Kakatiya Institute of Technology & Science
Warangal - 506007

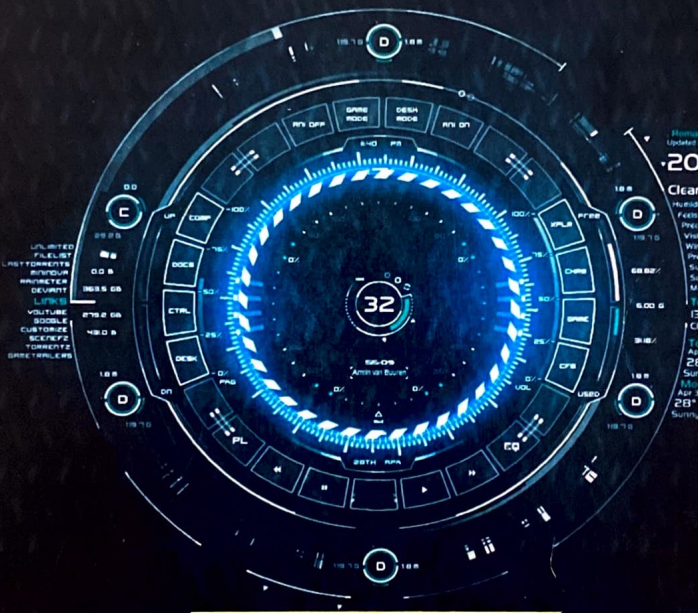
Department of
Computer Science & Engineering

Presents ...

roCkSE

A Technical Magazine

August , 2013



```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
  printf("Hellllo World");
}
```

VOLUME - III

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Kakatiya Institute of Technology & Science

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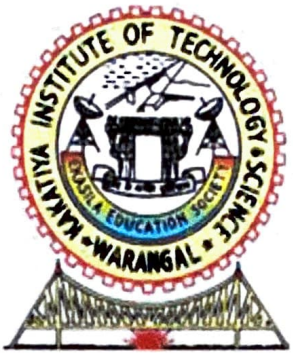

Department of Computer Science & Engineering

Presents ...

rockSE

A Technical Magazine

August, 2013

Kakatiya Institute of Technology & Science

(Affiliated to Kakatiya University, Approved by AICTE & Accredited by NBA, New Delhi.)

Opp. Yerragattu Hillock, Village : Bheemaram, Mandal, Hasanparthy, Warangal-506015

Kakatiya Institute of Technology & Science

Department of Computer Science & Engineering

Editorial Board

Chief Editor:	P. Niranjan Reddy	Head, Dept. of CSE
Editor In-charge:	S. Naga Raju	Assoc.Professor
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	M.S.B. Pridhvi Raj	Convenor
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	I. Sai Rama Krishna	Asst.Professor

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B. Sathish	-	11016T0993	-	(III/IV B.Tech)

Contents

Dr.K.Ashoka Reddy

Principal

Message

I Congratulate the Department of Computer Science & Engineering for bringing out roCkSE, a Technical Magazine of the Department. It is a great initiative and I feel that such a Technical Magazine is very well required as it showcases the Strength of the Department faculty in research and inspires the Student Community towards research.

I hope this Magazine will be well received by the Student Community and Faculty.

Dr K.Ashoka Reddy
Principal

P.Niranjan Reddy

Head, Dept. of CSE

Message

This Magazine Summarizes the Current State of Computer Science & Engineering, latest Technologies and also Information of Department and Faculty Members.

Providing an arena for the Student community to showcase their Technical Talents is a Great Task. We took up the challenge to bring awareness to everyone in laying their career steps towards latest Technologies. Keeping in view of the present era of Technological revolution in the field of Engineering, the Students of CSE Department, KITS Warangal present you roCkSE.

P.Niranjan Reddy

HOD,

Department of CSE

< roCkSE >

Department
&
Staff Information

CSE Department Profile

The department of Computer Science and Engineering is established in the year 1994.The Department aims at technical competency and aids in enhancing ethical and moral values among the students. With the Mission to produce top class engineers capable of working in Multinational companies the department motivate enthusiasm among the students to learn and work more. The department is a centre of excellence for budding engineers equipped with strong fundamental concepts in programming and problem solving skills and also inculcates leadership qualities to serve the society. The department is assisting the students in their career placements by setting up campus placements.

