

MANAJEMEN LAYANAN SISTEM DAN TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI

KONSEP DASAR

Erwin Sutomo | sutomo@dinamika.ac.id | 08977431599



Rencana Pembelajaran #1

- Capaian Pembelajaran
 - Mahasiswa mampu mengatur proses operasi sistem dan teknologi informasi untuk mendukung proses bisnis.
 - Mahasiswa mampu menjelaskan konsep, roles & functions, aktivitas, produk, dan tools untuk 26 proses Manajemen Layanan TI (based on ITIL v3 2011 ed).
 - Mampu menganalisis mengimplementasikan konsep Utility & Warranty, RACI, Service Level Management, dan berbagai proses Manajemen Layanan TI dalam sebuah contoh kasus.
- Kompetensi Hardskill
 - Mahasiswa dapat **memahami** konsep Manajemen TI.
 - Mahasiswa dapat **menganalisis** metode perancangan layanan TI.
 - Mahasiswa dapat **merumuskan** operasional layanan TI.



Rencana Pembelajaran #2

- Kompetensi softskill
 - Kreatif, mampu bekerjasama dalam kelompok, dan tepat waktu
- Pokok Bahasan
 - Konsep dasar manajemen layanan TI, siklus hidup layanan TI, merumuskan rencana jangka panjang layanan TI, merancang setiap layanan TI, pembangunan sistem layanan TI, operasional layanan TI, peningkatan berkelanjutan.
- Referensi Utama dan Pendukung
 - Bon, J., 2007., Foundations of ITIL V3., Van Haren Publishing.
 - Susanto, TD., 2016., Manajemen Layanan Teknologi Informasi., Surabaya: AISINDO.
 - Brewster, E. et al., 2012., IT SERVICE MANAGEMENT A Guide for ITIL® Foundation Exam Candidates Second Edition
 - ITIL v3 2011 Edition, 2012 dan ITIL 4 Edition, 2019 (Pendukung)



Rencana Pembelajaran #3

- SKS = 3 Sks
 - 1 sks = 50' TM, 60' TT, 60' BM
 - **Tugas 45%, Quiz 10%, dan UAS 45%.**
- Model belajar
 - ***Student Centered Learning***
 - Ceramah, Diskusi, Studi kasus, Brilian
 - Menulis makalah, membaca referensi (buku, jurnal), dan analisis
- Tugas akhir mata kuliah
 - Membuat dokumen Layanan TI menggunakan contoh kasus di perusahaan
- Eksplorasi: detil, kreatif (berani beda, orisinil), berikan yang terbaik





from **PRODUCT** to **SERVICE ORIENTATION**

Teams operate as being part of a CHAIN and COLLABORATE, **not** every team is focusing on their own area



Service Management

- Services are the main way that organizations create value for themselves and their customers.
- Definition: Service management
 - A set of specialized organizational capabilities for enabling value for customers in the form of services.
- Developing the specialized organizational capabilities mentioned in the definition requires an understanding of:
 - the nature of value
 - the nature and scope of the stakeholders involved
 - how value creation is enabled through services.



SERVICE

- A service is a means of **delivering value** to customers by **facilitating outcomes customers** want to achieve **without the ownership of specific cost and risks**
- Outcomes:
 - **Increasing performance** → **pencapaian sesuatu**
 - **Overcome customers constraint** → **menghilangkan hambatan**



Value

- The purpose of an organization is to create value for stakeholders.
- Definition: Value
 - The perceived benefits, usefulness, and importance of something.
- Inherent in this definition is the understanding that value is subject to the perception of the stakeholders, whether they be the customers or consumers of a service, or part of the service provider organization(s). Value can be subjective.



SERVICE VALUE

- **UTILITY** → what the customer gets ? (**Fungsi Layanan**)
 - *Increasing performance – Reducing constraint*
 - Diukur berdasarkan seberapa banyak **manfaat** yang dapat diperoleh pengguna dan yang cocok digunakan oleh pengguna (**fit for purpose**).
- **WARRANTY** → how it's delivered (**kualitas layanan**)
 - Bagaimana layanan disediakan, bagaimana kualitas layanan, atau jaminan layanan sesuai SLA.
 - Diukur seberapa besar **kenyamanan** atau seberapa kecil kemungkinan **kerugian** saat menggunakan layanan TI (**fit for use**).
 - ACCS = availability, capacity, continuity, security
- **VALUE = UTILITY + WARRANTY**