Digital Malaysia

The 4th Industrial revolution

Introdution:

Telekom Malaysia Berhad (TM) is a Malaysian telecommunications organization established in 1984. It began as the country's main provider of fixed line, radio, and television broadcasting services, and has since grown to become the country's leading provider of broadband, data, fixed-line, pay television, and network services. They connect about 2.7 million homes around the country, by using more than 900,000km fiber-optic cables. Also provide 5G and cloud services.

The Malayan Telecommunications Department was renamed Jabatan Telekom when the country gained independence in 1957. As part of the Rural Development Plan, one of its initial objectives was to establish telecommunications services across the country. Microwave radio lines were developed, and by 1962, they had covered most of Peninsular Malaysia's metropolitan areas. In 1962, the government also took over international calls from Cable & Wireless, which had been in possession of Malaysia's overseas telecommunications services for over decade.

Buliding a smart city

As a company working with a number of powerful cities, including Kuala Lumpur on its 'Smart City' vision, we recognize that, despite its great promise, stepping into the unknown may be difficult for local governments. Many cities are only now beginning to use big data to assist with urban planning choices. With this in mind, the ideal vision of a living, breathing organism within which cutting-edge technology assists citizens in better interacting with public services and utilities may appear much further.

Reflection:

The Fourth Industrial Revolution, in collaboration with innovative technologies such as artificial intelligence, robots, mobile supercomputing, genetic splicing, nanotechnology 3-D printing, and the Internet-of-Things, is supposed to lead us towards a new world we never dreamt possible. Some would see it as an exciting new world, while others are concerned about the negative effects of such radical changes. However, as Dr. Nazri said: Digital Malaysia (TM) drives the country to be a Digital Nation by Responsibly helping citizens, Protecting nation's sovereignty, supporting govenment, empowering values for businesses and connecting malaysians every where.

3 STEPS FOR A SMART CITY:

- Connected thinking
- Lighting
- Connectivity

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Internet Of Things

4th IR Technologies

Description

The internet of things, or (IoT) is an arrangement of interrelated figuring gadgets, mechanical and computerized machines, items, creatures or individuals that are given remarkable identifiers (UIDs) and the capacity to move information over an organization without expecting human-to-human or human-to-PC communication. The concept of internet of things was first introduced in 1982,when a modified vending machine at Carnegie Mellon University became the first ARPAnet -connect device.

INTRODUCTION

In this time of history, the world is on the verge of witnessing its fourth Industrial revolution, we are not sure what the world will look like then, but we know some of the technologies that will be a huge part of the revolution. One of these technologies is the Internet of Things(IOT).In the last period, we have heard about the Internet of things (Iot) in platforms and media, the internet of things refers to the wide range of the physical objects that are embedded with sensors and other technologies.
These objects can connect and exchange data with each other over the internet.

Examples

1- Connected appliances

2- Smart home security systems

3- Autonomous farming equipment

4- Wearable health monitors

Reflection

IOT has a lot of use and advantage even in our daily live in our homes or countries in their military power or even in economic and business projects.
In our home for example you can enter your home zone without using any physical key. You can use your face id , fingerprint,and voice unlock.
In the military, by using robots or drones that their sensors can identify the movements on the loc and the automatically capture the images and then identify them and create reports.

Opinion and view

As we know everything in our world has advantages and disadvantages At the point when you use IOT gadgets then it implies you and your own information is associated with the web and specialist co-op Whatever you're doing at home is effectively identifiable. You get up, you rest, you stroll to the workplace, you're inside or you're outside, IOT gadgets realizes all that and furthermore the individuals who are behind these gadgets and administrations (organizations).

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CyberSecurity MALAYSIA

Introduction

Cyber security Malaysia is a national cyber security agency formed under the ministry of science. CYBER SECURITY is from the basics for the 4th industrial revloution. Like we see in our countries, technology is basic in all our life. Your personal information, your directions, even your money transfers all of these on networks and servers. All of this needs one to secure it so from here a cyber security company start.From this company is CYBERSECURITY MALAYSIA .

Summary

The company for today their journey started with formation of the MYCERT on 13 January 1997 and at 10 October 2018 the cabinet meeting cheired by the prime minister of malaysia decided CyberSecurity Malaysia to be placed under the ministry of communications and multimedia[KKMM]. This company faces problems and issues like high cost of invensment and training providers and other issues.So how they face these problems the MITI has developed POLICY to address the issues and challenges and other solutions. Also the company develops their knowledge workers by upskilling and job attachment and awareness programs. Also they develop the process method ,SOP and guidelines .

Reflection

In the future the cyber security field will get affected a lot, also people will be more aware of cybersecurity. AI will be used by both sides, cybercriminals and cybersecurity experts. These AIs can solve a huge number of problems and experts can use them to find a bug in their systems to batch it and make it harder for criminals to exploit these bugs and security gaps. Also IOT will make it scary if a cyber criminal got access to someone's network, then he can not only hack his PC but also hack their whole house.

Issues

Some of the top Challenges of Cyber Security Faced in 2021:

Ransomware:
A type of cryptovirus that threaten to blocks access to data permanently or publish the victim's data unless a ransom is paid.

Phishing attacks:
Phishing attacks are spamming emails and messages to people with fake links that look similar to a popular website to trick people into clicking the link and downloading a malware or just to scam people into using their credit card in the fake website.

IoT:
Security the must important step to ensure that no one can use the components of IoT systems.

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Sources