With the support of 28 teaching and 14 technical staff the department caters about 600 students. The students are trained in academic excellence and encouraged to undergo various certification training programs to excel in their academic as well as technical competence. The department also arrange various guest lecturers from industry experts on latest technologies on computers.

CSE Department Teaching and Non-Teaching & Support Staff

CSE - TEACHING FACULTY

S.No.	Name of the faculty	Designation
1.	P. Niranjan	Professor& Head
2.	S. Naga Raju	Associate Professor
3.	M. Venugopal Reddy	Associate Professor

22.	S. Swapna	Assistant Professor
23.	B.Swathi	Assistant Professor
24.	V.Swathy	Assistant Professor
25.	P.Shirisha	Assistant Professor
26.	P.Suresh Kumar	Assistant Professor

CSE - NON-TEACHING & SUPPORT STAFF

S.No.	Name of the faculty	Designation

Details of FDPs/STTPs/Workshops/Conferences Organized by the Department during 2011-2012:

S/No	Organized FDPs/STTPs/ Workshops/ Conferences	Title of FDPs/STTPs/ Workshops/ Conferences	Coordinators	Duration & Dates	No.of Participants
1.	Workshop	One day workshop on System on chip by Dr.A.S.Ram Kumar Phoenix Technologies & Services	S. Naga Raju, S.V.Krishna Rao	30.01.2012	25
2.	Workshop	3 day Workshop on IBM Rational suite by T.Venu, IBM Bengaluru	S. Naga Raju,	16.11.2011 - 18.11.2011	12
3.	Workshop	3 day Workshop on Cadence tod Mr.SamrakshSreyas And Mr.Srinivasulu Cadence Training Team, Bengaluru	S.NagaRaju, S.V.Krishna Rao=	08.08.2011 - 11.08.2011	20
4.	Workshop	1 Day Workshop on Web Technologies Mr.Sandeep Techayes,Bengaluru	MSB Prudviraj	1.10.2011	120
5.	Workshop	2 Day Workshop on Android Operating System Mr.Girish,Ei System Delhi	S.Venkatramulu	07.03.2012 - 08.03.2012	120

Results of Examination:

Results of B.Tech (C.S.E) for academic Year 2011-12:

S.No	B.Tech Year	No.of Candidates Appeared	No.of Candidates Passed	Pass (%)
1.	I-Year	119	84	70.5
2.	II-Year I-Semester	143	94	65.7
3.	II-Year II-Semester	142	117	82.3
4.	III-Year I-Semester	130	101	77.6
5.	III-Year II-Semester	130	116	89.2
6.	IV-Year I-Semester	137	124	90.5
7.	IV-Year II-Semester	137	133	97.0

MOU Signed with Industries/Other Organizations:

i. MOU with TCS, Hyderabad for permanent academic accreditation.
ii. MOU with Infosys, Hyderabad to conduct Campus Connect Program.
iii. MOU with IBM Bengaluru, to train students on Rational rose &DB2 Certifications
iv. MOU with Oracle University to train students for workforce development program
v. MOU with Sybermotion Technologies to develop software tools with mutual Consultancy.

Significant events of the year, if any:

i. Infosys, Hyderabad recognized the Department as Centre of Excellency for campus connect program on 12th Oct 2012.
ii. Permanent accreditation recognition from TCS, Hyderabad.
iii. Conducted a National Level Technological Symposium "Technoplexus 12"

Details of Publications:

P.Niranjan Reddy

International Journals :

