Vision : Empowerment of Women to face the Global Challenges

GI Talk — Girls IT Talk...

Prof. Sainath Malligemadu
Principal

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EDITORIAL

Prof. Sainath Malligemadu
Principal

I am delighted to welcome you to the latest edition of GI Talk, the bi-annual newsletter of our Computer Science Department. This newsletter is not just a collection of articles, riddles, crosswords and other write-ups; it is a testament to the vibrant talent that thrives within our college community. Through these pages, we celebrate the creativity and intellect of our students, showcasing their diverse skills and perspectives. In this edition, our students have poured their creativity into drafting articles, challenging riddles, mind-teasing crosswords,etc,Moreover, we take pride in highlighting the achievements of both staff and students. Our faculty members continue their hard in their fields to excel and taking care of student's interest. Meanwhile, our students consistently make us proud with their academic accomplishments, extracurricular achievements, and contributions to the college community.

As the Chief Editor, I foresee GI Talk evolving into a well-developed journal that not only informs but also inspires. To achieve this, I encourage our contributors to delve into their topics, providing insightful analysis and fresh perspectives. I urge our student writers to explore diverse subjects, embracing interdisciplinary themes that reflect the ever-changing landscape of computer science. Furthermore, fostering collaboration between students and faculty can lead to collaborative research articles, enriching the content with real-world applications and academic depth. Let us also explore the possibility of inviting guest authors and experts from the industry to contribute, broadening the scope of our publication and offering unique insights to our readers.

In conclusion, I extend my heartfelt gratitude to all the contributors, editors, and readers who make GI Talk a reality. With your continued support and enthusiasm, I am confident that GI Talk will ascend to new heights, becoming a source of pride for our college and a symbol of excellence in the realm of academic publications. I am happy indeed to record the blessings of Lord Manjunatha Swamy and approvals of Poojya Heggadeji, helped us in reaching higher levels. Really, I am indebted.

May Lord Manjunatha Swamy bless us all.

"The only stable state is the one in which all men are equal before the law."-Aristotle

Message by HOD

Mrs. K.S. Sukrutha
HOD, Dept of Computer Science

It really gives me an immense pleasure to share few words in this 27th issue of newsletter GI Talk which is a great platform to record exuberant activities and achievements of staff and students of the department. The articles published in the news letter on recent technologies by the students is an effort to inculcate writing skills and publishing papers in the peer reviewed journals. This has resulted in publishing few papers by the students in peer reviewed International Journals under the guidance of staff members of the department. Students of the department also have excelled in various academic and extracurricular activities with good placement record by bringing laurels to the department as well to the college. With the efforts of staff and students, the department has got good recognitions by the various ranking agencies such as India Today, Out Look and Open Magazine. It clearly shows that our vision of the college Empowerment of women to face the global challenges is been actualizing.

I take this opportunity to thank our Management and the man behind this success, who is none other than our beloved Principal Prof. Sainath Malligemadu for their unstinted support and encouragement in all our endeavors. At the same time, I would like to place on record the brilliant and sincere effort made by the editorial team in bringing out this issue of GI Talk successfully.

I wish all the readers of this newsletter a happy time.

HOW TO TRACK DOWN HACKERS

INTRODUCTION

Ethical hackers are used as digital detectives after a cyber attack. They resemble typical TV police detectives in certain ways. They must investigate computer systems for potential entry points for intruders, such as unlocked digital windows or doors. They search for traces of entrance left by an intruder, such as electronic prints in the ground. Additionally, they look for potential copies and thefts.

How do individuals locate hackers, find out what they did, and identify them? Who performs this type of labour and what is involved? The solution is that skilled digital sleuths probe into digital systems, looking at log files of user behaviour and dismantling malicious code. They frequently collaborate with commercial, legal, and intelligence experts who offer outside experience to add context to the information They may uncover in the electronic record.

SPOTTING AN INVASION

An investigation typically starts when someone or something notices an unwelcome entry. Intrusion detection systems are typically installed by network administrators to aid in keeping an eye on things. The intrusion detection programmed monitors particular regions of a network, such as where it connects to other networks or where sensitive data are stored, much like an alarm system on a home.

The intrusion detection system notifies network managers when it detects unusual activity, such as an unauthorized user or a surprisingly high volume of data flow to a certain off-site server. They serve as digital firefighters, police officers, and paramedics-first responders in the field of cyber security. They respond to the warning and attempt to determine what transpired to cause it.

