

Pemanfaatan Cloud Computing untuk MatKul JarKom

—— Muhammad Cordiaz S.Si., M.Kom ——



Perkenalan

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Materi

https://github.com/cordiaz/webinar-ri40

Revolusi Industri 4.0 Dampaknya Bagi Pendidikan





- Revolusi Industri 4.0
- Era Industri 4.0
- Industri 4.0
- RI 4.0
- 4IR

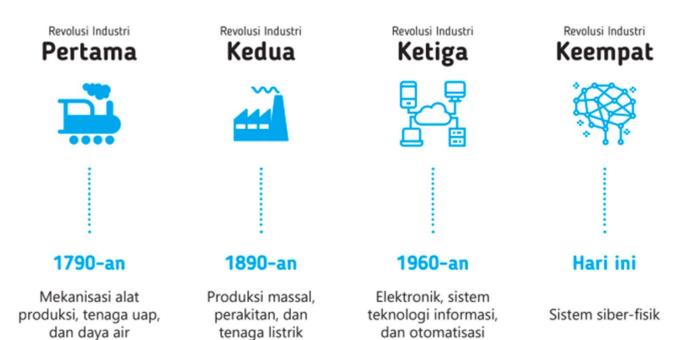


Teknologi Kunci Revolusi Industri 4.0

- CYBER-PHYSICAL SYSTEM
- INTERNET OF THINGS
- ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE
 - → Big data
 - → Cloud computing
 - → Nanotechnology
 - → Wearable
 - → Blockchain
 - → Gene sequencing
 - → Virtual reality
 - → 3D printing

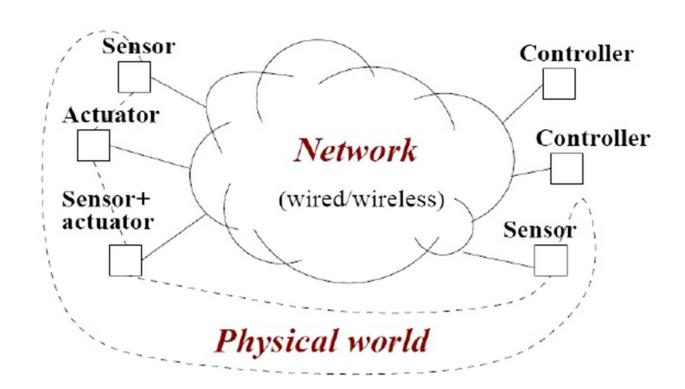


Milestones Revolusi Industri



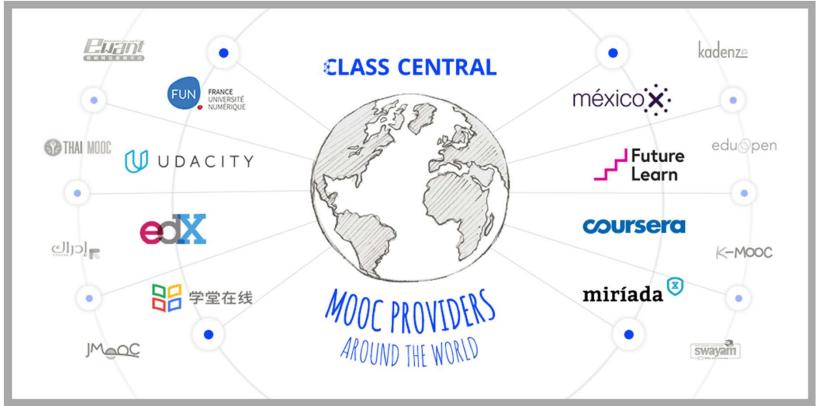


Sekilas Cyber-physical system









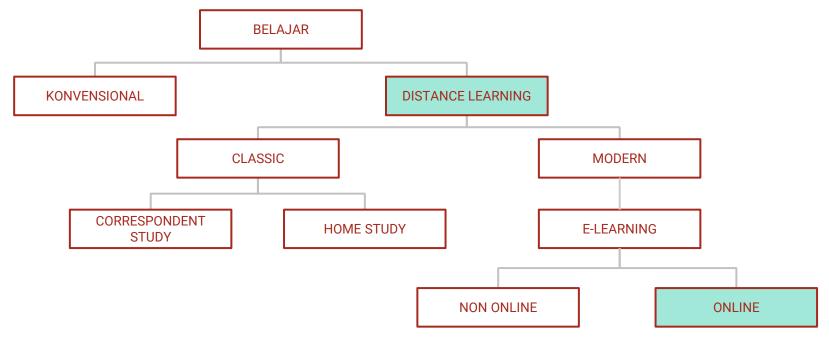


E-learning

- E-learning merupakan segala bentuk aktivitas pembelajaran yang memanfaatkan media elektronik untuk belajar (Gilbert & Jones, 2001 dan Michael, 2013)
- E-learning sebagai penggunaan teknologi internet dan komputer berjaringan untuk membantu proses belajar manusia (Harley, 2001; Rosenberg, 2001 dan Kamarga, 2002)



