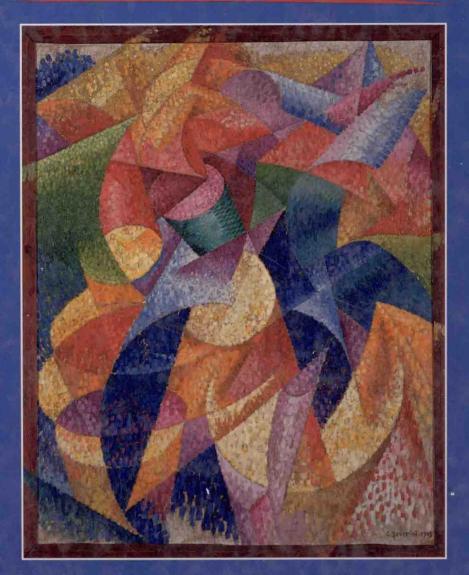
## MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS



KENNETH C. LAUDON JANE P. LAUDON

# Essentials of Management Information Systems:

Organization and Technology

Kenneth C. Laudon

New York University

Jane P. Laudon

Azimuth Corporation



Laudon, Kenneth C.
Essentials of management information systems: organization and technology / Kenneth C. Laudon, Jane P. Laudon.
p. cm.
Includes index.
ISBN 0-02-368083-0
1. Management information systems. I. Laudon, Jane Price.
II. Title.
T58.6.L3753 1995

94-9417 CIP

Editor: Charles E. Stewart, Jr.
Production Supervisor: John Travis

658.4'038-dc20

Production Manager: Nick Sklitsis and Francesca Drago

Text Designer: Patricia Smythe Cover Designer: Maria Lange Cover Art: Gino Severini

Sea = Dancer (Mare = Ballerina). January 1914. Oil on canvas, including artist's painted

frame.  $105.3 \times 85.9$  cm  $(41 \frac{1}{2} \times 33 \frac{13}{16}$  inches).

Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, New York, The Peggy Guggenheim

Collection, Venice, 1976

PHOTO: Carmelo Guadagno copyright The Solomon R. Guggenheim

Foundation, New York

Photo Director: Chris Migdol Photo Researcher: Dallas Chang



© 1995 by Prentice Hall, Inc. A Division of Simon & Schuster, Inc. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey 07632

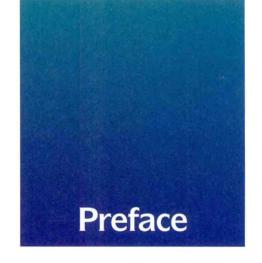
All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced, in any form or by any means, without permission in writing from the publisher.

## PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

ISBN: 0-02-368083-0

Prentice-Hall International (UK) Limited, London
Prentice-Hall of Australia Pty. Limited, Sydney
Prentice-Hall Canada Inc., Toronto
Prentice-Hall Hispanoamericana, S.A., Mexico
Prentice-Hall of India Private Limited, New Delhi
Prentice-Hall of Japan, Inc., Tokyo
Simon & Schuster Asia Pte. Ltd., Singapore
Editora Prentice-Hall do Brasil, Ltda., Rio de Janeiro



Essentials of Management Information Systems: Organization and Technology is based on the premise that professional managers in both the private and public sectors cannot afford to ignore information systems. In today's business environment, professional managers must learn how to use information technology to create competitive firms, manage global corporations, and provide useful products and services to customers. Briefly, it is difficult—if not impossible—to manage a modern organization without at least some grounding in the fundamentals of what information systems are and how they affect the organization and its employees. Accordingly, we have written this book to provide a concise introduction to management information systems (MIS) that undergraduate and MBA students will find vital for their professional success.

Essentials of Management Information Systems is an abridged 15-chapter version of the larger text, Management Information Systems: Organization and Technology (Third Edition). The main features, conceptual framework and style of the larger text are presented here in a concise manner. The Essentials text is well-suited for courses lasting less than one semester, mini-courses and those requiring a smaller MIS text to combine with hands-on software, case studies or other projects.

## The Contemporary Environment

The book reflects three related trends in the contemporary business environment of the 1990s. First, globalization of markets puts new emphasis on organizational design and management control. When your parts originate in Korea, your assembly occurs in Mexico, and your finance, marketing and general counsel are in New York, then you know you face tough challenges in designing the proper organization and managing the work.

