

Chapter 1 : Oracle Applications - Wikipedia

Enterprise and functional BIS PART TWO: BUSINESS INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT 7. An introduction to acquiring and developing BIS 8. Initiating systems development 9.

Topics selected from exploratory data analysis tables, graphs, central tendency and variation, correlation and regression, probability and statistical inference confidence intervals and hypothesis testing. Emphasis placed on interpretation and analysis of real-data sets. Use of statistical computing software is integral to the course. Emphasis placed on probability, probability distributions, statistical inference, correlation and regression. Course emphasizes the use of microeconomic theory to analyze its role and applications in our daily lives including current issues such as the distribution of income, labor issues, international trade, the role of government, welfare economics, and the environment. LAC student with TIM course or GER student CSC

â€” Problem Solving with Pascal This course seeks to build a foundation in computer science through the study of such topics as computer design, computer programming, information processing, and algorithmic solutions to problems. MAT or Equivalent. Not open to students who have passed CSC ACC

â€” Principles of Accounting An introduction to the fundamental accounting concepts and generally accepted accounting principles. Emphasis is placed on understanding accounting as it is applied in serving the needs of business and society, the evolution of accounting, the basic accounting structure, and the preparation and interpretation of financial statements. BUS

â€” Principles of Management This course provides an introduction to the foundations of management. Instruction emphasizes the history of management; the practical use of theories, frameworks and models; integrating functional areas of business; and other special topics including: Particular attention is given to the critical analysis, organization, communication and presentation of information for organizational planning and control, with critical reflection on project work. This course is designed to expose students to the elements of the marketing mix and processes involved in market planning and control. Concepts associated with buyer behavior, marketing information systems and product planning are discussed. ENG, P, or HON BUS

â€” Business Finance Basic financial concepts of risk and return, time value of money, criteria for investment decisions, financial markets and securities, financing decisions, forecasting, asset management and dividend policy. Focuses on management systems for greater competitiveness in manufacturing and the service sector. It includes transaction processing, enterprise resource planning, management information systems and electronic commerce. It describes the hardware, software, networks and telecommunications employed by these systems. It incorporates related aspects of management theory and information technologies as well as practical uses of Organizational and Management Information and web technologies. None BUS

â€” Systems And Operations This course provides an overview of the application of information systems in management operations for enabling better decision making. Emphasis will be on developing a comprehensive ability to use technology and analyze the role of IT in broader social context. It has a hands-on component in a computer laboratory as well. Explores the roles of systems analysts and project managers, and the modeling and design tasks that they face. Includes implementation of application packages and enterprise resource planning. The course focuses on three stages of business Internet presence and customer contact: The students will also investigate Visual Basic as an event-driven, object-oriented computer scripting means for distributed processing. In this hands-on activity based course students will gain problem solving experiences by exploring Visual Basic. The experience gained by completing the laboratory experiments and assignments will enhance their critical thinking ability to create innovative solutions to real world problems. Topics include communication protocols, networking, client-server computing, Web-based technologies, data compression, network management, wireless and mobile computing. CSC CSC

â€” Net Centric Computer An introduction to the structure, implementation, and theoretical underpinnings of computer networking and the application that have been enabled by that technology. It also provides an overview of the concepts, objectives, and importance of properly designed systems. Students learn to design, create, update, query and maintain accounting databases. The hands-on portion of the course reinforces the lecture material with examples from real applications. Includes network structure and flow control. Focuses on the

entrepreneurial and administrative tasks of a general manager who must formulate and implement strategy for a new or established business. Assignments in private, nonprofit and public institutions, involving supporting activities specifically focused on BIS development, implementation and management. Students should schedule the equivalent of at least one full day per week. Open only to BIS seniors by application. Written approval from Department Chairperson, Instructor, and Dean.

BIS Intro to Social Informatics This course is designed to provide students with an understanding of the field of social informatics.

BUS BIS Emerging Technologies and Business Applications Novel integrations of new technology innovations in a variety of business environments are radically affecting business information systems, organizations, careers, and lives around the globe. This course examines a number of new information technologies and focuses on developing skills necessary for serving on technology advisory or project committees and for evaluating and strategizing potential innovative business applications. Effective change management and technical strategies for overseeing information transfer and integration will also be discussed. The body of knowledge of project management including terms, tools, and techniques will be covered as well as how it specifically applies to information technology projects. The course will also use case studies of successful and unsuccessful information technology projects to illustrate key factors that contribute to project success or failure. This is done by introducing a variety of business-data management techniques and tools including decision modeling utilizing spreadsheets, decision analysis tables, advanced Structured Query Language, online analytical processing, business objects, business data mining for business intelligence, as well as business data warehouse management. Common business decision making and support problems and tasks found in the healthcare and public services sectors such as client management, determining employee skill needs, and relevant general organizational decision support problems in accounting, finance and operations will be used as examples.

