



# **THIRUTHANGAL NADAR COLLEGE**

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**Selavayal, Chennai-51.**

**A Self-Financing Co-educational College of Arts & Science**

**Affiliated to the University of Madras**

**Accredited with 'B' Grade by NAAC**

**An ISO 9001: 2015 Certified Institution**

**NAME OF THE DEPARTMENT: DEPARTMENT OF  
MANAGEMENT SCIENCES**

**SUBJECT :MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM**

**TOPIC :DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM**

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# CHAPTER 3



## **Decision Support Systems: An Overview**



# Decision Support Systems

- **Decision Support Methodology**
- **Technology Components**
- **Development**



# Decision Support Systems: An Overview

- **Capabilities**
- **Structure**
- **Classifications**



# DSS Configurations

- **Supports individuals and teams**
- **Used repeatedly and constantly**
- **Two major components: data and models**
- **Web-based**
- **Uses subjective, personal, and objective data**
- **Has a simulation model**
- **Used in public and private sectors**
- **Has what-if capabilities**
- **Uses quantitative and qualitative models**



# DSS Definitions

- **Little (1970)**  
“model-based set of procedures for processing data and judgments to assist a manager in his decision making”  
**Assumption:** that the system is computer-based and extends the user’s capabilities.
- **Alter (1980)**  
Contrasts DSS with traditional EDP systems  
(Table 3.1)

**TABLE 3.1 DSS versus EDP.**

<i>Dimension</i>	<i>DSS</i>	<i>EDP</i>
<b>Use</b>	<b>Active</b>	<b>Passive</b>
<b>User</b>	<b>Line and staff management</b>	<b>Clerical</b>
<b>Goal</b>	<b>Effectiveness</b>	<b>Mechanical efficiency</b>
<b>Time Horizon</b>	<b>Present and future</b>	<b>Past</b>
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Flexibility</b>	<b>Consistency</b>

Source: Alter [1980].



- **Moore and Chang (1980)**

1. **Extendible systems**
2. **Capable of supporting ad hoc data analysis and decision modeling**
3. **Oriented toward future planning**
4. **Used at irregular, unplanned intervals**

- **Bonczek et al. (1980)**

**A computer-based system consisting of**

1. **A language system -- communication between the user and DSS components**
2. **A knowledge system**
3. **A problem-processing system--the link between the other two components**





- **Keen (1980)**

**DSS apply “to situations where a ‘final’ system can be developed only through an adaptive process of learning and evolution”**

- **Central Issue in DSS**

*support and improvement of decision making*



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**TABLE 3.2 Concepts Underlying DSS Definitions.**

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<b>Source</b>	<b>DSS Defined in Terms of</b>
<b>Gorry and Scott Morton [1971]</b>	<b>Problem type, system function (support)</b>
<b>Little [1970]</b>	<b>System function, interface characteristics</b>
<b>Alter [1980]</b>	<b>Usage pattern, system objectives</b>
<b>Moore and Chang [1980]</b>	<b>Usage pattern, system capabilities</b>
<b>Bonczek, et al. [1996]</b>	<b>System components</b>
<b>Keen [1980]</b>	<b>Development process</b>

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# Working Definition of DSS

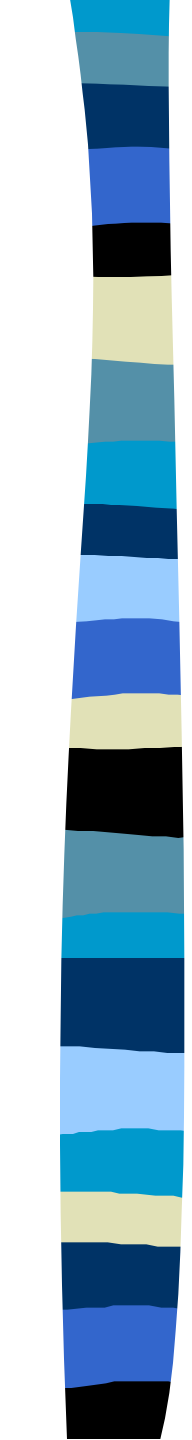
- **A DSS is an interactive, flexible, and adaptable CBIS, specially developed for supporting the solution of a non-structured management problem for improved decision making. It utilizes data, it provides easy user interface, and it allows for the decision maker's own insights**
- **DSS may utilize models, is built by an interactive process (frequently by end-users), supports all the phases of the decision making, and may include a knowledge component**



