

ELWICHT'S



SPARK

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY



BAPATLA ENGINEERING COLLEGE

BAPATLA

EVERLASTING INNOVATIVE CONSORTIUM OF IT



PRESENTS

SPARK-2K9

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK



Mr. M. SESHAGIRI RAO
PRESIDENT
BAPATLA EDUCATION SOCIETY

I extend my heartfelt wishes to **ELICIT** to bringing out the **SPARK**. No matter how many international magazines are there in the field of IT, it is always heartening to have our own student magazine.

So **ELICIT**, the latent **SPARK** in you.

M. SESHAGIRI RAO

MESSAGE FROM THE PRINCIPALS'S DESK



Mr. G. NAGESWARA RAO
PRINCIPAL

It is quite heartening to note that the **SPARK** Magazine under the aegis of **ELICIT (Ever Lasting Innovative Consortium of Information Technology)** is being brought out by the students of the IT department during this academic year. The magazine SPARK is being launched with the main motto of improving communication skills, promoting inter-public relations and for development of team work and leadership qualities among the students. I am sure that the above objectives are achieved to a greater extent with the launch of SPARK. I am also very happy to note that they have conducted inter active seminars, paper presentation contests, mock interviews, quizzes and group discussions, GATE classes etc, under the name of ELICIT. It is noted that in this edition of the magazine, information on the latest inventions in the field of Information Technology is provided. The achievements of our IT students in curricular, co-curricular and extra-curricular activities find a place in the magazine. I am happy to note that in the magazine achievements of students at other institutions, e-mail ids if all students, useful websites for career development and other articles related to literature and paintings of the students find a place. I hope this magazine continues to serve as an avenue for IT students to express their ideas in various fields and face the competitive exams and tests with self confidence.

G. NAGESWARA RAO

MESSAGE FROM THE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT'S DESK



Mr. N.SIVARAM PRASAD
HEAD DEPARTMENT OF IT

I thank the management and principal for providing us a very good infrastructure and environment for learning. I appreciate **ELICIT** team to bring out second edition of **SPARK-2K9** on the auspicious occasion of **ALUMNI** meet. The magazine provides ample opportunity for students of IT to showcase their talents. The articles should definitely be a source of inspiration for those who wish to improve their skills. I wish **ELICIT** to be a continuous source of encouragement and empowerment for IT students.

N.SIVARAM PRASAD

WITH BEST COMPLIMENTS FROM:

ALUMNI



Never quit. Never be too concerned with what was, and what will be. Like they say, yesterday is history, tomorrow is mystery, but today is a gift. That is why it is called the present.

**GOOD LUCK IN ALL YOUR
ENDEAVOURS**



DEPARTMENT PROFILE

Started in the year 1999 the department of *Information Technology* bloomed into a knowledge sharing department of Bapatla Engineering College. The department offers four years of Bachelors degree and is affiliated to Acharya Nagarjuna University. It has an intake of 120 students right now which used to be 40 in the year 1999 and 60 in the year 2000. The recognition by the *Institute of Engineers* and the approval by *AICTE* in the year are just the outcomes of our well planned and achieved goals

The faculty members of the department counsel and guide the students on matters such as academic, career, social, psychological and other problems. The department has well developed labs and infrastructure. Our computer facilities meet the curriculum requirement of the students and the utilization reaches nearly 100%. The faculty, non-teaching staff and students have an attitude to strive for excellence and not to compromise on quality education. It also encourages students to go for paper presentations in international conferences by paying the expenses. Gold medals are instituted by the management in collaboration with donors for students achieving academic excellence.

UNIVERSITY RANK ACHIEVERS

BATCH	REG NO	NAME	RANK
1999-2003	99IT412	M.JYOTHI	IV
2000-2004	Y0IT431	G.RAJESH KUMAR	IX
	Y0IT405	T.ANURADHA	XII
2001-2005	Y1IT453	D.V.RAMESH	VI
	Y1IT431	M.RAMADEVI	X
2002-2006	Y2IT424	V.PRASEEJA	VI
2003-2007	Y3IT435	C.PRADEEPTHI	I
	Y3IT445	P.RUPARANI	VI
2004-2008	Y4IT442	K.SATYA SUSHMA	V
	Y4IT427	A.NARENDRA	VIII

GRE & TOEFL

REG.NO	NAME OF THE STUDENT	GRE	TOEFL
2004-05			
1 Y1IT437	A.Sridhar	1100	
2 Y1 IT428	K.Praveena	1050	
3 Y1IT433	K.Srihari Babu	1020	
4 Y1IT407	M.Bala Krishna	980	
5 Y1IT426	K.Pranay		247
2005-06			
1 Y2IT453	N.Veeraiah Chowdary	1370	257
2 Y2IT451	K.Vamsi Krishna	1180	230
3 Y2IT415	N.L.Prashanth	1040	217
4 Y2IT406	N.Bharath Chaitanya	1260	260
2006-07			
1 Y3IT446	CH.Sundeeep	1170	
2 Y3IT445	P.Rupa Rani		263
3 Y3IT5416	M.Karthik		250
2007-08			
1 Y4IT442	K.Satya Sushma	1230	106
2 Y5IT442	A.Ramesh Chandra	940	80
2008-09			
1 Y5IT405	A.Badri Kumar	1100	67
2 Y5IT409	V.Dinesh	940	

GATE RANKERS

GATE-2006 QUALIFIERS

Sno	Reg.No	Name	HT No	Score	Rank
1	Y2IT4	P.UDAYA BHASKAR	IT702118	--	180
2	Y2IT4	M.NAVEEN	IT702054	--	929
3	Y3IT4	N.RAJANI PATEL	IT702038	--	1539
4	Y2IT4	P.LAKSHMI RAMYA	IT701049	--	2409
5	Y4IT437	M.VENKATA SAI KRISHNA	IT702058	--	1275

GATE-2007 QUALIFIERS

Sno	Reg.No	Name	HT No	Score	Rank
1	Y2IT431	M.SARITA	IT702299	537	63
2	Y2IT434	T.SATYANARAYANA	CS701225	494	505
3	Y3IT442	G.RAVI KUMAR	IT702527	372	530
4	Y3IT432	G.PADMINI	IT702443	369	548
5	Y2IT446	D.SUNIL KUMAR	IT702491	339	793
6	Y2IT441	T.SRINIVAS	IT702323	317	993
7	Y2IT401	E.AKHIL BABU	IT702255	223	2338
8	Y3IT430	M.NAVEEN	IT702327	215	2505

GATE-2008 QUALIFIERS

Sno	Reg.No	Name	HT No	Score	Rank
1	Y5IT426	N.LALITHA KIRAN	IT702536	461	145
2	Y4IT441	N.SATYA DEVI			294
3	Y4IT437	M.V.SAI KRISHNA	IT702588	378	378
4	Y4IT436	G.ROJA SUJATHA			717
5	Y5IT418	V.JHANSI LAKSHMI	IT702480		795
6	Y5IT433	D.N.V.SARATH BABU	CS701333	400	1102
7	Y5IT425	CH.SIVA KOTESWARA RAO	IT701125	--	2898
8	Y5IT452	J.SUNDARA BABU	IT702608	215	126

CAMPUS PLACEMENTS

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES

1. G.Malleswari
2. R.HimaBindu
3. P.Naganjani
4. P.Dildar Ali Khan
5. M.Harsha Vardhan
6. N.Lalitha Kiran
7. CH.Siva koteswara Rao
8. CH.Devi Varaprasad
9. B.V.N.Mahesh
10. K.Rajesh

INFOSYS

1. N.RagaChandrika
2. P.Dildar Ali Khan
3. S.Kalyan Kumar
4. K.Bharat
5. K.Sowjanya

VIRTUSA

1. K.Hari Kishan

FACULTY DETAILS

<u>NAME OF THE STAFF</u>	<u>DESIGNATION</u>	<u>QUALIFICATION</u>
Sri N.SIVARAM PRASAD	PROFFESSOR and HOD	M.TECH
Sri K.SRINIVASA RAO	LECTURER	M.TECH
Sri P.A.V KRISHNA RAO	LECTURER	M.TECH
Sri M.NIRMAL KUMAR	LECTURER	B.TECH
Sri P.KRANTHI KUMAR	LECTURER	B.TECH
Miss G.SYAMALA	LECTURER	B.TECH
Miss D.INDIRA PRIYADARSHINI	LECTURER	B.TECH
Miss V.MANJUSHA	LECTURER	B.TECH
Miss J.LAVANYA	LECTURER	B.TECH
Miss A.V.BHARGAVI	LECTURER	B.TECH
Miss P.NAVA BHANU	LECTURER	B.TECH

THE PEOPLE BEHIND THE CURTAIN



Department of IT - Staff



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY



Department of IT Third Year - A : 2006 - 10 Batch



Department of IT Third Year - B : 2006 - 10 Batch



Department of IT Second Year -A : 2007-11 Batch



Department of IT Second Year -B : 2007-11 Batch



Department of IT First Year - A : 2008 - 12 Batch



Department of IT First Year - B : 2008 - 12 Batch

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TECHNO SPARK

Every mind generates ideas all day long, because life by definition is a series of problems and solutions. Some ideas are merely operational, whether to have an egg for breakfast or go to Rome for your holiday. Others have potential for growth and control, may be you want a degree, or a new job, or to study law..... Give an idea a chance to grow, cultivate it, and get some facts. You don't trample all over a seeding and then wonder why it died.

Java myths - fact versus fiction

There are so many myths about Java. This month, I'll look at some of the more persistent ones, and try to dispel any doubt.

Fiction :

Applets can read your hard-drive, and delete files

Fact :

Any attempt by an applet to access local files will throw a SecurityException. If uncaught, the applet will crash, but no file access will occur.

The only exception to this rule is for digitally signed applets, which may be granted additional privileges. Your browser will display a dialog box, asking you if you want to accept the identity of the applet author. Choose no if unsure, and you'll always be safe.

Fiction :

Java requires a web browser. Java only runs in a web browser.

Fact :

Java code comes in many forms. The most familiar to users is the applet, which runs inside a web browser. However, this is only the tip of the iceberg.

Java applications can be run just like normal programs. By installing a JVM from vendors like Sun or Microsoft, you gain the ability to run Java programs. It's just like normal programs, such as Microsoft Word.

Java servlets run inside a web server. Servlets are a replacement for CGI scripts, and Active Server Pages (ASP). Servlets are actually really fast, and can be more efficient than CGI scripts.

Fiction :

Java is a hundred times slower than C, so you shouldn't ever use it for "serious" programming.

Fact :

The original Java Virtual Machines were slow, so slow that a comparable C application was about twenty times faster. The gap between C/C++ and Java is growing smaller though, thanks to better designed JVMs, and Just-In-Time (JIT) compilers that convert bytecode to native machine code at runtime.

Much of the cause for speed concerns is actually over applet loading - large applets take a long time to load initially. Thankfully, Java applications and servlets are not subject to such slow loading times.

Fiction :

There's no point learning any language other than Java - it will dominate the software industry and put C++ programmers out of work.