Cakupan e-learning





MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HIGHER EDUCATION HIGHER EDUCATION PROJECT



ADB LOAN No. 1253 - INO

Certificate of Appreciation

This certifies that:

Muhammad Cordiaz

has been actively involved in

Dislance Learning Training

Participant

SFIUADB Loan No. 1253 - INO General Soedirman University

this event, held at

June - July 1999

Frederik M. Poyk Training Coordinator



Distance Learning Depdikbud 1999



Karakteristik Pembelajaran Konvensional





Beberapa Prinsip e-learning

Menurut Littlejohn & Pegler (2007) penerapan pembelajaran e-learning memiliki beberapa prinsip:

- 1. Personalisasi
- 2. Keamanan
- 3. Belajar mandiri
- 4. Tracking
- 5. Aplikasi pihak ketiga



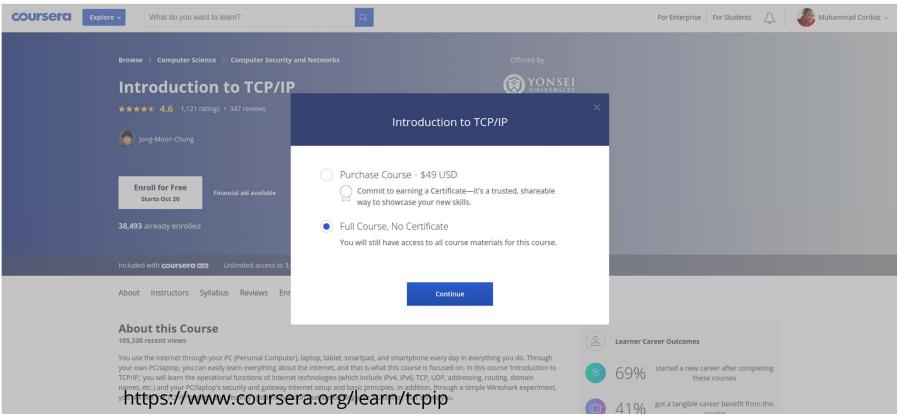
Karakteristik e-learning

PEMBELAJARAN KONVENSIONAL			E-LEARNING		
*	Terbatas Real time	*	Tidak terbatas Fleksibel		
*	Kontrol pada pendidik Linear	*	Kontrol pada peserta didik Multidimensional		
	Sumber sekunder Statis		Sumber primer Dinamis		

