**행정정보체계론 출석 및 과제점검표(재택수업 스스로 점검하기)**

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| **주(날짜)** | **출석(당일)** | **지각(해당주)** | **결석(그이후)** | **과제** | **비고** |
| **1주차(1)** | **○** |  |  |  | **수강정정기간** |
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| **기말고사** | | | | | |
| **과제1(제출일자)** |  |  |  | **O** |  |
| **과제2((제출일자)** |  |  |  |  |  |
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**강의 요약 정리**

**1주차(1)**

In the past, study for memorize knowledge was important. but in modern information society, studying to integrate knowledge and create new things has become important.

**1주차(2)**

In an information society, it should be able to create new things from existing knowledge and information in the Internet space. as it is connected to the world through the Internet.

(1주차는 어떻게 올려야 할지 잘 몰라서 한 곳에 썼습니다.)

**2주차(1)**

Information society is economic or social activities centered on information. Society has changed greatly with the development of information and communication technology. Administration is also changing and developing due to information and communication technology. The background of the information society are new demands for mental satisfaction, the development of information and communication technology and policy change.

**2주차(2)**

All sectors of society are changing due to the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Representative changes are direct democracy, smart work, intelligent autonomous vehicles, smart education, smart factory, smart business, smart agriculture and smart home. Changes in society can bring danger to society. The government or the international community must have the ability to respond to the risks posed by technological advances.

**3주차(1)**

The general definition of information is a meaningful message to something that is used for decision-making or action by an individual or organization. Even the same information depends on the user's knowledge, motivation and ability to use it. A system is a set of interconnected elements. The characteristics of the system include identity, connectivity, interchanges, coordination, and omnipotence. The classification of systems includes the critical system and the probabilistic system, the open system and the closed system, the artificial system, the closed decision system and the open probability systems.

**3주차(2)**

Future cities will be advanced intelligent cities by the ubiquitous revolution and u-City, a pleasant and convenient intelligent city where customized and autonomous city services are provided with the introduction of u-IT. u-City consists of an intelligent infrastructure that combines ubiquitous technology and urban infrastructure, including the establishment of urban life services in which urban services are provided in an intelligent form using u-IT, as well as policies to foster specialized industries to revitalize the local urban economy.

**4주차(1)**

Public information systems exist in both the public and private sectors as information systems available to the public, with state agencies, business organizations and individuals all becoming participants. The purpose of the public information system is to provide services and support for public processes throughout society. Conversely, the private information system is to provide services for some specific users. Users of the public information system include individual citizens, other organizations such as business organizations or non-profit organizations, government agencies, and local agencies. They participate in the public information system by providing information services and using services in a variety of interactions.

**4주차(2)**

With the advent of a knowledge and information society, countries around the world recognize the importance of informationization and make great efforts. Global trends in information services include information service as a national social reorganization tool, promotion of a nationwide information service plan, spread of Internet use and economic activities, spread of e-government and electronic democracy, information service linked to the world, and IoT-based information services. Information service efforts in Korea include the system for promoting information services, such as the establishment of related organizations, the promotion of information and communication industries, contents, and the selection and promotion of leading projects for information services.

**5주차(1)**

The data classification of the public information system is as follows. Operational data is the data necessary for the processing and completion of a task. Command data is the data needed to improve the quality of decision making. The procedural data are for the rules required for data processing procedures. Metadata is data about data that describes data in the public information system. Process data, paradata, is data that receives feedback from the process. Historical data is stored and recorded with respect to the data. The public information system shall contain data necessary for the operation of the various data in the various

**5주차(2)**

Information age, the nature of the use of information and education, with web-based training and computer education, education, to the needs of travelers to changes such as education, both sides. Web-based on-demand training according to the period I, becoming the information age was needed. Number sense and using the Web will be education. In response to changes in the educational environment, professors and student's awareness and knowledge necessary to each shall have the ability and Web-based training system should be developed. On the web, professors and students using electronic documents and personal homepage is needed.

**6주차(1)**

GIS is a system of computer software, hardware, data and personnel that allows users to manipulate, analyze and present spatial location information. It is estimated that 80% of the total data have spatial components and can analyze most of the data spatially. GIS is a mapping of databases by visualizing, manipulating, analyzing and expressing spatial data. Data for GIS include digitized and scanned maps, databases, GPS, characteristic field sampling, remote sensing and aerial photography. GIS can be useful where spatial information analysis is needed in various fields.

**6주차(2)**

Data is a simple set of facts or numbers, not processed and meaningless. Information is derived from one or more data, which is easy to share and enables the creation of new information. Geospatial information includes location data and characteristic data. Location data includes relative location data for relative location, phase relationship, and absolute location data for actual spatial information. Characteristic information includes shape data, video information, and attribute information, and attribute information includes quantitative and qualitative data. Materials in GIS shapes include raster, vector, and SURFACE. GIS-related data management structures include plan structure, hierarchy, organizational network structure, and relational structure.

**7주차(1)**

**7주차(2)**