

Nexus Between Smart E-Business and Management Information System: Information System For Innovative Marketing and Sales

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1. Abstract

In recent years, the growth of e-commerce-based enterprises has led to the development of a new era of rural economy in China. This article builds a business network, a scalable analytics framework based on big data from intelligent information systems for the year 2007-2016. Geoffrey, social media analysis software, was used to analyze the data. The result is: First, emerging online stores with a medium to high degree of centralization that specialize in network assets and strengths have a strong business demonstration effect compared to other incumbent stores. Second, the number of stores with a strong relationship has increased, the corporate network has gradually divided the mutual functions, strengthened the community structure of the corporate network, optimized the quality of the division and the efficiency of the transmission and commercial network. The "family" network in the corporate network is a distinguishing feature of corporate implementation. Third, the density of Lennon's retail network has decreased significantly, which could encourage access to conflicting resources for stores selling the same farm produce to generate long-term growth in the future.

2. Introduction

Over the previous decade, the effect of web-based technologies has added "speed" to item design, fabricating, and after-sales service. The present competition in assembling depends on lean assembling as well as on the capacity to provide customers with all out arrangements and lifecycle costs for sustainable value. Manufacturers are currently under tremendous pressure to improve their responsiveness and efficiency in item development, operations, and resource usage with transparent perceivability into creation and quality control. Delivery times should be pretty much as short as possible to meet the changing demands of customers in different regions of the world. Items should be made to order with little or no inventory, which requires (a) an efficient progression of data

between customers, creation and item development (i.e., processing plant, suppliers, and designers), (b) control thoroughly between customers and items, and (c) practically no downtime. The accompanying figure summarizes the trends in assembling and the role of predictive intelligence as an enabling device to meet needs.

With emerging Internet applications and limitless correspondence technologies, the effect of electronic intelligence is driving companies to move their assembling operations from the customary way of thinking of industrial facility integration to an electronic manufacturing plant and electronic store network theory. Change businesses from nearby manufacturing plant computerization to worldwide business and enterprise robotization. Technological advances to achieve this profoundly collaborative design and

assembling environment rely on multimedia data based engineering apparatuses and an exceptionally reliable correspondence system to enable

distributed procedures in concurrent engineering design, remote operation of assembling, and operational processes of assembling systems distributed.

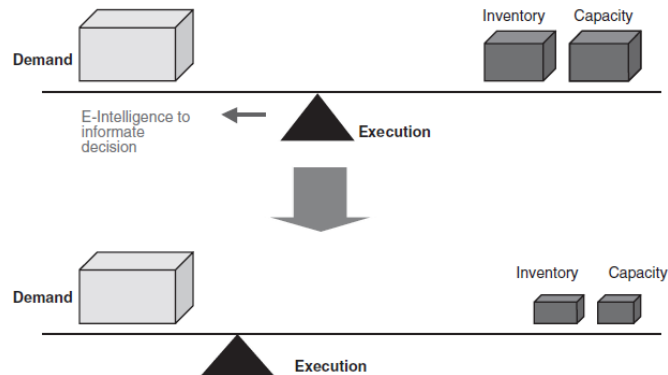


FIGURE The transformation of e-Manufacturing for unmet needs.

As demonstrated in the figure, electronic assembling fills the holes in customary assembling systems. “The holes between item development and the inventory network comprise of an absence of data on the life cycle and an absence of data on the capabilities of the supplier”. Therefore, the designers, unless they have years of experience, work under vacuum, design the item as indicated by the specifications provided, and anticipate the next step. More often than not, design to specification is considered not feasible for assembling with the supplier's machinery. As a result, delivery times are lengthened. Likewise, for example, due to the absence of data and synchronization between suppliers and assembly plants, without a moment to spare assembling and on-time transporting are just possible with a considerable measure of inventory, while with electronic assembling, real-time data on the reliability and status of the supplier's equipment will likewise be available as a component of the item quality data. With this data and synchronization capabilities, less and less inventory will be required to contribute to business benefit.

The current economic context, characterized by the acceleration of technological change, globalization, and the intensity of competition, has put the Management Information System of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) under increasing pressure, specifically the assembling ones that today have to compete all around the world. . The importance of assembling SMEs for economic development, employment and wealth creation has been widely recognized. For example, in Europe, SMEs represent over 80% of the absolute number of companies in the assembling sector, representing around 60% of employment.

