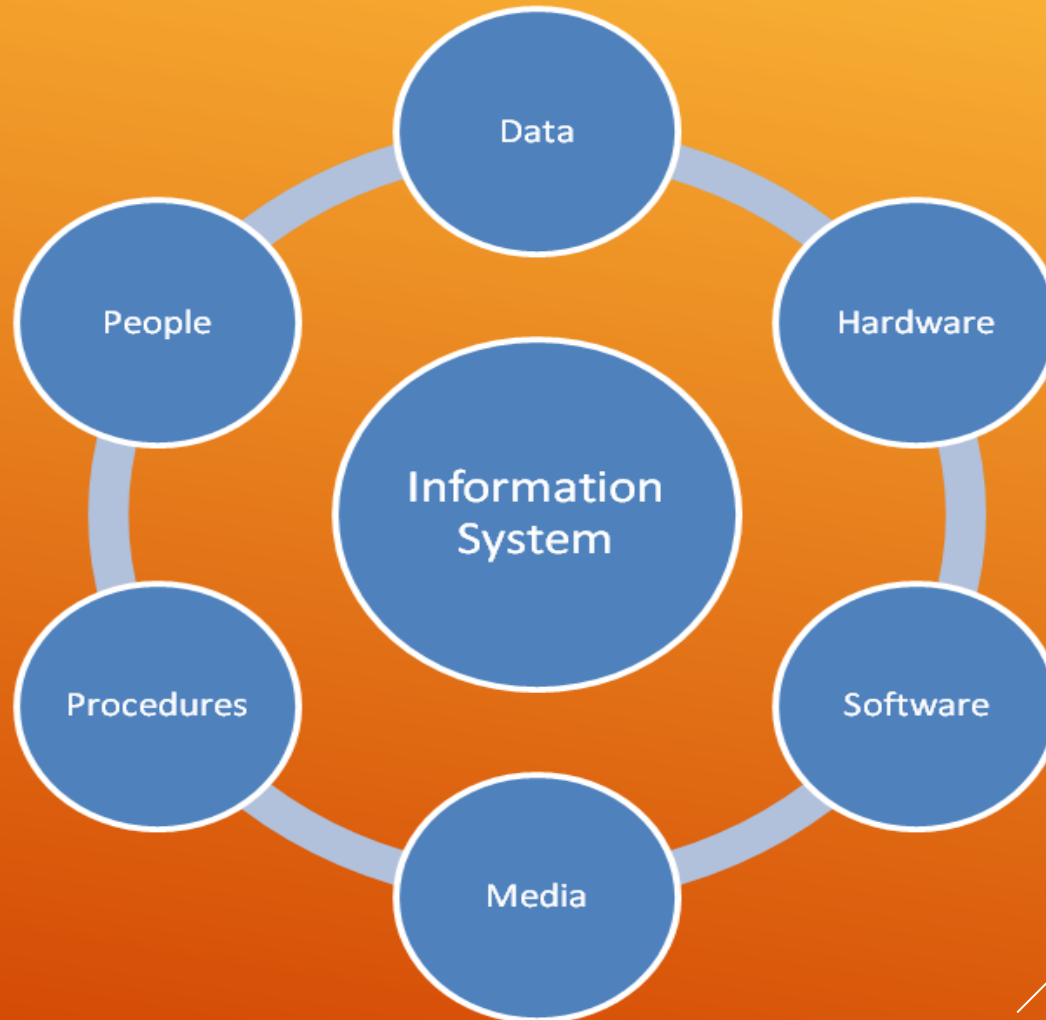


FIGURE 2.2 Information Processing Cycle

- **Input:** Collection of data and their conversion into a form that allows processing.
- **Processing:** Transformation of data.
- **Storage:** Holding place for data so that they can be retrieved at a later time.
- **Output:** Transformation of processed data into a form that can be understood by its eventual user.

ELEMENTS OF AN INFORMATION SYSTEM



IS AND ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE

IS can generate organizational change

- ▶ **Process improvements**
 - ▶ Customer self service (ATM)
- ▶ **Automation**
 - ▶ Online ordering (GrubHub)
- ▶ **Control**
 - ▶ Prerequisite check for course registration
- ▶ **Information flow**
 - ▶ Checking if credit card is valid

COMMON INFORMATION SYSTEMS

▶ Personal applications

- ▶ Help make individuals' work more efficient and effective. (Word, Excel)

