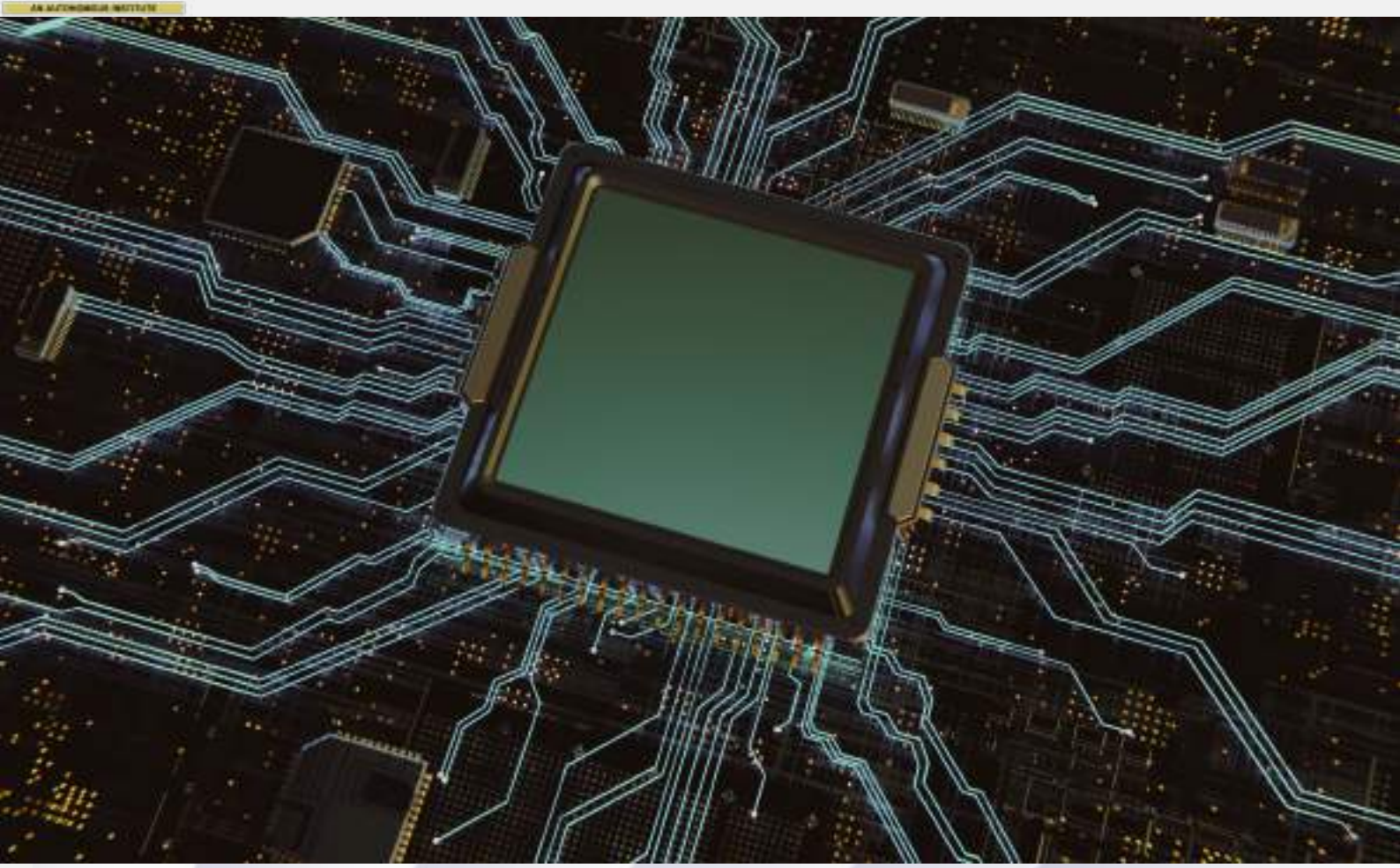
NIET
Greater Noida



Department of CSE

TechnoVista

Leading the way with technology

Technology sparks the future, but it's imagination that sets it in motion.

2022

Table of CONTENTS

CONTENT
VISION AND MISSION OF DEPARTMENT
PEOs and PSOs
LEADERSHIP INSIGHT
EDITORIAL BOARD
FACULTY SECTION
STUDENT SECTION
CROSSWORD PUZZLE
PHOTO GALLERY

VISION OF CSE DEPARTMENT

To become a prominent department of technical excellence in the field of computing and information system, providing an intellectual, innovative, and inspirational environment to produce competent professionals of the highest ethics equipped with future skills, research potential, and attitude to create startups for society.