Second, the transformation of the American and other advanced industrial economies into full-fledged knowledge and information economies puts new emphasis on time-based competition, productivity of knowledge workers, short product life cycles, and employee training. When 75% of the gross national product is an output of the information sector, then the productivity of information workers is a central societal concern. When your firm's future depends on having a new product in the marketplace in nine months, then you face a difficult challenge as a manager in speeding up the work of engineers and other knowledge workers. The demand for information, for communications, has never been so great.

Third, the development of powerful microprocessors and telecommunications networks has brought forth a new information architecture based on powerful desktop computers and communications networks. We can now put what used to be called a mainframe computer on every desktop, and we can now design organizations in which every desktop and information worker can be part of the firm's information network. A few years ago this was a dream.

The work of an organization—and its employees—depends increasingly on what its information systems are capable of doing. Increasing market share, becoming the high-quality or low-cost producer, developing new products, and/or increasing employee productivity, depend more and more on the kinds and quality of information systems in the organization.

One result of these trends is a change in the role of the modern manager. Today's managers are not only expected to use systems but are also expected to:

- Know how to use information technology to design competitive and efficient organizations.
- Understand the business and system requirements of a global environment.
- Use information systems to ensure quality throughout the firm.
- · Manage the procurement of a variety of information technologies.
- · Manage and control the influence of systems on employees and customers.
- Understand the ethical dilemmas and controversies which surround the use of advanced information systems.

In essence, contemporary managers are expected to know enough about information technology to use it in the design and management of their organizations. These new management responsibilities require a deeper understanding of information technology and systems than ever before. Although this book primarily deals with private organizations, public sector managers are no less susceptible to these trends and changes in management and organization.

## **Unique Features of This Text**

Essentials of Management Information Systems has many unique features designed to create an active, dynamic learning environment.

- Interactive Multimedia Edition: This is the first MIS text with an interactive multimedia version on CD-ROM. The Multimedia Edition features the full 15 chapters of the printed text plus 15 additional videos explaining key concepts, audio clips, line art, research articles, and interactive exercises. The multimedia version can be used independently of the hard cover version or in conjunction with the hard cover text as an interactive study guide. All supplements for the printed version may be used with the Multimedia Edition.
- An integrated framework for describing and analyzing information systems. An integrated framework portrays information systems as being composed of management, organization and technology elements. This framework is used throughout the text to describe and analyze information systems and information system problems. A special diagram accompanying each chapter-opening vignette graphically illustrates how management, organization, and technology elements work together to create an information system solution to the business challenges discussed in the vignette. The diagram can be used as a starting point to analyze any information system problem.
- Real-World Examples: Real-world examples drawn from business and public
  organizations are used throughout to illustrate text concepts. Each chapter
  opens with a vignette illustrating the themes of the chapter by showing how
  a real-world organization meets a business challenge using information sys-

tems. More than 100 companies in the United States and over 75 organizations in Canada, Europe, Australia, and Asia are discussed (see the United States and Foreign Companies indexes.)

Each chapter contains three WINDOW ON boxes (WINDOW ON MAN-AGEMENT, WINDOW ON ORGANIZATIONS, WINDOW ON TECHNOL-OGY) that present real-world examples illustrating the management, organization, and technology issues in the chapter. Each WINDOW ON box concludes with a section called To Think About which consists of a question or series of questions for students to apply chapter concepts to management problem solving. The themes for each box are:



WINDOW ON MANAGEMENT: Management problems raised by systems and their solution; management strategies and plans; careers and experiences of managers using systems.



WINDOW ON TECHNOLOGY: Hardware, software, telecommunications, data storage, standards, and systems-building methodologies.



WINDOW ON ORGANIZATIONS: Activities of private and public organizations using information systems; experiences of people working with systems.

