



MUTHAYAMMAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE
(An Autonomous Institution)
(Approved by AICTE, New Delhi, Accredited by NAAC & Affiliated
to Anna University)
Rasipuram - 637 408, Namakkal Dist., Tamil Nadu



MKC

DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES

2019-20

I Year/ II Semester

Subject		Information system for Management - I MBA (EVEN SEM)		
S.No	Term	Notation (Symbol)	Concept/Definition/Meaning/Units/Equation/ Expression	Units
1	Data		Computer data is information processed or stored by a computer.	I
2	Information		Information is stimuli that have meaning in some context for its receiver.	I
3	Intelligence		It refers to the ability of a computer to learn a specific task from data or experimental observation.	I
4	Information Technology		the study or use of systems (especially computers and telecommunications) for storing, retrieving, and sending information.	I
5	Information system		An information system is the information and communication technology (ICT) that an organization uses, and also the way in which people interact with this technology in support of business processes.	I
6	Evolution of information		Information Evolution is a boutique outsourcing firm specializing in keeping our customers' databases up-to-date, accurate, and as robust as possible. .	I
7	Transaction Processing Systems		To support the processing of business transactions, the transaction processing systems (TPS) are used in the organizations.	I
8	Office Automation Systems		An office automation system (OAS) is a collection of communication technology, computers and persons to perform official tasks.	I
9	Word Processing		It is used for the preparation of documents like letters, reports, memos, or any type of printable material by electronic means.	I
10	Email		E-mail or electronic mail facilitates the transfer of messages or documents with the help of computer and communication lines.	I
11	Voice mail		Voice mail, an important call service, allows recording and storing of telephone messages into the computer's memory.	I
12	knowledge work system (KWS)		It is a specialized system built to promote the creation of knowledge and to make sure that knowledge and technical skills are proper integrated into business. .	I
13	Computer-aided design (CAD)		These systems are used for automating the creation and revision of designs using computers and graphics software.	I

	systems:			
14	Virtual Reality System		These systems have more capabilities than CAD systems for visualization, rendering and simulation.	I
15	Financial Workstations		They are used to combine a wide range of data from internal as well as external sources.	I
16	Management Information systems		Management information systems are especially developed to support planning, controlling, and decision-making functions of middle managers.	I
17	Decision support systems		A decision support system (DSS) is an interactive computer-based information system that, like MIS, also serves at the management level of an organization.	I
18	Executive support Systems		An executive support system (ESS) – an extension of MIS – is a computer based information system that helps in decision making at the top-level of an organization.	I
19	system development methodology		A system development methodology refers to the steps that are used to form, plan, and control the process of developing an information system since it is virtually impossible to drive forward a project to computerize method without prior work..	I
20	Functional Information systems		“A functional information system is a system that provides detailed information for a specific type of activity or related group of activities, as well as summarized information for management control of such activities”..	I
21	Types of Functional Information systems		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial Information System • Marketing Information System • Production/Marketing Information System • Human Resource Information System 	I
22	Financial information system		This sub-system supports the decision-making process of financial functions at the level of an organization.	I
23	Marketing information system		This sub-system of management information system provides information about various functions of the marketing system of an organization.	I
24	Production/manufacturing information system		Manufacturing or production information system provides information on production /operation activities of an organization and thus facilitates the decision-making process of production managers of an organization..	I
25	HR information system		This functional information system supports the functions of human resource management of an organization.	I
26	System development life cycle		Systems development life cycle phases include planning, system analysis, system design, development, implementation, integration and testing, and operations and maintenance.	II
27	Security System life cycle		Security System Development Life Cycle is defined as the series of processes and procedures in the software development cycle, designed to enable development teams create software and applications in a manner that	II