With the technological revolution achieved by the Internet, fabricating companies are relocating to e-commerce technologies to reduce operating expenses, increase efficiency and quality, and respond rapidly to the needs of their customers and other business partners. As a result, the effective reception and use of e-commerce technologies have become significant Management Information System issues. Besides, disregarding the way that internet business advances have been broadly embraced by organizations, genuine use

is a critical interface with business worth and this association has been found to be particularly feeble in SMEs. However, literature studies tend to examine e-commerce in large companies, with very few recent studies examining SMEs, while it is even less normal to discover studies examining the use of e-commerce in assembling SMEs.

Also, while recent work is beginning to examine the reception and use of e-commerce inside associations and how these technologies uphold specific business processes, a large part of the existing research focuses on a single view of the use of e-commerce, with few studies examining the use of e-commerce along the entire value chain. Therefore, it is critical to understand the key factors that facilitate and motivate the use of e-commerce along the value chain inside assembling SMEs.

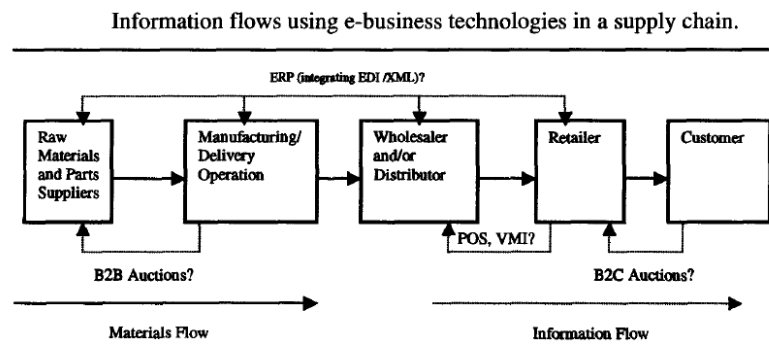
3. Business of case study

The innovation affiliation climate (TOE) system has been utilized widely as a hypothetical structure to break down the components that impact the determination and utilization of various online business advancements, including a) cooperative conveyed figuring advances, masterminding of portable corporate assets. The TOE system has moreover arisen as the key hypothetical structure for inspecting the various segments that impact the determination

and utilization of e-business at the business assessment level. The TOE system considers the setting of apportionment and usage of innovative headways as made out of three factors: the mechanical setting, the various leveled setting, and the natural setting. The mechanical setting alludes to the qualities of the innovative turn of events, the various leveled setting depicts the attributes of the affiliations and the natural setting suggests the qualities of the climate where the accepting affiliations work. Subsequently, drawing on the writing looking at the determination and utilization of web-based business, this paper, in view of the TOE system, talks about the factors that impact the utilization of internet business.

3.1 Business strategy

There are a few deliberately huge issues in online business and SCM. To start, present a thorough writing survey on the estimation of information trade and real stream coordination in SCM. In view of their audit, they include openings in the flow assortment of information and recognize territories for future exploration. For any analyst wishing to proceed or start an examination to investigate coordination issues in store chains, this report is an important early phase.



A conceptual model is proposed and empirically validated that relates three sets of strategic barriers (internal, customer, and supplier) with electronic integration and the potential effect on performance. The general ends are that there is a clear positive effect of electronic integration on performance and that, to achieve electronic integration, internal barriers were more of a concern than customer or supplier barriers.

3.2 Importance of the planned project

The importance of assembling SMEs for economic development, employment, and wealth creation has been widely recognized. For example, in Europe, SMEs represent over 80% of the absolute number of companies in the assembling sector, representing around 60% of employment. Beyond technological and environmental variables, research has recognized the importance of authoritative factors in influencing the appropriation and use of Internet technologies. There are likewise studies that have examined the importance of Internet technologies for creating knowledge and the relationship between IT, knowledge Management Information System, and corporate performance, discovering positive direct and indirect connections between IT, knowledge Management Information System, and corporate performance. Therefore, hierarchical advancement can mediate the relationship between the scope of use of e-commerce and the performance of the organization.

