Buletin FTMK

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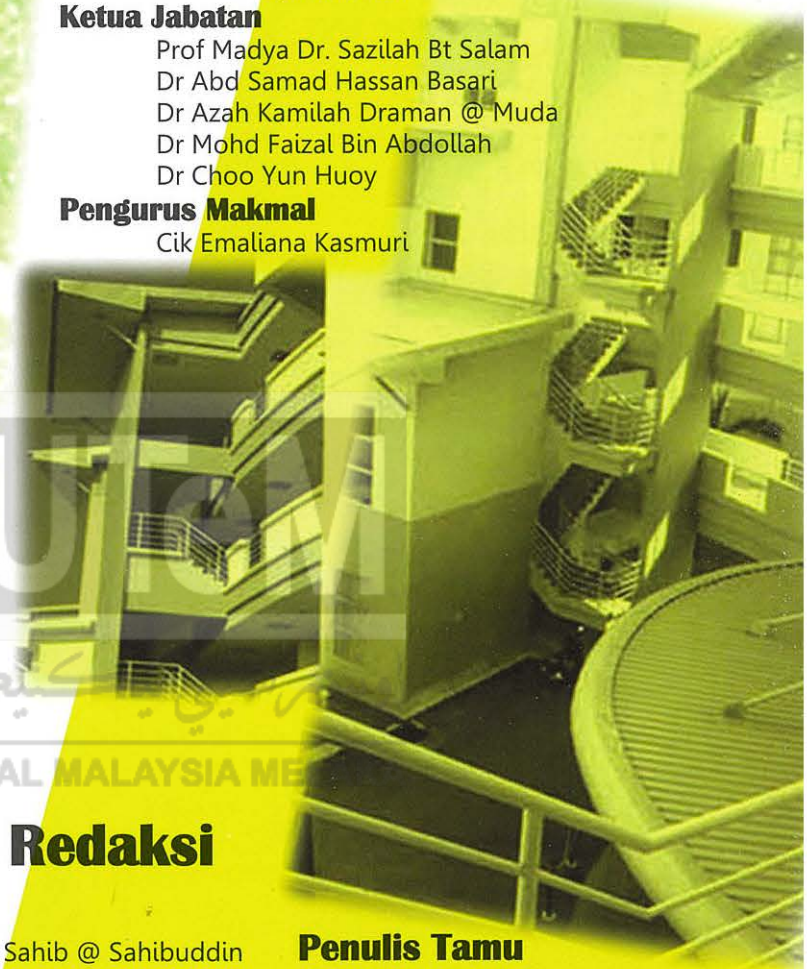

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Sumber insan merupakan elemen terpenting dalam memastikan berjaya tidaknya sesuatu perkara. Kerjasama dan ketekunan dalam bertindak biasanya terangkum sebagai teras kepada kesempurnaan sesuatu kerja. FTMK yang cemerlang bertambah cemerlang dengan adunan kepelbagaian insan yang sama-sama bergerak untuk memajukan organisasi yang kita junjung bersama.

Fakta ini jelas dipamer daripada kandungan Buletin FTMK edisi kali ini dengan sorotan kepada aktiviti dan kerja keras kita sepanjang 6 bulan pertama 2011. Pengurusan fakulti mengambil kesempatan ini menghamburkan penghargaan kepada semua atas segala daya usaha, kesungguhan dan keikhlasan kita untuk sama-sama memajukan FTMK.

Adalah sangat diharap semoga semangat ini akan berterusan dalam memastikan FTMK terus ke mercu.

Salam Hormat

Prof Dr Hj Shahrin Hj Sahib @ Sahibuddin
Dekan, FTMK

Sekejap sahaja masa berlalu, Buletin FTMK terbit kembali. Akhirnya edisi terkini makalah rasmi FTMK ini menjengah lagi.

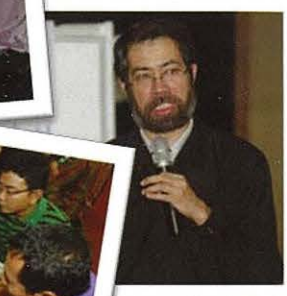
Seperti kebiasaannya edisi kali ini menampilkan aktiviti yang berjalan di dalam fakulti sepanjang 6 bulan pertama. Bermula daripada aktiviti berkaitan akademik, bukan akademik, lawatan, dan penulisan penyelidikan, sehinggalah kepada karya sastera warga FTMK telah termuat dalam edisi ini.

Pihak Editorial Buletin FTMK merakamkan berbanyak penghargaan kepada warga FTMK yang telibat menyumbang idea sehingga terhasilnya wadah FTMK kali ini Semoga kita terus berkarya!

Terima Kasih

Erman Hamid,
Editor
Buletin FTMK

PINTAR
22-24 Apr
Port Dickson



Kem Gempur
21-23 Jan

Menuju Puncak
18-20 Feb

Pilihanraya Majlis Perwakilan Pelajar
21 Feb

Lawatan ke FTMK

- Delegasi Indonesia
- Perda-Tech
- Sempena Anugerah Nilam Kebangsaan
- Kolej Komuniti Bandar Penawar, Johor
- SK (P) Methodist, Melaka
- SMK Kangkar Pulai, Johor
- SMK Puncak Alam, Selangor






Book Chapter Talk
21-23 Jan

CCM'11
18-20 Feb

Wacana E-Tanah
13 Apr

OSI Course
23-27 Mei

Imagine Cup 2011

Oleh:
Hidayah Rahmalan
Ummi Rabaah Hashim
Sarni Suhaila Rahim

Pertandingan perisian Imagine Cup peringkat kebangsaan bagi tahun 2011 telah diadakan 4 hingga 6 Mei 2011 di Kuching, Sarawak. Imagine Cup merupakan pertandingan merekabentuk perisian yang mendapat sambutan hangat dari pelajar-pelajar universiti dan kolej dari seluruh dunia. Pertandingan ini telah disertai oleh 30 kumpulan terpilih dari pelbagai universiti tempatan dan swasta. Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (UTeM) telah dilantik sebagai sekretariat dan penganjuran pertandingan akhir Imagine Cup peringkat kebangsaan ini telah dikendalikan dengan kerjasama Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi (KPT) ,Microsoft Malaysia, Prestariang Sdn Bhd and Multimedia Development Corporation.

Bagi Imagine Cup tahun 2011, juara telah menjadi milik kumpulan Cyber Knightz dari Asia Pacific University College of Technology and Innovation (UCTI). Mereka telah menggondol wang sebanyak RM 10,000 dengan mempamerkan satu aplikasi penjagaan kanser yang sangat praktikal dan menarik. Tempat kedua dimenangi oleh Kumpulan Filius Educata dan tempat ketiga dimenangi oleh Asia Science juga dari universiti yang sama dan masing-masing telah memperolehi ganjaran RM5,000 dan RM2,500.

UTeM diwakili oleh 2 kumpulan iaitu Marcador dan Tuffah bersama mentor-mentor iaitu Cik Sarni Suhaila (menggantikan Puan Nor Haslinda) dan Puan Ummi Raba'ah. Kedua-dua kumpulan juga turut mendapat khidmat nasihat dari Puan Hidayah Rahmalan selaku wakil FTMK yang bertugas. Kumpulan Tuffah yang terdiri daripada campuran pelbagai kursus dan kepakaran, mempertandingkan sistem Travguide. Sistem tersebut merupakan sistem maklumat pelancongan pintar dengan objektif untuk membantu pelancong membuat perancangan perjalanan mengikut budget dan keutamaan pelancong tersebut. Melalui konsep, agen dan pemandu pelancongan di hujung jari, maklumat mengenai destinasi yang ingin dilawati seperti kos terlibat, tempat-tempat menarik dan bahasa yang perlu diketahui boleh didapati dengan mudah tanpa memerlukan perkhidmatan agen pelancongan. Dengan itu, kos perjalanan dapat dikurangkan dan perbelanjaan boleh dirancang dengan lebih berkesan.

Kumpulan Marcador pula terdiri daripada pelajar tahun 2 BITI, menampilkan projek mereka yang bertajuk "Fuel Management System". Sistem tersebut menyasarkan penggunaan teknologi untuk meningkatkan tahap keselamatan dan kesihatan pekerja di stesen minyak. Proses "dipping"(untuk mengesan status minyak dalam tangki) yang dilakukan secara manual setiap hari menyumbang kepada pelepasan gas yang memudaratkan kesihatan pekerja, di samping memberi kesan kepada alam sekitar. Sistem yang dihasilkan mampu mengawal tahap inventori dalam tangki minyak sekaligus mengurangkan kebergantungan kepada proses "dipping".

Walaupun tidak memenangi pertandingan di peringkat kebangsaan, bagi kedua-dua kumpulan tersebut, terpilih sebagai 30 kumpulan terbaik seluruh Malaysia sudah cukup membanggakan, lebih-lebih lagi kumpulan Marcador yang terdiri daripada pelajar junior. Pertandingan tersebut memberi satu pengajaran dan pengalaman yang berharga buat mereka semua. Semoga pada tahun-tahun yang berikutnya, FTMK mampu menampilkan lebih banyak lagi calon-calon dari kumpulan pelajar yang mempunyai idea yang kreatif dan inovatif untuk dipertandingkan.

Kursus Teknologi Audio Video

Mohamad Lutfi Dolhalit, Syariffanor Hisham, Muhammad Haziq Lim Abdullah

Pada 24-28 Januari 2011 satu kursus berkaitan teknologi audio dan video anjuran jabatan Media Interaktif bersama Tegas Teknologi Sdn Bhd telah diadakan bertempat di Makmal Media Interaktif dan Studio Multimedia, Fakulti Teknologi Maklumat dan Komunikasi (FTMK) yang disertai oleh pensyarah jabatan Media Interaktif dan juruteknik.

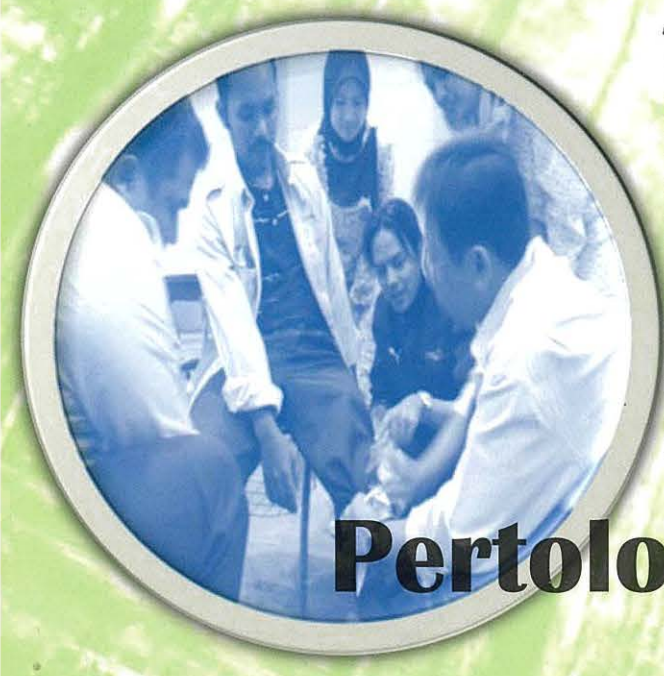
Kursus ini diadakan bertujuan untuk melengkapkan kemahiran peserta dengan teknologi terkini teknologi audio video samada secara teori dan praktikal serta penyediaan peralatan audio melalui kaedah pemasangan peralatan, kawalan sistem audio, rakaman audio, pengendalian dan pemilihan mikrophone yang betul, mengendalikan sistem switcher/mixer dan penggunan perisian pengeditan audio dan video.

Modul kursus dibahagikan kepada beberapa bahagian melibatkan latihan teori dan praktikal merangkumi audio work station system, mobile audio system, camera system SCP dan Camera Stabilizer system. Pada hari pertama peserta diperkenalkan dengan modul audio workstation system ini melibatkan para peserta dengan aktiviti pemasangan peralatan audio kepada system audio mixer dikuti dengan rakaman serta pengeditan audio menggunakan perisian cubase LE. Manakala modul mobile audio system pula peserta didedahkan kepada penggunaan system audio mudah-alih bagi rakaman di lapangan.

Pada modul camera system SCP pula para peserta diperkenalkan dengan segala aspek teknikal dan panduan pengendalian video kamera digital, ini termasuklah pengendalian simpanan data bagi fail yang dirakamkan. Bagi membantu pengendalian kamera yang lebih baik peserta juga berpeluang menggunakan Camera Stabilizer system yang dinamakan steadycam yang biasa digunakan oleh penerbit filem dalam dan luar negara bagi rakaman hasilan visual yang lebih baik.

Diakhir kursus para peserta diberikan tugasan mengurus dan mengendalikan aktiviti rakaman video sebenar bertujuan mengaplikasi teori dan praktikal yang telah diajar sepanjang kursus. Sepanjang tugasan peserta berpeluang membentuk satu pasukan produksi rakaman dan menghasilkan persembahan video selama 5 minit. Dari hasil rakaman ini peserta berpeluang merasai pengalaman sebenar bagaimana mengurus,mengendalikan dan menghasilkan satu hasilan video.

Sesungguhnya kursus ini memberi banyak manfaat kepada peserta membolehkan para peserta mengendalikan segala perkakasan dan perisian audio dan video dengan lebih cekap dan yakin.



Tujuan

Kursus yang dikendalikan oleh jurulatih yang berpengalaman dari Persatuan Bulan Sabit Merah cawangan Melaka ini bertujuan untuk memberi pendedahan kepada Jawatankuasa Emergency Response Team dan juga First Aid Team fakulti serta staf FTMK bagi memantapkan pengetahuan sedia ada dan memberi kemahiran tambahan dalam membantu memberi rawatan awalan dan pendedahan kemungkinan kemalangan yang berlaku di dalam kawasan kerja bangunan FTMK

Kursus Pengenalan Pertolongan Cemas & Cardio Pulmonari Resusitasi

Oleh : Siti Hajar Abdul Latif

Objektif

- Menyediakan platform dalam memperkayakan pengetahuan, mengembangkan pengalaman dan berkongsi maklumat berkaitan asas pertolongan cemas dan teknik rawatannya.
- Mengenal pasti dan mentafsir potensi risiko yang mungkin berlaku di tempat kerja dan boleh mengakibatkan kecederaan dan penyakit.
- Memberi pendedahan terhadap teknik pertolongan cemas dan menambah kemahiran peserta dalam menangani kecederaan serta mengendalikan mangsa semasa kecemasan.
- Memberi pengetahuan bagi menentukan setiap fungsi peralatan kecemasan apabila diperlukan.
- Melalui kursus ini, staf juga akan diberikan latihan dan cabaran untuk menentukan rawatan yang sepatutnya diberikan berdasarkan kemalangan yang terjadi, mewujudkan semangat bantu-membantu serta dapat mengelakkan kemalangan atau kecederaan menjadi lebih parah.

Tempat / Tarikh

- Kursus ini telah dijalankan pada 18-19 April 2011 bertempat di Dewan Seminar, FTMK.

Penyertaan

- Kursus ini telah dihadiri seramai 19 orang staf seperti senarai berikut;

Othman Mohd	Nur Ain Zakirah Bahari	Mohammad Uzaini Ab Rahim
Mohamad Lutfi Dolhalit	Mohd Haffez Khalik	Badrolhisam Harun
Maslita Abd Aziz	Mohd Fahrulrazi Saji	Zuraiyati Ab.Rahim
Zahriah Othman	Mohd Sharudin Ab Majid	Kharmizi Khamis
Safiza Suhana Kamal Bahrin	Hazre Haron	Siti Hajar Abdul Latiff
Emaliana Kasmuri	Mohd Rif'an Abd. Rahman	
Lela Omar	Shahrizan Abdullah	

Perjalanan Kursus

1.

Corak kursus telah dijalankan secara dua hala yang menggalakkan perkongsian dan perbincangan antara jurulatih dan peserta. Melalui cara ini, peserta dapat mengeluarkan pendapat berdasarkan kefahaman di samping mengajukan sebarang kemusykilan secara langsung berhubung sesuatu topic yang diperbincangkan agar dapat memperbaiki sebarang kefahaman yang tidak tepat.

2.

Pelbagai topik telah dikupas di dalam kursus ini. Antaranya ialah punca-punca serta rawatan bagi ;

- Pitam/Pengsan/Renjatan/TSD/Koma
- Renjatan/Asfiksia/Tercekik
- CPR (Cardio Pulmonari Resusitasi)
- Luka dan Pendarahan
- Patah dan Pengurusan
- Kecederaan Sendi dan Otot
- Pembebatan dan Pembalutan
- Sistem Peredaran Darah
- Sistem Pernafasan
- Terbakar dan Melecur

3.

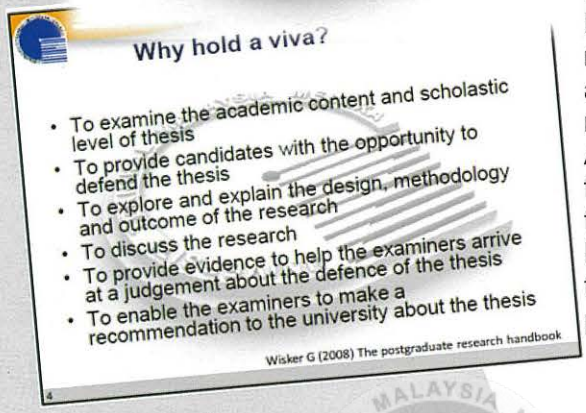
Di akhir kursus, para peserta telah menjalani peperiksaan dalam bentuk teori, lisan dan praktikal berkaitan topik-topik yang telah dibincangkan pada hari pertama dan kedua kursus. Peserta-peserta yang lulus akan memperolehi Sijil PPC dan CPR yang dikeluarkan oleh Ibu Pejabat Kebangsaan BSM Malaysia.

Kesimpulan

- Secara keseluruhannya pendedahan dan panduan yang menyeluruh berkenaan Pengenalan Pertolongan Cemas dan CPR ini dapat diperolehi oleh para peserta dalam menghadapi kemalangan dan juga kecemasan. Ini terbukti apabila semua peserta yang menduduki peperiksaan telah lulus dengan jayanya. Di samping itu, ilmu yang diperolehi juga dapat digunakan untuk membantu staf yang lain berkenaan dengan asas-asas pertolongan cemas.

Bengkel Writers Circle Support Group (WCSSG) 2011

Oleh : Maslita Abd Aziz
Ahmad Shaarizan Shaarani



Alhamdulillah bengkel Writers' Circle Support Group (WCSG) telah memasuki tahun kedua dan seperti tahun 2010, pelbagai aktiviti yang melibatkan perbincangan tentang penulisan teknikal telah dilaksanakan. Perbincangan penulisan dikalangan ahli masih menggunakan sistem giliran untuk memberi kesetaraan agar setiap ahli diberi peluang untuk memperbaiki serta mengenalpasti kesalahan yang dilakukan sewaktu menulis. Aktiviti WCSG adalah berteraskan pendedahan kepada format penulisan tesis tetapi perbincangan mingguan tidak terhad kepada tesis sahaja. Malah setiap ahli diberi kebebasan untuk menghantar apa sahaja bahan penulisan teknikal untuk disemak bersama seperti journal dan proceeding.

