



www.esaunggul.ac.id

Digital Technology
Pertemuan-2
Dosen: Kundang K Juman
Prodi Teknik Informatika, Fakultas Imu Komputer

Why Study Computers and Digital Technologies?



- The Power of Connections
- What Can Computers Do
- Information Systems
- Using Digital Technologies to Succeed in Your Career
- Using Digital Technologies to Achieve Personal Goals
- Information Security and the Social Impact and Implications of Digital Technologies



Please discontinue use of cell phone and turn off ringer

1.1 What is a Computer?

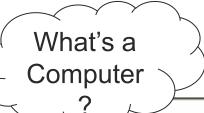
Some Fundamental Concepts

Key Terms

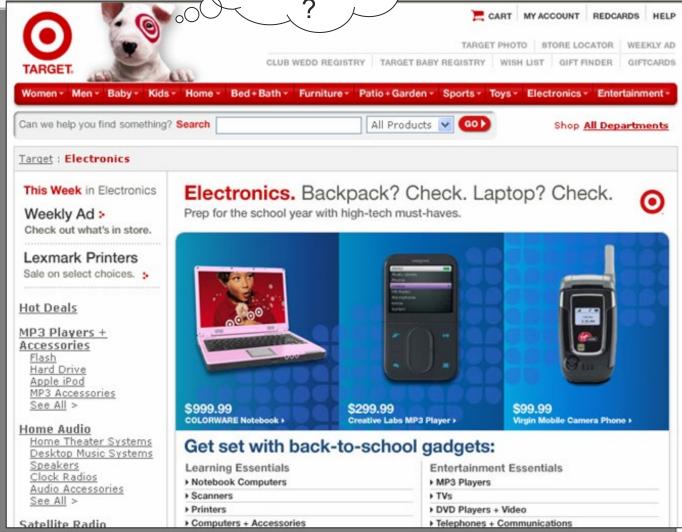
- Computer literacy
- Computer
- Technology
- Digital electronics device
- Bit
- Byte
- File

- Data
- Digitization
- Information
- Microprocessor
- Kilo, Mega, Giga, etc
- Hardware
- Software

- Personal computer
- Computing platform
- Server
- Supercomputer
- Kiosk
- Embedded computer



www.target.com



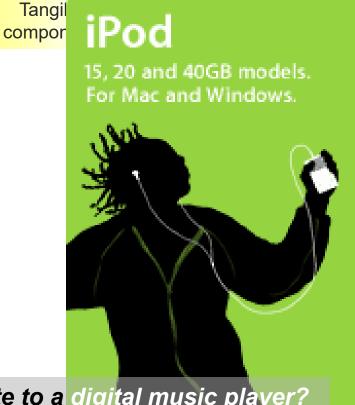
A Computer is...

A digital electronics device that combine hardware and software to accept the input of data, process and store the

data, and produce some useful *output*.



How do these concepts relate to a digital music player?



Flectronic

instructions

Digital Electronics

- Digital electronics devices store and process bits electronically.
 - A bit represents data using 1's and 0's
 - Eight bits is a byte the standard grouping in digital electronics
 - Digitization is the process of transforming information into 1's and 0's

For more on digitization:

General and Special Purpose Computers

General-purpose computers can run any number of software applications



Special-purpose computers are designed primarily for one particular function



Computer Literacy is a working understanding of computers and their uses

Producing Valuable Information

- Data: items stored on a digital electronics device: text and values
- Information: data organized and presented in a manner that provides value to the user: documents, graphs, music, photos
- Computers provide value to people by transforming data into information.

Relate these concepts to Google*

Digital Technology Metrics

Kilo, Mega, Giga, what comes next?

TABLE 1.2 • Prefixes for digital technology metrics

Prefix	Value	Amount
Kilo	1,000	Thousand
Mega	1,000,000	Million
Giga	1,000,000,000	Billion
Tera	1,000,000,000,000	Trillion
Peta	1,000,000,000,000,000	Quadrillion
Exa	1,000,000,000,000,000,000	Quintillion

TABLE 1.3 • Storage capacity examples

Example storage sizes		
Text file	1 KB	
Spreadsheet file	50 KB	
High-resolution digital photo	1.2 MB	
MP3 digital music file	5 MB	
Music file on CD	64 MB	
Microsoft Office software	640 MB	
The Matrix motion picture	7.38 GB	
Sears inventory and customer database	55 TB	
CERN database (nuclear and particle physics research)	20 PB	
Google database	30 PB	

Personal Computer (PC)

- General purpose computer designed to accommodate an individual's needs.
 - Desktop computer
 - Notebook computer
 - O Tablet PC
 - O Handheld PC

Examples:

www.hp.com www.apple.com www.microsoft.com/windowsxp/tabletpc

Computing Platform

A computer's type, processor, and operating system define its computing platform.