This can comprise a variety of assaults, from haphazard, unplanned intrusions by lone individuals or small groups to well-planned, precisely targeted strikes by hackers supported by government organizations. Any of them has a variety of ways to activate an intrusion alarm.

THE SPONTANEOUS REACTION

The earliest stages of an inquiry frequently focus on gathering, compiling, and studying vast amounts of network data. Servers and networking hardware for computers maintain track of who connects, where the connection originates, and what each user does while logged in.

Depending on the results of that investigation, the administrator might be able to resolve the issue immediately, for example, by barring a certain user from signing in or by obstructing all network traffic coming from a specific location. However, a more complicated problem can necessitate the use of an experienced incident response team.

Each business or organization should ideally be able to quickly access an external team or have its own internal team. The majority of nations, including the United States, have their own national reaction teams, which frequently include government workers as well as private contractors with specialized knowledge. These teams are made up of ethical hackers that have received training to look into more complex attacks. These people frequently have additional experience from the military and higher school, in addition to any self-taught skills. Their most important area of expertise is "just-in-time learning," or quickly adapting their knowledge to new circumstances.

They carry out more thorough digital forensic investigations and examine any potentially dangerous software that was used in the attack. These teams typically work to halt the attack and stop similar ones in the future. Sometimes the teams are able to track down the assailants.

ATTRIBUTING A VIOLENT ACT

Because there is no physical evidence to gather or see, it is extremely difficult to identify

or locate a cyber attacker. Hackers with advanced skills can hide their digital footprints. The optimal strategy makes use of many attribution mechanisms, despite the fact that there are many of them. These methods frequently include carefully examining any files or data that the attackers may have left behind or may have stolen and distributed as part of the intrusion.

As programmers leave notes for one another or for upcoming developers, response teams might examine the grammar employed in the comments that are frequently inserted into the software code. To determine whether text has been translated from one language to another, they can examine the metadata of the files.

American cyber professionals, for instance, might examine the exact files made public on Wikileaks in the DNC hack. The metadata for those files revealed that some of them contained content that had been translated from the Latin-based English alphabet to the Cyrillic characters of the Russian alphabet.

Cyber-investigators with experience get a competitive edge by monitoring numerous important threats over time. Comparing the most recent attack to earlier ones can occasionally show links, adding pieces to the jigsaw, just like with "cold cases" in routine police work.

This is especially valid when addressing so-called "advanced persistent threats." These are attacks that develop gradually and use highly complex techniques that take a lot of time to develop. These incursions are frequently specifically created by attackers to take advantage of holes in the computer systems of their targets. This customization can produce hints, such as programming style or even programming language preference, which, when combined with other data, can point to a potential offender.

Ethical hackers communicate internationally, which is advantageous for the cyber-defense community because attackers typically work alone, covertly, or in small groups. Hackers frequently inform other reputable investigators when a clue arises in one inquiry, either privately or openly on a blog or in a research study. We build a body of data and layers of experience in this way to draw conclusions.

The best hackers are able to create self-erasing code, fabricate their web addresses, direct their attacks through the devices of innocent victims, and create the illusion that they are simultaneously in several different locations. This makes it exceedingly challenging to take them into custody. We are able to identify the attacker in some assaults, as was the case with celebrity email hacker Guccifer 1.0, who was apprehended and imprisoned.

However, if the campaign is more sophisticated, planned over several media channels, and uses expert social engineering over a long period of time, it is probably a government-sponsored effort, making arrests improbable. When Russia hacked the American presidential election, that is what happened. Diplomatic sanctions are a possibility, of course. But it's never a good idea in the world

PROS:
1. Helps to fight against cyber terrorism.
2. Offers security to banking and financial establishments.
3. This helps to fight against national security breaches.
4. Helps to build a system that prevents any kinds of penetration by hackers.

CONS:
1. This may corrupt the files or data of an organization.
2. This technique can harm someone's privacy.
3. This System is illegal.
4. It hampers system operation.

Chinmayie.K.A
III BCA

ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK

INTRODUCTION:

There are many things computers can do better than humans calculate square roots or retrieve a web page instantaneously but our incredible brains are still a step ahead when it comes to common sense, inspiration and imagination. Inspired by the structure of the brain, artificial neural networks (ANN) are the answer to making computers more human like and help machines reason more like humans Human brains interpret the context of real world situations in a way that computers can't. Neural networks were first developed in the 1950s to address.