Aktiviti

Selain semakan bahan penulisan teknikal, aktiviti seminar dan perkongsian kemahiran menggunakan 'tools' telah dilaksanakan. Sebanyak dua sesi seminar telah disampaikan oleh Yang Berbahagia Prof. Dr. Shahrin bin Sahib @ Shaibuddin bertajuk "Thesis Writing" dan "Viva Presentation". Manakala perkongsian ilmu telah dikendalikan oleh Pn. Maslita Abd Aziz adalah mengenai kaedah mencari bahan rujukan bermula daripada penjanaan kata kunci yang sesuai serta penggunaan carian enjin Google, pangkalan data atas talian Citeseer dan Scopus. Aktiviti perkongsian ilmu seterusnya yang telah dirancang adalah penggunaan Endnote oleh Pn. Siti Azira Asmai, templat tesis menggunakan Microsoft Words oleh Pn. Safiza Suhana Kamal Bahrin dan Pn. Zahriah Othman, templat tesis menggunakan Latex oleh Pn. Norashikin Ahmad serta pengunaan SPSS oleh Pn. Siti Azirah Asmai.

Alhamdulillah, WCSG ini bertambah mantap seiring dengan kepercayaan yang diberikan oleh pihak pengurusan universiti. Jutaan terima kasih kepada naib canselor UTeM, Yang Berbahagia Prof. Datuk Dr. Ahmad Yusoff bin Hassan yang telah meluluskan kertas kerja WCSG serta dekan FTMK yang telah memberi banyak ide dan menjadikan aktiviti WCSG satu kenyataan.

Dr. Mariana bte Yusoff, dekan Pusat Bahasa dan Pembangunan Insan (PBPI) masih diberi tanggungjawab sebagai fasilitator. Manakala Prof. Dr. Shahrin bin Sahib @ Shaibuddin, dekan Fakulti Teknologi Maklumat dan Komunikasi (FTMK) merupakan penasihat WCSG. Kumpulan ini bernaung dibawah Jawatankuasa Penerbitan & Penulisan FTMK dan mempunyai 14 orang ahli daripada Fakulti Kejuruteraan Elektrik (FKE), PBPI dan FTMK.

Netriders Malaysia 2011

UTeM Tempat ke 3

Oleh : Nor Azman Mat Ariff

Tanggal 2 April 2011, telah berlangsungnya Malaysia NetRiders 2011, iaitu satu pertandingan kemahiran Rangkaian Komputer edisi keenam yang dianjurkan oleh Cisco Malaysia Academy Council. Pertandingan ini memberi peluang kepada pelajar menguji kemahiran teknikal dan pengetahuan di dalam bidang rangkaian sekaligus menyediakan landasan kepada para Instructor mengukur tahap kecekapan para pelajar mereka.

Pertandingan kali ini ia telah diadakan di Kolej Tunku Abdul Rahman, Setapak, Kuala Lumpur dan disertai hampir 500 orang pelajar dari IPTA dan IPTS seluruh negara. Seramai 9 orang pelajar Degree dan 6 orang pelajar Diploma dari FTMK telah terpilih mewakili UTeM. Semua pelajar yang terpilih merupakan pemenang dari pertandingan Cyber Contest Mania 2011 kategori rangkaian yang telah diadakan pada 17 Mac 2011.

Bertolak dari Melaka jam 6.30 pagi membolehkan kami sampai awal ke lokasi pertandingan. Tepat jam 9.00 pagi, urusetia memberikan taklimat pertandingan bagi menerangkan perlaksanaan dan peraturan pertandingan. Pusingan pertama pertandingan iaitu ujian teori bermula jam 9.30 pagi dan diikuti dengan pusingan kedua iaitu ujian kemahiran menggunakan perisian simulasi packet tracer. Pada sebelah petangnya pula, Cisco Career Fair telah diadakan yang melibatkan beberapa syarikat IT terkemuka dan pelajar berpeluang meninjau sendiri peluang-peluang pekerjaan di dalam bidang IT disamping menyertai sesi temuduga yang diadakan.

Acara paling dinantikan oleh semua peserta iaitu penyampaian hadiah telah menyaksikan pelajar FTMK, Mohd Naim Hadi Darsono menduduki tempat ketiga bagi kategori Diploma. Ini memperbaiki pencapaian pada tahun lepas di mana UTeM sekadar menduduki tempat ke 8 bagi kategori Diploma. Tempat pertama bagi kategori Diploma telah dimenangi oleh peserta dari Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajudin manakala bagi kategori Degree diungguli peserta dari Universiti Multimedia. Tahniah diucapkan kepada Mohd Naim..

SIHAT CERGAS | Hadapi 'Exam' Bersama P.A.

Oleh : Irda Roslan

Beriadah merupakan satu aktiviti yang menyihatkan badan di samping dapat merehatkan dan mencerdaskan minda setelah penat melaksanakan tugasan harian. Atas dasar itu, saya mengambil kesempatan untuk menganjurkan satu aktiviti riadah bersama-sama pelajar di bawah Penasihatan Akademik (1 DIT S1 G1) yang dinamakan "Sihat Cerdas Hadapi 'Exam' bersama PA". Aktiviti ini diadakan pada hujung minggu 30 Oktober 2010 bertempat di Taman Botanikal Melaka. Di antara objektif utama aktiviti ini ialah untuk mengeratkan ukhuwwah di antara PA dan juga para pelajar di samping beriadah bersama bagi mencergaskan badan dan minda. Satu sesi perkongsian kepada para pelajar turut dilaksanakan bagi mendedahkan kepada mereka kehidupan di alam kampus serta tips menghadapi Peperiksaan Akhir.

Aktiviti dimulakan dengan bermain 'games' untuk sesi perkenalan. Ini diikuti dengan aktiviti memanaskan badan yang dikendalikan oleh salah seorang pelajar. Setelah itu kami 'breeze walk' sekitar Taman Botanikal Melaka sambil menghirup udara segar dan menikmati keindahan alam ciptaan Allah. Sambil bersenam, saya mengambil peluang berbual-bual bersama pelajar untuk mengenali mereka dengan lebih dekat. Setelah beriadah sambil bergambar bersama mereka hampir sejam setengah, kami berkumpul bersama untuk mengadakan sesi perkongsian.

Di antara intipati perkongsian tersebut adalah harapan agar para pelajar tidak mensia-siakan peluang mereka belajar di UTeM di samping memberi pesanan motivasi kepada mereka. Mereka turut diingatkan agar sentiasa menjaga akhlak dan peribadi bersesuaian sebagai seorang mahasiswa universiti. Beberapa tips dalam menghadapi Peperiksaan Akhir yang merupakan kali pertama bagi pelajar-pelajar baru ini turut dikongsi bersama. Pelajar juga diingatkan agar berjumpa dengan PA seandainya menghadapi sebarang masalah berkenaan akademik ataupun ingin berbincang berkenaan perkara-perkara berkaitan universiti. Akhir sekali, kata-kata semangat ditiupkan agar mereka bersedia fizikal dan mental dalam peperiksaan yang bakal dihadapi.

Pertemuan tersebut diakhiri dengan sesi makan-makan bersama pelajar serta sembang-sembang bersama mereka. Alhamdulillah, objektif aktiviti ini tercapai dan diharapkan agar para pelajar mengambil manfaat daripada aktiviti yang dilaksanakan ini serta dijadikan pedoman untuk masa-masa akan datang.

Lawatan Kerja ke Jabatan Perhutanan Negeri Terengganu

Oleh : Mohd Rady Ab Karim
Othman Mohd

Pada 6 Mac 2011, satu rombongan yang diketuai oleh Y. Bhg. Prof. Madya Dr. Burairah Hussin, Timbalan Dekan Penyelidikan dan Pengajian Siswazah FTMK, bersama Dr. Mohamad Faizal Abdollah, Ketua Jabatan Sistem dan Komunikasi Komputer (SKK), En. Othman Mohd, Pensyarah Kanan Jabatan SKK dan En. Mohd Rady Ab Karim, Penolong Pendaftar FTMK telah mengadakan kunjung hormat ke Ibu Pejabat, Jabatan Perhutanan Negeri Terengganu (JPNT).

Tujuan

Tujuan lawatan adalah untuk mengetahui sejauhmana penggunaan teknologi maklumat telah dilaksanakan di Ibu Pejabat JPNT, masalah yang dihadapi dan seterusnya mencadangkan projek kerjasama yang boleh dilaksanakan diantara FTMK, UTeM dengan JPNT melalui kerja-kerja perundingan.

Y. Bhg. Dato' Hj. Nor Akhirrudin bin Mahmud, Pengarah JPNT telah sudi untuk memberikan taklimat berhubung dengan peranan, kepentingan hutan kepada eko-sistem, ekonomi, cara kerja yang dilaksanakan masa kini dan kepentingan keperluan teknologi maklumat dalam membantu JPNT merancang dan menguruskan hutan dengan lebih teratur, tepat dan cekap.

Pada taklimat tersebut juga, Y. Bhg. Dato' Pengarah JPNT telah memaklumkan beberapa masalah berkaitan dengan aplikasi sistem yang digunakan masa kini dan dimana ianya perlu diambil tindakan segera. Aplikasi sistem tersebut adalah Sistem Inventori Hutan Sebelum Tebangan (Pre-Felling System (Pre-F)) dan Sistem Inventori Hutan Selepas Tebangan (Post-Felling System (Post-F)). Aplikasi ini telah dibangunkan sejak awal tahun 1990an menggunakan bahasa komputer generasi ke tiga. Memandangkan sehingga kini banyak perubahan telah berlaku dari segi polisi, pentadbiran dan pengurusan hutan maka keperluan untuk mengemaskini aplikasi sedia ada perlu diberi keutamaan.

Rumusan

Sehubungan dengan itu, Y. Bhg. Dato' Pengarah JPNT telah meminta kerjasama pihak FTMK, UTeM supaya dapat melihat, mengkaji dan mencadangkan pembangunan aplikasi sistem baru melibatkan dua sistem ini. Beliau berharap agar sistem yang akan dibangunkan ini akan lebih fleksibel, tepat, mudah, di samping menggunakan sepenuhnya kemudahan teknologi sesawang serta perisian sistem terbuka.

Pemantapan Pengajaran & Pembelajaran

Oleh : Muhamad Syahrul Azhar Sani

Pastinya kita sering mendengar Student Centered Learning (SCL), Project/Problem Based Learning (PBL), Outcome Based Education (OBE), Informal/Formal Cooperative Learning (ICL/FCL) dan pelbagai lagi kaedah didalam pengajaran dan pembelajaran. Sejajar dengan misi dan visi universiti untuk menjadi universiti teknikal yang kreatif dan inovatif, Utem telah berusaha untuk melengkapkan para pensyarah dengan mengikuti bengkel-bengkel berkaitan agar pendekatan ini dapat diaplikasi didalam subjek masing-masing. Secara umumnya PBL, OBE, ICL/FCL adalah dari filosofi SCL yang memfokuskan kepada keperluan pelajar, keupayaan, minat dan cara belajar dimana pensyarah bertindak sebagai fasilitator. Konsep SCL boleh diterjemahkan dengan pelbagai kaedah. Kaedah ini memerlukan pelajar bertindak aktif dan dinamik didalam kelas, bekerja didalam satu kumpulan dengan menekankan kepada 'suara pelajar' untuk mencapai matlamat konsep ini.

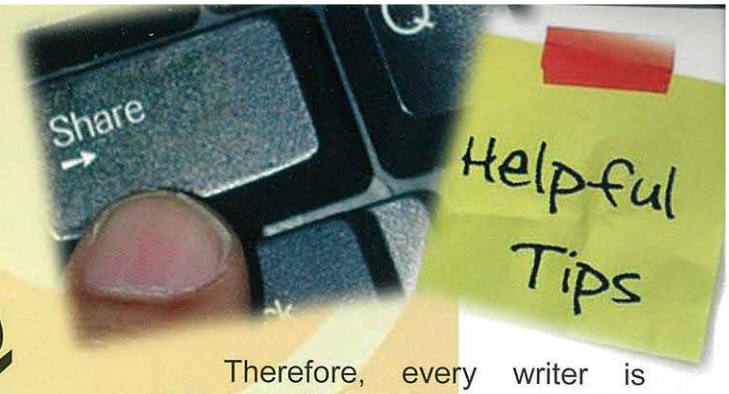
Perubahan paradigm ini adalah hasil dari dapatan kajian yang menunjukkan kaedah tradisional (*chalk and talk*) iaitu didalam proses pembelajaran pasif, guru mengajar dan pelajar mendengar tidak memberikan impak yang maksimum kepada para pelajar berbanding pendekatan SCL. Antara kelebihan pendekatan ini ialah untuk menarik perhatian pelajar didalam sesuatu topik. Ini akan memberi peluang kepada pelajar untuk menjana idea baru dan dapat berfikir secara kritis kerana ia secara tidak langsung melibatkan gabungan pelbagai disiplin ilmu. Keyakinan diri pelajar akan meningkat dan mereka akan merasa puas dan seronok apabila idea mereka dihargai seterusnya membuatkan pelajar-pelajar lain terkesan dan turut sama terlibat dalam perbincangan bagi sesuatu topik.

Secara umumnya, kebanyakan pensyarah sebenarnya telah pun mengimplementasi konsep ini secara tidak langsung. Ini boleh dilihat dari aktiviti pelajar semasa pembentangan projek, tugasan atau pun kajian kes. Begitu juga semasa tutorial dan praktikal dimakmal dimana ia memerlukan penglibatan aktif para pelajar semasa sesi tersebut. Namun demi memantapkan lagi kaedah pembelajaran, kesemua kaedah-kaedah ini perlu diintegrasi dan dirancang dengan lebih rapi bagi memastikan kejayaan dan keberkesanannya.

Walaupun telah banyak bengkel dihadiri oleh pensyarah namun untuk mengaplikasikan pendekatan SCL secara spesifik didalam subjek yang selalu berubah-ubah merupakan cabaran penting. Namun sekiranya kesemua pensyarah dapat mendokumenkan teknik dan kaedah yang diaplikasikan bagi sesuatu topik, pastinya dapat membantu pensyarah lain pada masa akan datang. Selain itu, kemahiran untuk menjadi 'fasilitator' juga perlu di pelajari kerana ia memerlukan disiplin ilmu yang lain. Persoalan yang mencabar bagi para pensyarah ialah bagaimana untuk melaksanakan pendekatan ini didalam subjek masing-masing kerana ia memerlukan perancangan yang terperinci dan sistematik bagi memastikan ianya relevan berdasarkan sesuatu topik. Penyataan masalah atau kajian kes yang hendak dibincangkan perlulah sesuai dengan waktu kuliah atau makmal iaitu kira-kira 2 atau 3 jam. Ini kerana setiap kali sesi kuliah, pelbagai topik perlu diterangkan berdasarkan silibus yang telah disetkan diawal semester. Pensyarah juga perlu membuat penilaian markah secara adil kepada pelajar bagi setiap sesi perbincangan topik dan masalah.

Bersedia atau tidak pensyarah tetap perlu melaksanakannya. Kejayaan bagi melaksanakan pendekatan SCL ini memerlukan latihan dan penambahbaikan yang berterusan bagi mencapai matlamat untuk menghasilkan graduan harapan universiti. Seperti kata William Arthur Ward, 'The mediocre teacher tells. The good teacher explains. The superior teacher demonstrates. The great teacher inspires', diharapkan setiap pensyarah akan menjadi great teacher.

Recycing Words IS NOT Plagiarisms



By: Dr Mariana Yusoff, Maslita Abd Aziz and Ahmad Shaarizan Shaarani.

Writing, good English is hard especially for non-native speakers. Why do we have to write in English? Simple. English is the universal language, which means English is used in many of the key economic powerhouse countries. These countries are also the leaders in technology as well as knowledge. As academicians, we are expected to write continuously since writing is measured as one of the success factors in the academic world. Every day we strive to become a more fluent writer as well as an able researcher.

Most of us have our own tips and tricks about writing. A rule of thumb in writing is to explain an idea as simple as possible. It is important to compose a clean and grammatically correct sentence. "Emm… easier said than done", is what you might think. Yes, you are absolutely right! In reality it is difficult to compose a good sentence, what more a paragraph! However, we can start by selecting a segment of a sentence from quality articles and recycle the words. True, we are adopting or adapting sections of the texts but we are not copying the material as it is. We are borrowing the clauses and phrases that can be used to express our own idea. For example:

- We therefore begin this part of the review by considering [insert your idea here]. The following subsection summarizes [insert your material here].

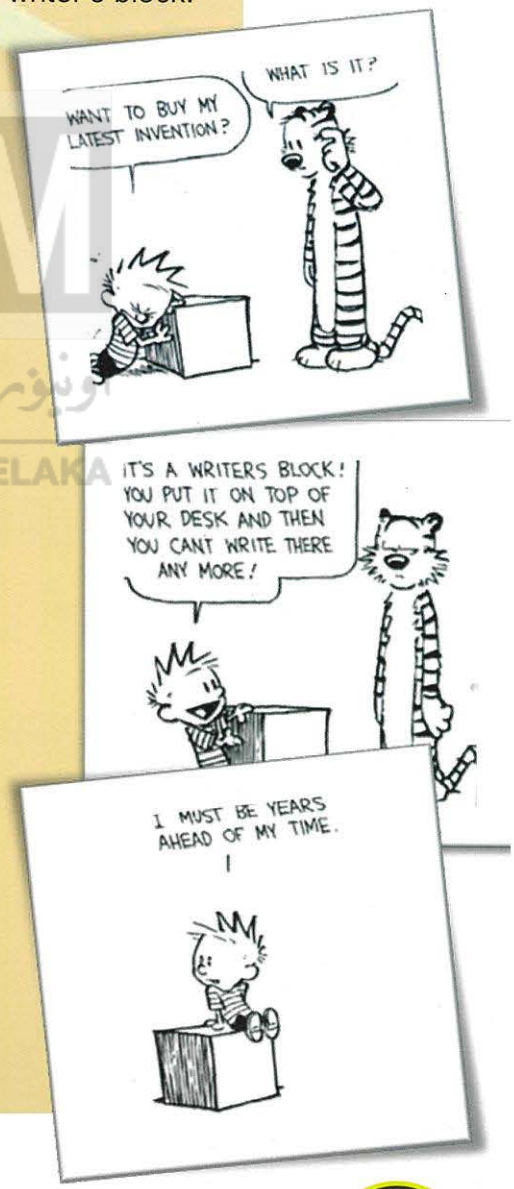
Another example is,

- However, current approaches often fall short of providing [insert your text here].

The act of adopting and adapting is not considered as a plagiarism as only some parts of the sentences are used in expressing the original ideas of the writer.
More examples:

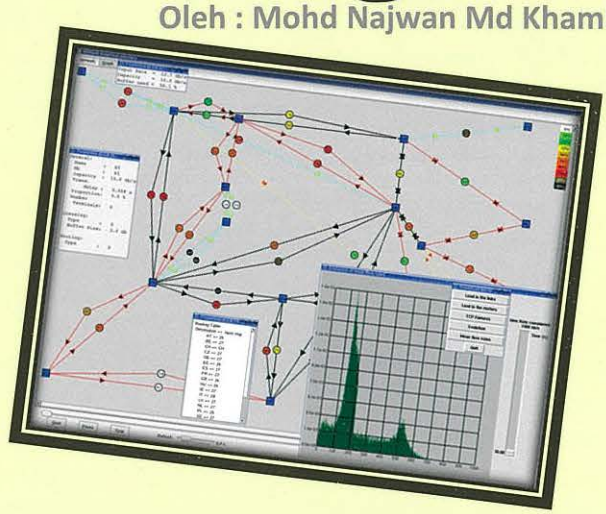
- Nevertheless, the research we review is unified by its aim: to understand [insert your text here]
- As will be described below when we discuss [insert your text here], many recent studies of [insert your text here].
- It is clear from these general findings that [insert your text here]

Therefore, every writer is strongly encouraged to have a bank of the recycle words to refer to and choose from to help them in writing. This bank is especially useful when we start writing our theses. Although it looks trivial, speaking from experience, this exercise is a great help in constructing good sentences. Give it a try because in writing theses, we always stumble on writer's block!