3.3 Users of the planned project and suppliers

These technologies facilitate the arrangement of virtual teams to complete the development process with users and partners from remote areas. The benefits of utilizing e-commerce, which include an efficient exchange of data and knowledge, just as working without distance imperatives, ought to be positively linked to development. "IS integration is basic for e-commerce inside assembling companies because they require information advancement along the value chain, e.g. Creation systems and inventories of the organization and its suppliers and customers". Internet technologies can be used to share knowledge, for example, extranet and website, for example, with customers and suppliers. SMEs (45% of the US economy) make up the greater part of the supplier base for the significant systems integrators in the automotive and aerospace industries.

4. Feasibility study

Feasibility is defined as the commonsense measure by which a project can be successfully completed. To assess the feasibility, a feasibility study is performed, which determines whether the arrangement considered to meet the requirements is viable and feasible in the software. During the feasibility study, information, for example, the accessibility of resources, the estimated costs for software development, the benefits of the software to the relationship after its development, and the costs that will be incurred for its maintenance are taken into account.

4.1 Technical Feasibility

The specifications of how you plan to deliver an item or service to clients are assessed by a technical feasibility

report. It is the determined or strategic arrangement for the production, stock, distribution and monitoring of your goods or services by your company. For example, a little school hoping to expand its grounds could lead a feasibility study to determine on the off chance that it should move forward, considering the expenses of materials and work, how disruptive the project would be for students, popular assessment of expansion, and laws that may have an effect on expansion.

It lets companies assess whether technical resources coordinate expertise and the technical team is able to turn concepts into work processes. Similarly, technological feasibility includes testing the proposed system's hardware, software, and other technical specifications.

Technical feasibility assesses existing resources (for example, hardware and software) and innovations that are expected within the allotted time and budget to satisfy consumer requirements for software. To do this, the software development team decides whether it is possible to upgrade or add current technologies and resources to the software to satisfy particular user requirements. In addition, technological feasibility conducts the accompanying.

- Analyze the software development team members' skills and technological capabilities.
- Determining if the required technology is stable and developed.

4.2 Economic feasibility

Economic feasibility determines whether the appropriate software is able to produce an association's monetary returns. It covers the

expenses of the software development team, the projected hardware and software costs, the expense of performing a feasibility report, etc. In order to do this, it is crucial to understand the manufacturing costs (for example, the procurement of hardware) and the activities required to create the programme. In addition, when designing the programme, you need to consider the advantages that can be obtained. The programme is expected to be economically viable if you concentrate on the issues mentioned below.

- Cost incurred to create long-haul advantages for an association for software development.
- The expense of undertaking a thorough investigation of the software (for example, requirements elimination and requirements examination).
- Hardware, software, production, and equipment preparation costs.

5. Methodology for the system development

The conceptual design of the methodology is developed and existing methodologies are studied. For example, Gartner Gathering, Forrester Research, and CIO.com. The research is carried out by independent research firms. The current methodology is developed at this stage. Detailed descriptions of each movement are documented in the methodology, including objectives, inputs, approach, relevant models, applicable apparatuses and techniques, results, and any references. The methodology should be documented in an appropriate configuration, be it a Word document or HTML pages.

5.1 Proposition of a methodology

Defining a value proposition is the initial phase in developing e-commerce, which

requires business strategies that clearly outline the attributes of the value proposition. However, a value proposition just provides a wide view of what the organization's values are for customers and for itself. We can't see how the organization operates values at this level of the modeling phase, where a value architecture is required that describes the value relationship, limit, competence, and resources of partners to satisfy the value propositions.

Based on the value process, we talk about how the idea can be used to model value systems and business processes. In e-commerce modeling, the value proposition is the initial phase in understanding the rationale of e-commerce. We assume that the value proposition is articulated for your use and that data on the values, the entertainers involved, the abilities and resources required of e-business are available. To represent a value system that connects these resources, the value process is used to describe the entertainers, roles, and the value relationship between the entertainers.

5.2 Reasons, why the proposed methodology is suitable

The value proposition can be understood as the declaration of the benefits that the organization offers to its external components and that are obtained for the organization itself. However, the declaration of a value proposition is often casual and must be understood by experienced business modelers. It is hard

to understand by those who develop e-business processes and software. A proper methodology is preferable to define a value proposition. Inspired by crafted by different researchers in business modeling, the value proposition can be described by four attributes including customer needs, value creation, value level, and price level of value. These attributes are closely related to the enunciation of values.