- Coverage of new leading-edge topics. Full chapters address the challenges posed by today's competitive global business environment: Managing International Information Systems (Chapter 14); Ethical and Social Issues in Information Systems (Chapter 15); Building Successful Systems: Quality and Implementation (Chapter 9); and Knowledge and Information Work Systems (Chapter 10) address these themes. The text includes up-to-date coverage of topics such as:
  - The information superhighway
  - Business process redesign (redesigning organizations with information systems)
  - Case-based reasoning
  - Fuzzy logic
  - Outsourcing
  - Multimedia
  - Object-oriented systems development
- A truly international perspective: In addition to a full chapter on Managing International Information Systems, all chapters of the text are illustrated with real-world examples from 75 corporations in Europe, Asia, Latin America, Australia, and the Middle East. Each chapter contains at least one WINDOW ON box, case study or opening vignette drawn from a non-U.S. firm, and often more. The text concludes with six major international case studies contributed by leading MIS experts in Canada, Europe, and Australia-Andrew Boynton, International Institute for Management Development (Switzerland); Len Fertuck, University of Toronto (Canada), Helmut Krcmar and Bettina Schwarzer, Hohenheim University (Germany); Tapio Reponen, Turku School of Economics and Business Ad-

ministration (Finland); Alan Underwood, Queensland University of Technology (Australia); and Peter Weill and J. B. Barolsky, University of Melbourne (Australia).

## · Activist pedagogy to teach management problem-solving.

Essentials of Management Information Systems contains many features that encourage students to actively learn and to engage in management problem-solving.

Interactive learning: The CD-ROM version provides an interactive, computer-managed instruction component that lets students learn at their own pace. Students can select and access material using powerful electronic indexes for subjects, names, and organizations. They can review key terms with an electronic glossary. Each chapter of the text contains a bulletized summary of the key points for immediate on-line access and review through hot buttons and on-line glossaries and indexes. Videos and audio clips for each chapter illustrate realworld applications of key concepts. An interactive study guide provides helpful question-and-answer sessions, which can be automatically graded and handed to the professor.

Group projects: At the end of each chapter is a group project that encourages students to develop teamwork and oral and written presentation skills. The group project exercise asks students to work in groups of three or four to research a specific topic, analyze the pros and cons of an issue, write about it, and orally present the group's findings to the class. For instance, students might be asked to work in small groups to analyze a business and to suggest appropriate strategic information systems for that particular business or to develop a corporate ethics code on privacy that considers E-mail privacy and employers' use of information systems to monitor work sites.

Management Challenges Section: Each chapter concludes with two or three major challenges relating to the chapter topic that managers are likely to encounter. These challenges are multi-faceted and sometimes pose dilemmas. They make excellent springboards for class discussion. Some of these Management Challenges are the organizational obstacles to building a database environment, determining the right level of integration between different types of systems, and major risks and uncertainties in systems development.

To Think About questions concluding every WINDOW ON box require students to apply chapter concepts to real-world scenarios. These questions frequently ask students to assume the role of managers, use multiple perspectives, consider different alternatives, and think creatively. The questions can be used for class discussion or for short written projects.

Case Studies: Management problem-solving opportunities are also provided by case studies at the end of each chapter and by the six international case studies concluding the text.

## **Book Overview**

The five parts of the book are designed to be relatively independent of each other. Each instructor may choose to emphasize different parts.

Part One is concerned with the organizational foundations of systems and their emerging strategic role. It provides an extensive introduction to real-world systems, focusing on how they are related to organizations and to management. This section is important for understanding the larger environment in which systems operate and for showing students how systems relate to organizational design, strategy, and operations.

Part Two provides the technical foundation for understanding information systems, describing hardware, software, storage, and telecommunications technologies. The section concludes by describing connectivity, standards, and the challenge of making all of the information technologies work together in a new information architecture based on enterprise-wide networks.

Part Three focuses on the process of redesigning organizations using information systems. Because information systems and organizations are so closely intertwined, we see systems analysis and design as an exercise in organizational design, one that requires great sensitivity to the right tools and techniques, quality assurance and change management.

Part Four describes the role of information systems in capturing and distributing organizational knowledge and intelligence and in enhancing management decision-making. It shows how knowledge creation and distribution, work group collaboration, and individual and group decision making can be supported by the use of knowledge work systems, decision support systems, and executive support systems. Organizational performance can also be enhanced by carefully chosen artificial intelligence applications.