Simulasi Rangkaian

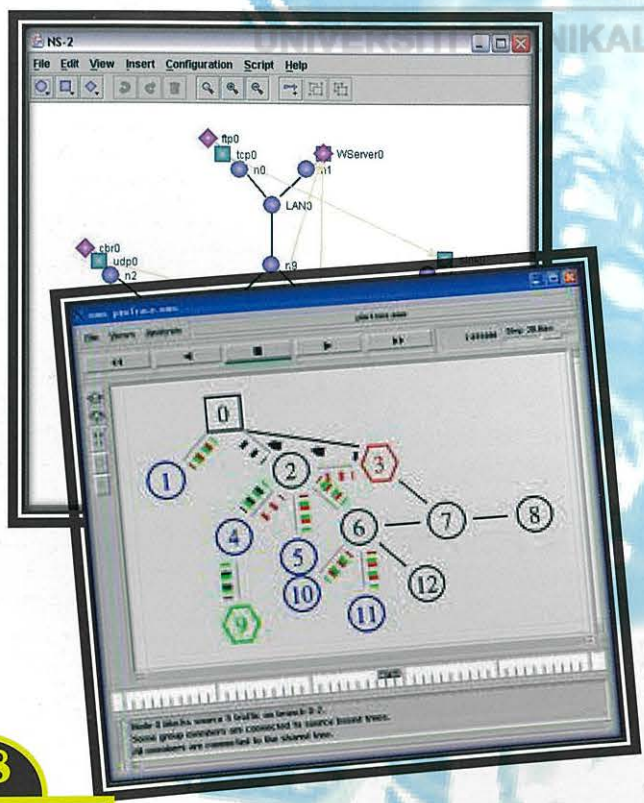
Oleh : Mohd Najwan Md Khambari



Simulasi rangkaian merupakan satu teknik di mana sebuah program memodelkan perilaku rangkaian sama ada dengan mengira atau menghitung interaksi antara entiti rangkaian yang berbeza seperti komputer, penghala, jalinan data, dan switch dengan menggunakan rumus matematik, atau menangkap dan memainsemula pemerhatian daripada rangkaian tersebut. Perilaku rangkaian dan pelbagai aplikasi serta perkhidmatan yang disokong sesebuah rangkaian itu kemudiannya dapat diamati. Pelbagai atribut persekitaran juga boleh diubahsuai dengan cara yang terkawal untuk menilai bagaimana rangkaian akan berinteraksi dan berperilaku di bawah keadaan atau senario yang berbeza.

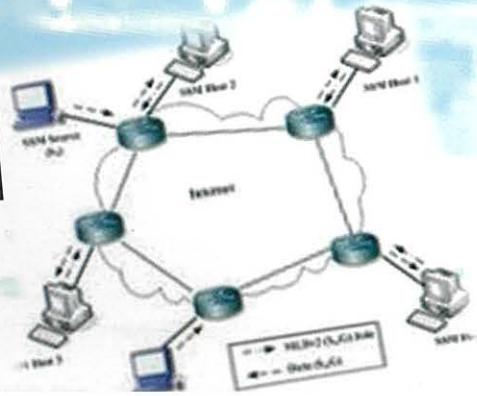
Sementara itu, tinjauan yang dilakukan oleh menunjukkan bahawa lebih 50% dari hasil kajian yang diterbitkan pada tahun 2001 dalam jurnal dan prosiding utama di dalam bidang telekomunikasi diperolehi melalui penggunaan simulasi. Ini adalah kerana kepesatan teknologi yang menyumbang kepada kuasa perkomputeran untuk terus meningkat, telah tersedia untuk para penyelidik menjalankan simulasi yang lebih kompleks. Selain itu, analisis teori dan eksperimen langsung dengan menggunakan alatan sebenar adalah terhad . Simulasi rangkaian dilaksanakan dengan menggunakan perisian simulator rangkaian.

Terdapat pelbagai pilihan perisian simulasi rangkaian (juga disebut simulator) yang popular dan biasa digunakan oleh para penyelidik di seluruh dunia. Sesetengahnya adalah percuma dan berasaskan sumber terbuka seperti NS-2, GloMoSim, J-Sim dan Omnet. Manakala tidak kurang juga simulasi rangkaian yang berasaskan komersil seperti OPNET Modeler, QualNet dan NetSim.



NS-2

Bagaimanapun, berdasarkan kepada hasil tinjauan dan pembacaan, NS-2 adalah perisian yang paling popular di kalangan para penyelidik di seluruh dunia. Ini adalah berasaskan kepada kajian tinjauan yang dilakukan oleh. Tinjauan ini bertujuan menentukan keadaan simulasi khususnya penyelidikan berkaitan rangkaian tanpa wayar. Tinjauan telah dibuat terhadap Proceedings of the ACM International Symposium on Mobile Ad Hoc Networking and Computing (MobiHoc) dari tahun 2000-2005. Jadual 1 di bawah menunjukkan ringkasan hasil daripada tinjauan tersebut.



Jadual

Dari jadual di atas, adalah jelas bahawa NS-2 adalah pilihan utama simulator yang akan digunakan dalam sebahagian besar kajian yang dijalankan pada prosiding tersebut, dengan skor 43.8%. NS-2 adalah simulator rangkaian yang paling popular dan banyak digunakan di dalam bidang penyelidikan. Ini dapat dijelaskan dengan beberapa faktor utama seperti dibawah:

Simulator		
Jumlah	Peratus	Penerangan
114 daripada 151	75.5%	Menggunakan simulasi di dalam kajian
0 daripada 114	0.0%	Menyatakan kod sumber ada untuk dokongsikan
80 daripada 114	70.2%	Menyatakan jenis perisian simulasi yang digunakan
35 daripada 80	43.8%	Menggunakan simulator NS-2
8 daripada 80	10%	Menggunakan simulator Glomosim
5 daripada 80	6.3%	Menggunakan simulator QualNet
5 daripada 80	6.3%	Menggunakan simulator OPNET
3 daripada 80	3.8%	Menggunakan MATLAB/ Mathematica
2 daripada 80	2.5%	Menggunakan simulator CSIM
22 daripada 80	27.3%	Menggunakan simulator yang dibangunkan sendiri
7 daripada 58	12.1%	Menyatakan versi simulator yang digunakan
3 daripada 114	2.6%	Menyatakan sistem pengoperasian yang digunakan

Jadual 1 : Ringkasan tinjauan tentang simulator yang digunakan

.1. NS-2 adalah percuma dan berasaskan perisian sumber terbuka

NS-2 adalah perisian yang boleh dimuat turun, dipasang dan diubahsuai secara percuma, tanpa memerlukan kos atau lesen yangmahal. Sebagai perbandingan, OPNET memerlukan lesen untuk beroperasi dengan kefungsian yang penuh. Dengan kos pelaksanaan yang tinggi, OPNET bukan pilihan simulator utama dalam kebanyakan penyelidikan. Sementara itu, terdapat beberapa simulator percuma yang lain juga seperti GloMoSim dan OMNeT + +. Namun, NS-2 masih menyediakan kefungsian yang lebih baik kerana ia mampu menyokong protokol dan algoritma yang lebih luas.

.2. NS-2 disokong oleh komuniti yang sangat besar

Terdapat banyak newsletter dan kumpulan sokongan NS-2 di Internet. Oleh itu, terdapat banyak kod yang disumbangkan dan ciri-ciri tambahan baru yang dibangunkan oleh rakan penyelidik lain di serata university di dunia yang dikongsi bersama. Ia berbeza sama sekali dengan OPNET yang hanya dibangunkan oleh satu entiti sahaja. Ini adalah kebaikan utama perisian yang berasaskan sumber terbuka.

.3. Hasil simulasi NS-2 adalah lebih mirip kepada persekitaran rangkaian sebenar

Sebuah kajian telah dilaksanakan untuk membandingkan prestasi simulator, khusus untuk NS-2 dan GloMoSim untuk dibandingkan dengan testbed. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahawa hasil simulasi NS-2 itu lebih dekat dan mirip dengan hasil testbed berbanding GloMoSim.

Kesimpulan

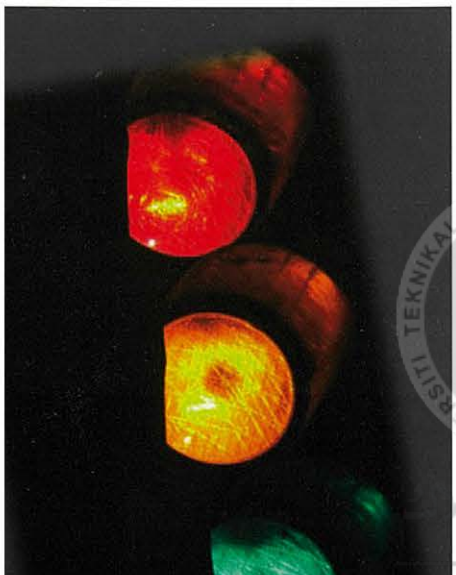
Tidak dinafikan bahawa kaedah paling baik dalam menentukan prestasi sesebuah rangkaian adalah dengan memasang perkakasan sebenar rangkaian itu sendiri pada senario sebenar. Bagaimanapun, ia melibatkan kos yang sangat tinggi lebih-lebih lagi jika rangkaian tersebut adalah kompleks dan masih lagi pada peringkat perancangan. Oleh itu, penggunaan simulator dapat memberikan alternatif dalam menentukan prestasi sesebuah rangkaian dan sekurang-kurangnya dapat memberikan gambaran awal dalam menjangka prestasi sesebuah rangkaian itu sebelum dilaksanakan pada situasi yang sebenar tanpa melibatkan kos yang tinggi sama ada dari segi kewangan mahupun masa.

Saat Lampu Isyarat Bertukar MERAH

Oleh : Irda Roslan

Anda sedang memandu kereta dalam perjalanan pulang ke rumah. Sebaik sahaja anda tiba di persimpangan lampu isyarat, warna lampu sudah bertukar ke merah. " Alamak, 120!", getus hati anda apabila melihat digit-digit pada countdown timer. Anda pun menanti dan terus menanti.

Persoalannya, dalam masa 3 minit tersebut, apa yang anda lakukan? Memerhatikan sahaja kenderaan-kenderaan bergerak? Termenung dan membiarkan masa berlalu begitu sahaja? SMS yang tersayang? Menyanyi mengikut iringan lagu dari corong radio? Seandainya yang anda lakukan itu bermanfaat, Alhamdulillah. Tetapi jika dirasakan tidak, apa kata anda cuba saranan-saranan berikut:



Dengan mengamalkan saranan di atas, secara tidak langsung anda boleh menambah ilmu, melipatgandakan pahala dengan zikir, menguatkan ingatan dengan hafazan, mengurangkan stres dan sebagainya. Ada banyak lagi perkara yang boleh dilakukan sepanjang tempoh menantikan lampu hijau. Segalanya terserah pada anda. Pandu cermat penuh manfaat, jiwa selamat dunia akhirat.

Selamat beramal!

- Ikuti countdown tersebut dengan zikir. Sebagai contoh istighfar. Secara tidak langsung, anda akan beristighfar sebanyak tempoh countdown tersebut! Sekiranya ketemu lagi dengan lampu isyarat seterusnya, lakukan perkara yang sama dengan istighfar atau zikir-zikir lain pula. Rasulullah S.A.W sendiri beristighfar tidak kurang 70-100 kali. Kita pula bagaimana? Ambil peluang ini untuk beristighfar. Moga dengan amalan tersebut, Allah gugurkan dosa-dosa kita yang mungkin dilakukan dalam sedar atau tidak.

- Menghafaz ayat-ayat suci Al-Quran. Simpan senaskhah al-Quran kecil di dalam kereta anda. Bila berhenti di lampu isyarat, rujuk Quran dan mula menghafaz. Cukup sekadar satu ayat sehari (kalau lebih lagi baik) dan istiqamah. Banyak manfaatnya. Sekurang-kurangnya hasil hafazan anda yang lengkap itu boleh dibaca ketika dalam solat (Tidaklah perlu selalu baca ayat-ayat lazim yang sama sahaja setiap kali solat).

- Membaca buku motivasi atau ilmiah. Sediakan buku/majalah yang mengandungi banyak artikel-artikel ringkas tetapi bermanfaat (contoh: Majalah Solusi). Saat berhenti di lampu isyarat, segera capai buku tersebut dan selak ke muka surat yang ingin dibaca (cadangan: sediakan penanda buku). Sekali sekala semak kiraan countdown bagi memastikan anda tidak terlajak membaca. Saranan ini sesuai untuk countdown yang agak lama.

- Lakukan senaman pernafasan yang dapat mengurangkan stress. Ikuti teknik berikut:

- Dalam keadaan relax, tarik nafas perlahan-lahan melalui hidung sambil membaca dalam hati, "Subhanallah Walhamdulillah Wa Lailahaillallah WallahuAkbar" (bersamaan kiraan 5). Semasa tarik nafas, pastikan abdomen/perut ke hadapan, bukan mengangkat bahu. Ini adalah cara pernafasan yang baik kerana menggalakkan paru-paru diisi dengan lebih banyak udara segar.

- Lepaskan nafas perlahan-lahan melalui mulut sambil membaca dalam hati, "Subhanallah Walhamdulillah Wa Lailahaillallah WallahuAkbar Walahaula Wala Quwata Illabillah" (bersamaan kiraan 8).

- Ulangi teknik pernafasan ini berulang kali. Anda akan rasa segar dan bersemangat!

DS45 & DG44
Satu Perbandingan

Oleh : Muhamad Syarulazhar Sani

Sehari-hari kita sering mendengar keluhan para guru berkaitan imbuhan yang diterima tidak setimpal dengan beban yang ditanggung namun jarang sekali mendengar keluhan pensyarah berkaitan isu ini. Terdapat juga suara yang mengatakan perlu bersyukur dengan kerja yang ada, bekerja tidak ikhlas kerana mengharapkan imbuhan dan berhenti kerja jika tidak puas hati. Argumen tersebut ada kebenarannya tetapi itu bukanlah isunya. Perbandingan ini hanyalah satu pandangan yang cuba dilakukan secara adil bagi kebanyakan guru dan pensyarah walaupun ia tidak tepat. Perbandingan ini juga hanyalah ringkasan secara umum kerana terdapat pelbagai lagi faktor mikro yang perlu dikupas secara menyeluruh.

	Perkara	Guru DG44	Pensyarah DS45	Perbandingan
1	cuti	cuti sekolah tetap (40 hari)	cuti fleksibel (30 hari)	adil
3	dokumentasi ISO	perlu	perlu	adil
4	kursus & mesyuarat	perlu hadiri	perlu hadiri	adil
5	waktu bekerja	7.30-2.30 (7 jam) tetap	8-5 (9 jam) fleksibel	adil
6	ujian dan peperiksaan	perlu buat sendiri	perlu buat sendiri	adil
7	menanda homework, tugasan, ujian	kemestian	kemestian	adil
8	bekerja luar waktu	ada (kadangkala)	ada (kadangkala)	adil
9	menasihat pelajar	ada	ada	adil
10	mengiringi pelajar untuk program	ada (kadangkala)	ada (kadangkala)	adil
11	jawatan lain dan pentadbiran	ada	ada	adil
12	khidmat masyarakat	ada	ada	adil
13	peluang kenaikan pangkat	bergantung pada prestasi	bergantung pada prestasi	adil
14	tidak hadir bekerja	guru lain perlu kawal kelas	tidak mengapa	beban pada guru
15	ko-kurikulum	kebanyakan	segelintir	beban pada guru
16	pelajar bermasalah	ramai	segelintir	beban pada guru
17	kedudukan di pedalaman	segelintir sekolah	tiada	elaun khas pedalaman diberi
18	kelayakan DG44/DS45	pengalaman bekerja	sarjana/ PhD	lambat dan cepat
19	mengajar sepanjang kerjaya	1-3 subjek	3-8 subjek	beban pada pensyarah
20	silibus	ditetapkan kementerian	penambahbaikan subjek	beban pada pensyarah
21	penyediaan nota P & P	ikut buku teks	sendiri	beban pada pensyarah
22	tidak hadir mengajar	tidak mengapa	perlu ganti kelas	beban pada pensyarah
23	penyeliaan projek pelajar	tiada	ada	beban pada pensyarah
24	penyeliaan latihan industri	tiada	ada	beban pada pensyarah
25	menulis buku	sangat sedikit (inisiatif sendiri)	kebanyakan (kemestian)	beban pada pensyarah
26	menulis dan membuat kajian	sangat sedikit (inisiatif sendiri)	kebanyakan (kemestian)	beban pada pensyarah
27	perundingan	tiada	kebanyakan (kemestian)	beban pada pensyarah
28	gred tertinggi	JUSA (ramai)	TURUS (masih belum ada)	sangat sukar
29	elaun	RM 1120	RM 1200	pensyarah lebih RM80
30	gaji	DG44 = RM2982 (P1T1)	DS45 = RM2545 (P1T1)	gaji pensyarah lebih rendah

An Experience from Infosys Campus Connect

By Emaliana Kasmuri

Bollywood movies, the beautiful Aishwarya Rai, laddoo and dusty roads are among things associated with India. Unclear with what the country can offer to the world, I was booted to India for 4 months in 2007. The purpose is to participate in Infosys Java Stream Training conducted in Mysore, Karnataka India.

When I arrived in the Infosys Mysore DC (Development Centre), I was amazed with how clean and well maintained the place is. It doesn't have typical Indian environment at all. IT IS VERY CELAN. The place is very conducive for training and working

Infosys believes in knowledge dissemination thus that explains the free trainings provided to all candidates of software engineers.

These candidates are from various backgrounds which includes computer science, electrical engineering, geology studies, political sciences, business management and biology just to name a few.

The training has been so success that they could recruit and mould these graduates to be software engineers working in several of their projects.

The training consists of two parts which are Fundamental Program and Java Stream. The details of the training as shown below:

Fundamental

- Computer Hardware and System Software Concepts
- Programming Fundamentals (similar to Programming Techniques)
- Relational Database Management System
- Analysis of Algorithms
- System Development Methodology
- User Interface Design
- Introduction to Web Technologies
- Object Oriented Concepts
- Client Server Concepts.

Java Stream

- Java
- Advanced Java
- Oracle (PL-SQL)
- J2EE
- HJSX (HTML, Javascript, XML)

How is this possible?

Module Organizations

The content of the modules are organized according to the needs of the industry. For instance, in Programming Fundamentals Pointers and Arrays are introduce before Control Structures (do...while(), while() and for) and single Pointer is used rather than double pointers. Code optimization and performance are introduced in Analysis of Algorithms (AoA) using industrial case studies (eg:- generation of 1 million data in Oracle) which has excluded all complicated (and scary) mathematical expression. This has created the interest of the trainees whom are weak in mathematics towards AoA.

Practical Applications

The approaches are similar to FTMK which they stressed on practical application. Trainings were divided into two parts which are theories in the morning and lab practicals in the afternoon. Tests are conducted for every modules and the passing marks is 65. Trainees can re-sit for the fail module test. At the end of each parts (Foundation and Stream), a comprehensive test which covers all modules will be the determinant of the trainee competency.

Integrated Projects

Trainees have to work in group to complete the project. The projects are develop incrementally from one module to the next. The projects are evaluated by the software engineers attached to the Development Centre. Project evaluation is one of the stressful moments for the trainees as the evaluator checks all aspects of the software and documentation include the source code (This is almost insane for the first timer).

