Dr. MAHALINGAM
MCET
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
Enlightening Technical Minds

Dr. MAHALINGAM
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
An Autonomous Institution
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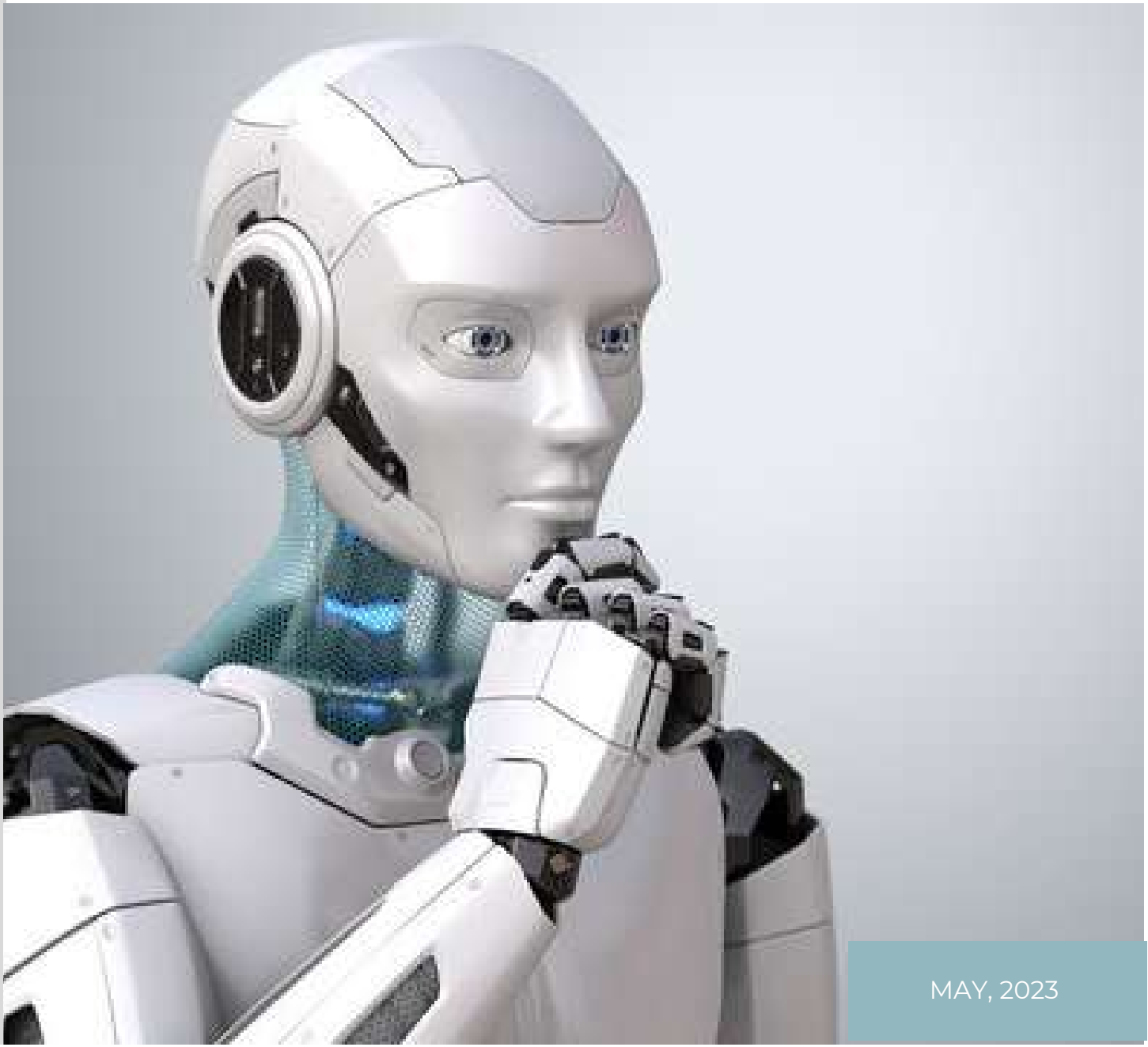
Udumalai Road, Pollachi - 642 003. Tamilnadu.

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

DIGIFLASH PROUDLY PRESENTS

DIGITIMES

2022 - 23 ISSUE 2



MAY, 2023

VISION OF THE DEPARTMENT

To develop engineers with global employability, capability, research focus and social responsibility

MISSION OF THE DEPARTMENT

- To develop internationally competent engineers in dynamic IT field by providing state-of-art academic environment and industry driven curriculum.
- To motivate and guide students to take up higher studies and establish entrepreneurial ventures.
- To enrich the department through committed and technically sound faculty team with research focus in thrust areas.
- To undertake societal problems and provide solutions through technical innovations and projects in association with the industry, society and professional bodies.

Programme Educational Objectives (PEOs)

PEO 1: Domain Expertise - Possess expertise and emerge as key players in IT integrated domains.

PEO 2: Computing Skills and Ethics - Employ computing skills to solve societal and environmental issues in an ethical manner.

PEO 3: Lifelong Learning and Research - Involve in lifelong learning and research to meet the demands of global technology.

Programme Outcomes (POs)

PO1. Engineering Knowledge : Apply the knowledge of mathematics, science, engineering fundamentals and concepts of Computer Science to solve complex engineering problems.
PO2. Problem Analysis : Identify, review literature, formulate and analyse complex engineering problems using first principles of mathematics and engineering sciences.
PO3.Design and Development of Solutions : Design and develop computing solutions for complex engineering problems with societal and environmental awareness.
PO4. Complex problem Investigation : Investigate complex problems by employing research methods to arrive at valid conclusions.
PO5. Modern Tool Usage : Evaluate and use appropriate tools and techniques in engineering activities .
PO6. Societal contribution : Follow professional engineering practice by applying contextual knowledge to assess societal and legal issues.
PO7. Environment and Sustainability : Understand and provide professional engineering solutions taking into consideration environmental and economic sustainability.
PO8. Ethics : Follow ethical principles and norms in engineering practice.
PO9. Individual and Team work : Function effectively as an individual, team member or leader in diversified environments.
PO10. Communication : Communicate effectively through various modes for all engineering activities.
PO11. Project Management and Finance : Apply Engineering knowledge and management principles for effective project management in multi-disciplinary environments.
PO12. Life-long Learning : Engage in independent life-long learning and skill development for professional and social well being.

Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

PSO1. Systems Engineering: Employ software engineering principles in the design and development of efficient systems.
PSO2. Knowledge Engineering: Apply data analytics techniques for solving real world problems.

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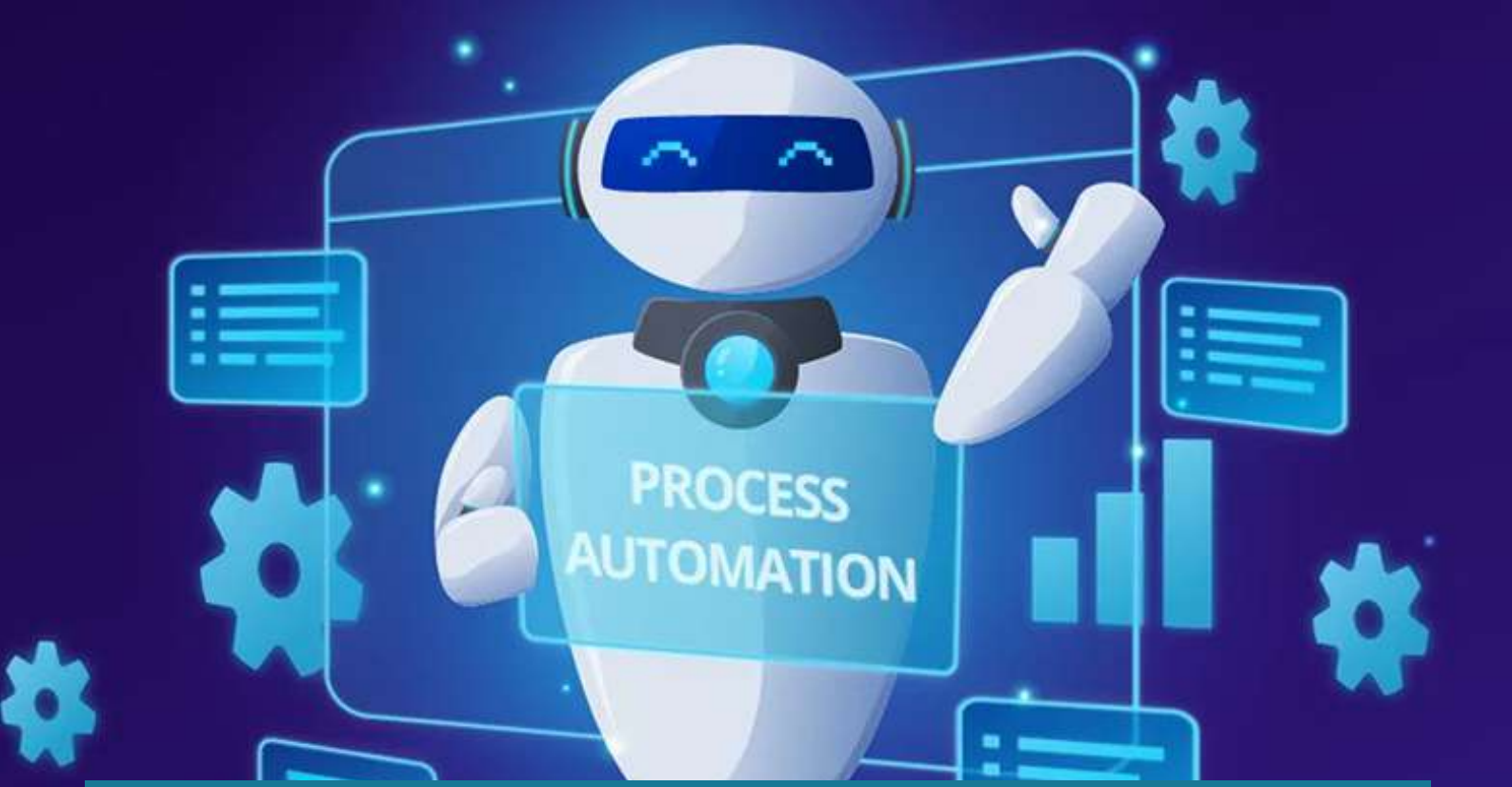