Sumber Referensi MatKul Jaringan Komputer

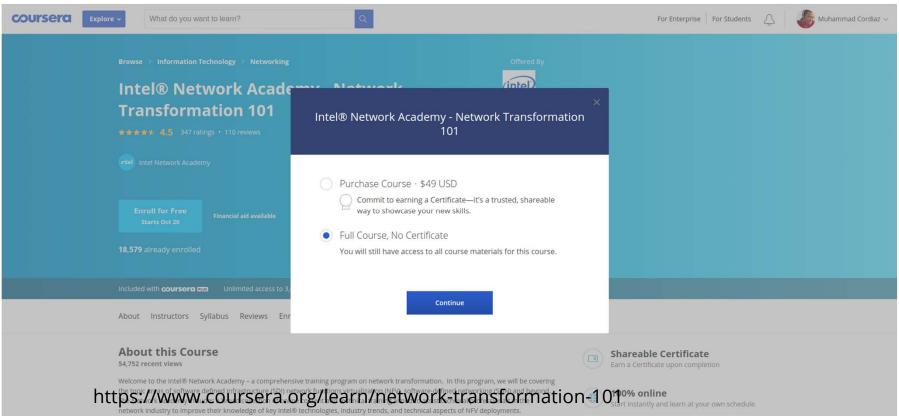


https://www.coursera.org/



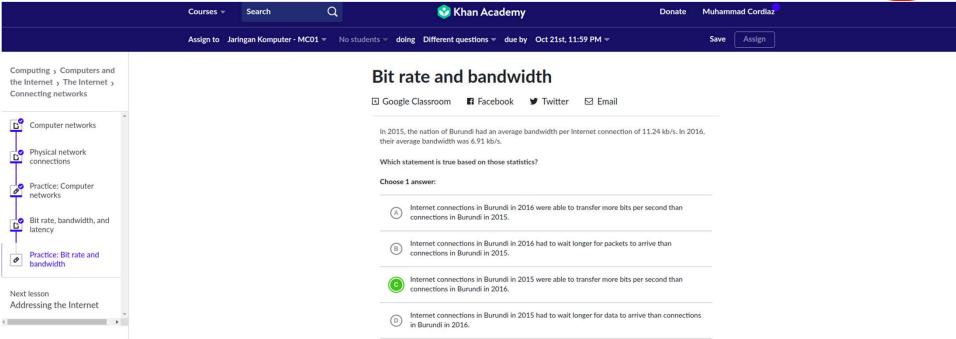


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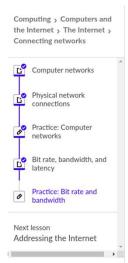


https://www.khanacademy.org/



https://www.khanacademy.org/





Bit rate and bandwidth

In 2015, the nation of Burundi had an average bandwidth per Internet connection of 11.24 kb/s. In 2016, their average bandwidth was 6.91 kb/s.

Which statement is true based on those statistics?



Internet connections in Burundi in 2016 were able to transfer more bits per second than connections in Burundi in 2015.

The bandwidth of a computer network is the amount of data that can be sent in a period of time. The bandwidth was lower in 2016 than in 2015, so Internet connections in 2016 transferred less bits per second than connections in 2015. Bandwidth typically increases in a country over time, but Burundi experienced political turmoil that affected technological progress.

INCORRECT

Internet connections in Burundi in 2016 had to wait longer for packets to arrive than connections in Burundi in 2015.

The bandwidth of a computer network measures the amount of data that can be sent over a network in a period of time. Bandwidth does not measure how long it takes for data to arrive (that concept is instead known as latency). A connection can have low bandwidth and high latency, or vice versa, so we don't know anything about the latency based on the bandwidth.

CORRECT (SELECTED)

Internet connections in Burundi in 2015 were able to transfer more bits per second than connections in Burundi in 2016.

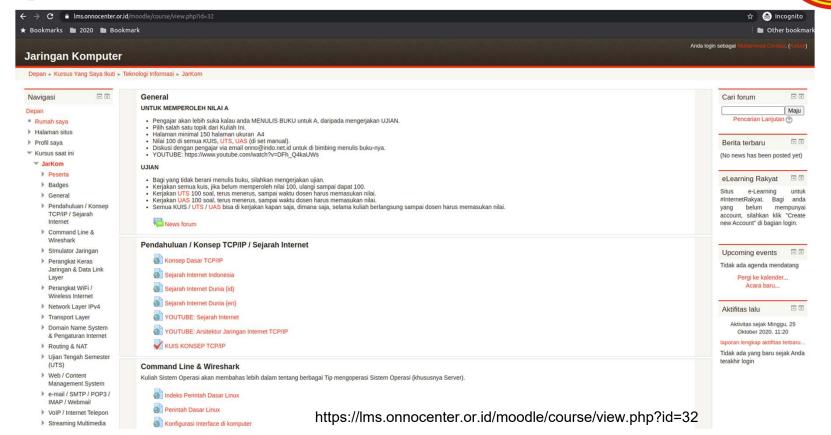
The bandwidth of a computer network is the amount of data that can be sent in a period of time. Since the bandwidth was higher in 2015 than in 2016, that means that connections could transfer more data ner second then







https://lms.onnocenter.or.id/moodle/





You are not logged in. (Log in)



Lembaga Pengembangan Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran (LP3)

Online Learning

Unpam menggunakan model pembelajaran blended learning, di mana 40% pertemuan menggunakan online learning, sedangkan 60% menggunakan pembelajaran konvensional. online learning di Unpam bukan hanya memberikan materi ajar secara gratis melalui online, namun terdapat proses pembelajaran yang disusun terstruktur dalam rangka menuju capaian pembelajaran.