This issue. An artificial neural network is an attempt to simulate the network of neurons that make up a human brain so that the computer will be able to learn things and make decisions in a humanlike manner. ANNs are created by programming regular computers to behave as though they are interconnected.

HOW ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK WORKS?

Artificial neural networks use different layers of mathematical processing to make sense of the information it's fed. Typically, an artificial neural network has any where from dozens to millions of artificial neurons called units arranged in a series of layers. The input layer receive various forms of information from the outside world. This is the data that the network aims to process or learn about. From the input unit, the data goes through one or more hidden units. The hidden unit's job is to transform the input into something the output unit can use. The majority of neural networks are fully connected from one layer to another. These connections are weighted: the higher the number the greater influence one unit has on another, similar to a human brain. As the data goes through cache unit the network is learning more about the data. On the other side of the network is the output units, and this is where the network responds to the data that it was given and processed.

The majority of neural networks are fully connected from one layer to another. These connections are weighted: the higher the number the greater influence one unit has on another similar to a human brain. As the data goes through each unit the network is learning more about the data. On the other side of the network is the output units, and this is where the network responds to the data that it was given and processed.

Cognitive neuroscientist have learned a tremendous amount about the human brain since computer scientists first attempted the original artificial neural network. One of the things they learned is that different parts of the brain are responsible for processing different aspects of information and these parts are arranged hierarchically. So, input comes into the brain and each level of neurons provide insight and then the information gets passed on to the next, more senior level. That's precisely the mechanism that ANNs are trying to replicate.

APPLICATIONS:
1. Financial forecasting and prediction
2. Credit scoring and Risk Assessment
3. Fraud Detection
4. Portfolio Management
5. Algorithmic trading

PROS:
1. Ability to handle complex data
2. Non-Linear modeling capabilities.
3. Adaptability and learning capabilities
4. Robustness to noisy or incomplete data

CONS:
1. Lack of transparency in decision-making
2. Computationally intensive and resource consuming
3. Complexity and difficulty in model tuning
4. Difficulty in Explaining results to the Stakeholders.

Shreesha .G.H
III BCA

XENOBOTS

INTRODUCTION

Xenobots: The Future of Biological Machines In the intersection of biology and robotics, a groundbreaking development has emerged: xenobots. Coined after the African clawed frog (Xenopus laevis) from which their cells are derived, xenobots represent a new frontier in the field of synthetic biology and bioengineering.

Xenobots are not your typical robots made of metal and wires. Instead, they are entirely constructed from living cells. These cells are collected from frog embryos and then reconfigured to create these tiny biological machines. By carefully arranging heart and skin cells, researchers are able to fashion xenobots into specific shapes and forms. The integration of computer science, biology, and engineering has led to the creation of living, programmable organisms.

One of the most remarkable aspects of xenobots is their ability to exhibit rudimentary behaviors without any explicit programming. Due to their living nature, these robots can heal themselves when damaged and even seek out and collect objects in their environment. This property raises exciting possibilities for applications in drug delivery within the human body, environmental cleanup, and more.

Ethical considerations surrounding xenobots are numerous. The fact that they are made of living cells blurs the line between organisms and machines. Questions arise about their potential ecological impact if released into the wild, as well as the implications for the field of the field of bioengineering and what constitutes life.

Researchers are working to establish guidelines and safeguards for the development and use of xenobots. As with any revolutionary technology, the responsible and ethical advancement of xenobots is paramount. In conclusion, xenobots stand at the forefront of a new era in robotics and biology. By merging the realms of computer science, engineering, and living organisms, these synthetic machines have opened up doors to innovation, while simultaneously sparking conversations about ethics and the nature of life itself. As research in this field continues to evolve, xenobots could pave the way for a future where biological and robotic.

ADVANTAGES:

1. Biological Adaptability: Xenobots are made from living cells, which means they have the inherent ability to adapt and respond to their environment. They can heal themselves when damaged and continue to function, making them well-suited for tasks in dynamic and unpredictable environments.

2. Eco-Friendly: Unlike traditional robots that can contribute to electronic waste, xenobots are biodegradable. When their mission is complete, they naturally break down, reducing the environmental impact associated with electronic waste.

3. Precision Medicine: Xenobots can be designed for medical applications, including drug delivery and targeted therapy. Their biocompatibility allows them to navigate the human body, potentially delivering medications with greater precision and effectiveness.

