SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

Coimbatore - 35

23BBT604 | MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

UNIT – 1 INTRODUCTION TO MIS

TOPIC: MIS AND DECISION MAKING

Dr.K.Mohan Kumar, MBA, Ph.D,

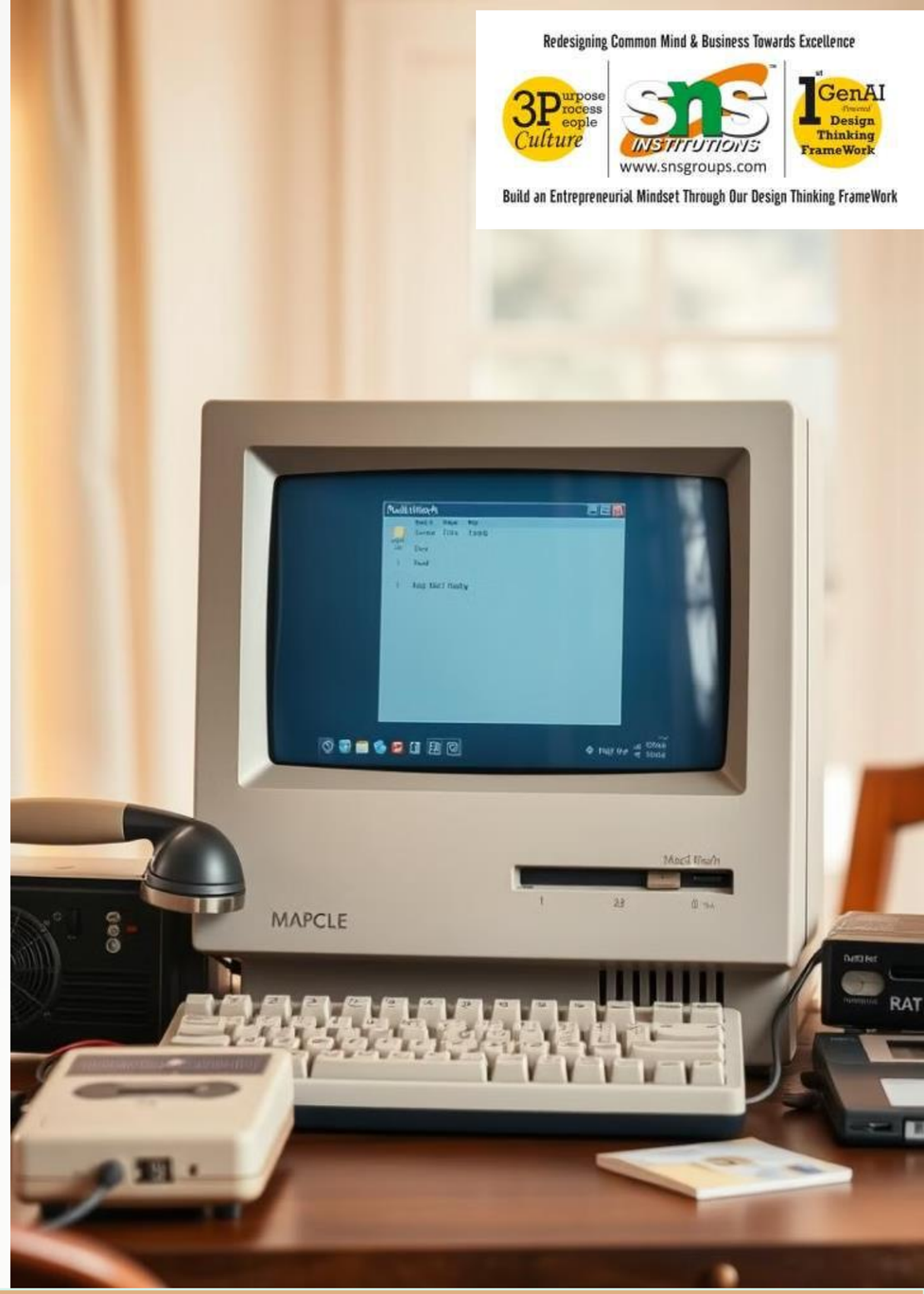
Associate Professor, MBA - SNSCT.

RECAP

- MIS
- Data, Information, and Knowledge
- Levels of Management and Decision Making
- The Decision-Making Process
- The Role of MIS in Decision Making
- MIS in Action

Guess the Topic!!!

Evolution of MIS



Early Computing Systems

1

Mechanical Calculators

Dating back to the 17th century, these were the first devices used for automated calculation.