Selamat Datang di e-Learning Reg. C Universitas Pamulang

Home

"Mari Berkontribusi Secara Berkualitas"

Kalender Online Gasal 2020/2021

Online users

394 online users (last 5 minutes)

https://e-learningc.unpam.ac.id/



Teori Pengalamatan dalam Jaringan



Kelas IP Address

w.x.y.z = IP address

Class A	1 – 127	(Network 127 is reserved for loopback and internal testing)			
		Leading bit pattern	0	00000000.00000000.000000000.0000000000	
Class B	128 – 191	Leading bit pattern	10	1000000.00000000.0000000.0000000000000	
Class C	192 – 223	Leading bit pattern	110	11000000.00000000.00000000.00000000000	



Private IP Address

Class A 10.0.0.0 to 10.255.255.255

Class B 172.16.0.0 to 172.31.255.255

Class C 192.168.0.0 to 192.168.255.255



Default Subnet Mask

Class A 255.0.0.0

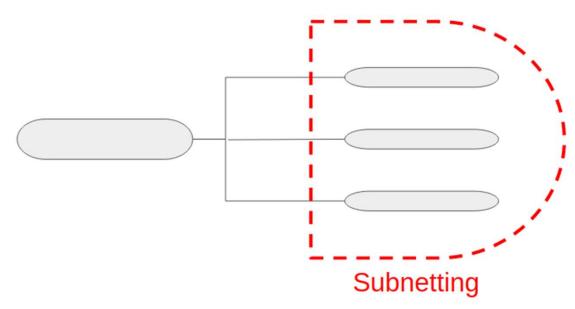
Class B 255.255.0.0

Class C 255.255.255.0

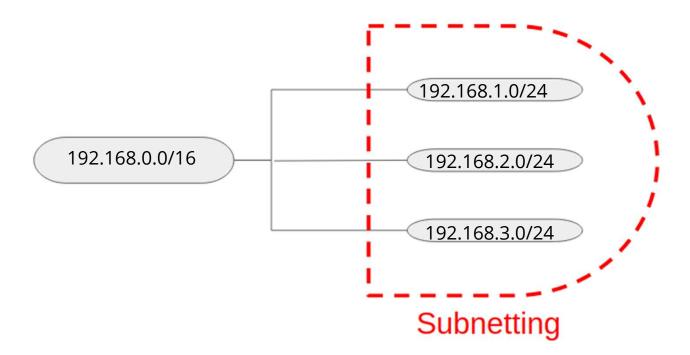


Sub-network IP Address

Subnetting adalah membagi jaringan yang lebih besar menjadi jaringan yang lebih kecil.











Sekilas Cloud Computing

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Cloud Computing

Cloud computing: **on-demand** delivery of **IT resources dan applications** via the **internet**, with **pay-as-you-go** pricing.

Gartner Magic Quadrant

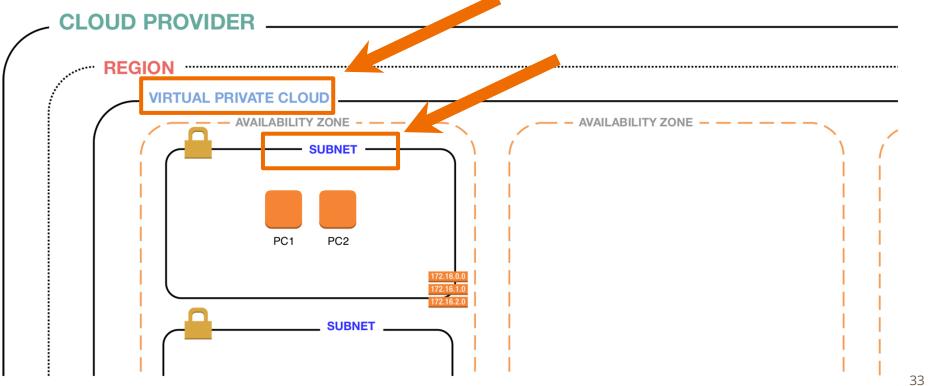
Figure 1. Magic Quadrant for Cloud Infrastructure and Platform Services