Part Five concludes the text by examining the special management challenges and opportunities created by the pervasiveness and power of contemporary information systems: ensuring security and control, developing global systems, and coping with the ethical and social impact of information systems. Throughout the text emphasis is placed on using information technology to redesign the organization's products, services, procedures, jobs and management structures, with numerous examples drawn from multinational systems and global business environments.

## CHAPTER OUTLINE

Each chapter contains the following:

- · A detailed outline at the beginning to provide an overview.
- An opening vignette describing a real-world organization to establish the theme and importance of the chapter.
- A diagram analyzing the opening vignette in terms of the management, organization, and technology model used throughout the text.
- A list of learning objectives.
- Marginal glosses of key terms in the text.
- Management challenges.
- A chapter summary keyed to the learning objectives.
- A list of key terms that the student can use to review concepts.
- Review questions for students to test their comprehension of chapter material
- A set of discussion questions that can be used for class discussion or for research topics.
- A group project to develop teamwork and presentation skills.
- · A chapter-ending case study that illustrates important themes.
- A list of references for further research on topics.

## **Instructional Support Materials:**

## **SOFTWARE**

A series of optional management software cases called *Solve It! Management Problem Solving with PC Software* has been developed to support the text. *Solve it* consists of 10 spreadsheet and 10 database cases drawn from real-world businesses, plus a data diskette with the files required by the cases. The cases are graduated in difficulty. The case book contains complete tutorial documentation showing how to use spreadsheet and database software to solve the problems. A new version of *Solve it!* with all new cases is published every year. *Solve it!* can be purchased directly from the supplier, Azimuth Corporation, 124 Penfield Ave., Croton-on-Hudson, New York 10520 (Telephone 914-271-6321).

## MULTIMEDIA MANUAL: INSTRUCTOR'S MANUAL/TEST BANK/TRANSPARENCY MASTERS AND VIDEO CASES

The *Instructor's Resource Manual*, written by Ken and Jane Laudon and Marshall R. Kaplan, has been fully revised and now includes lecture outlines as well as answers to review questions, discussion questions, group project exercises, case study questions, video cases, and To Think About questions. The Test Bank has been expanded to include of 25 true-false questions, 25 multiple choice questions, and 25 fill in the blank questions for each chapter. The Instructor's Resource Manual contains transparency masters.

## VIDEO CASES

Video cases based on the real-world corporations and organizations used in the text are available to adopters. The five video cases illustrate the concepts in each section and can be used for class discussion or written projects. The video cases are analyzed in the Instructor's Resource Manual.

## INSTRUCTOR'S RESOURCE MANUAL ON DISK

The Instructor's Resource Manual is available on disk to adopters wishing to put it on their computers.

## COMPUTERIZED TEST BANK

All test bank questions are available in computerized form.

## TRANSPARENCY ACETATES

A set of approximately 100 full-color transparency acetates is available to illuminate key concepts.

## Acknowledgments

The production of any book involves many valued contributions from a number of persons. We would like to thank in particular our editors at Macmillan for encouragement, insight, and strong support for many years. We are grateful to Charles Stewart for his energy, enthusiasm, and insight in guiding the initial preparation of this text and to P. J. Boardman for her support of the final stages of the project. We commend Paul Smolenski, John Travis and the Macmillan and Prentice Hall production departments for guiding production of this text under a very ambitious schedule and Pat Smythe for her beautiful design work.

We are deeply indebted to Marshall R. Kaplan for his invaluable assistance in the writing of Chapters 9, 10, and 11 and for his work on the Instructor's Resource Manual and to Rachel Bunin for her developmental assistance.

The Stern School of Business at New York University and the Information Systems Department provided a very special learning environment, one in which we and others could rethink the MIS field. Special thanks to Vasant Dhar, Robert Kauffman, and Stephen Slade for providing critical feedback and support where deserved. Professor Norm White was especially helpful in commenting on the technical chapters in Part II and we thank him. Professor William H. Starbuck of the Management Department at NYU provided valuable comments and insights.

Professor Al Croker of Baruch College and NYU, Professor Kenneth Marr of Hofstra University, Professor Edward Roche of Seton Hall University, Jiri Rodovsky, and Russell Polo provided additional suggestions for improvement.

We are truly grateful to our colleagues in the MIS field who shared their expertise and comments with us. We want to thank Len Fertuck, Andrew Boynton, Helmut Krcmar, Tapio Reponen, Bettina Schwarzer, Alan Underwood, and Peter Weill for contributing case studies. They deeply enrich the text.