Fact :The problems with the behavior of applets running under browsers is due to the different JVMs - between browsers and browser versions. These differences can be frustrating for developers and users. There are often workarounds though, and applets should always be tested with a variety of browsers.

The optimal solution is to use a single JVM, which will be used across all browsers. Sound like fantasy? Sun Microsystems, the creators of Java, have come up with the Java Plug-in. The Java Plug-in bypasses the browser's JVM, and uses its own. This means that users with the plug-in installed can always rely on uniform performance, regardless of which browser they use. For more information, see the Java Plug-in page.

Summary

Java actually holds a lot more potential than many people realize. It's more than just applets - Java software can run inside a web server, or standalone. However, Java isn't the only programming language around, and it's wise to learn at least the basics of a language like C++, Visual Basic, or Delphi. Java applets are secure, and won't delete your hard drive. And if you *find that applets aren't working properly in one browser but do in another, consider using the Java Plug-in.*

G.Prasanthi 4/4it

DNA COMPUTING USING SINGLE MOLECULE HYBRIDISATION

Instead of utilizing huge amounts of electronic computer power to perform relatively single analysis on vast quantities of biomedical information, it might be possible to construct a molecule computer which efficiently processes this data at a molecular level. This technique is referred as DNA computing developed by *Krishane A.Schmidt, Christiaas V.Hankel, Grzegorz Rozenberg and Herman P.Spark* at institute of Biology, *Heiden University* is Netherlands.

DNA Computing aims at using nuclei aids for computing. Since Micro molar DNA solutions can act as billions of nanoproductors, DNA can solve optimization problems that require vast search spaces. However the actual parallelism currently being achieved is at least a 10million fold lower than the number of DNA molecules of one species that is required to produce a detectable output to the computations. In order to miniaturize the computation and considerably reduce the amount of DNA needed, We need to combine DNA computing with single molecule detection. Reliable Hybridization was achieved at the level of single DNA molecules with florescence cross-correlation Spectroscopy.

Bimolecular computing studies use DNA or other Biomolecules for solving various computational problems, Many of currently available techniques such as *Gel electrophoresis* with *fluorescent* or *Radiometric Visualisation*, Florescent labeling report the detection of single molecules of DNA performing a computation.

M.Raaga Chandrika

4/4 IT

Reg No: Y5IT438

Body Heat to Power Electronic Devices Soon

Using body heat instead of batteries to power various devices is no longer a dream. German scientists developed a circuit that can be used to produce electricity from body heat.



A new way of generating electricity from body heat was discovered by researchers at the Fraunhofer Institute for Integrated Circuits IIS in Germany together with scientists at the Fraunhofer Institute for Physical Measurement Techniques (IPM) and the Fraunhofer Institute for Manufacturing Engineering and Applied Materials Research IFAM.

Their method is based on the principle of thermoelectric generators (TEG) produced from semiconductor elements. The temperature difference between hot and cold environment contributes to generation of electricity with the help of TEGs.

Usually, the difference of several tens of degrees is necessary to generate electricity. But when comparing body temperature and environment temperature, the difference is just a few degrees which is enough to generate only low voltages. In order to produce electricity for electronic devices one or two volts are necessary, while TEG extract about 200 millivolts.

The [scientists developed](#) a completely new way of generating electricity, creating circuits that work on 200 millivolts. This discovery led to creation of electronic system that produces energy from body heat. Researchers are making further improvements for various applications.

Electricity would be possible to produce anywhere a temperature difference takes place.

Electronic devices make the world go round. If you're looking for desktop computers, you'll find the best deals on laptops, printers or an hp ink cartridge right at your fingertips! Our electronic gadgets are the best in the industry! The time to purchase a notebook pc for your home is now!

By,

Sarath 4.IT

Computer Viruses and Worms Throughout

History

The history of computer virus goes back to the middle of 20th century.

- In 1945 **Rear Admiral Grace Murray Hopper** found a moth was stuck between relays in Navy computer. She called the trapped moth a "**bug**" which is a term that has been used since century, referring to problems related to electrical devices. The procedure of fixing the problem with the computer was called "**debugging**", a term coined by the same admiral.

- Four years later, a researcher from Hungary, named **John von Newman** developed a theory of **self-replicating programs**. He the one to come up with a theoretical base for computers that information in their "memory".

- In 1960 the largest provider of telephone services, **AT&T**, presented the **first commercial modem**, which the company dubbed Dataphone. Three years later American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) is created. This language allowed computers developed by different companies to exchange information.

- In 1969 experts at AT&T's Bell Laboratories created the **UNIX operating system**, which was world's first multi-tasking OS. In the same year Advanced Research Projects Agency introduced **ARPANET**, one of the first networks. The precursor of Internet was used by different government research teams and universities. The commercial version of ARPANET, called Telenet, was introduced in 1974.

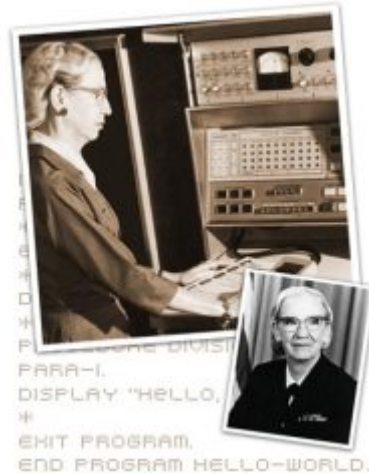
- In 1979 specialists at Xerox Palo Alto Research Center managed to develop a computer "**worm**" - a small software program that searched the network for idle processors. The worm was created to improve computer use but back then no one knew that it would be the forerunner of modern worms, which are, in fact, computer viruses that users download without knowing it and destroy or alter information on computers.

- **Fred Cohen**, who in 1983 was a doctoral candidate at University of Southern California, for the first time defined the term "computer virus". He stated that a computer virus is a program that has a destructive nature and is able to "*affect other computer programs by modifying them in such a way as to include a (possibly evolved) copy of itself.*" Somewhat later the developers of anti-virus programs capitalized on his study on computer virus defense methods.

- "**The Brain**" was one of the fist computer viruses. It was developed by programmers from Pakistan in 1986.

- Two years later **Robert Morris**, a 23-year-old programmer, developed and launched a worm that penetrated ARPANET computers. His program was able to immobilize about 6,000 computers by flooding the memory banks of computers in the network with duplicates of itself.

- In 1991 Symantec presents the Norton Anti-Virus software.



that
19th
was
store



- In 1995 the software giant Microsoft released its operating system **Windows 95**. Companies developing anti-virus programs worried that Windows OS will be resistant to computer viruses. The same year saw the appearance of advanced "macro" viruses that had the possibility to corrupt the system.

- In 1998 two teenagers from California managed to take control of over 500 computers systems from the military, government and private sector. The cyber attack was dubbed "**Solar Sunrise**".

- A year later the notorious computer virus, known as "**Melissa**", shows a record speed in infecting thousands of computers. The damage caused by this computer virus was estimated at \$80 million. It also led to an increase in demand for anti-virus software. When downloaded, the computer virus started a program that launches copies of itself to the first 50 names from the list in the Outlook e-mail address book of the recipient of the virus.

- In 2000 such giants as Yahoo, eBay, Amazon and Datek along with a number of other Web sites were knocked offline for several hours following a chain of "**distributed denial-of-service attacks**." It was later found that the DDOS attacks, which put out of action a target system simply by flooding traffic from hundreds of PC at the same time, were carried out when hackers infiltrated powerful computers at the University of California.

- A year later, President Bush appointed **Richard Clarke** as the first cybersecurity chief in the United States. In 2002 the 33-year-old developer of Melissa computer virus, **David L. Smith**, was sentenced to 20 months in federal prison. In the same year a denial-of-service attack strikes all 13 of the "root" servers that supply the primary roadmap for nearly all Internet communications. The attack raised serious concerns regarding the security of the Internet infrastructure.



- At the beginning of 2003, in about 3 hours, the "**Slammer**" worm was able to infect hundreds of thousands of computers. It proved to be the fastest spreading worm, causing chaos on businesses around the globe, knocking cash machines offline as well as delaying airline flights.

- In 2009 9 million computers running on Windows operating system were hit with the new "downadup" worm, dubbed "**Conficker**" and "**Kido**". The worm had the ability to infect USB sticks and corporate laptops. The malware spread via the Internet and the main tools that helped the worm spread were unpatched corporate networks and USB memory sticks that were attached to infected computers. First discovered last October, downadup loads itself on to a computer by exploiting a weakness in Windows servers. Once it has infected a machine, the software also tries to connect to up to 250 different domains with random names every day.

Powered by www.infoniac.com

ESWAR 4 IT

Flexible Battery

A new type of battery invented in Japan, in the University of Waseda. This is a flexible rechargeable battery, based on polymers. The development of this type of battery was conditioned by the permanently developing industry of portable devices, which become smaller and smaller each year.



Researches on this device have been conducted for several years, but the scientists, working on this battery are Drs. Hiroyuki Nishide, Hiroaki Konishi and Takeo Suga, all of them from the Waseda University, are considered to improve the technology. Their development is based on a redox-active polymer film, which is about 400 nanometers thick. The charge carriers of this battery are the Nitroxide radical groups. Due to a high radical density these thin batteries have a high level of charging and discharging.

According to Dr. Nishide the high charge and discharge capacity of their development is one of many advantages it has over other organic materials, as the power of the organic materials is limited to the amount of charge they get. Dr. Nishide also mentioned that it took only one minute to charge a pfilm polymer battery and that it's life cycle could be over 1000 charges.

However, there are also drawbacks in this development. For example some organic radical polymers are soluble in electrolyte solutions. This results in discharging the battery. The polymer, though, should be soluble, so that the spin-coating would be possible.

The [Japanese scientists](#) have overcome this problem by photocrosslinking, though. This made the polymer more stable and stronger from the mechanical point of view.

Prof. Peter Skabara, from the University of Strathclyde, [was impressed](#) by the high stability of the material. The polymer-based production of the battery was also something Dr. Skabara mentioned, while describing this invention.

In his opinion this film battery will make all technologies based on organic devices will highly benefit from this film battery.

Among devices, which potentially could need a flexible battery Dr. Nishide mainly mentioned small memory cards with integrated circuit. He said that within the next three years such cards would benefit from using this invention.

Dr. Nishide added that in the future the battery could be also used in devices, requiring a higher power capability more than high-energy density, such as batteries in different electronic devices and/or in electric vehicles with motor drive assistance.

Pradeep 4/4 IT

New Electronic Display to Be Used on Clothes and Beer Cans

One of the [latest inventions](#) in the field of light emitting devices might change the way people light their homes and design clothes. The device represents a thin film of plastic able to conduct electricity and create [solar power](#).

Scientists working on the international project are looking forward to bring the organic light emitting devices to the masses. Thus the invention could significantly cut costs by [billions of dollars](#) each year.

Due to the fact that the organic light emitting devices are very thin and flexible, electronic display screens could be easily created on nearly every material, thus, for example, clothing could, for the first time in history, display specific electronic information.

