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Dean’s Foreword

BIT@FSKKP2013 is a news-medium for all readers especially UMP staff to get latest developments in FSKKP aside of recording the chronological events that happened in 2013.

Towards excellent faculty, such aims and goals must be achieved from time to time. Surely, the high quality of management, academia and researchers, the excellence of students academic, the involvement of staff and students in the outstanding technology and innovation is the main key success.

Finally, I hope this bulletin can provide a very fruitful information for all readers.

PROF. DR. JASNI MOHAMAD ZAIN
Dean

Editor’s Foreword

Assalamualaikum and greetings to all.

Hi everyone,

Please enjoy this ‘santai-fashion’ of Buletin BIT@FSKKP 2013. I hope all the information and news that shared in this bulletin can provide the latest updates about FSKKP.

Any recommendation and suggestion are most welcomed.

Thanks.
HIGHLIGHTS 2013

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The Wireless and Configurationless iClassroom System is targeted for any level of classroom environment be it in a primary education environment up to tertiary education environment. This is because of its unique zero-configuration environment that allows users of limited technological backgrounds to operate with absolute ease.

For each classroom environment, it is assumed that there would be one instructor with numerous students. As such, the instructor would be in control of the central notebook computer (or in this case, the Apple Macbook Air) while each student will be in charge of a tablet computer (or in this case, an Apple iPad). Each classroom should also feature an external storage device capable of the Bonjour protocol for storing the remote database (in this case, the Apple Time Capsule).
The iClassroom system is designed with simplicity in mind. Being WIRELESS and CONFIGURATIONLESS means it can be used by anyone with very minimal technical expertise and without the hassles of connecting any cables together.

Target User:
Primary School Teacher and Primary School Students

Prototype Scope:
1 Teacher and 30 Students, for 1 subject

Hardware Scope:
1 Macbook Air (for the teacher), 30 iPads (for the students) and 1 TimeCapsule for Wireless Backup

The iClassroom system consist of 5 individual modules which are:

1. Textbook
   This textbook module is accessible anywhere and at anytime featuring animations and interactive learning.

2. Exercise
   This module feature exercises and sample problems that students could attempt to solve.

3. Assignment
   Using this module, the teachers could assign homework or assignments for the students to take home.

4. Examination
   The examination module is unique where the students’ iPad needs to be within proximity of the Macbook so that the teacher could monitor the students.

5. Reminder
   In this module, the teacher could set reminders for a group or individual students such as to revise certain parts of the subject based on their strengths and weaknesses.

The architecture of the iClassroom system uses Bonjour, an Apple proprietary zero-configuration communication protocol. This protocol allows all interactions between the multiple iPads, the Macbook Air, and the TimeCapsule to be performed without any configuration or wires at all (refer to the figure above). Therefore, this product is suitable for all ages (even primary school students) because it needs no technical knowledge at all. Just switch the devices on, and you are good to go!

Dr. Mohamed Ariff Ameedeen
Zafriil Rizal M Azmi
Faculty of Computer Systems and Software Engineering
Universiti Malaysia Pahang
Projek ini dimulakan oleh Bahagian Teknologi Maklumat (BTM) Setiausaha Kerajaan (SUK) Pahang dan Jabatan Agama Islam Pahang (JAIP). Ia adalah sistem maklumat bersepadu yang menggabungkan beberapa modul. Ia dibina khusus untuk memenuhi kehendak sekolah menengah agama (SMA) di bawah pengawasan JAIP. Ianya sebahagian daripada agenda BTM yang ingin mengadakan pembangunan bersama dengan IPT sebagai sebahagian dari khidmat masyarakat. Saya terlibat dalam salah satu modul sistem iaitu "Attendance Management System".


Selain itu, terdapat mekanisma amaran awal di mana sistem mengenal pasti senarai pelajar yang tidak hadir secara automatik dan tindakan seperti menghantar SMS kepada ibubapa boleh dibuat melalui mekanisma ini. Bagi kes pelajar yang kerap tidak hadir ke sekolah tanpa sebab, surat amaran juga boleh dikeluarkan dengan hanya menyenaraikan nama pelajar melalui sistem.

mekanisma amaran awal di mana sistem mengenal pasti senarai pelajar yang tidak hadir secara automatik dan tindakan seperti menghantar SMS kepada ibubapa boleh dibuat melalui mekanisma ini.

Bagi kes pelajar yang kerap tidak hadir ke sekolah tanpa sebab, surat amaran juga boleh dikeluarkan dengan hanya menyenaraikan nama pelajar melalui sistem.
Research Awards:
Gold Medal in International Invention, Innovation & Technology Exhibition (ITEX) 2013, KLCC.
Silver Medal in Seoul Intervention International Fair 2013 (SIIF 2013), Korea.
Gold Medal in Creation, Innovation, Technology & Research Exposition (CITREX 2013), UMP
Project Title: FTP2R - A Fault Tolerant Unit Testing Tool For Java Program
Researchers: Prof. Dr. Kamal Zuhairi Bin Zamli, Mohd Hafiz Mohd Hassan, Rozlina Mohamed

ABSTRACT
With the advent of advancement in computer hardware technology, software applications grow tremendously in term of line of codes (LOCs). In the old days, there’s hardly any commercial software that is more than 15K LOCs. Nowadays, most commercial software typically has more than a million LOCs. Such a significant increase in terms of LOCs has a strong influence as far as testing and quality assurances are concerned.

Software test engineers are often under pressure to deal with long, laborious, and repetitive testing chores involving the execution of large number of test cases. To address these issues, an automated tool called Fault Tolerant P2R (FTP2R), has been created to support automatic test execution for Java program. Like most execution tools, FTP2R relies on execution scripts to automate the execution of each of the test cases till the end. Unlike other execution tools, FTP2R provides fault tolerant capability against both involuntary interruption (i.e. due to power failure or hardware malfunctions) and voluntary suspension of execution (i.e. to make way for other program). Here, FTP2R has the capability to seamlessly recover from interruption or suspension to avoid restarting of the execution scripts from the beginning. In this manner, FTP2R avoids wasted efforts and promotes efficient allocation of computing resources.

NOVELTY & INVENTIVENESS
• Permit Parallel Execution
• Seamless Recovery from Involuntary Interruption & Voluntary Suspension
• Implement Opportunistic Processing through Dynamic (and Static) Checkpointing Mechanism
• Address Efficient Allocation of Computing Resources

AUTOMATIC RECOVERY MECHANISM
Internally, FTP2R implements an automatic recovery mechanism based on checkpointing technique. Referring to figure below, the automatic recovery mechanism is sufficiently flexible to support static checkpointing interval (i.e. with fixed threshold) as well as dynamic checkpointing interval (i.e. with varying threshold).