ROBOTIC PROCESS AUTOMATION

727621BCS005 - BALAJI S

RPA

Robotic Process Automation (RPA) is a technology that uses software robots or "bots" to automate repetitive and rule-based tasks within business processes. RPA bots can mimic human interactions with digital systems by utilizing user interfaces, capturing and interpreting data, and executing predefined actions.

KEY ASPECTS OF RPA

Automation of Repetitive Tasks: RPA automates mundane and repetitive tasks, such as data entry, data extraction, form filling, report generation and screen scraping. By offloading these tasks to bots, employees can focus on more value-added activities.

User Interface Interaction: RPA bots interact with various software applications and systems just like humans do. They can navigate through interfaces, input data, extract information and perform actions such as clicking buttons and dropdown selection.

Rule-Based Automation: RPA operates based on predefined rules and instructions. Bots are designed to follow specific workflows and business rules, enabling them to handle structured and standardized processes effectively.

Scalability and Flexibility: RPA allows organizations to scale automation efforts quickly and efficiently. Bots can be deployed across different departments and processes, providing flexibility to adapt to changing business needs.

Integration Capabilities: RPA can integrate with existing systems and applications, both legacy and modern, without requiring extensive changes to the underlying infrastructure. This enables seamless automation across multiple systems and enhances process efficiency.

Non-Invasive Implementation: RPA can be implemented without disrupting existing IT infrastructure. It operates at the presentation layer of applications, making it a non-invasive technology that does not require backend integration or coding changes

Enhanced Accuracy and Compliance: RPA bots execute tasks with a high level of accuracy, reducing the risk of human errors. They follow predefined rules and regulations, ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements and internal policies.

Monitoring and Analytics: RPA platforms provide monitoring and analytics capabilities, allowing organizations to track and analyze bot performance, process metrics, and exceptions. This data helps identify bottlenecks, optimize processes, and measure the impact of automation.

RPA is widely adopted across various industries, including finance, insurance, healthcare, logistics, and customer service. It offers significant benefits such as increased productivity, cost reduction, improved accuracy, faster processing times and enhanced customer experience.

RPA IN HEALTHCARE :

Claims Processing: RPA can automate the processing of insurance claims by extracting relevant information from various documents, verifying data accuracy, and facilitating claim adjudication. This reduces manual effort, accelerates claim processing times and minimizes errors.

Appointment Scheduling: RPA bots can handle appointment scheduling by interacting with patients, checking availability, updating calendars and sending reminders. This streamlines the scheduling process and improves patient satisfaction.

Billing and Revenue Cycle Management: RPA can automate billing processes, including generating invoices, verifying insurance eligibility, reconciling payments, and managing accounts receivable. This reduces billing errors, accelerates revenue cycles and ensures accurate financial transactions.

Electronic Health Record (EHR) Management: RPA can assist in managing EHR systems by automating data entry, updating patient records, reconciling information across systems, and generating reports. This reduces manual data input errors, enhances data accuracy and improves workflow efficiency.

Claims Denial Management: RPA can analyze claim denials, identify the root causes, and automate the process of resubmitting denied claims. This helps healthcare providers improve reimbursement rates, reduce revenue loss and accelerate claim resolution.

Compliance and Audit Support: RPA can assist in compliance-related activities by automating audits, monitoring regulatory changes, and ensuring adherence to data privacy and security regulations. Bots can generate compliance reports, conduct data validation checks and support risk assessments.

Patient Onboarding and Follow-up: RPA bots can automate patient onboarding processes by collecting patient information, verifying insurance coverage, and providing educational materials. Bots can also automate post-visit follow-ups, such as sending surveys or scheduling follow-up appointments.

By leveraging RPA in healthcare, organizations can streamline administrative tasks, improve accuracy, reduce costs, enhance patient experiences, and enable healthcare professionals to focus more on patient care. However, it's important to ensure proper security measures and compliance with patient data privacy regulations when implementing RPA in healthcare settings.

BENEFITS OF RPA

- **Cost-Effective**
- **Accuracy & Quality**
- **Consistency**
- **Improved Analytics**
- **Increased Employee Productivity**
- **Increased Customer Satisfaction**

BIO INSPIRED COMPUTING

727621BCS013 - THARAN S R

Bio-inspired computing, also known as biologically inspired computing or nature-inspired computing, is a field of study that draws inspiration from biological systems and processes to develop computational models and algorithms. It seeks to solve complex problems by mimicking the principles, behaviors, and structures found in nature. There are several approaches within bio-inspired computing,

Genetic Algorithms (GA): Genetic algorithms mimic the process of natural selection and evolution to solve optimization and search problems. Solutions are represented as chromosomes, which undergo crossover, mutation, and selection to evolve towards optimal or near-optimal solutions.

Neural Networks (NN): Neural networks are computational models inspired by the structure and functioning of biological brains. They consist of interconnected nodes (artificial neurons) that process and transmit information. Neural networks are used for pattern recognition, classification, prediction, and other tasks.