1. P. Niranjan, C. V. Guru Rao , "A Mock-up Tool for Software Component Reuse Repository" International Journal of Software Engineering & Applications (IJSEA), Vol. 1, No.2, Page No: 1-12, ISSN: 09762221, EISSN: 09759018, April, 2010.
2. P. Niranjan, J.Gyani,"Design Patterns: A Resource for Reverse Engineering", International Journal of Computer Science and Engineering, ISSN: 1742-7185, Vol. 02, No. 03,Page No: 826-830, India, 2010.
3. P. Niranjan, K.PradeepKumar "An Efficient Software Engineering Tool for Knowledge Sharing", International Journal of Computer science Issues, ISSN: 1694-0814, Volume 7, Issue 4, page NO: 19-27, July 2010.
4. P. Niranjan, K.Praveen Kumar, M.Preethi, "Optimizing the Application-Layer DDoS Attacks for Networks", International Journal of Computer Science and Information Security, ISSN: 1947-5500, DOI: IJCSIS- 31051070, pp:195-200, Pittsburgh, USA, june,2010.
5. P. Niranjan, Y.Bhavani, "Efficient IP-trace back through packet marking algorithm", International Journal of Network Security & Its Applications, ISSN: 0975-2307 , DOI : 10.5121/ijnsa.2010.2309, Page NO: 132-142, India, 2010.
6. C. V. Guru Rao, P. Niranjan, "A Multilevel Representation of Repository for Software Reuse", International Journal of Computer Science and Information Security, ISSN: 19475500, 2011, Volume: 9, Issue: 9, Pages 114-119.
7. P. Niranjan, C. V. Guru Rao, "A Model Software Reuse Repository with An Intelligent Classification and Retrieval Technique", International Journal of Computer Science and Engineering, Scientific & Academic Publishing, SAP- 108100002,. ISSN:2163-1484, DOI: 10.5923/J.Computer.20110101.03, pages:15-21, 2011.
8. P.Niranjan, JayadevGyani, P.Shireesha, "Reusable Web Design Patterns for Online Derivatives Trading", International Journal of Computer Engineering and Technology, volume: 2, Issue: 2, ISSN: 0976-6367, pages: 25-33, 2011.
9. V. Swathy, P. Niranjan Reddy and M. Preethi,"A Resolved Retrieval Technique ForSoftware Components", International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Engineering & Technology, ISSN: 2278 – 1323, Volume 1, Issue 4, June 2012.

Conference Proceedings:

1. B.Hanmanthu, B.Raghuram and P.Niranjan "Third Party Privacy PreservingProtocol for Perturbation Based Classification of Vertically Fragmented Databases" International Conference on Emerging Trends in Electrical, Communication and Information Technologies (ICECIT - 2012). 21st -23rd , December 2012, Anantapur - 515 701, Andhra Pradesh, India, PP.109-113.
2. P.Niranjan, and C.V.GuruRao "Dynamic Ranking of software with an Integrated Classification Scheme", IEEE Proceedings on International Conference on Advanced Research in Engineering & Technology, ICARET-2013, Feb-2013, Vijayawada, PP. 241-245.
3. C.V.Guru Rao, P.Niranjan , "Effective Retrieval of Software Reusable Components Using Grading

Algorithm", International Multi Conference on Automation, Computing, Control, Communication and Compressed Sensing (IEEE-IMAC4S) ,Kerala, India , pp 7-13, March 2013, Dol: 978-1-4673-5090-7/13.

B. Gourinath:

1. Gourinath Banda and John P. Gallagher, "Constraint-Based Abstract Semantics for Temporal Logic: A Direct Approach to Design and Implementation", In Edmund Clarke and Andrei Voronkov, chairs, 16th International Conference on Logic for Programming, Artificial Intelligence, and Reasoning, Dakar, Senegal April 26-30, 2010, Proceedings.

Mr. S. Naga Raju

International Journals

1. S.NagaRaju, "Parallel Genetic Algorithms", International Journal of Computer Science & Information Technology, ISSN:0975-4660, Vol. 8 No. 4, July 2010.
2. V.Swathy, S.Nagaraju et al. "A resolved IP trace-back through probabilistic packet marking algorithm", International Journal of Computer Science and Telecommunications, ISSN: 2047-3338,vol: 2 Issue 7, October 2011.
3. S. Nagaraju, "Web Personalization using Efficient Ontology Relations", International Journal of Computer & Electronics Research (*IJCER*), Manual script ID: 24213, ISSN: 2250 – 3005,Vol.2, 2012.
4. S.Nagaraju, "Ontology based ranking approach for web documents", Global journal of computational intelligence research, Vol.2,No:1, ISSN:22490000, 2012.