			significantly reduces security risks, eliminate security vulnerabilities and reducing costs..	
28	System analysis		System analysis is conducted for the purpose of studying a system or its parts in order to identify its objectives. .	II
29	System design		Systems design is the process of defining the architecture, modules, interfaces, and data for a system to satisfy specified requirements	II
30	DFD		Data Flow Diagram is a way of representing a flow of a data of a process or a system (usually an information system)	II
31	ER Diagram		An ER diagram shows the relationship among entity sets.	II
32	Object modelling		The object-modeling technique (OMT) is an object modeling approach for software modeling and designing.	II
33	Database management system		software that handles the storage, retrieval, and updating of data in a computer system.	II
34	RDBMS		Relational database management system (RDBMS) is a program that allows you to create, update, and administer a relational database.	II
35	OOAD		Object oriented Analysis and design	II
36	object-oriented database management system		It is a database management system that supports the creation and modeling of data as objects.	II
37	Object oriented design		OOD aims to design software such that it is broken up into manageable chunks called classes.	II
38	Database		Collection of inter related data.	II
39	UML diagram		A UML diagram is a diagram based on the UML (Unified Modeling Language) with the purpose of visually representing a system along with its main actors, roles, actions, artifacts or classes, in order to better understand, alter, maintain, or document information about the system.	II
40	Class Diagram		It shows the classes in a system, attributes, and operations of each class and the relationship between each class.	II
41	Component Diagram		A component diagram displays the structural relationship of components of a software system.	II
42	Deployment Diagram		A deployment diagram shows the hardware of your system and the software in that hardware.	II
43	Object Diagram		They also show the relationship between objects but they use real-world examples.	II
44	Package Diagram		a package diagram shows the dependencies between different packages in a system.	II
45	Profile Diagram		This is a diagram type that is very rarely used in any specification.	II

46	Composite Structure Diagram		Composite structure diagrams are used to show the internal structure of a class	II
47	Use Case Diagram		Use case diagrams give a graphic overview of the actors involved in a system, different functions needed by those actors and how these different functions interact.	II
48	Activity Diagram		Activity diagrams represent workflows in a graphical way. They can be used to describe the business workflow or the operational workflow of any component in a system.	II
49	State Machine Diagram		State machine diagrams are similar to activity diagrams, although notations and usage change a bit.	II
50	Sequence Diagram		Sequence diagrams in UML show how objects interact with each other and the order those interactions occur.	II
51	Financial Information System		This sub-system supports the decision-making process of financial functions at the level of an organization	III
52	Marketing information system		This sub-system of management information system provides information about various functions of the marketing system of an organization.	III
53	Production/manufacturing information system		Manufacturing or production information system provides information on production /operation activities of an organization and thus facilitates the decision-making process of production managers of an organization..	III
54	HR information system		This functional information system supports the functions of human resource management of an organization.	III
55	Material information system		Materials management information system (MMIS) is a software suite packaged as an integrated offering to meet materials management, human-resources and back-office needs.	III
56	decision support system		A decision support system (DSS) is a computerized program used to support determinations, judgments, and courses of action in an organization or a business.	III
57	Executive Information System		An Executive information system (EIS), also known as an Executive support system (ESS), is a type of management support system that facilitates and supports senior executive information and decision-making needs.	III
58	Knowledge management systems		Knowledge management systems refer to any kind of IT system that stores and retrieves knowledge, improves collaboration, locates knowledge sources, mines repositories for hidden knowledge, captures and uses knowledge, or in some other way enhances the KM process.	III
59	Geographical Information systems		Geographic information system (GIS) is a computer system for capturing, storing, checking, and displaying data related to positions on Earth's surface.	III
60	International Information		International information systems architecture consists of the basic information systems required by organizations to	III

	systems		coordinate worldwide trade and other activities.	
61	Access path		The path chosen by a database management system to retrieve the requested data.	III
62	Access provider		A company which provides its customers a service whereby they can access the Internet	III
63	Active attack		A persistent security assault by someone trying to gain restricted access by altering data.	III
64	Active server pages (ASP)		Active server pages are a set of software components that run on a Web server and allow Web developers to build dynamic Web pages.	III
65	Activity-based costing (ABC)		Activity-based costing (ABC) is an information system that maintains and processes data on a firm's activities and products.	III
66	Activity-based management (ABM)		Activity-based management (ABM) is the use of the activity-based costing tool by process owners to control and improve their operations.	III
67	Ad clicks		Also called clickthroughs. The number of times a user "clicks" on an online ad, often measured as a function of time (ad clicks per day).	III
68	Ad hoc query		Any query that cannot be determined prior to the moment the query is issued.	III
69	Administrative data		In a data warehouse, the data that helps a warehouse administrator manage the warehouse.	III
70	Aggregate data		Data that is the result of applying a process to combine data elements.	III
71	Aggregator		This is an e-commerce business model in which the Web site sells products or services which it does not produce or warehouse.	III
72	Ajax		Ajax (Asynchronous Java Script and XML) offers Web developers a means to create rich client-like applications on Web pages	III
73	Alerts		A notification from an event that has exceeded a pre-defined threshold.	III
74	Analyst		Someone who creates views for analytic interpretation of data, performs calculations and distributes the resulting information in the form of reports.	III
75	Analytic applications		Packaged software that meets three distinct conditions: process support, separation of function and time-oriented, integrated data analytic applications	III
76	Analytical profiling		Analytical profiling is the methodology used to examine the business users' process in reporting and analyzing data.	IV
77	Analytics		The process and techniques for the exploration and analysis of business data to discover and identify new and meaningful information	
78	Applet		A small Java program that can be embedded in an HTML page.	IV
79	Security Testing		It ensures that the software system and application are free from any threats or risks that can cause a loss.	IV
80	Error Deduction		Error detection is the detection of errors caused by noise or other impairments during transmission from the transmitter to the receiver.	IV