Awards
Best Paper Award in the International Conference on Computational Science and Information Management (ICCSIM 2012), Medan, Indonesia, “P2R – A Panacea Testing Strategy Supporting Execution Resumption” (out of 53 papers)

Grants
Development of a Panacea Interaction Testing Strategy with Checkpointing Recovery Support, UMP Short Term Grant, Vote Project: RDU 1203119
Research Awards:
Gold Medal, Diploma De Merit, The Best Excellence, Grand Prix Archimedes Moskova; in 16th International Salon Of Inventions & Innovation Technologies (ARCHIMEDES) 2013, Moscow, Russia. Gold Medal in Malaysian Technology Expo’ 2013 (MTE), PWTC.
Project Title: Effective Persistence Layer Synchronous Replication Heterogenous Database
Researchers: Assoc Prof Dr. Noraziah Ahmad, Assoc Prof Dr Ahmed Abdella, Abul Hashem Beg, Ainul Azila Che Fauzi, Mohd Amer

BACKGROUND
- Database System is a collection of information. It moves from centralization towards decentralization.
- Distributed Database System (DDS) is a collection of multiple independent databases.
- Data replication in DDS technology involves copying data between data stores and guarantees data across multiple sites in a distributed environment.
- Usually replication process depends on the main server. Introducing the up-gradation of the replication process usually pause the system for a routine of time. Fail or crashes of the main server, usually make the entire system stop working (for database driven system)

PERSISTENCE LAYER SYNCHRONOUS REPLICATION (PLSR)
- PLSR Tool & software for replication process in distributed database
- Backup data for heterogeneous system, replication cost effective and faster
- Automatic support handling failure/crash
- Deploys multithreading technique
BENEFITS
- PLSR Tools for replication support heterogeneous DDS (Operating System independent).
- If main server fail / crash, PLSR automatic swap high priority with lower priority thread.
- Reliable transaction information for the usage of application.
Penyelidik UMP diiktiraf

UNIVERSITI Malaysia Pahang (UMP) tertarik melahirkan kejayaannya tersendiri di persada antarabangsa apabila mereka dua pingat emas pada pertandingan projek penyelidikan dan pameran 16th International Salon Of Invention and Innovation Technologies (ARCHIMedes) yang diadakan di Sokolski Exhibition Center, Moscow baru-baru ini.

Kemenangan itu diungkapkan oleh Prof. Madya Dr. Arun Gupta dengan tujuan penyelidikannya "Development of Bio-Adhesive Using Lignin and Soya Protein for Wood Composite."

Penyelidikan yang melibatkan penggunaan bahan bio-adehising lignin dan protein soya bagi menghasilkan papan api yang lebih bermutu ini turut diiktiraf Prof. Dato' Dr. Rohil Mohd Yamin, G.K. Chiss di Mohammad Nasir. Turut meraih emas adalah penyelidik Fakulti Sains Komputer dan Kejuruteraan Perintisn (FSKKP), Prof. Madya Dr. Noorazah Ahmad dengan kajian berjudul "Effective Persistence Layer Synchronization Replication For Heterogeneous Distributed Database."

Menurut Prof. Dato' Dr. Arun Gupta dan Dr. Noorazah Ahmad (dua dari kiri) memperoleh pingat emas dan anugerah bursa yang mengiktiraf hasil penyelidikan mereka pada pameran di Rusia baru-baru ini.

"Panel juri turut memberi maklumat bales positif terhadap keupayaan inovasi dan projek penyelidikan dari UMP yang mendapat perhatian masyarakat antarabangsa," katanya.

Beliau turut menghargai lebih ramai penyelidik UMP termasuk nama nama di peringkat antarabangsa sekali gus mengharumkan nama universiti itu.

UMP rangkul 13 pingat di Ekspo Teknologi Malaysia

KUANTAN 19 Mac - Universiti Malaya Pahang (UMP) mengekspor sejajar tenant dan industri negeri melalui pameran dan pertandingan pada pameran serta pertandingan Expo Teknologi Malaysia (MET) yang diadakan di Lapangan Tunku Abdul Rahman, Kuantan.

"Expo yang berlangsung hari ini adalah peluang yang bagus bagi UMP untuk menunjukkan kinerja dan kemajuan kemajuan yang telah dilakukan di UMP. Dengan akhir ini, UMP dapat menunjukkan kemajuan yang dilakukan di MET 2013," kata Dato' Dr. Arifin bin Ahmad, Direktur Pelaksana UMP.

Pameran yang diikuti oleh lebih 400 individu termasuk pegawai dan pelajar UMP dan perusahaan teknologi, Dato' Dr. Arifin bin Ahmad berterima kasih kepada pihak perusahaan teknologi dan perusahaan lain yang telah memberikan sokongan dalam pelaksanaan pameran ini.

"Ini adalah peluang yang baik bagi UMP untuk menunjukkan kemajuan yang telah dilakukan di MET 2013," katanya.

"Penyelidikan yang dilakukan oleh UMP berdasarkan keupayaan dalam bidang teknologi dan pelbagai bidang yang lain.

"Beliau juga turut menghargai pelajar dan penyelidik UMP yang telah memberikan sokongan dalam pelaksanaan pameran ini," katanya.
UMP raih 18 pingat di ITEX’13


Dengan jumlah itu, UMP berjaya meraih 12 pingat emas dan enam perak. Lebih membanggakan lagi, Prof Dr Dzulkhairi bin Ahmad, Warden Faculty of Creative and Media Arts, UMP, meraih anugerah khas kategori inovasi dalam bentuk paten yang bertajuk "Aplikasi sistem automasi penyelidikan".

Menurut Prof Dr Dzulkhairi, ini bukan pertama kalinya UMP meraih anugerah dalam pameran ini. "Negaraku yang berdaulat, mampu untuk meraih prestasi ini saya rasa bangga dan bersemangat untuk memberi kontribusi kita yang lebih." (From The Star, 20/01/2013)
In-app purchasing was introduced to the market during the early 2010. The definition of the term in-application (or in-app) is activities or transactions that are being done within the application. The definition of the word purchase is to acquire (something) by paying for it. The term of “in-application purchase” are digital goods which, when bought from within an app, often either unlock new features, enable the user to skip mundane tasks or provide additional content. In-app purchase is closely related with the term Freemium. The origin of the term Freemium is a combination of the words “free” and “premium” used to describe a business model that offers both free and premium services.

It is a norm in the world of consumerism; everything must be governed and controlled through legal channel to ensure that the new ideas are not being misused by people who want to take advantage of the situation. Each major consumer application retailer has established policies regarding the process of including in-app purchasing function for all applications that are published through their channel. But are these policies enough to avoid consumer dissatisfaction and irresponsible spending in using this service? In-app purchasing is no longer centralized, contrary to the conventional app purchasing method (Premium application) where payment occurs before downloading the application. Can the established policy protect consumer from being abused by in-app purchase? What if the in-app purchases are rip-offs? There are too many grey areas in the existing policies.