6. Discussion of Management Information System issues

The strongest inhibitors for private companies were the absence of knowledge of data systems, absence of Management Information System time, helpless help, and limited monetary resources. In the event that Management Information System doesn't know about the new and enabling technology, it's no wonder they're reluctant to embrace e-commerce.

This document will identify Management Information System issues related to e-commerce. Management Information System involvement is essential for successful e-business implementation. The size and notoriety of the internet have filled tremendously in recent years & continues to develop at a phenomenal rate. The risk of e-commerce is high and it is crucial that the issues are understood. The creators believe that once you remove "Website" and the advertisements from the Internet, you are left with another organization with typical business problems.

Catagorisation of Management Issues

Factors that causes issues	Risk issues	People issues	Legal issues	Technical issues	Organizational issues
1. Managing change	✓	✓			✓
2. Integration	✓			✓	✓
3. Personnel		✓			✓
4. Cost benefit	✓				
5. Alliances	✓				✓
6. Implementation	✓	✓			
7. Responding to e-mail		✓		✓	
8. Strategy	✓				
9. Privacy			✓	✓	
10. Human element		✓			✓
11. Organizational impact	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12. Ethical issues	✓		✓	✓	
13. Security	✓			✓	
14. Cybersquatting			✓		
15. Legal issues	✓		✓		✓
16. Congestion				✓	

The new and developing field of e-commerce implies that it is important to consider the accompanying problems:

6.1 Users Issues

Protecting user information has become a significant challenge in the online world. With the development of monetary services, the type of payment accepted by our organization affects e-commerce today too. Many digital payment systems understand who the consumers are, but you can need to protect your identity. Other security issues may involve checking internet user activities through internal observing of website action and conforming to information protection law. As the e-commerce industry develops, these are the challenges the user faces.

- Cybersecurity, competition and order fulfillment are the three fundamental challenges faced by e-commerce companies.
- The average conversion rate of e-commerce sites is less than 3%, so generating relevant traffic to your site is key.
- Electronic commerce has exploded, which means there is currently

tougher competition than at any other time.

In E-Business, the user sends us money for an item they don't yet claim. You are anticipating your order. Problems can in any case arise if the delivery service provider has lost a package, or the item was damaged on the way, or on the off chance that we were essentially delayed before transportation. This can cause customer/user disappointment.

6.2 Stage Management Information System issues

As we move from general challenges to specific issues and activities associated with e-commerce, it rapidly becomes apparent that companies differ greatly depending on their legacy and current stages of development. The differences between established customary companies and more entrepreneurial dotcoms are to be expected. However, dot.com and its older brothers less frequently see the gaps between real businesses that are just starting to emerge and discover their way into e-commerce and those that

are making or have taken the full leap, just as between new businesses,. What follows here, then, is initiating a brief gander at dotcoms and physical companies in the early stages of e-commerce, and afterward a more in-depth conversation of more advanced players. In the latter case, the fundamental thesis is that of convergence; In other words, regardless of the ways took previously, the uncertainties inherent in the present and future e-commerce environments are pushing physical and website companies towards a new and normal authoritative worldview.

Generally, HR capacities have focused on developing and delivering complete HR systems and services of near-perfect quality for the association. This requires them to spend a lot of time collecting and examining data, giving arrangements to uphold, and requesting a lot of contributions from multiple sources at each stage of the development process. Albeit previous research has recognized these differential effects as a significant theoretical question, the literature needs empirical examination. By disclosing three more comprehensive relationships, our work documents the significance of this issue:

- A positive effect of competition on new businesses and selection, yet a negative effect on routinization: competition can prevent companies from assuming control over current technology (which is more severe in developing countries).
- A mix of resource benefits (encouraging startup and selection) and underlying inertia (delaying routine)

associated with the size of the organization.

- The developing importance of technological preparation in the appropriation and routinization phases compared to the beginning-up phase. These results uphold the theoretical idea of "different directional effects", i.e. the same variables can assume different parts in different stages of osmosis.

Managers should receive Management Information System practices at different stages of digestion. For example, in the underlying phase, large companies tend to enjoy resource advantages yet should overcome primary inertia in later phases. Therefore, when relocating business operations to the Internet stage, large companies need to give special consideration to change Management Information System issues.