BIS or Permission of Instructor BIS Healthcare Informatics This course is designed to provide students with knowledge of the principles of healthcare informatics and a comprehensive understanding of the use of information systems in health care. Topics include health care data, information and knowledge, unification of health care terminology and coding systems, decision analysis in health care, electronic patient records, health care information systems implementation, security management, disaster recovery and ethical principles in health care informatics. A written project is required. Undergraduates should schedule an appointment with the program tutor for assistance with major or minor academic work and extra help in understanding course materials. Assignments in private, nonprofit and public institutions, involving supporting activities specifically focused on MIS development, implementation and management.

Learn More Association of Information Technology Professionals The ECSU AITP Student Chapter provides undergraduates taking courses in Business Information Systems, Computer Science, and Business an opportunity to gain information on developments in the Information Systems and Technology fields, high growth career areas, and facilitate professional networking by attending conferences, visiting companies, and inviting guest speakers on new systems and technologies.

Learn More To graduate with a degree of Bachelor of Science in BIS a total of 61 credits are required in the major, consisting of 52 credits of common BIS core requirements and 9 credits of electives. A minimum of 24 semester hours of the BIS program must be completed in residence at Eastern. Business Information Systems majors must complete all courses listed below. Three Required Courses 9 cr.

Chapter 2 : Business Information Systems, 4th edition

"Business Information Systems does not assume any previous knowledge of IS or ICT, and new concepts are simply defined. New business examples, case studies and web links are fully integrated throughout illustrating the relevance and impact of information systems in today's business environment.

In Europe, there are three broad parameters which define SMEs: Micro-enterprises have up to 10 employees Small enterprises have up to 50 employees Medium-sized enterprises have up to employees. Public consultation is available for all EU member country citizens and organizations. Especially, national and regional authorities, enterprises, business associations or organizations, venture capital providers, research and academic institutions, and individual citizens are expected as the main contributors. For example, the definition in Germany had a limit of employees , while in Belgium it could have been The result is that while a Belgian business of employees would be taxed at full rate in Belgium, it would nevertheless be eligible for SME subsidy under a European-labelled programme. SMEs are a crucial element in the supplier network of large enterprises which are already on their way towards Industry 4. Until the midth century most researchers considered SME as an impediment to further economic development and SME policies were thus designed in the framework of social policies. In , out of the total of 1,, entities operating in Poland, merely 3, were classified as "large", so 1,, were micro, small, or medium. Companies of the SMEs sector employed 6. In Poland in was The Department for Business Innovation and Skills estimated that at the start of , Canada[edit] Industry Canada defines a small business as one with fewer than paid employees and a medium-sized business as one with at least and fewer than employees. As of December , there were 1,, employer businesses in Canada, of which 1,, were small. Small businesses make up In , over 7. In total, SMEs employed about 10 million individuals, or Canadian high-growth firms are present in every economic sector and are not just concentrated in knowledge-based industries. In terms of employment, the highest concentrations of high-growth firms in Canada during the "â€" period were in construction 4. In , only The MiPyMEs are micro, small and medium-sized businesses, with an emphasis on micro which are one man companies or a type of freelance. United States[edit] In the United States , the Small Business Administration sets small business criteria based on industry, ownership structure, revenue and number of employees which in some circumstances may be as high as , although the cap is typically

Categories of business information system. E-business systems. Enterprise systems. BIS and strategic advantage. 6 Enterprise and functional BIS.

Business owners are also faced with the considerable challenge of turning mountains of data into actionable information. Information on sales, client lists, inventory, finances and other aspects of your business needs to be carefully managed. Your information systems can also be important sources of insight for growing your business by containing costs and achieving a competitive advantage. To best leverage data as a company asset, adopt a formal information strategy for your business.

Transaction Processing System A small business processes transactions that result from day-to-day business operations, such as the creation of paychecks and purchase orders, using a transaction processing system, or TPS. The TPS, unlike a batch system, requires that users interact with the system in real time to direct the system to collect, store, retrieve and modify data. A user enters transaction data by means of a terminal, and the system immediately stores the data in a database and produces any required output. Because of constant system updates, a user can access current TPS data, such as an account balance, at any point.

