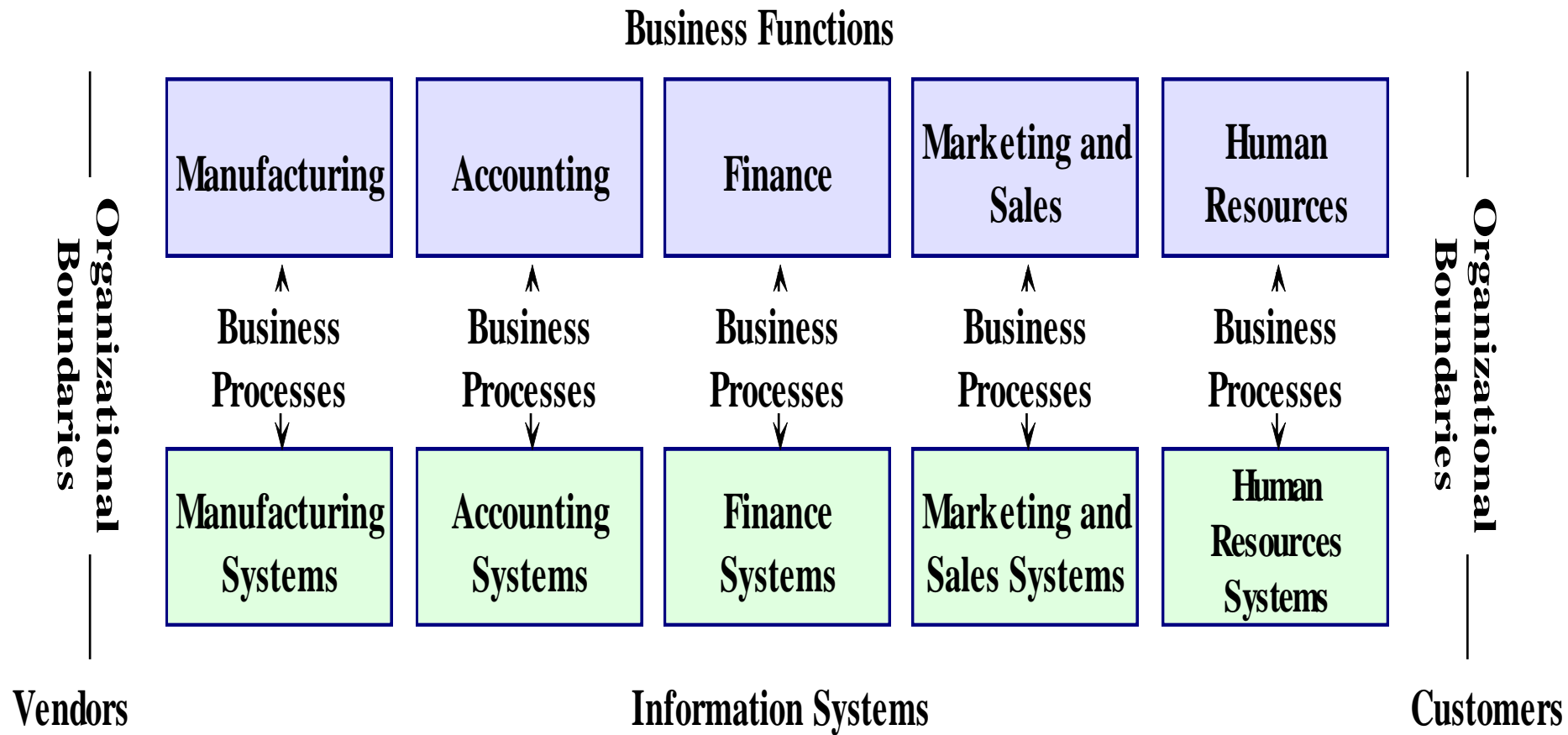


ARSITEKTUR SISTEM INFORMASI PERUSAHAAN

PERTEMUAN VII

Traditional Information System





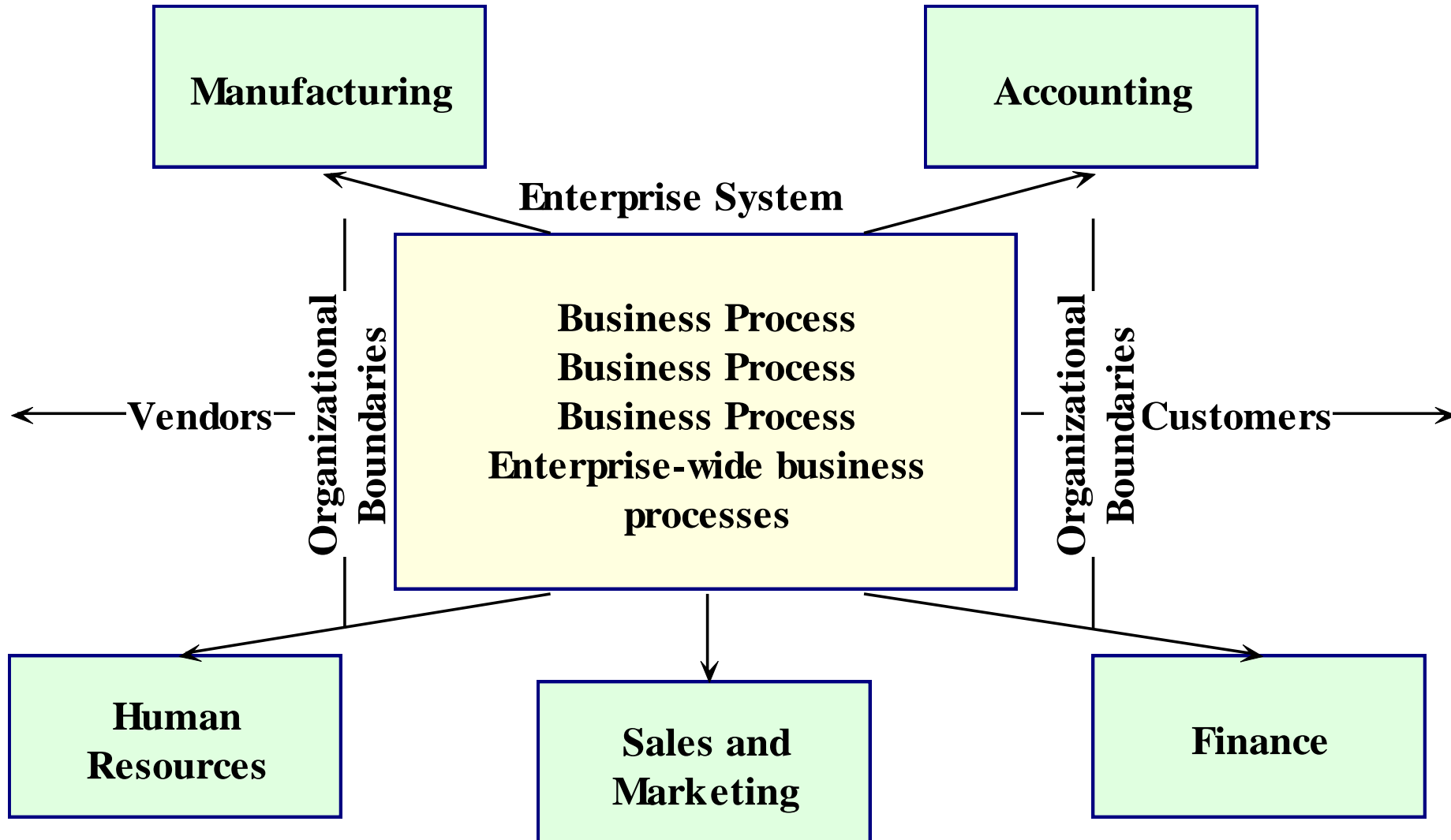
Enterprise IS

Firm wide information systems that integrate key business processes so that information can flow freely between different parts of the firm.