MISSION OF CSE DEPARTMENT

- To provide life-long learning environment to strengthen core competencies, innovation, problem-solving skills, ethical values, and social responsibility.
- To establish industry-institute interaction and collaborations to prepare the students to adopt corporate culture with leadership and managerial skills.
- To promote technological advancement by providing exposure to latest tools and technologies being implemented in the industry with the help of ICT and MOOCs.
- To make future-ready graduates by promoting research and projects development on cutting-edge technologies in the fast-paced technology-driven environment.

PROGRAM EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES

- To have an excellent scientific and engineering breadth so as to comprehend, analyze, design and provide sustainable solutions for real-life problems using state-of-the-art technologies.
- To have a successful career in industries, to pursue higher studies or to support entrepreneurial endeavors and to face the global challenges.
- To have an effective communication skills, professional attitude, ethical values and a desire to learn specific knowledge in emerging trends, technologies for research, innovation and product development and contribution to society.
- To have life-long learning for up-skilling and re-skilling for a successful professional career as an engineer, scientist, entrepreneur or bureaucrat for the betterment of the society.

PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOMES

- Identify, analyze real world problems and design their ethical solutions using artificial intelligence, robotics, virtual/augmented reality, data analytics, block chain technology, and cloud computing.
- Design and develop the hardware sensor devices and related interfacing software systems for solving complex engineering problems.
- Understand inter-disciplinary computing techniques and to apply them in the design of advanced computing.
- Conduct investigation of complex problems with the help of technical, managerial, leadership qualities, and modern engineering tools provided by industry-sponsored laboratories.

We believe our students are the future of society, and we are committed to shaping that future with care and purpose. Our mission is to equip them with not only essential skills but also strong values, empowering them to excel in whichever career path they pursue.

Dr. Sarojini Agarwal
Chairperson

Confronting the fear of failure is essential for education and development, as it creates opportunities to rectify errors and advance. Falling short while striving for a meaningful goal is far more commendable than achieving success in a misguided pursuit.

Dr. Om Prakash Agarwal
Managing Director

In today's fast-evolving economic, corporate, and social landscapes, success demands professionals who possess a deep understanding of their fields, demonstrate expertise in essential skills, and have the courage to face challenges head-on. Equally important is their ability to adapt to changing circumstances, embrace innovation, and navigate uncertainty with confidence and resilience.

Dr. Neema Agarwal
Additional Managing Director

We are devoted to delivering outstanding career opportunities through transformative educational experiences and cooperative learning environments. By spearheading innovation in higher education, we prepare our students with the essential skills and resources to be industry-ready from day one, empowering them to make a significant impact on a global level.

Dr. Raman Batra
Executive Vice President

We regularly monitor technological advancements, foresee industry requirements, and collaborate on a global scale to foster well-rounded student development. Our initiatives reflect our commitment to producing professionals who are ready for the industry.

Mr. Praveen Soneja
Director General

We encourage students to aim high by cultivating the essential skills and mindset needed to reach their aspirations. Furthermore, we highlight the significance of ethical values, guiding our students to become responsible citizens of the future.

Dr. Vinod M Kapse
Director

I am pleased to introduce this edition, highlighting pioneering technology insights from our students and faculty. This magazine embodies our shared dedication to promoting innovation and enhancing knowledge in our field.

Prof. Kumud Saxena
Head - Computer Science and Engineering Department

I invite you to explore our latest issue, which highlights the cutting-edge trends and innovations in computer science. Packed with expert insights this edition is designed to elevate your technical skills and inspire your journey in technology. Join us in unlocking new possibilities!

Ms. Sana Anjum
Chief Editor

Student Editorial Board Members

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Manya Sinha
CSE IInd year

Meghna
CSE IInd year

Kushi Pant
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Faculty Section

A gaze at OpenAI tools : Boon or Bane

Ms. Aditee Mattoo
Assistant Professor and Dy. Head
CSE (M Tech Int)

OpenAI, a research organization with an aim to focus on advancement of artificial intelligence in a way that benefits humanity and society. The organization was founded in 2015 by a group of tech luminaries, including Elon Musk, Sam Altman, Greg Brockman, and Ilya Sutskever. OpenAI has developed a range of cutting-edge AI tools that are being used by researchers, businesses, and individuals around the world. Microsoft too in the race, having the software, including Excel, PowerPoint, Outlook and Word, will begin using OpenAI's new GPT-4 artificial intelligence platform. Al-powered assist- ants called Copilots will be able to generate whole documents, emails and slide decks from knowledge the software has gained scanning corporate files and listening to conference calls. As reported by Satya Nadella, CEO, Microsoft, "This is the big next step for us- to put it in the tools everybody uses every day for their work". The new technology will help people create "great content, great documents, great PowerPoints, art" as well as do sophisticated analysis using natural language queries. The move is part of a stampede of companies adding AI chatbot features to their technology. OpenAI, backed by Microsoft, has fuelled much of the frenzy with its ChatGPT tool, which went viral in recent months and demonstrated the power-and potential pitfalls- of chatbot technology. The startup just unveiled GPT-4, the latest iteration of the underlying software, earlier this week. Of course, Microsoft has a long history of developing assistants for office work-and it hasn't always gone smoothly. A tool known as "Clippy" was a source of ridicule in the '90s and early '00s, and many users switched it off. The company S has tried many different approaches since then. The advantage of the new technology is its ability to handle natural language requests, Nadella said.

