DIGI-VET

FOSTERING DIGITISATION AND INDUSTRY 4.0 IN

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Training Modules for the Learner

Module A:

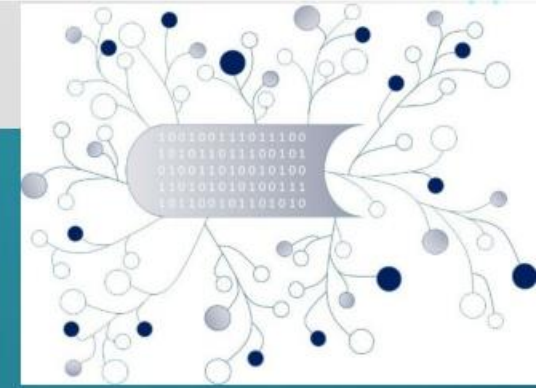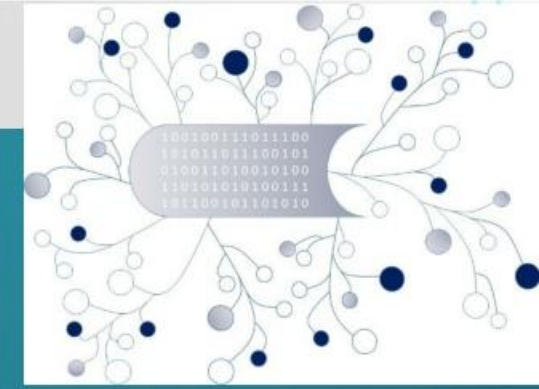Digitization: Terms & History

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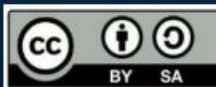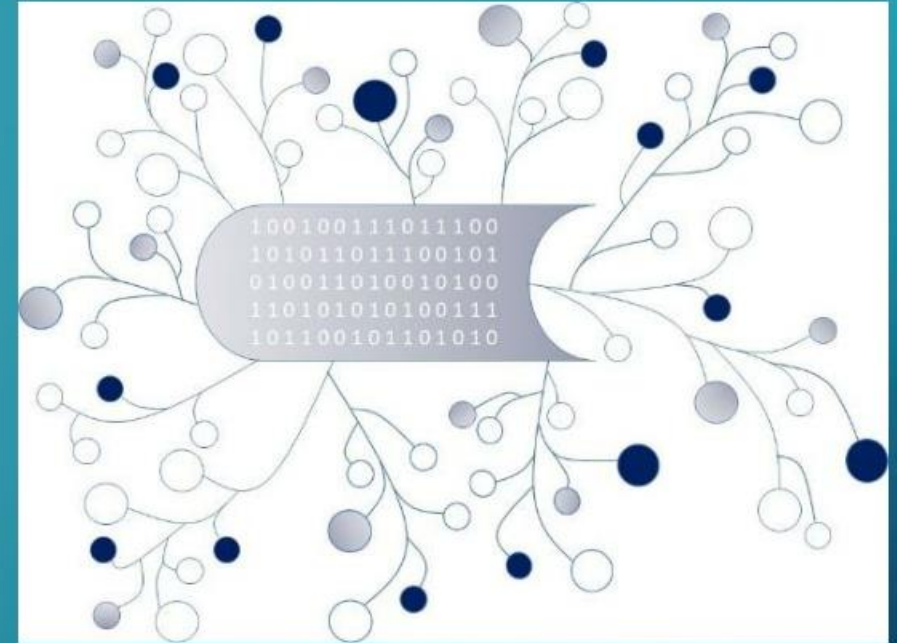
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Agenda of Module A:
Digitization: Terms and History

1. **Introduction**

2. **Helpful Terms**

3. **History of Digitisation**

4. **References**
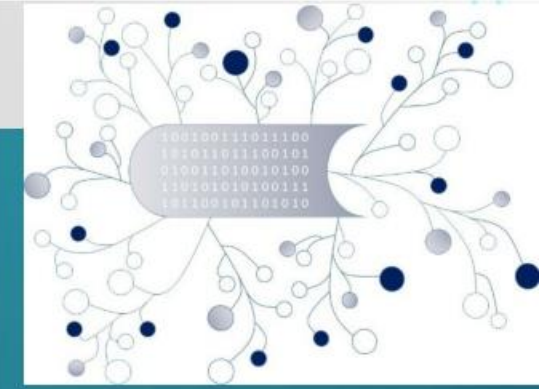
1. Introduction

What is Digitisation?

- Digitisation is the process of converting information from a physical format into a digital one.

What is Digitilisation?

- Digitalisation is the process of using digital data to simplify how you work and therefore improve business processes.

