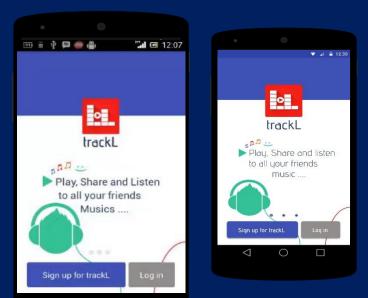
## ADVANCED APPLIED IT FOR BUSINESS

*Bandung, 7 Maret 2015* Eko Budi Setiawan, S.Kom., M.T.



#### Point Penting Pertemuan 1

#### Introduction

### Outline Perkuliahan

#### Referensi Perkuliahan

#### Eko Budi Setiawan, S.Kom., M.T

#### ekobudisetiawan@ymail.com



mail@ekobudisetiawan.com



- www.ekobudisetiawan.com
  - Eko Budi Setiawan



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 IT concepts, Types, IT Support, IT Strategy and Planning

 Business Intelligence and Decision Support Systems

 Structural Equation Modelling Concept and Application with AMOS system

Regression and Path Analysis

 Case Study Full Model Stuctural with AMOS system
Final Project Discussion

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## Let's Start

### IT Supports Organizational Performance in Turbulent Business Environments

#### Information Technology For Management 6<sup>th</sup> Edition

Turban, Leidner, McLean, Wetherbe Lecture Slides by L. Beaubien, Providence College

John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

#### **Chapter Outline**

- 1.1 Doing Business in the Digital Economy
- 1.2 Information Systems and Information Technology (IT)
- 1.3 Business Performance Management, Business Pressures, Organization Responses, and IT Support
- 1.4 Strategy for Competitive Advantage and IT Support
- 1.5 Social Computing and Networking

#### Chapter Outline cont'd

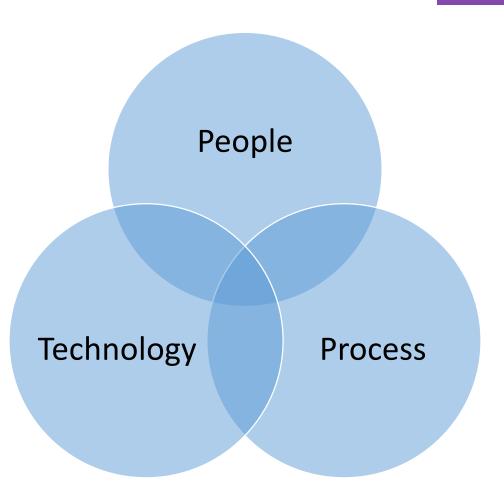
- 1.6 Why Should You Learn About Information Technology?
- 1.7 Managerial Issues

# Figure IT The Business Performance Management Cycle and IT Model





### Sumber Daya TI



## Digital Economy – "New" Economy

- E-Business: The use of electronic technologies to transact business
- Collaboration: People and Organizations interact, communicate, collaborate, and search for information
- Information Exchange: Storing, processing and transmission of information

#### Networking Today The Global Community



## The Old Economy – Taking Photo's

- 1. Buy film in a store
- 2. Load your camera
- 3. Take pictures
- 4. Take roll of film to store for processing
- 5. Pickup the film when ready
- 6. Select specific photos for enlargement
- 7. Mail to family and friends

## The New Economy – Taking Photo's

- 1<sup>st</sup> Generation Digital Photography
  - Old economy (except 6 and 7) were replaced by using a scanner and emailing
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation Digital Photography
  - Use a Digital Camera, no film, no processing
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Digital Photography
  - Your Digital Camera is now in your mobile phone, your binoculars, or palmtop computer.