There are various ways of using the this OLED, like for example change the color of clothes, beer can would be able to display various sports results. In addition the OLED is much more efficient than the light bulb used today.

Currently these devices are applied in mobile phones and MP3 players. However, such OLED is not quite reliable for large TV or computer screens.

In order to make the device more efficient so later to launch it to mass market, the international consortium of researches, Modecom, headed by the University of Bath, United Kingdom, started a three-year project which will cost about \$1,700,000.

Modecom comprises 13 groups from 9 universities and two companies. There are three groups from the United Kingdom, six groups from the United States and one group from China and one each from three European countries including Belgium, Italy and Denmark. Only the European countries and China will receive financial aid from the European Union.

The coordinator of Modecom is Dr Alison Walker, who represents the Department of Physics of the University of Bath. "This is a long-term project, and the contributions of many scientists are needed for its success ... Success in achieving the goals of cheap, efficient and long lasting devices is essential as we must do everything we can to reduce our energy costs," he stated.

Karthick -4 IT

AMD vs Intel – a comparison between Celeron, Pentium and Athlon Processors

Almost exactly a year ago this day I wrote an article which compared differences between AMD and Intel Processors. Oddly enough, today I received a question from Ali N. which asked, "What is the difference between the Pentium 2, Pentium 3 and Pentium 4?" To shed some light on Ali's question, I've decided to re-print and rewrite portions of last year's article to give it a more modern taste. The article begins with a brief processor history, starting with Intel's Pentium 1 processor. The end of the article is followed by a comparison-overview chart to better explain the differences in Front Side Bus (FSB) speed which can have a dramatic effect on the overall performance of a computer system.

Intel Processor History: starting with the Pentium 1

In 1993, Intel brought the PC to a new level with the Pentium processor. The first Pentium processor ran at an astounding 60 Mhz, had 3.3 million transistors, and performed 100 Million Instructions Per Second (MIPS). Although no one today refers to the first Pentium processor as a Pentium 1, it is the original of 4 types of Pentium processors developed by Intel

The Pentium 2 and the Celeron

Once the first Pentium processor technology became obsolete, the Pentium 2 was introduced. Starting at 233 MHz, the Pentium 2 took over its sibling's footsteps and was designed to run from 233 MHz to 450 Mhz. At about the same time, the Intel Celeron processor was presented; it was identical to the Pentium 2 except it was considered a "lower end" processor because of two main differences: a smaller cache and a slower bus speed, also known as the Front Side Bus or FSB speed rating*.

* Cache memory is a special part of the processor which helps to process frequently used information faster. FSB is the speed that the processor communicates with all other peripherals inside the computer. FSB speed can have a profound influence on the overall speed of a computer. For example: Pentium 2 processors ran a 100 MHz Front Side Bus, compared to lower-end Celerons which operated at 66 MHz.

The Pentium 3

Not too long after the introduction of the Celeron, the first Pentium 3 processor replaced the Pentium 2 and ran at 450 MHz. The Pentium 3 bus was first rated at 100 MHz but then increased to 133 MHz beginning with the 500 MHz model processor -- also known as the "500EB" model.

The AMD Athlon Processor

Even though AMD has been around for quite some time, AMD's popularity did not come into the spotlight until the introduction of the Athlon processor. At around the same time that Intel introduced their 600 MHz Pentium 3 processors, AMD wowed the world with the Athlon processor.

The Athlon processor not only ran programs just as well as the Intel Pentium 3 and its predecessors, but its bus speed also ran twice as fast as the Pentium 3. AMD's groundbreaking technology utilized a dual front side bus, even though the raw processing speed (or MHz rating) was the same as Intel's Pentium 3 or Celeron processors.

The AMD Duron

AMD became a success story with the Athlon processor and, like Intel, began producing a lower cost processor -- the AMD Duron -- which also had less cache.

At this time, the Celeron's FSB ran at a mere 66 MHz while the Duron boasted a 200 MHz bus. This gave consumers an excellent value for their money, considering that the Duron was much cheaper than a Celeron.

The Duron processor is set to cease production in 2003, when it will be replaced by a newer model, called the Opteron.

The Pentium 4

The Pentium 3 ended its reign at 1400 MHz (or 1.4 GHz) and has been replaced by its bigger brother, the Pentium 4. The Intel Celeron processors are still in production today, reaching speeds up to 2200 MHz and beyond (December, 2002), with an amazing 400 MHz Front Side Bus. The current Pentium 4 processor breaks the 3000 MHz (or 3 GHz) barrier and has an impressive Front Side Bus of 533 MHz.

Today's Processors: the AMD Athlon XP vs the Intel Pentium 4

Not too long ago, AMD introduced their new line of Athlon processor: the Athlon XP. While still an Athlon processor, the Athlon XP does not use the conventional MHz rating to depict its speed.

AMD believes that a MHz rating would undermine its true performance and therefore wishes to change public perception. For those who insist of raw MHz numbers, AMD claims a 25% performance increase of their XP 1900+ compared to a Pentium 4 running at 1900 Mhz.

The AMD Athlon XP speed rating calculation

Information about how to calculate the raw MHz speed rating of an AMD Athlon XP processor was discussed in a previous newsletter, dated August 22, 2002. In brief:

If you remember how to "solve for x" using High School math, AMD's speed rating can be calculated. The variable X can represent the MHz rating using the below generic formula:

$$\text{MHz} = (\text{XP rating}/1.5) + (500/1.5)$$

For example, using the 1800+ processor QuantiSpeed rating:

$$\text{MHz} = (1800+/1.5) + (500/1.5)$$

$$\text{MHz} = 1200 + \sim 333.333333333...$$

$$\text{MHz} = \sim 1533.33$$

The squiggly ~ means "approximately." Since .333 is infinitely repeated, it's just nice way to represent "short form."

More bang for the buck?

Quite simply said: the AMD Athlon XP processor runs very close to an Intel Pentium 4 processor and is about half the price. RDR RAM, which is used in a Pentium 4 machine, is roughly double the price

of DDR RAM used in a AMD Athlon XP machine. Comparably so, RDR RAM runs faster than does DDR RAM: 533 MHz compared to 333 MHz FSB (December, 2002).

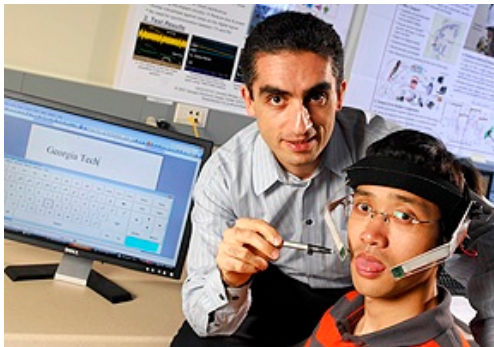
Intel has a much larger market share than AMD and has had plenty of time to build a solid public image. Intel also aggressively advertises their processors, which might explain why they are about double the price of their major competitor, AMD.

Sandeep and vamsi—4IT

Tongue Drive System to Operate Computers

Scientists developed a new revolutionary system to help individuals with disabilities to control wheelchairs, computers and other devices simply by using their tongue.

Engineers at the Georgia Institute of Technology say that a new technology called **Tongue Drive system** will be helpful to individuals with serious disabilities, such as those with severe spinal cord injuries and will allow them to lead more active and independent lives.



Individuals using a tongue-based system should only be able to move their tongue, which is especially important if a person has paralyzed limbs. A tiny magnet, only a size of a grain of rice, is attached to an individual's tongue using implantation, piercing or adhesive. This technology allows a disabled person to **use tongue when moving a computer mouse or a powered wheelchair.**

Scientists chose the tongue to control the system because unlike the feet and the hands, which are connected by brain through spinal cord, the tongue and the brain has a direct connection through cranial nerve. In case when a person has a severe spinal cord injure or other damage, the tongue will remain mobile to activate the system. *"Tongue movements are also fast, accurate and do not require much thinking, concentration or effort."* said Maysam Ghovanloo, an assistant professor in the Georgia Tech School of Electrical and Computer Engineering.

The motions of the magnet attached to the tongue are spotted by a number of magnetic field sensors installed on a headset worn outside or an orthodontic brace inside the mouth. **The signals coming from the sensors are wirelessly sent to a portable computer** that placed on a wheelchair or attached to an individual's clothing.

The Tongue system is developed to recognize a wide array of tongue movements and to apply specific movements to certain commands, taking into account user's oral anatomy, abilities and lifestyle. *"The ability to train our system with as many commands as an individual can comfortably remember is a significant advantage over the common sip-n-puff device that acts as a simple switch controlled by sucking or blowing through a straw,"* said Ghovanloo.

The Tongue Drive system is **touch-free, wireless and non-invasive technology** that needs no surgery for its operation.

During the trials of the system, six able-bodied participants were trained to use tongue commands to control the computer mouse. The individuals repeated several motions left, right, up and down, single- and double-click to perform computer mouse tasks.

The results of the trials showed **100 percent of commands were accurate** with the response time less than one second, which equals to an information transfer rate of approximately 150 bits per minute.

Scientists also plan to test the ability of the system to operate by people with severe disabilities. The next step of the research is to **develop software to connect the Tongue Drive system to great number of devices** such as text generators, speech synthesizers and readers. Also the researchers plan to upgrade the system by introducing the standby mode to allow the individual to eat, sleep or talk, while prolonging the battery life.

Source: National Science Foundation

Siva Koti 4 IT

Why are page sizes always powers of 2?

Recall that paging is implemented by breaking up an address into a page and offset number. It is most efficient to break the address into X page bits and Y offset bits,

rather than perform arithmetic on the address to calculate the page number and offset. Because each bit position represents a power of 2, splitting an address between bits

results in a page size that is a power of 2.

A.BADARI KUMAR 4 IT

MAGIC KEYS OF MICROSOFT

Microsoft Corporation has just announced a new PC keyboard designed specifically for Windows. In addition to the keys found on the standard keyboard, Microsoft's new design adds several new keys which will make your Windows computing even more fun! The final specs are not yet set, so please feel free to make suggestions. The keys proposed so far are:

GPF key - This key will instantly generate a General Protection Fault when pressed. Microsoft representatives state that the purpose of the GPF key is to save Windows users time by eliminating the need to run an application in order to produce a General Protection Fault.

\$\$ key - When this key is pressed, money is transferred automatically from your bank account to Microsoft without the need for further action or third party intervention.

ZD key - This key was developed specifically for reviewers of Microsoft products. When pressed it inserts random superlative adjectives in any text which contains the words Microsoft or Windows within the file being edited.

MS key - This key runs a Microsoft commercial entitled "Computing for Mindless Drones" in a 1" x 1" window.

FUD key - Self explanatory.

Millenium key - Generates do nothing loops for months at a time.

Linux key - Searches your hard disk for operating systems or applications by vendors other than Microsoft and deletes them.

NAGANJANI PALADUGU- 4 IT

LET'S FIGHT WITH VIRUS

WHAT IS A VIRUS?

A computer virus is a software program that attaches itself to another program in computer memory or on a disk, and spreads from one program to another. Viruses can damage data, cause computers to crash, display offending or bothersome messages, or lie dormant until such time they are set to "awaken".