Lab and Library Accessibility

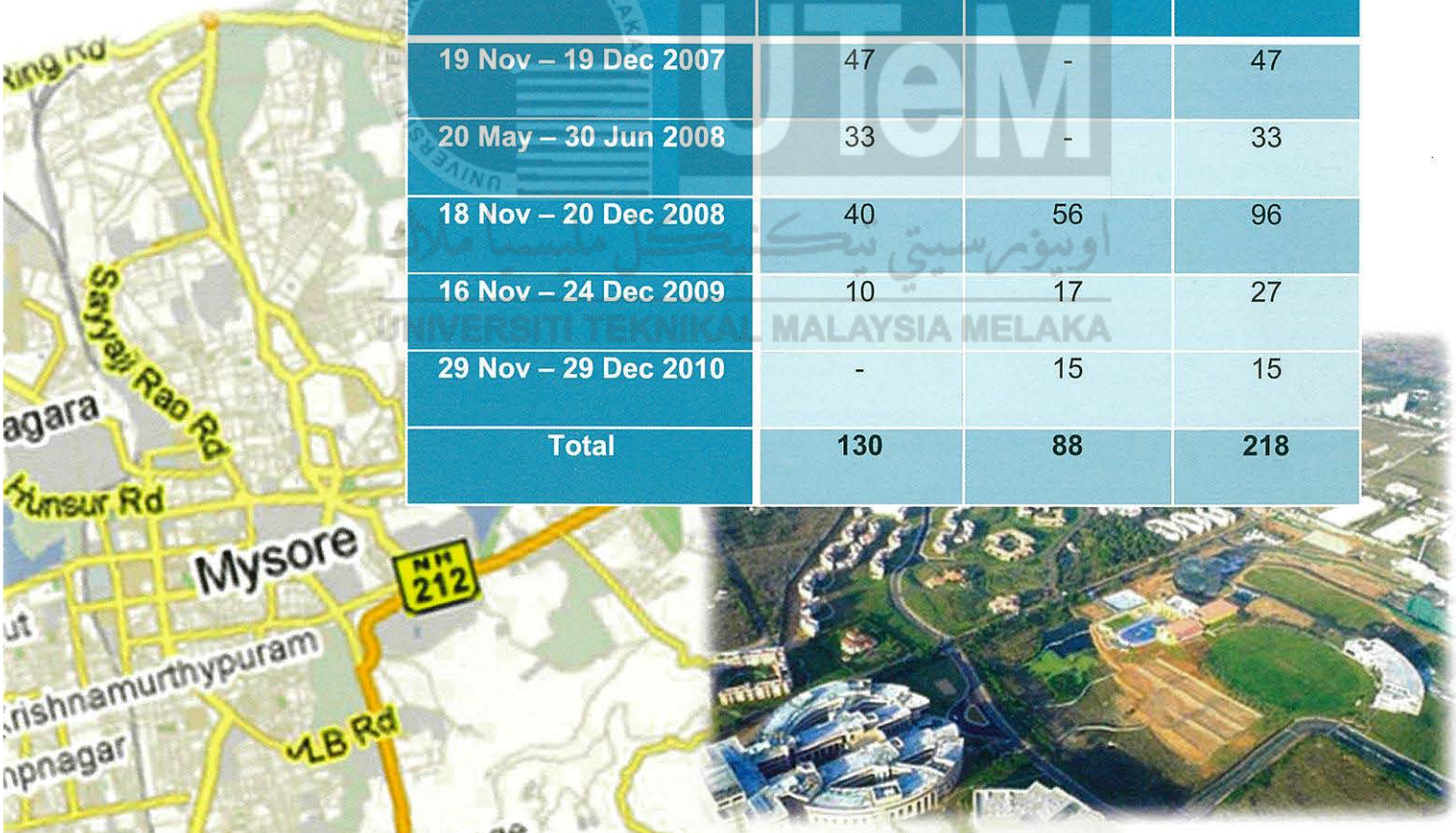
The hostels are not equipped with Internet access. Therefore, the trainees have to come to the labs to finish all the assignments and projects. All labs are open 24-7. Internet is not accessible during working hours. Thus, it will keep the trainees in focus.

After coming back from Mysore, FTMK has executed the trainings since 2008 until 2009 at faculty level (refer to Table 1) and at national level which involves 100 participants at King's Hotel in 2009. This program has received a strong support from MDeC and MOHE. They have decided to appoint

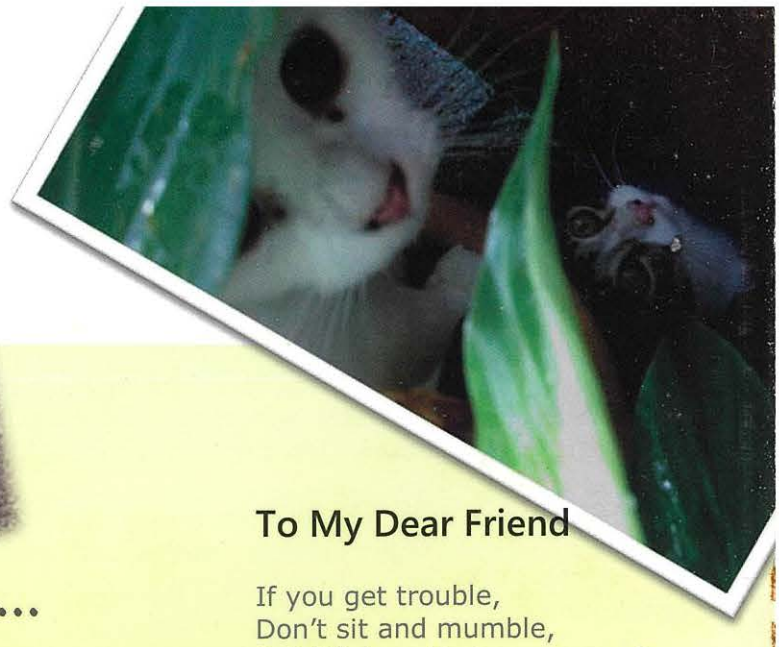
FTMK as the Infosys Campus Connect hub for Malaysia. The function of the hub is as a reference point for all IPTA and IPTS whom are interested to roll-out the program. Other than that, AoA is offered in FTMK for degree and masters level pioneered by Mohd Sanusi Azmi. The students who have taken AoA found the subject very interesting and have enhanced their programming skills.

Table 1: Statistics of Infosys Campus Connect Program in FTMK

Date	Foundation Program (FP)	Java Stream (JS)	Sub Total
19 Nov – 19 Dec 2007	47	-	47
20 May – 30 Jun 2008	33	-	33
18 Nov – 20 Dec 2008	40	56	96
16 Nov – 24 Dec 2009	10	17	27
29 Nov – 29 Dec 2010	-	15	15
Total	**130**	**88**	**218**



It is an amazing sight to see a company from a developed nation being the job creator for its people. Personally, I would like to some of our graduates setting up a company as success as Infosys. The success story would be great for IT industry in Malaysia and inspire the young Malaysian to be a success software engineers.



Gempa Bumi

Gempa,
merekah bumi menyedut pahala
dan dosa,
gegaran meruntun jiwa,
meragut ribuan nyawa,
mengundang siksa jiwa dan raga

Gempa,
Gegak gempita alam semesta,
amaran Tuhan sukar diteka,
manusia kehilangan harta benda,
anak kehilangan ibu bapa,
suami kehilangan isteri tercinta,
tangisan, jeritan dan laungan
meronta,
menerjah jiwa yang hiba,
merobek duka nestapa,
menjerit, meratap, meraung
minta dibelas,
Takdir Tuhan sukar dijelas,
Walau beban perlu digalas,
menongkah rumah yang tinggal
bekas,
gempa bumi,
mengundang keinsafan diri
insani,
pasrah dan redha pada
ketentuan Ilahi,
yang perlu dimengerti,
setiap manusia di bumi ini.

-Dr K & Azuna-

Kawan...

ku lihat
kejujuran
keluhuran
dalam dirimu
kekalkan
walau hati
menahan
sakit pedihan

manusia..
punya ragam
adat dan resam

tidak menghargai
makhluk dan Tuhan
tidak tahu
hati dan perasaan
banyak yang
bodoh dan kejam

kawan...
tiap amalan
ikhlaskan
teruskan

Allah hargai
kebaikan...

ditulis pada
4/5/2011 8:40 pm khas
buat kawan yg punyai
sifat jujur dan luhur..

Abdul Samad
Shibghatullah

To My Dear Friend

If you get trouble,
Don't sit and mumble,
But think so that worse won't
get double.

If you feel bad,
Don't keep it till you get
upset,
Because it will be more sad,
But think before you act,
And practice becomes
perfect,

If you did something wrong,
Check where correction
should belong,
Get some tips and you'll be
strong,
Surely you'll manage as we
grew along.

As life gets harder,
Sadness should be shared
together,
Memories of the past are to
remember,
And think how to improve to
be better,
Cause sweetness will come
after bitter,
For you to enjoy and hear the
laughter,

And for you my dear friend,
Happiness and sadness were
not to pretend,
But to make a better life in
the world we stand,
Helping each other in time we
spend,
Sharing ideas in events that
we attend,
As our friendship will be
forever till the end.

Hidayah Rahmalan

"Bicara Si Rebung...·"

Sungai dan isinya...

Seperti kebiasaan di pagi hari sepanjang perjalanan ke tadika, si ibu gemar berceloteh bagi merangsang minda si anak· Sambil memandu kereta, si ibu bertanya kepada si anak·

Si ibu : Abang, sungai tu apa?
Anak : Sungai tu 'river'·
Si ibu : Dalam 'river' tu ada apa ek?
Anak : Dalam 'river' tu ada tong sampah, bayi·
Termangu si ibu dibuatnya ...

"Mama dan Kerjasama..."

Sambil bersantai di depan televisyen, si bapa bermain-main dengan anak-anak·

Bapa : Sapa nak main teka-teki dengan papa?
Anak 1 : Kakak... kakak··
Anak 2 : Abang nak jugak...
Bapa : Ok··abang tu girl ke boy?
Anak 2 : Boy·
Bapa : Kakak?
Anak 1 : mmmm ...· (leka dengan anak patungnya)
Bapa : Ok, tak pe· Soalan lagi satu... ladybird tu boy ke girl?
Anak 2 : Girl...· Semua girl· Tak de boy (dengan yakin)
Bapa : Nape ek?
Anak 2 : Sebab dia 'Lady' ler papa ...
Semua tersenyum·

"Ayam oh Ayam..."

Si guru bertanya kepada anak-anak muridnya tentang Sains·

Cikgu : Ayam berdarah sejuk ke panas?
Murid 1 : Panas·
Murid 2: Bukan cikgu ... berdarah sejuk·
Cikgu : Aik ... kenapa berdarah sejuk pula?
Murid 2: Sebab mak saya selalu keluarkan ayam sejuk dari peti ais·
Si guru mengeleng-gelengkan kepalanya sambil tersenyum·
Alahai·· anak-anak zaman sekarang··

"Kerjasama..."

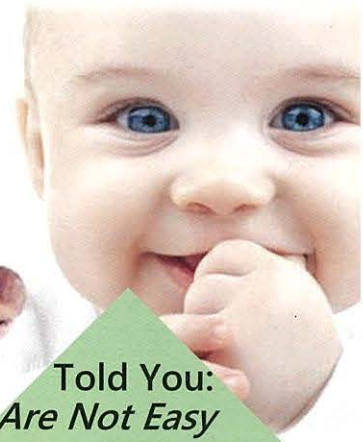
Sambil menyuap makan, si ibu bertanya kepada anak perempuannya berusia 3 tahun·

Si ibu : Kakak...
Anak : Saya ·· mama
Si ibu : Mama kerja tak?
Anak : kerja·
Si ibu : Mama, kerja apa ek?
Anak : (dengan selamba menjawab)... KerjaSAMA
Senyum si ibu dibuatnya·
WonderPet oh wonderpet··

Melentur si rebung kecil ...·
Balik dari tadika, sekali lagi si ibu berceloteh dengan si anak· Si bapa memandu kereta sambil mendengar perbualan si ibu dan anaknya·

Anak : Mama ...
Si ibu : Ye sayang ...·
Anak : Mama dan papa boleh pegang tangan·
Si ibu : (saja buat tak paham) ·· nape ek?
Anak : Sebab teacher kata mama dan papa dah kahwin·
Si ibu : Abang dengan nadira boleh pegang tangan tak? (menguji kefahaman anak)
Anak : Tak·
Si ibu : Nape?
Anak : Abang kecik lagi ... belum kahwin· Tak boleh pegang· Nanti Allah marah
Alhamdullillah... moga anak-anak memahani erti keberkatan hidup·
Thanks, teacher·

TAMAT
Haniza Nahar, 2011



Told You: *Things Are Not Easy*

I love to keep myself busy,
But there's a possibility to get crazy,
Told you things are not easy,
Thus I need to set my priority.

I want to make everyone happy,
But things are construed differently,
Told you that this is not easy,
Thus I tried to make them less angry.

I like to attend workshops frequently,
Meet new people and new discovery,
Told you that things are not easy,
Thus I remind myself not to stress out unnecessarily.

And when things do not go accordingly,
Stress may appear and things becomes messy,
Told you that life is not easy
Thus I leave the matters to Ilahi.

Hidayah Rahmalan
Dr Mariana Yusoff

Penggunaan Facebook *sebagai* Alat Bantu Pengajaran & Pembelajaran

Oleh:
Dr Abdul Samad bin Shibghatullah,
Dr Norasiken bt Bakar,
PM Dr Sazilah bt Salam,
Nuridawati Mustafa

Perhubungan dan komunikasi berkembang dengan pesat sejak Internet diperkenalkan di seluruh dunia. Perkembangan ini juga menyebabkan peningkatan popularity Social Network Services (SNS) atau yang lebih dikenal dengan jaringan sosial. Jaringan sosial yang sangat popular pada masa ini ialah Facebook. Facebook pada saat ini telah menarik minat berbagai kalangan tenaga pengajar untuk dimanfaatkan dalam komunikasi berkaitan dengan pengajaran dan pembelajaran secara online. Fenomena ini menarik, kerana pada awalnya Facebook sebagai salah satu jaringan sosial yang bertujuan sebagai tempat saling berinteraksi antara seorang individu dengan individu lain kemudian dilihat oleh sebagian para akademik sebagai peluang untuk dimanfaatkan bagi tujuan pengajaran dan pembelajaran online. as well.

Kebanyakan pensyarah di FTMK, UTeM telah menggunakan Facebook sebagai satu saluran yang mudah untuk berkomunikasi dengan para pelajar. Dua orang pensyarah telah ditemubual iaitu Dr. Abdul Samad Shibghatullah dan Cik Nuridawati Mustafa dari Fakulti Teknologi Maklumat dan Komunikasi yang menggunakan Facebook untuk membantu mereka dalam memantapkan proses pengajaran dan pembelajaran.

Faedah Facebook

Kebanyakan pesyarah memilih saluran komunikasi Facebook kerana ianya mudah untuk berkomunikasi iaitu pensyarah boleh berkomunikasi dengan pelajar mereka pada bila-bila masa dan di mana saja mereka berada selagi ada kemudahan Internet. Faedah yang paling ketara ialah bagi pelajar yang sukar untuk memberi idea atau bercakap dalam kelas atau makmal maka melalui Facebook mereka akan mudah teranggsang atau teruja untuk memberi idea sekiranya ada dikalangan pelajar-pelajar lain yang memberi komen mengenai sesuatu isu yang telah dibangkitkan oleh pensyarah. Secara tidak langsung pensyarah akan tahu sebenarnya semua pelajar mereka boleh berkomunikasi dengan baik.

Facebook juga sangat berfaedah bagi pelajar yang kurang faham semasa pensyarah mengajar dalam kuliah maka semasa diluar waktu kuliah pelajar berkenaan boleh menggunakan saluran Facebook untuk meluahkan ketidakfahaman mereka dengan mendapat tindakbalas dari pelajar lain dan pensyarah. Dengan adanya Facebook juga komunikasi dapat dibuat dengan kos percuma atau rendah. Ini kerana pelajar hanya perlu mempunyai komputer dan sambungan Internet, dan di UTeM kemudahan wifi disediakan secara percuma di fakulti dan asrama.

Hasil daripada temubual dengan pensyarah berkenan didapati:

Method Facebook

Setiap pelajar dimestikan mempunyai akaun Facebook, kemudian kumpulan akan dibentuk mengikut kelas dalam Facebook, dan hanya pelajar-pelajar kelas tersebut dibenarkan untuk menyertai kumpulan tersebut. Aktiviti berkumpulan memudahkan penghantaran maklumat secara serentak, mudah kawal maklumat, dan mudah urus pantau.

Kegunaan Facebook

Pensyarah kebanyakan menggunakan Facebook semasa diluar waktu pengajaran tetapi ada juga pensyarah yang menggunakan Facebook semasa makmal iaitu bagi pelajar berkongsi aturcara yang mereka telah buat. di mana bagi mana-mana pelajar yang berjaya memperolehi jawapan dahulu akan berkongsi dengan kawan-kawan lain semasa proses pengajaran dan pembelajaran sedang berlangsung dalam makmal.

Tujuan Facebook

Pensyarah menggunakan saluran Facebook dengan tujuan untuk menyebar luas maklumat mengenai makluman kelas, ingatan tarikh akhir penghantaran projek, tugasan, kuiz, peperiksaan pertengahan dan peperiksaan akhir kerana Facebook merupakan medium komunikasi yang sangat cepat, meluas dan percuma. Facebook juga bertujuan untuk memantapkan lagi kefahaman pelajaran terhadap sesuatu topik yang mereka kurang faham semasa dalam kelas. Ada juga pensyarah yang menggunakannya dengan tujuan untuk membuat ujian yang mana markah akan diberi pada setiap jawapan atau pendapat yang diberikan. Satu tajuk diberikan dan pelajar diminta menjustifikasi jawapan. Peranan pensyarah berkenaan akan memastikan jawapan pelajar yang bernas dan munasabah akan diberi markah 1 hingga 5. Selain daripada itu, pensyarah dan pelajar juga membuat perbincangan mengenai topik-topik projek dan isi kandungan pengajaran dan pembelajaran dalam Facebook.

Contoh Print Screen Dalam Facebook

Berikut adalah contoh-contoh *print screen* komunikasi pensyarah dan pelajar-pelajar dalam proses pengajaran dan pembelajaran secara tidak formal. Dalam contoh ini Abdul Samad Shibghatullah adalah pensyarah dan yang lain adalah pelajar beliau.

www.facebook.com

facebook Search Home Profile Account

```
#include "stdafx.h"
#include <iostream>
using namespace std ;

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
const double PI= 3.142 ;
double radius ;
double perimeter ;

cout << "Enter the radius:" << endl;
cin >> radius ;
perimeter = 2*radius* PI ;
cout << "The perimeter is:" << endl ;
return 0 ;
}
```

p/s: kalau macam ni boleh tak dr?

about 4 months ago · Like · Comment · Unsubscribe

Zulfeqah Aziz boleh KOT. xD
14 February at 14:10 · Like

Huzaifa Azman boleh..
14 February at 14:10 · Like

Meya Asmira ramai jugak wakil Dr. kan? -___-
14 February at 14:11 · Like

Devaagar Chandran atas tu tulis je int main()
14 February at 14:11 · Like

Devaagar Chandran cout<<"the perimeter of the circle is" <<perimeter<<;
14 February at 14:12 · Like · 1 person

Meya Asmira ouh, ya ya. thanks deva :)
14 February at 14:14 · Like

Abdul Samad Shibghatullah betul deva..line cout<<" the perimeter... " kena ada perimeter
14 February at 14:14 · Like · 2 people

Meya Asmira careless. saya tak perasan. terima kasih Dr. :)
14 February at 14:16 · Like

Devaagar Chandran tu lar main lagi fb n peter ans masa dr. tgh ajar
14 February at 14:18 · Like

Meya Asmira eyh, mana ada. deva yg main tu. kata orang pulak
14 February at 14:18 · Like

Abdul Samad Shibghatullah
td masa lab test nmpk korang kelam kabut je dlm membetulkn error...knpa yer
about 2 months ago via Facebook Mobile · Like · Comment · Unsubscribe

Syed Ahmed Faris likes this.