International Conferences

1. S.Nagaraju, "Rule Based Semantic Services", NCIIT 2010, PSG Coimbatore, 2010.

Mr. M.Venugopal Reddy

International Journals

1. M.Kumaraswamy, P.Krishna Reddy, R.UdayKiran, M.Venugopal Reddy, "Temporality based user Interface design approaches for desktop and small screen environment", International Journal of Computer Science and Engineering (IJCSE), 2011.

International Conferences

1. M.Kumaraswamy, P.Krishna Reddy, R.UdayKiran, M.Venugopal Reddy,, "Interface Tailoring by Exploiting Temporality of Attributes for Small Screens" International conference on Databases in Networked Information Systems (DNIS) at University of Aizu, Japan, 2010, published in the proceedings in the Springer in the Lecture Notes in Computer Science (LNCS) series, DNIS Vol. LNCS 5999 pp. 284–295, March 29-31, 2010.
2. "Interface Tailoring by Exploiting Temporality of Attributes for Small Screens", International conference on Databases in Networked Information Systems (DNIS) at University of Aizu, Japan,2010.

National Conferences

1. M.Venugopal Reddy, "Security optimization in online voting using SHA1 and 3DES algorithms", national conference on Wireless Technological for urban security, 9-10 April 2010.

Mr.V.Shankar
International Journals:

1. V.Shankar , V. Santhosh Kumar, "Fast IP routing using multiple routing configurations", International Journal on Computer Science and Technology (IJCST), Vol.3, Issue-3, ISSN: 0976 8491, 45-58,2012.
2. V.Shankar, M. Sowmya, "Concise query processing in uncertain databases", International journal of computer applications (IJCA), Vol.54, No:6, ISSN: 0975-8887, 2012.
3. V.Shankar, VarshaVishwanath , "Game based analysis of DDOS attacks prevention using puzzle based defence strategy", International journal of computer trends and technology (IJCTT), Vol.34, Issue.4, 2012.

International Conferences:

1. V.Shankar, "Efficient computation of Iceberg cubes based on user constraints" International Conference on Computational Systems & Communication Technology (CSCT-2010) Vol. No.1, published in e-proceedings, May 5-6, 2010.

National Conferences

1. V.Shankar, "Efficients Computation of Icebyrg cubes based on user constraints using top-down and bottom-up approach" NCACT-2010, at Bharat Institute of Engineering and Technology, Hyderabad, on March 26-27.
2. V.Shankar, "Hierarchical Online Mining for Asscociation Rules using Neural Networks" organized by Stanley College of Engineering and Technology for Women, Hyderabad during 13th - 14th February, 2010.

Mr. C. Srinivas
International Journals

1. C.Srinivas, C.V.Guru Rao, "Software Reusable Components with Repository System" International Journal of Advanced Computing, Vol. 2, Issue4, ISSN:0975-7686, Page No: 166-170,October, 2010.
2. C.Srinivas, A. Mounika , "Enabling Dynamic Data In Cloud Storage", International journal of Scientific Research, Vol.1, Issue.5, ISSN: 2277-8179, 25 – 27,2012.
3. C.Srinivas , "High performance pattern search algorithm using sliding windows", International journal of computer engineering and technology (IJCTT), Vol.3 Issue.2,ISSN: 0976 – 6275, 543 – 552, 2012.

National Conferences

1. C.Srinivas, "An efficient minimum spanning tree based clustering algorithm using various threshold values", National Conference held at Pulankurichi, proceedings of the ETCSA, 20th March, 2010.
2. C.Srinivas, "Frequent patterns mining using prime number characteristics", National Conference held at Pulankurichi, proceedings of the ETCSA, 20th March, 2010.
3. C.Srinivas, "Software reusable components with repository system", National Conference held at Pulankurichi, proceedings of the ETCSA, 20th March, 2010.

Mr. S. Venkatramulu
International Journals

1. S.Venkatramulu, S.Veena, "Secure Communication using two party authenticated quantum key distribution protocols", International Journal of Computer Science and Network Security, ISSN : 1738-7906, Vol. 10, No. 8, pp. 233-238, August, 2010.
2. S.Venkatramulu , S. Vishnuvardan , "Augmented Analysis for Network Attack Discovery", International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications, Vol 2, Issue 9, October 2012, ISSN 2250-3153, 1-4.

