King Saud University

College of Engineering

IE – 462: "Industrial Information Systems"

Spring – 2021 (2nd Sem. 1442 H)

Introduction (Chapter 1)

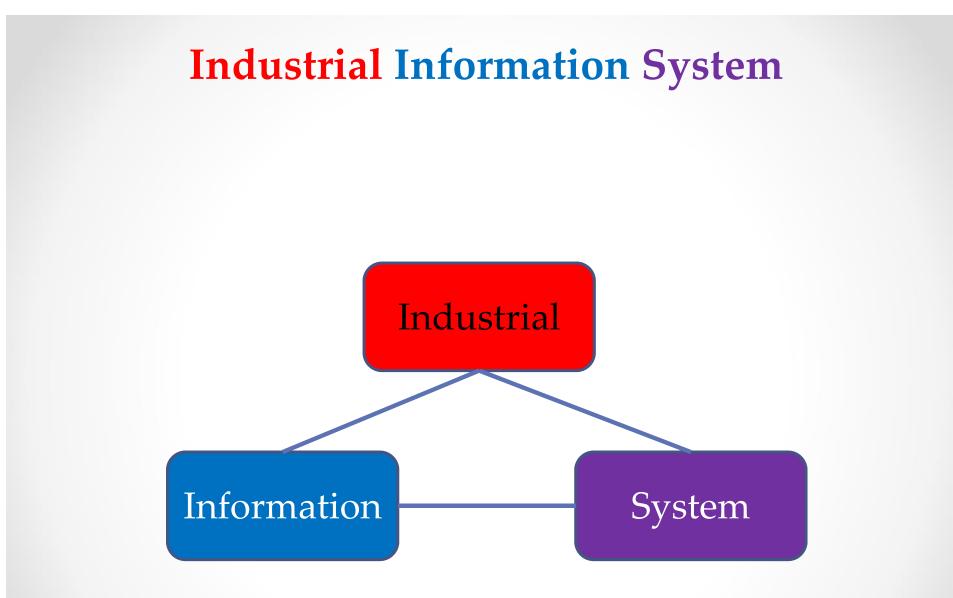
part 1 – Fundamentals Concepts regarding Information

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Lesson Overview

Part 1:

- What is information?
- What is a system?
- What are Information Technologies (IT)?
 o IT role in industry / manufacturing
 o Types of software
- Why IS in industry?



What is Information?

Information:

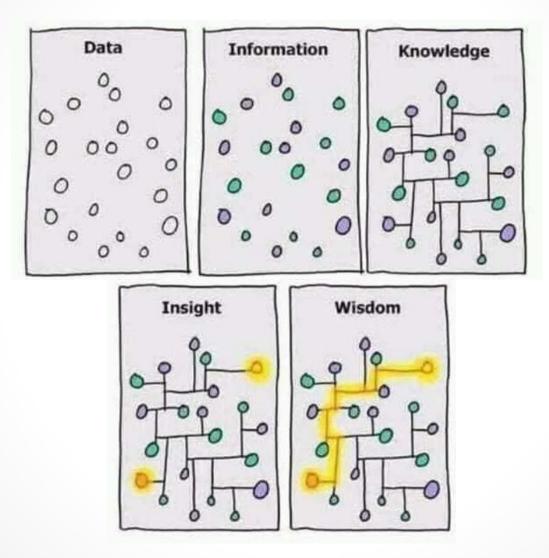
- o Data put within a *meaningful context*
- It is also processed data (data is raw material that proceeds to provide information)

Knowledge:

- relationship or connection between several pieces of Information
- Information and knowledge are necessary for decision making



What is Information?



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Definition of a System

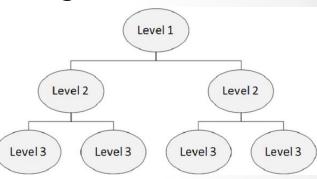
General system definition:

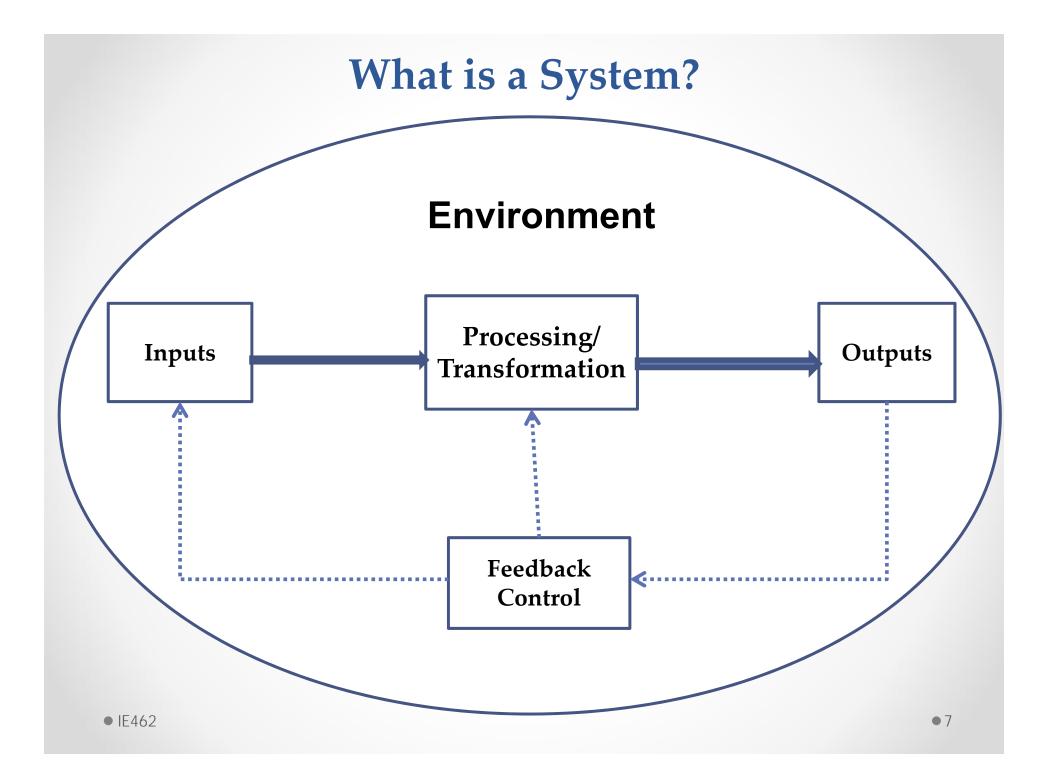
 any collection of component elements that work together to perform certain task for achieving a known goal

- Systems are usually:
 hierarchical and are
 - either physical or logical systems
 (e.g. university, power stations, mathematical models, automobiles, information system)

Information system:

- refers to collection or combination of programs, procedures, data or equipment
- o used in processing data (e.g. billing system, inventory systems)





Classification of Systems

- Closed and Open system:
 - Closed system: does not interact with environment
 - Open system: interacts with environment; either affects or is affected by the environment
- Static and Dynamic systems:
 - Static system: its components or goal does not change with time
 - Dynamic system: its elements, their contents and goal may change with time

What are Information Technologies (IT)?

- Information needs to be stored, processed, and presented through some media, or technology, aka IT
- IT includes:
 - Hardware (e.g. computer systems, equipment, and devices)
 - o Software
 - Communication technologies

IT Role in Industry / Manufacturing

- It is necessary to *manage* both
 Material flow (material processing) and
 - o Information flow (manufacturing information processing)
- IT:
 One of the major factors of productivity improvement
 - Enables firms to integrate decision functions in subsystems required to manufacture and distribute a product
 - e.g. in sales, purchasing, production planning, quality control, process control, and supply chain logistics

Computer Software

- Information System (IS):
 - o Is a <u>computer software</u>

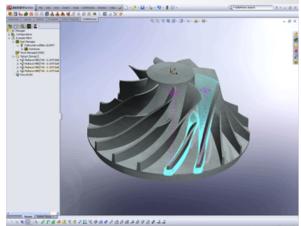
 It is broad term given to the instructions that direct the operations of the hardware

- Basic types of software:
 - Application software
 - End-user software
 - System development software
 - Systems software

Types of software

1. Application software:

- Process data for business activities, scientific applications, etc.
- e.g. accounting, inventory, sales forecasting, application programs, CAD-CAM



2. End-user software:

- o Multi-purpose software
- e.g. spreadsheet (MS Excel),
 word processor (MS Word),
 Graphics package (Photoshop)
- This is software directly used by the user, without programming



Types of software

3. System Development Software:

- used by programmers and systems analysts in developing and constructing specific programs, and information systems
- e.g. JAVA, PHP, ORACLE,
 Computer-aided Software Engineering

4. System Software/Operating system:

- o used to control internal operations of computer systems
- e.g. operating systems, and data communication programs (Windows, Linux, MAC)



Why IS in Industry?

• Industrial firm:

 Set of activities, or processes, that interact with each other (creating and <u>exchanging information</u>)

• Example:

- o When quality control gives final approval to use material
- This is *information* passed on to *production* before production personnel can *process* the material