HOW TO FIND A VIRUS?

A virus can be anywhere on the system. There is no way that I know of, short of getting a current virus program, to find even ¼ of the viruses in existence. There are ways, however, to establish the possibility of a virus on the system (the best way, of course, is to run a current virus scanning program, but make sure it's made for Windows 95. The old programs will mess up Windows 95). Listed below are some good ways to do it specifically in Windows 95:

CONVENTIONAL MEMORY: Boot to a DOS prompt (restart the system, F8, Command Prompt Only) and type MEM/C/P. Under MEMORY SUMMARY, check the CONVENTIONAL MEMORY, TOTAL. The size should say 655,360. If it doesn't, there could be a virus (Disk Overlay tools will lower this size, and QEMM and other memory management products can raise this size as well). If you suspect a virus at this point, try booting off the startup disk and trying this test again. If the system reports the right amount of memory, it could indicate a virus.

COMMAND.COM AND WIN.COM: Command.com (located in the root directory) should be EXACTLY 92,870 bytes. You can find this value by going to a DOS prompt and typing DIR COMMAND.COM. For WIN.COM, change to the Windows directory and type DIR WIN.COM. WIN.COM should be EXACTLY 22,679 bytes. If either of these files is lower than the amount listed, there could be file corruption. Extract the file off the CD or disk, copy it over the original, and reboot a couple of times to see if the size changes (If the you notice the size of executable (.EXE) files changing, this is very likely a virus). If either the COMMAND.COM or WIN.COM is over the listed size, it is likely there is a virus on the system.

How To Clean or Remove Virus/Spyware/Trojan When You Can't Boot In Windows?

Virus writers/creators are getting smarter nowadays. Most of the time, I was able to clean virus / trojans / [spywares](#) in Windows Safe Mode since the normal Windows loads up virus during startup. So in Safe Mode, it doesn't load and I get to check all the startup methods and [remove](#) whatever entries that's suspicious. If you've been infected by a virus called Brontok, you'll know how it can get on your nerves and want to look for the writer to bash him up! The author of Brontok virus always update its variant so that Brontok cleaners and [antivirus](#) wouldn't be able to clean Brontok from the system.

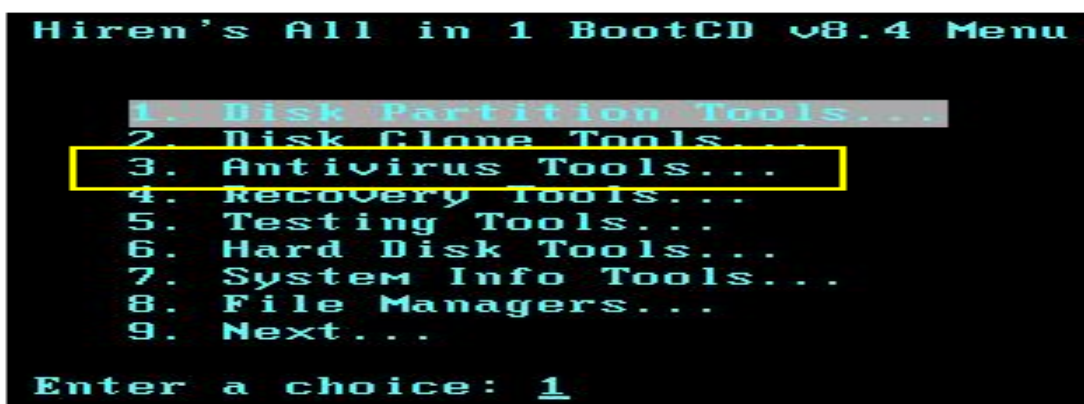
Brontok virus disable **Registry Editor** (regedit.exe), **System Configuration Utility**(msconfig.exe) and also Task Manager. When you try to run any of the [tools](#), your computer automatically restarts. Even in Safe Mode!!! That can be solve by using a Brontok cleaner which removes Brontok from memory and then enable back the Registry Editor and System Configuration Utility. Then you can use various types of antivirus or brontok cleaners which I found to scan and remove any Brontok infected files.

Yesterday I met a new case where Brontok virus doesn't allow you to boot in Windows at all. Not even in Safe Mode! It automatically restarts when you log in to any user account. Here's how you can make a Windows bootable again if it's caused by virus, trojans or spywares.

There are so many startup methods and it's very hard to check them when you can't boot in to Windows. What you can do now is clean up as many virus files as possible. For example, Brontok virus place a file called Empty.pif on your Windows Startup. If the Empty.pif file is removed, it won't be able to load Empty.pif when you boot up your [computer](#). You'll most probably be getting an error message saying that "file is not found" or something similar to that but now you can boot in to Windows. It can be that buggy Empty.pif causing your computer to automatically restart when you log in Windows. You get the whole picture?

This is what I suggest you to do if your Windows auto restarts itself whenever you log in to Windows and it's caused by virus, trojan or spyware.

1. [Download and burn the latest Hiren's BootCD.](#)
2. Put in the CD and boot up with it.
3. When you get the Hiren's BootCD startup menu, select number **2** to Start BootCD.
4. Select option number 3 that says **Antivirus Tools...**



5. Select option number 1 that says **F-Prot Antivirus 3.16f 26-04-2007** (Date and version might be different)
6. A blue colored screen will appear that says F-Prot Antivirus Scanning options.
7. Select option number 2 that says "**Dumb**" **Scan of all files.**

8. You will now have the option of what to do with the infected files. For me, I'd choose delete automatically.
9. Select the drive to scan and wait for the scanning to complete.

After using F-Prot Antivirus to scan, you can use McAfee Antivirus to scan again. Just select option number 2, then select option number 1 that says “**Scan of all files**”.

Most of the virus, trojan and spyware should be removed after scanning with F-Prot Antivirus and McAfee Antivirus. Eject Hiren's BootCD and boot your computer as normal. Very likely you're able to boot in Windows now but you'll be getting a error message saying couldn't find some certain file. That's OK, you know that at least it doesn't load the Virus during startup.

The next step after you can boot in to Windows is, run [AIMFix](#). AIMFix is a very powerful tool that is able to remove suspicious files that's running in memory.

If you're infected by Brontok, use **ALL** of the tools listed here to scan and fix your system. It should bring back your regedit and msconfig.

To be on the safe side, install a good Antivirus such as **Kaspersky** on your system, update it to the latest version and definitions, and run a thorough scan.

You should be able to remove most virus, trojan or spyware using the method above. Make sure you always have Hiren's BootCD with you because it's the best of the best Boot CD. Also, a USB flash drive containing AIMFix, and all brontok cleaners would be very useful too.

How to remove Virus from USB Drives?

One of the ways by which a virus can infect your PC is through USB/Pen drives. Common viruses such as 'Raymon', 'New Folder.exe', 'Orkut is banned' etc are spreading through USB drives. Most [anti virus programs](#) are unable to detect them and even if they do, in most cases they are unable to delete the file, only quarantine it. Here are the things which you can do if you want to remove such viruses from your [USB drives](#)



Whenever you plug a USB drive in your system, a window will appear similar to the one shown below

Don't click on Ok, just choose 'Cancel'. Open the Command Prompt by typing '**cmd**' in the run box. In the command prompt type the **drive letter:** and press enter. Now type **dir /w/a** and press enter.

This will display a list of the files in the pen drive. Check whether the following files are there or not

- Autorun.inf
- Raymon.exe
- New Folder.exe
- svchost.exe
- Heap41a
- or any other exe file which may be suspicious.

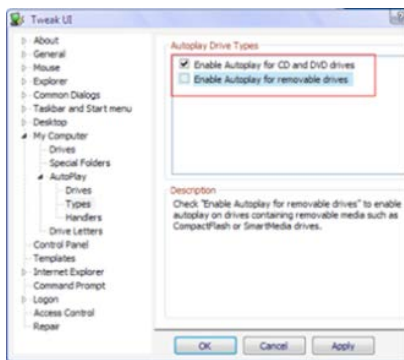
If any of the above files are there, then probably the USB drive is infected. In command prompt type **attrib -r -a -s -h *.*** and press enter. This will remove the Read Only, Archive, System and hidden file attribute from all the

files. Now just delete the files using the command **del filename**. example **del Ravmon.exe**. Delete all the files that are suspicious. To be on a safer side, just scan the USB drive with an anti virus program to check whether it is free of virus or not. Now remove the drive and plug it again. In most of the cases, the real culprit turns out to be the “**Autorun.inf**” file which mostly gets executed when someone clicks Ok in the dialog window which appears above. Thus the infections can spread

Security Tip

Disable the Autoplay feature of USB drives. If you disable the Autoplay feature of USB drives, then there are lesser chances of the virus spreading. A tool which can perform such a function is [Tweak UI](#). Download it from [here](#) install it.

Run the program. Now you can disable the Autoplay feature of the removable drives as shown above. By following the above steps, you can keep your USB drives clean.



HARSHA VARDHAN.M

4 IT

HYPER THREAD TECHNOLOGY

Hyper Thread Technology allows a single processor to execute multiple threads (instruction streams) simultaneously, potentially providing greater throughput and improved performance.

Intel’s **Hyper-Thread Technology** brings the concept of simultaneous multi-threading to the Intel Architecture. **Hyper-Threading Technology** makes a single physical processor appear as two logical processors. The physical execution resources are shared and the architecture state is duplicated for the two logical processors. This means a parting systems and user programs can schedule processes or threads to logical processors as they would on multiple physical processors. From a micro architecture perspective, this means that instructions from both logical processors will persist and executed simultaneously on shared execution resources.

Logical Processors share nearly all other resources on the physical processor such as Caches, Execution units, branch predictors, control logic and buses. Each logical processor has its own **interrupt controller** or **APIC**. Interrupts sent to a specific logic processors are handled only by that logical processor.

Sk.Md.JaniBasha

2/4 IT-B

RED TACTON

Red tacton is a new human area networking technology that uses the surface of human body as a transmission path. It uses the surface of human body as a transmission path. It uses the minute electric field emitted on surface of human body. A transmission path is formed at the moment a part of the human body comes in contact with a red tacton server or receiver physically separating ends the contact and thus the communication.

WORKING PROCEDURE: **Red Tacton** can achieve communication at a rate of **10Mbps**.as soon as a physical contact occurs. The red tacton transmitter induces a weak electric field on surface of body. The electric field sensor detects the electric field that reaches the red tacton receiver. Signals are processed in the receiver circuit and the details downloaded.

FEATURES OF RED TACTON: There are 3 features

- 1) **Touch**
- 2) **Broad band & interactive.**
- 3) **Any media**

1. Any human movements can be triggers for starting equipment.
2. Band width does not deteriortic even with complex operation and simultaneous access by many users.
3. Works with many transmission media common in life.

COMPARISION WITH OTHER TECHNIQUS: All the other human communication methods need a contact b/w the electrode and skin. While in red tacton it is not. The body is exposed to red tacton receiver in an electric fields produced by red tacton transceiver during physical contact.

