REPORT ON CICT INDUSTRIAL VISIT

Technology and Information Systems (SECP1513-6)

Prasant Karunamurthi
Salem ali salem sulaiman
Iqbal Muzakki
Muhammad Rafly

SECP1513-6
SECV-1

016-4202017
Prasant0219@gmail.com

UTM
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

SCHOOL OF COMPUTING
Faculty of Engineering

CICT Industrial Visit

20th October 2019

On the above stated date, the students of SECP1513 section 6 had a visit to the Center for Information and Communication Technology (CICT) UTM. The industrial visit was from 3.30 pm to 5.00 pm. The visit was intended to give a tour of the facility to the first-year students and to brief them about the features and services. Students were also shown a brief history of the world of computers during their short visit at Gallerium PSZ.

Background

Center for Information and Communication Technology (CICT), UTM is focused on delivering various services and information through technology, which is also portrayed on their vision and mission, which are:

'DIGITAL UNIVERSITY DRIVER'

'STRENGTHENING ACADEMIA-CENTRIC SERVICE DELIVERY THROUGH DATA DRIVEN DIGITAL ECOSYSTEM'

respectively. CICT has a well-rounded management structure which is led by Prof.Madya Dr. Mohd Shahizan Othman.

Organization Structure and services

Organization structure of CICT (Credit: Centre For Information and Communication Technology (CICT), https://cict.utm.my/organization-structure/)

Centre For Information and Communication Technology (CICT) also provides various services to the inhabitants of UTM. This include free sourcing various software, campus wide WIFI access, ID accounts and access, UTM hosting, and Virtual Private Networks.

History

The main objective of the visit was to educate students on the rich history of computing and information technology in general. Regarding this, students were taken to Gallerium PSZ which contained authentic retro era computing equipment. From the original mackintoshes to the first ever IBM's were displayed for the students to admire.

According to the professor in-charge of the history briefing, the earliest recorded usage of computers was just for solving mathematical problems. Before computers, math was handled using abacus, but was severely lacking in terms of complexity of the handled problems. However, after the invention of binary, punch card systems were used for the earliest types of computers which were gigantic in size when compared current day computers.

International Business Machines (IBM) were responsible for making computers more accessible to the general market. On April 7th, 1964 IBM announced their first line of computer system family, the IBM System/360. The family of computers spanned from home all the way to scientific use. This made the System/360 easy to be integrated into businesses without the need of specialized software. This era was the golden age of IBM as they set foot into the widespread market of home computer systems.

From the year 1914 to 1956, the man who led IBM was Thomas J. Watson. This is what he had to say when talking about the company's motto, "Think".

"AND WE MUST STUDY THROUGH READING, LISTENING, DISCUSSING, OBSERVING, AND THINKING. WE MUST NOT NEGLECT ANY ONE OF THOSE WAYS OF STUDYING. THE TROUBLE WITH MOST OF US IS THAT WE FALL DOWN ON THE LATTER, THINKING, BECAUSE IT'S HARD WORK FOR PEOPLE TO THINK. AND AS DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER SAID RECENTLY: "ALL OF THE PROBLEMS OF THE WORLD COULD BE SETTLED EASILY IF MEN WERE ONLY WILLING TO THINK." "

Reading this piece of history made me proud to be studying in the same field as such great minds, inspiring me to always push myself to the limits and exceed expectations.

IBM 300GL

Although IBM was the first to introduce a home computer for the masses through the IBM PC, there however was little to no platform generalization when it came to home computers. Introducing, the Macintosh. An all rounded home computer which was launched on 1984. This was the first mass produced computer that featured a graphical interphase (MAC os). This feature alone was a gamechanger for Apple as it made this computer more user friendly then what IBM was offering at that time. It was also the first ever computer to feature a built-in screen and a mouse.

Apple destop bus mouse II (M2706)

Gallerium PSZ didn't only include traditional computing history. It also had some interesting early content creating and production equipment. There were vintage projectors, typewriters and early iterations of camera lenses. Personally, the most interesting piece of early technology was the process camera. The process camera was a manufactured by Hunter Penrose Ltd, a company which was based in the UK. It was used as a horizontal process camera which was placed there to enable students to learn about the process and principles of photography production.

Hunter Penrose process cameras were huge in Size coming in at 120cm long, 48cm depth, and 77cm height.

It had variable aperture which was adjusted using small metal fins inside the lens housing

Other exhibitions

A Kodak projector which projected short burst's of images from lit up cards which formed a short moving clip. The model on display was the Kodak Carousel S-AV 2050.

An IBM data storage mainframe which was used for data storage and managment. The model on display is a IBM Mainframe Model 9345B22.

A german made Olympia typewritter which was used for typing documents before the invention of bus-powered digital keyboards. The unit on display is a Olympia SM9 Typewritter which dates back to the 1970's West Germany.

A semi-modern computer component (mothrboard) where all other components plug into. serves as the main logic board of a computer system. The unit on display was a Intel board using socket LGA1155 and G41M-P33 chipset.

Reflections

As someone who has always been amazed by technology especially in the computing field, the visit to CICT and Gallerium PSZ was eye-opening when it came to the rich history of computing and content creation. looking at how various companies set their foot onto the industry is inspiring and motivating for someone who is studying in this field. The visit had a lot of impact on myself. It showed me how competitive the field is, and it required a lot of hard work and originality to make an effect or to make heads turn in this industry. This however does not hinder my utter most passion and respect for the field of computing.

My goal following this course is to be a respected motion graphic designer and to also venture into different parts of computing. For example, I have always had a passion for computer hardware and overclocking. I would love to somehow get into that and try out different combinations of hardware to push bleeding technology to its absolute limit. I have a good understanding of how a computer works on the hardware side of things, and I have built a few systems in the past through parts bought separately.

It is undeniable that there is always room to improve and learn. I still have a lot of things to learn. To properly excel in my field, I must learn and master programming as any type of software or graphics generation requires a deep understanding of programming. Following this fact, I must learn various languages of programming such as C, C++, python, and Java.

Task Separation

Prasant Karunamurthi

- Report body writiing and fact checking

Salem ali Salem Sulaiman

- Fact finding by asking questions to professors.

Iqbal Muzakki

- Photography

Muhammad Rafly

- citation and photography

Thank You

This marks the end of the following report; CICT INDUSTRIAL VISIT. with the end of the report, we would like to thank the Professor Dr. Aryati for making the visit happen and to educate us about the wonderful world of computing. we would like to formally apologize for any miss manner, and we hope you enjoyed reading through our report.

Thank You.

Truly,
Prasant a/l Karunamurthi,
Salem ali Salem Sulaiman,
Iqbal Muzakki,
Muhammad Rafly.