



Teknologi Informasi



Teknologi Informasi (IT)

Definisi

- Semua hal yang berhubungan dengan system digital dan Sistem informasi
- Segala sesuatu yang menyangkut pembagian (share) dan informasi maka akan diaplikasikan sebagai teknologi dari yang sederhana maupun teknologi tinggi.
- Teknologi informasi adalah istilah untuk mendeskripsikan teknologi-teknologi yang memungkinkan manusia untuk: mencatat (*record*), menyimpan (*store*), mengolah (*process*), mengambil kembali (*retrieve*), mengirim (*transmit*), menerima (*receive*).
- Teknologi Informasi (IT), secara umum menjelaskan teknologi apapun yang membantu manusia dalam mendesain, merekayasa, menyimpan, dan mengkomunikasikan (menyebarkan informasi).
- Teknologi informasi adalah suatu teknologi yang berhubungan dengan pengolahan data menjadi informasi dan proses penyaluran data / informasi tersebut dalam batas-batas ruang dan waktu [Indrajit, 2000].
- Teknologi informasi terdiri dari teknologi komputer (*hardware dan software*) untuk memproses, menyimpan informasi dan teknologi bermaksud mengirimkan suatu informasi [Martin, 1999].
- Teknologi Informasi meyatukan komputasi dan komunikasi kecepatan tinggi untuk data dan audio visual [Willian dan Sawyer, 2007].



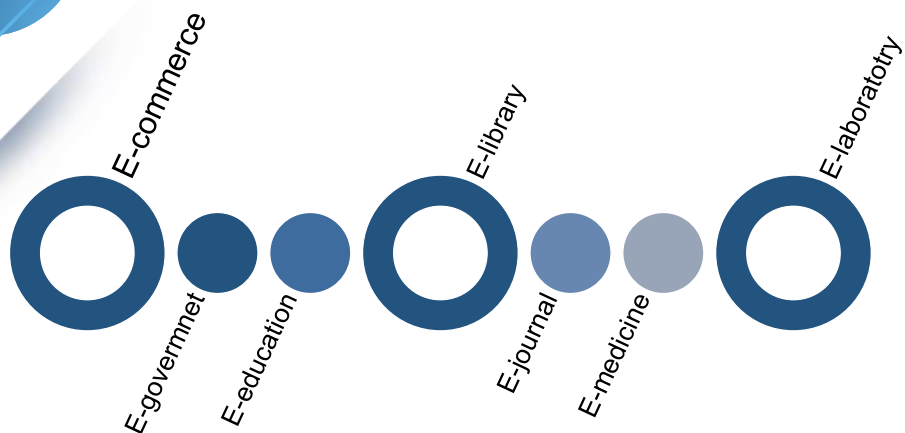
Contoh Teknologi Informasi



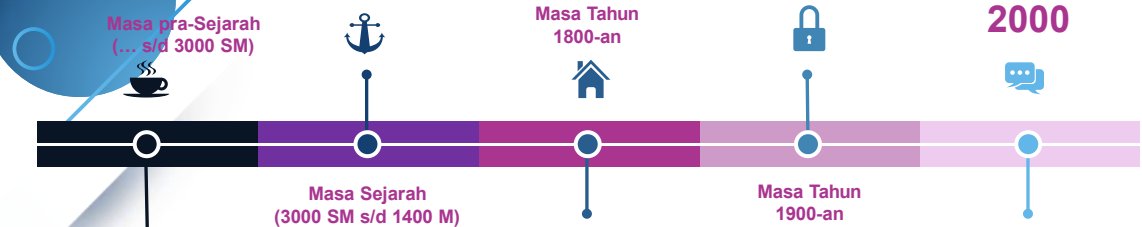
Teknologi informasi merupakan pengelolaan teknologi yang tak terbatas pada proses, perangkat lunak, sistem informasi, perangkat keras, Bahasa pemrograman, dan data yang singkatnya membuat data, informasi (pengetahuan) yang dirasakan berformat visual, tiap mekanisme distribusi multimedia dianggap sebagai bagian teknologi informasi



e-life



Sejarah Teknologi Informasi



Masa Pra-Sejarah (... s/d 3000 SM)



Komunikasi:

- Bunyi-bunyian
- Asap



Masa Sejarah (3000 SM s/d 1400 M)



Piktograf



Hieroglyph

Ancient Sumerian	Ancient Egyptian	Chinese
Eye	Sea (verb)	Eye
Forest	Water	Water
Mountain	Cities	Mountain
Torch	Fire	Fire
Person	Man	Person
	Woman	Woman

Ideograf

Pada masa ini (500 SM), telah dikenal media informasi:

- Tanah liat
- Serat pohon (papyrus)

Masa tahun 455

Mesin cetak yang berupa plat huruf dari besi



Masa Tahun (1800-an)