▶ Transaction processing systems

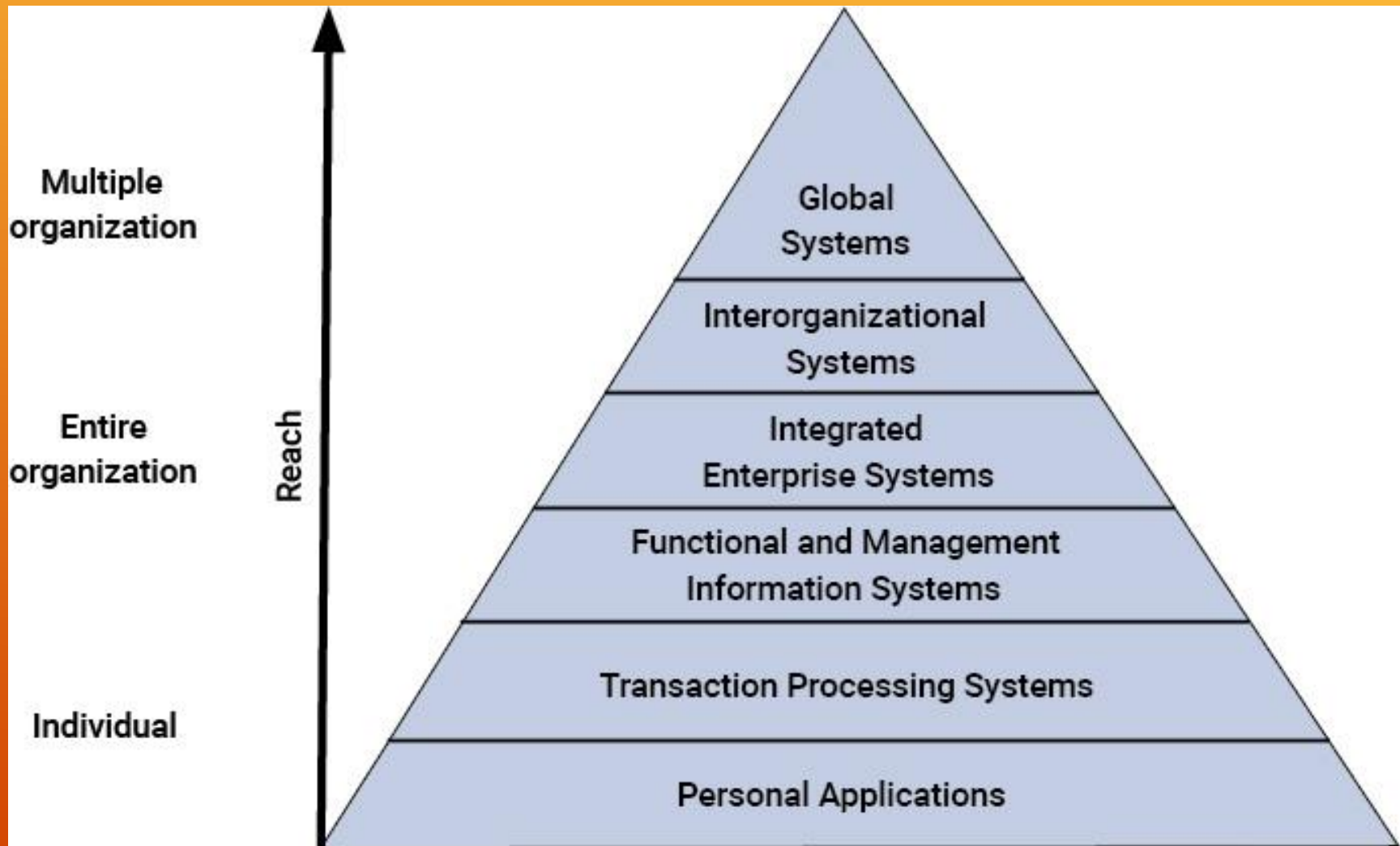
- ▶ Collect, monitor, process and store large volumes of data that are created by business processes