In the case of Amelia DeClark, a three-year-old child spends 100 US dollars when using an app named “My Horse”. What happened was that the three-year-old had racked up more than $100 after her little fingers frantically swiped across the brightly colored buttons on the free app, confirming real-time payments from her mother’s iTunes account. Even though the problem was solved by a refund to Amelia’s mother, it was only as a “goodwill” gesture. This is not considered as the proper way of solving this issue.

In another part of the world, a five-year-old asked his parents for the password to the family iPad to download a free game, only to accidentally rack up $2535 in in-app purchases on his mother’s credit card. The child download a free game named “Zombie vs Ninja” from the App Store. Yes, the app was free, but the weapons and skills point inside the game are not. Just by knowing his parents password, the child was able to spend a huge sum of money in just a matter of minutes.

Before in-app purchase was introduced, purchasing in a mobile device is usually done before an application is downloaded or installed on a mobile device. Before a consumer can use an application, they must purchase the app through the means provided by each specific platform (i.e. Apple Store, Windows Phone Store, Google Play).
According to the graph, most developed applications are moving from developing premium application to freemium application at alarming rate.

In order for publishers to control the quality of the applications published through their channel; new policies and procedures are being deployed as a guideline for developers who publish their freemium applications. Each policy and procedure from each publisher differs in term of content, parties involved and most importantly, communication channel of the consumer.

Some publishers give the absolute control of in-app purchasing function to the developer, and some takes full responsibility on this function by introducing strict quality control procedure before the app can be published. One of the most important similarities between the current publishers is that from each transaction that is executed by the consumer, there must be certain percentage of the money that goes to the publisher’s pocket.

To summarize, publishers of applications should be more strict in defining their rules and regulations when involving this matter and stern action should be taken towards people who take advantage of the existing loop holes. But it is not just publisher and developer who are to blame. We, as the consumers must also educate ourselves in order to protect us from any harm. The power and knowledge of consumerism must be allowed to flourish in this day and age.

Online learning is increasingly popular because of its flexibility and convenience. The widely used tools are WebCT, Blackboard, and Moodle. Each tool has a different business model to show strengths in different areas. Some issues have to be addressed by educators in using the tools such as how to enhance the learners’ motivation and how to avoid the impersonal, irrelevant and boring course designs.

Another important issue is that Online learning lacks the advantages of face-to-face communication. Video conferencing can be adopted in Online learning but it cannot be substituted for traditional training. Integrating together the advantages of e-learning and traditional training seems to be a blended learning solution.
1. INTRODUCTION

I believe all lecturers do have a dream or desire to pursue their study to PhD level. Some of us may still considering again and again either to do it or not. Some may rethinking either it is worth or not. But again, the ‘wanted PhD’ feeling is there in their mind and heart.

I like to share my experience in my PhD application. My journey for PhD still far ahead but I like share what I had gone through with a hope, it will help and give some insight to others. It may sounds and seems familiar, but this is what I did. Construct your own life questions and find the answer with four ‘W’s and one ‘H’.

2. 5W1H

There are more than one sequence how you can construct your riddle of life for PhD study. You may start with finding the reason WHY you need PhD at first or look for WHO you like to be supervised with.

Why ?

In our faculty, the answer WHY for PhD study is obvious either we like it or not. Since we are the one who will pursue and go through all the hardship in study, deep thinking and doing some ‘homework’ to justify the worth of doing PhD are unexceptional. Your reason may be about career development, promotion, self satisfaction or open up to a new opportunity and life experience. Regardless what your reason is, you have to reevaluate either it is worth with the return or not. For my case, I have delayed my own plan for PhD due to several commitments in my professional obligation and family readiness. I have no time to delay more and I have planned for more than a year for my PhD study.
I heard some PhD holder said, just do it. It sounds easy and simple, but I always keep remind myself that they already passed through. Having a strong and great reason to do PhD might keep us motivated along the journey of doing PhD. Why I want to do a PhD? Because I need a PhD. It is a tool for my future success.

Who?
Some believe PhD is a personal work but I do believe it is a collaborative commitments from the student, supervisor, committees (examiner and senate) and family. I always like to bind myself with the best practice in Islam, to study with the ‘Guru’. Finding a good supervisor is not an easy thing to do but there is a strategy how to find. My supervisor for PhD study is Professor Hyunook Kim, an expert in fusion technology in Water Quality Monitoring System in South Korea. He has involved with many international projects regarding water issues. I met him through collaboration project between Center of Earth Resources Research & Management (CERRM) and University of Seoul (UoS) in 2011. From the first meeting, I try to find out how to do PhD with him because I believe it is worth for me to fight for. I keep motivate myself to seek any possibility and opportunity to do PhD with him even he is not in computer science department.

How?
I like to seek advice from those who just freshly come back from their PhD study. Some of them said to me to investigate the area of study either it can be further studied or not. I take that advice by navigating and browsing the area of my interest in online journals. If I can find lot of work been done, then it is possible to do PhD with it because I do have references. As a faculty member, I have to plan that my study is inline with the needs of the faculty strategic operation. Another significant factor in my application is the collaboration work through consultation project at Center of Earth Resources Research and Management (CERRM) together with University of Seoul like I have mentioned before. What I did is by asking Professor Hyunook Kim about PhD opportunity. Once he said it is possible, then I got confirmation and proceed for the next action.

In this part of how, I think the best way I can say from my experience is we need to ask people. Ask the faculty or department, ask other PhD holders, ask the prospect supervisor and do not forget to ask our family as people may say it is really co-insident that his research work closely relates with my area of interest, Data Visualization. Knowing this opportunity, I have taught 3 semesters in Data Visualization as my preparation for PhD as well as my teaching assignment in the faculty.

What?
There are many things can be done for research. Either it is PhD or not, I believe we have to start somewhere. Like myself, I ask my potential supervisor since he is the one who will work together with me to achieve the PhD or not. There are many perceptions or the angle how we see things including PhD. Because we are just a human being, uniquely different. PhD or not, I believe it is depended on those who have direct influence in our study. In my case, I’m inspired by his vision, passion and commitment in his area. Therefore, I have decided to learn and be his supervisee which been written by Allah how...
When?
Putting visually and clearly the timeline for meeting all required documents such as IELTS, university offer letter, research methodology courses etc may help us to be reminded and always on the right timing. There is a quote saying that luck is when preparation meets opportunity. I can’t plan the opportunity but I can plan my preparation. Therefore I plan my preparation for taking IELTS, getting around with my potential supervisor when he comes to Malaysia for his project, learning Data Visualization in my class with my students and many more.