6.3 Document Issues

When it comes to technical matters, consumers are concerned about security, consumer protection, and the safety of credit card purchases, order fulfillment, and delivery. Also, the absence of commercial codes and legal acknowledgments covering areas, for example, the acceptance of electronic signatures and documents, the execution of agreements, and greater certainty against obligation for damages that may arise as a result of electronic exchanges will restrict the taking of possession. E-commerce, especially within the B2B market. In cross-border trading, these issues are exacerbated. In addition, there are a variety of problems that are linked to Internet governance itself. The rise in e-

commerce would increase the number of needed Internet addresses and speed up the need for further reform of the area name system (DNS). With conflict resolution mechanisms and designed so that there is room for expansion, it will be crucial that these guidelines are easy to obtain and accurate. The four forms of specialized documents coming up next are;

- Organizing of uses around a document interface that structures interconnected texts and multimedia documents.
- Structure and encoding of data utilizing paper encoding guidelines.
- Output documents for recording and faxing.
- Document images emulate microfiche and microfilm.

Document Management Information System systems are designed to help individuals, workgroups and large corporations handle their records stored electronically. In the context of a broad gathering or organization, record Management Information System systems offer a way to efficiently store, locate and retrieve and exert control over document-based information during the document lifecycle.

Since various words are used, referring to specialized applications, technological components, or unique types of media for which the systems are used, the field of electronic document Management Information System may be confusing. Some systems, for instance, are defined as distribution Management Information System systems because they are intended to assist in the process of distribution. As data retrieval is an essential component of document Management Information

System, some systems are advertised as data retrieval objects. Systems that are essentially geared towards monitoring scanned images are known as dealing with images. These may all, however, be considered forms of document Management Information System systems and will all change because of improvements in network infrastructure scattered across the world.

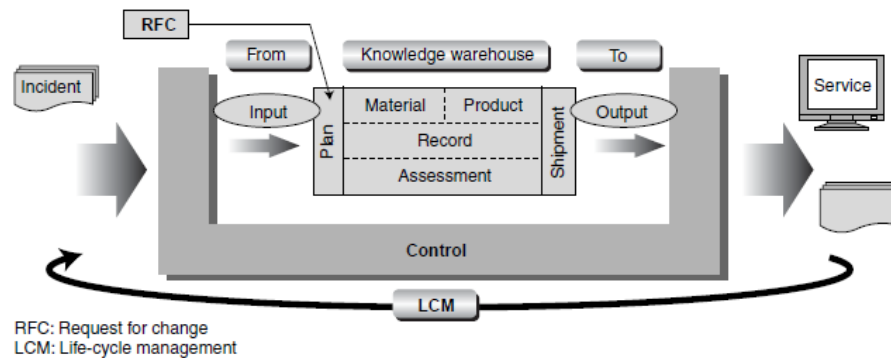
A variety of useful elements are integrated by document Management Information System systems. The components combine the user's desktop resources with the document Management Information System in order to rearrange the user's job into the Management Information System. The capture components aid the mass import of documents from outside the system, for example by enabling the entry of paper documents by examining, faxing, or converting externally purchased electronic media.

Document Management Information System systems are deployed. Access to a standard document repository for Network PC users on one or more servers. For large networks or for users with portable computers that can work without being connected to the network, distributed systems exchange technology is used to keep updates and augmentations consistent. While document libraries and archives keep track of documents and their attributes, work process components keep track of users, activities, work queues, review trails, and so forth. That is, it shapes crafted by the association where the documents participate.

6.4 Configuration Management Information System Issues

E-Management Information System is a significant achievement of IT networking and correspondence mechanisms in the advanced world. Electronic Management Information System systems, devices, hardware, and software are examples of the new mechanisms on the Internet and in the new knowledge economy. Electronic mechanisms that are less than a decade old are as yet under

constant development. However, its effect on the configuration and elements of E-Management Information System is immense and comprehensive, as it has radically changed the theoretical and functional uses of E-Management Information System through new systems, devices for new types of competence based on development.



Concept of configuration management

To achieve great configuration Management Information System, the corresponding difficulties should be resolved.

- Early implementation of a configuration Management Information System plan compatible with the project plan: The configuration Management Information System plan should be combined with the project plan in the IS organizing process to provide tolerance for change and to improve complexity and preserve materiality for a variety of development types. Configuration Management Information System capabilities should also be set up as early as possible to achieve overall streamlining, taking into account the style of system creation,

authoritative structure, estimates and other elements.