The software includes an app called Business Chat that acts as a combination chatbot and personal assistant for office workers. Using plain English queries, it can be asked to summarize a recent meeting, find upcoming milestones for a project, list risks for a planned strategy and suggest how to mit-igate those hazards.

Open AI has developed several AI-based solutions for IoT, including an AI-powered thermostat and a smart power grid system. The AI-powered thermostat uses machine learning algorithms to learn the temperature preferences of the occupants of a building and adjusts the temperature accordingly, resulting in improved energy efficiency and reduced costs. OpenAI's smart power grid system uses machine learning to optimize the distribution of energy based on demand and supply, reducing energy waste and lowering costs. The system can also predict and prevent power outages by detecting anomalies in the power grid and alerting operators in advance. OpenAI has also developed AI-based solutions for other IoT applications, such as smart home automation, environmental monitoring, and predictive maintenance. For example, the organization has created an AI-powered environmental monitoring system that can detect air pollution and provide real-time alerts to help mitigate its effects. OpenAI tools have the potential to be both a boon and a bane, depending on how they are used. On the one hand, OpenAI tools have shown promise in a range of applications, including natural language processing, image recognition, and game playing. These tools can automate tasks, improve decision-making, and enhance the user experience. For example, OpenAI's GPT-3 language model has been used to generate text, translate languages, and even write code. The potential benefits of OpenAI tools are numerous, including increased efficiency, accuracy, and scalability. On the other hand, there are also concerns about the potential negative consequences of OpenAI tools. One major concern is the potential for bias in the algorithms used by these tools, which could lead to discriminatory outcomes. Another concern is the potential for job loss and other negative consequences, as OpenAI tools automate tasks that were previously done by humans.

There are also concerns about data privacy and security, as OpenAI tools rely on large amounts of personal data to function properly.

Let’s throw a light on the pros and cons in brief as outlined below: Pros: Efficiency: AI tools can automate repetitive tasks, which can save businesses time and money. Accuracy: AI tools are not prone to human error, which can improve accuracy and reduce the risk of mistakes. Personalization: AI tools can analyze vast amounts of data to provide personalized recommendations and experiences for customers. Scalability: AI tools can be scaled easily, allowing businesses to handle increased demand without hiring more staff. Insight: AI tools can analyze large amounts of data to provide businesses with insights that can help them make more informed decisions. Cons: Bias: AI tools may be biased if the data used to train them is biased, leading to discriminatory outcomes. Job Loss: AI tools could replace human workers, leading to job loss and other negative consequences. Complexity: AI tools can be complex to develop and implement, requiring specialized expertise. Data Privacy and Security: AI tools require large amounts of personal data to function properly, which could be vulnerable to hacking and other cybersecurity threats. Lack of Creativity: AI tools may be good at repetitive tasks, but they lack creativity and the ability to think outside the box.

5G -5th Generation Mobile Network

Dr. Harsha Gupta
Assistant Professor
Department of IT

5G is the 5th generation mobile network. It is a new global wireless standard after 1G, 2G, 3G, and 4G networks. 5G enables a new kind of network that is designed to connect virtually everyone and everything together including interconnected devices, sensors, and systems. With connected services, 5G will completely transform a wide range of sectors, from retail to education, transportation to entertainment, and everything in between. In our opinion, 5G technology will be just as revolutionarv as the vehicle and electricitv.