TPS

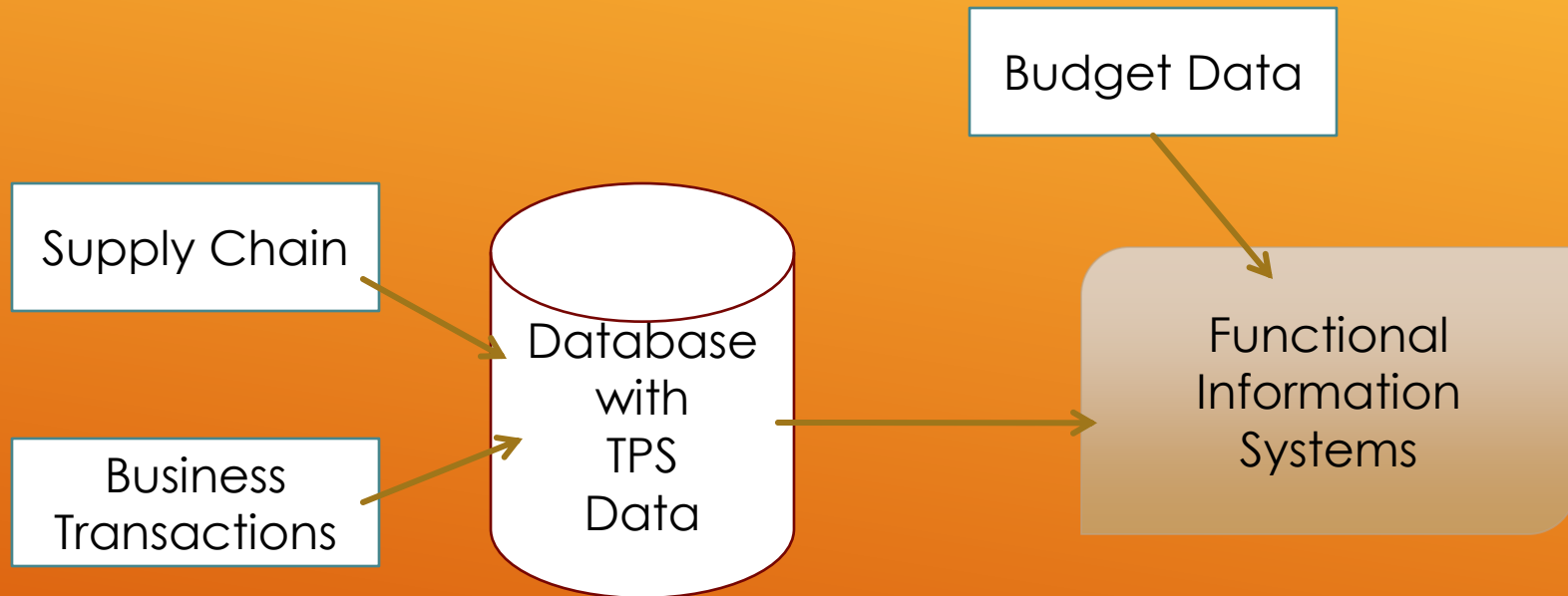
TRANSACTION PROCESSING SYSTEMS

- ▶ **TPS provides data to all other systems**
 - ▶ **Base system**
 - ▶ **Invoices**
 - ▶ **Purchase Orders**
 - ▶ **Shipping**
 - ▶ **Employee Hours**
 - ▶ **Project Accountability**
- 
- A series of three parallel white diagonal lines in the bottom right corner of the slide.

INFO SYSTEM AIDS IN MAKING DECISIONS AT MULTIPLE LAYERS OF AN ORG.



TPS DATA PROVIDES INPUT TO OTHER FUNCTIONAL IS SYSTEMS



Goal of IS System:
Provide managers insight
to the **regular** operations of the firm

COMMON INFORMATION SYSTEMS

- ▶ **Functional and management information systems**
 - ▶ Focus on functional areas of the organization, such as financial management systems, sales force automation systems, or human resources administration systems
- ▶ **Integrated enterprise systems**
 - ▶ Integrated, enterprise-wide, impact multiple functional areas

FUNCTIONAL INFO SYSTEMS PROVIDE ON A REGULAR BASIS:

Daily /
Monthly
Reports

Demand
Reports

Exception
Reports

Goal of IS System:
Provide managers insight
to the **regular** operations of the firm