APPLICATIONS

- 1) **Red Tacton** embedded medicine bottles sounds alarm if **user touches** wrong medicine.
- 2) Enables touch **advertising** and **receive information** about that product.
- 3) **Displays notebook pc** screen on projectors with a touch.
- 4) Shacking of hands exchanges personal profile **data b/w mobile terminals** of users if they are embedded with **Red tacton**.
- 5) **Room temperature** can be customized when a switch in that room is pressed.
- 6) Pc is configured to users specification by **touching mouse**.
- 7) **Seat position and steering wheel height** in an auto mobile can be adjusted to match the drive just by sitting in the car.
- 8) **Conferencing system** can be enabled.

- 9) **Wireless** headsets.
- 10) **User verification** is lock management at entrances.
- 11) Confidential document management log and **verification of the person** who touched the terminal.

- R.R.S.Harsha,

2/4 IT

LIMITING SPACE DIMENSIONS

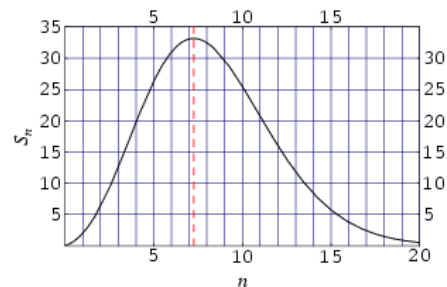
“Universe is infinite and ever expanding “

The assertion which we believe till now is false. It can be proved that there exist only limited no of dimensions.

Consider Hyper-Sphere (which is analogy to circle in 2D & sphere in 3D) of higher dimensions. Tabulate the volume & surface areas of all these figures of Higher Dimensions

Dimension (n)	Shape	Volume	Surface Area
2	circle	πr^2	$2\pi r$
3	sphere	$(4/3)\pi r^3$	$4\pi r^2$
4	4-sphere	$(1/2)\pi^2 r^4$	$2\pi^2 r^3$
5	5-sphere	$(8/15)\pi^2 r^5$	$(8/3)\pi^2 r^4$
6	6-sphere	$(1/6)\pi^3 r^6$	$\pi^3 r^5$
7	7-sphere	$(16/105)\pi^3 r^7$	$(16/15)\pi^3 r^6$

We, now plot a graph by considering the value of (r = 1) between n(dimensions) & Sn (surface area) for infinite dimensions.



Dimension	Volume	Area
1	2.0000	2.0000
2	3.1416	6.2832
3	4.1888	12.5664
4	4.9348	19.7392
5	5.2638	26.3189
6	5.1677	31.0063
7	4.7248	33.0734
8	4.0587	32.4697
9	3.2985	29.6866
10	2.5502	25.5016

Analysing the curve, the max value obtained at n = 7
 This DisProves our assumption of Infinite Dimensions
Hence the highest dimension is only 7

KARTHICK VANKAYALA

4 IT

WRAP-AROUND COMPUTERS: *Open New folder*

Flat screens are in. But what if we could have screens folded or curved around any surface that was convenient to reach? What if animated billboards could be folded round the pole of a street light? What if you could watch your favourite movie by stretching the screen over the back of a chair....?

Bendable and flexible electronics are already all over the news. Trouble is, most of them cannot be tied up or wrapped around uneven surfaces or complicated shapes. Nanotechnology has the answer.

Elastic Computing

Takao Someya, professor of engineering at the University of Tokyo, along with his team of researchers has added carbon nanotubes to a polymer with high elasticity to make a conductive material. They then used this to connect organic transistors in a stretchable electronic circuit. To induce conductivity in this material, Someya and his team combined several single-walled carbon nanotubes with an ionic liquid, which took the form of a black paste. This substance was then added to liquid polymer, which was dried after being poured into a cast. This material could be used to make an 'electronic skin' for robots. As a result, the nanotubes were evenly spread in the material and these worked to form a network that permitted electrical signals to pass through in a controlled manner. To make this material more stretchable, it was perforated into a net and then coated with a material with a silicone base.

In a paper published in 'Science' magazine, Someya reported that the material has the highest conductivity among soft materials in the world. Besides, the material is able to stretch up to about 134 percent of its original shape.

And If This Comes Through...

Mass production of nanotubes would, in turn, assist in the bulk production of these elastic conductors. The new material could be used to make displays, actuators or computers. With foldable keyboards already in the market for quite a while, a stretchable screen would make carrying around your laptop infinitely easier. It won't be long before you'll reach into your pocket for a handkerchief and pull out your PC. Look before you sneeze.

Arun S

Third Year(IT A)

WIRELESS ELECTRICITY: *Power's In The Air*

If phones, mice and keyboards could get wireless, why not everything else? In fact, about a hundred years ago, that untamed genius, Nikola Tesla had already begun to build a tower at Wardenclyffe, N.Y. to demonstrate the transmission of electricity without the use of wires.

On a humbler scale, researchers at MIT are in the process of repeating the experiment with their own ideas and less ostentatious techniques.

WiTricity

Marin Soljagic, Assistant Professor of Physics at the MIT, has spent a considerable number of years trying to figure out how to transmit power without cables. Radio waves lose too much energy during their passage through the air and lasers are constrained by the necessity of line-of-sight.

Soljagic decided to use Resonant Coupling, in which two objects vibrating at the same frequency can exchange energy without harming things around them. He used magnetic resonance and along with his colleagues Jon Hoannopoulos and Peter Fisher, succeeded in lighting up a 60 watt bulb two metres away.

What they did was this: two resonant copper coils were tied to dangle from the ceiling, two meters away from each other. Both were tuned to the same frequency and one had a light bulb attached to it. When current was made to pass through one coil, it created a magnetic field and the other resonated, generating an electric current. And then there was light. The experiment succeeded in spite of a thin screen being placed between the two copper coils.

And If This Comes Through...

One of the most obvious results is that we won't have dozens of cables to trip over in our offices and rooms. Primarily, the aim of this research team is to achieve a cable-free environment wherein your laptops PDAs and mobile phones could charge themselves (with all the electricity floating around) and even, maybe, get rid of the batteries that are so much an essential part of our portable devices today. Magnetic fields interact very weakly with biological organisms and this little fact makes it infinitely safer for us. While this experiment happened about a year ago, the team is still hard at work trying to use other materials so as to increase the efficiency of the transfer of power from 50 per cent to 80 per cent. Once that happens, both, the industry as well as individuals will grab hold of it and never let go.

Balaji

Second Year (IT – A)

ULTRA—COMPRESSED MUSIC FILES: *Micro-MP3*

The Apple iPod (160 GB) can hold about forty thousand songs and, yes, people are buying it. As the capacity of MP3 players increase, strangely, our list of must-have favourite songs also expands exponentially. It doesn't matter how many songs you've got with you, the song you want is always elsewhere. So for those of you out there, who, have a million favourite tunes, never fear, Rochester's here.

Zipped A Thousand Times

Researchers at the University of Rochester have succeeded in digitally reproducing a piece of music in a file that is almost 1,000 times smaller than a regular MP3 file.

Even though the results are not perfect, they are almost so. The team took as a sample, a short musical piece, a 20-second solo on a clarinet and compressed it to less than a kilobyte. The file was then replayed by a combination of physics and the knowledge of how a clarinet works. They fed into the computer everything about clarinet playing — including the movement of the fingers, the pressure on the mouthpiece, etc. — to create a virtual clarinet based on real-world dimensions and parameters. They then made a virtual clarinet player for this virtual clarinet by feeding in a model that tells the computer how the human player interacts with the instrument including the fingerings, the force of breath, and the pressure of the player's lips to determine how they would affect the response of the virtual clarinet.

And If This Comes Through...

Not only does this imply the possibility of ultra-compressed music files but also the incredible prospect of recording the performer along with performance. Once a computer figures out the typical style of a player, his every breath and movement, it could play a tune much after the player's gone. According to Professor Bocko, improvement in quality is inevitable as the algorithms become more accurate and acoustic measurements are further perfected. The day won't be far when your cell phone will hold all the music ever produced in the whole wide world – and the movies too.

Geetha Tejaswi
First Year (IT B)

TELESCOPIC PIXELS: *Mirror Writing*

As alternatives to CRTs are becoming cheaper, more than half the globe has switched over to LCD monitors or TVs — not to mention the ubiquitous TFT screens in our cell—phones and PDAs. Naturally, we have also begun to perceive the manifest errors and glitches in using

LCD technology. Not to rest on their laurels, scientists have already begun investigating possible new technologies to replace LCD screens. And this time, they are doing it with mirrors.

Whether it's LCD, Plasma or CRT screens, we're stuck with pixels. Pixels — short for 'Picture Elements' — are the tiny dots that make up the images on a screen. To cut a long story short, the quality and accuracy of the image is determined by the 'resolution' of the screen, so the greater the number of pixels, the sharper the image.

Even though LCD screens are all the rage, there are several drawbacks that noticeably hinder the achievement of a truly high-quality image:

- The pixels in an LCD screen do not really turn completely off.
- It's virtually impossible to view the image on a TFT/LCD screen in natural ambient light.
- When images move fast, the pixels take about half a second to switch between colours, and when these are very different, this leads to momentary blurs.
- Dead or stuck pixels which are damaged in such a way that they permanently stay in the on or off state, seriously affect visual accuracy.
- Finally, by the time light passes through the three stages of an LCD screen (the polarising film, the liquid—crystal coat and the colour filters) almost 90 per cent of the light is lost, making the screen appear blacker and the displayed image dark.

Microsoft To The Rescue

Researchers at Microsoft have come up with a terrific new design for pixels (published online in Nature Photonics, 20th July, 2008) in which each individual pixel is made up of two opposing microscopic mirrors with one changing shape based on applied voltage, and reflecting light through a hole on the primary mirror and onto the display screen. Both mirrors are made of aluminium and the first one, with a hole in the center, is only a 100 micrometres wide and 100 nanometres thick!

When the pixels are 'off', both mirrors reflect the light back on to the source, so none emerges on the other side of the screen. However, when they're switched on, the disk bends towards a transparent electrode (typically made of indium titanium oxide) due to a little application of voltage. The light therefore bounces towards the second mirror and emerges through the hole.

And If This Comes Through...

Michael Sinclair, senior researcher in the Hardware Devices group — under the direction of Turner Whitted at Microsoft — is convinced that once the design makes it past the prototype stage, it will replace conventional display units all over the world. Less powerful backlights would be necessary and this would bring down costs, while increasing the longevity of the battery on your cell phone or laptop. The telescopic pixels allow about 36 per cent of the light through, increasing brightness by three to six times as compared with the present-day LCD technology.

Just as happened with CRT monitors, people are going to sooner or later hope to get some more space

to use on their shrinking office desks and the Telescopic Pixel technology could shrink the width of the screen to the thinness of a whiteboard. As the design is simple and the materials are cheaper, the fabrication as well as price should be substantially easier on the pocket. One possible drawback could be the mechanical nature of the parts — mechanical parts tend to wear out and break down — which may raise maintenance issues, but the positives far outweigh this single danger. So, though we're not holding our breath, we're definitely looking forward to the quick development and commercialisation of the Telescopic Pixel Screen.