4. Environmental Cleanup: Xenobots have shown the ability to collect and transport objects, making them candidates for tasks such as collecting microplastics from oceans or cleaning up hazardous waste in delicate ecosystems.

5. Minimization of Footprint: Xenobots are tiny, measuring only a fraction of a millimeter. This small size makes them suitable for tasks that require access to tight spaces or intricate environments where larger robots cannot operate efficiently.

6. Customization and Programmability: Xenobots can be designed and shaped for specific tasks. By altering the arrangement of cells researchers can program them to perform tasks that match their biological capabilities, such as moving in a certain direction or carrying specific payloads.

7. Interdisciplinary Collaboration: The development of xenobots requires collaboration between experts in biology, computer science, and engineering. This interdisciplinary approach encourages the exchange of ideas and techniques, leading to innovative solutions in both the biological and robotic fields.

8. Potential for Hybrid Systems: Xenobots can potentially be combined with electronic components to create hybrid systems that merge the advantages of living organisms and traditional robotics, offering even more diverse applications.

9. Education and Research: Xenobots provide a unique platform for education and research. They offer a tangible way for students and researchers to explore the principles of biology, engineering, and computer science in an integrated manner.

    While xenobots offer many advantages, it's important to approach their development and deployment ethically and responsibly. As this technology progresses, careful consideration of potential risks and benefits will be essential to ensure their positive impact on society.

DISADVANTAGES:

1. Ethical Considerations: Xenobots blur the line between living organisms and machines, raising ethical questions about how we define life and the moral implications of manipulating living cells to create artificial organisms.

2. Unintended Ecological Impact: If xenobots were to be released into natural ecosystems, their interactions with other organisms and the environment could have unintended consequences, disrupting local ecosystems and potentially causing harm to native species.

3. Uncontrolled Reproduction: There's a concern that xenobots could reproduce or evolve in unexpected ways if they were to interact with other living organisms in the environment. This could lead to unanticipated consequences and challenges in managing their presence.

4. Lack of Regulation: As a relatively new field, the development and use of xenobots may lack comprehensive regulations and guidelines, which could lead to potential misuse or inadequate safety measures.

5. Privacy and Security: If xenobots were used for surveillance or data collection purposes, concerns about invasion of privacy and security.

6. Health Risks : The interaction between xenobots and living organisms, including humans, needs careful assessment to ensure that they do not pose health risks due to potential toxicity, allergic reactions, or unintended side effects.

7. Complexity of Control: Controlling living organisms is inherently more complex than controlling traditional robots. Ensuring that xenobots behave predictably and as intended can be a challenge.

8. Loss of Control: The ability of xenobots to heal and adapt raises concerns about how to control or shut down their functions once they are deployed.

9. Biological Uncertainty: Given the biological nature of xenobots, there's a degree of in predicting their behavior and interactions over time, especially in changing environments.
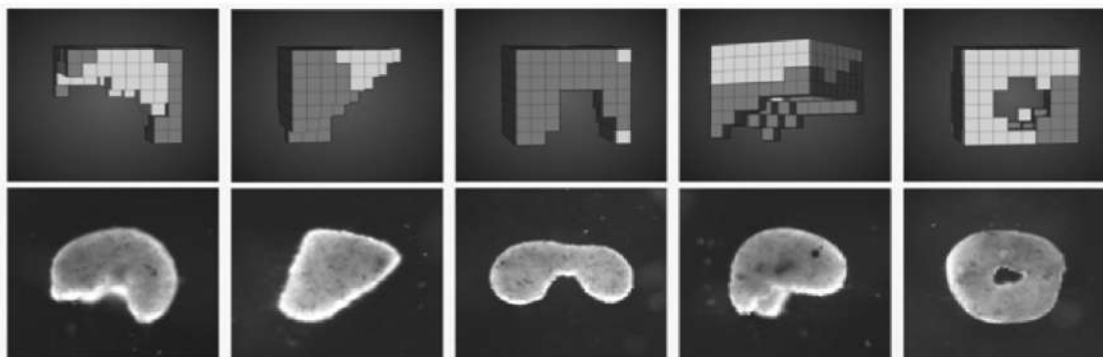
Harini.S
III BCA

RIDDLES

1. I have sensors and wheels, I move with grace ,Tasks I perform in various space. Autonomous being, a tech-savvy mien ,What am I, with a futuristic sheen?

   Answer : Robot

2. I'm a digital brain, controlling the crew ,Motors and servos, command them to do .With lines of code, dance and I glide ,What am I, in robotic strides?