EXAMPLES OF FUNCTIONAL IS SYSTEMS

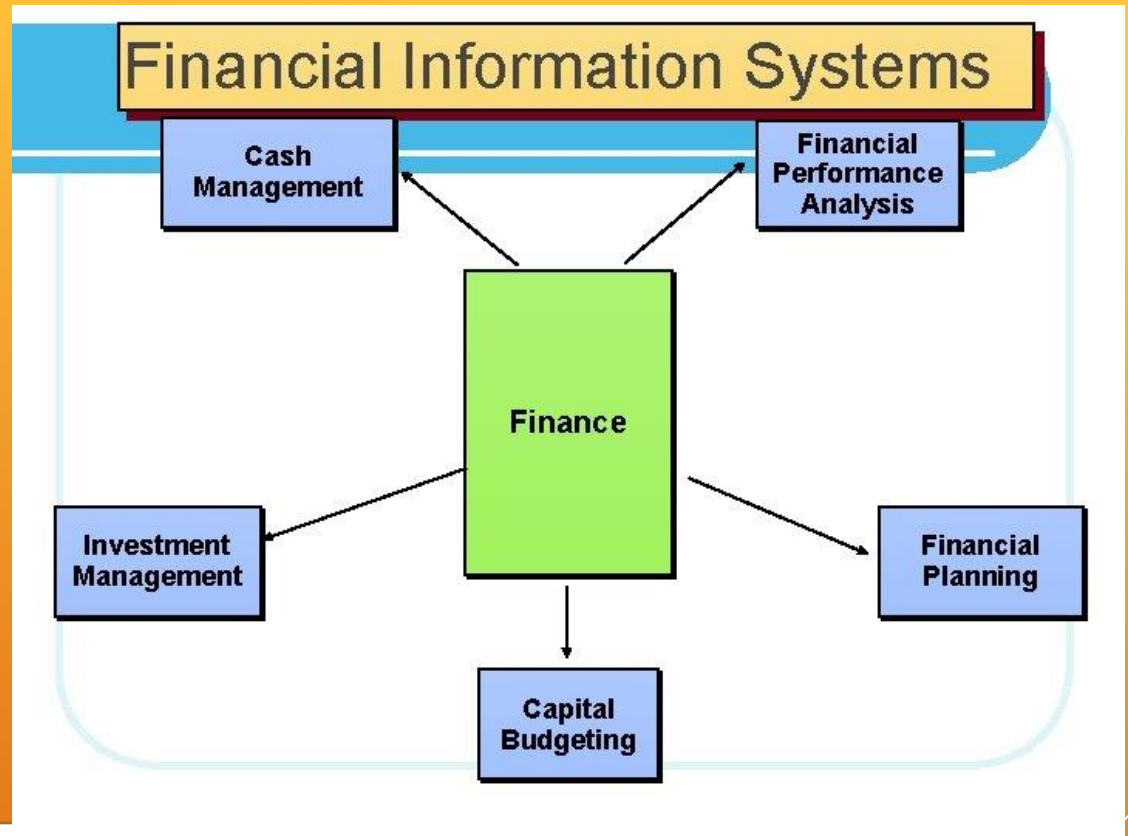


FINANCIAL INFO SYSTEMS

Financial
Statements

Uses
and Mgt
of Funds

Financial
Statistics



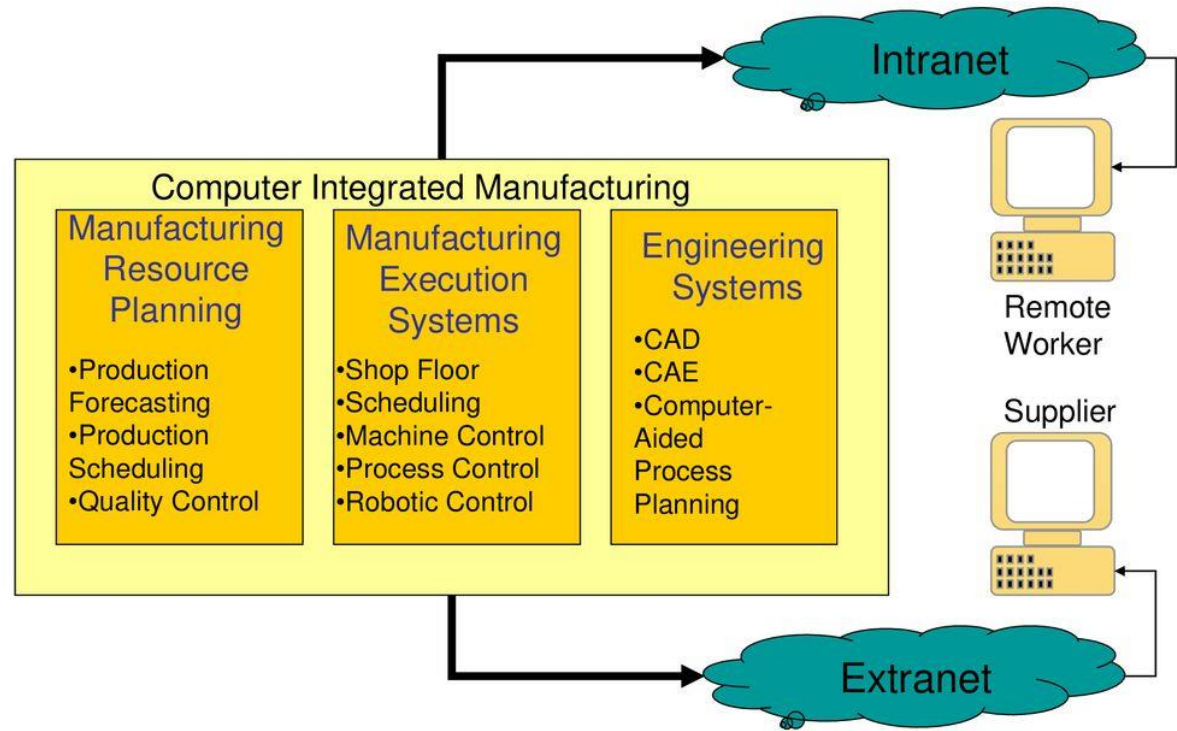
MFG INFO SYSTEM

