

Mid Semester Assignment course: Information system and data processing

Student Name: Taufeeq Ahmed

Student ID: 6856

Class: Information system and data processing

Section: B

Programe: BS-SE(8th semester)

Date: 13 apr 2020

Q1:

a) Why we define different needs before taking any task elaborate your answer.

Ans: Today's work environment requires employees to be skilled in performing complex tasks in an efficient, cost-effective, and safe manner. Training (a performance improvement tool) is needed when employees are not performing up to a certain standard or at an expected level of performance. The difference between actual the actual level of job performance and the expected level of job performance indicates a need for training. The identification of training needs is the first step in a uniform method of instructional design.

b) What information is required if a person is thinking to start a specific business also discuss different source of information.

Ans: How to Start a Business

1. Write a business plan.
2. Download a business plan template.
3. Consider some business plan examples.
4. Determine your business' legal structure.
5. Register your business' name.

6. Review small business taxes.
7. Market the business.
8. Sell your products and services.
9. Keep your customers happy.
10. Fund the business.

Types of information sources:

Different epistemologies have different views regarding the importance of different kind of information sources. Empiricism regards sense data as the ultimate information sources, while other epistemologies have different views (Kragh 1989)(4). The various types of information sources can be divided into two broad categories.

A) Documentary Sources

B) Non-Documentary Sources

Q2: what is organization? Explain different type of organization in detail.

Ans: Organization

Description

An organization or organisation is an entity comprising multiple people, such as an institution or an association, that has a particular purpose.

Flat Organization

A flat organization is unlike any other corporate structure. It's exactly as its name suggests. While individuals may hold an expertise, hierarchy and job titles are not stressed among general employees, senior managers, and executives. In a purely flat organization, everyone is equal.

Functional Organization

Also referred to as a bureaucratic structure, a functional organization is one that divides a firm's operations based on specialties. Ideally, there's an individual in charge of a particular function. It's like any typical business that consists of a sales department, [human relations](#), and marketing department. It means that every employee receives tasks and is accountable to a particular specialist.

Divisional Organization

A divisional organization structures its activities around a market, product, or specific group of consumers. For instance, a firm can operate in the United States or Europe, or sell products focused on a specific group of customers. Gap Inc. is the perfect case in point. It runs three different retailers – Banana Republic, Gap, and Old Navy. Although each one operates as a separate entity that caters to different consumer segments, they are all under the company Gap Inc. brand.

Q3: what are difference between data and information.

Ana:

**Data Information Meaning Data is raw,
unorganized facts that need to be processed.**

**Data can be something simple and
seemingly random and useless until it is
organized. When data is processed,
organized, structured or presented in a
given context so as to make it useful, it is
called information. Example Each student's
test score is one piece of data. The average
score of a class or of the entire school is**

information that can be derived from the given data. Etymology "Data" comes from a singular Latin word, datum, which originally meant "something given." Its early usage dates back to the 1600s. Over time "data" has become the plural of datum. "Information" is an older word that dates back to the 1300s and has Old French and Middle English origins. It has always referred to "the act of informing, " usually in regard to education, instruction, or other

knowledge communication.