Information system briefing

Information System is a combination of people’s decision making and activities used in combination with the new technology information. This is a complete summary of what the information system involves, who is involved, and the type of software or hardware that is compatible with certain computers.

With the way technology is changing daily, this makes things hard to keep up with. They have new software, hardware, and new ways of storing and protecting data. The content of this paper will allow you to identify the process for selecting and acquiring an information system, Explain how the organization’s goals drive the selection of the information system, and identify the roles that each of the organizations’ stakeholders play in the selection and acquisition process. Process for Selecting and Acquiring An Information System The first step is to establish two committees which are the steering and project committees. As stated by Neal (1993) “ steering committee oversees the project, provide policy guidance, make major decisions, and allocate budget expenses. The project committee conducts assessment needs, identify system requirements, perform daily functions, train personnel, and implement the system that was chosen.

” The second step is to look at the plan and how it is laid out, and the amount of work. Third step is used in sending the proposal to a specific vendor. There are three phases used in the process for selecting an information system. The phases are detecting the need for change in the information system, select an implementation solution, and choose a supplier.

All these phases are important when trying to have the right information system. With detecting the need for change in the information system they have to diagnosis the current situation. Documentation of patient information may have to be setup differently in the system. This could be done with new passwords or special security links that only the physician knows to access the information. The way the documentation is setup depends on the compatibility of the system.

This includes impact, deviation from what the system is use to, possible causes, and preventive, or corrective action. In order to implement a solution there is a time between the software alternative date and the moment this is ready to be used. The more time is allowed to detect any issues the better the information system will perform properly. There are two types of analyses to consider: quantitative and qualitative Analysis. Quantitative analysis is measuring the amount of software needed to support the information of the system. Qualitative analysis is the best quality of software available to support the information system.

Both together help to make one decision based on which aspect will better benefit economically. According to Gomez (2006) “ the objective is to identify the supplier that best goes with the company’s needs and the solution selected. The activities to help establish this phase are a Criteria List, Candidates’ interviews, and Candidates’ evaluation. ” The Criteria List is the comparison of one system to another according to the organization’s needs.

Candidates' interview collects information to help with the criteria. Candidates' evaluation helps with the selection of the system supplier. This way all software can be bought from one supplier instead of developing several others involved is to stay with the one the organization started with. How the Organization Goals Drive the SelectionOf The Information System The way the organization goals drive the selection is by determining what the goals of the organization are, and implementing the technology to help meet those goals. When the goals are met new computer systems are developed by choosing and configuring the hardware and software that best suits the needs for the organizations information system. The main goal in selecting the right information system according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (2009) " is that the Information Technology (IT) works both effectively and reliably.

Management and Information technology directors work under a planner that helps to ensure the availability, continuity, and security of data services in their organization. Identify The Roles Each Organization's Stakeholders Play In the Selection and Acquisition Process There is a wide range of organizational stakeholders that play in the selection and acquisition process. Stakeholders have to make sure there is a certain amount of trust and respect between each of them. Some stakeholders might include the " members of the organization, funding gencies, shareholders, suppliers, employees, investors, and the community within which an organization operates. " (Commonwealth of Australia 2009).

Members of the organization should be seen in the community and interact with each other openly. If the organization can show how they are

proceeding with their goals, they will continue to receive funding to help the organization reach those goals. Shareholders will look to see if the merger that was discussed was found to be true. The suppliers help with the life cycle of the software being used by the organization, and see who met the standard of quality the organization is looking for. Employees have the important part of implementing the changes that will take place.

They are to try and show how using the new information system will benefit the organization, and possibly save money. Investors relay information between the other organizations. The community within which an organization operates shows support to the organization and allows the community to make their decisions, what they want to take place, and what they know about the new technology. In closing, this paper has covered everything from Identifying the Process for Selecting and Acquiring an Information System to Identifying the Roles Each of the Organizations' Stakeholders Play in the Selection and Acquisition Process. This information will let organizations know how to determine which software or hardware system would best suit the needs of the organization.

Information systems should always be up to date as the software is up to date for the computer systems being utilized daily.