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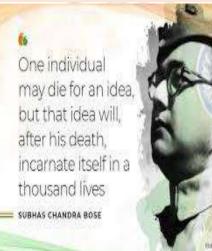*Asst. Prof. Computer Science*

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Inside This Issue:

One individual may die for an idea, but that idea will, after his death, incarnate itself in a thousand lives

— SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Principal's Desk

SRMS College of Engineering Technology & Research is one of the paramount Institutions in India to offer Engineering Education with 'hands on experience'. We pay much attention in all-round development of the young engineering aspirants starting from 'Education' and diversified into 'Co-curricular and Extra-curricular activities'. Our goal is to bring changes in the world through education. The college has the privilege of having a healthy, harmonious ambience and rich values. In order to accomplish our vision and mission, we are prepared to take as much effort as possible for the betterment of academic scenario in India. We believe that education is an effective medium of social transformation. We get encouragement, looking at bright and successful careers of our thousands of students, which subsequently benefit the society. We feel proud that we are part of such an excellent institute, which is shaping modern India. During the course of study in the college the students talent will be sharpened and will be exposed to cutting edge technology and competitive environment. I am sure that the college, with its rich legacy, is the right place to nurture the young budding minds of our nation and transform their potential into successful careers thus resulting in nation development.

Dr. L. S. Maurya

Principal

HAPPENING AT THE COLLEGE

"AZADI KA AMRIT MAHOTSAV"
Independence Day Celebration In SRMS CET&R

The **75ᵗʰ INDEPENDENCE DAY** of India themed **"AZADI KA AMRIT MAHOTSAV"** was celebrated on 15ᵗʰ August,2022 (Monday) in main ground of **SRMS CET&R's** Campus from 9:40 AM Onwards. Principal, Faculty Members , Staff Members and Students gathered together in the cheerful morning with the feeling of immense patriotism for the country to celebrate the Independence.The event began with Flag Hoisting by **Honourable Chairman, Shri Dev Murti** followed by his motivational, inspiring-guiding light and Independence day message.

The celebration of Independence Day included the performances and cultural events by students about our Independence. The day brought the re-experiences of the spirit of patriotism and to respect the glorious past of our country through such events. **Principal SRMS CET&R, Dr. L.S. Maurya** gave the motivational speech and thanks to everyone present in the program.

HAPPENING AT THE COLLEGE

Students and Faculties shared the moment of remembrance and happiness during Independence day.Lastly, the program ended with sweets distribution to everyone from the college management.

Shri Krishna Janmashtami Celebration

The celebration of **Shri Krishna Janmashtami** was held at **Radha Mohan Temple** of the SRMS Institutions from 09:45 PM onwards on 19th August, 2022 (Friday). **Honourable Chairman, Shri Dev Murti**, **Trust Secretary, Shri Aditya Murti**, All Doctors, Faculty members, Staff & Students participated in the celebration of Janmashtami.

Blockchain – The Holy Grail of future security?

The Blockchain is the technology used by cryptocurrencies, with Bitcoin and Ethereum taking the lead when it comes down to popularity. While many have heard about this new type of currencies, few actually know how the tech behind it actually works.

A blockchain is a decentralised online system of transactions, which uses encryption and the P2P (peer-to-peer) network in order to make sure all the information is secure. Think of it as a large Excel document, which is stored and shared on all the computers on the blockchain, but not owned by a single entity (e.g. a government or a bank).

The information is stored and encrypted in blocks, which are linked to each other (that's where the name blockchain comes from) and every block has an ID and is connected to the previous block. This technology makes it almost impossible to make illegal modifications to a single block, because it would affect the other ones as well. Even if you managed to do this on one computer, the other ones on the network would see it and immediately make it invalid. That's why it is all so secure.

Even though cryptocurrencies are the most popular application of the blockchain, the possibilities are limitless. Blockchain technology can be used for securing medical records, real estate transactions, voting and elections, taxes and so on. This technology alone has the potential to eliminate digital corruption, data loss and theft.

Personal Digital Assistants – Hey Google, do all my chores for today!

Ok, maybe we're not there yet, and perhaps we should never get to the point where a personal digital assistant will replace all our activities (wouldn't want to get too bored, would we?). But the capabilities of these assistants are getting more and more impressive.

Did you know that Google has been working on an advanced Google Assistant named Duplex, which is able to actu197115y make phone c197115s and reservations for you? Their demo impressed everyone and showed a glimpse into a future where personal assistants can really become a part of our daily lives.