- Explanation Of Configuration Management Information System Areas: In the latest momentary technologies, such as object-oriented architecture dealing with complex modules, multi-area Management Information System associations need to work together to clarify scope configuration.
- Underlying model specification and open software normalization: Different development styles caused by unstructured open system languages appear to cause disjunctions in large-scale IS, where orders for products from affiliated companies may be given at the design level. Of software frameworks because of

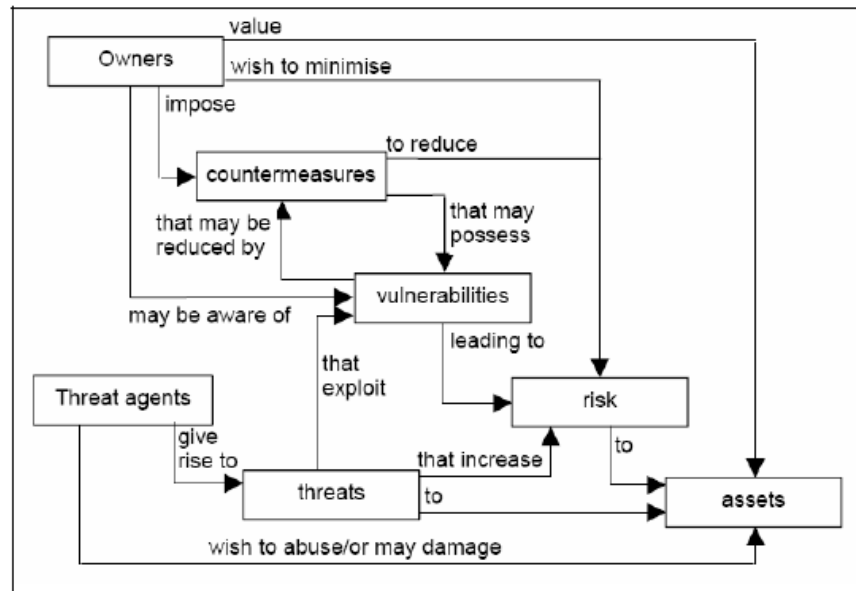
differences between cultures of creation. This trend leads to a huge decrease in productivity in Management Information System. Therefore, strict underlying software models must be defined and implemented by normalization.

- Implementation of powerful tools covering all areas of LCM: It is important to build a configuration Management Information System framework that constantly supports each area of LCM from the beginning to perform efficient, excellent configuration Management Information System in current congested system developments. Plant architecture for the maintenance area and the normal Management Information System area of libraries.

Risk Management Information System plays a vital role in the modern Internet economy in preserving the company and its capacity to fulfil its business purpose, not just its IT properties. Risk Management Information System is the method of risk recognition, risk evaluation and risk reduction measures that are taken to an appropriate level. A significant component of an IT protection Programme is risk Management Information System. Management Information System of information and communications technology and IT protection is responsible for ensuring proper Management Information System of technology risks. These risks arise from the implementation and use of IT assets in different ways, such as improperly configuring systems or accessing limited software.

7. Discussion of Issues

7.1 Risk Management Information System



Risk context

Risk Management Information System plays an important role in the modern Internet economy in preserving the association and its ability to fulfil its business purpose, not merely its IT capital. The process of assessing risk, analyzing and finding a way to reduce risk to an appropriate level is risk Management Information System. A significant component of an IT protection Programme is risk Management Information System. The responsibility for ensuring that technical risks are properly handled is data and correspondence technology Management Information System and IT protection. These risks emerge differently from the transfer and use of IT resources, such as misconfigured systems or access to restricted software, for instance.

Buyers can become more versatile and control the stock by using B2B exchange capacity to access various types of suppliers, such as long-haul limit providers, just as spot market suppliers with changing price, quantity, quality, and service characteristics. Instead of unpredictable predictions, focused on true demand. Similarly, at any random time, suppliers will now be able to sell to many purchasers and have a stage to sell any surplus inventory or excess products. Via an efficient blend of market interest risks, these benefits derive from greater efficiency in limit Management Information System.