Where?
Knowing that I have to travel abroad for PhD study, I need to carefully plan and consider the side effect on me and my family. Either we are having difficulty to move, adapt and survive, I need to find out more and made some kind of risk calculation. Where will you go for taking IELTS, doing some homework or ‘research’ will help us to make decision better either to go for it or not.

3. CONCLUSION
There are many way and strategy how to start looking for PhD opportunity. Be like a true learner by asking people who have knowledge and read related books about it shall help us to ‘visualise’ the future that we may face in doing PhD. I hope that what I have shared will not been seen as the best practice but rather than an option or alternative for those who still looking for a strategy in PhD application. In this article, I like to extend my gratitude to FSKKP management team and UMP Human Resource (study leave unit) who have facilitated my application. I like to thank to Dr Fadli for his sincerity to share his experience regarding ask people to pray or du’a for our success. I like to request your kindness to du’a for me that I will be graduated with PhD in the given time frame.

Penyertaan Aktif Pelajar dalam Kelas
Menerusi Penggunaan TOKEN MAGIC

Oleh : Fauziah Zainuddin

Cara-cara penggunaan:

- Pelajar dimulakan terlebih dahulu sebagai penggunaan kaedah ini.
- ‘TOKEN MAGIC’ ini akan diberikan terus oleh pensyarah kepada pelajar semasa kelas berlangsung. Cantohnya sekeping ‘TOKEN MAGIC’ akan diberikan kepada pelajar bertanya soalan atau kepada pelajar yang berjaya menjawab soalan.
- Pelajar yang telah mendapat “TOKEN MAGIC” tersebut, boleh membuat pilihan sama ada mau menuntut markah yang diberikan atau tidak. Sekiranya pelajar ingin menuntut markah penilaian dalam kelas, pelajar perlu mengisi maklumat yang diperlukan seperti yang tertera pada kertas “TOKEN MAGIC”.
- Pada waktu akhir kelas, pelajar berkenan perlu menyerahkan semula “TOKEN MAGIC” yang telah dili dengan maklumat tersebut kepada pensyarah, berkenan untuk tujuan pengemaskinian rekod.

Bahan-bahan yang digunakan:

- Menggunakan kertas khas yang dipanggil “TOKEN MAGIC”.
- Ciri utama yang perlu ada pada kertas tersebut ialah tandatangan dan cop rasmi pensyarah, selain ada ruangan untuk pelajar menulis no matriks, kod subjek dan seksyen untuk tujuan perekodan.
- Warna berlainan digunakan bagi setiap subjek yang diajar oleh pensyarah yang sama bagi mengelakkan kekeliruan semasa pengemaskinian markah.
- Setiap keping ‘TOKEN MAGIC’ mempunyai nilai markah yang telah ditetapkan bagi mewakili markah penilaian pelajar di dalam kelas.
1 Introduction

Nowadays, cloud computing becomes a hot topic not only for information technology (IT) industry but for everyone. Cloud computing does not have a clear definition in the literature yet. Carroll et al. (2012) described cloud computing as a collcomputing concepts that involve a large number of computers that are connected through a real-time communication network (typically the Internet). The development and the application of cloud computing have a great impact on the IT industry (Rahul et al., 2012). This paper highlights some critical issues on the ways to run business in cloud computing. In particular, it looks specifically on the recent development of cloud computing around the world. The potential business opportunities arising from cloud computing are also explored.

2 Running business in cloud computing

How does cloud computing affect the ways to run business? From the last decade, running business has shifted from traditional ways to the internet in using software models. From the business point of view, it is very complicated and expensive in running traditional business applications. Huge amounts and varieties of hardware and software are required to run the applications for a small and medium enterprise. One can imagine what human and capital resources are required to install, configure, test, run, secure, and update the applications for a large enterprise.

With cloud computing, an experienced vendor manages the shared infrastructure and platforms that run the applications. There are many services according to several fundamental models offered by the vendors: infrastructure as a service (IaaS), platform as a service (PaaS), and software as a service (SaaS) (Voorsluys et al., 2011). IaaS means the clients can rent the hardware and tools to maintain the hardware. PaaS means the clients can rent everything but the applications. SaaS means the clients can rent applications and access them over the internet. The clients using SaaS usually are the application developers.

The clients determine appropriate costs for the services they need. The services can be upgraded automatically, and scaled up or down easily. Cloud computing provides both cost and time effective solutions in running business as the majority of costs in development, running and maintenance of hardware and software are covered by the vendor. Besides, the cloud-based applications can be set up and running in days or weeks. Once the cloud applications are set up, the clients can open a browser, log in, customize the applications, and start using it.

A vast variety of business applications are running in the cloud, for example, customer relationship management (CRM), human resources and accounting. The potential clients should first rigorously test the security and reliability of the vendor’s infrastructure before moving their applications to the vendor’s cloud.
3 Recent development of cloud computing

Enterprises of any size are aware of tremendous value provided by cloud computing. Many countries compete in the development of cloud computing infrastructures. Case studies of the recent development of cloud computing in Asia which include Malaysia, Singapore and Hong Kong, and western countries which include United States of America (USA) and Germany are presented.

MALAYSIA

Potential business opportunities arising from cloud computing in Malaysia is blooming. In order to accelerate ICT adoption and promote locally made software and services, Multimedia Development Corporation (MDeC) launched the MSC Malaysia Cloud Initiative for SMEs (http://www.mscmalaysia.my - Official Portal, MSC Malaysia). The initiative allows the MSC Malaysia Independent Software Vendors (ISVs) to deploy cloud software and services as a utility. A framework of standards and incentives are established to encourage users, particularly Malaysia SMEs, to adopt cloud computing services. In the event of the signing ceremony of the strategic alliance formed between Universiti Malaysia Pahang (UMP) and Universitas Sumatera Utara (USU) held on September 21, 2011, at the administration centre of USU Medan campus, Indonesia, our Professor Dr. Jasni delivered a public lecture that discussed on computer and cloud computing technology curriculum in the backdrop of a highly competitive global setting. She applied the Malaysian experience when presenting about the topic.

In 2012, Cloud computing in Malaysia has a significant rise from the RM140mil and expected to reach RM 2.9bil by year 2020 [9]. It was a focus area on Malaysia’s ICT Roadmap and it having created 3,000 jobs is 2012, according to Multimedia Development Corporation (MDeC) Chief Executive Officer, Datuk Badlisham Ghazali. He said that it will benefits in delivering on economies of scale, shared computing platforms, cost effective investment into infrastructure and greater human resources efficiencies.

During the 2013 MSC Malaysia Cloud Conference held in Hilton Kuala Lumpur on 9 Oct 2013, there are two (2) programmes introduce under MSC Malaysia Cloud Computing Initiative (MMCCI), ISV Cloud Computing Programme and SME Cloud Computing Adoption Programme [10]. The MDeC has appointed 6 Technology Partners to offer customized package of cloud hosting subscription, training and go to market under the ISV Cloud Computing Programme. The second programmed offered by MDeC is designed to provide the SMEs rapid entry into Cloud Computing Software as a Service.

