LAMPIRAN 1
UTUSAN MALAYSIA (MEGA SAINS) : MUKA SURAT 18
TARIKH : 15 MEI 2018 (SELASA)

YONSOO KIM (tengah) bersama Wong Man Ngee (kiri) dan Pengasas NU Infinity, Austin Park (kanan) pada majlis pelancaran Samsung Flip di ibu negara baru-baru ini.

SPESIFIKASI

Paparan Skrin : 55 inci UHD
Sambungan : Tanpa wayar
Akses : Sentuhan jari
Keselamatan : Kata kunci keselamatan

Evolusi mesyuarat digital

SAMSUNG Malaysia Electronics baru-baru ini melancarkan *Samsung Flip*, sebuah papan carta digital *flip* inovatif yang mampu mengubah suasana mesyuarat biasa yang suram kepada lebih menarik dan interaktif.

Evolusi papan carta digital tersebut dapat meningkatkan interaksi dan kerjasama antara pekerja untuk menghasilkan output mesyuarat yang lebih produktif dan sistematik dengan pendekatan teknologi di hujung jari.

Presidennya, **Yonsoo Kim** berkata, ia mempunyai teknologi paparan sentuhan yang inovatif untuk penulisan yang lancar serta kualiti gambar definisi tinggi ultra (UHD) untuk visual yang tepat selain direka khas dengan ciri-ciri mudah alih.

"Kebanyakan pejabat masa kini lebih menyukai cara bekerja secara terbuka serta mengadakan mesyuarat atau perbincangan secara spontan dan tidak semestinya di bilik mesyuarat.

"Oleh itu, kami memperkenal *Samsung Flip* ini untuk membawa kerjasama digital ini ke arah yang lebih efisien dan membantu syarikat-syarikat untuk bekerja dengan lebih bijak dan cekap," katanya pada majlis pelancaran *Samsung Flip* di ibu negara baru-baru ini.

Sementara itu, Pengarah Bahagian Perniagaan IT Samsung, **Wong Man Ngee** menjelaskan, *Samsung Flip* boleh juga disambungkan kepada komputer dan telefon pintar melalui sambungan tanpa wayar dan juga USB.

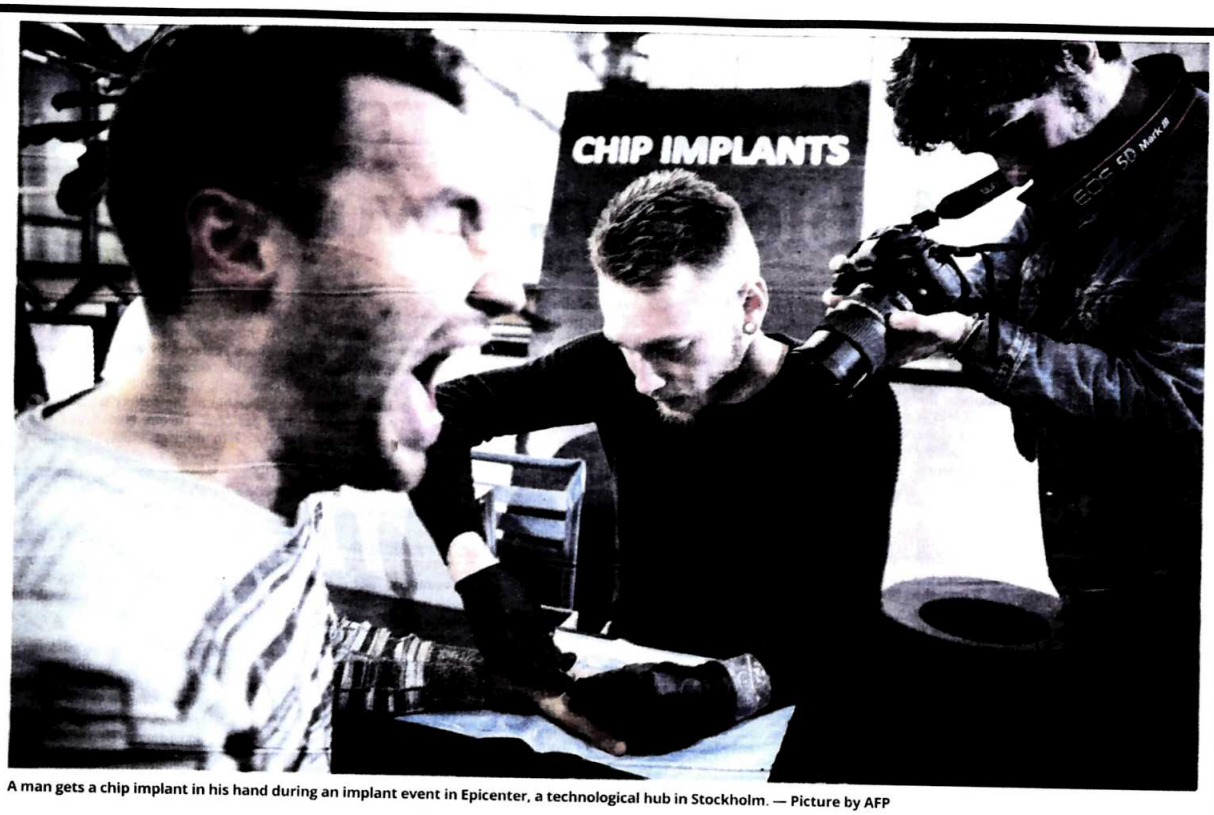
"Fungsi perkongsian skrin terintergrasi menjadikan kandungan pada paparan *Flip* tersedia pada komputer, telefon bimbit atau tablet yang tersambung tanpa halangan atau perubahan pada kualiti visual.