JIT

Quality
Control

Production
Schedule

Manufacturing Information Systems



MARKETING INFO SYSTEM

Pricing
Reports

Sales by
Salesperson

Customer
Service



HUMAN RESOURCE INFO SYSTEM



Salary
Surveys

Job
Applicants

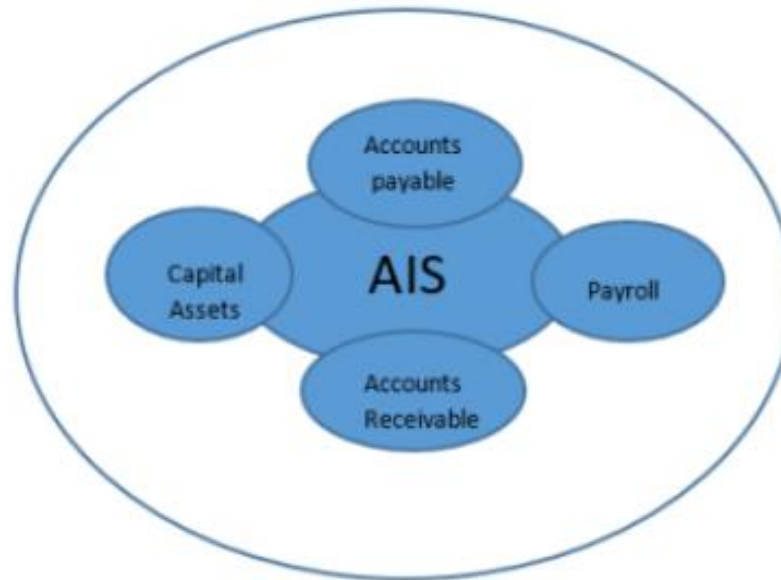
Scheduling

ACCOUNTING INFO SYSTEMS

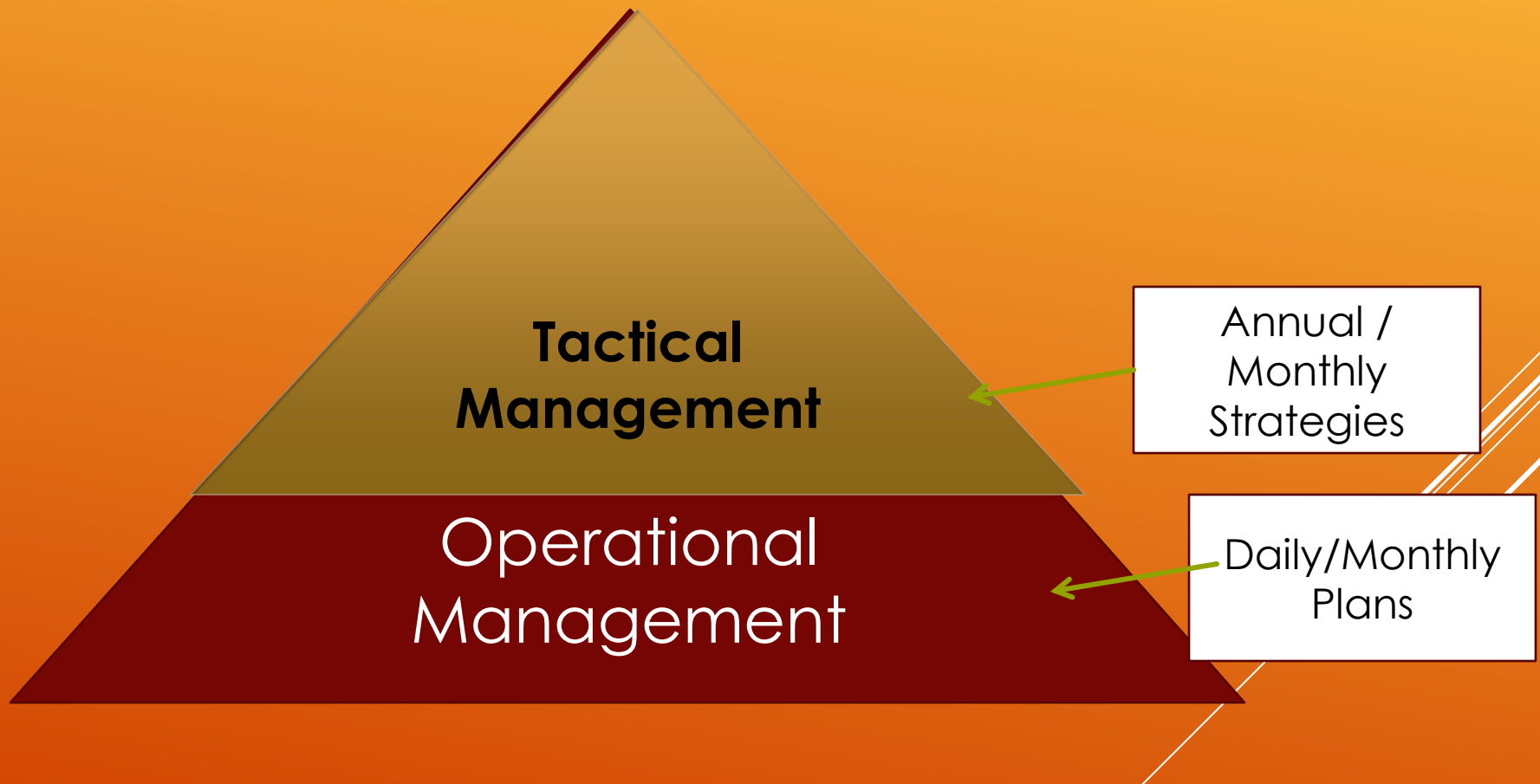
Monthly
P&L

Cost
Variance

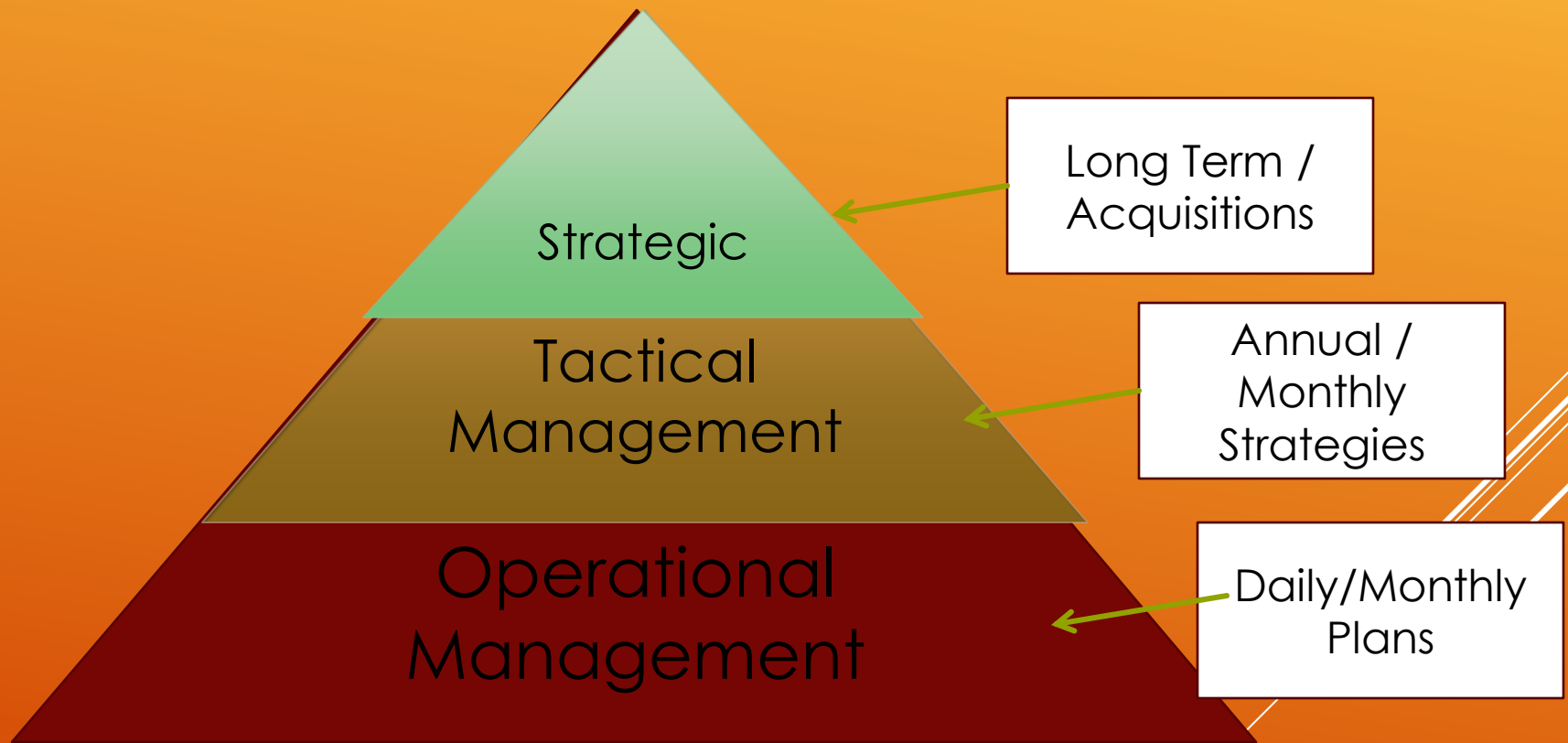
Tax
Reporting



MANAGEMENT NEEDS INFORMATION



