

Information Technology for Business and Communication

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Abstract- Today, it is generally acknowledged that new technologies, especially access to the Internet, tend to change communication between the various players in the professional world, particularly: relationships between the enterprise and its clients, the internal operations of the enterprise, including enterprise-employee relationships, and the relationship of the enterprise with its various partners and suppliers. Hence, "e-Business" refers to the incorporation of tools based on information and communication technology (usually referred to as business software) within the organization to enhance their functionality and produce value for the business, its clients, and its partners. Traditional businesses are now included in the definition of e-business, in addition to the virtual (also known as click and mortar) businesses whose entire operation is based online (called brick and mortar). In reality, the phrase e-Commerce, also known as electronic commerce, which is frequently used interchangeably with the term e-Business, only refers to the use of an electronic support for the economic connection between a corporation and individuals. This document's goal is to list the various underlying "technologies" (which are actually organizational models based on information and communication technologies) and the acronyms that go along with them. Keeping client and business information secure, as well as data integrity and authenticity, are some frequent security issues for e-Businesses. Information and communications technology (ICT) is utilised in e-commerce for both business-to-business (transactions between businesses/organizations and individuals) and business-to-consumer (transactions among businesses/organizations and individuals) transactions. ICT is utilised to improve one's business in the IT business arena. Every procedure carried out by a commercial organization—whether

for profit, governmental, or nonprofit—over a computer-mediated network is included.

Indexed Terms- Internet, Communication technologies, Information, Information communication technologies, e-Commerce.

I. INTRODUCTION

The industry of information and communication technologies is known as "eBusiness" or "e-commerce". The use of information and communication technology (ICT) to support all commercial activities, or an online business, may be referred to as this. One of the key functions of every business is commerce, which is defined as the exchange of goods and services between organisations, communities, and individuals. The use of ICT to facilitate a business's external operations and interactions with people, groups, and other enterprises is the emphasis of electronic commerce.

Who Says Elephants Can't Dance? by former IBM CEO Louis Gerstner.

cites IBM's marketing and Internet teams with coining the phrase "e-Business" in 1996. Electronic business processes give businesses the flexibility and efficiency to integrate their internal and external data processing systems, to collaborate more closely with partners and suppliers, and to better meet the requirements and expectations of their clients.

II. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER OF PRESENCE

1. Production procedures, which comprise, among other things, purchasing, ordering, and stock replenishment; processing of payments; electronic

connections with suppliers; and production control procedures.

2. processes that are centred on the needs of the customer, such as marketing and advertising campaigns, online sales, processing payments and purchase orders from consumers, and customer service.
3. Internal management procedures, such as hiring, training, exchange of internal information, and video conferencing. The information flow between the manufacturing and sales forces is improved through electronic applications to raise the efficiency of the sales team. Furthermore improved efficiency is achieved in workgroup interactions and the electronic publication of internal corporate information.

- The Function of IT in Business-Led Data Governance

The trend to concentrate information systems, resources, and integration points emphasises the significance of business and IT alignment. In order to obtain economies of scale, boost productivity, and handle information efficiently, many firms are striving to centralise IT and with that, they are realising that data can also be managed centrally. As a result, the IT department encounters problems that go beyond geographical and business divisions, such as corporate data problems. As a result, IT may be the first to see the need for data governance before the business, and they frequently do it first. IT, for instance, can pinpoint the starting point of data problems in a source system and the modifications that are made as it passes through other systems. Yet, IT is not always able to see how changes to the data will affect it. As it comes time to designate resources to be responsible for data quality and address data concerns, challenges occur. At this point, IT must shift ownership of data governance to the business while maintaining supervision and the crucial role IT plays in the success of data governance.

- Organizational Data Governance Objectives

A data governance organization's main objectives are to give direction on the gathering, administration, protection, transfer, and quality of data for the following purposes:

1. Make sure the information is accurate.
2. Maintain data security while providing access.
3. Encourage making decisions
4. Improve the services offered to clients and partners,
5. Promote information collaboration.
6. Remove administrative and technological barriers to attaining corporate objectives.
7. Standardize company data definitions, standards, and procedures to make data sharing, interpretation, and usage easier.

IT MODELS AND SUBSETS Subsets

Three categories can be used to group applications:
Business internal systems:

1. Management of customer relationships
2. 2.Planning an enterprise resource
3. Systems for managing documents
4. Management of human resources

- Collaboration and communication in the workplace:

1. 1.One-stop-shop for content
2. Voicemail
3. Email
3. Online conferences
4. Electronic workflows (or business process management)

CONCLUSION

The most typical way that e-commerce is used is as a secondary or even primary shop. An internet business is able to reach a considerably larger consumer base than any traditional brick-and-mortar store could ever aspire for by offering goods and services online. Ecommerce is the name given to this aspect of online business, and the two concepts are occasionally used synonymously. An online firm can also utilise the web to buy wholesale goods or materials for internal production. This area of e-business, also known as e-procurement, may present organisations with a significant cost-saving potential. Eprocurement is now widely used by many ebusinesses, including those that don't have an online storefront, to better track and manage their purchases. E-business modelling is a concept with several parts.

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