One of our goals for Essentials of Management Information Systems was to write a book which was authoritative, synthesized diverse views in the MIS literature, and helped define a common academic field. A large number of leading scholars in the field were contacted and assisted us in this effort. Reviewers and consultants for this text took considerable time and care to examine individual chapters as specialists and the entire manuscript as instructors in the MIS course. Insofar as time and space allowed, we tried to incorporate their ideas in the text. We deeply appreciate their work and their suggestions for improving the text. These consultants are listed in the front end papers of the book. It is our hope that this group endeavor contributes to a shared vision and understanding of the MIS field.



PART ONE	Organization Chapter 1 Chapter 2 Chapter 3	onal Foundations of Information Systems  The Challenge of Information Systems 1  The Strategic Role of Information Systems 29  Information Systems, Organizations, and Management 65
PART TWO	Technical F Chapter 4 Chapter 5 Chapter 6 Chapter 7	Computers and Information Processing 105 Information Systems Software 147 Managing Data Resources 181 Telecommunications and the New Information Architecture 215
PART THREE	Building In Chapter 8 Chapter 9	formation Systems Redesigning the Organization with Information Systems 253 Building Successful Systems: Quality and Implementation 295
PART FOUR	Manageme Chapter 10 Chapter 11 Chapter 12	Ent and Organizational Support Systems  Knowledge and Information Work Systems 335  Enhancing Management Decision Making 371  Artificial Intelligence 403
PART FIVE	Chapter 13 Chapter 14 Chapter 15	Contemporary Information Systems  Controlling Information Systems 433  Managing International Information Systems 463  Ethical and Social Issues in Information Systems 493  al Case Studies 529
	Glossary 5 Name Index United Stat	557 x 569 es Companies Index 575 mpanies Index 577

## Contents

## PART ONE ORGANIZATIONAL FOUNDATIONS OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS

- Chapter 1 THE CHALLENGE OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS 1

  UPS Competes Globally with Information Technology 2
  - 1.1 Why Information Systems? 4
    The Competitive Business Environment of the 1990s 4 \* What is an Information System? 6 \* The Difference between Computers and Information Systems 7 \* A Business Perspective on Information Systems 8 \* Different Kinds of Systems 11
  - 1.2 The Changing Management Process 14
     The New Role of Information Systems in Organizations 14 The Changing Nature of Information Technology 16 The Changing Character of Applications 16 The Need to Plan the Information Architecture of an Organization 17
  - 1.3 Contemporary Approaches to Information Systems 19
     Technical Approach 19 Behavioral Approach 20 Approach of This Text: Sociotechnical Systems 20
  - 1.4 The Challenge of Information Systems: Key Management Issues 21
     The Strategic Business Challenge 21 The Globalization
     Challenge 22 The Information Architecture Challenge 22 The Information Systems Investment Challenge 22 The Responsibility and Control Challenge 23

     Case Study: Writing the Book in the Year 2000 25

## Chapter 2 THE STRATEGIC ROLE OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS 29 Information Systems Keep Gillette on the Cutting Edge 30

2.1 Describing Systems: Vocabulary and Symbols 32
 Symbols Used to Describe Information Systems 32 • Batch and On-line Processing 33

- 2.2 Major Types of Information Systems 34 Six Major Types of Information Systems 34 • Relationship of Systems to One Another: Integration 45
- 2.3 Strategic Information Systems 47 What is a Strategic Information System? 47 • Countering Competitive Forces 47 • Leveraging Technology in the Value Chain 53
- 2.4 Implications for Managers and Organizations 54 Strategic Alliances and Information Partnerships 54 • Managing Strategic Transitions 55 • What Managers Can Do 56 Case Studu: CSX Information Sustems Put Service on the Right Track 60