Cate Rina sbb ssh.....
31 March at 19:07 · Like · 3 people

Cate Rina ada byk warning
31 March at 19:08 · Like · 3 people

Cate Rina x dpt debug
31 March at 19:08 · Like · 3 people

Najwa Kamarudin hheeeeee :D
31 March at 19:10 · Like · 2 people

Pali Fadli Shawn senyum xperlu kate ape2... :D :) :)
31 March at 19:52 · Like · 1 person

Amar Que ckp all is well :))
31 · Like · 2 people

Abdul Samad Shibghatullah huhu... Open book pun ssh ke?
31 March at 19:59 · Like

Cate Rina ssh.... sbb x sma ngan yg dlm buku
31 March at 20:00 · Like · 3 people

Azri Syahir dr, agak2 sy leh dpt fullmark x? :D
31 March at 20:11 · Like · 4 people

Hilmi Dikraz kenapa kelam kabut? jawapan tulus dari saya..
1. masa mencemburui saya.
2. otak err...ter-hilang kejap. terlayan lagu lovebug.
3. tengok buku tadi nampak detektif conan. maaf dr samad, tapi ni betul2 jadik tadi.
4. common answer : study, tapi lupe balik.
31 March at 20:17 · Like · 6 people

Abdul Samad Shibghatullah azri: sy kena tengok jwpn dulu hilmi: alasan yg baik n jujur
31 March at 20:23 · Like · 1 person

Najwa Kamarudin dr ! dr ! dr ! kami nak fullmark !
okayy ,jawapan yg sangat tulus mulusssss :D:D:D
31 March at 20:41 · Like · 7 people

Muhd Uzair
apsal aku buat satu coding exercise m/s 18, output pc tu tulis 1 failed..?? en. samad.., tolong sya!!!
about 4 months ago · Like · Comment · Unsubscribe

Najwa Kamarudin sebelum buat , baca bismillah :)
01 February at 14:36 · Like

Abdul Samad Shibghatullah hihi..
01 February at 14:54 · Like

Abdul Samad Shibghatullah waaa..rajinnyer student aku nie.. leh dpt A ni..cuti2 pun buat exercise.. cuba paste ape error dia
01 February at 14:55 · Like

Muhd Uzair wah!! bnyk nyer error...! tpi, sya buat paste btul2 kat dlm bku tu... :(
01 February at 15:02 · Like

Datuk Rauf
// hasil kerja rauf, daus, shahmi,
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int sum (int,int);

```
void main()
{
int x,y;
cout<< " insert two integers that you like "<<endl;
cout<<"x : "<<endl;
cin>>x;
cout<<"y : "<<endl;
cin>>y;
sum(x,y);
}
int sum(int x, int y)
{
int z;
if (x>y);
z=x+y;
if (x<y)
z=x-(y*3);
cout<< "the answer is "<<z<<endl;
return z;
}
```

// hasil kerja rauf, daus, shahmi, nazwal
about 3 months ago · Like · Comment · Subscribe

Watashi Najibuu likes this.

Watashi Najibuu tq.....

Abdul Samad Shibghatullah
Test1: Giving Opinions (5 Marks)
There are many representation languages in KBS. Which one is the best and how to choose? Disscus this issue.

You are allowed to give opinions two times only (only the best will be selected) and will last until 31 March 2011. Only the best will be selected.

The marks will be given to every opinions based on the criteria below:

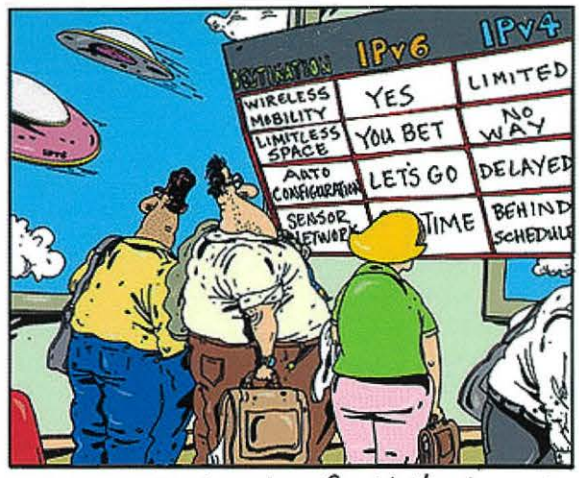
5 marks - the opinions shows the student has deep understanding of the problem and ability to differentiate different techniques
4 marks - the opinions shows the student has moderate understanding of the problem and ability to differentiate different techniques
3 marks - the opinions shows the student has moderate understanding of the problem and ability to differentiate fairly on different techniques
2 marks - the opinions shows the student has little understanding of the problem and ability to differentiate fairly on different techniques
1 marks - the opinions shows the student has poor understanding of the problem and cannot differentiate on different techniques

about 2 months ago · Like · Comment · Unsubscribe

Nurbalqis Yusoff, RaraMe Zarra, Wan Nadzirah and 5 others like this.

Abdul Samad Shibghatullah The opinions should be different from others
29 March at 10:27 · Like · 1 person

The Internet is developed upon a protocol suite called Transmission Control Protocol and Internet Protocol or simply called TCP/IP. In order to transfer and receive information, every node connected to the Internet or a simple network is depending on a unique IP address for communication. The current IP version, which is known as IPv4 was developed in the late and early 70's and it was first used as a communication tool to facilitate the sharing of information between academic and government agencies in US. Since that time, IPv4 has become an integral part of the Internet and become a necessity in our daily life.



Suddenly, it dawned on Ronald that he needed to be on the right flight plan and IPv6 seemed to be just the ticket.

The needs of IPv6 :

The differences between IPv6 and IPv4 packet header

By : Mohd Zaki Mas'ud

Even though it has been survived for 30 years, IPv4 has become nearer to its extinction, this can be seen through the IPv4 exhaustion counter developed by the INTEC inc. (http://www.potaroo.net/tools/ipv4/) in which base on their calculation the IPv4 address blocks under the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) has been depleted since February 2011. The exhaustion of IPv4 address in the other Regional Internet Registries (RIR) will soon follow this phenomenon. This has shown that the rapid growth of the Internet within the last ten years has tremendously exceeded any futurist's prediction made by the architect of IP 30 years ago; hence there is a requirement for new technology in overcoming this matter and that is why IPv6 is introduce. IPv4 use 32 bit as it IP address while IPv6 used 128 bits, thus providing 340,282,366,920,938,463,463,374,607,431,768,211,456 unique addresses. IPv6 is not merely developed just to overcome the exhaustion of IPv4 address replace but it also improving most of the weaknesses found within IPv4, these include the routing scalability, mobility, security and QoS aspect.

In general, all IP packet structure whether in IPv4 and IPv6 is the same; IP header followed by a variable-length of data field. The difference between the two protocols is on the packet header, IPv6 sometimes contain the basic header followed by several extension header whereas IPv4 does not have any extension header. The IPv4 packet header has a size between 20 to 60 bytes however the size of IPv6 basic packet header is fixed to 40 bytes. The packet header field for both of the protocol are also difference.

Figure 2 show the IPv4 datagram format, it consist of version which contains IPv4, Header length which is the total length of the header and has a value between 20 to 60 bytes, Services field that indicates the abstract parameter for the desired QoS, Total length field which consists the total length (bytes) of the datagram including the header and data, Identification field that associated with the fragmentation, Flags field which also associated with fragmentation, Fragmentation offset field, Time to live field that described the lifetime of the packet in the network, Protocol field that contains the information of the upper layer protocol, Checksum field for error detection in the header, Source IP field which is 32 bit, Destination IP field which is also 32 bit and the Option field.

IPv4 Exhaustion Counter (IANA)

Figure 1 : IPv4 Exhaustion Counter for IANA

4-bit	8-bit	16-bit	32-bit
Ver.	Header Length	Type of Service	Total Length
Identification		Flags	Offset
Time To Live	Protocol	Checksum	
Source Address			
Destination Address			
Options and Padding			

Figure 2 :
IPv4 Datagram format

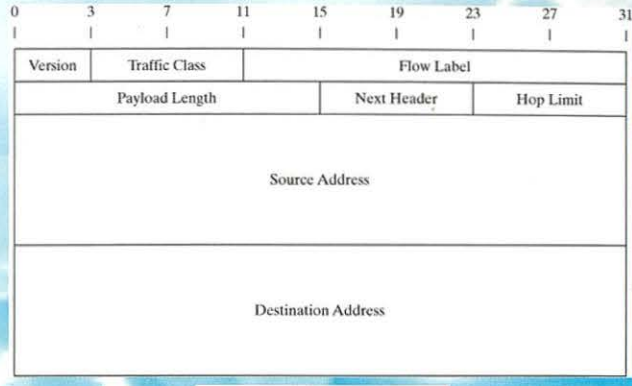


Figure 3 :
IPv6 Datagram format

As depicted in figure 3, IPv6 has a different Datagram format compare to IPv4. The IPv6 datagram format consist of the version field which describe the IPv6, Traffic class field that replace the services field in IPv4, Flow label field that describe the special handling for a particular flow of data, Payload length field which shows the length of the IP datagram excluding the base header, Next header field that define the extension header following the base header, Hop Limit field that serves the same purpose of Time to live in IPv4 packet header, Source IP field that has a size of 128 bit and the Destination IP field which also has 128 bit.

IPv6 introduce the extension header field which replace the option field found in IPv4 header, It indicates what protocol is in use in the header immediately following the IPv6 packet, difference extension header gave different information. The complete datagram of an IPv6 is illustrated in figure 4. IPv6 packet is more flexible with the help of the extension header, if there is new information to be added to the packet header such as a new parameter for QoS; IPv4 will have a limited space as the information can only be added to the Option field and the total maximum sizes can only be 60 bytes where as in IPv6 the information can be added by just simply creating a new extension header. Another major difference in the IPv6 datagram format is the absent of checksum that use to detect error in the packet, this reduce the routing processing time of the packet. The error detection

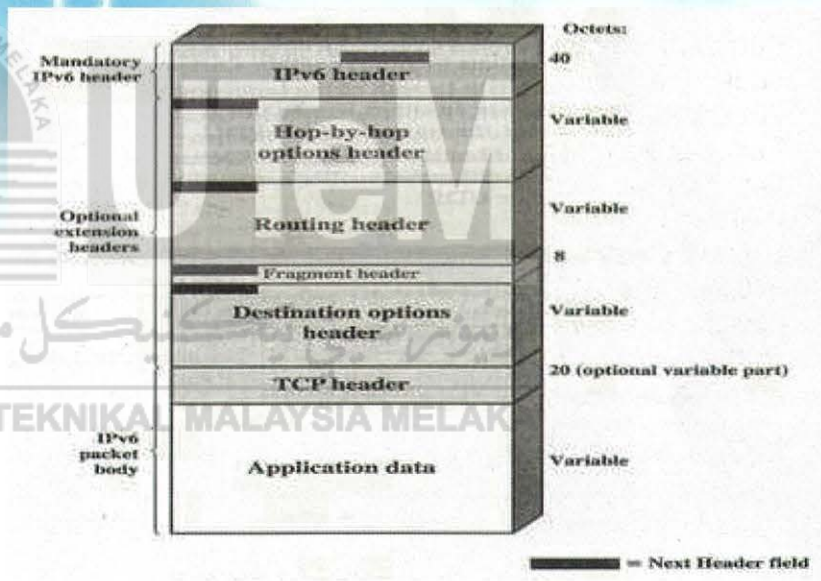
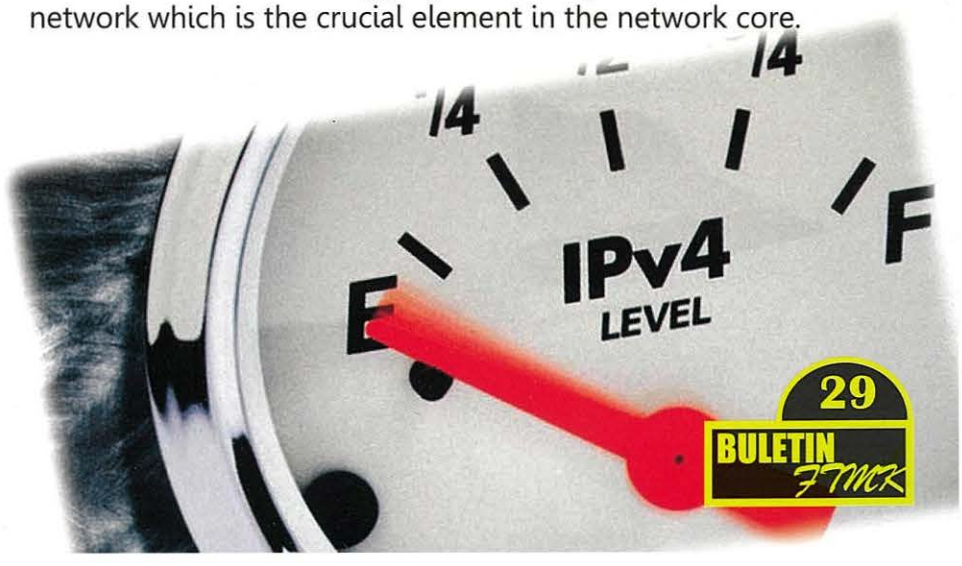


Figure 4 :
IPv6 extension header

The error detection is now process by the upper layer only. IPv6 has a significantly simpler header format, which should enable faster aggregate throughout within the network which is the crucial element in the network core.



The Evolution of Telemedicine Technologies and Healthcare Impacts

By: Dr. Mohd Khanapi Abd Ghani. Vol. 2

Introduction

As we probed the ancient roots of telemedicine and traced its evolution to the present time, we discovered continuity and change existing side by side in a dynamic evolutionary process. Continuity stems from the convergence of medical care delivery and distance communication in various forms and manifestations, where change reflects the never-ending advances in the character and capability of the technology that enables telemedicine as well as other concurrent advances in medical science and medical practice.

The legacy approach in providing healthcare services, medical practitioners have always tried to reach their patients through the existing methods which were acceptable at the time. In ancient times, patients were brought to temples for spiritual healing. In more recent times, practitioners visited well-heeled patients in their home. Even more recently, medical care move to clinics and medical centres because of scientific and technological advances, specialisation and increased complexity of care. Similarly, what we see in today's telemedicine applications and the technology in use is the culmination of a long historical process . The changes and evolution of the telemedicine technologies should be revisited for understanding the processes, requirements, benefits and rationale why it become critical need in today's medical care.

Thus, this article discuss the three generation of telemedicine technologies background, literature and impacts to healthcare services. From that, it could provide ideas to propose the best applicable telemedicine application for better healthcare services and help mankind's health problem. The discussion begins with early, recent and current telemedicine technologies evolution and, finally discusses its important to improve healthcare services either in Malaysia or other country around the globe.

An Early Telemedicine System

The first telemedicine technology introduced in 1900 used television as its communication instrument for providing medical services to rural area in Antarctica. In the late 1950s, interactive video communication technology was introduced for transmitting radiological images and providing telepsychiatry consultations via coaxial cable in the Nebraska Psychiatric. The telemedicine technology evolved using satellite-based communications pioneered by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to provide disaster medical assistance to people who suffered from the devastating earthquake in Mexico City in 1985

In 1985, NASA changed its interest from disaster assistance to international telehealth service provision. The projects developed included the Space Bridge Project for providing medical consultation to earthquake victims in Armenia and the SatelLife/HealthNet to provide health communication information and services in developing . These various approaches of telemedicine demonstrated many benefits for mankind. However, the technology used at that time was not cost-effective and failed to sustain itself financially. The most important remark from the previous literature is that the early telemedicine framework did not give due attention to the efficacy of integrated health records in delivering healthcare services.

Recent Telemedicine Systems

The most common types of telemedicine technologies used recently are interactive televideoconferencing and store-and-forward technology. Interactive televideoconferencing (ITV) used synchronous connections while store-and-forward technology utilised asynchronous connections.

The problems with ITV were that it was too dependent on the availability of healthcare professionals, it required a high network bandwidth and the downtime of computer systems and telecommunication networks was zero. For example, by using ITV, the telemedicine centre and the remote centre have to establish a network connection and a proper schedule in order to conduct the consultation session and both parties need to be physically present in front of the video equipment. Without a proper administrative set-up (readiness of doctor and patient) and an adequate bandwidth telecommunication, the consultation service through ITV cannot proceed effectively. This approach has not provided alternatives for continuing the consultation session when the telecommunication network and system downtime are inadequate, and this leads to discontinuity of care and the medical record cannot be created, displayed and stored seamlessly.

Generally, the recent telemedicine system framework does not pay attention to the integration and sharing of patients' medical records across telemedicine services, healthcare levels and healthcare facilities. By way of example, in New Zealand, the research on telemedicine system diffusion found that the majority of medical records are fragmentally stored in individual hospital information systems within health facility centres . This scenario resulted in a lack of continuity and the lack of a seamless integration of patient medical information.

By way of another example, the Canadian government — in order to mitigate these issues — has placed high priority on the convergence of electronic health records (EHR) and telehealth as critical and integrated components of Canada's health infostructure. This demonstrates that telemedicine programmes in Canada, which have received investment since 1991, still require improvement in terms of the integration and continuation of medical records.

The same scenario has occurred with the Malaysian Integrated Telehealth Project. However, due to a lack of focus in collecting and integrating EMRs for generating centralised patient LHRs, the project suffered from significant drawbacks; this led to suspension of the full nationwide implementation. The Malaysian telehealth framework leverages the Internet as its main transport for a communication network.

Unfortunately, the telehealth framework provides less consideration of the issues of inconsistency and inadequacy of the telecommunication infrastructure across health facility centres. The system strictly depends on network availability and only works well in big cities such as Kuala Lumpur, Johore Bahru and Penang. The framework should take into consideration the situation associated with the inconsistency and inadequacy of the telecommunication infrastructure during unpredictable system disasters.

Current Telemedicine Systems

Telecommunications have evolved and have been accompanied by an evolution in attitudes to information and communications technologies. In the past, only companies owned computers and it was the IT specialist, rather than ordinary users, who determined their use and application. Today's response to technological change is profoundly different. On average, around 1 in 4 European households already owns a personal computer; in some countries this rises to more 50% and in some local communities it is even higher.

In Malaysia, the explosive growth of the Internet has promoted the trend for investment in information and communication devices and the healthcare industry is an active participant in this trend. It was estimated that, in 2006, there were 12.5 million Internet users in Malaysia. On the other hand, mobile telecommunications have also had an impact on the telecommunication industry in Malaysia. The penetration rate for cellular phones increased from 21.8 per 100 populations in 2000 to 74.1 per 100 populations in 2005. Meanwhile, the total number of short message services (SMS) increased to 9.9 billion in 2006 as compared with 3.6 billion in 2002.

The Internet has been instrumental in propagating and disseminating revolutionary technologies as and when they developed. Technologies currently deployed in telemedicine and telehealth applications have moved to an Internet-based platform as their main communication transport for carrying medical information across healthcare providers and healthcare professionals.

