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From to , he worked for Interra Systems, Inc. Both courses are regularly attended by thousands of students. Das has published over 40 technical papers in international journals in areas of Digital Geometry, Image Processing, Parallel Computing and Knowledge-based Systems. Entity-Relationship Model Week 4: Relational Database Design Week 5: Storage and File Structure Week 6: Query Processing Week 7: Transactions Serializability and Recoverability Week 8: Reference Advanced Material This is a first level course. So the textbook would be the primary resource also for the advanced chapters. In addition, some references will be specified for every topic during the course. The exam is optional for a fee. April 28 Saturday and April 29 Sunday: Morning session 9am to 12noon. Exam for this course will be available in one session on both 28 and 29 April. Announcements will be made when the registration form is open for registrations. The online registration form has to be filled and the certification exam fee needs to be paid. More details will be made available when the exam registration form is published. Final score will be calculated as: Certificate will have your name, photograph and the score in the final exam with the breakup. It will be e-verifiable at nptel.

Management Information System Management Information System Lecture Series on Management Information System by blog.quintoapp.comit Mahanty, Department of Industrial Engineering and Management, IIT Kharagpur.

Fifth Era – Cloud computing The first era mainframe and minicomputer computing was ruled by IBM and their mainframe computers for which they supplied both the hardware and software. These computers would often take up whole rooms and require teams to run them. As technology advanced, these computers were able to handle greater capacities and therefore reduce their cost. The second era personal computers began in as microprocessors started to compete with mainframes and minicomputers and accelerated the process of decentralizing computing power from large data centers to smaller offices. In the late s, minicomputer technology gave way to personal computers and relatively low-cost computers were becoming mass market commodities, allowing businesses to provide their employees access to computing power that ten years before would have cost tens of thousands of dollars. This proliferation of computers created a ready market for interconnecting networks and the popularization of the Internet. The first microprocessor – a four-bit device intended for a programmable calculator – was introduced in and microprocessor-based systems were not readily available for several years. It is arguable that the microprocessor-based system did not make significant inroads into minicomputer use until , when VisiCalc prompted record sales of the Apple II on which it ran. The IBM PC introduced in was more broadly palatable to business, but its limitations gated its ability to challenge minicomputer systems until perhaps the late s to early s. Computers on a common network shared information on a server. This lets thousands and even millions of people access data simultaneously on networks referred to as Intranets. The fourth era enterprise computing enabled by high speed networks, consolidated the original department specific software applications into integrated software platforms referred to as enterprise software. This new platform tied all aspects of the business enterprise together offering rich information access encompassing the complete management structure. The fifth era cloud computing is the latest and employs networking technology to deliver applications as well as data storage independent of the configuration, location, or nature of the hardware. This, along with high speed cellphone and Wi-Fi networks, has led to new levels of mobility in which managers may access the MIS remotely with laptops , tablet computers and smartphones. Terminology[edit] The terms management information systems MIS , information system IS , enterprise resource planning ERP , computer science , electrical computer engineering , and information technology management IT are often confused. MIS is a hierarchical subset of information systems. MIS are more organization-focused narrowing in on leveraging information technology to increase business value. Computer science is more software-focused dealing with the applications that may be used in MIS. Management[edit] While management information systems can be used by any and every level of management, the decision of which systems to implement generally falls upon the chief information officers CIO and chief technology officers CTO. These officers are generally responsible for the overall technology strategy of an organization including evaluating how new technology can help their organization. They act as decision makers in the implementation process of new MIS. Once decisions have been made, IT directors, including MIS directors, are in charge of the technical implementation of the system. They are also in charge of implementing the policies affecting the MIS either new specific policies passed down by the CIOs or CTOs or policies that align the new systems with the organizations overall IT policy. It is also their role to ensure the availability of data and network services as well as the security of the data involved by coordinating IT activities. Upon implementation, the assigned users will have the appropriate access to relevant information. It is important to note that not everyone inputting data into MIS need necessarily be management level. It is common practice to have inputs to MIS be inputted by non-managerial employees though they rarely have access to the reports and decision support platforms offered by these systems. Types[edit] The following are types of information systems used to create reports, extract data, and assist in the decision making processes of middle and operational level managers. Decision support systems DSS are computer program applications used by middle and higher management to compile information from a wide range of sources to support