# Characteristics and Capabilities of DSS (Figure 3.1)

- 1. Provide support in semi-structured and unstructured situations, includes human judgment and computerized information**
- 2. Support for various managerial levels**
- 3. Support to individuals and groups**
- 4. Support to interdependent and/or sequential decisions**
- 5. Support all phases of the decision-making process**
- 6. Support a variety of decision-making processes and styles**

**(more)**

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- 7. Are adaptive**
  - 8. Have user friendly interfaces**
  - 9. Goal: improve effectiveness of decision making**
  - 10. The decision maker controls the decision-making process**
  - 11. End-users can build simple systems**
  - 12. Utilizes models for analysis**
  - 13. Provides access to a variety of data sources, formats, and types**

**Decision makers can make better, more consistent decisions in a timely manner**

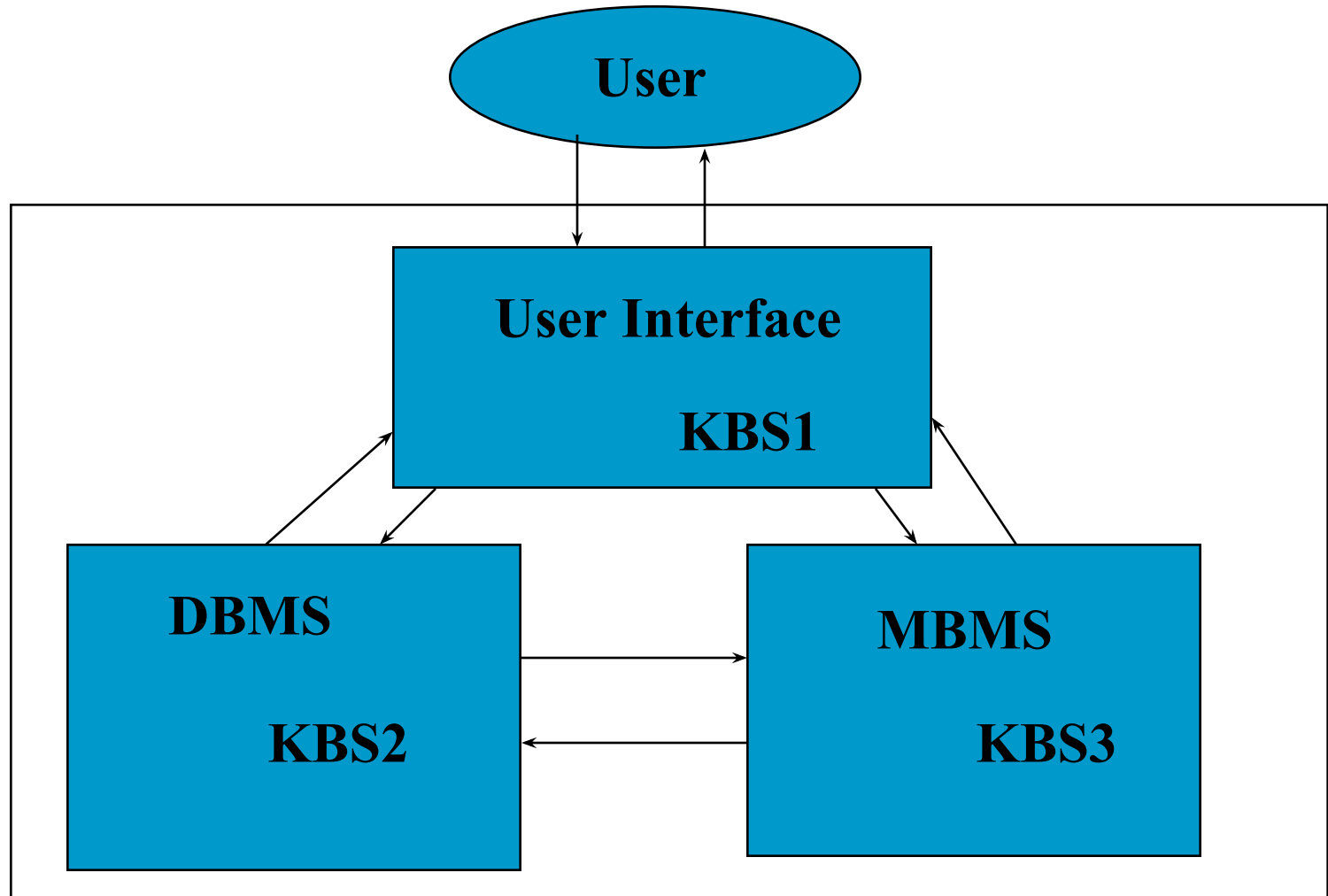


# DSS Components

- 1. Data Management Subsystem**
- 2. Model Management Subsystem**
- 3. Knowledge-based (Management) Subsystem**
- 4. User Interface Subsystem**
- 5. The User**