Management Information System Small-business managers and owners rely on an industry-specific management information system, or MIS, to get current and historical operational performance data, such as sales and inventories data. Periodically, the MIS can create prescheduled reports, which company management can use in strategic, tactical and operational planning and operations. For example, a manager might use the system to determine the potential effect on shipping schedules if monthly sales doubled.

Decision Support System A decision-support system, or DSS, allows small-business managers and owners to use predefined or ad hoc reports to support operations planning and problem-resolution decisions. With DSS, users find answers to specific questions as a means to evaluate the possible impact of a decision before it is implemented. The answers to queries may take the form of a data summary report, such as a product revenue by quarter sales report. To conduct an analysis, business owners and managers use an interface -- a dashboard -- to select a particular graphic representation of a key performance indicator that measures the progress toward meeting a specific goal. For example, a manufacturing dashboard might display a graphic representing the number of products manufactured on a particular line.

Executive Support System The executive support system, or ESS, contains predefined reports that help small-business owners and managers identify long-term trends in support of strategic planning and nonroutine decision making. System users click on any icon displayed on the ESS screen and enter report criteria to view individual predefined reports and graphs, which are based on companywide and functional department data, such as sales, scheduling and cost accounting. The ESS reports brief the business manager or owner on an issue, such as market trends and buyer preferences. The ESS system also offers analysis tools used to predict outcomes, assess performance and calculate statistics based on existing data.

Chapter 4 : Small and medium-sized enterprises - Wikipedia

The BIS graduate's understanding of the business enterprise and its functional areas opens employment opportunities not only in an organization's information systems department, but also in functional areas of business.

They use information systems to collect data and process it according to the needs of the analyst, manager or business owner. Businesses operate more efficiently by using varied information systems to interact with customers and partners, curtail costs and generate revenues. Transaction Processing Systems Transaction processing systems meet the data collection, storage, processing and outputting functionalities for the core operations of a business. TPS information systems collect data from user inputs and then generate outputs based on the data collected. An example of TPS system could be an online air ticket booking system. In such a system, travelers select their flight schedule and favorite seats the input , and the system updates the seats available list, removing those selected by the traveler the processing. The system then generates a bill and a copy of the ticket the output. TPS information systems can be based on real-time or batch processing, and can help business owners meet demand without acquiring additional personnel. Customer Relationship Management Systems Business owners use customer relationship systems to synchronize sales and marketing efforts. CRM systems accumulate and track customer activities, including purchasing trends, product defects and customer inquiries. The capabilities of typically CRM information systems allow customers to interact with companies for service or product feedback and problem resolutions. Businesses may also use CRM systems internally as a component of their collaboration strategies. As such, CRM information systems allow business partners to interact with each other as they develop ideas and products. Collaboration can occur in real time even when business partners are in remote locations. Business Intelligence Systems Business intelligence systems can be complex as they identify, extract and analyze data for various operational needs, particularly for decision-making purposes. BIS information systems may provide analyses that predict future sales patterns, summarize current costs and forecast sales revenues. Business intelligence systems collect data from the various data warehouses in an organization and provide management with analyses according to lines of business, department or any breakdown that management desires. For example, financial institutions use BIS systems to develop credit risk models that analyze the number and extent of lending or credit given to various sectors. These systems may use various techniques and formulas to determine the probability of loan defaults. Knowledge Management Systems Knowledge management systems organize and dissect knowledge and then redistribute or share it with individuals of an organization. The purpose of these information systems is to bring innovation, improve performance, bring integration and retain knowledge within the organization. Although KMS information systems are typically marketed to larger enterprises, small businesses can also benefit from harvesting knowledge. KMS information systems serve as a central repository and retain information in a standard format. These systems can help business owners maintain consistency and enable speedy responses to customer and partner inquiries.

Chapter Information Systems for Business Functions. Supporting Business Functions in an Enterprise with Information. The principal business functions in a business firm are.

