

Management information systems essay

[Business](#), [Accounting](#)



1) What is a supply chain? What is the purpose of supply chain management systems? A Supply chain is a structure of organizations, people, equipment, actions, information and supply involved in moving a product or service from supplier to customer. In its elementary form, a supply chain consists of three main phases: procurement of raw equipment, processing the equipment into middle and complete supplies, and release of the supplies to the client.

Supply chain management systems are information technologies that hold SCM. In the other terms, SCM systems' purpose is reducing manufacturing costs, including the costs of organization resources and calculating inventory

3) What is relationship between CAD and CAM systems? The connection between CAD and CAM is that you can import a CAD drawing straight the software to CAM. With computer-aided design (CAD), engineers can use computers to change design quickly and store drawing by machine.

Then they do much of this process over the Internet: do remote conferences while screening and developing plans and drawings mutually. The electronic drawings are then accessible to make rapid prototype. When the prototypes are acceptable, the electronic drawing and material specifications can be transferred from CAD systems to Computer-aided manufacturing (CAM) systems. This systems process the data to train machines, as well as robots, how to produce the parts and collect the product.

5) What is time to market? How have ISs affected time to market? The time among generating an idea for a product and carrying out a prototype that can be mass-manufactured is famous as engineering lead time or called time to market. Minimizing lead time to the key to maintain a spirited edge: it leaves competitors lacking time to set up their own products first. ISs can

add significantly to this effort. Over the past two decades, auto manufactures have used engineering and other ISs to reduce the time from product concept to market from 7 years to 18 months. 7)What are the typical components of ERP systems? The typical mechanism of ERP systems are manufacturing resource planning, Financial business, accounting, Human resource modules, Customer relationship management (CRM) 9) Why do the ERP installation and testing of systems require that experts be involved? Why does the implementation of so many ERP systems face severe challenges of totally fail? ERP systems contain a lot of challenges.

The software packages are pretty compound. Because they are not modified to the needs of specific clients, they often require change and fine-tuning for specific organizations. So, their installation and testing engage experts who are usually workers of the software vendor or professionals who are certified for such work by the seller. Implementations of so many ERP systems face strict challenges of totally fail because of terrible challenges: the gap among systems capabilities and business requirements, lack of knowledge on the consultant's fraction, and mismanagement of the execution project. 11)What is JIT? How do MRP and MRP II systems help achieve JIT? Just-in-time (JIT) producing is where suppliers ship parts straight to assembly lines, economy the cost of warehousing raw resources, parts, and subassemblies. 13)What information technologies play a crucial role in marketing? IT to support to people most likely to buy their products, what is often referred to as in play a crucial role in marketing.

15) What is RFID, and what role does it play in SCM? Radio frequency identification (RFID) is a skill containing circuitry that allows recording of information about a product. When attached to a product, it contains an electronic product code (EPC), which provides much more information than the general product code. The information can be read and also revised by special RFID transceivers. Such as, when a pattern of defects is discovered in a product, RFID helps pinpoint the plant at which it was produced and particular lot from which it came. Only products from that lot are recalled and replaced or fixed.

Or when the expiration date of an item arrives, a transceiver detects the fact and alerts personnel to remove the item from a shelf. Packaging of drugs and other items hold RFID tags with unique identifiers. Transceivers can sense whether the products are genuine.