

19E02210302

Teknologi Komunikasi dan Informasi

ICT4CommStudies

KOMUNIKASI

Teori INFORMASI dan Model

KOMUNIKASI

Semester Awal 2020-2021

$$H = - \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \log p_i$$



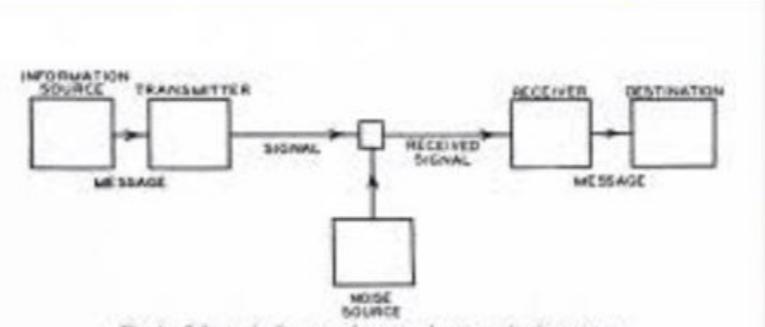
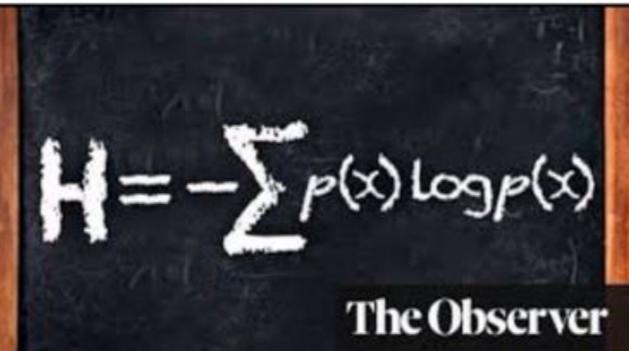


Fig. 1—Schematic diagram of a general communication system.

Claude E. Shannon

Shannon was born in Petoskey, Michigan, on April 30, 1916. He graduated from the University of Michigan in 1936 with bachelor's degrees in mathematics and electrical engineering. In 1940 he earned both a master's degree in electrical engineering and a Ph.D. in mathematics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). His work founded the subject of information theory. Claude Shannon died in February 2001.



The Observer

Information Theory: Shannon Information

The Mathematical Theory of Communication

Fig. 1.—Schematic diagram of a general communication system.

→ Shannon Information can only be lost, never gained

Claude Shannon
1916-2001

W = CW + Z' + U'

X = BX + W + Z' + U'

Y = (A + C)Y + X + Z' + U'

Z = Z (D + Y) + G' + U'

V = X + AC + A'C' + Z' + U'

U = e (W' + abd)(W + X' + ad)[X + Y' + dv(t - s)][Y + bv(t - s)] U + h' + z

Throws of two independent coins

Entropy of the 1st coin

Entropy of the 2nd coin

Total Entropy = 2

One coin and a sensor

Entropy of the coin

Entropy of the sensor

Total Entropy = 1

Input Data to binary (bit) Conversion

Binary (bit) to Output Data Conversion

Output Data "quantities"

Two Models of Communications

Input Data "quantities"

Binary Digits (bit) in "meaningless" bit streams

The Video bit rate is dependent on the Video "hardware" only.
(The Video "content" is irrelevant)

Video bit rate = Rows x Columns x Resolution (bit / pixel) x Scanning rate (frames / second)

Transport

How messages get from one place to another

Transform

How messages affect the receiver or the world

PRESNTASI (untuk REFERENSI)

Silakan klik:

- https://web.unhas.ac.id/rhiza/arsip/kuliah/ICT4CommStudies/Presentation/ICT4CommStudies-the-inform-theory_2.pdf
- <https://web.unhas.ac.id/rhiza/arsip/kuliah/ICT4CommStudies/shannon1948.pdf>

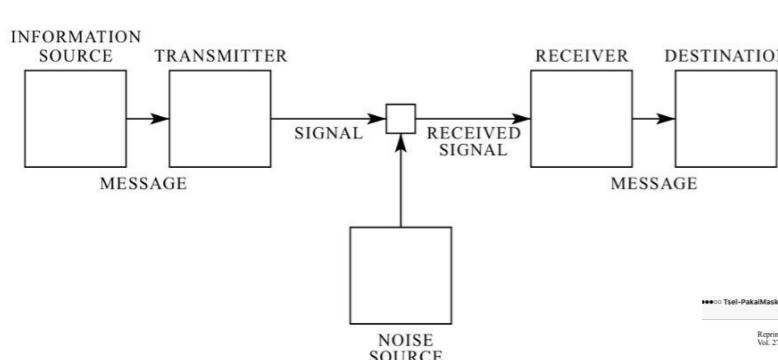
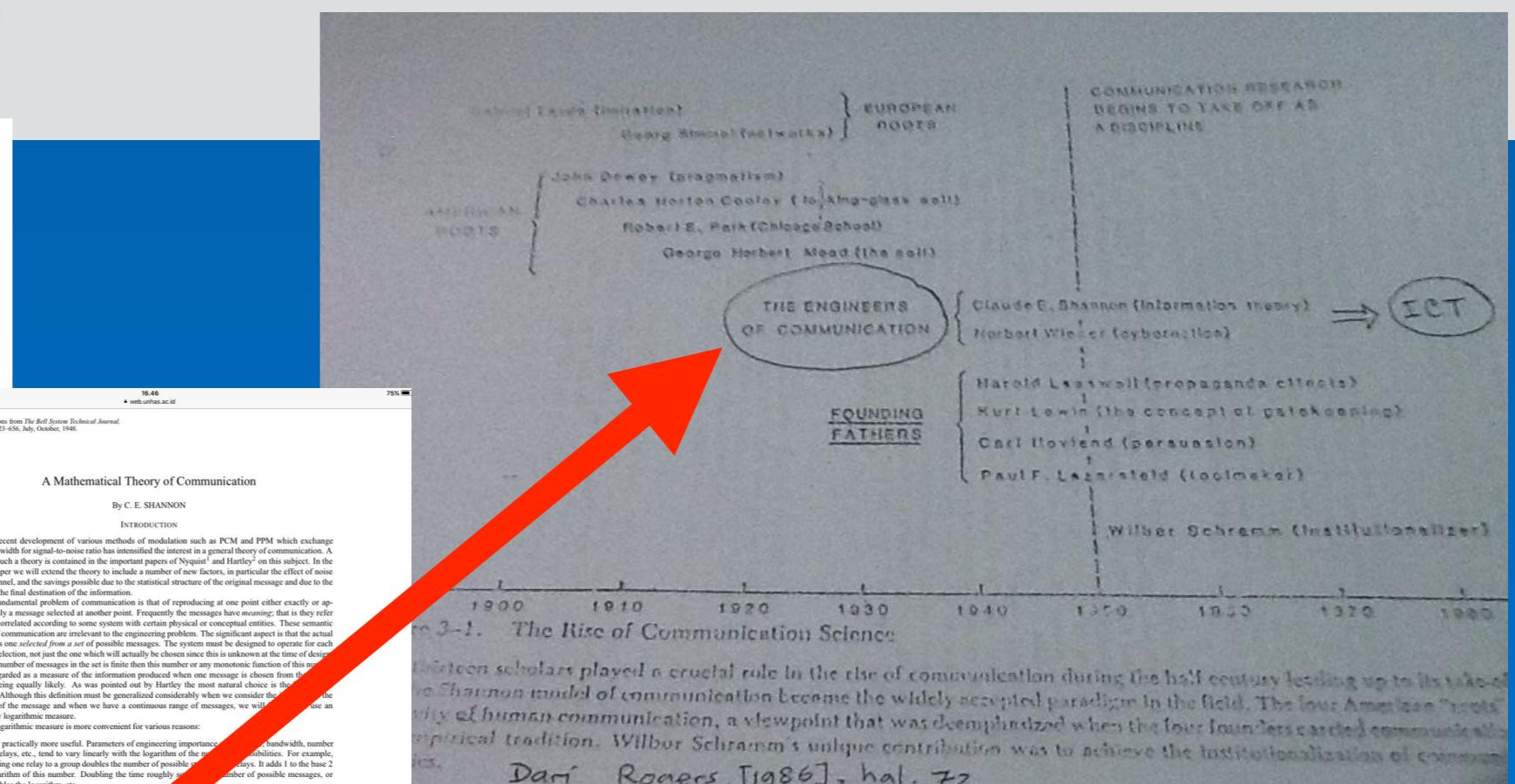