## INFORMATION SYSTEMS, ORGANIZATIONS, AND Chapter 3 MANAGEMENT 65

Schneider Responds to the New Rules of the Trucking Game 66

- Organizations and Information Systems 68 What Is an Organization? 69 • Why Organizations Are So Much Alike: Common Features 70 • Why Organizations Are So Different: Unique Features 73
- 3.2 The Changing Role of Information Systems 79 The Evolution of Information Systems 79 • Why Organizations Build Information Systems 80 \* How Information Systems Affect Organizations 82 • Implications for the Design and Understanding of Information Systems 85
- 3.3 The Role of Managers in the Organization 86 Classical Descriptions of Management 87 • Behavioral Models 87 Implications for System Design 88
- Managers and Decision Making 89 The Process of Decision Making 89 • Individual Models of Decision Making 91 • Organizational Models of Decision Making 92 Implications for System Design 95

Case Study: Can Sears Reinvent Itself with Information Systems Technology? 99

## PART TWO TECHNICAL FOUNDATIONS OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS

## Chapter 4 COMPUTERS AND INFORMATION PROCESSING 105

Twin Mainframes Keep Lufthansa Airborne 106

What Is a Computer System? 108 4.1 System Configuration 109 • Bits and Bytes: How Computers Represent Data 109 • Time and Size in the Computer World 111

- 4.2 The CPU and Primary Storage 113 Primary Storage 113 • Types of Semiconductor Memory 114 Arithmetic-Logic Unit 115
   Control Unit 116
- 4.3 The Evolution of Computer Hardware 116 Generations of Computer Hardware 117 • What Is a Microprocessor? What Is a Chip? 118
- 4.4 Mainframes, Minicomputers, Microcomputers, Workstations, and Supercomputers 119 Mainframes, Minis, and Micros 120 • Downsizing and Cooperative Processing 122 • Microcomputers and Workstations 124 Supercomputers and Parallel Processing 125
- Secondary Storage 126 4.5 Magnetic Tape 127 • Magnetic Disk 128 • Optical Disks 130
- 4.6 Input and Output Devices 131 Input Devices 131 • Output Devices 134
- 4.7 Information Technology Trends 135 Multimedia 135 • Superchips 138 • Fifth-Generation Computers 139

Case Study: Will Pen-Based Computers Take Over? 143

- Chapter 5: INFORMATION SYSTEMS SOFTWARE 147 Software Needed for Insight 148
  - 5.1 What Is Software? 150 Software Programs 150 • Major Types of Software 150
  - 5.2 System Software 151 Functions of the Operating System 151 • Multiprogramming, Time Sharing, Virtual Storage, and Multiprocessing 152 · Language Translation and Utility Software 154 • Microcomputer Operating Systems 155 • Graphical User Interfaces 158 • Selecting a Microcomputer Operating System 159
  - 5.3 Application Software 159 Generations of Programming Languages 159 • Popular Programming Languages 161
  - 5.4 New Software Tools and Approaches 164 Fourth-Generation Languages 164 • Object-Oriented Programming 168 • Trends in Software Capabilities 171
  - 5.5 How to Choose Software and Programming Languages 173 Appropriateness 173 • Sophistication 173 • Organizational Considerations 173 • Support 174 • Efficiency 174 Case Study: OS/2 or Windows? Toronto Dominion Securities Inc. and Delta Airlines Select Operating Systems 177

## Chapter 6: MANAGING DATA RESOURCES 181

Organized Information Speeds Satellite Recovery 182

- 6.1 Organizing Data in a Traditional File Environment 184
  File Organization Terms and Concepts 184 Accessing Records from Computer Files 185 Problems with the Traditional File Environment 187
- 6.2 A Modern Database Environment 190 Database Management Systems (DBMS) 191 • Logical and Physical Views of Data 193 • Advantages of Database Management Systems 196
- 6.3 Designing Databases 196

   Hierarchical Data Model 196 Network Data Model 197
   Relational Data Model 198 Advantages and Disadvantages of the Three Database Models 199 Creating a Database 200
- Database Trends 202
   Distributed Processing and Distributed Databases 202 Object-Oriented and Hypermedia Databases 204
- 6.5 Management Requirements for Database Systems 207
  Data Administration 207 Data Planning and Modeling
  Methodology 208 Database Technology and Management 208
   Users 209