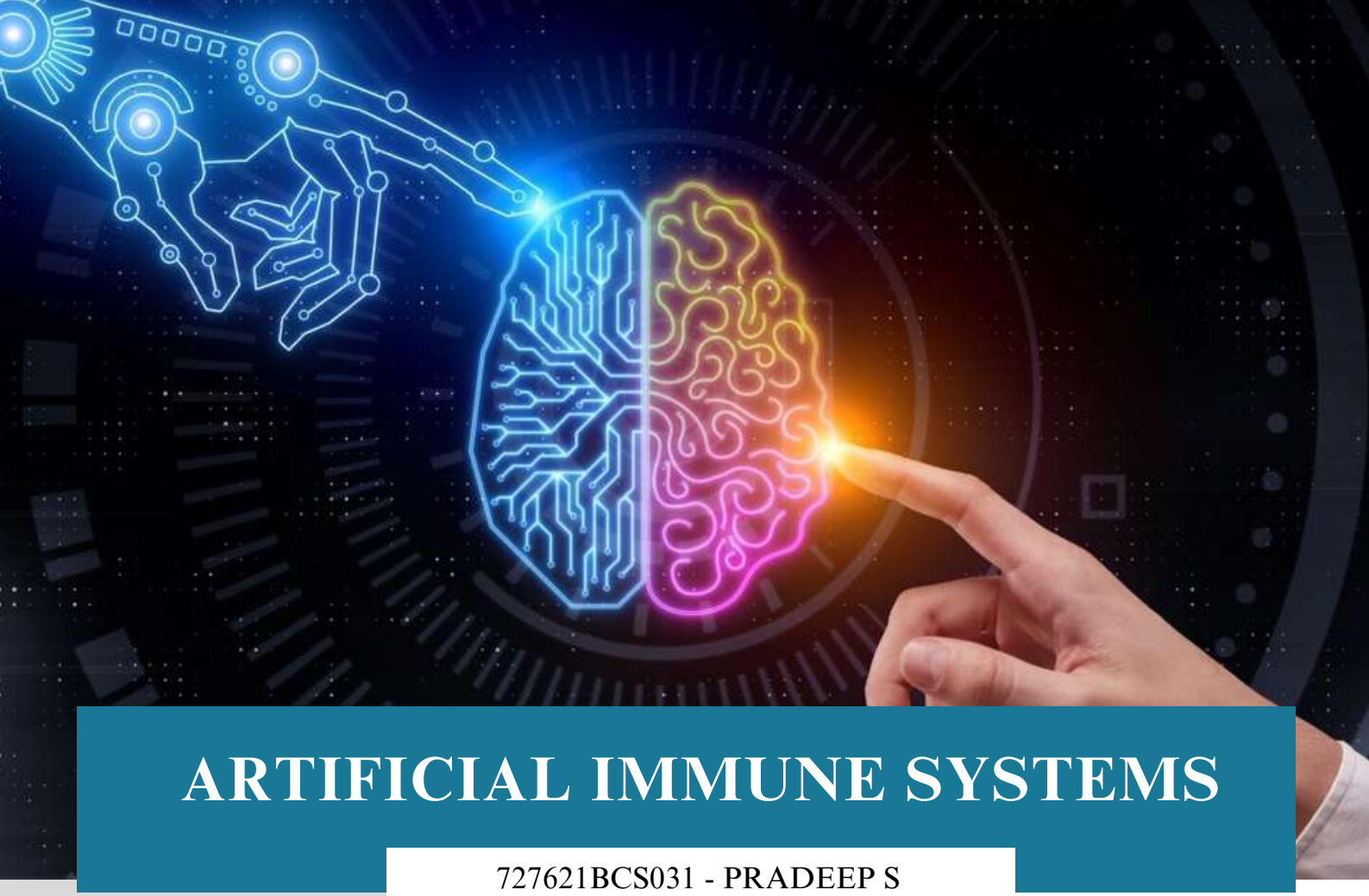
Swarm Intelligence: Swarm intelligence algorithms are inspired by the collective behavior of social insect colonies, bird flocks, and fish schools. These algorithms employ decentralized decision-making and cooperation among individual agents to solve optimization and search problems. Examples include Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) and Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO).

Artificial Immune Systems (AIS): Artificial immune systems draw inspiration from the human immune system to solve problems related to pattern recognition, optimization, and anomaly detection. AIS algorithms mimic the immune system's ability to recognize and respond to antigens, providing adaptive and robust problem-solving capabilities.

Memetic Algorithms: Memetic algorithms combine evolutionary computation with local search techniques inspired by cultural evolution. They use an iterative process where individuals in the population undergo genetic operations and undergo local search to improve their fitness.

Cellular Automata: Cellular automata are computational models consisting of a grid of cells that interact with neighboring cells based on predefined rules. They can simulate complex systems, such as the behavior of biological organisms or physical phenomena, and have applications in various domains, including modeling biological processes and simulating ecological systems.

Bio-inspired computing techniques have been applied to a wide range of fields, including optimization, data mining, pattern recognition, image processing, robotics, and bioinformatics. By leveraging the principles found in nature, these approaches offer innovative solutions to complex problems that may be challenging to solve using traditional computational methods.



ARTIFICIAL IMMUNE SYSTEMS

727621BCS031 - PRADEEP S

Artificial Immune Systems (AIS) is a branch of bio-inspired computing that models and simulates the human immune system to solve computational problems. The immune system is a complex biological system that protects the body from pathogens and foreign substances through a combination of innate and adaptive immune responses. AIS algorithms aim to replicate the immune system's capabilities in problem-solving and optimization tasks. Here are some key concepts and components of Artificial Immune Systems,

Immune System Metaphor: AIS algorithms use the immune system as a metaphor to develop computational models. The concepts of antigens, antibodies, immune cells, and immune response are adapted into algorithms and data structures.

Antigens and Antibodies: In AIS, antigens represent problem instances or patterns to be recognized or solved. Antibodies are computational entities that are generated and selected to interact with antigens.

Clonal Selection: Clonal selection is a process inspired by the immune system's ability to generate a diverse population of antibodies through clonal expansion. In AIS, the population of antibodies is iteratively refined and diversified to improve its fitness and adaptation to antigens.

Affinity and Selection: Affinity refers to the compatibility or similarity between antibodies and antigens. AIS algorithms employ affinity measures to evaluate the match between antibodies and antigens. Antibodies with higher affinity are selected and retained, while those with lower affinity may be eliminated or undergo mutation.

Memory and Learning: AIS algorithms often incorporate memory mechanisms to store information about previous encounters with antigens. This memory enables the immune system to recognize and respond more efficiently to known antigens, improving the system's adaptability and learning capabilities.

Danger and Anomaly Detection: The immune system is adept at detecting anomalies and foreign entities. Similarly, AIS algorithms can be applied to tasks such as anomaly detection, intrusion detection, and pattern recognition by leveraging the immune system's ability to differentiate between self and non-self.

Clonal Expansion and Hypermutation: Inspired by the immune system's process of clonal expansion and hypermutation, AIS algorithms generate and diversify new antibodies through mutation and recombination operations. This allows for exploration of new solutions and adaptation to changing environments.

Applications of Artificial Immune Systems include:

- Pattern recognition and classification tasks.
- Anomaly detection and intrusion detection in cybersecurity.
- Optimization and search problems, such as genetic algorithm enhancements.
- Data mining and knowledge discovery.

Bioinformatics, particularly in sequence analysis and protein structure prediction. AIS provides a unique perspective in solving complex computational problems by borrowing principles from the immune system's robust and adaptive nature. By harnessing the power of the immune system metaphor, AIS algorithms offer potential advantages in addressing problems that require dynamic adaptation, learning, and recognition capabilities.

ETHICAL HACKING

727621BCS075 - KIRUTHIKA R

Ethical hacking, also known as white-hat hacking or penetration testing, refers to the practice of assessing the security of computer systems and networks with the owner's permission. Ethical hackers, often employed by organizations or hired as consultants, use their technical skills and knowledge to identify vulnerabilities and weaknesses in systems and networks. The goal is to discover and report these vulnerabilities to the system owners, allowing them to address the issues before malicious hackers can exploit them. Here are some key aspects of ethical hacking:

Authorization: Ethical hacking is conducted with explicit permission from the owner or authorized entity responsible for the system or network being tested. This ensures that the activities performed by ethical hackers remain within legal and ethical boundaries.

Methodology: Ethical hackers follow a systematic and methodical approach to identify vulnerabilities. This typically involves information gathering, vulnerability scanning, penetration testing, and reporting of findings.

Tools and Techniques: Ethical hackers employ a range of tools and techniques, similar to those used by malicious hackers, to identify vulnerabilities. These may include network scanning tools, vulnerability assessment tools, password cracking tools, and exploit frameworks.

Reporting and Remediation: Once vulnerabilities are identified, ethical hackers provide detailed reports to the system owners or administrators. These reports include recommendations for remediation and improving the security posture of the systems or networks.

Legal and Ethical Considerations: Ethical hackers must adhere to legal and ethical guidelines while conducting their assessments. They should not cause harm, disrupt services, or access data beyond the scope defined by the system owner. Additionally, they should respect privacy and confidentiality.

The importance of ethical hacking lies in proactively identifying and mitigating vulnerabilities before they can be exploited by malicious actors. By conducting controlled and authorized tests, organizations can enhance their security measures, protect sensitive data, and prevent potential security breaches.

Ethical hacking offers a range of job opportunities in the cybersecurity field. With the increasing importance of protecting digital assets and ensuring secure systems, organizations are actively seeking professionals with ethical hacking skills. Here are some job roles and positions related to ethical hacking:

Ethical Hacker/Penetration Tester: These professionals are responsible for assessing and identifying vulnerabilities in systems and networks through controlled testing. They conduct penetration tests, vulnerability assessments, and security audits to ensure the integrity and security of systems.

Security Analyst: Security analysts monitor, analyze, and respond to security incidents and threats. They investigate security breaches, perform risk assessments, and implement security measures to protect systems and data.

Security Consultant: Security consultants provide expert advice and guidance to organizations on improving their overall security posture. They conduct security assessments, develop security strategies, and assist in implementing security controls.

Incident Responder: Incident responders are responsible for detecting, analyzing, and responding to cybersecurity incidents. They investigate security breaches, mitigate the impact of incidents, and develop incident response plans.

Security Engineer: Security engineers design, implement, and manage security systems and solutions. They work on areas such as network security, application security, cryptography, and secure software development.

Security Architect: Security architects design and develop secure systems and networks. They assess requirements, create security architectures, and ensure that security controls are integrated into the overall system design.