Dr.D.SureshBabu
International Journals

1. Suresh Babu et al, "Fusion of Web Structure Mining and Web Usage Mining", International Journal of Computer Science and Information Technologies(IJCSIT), Vol. 2 (3) , 2011, 965-967.
2. Suresh Babu et al, "Data Mining in the Factual World: Issues, Challenges and Recommendations", Advances in Computational Sciences and Technology (ACST) Volume 4, Number 3 2011 , PP.279-290, Print ISSN 0973-6107.
3. D. Suresh Babu et al, "Web Usage Mining: A Research Concept of Web Mining", International Journal of Computer Science and Information Technologies(IJCSIT), Vol. 2 (5) , 2011, 2390-2393, ISSN:0975-9646.
4. D. Suresh Babu et al, " Web Data Mining and its Application in Electronic Commerce" International Journal of Engineering Studies, Volume 3, Number 2 (2011), PP.125-131.
5. D. Suresh Babu et al, "Data Mining and its applications", Library Progress – International Journal of Library, Computer Science and Information Technology, volume 29(No.2), 2011, pages 20-25, ISSN 0970-1052.
6. D. Suresh Babu et al, "Web Usage Mining and Pattern Extraction: A Survey", Library Progress – International Journal of Library, Computer Science and Information Technology, volume 29(No.3), pages 20-25, ISSN 0970-1052.
7. D. SureshBabu, B.Srinivas, B.Raju, G. Sridhar, "Web Mining: A basic key to Enrich the Business on Web", Global Journal of Computational Intelligence Research, ISSN 2249-0000 Volume 2, Number 1 (2012).

8. D.SureshBabu, "AnAccomplishment of Web Personalization using Web Mining Techniques", International Journal of Computer Science & Information Technology, ISSN- 0975-9646, Vol. 2 (6), 2011.

9. "Online Miner: A Tool for Discovering Business Intelligence from Web data", Library Progress –International journal of Library, Computer Science & Informational Technology, Vol 29 (No.1) ISSN 0970-1052, 2011.

International Conferences:

1. "Online miner: a tool for personalization", international Conference on Systematic, Cybernetics &Informatics(ICSCI) 2012 held at Pentagon research private Ltd, Hyderabad, 2012.
2. "Writer reorganization using edge based directional features", international Conference on Systematic, Cybernetics &Informatics(ICSCI) 2010 held at Pentagon research private Ltd, Hyderabad, 2010.

Mr. M.S.B.Prudhviraj
International Journal

1. M.S.B.Pridviraju "Exploiting Dynamic Resource allocation for query Processing in the cloud computing" IJCSIT volume.3 September-October 2012, 5206-5209.
2. M.S.B Prudhviraj, "Reducing malicious packet losses using equal cost multipath routing", CEE, 2010.

International Conference

1. M.S.B Prudhviraj, "Peer to Peer data mining for the purpose of information diselimination and file sharing", ICDM-2010,IEEE Conference in data mining, Sydney, Australia, 14-17 Dec 2010.
2. Phridviraj M.S.B. "Hardware Enhanced Association Rule Mining with Hashing and Pipelining", 10th IEEE International conference on Data mining (ICDM'10) from December 13-17, 2010.

Mrs. R. Swapna
International Journals

1. S. Swapna, R. Swapna, "Datamining techniques for intrusion detection" Global Journal of computer application and technology, Vol. 2 (3), 2012, ISSN: 2249-1945, page No. 1125-1130.

2. R. Swapna , CH. Vidyasagar, B. Raju, " Comparison of Pattern Matching Techniques for Host Based Intrusion Detection System", International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications, Vol2, Issue 10,October 2012, ISSN 2250-3153, 1-3.

Mr. B. Srinivas
International Journals:

1. International Journal Of Computer Science and Telecommunications, Volume 3, Issue 1, January 2012, ISSN 2047-3338, "Network Intrusion Detection System Using KMP Pattern Matching Algorithm".