   Answer : Microcontroller

3. With arms that can reach, and sensors that see, Precision's my skill, crafting with glee .I assemble and weld, in factories so clean ,What am I, with a mechanical gene?

   Answer : Robotic Arm

4. On wheels I roll, or legs stride ,Mapping the world, nowhere to hide. I explore the unknown, terrain and space ,What am I, with a digital face?

   Answer : Autonomous Robot

5. I'm not quite alive, yet I have a role ,Following orders, achieving my goal. Assembling cars, in a pattern so tight ,What am I, working day and night?

   Answer : Assembly Line Robot

6. I vacuum and sweep, with sensors so keen ,Cleaning your home, keeping it clean. Navigating obstacles, avoiding the falls ,What am I, patrolling your walls?

   Answer : Robotic Vacuum Cleaner

Kusuma.M.V
III BCA

RIDDLES

1. I'm a language not spoken, yet vital you see, With ones and with zeros, I communicate thee. What am I, in this digital age so vast ,Making programs run, from first to the last?

   Answer : Code or Programming Language

2. I'm round, not alive, with data I'm filled, Storing memories, emotions distilled. Insert, delete, update with care, What am I, a brain of silicon flair?

   Answer : Hard Drive or Storage Disk

3. In networks and webs, I'm the heart that does beat, Connecting devices, making communication neat, Packets and frames flow through my veins ,What am I, that makes the internet gains?

   Answer : Router or Network Router

4. I'm Boolean and logic, decisions guide, True or false outcomes, with rules that I hide .Gates and circuits dance to my tune, What am I, controlling systems like the moon?

   Answer : Logic Gate

5. I'm a puzzle of words, cryptic and tight ,Decoding my clues, to reveal the Light. A challenge for minds, logical and keen , What am I, a riddle, on the screen

   Answer : Computer Riddle

Teharin
III BCA

JOKES

1. Why was the new head IT official of IBM hospitalized?

   Because he didn't know and accidentally touched the firewall.

2. Why are the insurance and premiums of all app developers enormously high?

   Because they are always crashing down!

3. What do you call it when one IT professional gets surgeries on his fingers?

   It is called tech knuckle support!

4. Why are computers not good boxers at all?

   It is because their barks are always worse than their bytes!

5. What does one computer drink when it goes to a bar after a very tiring day?

   They like taking screen-shots!

6. Why was the new band '1023 MB' extremely sad?

   Because since their formation, they haven't had a gig yet!

7. To which artist's concert does one computer desperately want tickets?

   It obviously has to be A Dell!

8. How did the good teacher know how to teach computer programming to the inpatient boy?

   He taught the kid about computers bit by bit!

9. While visiting a zoo, which animal does a computer like watching the most?

   It definitely has to be a RAM!

10 .Why was the PowerPoint presentation so desperate to cross the road?

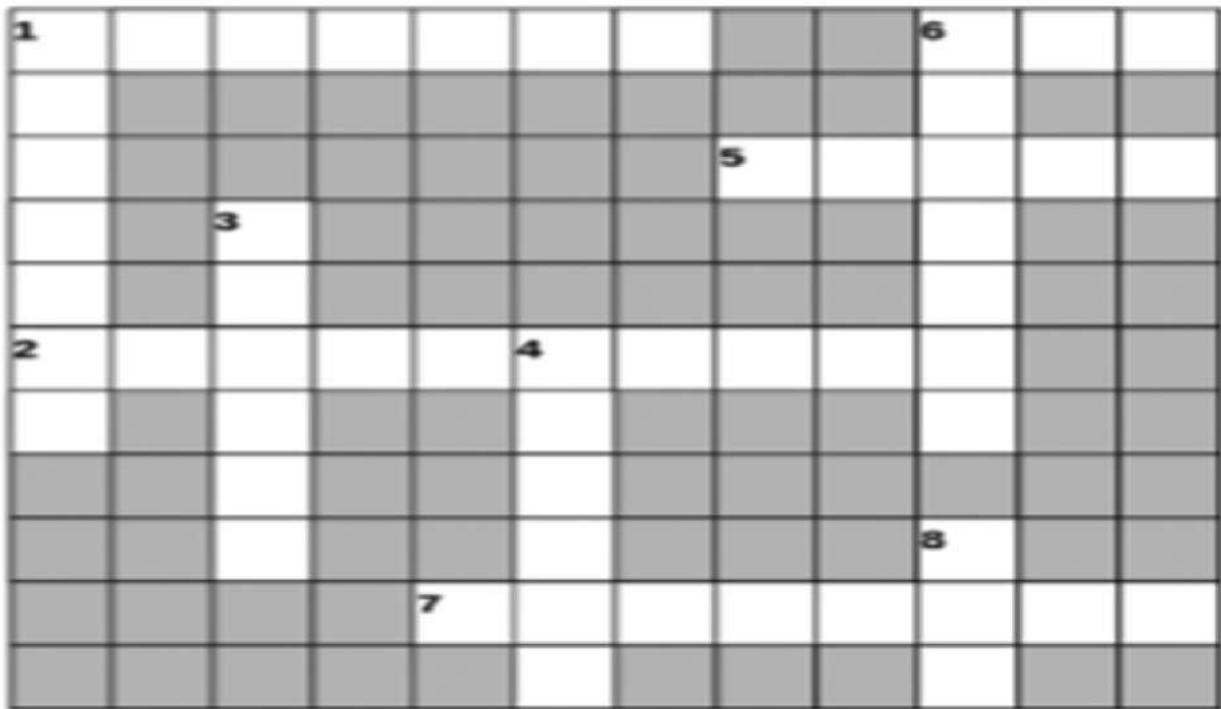   Because he badly wanted to go the other slide!