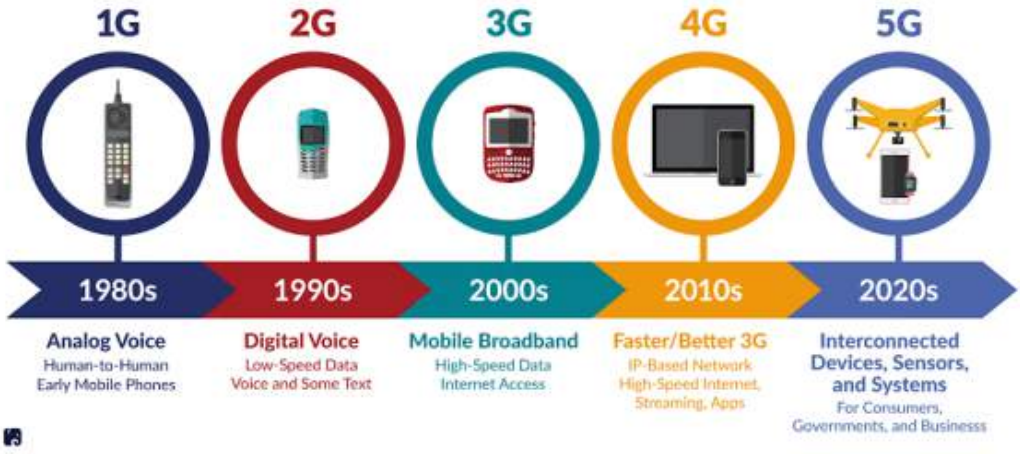


Fig 1: Evolution of Mobile Generations

1G: Analog Voice Back then, cell phones were big, heavy things. They had large antenna and powerful batteries but no screens. The battery life was poor, and the network reception was shaky. Nonetheless, this is where the tale of the mobile network began. The initial generation allowed wireless network-based communication between two approved devices. Based on an analog system, 1G could only support voice communications, and those had interference that made their quality poor.

Moreover, 1G only functioned in a specific geographic area due to the network's lack of support for roaming.

2G: Digital Voice The second generation added additional features while resolving the problems with the 1G mobile network. The Global System for Mobile Communication, a considerably more sophisticated digital wireless transmission technology, has now replaced the analogue system of the first generation (GSM). The 2G supported higher quality phone conversations and data services including short message service (SMS) and multimedia messaging service thanks to its digital basis (MMS). Also, this mobile network supported roaming, enabling users to answer calls, send and receive texts, and access multimedia material while on the go. True telephony services might be used on the 2G network. Later, GPRS (General Packet Radio Service) and EDGE (Enhanced Data GSM Evolution) provided internet support, but that wasn't enough to cause a generational transition.

3G: Mobile Broadband (Age of Apps) High-speed internet services were launched by the third-generation mobile network, paving the way for smartphones and app ecosystems. While 3G made it possible for concepts like mobile television, online radio, and email on phones, video calling and mobile apps are what truly characterise the 3G age.

At this point, iPhones and Android smartphones began to gain traction. Early versions of 3G could provide internet speeds measured in kilobytes per second (Kbps). Similar to 2G, the transition from 3G to 4G was not seamless. With the launch of HSDPA (High Speed Downlink Packet Access) and HSUPA, there existed a 3.5G network designed for faster internet speeds measured in megabytes per second (Mbps) (High Speed Uplink Packet Access).

4G: Internet calling (Faster better 3G) The foundation for 4G, the next-generation mobile network we are now using, was laid by 3G.

A greater data rate and more sophisticated multimedia services that the mobile network allows make the 3G concepts of high-definition phone calls, video calls, and other internet services a reality in 4G. It perfected the Long-Term Evolution (LTE) system, which greatly increases data rate and permits simultaneous voice and data transfer. One of the many benefits of the 4G mobile network is internet calling, often known as VoLTE (Voice over LTE). Voice over Wi-Fi (VoWi-Fi), another feature of the network, permits voice calls in locations with poor or non-existent network reception.

5G: IoT and Enterprises (Interconnected devices, sensors, and systems) The network saw substantial modifications from 1G to 4G as each new generation of communication technology improved upon and added to the use-cases of the one before it. But 5G is anticipated to be a little different in that it will serve both businesses and smartphone consumers, making it more than simply another mobile network. This is since the upcoming network generation would also boost throughput and latency in addition to data speeds. The network is perfect for business use because to its low latency and fast throughput, particularly when it comes to automation and connected ecosystems. High internet speeds would be provided to users by the network, which would also probably be essential in allowing technologies like the metaverse.

Student Section

The Future of Innovation: Emerging Technologies in CSE

Mr. Aryen Garg
CSE II Yr.

When technology is changing at an unprecedented rate, innovation seems to be constantly brewed in the boiling pot of Computer Science and Engineering. Emerging technologies are bringing changes that could not have been envisioned a decade ago, from redesigning industries to making life easier for all of us. Now, it's time to look at a few of the most game-breaking technologies that seem to outline the future of CSE:

Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning: The Brains Behind the Future

Artificial Intelligence, AI, and Machine Learning are no longer buzzwords but the very heart of the engines driving us into the future. From self-driving cars to voice assistants, AI has found its way into our everyday routine. These technologies make a system learn from vast amounts of data and make decisions, hence coming up with more efficient, adaptive, and smart solutions. Now, in streams such as healthcare, AI is diagnosing diseases with unprecedented accuracy, and in the field of entertainment, it is curating personalized content that keeps users engaged.

Blockchain: Trustless Without a Middleman

Though it started with cryptocurrencies, blockchain is increasingly recognized for securing and smoothing the process of sharing data across different industries. Blockchain technology underpins a wide range of industries, from finance

and supply chain management to government services, with its intrinsic transparency and security. This is a technological advancement that eliminates intermediaries, decreases costs, and increases efficiency—a factor many industries are excited about.