Fig. 1—Schematic diagram of a general communication system.

A Mathematical Theory of Communication
By C. E. SHANNON
INTRODUCTION
THE recent development of various methods of modulation such as PCM and PPM which exchange bandwidth for signal-to-noise ratio has intensified the interest in a general theory of communication. A basis for such a theory is contained in the important papers of Nyquist¹ and Hartley² on this subject. In the present paper we will attempt to extend their treatment to include a number of new factors, in particular the effect of noise in the channel, and the savings possible due to the statistical structure of the original message and due to the nature of the final destination of the information.
The fundamental problem of communication is that of reproducing at one point either exactly or approximately a message selected at another point. Frequently the messages have meaning; that is they refer to or are correlated according to some system with certain physical or conceptual entities. These semantic aspects of communication are outside the scope of mathematics. They must be defined by the user of the system. The basic problem that remains is to determine the most effective way of utilizing the available bandwidth for this purpose.
If the number of messages in the set is finite then this number or any monotonic function of this number can be regarded as a measure of the information produced when one message is chosen from the set. This choice being equally likely. As was pointed out by Hartley the most natural choice is the logarithmic measure since it has the desirable properties of being extensive and continuous. The logarithm of the number of possible messages is one selected from a set of possible messages. The system must be designed to operate for each possible selection, not just the one which will actually be chosen since this is unknown at the time of design.
The logarithmic measure is more convenient for various reasons:
1. It is practically more useful. Parameters of engineering importance such as bandwidth, number of relays, etc., tend to vary inversely with the logarithm of the number of possible messages. For example, adding one relay to a group doubles the number of possible messages in days. It adds 1 to the base 2 logarithm of this number. Doubling the time roughly adds 1 to the number of possible messages, or doubles the logarithm, etc.

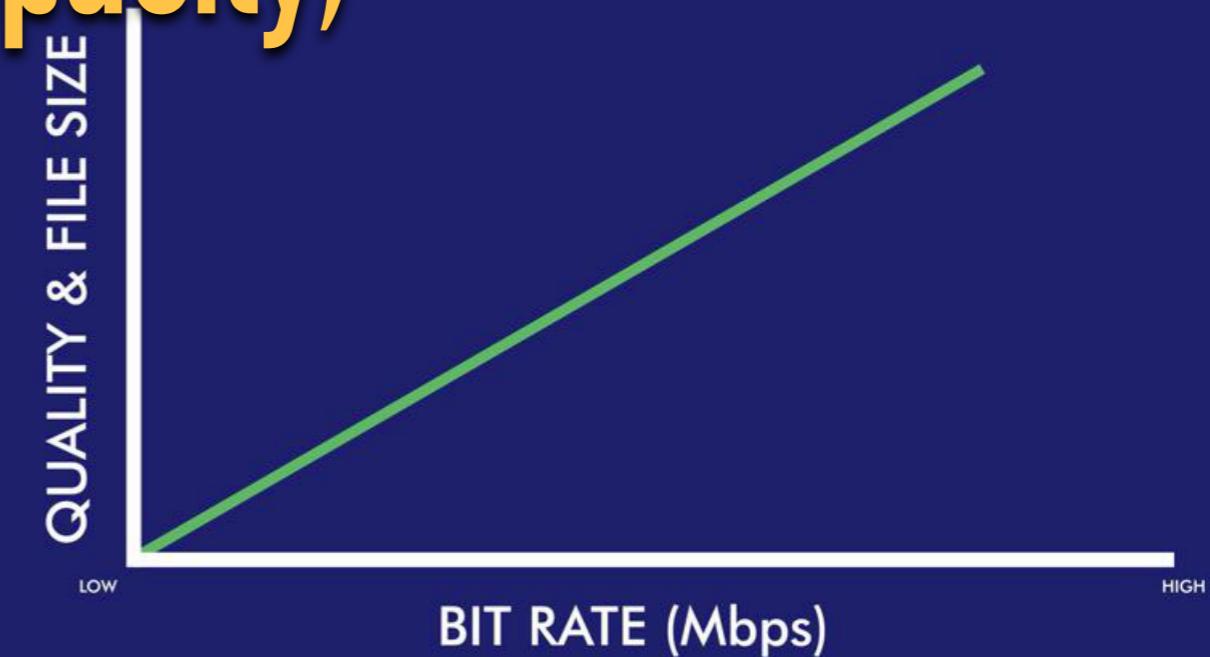
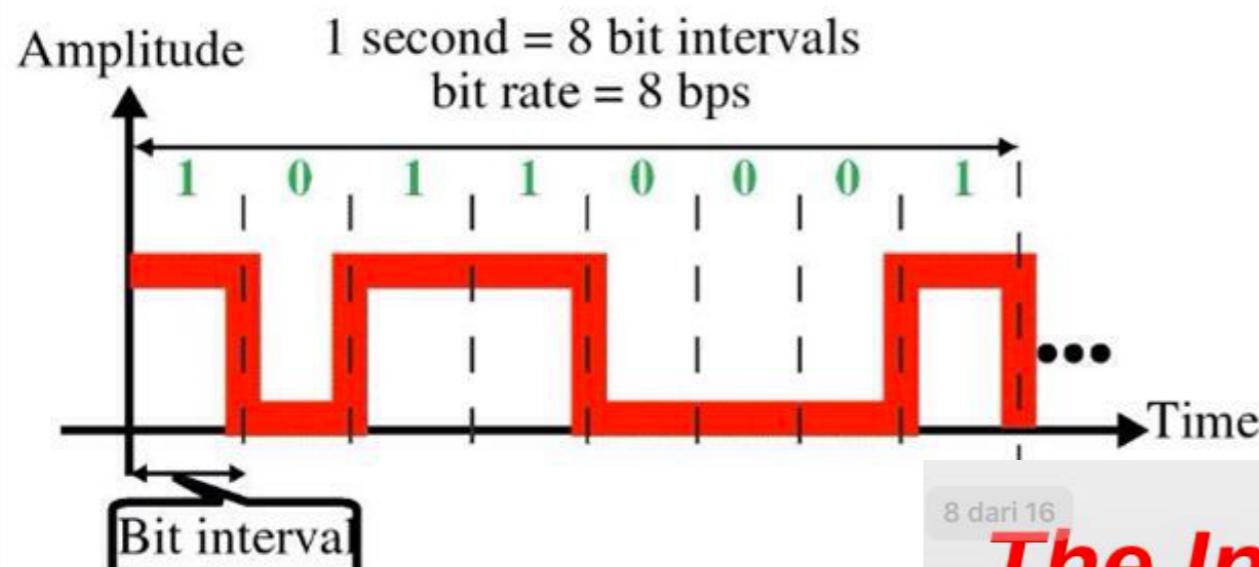