Vulnerability Researcher: Vulnerability researchers focus on discovering and analyzing software vulnerabilities. They often work with vendors or security companies to identify weaknesses and develop patches or mitigations.

Security Operations Center (SOC) Analyst: SOC analysts monitor and analyze security events and alerts in real-time. They investigate potential security incidents, coordinate incident response activities, and maintain security systems.

Cybersecurity Manager: Cybersecurity managers oversee and manage the security operations within an organization. They develop security policies, manage security teams, and ensure compliance with security standards and regulations.

Cybersecurity Trainer/Educator: Trainers and educators in the field of cybersecurity provide training programs and workshops to educate individuals and organizations on security best practices, ethical hacking techniques, and security awareness.

IBM BLUE CLOUD

727621BCS079 - ARUNKUMAR S

IBM Blue Cloud was a cloud computing platform offered by IBM. It aimed to provide flexible and scalable computing resources to businesses and individuals. The Blue Cloud infrastructure was built using open standards and open-source software. The key features and components of IBM Blue Cloud include:

Virtualized Infrastructure: Blue Cloud utilized virtualization technologies to partition and allocate computing resources, allowing users to scale their applications as needed.

Elastic Computing: It offered elastic computing capabilities, enabling users to dynamically adjust their resource allocation based on demand.

Open Standards and Interoperability: IBM emphasized the use of open standards and open-source technologies in the Blue Cloud platform, promoting interoperability and flexibility.

Software Stack: The Blue Cloud software stack included various components such as virtualization software, workload management tools, resource provisioning mechanisms, and monitoring and management tools.

Research and Collaboration: IBM Blue Cloud also aimed to foster research and collaboration by providing academic institutions and research organizations with access to the cloud infrastructure for scientific experiments and data analysis.

SERVICES OF IBM BLUE CLOUD:

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS): IBM Blue Cloud offers infrastructure resources on-demand, allowing users to provision virtual servers, storage, and networking infrastructure. Users can scale their resources as needed and pay based on their usage.

Platform as a Service (PaaS): Blue Cloud provides a platform for developing, deploying, and managing applications. Users can leverage pre-configured environments and tools to build and run their applications without worrying about the underlying infrastructure.

Software as a Service (SaaS): IBM offers various software applications and services as part of their Blue Cloud portfolio. This includes collaboration tools, data analytics solutions, customer relationship management (CRM) software, and more

IBM Cloud provides solutions that enable higher levels of compliance, security, and management, with proven architecture patterns and methods for rapid delivery for running mission-critical workloads.

Cloud Storage: Blue Cloud provides cloud-based storage services, allowing users to store and access their data in a secure and scalable manner. It offers features such as data redundancy, backup and recovery, and integration with other cloud services.

Big Data and Analytics: IBM Blue Cloud incorporates data analytics capabilities, enabling users to process and analyze large volumes of data. This includes tools and services for data ingestion, processing, visualization, and predictive analytics.

DevOps and Integration/Deployment: Blue Cloud supports DevOps practices by providing tools and services for continuous integration, deployment, and application lifecycle management. This helps to streamline the development and deployment of software applications.

COMPUTER VISION

727621BCS091 - THITHIKSHA SRI S

Computer vision is a field of artificial intelligence (AI) that enables computers and systems to derive meaningful information from digital images, videos and other visual inputs — and take actions or make recommendations based on that information. If AI enables computers to think, computer vision enables them to see, observe and understand. Computer vision works much the same as human vision, except humans have a head start. Human sight has the advantage of lifetimes of context to train how to tell objects apart, how far away they are, whether they are moving and whether there is something wrong in an image.

Computer vision trains machines to perform these functions, but it has to do it in much less time with cameras, data and algorithms rather than retinas, optic nerves and a visual cortex. Because a system trained to inspect products or watch a production asset can analyze thousands of products or processes a minute, noticing imperceptible defects or issues, it can quickly surpass human capabilities. Computer vision is used in industries ranging from energy and utilities to manufacturing and automotive – and the market is continuing to grow.

blink blink blink

Humans normally blink 15 times per minute but while facing the screens, we blink so much less!

HOW DOES COMPUTER VISION WORK?

Computer vision needs lots of data. It runs analyses of data over and over until it discerns distinctions and ultimately recognize images. For example, to train a computer to recognize automobile tyres, it needs to be fed vast quantities of tire images and tire-related items to learn the differences and recognize a tire, especially one with no defects.

Two essential technologies are used to accomplish this: a type of machine learning called deep learning and a convolutional neural network (CNN). Machine learning uses algorithmic models that enable a computer to teach itself about the context of visual data. If enough data is fed through the model, the computer will "look" at the data and teach itself to tell one image from another. Algorithms enable the machine to learn by itself, rather than someone programming it to recognize an image.

A CNN helps a machine learning or deep learning model "look" by breaking images down into pixels that are given tags or labels. It uses the labels to perform convolutions (a mathematical operation on two functions to produce a third function) and makes predictions about what it is "seeing." The neural network runs convolutions and checks the accuracy of its predictions in a series of iterations until the predictions start to come true. It is then recognizing or seeing images in a way similar to humans. Much like a human making out an image at a distance, a CNN first discerns hard edges and simple shapes, then fills in information as it runs iterations of its predictions. A CNN is used to understand single images. A recurrent neural network (RNN) is used in a similar way for video applications to help computers understand how pictures in a series of frames are related to one another.

COMPUTER VISION APPLICATIONS:

Real-world applications demonstrate how important computer vision is to endeavors in business, entertainment, transportation, healthcare and everyday life. A key driver for the growth of these applications is the flood of visual information flowing from smartphones, security systems, traffic cameras and other visually instrumented devices. This data could play a major role in operations across industries, but today goes unused. The information creates a test bed to train computer vision applications and a launchpad for them to become part of a range of human activities,

- IBM used computer vision to create My Moments for the 2018 Masters golf tournament. IBM Watson watched hundreds of hours of Masters footage and could identify the sights (and sounds) of significant shots. It curated these key moments and delivered them to fans as personalized highlight reels.

- Google Translate lets users point a smartphone camera at a sign in another language and almost immediately obtain a translation of the sign in their preferred language.

- The development of self-driving vehicles relies on computer vision to make sense of the visual input from a car's cameras and other sensors. It's essential to identify other cars, traffic signs, lane markers, pedestrians, bicycles and all of the other visual information encountered on the road.

- IBM is applying computer vision technology with partners like Verizon to bring intelligent AI to the edge, and to help automotive manufacturers identify quality defects before a vehicle leaves the factory.

DEVOPS

727622BCS309 - ASHWIN M

DevOps is an approach to software development and delivery that combines software development (Dev) and IT operations (Ops) practices to streamline the software development lifecycle. It emphasizes collaboration, communication, and integration between development teams, operations teams, and other stakeholders involved in the software delivery process. DevOps aims to break down traditional silos and create a culture of shared responsibility, continuous improvement, and rapid iteration.

The popularity of DevOps has grown significantly in the software industry due to several key factors:

Faster Time-to-Market: DevOps enables organizations to deliver software faster and more frequently by automating and optimizing the software delivery pipeline. Continuous integration, continuous delivery, and continuous deployment practices ensure that software changes are quickly and reliably deployed into production environments.

Improved Collaboration and Communication: DevOps encourages collaboration and effective communication between development teams and operations teams. By fostering a culture of shared goals and responsibilities, DevOps helps to eliminate bottlenecks, improve efficiency, and align everyone towards delivering high-quality software.

Increased Efficiency and Productivity: Automation plays a crucial role in DevOps practices. By automating repetitive tasks, such as build, testing, and deployment processes, teams can focus on more value-added activities. Automation also reduces human errors, improves productivity, and enables faster feedback loops.

Enhanced Quality and Stability: DevOps emphasizes continuous testing and monitoring throughout the software development lifecycle. Automated testing ensures that software changes are thoroughly tested, reducing the risk of defects and improving overall quality. Continuous monitoring allows teams to proactively detect and address issues, leading to more stable and reliable software.

Scalability and Flexibility: DevOps practices enable organizations to scale their software development and deployment processes effectively. By leveraging technologies like containerization and cloud infrastructure, DevOps allows for flexible and scalable environments that can adapt to changing business needs.

The core principles of DevOps include

Collaboration: Encouraging close collaboration and communication between development, operations, and other teams involved in the software delivery process.

Automation: Automating manual and repetitive tasks to improve efficiency, reduce errors, and enable rapid and reliable software delivery.

Continuous Integration and Continuous Delivery (CI/CD): Integrating code changes frequently, running automated tests, and deploying software to production environments in an automated and repeatable manner.