In this chapter, to achieve efficiencies and greater benefits, we concentrate on the last four aspects mentioned above, with special emphasis on the last two. Here we describe a framework for B2B e-

commerce which helps capture these elements.

A significant component of an IT protection Programme is risk Management Information System. The responsibility for ensuring that technical risks are properly handled is data and correspondence technology Management Information System and IT protection. These risks stem from the dispersion and use of IT resources in different ways, such as misconfigured systems or limited access to software, for example.

It is important to identify an effective risk Management Information System in order to:

- Understand the experience of the association and its risks (e.g., its core processes, valuable resources, competitive areas, etc.).
- Assess risk Management Information System activities carried out so far; Establish a system for risk Management Information System programmers and controls to be followed (countermeasures, security controls, etc.).

The development of a continuous observation and analysis mechanism is one process for assessing the quality and efficacy of the risk Management Information System processes of the association. This approach ensures that specified plans of Management Information System operation remain important and state-of-the-art. Likewise, this method implements monitoring operations, including a reassessment of the scope and decision enforcement. Nonstop control

involves the protocols set up by Management Information System to ensure that organizational practices, processes and procedures perform efficiently.

7.2 Quality Control

Quality Control (QC) is a mechanism by which e-commerce aims to ensure that item quality is preserved or enhanced. The establishment of well-defined controls is a significant aspect of quality Management Information System. These controls help standardize both production and responses to quality issues. The next segment takes a look at these quality Management Information System concerns based on some relevant forms of e-commerce.

- **Data Asymmetry:** defrauding customer money without delivery products or great quality is below a previously agreed norm. The exactness of the TQM secondary features permit you to know how much the software achieves correct or pleasing results and information on websites.
- **Payment Issues:** Retailers often force you to pay before item delivery because money down isn't generally possible. Then the entire risk is passed on to the customer. TQM's Flexibility sub-features offer Atkinson's "flexible enterprise" model, which can solve the customer's payment problem.
- **Security Issues:** This can become a liability to the consumer as the customer offers his credit card details, as anybody can find from his credit card number. The

Deming method of TQM is based on 14 efficiency barriers and modified as Absolute Protection Quality Management Information System (TQMS).

- **Protection:** Collecting personal data through the ledger that isn't necessary for exchanges and business. The sub-functionalities of TQM Client Backing propose the Protection Preferences Project with the index "Cost of consumer personal data" (PCIC).
- **Delivery time:** It is nice to receive an item when the customer expects it, not exactly when the retailer expects to send it and the customer likewise does not receive the item on time. Features of TQM Time Behavior suggest implementing time attributes, such as latency, efficiency, processor time requirements and real-time response, etc.
- **Strategic Change:** A change in an organization's business system can be an operational or strategic process. A balance of both is needed. TQM proposes the Changeability Model of how to implement change in associations.
- **Resistance:** Numerous managers rapidly notice minor problems, even those with evident causes have become conflicted and related companies don't cooperate. The TQM provides the recipe for computing the reliability to correct the quality expense areas for prevention,

evaluation, internal failure, external failure, morale, etc.

- **Social Clashes:** The social problem we discover resides solely among individuals. When two cultures have social and normal behaviors, an example of these interpersonal issues is. The TQM model of versatility offers guidance to address social and social disputes.
- **Tax collection:** Duty authorities around the globe are examining the assessment ramifications of e-commerce exchanges and are developing mechanisms to expense such exchanges. TQM suggests normalization in all areas of e-commerce for sub-characteristics in items, for example, development, install ability, flexibility, and substitutability.
- **Bias:** The effectiveness of the B2E entry depends on the measure of freedom needed for its workers by the organization. Via the services offered to workers as clients, TQM provides the summary of the association's benefits. For the benefit of the association, the TQM efficiency features include guidance on the best way to improve employee efficiency in accordance with the general inclination of both.

8. Conclusion

E-business is considered a great alternative for companies to reach new customers for their businesses. An Internet-managed organization is like some other organization in terms of effective association, item quality, customer fulfillment, and employee

relationships. Efforts should begin with knowledge of quality guidelines in electronic commerce. TQM is the best answer for understanding the problems and how to solve them. Create more benefit and advancement opportunities for businesses, while creating more choice for consumers. However, like whatever else, e-commerce has its downsides, including consumer uncertainties, yet nothing that can't be solved or avoided through great business and decision-production practices.

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