What is Digital Transformation?

- Digital transformation is the process of using digital technologies to create new — or modify existing — business processes, culture, and customer experiences to meet changing business and market requirements.

Have a look at this video on Digital Transformation

Activity

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=508CR1fd8ws

Task

Choose the correct answer

What is Digitisation?

View   Edit

Submitted by DigiVET on Fri, 06/12/2020 - 18:11

ⓘ Thank you for trying out H5P. To get started with H5P read our getting started guide

What is Digitisation?

○ It's the process of using digital data to simplify how you work and therefore improve business processes.

○ It's the process of using digital technologies to create new — or modify existing — business processes, culture, and customer experiences to meet changing business and market requirements.

○ It's the process of converting information from a physical format into a digital one.

✓ Check

⟳ Reuse   <> Embed   H-P

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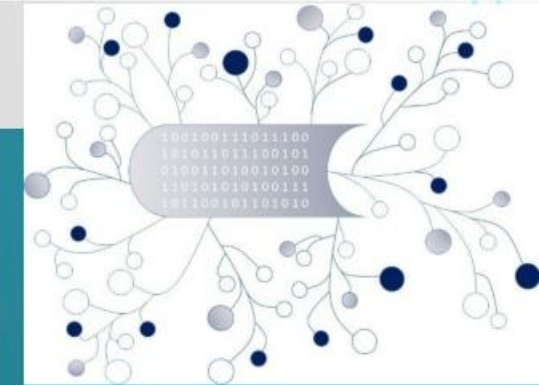
2. Terms

Cloud:
Things are referred to as 'cloud-based' if the electronic information is stored in and retrieved from a shared storage provider. The 'cloud' is like an offsite collections store that you share with other people.

Collections management:
The practices and procedures implemented by a museum in acquiring, documenting, handling, accessing, storing, securing, lending, conserving and disposing of collection items.

Collections Management System:
The system that a museum has in place to record and manage information about its collection.

Data:
Information stored and transmitted in an electronic format.

Digital:
Although it is widely used, the term 'digital' is often not well-defined. Generally, it refers to the use of technology (computers, IT equipment, tablets, mobile devices, audio visual equipment) to support some area of museum work.
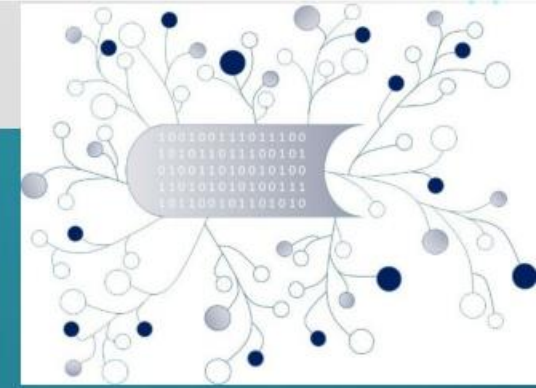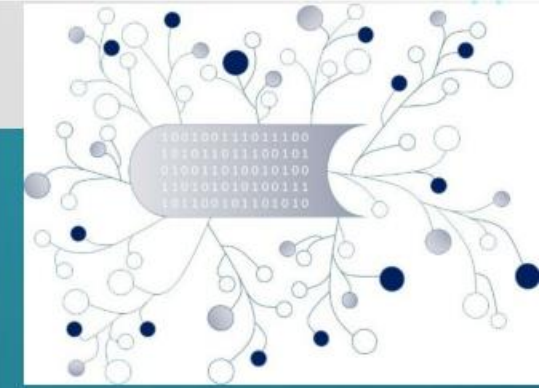
Digital assets:
Digital materials created or owned by your institution. See also the section on 'Digital Asset Management'.

Digital Asset Management:
The process of creating, storing, retrieving and making digital assets available for use.

Digital Asset Management System:
Also referred to as a 'DAMS', this is the combination of software (computer programmes) and hardware (servers and computers) that you use to create and store digital assets.

Digital preservation:
The practice of ensuring that the digital files and content you produce continue to be accessible and usable in the long-term.

Metadata:
Metadata is structured information about your digital content. It bears the same relation to your digital files as your catalogue record has to the physical objects in your collection.

2. History of digitization

The Introduction to the Computer

The first computer was built in 1937. Many more variations of the computer were made in the next decade mostly due to military incentives. These devices were used for processing and didn't have an operating system.