Infrastructure as Code (IaC): Managing infrastructure resources and configurations using version-controlled, declarative code, allowing for consistent and reproducible environments.

Monitoring and Feedback: Continuously monitoring applications and infrastructure, collecting feedback, and using that feedback to drive improvements and make informed decisions.

The benefits of adopting DevOps practices include faster time-to-market, improved collaboration and communication, increased efficiency and productivity, enhanced software quality and stability, and the ability to scale and adapt to changing business needs. By embracing DevOps, organizations can deliver high-quality software more effectively, meet customer demands faster, and gain a competitive edge in the software industry. DevOps has gained significant popularity in recent years, and as a result, there is a growing demand for professionals with DevOps skills and experience. Here are some job opportunities that are commonly available in the field of DevOps:

DevOps Engineer: This is the most common job role in DevOps. DevOps engineers are responsible for designing, implementing, and managing the infrastructure, tools, and processes required for continuous integration, delivery, and deployment. They work closely with development and operations teams to automate and optimize the software development lifecycle.

Site Reliability Engineer (SRE): SREs focus on ensuring the reliability, availability, and performance of software systems and services. They use DevOps practices and tools to build and maintain scalable, fault-tolerant infrastructure, monitor system health, and implement incident response and disaster recovery processes.

Release Manager: Release managers oversee the planning, coordination, and execution of software releases. They work closely with development, testing, and operations teams to ensure smooth and efficient deployment of software changes. Release managers are responsible for managing release pipelines, coordinating version control, and implementing release automation practices.

Automation Engineer: Automation engineers specialize in developing and implementing automation frameworks and tools. They write scripts, develop configuration management systems, and create automated workflows to streamline software deployment, testing, and infrastructure provisioning processes.

Cloud Engineer: Cloud engineers focus on designing, implementing, and managing cloud infrastructure environments. They work with cloud platforms such as AWS, Azure, or Google Cloud to deploy and manage applications, optimize infrastructure costs, and ensure scalability and reliability.

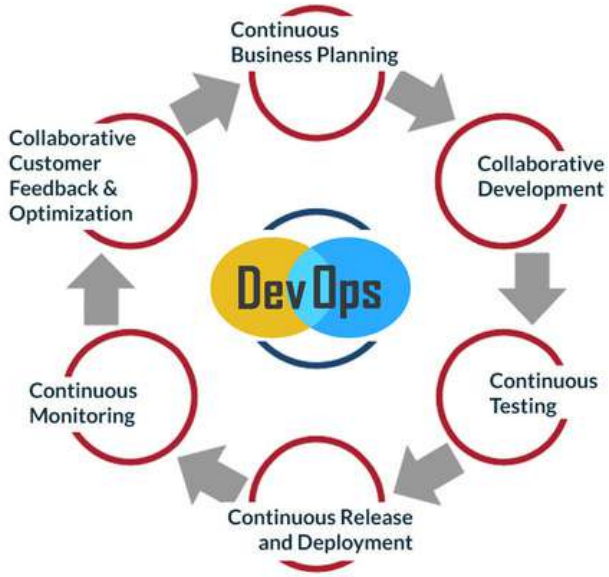
Security Engineer: Security is an essential aspect of DevOps. Security engineers specialize in integrating security practices and controls into the DevOps pipeline. They ensure that applications and infrastructure are secure by implementing security best practices, performing vulnerability assessments, and managing identity and access management.

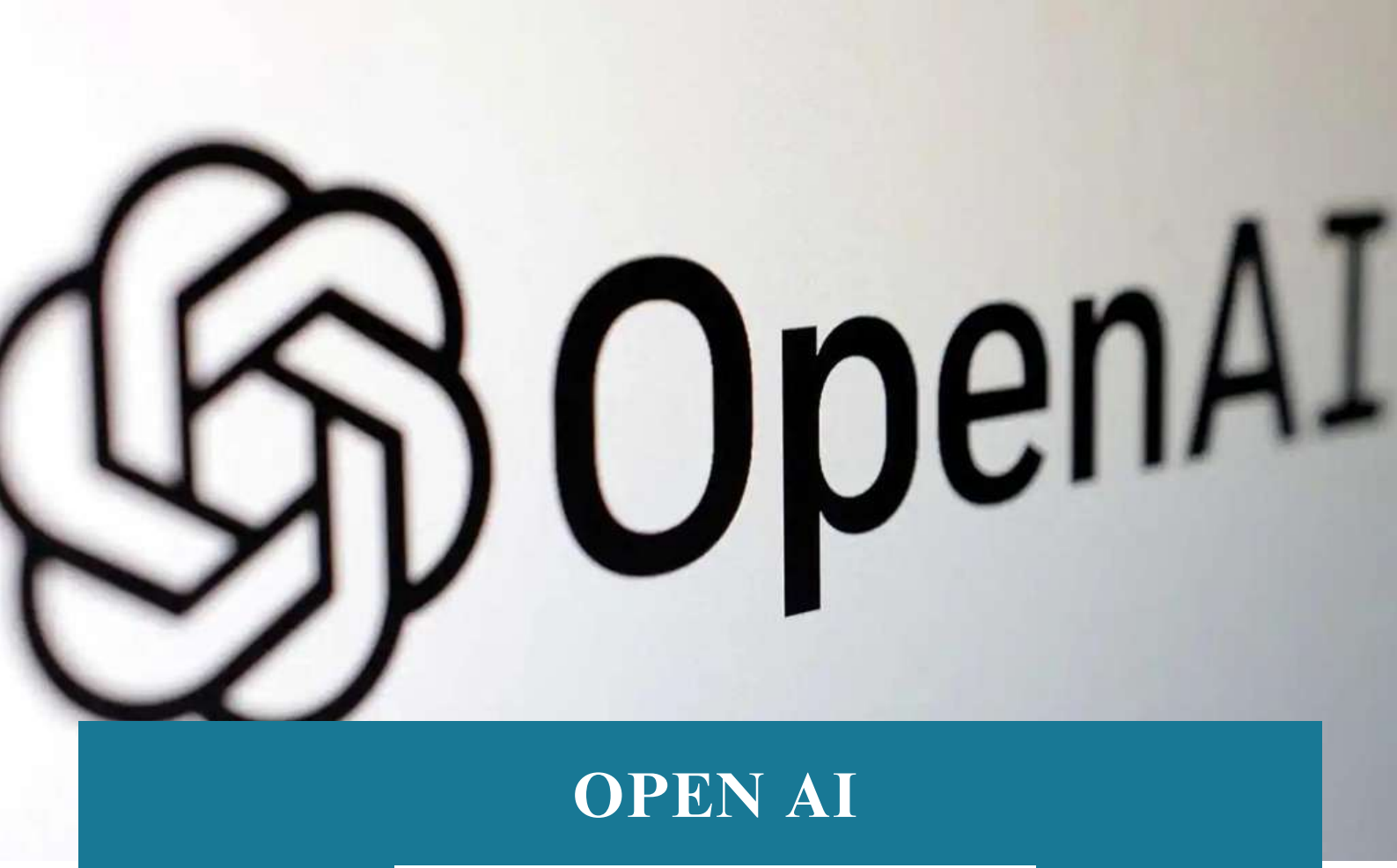
Continuous Integration/Continuous Delivery (CI/CD) Engineer: CI/CD engineers focus on building and maintaining continuous integration and continuous delivery pipelines. They automate the build, test, and deployment processes, and ensure the smooth flow of code changes from development to production environments.

Agile Coach: Agile coaches work with organizations transitioning to DevOps and Agile methodologies. They provide guidance and training to development and operations teams, promote Agile practices, facilitate collaboration and communication, and help organizations adopt DevOps principles and culture.

DevOps Consultant: DevOps consultants provide expertise and guidance to organizations seeking to adopt DevOps practices. They assess existing processes, develop DevOps strategies, and help implement the necessary tools and practices for successful DevOps adoption.

DevOps Manager: DevOps managers oversee the overall implementation and management of DevOps practices within an organization. They coordinate teams, establish DevOps goals and strategies, drive process improvements, and ensure successful delivery of software product





OPEN AI

20BCS042 - ABDUL BASITH S

OpenAI is an artificial intelligence (AI) research laboratory and company that focuses on developing and promoting AI technologies in a safe, ethical, and responsible manner. Here are some key aspects and initiatives related to OpenAI:

Mission and Principles: OpenAI's mission is to ensure that artificial general intelligence (AGI) benefits all of humanity. They aim to build safe and beneficial AGI or assist others in achieving this outcome. OpenAI is committed to conducting research, fostering cooperation, and providing public goods to help society navigate the path to AGI.

