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FORMULATION AND SELECTION OF CRITERIA AND REQUIREMENTS FOR INFORMATION FLOW MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

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Annotation
The organization of the information and technical base on the basis of the logistics system, the collection and separation of information play a key role in solving the strategic and tactical tasks required for management. The nature of the information and its quality will have a significant impact on the outcome of decisions.

Keywords: Fund Management, project information, simulation models, artificial intelligence, supply chain, provides multi-functionality, Multi-level automated

Introduction

The nature of the information and its qualitative separation is related to the fact that the extracted information includes, for example: as well as the solution of the principles of this or that issue and the risk of loss. Thus, it is not just a matter of the amount of information, but also of the information needed to develop strategic and tactical decisions, primarily as information and to distinguish it correctly.
The structure of the logistics system shows in practice that in order to properly distinguish information, it is necessary to analyze them, study the strengths and weaknesses of the enterprise, and pay attention to the main indicators of data collection and preparation. Such an analysis should be conducted by a thorough, interested expert in the field.
One of the well-known directions in this field is the involvement of experts who use this information to organize a working group. Competition is one of the main conditions of today's economy. Therefore, the correct assessment of competitors is to some extent an assessment of the shortcomings in the management of the enterprise.
Statistics, such as taxes, overtime pay, and so on, play an important role in making quick decisions in managing material and cash flows. Such information allows the management of material flows within the enterprise to make certain adjustments to them.
Organizing information is a form of information.
The following information is available:

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1. Marketing Information:
- Product sales analysis;
- Product sales forecast;
- Market research.

2. Distribution information:
- Accounts;
- Consumer payment;
- Consignment notes;
- Product orders.

3. Project information:
- Load the product into logistics services related to the design;
- Equipment drawings;
- Operating cards;

4. Fund Management:
- Savings account;
- Material management.

5. Financial information:
- Accounts receivable;
- Financial management.

6. Production Department:
- Assessment of the payment process;
- Report on production resources;
- Product report;
- Production schedule for the total time;
- Production order;
- Application for shipment;
- Calculation of commodity-material values.

7. Supply:
- Account by payment numbers;
- Purchase orders;

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8. Logistics service is the examination of consignment notes for logistics services.

- Traffic management.

Improving the quality of the logistics information system will help to effectively address the issues of product packaging, shipping, warehousing, cash flow. Gathering information flows can be very rewarding, but it can also be costly.

The concept of feedback information system is the basis for the creation of the basic structure, the integration of various aspects of the management process of the logistics system. The feedback information environment is created where certain right decisions are made that will have an impact on the improvement of that environment, and a number of principles are followed when viewing logistics information systems in a computer database. and they follow the following principles:

1. The principle of using hardware and information modules. On the basis of the hardware module, the main function of radio equipment is understood as an independently performed item. Adherence to the principle of software and hardware modules requires:

- Provision of computers and software at different levels of management;
- Increase the profitability of logistics information systems;
- Reduce their cost;

2. The principle of creating a step-by-step system, depending on the circumstances.

Like other automated control systems, computer-based logistics information systems are a constantly evolving system. This means anticipating the growth of constantly automated facilities at the time of design, expanding the number of tasks and problems to be disseminated through information systems. However, it should be borne in mind that the choice of priority issues will have a significant impact on the development of logistics information systems and their useful use.

3. Pair the right place.

At the right places, the collection of materials and information goes beyond its mandate. One of the main tasks of logistics is to cross these intersections with variability

4. The principle of the variable system.

5. The principle of convenience for users of the system "Man and machine".

Logistics information systems are divided into three groups:

- According to the plan;
- Disposition;
- Fast (Tasked).

Logistics information systems, which belong to different groups, are distinguished by their functional and support systems. Functional systems are distinguished by the content of the issues to be addressed. Supply information systems can be distinguished by their technical, information and mathematical support elements. We will focus on specific information systems.

Planned information systems. These systems are created at the level of administrative management and serve to make long-term decisions of a strategic nature.

Issues to be addressed include:

- Creation and expansion of the chain of logistics groups;

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- Constant - conditional or less variable data.