Silakan baca:

- Fotocopy-an buku **Rogers [1986]**, hal. 72.

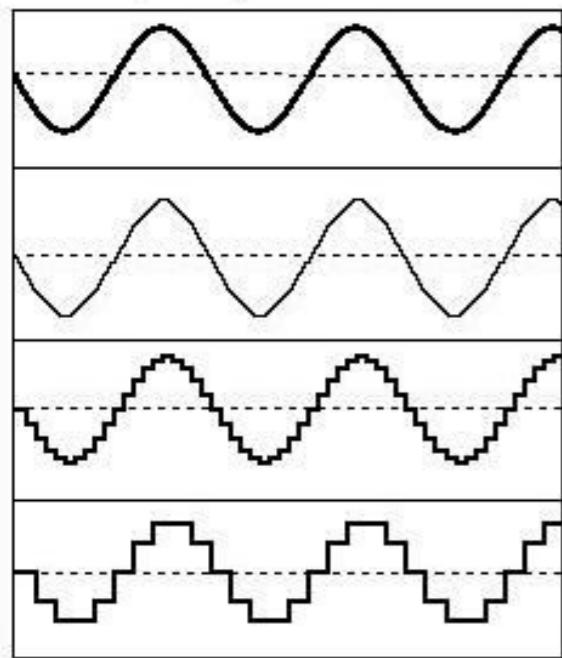
BIT RATE (Information Capacity)

Bit Rate and Bit Interval



The Information Capacity (Bit Rate)

Sound quality and bits.



Audio waveform

Waveform sampled at 22 bits.

Waveform sampled at 16 bits.

Waveform sampled at 8 bits.

The Shannon [1948] formula to compute the Information Capacity:

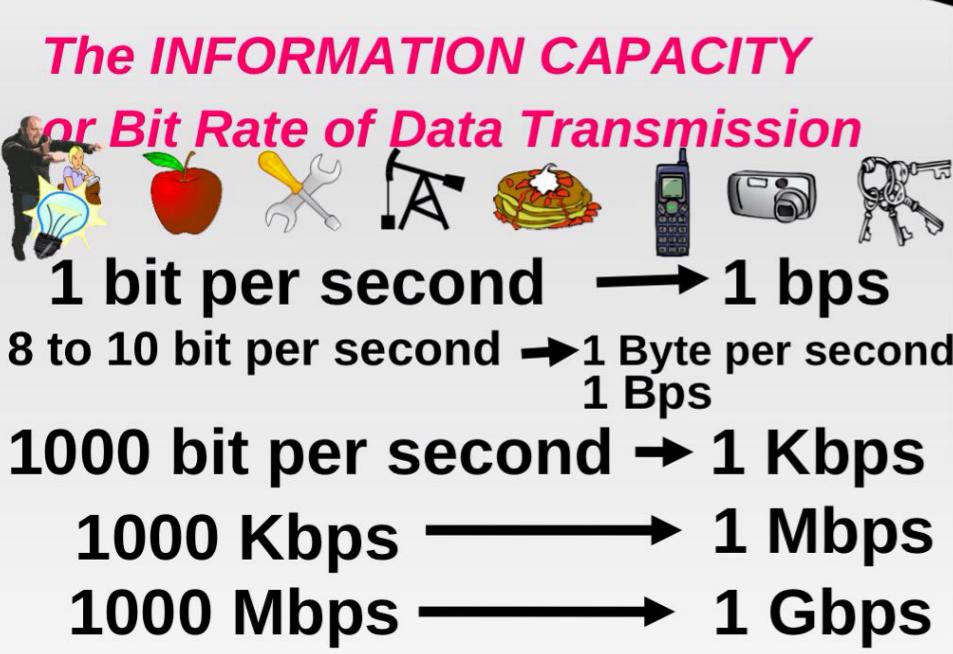
$$\text{Information Capacity [bps]} = (\text{Bandwidth} [\text{Hertz}]) * \log_2 (1 + \text{S/N})$$

Schweber, [1996], page 16

Bit Rate = BW * $\log_2 (1 + \text{S/N})$

- › **Bit Rate (The Information Capacity)** : The amount of information transmitted in a unit of time [**bit per second, bps**] through a communication channel
- › **BW (Bandwidth)** : The spectrum of signals transmittable in the channel [**Hertz, getaran per detik, cycles per second, cps**], the difference between the highest frequency and the lowest frequency
- › **S/N (Signal to Noise ratio)** : the quality of the channel in terms of the ratio of the transmitted signal power and the noise power

BIT RATE dalam [bps] dan [Bps]



CEPAT atau **LAMBAT**-nya proses pengiriman **INFORMASI** (ketika mengunggah atau mengunduh, misalnya) tergantung pada **BIT RATE** (**Kapasitas Informasi**)

BIT RATE diukur dengan satuan [bps] atau [Bps]

1 (satu) bps = setiap detik dikirim INFORMASI senilai 1 bit

1 (satu) Bps = 1 Byte per-second setiap detik dikirim INFORMASI senilai 8 - 10 bit

Rumus BIT RATE dari Shannon :

The Shannon [1948] formula to compute the Information Capacity:

$$\text{Information Capacity [bps]} = (\text{Bandwidthi [Hertz]}) * 2\log (1 + S/N)$$

Schweber, [1996], page 16

$$\text{Bit Rate} = \text{BW} * 2\log (1 + S/N)$$

Kapasitas Informasi (**Bit Rate**) tergantung pada **2 (dua)** hal:

- **BW** = lebar pita kanal komunikasi
- **S/N** = kualitas kanal

ANALOGI

Banyaknya **penumpang “pete-pete”** yang bisa diangkut dari Daya ke Sentral **setiap waktu** tergantung pada **LEBAR** jalan yang dilalui dan **KUALITAS** jalannya.