<u>Toshiba Portege M400</u>

1.66GHz Intel Core Duo Processor T2300E w/Centrino Duo Mobile Technology, 1GB RAM, 80GB hard drive, CD-RW/DVD-ROM, WiFi 802.11a/b/g, Microsoft® Windows® XP Tablet, 12.1" XGA display

MFG#: PPM40U-1CL03C



Apple MacBook Pro

2.16GHz Intel Core Duo Processor T2600, 1GB RAM, 100GB hard drive, SuperDrive (DVD±RW/CD-RW), AirPort Extreme, Bluetooth, Mac OS X, 15.4" display

MFG#: MA601LL/A



<u>Blackberry 7290</u>

BlackBerry Handheld Software RAM: 4 MB - ROM: 32 MB - Bluetooth - GSM 900/1800/1900

MFG#: 610214611031

Types of *General Purpose*Computer Systems

Supercomputer

Most powerful with fastest processing speeds

Server

Powerful, multiprocessor computers that provide services to many users over a network







Workstation

Powerful, multiprocessor, special-purpose PC

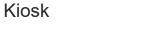


Special-Purpose Computers & Mobile Digital Devices





Digital Music Players



Embedded Computers





1.2 The Power of Connections

Telecommunications and Computer Networks

Key Terms

- Telecommunications
- Computer Network
- Protocols
- The Internet

- World Wide Web
- Wireless Network
- Wi-Fi

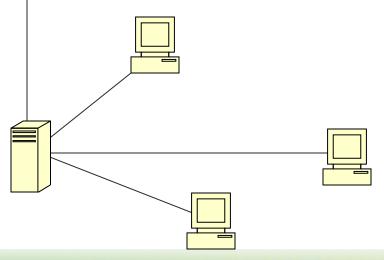
Telecommunications & Computer Networks

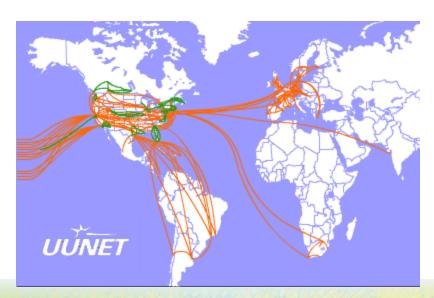
Telecommunic

Telecommunications are communications that take place electronically over a distance.

A computer network is a telecommunications network that connects two or more computers for

data communications.

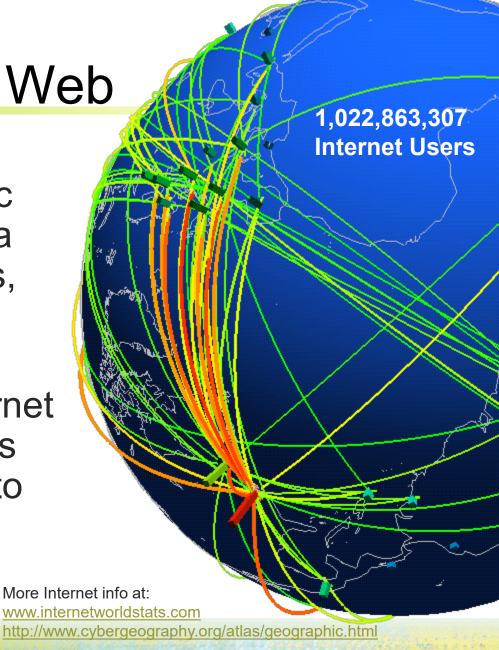




The Internet & Web

The *Internet* is the worlds largest public computer network, a network of networks, that provides a vast array of services.

The Web is an Internet service that provides convenient access to information through hyperlinks



Wireless Networking

Wireless networks use radio signals rather than cables to connect users.

Wi-fi is a popular wireless standard.



1.3 What Can Computers Do?

..and what can't they do?