SINGAPORE

In Singapore, the Infocomm Development Authority (IDA) is responsible for the development and growth of the info- comm sector. The term Info- comm is commonly used in Asia which means Information and communication(s) technology (ICT). IDA has organized a series of cloud computing talk sessions in 2013. Its aims are to feature prominent cloud professionals sharing their knowledge and experience on various cloud related topics, issues and applications.

The Singapore Government defines the cloud strategy to leverage the appropriate cloud for the appropriate need. To cope with this strategy, a cloud infrastructure called the Government Cloud (G-Cloud) is under developing. G-Cloud is a private cloud for the Whole-Of-Government to leverage on the benefits of cloud computing to provide resilient computing resources.

It is needed at where security and governance requirements cannot be met by public clouds. Government agencies can procure computing resources on-demand, with greater ease and speed within this secure ICT shared environment. A full range of infrastructure-as-a-Service for hosting Government websites and e-services are provided for the agencies to subscribe. These services include compute, storage, network, security, operating systems, middleware and databases. Software-as-a-Service offerings, such as business analytics and web content management are also provided on G-Cloud in the near future.

In order to benefit from lower cost of computing resources, the available public cloud offerings are commercially leveraged by the government for appropriate needs. For instance, a collaboration and email system called iCONnect is the Ministry Of Education’s system for teachers built on a public cloud.

HONG KONG

The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China is aware of the significant impact on cloud computing. One of the important missions of the Government is to fostering Hong Kong’s...
position as the prime location for high-tier data centres in the Asia Pacific region.

With reference to the Legislative Council Panel document (LC Paper No. CB(1)11783/11-12(06)) date 14th May, 2012, a discussion on the implementation of a government cloud platform has been conducted. It followed with the development of a Government Cloud Platform (GovCloud) for hosting common e-government services for shared use by bureaux and departments (B/Ds), such as electronic information management. The GovCloud is implemented and operated by Atos Information Technology HK Limited for a term of seven years. The estimated contract value over the seven-year period is $127 million (www.ogcio.gov.hk - Press release, OGCIO).

In addition, the Government is planning to build a site in Tseung Kwan O designated for the development of a high-tier data centre. The site will be equipped with a cluster of 12 high-tier data centres. The centre is being developed to support telecommunications networks, two submarine cable landing stations and two power substations supporting the Tseung Kwan O area (www.infocloud.gov.hk).

WESTERN COUNTRIES (INCLUDING USA)

Most important companies in cloud computing are headquartered in western countries. They are Amazon, VMware, Microsoft, Salesforce, Google, Rackspace, IBM, Citrix, Joyent and SoftLayer. The first important “public” cloud vendor is the electronic commerce giant Amazon with headquarters in USA. Amazon Web Services (AWS) is the largest “public” cloud vendor. Amazon stores the hardware in its own data center. By sharing the hardware via a public cloud through the internet, the customers can pay lower costs for the services. The clients can select Amazon’s cloud services from a bit of cloud storage for a few pennies a month to renting of supercomputers with strength power for US$5,000 an hour.

In 2013, Amazon won a massive 10 years, US$600 million contract to build a “private” cloud infrastructure for the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). The hardware and software of private cloud are dedicated to a single customer’s use and not shared with others. The same technologies of public cloud can be applied to private cloud but the private cloud is built in a customer’s own data center. This makes the data center more efficient.

Second, VMware offered software called vCloud for building clouds and planned to launch its own public cloud. Third, Microsoft has a big enterprise cloud called Azure. Azure is particularly suitable for developers who have already written applications using Microsoft’s coding tools. Fourth, Salesforce provided one of the most popular PaaS clouds for running the applications called Heroku.

Fifth, Google launched IaaS service called the Compute Engine. Other popular services are also provided like PaaS called Google App Engine, Google Cloud Storage, application called Google BigQuery, consumer and business cloud applications like Google Drive and Google Apps. The clients can run all apps from the cloud on Chromebook and Chromebox which operate on Chrome OS. Sixth, Rackspace partnered with NASA runs an IaaS cloud.

Seventh, IBM uses OpenStack for its public “smart clouds”. OpenStack is a free cloud operating system with an open source that is built by a consortium of vendors including IBM, Rackspace and HP.

Eighth, Citrix makes software for clouds called CloudStack, to the Apache Foundation. Ninth, Joyent developed its own cloud operating system and offered competitive cost for service providers needing big cloud data centers. Tenth, SoftLayer is known as the largest privately held cloud-computing and webhosting service provider.

4 Potential Business Opportunities

After reviewing the recent development of cloud computing around the world, there are several critical potential business opportunities identified. These will give an insight among government, industry, academia, educators, scholars and research institutions on their future plans in making strategies towards the new IT era. The investigation on these opportunities concerns with mobility and collaboration; cloud services for small and medium enterprises (SMEs); cloud infrastructure; cloud security; development, promotion and training on cloud computing; education and research on cloud computing.

MOBILITY AND COLLABORATION

Mobility and collaboration are becoming popular features in business applications through cloud computing. Consumers expect that the useful business information will be pushed on their mobiles in real time through business applications in the cloud. Running business using cloud through mobile is similar to keeping up with personal life on Facebook and Twitter.

CLOUD SERVICES FOR SMEs

General useful references for both cloud consumers and providers, especially small and medium enterprises (SMEs), to facilitate their selection, management and provision of cloud services are necessary to be provided by each country’s
CLOUD INFRASTRUCTURE
The cloud should be built on advanced telecommunications infrastructure. It is important for the pillar industries such as financial services, trading and logistics. In addition to the hardware costs of the infrastructure, the customers should consider other cost implications which are reliable power supply and the differences of tariffs among each country.

CLOUD SECURITY
A sound legal system with safeguards for free flow of information and protection of data privacy is the foremost of concerns by organizations. As such, advancing standards for cloud computing security are sought by each country. The standards should cover the diversity of all security risk requirements such as the variations from users to users. Effective solutions on control measures are specified for different levels of security requirements in the relevant standards. For instance, Singapore Standards are established in accordance with the World Trade Organization requirements. More specifically, the development of multi-tier cloud security (MTCS) standard addresses the relevant cloud computing security practices and controls for public cloud users, public cloud service providers, auditors and certifiers.

Cloud service vendors are competing in rising up the quality level of security by adding more security features to their cloud. This leads to the success of marketing the cloud services of an enterprise which are safe and reliable. On the other hand, the users including SMEs should understand various security risks and the necessary security measures. The security measures can be found on information security guidelines which are formulated with reference to the international standards.