- ▶ **Keywords:**

- ▶ Firm Wide IS, Integrated Business Process

Enterprise Information System





Sudut Pandang Enterprise

- Keseluruhan organisasi sebagai sebuah sistem dan masing-masing departemen adalah subsistem.
- Informasi tentang seluruh aspek organisasi disimpan dan dikelola secara terpusat dan dapat diakses oleh departemen lain yang membutuhkannya.
- **Transparansi informasi** sehingga setiap departemen bisa mengetahui apa yang dikerjakan oleh departemen lain, dan bagaimana mendukung pekerjaan tersebut sehingga tujuan organisasi secara keseluruhan dapat dicapai.



Enterprise IS

- **BENEFITS**

- Firm structure and organization: One Organization
- Management: Firm wide Knowledge-based Management Processes
- Technology: Unified Platform
- Business: More Efficient Operations and Customer-driven Business Processes

- **CHALLENGES**

- Daunting Implementation
- High Up-front Costs and Future Benefits
- Inflexibility

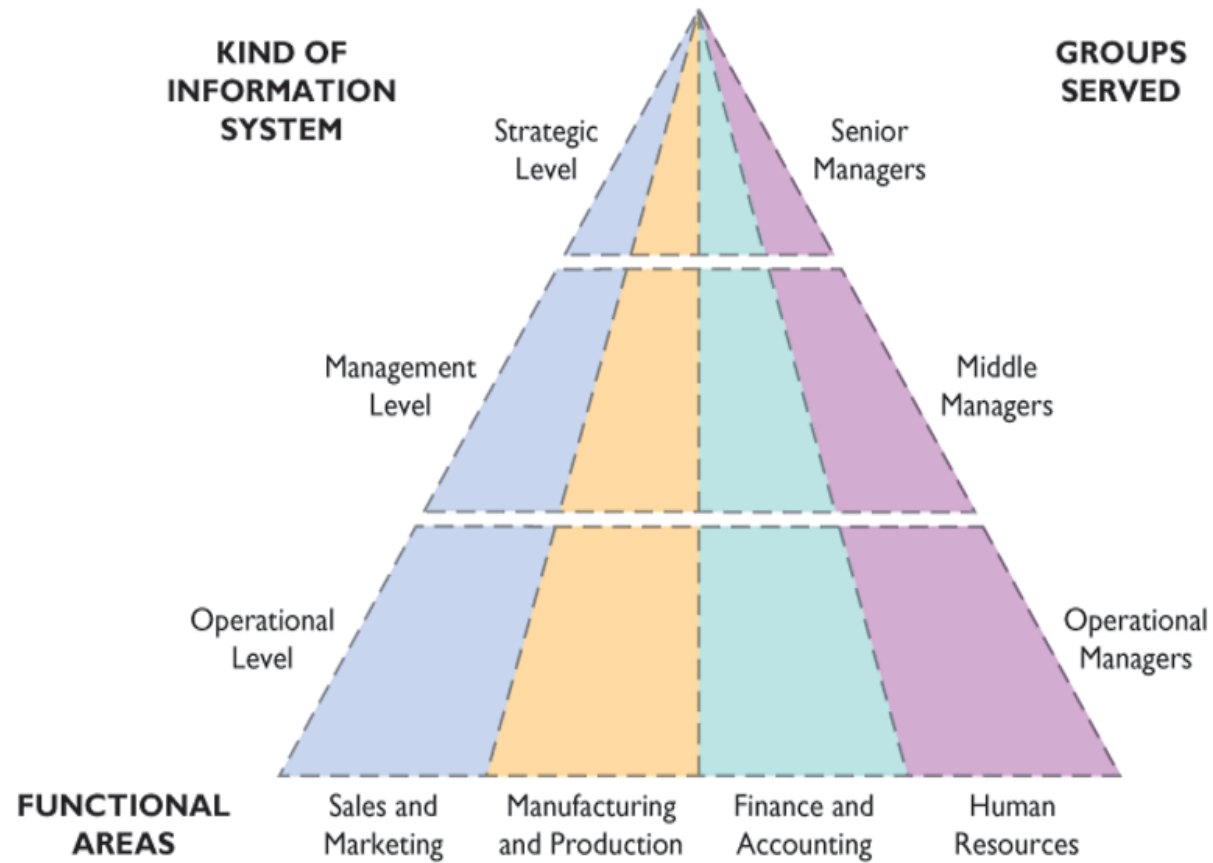


Types of IS in Enterprise

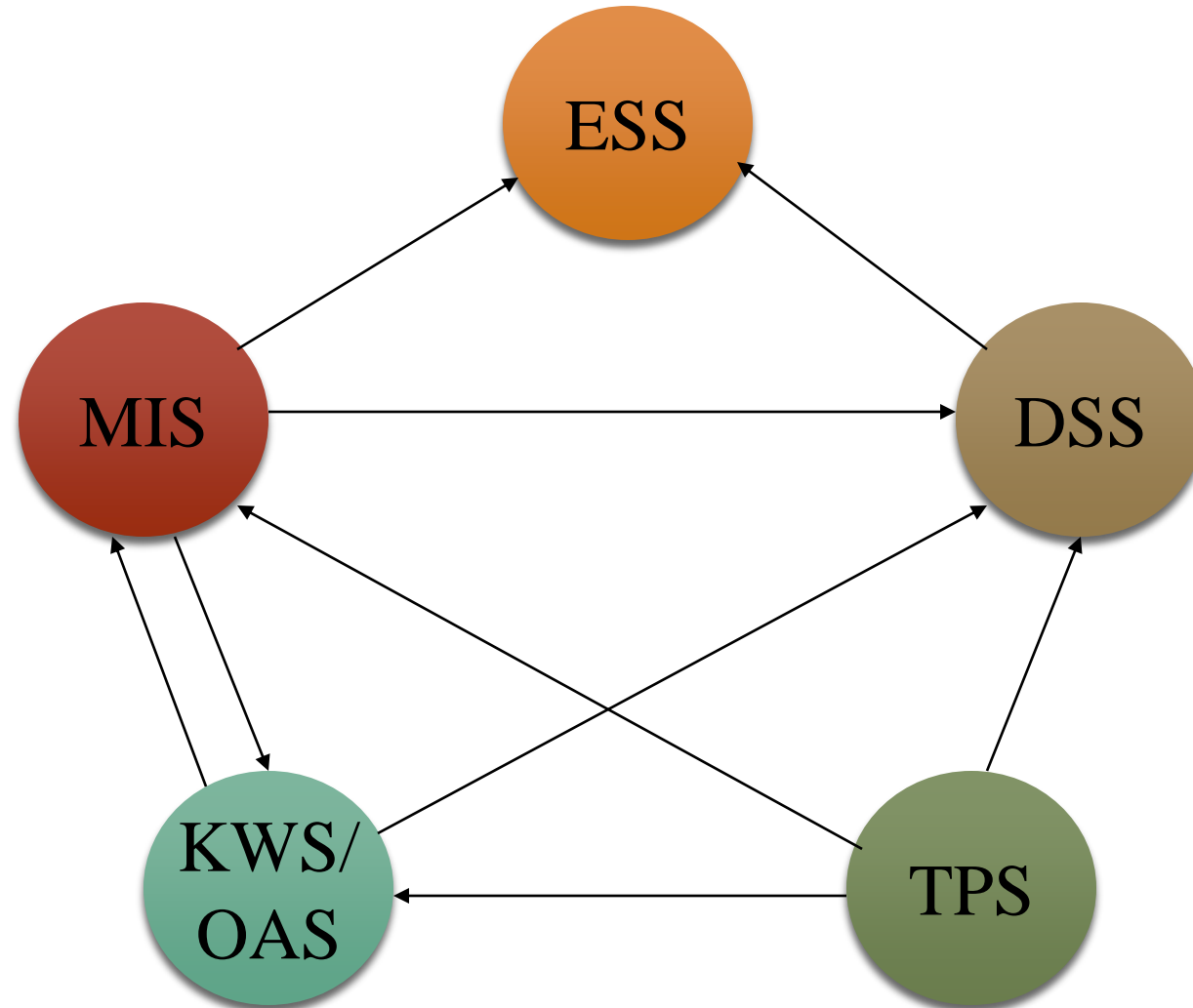
- **Operational-level systems**
 - support **operational managers** by monitoring the day-to-day's elementary activities and transactions of the organization. e.g. TPS.
- **Knowledge-level systems**
 - support **knowledge and data workers** in designing products, distributing information, and coping with paperwork in an organization. e.g. KWS, OAS
- **Management-level systems**
 - support the monitoring, controlling, decision-making, and administrative activities of **middle managers**. e.g. MIS, DSS
- **Strategic-level systems**
 - support long-range planning activities of **senior management**. e.g. ESS