2

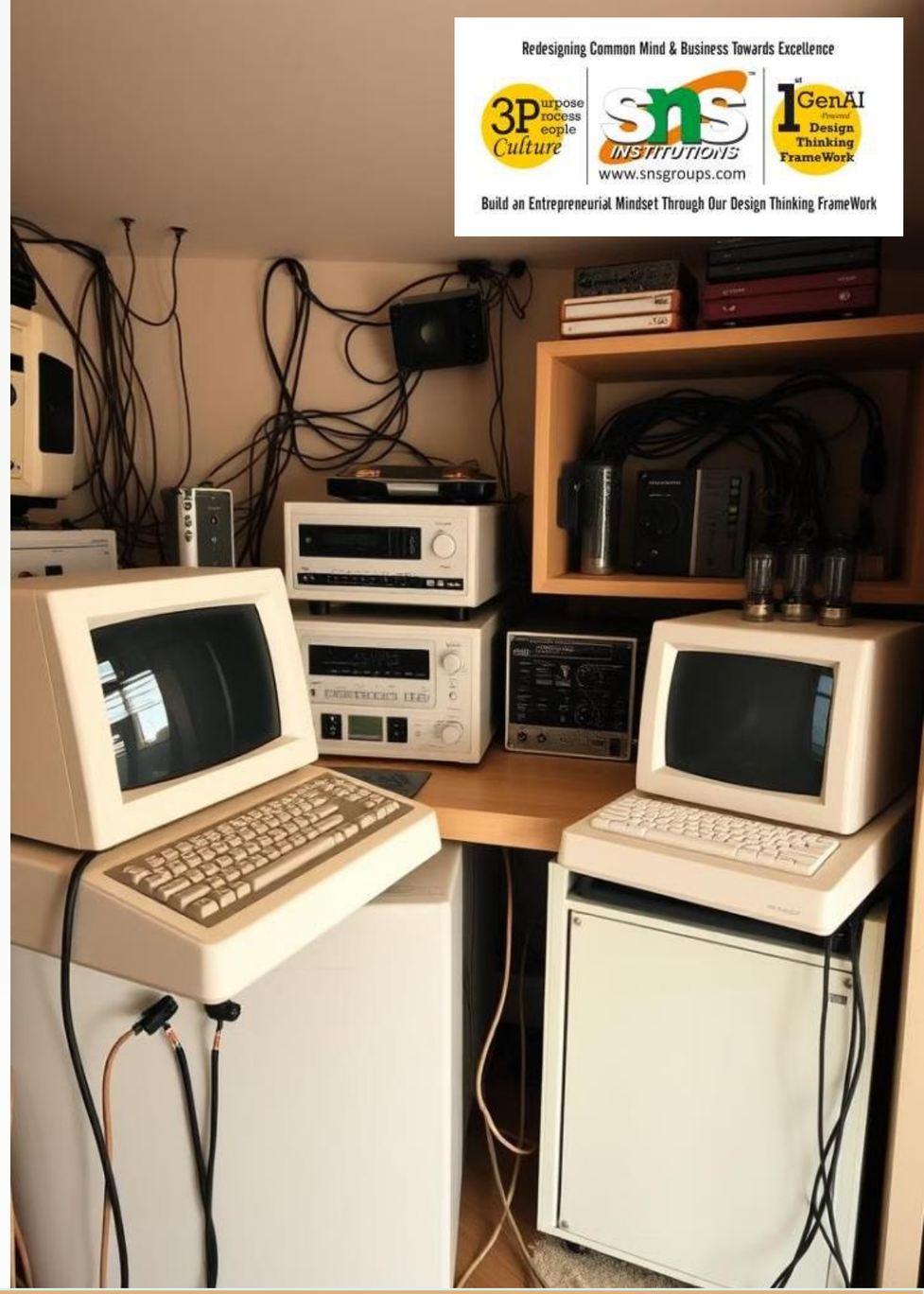
Punch Card Machines

Introduced in the late 19th century, punch card systems were used for data processing and storage.

3

ENIAC and UNIVAC

The first general-purpose electronic computers, developed in the 1940s and 1950s.



Emergence of Management Information Systems (MIS)

Data Processing

Early MIS focused on automating routine data processing tasks, such as payroll and inventory management.

Decision Support

MIS began to provide managers with information to support decision-making, using reports and analytics.

Strategic Alignment

MIS evolved to align with overall business strategy, leveraging technology to drive competitive advantage.

Mainframe Era and Centralized Computing

Centralized Control

Mainframe computers were large, powerful, and expensive, requiring centralized management and IT expertise.

Limited Access

Users accessed mainframe systems through terminals, with limited ability to interact directly with data.

Batch Processing

Mainframe systems typically processed data in batches, with delays between input and output.

Siloed Information

Data was often stored and managed in separate, isolated systems, making it difficult to integrate.

Personal Computers and Distributed Computing

Desktop Access

The rise of personal computers brought computing power directly to users' desktops.

Local Data Storage

Users could now store and manage their own data on personal computer hard drives.

End-User Computing

Productivity software like spreadsheets and databases empowered users to analyze data independently.

Distributed Architecture

Personal computers were connected through local area networks, enabling information sharing and collaboration.

Client-Server Architecture and Enterprise Systems

1

Client Devices

Users access applications and data through desktop computers, laptops, or mobile devices.

2

Server Infrastructure

Powerful servers host applications, databases, and other shared resources for the organization.

