SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

Coimbatore - 35

23BBT604 | MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

UNIT – 1 INTRODUCTION TO MIS

TOPIC: MIS INFRASTRUCTURE

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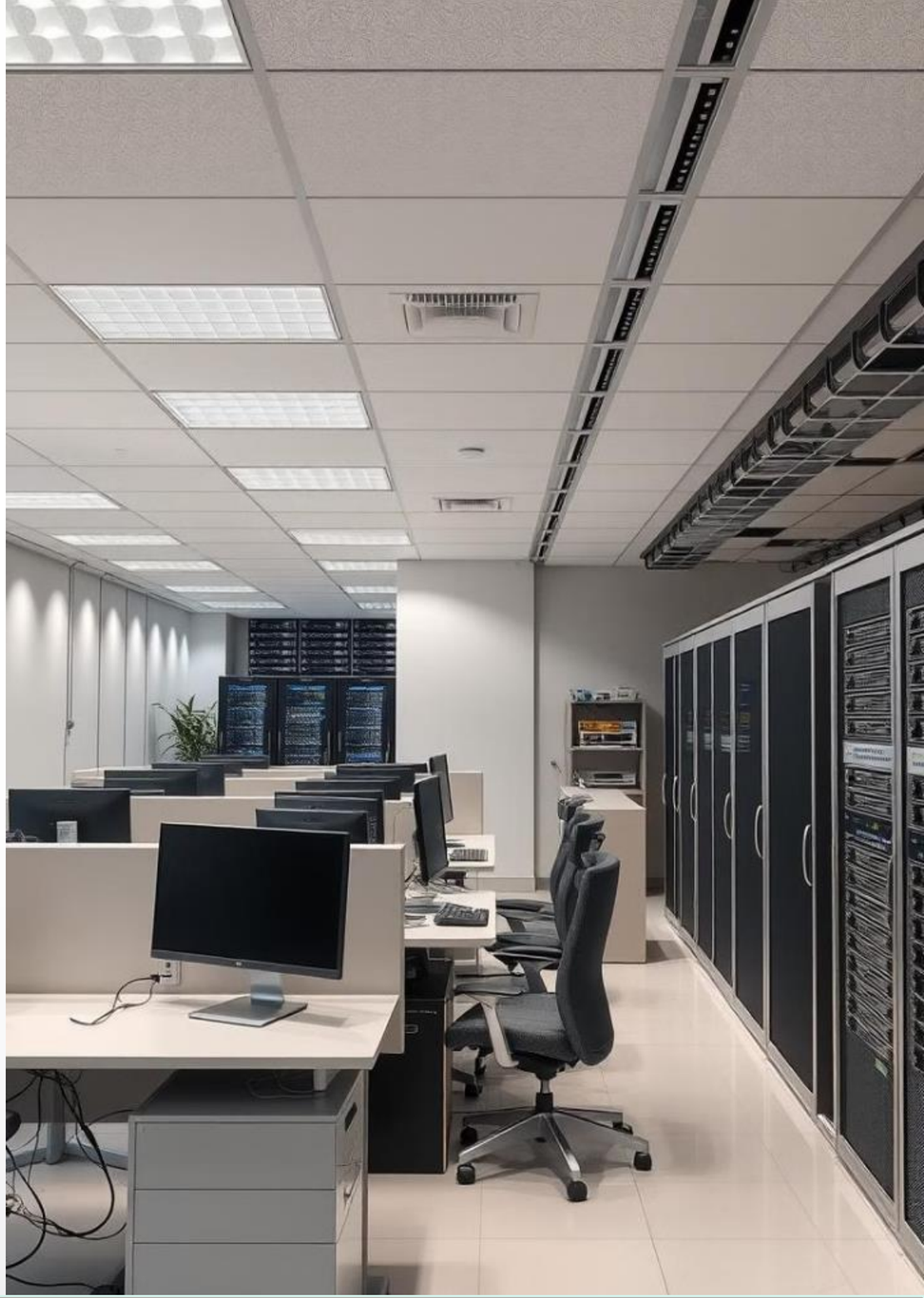
RECAP

- Early Computing Systems
- Emergence of Management Information Systems (MIS)
- Mainframe Era and Centralized Computing
- Client-Server Architecture and Enterprise Systems
- The Internet and Web-based MIS
- Mobile Computing and Cloud-based MIS

Guess the Topic!!!

MIS Infrastructure: Building the Foundation for Business Success



Understanding the Role of MIS Infrastructure

1 Data Management

Centralized storage, analysis, and retrieval of critical business information.

2 Operational Efficiency

Streamlining workflows and automating routine tasks for improved productivity.

3 Informed Decision-Making

Providing real-time insights and data-driven recommendations for strategic planning.

Hardware Components: Servers, Workstations, and Networking Devices

Servers

Powerful computing units that store, process, and manage data and applications.

Workstations

User-centric devices for accessing and interacting with the MIS infrastructure.

Networking Devices

Routers, switches, and firewalls that enable seamless data transmission and secure connectivity.

Software Systems: Operating Systems, Databases, and Applications

Operating Systems

Foundational software that manages hardware resources and provides a user interface.

Databases

Organized data repositories that store and manage critical business information.

Applications

Specialized software tools that address specific business needs and functionalities.

Data Storage and Backup Solutions

On-Premise Storage

Physical storage devices and servers maintained within the organization.

Cloud-Based Storage

Remote data storage and backup solutions accessible via the internet.

Backup Strategies

Comprehensive data protection measures to ensure business continuity.