It's incredible how far machine learning has come. It's one thing to ask 'what's the weather?' and it's a totally different thing to say 'Hey, make an appointment for a haircut tomorrow at 2, take the trash out and open the windows'.

Of course, Google is not the only player in this market. Amazon's Alexa and Microsoft's Cortana have teamed up as they try to grow together. Apple has Siri and even Samsung has come up with their own assistant, Bixby (don't ask how they chose that name). The amount of resources these big companies invest in this technology shows how much they bet on it being a great success in the future.

Cloud and Remote Computing – No need to invest in a new computer

More and more applications run in a web browser on a company's private servers. This means that your computer doesn't need to be cutting edge for you to be able to do your job. Everything will be processed remotely. You only need a great internet connection and a computer that can run a web browser.

You can already see steps taken in that direction by companies like Microsoft or Google. Both the Office Suite and Google Docs are available online. It's true that their functionality is still limited for now (I'm especially looking at you, Microsoft). However, in a few years, we could use the full Word editor, Adobe Photoshop or even DaVinci Resolve remotely. If gaming is your thing, don't despair. There are already companies working to overcome the limitations of streaming games using the latest cloud technologies.

While the experience is not yet the same as playing locally and enjoying great frame rates, don't bet against anyone being able to play any game in the future, regardless of their computer's performance.

The Array of Things (AoT) – Using data to improve societies

An Array of Things is a network of sensors that collect data which is used by scientists or policymakers to implement appropriate changes and solve various problems in a city. The idea here is simple. All the gathered data reveals various patterns.

The information is then uploaded on a portal that's available to everyone: students, companies, public institutions. Finally, software developers can use it to create new applications and come up with solutions for existing problems.

For example, if you have asthma, the sensors from the city could show the areas with the most polluted air so you can avoid them. Want to go for a quiet stroll through the park? The sensors will be able to tell you how many people are there and then you can choose when it's best to go for a walk.

There are many possibilities here, and Chicago is the first city where they are implementing this technology. Based on their results and discoveries, you can expect this to be adopted by other cities around the world.

Self-driving vehicles and drones – Just make sure the tank is full

Companies like Apple, Google or Tesla have been working on self-driving cars for years. It's safe to say that the whole process is based on trial and error, but their progress is definitely impressive.

In the US, Domino's Pizza is already testing its self-driving pizza delivery car. If that's not amazing enough for you, did you know that Amazon's Prime Air delivery service, which uses autonomous drones, is already being tested in

the UK? The data gathered and the feedback from customers will be used to expand the service even further.

Compiled By:
Arun Sharma
B.Tech (Final Year) CS

Japanese Scientists Create Remote-Controlled Cyborg Cockroaches

Researchers have engineered a system for creating remote-controlled cyborg cockroaches, equipped with a tiny wireless control module that is powered by a rechargeable battery attached to a solar cell. Despite the mechanical devices, ultrathin electronics and flexible materials allow the insects to move freely. These achievements will help make the use of cyborg insects a practical reality. An international team led by researchers at the RIKEN Cluster for Pioneering Research (CPR) reported the results today (September 5, 2022) in the scientific journal *npj Flexible Electronics*.

Scientists have been trying to design cyborg insects—part insect, part machine—to help inspect hazardous areas and monitor the environment. For the use of cyborg insects to be practical, however, handlers must be able to control them remotely for long stretches of time. This entails wireless control of their leg segments, powered by a tiny rechargeable battery. Keeping the battery adequately charged is critical—nobody wants a suddenly out-of-control swarm of cyborg cockroaches roaming around. While docking stations for recharging the battery could be built, the need to return and recharge could disrupt time-sensitive missions. Therefore, an optimum approach is to include an onboard solar cell that can continuously ensure that the battery stays charged.

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Robotic Process Automation

Robotic process automation (RPA), also known as software robotics, uses intelligent automation technologies to perform repetitive office tasks of human workers. and also uses automation technologies to mimic back-office tasks of human workers, such as extracting data, filling in forms, moving files, et. It combines APIs and user interface (UI) interactions to integrate and perform repetitive tasks between enterprise and productivity applications. By deploying scripts which emulate human processes, RPA tools complete autonomous execution of various activities and transactions across unrelated software systems.