## Electronic Business

- Businesses increasingly perform their basic functions: buying and selling goods and services, servicing customers, and collaborating with business partners electronically
- This process is known as electronic business (E-business) or electronic commerce (E-commerce)

| Example                     | Old   | New   |  |
|-----------------------------|---|---|--|
| Buying and selling textbook | Visit the bookstore   | Visit web site for publishers and retailers       |  |
| Registering for classes     | Walk around campus to<br>Departments, Registrar's<br>office, etc. | Access campus web site                            |  |
| Photography                 | Buy film, use camera, take picture, take it for processing        | Use digital camera                                |  |
| Paying for Gasoline         | Fill up your car, go inside,<br>pay cash or credit card           | Use speed pass token; wave over the sensor and go |  |
| Paying for Transportation   | Pay cash, metal tokens  | Metro cards electronic cards                      |  |
| Paying for goods            | Visit store, select item, pay,<br>go                              | Use self-service kiosks                           |  |
| Supplying commercial photos | Use newspapers, paper, catalog, or online                         | Use hub-like supply chain with digitized picture  |  |

- Example #1: Registering for Classes
  - Old Economy: You would go to the Registrar's Office on campus with a paper registration document
  - ONew Economy: You access your campus website, log into registration site, and electronically register for classes from anywhere

- Example #2: Buying and Selling Textbooks
  - Old Economy: You go to the bookstore in person and buy new or sell used books
  - New Economy: You go online to the Publisher's Web site or to Web-based services such as Amazon.com to buy or sell books

Example #3: Photography

Old Economy: You use a camera with film, which you have to purchase and have developed; you mail copies of pictures.

ONew Economy: You can scan photos, make copies and e-mail them. Digital cameras require no film or processing. Digital photography and video integrated into cell phones for immediate viewing

- Example #4: Paying for Gasoline
  - Old Economy: You pump your gas and go inside to pay using cash or credit
  - ONew Economy: Insert credit card at pump, receive authorization, pump gas, get receipt, drive away. Another example is Speedpass technology.

Example #5: Paying for Transportation in New York City

Old Economy: Use tokens for bus and subway transportation

ONew Economy: Bus and subway riders now use MetroCards; contactless cards that have a small radio transmitter that transmit account information to a reader

- Example #6: Paying for Goods, Checkout
  - Old-old Economy: Customer selects goods, waits in line for the cashier to key in price of items, and then pays in cash
  - Old Economy: The clerk swipes the barcode of each item and customer pays in cash, credit, or debit. Information scanned is available for immediate analysis known as *source-data automation*

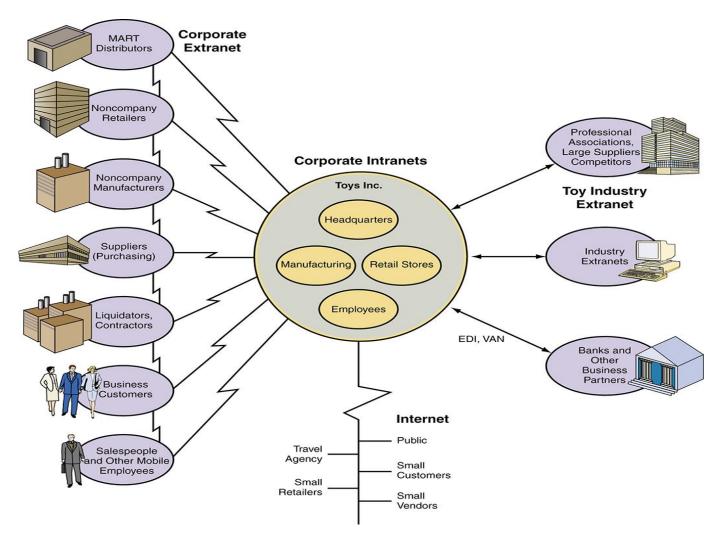
## New Economy vs. Old Economy (Ex. #6 Continued)

Example #6: Paying for Goods, Checkout continued

Old Economy: Shoppers take their items to a self-service kiosk and swipe the barcodes themselves

ONew Economy: Wireless technology affixed to each item. Allows you to select items that pass through a scanner, which reads wireless signal, generates a bill, automatically debits your designated account for payment and you leave

