IS Role & Concepts

Role of Information Systems

- IS collects, processes, stores, and produces information
- Works only when People + Processes + Technology work together

Organization Dimension

- People, Business Processes, Rules & Procedures
- Example: Enrollment or Attendance system

Management Dimension

- Managers use IS to: Make decisions, Monitor performance, Plan ahead
- Example: Sales or Attendance reports

Technology Dimension

- Hardware, Software, Databases, Networks
- Note: Technology alone ≠ IS

Importance of IS

*Speeds up work
*Reduces errors
*Improves decisions
*Keeps businesses competitive

Complementary Assets

*Trained people
*New processes
*Good management

Key Takeaways

- IS is not just technology
- All three dimensions must work together
- Analogy: IS = Motorcycle (Tech) + Driver (People) + Traffic rules (Process)

Apps, Innovation & Cloud

Mobile App Features

- Functions that let apps perform tasks and provide value
- Examples: Login, Notifications, Search, Real-time updates

Common Features

- Recommendation Systems → suggest content/products
- Automation → auto tasks (saving, reminders)
- Real-Time → instant updates (chat, tracking)
- Offline → works without internet
- Instant Access → fast login/biometric

Why Features Matter

- Improve user experience
- Solve problems
- Increase efficiency
- Make apps competitive

Business & Innovation

- Companies compete via Strategy, Technology, Customer experience
- Value creation: Operations, Marketing, Customer Service, Technology support
- Innovation can disrupt industries (Streaming, Ride-hailing, Online shopping)

Cloud Computing

- Internet-based services → access anytime, anywhere
- Types: IaaS, PaaS, SaaS
- Benefits: Scalable, Cost-efficient, Flexible, Real-time updates
- Challenges: Security, Privacy, Internet dependence
- Ethics: Protect data, Accountability

Key Idea

- Cloud enables modern innovation: scalable, flexible, accessible
- Apps and IS must solve real problems, not just exist