Here are some examples:

The thermostat receives information about the temperature and decides whether to turn on the oven, and if the temperature rises, the oven switches off. Customer service decisions depend on the size of inventory in the warehouse and product orders. The feedback information system has the following characteristics:

- Structure
- Delay
- Strengthening of the system

The structure indicates the interconnectedness of certain parts of the system. There will be a delay in receiving the information. The delay in the adoption of the information system is shown in Figure 1.

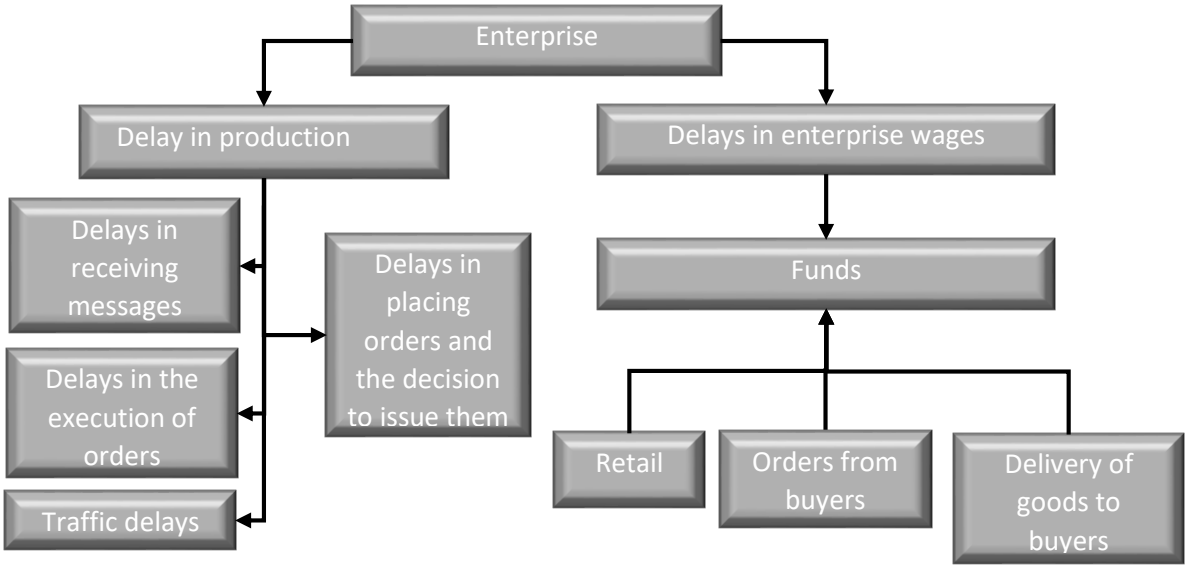

Figure 1. Delayed adoption of the information system

According to the principles of systems, any system must first be investigated by external factors, and then by the internal system. This principle is the principle of step-by-step creation of the system. This principle must be followed when designing logistics information systems.

The logistics approach system is divided into three levels:

First degree. In logistics, the workplace of a set of materials is moved, packaged, and so on.

Second degree. The process of identifying jobs and transporting goods, the venue - the area, shop, warehouse.

Third degree. It is a transport location, a whole movement system and a series of events. It is the time when the seller unloads the raw material before it starts, and the end of the chain is the delivery of the finished product to the consumer.

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Planned information systems address issues that link the logistics system to the overall set of materials. At the same time, the chain of "sales-production-distribution" plan will be implemented. It helps to organize a useful system of production. At the same time, planning systems and logistics systems seem to be linked to external factors.

Dispositive and execution systems break down plans and ensure that they are implemented in specific areas of production.

Based on the concepts of logistics information systems belonging to different groups, they are grouped into a single information system. They are divided into vertical and horizontal integrations. Vertical integration is the link between planned, dispositive and control systems. Horizontal integration is a factor between a set of separate issues in dispositive and executive systems through information sets.

All the achievements of integrated information systems are reflected in:

- The speed of information exchange will increase;
- Production planning;
- General resource management;
- Resource management and other issues.

Dispositive information systems are created at the level of warehouse or shop management. The following tasks can be performed here:

- Partial inventory management (in warehouses); - use of enterprise or warehouse transport;
- Selection and placement of cargo, accounting of shipped goods and other issues.