Case Study: Can Better Data Management Help a Regional French Bank? 212

## Chapter 7: TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND THE NEW INFORMATION ARCHITECTURE 215

British Petroleum Innovates with Networked Computers 216

- 7.1 The Telecommunications Revolution 218
  Features of the New Information Architecture 219 Components and Functions of a Telecommunications System 220
- 7.2 Types of Telecommunications Networks 226
   Network Topologies 226 Private Branch Exchanges and Local Area
   Networks (LANs) 228 Wide Area Networks (WANs) 230
   Value-Added Networks (VANs) 231
- 7.3 How Organizations Use Telecommunications for Competitive Advantage 233

  Facilitating Applications: F-Mail, Voice Mail, FAX, and Electrons

Facilitating Applications: E-Mail, Voice Mail, FAX, and Electronic Services 233 • Teleconferencing and Videoconferencing 234 • Electronic Data Interchange 235

- 7.4 Connectivity and Standards 236 Connectivity Problems 236 • A Garden of Buzzwords: Aspects of Connectivity 237 • Standards for Achieving Connectivity 238
- 7.5 Implementing the New Information Architecture 243 Problems Posed by the New Architecture 244 • Some Solutions 244 Case Study: Unilever Tries to Unify World Operations 249

## PART THREE BUILDING INFORMATION SYSTEMS

### Chapter 8 REDESIGNING THE ORGANIZATION WITH INFORMATION SYSTEMS 253

New Zealand Designs for Paperless Tax Returns 254

- 8.1 Systems as Planned Organizational Change 256 Establishing Organizational Information Requirements 256 Redesigning Business Processes 259
- 8.2 Overview of Systems Development 262 Systems Analysis 263 • Systems Design 265 • Completing the Systems Development Process 266
- 8.3 Alternative Systems-Building Methods 269 The Traditional Systems Life Cycle 269 • Prototyping 272 Developing Systems with Application Software Packages 276 • End-User Development 279 • Outsourcing Information Systems 282 Case Study: Curing Chaos 289

## **BUILDING SUCCESSFUL SYSTEMS: QUALITY AND** Chapter 9 **IMPLEMENTATION 295**

Australian Bank Combats Runaway Systems 296

- 9.1 What Are Successful Information Systems? 298 How Information Systems Contribute to Total Quality Management 299 Problems with Information Systems 300
   The Need for Software Quality Assurance 301
- Solutions to Software Quality Problems 304 9.2 Quality Tools and Methodologies 304 • Structured Methodologies 306 · Object-Oriented Software Development 311 · Computer-Aided Software Engineering (CASE) 312 • Software Re-engineering 315

9.3 Managing System Implementation 317
 Causes of Implementation Success and Failure 318 • Improving
 Implementation Management 321 • Controlling Risk Factors 324
 • Designing for the Organization 324

Case Study: A Swiss—Swedish Software Developer Becomes an Early CASE User 328

## PART FOUR MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT SYSTEMS

## Chapter 10 KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION WORK SYSTEMS 335

The Virtual Research Institute 336

Projects: Desktop Project Managers 354

- 10.1 Knowledge and Information Work 338
   Transformation of the Economy 338 What Is Knowledge and Information Work? 339 Information Work and Productivity 341
- 10.2 Information Work and Office Automation 342

  Three Roles of the Office Within the Organization 342 Major Office Activities 343 Office Activities and Technologies 343

   Groupware: New Technology for Collaborative Work 349

   Managing Information: Desktop Databases 352 Managing
- 10.3 Knowledge Work Systems 354
   The Role of Knowledge Work in the Organization 354
   Requirements of Knowledge Work Systems 355
   Examples of Knowledge Work Systems 358

## Chapter 11 ENHANCING MANAGEMENT DECISION MAKING 371

The Ideal Investment Portfolio: What Does the System Say? 372

Case Study: Multimedia Collaboration: A Pandora's Box? 365

- Decision-Support Systems (DSS) 374
   What Are Decision-Support Systems (DSS)? 374 Examples of DSS
   Applications 377 Components of DSS 381 Building DSS 382
- 11.2 Group Decision-Support Systems (GDSS) 382
   What Is a GDSS? 383 \* Characteristics of GDSS 384 \* GDSS
   Software Tools 386 \* How GDSS Can Enhance Group Decision Making 388
- 11.3 Executive Support Systems (ESS) 390

  The Role of ESS 390 Developing ESS 391 Benefits of ESS 393 Examples of ESS 395

Case Study: Setting a Strategy for Executive Support Systems 398