Y.Anusha Priya
Third Year (IT – A)

TABLE-SCREENS: Scribbling On The Desk

There isn't a student alive who hasn't sometime scribbled his name (or a caricature of his prof.) on his school desk. How much more exciting it would have been if your desk was actually a Graphical User Interface! Experts at Durham University are aiming for just that with their 'Smart-Desk' initiative.

Interactive Surfaces

The Active Learning in Computing department at Durham University, UK is designing interactive multi-touch desks at their TEL (Technology-Enhanced Learning Research Group), hoping to replace the traditional desk with cell-phone-like touch-screens which can act like a multi-touch whiteboard, a keyboard, and mobile screen that several students can use at the same time. Dr Liz Burd and her team have linked up with private enterprises to design software that will enable all these surfaces to be networked and connected to a main smartboard. The computer becomes a part of the desk.

And If This Comes Through...

Instant visual displays of topics being discussed, on-screen interactive mathematics, group efforts in problem-solving and more involvement of students in the task at hand — the possible advantages of the smart desk to teachers and students seem infinite. Students who tend to isolate themselves or resist participation in class would be coerced to interact. Teamwork would be a natural consequence with multiple users on single screens. Each student could be presented a task or problem according to his or her individual capacities. More active and creative tasks would replace passive listening. The team aims to fill all schools in the UK with these desks within a decade and keeping in mind the pace of technological advance in India, we should see at least some of the schools in the country doing the same in the near future.

Dileep
First Year (IT-A)

SENSOR GLOVES: *Reckoned Skin*

From the calculator watch to the HMDs (Helmet Mounted Displays), we have always been a little impatient and have now firmly begun to believe that a person's computer should be worn, much like eyeglasses or clothing are worn, and interact with the user based on the context of the situation. In fact, at a time when skin is being treated more and more like cloth, intelligent clothes are one sure-shot way to bring back to clothes their primal status of functional accessories. While laptops and palmtops are steps in this direction, serious advances indicate that the dream may not remain a dream much longer.

Fits Like A Glove

Most technological advancements and breakthroughs, regrettably, emerge from conflict, war and the needs of the military (ARPANET, aviation technology, etc.). The latest example is an intelligent glove. US soldiers in Iraq already use wearable computer systems but lack efficient input devices. Now, a company called RallyPoint, based in Cambridge, MA, has developed a sensor-embedded glove that allows the soldier to easily view and navigate using digital maps, activate radio communications, and send commands without needing to use his hands. This isn't so great when you consider that several groups have been working and bringing out sensor filled gloves in the past, using accelerometers, gyroscopes, and other high-tech sensors.

However, this one is a little different, because it is more practical, rugged and made for the military. It has been designed in such a way that a soldier can use it to grip an object and still continue to use its electronic capacities. The glove has four custom-built push-button sensors sewn into the fingers. Radio can be activated by the sensors on the tips of the middle and fourth fingers, each finger used to locate a different channel. On the lower portion of the index finger is a tiny sensor that can help change modes, from "map mode" to "mouse mode". Another sensor, on the little finger, can be used to zoom in (or out) of a map, while in 'Map Mode'. The same sensor in 'Mouse Mode' is a mouse-click button.

And If It Comes Through...

Although it probably really hasn't been envisaged yet, the glove-computer has immense possibilities for the future of gaming. We all know about the magic of the Apple Motion Sensor, PSP Sixaxis motion detection etc. But with the Glove-computer, the extent of immersion and interaction into the game could increase ten-fold. No more handheld pads or joystick surrogates. Everything you need would literally be in you hands. Now if only they could find a way to make it wireless...

Bhargav Ram
Second Year (IT – A)

CUBIC CHIPS: *laying It On Thick*

In 1965, Intel's Gordon Moore stated what has come to be known as Moore's Law — that the number of transistors on a chip will double about every two years (how many times have you heard that one before?). But as chips get smaller, engineers are already facing problems in trying to cram innumerable transistors into decreasing space.

The Rochester Chip:

Enter the Rochester chip – a chip that's been designed vertically, bottom up, specifically to maximize the main functions of a chip by the use of several layers of processors. However this '3D' chip is unlike the 'stacking' idea – where present-day chips are merely stacked one on top of another. This one is built so that each layer interacts with each other layer as a part of a single circuit, while performing different functions. Chips for audio, for example, differ in requirements from chips that process digital photos or texts. The Rochester chip is designed simultaneously to deal with the different speeds and power requirements of these processes.

The design of this cubic chip (not to be confused with the Power Mac Apple G4 cube, which was a computer in itself) is purportedly the first to integrate each layer in such an optimally seamless and efficient manner. Piling several integrated circuits together made it necessary to first ensure an effective insulation between each chip and then drill thousands of perforations in the insular layer to allow vertical connectivity. The prototype of this 'cube' is already functioning at the University of Rochester at a speed of 1.4 gigahertz. The chip, which has been specially fabricated at MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), is still in the prototype stage.

And If It Comes Through...

The continuous shrinking of integrated circuits augments speed but connecting multiple chips horizontally means that more space is required. Since all the layers act like a single system, the Rochester chip functions like a folded-up circuit board. Imagine the motherboard of your computer shrunk to the size of a Rubik's cube. Besides, the architecture of the cube is such that it could increase the speed of your iPod or cell phone by up to ten times that of chips today. More height means less width, so finally perhaps, we'll have flatter CPUs, smaller printers, miniscule iPods etc. — and as a result, more space to use around the room. Skepticism has been voiced on whether the industry would take to it well, but we feel that the future belongs to chipper chips and not whopper circuit boards.

G. Pragathi
3rd Year (IT-B)

ANTI-VIRUS CLUSTER: *A Cloud Full Of Silver Linings*

If you've heard of Web 2.0, no doubt you've heard of **Cloud Computing** — but we'll tell you anyway. Cloud computing is basically a concept that involves Web 2.0, **SaaS** and the latest trends in technology to provide seamless, better enriched services using the internet. No self-respecting computer today can get by without a good anti-virus software installed and trying to grapple with the number of trojans, malware, worms and hacker-go-lucky viruses that are trying to infiltrate into your system.

Remote Control

How nice it would be if the task of checking the files and documents that you open was done by some software deep in the infinite web, which monitors your PC remotely! Researchers at the University of Michigan developed a new cloud-based approach to antivirus which they call 'CloudAV' and which, they claim, can outdo any anti-virus package on the market.

Technicians evaluated 12 different antivirus software programs (including the popular McAfee, Avast and AVG) by pitting them against more than seven thousand malware samples. They found that, due to the increasingly innovative viruses and the growing complexity of anti-virus software itself, detection of malicious software was really low — about 35 per cent. Besides having several vulnerabilities in the software itself, most of them took about seven weeks on an average to equip themselves against new virus threats that are in circulation on the Web.

Another major drawback in today's anti-virus packages is that you can't run more than one of them simultaneously in the same system. CloudAV is a single solution to all of these problems for the following reasons:

- It analyses potential threats to your system using several different antivirus programs at the same time, thereby significantly increasing the degree of protection for your system.
- Operates by installing a simple, lightweight software agent in your computer, mobile phone or laptop, which automatically detects a new document or program being opened and sends it to the anti-virus cloud (somewhere on the web) to be analysed.
- With CloudAV it's pouring antivirus agents. CloudAV uses 12 different detectors that run parallel to one another, but independently, to tell your computer whether it's okay to open a particular file.
- Caches the results so that detection becomes smoother in future.

And If It Comes Through...

The latest irritant in India is frequent virus attacks on our cell phones. Typically, cell phones lack the space and power to accommodate bulky antivirus software. Leaving the job of detection and quarantine to an external agent — and not just one, but twelve — would be a boon for users of mobile computing devices. For the rest of us too — PC users — we'll stop cursing our favourite AV vendor for the viruses that weasel in and start praising CloudAV

L.Anand
Final Year

Microsoft Office SharePoint Server

Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 is a new server program that is part of the 2007 Microsoft Office system. Your organization can use Office SharePoint Server 2007 to facilitate collaboration, provide content management features, implement business processes, and supply access to information that is essential to organizational goals and processes.

You can quickly create SharePoint sites that support specific content publishing, content management, records management, or business intelligence needs. You can also conduct effective searches for people, documents, and data, participate in forms-driven business processes, and access and analyze large amounts of business data.

Capabilities

Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 provides a single, integrated location where employees can efficiently collaborate with team members, find organizational resources, search for experts and corporate information, manage content and workflow, and leverage business insight to make better-informed decisions.

1.Collaboration Allow teams to work together effectively, collaborate on and publish documents, maintain task lists, implement workflows, and share information through the use of wikis and blogs.

2.Portals Create a personal MySite portal to share information with others and personalize the user experience and content of an enterprise Web site based on the user's profile.

3.Enterprise Search Quickly and easily find people, expertise, and content in business applications.

4.Enterprise Content Management Create and manage documents, records, and Web content.

5.Business Process and Forms Create workflows and electronic forms to automate and streamline your business processes.

6. Business Intelligence Allow information workers to easily access critical business information, analyze and view data, and publish reports to make more informed decisions.

Integration with 2007 Microsoft Office System:

Office SharePoint Server 2007 is designed to work effectively with other programs, servers, and technologies in the 2007 Office release. For example, with Microsoft Office PowerPoint 2007, you can create a slide library on an Office SharePoint Server 2007 site that allows other users to pick specific slides for their own presentation and receive notifications and updated versions when the slides have been modified. Click here for more examples of how specific 2007 Office release programs work with Office SharePoint Server 2007.

Relation between Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 and Microsoft Windows SharePoint Services

Windows SharePoint Services is an enabling technology that is included in Microsoft Windows Server 2003. It helps teams stay connected and productive by providing easy access to the people, documents, and information that they need to make well-informed decisions and get work done. Office SharePoint Server 2007 relies on the Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 technology to provide a consistent, familiar framework for lists and libraries, site administration, and site customization. Any features that are available in Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 are also available in Office SharePoint Server 2007.

However, Office SharePoint Server 2007 offers enhanced and additional features that are unavailable on a Windows SharePoint Services site. For example, both Office SharePoint Server 2007 and Windows SharePoint Services include site templates for collaborating with colleagues and setting up meetings. However, Office SharePoint Server 2007 includes a number of additional site templates related to enterprise and publishing scenarios.

The chart below shows a quick overview of the capabilities available under Windows SharePoint Services 3.0, Office SharePoint Server 2007 Standard edition, and Office SharePoint Server 2007 Enterprise edition.

Capabilities	Windows Share Point Services3.0	Office SharePoint Server 2007 Standard CAL	Office SharePoint Server 2007 Enterprise CAL	Office SharePoint Server For Internet Sites
Collaboration	x	x	x	x
Portals		x	x	x
Enterprise Search		x	x	x
Enterprise Content Management		x	x	x
Business Process and Forms			x	x
Business Intelligence			x	x
Licensed for Internet/Extranet	x	x	x	x

How is Microsoft Office SharePoint Designer 2007 related to both Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 and Windows SharePoint Services?