Research and Development: OpenAI conducts cutting-edge AI research in various domains, including natural language processing, computer vision, reinforcement learning, and robotics. They strive to push the boundaries of AI capabilities and explore novel techniques and applications.

GPT (Generative Pre-trained Transformer) Models: OpenAI has developed several iterations of the GPT model, including GPT-3, which is one of the largest and most powerful language models to date. GPT models can generate coherent and contextually relevant text, enabling a wide range of applications such as content generation, language translation, chatbots, and more.

Ethics and Safety: OpenAI is dedicated to ensuring the safe and responsible development and deployment of AI technologies. They actively research and address concerns related to bias, fairness, privacy, and security in AI systems. OpenAI also collaborates with external organizations to promote AI safety practices and encourage the development of beneficial AI.

Open-Source Software and Tools: OpenAI contributes to the open-source community by releasing AI software and tools. They provide resources and frameworks that enable researchers and developers to build upon their work and advance the field of AI.

Partnerships and Collaboration: OpenAI collaborates with academic institutions, industry partners, and organizations around the world to foster collaboration and knowledge sharing. They aim to create a global community working together to address the challenges and opportunities presented by AI.

AI Governance and Policy: OpenAI actively engages in discussions and policy debates surrounding AI governance, ethics, and regulation. They advocate for responsible and transparent practices in AI development and deployment, aiming to shape policies that promote the safe and beneficial use of AI technologies.

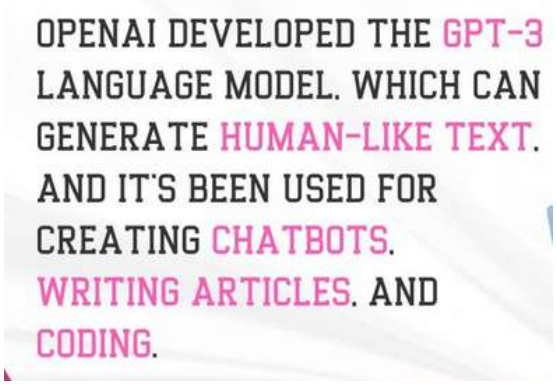
AI for Social Impact: OpenAI recognizes the potential of AI to address social challenges and improve people's lives. They explore initiatives that leverage AI for social impact, including healthcare, education, environmental sustainability, and humanitarian efforts. The principles of open AI are:

Broadly distributed benefits: OpenAI commits to ensuring that AGI is used for the benefit of all of humanity. They aim to avoid enabling uses of AI or AGI that harm humanity or concentrate power in the hands of a few. OpenAI strives to use any influence they obtain over AGI deployment to ensure its benefits are distributed widely and to avoid uses that could harm humanity or unduly concentrate power.

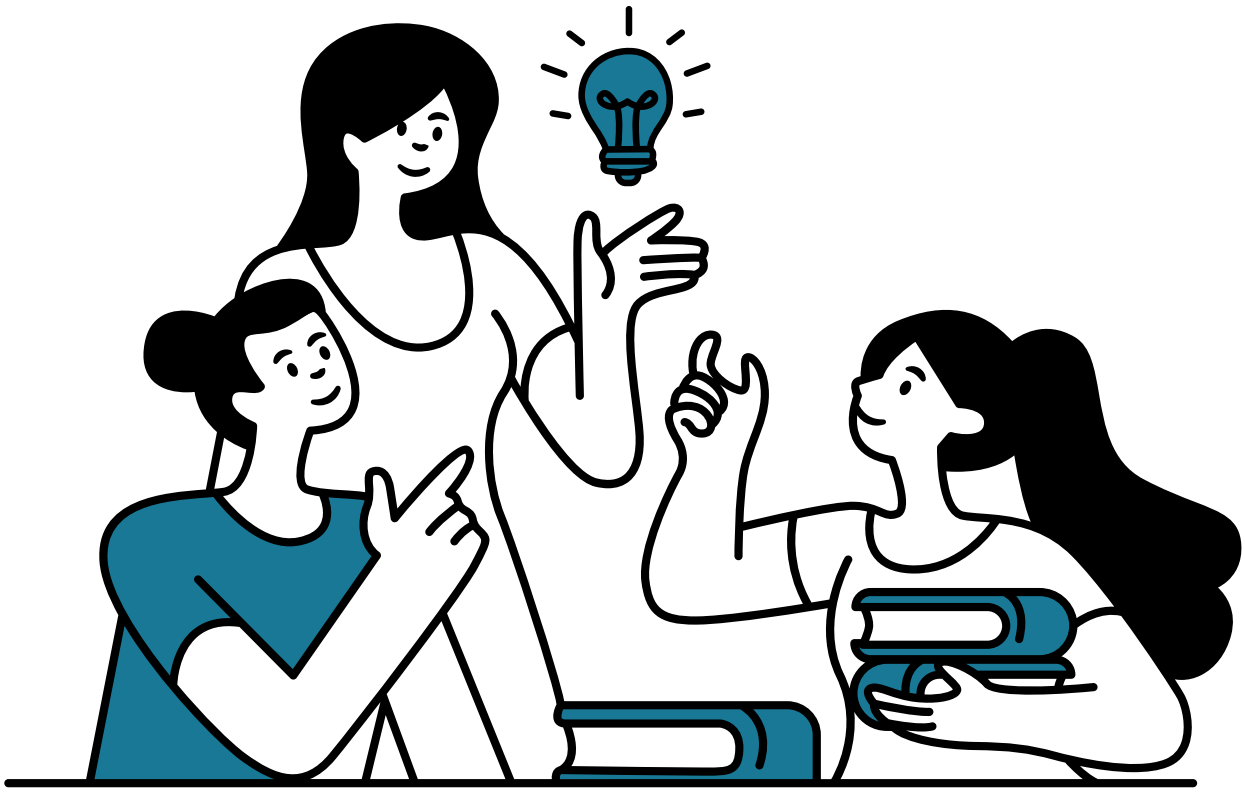
Long-term safety: OpenAI is dedicated to conducting research and driving the adoption of safety measures to make AGI safe. They prioritize the development of methodologies that ensure the safe operation of AGI systems and work towards promoting the adoption of such safety practices across the AI community.

Technical leadership: OpenAI recognizes the importance of being on the cutting edge of AI capabilities to effectively address AGI's impact on society. They believe that by being at the forefront of AI technology, they can effectively address AGI's impact and contribute positively to its development and deployment.

Cooperative orientation: OpenAI actively cooperates with other research and policy institutions to create a global community focused on addressing AGI's global challenges. They seek to foster collaborations, share knowledge, and work together with others to navigate the path to AGI in a safe and beneficial manner.



Project's Corner



IOT BASED MOBILE APPLICATION FOR SUPERVISION SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

727621BCS003	PUVIJAY G
727621BCS027	ASWATH S
727621BCS083	HARIPRIYA S

Surveillance systems have become more important for everyone and everywhere for the purpose of security. Proposed Intelligent surveillance system needs the use of both control system and information technologies to reduce the need of manpower in authorized area which help users to view their authorized network area from anywhere by using internet and mobile devices. Surveillance system can be controlled and operated from anywhere with the help of Internet of Things technology. The system uses the camera to capture images of the people those who are coming under the surveillance area and these images will be saved in the cloud for further investigation. The important components in this simple low cost intelligent surveillance system are Raspberry pi and Pi camera.

The Supervision Surveillance system incorporates a PIR motion sensor, solenoid door lock and Raspberry Pi camera, provides a comprehensive and effective solution for enhancing security in both residential and commercial settings. The PIR motion sensor detects any motion within its range and triggers the system to send an alert to the owner's device. The solenoid door lock provides an automated access control solution that can be remotely controlled using a mobile app. The Raspberry Pi camera captures clear images and videos even in low light conditions and provides high-quality live streaming to the user's mobile device. These components work together seamlessly to provide real-time monitoring of premises, automated access control and video and image capture for potential evidence. The system is scalable and customizable, making it a cost-effective and reliable solution for enhancing security.