1830

Tahun 1830 Mengenal program computer, Augusta Lady Byron (Pertama menulis program komputer)

1837

Tahun 1837 : Teknologi Pengiriman Informasi, oleh Samuel Morse mengembangkan telegraph

1837

Tahun 1861 : Muncul pemikiran menampilkan informasi dalam bentuk gambar bergerak

1876

Tahun 1876 : Cara penulisan desimal [Melvyl Dewey]

1877



Tahun 1877 : Penemuan telepon oleh Alexander Graham Bell

1899

Tahun 1899 : Potografi dengan kecepatan tinggi [Edward Maybrige] yang telah mempergunakan system penyimpanan data dalam tape (pita magnetik)



1923

Penciptaan tabung TV (Televisi) [Zvorkyn]

1940

Pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan dibidang informasi > penerimaan dan pengiriman dokumen militer

1945

1876

Masa Tahun (1900-an)



2000



- 



- data ~ raw data (data mentah), contoh:
fatimah,
sapen,
teknik informatika,



- 




Baby Boomer Generation I & II

1946-1965

Current age: 53 - 72


If you're currently in your 30s - 40s, these are your parents (lolo and lola if you're in your 20s).

This generation spans over 20 years and is the biggest generation ever (82M+ people born).

The name 'Baby Boomers' was derived from when soldiers from WWII came home and made lots of babies. Later, before leaving for the Vietnam War, people again had more babies - leading to a baby boom for 20 years!

These folks lived through economic crisis, poor job opportunities, and were the first to be exposed to AIDS.

Next

Generation X

1966-1976 est.

Current age: 42 - 52


Currently referred to as the second 'Lost Generation' (the first was after WWI).

Gen X-ers were exposed to an era of daycare, divorced families, and increase of school dropouts. However, this arguably produced the most highly educated generation! Over 29% of this cohort had at least a B.S. or higher compared to their parents.

In western society (especially in America), the term 'lost generation' came from the fact that this generation lived through an era full of turmoil: political issues, non-stop gang violence, high drug use, and broken families - leading them to be more skeptical than today's generation.

However, besides all the problems, these folks grew up to arguably the 'Golden Ages' of music! Music during those times were so great that today's music continue to create renditions and remakes. Great vibes live on!

Next

Xennials

(First Millennials)

1977-1987 est.

Current age: 31 - 41

The largest group after the Baby Boomers (70M+)

Researchers say this is one of the best generations because of their contribution to family and society. They still possess the old school, 'work hard and survive' independently attitude of Gen X, while starting the tech savvy sophistication of Millennials.

Of all generations, Xennials (or the First Millennials) understand our current world the most. They were the first to experience the birth of the internet and use it. They witnessed sports greatness first hand from Michael Jordan, Kobe, LeBron and from Mike Tyson to Manny Pacquiao. They played the first video games but still knew how to play outside. They enjoyed great music throughout the 80s, 90s, & early 2000s, in which hip hop was born and still made sense, in addition to other genres of new music. They started fashionable trends... and were also the first to own the first ever iPhone.

Next




Generation Y

(Next Gen Millennials)

1988 - 1998 est.

Current age: 20 - 30

Gen Y is the next largest cohort and is rapidly growing (23M+). It is also the most studied group ever!

Often raised in dual income or single parent families, 9 out of 10 people in this group own a smartphone, computer, and a credit card. They are highly diverse and "social", which fuels their values of acceptance and attention. When it comes to technology, they live and breathe it 24/7.

When it comes to lifestyle, they place higher worth on experience (like traveling) rather than material things. As far as trends, they are less brand loyal compared to Xennials. They also grew up in a phase filled with mumbling rappers that don't make sense and EDM.

By 2020, Next Gen Millennials will make up 50% of the world's workforce. In comparison, only 18% is made up of Gen X-ers today.

Next



Fungsi Teknologi Informasi

1. Menangkap (Capture)
2. Mengolah (Processing)
3. Menyimpan (Storage)
4. Mencari Kembali (Retrieval)
5. Melakukan Transmisi (Transmission)

Keuntungan Teknologi Informasi

1. Kecepatan (Speed)
2. Konsistensi (Consistency)
3. Ketepatan (Precision)
4. Reliability (Kehandalan)



Kendala Teknologi Informasi

1. Biaya tinggi
2. Penguasaan teknologi yang lambat
3. Dampak social yang ditimbulkan

Infrastruktur Teknologi Informasi

1. Perangkat keras (Hardware)
2. Perangkat lunak (Software)
3. Jaringan dan komunikasi
4. Basis data (Database)
5. Information Management Personal



Diskusi

Tujuan Teknologi Informasi





Manfaat Teknologi Informasi Bagi Kehidupan Manusia

