

Sistem Informasi

(SI Fungsi Bisnis)

Based on : Management Information System, Second Edition, Effy Oz

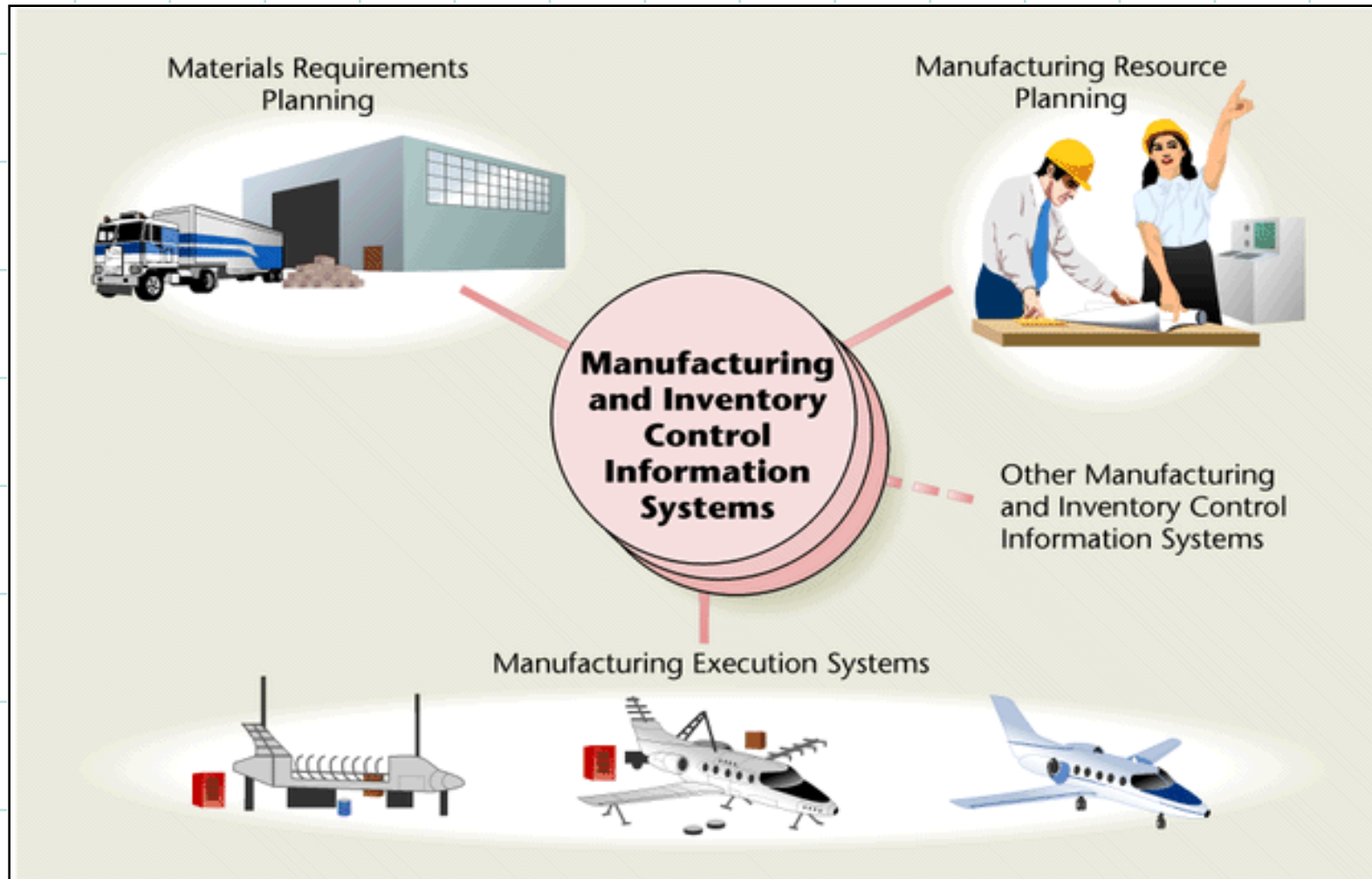


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Manufacturing and Inventory Control