11. Why did everyone tell the new computer teacher that he was always extremely confused on Twitter?

   It was probably because he didn't follow!

12. Why are all the workers who work at the keyboard factory extremely rich?

   Because they all put in huge numbers of shifts !

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Ananaya .K.R
III BCA

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CROSS WORDS

Across

1. The ....number system consists of at most 10 digits.

2. In Symmetric Key Cryptography, same key can be used by the sender and receiver for ....of the message.

5. ....memory is the fastest system memory.

6. ....are unexpected problem with software or hardware.

7. An operating system is a system ....that acts as an intermediary between computer user and computer hardware.

Down

1. ....are complete piece of physical hardware that is used to compute or support computer.

2. ....images are graphical representations of mathematical objects such as lines, curves, polygons.

4. Indentation is a special type of error in................programming language.

6. The ....refers to parts of a computer application or a program's code that allow it to operate and that cannot be accessed by a used.

8. ....is the computer network that connects computer/devices within the range of an individual person.

Vaibhavalakshmi
III BCA

Answers:
ACROSS : 1. Decimal, 2.Encryption, 5.Cache, 6.Bug, 7.Software
DOWN : 1. Devices, 3. Vector, 4. Python, 6.Backend, 8.Pan

STAFF ACHIEVEMENTS

A. Paper Published :

13/08/2023 - Smt. K. S. Sukrutha, Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science published a paper titled A Study on Intelligent Traffic Monitoring System in the International Journal For Multidisciplinary Research, Volume 5, Issue 4 (July-August 2023), E-ISSN: 2582-2160, DOI - 10.36948/ijfmr.2023.v05i04.5051.

9/7/2023 - Smt K S Sukrutha published a research paper titled "A Study on Intelligent Document Processing using AWS" in the Volume 5, Issue 4 (July-August 2023) in the International Journal For Multidisciplinary Research(IJFMR) ISSN: 2582-2160.

8/7/2023 - Smt K S Sukrutha published a research paper having id IJCSP23C1086 titled POWER SYSTEM RESOURCES RELYING ON BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY in the Volume 13 | Issue 3 | July 2023 Page No. 775-778 in the International Journal of Current Science(IJCS), 8.17 Impact factor, Refereed Journal, Peer Journal and Indexed Journal (ISSN: 2250-1770).

23/6/2023 - Smt.Ramya S K published a paper in IJIRT - INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY - Article entitled A Study on Fuzzy Logic and its applications.

29/12/2022- Smt.Ramya S K published an article in the International Journal of Innovative Research and Technology(IJIRT) entitled An Overview on Robotic Process Automation (RPA) in December 2022 issue- Volume 9 Issue 7.

8/7/2023 - Smt Rajitha V published an article on the topic "Leaf Disease Detection Using Machine Learning" in International Journal For Multidisciplinary Research IJFMR - Volume 5, Issue 4, July-August 2023. ISSN: 2582-2160.

5/7/2023 - Ms. Bhargavi H G published an article on the topic "Text classification using Bag of Words Representation and classifier fusion using Matlab" in International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews(IJRAR) Journal, ISSN:2349-5138, UGC Approved Journal.