2. D. SureshBabu, B.Srinivas, B.Raju, G. Sridhar, "Web Mining: A basic key to Enrich the Business on Web", Global Journal of Computational !ntelligence Research, ISSN 2249-0000 Volume 2, Number 1 (2012).

Mr. G. Sridhar
International Journals:

1. D. SureshBabu, B.Srinivas, B.Raju, G. Sridhar, "Web Mining: A basic key to Enrich the Business on Web", Global Journal of Computational Intelligence Research, ISSN 2249-0000 Volume 2, Number 1 (2012).

Mrs. M.Preethi
International Journals

1. P. Niranjan, M.Preethi, "Optimizing the Application-Layer DDoS Attacks for Networks", International Journal of Computer Science and Information Security, ISSN: 1947-5500, **DOI:** IJCSIS- 31051070, pp:195-200, Pittsburgh, USA, june,2010.
2. M.Preethi ,A.Narahari, "CEBKST: The Cost efficient based on keying and secure data transmission for wireless sensor network", International Journal of Cornputer Science and Information Technology, Vol.3(5), 2012 ISSN: 0975 – 9646, 5285 – 5290.
3. M.Preethi, "A novel strategy variance based intrusion detection and log management in cloud computing",International Journal of Electrical, Electronics and Computer Systems (IJEECS) , Vol.9, 2012, Issue-2, 23-33.
4. V. Swathy, P. Niranjan Reddy and M. Preethi,"A Resolved Retrieval Technique For Software Components", International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Engineering & Technology, ISSN: 2278 – 1323, Volume 1, Issue 4, June 2012.

Mr. K. Vinay Kumar
International Journals:

1. K. Vinay Kumar, N. Sandeep Kumar, "Privacy protection for dynamic data through anonymization", International Journal of Scientific and Research Publication, Vol.2, Issue.9, ISSN: 2250-3153, 1-4,2012.

Mr. S. Narasimha Reddy
National Journals:

1. S. Narasimha Reddy, "An effective approach to regression test optimization technique", Indian Journal of Computer Science and Engineering, ISSN: 0976-5166, DOI: INDJCSE11-02-05-096, pp: 687-690, IJCSE, India, October-November, 2011.

Mr. B. Hanumanthu
International Journals:

1. B Hanmanthu ,ShebaKunche ,et al Article: "Infallible and upgradable Geo-environment based Multicasting protocol in MANETs". Published by International Journal of Computer Trends and Technology - volume3 Issue 4 - 2012, Page:576.

International Conferences:

1. B Hanmanthu et al " Fuzzy Associative Classifier for Distributed Mining", IJCA Proceedings on International Conference and workshop on Emerging Trends in Technology (ICWET 2012) icwet(9):1-5, March 2012, Mumbai.

Mr. B. Raghuram
International Conferences:

1. B RaghuRam, JayadevGyani and B Hanmanthu. Article: Fuzzy Associative Classifier for Distributed Mining. IJCA Proceedings on International Conference and workshop on Emerging Trends in Technology (ICWET 2012) icwet(9):1-5, March 2012.
2. B RaghuRam, "Privacy preserving associative classification on vertically partitioned databases", IEEE conference, ICACCT, August 2012.

Mr. B. Raju

International Journals:

1. CH. Vidyasagar, R. Swapna, B. Raju, " Comparison of Pattern Matching Techniques for Host Based Intrusion Detection System", International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications,Vol 2, Issue 10, October 2012, ISSN 2250-3153, 1-3.

2. B.Raju, B.Srinivas, International Journal Of Computer Science and Telecommunications, Volume 3, Issue 1, January 2012, ISSN 2047-3338, "Network Intrusion Detection System Using KMP Pattern Matching Algorithm".

3. D. SureshBabu, B.Srinivas, B.Raju, G. Sridhar, "Web Mining: A basic key to Enrich the Business on Web", Global Journal of Computational Intelligence Research, ISSN 2249-0000 Volume 2, Number 1 (2012).