Network Architecture and Connectivity

1

Local Area Network (LAN)

Interconnected devices within a confined geographical area, such as an office.

2

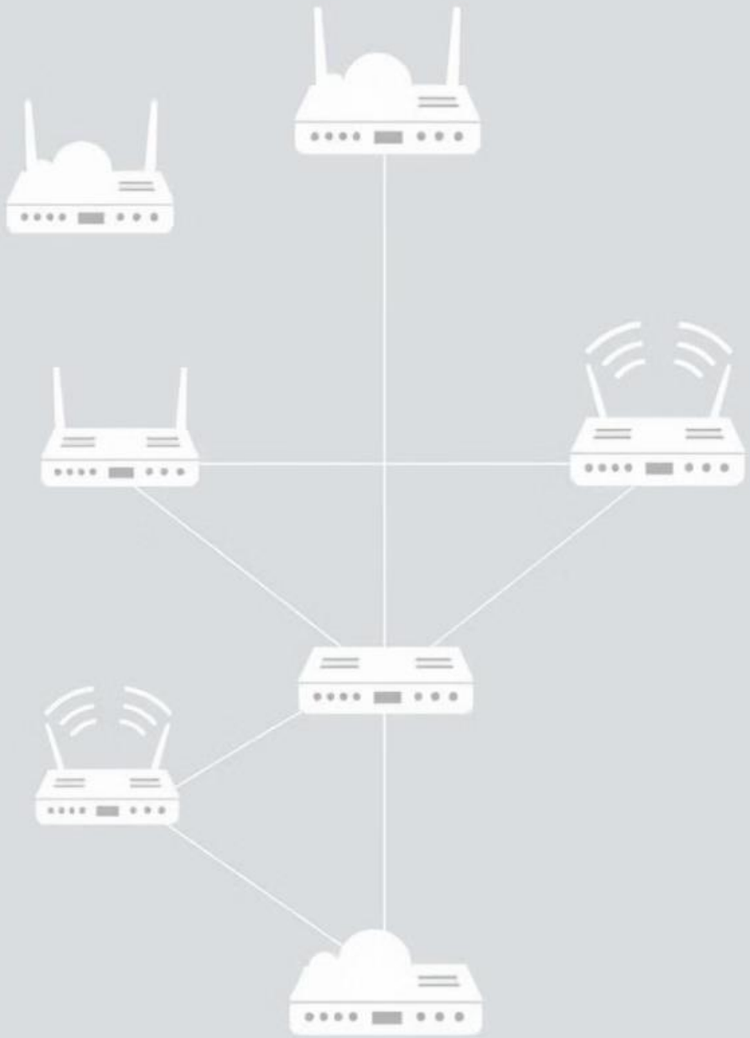
Wide Area Network (WAN)

Expanded network that connects multiple locations, often using internet or private leased lines.

3

Wireless Connectivity

Seamless access to the network through Wi-Fi and other wireless technologies.



Cybersecurity Measures: Protecting against Threats

1

Firewalls

Secure gateways that monitor and control network traffic, preventing unauthorized access.

2

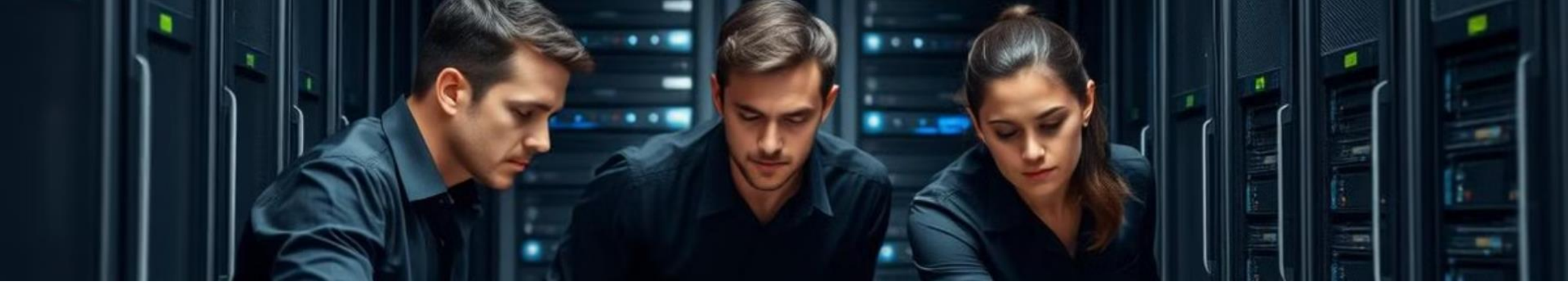
Antivirus and Antimalware

Software that detects, prevents, and removes malicious programs to safeguard systems.

3

Data Encryption

Transforming information into a secure, unreadable format to protect sensitive data.



Maintenance and Troubleshooting: Ensuring Optimal Performance

Hardware Maintenance	Regular hardware inspections, firmware updates, and replacement of aging components.
Software Updates	Applying the latest security patches, bug fixes, and feature enhancements to systems.
Troubleshooting	Prompt identification and resolution of technical issues to minimize downtime.

SUMMARISE

•The physical devices and equipment, such as servers, computers, and networking tools, that store, process, and distribute data within the MIS.

• The programs and applications that control and manage data processing tasks, including database management systems, reporting tools, and enterprise applications.

• The structure that connects hardware and software, allowing data flow between different parts of the organization, ensuring seamless communication and information exchange.

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