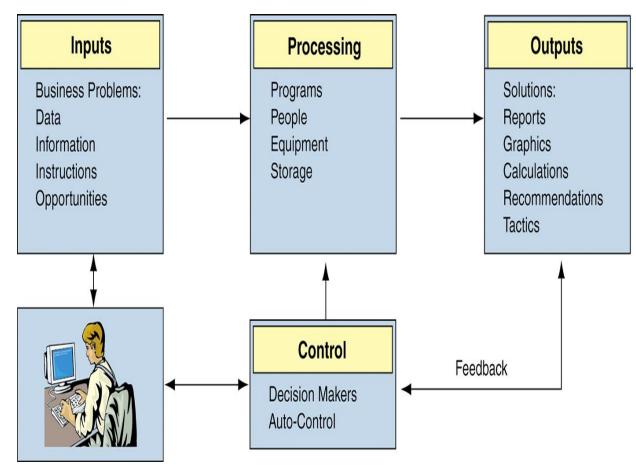
#### Figure 1.1 Digital networked enterprise.



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**1.2 Information Systems and Information Technology** 

### Figure 1.3



#### A schematic view of an information system.

# Information System : Concepts and Definitions

An information system (IS) collects, processes, stores, analyzes, and disseminates information for a specific purpose "Application".

- Hardware
- Software
- Data
- Network
- Procedures
- People

### Information System – Primary Rurpose

Collects data, processes it into information then converts information into knowledge for a specific purpose.

- Data
  - Elementary description of things, events, activities, and transactions that are recorded, classified, and stored, but not organized to convey any specific meaning
- Information
  - Data that has been organized so that they have meaning and value to the recipient
- Knowledge
  - Information that has been organized and processed to convey understanding, experience, and expertise as they apply to a current problem or activity

Information System – Classification By Organizational Structure

An information system (IS) can span departments, business units and corporations.

## Basic Components of Information Systems

Hardware

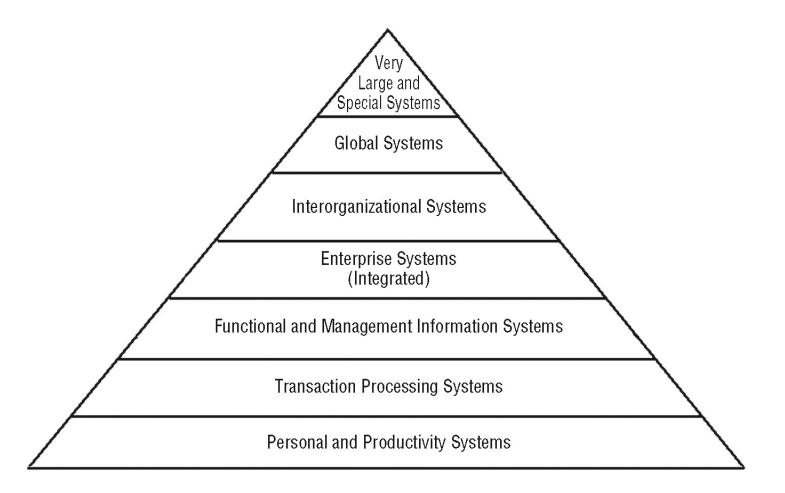
Software

Network

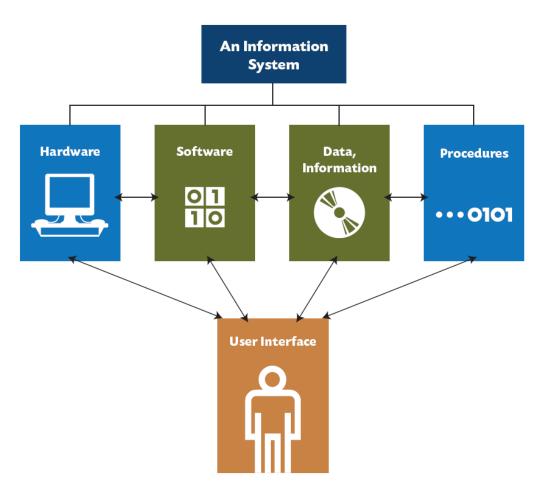
Procedures

People





#### Figure 1.4



#### The basic components of information systems.

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## Teknologi Informasi di Perusahaan