MODEL KOMUNIKASI dari Shannon

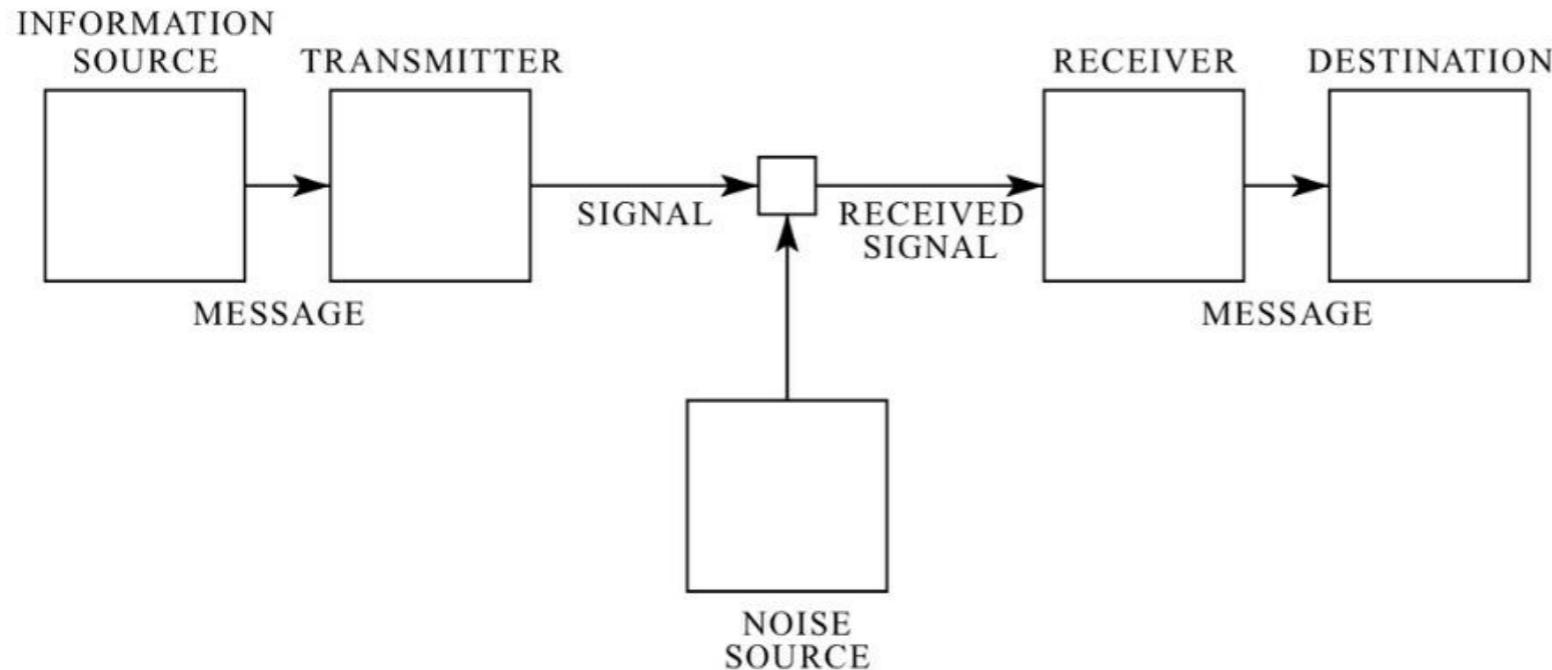


Fig. 1—Schematic diagram of a general communication system.

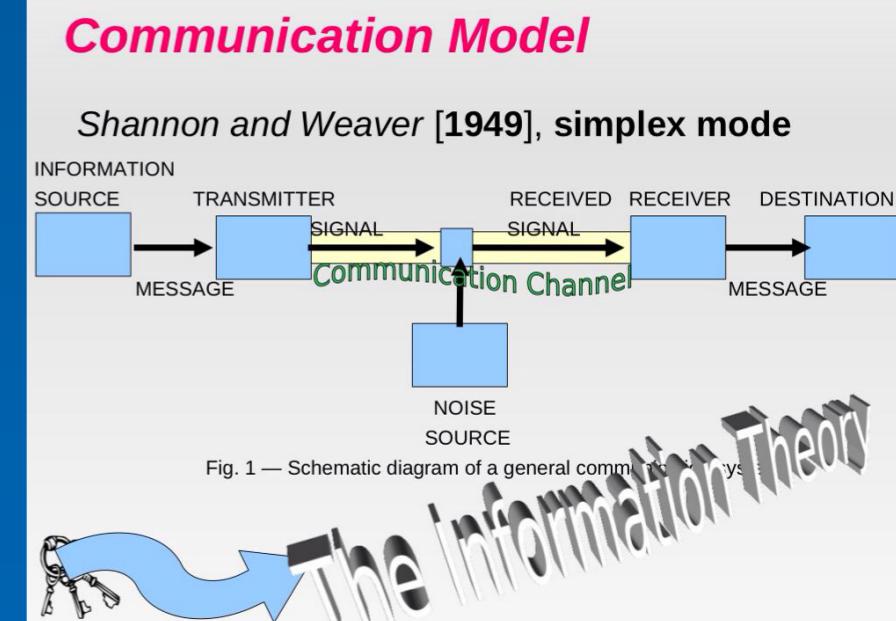


Fig. 1 — Schematic diagram of a general communication system.

Dalam model dari **Shannon** ini, **KOMUNIKASI** di-representasi-kan sebagai pengiriman **pesan (MESSAGE)** dari **sumber** informasi (**INFORMATION SOURCE**) ke **tujuan-(DESTINATION)-nya** melalui suatu **kanal (CHANNEL)**. Pada sisi pengirim pesan diubah menjadi **isyarat (SIGNAL)** oleh **pemancar (TRANSMITTER)**. Di dalam kanal isyarat mengalami perubahan akibat adanya **derau (NOISE)** sehingga isyarat yang **diterima (RECEIVED SIGNAL)** berbeda dengan isyarat yang dikirim oleh pemancar. Tapi **penerima (RECEIVER)** mengembalikan isyarat yang diterima itu menjadi pesan.

