

Slide 1:

Title

Slide 2: Primary Goal. Self-Explanatory

Slide 3:

Infographic of types of MIS and Core Driver to MIS Company Survival

Slide 4:

These terms of MIS you would find and hear over and over is interchangeable in usage of companies and organization.

However in the context of MIS it is categorized in 6 Type and one of them is using the exact term of our course which is Management Information System.

However, don't be bothered about this, at this point we just need to focus on exposing yourself with different kind of terms in MIS. You need to be exposed with the basic/essential

Slide 5:

We are looking at 6 types of Information System.

Transaction is not always involve money. Transaction = Exchange/Interaction. Nonmonetary (barter without money)

KMS also called Knowledge base.

I have 2 questions:

nah coba kalian jawab pertanyaan ini satu persatu,

seberapa lihai kalian dengan technology,

IMPRESS ME. sebut 3 kata yg tidak asing bagi kalian yang berhubungan dengan technology atau MIS

Slide 6:

Microsoft Dynamic : enterprise resource planning (ERP) and customer relationship management (CRM)

DSS mostly used by Middle Manager (Supervisor, Junior manager)

ESS mostly used by Higher level executive CEO, CFO, Owner, BOD

Slide 7:

Gimme 1 Product and we try to simulate it

Data: Order Date, Quantity sold

Info: Best Selling Product

BI: Lowest Sales compared to Other branch

Knowledge: Why in Jakarta low sales, tapi di Sby tinggi padahal sama produk? Cari tau ternyata

Marketingnya kurang di Jkt, mau lakukan rolling? Tapi wait cari info tambahan knpa bisa kurang

marketing, oh ternyata sakit/masalah Keluarga

Slide 8:

Its all started with data. But Mr. S, What is data?
Anyone KTP KTP (RT? RW, Nama TTL semua data

Pencatatan data manual traditional, sensus penduduk dateng kerumah2, nyontek? pencatatan data teman dalam keadaan ujian

Slide 9:

Definition Time, Self-Explanatory

Slide 10:

In modul 3, this book introduces..

Kalau di Modul 1 konteksnya MIS dan teknologi dalam satu perusahaan/ business, nah dalam modul 3 ini sebenarnya yg akan dibahas adaah skala yng lebih besar, yaitu enterprise, seperti Apple, Micorostof, tapi utk kelas kali ini kita akan focus kepada beberapa hal saja salah satunya tentang Blockhain karena sedang happening dan saya rasa penting bagi kalian utk tidak ketinggalan akan hal ini.

Slide 11:

Jelasin dari kilo (jpg, mp3) sampai GB dan TB

Whose good at math? Who likes number?

Come forward and help me to count how many zeros does Ms. Zetta have, figure out how many data is that?

Slide 12: Reiteration Question. Building Up Curiosity

Slide 13:

Punch-Line on BIG DATA. Climax

Slide 14:

Variety: diversity (suku dan Bahasa di Indonesia) jenis ras manusia

Veracity means: Truthfulness, correctness, precision,

Value example: Data company, for research, ex: • Statista - The Statistics Portal for Market Data,

Variability: What is variability in big data give an example?

Variability is different from the variety. Variability refers to the data which keeps on changing constantly.

... For example – A soda shop may offer 6 different blends of soda, but if you get the same blend of soda every day and it tastes different every day, that is variability.

Slide 15:

Structured data is defined. Can predict the length, size, address, limitation (TERUKUR)

Unstructured, does not follow specific format, not predictable, typically free form text (P for ping, selamat pagi), emoji

Slide 16-48:

Group Activity. Spontaneous. Self-Explanatory

Slide 49:

Take Aways from the Activity. Conclusion for the MIS Solution

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End of Note