problem solving and decision making. A DSS is used mostly for semi-structured and unstructured decision problems. Executive information systems EIS is a reporting tool that provides quick access to summarized reports coming from all company levels and departments such as accounting, human resources and operations. Marketing information systems are management Information Systems designed specifically for managing the marketing aspects of the business. Human resource management systems are used for personnel aspects. Office automation systems OAS support communication and productivity in the enterprise by automating workflow and eliminating bottlenecks. OAS may be implemented at any and all levels of management. Enterprise resource planning ERP software facilitates the flow of information between all business functions inside the boundaries of the organization and manage the connections to outside stakeholders. Advantages[edit] The following are some of the benefits that can be attained using MIS: Identifying these aspects can help a company improve its business processes and operations. Giving an overall picture of the company. Acting as a communication and planning tool. The availability of customer data and feedback can help the company to align its business processes according to the needs of its customers. The effective management of customer data can help the company to perform direct marketing and promotion activities. MIS can help a company gain a competitive advantage. MIS reports can help with decision-making as well as reduce downtime for actionable items. Enterprise applications[edit] Enterprise systemsâ€™also known as enterprise resource planning ERP systemsâ€™provide integrated software modules and a unified database that personnel use to plan, manage, and control core business processes across multiple locations. Modules of ERP systems may include finance, accounting, marketing, human resources, production, inventory management, and distribution. This may include suppliers, manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, and final customers. This may include documents, accounting records, unrecorded procedures, practices, and skills. Knowledge management KM as a system covers the process of knowledge creation and acquisition from internal processes and the external world. The collected knowledge is incorporated in organizational policies and procedures, and then disseminated to the stakeholders.

Chapter 3 : What is MIS - Management Information System? Webopedia Definition

Management information systems are distinct from other information systems because they are used to analyze and facilitate strategic and operational activities. Academically, the term is commonly used to refer to the study of how individuals.

Automation A management information system MIS is a computerized database of financial information organized and programmed in such a way that it produces regular reports on operations for every level of management in a company. It is usually also possible to obtain special reports from the system easily. The main purpose of the MIS is to give managers feedback about their own performance; top management can monitor the company as a whole. Information displayed by the MIS typically shows "actual" data over against "planned" results and results from a year before; thus it measures progress against goals. The MIS receives data from company units and functions. Some of the data are collected automatically from computer-linked check-out counters; others are keyed in at periodic intervals. Routine reports are preprogrammed and run at intervals or on demand while others are obtained using built-in query languages; display functions built into the system are used by managers to check on status at desk-side computers connected to the MIS by networks. Automation emerged in the s in the form of tabulating cards which could be sorted and counted. These were the punch-cards still remembered by many: Each card was the equivalent of what today would be called a database record, with different areas on the card treated as fields. Punch cards were used to keep time records and to record weights at scales. Census used such cards to record and to manipulate its data as well. When the first computers emerged after World War II punch-card systems were used both as their front end feeding them data and programs and as their output computers cut cards and other machines printed from these. Card systems did not entirely disappear until the s. They were ultimately replaced by magnetic storage media tape and disks. Computers using such storage media speeded up tallying; the computer introduced calculating functions. MIS developed as the most crucial accounting functions became computerized. Waves of innovation spread the fundamental virtues of coherent information systems across all corporate functions and to all sizes of businesses in the s, 80s, and 90s. Within companies major functional areas developed their own MIS capabilities; often these were not yet connected: Personal computers "micros," PCs appeared in the 70s and spread widely in the 80s. Some of these were used as free-standing "seeds" of MIS systems serving sales, marketing, and personnel systems, with summarized data from them transferred to the "mainframe. Equipped with powerful database engines, such networks were in turn organized for MIS purposes. Simultaneously, in the 90s, the World Wide Web came of age, morphed into the Internet with a visual interface, connecting all sorts of systems to one another. Midway through the first decade of the 21st century the narrowly conceived idea of the MIS has become somewhat fuzzy. Management information systems, of course, are still doing their jobs, but their function is now one among many others that feed information to people in business to help them manage. Systems are available for computer assisted design and manufacturing CAD-CAM ; computers supervise industrial processes in power, chemicals, petrochemicals, pipelines, transport systems, etc. Systems manage and transfer money worldwide and communicate worldwide. Virtually all major administrative functions are supported by automated system. Many people now file their taxes over the Internet and have their refunds credited or money owing deducted from bank accounts automatically. MIS was thus the first major system of the Information Age. At present the initials IT are coming into universal use. The term used to be restricted to large systems running on mainframes, but that dated concept is no longer meaningful. A medical practice with a single doctor running software for billing customers, scheduling appointments, connected by the Internet to a network of insurance companies, cross-linked to accounting software capable of cutting checks is de facto an MIS. It can link to the inventory systems, handle accounting, and serves as the base of communications with each rep, each one carrying a laptop. Virtually all small businesses engaged in consulting, marketing, sales, research, communications, and other service industries have large computer networks on which they deploy substantial databases. MIS has come of age and has become an integral part of small business. But while virtually every company now uses computers, not all have as yet undertaken the