Mr. S. V. Krishna Rao

International Conferences:

1. S. V. Krishna Rao "Parallel multiplier – Accumulator based on radix-2 modified booth algorithm using spurious power suppression technique ", International conference on electrical and electronics engineering, 12th Aug 2012.
2. S. V. Krishna Rao, "A fast wallace multiplier using parallel prefix adder with reduced complexity", International conference on electronics and communication engineering (ICECE), 16th Sep 2011.
3. S. V. Krishna Rao, "FPGA Implementation of FIR Filters", International Conference on VLSI & Embedded Systems, Gurunanak Engineering College, June, 2010.

Mrs. S. Swapna

International Journals:

1. S. Swapna, "Data as a service (DAAS) in the age of data", Global Journal of computer science and technology, Vol.XII, Issue.XI, Version.1, 34-39,2012
2. S. Swapna, R. Swapna, "Datamining techniques for intrusion detection" Global Journal of computer application and technology, Vol. 2 (3), 2012, ISSN: 2249-1945, page No. 1125-1130.

Mrs. V. Swathy

International Journals:

1. V.Swathy, S.Nagaraju et al. "A resolved IP trace-back through probabilistic packet marking algorithm", International Journal of Computer Science and Telecommunications, ISSN: 2047-3338,vol: 2 Issue 7, October 2011.
2. V. Swathy, P. Niranjan Reddy and M. Preethi,"A Resolved Retrieval Technique For Software Components", International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Engineering & Technology, ISSN: 2278 – 1323, Volume 1, Issue 4, June 2012.

Organized Programs & Events

Academic Year 2012-2013

S/NO	Program Name	Company Name	Dates	No. of days	Laboratory Name/Seminar Hall Name	No. of students	Batches/ Students	Resource Person Name
1.	Guest Lecture On Cloud Computing	Accenture-Hyderabad	03-08-2012	1 day	Auditorium	350	2nd year,3rd year, 4th year Students of CSE	K.Gridhar
2.	Aptitude Program	Carrier Path Solutions Ltd.	18-08-2012 to 20-08-2012	3 days	New Seminar Hall	89	3/4B.Tech(CSE/IT)	Narasimha
3.	National level programming contest	IEEE KITS Student Branch	25-08-2012	1 day	Web Technologies Lab	100	All Branchesof B.Tech	----
4.	CRT	Carrier Path Solutions Ltd	31-08-2012 to 02-09-2012	3 days	Silver Jubilee Seminar Hall	65	3/4B.Tech (CSE)	VinayWardhan, Seetharama, Iyer
5.	Guest Lecture On Normalization	Vaadevi College of Engineering	14-09-2012	1 day	Auditorium	350	2nd year,3rd year, 4th year Students of CSE	Dr.Muthrjaya rao
6.	Campus Connect Program	Infosys-Hyderabad	08-10-2012 to 12-10-2012	5 days	Web Technologies lab	50	All Engineering Faculty in AP	K.Sudheer Reddy &Bhanu Prasad
7.	DB-2 Workshop	IBM-Hyderbad and JKC-Hyderabad	14-12-2012 to 16-12-2012	3 days	New seminar Hall	80	3/4B.Tech(CSE/IT)	Sravani IT Associate JKC-Hyderabad
8.	Dot Net Workshop	Microsoft-JKC, Hyderabad	22-02-2013 to 24-02-2013	3days	Web Technology lab	40	3/4B.Tech(CSE/IT)	K.Ramesh and D.Vamshi

Academic Year 2013-2014								
9.	Guest Lecture on Cloud Computing	EMC Sr SAN/Storage Solutions Architect From Northcarolina,USA	25-06-2013	1day	Auditorium	350	2nd year,3rd year, 4th year Students of CSE	Sri Mr.Ragotham Reddy ,USA
10.	Guest Lecture on Software Engineering approaches	cognizant Technology solutions, Hyderabad & CNO Solutions, Hyderabad	19-07-2013	1day	Auditorium	350	2nd year,3rd year, 4th year Students of CSE	**Someshwar Rao Bukka**Business Analyst, CTS, Hyderabad & **M Murali Kumar** senior software engineer. CNO Solution – Hyderabad

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NAME OF THE LABORATORY	:	**SOFTWARE ENGINEERING**
TOTAL AREA	:	132.15 sq.mtrs
TOTAL NUMBER OF SYSTEMS	:	42 (including 2 Servers)