Diagram Cloud secara Umum





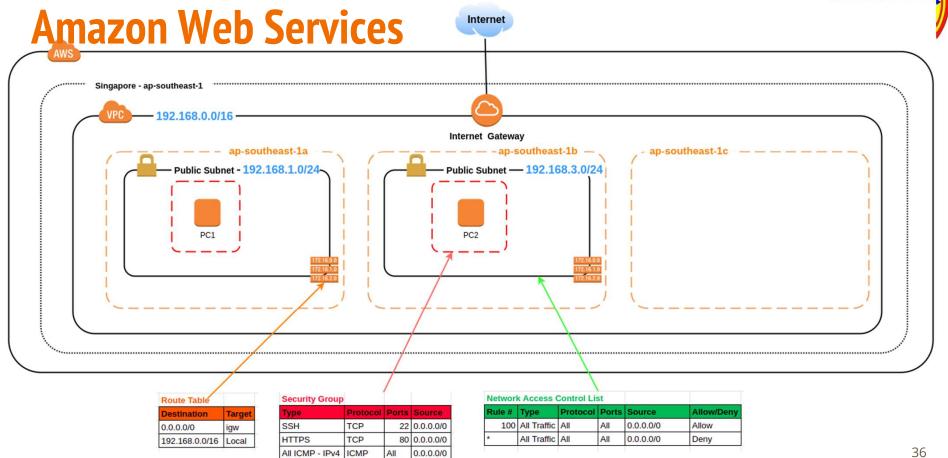
Cara Menggunakan Cloud Computing

- 1. Login
- 2. Masuk ke web console
- 3. Gunakan layanan yang diperlukan



Praktek Pengalamatan dalam Jaringan









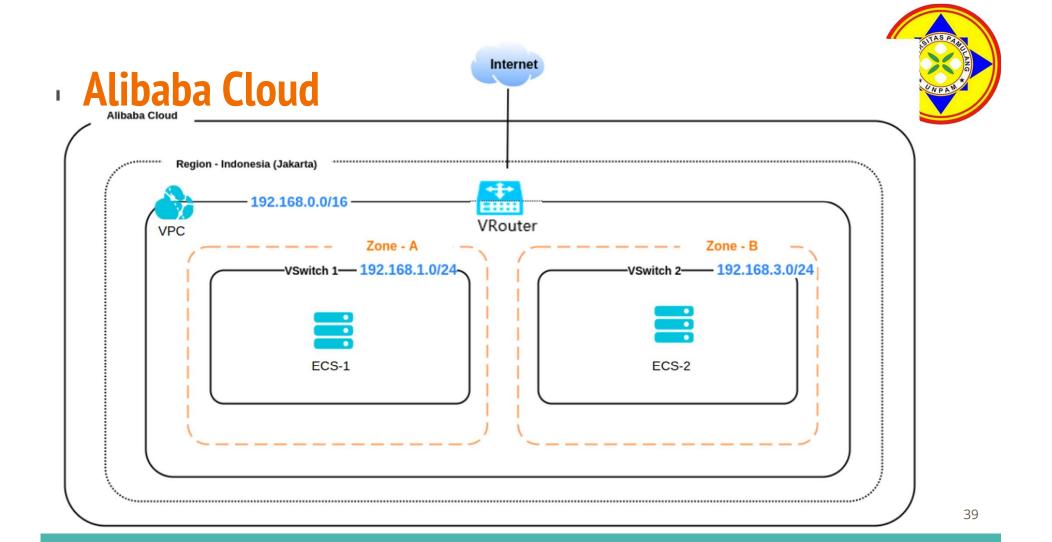
- VPC
- Subnet
- Availability zone
- Route table
- Security Group
- Network Access Control List
- Internet gateway



Free Access AWS - Khusus Webinar

https://github.com/cordiaz/webinar-ri40

Web console: https://webinar-unpam.signin.aws.amazon.com/console







- Virtual Private Cloud
- VSwitch
- Zone
- Routing Table
- Security Group



Free Access Alibaba Cloud - Khusus Webinar

https://github.com/cordiaz/webinar-ri40

Web console: https://signin-intl.aliyun.com/webinarunpam.onaliyun.com/login.htm



Kesimpulan dan Saran

- Tugas pendidik adalah mengantarkan peserta didik ke masa depan, bukan dengan pengalaman-pengalaman masa lalu pendidik
- Peserta didik secara mandiri dapat mencari informasi, menentukan apa yang akan dipelajari, menentukan jadwal pembelajaran sendiri
- Peserta didik tidak harus mendaftarkan pada satu sumber belajar saja, dunia serba terbuka, kolaboratif dan tanpa batas
- Sikap mental / mindset pendidik dan peserta didik yang harus terbentuk berkembang, kegairahan mencari hal-hal baru, suka tantangan, tidak takut gagal, berani mencoba dan belajar terus, tidak takut kritik apapun penilaian orang, meyakini pentingnya usaha meskipun belum tentu berhasil

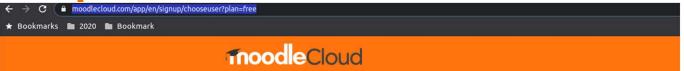


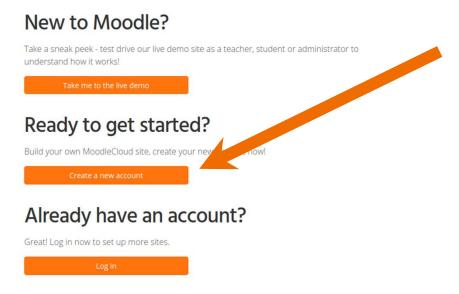
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https://moodlecloud.com/app/en/signup/chooseuser?plan=free

Terima kasih