Key Terms

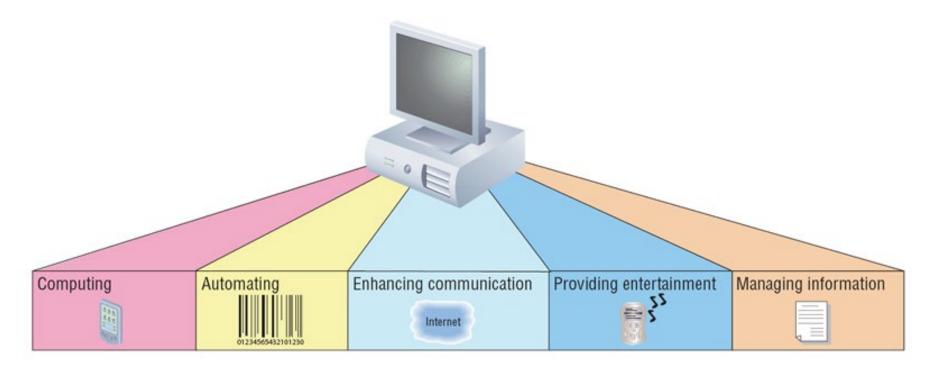
- Artificial Intelligence (AI)
- VoIP

- Computer-based information system
- database

The Computer and Human Relationship

"Things that computers do well —working with large amounts of data, and repetitive tasks, are things that people find difficult or monotonous, and the creative and interpersonal endeavors that people find most engaging, computers are ill suited to perform".

Computer Strengths



Computing

Computers were invented to compute

 calculate solutions to mathematical problems.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) deals with simulating human thought and behavior in computers.

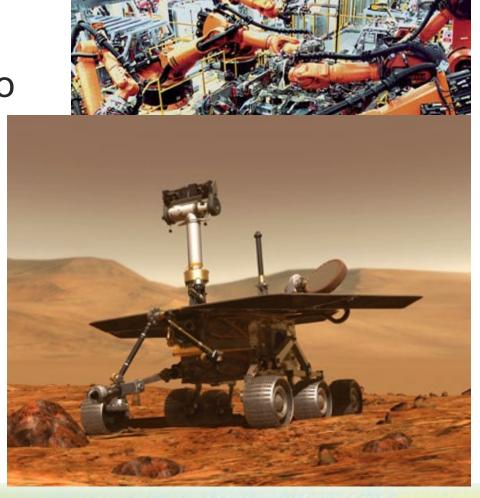
...used to extend natural human abilities, and take over and automate activities that people find tedious, dangerous, or difficult.



Production Sequencing Facility at DOE's Joint Genome Institute in Walnut Creek, CA

Automating

 Automation involves utilizing computers to control otherwise human actions and activities.



Mars Rover

Enhancing Communication

 Computer systems control, support, or provide many forms of communication.

Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) popular technology that allows phone conversations to travel over the Internet (see www.vonage.com).

Hands-free cell phone ©

Providing Entertainment

- Computers act as our tools for the production, storage, distribution, and delivery of
 - video and motion pictures
 - O photos
 - O art
 - O music
 - O games



Neo stopping bullets in The Matrix Reloaded

For more on special effects in The Matrix: http://www.wired.com/wired/archive/11.05/

Managing Information

A Computer-based Information System (CBIS) uses these Hardware Procedures components to manage distribute People Software information. Telecom Databases **Database** a collection of data stored on a computer and organized to meet user's needs.