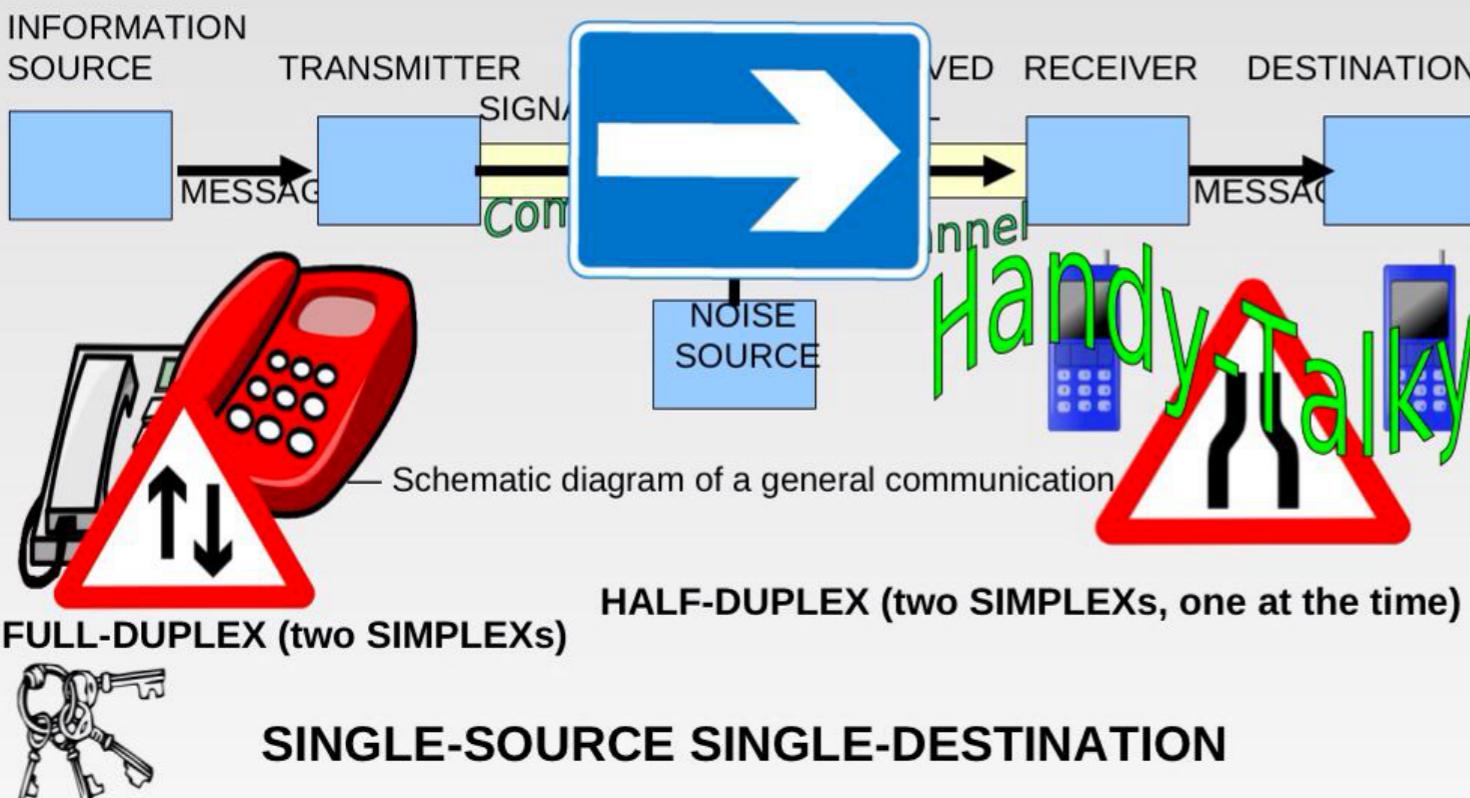
MODA KOMUNIKASI

Dari **MODEL KOMUNIKASI** dari **Shannon** dapat dibuat 3 (tiga) **MODA KOMUNIKASI**:

- MODA **SIMPLEX** (*Single-Source Single-Destination*)
- MODA **FULL-DUPLEX** (*Two Simplex-es, back and forth*)
- MODA **HALF-DUPLEX** (*Two Simplex-es, one at the time*)

The MODEs of Communication

Shannon and Weaver [1949], simplex mode



Contoh:

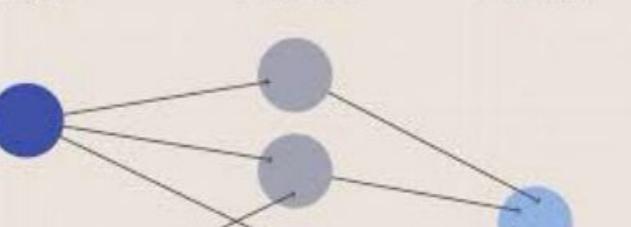
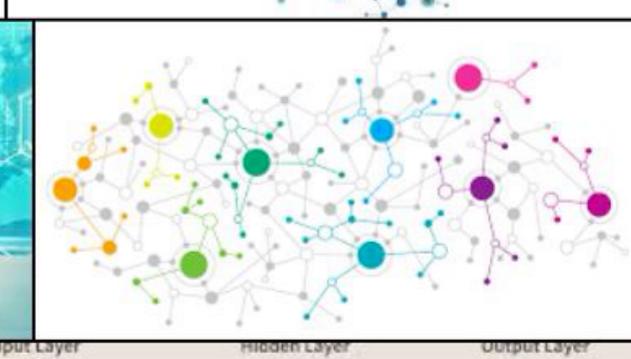
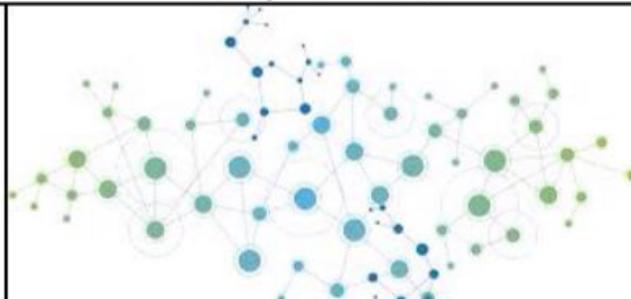
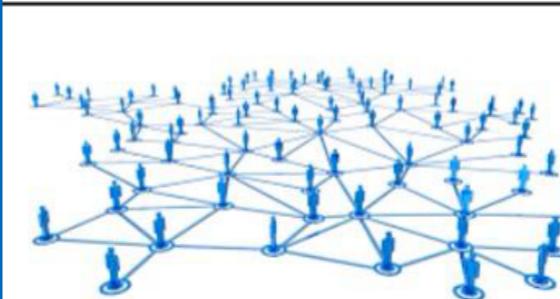
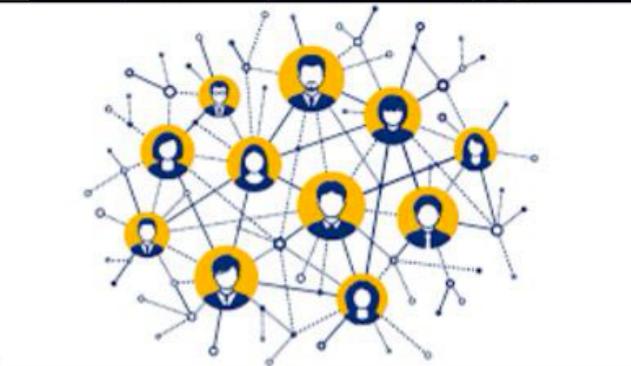
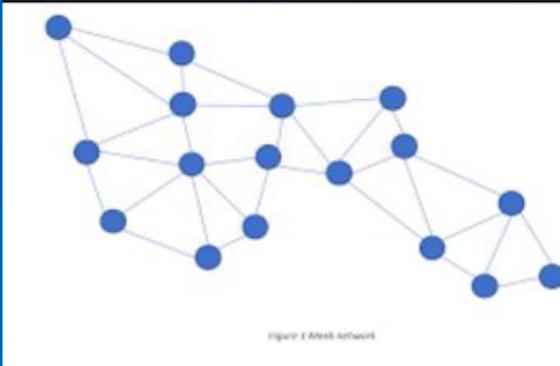
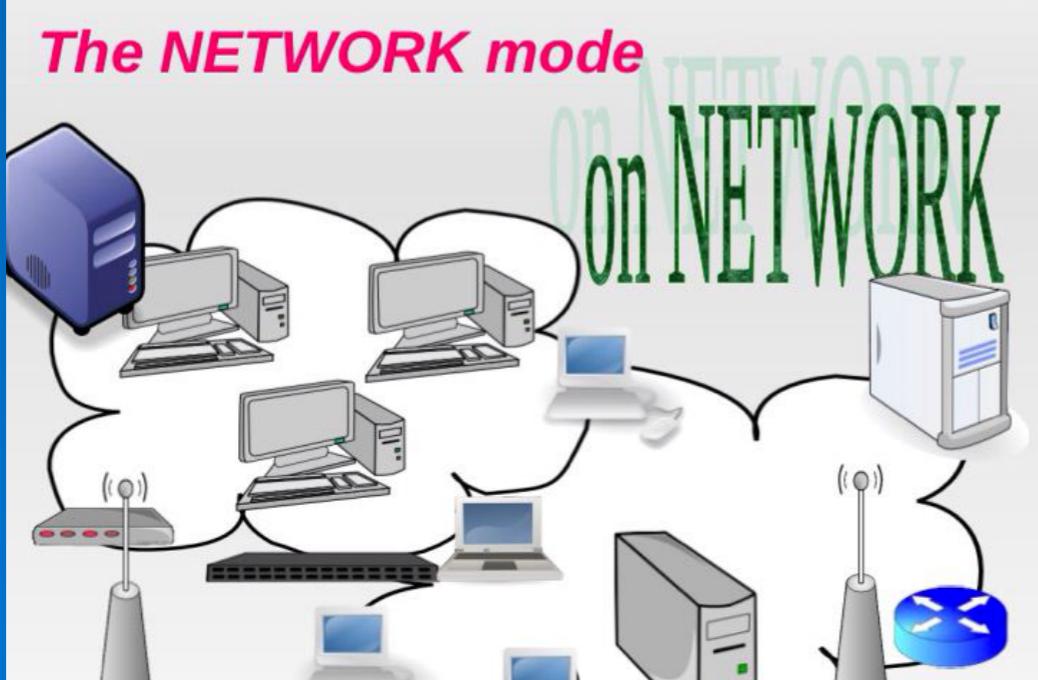
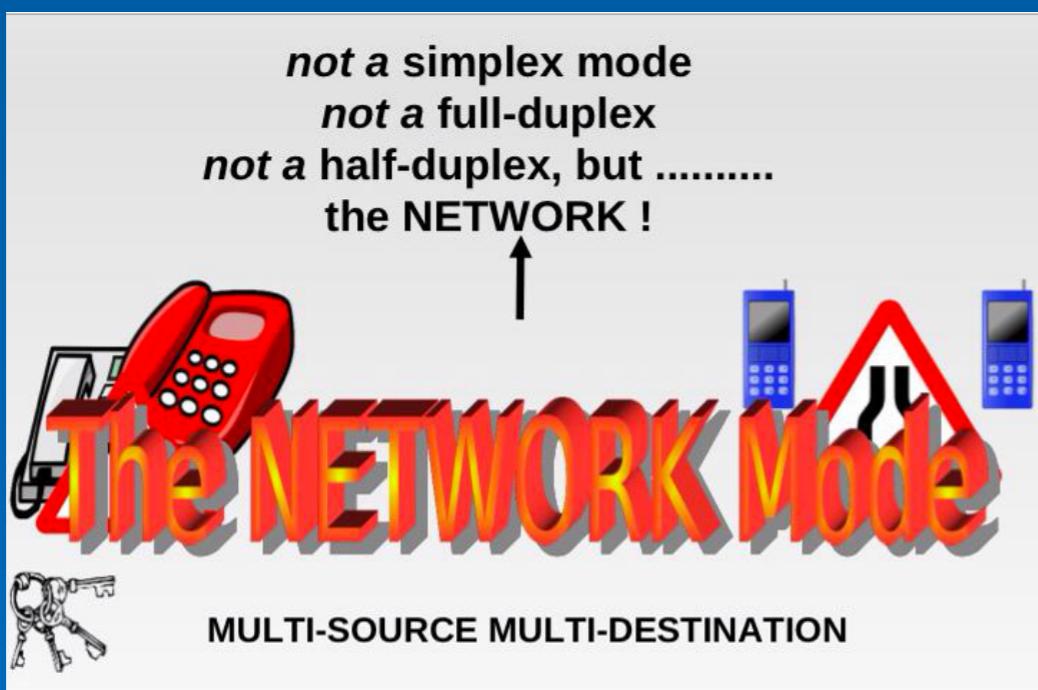
- **SIMPLEX:** Siaran TV/
Radio
- **FULL-DUPLEX:**
Telepon Biasa
- **HALF-DUPLEX:**
Handy-Talky

NETWORK (JARINGAN)

Bukan **SIMPLEX**, bukan **FULL-DUPLEX**, bukan juga **HALF-DUPLEX**

tetapi **NETWORK (JARINGAN)**

Multi-SOURCE Multi-DESTINATION



INTERNETWORK

Multi-SOURCE Multi-DESTINATION ...