This form of automation uses rule-based software to perform business process activities at a high-volume, freeing up human resources to prioritize more complex tasks. RPA enables CIOs and other decision makers to accelerate their digital transformation efforts and generate a higher return on investment (ROI) from their employee, allowing its digital workforce via RPA to shoulder more tedious and time-consuming tasks.

However, prior to adopting RPA technologies, organizations should evaluate their readiness to adopt by examining their data management processes and data architecture. RPA is dependent on high-quality data and strong data governance to be successful, and if the right guardrails (e.g. center of excellence, governance boards, documented guidelines) are not in place, it will not be able to meet the expectations of the business.

RPA and intelligent automation

In order for RPA tools in the marketplace to remain competitive, they will need to move beyond task automation and expand their offerings to include intelligent automation (IA). This type of automation expands on RPA functionality by incorporating sub-disciplines of artificial intelligence, like machine learning, natural language processing, and computer vision.

Intelligent process automation demands more than the simple rule-based systems of RPA. You can think of RPA as "doing" tasks, while AI and ML encompass more of the "thinking" and "learning," respectively. It trains algorithms using data so that the software can perform tasks in a quicker, more efficient way. As artificial intelligence becomes more commonplace within RPA tools, it will become increasingly difficult to differentiate between these two categories.

RPA and artificial intelligence

Robotic process automation is often mistaken for artificial intelligence (AI), but the two are distinctly different. AI combines cognitive automation, machine learning (ML), natural language processing (NLP), reasoning, hypothesis generation and analysis.

The critical difference is that RPA is process-driven, whereas AI is data-driven. RPA bots can only follow the processes defined by an end user, while AI bots use machine learning to recognize patterns in data, in particular unstructured data, and learn over time. Put differently, AI is intended to simulate human intelligence, while RPA is solely for replicating human- directed tasks. While the use of artificial intelligence and RPA tools minimize the need for human intervention, the way in which they automate processes is different.

That said, RPA and AI also complement each other well. AI can help RPA automate tasks more fully and handle more complex use cases. RPA also enables AI insights to be actioned on more quickly instead of waiting on manual implementations.

RPA and hyperautomation

Hyperautomation is the concept of automating everything in an organization that can be automated. Organizations that adopt hyper automation aim to streamline processes, and they leverage technologies such, as artificial intelligence (AI) and robotic

process automation (RPA), to operate certain workflows without human intervention.

How does RPA work?

According to Forrester, RPA software tools must include the following core capabilities:

1. Low-code capabilities to build automation scripts
2. Integration with enterprise applications
3. Orchestration and administration including configuration, monitoring and security

Automation technology, like RPA, can also access information through legacy systems, integrating well with other applications through front-end integrations. This allows the automation platform to behave similarly to a human worker, performing routine tasks, such as logging in and copying and pasting from one system to another. While back-end connections to databases and enterprise web services also assist in automation, RPA's real value is in its quick and simple front-end integrations.

The benefits of RPA

- **Less coding:** RPA does not necessarily require a developer to configure; drag-and-drop features in user interfaces make it easier to onboard non-technical staff.
- **Rapid cost savings:** Since RPA reduces the workload of teams, staff can be reallocated towards other priority work that does require human input, leading to increases in productivity and ROI.
- **Higher customer satisfaction**: Since bots and chatbots can work around the clock, they can reduce wait times for customers, leading to higher rates of customer satisfaction.
- **Improved employee morale:** By lifting repetitive, high-volume workload off your team, RPA allows people to focus on more thoughtful and strategic decision-making.This shift in work has a positive effect on employee happiness.

- **Better accuracy and compliance:** Since you can program RPA robots to follow specific workflows and rules, you can reduce human error, particularly around work which requires accuracy and compliance, like regulatory standards. RPA can also provide an audit trail, making it easy to monitor progress and resolve issues more quickly.
- **Existing systems remain in place:** Robotic process automation software does not cause any disruption to underlying systems because bots work on the presentation layer of existing applications. So, you can implement bots in situations where you don't have an application programming interface (API) or the resources to develop deep integrations.

RPA use cases

There are several industries that leverage RPA technology to streamline their business operations. RPA implementations can be found across the following industries:

Banking and financial services: In the Forrester report "The RPA Services Market Will Grow To Reach USD 12 Billion By 2023," 36% of all use cases were in the finance and accounting space. More than one in three bots today are in the financial industry, which is of little surprise given banking's early adoption of automation. Today, many major banks use RPA automation solutions to automate tasks, such as customer research, account opening, inquiry processing, and anti-money laundering. A bank deploys thousands of bots to automate manual high-volume data entry. These processes entail a plethora of tedious, rule-based tasks that automation streamlines.