DEVELOPMENT, PROMOTION, PROMOTION AND TRAINING ON CLOUD COMPUTING
Close corporation among government authorities and SMEs are critical in studying ways to promote SMEs to adopt cloud computing services for enhancing operational efficiency, productivity and customer services. Government sectors should initiate and sponsor development, promotion and training on various programmes to promote the use of cloud computing among SMEs. The development of applications and solutions for individual SME sectors will attract SMEs to suitably adopt cloud computing services. SMEs will be benefited from cloud computing technology in enhancing their operational efficiency.

Promotion and training of cloud computing can be achieved proactively through online media, distributing information leaflets, co-organizing promotional activities with IT industry and SME-related organizations, participating in seminars, and continuously enriching the content of the Practice Guide and the security checklists.

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH ON CLOUD COMPUTING
Professional institutes and universities should provide educational and training modules on the knowledge of various virtualisation technologies like VMware: operating systems like Windows 2000/2003/2008, RedHat and CentOS; application servers: advance database design and development; web technology: information security management like firewall and IDS; system management skills on servers and SANS as well as advance network knowledge.

Apart from educational issues, research on the concepts and technology required developing solutions for the emerging sectors like creative media and contents using cloud based services and technology is demanding. Due to the different cloud computing platforms and services, and the heavy processing and huge among of storage required for such business, the cloud being developed should be supported for these specific needs for each organization.

5 Conclusion
Cloud computing becomes an indispensable technology in running business. After reviewing recent development of cloud computing around the world, potential business opportunities arising from cloud computing are identified. They are classified in accordance to the trend and issues in developing cloud computing for business applications. Such opportunities concern with mobility and collaboration; cloud services for small and medium enterprises (SMEs); cloud infrastructure; cloud security; development, promotion and training on cloud computing; education and research on cloud computing.

Applying cloud computing to collaborate everywhere through mobile devices becomes the trend in ICT industries for the next decade. The impacts of this trend can be seen on everyone’s daily lives. Personal files are stored in the cloud using mobile phones. Friendships are maintained via applications in the cloud using tablets. Powerful applications are run via the cloud using both mobile phones and tablets.

This leads to huge amount of investments being allocated in renting cloud services, applications and servers by enterprises.

SMEs are able to afford cloud services with high data availability and data protection. SMEs only need to pay for the surfaced that are suitable for their scales of operation via the inter-
SMEs find lots of advantages by using cloud services such as improving workflow, enhancing the efficiency of business development, operations and service standards, as well as boosting their competitiveness. The effective use of cloud computing services fosters the sustainable economic growth of the country.

High-tier data centres are critical infrastructure supporting each country’s continuous economic development. The advanced telecommunications infrastructure should be built under the consideration of cost, usability, and security. A high quality infrastructure provides a good cloud computing environment. This in turn will substantially reduce service delivery time and enhance the responsiveness in meeting dynamic demands through rapid provision of computing resources, including processing power, network bandwidth and disk storage.

Regarding the potential risks in information security of cloud computing, cyber attacks on public networks are inevitably unavoidable. There are valuable, sensitive and personal privacy information data being processed and stored through the connection of cloud network among users and cloud service providers. The government authorities should provide solutions to help SMEs understand and remove such risks. The solutions are developed aimed at protecting such information and minimizing the risks arising from cyber attacks. Preventive and security measures should be adopted by enterprises when selecting and using cloud services.

The development of hardware and software for cloud computing requires huge amount of investment. Apart from the private companies’ contributions on the development of cloud computing solutions, government sectors should also be involved in the role of sponsorships. It is anticipated that SMEs will be benefited from cloud computing technology in enhancing their operational efficiency. Despite the role of government in supporting cloud computing business, educational and research sectors also play an important role to deliver current state of art technology and emerging skills in cloud computing to SMEs. Graduates from professional institutes and universities should have strong technical and management skills in cloud computing. They should be educated as proactive self-starters with an analytical and creative mind in order to manage the grasp of all these great business opportunities.

6 References


[7] http://www.mscmalaysia.my – Official Portal, MSC Malaysia is Malaysia’s national ICT initiative designed to attract world-class technology companies while grooming the local ICT industry.


5th October 2013 – Our faculty has graduated a total of 249 undergraduate students, and a total of 18 postgraduate students.

5th October 2013 - Siti Hawa Apandi was awarded a Gift-Industry Excellence Award ‘Hadiah Industri-Hadiah Kecemerlangan HeiTech’ in 8th convocation at UMP. The award for excellence in education and research to successfully obtained a Bachelor of Computer Science (Software Engineering) with CGPA 3.88. A big congratulation to her and hope this will motivated and inspire others to be successful.
12th July 2013 – One of our students of the Faculty of Computer Systems and Software Engineering (FSKKP), Jamunaa A / P Patchapran, 23 had won two awards ‘Excellence Award’ and ‘Kharisma Award’ in the Chinese Bridge competition held internationally in 2013 in Hunan, China begins on 1 July and 12 July. She also received a scholarship award sponsored the Hanban in China to allow him to learn Mandarin in China. This international competition organized by Hanban, China in cooperation with Hunan Satellite TV, China saw the participation of 123 students among 79 candidate countries.

4th August 2013 - There were 7 students participated in Infosys at USM. Three out of them student from our faculty managed to carve a name in the program which are Devamekalai A/P Nagasundaram managed to get 3rd place, and Lee Sim Siew and Nabihah Nordin managed to get top ten.
22nd April 2013 – The 4th International Engineering Invention & Innovation Exhibition, (i-ENVEX2013) Siti Hawa Apandi had won gold medal for her research title ‘Sistem Pengurusan Pintar Kehadiran’ and also received an award ‘Anugerah Khas i-Envex for i-ENVEX Best Award (ICT Multimedia, Telecommunications, Electricity & Electronic. Together with Tham Cheng Bin with project title, Project Touch: Multi-touch Surface with Natural User Interface Integration had won silver medal. Prassana Pillai A/P P. Rajadran with project title Mobile Advertising via Bluetooth and 2D Barcodes had won bronze medal.

6th April 2013 - Winner of Best Of The Best Award in conjunction with the research competition Creativity, Innovation, Technology & Research (CITREX 2013) won the student category of disabled students, Siti Hawa Apandi from the Faculty of Computer Systems and Software Engineering (FSKKP) with the title ‘Smart Attendance’ which also won the gold medal. She managed to create software to solve the school in Kuantan monitor student attendance in class more effectively.

