

About Business Information Systems

In today's world business information is increasingly complex with the growth of the Internet, sophisticated databases and other business software. Information Systems is the study of information generation, communication, storage, and application in the context of organized human activity. In your Business Information Systems course you will acquire skills that will enable you to discover organizational information requirements, systems planning, analysis, design and development, web authoring, project management, and the design and management of databases and communications networks. When you study Business Information Systems you will understand and be able to communicate how information systems are vital to the health of any organization. You will be able to develop, design and manage such systems as a result of your creative problem solving, teamwork skills and professionalism.

What can I do with my Business Information Systems degree?

As a Business Information Systems graduate, your employment outlook is positive, especially if you combine it with other disciplines.

The following are some of the professions you could consider:

- Systems Analyst/Computer Systems Analyst;
- Network Analyst;
- IT Business Analyst;
- Network Administrator.

Some of your potential employers may be:

- IT Firms;
- Audit Firms;
- Large Corporate Organizations;
- Australian Computer Society;
- Government Organizations;
- Software Companies.

Professions	What they do
Systems Analyst/ Computer Systems Analyst	Computer Systems Analysts solve computer problems and apply computer technology to meet the individual needs of an organization. They help an organization to realize the maximum benefit from its investment in equipment, personnel, and business processes. Systems Analysts may plan and develop new computer systems or devise ways to apply existing systems resources to additional operations. They may design new systems, including both hardware and software, or add a new software application to harness more of the computer's power. Most Systems Analysts work with specific types of systems - for example, business, accounting, or financial systems, or scientific and engineering systems that vary with the kind of organization. Some Systems Analysts also are known as systems developers or systems architects. Systems Analysts begin an assignment by discussing the systems problem with managers and users to determine its exact nature. Defining the goals of the system and dividing the solutions into individual steps and separate procedures, Systems Analysts use techniques such as structured analysis, data modeling, information engineering, mathematical model building, sampling, and cost accounting to plan the

	<p>system. They specify the inputs to be accessed by the system, design the processing steps, and format the output to meet users' needs. They also may prepare cost-benefit and return-on-investment analyses to help management decide whether implementing the proposed technology will be financially feasible.</p>
Network Analyst	<p>Network Analysts research and recommend policies and strategies for an organization's network infrastructure. They design, install, analyze and implement computer systems/networks, ensure that the network is effective and that it meets emerging requirements of the organization. The role can also include operational tasks such as monitoring system performance, software and hardware upgrades.</p>
IT Analyst	<p>IT Business Analysts review, analyze and evaluate the overall business and information needs of an organization, in order to develop solutions to business and related technology problems. The role also encompasses strategic business research and analysis in developing business plans and market research to support an organization's future directions. IT Business Analysts are employed in almost all industries, especially computer services, government administration and telecommunication services.</p>
Network Administrator	<p>Network Administrators install, configure, maintain and support an organization's network environment. The role includes inventory documentation, resolution of network faults, security and the allocation of server resources in ensuring optimum network performance. The scope of the role can also include the design and support of server systems and software, system back-ups and the planning and implementation of software and hardware.</p>