Supply chain: RPA has also been impactful within supply chain operations. By integrating information across shippers and operation managers, companies can better communicate to their customers

when unscheduled events occur, like delivery changes or delays. By communicating ahead of time, businesses can improve overall customer satisfaction. Delve deeper into our Inter Aduaneira case study, where they used RPA to improve their response times by 80%.

Telecom: Telecom is another one of the industries using the most RPA as it experiences massive growth driven by the Internet of Things, 5G, and edge computing. As demand soars, RPA can help a telecom company streamline its apps and infrastructure and help them share data. Combined with AI processing, RPA can analyze network usage data to keep the user experience consistent and collect compliance data to keep up with regulatory Federal Communications Commission (FCC) mandates. RPA can also help providers automate customer recordkeeping, improve customer experiences, keep services affordable and uninterrupted, and monetize new 5G services.

Insurance: The insurance industry is full of repetitive processes well-suited for automation. For example, you can apply RPA to claims processing operations, regulatory compliance, and policy management. RPA can help generate faster quotes and policy documents at the "quote and bind" stage and the underwriting process. It can help standardize midterm adjustments by bringing data into a single source of truth and processing policy changes quicker. Agents work more efficiently with RPA tools, meaning the volume and length of customer calls are reduced, and customers are more satisfied. It also means being able to streamline renewal tasks, such as pricing and policy documentation, freeing employees to spend more time on customer retention.

Retail: The rise of e-commerce has made RPA an integral component of the modern retail industry by automating tasks that impact both customers and employees, such as collecting employee information for onboarding, scheduling, and payroll. RPA helps with managing inventory, warehouse and order management, supply chain operations, fraud

detection, customer feedback processing, and returns processing. It can aggregate information from cash register reports. Retailers use RPA to automate pricing, analyze factors that impact sales such as geographic location, cultural and age preferences, aggregate information from registers, and send automated messages to suppliers and customers. Automating repetitive tasks not only improves customer support and the customer experience, but also frees employees to focus on more value-added and impactful actions.

Healthcare: Accuracy and compliance are paramount in the healthcare industry. Some of the world's largest hospitals use robotic process automation software to optimize information management, prescription management, insurance claim processing, and payment cycles, among other processes. Throughout the healthcare industry, RPA addresses process challenges such as billing and compliance, electronic health records, clinical documentation, patient scheduling, and more, helping organizations become more efficient and effective and improving the employee and customer experience.

Compiled By:
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Assistant Professor

What is Monkeypox?

Monkeypox is a rare disease caused by infection with the monkeypox virus. Monkeypox virus is part of the same family of viruses as variola virus, the virus that causes smallpox. Monkeypox symptoms are similar to smallpox symptoms, but milder, and monkeypox is rarely fatal. Monkeypox is not related to chickenpox.

Monkeypox was discovered in 1958 when two outbreaks of a pox-like disease occurred in colonies of monkeys kept for research. Despite being named "monkeypox," the source of the disease remains unknown. However, African rodents and non-human primates (like monkeys) might harbor the

virus and infect people.

The first human case of monkeypox was recorded in 1970. Prior to the 2022 outbreak, monkeypox had been reported in people in several central and western African countries. Previously, almost all monkeypox cases in people outside of Africa were linked to international travel to countries where the disease commonly occurs or through imported animals. These cases occurred on multiple continents.

Compiled By:
Ms. Neha Sharma(U)
Assistant Professor

By Exploring Virtual Worlds, AI Learns in New Ways

By A L L I S O N   W H I T T E N

Intelligent beings learn by interacting with the world. Artificial intelligence researchers have adopted a similar strategy to teach their virtual agents new skills.

In 2009, a computer scientist then at Princeton University named Fei-Fei Li invented a data set that would change the history of artificial intelligence. Known as ImageNet, the data set included millions of labeled images that could train sophisticated machine-learning models to recognize something in a picture. The machines surpassed human recognition abilities in 2015. Soon after, Li began looking for what she called another of the "North Stars" that would give AI a different push toward true intelligence.