23/12/2022 - Ms Sowmya N registered a patent entitled A system for detecting and classification of machine anomalies using convolutional neural network and method thereof with Patent Application No. TEMP/E-1/78656/2022-CHE dated 27/11/2022 under section 11A(2) of the act.

5/7/2023 - Ms. Kavya S N published an article on the topic "Text classification using Bag of Words Representation and classifier fusion using Matlab" in International Journal of

Research and Analytical Reviews(IJRAR) Journal, ISSN:2349-5138, UGC Approved Journal.

B. Workshops Organized :

1/12/2022 - 6/12/2022 - Smt K S Sukrutha coordinated the programme Microsoft Philanthropy Training on Cyber Security - Phase 2 initiated by ICT Academy, Chennai. A total of 65 Students of III BCA attended. Assistant Professors Ms. Suprada, Ms Hema N S, Mr Mahadevaswamy and Ms Sowmya N were the resource persons.

19/6//2023 - The Department of Computer Science had organized One Day University Level Workshop on Statistical Computing with R on 23rd June 2023. Dr. Hanumanthappa J, Professor, Department of Studies in Computer Science, University of Mysore, Manasagangothri, Mysore inaugurated the programme. In his inaugural speech he emphasized the importance of R Programming in various fields of applications and advised the participants to use R Programming in the research field for data visualization.

C. Alumni Faculty / Alumni interaction Programmes organized :

A total of five Alumni faculty programme was organized by faculty members of department of Computer science.

D. Student Faculty Programme Organized :

A total of 14 Student Faculty Programme was organized by all the faculty members of computer science department.

E. TED Lectures Conducted :

A total of seven TED lectures programmes was organized by the faculty members of computer science department.

F. Competitions Organised :

1.19/05/2023- Department of Computer Science organized ITECHNARY 2023 - A National Level Competition to commemorate National Technology Day.

2. A total of seven inter class IT related competitions were organized by all the faculty members of computer science department.

G. Inter Disciplinary Lecture Programmes organized/conducted :

A total of six Inter Disciplinary lecture programmes was organized by the faculty members of computer science department.

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENTS

- 1/12/2022 - 6/12/2022 - 65 Students of III BCA attended Microsoft Philanthropy Training on Cyber Security - Phase 2 initiated by ICT Academy, Chennai. The Programme was inaugurated by Principal Prof. Sainath Malligemadu. Trainers Ms Supradha, Assistant Professor of Commerce & Management, Mr Mahadeva Swamy, Assistant Professor of Commerce & Management, Ms Hema N S, Assistant Professor of Electronics and Ms Sowmya N, Assistant Professor of Computer Science trained the students for 30 Hrs. Smt K S Sukrutha coordinated the programme.

- 20/12/2022 - Students of all B Sc and BCA classes were actively participated in the inauguration of the Tech Amateur IT Club of the Department. Dr. Rashmi B S, Assistant Professor, Department of Studies and Research in Information Technology, Karnataka State Open University, Mysuru inaugurated the programme. Prof. Sainath Malligemadu presided over the function. Newly elected office bearers of the IT Club and Staff members of the department were present.

- 3/2/2023- Ms Aditi R K and Ms Amrutha V of final year B Sc participated in AI MARATHON and presented a paper on the topic "AI for good" organized by Club Silicon of SDM Institute of Management Development, Mysore and secured first prize with cash prize Rs 10000/-.

- 14/06/2023 - Miss Kusuma M V and Miss Sushmitha M of final year BCA attended one day State Level Workshop on R Programming organized by NIE First Grade College, Mysore.

- 23/6/2023 -Ms.Jayashree E, III BCA under the guidance of Smt.Ramya S K published a paper in IJIRT on the topic "A Study on Fuzzy Logic and its Applications".

- 23rd and 24th June 2023 - Ms. K M Likhitha of III B.Com 'B' and Ms. Anagha V of III BCA have participated and secured First Place in Inter college Treasure Hunt Competition of "Vidwath-2K23" organized by Vidyavardhaka First Grade college.

- 23rd and 24th June 2023.Ms. Kruthika M and Ms. Kusumanjali R of II BCA have participated and secured First Place in Inter college Web Designing event of "Vidwath-2K23" organized by Vidyavardhaka First Grade college.