Types of IS

Figure 2-1 Types of information systems



Relation Between Different IS



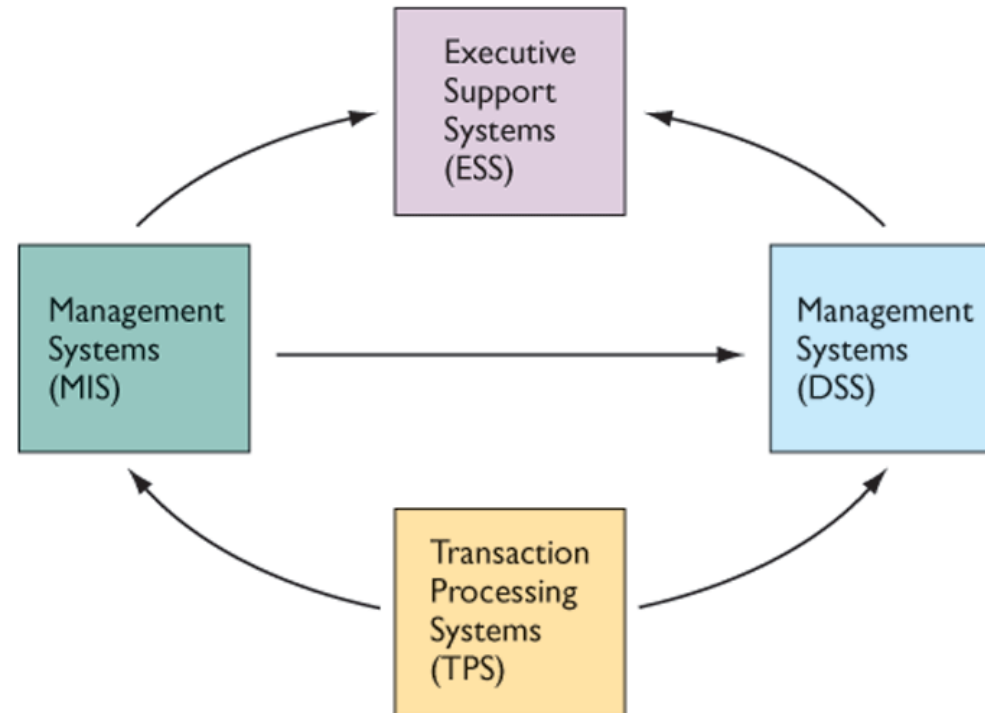
TPS is a major producer of information for other systems

Interrelationships Among Systems

INTERRELATIONSHIPS:

- These systems can share data and be interconnected
- TPS generally feed all other systems
- MIS generally indicate when a DSS is needed and provide input for them to crunch
- ESS take all internal data but usually only summary data from MIS and DSS level