The Internet has two basic and essential features for telemedicine: firstly, its ability to disseminate knowledge rapidly and without boundaries; and, secondly, the ability of the Internet to bring down interaction costs. In the twenty-first century, the confluence of mobile computing and the medical sector was heightened with mobile and wireless applications being widely used for healthcare services. Mobile applications being used in telemedicine environment include the following: telehomecare, disease management, the emergency ambulance patient service. triage systems, remote vital sign readings. and accessing patient health summaries in wards and at emergency outpatient locations.

However these applications are often still not effectively integrated in the overall organisation process and patient health records reside, in most cases, in "silos". This has implications for healthcare professionals who require complete, accurate and timely access to health records in order to provide quality care. Inadequate healthcare services account for the majority of deaths in developing countries.

To discuss further the ideas of current healthcare delivery systems and telemedicine systems (and hospital information systems), the founder of *Malaysian Integrated Telemedicine* was interviewed; he provided a scenario to illustrate some limitations:

> Suppose we are on a holiday somewhere and suddenly develop stomach discomfort. We decide to go to the nearest GP clinic. On registering and seeing the doctor, we find that some time will have to spent by the doctor in getting some background information about our medical history because that doctor does not have access to our past medical records. This is a major disadvantage because the doctor would have to rely merely upon our words to make a sound medical judgment, while we would have to recount and recall repeatedly details of past medical encounters, clouded perhaps, by the deficiencies of poor memory recall and inaccuracies.

The implication of this is that the current telemedicine/telehealth/HIS systems have been operating in a fragmented manner. If current telemedicine systems have been designed to cater for the continuous and seamless flow of patient, health and medical information (especially across the public–private sector divide), it would very much assist the above scenario. It is vital that the design of a telemedicine system should be flexible for the seamless and continuous upkeep of patients' health records.

Discussion and Conclusion

It could be learned from the above literature that today, telemedicine is again at the frontier of the forward march in medical care. Its purpose is not only to increase access to healthcare but also to promote the efficiency, effectiveness, and quality of mainstream clinical care and to enable the integration of complex healthcare systems. It is also at the frontier of the pursuit of a healthy lifestyle, patient empowerment, as well as preparedness and response to natural and man-made threats.

Having Internet and cellular phones has become a trend and everyone uses and carries them anytime and anywhere. There is a possibility that these internet and cellular phones will be used as one of the multitudes of channels for accessing healthcare services and the health records of patients through telemedicine system.

It would be fair to state that advances in communications technology are dramatically changing the delivery of healthcare services and telemedicine system becomes vital tool to take these challenges.

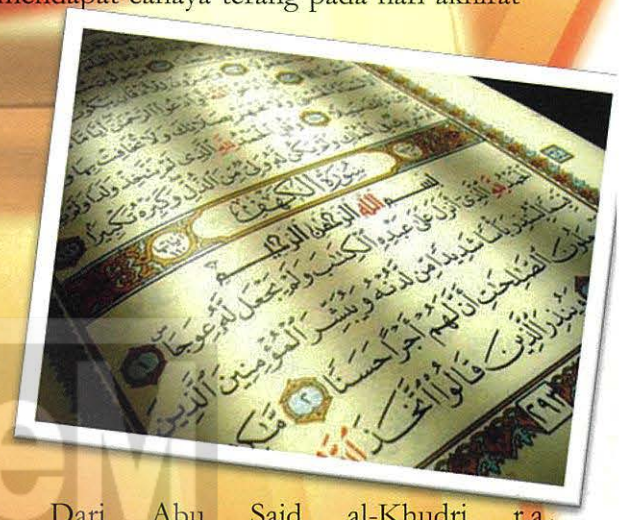
Kelebihan Surah Al-Kahfi

Oleh : Nazrulazhar Bahaman

"...nanti bila dah sampai di ITM (Arau-Jul92), dah mula belajar, dah sibuk....ingattttt jangan lupa Solat!, Baca Zuran ! tiap2 mlm jumaat baca Yaasin dan Al Kahfi ..."

Itu pesan mak, dan masih terngiang-ngiang jelas di benak sehingga kini.

Bila sekali lagi belajar dengan istilah cuti berlajar ini, terdapat sedikit ruang masa bersendirian yang ada antara ruang-ruang itu terpenuh dengan mentelaah ilmu ALLAH yang maha luas ini. Tiba-tiba teringat pesanan emak mengenai Surah Al-Kahfi. Antara yang sangat melekat diingatan adalah kelebihan Surah Al-Kahfi tersebut yang menyebut tentang pengamalnya yang akan mendapat cahaya terang pada hari akhirat nanti. Maha Besar Allah...



Masa bergerak, teknologi berubah.... kata-kata mak hampir 20 tahun lalu dijadikan asas untuk penerokaan lebih luas maksud dan hikmah surah tersebut. Teknologi "google" banyak membantu dalam mencari hadis2 yang boleh mengaitkan dengan surah ini supaya penjelasan yang lebih jelas tentang kelebihan surah ini dapat dirungkaikan

Antara hadis Rasullallah s.a.w dan kata para sahabat r.a ..

Dari Ali r.a berkata:
"Barangsiapa membaca Surah al-Kahfi pada hari Jumaat, maka dia akan terhindar dari segala fitnah sehingga lapan hari yang akan datang walaupun dajjal keluar, dia akan terhindar daripadanya."
(Tafsir Ibnu Kathir)

Dari Abu Darda r.a meriwayatkan bahawa Nabi s.a.w bersabda:
"Barangsiapa membaca tiga ayat daripada surah al-Kahfi, akan terhindar daripada fitnah dajjal."
(HR Tirmizi)

Dari Abu Darda r.a meriwayatkan bahawa nabi s.a.w bersabda:
"Barangsiapa yang menghafal sepuluh ayat daripada awal surah al-Kahfi, akan terhindar daripada fitnah dajjal. Dalam riwayat yang lain dinyatakan daripada akhir surah al-Kahfi."
(HR Muslim)

Dari Sauban r.a meriwayatkan bahawa Nabi s.a.w bersabda:
"Barangsiapa yang membaca sepuluh ayat terakhir daripada surah al-Kahfi, maka sesungguhnya pembacaannya itu menghindarkannya daripada fitnah dajjal.
(HR Nasai)

Dari Abu Said al-Khudri r.a. meriwayatkan bahawa Rasulullah s.a.w bersabda:
"Barangsiapa yang membaca surah al-Kahfi (dengan huruf dan pembacaan yang betul) sebagaimana ia diturunkan, maka surah itu akan menjadi cahaya pada hari kiamat daripada tempat tinggalnya sehingga ke Mekah dan barangsiapa membaca sepuluh ayat yang akhir daripadanya, kemudian dajjal keluar, dajjal tidak dapat menguasainya."
(HR Mustadrak Hakim)

Jadi elok benar kalau kita mulakan membacanya pada hari Khamis malam Jumaat yang akan datang ini.... Ada pendapat mengatakan hari Jumaat tempohnya merangkumi hari Khamis selepas Asar sehinggalah sampai ke hari Jumaat sebelum Asar...

Semoga fadhilatnya dapat sama-sama kita rangkul di dunia lagi apatah lagi di akhirat nanti

Wallahu'alam.

The Development of 3D Alkene Isomerism effective security awareness

Norasiken Bakar, Saira Hani Musa & Zilawati Roslinda Mohd Zain

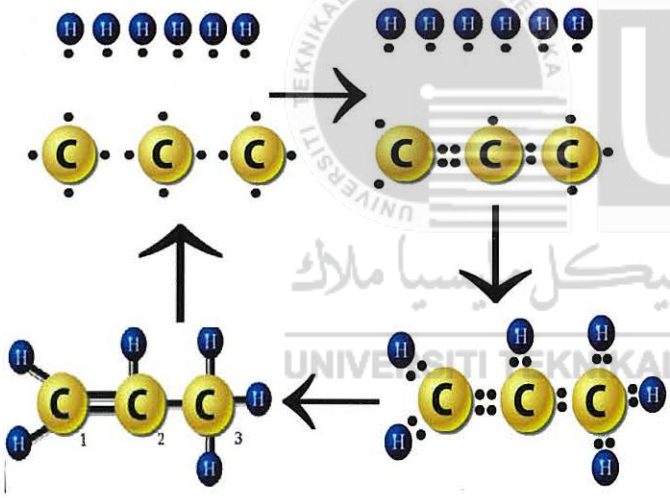
Introduction

The Smart School Project Team (1997) stressed that a comprehensive teacher education programme, which introduces IT elements, will be critical to the success of the Smart School concept. Such an approach the Team said will enable teachers to carry out their responsibilities as facilitators in the classroom, by equipping them with specific IT knowledge and skills as well as the right attitudes toward IT (Wong Su Lian et al, 2003).Based on Datuk Seri Najib bin Tun Haji Abdul Razak, Smart school is:

"An exciting development of our education system is the creation of Smart Schools. Smart schools are being planned in stages nationally, not only to meet the requirements of the Multimedia Super Corridor, but also to create a new generation of Malaysians – Malaysians who are more creative and innovative in their thinking, adopt with new technologies, and able to access and manage completely the information explosion."

(Blueprint Smart school pioneer project, 1998)

Figure 1 : Tweening



The Malaysian Government generally and the Ministry of Education specifically has undertaken various initiatives to facilitate greater integration of ICT to enhance the effectiveness of education and training programmes (Balakrishnan, 2010). The Ministry of Education sees ICT as a tool to revolutionise learning, to produce richer curricula, to enhance pedagogies, to lead to more effectives organizational structures in schools, to produce stronger links between schools and society and to empower learners (Belawati, 2007). There has been interest expressed in science education reform which emphasis the need for integrating computer technologies into learning and teaching. Computer also used effectively as a general pedagogical aid that complements regular teaching methods.ICT can serve as a tool for designing new learning environments, integrating virtual models and creating learning communities. Learning courseware offers an effective tool for education since it involves all the senses, giving a modifiable three dimensional (3D) environment emulating and overcoming reality. The establishment of Smart school across Malaysia has activated a demand for more locally produced educational multimedia courseware (Baharuddin, 2006)

Lecture notes, homework projects, online books and complete courses in chemistry are available on the Web (Lui et al, 1998 and Tubi and Nachamias, 2001).ICT provide individual learning and visualizations of the micro and macro world (Dori et al, 2003). Static graphics of chemical structures, found in textbooks, may help learners to form 2D (dimensional) mental images, but tools such as ISIS-draw, and DS ViewerPro 5.0, 2003, enables dynamic, interactive, 3D visualization of molecules. They allow students to view, rotate, measure molecules, as well as modify or construct new molecules. These visualization tools make the abstract real, and thus help students understand chemical concepts (Barak and Dori, 2005, Barnea and Dori, 1999 and Dori and Barak, 2001).

Objective of the courseware is to design and develop a structure of alkene molecule atom for sub topic alkene in carbon compound topic. The project develops 3D AI is to study the formation of alkene structure based on different order of the atom arrangement.

There are 4 main menus in this game which are notes, quiz, past year questions and glossary. Here will be explained more detail about module notes only.

Notes – This module will call as "e-Notes". Element of animation is created in a form of interaction learning. In this module, students will read the note; identify the important key point of the subtopic. This part also is to introduce and teach learners about the selected subtopic. Student can choose the subtopic by using animation with combination of other multimedia elements that are graphic, audio and text. Since the topic is about the structure and isomer about the alkenes, this module will provide activity to allow student try to form different structure of alkane by dragging the object to create the structure and name the isomers in 2D form. Then students are able to view the structure in 3D environment.

Once the graphics and text arrange on frame, animation will be set for the graphics. The graphics were animate with simple motion tweening. The shapes then, convert to graphic symbol. Then, it is arranged as required in timeline and it is set as motion tween.

Figure 1 shows the example of tweening animation that was including in the content learning.

Figure 2 until figure 6 below show the structure of alkene molecules in 3D.

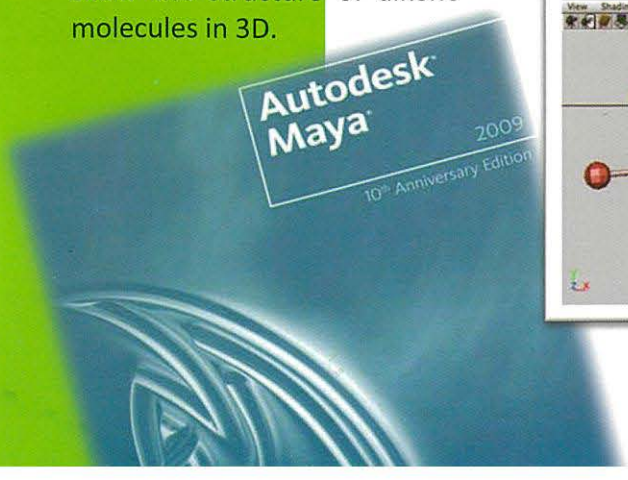
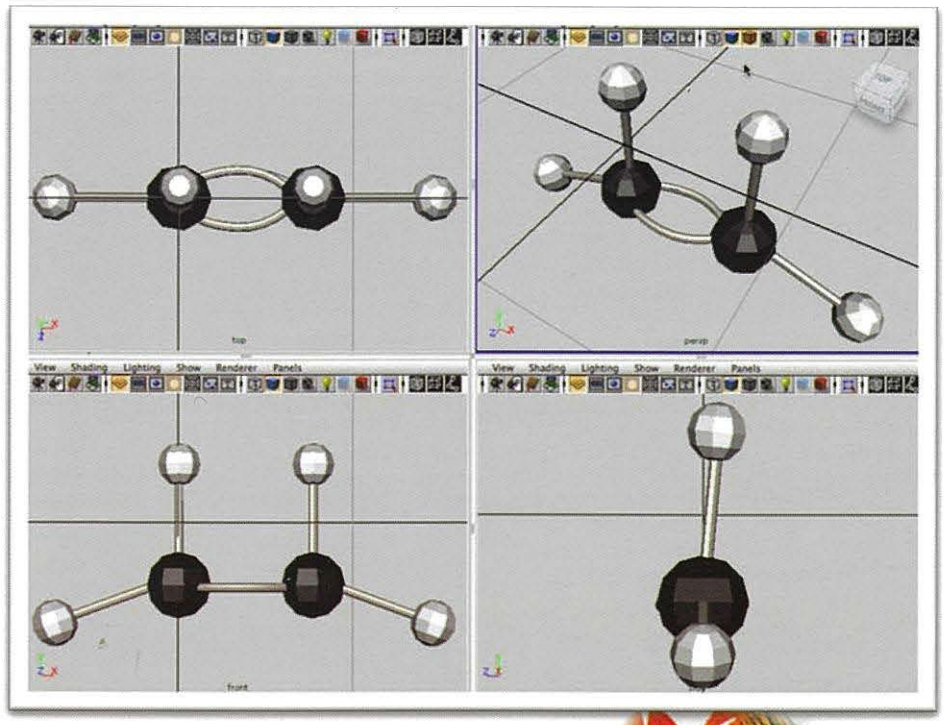


Figure 2 : Molecules Alkene in 3D



All the elements such as sound, text and animation are integrated to develop 3D AI. Since the 3D part only involves the model in sphere or cubes form, the process of producing 3D animation is a bit easier. MAYA software is chosen to be used instead of 3D Max or Poser because the rendering process in MAYA is more stable. Furthermore, MAYA can be integrated with other software such as flash and Adobe Photoshop.

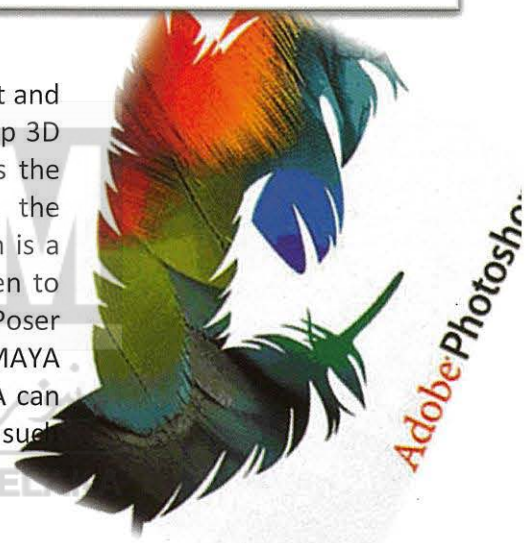


Figure 3 : Molecules of pentene with its isomers in 3D

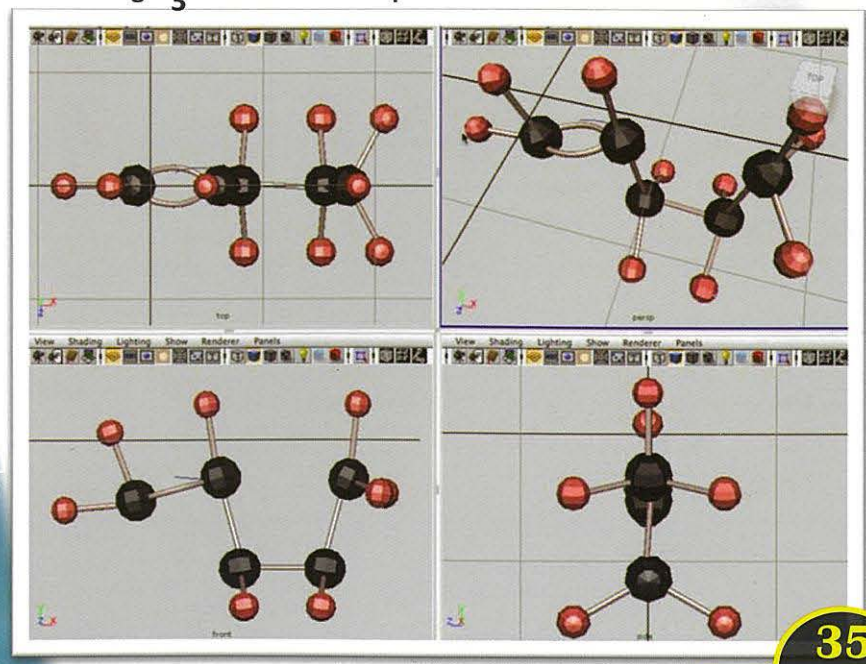
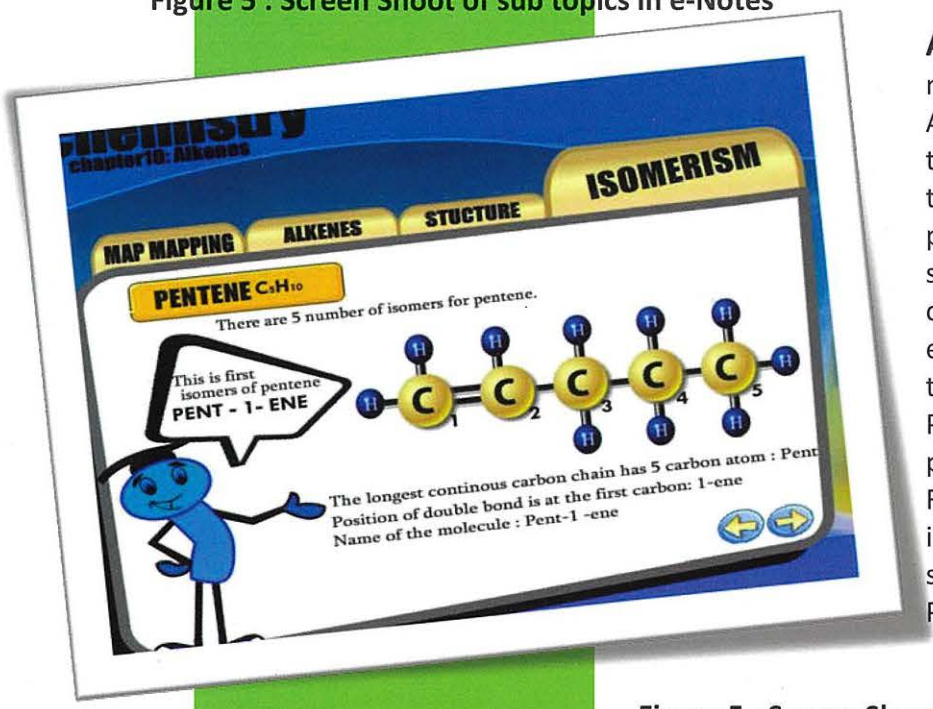
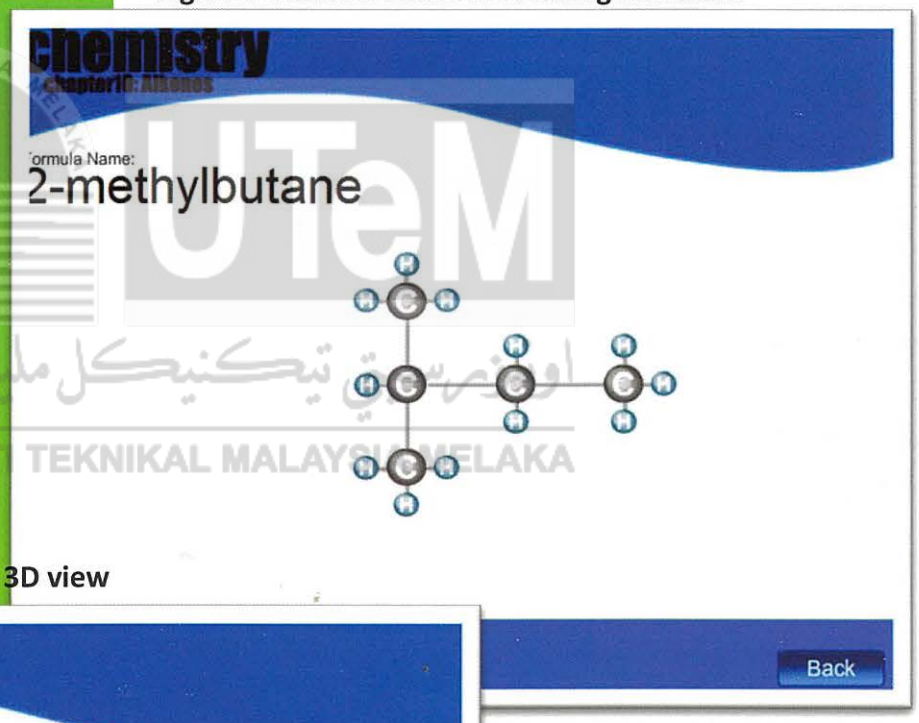