While Office SharePoint Server 2007 and Windows SharePoint Services provide the technology and platform, Office SharePoint Designer 2007 provides the tools to tailor SharePoint sites to meet specific business needs. With Office SharePoint Designer 2007, organizations can deliver compelling SharePoint sites and quickly build workflow-enabled applications and reporting tools without having to write or deploy code on the server.

MALLESWARI.G 4IT

POTPOURRI

,Are of imagination all compact:
One sees more devils than vast hell can hold,
That is, the madman;the lover all as frantic,
Sees helan's beauty in a brow of Egypt:
The poet's eye,in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven;
And, as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives airy nothing
A local habitation and a name"

-william shakespeare

BEC – A MEANS OF TRANSPORT

TRAIN NO: BEC 522101 HAS BEEN LANDED IN BAPATLA STATION

TO BOARD THIS TRAIN PEOPLE SHOULD HAVE A TICKET BEC MEANS-BONAFIED ELIGIBLE CANDIDATE.

THIS TRAIN TRAVELS FROM BAPATLA TO END OF THE WORLD. THIS TRAIN HAS NINE MAIN BOGGIES NAMELY—IT, CSE, ECE, EEE, CIVIL, MECHANICAL, BIOTECH, EIE, CHEMICAL.

OF THEM FOUR BOGGIES ARE CORE BASED AND REST ARE TECHNICAL BASED. EACH BOGGIE HAS FOUR SUB-BOGGIES NAMELY 4/4 AC, 3/4AC, 2/4AC, 1/4AC.

THIS TRAIN HAS REGULAR STATIONS LIKE--- TCS, INFOSYS, WIPRO
THIS TRAIN LEAVES EVERYONE TO THEIR DESIRED STATIONS.
THROUGHOUT THE YEAR MANY PASSENGERS BOARD THIS TRAIN.

SO, HURRY UP, DON'T MISS THE TRAIN.

TRAVEL IN THIS TRAIN AND ACHIEVE YOUR DESIRED GOALS.

**K.Ramya priya
2/4 IT-B**

FAMILY

Once there lived a rich family. Father loved his son very much. He is one and only one son to parents. His father gives very precious gift for every birthday. As son grows he completed his degree. On the next birthday he asked his father to give him a car as a gift. But father just smiles and says his son to wait until his birthday. On the morning of his birthday son waits very curiously for his gift. He surprised to see that his father just give him a book as a gift. Son disappointed very much for that unexpected gift and he leaves his father and house and goes away. As time moves one day son came to hear the news that his father was dead. He goes to his home and into the room of his father. There he founds the book which his father given him as a gift. Now he opens the book but surprised to see the keys of racecar in that book.

SO FRIENDS,

THERE ARE MANY SITUATIONS INDIRECTLY HELPS TO BE THE SPECIAL.
EVERY FAILURE IS NOT END OF LIFE.
BE BRAVE AND REACH YOUR DESTINATION WHICH YOU DREAMED.

-D.UDAYA PERSIS,2/4IT-A.

PUZZLES

- There are six glasses which are arranged in a straight line manner. First three glasses are filled with orange juice. The other are empty. By moving only one glass can you arrange them, so the full and empty glasses alternate?
- There are six eggs in the basket. Six people each take one egg. How much it be that one egg is left in the basket?
- There was once a recluse who never left his home. The time anyone ever visited him was when his food and supplies were delivered, but they never came inside. then, one stormy winter night when an icy gale was flowing, he had a nervous breakdown. He went upstairs, turned of all the lights and went to bed. Next morning, he had caused the deaths of several hundred people. How?
- Acting on an anonymous phone call, the police ride a house to arrest a suspected murderer. They don't know what he looks like, but they know his name is Jhon. inside they find a carpenter, a lorry driver, a car mechanic and a fireman playing cards. Without even asking his name, they immediately arrest the fireman. How do they know they've got their man?

M.Madhuri & D.V.Hema
2/4 IT-A

భయం

చీకటి...

చీకటి...

ఎక్కడికెళ్ళినా చీకటి!

ఏమీ తోచటంలేదు

ఏమీ కనిపించటంలేదు

బ్రతుకుతెరువు వెతుక్కుందామన్నా

ఏ దిక్కు చూసినా మిన్నంటే

IT భవనాలే!

నాలాంటి సామాన్యుడికి నిలువ నీడ కూడా లేదు

ఆగు, ఏమిటి ఆలోచిస్తున్నావు? ఏమి సాధించాననా?

మనసు ఒక్కసారిగా మూల్చింది

ఎంతసేపూ ఏదో పోగొట్టుకున్నాననే భావనేనా?

మా నెయ్యి
ఆ నిరాశ మూటని వీపున వేసుకు తిరగడం మా నెయ్యి
దాన్నలా పక్కకి విసి రేయి
గతాన్ని తలచుకుంటూ
భవిష్యత్తుంటే భయపడుతూ
వర్తమానంలో నత్తనడక నడిస్తే
జీవితం తెల్లారిపోతుంది
నీ గమనం ఆగిపోతుంది
నిన్నావహించిన నిరాశ
నిన్నింకా అంటుకుపోతుంది
వర్తమానంలో ఆలోచించి అడుగెయ్యటం నేర్చుకో
భవిష్యత్తులో నీ ఆలోచనలకి రూపు దీర్చుకో
నీ మీద నమ్మకాన్ని పెంచుకో
నీవు నమ్మినవారితో బాధలను పంచుకో
నీ కేమి కావాలో ఎంచుకో

అప్పుడే ఆశ నీలో కొత్త చిగురు వేస్తుంది
నత్తనడక నాగుపాములా పరి గెడుతుంది
నిరాశ సిగ్గుతో తలవంచి తప్పుకుంటుంది
నీలోని కొత్తదనం ఏమిటో నీకే తెలుస్తుంది.

HARSHA VARDHAN.M 4 IT

స్నేహ మాధుర్యం

జీవితంలో స్నేహం
ఒక తీయని బంధం...
గుర్తుండాలి కలకాలం
అప్పుడే మనసుకు ఆనందం...
స్నేహంలో ఎడబాటు బాధే కాదా?
ఇక మనం కలిసే రోజు ..?

DIVYA.M 3 IT

आज उसकी याद पूरी रात आती रही....
हम जागे पूरी दुनिया सोती रही.....
आसमान मे बिजिली पूरी रात होती रही.....,
बस एक बारिश थी जो मेरे साथ रोती रही.....

DILDAR.P 4IT

DEDICATED TO MOM AND DAD

*There's always a drop of tear,
When we just remember
The days which have passed by
With hopes which are very high!
We are coming back home again
To show how much does it pain
To bear the feelings this can't be expressed in words!
This cut our heart like swords!
Though this may be paradise,
Though the land may be heavenized
It's just waste without you
It's just incomplete with out you!*

- IT

RIGHT CHOICE FOR RIGHT CAREER

Decide your priorities before selection your job from the list given below.

Money, Personal growth, status, job security, freedom at work, working hours, responsibility & risk, variety of work, self esteem, social contacts.

List out swot analysis

Strength, Weakness, Opportunities, Threats.

Learn, Improve yourself constantly

Make most out of time.

Learn different skills and techniques they never go waste.

Try to complete more and more courses along with your school and college degrees.

Keep yourself busy with some part time job.

Part time jobs given you pocket money and financial freedom.

They give you experience.

They bring you in social contacts and teach you how to manage your self with the outside world.

The part time jobs given you enough of self confidence.

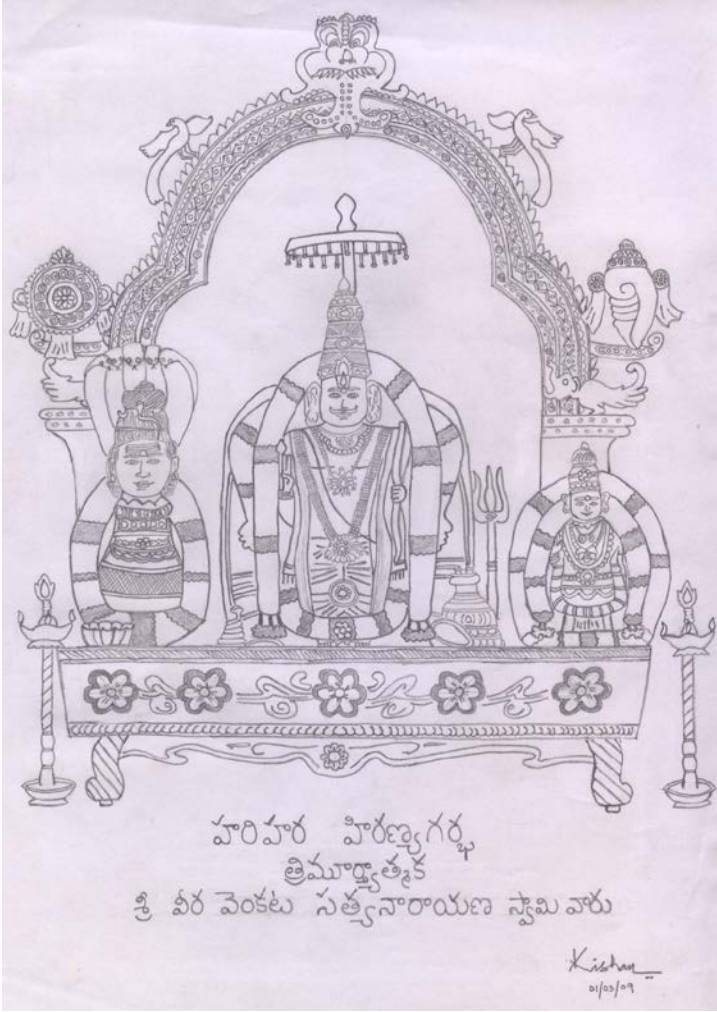
When you develop confidence you have won half the battle.

Practice more and more to make a good application for jobs.