1.4 Information Systems

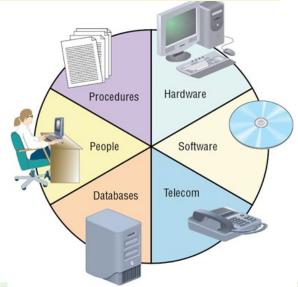
Key Terms

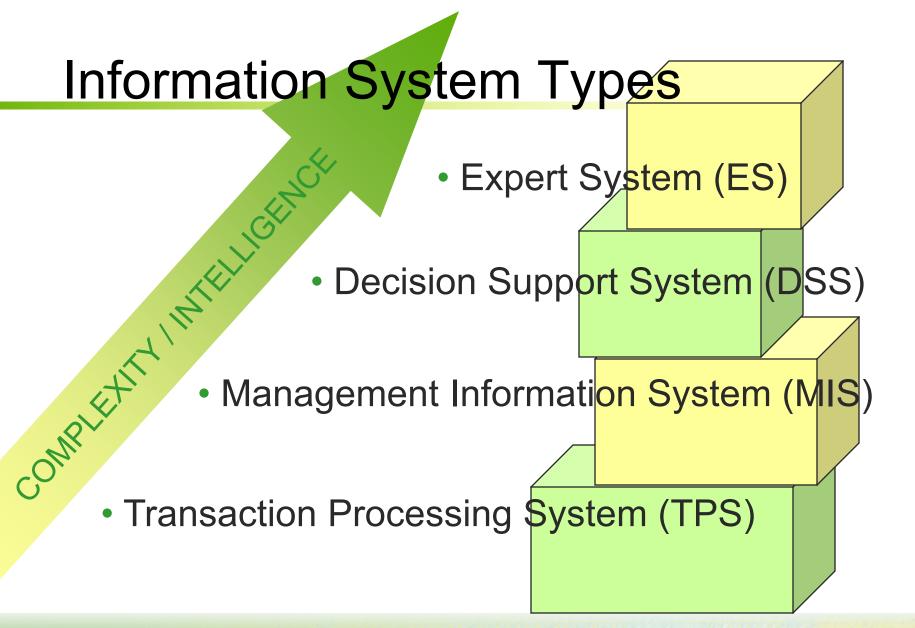
- Information technology (IT)
- Systems development
- Transaction support system (TPS)
- Management Information System (MIS)
- Decision Support System (DSS)
- Expert System

Information Systems

Term	Definition
Digital electronics device	Any device that stores and processes bits electronically
Computer	A digital electronics device that utilizes hardware to accept the input of data, and software, or a computer program, to process and store the data and produce some useful output
Computer system	Multiple computers working together over a network towards a common goal
Information system	A computer system that makes use of hardware, software, databases, telecommunications, people, and procedures to manage and distribute digital information
Information technology (IT)	Issues related to the components of an information system

Systems development is the activity of creating or modifying existing information systems.





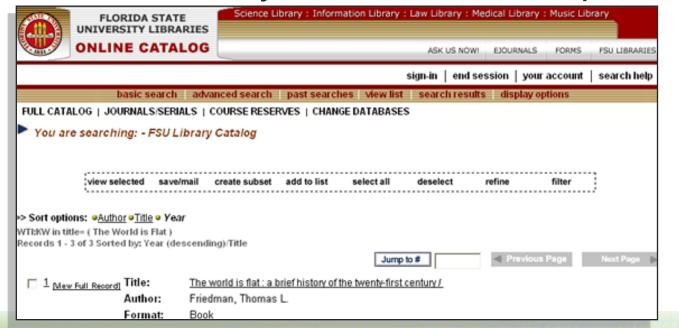
Transaction Processing System

A TPS is an information system used to support and record transactions.



Management Information System

An MIS is an information system used to provide useful information to decision makers, usually in the form of a report.



Decision Support System

A DSS is an information system used to support problem-specific decision-making.



Expert System

An **ES** is an information system that utilizes Al techniques to make suggestions and reach conclusions in one particular area of expertise.



http://www.aiinc.ca/demos/whale.html



1.5 Using Digital Technologies to Succeed in Your Career-

Digital Technologies in...

- Computer Professions
- Business & Communications
- Science and Mathematics
- Engineering
- Social Sciences
- Fine Arts
- Sports, Nutrition, and Exercise
- Government & Law
- Medicine and Health Care
- Criminology, Law Enforcement, and Security
- Education and Training



1.6 Using Digital Technologies to Achieve Personal Goals-

Digital Technologies in...

- Personal Finance
- Personal Information Management
- Personal Research
- Personal Relations



1.7 Information Security and the Impact and Implications of Digital Technologies

Key Terms

- Information Security
- Hacker

Digital divide

Information Security

Information security refers to the protection of information systems and the information they manage against unauthorized access, use, manipulation, or destruction, and against the denial of service to authorized users.

More on Info Sec at
www.cert.org
www.issa.org
www.issa.org



Hacker

an individual who subverts computer security without authorization.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kevin Mitnick

The Global Perspective

Digital technologies are impacting the world socially and economically and providing many ethical issues.

How is the world being impacted?

What are some of the ethical issues?

The Digital Divide

title used for the social and economic gap between those that have access to computers and information technologies and those that do not.

More on Digital Divide

<u>World Economic Forum IT Web site</u>

AMD Effort Web site

Chapter 1 Questions?



Don't forget to turn your phone on!!