EACH LAYER BUILDS MORE INFO TO HELP MAKE DECISIONS





QUERIES

KEY FEATURE OF DATABASES

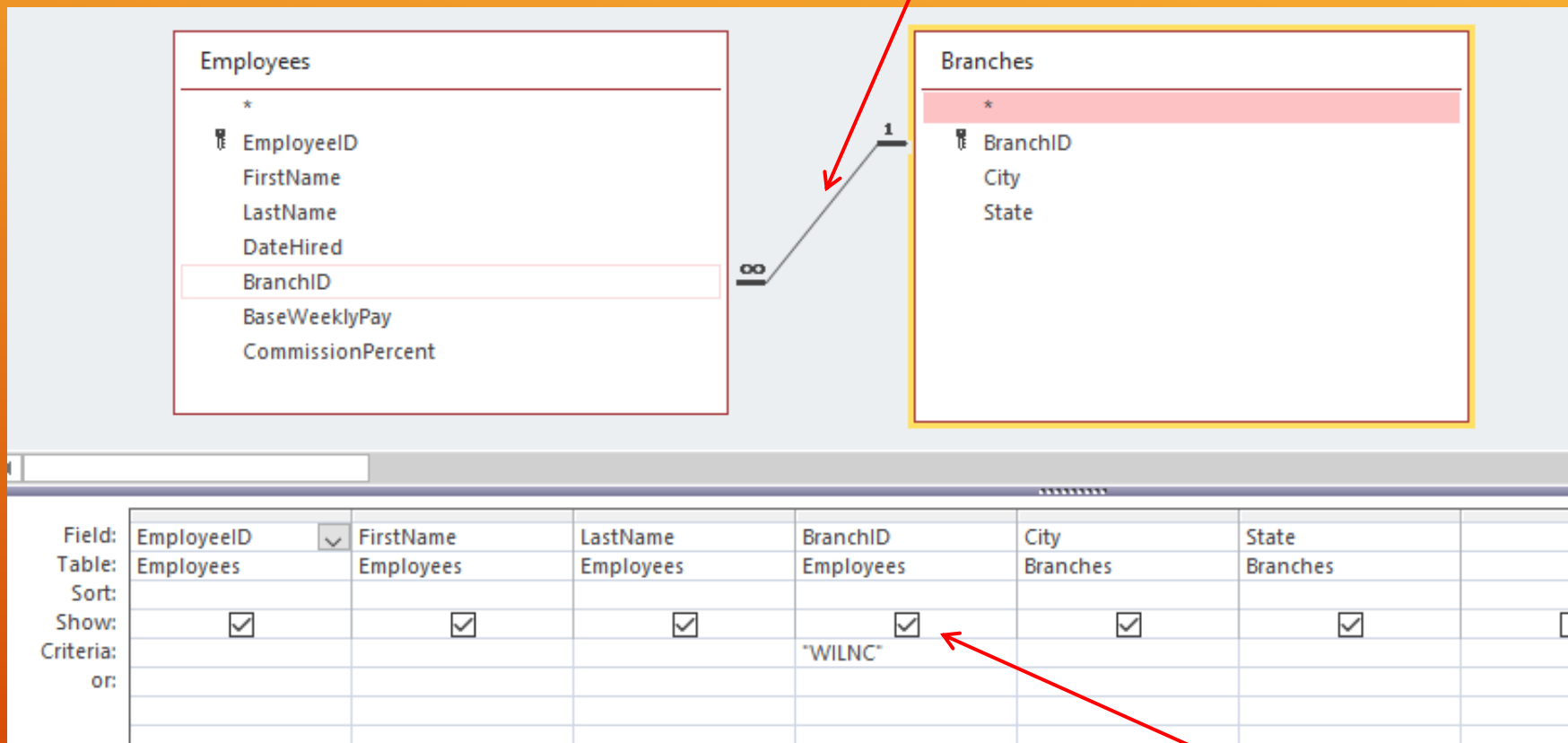
Permits you ask and store a question (query) you may want to ask frequently