kind of integration described above. To take the last step, however, has become much easier;-provided that good reasons are present for doing so. The motivation for organizing information better usually comes from disorder;-ordering again what has already been ordered, and sitting in boxes somewhere, because the company controls its inventory poorly. There are sometimes also reasons for not automating things too much: In that process a knowledgeable resource-person brought in from the outside can provide a great deal of help. If the problem is over-stocking, for example, solving that problem will often become the starting point for a new information system touching on many other aspects of the business. The first question a consultant is likely to ask will concern how things are managed now. In the description of the process, the discovery of potential solutions will begin. It is usually a good idea to call on two or three service firms for initial consultations; these rarely cost any money. Once the owner feels comfortable with one of these vendors, the process can then be deepened. The business owner has the option of buying various software packages for various problems and then gradually linking them into a system with the help of a value-added reseller VAR or a systems integrator. This solution is probably best for the small business with fewer than 50 employees. Larger companies may in addition also want to explore options offered by application services providers or management service providers ASPs and MSPs respectively, collectively referred to as xSPs in installing ERP systems and providing Web services. ASPs deliver high-end business applications to a user from a central web site. MSPs offer on-site or Web-based systems management services to a company. ERP stands for "enterprise resource planning," a class of systems that integrate manufacturing, purchasing, inventory management, and financial data into a single system with or without Web capabilities. ERPs are very popular with larger and midsized firms but were increasingly penetrating the small business sector as well in the mids. Retrieved on 15 April Managing the Digital Firm. Time to plunge into automated systems. These articles are editorially independent - that means editors and reporters research and write on these products free of any influence of any marketing or sales departments. In other words, no one is telling our reporters or editors what to write or to include any particular positive or negative information about these products or services in the article. You will notice, however, that sometimes we include links to these products and services in the articles. When readers click on these links, and buy these products or services, Inc may be compensated. This e-commerce based advertising model - like every other ad on our article pages - has no impact on our editorial coverage. This advertising model, like others you see on Inc, supports the independent journalism you find on this site.

Chapter 4 : Management Information Systems | Free Study Notes for MBA MCA BBA BCA BA BSc BCOM

Chapter 2 Management Information System Fig: Types of Information System Organizations can be divided into strategic, management, knowledge and operational levels and into five major functional areas- sales and marketing, manufacturing, finance, accounting, and human resource.

The specific focus areas include web data analytics and supply chain optimization in the context ICT applications. My interest in web data analytics started with my doctoral work where I modeled user behavior in a website and used it for personalization. During post-doctoral research at IIT, Kharagpur, I worked in the area of online auctions. After joining in the department of Industrial and systems engineering at IIT, Kharagpur, I aligned my research with that of the department by contributing in the area of supply chain management along with my other interest areas. In summary, my past contributions include developing theories, corresponding implementation and experimental validating wherever possible in the area of 1 Models on human behavior in ecommerce site, 2 Decision support in auction and e-procurement, 3 Decision support in supply chain. Currently, I run a number of projects in the areas such as e-business in general, auction, ICT in supply chain and urban sustainability with a focus on e-governance. Scholars in these projects are working on the topics such as website navigation redesign, evaluating the e-governance site quality, citizen opinion mining, optimal RFID equipment positioning, Multi-attribute reverse auction design, studies on RFID adoption and urban sustainability. My future work includes developing models for web data analysis. Another area that interests me is about developing models for data streams such as RFID data and sensor data. Both this data sources have become extremely important in tracking and tracing of the supply chain. Introduction to E-Business Week 2: Value chain and supply chain, inter and intra organizational business processes, ERP Week 3: Internet and Web based system Week 6: Security and payment systems Week 7: Decision Support in E-Business: Web analytics Week Customer behavior modeling Week The exam is optional for a fee. October 28 Sunday Time of Exams: Morning session 9am to 12 noon; Afternoon session: Announcements will be made when the registration form is open for registrations. The online registration form has to be filled and the certification exam fee needs to be paid. More details will be made available when the exam registration form is published. Final score will be calculated as: Certificate will have your name, photograph and the score in the final exam with the breakup.

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Dr. Das has taught several courses in Computer Science including Software Engineering, Object-Oriented Systems, Programming and Data Structure, Compiler Design, Design and Analysis of Algorithms, Information System Design, Database Management Systems, Computational Geometry, Principles of Programming Languages, Embedded Systems, and Image.

Chapter 6 : Database Management System - Course

A Management Information System is an information system that evaluates, analyzes, and processes an organization's data to produce meaningful and useful information based on which the management can take right decisions to ensure future growth of the organization.

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Chapter 8 : Management information system - Wikipedia

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Chapter 9 : E-Business - Course

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