81	Error correction		It is the detection of errors and reconstruction of the original, error-free data.	IV
82	Controls		A control is an activity that. Prevents or detects errors to.	IV
83	IS Vulnerbality		Vulnerability is a cyber-security term that refers to a flaw in a system that can leave it open to attack	IV
84	Computer Crimes		Computer crime is an act performed by a knowledgeable computer user, sometimes referred to as a hacker that illegally browses or steals a company's or individuals private information.	IV
85	Securing the web		Secure websites use encryption and authentication standards to protect the confidentiality of web transactions.	IV
86	Intranet		An intranet is a private network that can only be accessed by authorized users	IV
87	Wireless Network		Wireless network is a network set up by using radio signal frequency to communicate among computers and other network devices.	IV
88	Software Audit		Software audits may be conducted for a number of reasons, including: Verifying licensing compliance.	IV
89	Computer Ethics.		Ethics is a set of moral principles that govern the behavior of a group or individual.	IV
90	user interface		The means by which the user and a computer system interact, in particular the use of input devices and software.	IV
91	User Reporting		It is a service that you can use to collect bug reports or general pieces of feedback from your players during your entire development cycle.	IV
92	ERP		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.	IV
93	ERP Modules		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sales and Marketing • Customer Relationship Management • Financial Management • Manufacturing • Human Resource Management • Supply Chain Management • Purchasing • Project Management 	IV
94	selection of erp vendors		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine your requirements. • Establish your vendor selection criteria. • Outline a budget and timescale. • Shortlist and assess your ERP vendor options. • Conduct a comparison. • Take your time, and get it right. 	IV
95	e-Business		Electronic business (e-business) refers to the use of the Web, Internet, intranets, extranets or some combination	IV

			thereof to conduct business.	
96	e-Governance		e-governance is the application of information and communication technology (ICT) for delivering government services, exchange of information, communication transactions, integration of various stand-alone systems between government to citizen (G2C)	IV
97	e-crm		The eCRM or electronic customer relationship management encompasses all the CRM functions with the use of the net environment i.e., intranet, extranet and internet.	IV
98	SCM		Supply chain management (SCM) is the centralized management of the flow of goods and services and includes all processes that transform raw materials into final products.	IV
99	Data warehousing		Data warehousing is the process of constructing and using a data warehouse.	IV
100	Data mining		Data mining is the process of discovering patterns in large data sets involving methods at the intersection of machine learning, statistics, and database systems.	IV
101	Business intelligence		It is a set of processes, architectures, and technologies that convert raw data into meaningful information that drives profitable business actions.	V
102	Pervasive computing		Pervasive computing, also called ubiquitous computing, is objects to make them effectively communicate and perform useful tasks in a way that minimizes the end user's need to interact with computers as computers.	V
103	CMM		Capability Maturity Model is a methodology used to develop and refine an organization's software development process.	V
104	Application service provider (ASP)		ASPs provide the infrastructure needed to deliver reliable application access, including enterprise applications, hardware platforms.	V
105	ASCII		American Standard Code for Information Interchange	V
106	Association rules		Association rules are information sets discovered through algorithms in data mining or text mining processes that display relationships	V
107	Atomic data		Data elements that represent the lowest level of detail.	V
108	Attribute		A field represented by a column within an object (entity).	V
109	Authorization request		A request initiated by a consumer to access data for which the consumer does not presently have access privileges.	V
110	Authorization rules		Criteria used to determine whether or not an individual, group, or application may access reference data or a process.	V
111	Availability		User access to applications and/or data stores that reside and execute on computing systems accessing information that resides in files and databases supported by an organization's various operating environments.	V