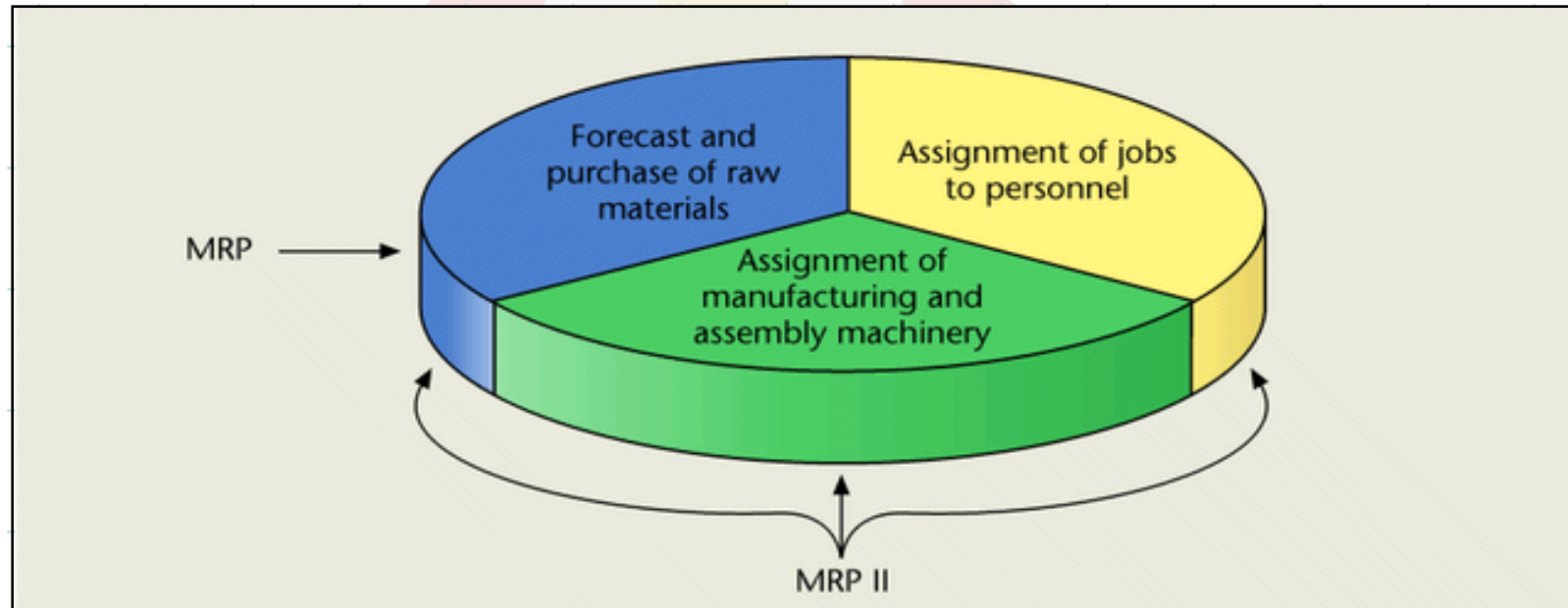


Manufacturing and inventory control information systems help reduce cycle times and the cost of maintaining inventory.

Materials Requirement Planning (MRP)

- Take customer demand as initial input
 - Number of product units needed and when they are needed
- Use long-range forecasts to put long-lead material on order
- Help reduce inventory cost while ensuring availability

Manufacturing and Inventory Control



Materials requirement planning and manufacturing resource planning

Manufacturing Resource Planning (MRP II)

- Combines MRP with other manufacturing-related activities to plan the manufacturing process such as
 - Shop activity control and purchasing
 - Source of demand
 - Customer order entry and forecasting
 - Support functions such as financial management, sales analysis, and data collection

Manufacturing Execution Systems (MES)

- Track, schedule, and control manufacturing processes
- Collect data such as
 - Hours machine operates every day of the month
 - Hours the machine is idle and why

Market Research

- Statistical models help market researchers find the best populations for new and existing products.