"Pengguna juga boleh berkongsi kandungan simpanan peribadi pada paparan skrin *Flip* untuk membincangkan idea-idea berkaitan semasa perbincangan berlangsung," tambahnya.

Menariknya, pengguna tidak memerlukan pen, sebaliknya hanya menggunakan jari untuk berinteraksi dengan skrin dan hanya menggunakan tapak tangan untuk memadam sebarang nota yang tidak dikehendaki.

Samsung Flip kini boleh didapati di pasaran Malaysia dengan harga RM12,999 seunit.

LAMPIRAN 2
MALAY MAIL (FEATURE) : MUKA SURAT 22
TARIKH : 15 MEI 2018 (SELASA)



A man gets a chip implant in his hand during an implant event in Epicenter, a technological hub in Stockholm. — Picture by AFP

For technophile Swedes, microchips are skin deep

By Camille Bas-Wohlert

IT's the size of a grain of rice but could hold the key to many aspects of your life.

A tiny microchip inserted under the skin can replace the need to carry keys, credit cards and train tickets.

That might sound like an Orwellian nightmare to some but in Sweden it is a welcome reality for a growing number who favours convenience over concerns of potential personal data violations.

The small implants were first used in 2015 in Sweden – initially confidentially – and several other countries.

Swedes have gone on to be very active in microchipping, with scant debate about issues surrounding its use, in a country keen on new technology and where the sharing of personal information is held up as a sign of a transparent society.

Twenty-eight year-old Ulrika Celsing is one of 3,000 Swedes to have injected a microchip into her hand to try out a new way of life.

To enter her workplace, the media agency Mindshare, she simply waves her hand on a small box and types in a code before the doors open.

"It was fun to try something new and to see what one could use it for to make life easier in the future," she said.

In the past year, the chip has turned into a kind of electronic handbag and has even replaced her gym card, she said.

If she wanted to, she could also use it to book train tickets.

Sweden's SJ national railway company has won over some 130 users to its microchip reservation service in a year.

Conductors scan passengers' hands after they book tickets online and register them on their chip.

Sweden has a track record on the sharing of personal information, which may have helped ease the microchip's acceptance among the Nordic country's 10 million-strong population.

Citizens have long accepted the sharing of their personal details, registered by the social security system, with other administrative bodies, while people can find out each others' salaries through a quick phone call to the tax authority.

The implants use Near Field Communication (NFC) technology, also used in credit cards, and are "passive", which means they hold data that can be read by other devices but cannot read information themselves.

Although still small, they have the capacity to hold train tickets, entry pass codes as well as access certain vending machines and printers, promoters say.

When Celsing's innovatively minded media company organised an event where employees could get the implants, she followed the crowd.

She said she felt nothing but a slight sting when the syringe inserted the chip into her left hand, which she now uses on an almost daily basis and does not fear hacking or possible surveillance.

"I don't think our current technology is enough to get chip hacked," she says.

"But I may think about this again in the future. I could always take it out then," she adds.

However, for Ben Libberton, a microbiologist working for MAX IV Laboratory in the southern city of Lund which provides X-rays for research, the danger is real.

The chip implants could cause "infections or reactions of the immune system", he warned.

But the biggest risk, he added, was around the data contained in the chip.

"At the moment, the data collected and shared by implants is small, but it's likely that this will increase," the researcher said.

The real question, he added, is what data is collected and who shares it. "If a chip can one day detect a medical problem, who finds out and when?" he asked.

Libberton worried that "the more data is stored in a single place as could happen with a chip, the more risk it could be used against us".

But Jowan Osterlund, a piercings specialist and self-proclaimed champion of chip implantation, brushes off fears of data misuse and conspiracy theories.

He advocates the opposite view, arguing that if we carried all our personal data on us, we would have better control of their use.

Despite unanswered questions however about how the technology will progress, the appeal of being part of a futuristic experience is a strong draw for some users.

"In Sweden, people are very comfortable with technology and I would say there is less resistance to new technology here than in most other places," Libberton said.

At an "implant party" organised by Osterlund in Stockholm, 59-year-old Anders Brannfors stands out with his salt-and-pepper hair among the curious 30-something hipsters.

Delighted to have become a 2.0 version of himself, he has yet however to find a use for his chip several weeks after the implant. — AFP