All kinds of NETWORK:

- LOCAL AREA NETWORK (LAN)
- WIDE AREA NETWORK (WAN)
- METROPOLITANT AREA NETWORK (MAN)
- CAMPUS AREA NETWORK (CAN)
- The INTRANET
- The INTERNET

MULTI-SOURCE MULTI-DESTINATION

The INTERNET

- Read :
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Internet
- A “non-hierarchical” organization
- Members: Computers and the Accessories
- “Permanent” and “Temporary” members
- Every single member has its “IP address”
(IP = Internet Protocol) :
 - Version 4: 000.000.000.000 to 255.255.255.255, “local” and “public” IP
 - Ipv6 (version 6)

Let's Go

to seethe

Internet

The INTERNET member.....

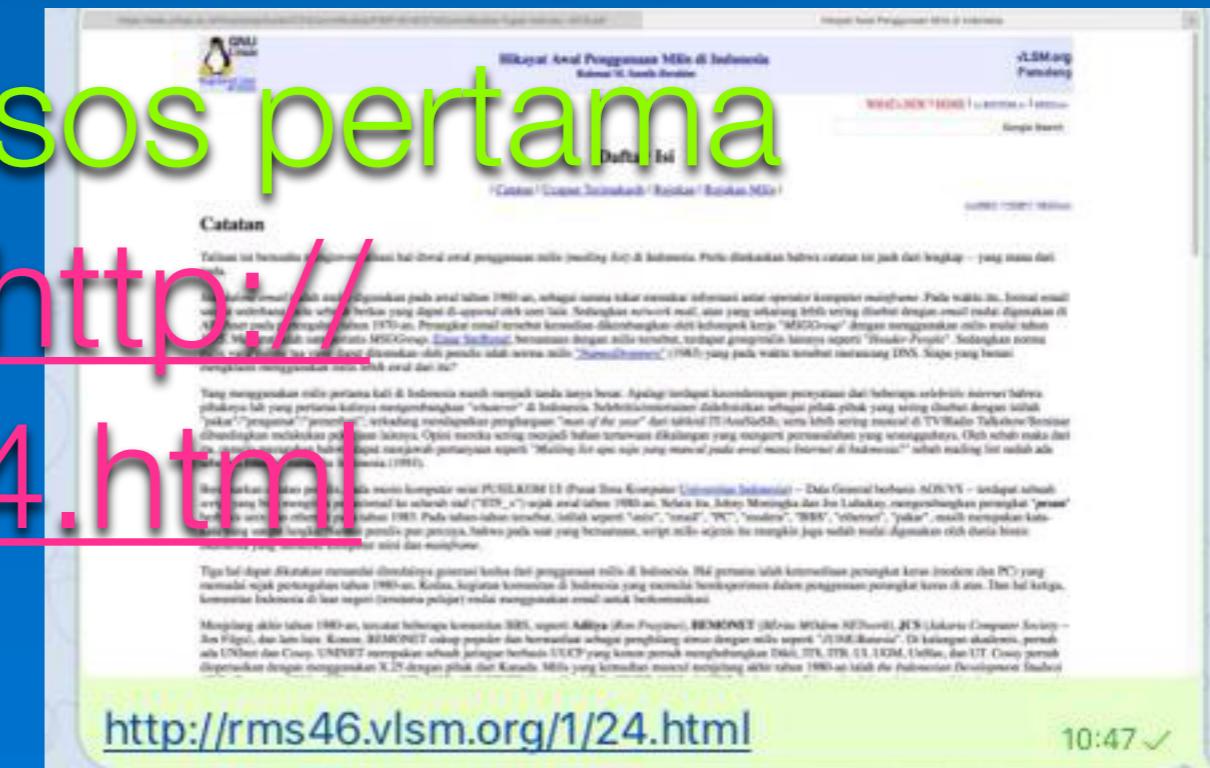
- Every single member of the Internet has its specific function:
 - servers: mail-server, file-server, web-server, list-server, Domain-Name Server (DNS), dll.....
 - routers: the traffic controllers
 - bridges: connecting networks
 - terminal, client
 - etc.

Packet Data Communication

- Using a communication protocol: **TCP/IP**
- Communication by sending and receiving DATA PACKETS
- Each DATA PACKET has its CONTENTS and its “WRAPPER”, its SENDER's Address and its DESTINATION/RECEIVER's Address

TUGAS MANDIRI (TIDAK DIKUMPUL)

- Dalami makna kata-kata: **MODUL**, **MODA** (*English: MODE*) dan **MODEL**.
- Pelajari proses metamorphosis dari **JARINGAN KOMPUTER** ke **INTERNET**, lalu ke **MEDIA SOSIAL**.
- Pelajari sejarah medsos pertama dengan INTERNET: <http://rms46.vlsm.org/1/24.html>