When you search for "ERP" on the web, the sheer amount of information that comes up can be overwhelming—not to mention a little confusing. These differences, however, underscore the flexibility that can make ERP such a powerful business tool. To get a deeper understanding of how ERP solutions can transform your business, it helps to get a better sense of what ERP actually is and how it works. For that, you need to take a step back and think about all of the various processes that are essential to running a business, including inventory and order management, accounting, human resources, customer relationship management CRM, and beyond. At its most basic level, ERP software integrates these various functions into one complete system to streamline processes and information across the entire organization. The central feature of all ERP systems is a shared database that supports multiple functions used by different business units. In practice, this means that employees in different divisions—for example, accounting and sales—can rely on the same information for their specific needs. Instead of forcing employees to maintain separate databases and spreadsheets that have to be manually merged to generate reports, some ERP solutions allow staff to pull reports from one system. For instance, with sales orders automatically flowing into the financial system without any manual re-keying, the order management department can process orders more quickly and accurately, and the finance department can close the books faster. Back then, the concept applied to inventory management and control in the manufacturing sector. Software engineers created programs to monitor inventory, reconcile balances, and report on status. Today, ERP has expanded to encompass business intelligence BI while also handling "front-office" functions such as sales force automation SFA, marketing automation and ecommerce. With these product advancements and the success stories coming out of these systems, companies in a broad range of industries—from wholesale distribution to ecommerce—use ERP solutions. Moreover, even though the "e" in ERP stands for "enterprise," high-growth and mid-size companies are now rapidly adopting ERP systems. Software-as-a-Service SaaS solutions—also referred to as "cloud computing"—have helped fuel this growth. Cloud-based solutions not only make ERP software more affordable, they also make these systems easier to implement and manage. Perhaps even more importantly, cloud ERP enables real-time reporting and BI, making them even valuable to executives and staff seeking visibility into the business. As a result, companies of all sizes and a wide range of industries are transitioning to cloud ERP systems. More specifically, an ERP solution: Gives a global, real-time view of data that can enable companies to address concerns proactively and drive improvements.

Chapter 6 : Accountancy Sequences | College of Business - Illinois State

1. serves as a cross-functional enterprise backbone that integrates and automates many internal business processes and information systems 2. helps companies gain the efficiency, agility, and responsiveness needed to succeed today.

Sales forecasting Product Subsystem The product subsystem helps to plan the introduction of new products. The product subsystem should support balancing the degree of risk in the overall new-product portfolio, with more aggressive competitors assuming higher degrees of risk for a potentially higher payoff. Although decisions regarding the introduction of new products are unstructured, information systems support this process in several ways: Professional support systems assist designers in their knowledge work 2. DSSs are used to evaluate proposed new products 3. With a DSS, a marketing manager can score the desirability of a new product. Electronic meeting systems help bring the expertise of people dispersed in space and time to bear on the problem 5. Information derived from marketing intelligence and research is vital in evaluating new product ideas. **Place Subsystem** The place subsystem assists the decision makers in making the product available to the customer at the right place at the right time. The place subsystem helps plan the distribution channels for the product and track their performance. The use of information technology has dramatically increased the availability of information on product movement in the distribution channel. Point-of-sale POS scanning 3. Electronic data interchange EDI 4. Supports just-in-time product delivery and customized delivery **Promotion Subsystem** The promotion subsystem is often the most elaborate in the marketing information system, since it supports both personal selling and advertising. Media selection packages assist in selecting a mix of avenues to persuade the potential purchaser, including direct mail, television, print media, and the electronic media such as the Internet and the WEB in particular. The effectiveness of the selected media mix is monitored and its composition is continually adjusted. Database marketing relies on the accumulation and use of extensive databases to segment potential customers and reach them with personalized promotional information. The role of telemarketing, marketing over the telephone, has increased. Telemarketing calls are well supported by information technology. Sales management is thoroughly supported with information technology. Customer profitability analysis help identify high-profit and high-growth customers and target marketing efforts in order to retain and develop these accounts. Sales force automation , involves equipping salespeople with portable computers tied into the corporate information systems. This gives the salespeople instantaneous access to information and frees them from the reporting paperwork. This increases selling time and the level of performance. Access to corporate databases is sometimes accompanied by access to corporate expertise, either by being able to contact the experts or by using expert systems that help specify the product meeting customer requirements. **Price Subsystem** Pricing decisions find a degree of support from DSSs and access to databases that contain industry prices. These highly unstructured decisions are made in pursuit of the company's pricing objectives. General strategies range from profit maximization to forgoing a part of the profit in order to increase a market share. Information systems provide an opportunity to finely segment customer groups, and charge different prices depending on the combination of products and services provided, as well as the circumstances of the sale transaction. **Sales Forecasting** Based on the planned marketing mix and outstanding orders, sales are forecast and a full marketing plan is developed. Sale forecasting is an area where any quantitative methods employed must be tempered with human insight and experience. The actual sales will depend to a large degree on the dynamics of the environment. Qualitative techniques are generally used for environmental forecasting - an attempt to predict the social, economic, legal, and technological environment in which the company will try to realize its plans. Sales forecasting uses numerous techniques, which include: Group decision making techniques are used to elicit broad expert opinion 2. Scenario analysis in which each scenario in this process is a plausible future environment 3. Extrapolation of trends and cycles through a time-series analysis. The new marketplace calls for manufacturing that are: Lean - highly efficient, using fewer input resources in production through better engineering and through production processes that rely on low inventories and result in less waste. Agile - fit for time-based competition. Both the new product design and order fulfillment are drastically shortened. Managed for quality - by measuring quality throughout

