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Management Research Methods and Decision Making

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Introduction

This paper is based on creating a Management Information System Decision support Model is a specific University. The Information Systems and Decision Support Systems represent solutions more efficient to meet the latest challenges for the management and analysis environmental data. Normally, collection or acquisition of environmental data remains in the field environmental a real challenge because the techniques used (e.g., surveys) or instrumentation deployed (e.g. satellite) are heavy and expensive. However, this activity collection and acquisition is essential because without proper information and the quality Information Systems or Decision Support quickly become ineffective. The selection of University for this paper is University of Boston.

Discussion

Decision Support Model and assumptions in its Creation:

The case based course indicates the contribution which Information Technology plays in determining the Business Models and Business Strategy. It offers an indication of vital Technologies which are significant in present Business Environment and introduce the Management and organization ideas relevant to information technology function. The course also illustrates the connection among University performance and Capability to influence the knowledge Assets.

The initial goal is to introduce the students with the idea of design in Information Systems. Yet the design idea covers highly centre over Data Management, it will comprise High level concepts of system design as well. The second goal of the course is to introduce student to practical

applications of the databases and Database Management Systems. The students will study basics of Data Management commencing with essentials of Data Design. The students will be taught Managing and Querying the data in Database, expressing the structures for data storage and functioning Business procedures in Relational database by the use of SQL (Structured Query Language). The 2 objectives will combine in together as students will be anticipated to combine systems design with Data Design to devise a model of information system (Bagui & Earp, 2003). This practice will walk students through the procedure of elicit needs, defining the range, formulating a limited set of function, creating the Database, functioning the Database and explaining that How limited set of functions will utilize the Data. The programming needs will be much minimal. Apart from the fundamentals of Data Management, the course will also cover the relevant topics in Data management like Data quality management, Database Security and Data Auditing if the time allows it (Rob & Coronel, 2002).

The interpretation of the models of information management and dissemination of knowledge in actual seems fairly elementary, but require developing a systematic approach between the two to manage information for the purpose of taking the organization to the knowledge, so as to achieve a proper balance of the different requirements of sustainability, especially those referring to the care of the environment. The suggested strategy of using the techniques proposed by the Knowledge Engineering is important because it strengthens the generation and use of tacit knowledge is as valuable as the formal knowledge, allowing building a broad base of social and cultural skills. As development proceeds based on the management of information are created in the organizational conditions for the use of social media networks, Wikis and e-mails that allow information exchange and thus establishing links with other people and organizations (Rob & Coronel, 2002). The strategic contribution is considered within a holistic process to manage the

evolution of the organization to information and knowledge, as employees and managers are developing and maturing the skills to make different kinds of decisions. IT / IS supports and advises that growth to information and knowledge, with sufficient quality as strategic resources. The model systems approach can be used as a tool to create new insights and perspectives on the foundations of information and knowledge as strategic resources.

Analysis of Alternative Decision Tools:

The objective of the course is to offer an introduction to IS/ IT technologies and to offer hands on, tutorial based, application expansion skills. The course will be allocated in 2 sessions on every Day. For 3 days, the starting session will give a Strategic demand of Technology and the second session will provide a brief of Technological parts that allows this technology. The Technologies to be discussed will comprise of organization systems applications like SCM systems, ERP systems and CRM systems. The other 2 days of course will centre over using the program Environment to create 1 or 2 easy applications. The instructional part of day will include the vital components and constructs of programming surroundings and second half will be Hands on lesson on submission of concepts enclosed.

This course will develop upon frameworks and idea discussed in IS 714. The Students will select a company and sector as central point to write and expand the strategic position paper which explores a Major Business opportunity. The paper will describe the Business opportunity and offer unique Research and evaluation of opportunity in view of conclusions and Recommendations. Every paper will be evaluated and assessed by both the designated business executive and the professor. The Class sessions will include open and positive discussions. Each student will work progress and address the issues like central value proposal, methodologies

applied in feedback and evaluation over Recommendations. The speakers of Industry guest will be applied to inspire the concepts and offer the ways to acquire Meaningful response.

The extensive explosion of IT inclined Economic activity leave apart a Rich track of Micro based data regarding Consumers, Competitor choices and Suppliers. This has lead to appearance of newly developed Competition based over wide usage of Experimentation, Analytics, and decision making based on reality. In virtually each industry, the competitive strategies entities are deploying present rely widely over Data Analysis to forecast the impacts of Alternative action courses, and to direct managerial decision making. This course offers Hands on beginning to ideas, processes and methods of Business analytics. The students will learn that how to access and present the Business inference through Data by asking the appropriate questions and using the suitable techniques. The Topics to be covered will comprise of Data visualization, Data preparation, Text mining, Data mining, Recommender Systems along with the complete process of applying Analytics to resolve the Business issues, its organizational pitfalls and implications. The Students will work with actual World Business analytics and data software. Where it is possible situations will be applied to encourage the topic being covered. The previous courses over Data management and figures will be beneficial but not obligatory (Roland & Zoran, 2011).