Internet of Things (IoT): Network of Everything

The Internet of Things, over the years, silently has been embedding into our lives in the form of smart homes, wearable devices, and industrial automation. IoT connects all things across the world to the digital network, thereby allowing the collection, processing, and sharing of data. Imagine living in a world where your refrigerator sends you notes to restock groceries, or your car communicates with the traffic lights to beat the jam and save fuel. This seamless exchange of data between devices is only the beginning of how IoT is going to substantially alter the level and manner of interaction with the physical world.

Edge Computing: Accelerating the Future

With increased smartness and connectedness, the need for faster processing gave birth to Edge Computing. Unlike traditional cloud computing, which processes information in remote data centers, edge computing does this closer to the source of the data. This proximity alone reduces latency, hence finding its essentiality in real-time applications relating to autonomous vehicles, drones, and smart cities. The ability to process data instantly is key to the future of AI-driven technologies.

Quantum Computing: Redefining the Limits of Computation

Imagine a computer capable of solving something in seconds that, if one were to execute it on an average computer, would take many thousands of years. That is the promise of quantum computing. Based on the principles of quantum mechanics, this technology can help solve unimaginably hard problems in areas such as cryptography, drug development, and even climate modeling. Though still in the early stages of development, quantum computing holds much promise for revolutionizing industries by offering unprecedented computational power.

AR/VR: A New Dimension of Interaction

Augmented and virtual reality have been changing the way we relate to and perceive reality. In games, they create an immersive experience, taking players to new realms. However, their potential applications are far greater than just entertainment. Applications of AR and VR are immense in education, in the treatment of patients, and in industrial design. For example, it is rather very original that one should be able to walk around the study of human anatomy by virtually touching a 3D model or training surgeons in a risk-free virtual environment. The possibilities are endless.

5G: The Backbone of a Connected World

With the deployment of 5G technology, the future is here. This new generation of mobile networks comes with ultra-fast speeds, lower latency, and the ability to simultaneously

connect more devices. It is the backbone that will support innovations such as autonomous vehicles, smart cities, and massive IoT deployments. It's much more than an upgrade—it’s a game-changer in the way we live and work.

Natural Language Processing: Breaking Down Language Barriers

NLP originally allowed machines to understand the human language and communicate therein. From simple chatbots and virtual assistants through more sophisticated sentiment analyses, NLP is fast becoming an indispensable tool in the armamentarium of improved human-computer interaction. As NLP continues to advance, machines will be smarter and contextually, emotionally, and even intentionally sensitive, thus offering personalized experiences.

Cybersecurity: Guarding the Digital Frontier

Accordingly, the need for robust cybersecurity solutions has never been felt more than in this age of increasing adoptions of connected technologies. While the threats mount in cyberspace, the defenses change. AI-enabled security solutions are being developed along with zero-trust architectures to outsmart the potential risks. In a world where the most important assets—data—are under continuous attack, cybersecurity is the means of maintaining trust within digital systems.

The Power of DevOps and CI/CD

In the contemporary development environment, DevOps and Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment are becoming the new order of things. These practices smoothen the development and deployment processes, hence allowing teams to deliver quality software quicker and more efficiently or effectively. By automating the repetitive tasks and improving collaboration between development and operations teams, DevOps ensures that we build faster and smarter.

Conclusion

As students of CSE, our field is changing right in front of our eyes, with learning never to stop. It is just a beginning for the emerging technologies we see nowadays: AI, IoT, blockchain, and many more. The future for CSE is going to be loads of opportunities for development and exploration, where it shall be our duty to make use of them to the full potential so as to shape up a better world. Now, let's continue exploring and learning more as we keep pushing the limits of what technology can do.

Technological Revolution in Computer Science

Mr. Ankit Raj (Pathak)
CSE II Yr.

Technology is actually touching each and every part of our fast-moving world and is now no more visible than in the field of CSE. In the last few years, we have seen things that once seemed like a dream become reality. One such revolutionary creation of technology includes mobile phones where we can make digital payments today also. And this is just the start of things, much more being on the horizon. Let's look through a few exciting developments in the horizon of CSE.

Smart Systems Change the Game

We have all seen computers and machines becoming smarter day by day. Gone are the days when they just followed commands. Today, they learn from the data they process and have become increasingly capable of handling complicated tasks with almost no human involvement. Imagine applications that can recommend songs based on your mood or even devices that can set the temperature for your room based on your daily habits. The future of smart systems is about machines that think and adapt for themselves to make life easier and even more efficient.

Secure Our Digital Future

Technology is increasingly claiming a position in our daily lives. With its help, we shop online, pay bills, and communicate via the internet. Still, convenience brings risks

of cyberattacks, and that's why security is such a massive focal point when it comes to technology. Researchers are now focusing on keeping the information safe without compromising speed and user experience. Keeping data safe will be as important as the technology itself in the near future.