In the 1950s, computers started to quickly advance. They included numerous program languages, memory and operating systems, printers, and media storage in tapes and disks. By 1962, the term 'database' was added to the Oxford English Dictionary as a description for storing media.
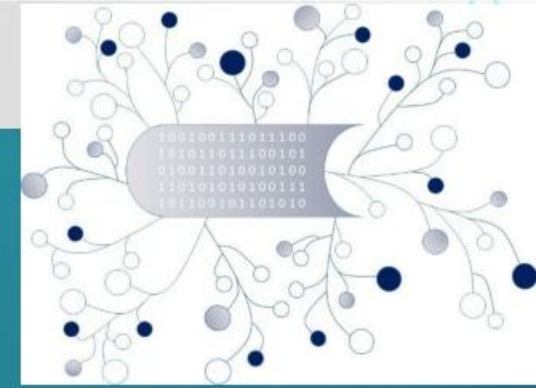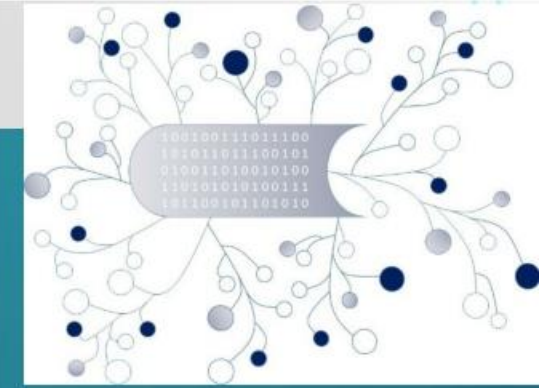
Digital Imaging

The CCD (Charged-coupled device), was the first technological equipment to be converted into digital signals, in 1969. This effected digital cameras and digital imaging and was especially helpful to the medical industry. The first digital camera was created 6 years later by Steven Sasson, and photos could now be stored though a computer memory without the use of film.

Bringing Digitisation into the Home

The first personal computers were introduced to the world in 1975. This made digital storage even more accessible. CDs (compact disks), were later introduced to the market in 1982 and by 1988 their sales overcame the sales of vinyl records. 2 years later (1986), the JPEG format was introduced to the market as was presented as a way to reduce image files. By doing this sending and receiving images was an easier process. By then, compressed data had become normal to the public.
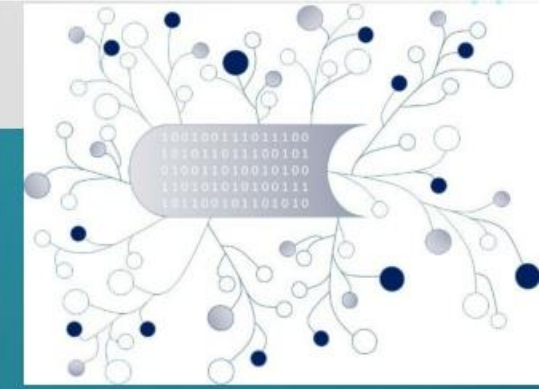
The World Wide Web

In the 1960s, the world was introduced to the Internet, specifically organisations such as the military were developing internetworking. That was when the development of digitisation had ascended as people had started to email, send instant messages, created blogs, websites and forums.

And in the 1980s the World Wide Web had become more accessible than ever. In 1994 banner ads had emerged as a new form of advertising, which are still used today!

Digitization Overcomes Tangible Storage

By 2002, digital information exceeds non-digital forms. The following year more digital cameras are sold than film cameras. This quick change due to the Internet's communication and ability to share data meant film quickly started to become less significant to the common household.

Task

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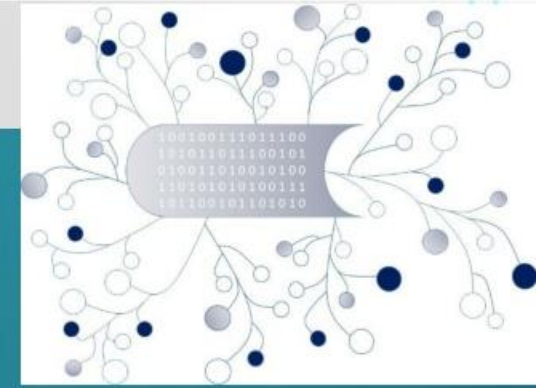https://workingmouse.com.au/innovation/digitisation-digitalisation-digital-transformation

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CONTACT

Universität Paderborn
Department Wirtschaftspädagogik Lehrstuhl
Wirtschaftspädagogik II Warburger Str. 100
33098 Paderborn

http://digivet.eduproject.eu/
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https://emphasyscentre.com/research/vet
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Prof. Dr. Marc Beutner
Tel: +49 (0) 52 51 / 60 - 23 67
Fax: +49 (0) 52 51 / 60 - 35 63
E-Mail: marc.beutner@uni-paderborn.de

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