For the potential Business leaders that require influencing, understand and balance the Technology investments more efficiently. The Students will master the complicated practices and methods to develop an issue and suggest an actionable answer which will be expected from Business Executives such as Marketing Executive, CEO, & Technology Executives such as Consultant, Product Manager, Sales and Program Manager. The students will review the organizational implementation, uses, and effects of superior Information Technology comprising Management support systems, Decision Support systems, and Expert Systems. It includes a

project group to develop and design a Decision support system. The course will offer efficient strategies, pragmatic options, and principal practice options for connecting Technology and Business Strategies, defining efficient governance and organization model, and effectively delivering modern Technology Innovation (Guangquan, 2009).

A component of information policy, to ensure that decisions related information to be considered at the same level that decisions financial or commercial, an organization that do not have clearly defined explicit policies and business information, will be irrevocably doomed to make mistakes in managing the business. The objective of the workshop is to present the latest advances in the field of systems Information also present tools and methods to acquire or extracting information on the one hand and to form the information to supply an information system on the other (Guangquan, 2009). The workshop is open to both the presentation work already applied to the context of the environment, as more prospective studies on the usability of a product of research in computer science for environmental application.

The Workshop was divided into three sessions. The first presents the methods and tools to format the data on the water, the second is interested in Systems and methods for managing territories and the third relates to systems support the decision. The first paper presents a computer system for interdisciplinary collaboration based on sociological theory applied to issues related to water. Another work proposes the integration of multi criteria analysis tools in a GIS coupled models for the evaluation of aquifer potential watershed. Other research focuses on a methodology for image processing to meet needs of hydrological modelling at different scales. Multi criteria techniques and spatial statistics are central to two other articles, one for the development of ecological continuum and the other for the analysis of urban development (Bagui & Earp, 2003).

The environmental risk management is addressed by research infrastructure software integration based agents an application is made to the evolution of the map risk of forest fire.

The Knowledge Engineering's mission is to acquire, formalize, represent and use knowledge of the highest quality and job-specific (Braganza, 2003). The suggested strategy from IT / IS to improve organizational capabilities in the use of new ICT's is to mimic the intelligence proposed by the Knowledge Engineering in the development of information systems. The model called architectural model 4 +1 that can be used to order to systematize the tasks for intelligent development of an information system and evolve it from the operational level in terms of business processes to the incorporation of the infrastructure technical and technological architecture and system architecture (Braganza, 2003). Architectural model application 4 +1 requires disciplined work, which involves determine the problem domain, use the Requirements Engineering, designing the appropriate information architecture defining the mechanisms that allow the user to browse the set of information, applying the methods and technological tools into a solution feasible and acceptable. All this in a cycle of iterative and incremental development thus allows the perfective maintenance of the system.

Analysis of the Results:

The Technological Convergence in Information Management In this holistic perspective, instead of several information systems there is Comprehensive system information: The Company, the design, structure, operation, etc.., looks by factors external environment or internal organizational environment and environment information. Within the external environment factors such as the market, regulations, policy, etc.., affect the development of any SI, in terms of internal environment factors such as culture corporate policies, administrative models,

technology, etc.., affect the SI design, and from the standpoint of environment information, issues such as information models, information technology (IT), classes and types of information users and their needs, are some of the determinants for the operation of the SI (Hibberd & Betty, 2004). Similarly, according to Davenport2 , Most companies today technology have been applied to the problems of information, trying to make sense of the host data information systems, from an ecological conception, more inclusive and comprehensive conception of the information fractional prevailed in organizations during the last three decades of the twentieth century (Roland & Zoran, 2011).

The above means that executives must abandon the belief that IT is able by themselves to solve the problems of information from a organization, on the contrary, the application of information technologies without the analysis the effect these have on the operations and estrategias4 distinctive company, can have disastrous consequences for an organization, increasing the risk of loss from the business as executives may not have information that allows them to understand the principles of competitiveness in a networked economy, whose fundamental characteristic is to focus on business development around the information, where in turn the IT can design a system sustainable strategic long term (Hibberd & Betty, 2004).

Conclusion

Finally, for an organization to improve different aspects related to enterprise information management should begin by making a diagnostic information technologies available, how they are interact with different technologies organizational processes, the type of information and resultant support of the development of such processes as well as a evaluating the quality of the information obtained from the information systems, applications and Databases etc.

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