25th January 2013 - Affandi Azwan Md. Jahaya, 21, who is a student of the Faculty of Computer Systems & Software Engineering (FSKKP), successfully crowned ‘Ikon Varsiti’ organized by Berita Harian organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Higher Education in the ‘Anugerah Ikon Varsiti BH’ held at the Royale Chulan Hotel.
30th June 2013 – Our students Hazim Mohamed Anas received a silver medal and special award Korea Invention Associations with project entitled Smart Attendance Management System.
Seven outstanding local software developers and their teams were recently honoured for their innovative software development skills by Microsoft Malaysia. As participants of Microsoft's WOWZAPP 2012 Hackathon for Windows in November 2012, they were presented awards at the company's office premises on Level 26, KLCC Petronas Tower 3 for besting over 413 students and software developers. Tham Cheng Bin (above, right), developer of the Tap Tap Color app, winner of the Most Fun Application category.
Nowadays, smart timepieces gadget is a most popular communication gadget. Looking like a normal watch, Sony Smartwatch 2 and Samsung Galaxy Gear have their own interesting point for fans of android. Sony Smartwatch 2 has a universal Android functionality which is compatible to any android phone, but Samsung Galaxy Gear support only a single device, Samsung Note 3. They have different features in several specifications such as design, display, UI, functions and battery lifetime.

Overall, both of them have their own specialty that benefits to their user and table 1 shows the comparison table of features between Sony Smartwatch 2 and Samsung Galaxy Gear.

Windows RT is a windows 8 operating system designed for mobile devices and use 32-bit ARM architecture. The initiative of designing the Windows RT for mobile is to take advantages the architecture’s power efficiency to allow for longer battery life and used system-on-chip. System-on-chip designs to allow for thinner devices and provide reliable experience over time.

However even though Windows RT and Windows 8 share same interface, they’re completely different systems under hood. Windows RT devices run on ARM processor while Windows 8 runs on x86 processor, which provide more computing strength while using more power and generally found in desktop and laptops.

Windows RT comes pre-loaded on devices and unlike Windows 8, can’t be purchased separately. Because of the difference in architecture, apps that can run on windows 8 doesn’t mean it can run on windows RT.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Design</strong></th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Sexiest-looking smart timepieces</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- It was small, light, and attractively styled.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Flexible silicone wristband</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Measuring a mere 1.65 inches tall by 1.61 inches wide and 0.35 inch thick, the SW2 is also extremely svelte.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Tipping the scales at just 0.8 ounce, Sony’s device extremely light as well</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Display</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- One trade-off with the SW2’s smaller size is its display. While it technically measures 1.6 inches across</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- It also packs fewer pixels than Sammy’s gadget: 220x176 pixels as opposed to 320x320 pixels.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Its bigger 1.63-inch OLED screen serves up a sharper resolution (320x320 pixels).</td>
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<tr>
<td>- The watch’s display also produced images and text with vivid colors and high contrast.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- The Gear’s screen also was extremely bright - so much so that it gave my point-and-shoot camera trouble capturing its image.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Features &amp; UI</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Touch-screen UI, sliding widgets for viewing weather, Facebook, Twitter, e-mail, and other phone alerts</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Compatible with many Android handsets, not just Sony phones.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Can also change the various watch faces for the device by selecting them via the Sony SmartWatch companion app on your smartphone.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Includes a dial pad for initiating calls right from the watch.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- It will only be compatible with one phone, the Samsung Galaxy Note 3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>- With its built-in microphone and speaker, the watch lets users conduct phone calls right from their wrists.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Battery</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Battery rated to last for 3 to 4 days, or 14 hours of continual use.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- The Galaxy Gear’s battery life at about 24 hours but it’s unclear whether that’s what users can expect out of the product through heavy or light operation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- The Gear does rely on the latest form of Bluetooth wireless, version 4.0, which brings with it the promise of enhanced electrical efficiency.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Slick Extra</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>- SmartWatch 2 features an NFC chip for fast Bluetooth pairing with similarly equipped phones</td>
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<tr>
<td>- The SmartWatch 2 has an app devoted to finding your phone if you’ve misplaced it.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- The device will also alert you when your phone and watch move out of range from each other.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- The SW2 gives you the ability to control music playback on your handset and displays album art on its screen as well.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- The watch offer abilities of making hands-free calls and shooting pictures and video.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Gear can cause your phone to ring if you can’t locate it.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- With 4GB of onboard storage, the Gear can run tiny versions of apps locally.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Durability</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Rated to meet the IP57 international standard for ruggedness</td>
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<tr>
<td>- It can handle being dunked in 3 feet of water for up to 30 minutes without issue</td>
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<tr>
<td>- The watch is designed to adhere to the IP55 protocol, less stringent than IP57</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Rated to survive brief sprays of water not total immersion</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Price</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- RM 399</td>
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<tr>
<td>- RM 999 (Must be purchased with Samsung Note 3 costly about RM 2,399.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
HOT NEWS

New Members

Dr. Abdulrahman Ahmed Mohammed Al-Sewari

Dr. Luhur Bayuaji

Dr. Ma Xiuqin

Dr. Mohammed Adam Ibrahim Fakhreldin

Study Leave

En. Aziman Abdullah
Welcome Back

Pn. Suryanti Awang

Pn. Fauziah Zainudin

Married

Ismalina Mohd Isah
24 August 2013

New Birth

Ku Saimah binti Ku Ibrahim – Baby Boy (1st Child) – 23 February 2013, HTAA
Rosmalissa binti Jusoh – Baby Boy (1st Child) – 28 Mei 2013, HTAA
Rahiwan Nazar bin Ramli – Baby Girl (3rd Child) – 4 June 2013, HTAA
Mohd Faisal bin Mohd Saari – Baby Boy (2nd Child) – 8 June 2013, HTAA
Mohd Fairuz bin Ramli – Baby Boy Triplet (1st Child) – 8 July 2013, HTAA
Mohd Fahmi Toh – Baby Boy (1st Child) – 8 August 2013, HTAR Klang, Selangor
Mohd Akmal bin Najmuddin – Baby Boy (1st Child) – 28 August 2013, HTAA
Dr. Mohd Fadli bin Zolkipli – Baby Girl (4th Child) – 5 September 2013, HTAA
Dr. Eric Liew – Baby Boy (3rd Child) – 14 September 2013, HTAA
Muhammed Ramiza bin Ramli – Baby Boy (4th Child) – 26 September 2013, HTAA
Wan Nurulsafawati binti Wan Manan – 7 October 2013

Persidangan bertemakan "Engineering Software Towards Sustainable Quality Systems" yang memfokuskan bidang sistem komputer, rangkaian dan kejuruteraan perisian ini dirasmikan oleh Timbalan Naib Canselor (Penyelidikan dan Inovasi), Profesor Dr. Mashitah Mohd Yusoff.

Semasa menyampaikan ucapan, beliau berkata, perkembangan teknologi yang bermula pada era 80-an telah memacu pembangunan Sistem Komputer, Kejuruteraan Perisian dan Teknologi Maklumat. Malah, dunia kehidupan semakin kecil dengan kemunculan teknologi internet yang memudahkan urusan kehidupan sehari-hari dan pekerjaan dengan adanya pelbagai perkhidmatan atas talian.