- 8/7/2023- Ms. Nishitha B.S & Ms. Reshma S of final year BCA published under the guidance of Smt Rajitha V an article on the topic "Leaf Disease Detection Using Machine Learning" in IJFMR - Volume 5, Issue 4, July-August 2023. DOI 10.36948/ijfmr.2023.v05i04.4275.

- 8/7/2023 -Miss Kusuma M V and Miss Harini S of final year BCA under the guidance of Smt K S Sukrutha published a research paper titled POWER SYSTEM RESOURCES RELYING ON BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY in the Volume 13 | Issue 3 | July 2023 Page No. 775-778 in the International Journal of Current Science(IJCS), 8.17 Impact factor, Refereed Journal, Peer Journal and Indexed Journal (ISSN: 2250-1770).

- 14/7/2023 - Valedictory of Tech Amateur IT Club was organized. Distributed the prizes for the winners of interclass competitions held during the academic year 2022-23. Ms Shreesha was awarded with Miss IT Queen of the academic year 2022-23. Prof Sainath Malligemadu presided over the programme and distributed the prizes to the winners.

CS5) Inauguration of ITECHNARY - 2023 by Prof K S Rangappa, Former VC of University of Mysore and Karnataka State Open University

Release of 26th issue of GI Talk News Letter by Prof K S Rangappa

Inter class **Treasure Hunt**event for all BCA and BSc students.

Inauguration of **Microsoft Philanthropy Training on Cyber Security – Phase 2** initiated by ICT Academy.

Participants of *Statistical Computing with R workshop*

Add on certificate course on **Open Source Tool**(OST) for second year BCA students

A ten day certificate course on **CYBER SECURITY FOR EDUCATORS AND STUDENTS - STAGE 3** a CSR INITIATIVE MICROSOFT PHILANTHROPIES Implemented by ICT Academy for final year BCA by Mr Prasanna Joshi, Microsoft Certified Trainer & Research Associate at CloudThat

E-Waste Drive in association with Science and Nature Club.

Computer Literacy Program organized for the
Government Rural and Urban schools

Guest Lecture Programme by Dr. Rashmi B S, Assistant Professor, Department of Studies and Research in Information Technology, Karnataka State Open University, Mysuru on **Green Computing** for all BCA & B Sc students

Guest Lecture Programme by SmtSripavithra C K, Research Scholar at Christ University, Bangalore, Assistant Professor of Computer Science, Maharani's Science College, Mysuru on **Research Methodology** for all final year BCA and B Sc students

Alumni Interaction Programme on **Software Testing** to III BCA students by Ms Parineeta M (2013-2016 Batch) software tester ,Accenture, Bangalore.

Students of III BCA visited Cyber Security Centre of excellence
at MYRA School of Business

Inauguration of the Tech Amateur IT Club of the Department
by Dr. Rashmi B S, Assistant Professor, Department of Studies and Research in Information Technology, Karnataka State Open University, Mysuru

Ms Aditi R K and Ms Amrutha V of final year B Sc secured first prize in paper presentation competition **on "AI for good"** organized by Club Silicon of SDM Institute of Management Development, Mysore

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE
CONGRATULATIONS TO ALL THE TOPPERS WHO HAVE SECURED HIGHEST MARKS IN THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS HELD DURING MARCH 2023

Aishwarya N.
384/400
BCA - I Sem.

Mahima M.
378/400
BCA - I Sem.

M. Varshini
376/400
BCA - I Sem.

Soundarya M.
414/450
BCA - III Sem.

Chandana T.
408/450
BCA - III Sem.

Nayana M.R.
398/450
BCA - III Sem.

Kusuma M V
372/400
BCA - V Sem.

Chithra H.K.
370/400
BCA - V Sem.

Jayashree E.
370/400
BCA - V Sem.

Sushmitha M.
368/400
BCA - V Sem.

Roopa K.
135/150
B.Sc. - I Sem.

Harshini B.L. Gowda
131/150
B.Sc. - I Sem.

Spoorthi S.
129/150
B.Sc. - I Sem.

Anushree N.R.
181/200
B.Sc. - III Sem.

Riya U.R.
181/200
B.Sc. - III Sem.

Ramhashree H.N.
178/200
B.Sc. - III Sem.

Rishitha Raja
172/200
B.Sc. - III Sem.

Dakshatha Urs M.S.
144/150
B.Sc. - V Sem.

Aditi R.K.
141/150
B.Sc. - V Sem.

Rakshitha V.
141/150
B.Sc. - V Sem.

Shanthala M.
140/150
B.Sc. - V Sem.