Management Information Systems

Management	*Information*	*System*
Planning, control, and administration of an organization, generally hierarchical: Top, Middle and Junior Level	record, summarize, store, and retrieve data – to make it Processed, it become Information	Supports the processing of data into information. It is a Input – Process-Output System.

Objectives of a Management Information System (MIS)

Followings are the primary objectives of management information system,

1. **Information Storage -** it is essential to store data or prepared information for sometime later.

2. **Information Retrieval** - the information ought to be easily recovered from capacity gadgets at whatever point required by various clients.

3. **Information Propagation -** information ought to be dispersed intermittently through the authoritative system to its clients.

4. **An arrangement of proficient and viable arranging** - MIS controls elements of the executives to give brisk and auspicious data to the administration. The procedure is exceptionally viable to decide.

5. An MIS will likely join the organization's authoritative structure and procedures so as to all the more likely control the venture and augment the data framework's potential for upper hand.

6. **Graphical reports -** give a thought regarding the presentation of various assets utilized in the association.

7. **Controlling the association -** MIS encourages control the association to give the most recent data just as recorded information at whatever point required.

8. **Standard and planned execution -** Through coordinating genuine execution with standard and planned execution, MIS carries fluctuations to the executive's consideration that can be settled by making healing move.

9. MIS gives the warning of the association's administration capacity to make the most of accessible chances.

10. MIS writes about re-creation insights which encourages the board individuals to take productive choices

Information System

Information System, a coordinated arrangement of segments for gathering, putting away, and preparing information and for giving data, information, and advanced items. Business firms and different associations depend on data frameworks to do and deal with their tasks, connect with their clients and providers, and contend in the commercial center. Information systems are utilized to run inter organizational supply chains and electronic markets. For example, enterprises use Information System to process money related records, to deal with their HR, and to arrive at their potential clients with online advancements.

Components of IS

- input, processing, and output, and a feedback system

    - Input - captures or collects raw data

    - Processing - converts raw input into a meaningful form.

    - Output - transfers the processed information the users.

- The feedback is output returned by the users.

- Feedbacks support evaluation at the input stage.

History of MIS

MIS development concurs with development of processing innovation:

Mainframe and minicomputer computing;

PCs;

Client/server networks;

Enterprise computing;

What's more, Cloud computing.

Stage 1 - Mainframe and minicomputer computing

Mainframe and minicomputer figuring Ruled by IBM and their centralized server PCs. Centralized server PCs were very large. It expected groups to run them.

Stage 2 – PCs

(PCs) got famous in 1965. Microprocessors supplanted centralized servers and minicomputers. This quickened the decentralizing computing power. Huge server farms were supplanted with littler workplaces.

By late 1970s PCs make figuring less expensive. Minimal effort PCs became mass market items. More people were computing with PCs.

Stage 3 – Client/server networks

PCs were connected to servers. Servers share data through a typical system get to. Informational indexes got open to some all the while.

Stage 4 – Enterprise computing

Rapid systems got well known. Firms could incorporate all parts of the exercises. MIS connecting all parts of a company's exercises was made. Utilizing PCs turned into a significant aptitude for all people.

Stage 5 – Cloud computing

This (the most recent) utilizes organizing innovation broadly. Applications and information stockpiling are conveyed to clients. This is free of setup, area or equipment. Fast PDA and Wi-Fi systems are likewise conveyed.

Administrators utilize the MIS remotely by means of any arranged gadget. This has expanded the chance of having different employments.

<u>Jobs of MIS in an Organization</u>

MIS in an association is similar to the heart in the body. The data is the blood and MIS is the heart.

Backing to sub-frameworks

MIS works through an assortment of frameworks, for example,

- Inquiry Systems,
- Examination Systems,
- Demonstrating Systems,
- and, Decision Support Systems.

Backing for Long term (Strategic) Planning

- MIS yearns term arranging in a few different ways, including;
- Key Planning and Management Control,
- Operational Control
- Transaction Processing.

Backing for Transaction Processing

- Answers questions on the information identifying with exchanges;
- the status of a specific record,
- furthermore, references on an assortment of archives.
- Helps the lesser administration work force by;
- giving the operational information to arranging,
- planning and control,
- underpins dynamic at the tasks level,
- revises a crazy circumstance.

Backing for Short Term Planning

- Helps the mid vocation supervisors in the accompanying;
- short them arranging,
- target setting and
- what's more, controlling the business capacities.
- Helps the top supervisors in the accompanying;
- objective setting,
- vital arranging and
- developing the field-tested strategies
- what's more, the field-tested strategy execution.
- Supports data age and correspondence.
- Helps issue recognizable proof and cool headed dynamic.

ASSIGNMENTS

1) Create 'Employee' database and table 'Emp' with at least 5 rows , the schema is

(Empno, Ename, Designation, Deptno, DOJ, Basic Salary)

a) Calculate DA as 40% of Basic Salary.

b) Calculate Hra as 15% of Basic Salary.

c) Calculate PF as 12.67% of Basic Salary

d) Calculate Gross Pay = Basic Salary + DA + HRA

e) Calculate Net Pay = Gross Pay – PF.

2) Create the 'Order' database and a table "Orderdtl' with at least 5 rows , the schema is

(Order No, Order Date, Order Item, Order Qty, Order Price, Client Code, Delivery Type, Order Status)

a) Display all the Order No. which have not been yet Delivered.

b) Display all the Orders of LED Monitor and CPU.

c) Display all the Orders of LED Monitor and CPU which are not have been delivered yet.