She found inspiration by looking back in time over 530 million years to the Cambrian explosion, when numerous animal species appeared for the first time. An influential theory posits that the burst of new species was driven in part by the emergence of eyes that could see the world around them for the first time. Li realized that vision in animals never occurs by itself but instead is "deeply embedded in a holistic body that needs to move, navigate, survive, manipulate and change in the rapidly changing environment," she said.

"That's why it was very natural for me to pivot towards a more active vision [for AI]."

Today, Li's work focuses on AI agents that don't simply accept static images from a data set but can move around and interact with their environments in simulations of three-dimensional virtual worlds.

This is the broad goal of a new field known as embodied AI, and Li's not the only one embracing it. It overlaps with robotics, since robots can be the physical equivalent of embodied AI agents in the real world, and reinforcement learning — which has always trained an interactive agent to learn using long-term rewards as incentive. But Li and others think embodied AI could power a major shift from machines learning straightforward abilities, like recognizing images, to learning how to perform complex humanlike tasks with multiple steps, such as making an omelet.

"Naturally, we get more ambitious, and we say, 'Okay, how about building an intelligent agent?' And at that point, you're going to think of embodied AI," said Jitendra Malik, a computer scientist at the University of California, Berkeley.

Fei-Fei Li, who created the ImageNet data set, has produced a standardized set of virtual activities to help evaluate the progress of these learning machines.

Courtesy of Harini Sreepathi and the Stanford Institute for Human-Centered Artificial Intelligence Work in embodied AI today includes any agent that can probe and change its own environment. While in robotics the AI agent always lives in a robotic body, modern agents in realistic simulations may have a virtual body, or they may sense the world through a moving camera vantage point that can still interact with their surroundings. "The meaning of embodiment is not the body itself, it is the holistic need and functionality of interacting and doing things with your environment," said Li. This interactivity gives agents a whole new — and in many cases, better — way of learning about the world.

FACULTY ARENA

It's the difference between observing a possible relationship between two objects and being the one to experiment and cause the relationship to happen yourself. Armed with this new understanding, the thinking goes, greater intelligence will follow. And with a suite of new virtual worlds up and running, embodied AI agents have already begun to deliver on this potential, making significant progress in their new environments.

"Right now, we don't have any proof of intelligence that exists that is not learning through interacting with the world," said Viviane Clay, an embodied AI researcher at the University of Osnabrück in Germany.

Compiled By:
Ms. Neha Sharma
Assistant Professor

आत्मविश्वास (Self Confidence)

आत्मविश्वास से आशय "स्वंय पर विश्वास एंव नियंत्रण" (Believe in Yourself) से है | दोस्तों हमारे जीवन में आत्मविश्वास (Self Confidence) का होना उतना ही आवश्यक है जितना किसी फूल (Flower) में खुशबू (सुगंध) का होना, आत्मविश्वास (Self Confidence) के बगैर हमारी जिंदगी एक जिन्दा लाश के समान हो जाती है| कोई भी व्यक्ति कितना भी प्रतिभाशाली क्यों न हो वह आत्मविश्वास के बिना कुछ नहीं कर सकता| आत्मविश्वास ही सफलता (Success) की नींव है, आत्मविश्वास की कमी के कारण व्यक्ति अपने द्वारा किये गए कार्य पर संदेह करता है| आत्मविश्वास (Self Confidence) उसी व्यक्ति के पास होता है जो स्वंय से संतुष्ट होता है एंव जिसके पास दृढ़ निश्चय, मेहनत (Hardwork) व लगन (Focused), साहस (Fearless) , वचनबद्धता (Commitment) आदि संस्कारों की सम्पति होती है|

आत्मविश्वास कैसे बढाएंः- How To Improve Self Confidence

1. स्वंय पर विश्वास रखें (Believe in Yourself), लक्ष्य बनायें (make smart goals) एंव उन्हें पूरा करने के लिए वचनबद्ध रहें| जब आप अपने द्वारा बनाये गए लक्ष्य (Goals) को पूरा करते है तो यह आपके आत्मविश्वास (Self Confidence) को कई गुना बढ़ा देता है|

2. खुश रहें (Be Happy), खुद को प्रेरित करें (Motivate Yourself), असफलता (Failure) से दुखी न होकर उससे सीख लें क्योंकि "experience हमेशा bad experience से ही आता है"