QUERIES – REPETITIVE QUESTIONS

- ▶ List all students who live on Wrightsville Beach (by zip code?)
 - ▶ **Zip code = 24840**
- ▶ List all students who owe > \$50
- ▶ List all students under 21
- ▶ List all students on the Dean's list
 - ▶ **GPA >= 3.2 and Hours >= 15 and Grades >= B**
 - ▶ **OR**
 - ▶ **GPA >=3.5 and Hours >= 12 and Hours < 15 and Grades >=B**

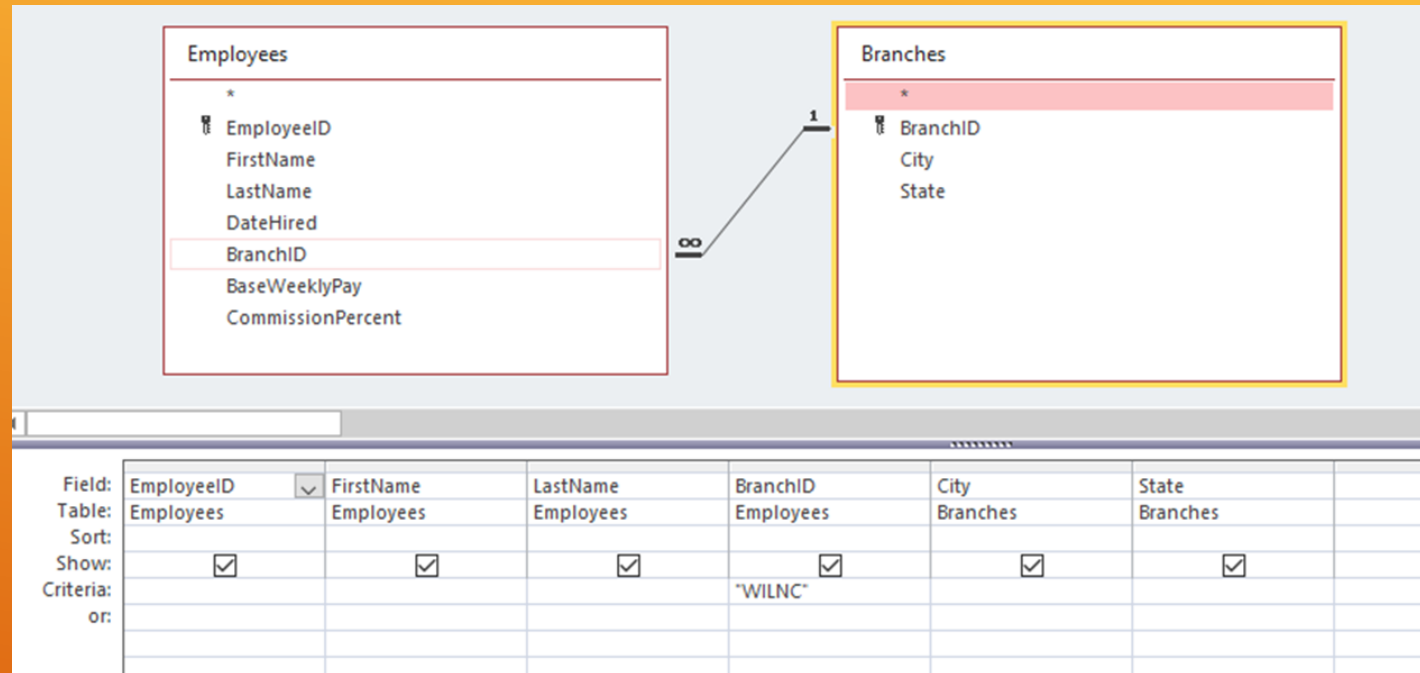
QUERY: LIST ALL EMPLOYEES FROM OUR WILM BRANCH

Relationships
(Joins)



Criteria

QUERIES – KEY CONCEPTS TO REMEMBER



- ▶ Add only tables necessary
- ▶ Link like items (fields) – should be automatically linked once you build relationships
- ▶ Determine criteria
- ▶ Math items may need Σ (sum)