Advantages of the Supervision Surveillance System

- Provides a comprehensive security solution that combines multiple features
- User can set specific parameters for motion detection or control the access of individuals.
- Allowing users to add or remove components as needed.
- The system can be remotely monitored and controlled using a mobile device or computer
- Raspberry Pi camera provides high-quality video and image capture, even in low light conditions

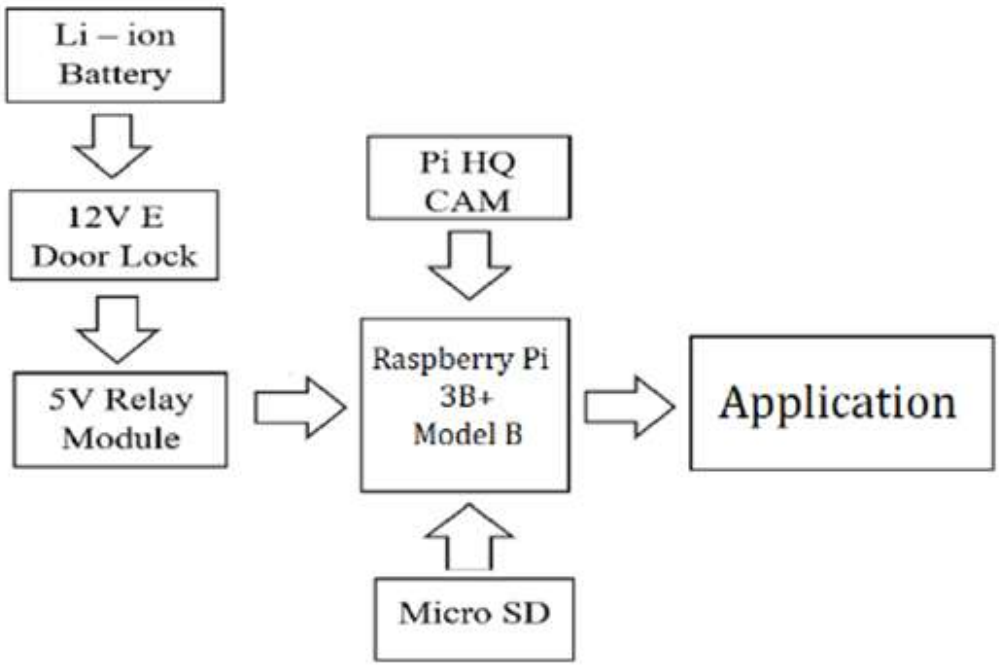


FIG: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF THE IOT BASED MOBILE APPLICATION FOR SUPERVISION SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

IOT BASED MOBILE APPLICATION FOR NETWORK ATTACHED STORAGE AND CACHING SYSTEM

727621BCS021	SAKTHIVEL S
727621BCS085	GOWTHAM P
727622BCS309	ASHWIN M

In daily life lots of computer programs are used to store data in cloud storage services such as Google Drive, Apple iCloud, Microsoft OneDrive, which have more restrictions such as file compression, high storage fee, minimal transfer speed and trustability. To overcome these issues, in this system own storage medium in local network environment is created that provides more flexibility, stability, high bandwidth and low latency.

The major advantage of this system over a third-party application is that it can be able to access by multiple devices requesting at a same time with the local network and includes devices outside the local network can able to achieve high bandwidth and low latency based on networking devices and hardware configuration.

The caching system works along with DNS by duplicating addresses in the storage, when the user computer requests it to quickly retrieve corresponding IP address efficiently and retrieve the IP address space efficiently. NAS is dedicated file storage that enables multiple users and heterogeneous client devices to retrieve data from centralized disk capacity. Users on a LAN access the shared storage via a standard Ethernet connection.

DNS caching allows any DNS server or client to locally store the DNS records and re-use them in the future eliminating the need for new DNS queries. The DNS implements a TTL on every DNS record. TTL specifies the number of seconds the record can be cached by a DNS client or server.

Advantages of the Proposed System

- It is compact and very less power is required to operate the system.
- It can able to extend the storage using RAID method without any hassels.
- With help of open media vault, it becomes easy to invoke permissions.
- Local DNS server reduces the query request.
- Local DNS server provides security and strictly blocks from unauthorized website by accessing the only cache IP address.

A NAS system is a type of storage device that is attached to a network and provides storage and file sharing capabilities to clients on that network. It allows multiple users to access the same files and data simultaneously, making it ideal for collaborative work environments. NAS systems can be configured with various levels of redundancy to ensure data is protected in case of hardware failure. Caching is the process of storing frequently accessed data in a fast temporary location to improve performance. Caching systems can be implemented at various levels in a computer network, from web browsers to servers and can dramatically reduce data retrieval times.

Latency of local DNS is 14ms but public DNS is 54ms. Combining NAS and caching systems can provide a powerful solution for organizations that require fast and reliable access to large amounts of data. By caching frequently accessed files on local storage devices the NAS system can serve data more quickly and reduce network traffic. The system can lead to improved application performance and faster access to critical data. NAS has upload speed of 60 MBps and download speed of 80MBps.

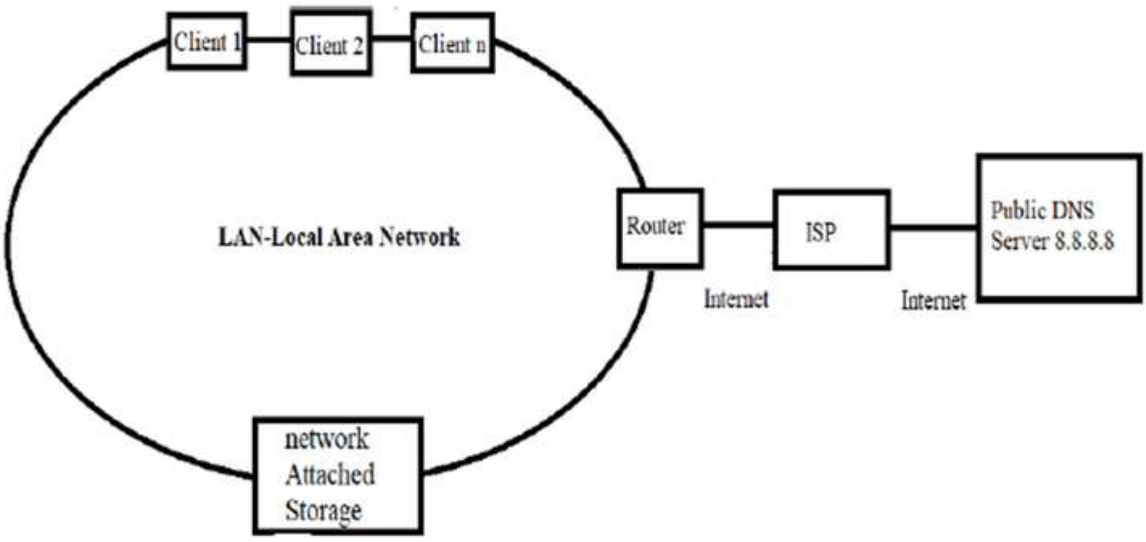


FIG: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF THE IOT BASED MOBILE APPLICATION FOR NETWORK ATTACHED STORAGE AND CACHING SYSTEM

IOT

INTERNET OF THINGS

IOT-BASED WEB APPLICATION FOR SMART PET FEEDING SYSTEM

727621BCS017 ROSHAN P

727621BCS079 ARUNKUMAR S

One of the main problems of pet owners is to give proper food to their pets at the correct time. So, an automated IoT-based pet care system ensures the health and safety of the pets. The system uses the Internet of Things (IoT) technology to remotely monitor and control the dispensing of food and water. The pet feeder is equipped with Node MCU, sensors, and actuators to dispense food and water from the main container to the sub-container. Food can be dispensed using the web application though no one is there to take care of pets. When free feeding happens, it will cause obesity in pets. The proposed system had the capacity to keep track of meal times and provide real-time updates to the pet owner about the eating habits of the pets. The aim of the project is to provide a convenient and reliable solution for pet owners to ensure their pets have fed on time. IoT is the emerging paradigm, which contains a huge amount of smart objects and smart devices connected to the internet for communicating with each other. IoT devices are used in many fields which make the users' day-to-day life more comfortable.