the production process and following world standards, manufacturers treat quality as a necessity and not a high-price option. Structure of Manufacturing Information Systems [Figure Manufacturing information systems are among the most difficult both to develop and to implement. TPSs are embedded in the production process or in other company processes. The data provided by the transaction processing systems are used by management support subsystems, which are tightly integrated and interdependent. Manufacturing information subsystems include: Product design and engineering 2. Facilities planning, production costing, logistics and inventory subsystems Product Design and Engineering Product design and engineering are widely supported today by computer-aided design CAD and computer-aided engineering CAE systems. CAD systems assist the designer with automatic calculations and display of surfaces while storing the design information in databases. The produced designs are subject to processing with CAE systems to ensure their quality, safety, manufacturability, and cost-effectiveness. Product Scheduling Production scheduling is the heart of the manufacturing information system. This complex subsystem has to ensure that an appropriate combination of human, machinery, and material resources will be provided at an appropriate time in order to manufacture the goods. Production scheduling and the ancillary processes are today frequently controlled with a manufacturing resource planning system as the main informational tool. This elaborate software converts the sales forecast for the plants products into a detailed production plan and further into a master schedule of production. Computer integrated manufacturing CIM is a strategy through which a manufacturer takes control of the entire manufacturing process. The process starts with CAD and CAE and continues on the factory floor where robots and numerically controlled machinery are installed - and thus computer-aided manufacturing CAM is implemented. A manufacturing system based on this concept can turn out very small batches of a particular product as cost-effectively as a traditional production line can turn out millions of identical products. A full-fledged CIM is extremely difficult to implement; indeed, many firms have failed in their attempts to do so. Quality Control The quality control subsystem of a manufacturing information system relies on the data collected on the shop floor by the sensors embedded in the process control systems. Total quality management TQM is a management technique for continuously improving the performance of all members and units of a firm to ensure customer satisfaction. In particular, the principles of TQM state that quality comes from improving the design and manufacturing process, rather than Ainspecting out defective products. The foundation of quality is also understanding and reducing variation in the overall manufacturing process. Facilities Planning, Production Costing, Logistics and Inventory Subsystems Among the higher-level decision making supported by manufacturing information systems are facilities planning - locating the sites for manufacturing plants, deciding on their production capacities, and laying out the plant floors. Manufacturing management requires a cost control program, relying on the information systems. Among the informational outputs of the production costing subsystem are labor and equipment productivity reports, performance of plants as cost centers, and schedules for equipment maintenance and replacement. Managing the raw-materials, packaging, and the work in progress inventory is a responsibility of the manufacturing function. In some cases, inventory management is combined with the general logistics systems, which plan and control the arrival of purchased goods into the firm as well as shipments to the customers. The components of the accounting system include:

Chapter 7 : What is ERP - Enterprise Resource Planning? Webopedia

ERP is an acronym for Enterprise Resource Planning, but even its full name doesn't shed much light on what ERP is or what it does. For that, you need to take a step back and think about all of the various processes that are essential to running a business, including inventory and order management, accounting, human resources, customer.

Chapter 8 : Accenture Announces Acquisition of Intrigo Systems

D) Enterprise information systems that support a particular business function are called functional information systems inter-enterprise information systems _____ are information systems that are shared by two or more independent

organizations.

Chapter 9 : Free Trial - Enterprise Data Analytics BI Tool | MicroStrategy

Enterprise resource planning (ERP) is business process management software that allows an organization to use a system of integrated applications to manage the business and automate many back office functions related to technology, services and human resources. ERP software typically integrates all.