Execution Information Systems

Created at the operational or administrative level. Information is processed in systems, the speed of access to the computer is carried out. This worksheet provides information on the current movement of goods and the administrative and managerial impact on them. These systems can perform a variety of tasks: fast production service; buildings, materials management, etc.

Multi-level automated systems involve building batch management and spending money on software development. This, on the one hand, provides multi-functionality of the system, and on the other hand, increases its level of integration.

Sufficiently improved programming packages are currently being created. They alone cannot be used in all information systems. The solution to the management of this integration package depends on the management level templates:

Problem-solving, high-level template planning will be higher in information systems. Here's how to put one together for use with your system. There are a number of reasons why information systems adapt their templates.

For example:

-Difficulty in mastering the production process and changing templates;

-Data processing system is not the same for all users.

As a rule of thumb in executive information systems, it is used to provide individual programs.

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The types of information systems used in logistics are shown in Figure 2, and the types of information systems used in logistics are shown in Figure 3.

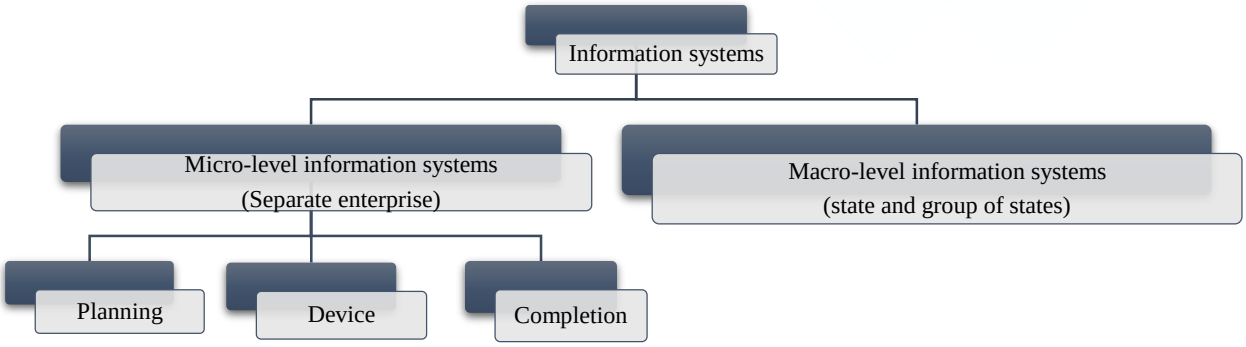

Figure 2. Types of systems used in logistics

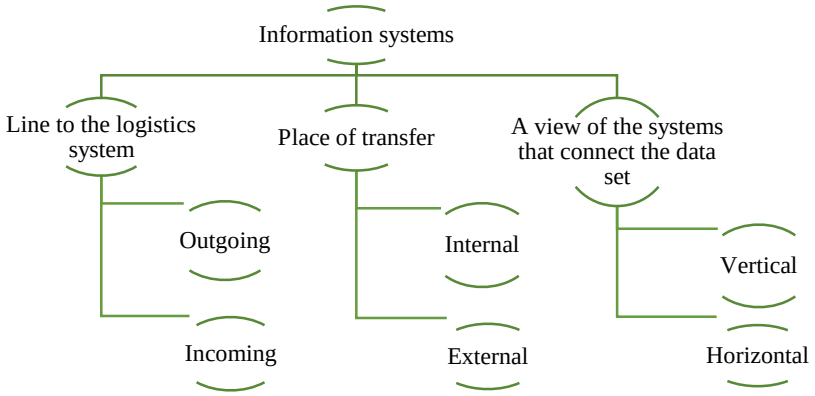

Figure 3. Types of data sets in logistics

The strength of the system is within the entire information system, mainly in the logistics system. The organization of connections between elements in logistics information systems can be significantly different from the organization of traditional information systems. This is due to the fact that logistics information systems must ensure the full integration of all elements of material flow management, their rapid and reliable interaction. "Information and technical support for logistics systems differs not in the nature of the data and the set of technical tools used to process them, but in the methods and principles used to create them."

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