Figure 5 : Screen Shoot of sub topics in e-Notes



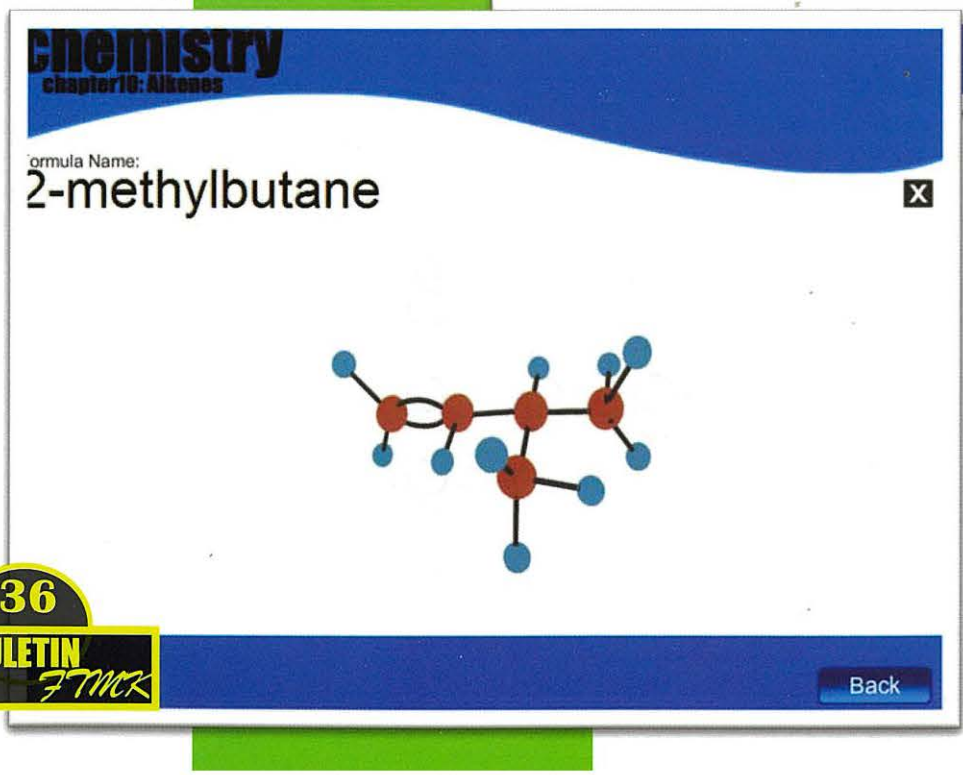
Awareness stimulates and motivates those being trained to All the elements such as sound, text and animation are integrated to develop 3D AI. Since the 3D part only involves the model in sphere or cubes form, the process of producing 3D animation is a bit easier. MAYA software is chosen to be used instead of 3D Max or Poser because the rendering process in MAYA is more stable. Furthermore, MAYA can be integrated with other software such as flash and Adobe Photoshop.

Figure 5 : Screen Shoot of creating Molecule



According to Douglass (1994), a good courseware consists of content that relevant with learning objective and student cognitive level. The courseware should be simple, easy to understand with clear instruction and integrated with interesting graphic usage. The audio is used to enhance the stimulation .The presentation of the courseware must gives motivation for student to

Figure 6 : Screen Shoot in 3D view



Explore the courseware towards the end. Lastly, there must be interaction between the computer and human. This is done when student use the courseware to carry out learning process. The courseware should provide immediate respond when needed. 3D AI is developed based on these characteristic.

Combating Social Engineering Attack using an effective security awareness model

Rabiah Ahmad, PhD

Abstract

Security attack is gaining popularity since many years ago. Most of security attack executed using tools and technology. The technical security attack can be counter using sophisticated techniques highly produced in the market. A simple way in performing security attack is by using psychological tricks. This is termed as Social Engineering and it was proven that neither devices nor algorithm able to prevent the attack. This article attempt to provide an overview of Social Engineering by describing a true story reported over the Internet. Five common methods used by social engineer to steal information from potential victim described in this article. The only way to reduce Social Engineering problem is by developing an effective security awareness model. The article concludes that sophisticated tool without awareness fail to solve cyber crime initiated by social engineer.

Introduction

Attacks to computer system are increasing recently. Security breaches in computer getting serious since the Internet technology was started. Many types of attacks require tools and technology to get through to the system. Breaking password, information theft and sending malicious code can be considered as common technical way in computer attacks. Each of those attacks need dedicated tool which consists of hardware, software and network channel. Information security is an area covered technologies, management and services to provide protection to information [1,2,3,4]. Information is an asset for organization that needs to be protected [1]. The protection of information must achieve target which means the mechanism proposed able to maintain confidentiality, integrity and availability (CIA) [2].

It is important to understand method of attack in learning information security. Usually, attack can be classified in two, i.e., with or without purpose [3,4]. Most of the attacks can be done through software [1]. Information theft over the communication line between senders and receiver usually occur in many established organization such as bank and critical government department (e.g., defends agencies and hospital). Virus and worm are classified as common attack that faces by organizations since many years ago. Email spamming and password sniffing among cases that highly reported by the cyber cop agent in many countries.

Previous way in attacking computer system is by password guessing which known as Brute Force attack [1]. Information theft can be done through wire tapping or hacking. Yet, today theses techniques can be simplified using psychological skill which termed as Social Engineering.

The most effective approach is to try to exploit the weakest link of the employee and not operating systems, firewalls or encryption algorithms [5]. Certain researchers agreed that strangers or hacker has tendency to manipulate trust given by other party [1]. Psychological tricks gaining popularity since many years ago [2]. It can be done through unlimited channel. Social engineering schemes are typically a precursor to an electronic attack, such as spamming or phishing, or even the physical theft of a laptop or USB storage device [5]. Common type of social engineering termed as Social Phising which can be defined as a technique to retrieve confidential information from a victim by impersonating a trustworthy third party [6]. Many cases can be taken as examples which describes later in this article.

Firewalls and sophisticated encryption algorithm cannot stop a gifted social engineer from rifling a corporate database or an irate employee from breaking a system [5]. A proper security model which includes policy, mechanism and tool should be implemented by organization in order to reduce crime cases conducted by social engineer. Information security awareness among staff is extremely important in preventing this type of attack. With this regards, this article is purposely developed to provide general understanding about social engineer. This paper describes concept Social Engineering by looking at some true stories selected from the Internet. In addition, it will explain protection guidelines to protect business from social engineer through awareness model. Last section summarizes overall concept of social engineering.

Common Methods in Social Engineering

Via Phone Call

The common technique used by social engineer through a phone call. The strangers search any phone number appeared in yellow pages and they commonly pretend to be someone calling from an establish organization such as bank. As bank customer usually we can easily trust certain voice when he just authenticates himself by saying "Sir I am working at bank XXX". What will happen next, usually the victim does not realize that he/she deliver secret information to the anonymous phone caller. In certain situation such If we are in rush or on panic mode, we concern It has been reported in daily news that some internet users without concern pass an important information such as password, credit card detail to the strangers.

Via Electronic Email

Electronic email is another channel in performing social engineering attack. Email containing advertisement which asking people to send information to anonymous party. Figure 1.0 shows phishing email that can influence us to give a positive feedback without think any consequences.

Via SMS

Very recent fraud by social engineer is sending unnecessary contents through Short Message System (SMS). Current news in the television mentioned that there is certain broadcasting company conducted legal game contest using SMS. Certain group of people take is opportunity to sniff trick other phone users by acting as a game organizer. A suspicious SMS was sent to loyal receiver spreading cheering news which may request an action to deliver important information to a stranger. According to 2011 police report published in Stars News, innocent user will gave immediate responses by giving personal details after reading those fantastic winning words appeared on their sms. This may help the social engineer attackers to take further action in stealing information.

From: wang@wangbeety.orangehome.co.uk

To: ...

Date: Wednesday, January 3, 2007

Subject: YOUR EMAIL HAS WON!!!!!..CONTACT CLAIM OFFICE

Dear Wineer...

.....XXXXX Please provide your identification detail and reply this email.

Figure 1.0. Junk Email

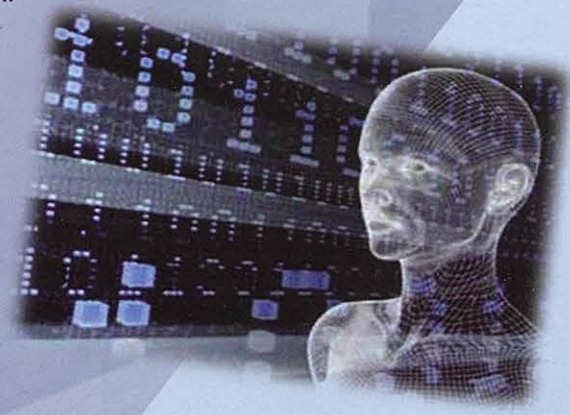
Impersonate Action

Stranger sometime can pretend to be technician for a certain company, and claimed that he has been sent to fix fault which reported by the victim. He will ask for a password by just saying I am Mr A from Dell, I come here to fix hard disk problem...Without asking many more questions, this stranger is permitted to explore our computer system and gaining confidential information.

Friendly Penetration

Creative social engineer may approach target victim in a friendly manner. Usually social engineer authenticates himself as someone looks familiar to the potential victim. It is lucky to the attackers if the victim in confuse. Once, an attacker able to convince the victim, he will ask permission to enter a confidential area (e.g., server farm, database etc.) Allowing anonymous entering sensitive zone can create a channel to attack. In addition, it is an initial step for attackers to explore more information on the target area.

There are many other techniques can be classified as social engineering which are not describes here. Points discussed above are accessible via the Internet. Many internet crime cases using social engineering techniques reported in television and news. Due to tremendous increase in social engineering attack, many researchers have discovered potential counter measures to prevent it. However not much researches being done in exploring an effective awareness model to solve social engineering problem. We strongly believe that an effective security awareness model can support in reducing internet problem via social engineering attack.



Security Awareness Model

Awareness stimulates and motivates those being trained to care about security and to remind them of important security practices [7]. Explaining what happens to an organization, its mission, customers, and employees if security fails motivates people to take security seriously. Awareness can take on different forms for particular audiences. Appropriate awareness for management officials might stress management's pivotal role in establishing organizational attitudes toward security. Awareness programme for specific groups, such as admin staff, technical staff, system programmers or information analysts, should address the need for security as it relates to their job. In today's systems environment, almost everyone in an organization may have access to system resources and therefore may have the potential to cause harm.

Awareness model is used to reinforce the fact that security supports the mission of the organization by protecting valuable resources. If employees view security as just bothersome rules and procedures, they are more likely to ignore them. In addition, they may not make needed suggestions about improving security nor recognize and report security threats and vulnerabilities. It is important to note here that security awareness model is a key factor in preventing cyber security attacks.

Website address	Summary
www.secirotufocus.com	A group of stranger accessed to the shipping company by calling the HR department to get to know the organizations chart of the company. By talking to some through the phone one of the stranger knew that the Chief Finance Officer were out of the town and they started exploring more other important information.
http://www.social-engineering.eu/stories/kohout_story/	named Lukas Kouhout make bet with his friends if is ch goverment and present self as spokeman of minister Some days he study how it working in czech
http://www.darkreading.com /documents	An attackers send a phising message and pretended as a bank customer, forwarded to bank officer...
http://www.technewsworld.com/story/69365.html	the attack was launched through smartphones, which are becoming increasingly plausible as a potential threat

Conclusion

Obviously various types of security tools are developed to protect business from physical and scientific attack. Yet, none of the tools able to solve problem created by social engineer. Implementation of advanced security tools must be supported by effective security policy and logical control. Security policy should operate synchronously to support tools in providing effective security system. Everything is useless without awareness. Security awareness is extremely important in making sure all protection

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Introduction to ERP System

By Kasturi Kanchymalay

Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) integrates internal and external management information across an entire organization, embracing finance/accounting, manufacturing, sales and service, CRM, etc. ERP systems automate this activity with an integrated software application. Its purpose is to facilitate the flow of information between all business functions inside the boundaries of the organization and manage the connections to outside stakeholders.

In simpler words, an ERP is a massive software architecture that supports the streaming and distribution of geographically scattered enterprise wide information across all the functional units of a business house. It provides the business management executives with a comprehensive overview of the complete business execution which in turn influences their decisions in a productive way.

Back in the 1990's and before, each department has their own module or small system that do not communicates to each other Managers had working in isolated model where there is no interconnection among their business units . Communicating information that was needed by more than one business unit was a timely task, as the completion of this usually involved physical distribution of documentation from one department to another. Managers would often ask themselves, "What if there was a way for all of our separate departments to have the ability to see a real-time picture of what was going on within every department within our organization?" This would create an environment in which maximum efficiency is a attained, and all departments would be dependent upon one another for the firm to succeed. This free flowing sharing of information would allow the firm to exploit its core competencies, and provide its end customers with products and services with improved timing and quality. This totally integrated business environment became a reality with the introduction of enterprise resource planning software in the industry .

The idea of enterprise resource planning (ERP) was first developed after the success of material requirements planning (MRP) in the 1960's. These systems effectively managed the purchasing of materials and scheduling of operations for large scale manufacturing firms. In the late 1980's, SAP and Oracle began to develop ERP systems in their research and development labs. The fire beneath ERP development came when computer experts' worries about a possible Y2K disaster for computer systems universally became public in 1990's. Software vendors saw this possible computer bug as a gold mine for their ERP software that was in the process of being released. ERP was thought of as a quick fix to the potentially devastating effects that Y2K was expected to bring forth. In fact this new seamless integration technology that would have all functions of a business running simultaneously almost seemed too good to be true to corporate business executives, as they would be avoiding y2K bugs, and at the same time, improving operational efficiency (CIO).

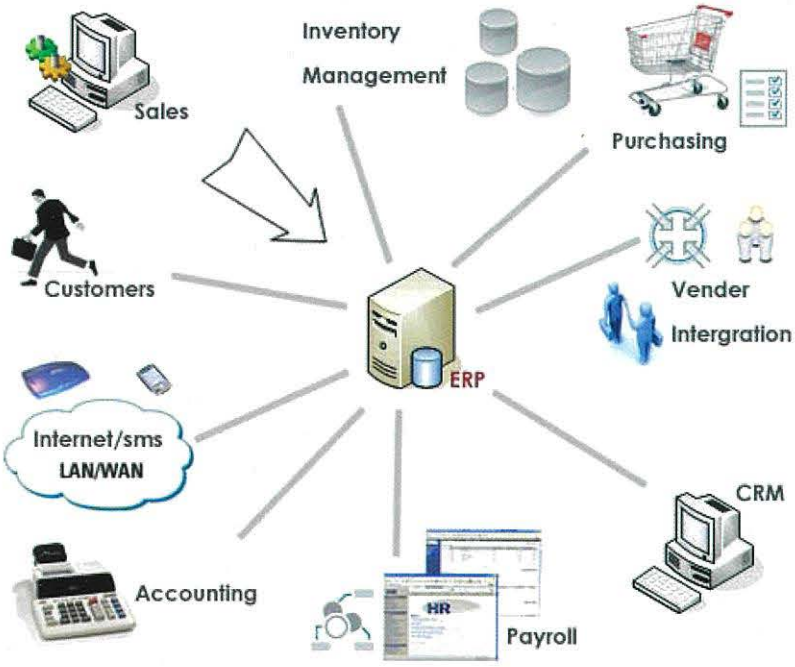
Many manufacturing firms rushed to get this software implemented and running before the year 2000 to be safe from Y2K bug . As of 1999, over half of the Fortune 500 companies had ERP implemented (CIO). Analysts' worries about ERP software proved to be correct, as many firms had severe and unexpected problems with their ERP applications. While there were some horror stories involving this software, there also were those that reaped extreme monetary and operational benefits through sound implementation of ERP.

Enterprise resource planning software, or ERP, provides companies with an integrated approach of conducting business. This software serves the needs of multiple departments and functions through the use of a single database in which users from all areas share the same information. Information that is needed by the purchasing department could be input at the inventory warehouse and be readily available to Finance department to get the cost of the purchasing . Before ERP implementation, a purchasing department representative would probably have to make a phone call, mail, or physically interact with an employee from another department to communicate this information. Similarly, in an ERP environment,

a materials department will be instantly notified of a sudden increase in sales and the additional resources needed would be ordered much quicker to cover the needed production. Human resources, manufacturing, accounting, sales, finance, and many other business unit can operate much more efficiently through successful implementation of ERP.

Before ERP implementation in a company usually when a customer places an order, the original invoice marks the beginning of a paper trail from department to department. Every department must key in the information as needed, which becomes a very repetitive and tedious process. These unorganized processes can lead to lost orders, delays, and input errors. Now with effectively installed and implemented ERP software, an order that is initially entered by the sales clerk in the system is visible to accounting, finance, and warehousing departments. The finance department can check for credit standing, accounting can see the automatic updates to the general ledger, and the warehouse can reserve inventories for this particular sale. All of this can happen simultaneously, and does so with only one entry of data. This integrated and transparent environment can be beneficial to all departments involved, resulting in more satisfied customers and employees.