Targeted Marketing

- Database management systems (DBMS) help define potential customers as narrowly as possible.

Marketing, Sales and Customer Services



Marketing and sales information systems help target potential buyers and serve clients.



The Computer as a Marketing and Selling Medium

- Companies send customers promotional disks with information on their products and services.
- Commercial announcements are posted on public bulletin board systems.
- The Web lets companies reach more shoppers and serve them better.

Marketing, Sales and Customer Services

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Adult Home Web User (in millions)	46	81	121	145	159
Percentage of Users Buying on the Web	15%	18%	21%	24%	27%
Expenditure Per User Per Year	\$146	\$154	\$155	\$160	\$165

Source: Deutsche Bank and Christiansen/Cummings Associates, 1999

The Past and Future of Selling on the Web



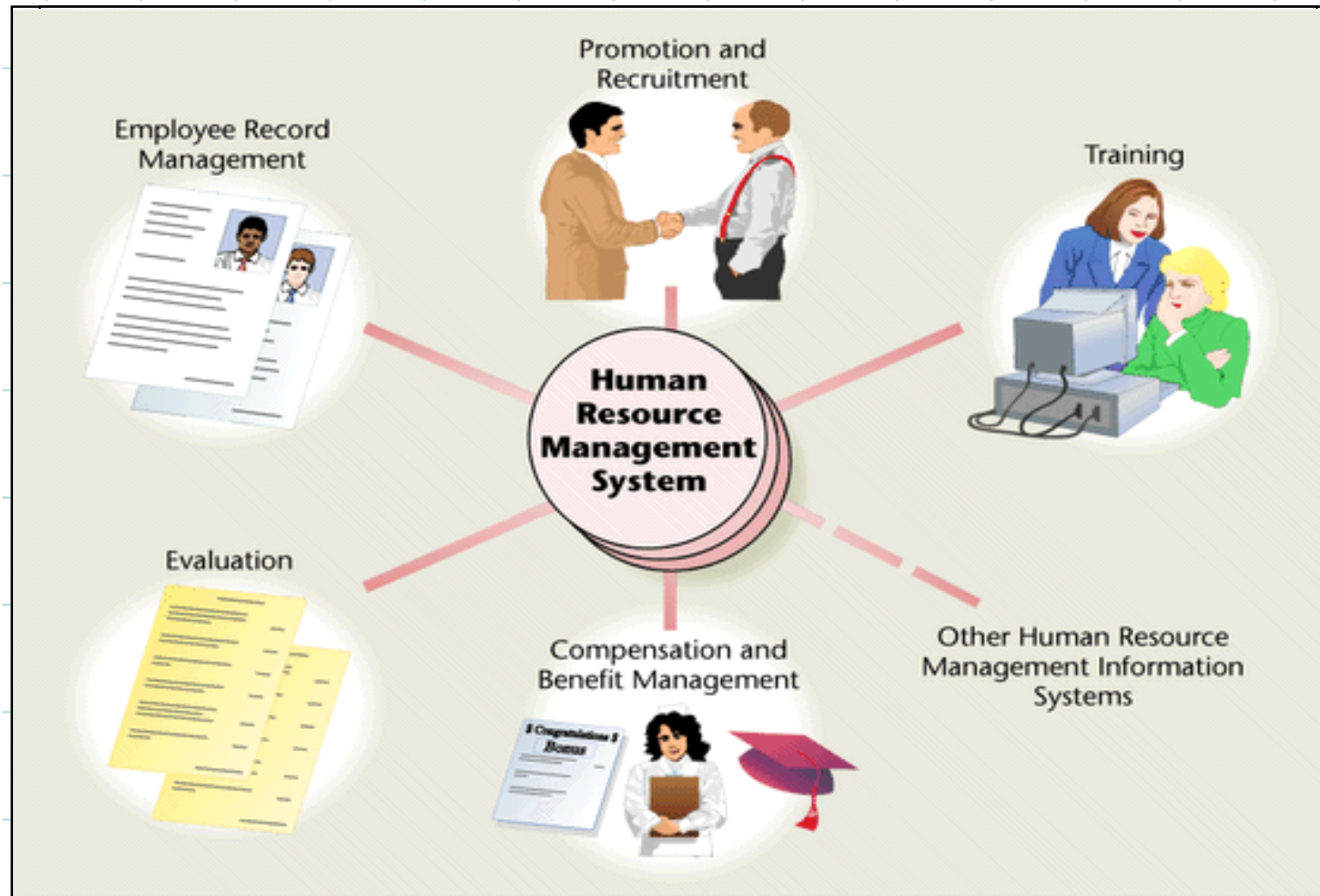
Sales Force Automation

- Equipping salespeople with information technology to facilitate productivity.
 - IT allows salespeople to present different options for products and services on the spot.

Customer Service

- Customer service via the Web is available 24 hours/day, 7 days/week.
 - Saves companies labor hours and telephone expenses

Human Resources



Human resource management information systems help managers optimize the assignment of employees and provide payroll, benefits, and other employee-related services.

Employee Record Management

- Reduce space needed to store records, time to retrieve them, and costs of both

Promotion and Recruitment

- Search databases for qualified personnel
- Use intranet to post job vacancies
- Use the Web to recruit

Training

- Multimedia software training is replacing classrooms and teachers.
- Training software simulates an actual task or situation and includes evaluation tools.

Evaluation

- Evaluation software helps standardize the evaluation process and adds a certain measure of objectivity and consistency.

Compensation and Benefits Management

- ISs can help manage compensation efficiently and effectively.
 - Calculate salaries, hourly pay, commissions, and taxes
 - Automatically generate paychecks or direct deposits
- Special software helps manage benefits, such as health insurance, life insurance, retirement plans, and sick and leave days.



Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)

- All business functions served by one system that supports different activities for different departments
- Support supply chain management, the series of main and supporting activities from order to delivery.

Groupware and Collaborative Work

- GroupWare lets workers in different locations communicate ideas, brainstorm, and work together as if they were in the same place.
- Document Control
 - Users can distribute and track electronic documents without working with outdated information.
- Collaborative Projects
 - Users can coordinate work on a single document from many different terminals.



What is Privacy?

- One's right to control information about oneself.
- Not a constitutional right per se; secured by laws or convention.
- Increasing number of organizations may access information via better IT hardware and software.
- Business and civil rights advocates dispute degree of privacy vs. utility of information access.

Business Arguments

- Necessary to collect basic financial and personal information as cheaply as possible
- Higher costs to all businesses absent readily available information
- Consumers benefit eventually from competitive environment augmented by readily available information

Consumer Arguments

- Resent unsolicited mail and telephone calls
- Resent being refused credit because of credit bureau mistakes
- Frightened by ‘dossier phenomenon’
- Loss of control over information unfair—information gathered for a particular purpose with permission should remain restricted

Seven Commandments of Personal Data Collection and Maintenance

- **Purpose.** Companies should inform people who provide information of specific, *exclusive* purpose.
- **Relevance.** Companies should record and use only data necessary to fulfill their own purposes.
- **Accuracy.** Companies should ensure that their data are accurate.
- **Currency.** Companies should make sure that all data about an individual are current.
- **Security.** Companies should limit data access to only those who need to know.
- **Time Limitation.** Companies should retain data only for the time period necessary.
- **Scrutiny.** Companies should establish procedures to let individuals review their records and correct inaccuracies.