3. सकारात्मक सोचें (Think Positive) , विनम्र रहें एंव दिन की शुरुआत किसी अच्छे कार्य से करें (starting the day with a positive attitude)|

4. इस दुनिया में नामुनकिन कुछ भी नहीं है – Nothing is Impossible in this world| आत्मविश्वास का सबसे बड़ा दुशमन किसी भी कार्य को करने में असफलता होने का "डर" (Fear of Failure) है एंव डर को हटाना है तो वह कार्य अवश्य करें जिसमें आपको डर लगता है| – **Darr ke aage jeet hai**

5. सच बोलें, ईमानदार रहें, धूम्रपान न करें, प्रकृति से जुड़े, अच्छे (Good) कार्य करें , जरुरतमंद की मदद करें (Be Helpful)| क्योंकि ऐसे कार्य आपको सकारात्मक शक्ति (positive power) देते हैं वही दूसरी ओर गलत कार्य एंव बुरी आदतें (Bad Habits) हमारे आत्मविश्वास को गिरा देते हैं|

6. वह कार्य करें जिसमें आपकी रुचि हो एंव कोशिश करें कि अपने करियर (Career) को उसी दिशा में आगे ले जिसमें आपकी रुचि हो|

7. वर्तमान में जियें (Live in Present) , सकारात्मक सोचें (Think Positive), अच्छे मित्र बनायें, बच्चों से दोस्ती करें, आत्मचिंतन करें|

Compiled By:
Mr. Jai Karan
IT Assistant

HEALTH TIPS

गेहूँ के आटे को छानकर जो चोकर अलग कर दिया जाता है, वह कितना गुणकारी है, यह जानना जरूरी है। यह कब्ज की अद्वितीय प्राकृतिक औषधि है। यह आँतों में उत्तेजना पैदा नहीं करता तथा कैन्सर से दूर रखता है; यह प्रयोगों द्वारा प्रमाणित हो गया है। आमाशय के घाव (पेप्टिक अल्सर), आँतों के विभिन्न रोग, उच्च कोलेस्टेरॉल से भी यह बचाता है। चोकर खाने वालों को कभी पाइल्स, भगंदर या मलाशय का कैन्सर नहीं होता। मोटापा घटाने के लिए चोकर एक निरापद औषधि है। मधुमेह निवारण में भी चोकर मदद करता है। चोकर मिश्रित आटा रोटी को और भी स्वादिष्ट बना देता है। गेहूँ का चोकर एक आदर्श रेशा (फाइबर डाइट) है। हम आज की जीवनशैली में मैदे वाली रोटी खाते हैं एवं चोकर के इतने लाभों को पाने से बच जाते हैं।

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अखंड ज्योति जनवरी २००९

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AYURVED

पथ्य (सही आहार), अपथ्य, विषमाशन, अध्यशन, समशन

"यदि रोगी पथ्य का पूरा पालन करे तो उसे औषधि सेवन की क्या आवश्यकता है" यह आयुर्वेद कहता है। इसी तरह कहा गया है कि यदि रोगी अपथ्य से रहे तो उसे भी औषधि सेवन से क्या लाभ होगा! बात सही है। शास्त्रविधानानुसार पथ्य करने से रोगी शीघ्र ही नीरोग हो जाता है। पथ्याहार में पुराने चावल का भात या पुराने जौ का दलिया, सत्तू, खील (धान की), ज्वार की खील या आटा, मूँग की दाल, पुरानी अरहर की पतली दाल, साबूदाना या दूध में बनी पतली खीर, लस्सी — ये सुपाच्य आहार हैं। कभी ज्यादा, कभी कम या असमय में खाना 'विषमाशन' कहलाता है। खाए हुए पदार्थ के बिना हजम हुए ही पुनः खा लेना 'अध्यशन' कहलाता है। हित-अहित करने वाले पदार्थों को साथ मिलाकर खाना 'समशन' कहलाता है। ये तीनों अजीर्ण और अग्निमंदता जैसे रोग उत्पन्न करते हैं, ऐसा आयुर्वेद का मत है।