ERP combines all of the input from all integrated function modules into a single computer system that can meet the needs of all functions involved. It runs off a single database, allowing departments to readily receive and communicate information to each other. The above mentioned situations show the value ERP can add to a firm's operations.



Serving the needs of all individual departments through integrating software is anything but simple. The initial implementation phase is critical to the success or failure of the whole ERP concept, and this first step should be taken very seriously by management. Management should plan the implementation with proper methodologies to avoid any re-implementation or failure of the ERP implementation.

Before implementing ERP system in any organization, an extensive search must be done to spot the perfect package which fulfils the needs of the company. Few products must be selected after performing screening by involving opinions from vendors and consultants etc. Once packages are selected after screening a complete evaluation process must be followed. This is a crucial phase since the selection of packages could make or break the company since a huge investment is behind it. Company's objective must be to find a user friendly, flexible package which meets company's needs. Project planning follows once the package is selected. Roles and responsibilities, Time schedules and deadlines are assigned. Implementation phase decides when to begin, how to implement and when it must be completed. GAP analysis is a phase where an overview of the present situation and decisions on future plans are arrived upon. This analysis helps the company cover up any loopholes. Human factors are considered in Reengineering. Employees are trained to run the system and later implement it. Testing identifies the weakest link. The old system is removed and the new ERP system is implemented. If problems crop up, there must be enough employees to handle the situation. The system must be updated with changes in technology.

The implementation of ERP results in improved customer service, low production and distribution costs, improved planning, integration of production with sales and distribution, and lower inventory investments. More customers will flow in and loyalty will prevail among the existing ones. Better utilization of the existing resources will lower the production cost. Inventory cycles can be managed in a better manner. Smarter and more efficient ways of distribution can be followed. The functional areas of ERP concentrate not only on the core business departments but on Access control, Data services, Invoicing, Filing, Scheduling and Data. ERP has managed to bring drastic changes in the way Supply Chains functioned. It has made way for the use of Internet based communication between Customers, Suppliers and other partners in the supply chain.

Industries such as manufacturing, automotive , semiconductor , oil and gas and food in Malaysia and world wide using ERP system to run their businesses. It is crucial for the student to have knowledge and skill on this ERP system which can be employed in those industries.

History of ERP System

1960s Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) is born in the early 1960s from a joint effort between J.I. Case, the manufacturer of tractors and other construction machinery, and partner IBM. Material Requirements Planning or MRP is the initial effort. This application software serves as the method for planning and scheduling materials for complex manufactured products.

1970s Initial MRP solutions are big, clumsy and expensive. They require a large technical staff to support the mainframe computers on which they run.

1972 Five engineers in Mannheim, Germany begin the company, SAP (Systemanalyse und Programmentwicklung). The purpose in creating SAP is to produce and market standard software for integrated business solutions

1976 In the manufacturing industry, MRP (Material Requirements Planning) becomes the fundamental concept used in production management and control.

1977 Jack Thompson, Dan Gregory, and Ed McVaney form JD Edwards. Each founder takes part of their name to create the company moniker. Larry Ellison begins Oracle Corporation.

1978 Jan Baan begins The Baan Corporation to provide financial and administrative consulting services.

1979 Oracle offers the first commercial SQL relational database management system.

1980 JD Edwards begins focusing on the IBM System/38 in the early 1980s. MRP (Manufacturing Resources Planning) evolves into MRP-II as a more accessible extension to shop floor and distribution management activities.

1981 Baan begins to use Unix as their main operating system.

1982 Baan delivers its first software product. JD Edwards focuses on the IBM System/38.

1983 Oracle offers both a VAX mode database as well as a database written entirely in C (for portability).

1984 Baan shifts the focus of their development to manufacturing.

1987 PeopleSoft is founded by Dave Duffield and Ken Morris in 1987.

2002 Most ERP systems are enhancing their products to become "Internet Enabled" so that customers worldwide can have direct access to the supplier's ERP system.

SAP is the world's largest inter-enterprise software company and the world's fourth largest independent software supplier overall. SAP employs over 20,500 people in more than 50 countries. To date, more than 2,800 of Baan's enterprise systems have been implemented at approximately 4,800 sites around the world.

Rekabentuk Logo Professional

Oleh : Farah Nadia Azman

Kini, tugas merekabentuk logo korporat semakin mudah! Anda hanya perlu belajar perisian grafik dan lukislah logo tersebut menggunakan tool dan template yang disediakan. Atau lebih cepat, gunakan clip art terbuka dan gabungkan dengan teks serta font yang menarik. Sekiranya anda masih bersetuju dengan pandangan di atas, anda ternyata silap.

Satu tanggapan umum yang bercanggah pada masa kini ialah menganggap tugas mereka-bentuk logo adalah mudah, murah dan boleh dibuat sambil lewa. Tahukah anda bagaimana syarikat dan organisasi ternama seperti Apple, Nestle, Puma, FedEx dan lain-lain sanggup melaburkan ribuan kos untuk menjana dan memperoleh identiti jenama yang berkesan?

Secara amnya, logo merupakan rekabentuk grafik yang digunakan oleh sebuah organisasi bagi melambangkan identiti syarikat. Organisasi secara rasminya sering menggunakan logo dalam kepala surat, iklan-iklan bercetak mahupun digital. Rekaan logo boleh diinspirasi sama ada melalui simbol, nama syarikat, cap dagang, singkatan ataupun lain sumber. Ia sering direkabentuk secara unik supaya logo tersebut menjadi tanda visual yang menyerlah dan mudah dikenali khalayak umum serta mampu melambangkan produk dan perkhidmatan yang ditawarkan oleh syarikat. Pakar-pakar grafik berpendapat, ada lima prinsip rebentuk logo yang perlu dipatuhi:

Ringkas – pilihan warna dan bentuk yang minimum.

Tidak Mudah Lupa – Tidak bergantung kepada warna untuk membawa impaknya (*memorable*).

Abadi – rekabentuk logo kelihatan tidak luput ditelan masa biarpan berpuluh tahun berlalu.

Serbaguna – boleh diguna dalam platform dan medium berbeza. Fleksibel pada latar yang cerah atau gelap.

Sesuai – jenis font dan warna logo mestilah sesuai penggun/klien produk.

Trend terkini yang gemar diaplikasikan oleh syarikat-syarikat berjaya dan popular menjurus ke arah rekabentuk logo yang ringkas, mudah tapi berkesan kepada orang ramai.

Kos produksi logo juga perlu dipertimbangkan dalam merancang rekabentuk logo yang sesuai. Logo yang sangat terperinci dan berwarna-warni mungkin menelan belanja lebih banyak apabila dicetak. Saiz logo juga menjadi satu faktor agar ia tetap kelihatan sempurna apabila dipapar pada satu papan tanda besar, sekeping kad perniagaan atau pada sebatang pen misalnya.

Secara dasarnya, sebilangan besar proses rekabentuk logo bermula dengan bentuk-bentuk geometri mudah seperti garisan, bulatan, segiempat dan segitiga. Garisan tajam boleh menunjukkan ketegangan, kerangupan, kekerasan, formaliti atau teknologi tinggi. Garis tepi lembut dan lengkung mungkin lebih lembut, mengalir, casual atau bersifat peribadi. Ketebalan garisan, corak, perubahan bentuk juga berperanan memberi persepsi berlainan dalam rekabentuk.

Bentuk bulatan boleh melambangkan perlindungan atau infiniti. Segiempat membawa maksud kestabilan, persamaan dan kejujuran. Segitiga boleh menyelitkan makna ketegangan, konflik atau tindakan. Gabungan bentuk menghasilkan rupa dan corak yang berbeza. Kepelbagaian arah, susunan atau warna, penindihan corak, huruf dengan satu lagi bentuk lain boleh mencadangkan idea-idea logo yang bermakna. Anda juga boleh menggunakan bentuk abstrak yang menggambarkan produk atau perkihdmatan syarikat.

Homestay Alternatif kepada Hotel

Oleh : Muhamad Syahrul Azhar Sani

Anda pastinya pernah bercuti bersama keluarga samada didalam atau diluar negara. Sekiranya tempat percutian berdekatan dengan rumah saudara mara atau rakan, anda boleh menumpang dirumah mereka. Jika tidak, menginap di hotel mungkin menjadi pilihan. Namun seperti semua sedia maklum, kos penginapan di hotel adalah mahal. Harganya berbeza mengikut kawasan dan tahap 'bintang' hotel tersebut. Sebagai contoh, untuk bermalam di hotel diMelaka anggarannya adalah sekitar RM180 semalam untuk hotel 3 bintang. Ruang yang diberikan cukup untuk bilik air, katil 5', meja solek, TV dan almari. Bagi mereka yang bercuti bersama ramai ahli keluarga, 6 ke 10 orang misalnya, ini menjadikan kos penginapan sebanyak RM540 ke RM900 untuk satu malam. Ini mungkin tidak bermasalah bagi orang yang berduit tetapi bagi kebanyakan orang ini adalah faktor yang mengekang mereka dari berkumpul untuk bercuti bersama ahli keluarga mereka.

Lokasi: Nilai. (Taman Desa Kolej Nilai)
20 Minit dari KLIA
Jenis: Teres Dua Tingkat, 6 Bilik
Harga:
RM 200 (Isnin - Jumaat)
RM 250 (Sabtu, Ahad, Cuti Umum dan Cuti Sekolah)
Telefon: En Roshidi (012-6746813)

Lokasi: Taman Permai, Rembia, Alor Gajah
Jenis: Semi D Setingkat, 3 Bilik
Harga:
RM 260 (Isnin - Jumaat)
RM 290 (Sabtu, Ahad, Cuti Umum dan Cuti Sekolah)
Telefon: 012-3809790

Lokasi: Ayer Keroh. 6 minit dari tol
Jenis: Teres Dua Tingkat, 4 Bilik
Harga:
RM 200 (Isnin - Jumaat)
RM 230 (Sabtu, Ahad, Cuti Umum dan Cuti Sekolah)
Telefon: En Azhar (019-6991590)

Alternatif lain kepada hotel adalah '*homestay*'. Konsep *homestay* adalah rumah yang dijadikan seperti bilik hotel untuk disewa mengikut hari.

Antara kelebihan *homestay* berbanding hotel adalah **ruang** privasi yang lebih **luas**. Ruang bilik hotel sesuai untuk 2 orang sahaja manakala ruang *homestay* selesa untuk 6 ke 10 orang (bergantung pada bilangan bilik di rumah tersebut). Ini menjadikan harganya sangat **murah** jika dikira mengikut bilangan orang. Dengan kata lain *homestay* adalah alternatif sekiranya ahli kumpulan anda ramai. Selain itu, kebiasaannya pengusaha *homestay* juga menyediakan **kemudahan memasak** selain televisyen, set sofa, set bilik tidur, meja makan dan peti ais. Kemudahan memasak ini juga membantu dalam menjimatkan lagi kos percutian anda. Ciri-ciri *homestay* ini menjadikan ia lebih **selesa** seperti berada dirumah sendiri.

Dengan pelbagai kelebihan yang ada di *homestay*, pada masa akan datang sekiranya anda bercuti untuk menghadiri majlis perkahwinan, konvokesyen, berjumpa rakan-rakan lama, atau apa jua sebabnya, jangan lupa menjadikan *homestay* sebagai pilihan utama.

Recall Memory : PINTAR2011 ISLAM Is Not A Religion

By Hidayah Rahmalan

I went to Kursus Pintar anjuran UTeM on 22-24/4/2011 at PD. I was so lucky to be there and i would like to share some information that i got. One of this is related to the talk by Ust Long bin Kechik.I was so touched with all the words in his speech and I wish that the guys in FTMK manage to give speech like Ust Long bin Kechik.

Okay. One of the point that i could remember is when Ust said that Islam is not a religion. I got shock at first but as he explained, i realize his words was true. Islam is not a religion but it is actually Ad-Din (cara hidup = way of life). Then what does religion means? As you know, most of the religion in this world will be applicable / being used during pray. Religion that people mostly knew is related to the venue or place that you pray. Religion is being used when you were getting married. Religion will be used when you are dead. But Islam is not like that. Islam is not a religion.

Why? Because Islam is not only used to pray, to get married or when you were dead. For example, if you had a boyfriend or girlfirend, as a muslim, you still need to wear hijab / tudung, covering your aurat from being seen by people who were not allowed to see it. You should also care about 'adab pergaulan' not simply touching here and there as you were not married yet. Because why? because of Allah, you are trying to follow and practice what is mentioned in Islam.

And when you talk to your parents or the elders, you will try to softening your voice even if you were unhappy or got mad. I do remember there was one ayat al-Quran mentioning about this. I believe it is in surah 17 = Al-Israa , ayat 23.

Even in buying and selling, still Islam is implemented in which we should avoid riba'. In fact when someone made a crime, Islam has also teach what to do in order to punish those who did the crime. and even when we are eating or sleeping or going to the toilet, there is doa to be read . And believe me, Islam is a complete way of life and there are still a lot of things that we need to learn about Islam.

Ustaz Long used an analogy that Islam is like a tree. The root is like the kalimah syahadah and is divided into 2, one is akar tunjang, the first kalimah syahadah meaning "There is no (other) Lord except Allah" and second is akar rambut , the second kalimah syahadah " Muhammed is the Messenger of Allah".When people look at the tree, people can't see the root but they believe there is the root. And i believe the stronger you believe to Allah, what ever problems that happened to you, you will not fall into syaitan's trap easily. It's like when a strong wind blow the tree, that tree will not easily fall.

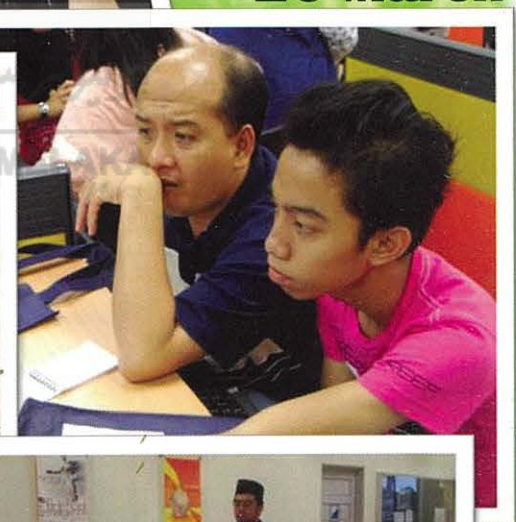
Ustaz Long mentioned that attitude (akhlak) is like a tasty delicious fruit, because everybody loves to eat tasty delicious fruit, in which we also like to be near or befriends with those who have good attitude. And since this tree has tasty fruits, we would love to plant them in our house or if this tree is at another country, we would like to plant it in our country. It can be call as spreading the seeds everywhere. And in Islam, that is called as dakwah, in which every muslim should do.

Finally, i would like to praise to Allah, for giving me the strength to be there that day. I pray so that Allah forgive all of our sins (my family, my friends, my students and those

Seminar Pasca Siswazah
3 Mei

Kolokium FTMK
11 Mei

UPU Online
26 March



Majlis Jasamu Dikenang
13 Jan

Sehari Bersama
Dr Ahmed Khorsi
10 Feb

Sehari Bersama
Akademi Seni Budaya & Warisan Kebangsaan
18 Jan

Sehari Bersama
Kromosom Lab, Cyberjaya
14 Jan

Taklimat Pasca Siswazah
15 Jan

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Menang 20 pingat di ITEX 2011

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Kursus Pengendalian Rangkaian CISCO

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rangkaian kom-anakala kurikulum ang diajar merang-ar ancaman kese-komputer. ermasuk penge-ada konsep-kon-

Norazliah...Timba pengalaman baru

beritahu, dia mendapat banyak pengalaman baru mengenai rangkaian kom-puter serta dapat belajar

Belia Diseru Mantapkan Ilmu Pengetahuan

Tidak Diperalat Pihak Tidak Bertanggungjawab

DUN Durian Tunggal N.09

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UTeM Anjur Program ICT Laksana Tanggungjawab Sosial

DURIAN TUNGGAL, 14 Jun - Fakulti Teknologi Maklumat

Sempena Pesta Sungai Melaka 2011

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Teknikal Malaysia, Melaka peluang kerjaya masa POS Malaysia pun.

Karnival selama

MS Excel itu bagi dengan kalangan hasilkan

beri pendedahan kepada dan komuniti luar mengen ti dan program-program selain mewujudkan jaringa orasi antara pihak

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Bentuk Semangat Berpasukan Peserta

aktiviti yang dianjur oleh pihak

Belia jangan mudah diperalatkan

GOLONGAN belia di negara ini diseru untuk memantapkan ilmu pengetahuan agar tidak diperalatkan oleh pihak tertentu bagi mencapai matlamat yang bertentangan dengan aspirasi kerajaan.

Saranan tersebut disampaikan oleh Dekan Fakulti Teknologi Maklumat dan Komunikasi (FTMK) Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (UTeM), Prof Dr Shahrin Sahib@Sahibodin ketika diseru bual dalam rancangan Generasi Y terbitan RTM di

"Generasi muda pada hari ini terdedah kepada saluran komunikasi yang luas seperti web, laman sosial serta pelbagai medi itu kebijaksanaan belia dalam menilai yang diterima amatlah penting bagi men sebarang salah faham"

Dr Shahrin Sahib@Sah

Dekan Fakulti Teknologi Maklumat dan Komunikasi

Sepanjang rancangan itu bertangsung, Prof Shahrin sering mengingatkan golongan

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Peluang Pelajar Siswazah Teroka Bidang Berteknologi Tinggi

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Oleh ROSLAN MOHAMAD

DURIAN TUNGGAL, 29 Jun - Hubungan erat di antara Universiti

Romli seorang pelajar Sarjana dalam Pengurusan Pembuatan berkata, program itu memberi pendedahan berguna kepadanya

gajian Di Peringkat Diploma

Pilihan Utama Pela

lumat dan Komunikasi (FTMK).

Dr Marian bagaimanapun, melahirkan penghargaan kepada pelajar-pelajar tersebut kerana membuat pilihan tepat melanjutkan pengajian ke peringkat yang lebih tinggi.

Katanya, status sebagai universiti teknikal pertama di Malaysia memberikan kelebihan kepada graduan, di samping pelbagai kemudahan berteknologi tinggi yang bakal memberi pengalaman cukup berbeza untuk mereka.

Dr Marizan juga menyeru pelajar yang berkebolehan dalam pelbagai bidang menyertai kelab dan persatuan terdapat di universiti ini. Melalui penglibatan itu, se-

Dr Ahmad Yusoff Johan, kanan

Besar UTeM

membentuk graduan berke-

platfo

UTeM sedia makmal berteknologi

Oleh NORIZAN ABDUL MUHID

utusanmelaka@utusan.com.my

MELAKA 21 Jun - Selaras dengan penubuhannya sebagai universiti teknikal, Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (UTeM) menawarkan kemudahan penggajian jurusan kejuruteraan

Ahmad Yusoff Hasan (gambar) berkata, usaha itu termasuk menyediakan kemudahan makmal kejuruteraan berteknologi tinggi setaraf dengan kegunaan industri.

Menurutnya, ia bagi membolehkan pelajar dan tenaga pengajar

pembelajaran menggunakan kaedah amalan dan aplikasi, makmal berteknologi tinggi UTeM telah memberikan pendedahan dan pengalaman yang berbeza kepada

mengikut keperluan pengajian semasa.

"Ini bersesuaian dengan

kmal di peringkat global.

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