Hybridizing the Virtual with the Real

Imagine your home appliances are communicating with each other. Well, that's already happening! Whether it is your fridge sending reminders or your car getting updates automatically, the digital world is becoming deeply integrated into our physical surroundings. This technology is also helping industries — factories are becoming automated and smart, reducing chances of errors, and increasing efficiency. We are moving towards a world where human interaction with technology will become natural almost like it's an extension of the human body itself.

Faster Computing – The Future Unbound

Today, technology moves at the speed of lightning, but there is ever-growing demand to remain faster than that. Scientists and engineers are developing a new type of computing that will expand what's possible with current machines. Imagine being able to solve a problem in seconds that might take hours today! Something like this will finally open doors in medicine, space exploration, and much more. We stand on the brink of the big one, and it can't wait to be envisioned.

Connected Future

The future of technology is about connecting everything- every device, every person, and every system. Now, as the capacity of faster networks comes into play, we will be able to do things we can barely imagine at present. Talk about autonomous cars, smart cities, and real-time health monitoring. What kind of connectivity we are looking at will totally change our lifestyles and how we conduct our work. Well, indeed the future is connected, and we're going to be living in a world where communication occurs in real time across all our devices.

Looking Forward

Things are moving at a pace never seen before within the world of Computer Science and Engineering. Such new technologies not only make our lives a little easier but create endless numbers of opportunities for innovation. For us, therefore, as students, it is important that we learn and continue to update ourselves with such advancements. However, after all, the future is in our hands. The journey is exciting, and we are only at the very beginning. Therefore, let us stay curious, keep exploring, and be prepared to contribute to the future of technology.

The possibilities are endless, and it's up to us to make the best of them!

Emerging Technologies in CSE: Engineering the future

Mr. Neba Fatima
CSE II Yr.

The future of computing is unfolding before our eyes, with groundbreaking advancements happening faster than we can keep up. It's an exciting time to be in this field, with technologies that seemed like science fiction a decade ago now shaping real-world innovations. Let's dive into some of the coolest emerging technologies that are reshaping industries and offering thrilling opportunities for students like us.

Quantum Computing – The Sci-Fi Dream Turned Reality

Quantum computing sounds like something straight out of a sci-fi movie, right? Well, it's actually becoming a reality, and it promises to solve problems that even the fastest supercomputers struggle with today. Instead of using 0s and 1s like traditional computers, quantum computers use "qubits" that can be in multiple states at once. This isn't just a fancy trick – it means quantum computers can process complex calculations in record time. While the technology is still developing, it's on the brink of potentially revolutionizing everything from cryptography (think unbreakable codes) to chemistry (imagine discovering new materials for next-gen batteries). If you're a curious CSE student who loves physics, this field could be your chance to play with the building blocks of the future.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) – Machines That Learn Like Us

AI and ML have already made significant impacts across diverse domains; they're changing how we live, work, and even think. Whether it's Netflix predicting what show you'll binge next, or Siri understanding your awkward morning mumble, AI is all around us. But the real magic lies behind the scenes: AI is revolutionizing healthcare with diagnostic tools that catch diseases early, and financial markets with algorithms that spot patterns humans might miss.

Blockchain – More Than Just Bitcoin

When most people hear "blockchain," they think of Bitcoin or other cryptocurrencies. But blockchain is much more than digital money; it's a way to securely and transparently store data across a network. Imagine a world where voting, medical records, or even art sales could be tracked in a way that's completely tamper-proof – that's the promise of blockchain technology. For those of us who like the idea of disrupting traditional industries and creating fairer systems, learning about blockchain platforms like Ethereum or Hyperledger is a great start. With blockchain, we can do more than just talk about change – we can code it.

Robotics and Automation – Machines That Do the Heavy Lifting

Robots aren't just in factories anymore; they're in hospitals, farms, and even exploring Mars! Robotics and automation are

taking over repetitive, dangerous, or precision tasks, freeing up humans to focus on more complex activities. From robot surgeons to drones delivering packages, this field is about making machines work for us.
If you love building things that move, integrating AI with robotics could be your dream come true. Start tinkering with hardware, explore automation tools, and let your ideas come to life. The next big robot revolution could have your name on it.

Internet of Things (IoT) – When Everything is Connected

From smart light bulbs that know when you're home to refrigerators that can order groceries, the Internet of Things (IoT) is making everyday objects smarter. Essentially, IoT is the network of physical devices connected to the internet, collecting and sharing data. And it's not just about home gadgets; IoT is transforming industries like agriculture (with smart irrigation systems), healthcare (with patient monitoring), and cities (with traffic management). For us tech enthusiasts, this is a playground where we can build devices that interact with the world. Think of combining sensors, programming, and cloud computing to create solutions that make life easier, safer, and more fun. It's not just coding; it's about engineering the future.

Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR) – Beyond Gaming

Sure, AR and VR are best known for gaming (and they're awesome for that), but they're doing way more than

entertaining us. AR is being used in navigation apps to overlay directions on your screen, and VR is helping doctors perform surgeries or letting students explore historical events as if they were there. These technologies are changing how we learn, play, and even heal.
Imagine developing a VR training program for astronauts or an AR app that helps architects visualize projects in real-time. With tools like Unity and Unreal Engine, creating these immersive experiences is within our reach – we just need to bring our creativity to the table.

Cybersecurity – The Digital Shield

As the world becomes more connected, the risk of cyberattacks grows. That's why cybersecurity is more important than ever. Think of it as the "protective shield" that keeps personal data, financial information, and national secrets safe from hackers. But it's not just about defense; ethical hackers (yes, the good guys) are always a step ahead, finding vulnerabilities before the bad guys do. For CSE students interested in being the heroes of the digital world, mastering cybersecurity skills can be an exciting path. Learning about ethical hacking, penetration testing, and secure coding can open doors to careers where you literally save the day, every day.

Cloud Computing – The Powerhouse Behind the Internet

Have you ever wondered how Netflix streams without breaking a sweat or how Google Drive stores your files?

That’s cloud computing at work – delivering computing power and storage over the internet. Companies are shifting to cloud platforms because of the flexibility, scalability, and cost savings they offer. But cloud computing isn’t just about distant data centers; edge computing is taking it one step further by processing data closer to where it’s generated, making real-time applications faster. Therefore, learning cloud platforms like AWS, Microsoft Azure, or Google Cloud can give you a solid edge in the job market. It’s all about understanding how to harness the power of the cloud and bring it closer to the ground.

Natural Language Processing (NLP) – Teaching Computers to Talk Like Us

Ever been amazed at how Google can almost finish your sentence before you do? That’s NLP in action. NLP is all about enabling computers to understand, interpret, and respond to human language. It powers chatbots, virtual assistants, and translation apps, making them smarter and more conversational.
For those of us who love language as much as we love code, NLP offers the best of both worlds. We can work on chatbots that help people with mental health support or language models that break down language barriers – making technology truly human.

Conclusion

The future is here, and it's being built one line of code, one circuit, and one discovery at a time. For us CSE students, these emerging technologies are not just exciting topics to learn about – they're the playgrounds where we can innovate, solve problems, and shape the world. The key to staying ahead is a passion for continuous learning, the courage to explore new frontiers, and the drive to turn ideas into reality.

In a world where technology evolves at lightning speed, let's embrace these trends and make our mark. The future isn't just something that happens – it's something we create.

Digital Twin

Bhoomika
CSE IInd Yr.

A digital twin is a virtual model designed to accurately reflect a physical object. The object being studied—for example, a wind turbine—is outfitted with various sensors related to vital areas of functionality. These sensors produce data about different aspects of the physical object's performance, such as energy output, temperature, weather conditions, and more. This data is then relayed to a processing system and applied to the digital copy. Once informed with such data, the virtual model can be used to run simulations, study performance issues, and generate possible improvements, all with the goal of generating valuable insights—which can then be applied back to the original physical object.

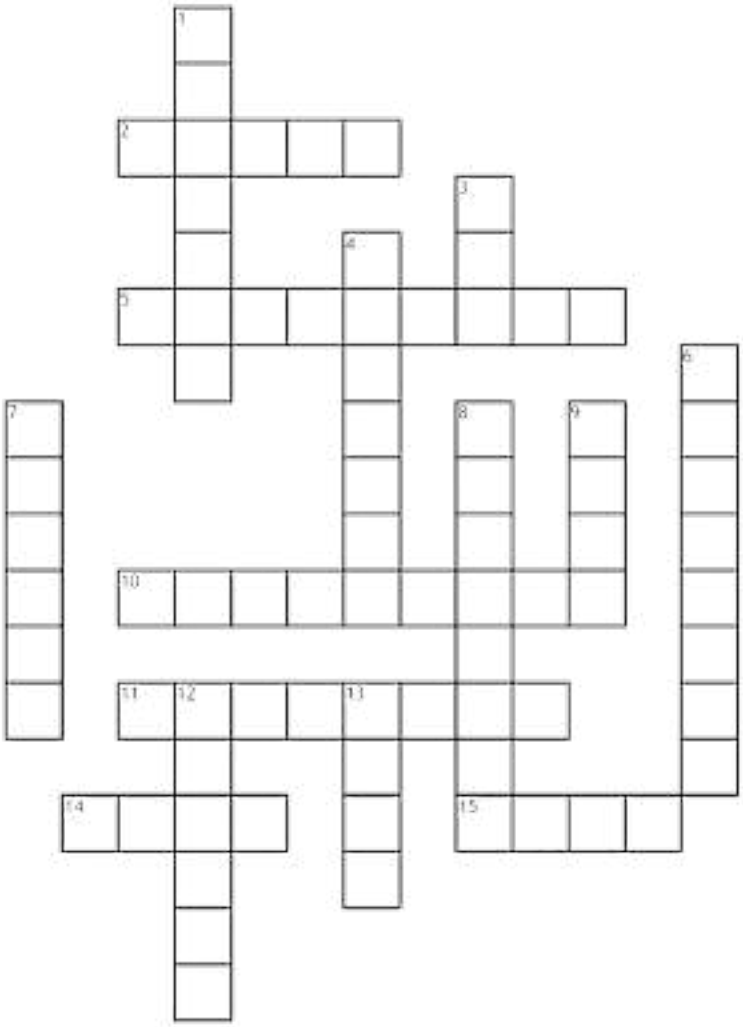
Digital Twin was introduced over a decade ago, as an innovative all-encompassing tool, with perceived benefits including real-time monitoring, simulation, optimisation, and accurate forecasting. However, the theoretical framework and practical implementations of digital twin (DT) are yet to fully achieve this vision at scale. Although an increasing number of successful implementations exist in research and industrial works, sufficient implementation details are not publicly available, making it difficult to fully assess their components and effectiveness, to draw comparisons, identify successful solutions, share lessons, and thus to jointly advance and benefit from the DT methodology. This work first presents a review of relevant DT research and industrial works, the key DT components and properties, and to identify current limit. focusing on the key DT features, current approaches in different domains, and successful DT implementations, to infer