## Business Intelligence & E-Commerce

## Supply Chain

Enterprise Resource Planning

Custommer Relationship Management

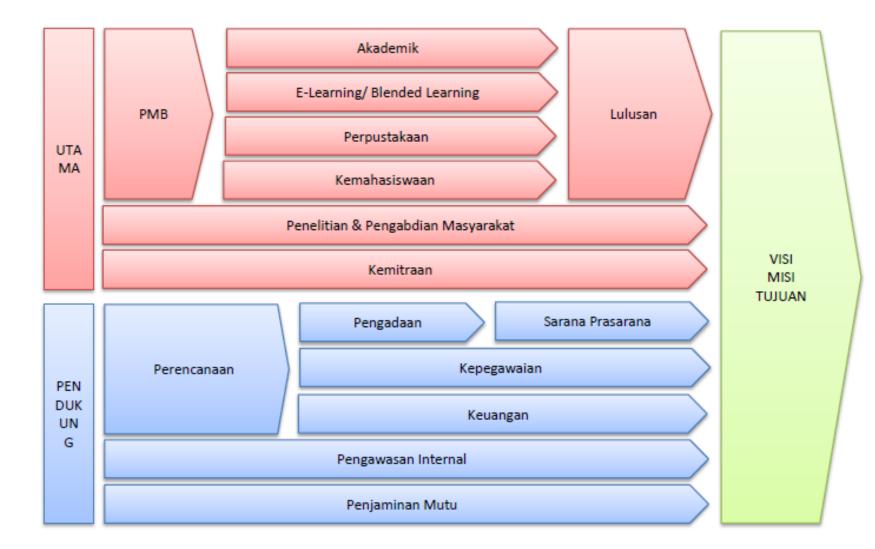
### **1.4 Strategy for Competitive Advantage** and IT Support

### Figure 1.8

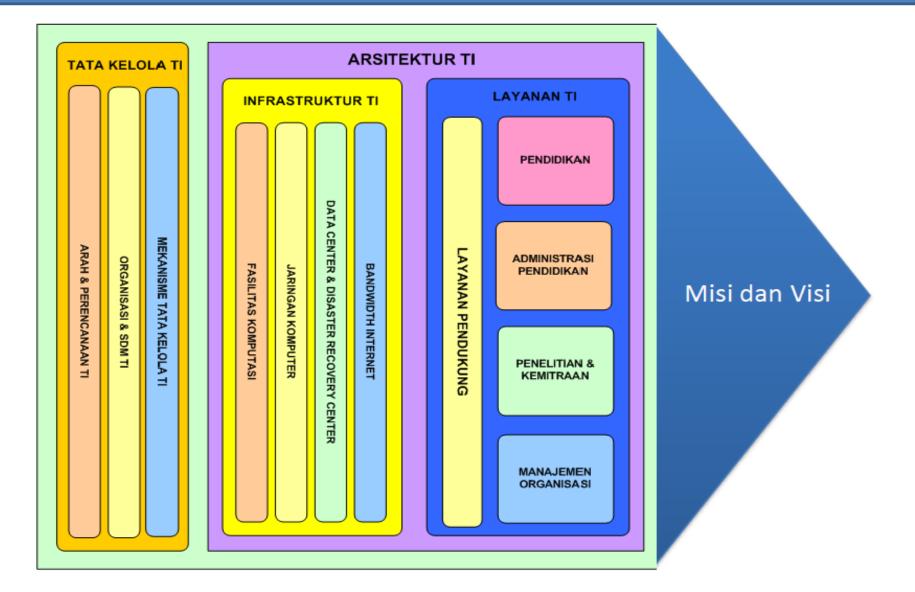
| S                  | Administrative,<br>finance infrastruc  | •   | Legal, accounting, financial management  |  |   |                              |  |
|--------------------|--|---|--|--|---|------------------------------|--|
| Activities         | Human resources Personnel, lay recruitment, training, staff planning, etc.<br>management                             |   |  |  |   |                              |  |
| Support /          | Product and technology development   | chnology engineering, market testing, R & D   |  |  |   |                              |  |
| ļ                  | Procurement Supplier management, funding, subcontracting, specification Value added                                  |   |  |  |   |                              |  |
| Primary Activities | INBOUND<br>LOGISTICS<br>Examples:<br>Quality control,<br>receiving,<br>raw materials<br>control,<br>supply schedules | OPERATION<br>Examples:<br>Manufacturing,<br>packaging,<br>production<br>control, quality<br>control,<br>maintenance | OUTBOUND<br>LOGISTICS<br>Examples:<br>Finishing goods,<br>order handling,<br>dispatch,<br>delivery,<br>invoicing | SALES &<br>MARKETING<br>Examples:<br>Customer<br>management,<br>order taking,<br>promotion,<br>sales analysis,<br>market<br>research | SERVICING<br>Examples:<br>Warranty,<br>maintenance,<br>education<br>and training,<br>upgrades | Cost = less<br>Profit margin |  |
| . ↓                |  |   |  |  | /   |                              |  |