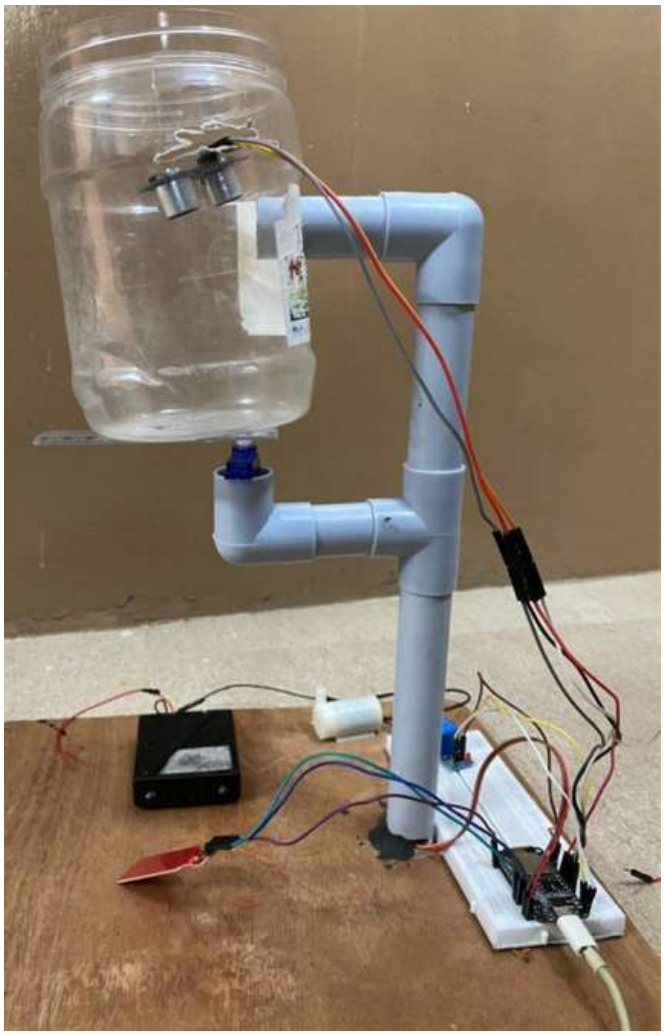
The proposed system uses Node MCU, ultrasonic sensors, and water level sensors to monitor pet food, water level, and food habit. Node MCU will be used as the main controller for the system and will handle communication with other devices and the user interface. An ultrasonic sensor will be used to monitor the food habits of the pet, such as how often they eat, how much they eat, and when they eat. The sensor will be placed near the pet's food bowl, and the data collected will be sent to the Node MCU board for processing. sensors will be used to monitor the water level in the main water container and the data collected will be sent to the Node MCU. The user interface will be designed to provide the pet owner with a clear view of the pet's food and water levels, as well as the pet's food habits. The interface could be designed as a web-based application that displays real-time data from the sensors. The system could be configured to send alerts to the pet owner when the pet's food or water levels are low, or if there are any significant changes in the pet's food habits.

Advantages of the Proposed System

- The system can continuously monitor the food and water levels, allowing pet owners to keep track of their pet's eating and drinking habits. It can be especially helpful for pets with specific dietary requirements or health conditions.

- With the help of ultrasonic sensors, the system can detect when a pet has eaten its food and avoid overfeeding them. It can help prevent health problems associated with overeating, such as obesity and digestive issues.

- By using water level sensors, the system can ensure that pets are only given the necessary amount of water, reducing wastage and saving on water bills.



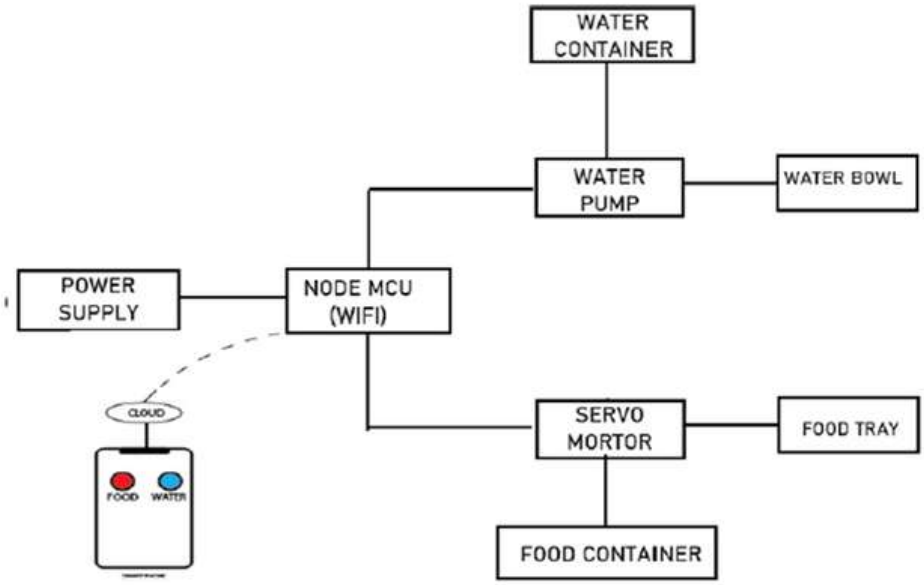


FIG: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF THE IOT-BASED WEB APPLICATION FOR SMART PET FEEDING SYSTEM

Riddles and Facts

RIDDLES

1.I am a programming language with a snake in my name. Write me right, or you'll have debugging to claim. What am I?

2.I have no body, but I can store lots of data. I can be sorted, searched, and accessed with ease. What am I?

3.I am a loop that doesn't need an explicit condition. I keep iterating until a certain event or action. What am I called?

4.I am a famous computer scientist, breaking codes with skill. My work during World War II made cryptography stand still. Who am I?

5. The more you code, the more of me there is. I may be gone for now but you can’t get rid of me forever. What am I?

6.I am a logic gate, a fundamental building block. With two inputs, my output is determined in a snap. What gate am I?

7.I am a protocol used for secure communication on the web. With "S" added to HTTP, your data is encrypted, you'll see. What protocol am I?

8.I am a sorting algorithm, known for my efficiency. Quick by name, I divide and conquer with great efficacy. What sorting algorithm am I?

9.I am a storage device that uses rotating platters. Magnetic surfaces store your data, nothing shatters. What storage device am I?

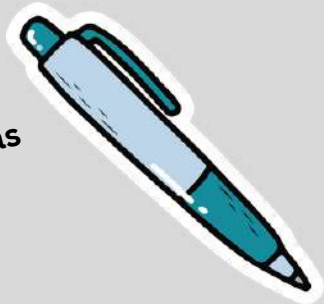
10.I am a programming concept that keeps code organized. I group related variables and functions, it's emphasized. What concept am I?

FACTS

The world's first computer programmer was a woman named Ada Lovelace. She wrote the first algorithm designed to be processed by a machine, specifically for Charles Babbage's Analytical Engine in the mid-1800s.

The Apollo 11 guidance computer, which helped land astronauts on the moon in 1969, had less processing power than a modern-day smartphone.

The term "bug" for a computer glitch originated in 1947 when a moth caused a malfunction in the Harvard Mark II computer. The operators taped the moth to the computer's logbook and labeled it as the "first actual case of bug being found."

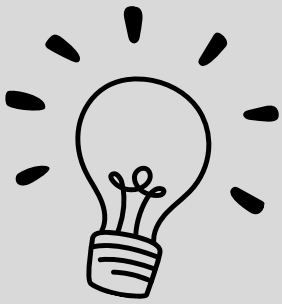


The first computer mouse was invented by Doug Engelbart in 1964. It was made of wood and had only one button.

FACTS

The world's first electronic digital computer, called the Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer (ENIAC), was completed in 1945. It weighed 30 tons and took up 1,800 square feet of floor space.

The first domain name ever registered was symbolics.com on March 15, 1985. Today, there are over 360 million registered domain names.

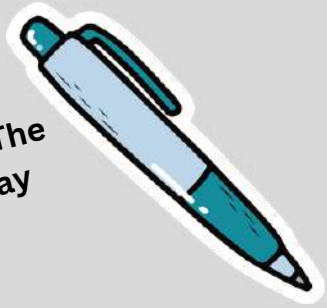


The QWERTY keyboard layout, which is still widely used today, was designed in the 1870s for typewriters. It was created to prevent mechanical key jams by placing frequently used keys apart from each other.

FACTS

The first gigabyte hard drive, introduced by IBM in 1980, weighed over 500 pounds and had a storage capacity of 1.2 gigabytes.

The Internet is estimated to weigh around 50 grams, which is approximately the weight of a strawberry.



The concept of computer viruses was introduced in 1971 by Bob Thomas. The first actual virus, called the "Creeper virus," was developed in 1971 by Ray Tomlinson and was meant to demonstrate self-replicating code.

ANSWERS FOR RIDDLES

1. PYTHON
2. A Database
3. A do-while loop
4. Alan Turing
5. A Bug
6. An XOR Gate
7. HTTPS
8. Quick Sort
9. A Hard Disk Drive (HDD)
10. A Class

ABOUT DIGITIMES

DigiFlash is the student association of Computer Science and Engineering Department, MCET, Pollachi. The objective of our association is to innovate, create and sharpen the minds of the students to compete globally. It is a platform to improve the student's knowledge and also create opportunities to interact with leading industry persons. Digiflash is organizing number of Co-Curricular activities including special lectures by Experts, Workshops, Technical Seminars, Coding Events, Paper & Poster Presentations and Webinars. Digitimes is a part of Digiflash. A magazine that features the latest Technological advancements in the field of Computing.

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Send your articles for the forthcoming issue either by E-Mail to prabhu@drmcet.ac.in or Submit a hard copy to Mr.K.Prabhu, AP/CSE