**(Figure 3.2)**

# DSS Components





# The Data Management Subsystem

- **DSS database**
  - **Database management system**
  - **Data directory**
  - **Query facility**
- (Figure 3.3)**






### **DSS In Focus 3.2: The Capabilities of DBMS in a DSS**

- **Captures/extracts data for inclusion in a DSS database**
- **Updates (adds, deletes, edits, changes) data records and files**
- **Interrelates data from different sources**
- **Retrieves data from the database for queries and reports**
- **Provides comprehensive data security (protection from unauthorized access, recovery capabilities, etc.)**
- **Handles personal and unofficial data so that users can experiment with alternative solutions based on their own judgment**
- **Performs complex data manipulation tasks based on queries**
- **Tracks data use within the DSS**
- **Manages data through a data dictionary**

# DSS Database Issues

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- **Data warehouse**
  - **Data mining**
  - **Special independent DSS databases**
  - **Extraction of data from internal, external, and private sources**
  - **Web browser data access**
  - **Web database servers**
  - **Multimedia databases**
  - **Special GSS databases (like Lotus Notes / Domino Server)**
  - **Online Analytical Processing (OLAP)**
  - **Object-oriented databases**
  - **Commercial database management systems (DBMS)**



# The Model Management Subsystem

- **Analog of the database management subsystem (Figure 3.4)**
- **Model base**
- **Model base management system**
- **Modeling language**
- **Model directory**
- **Model execution, integration, and command processor**



# Model Management Issues

- **Model level: Strategic, managerial (tactical), and operational**
- **Modeling languages**
- **Lack of standard MBMS activities. WHY?**
- **Use of AI and fuzzy logic in MBMS**



# The Knowledge Based (Management) Subsystem

- Provides expertise in solving complex unstructured and semi-structured problems
- Expertise provided by an expert system or other intelligent system
- Advanced DSS have a *knowledge based (management)* component
- Leads to intelligent DSS
- Example: Data mining

# The User Interface (Dialog) Subsystem

- Includes all communication between a user and the MSS
- Graphical user interfaces (GUI)
- Voice recognition and speech synthesis possible
- **To most users, the user interface *is* the system**





# The User

Different usage patterns for the *user*, the *manager*, or the *decision maker*

- Managers
- Staff specialists
- Intermediaries
  1. *Staff assistant*
  2. *Expert tool user*
  3. *Business (system) analyst*
  4. *GSS Facilitator*



# DSS Hardware

**Evolved with computer hardware and software technologies**

## **Major Hardware Options**

- **Mainframe**
- **Workstation**
- **Personal computer**
- **Web server system**
  - **Internet**
  - **Intranets**
  - **Extranets**





# Distinguishing DSS from Management Science and MIS

- **DSS is a problem-solving tool and is frequently used to address ad hoc and unexpected problems**
- **Different than MIS**
- **DSS evolve as they develop**



# DSS Classifications

## Alter's Output Classification (1980)

- Degree of action implication of system outputs (supporting decision) (Table 3.3)
- Holsapple and Whinston's Classification
  1. Text-oriented DSS
  2. Database-oriented DSS
  3. Spreadsheet-oriented DSS
  4. Solver-oriented DSS
  5. Rule-oriented DSS
  6. Compound DSS



# Intelligent DSS Categories

- **Descriptive**
- **Procedural**
- **Reasoning**
- **Linguistic**
- **Presentation**
- **Assimilative**



# Alternate Categories of Intelligent DSS

- **Symbiotic**
- **Expert-system based**
- **Adaptive**
- **Holistic**



# Other Classifications

## Institutional DSS vs. Ad Hoc DSS

- **Institutional DSS** deals with decisions of a recurring nature
- **Ad Hoc DSS** deals with specific problems that are usually neither anticipated nor recurring



## Other Classifications (cont'd.)

- **Degree of nonprocedurality (Bonczek et al., 1980)**
- **Personal, group, and organizational support (Hackathorn and Keen, 1981)**
- **Individual versus group support systems (GSS)**
- **Custom-made versus ready-made systems**



# Summary

- **Fundamentals of DSS**
- **Components of DSS**
- **Major capabilities of the DSS components**
- **Major DSS categories**