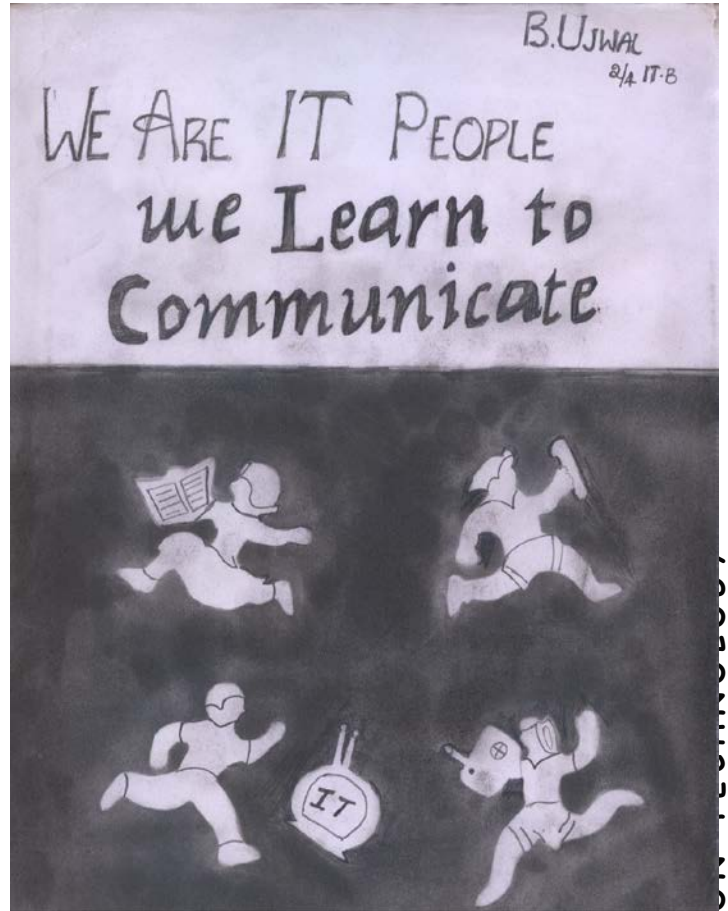
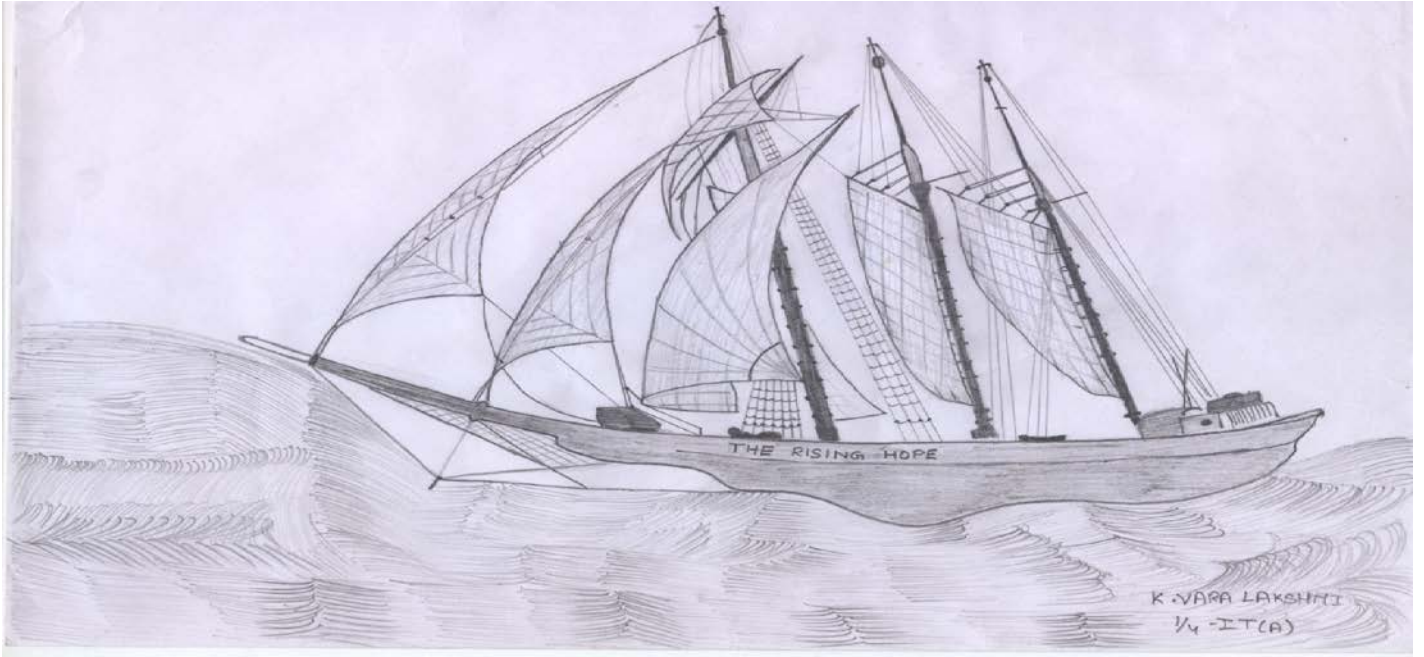
Don't make mistakes while filling up your form. keep it hidden.

Make a Xerox copy of original form and fill it as a specimen.

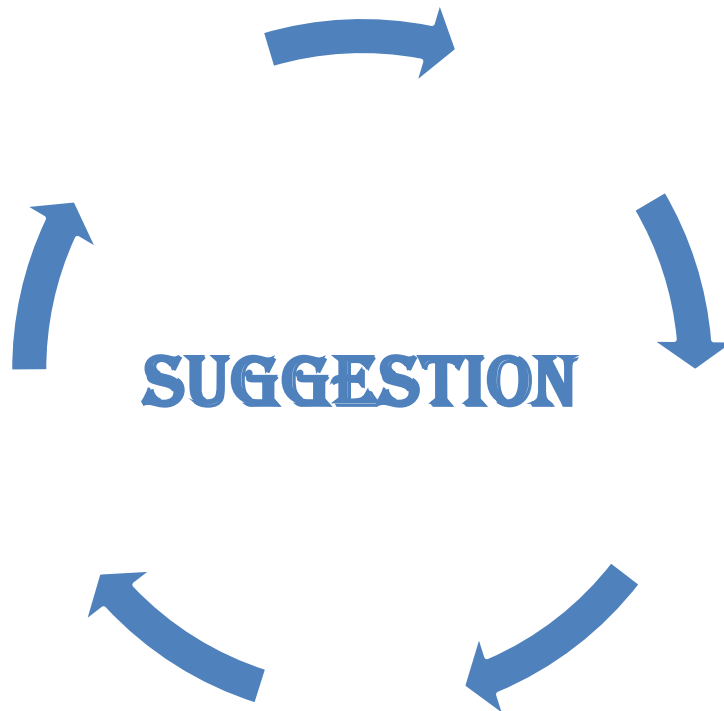
Send the form to the right address and on time.







INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY



Hello friends,

You people are very lucky! You are in college! Enjoying every moment of college life.

I am Jealous of you People L.

These are the happiest days in your life, just enjoy as much as you can.

Spend 90% of your time in masti, cracking jokes in canteen ...etc

But one should think of their future too. Spend the 10% of the time to study, plan for the future.

Friends I am not that good or experienced in advising and guiding J

But I have some suggestions that think can help you.

When I was in Btech I used to enjoy a lot, there was no one to guide me. I always used to think “Arey yaar achha job milgaya to Life bindaas”. Get a good job Life is happy.

But that is not the case here in this corporate world. Real journey starts here, job is not an easy task you have to meet deadlines, have to give presentations and lots more. We are just out of college, it will take time to adjust, but in the mean time every one crosses and u will be left behind. Career growth will slow down.

We can avoid this situation if you have good communication skills, leadership skills, ready to accept ones success and encourage them, follow win - win policy and nature to mingle with people easily etc.

I know every one will be bored by these age old “success mantras”, But you need to have these to compete in this globalized world. I think I can help you a bit in this regard. Just try these things.

Communication skills: Speak to your friends in English(you scream “ Oh ! we know this !”)

But what I say is, we normally crack some jokes and satires on someone in our mother tongue. Try to do this in English and make every one laugh and the try to continue the conversation in English.

Leadership skills: Conduct some technical or cultural events in college. Take every opportunity to participate in these activities which will help you a lot.

Generally people are jealous of ones success, which will not do well at all. Appreciate their success and encourage them, definitely next time he/she will help you to succeed and to come with flying colors.

You WIN and make others WIN.

Participating in group activities help you to mingle with new people easily

From technical side,

Be good at C,C++, Data structures, Operating Systems, DBMS, Software engineering.

Prepare GRE-Barrons (12th or 13th edition) especially model papers located at the end(may help to complete Written test of TCS)

Prepare quantitative aptitude, reasoning and previous papers of all companies.

Improve programming skills and logical thinking

I feel great to get this opportunity of suggesting my juniors and feel free to ask me any help or suggestion.

YOURS

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Present scenario of IT field

Present scenario is bad but not too bad for your people to panic. Still there are openings and recruitments are going on but 20% of what it used to be earlier. Choose the right channel, put in your efforts and you will get results. Do not let your confidence to low and you will taste success.

Any extra qualification required.

Depends on how would like to shape up your career. If you would like to shape it up starting as a developer/tester, no qualification other than the knowledge on the subject is required. If you would like to go into the management part of the industry, would be better if you can add MBA to your credit.

Availability of Jobs, time to recover.

As per the current situation, it might take at least 2 years to recover to normalcy. Bus as I mentioned before, nothing to panic. Believe in yourself and put in your best efforts.

Work culture in software field.

What ever be the industry, the work culture is almost the same. Every one's goal is one and the same and they try to climb up the organizational hierarchy.

Any leisure time for personal work?

You can hardly expect this unless you are so well organized in planning the balance between personal & professional life.

Work load?

You can expect this to be very high, especially now – a – days (recession hit period).

Ethics?

Hmmm. This is just a theory. Do not expect ethics in Corporate World.

Career options (other than IT)

There are many more options than just IT. Make sure you explore all the avenues open for you. This can be done only by increasing your exposure to the industry.

How about fields like gaming, multimedia, animation?

These are very good at present but be aware. They are trying to exploit the situation.

E.g.: Demanding the money for Backdoor jobs, etc., Make sure you don't become a target to such traps. Be very selective.

Higher studies ?

I recommend this provided you don't keep 'higher studies' as a target but make sure what your strength and be clear of the pros & cons of the path you choose. Prepare for every situation.

Any advantages of M.Tech/M.S?

I don't think this will add any value to your professional career.

MBA Now or after 2years experience?

I would recommend MBA but with 2 years experience.....I doubt. You really don't feel like studying after working for 2 years. The idea of going for MBA after 2 years of work experience is very good but its implementation practically is very difficult. Think twice about it. As of me, I've chosen MBA without any job experience.

Is a degree in IT useful for other jobs?

Absolutely. IT knowledge is useful in many jobs. But the extent to which you use the knowledge may differ.

Percentage 65% .How to approach for a job?

Your worth is what matters. % is just a criteria for eliminating the crowd that appears for the interviews.
My suggestion: Leaving companies like Infosys, Wipro, TCS, even if you have a % less than the criteria and you still have the confidence to get along with the others who are competing with you, just put your % as some thing higher than what they ask for. Just show your capability in the interview. You can still be selected ahead of those who might be really having a good % above what is required.

Will additional courses help?

As said before, depends on what you choose your career to be.

Which city to search for a job?

As you are a fresher, I would suggest Hyderabad with the charges for any courses being the least compared to anywhere in the world. You can move on to any other city based on its potential once you are done with the courses.

What more can be done during B.Tech?

Stay in touch with the current technologies in use.

Are these subjects useful?

Not much except the C Language you learn in 1st year. Most of the syllabus in NU is outdated and your efforts outside will help you a lot.

What to do during 3-2 vacation?

Have a good look at the market and decide what career you would like to choose after B. Tech.

After 4-2 and before a job?

Gain knowledge of the industry which you've selected in the 3 – 2 vacation and plan your steps accordingly.

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