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अखंड ज्योति अप्रैल २००९

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MOTIVATIONAL STORY

व्यवसाय की वास्तविक परिभाषा

सन् १९३० की मंदी में इंग्लैंड की एक पुरानी मिल घाटे में चली गई। स्टाक का मूल्य कम रह गया और बिक्री घट गई। फलतः स्थिति यहाँ तक पहुँची कि मिल को बंद करने के अतिरिक्त और कोई चारा न रहा। मालिक और मजदूरों में मुद्दतों का स्नेह संबंध चला आ रहा था। वस्तुस्थिति की सूचना देने के लिए एक दिन मालिक ने सब मजदूरों को बुलाया और कहा, ''घाटा अब इतना बढ़ गया है कि मिल अब दिवालिया घोषित होने जा रही है। हमारी और आपकी लंबी मित्रता का अंत होने में अब एक सप्ताह से अधिक का समय नहीं रह गया।''

मजदूर भारी मन से वापस चले गए। दूसरे दिन वे आए तो सभी अपने कामों पर जाने की अपेक्षा मालिक के दफ्तर पर लाइन लगाकर खड़े हो गए। उनमें से प्रत्येक एक-एक करके दफ्तर में घुसा और अपनी-अपनी पासबुकों के साथ चुकती-पावती की रसीद मालिक की मेज पर रखता चला गया। उन्होंने कहा, ''जो हमारे पास जमापूँजी है, उसे आप निकाल लें। उसे घाटे की पूर्ति में लगा दें और मिल को चालू करने का प्रयत्न करें। यदि मिल और आप डूबने जा रहे हैं, तो हम कम-से-कम अपनी जमापूँजी तो साथ में डुबा ही सकते हैं।''

हजारों पासबुक साथ लेकर मालिक बैंक गया। बैंक आगे से नया उधार देने से स्पष्ट मना कर चुका था। इतनी सारी पासबुकों को देखकर बैंक के व्यवस्थापक अचकचाए और कुछ विचारने के पश्चात इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचे कि जिस मिल के कर्मचारियों और मालिकों में इतना घनिष्ठ सहयोग है, उसका भविष्य बुरा नहीं हो सकता। यह लोग बुरे दिनों से किसी प्रकार मिल-जुलकर निपट ही लेंगे। यह सोचकर उन्होंने मिल को फिर से उधार देने का फैसला कर लिया। फलतः मिल चालू रही और संकट के दिन टल गए।

अखंड ज्योति दिसम्बर २००४

CONGRATULATIONS

Mohd. Asjad Nafees (CS-2019)

Nominated as **"Placement Representative"** for Campus Recruitment Drives for Session 2022-2023

Devansh Patel (CS-2020)

Nominated as **"Placement Coordinator"** for Campus Recruitment Drives for Session 2022-2023

Kajal (CS-2019)

Nominated as **"Placement Representative"** for Campus Recruitment Drives for Session 2022-2023

Naincy Maheshwari (CS-2020)

Nominated as **"Placement Coordinator"** for Campus Recruitment Drives for Session 2022-2023

DO YOU KNOW

1) Under which of the following Android is licensed?
a. OSS
b. Sourceforge
c. Apache/MIT
d. None of the above
Answer: (c) Apache/MIT

2) Which of the following is the first mobile phone released that ran the Android OS?
a. HTC Hero
b. Google gPhone
c. T - Mobile G1
d. None of the above
Answer: (c) T - Mobile G1

3) Which of the following virtual machine is used by the Android operating system?
a. JVM
b. Dalvik virtual machine
c. Simple virtual machine
d. None of the above
Answer: (b) Dalvik virtual machine

4) Which of the following converts Java byte code into Dalvik byte code?
a. Dalvik converter
b. Dex compiler
c. Mobile interpretive compiler (MIC)
d. None of the above
Answer: (b) Dex compiler

5) What is an activity in android?
a. android class
b. android package
c. A single screen in an application with supporting java code
d. None of the above
Answer: (c) A single screen in an application with supporting java code

6) ADB stands for -
a. Android debug bridge
b. Android delete bridge
c. Android destroy bridge
d. None of the above
Answer: (a) Android debug bridge

7) Which of the following kernel is used in Android?
a. MAC
b. Windows
c. Linux
d. Redhat
Answer: (c) Linux

8) We require an AVD to create an emulator. What does AVD stand for?
a. Android Virtual device
b. Android Virtual display
c. Active Virtual display
d. Active Virtual device
Answer: (a) Android Virtual device

9) Does android support other languages than java?
a. Yes
b. No
c. May be
d. Can't say
Answer: (a) Yes

10) Which of the following method is used to handle what happens after clicking a button?
a. onClick
b. onCreate
c. onSelect
d. None of the above
Answer: (a) onClick