Dalam majlis ini dua orang pembentang kertas kerja menyampaikan ucaptama iaitu, Professor Dr. Jasni Mohamad Zain dengan tajuk 'Sustainable Quality Systems in Organizations' dan Professor Dr. Michael Wagner dengan tajuk 'Biometric Person Authentication - Strengthening Our Defences in the Face of a Computer Security Crisis'.


Peserta persidangan juga berkesempatan melawat beberapa tempat menarik di sekitar Pahang seperti Muzium Sungai Lembing, Pusat Penerangan dan Konservasi Penyu dan Teluk Chempedak.
2013 FSKKP ACTIVITY

3 JAN 2013 - SEMAKAN PERMOHONAN GERAN FRGS DAN ERGS BERSAMA PROF.DR.SHAHRIN SAHIB, UTEM CONFERENCE ROOM, JHEAA

8-9 JAN 2013 - MQA WORKSHOP FOR FSKKP POSTGRADUATE PROGRAM DEWAN TUN FATIMAH

16 JAN 2013 - PERBENTANGAN LAPORAN TAHUN 2012 KEPADA DATO’ NC, TNC (P), DEKAN IPS DAN PENGARAH BJIM

18 FEB – 2 OGOS 2013 - PELAJAR DIPLOMA : NORFATINFAIZAH BINTI ABD. RAHIM (CC10085) MENJALANI LATIHAN INDUSTRI DI TURKI, SYARIKAT KURTULUS HUKUK BUROSU, JABATAN WEB DEVELOPER & GRAPHIC DESIGNER, IT DEPARTMENT

23 MAC 2013 - PROGRAM FINISHING SCHOOL DI FSKKP

20 MAC 2013 - TRAINING FOR TRAINER - FSKKP STAF

16 APRIL 2013 - LAWATAN KERJA RASMI DARI UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI YOGJAKARTA (UTY) KE UMP

APRIL 2013 - HI-TEA FSKKP KMPH
10 MEI 2013 - BRIEFING SESSION ON CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT (CPD) BY BLPK

7-9 JUN 2013 - BENGKEL PENGSTRUKTURAN BAHAGIAN PENTADBIRAN & TEKNIKAL FSKKP
2013 FSKKP ACTIVITY

19 JULAI 2013 - PENERANGAN TENTANG KEWAJIPAN ZAKAT PENDAPATAN (ZAKAT GAJI) OLEH WAKIL PUSAT KUTIPAN ZAKAT

20-22 OGOS 2013 - PERSIDANGAN ANTARABANGSA KEJURUTERAAN PERISIAN DAN SISTEM KOMPUTER (ICSECS) UNTUK KALI KETIGA

29 OGOS 2013 - LAWATAN WAKIL DARIPADA UNIVERSITY OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING (UNIMY), CYBERJAYA
3 SEPTEMBER 2013 - TAKLIMAT FAKULTI DENGAN PELAJAR TAHUN PERTAMA

SEPTEMBER - JAMUAN RAYA PERINGKAT UMP

3 – 5 OKTOBER 2013 - LAWATAN PENILAIAN AKREDITASI PENUH OLEH MQA BAGI PROGRAM MSC. ICT, FSKKP

7 – 8 OKTOBER 2013 - LAWATAN JURUAUDIT PROGRAM PASCA SISWAZAH FSKKP

6 – 7 NOVEMBER 2013 - THE IPV6 TRAINING BY INTERNETWORKS RESEARCH LABORATORY, UUM
PROMOSI FAKULTI PROGRAM
JOM MASUK U ANJURAN KEMENTERIAN PENGAJIAN TINGGI

By: Prof Madya Dr Noraziah Ahmad

TARIKH: 22-23 Januari 2013

TEMPAT: Perkarangan Stadium Tertutup Kompleks Sukan Negeri Terengganu,
Gong Badak Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu.

PEGAWAI PENGIRING:
Prof Madya Dr Noraziah Ahmad (wakil FSKKP)

AHLI TERLIBAT:
- En Rosilavi bin Mat Jusoh (Penolong Pendaftar Kanan, BPA)
- Pn Azlina binti Daharudin (Penolong Pendaftar, BPA)
- Pn Siti Masliza binti Abd Azis (Pembantu Tadbir, BPA)
- En Alhamdi bin Salleh (Juruteknik, BPA)
- Cik Nabilah binti Alias (Pensyarah FSTI)
- Pn. Norshahida binti Zaidon (Pegawai Sains FSTI)
- Dr Syed Mohd Saufi Tuan Chik (Pensyarah FKKSA)
- En Hafiz (CENFED)

LAPORAN PERJALANAN PROGRAM

Program Karnival Jom Masuk U telah dilaksanakan di Perkarangan Stadium Tertutup Kompleks Sukan Negeri Terengganu, Gong Badak Kuala Terengganu pada 22-23 Jan 2013 bermula pukul 9.00 pagi hingga 6 petang.

Program ini disertai 20 buah Universiti seluruh Malaysia termasuk UMP, UM, UKM, USM, UPM, UTM, UIAM, UUM, UNIMAS, UMS, UPSI, UiTM, UTHM, USIM, UTeM, UniMAP, UniSZA, UMK, UPMN serta Jabatan Pengajian Politeknik (JPP) bagi mempromosikan program pengajian lepasan SPM dan yang setaraf. Booth Universiti Malaysia Pahang (UMP) turut dikunjungi wakil Jabatan Pengajian Tinggi (JPT) sekitar jam 3.25 ptg. Secara keseluruhannya, Booth UMP mendapat sambutan hangat dan dikunjungi ramai calon-calon lepasan SPM dan STPM untuk bertanyaakan program-program yang ditawarkan di UMP.
HASIL PROGRAM

Berdasarkan rekod promosi FSKKP di karnival ini, seramai 67 orang calon berminal untuk mengikuti program pengajian yang ditawarkan oleh FSKKP mengikut statistik kehadiran yang mana telah mendapat khidmat nasihat daripada wakil promosi FSKKP, Prof Madya Dr. Noraziah Ahmad.

CADANGAN

Menggunakan media elektronik untuk aktiviti promosi termasuk turut menayangkan video promosi / video korporat UMP. Walaubagaimana pun, penggunaan media elektronik perlu turut mempertimbangkan keluasan ruangan booth UMP.

KESIMPULAN KESELURUHAN PROGRAM

Program berjalan lancar dan mendapat sambutan hangat daripada masyarakat setempat.
Contact Us:
Faculty of Computer Systems & Software Engineering, Universiti Malaysia Pahang, Lebuhraya Tun Razak, 26300 Gambang, Kuantan, Pahang Darul Makmur. Phone: 609-5492133; Fax: 609-5492144 Website: http://fskkp.ump.edu.my/

“To be a world class competency-based faculty in computer technology”