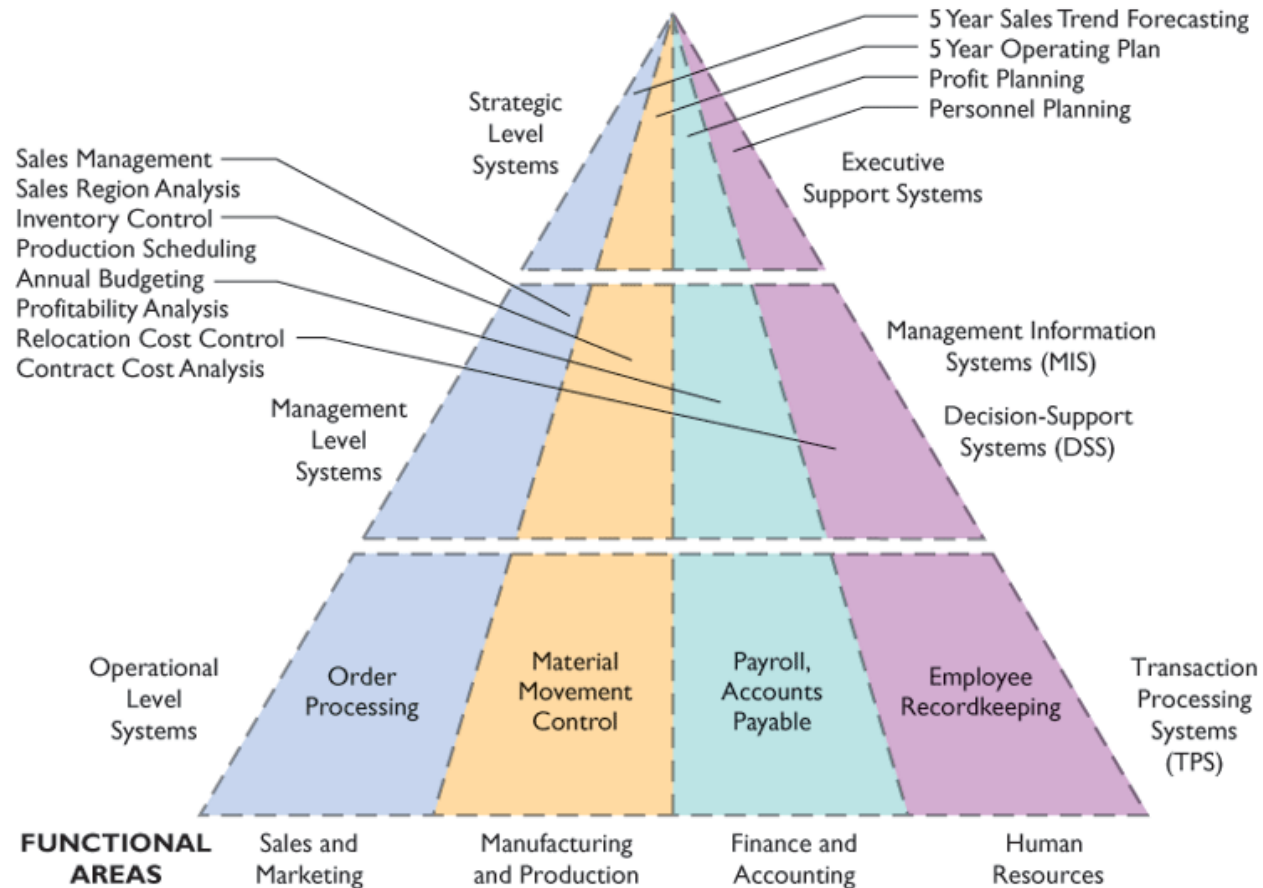
Figure 2-9 Interrelationships among systems



Output data from one is input data for others to process

Major Types of IS

Figure 2-2 The four major types of information systems



Components of EntIS

- Hardware
- Program Applications
- Data
- Procedures
- People