This work identifies that the major reasons for this delay are: the fact the DT is still a fast evolving concept; the lack of a universal DT reference framework, e.g. DT standards are scarce and still evolving; problem- and domain-dependence; security concerns over shared data; lack of DT performance metrics; and reliance of digital twin on other fast-evolving technologies. Advancements in machine learning, Internet of Things (IoT) and big data have led to significant improvements in DT features such as real-time monitoring and accurate forecasting. Despite this progress and individual company-based efforts, certain research and implementation gaps exist in the field, which have so far prevented the widespread adoption of the DT concept and technology; these gaps are also discussed in this work. Based on reviews of past work and the identified gaps, this work then defines a conceptualization of DT which includes its components and properties; these also validate the uniqueness of DT as a concept, when compared to similar concepts such as simulation, autonomous systems and optimization. Real-life case studies are used to showcase the application of the conceptualization. This work discusses the state-of-the-art in DT, addresses relevant and timely DT questions, and identifies novel research questions, thus contributing to a better understanding of the DT paradigm and advancing the theory and practice of DT and its allied technologies. DT was first introduced by Grieves with three components: the digital (virtual part), the real physical product, and the connection between them. However, other authors, such as Tao et al have extended this concept to have five components, by including data and service as a part of DT. Tao et al. also identify VV&A (verification, validation, and accreditation) as DT components, and state that “DTs are characterized by the seamless integration between the cyber and physical spaces”.

With data models coming into the picture, Miller et al. extend the definition of DT to be an integration of multiple models of a model-based enterprise (by creating associations between different models and relations between data stored in different parts, a digital twin can be formed).

As conceptually sound as the above definitions are, reaching a consensus on a DT definition requires specifying the fundamental requirements for a DT. With the advancements in the technologies on which DT depends (such as machine learning, big data, and cybersecurity), these requirements have changed over time. Moreover, the domain-dependence property of DT calls for defining the components that can be generalized across domains, though their level of involvement and measurement can be different depending on the domain.

Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS:

2. A device that feeds data into a computer, such as a keyboard or mouse.
5. The exclusive right, as recognized separately in each country, to publish and sell literary, artistic, or musical materials.
10. A software system that links topics on the screen to related information and graphics, which are typically accessed by a point-and-click method.
11. copy (data) from one computer system to another, typically over the Internet.
14. Usually consists of eight bits.
15. A measure of the amount of computational work that a computer system performs.

DOWN :

1. Usually comprises the display device, circuitry, casing, and power supply.
3. An error, flaw, failure, or fault in a computer program or system that causes it to produce an incorrect or unexpected result or to behave in unintended ways.
4. A client software program that runs against a Web server or other Internet server and enables a user to navigate the World Wide Web (WWW) to access and display data.
6. The collection of physical parts of a computer system.
7. Sending an email, posting photos on a social media site and using your webcam.
8. A part of a computer system or network that is designed to block unauthorized access while permitting outward communication.
9. The combination of typeface and other qualities, such as size, pitch, and spacing.
12. Any computer-generated information displayed on screen, printed on paper or in machine readable form, such as disk and tape.
13. A word or group of words that act as a way to cross reference to other documents or files on the computer.

***Answer coming in our next edition. Stay tuned for more!**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