The firm's value chain. The arrows illustrate the flow of goods & services (the internal part of the supply chain). (Source: Drawn by E. Turban)

#### Value Chain Pergururan Tinggi

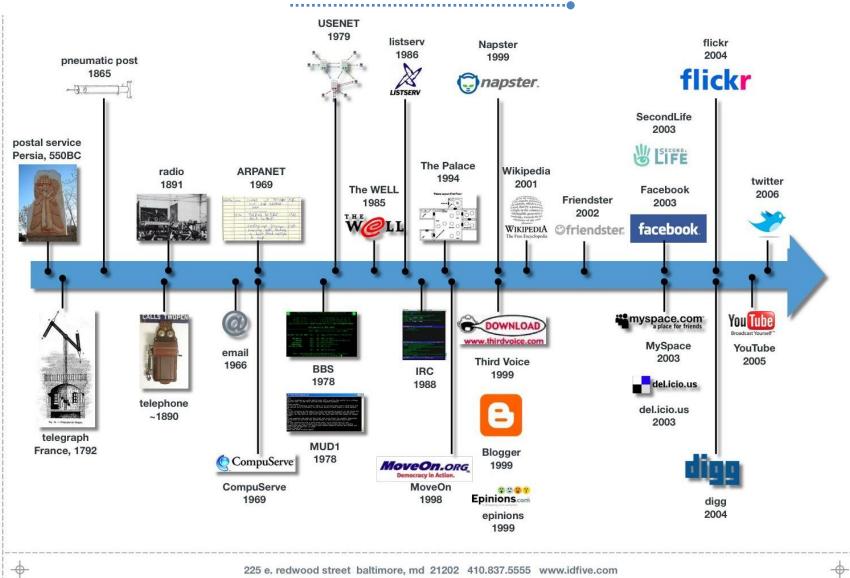


#### Value Chain TI Untuk Pergururan Tinggi



### **1.5 Social Computing and Networking** and Virtual Worlds

#### **TimeLine of Social Media**



# Why Should You Learn about Information Technology (IT)?

- IT is essential for work in organizations
- IT will reduce the number of middle managers
- IT will change the manager's job
- IT impacts employees at work
- IT impacts employees' health and safety
- IT is used by all departments

## Why Should You Learn about IT? (Continued)

- IT provides opportunities for people with disabilities
- IT provides quality-of-life improvements
- Improvements in health care
- Crime fighting and other benefits

## Managerial Issues

- Recognizing opportunities for using IT and Web-based systems.
- Who will build, operate, and maintain the information systems. How much IT?
- How much and HOW important is IT?
- Is the situation going to change?
- Globalization.

## END OF PRESENTATION

Bandung, 7 Maret 2015

Eko Budi Setiawan, S.Kom., M.T.