112	B2B		Business-to-business commerce conducted over the Web.	V
113	B2C		Business-to-consumer commerce conducted over the Internet.	V
114	Balanced scorecard		A comprehensive, top-down view of organizational performance with a strong focus on vision and strategy.	V
115	Banner		picture or graphic that stretches horizontally across a Web page.	V
116	Banner advertising		A marketing mechanism that contains strips of advertisements that are sporadically positioned on a web page and are extremely popular on the World Wide Web.	V
117	Base tables		The normalized data structures maintained in the target warehousing database. Also known as the detail data.	V
118	Benchmarking		A point of reference for measurement	V
119	Browser		The generic term for software programs that retrieve, display and print information World Wide Web.	V
120	Bulk data transfer		A software-based mechanism designed to move large data files.	V
121	Business activity monitoring (BAM)		BAM is the ability to automatically monitor events associated with specific activities in an executing business process.	V
122	Business architecture		Business architecture describes the functions a business performs and the information it uses.	V
123	Business continuity		The degree to which an organization may achieve uninterrupted stability of systems and operational procedures.	V
124	Business data		Information about people, places, things, business rules, and events, which is used to operate the business.	V
125	Business drivers		The people, information, and tasks that support the fulfillment of a business objective.	V

General Questions:

1	Data		Facts and statistics collected together for reference or analysis.	
2	Information		Facts provided or learned about something or someone.	
3	Information technology		The study or use of systems (especially computers and telecommunications) for storing, retrieving, and sending information.	

4	The Types Of Information Technology		Technical Support, Programmers Web Developers Computer Systems Analyst IT Security	
5	Why is information technology important		Using computers and software, businesses use information technology to ensure that their departments run smoothly.	
6	Difference between computer science and information technology		An IT career involves installing, organizing and maintaining computer systems as well as designing and operating networks and databases.	
7	Benefits of information technology		Cost effectiveness and productivity – the IS application promotes more efficient operation of the company and also improves the supply of information to decision-makers	
8	IT organization		An IT organization (information technology organization) is the department within a company that is charged with establishing, monitoring and maintaining information technology systems and services.	
9	Why do you study technology		The purpose of technology is to satisfy human needs and desires by designing and creating solutions to problems.	
10	Information technology important in business		Technological infrastructure affects the culture, efficiency and relationships of a business.	
11	The IT department responsible for		The IT department oversees the installation and maintenance of computer network systems within a company.	
12	Need computer application technology		It can also help them to find jobs in companies that need people who are able to operate computers.	
13	Benefit of information technology		Cost effectiveness and productivity	
14	Benefits of ICT in business		Better Decision-Making Increased Manufacturing Productivity. ... Improved Customer Service. ... Greater and Virtual Collaboration. ... Improved Financial Performance.	
15	ICT accounting		ICT has been used to augment the reliability of accounting information and organizational performance.	
16	purpose of ICT		Provide the prospects and trends of integrating information and communication technology (ICT) into the general educational activities.	

17	How are computers used in accounting		In recent times, computers are being used to maintain the accounting records and for the preparation, analysis, and interpretation of accounting statements.	
18	ICT tools		Information Communication Technology tools are digital infrastructures such as; computers, laptops, desktops, data projector, software programs, printers scanners and Interactive teaching box.	
19	Contra entry		In the dual entry accounting system, a contra entry is an entry which is recorded to reverse or offset an entry on the other side of an account. If a debit entry is recorded in an account, it will be recorded on the credit side and vice-versa.	
20	Digital tools		Digital tools differ from digital curricula because they are used to help deliver instruction or for other classroom purposes.	
21	Online digital tools		Digital tools are programs, websites or online resources that can make tasks easier to complete.	
22	The digital resources		Digital resources refer to any resource, which is in digitized form. That is which can be read & scanned by means of electronic media.	
23	Digital library resources		Digital library provides library and information resources in electronic format other than print format	
24	The types of test		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diagnostic Testing. • Formative Testing. ... • Benchmark Testing. ... • Summative Testing. 	
25	Digital database		Comprehensive, sometimes exhaustive, collection of computer files and/or computer records pertaining to a specific subject.	
Faculty Team Prepared		Anjen Fernando.A	Signature:	

HoD