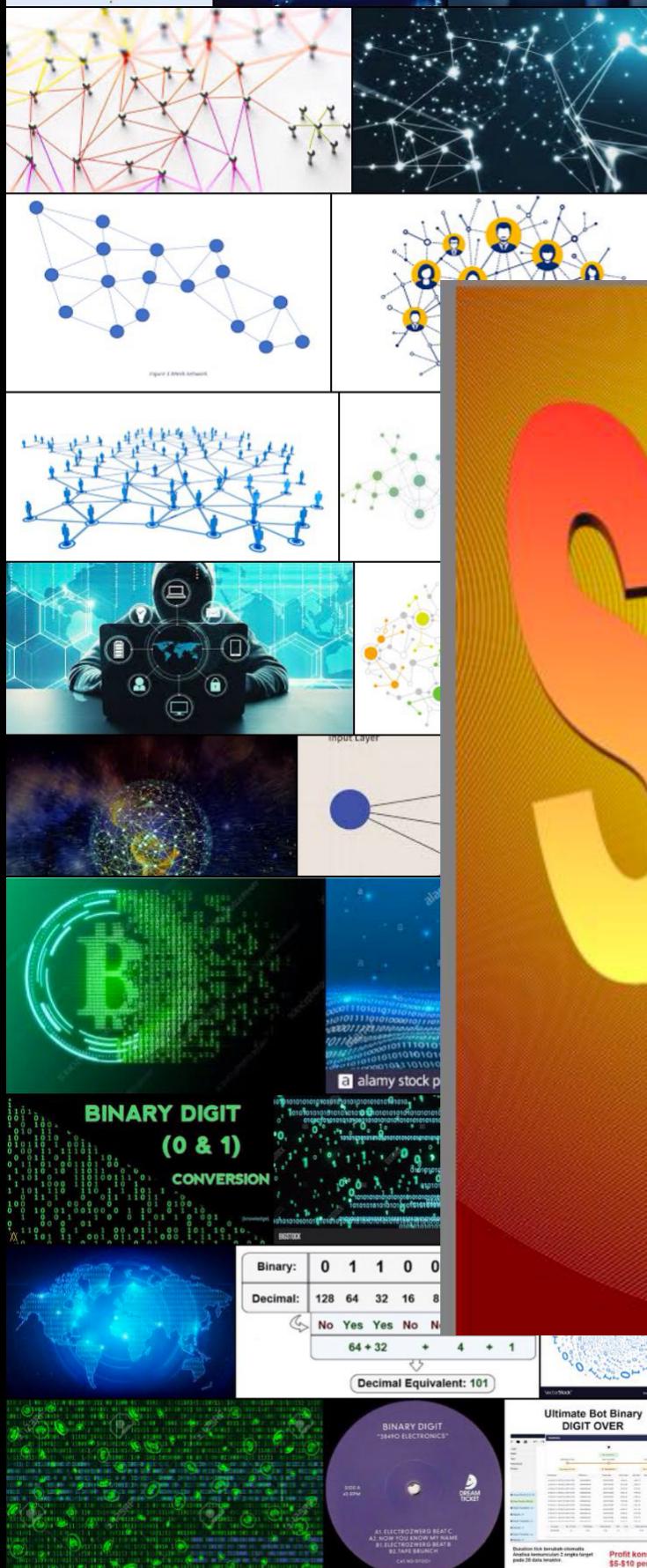
SELANJUTNYA

- MODUL 01: MOTIVASI
- MODUL 02: TEKNOLOGI:
 - Sub-MODUL 02A: Makna Ter-isolasi
 - Sub-MODUL 02B: Makna Diperluas
- MODUL 03: INFORMASI:
 - Sub-MODUL 03A: Masyarakat INFORMASI
 - Sub-MODUL 03B: Sistem INFORMASI
 - Sub-MODUL 03C: Nilai INFORMASI
- MODUL 04: KOMUNIKASI

SELESAI MODUL PEMBELARAN DARING

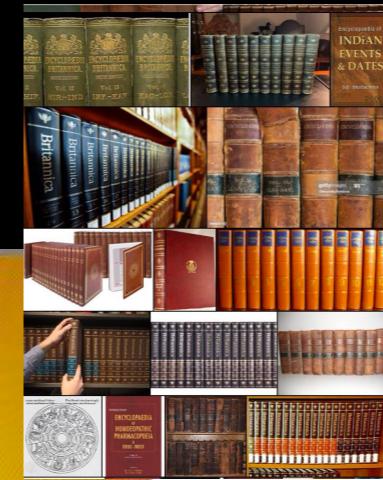
Selanjutnya:

- **Diskusi melalui Google-Meet**
- **UJIAN FINAL (TERTULIS-LURING)**



SEKIAN

Terimakasih



rms46.vism.org
Hikayat Awal Penggunaan Milis di Indonesia
Rahmat M. Samik-Ibrahim

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Catatan

Tulisan ini berusaha menginventarisasi hal-hal awal penggunaan milis (*mailing list*) di Indonesia. Perlu ditekankan bahwa catatan ini jauh dari lengkap -- yang mana pada.

Standalone email sudah mulai digunakan pada awal tahun 1960-an, sebagai sarana tukar-menukar informasi antar operator komputer *mainframe*. Pada waktu itu, format email sangat sederhana yaitu sebuah berkas yang dapat di-*append* oleh user lain. Sedangkan *network mail*, atau yang sekarang lebih sering disebut dengan *email* mulai digunakan di ARPANet pada pertengahan tahun 1970-an. Perangkat email tersebut kemudian dikembangkan oleh kelompok kerja "MSGGroup" dengan menggunakan milis mulai tahun 1975. Menurut salah satu perintis *MSGGroup*, Einar Steffend, bersama dengan milis lainnya seperti "Header-People". Sedangkan norma milis yang paling tua yang dapat ditemukan oleh penulis adalah norma milis "*NameDroppers*" (1983) yang pada waktu tersebut merancang DNS. Siapa yang berani mengklaim menggunakan milis lebih awal dari itu?

Yang menggunakan milis pertama kali di Indonesia masih menjadi tanda tanya besar. Apakah terdapat kecenderungan pernyataan dari beberapa *selebritis internet* bahwa "pikiranlah yang pertama kali mengebrangkan "whisperer"" di Indonesia. Selebritis/intentator difinisikan sebagai pihak-pihak yang sering disebut dengan istilah "pikar" / "pengamat" / "permerhati"; terkadang mendapatkan penghargaan "man of the year" dari tabloid IT/AsusSiSih; serta lebih sering bahan tertawaan di TV/Radio Talkshow/Seminar dibandingkan melakukan pekerjaan lainnya. Opini mereka sering menjadi bahan tertawaan dikalangan yang mengerti permasalahan yang sesungguhnya. Oleh sebab maka dari itu, penulis meragukan bahwa dapat menjawab pertanyaan seperti "Mailing list apa saja yang muncul pada awal masa Internet di Indonesia?" sebab mailing list sudah sebelum Internet masuk ke Indonesia (1993).

Berdasarkan catatan penulis, pada mesin komputer mini PUSILKOM UI Pusat Ilmu Komputer *Universitas Indonesia* - Data General berbasis AOS/VSE - terdapat sebuah script yang bisa mengirim pesan/email ke seluruh staf ("STF_+") sejak awal tahun 1980-an. Selain itu, Johny Moningka dan Jos Luhukay, mengembangkan perangkat "pesan" berbasis unix dan ethernet pada tahun 1983. Pada tahun-tahun tersebut, istilah seperti "unix", "email", "PC", "modem", "BBS", "ethernet", "pikar", masih merupakan kata-kata yang sangat langka. Namun penulis pun percaya, bahwa pada saat yang bersamaan, script milis tersebut yang mungkin juga sudah mulai digunakan oleh dunia bisnis Indonesia yang memiliki komputer mini dan *mainframe*.

Tiga hal dapat dikatakan menandai dimulainya generasi kedua dari penggunaan milis di Indonesia. Hal pertama ialah ketersediaan perangkat keras (modem dan PC) yang memadai sejak pertengahan tahun 1980-an. Kedua, kegiatan komunitas di Indonesia yang memulai bereksperimen dalam penggunaan perangkat keras di atas. Dan hal ketiga, komunitas Indonesia di luar negeri (terutama pelajar) mulai menggunakan email untuk berkomunikasi.