3

Enterprise Integration

Client-server architectures enable the integration of disparate systems and data sources.

The Internet and Web-based MIS

1 Web-Enabled Applications

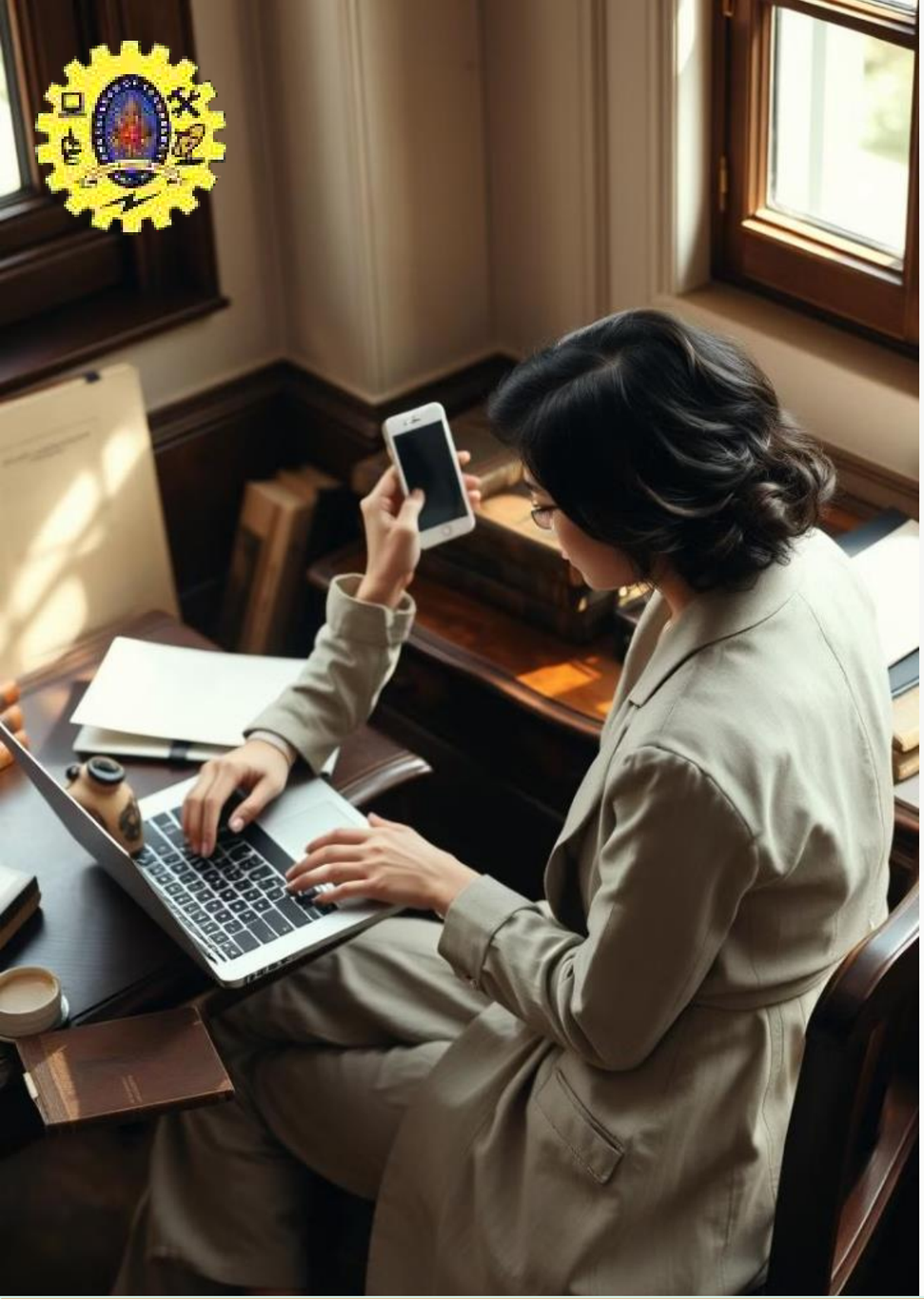
MIS applications and data become accessible through web browsers, transcending geographical boundaries.

2 Ubiquitous Access

Users can access information and systems from anywhere with an internet connection.

3 Cloud Computing

Web-based services and infrastructure provide scalable, on-demand computing resources for MIS.



Mobile Computing and Cloud-based MIS

Mobility	Anytime, anywhere access to information and systems through portable devices.
Cloud Integration	MIS applications and data are hosted in the cloud, enabling remote collaboration and scalability.
Real-Time Analytics	Mobile and cloud-based MIS enable immediate data processing and decision-making.

SUMMARISE

•MIS provides accurate, timely, and relevant data to managers, enabling them to make informed and effective decisions at all levels of the organization.

• By automating data collection and processing, MIS streamlines decision-making processes, reducing delays and enhancing the quality of decisions.

•MIS helps managers analyze trends, forecasts, and performance metrics, providing insights for long-term strategic planning and competitive advantage.

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