		Monitors, (10 SYSTEMS INCLUDED DVD MULTI RECORDER)	
ONLINEUPS	:	10 KVA TOP POWER ONLINE UPS (with 30 min. Backup)	1 No
PROJECTOR	:	INFOCUS IN102 DLP PROJECTOR	1 No
PROJECTORSCREEN	:	GRAND SLAM SCREEN	1 No

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NAME OF THE LABORATORY	:	**SOFTWARE ENGINEERING**
TOTAL AREA	:	132.15 sq.mtrs
TOTAL NUMBER OF SYSTEMS	:	42 (including 2 Servers)

SYSTEM CONFIGURATION:
SERVERS

IBM SERVER		1 No
	X 3100 M4 INTEL XEON PROCESSOR E3100 (QUAD CORE) WITH 3.4 GHz, INTEL MOTHER BOARD, 4 GB DDR3 RAM, 500 GB HDD, RAID 01, DVD-ROM DRIVE, KEYBOARD, OPTICAL MOUSE.	
DELL POWEREDGE SC440SERVER		1 No
	INTEL PENTIUM -D @ 2.80 GHz./ 2x1MB CACHE/ 256 MB DDR2 ECC SDRAM (upgradable to 4GB)/ 80 GB SCSI HDD/ Tech-Com / LOGITECH SCROLL MOUSE	
NODES		40 Nos.
ACER DESKTOP SYSTEMS	INTEL PENTIUM(R) DUAL CORE CPU, E6700@3.20 GHz/ INTEL G41 CHIPSET (OEM) / 2 MB L2 CACHE/ 800 MHz FSB /2048 MB DDR3 RAM / 320GB SATA HDD/ INTEGRATED AUDIO, GRAPHICS, OPTICAL SCROLL MOUSE / MULTIMEDIA KEY BOARD / BROADCOM 10/100/1000 GIGABIT ETHERNET CARD / 15.6"TFT LCD MONITOR/ 18.5" (10 TFT LCD Monitors, (10 SYSTEMS INCLUDED DVD MULTI RECORDER)	

ONLINEUPS	:	10 KVA TOP POWER ONLINE UPS (with 30 min. Backup)	1 No
PROJECTOR	:	INFOCUS IN102 DLP PROJECTOR	1 No
PROJECTORSCREEN	:	GRAND SLAM SCREEN	1 No

PRINTER	:	HP LaserJet P1007	1 No
SCANNER	:	HP Scanjet G2410	1 No
ETHERNETSWITCHES	:	24 PORT NETGEAR	2 Nos
AIRCONDITIONERS	:	DAIKIN 1.5 TON SPLIT A/C	4 Nos

Kakatiya Institute of Technology & Science

(Affiliated to Kakatiya University, Approved by AICTE & Accredited by NBA, New Delhi.)
Opp.Yerragattu Hillock, Bheemaram, Hasanparthy, Warangal – 506015 (A.P)

NAME OF THE LABORATORY	:	**COMPUTER CENTRE LABORATORY**
TOTAL AREA	:	**160.6 SQM**
TOTAL NO.OF SYSTEMS	:	**78 (INCLUDING 4 SERVERS)**
SYSTEMS CONFIGURATION		

52 X CD-ROM / 80 GB SATA HDD / 1.44 FDD / 15.5" LED Monitors.

NODES: 12 No's

Acer Veriton Intel Dual Core 3.20GHz / Intel G41 Original Mother Board / 2 GB DDR3 RAM / 500 GB HDD / 15.5' LED Monitors.

NODES: 1 No's

Acer Veriton Intel Dual Core 3.20GHz / Intel G41 Original Mother Board / 2 GB DDR3 RAM / 320 GB HDD / 15.5' LED Monitor.

NAME OF THE LABORATORY : **COMPUTER CENTRE LABORATORY**

TOTAL AREA : **160.6 SQM**

TOTAL NO.OF SYSTEMS : **78 (INCLUDING 4 SERVERS)**

SYSTEMS CONFIGURATION:

SERVERS:

1). REDHAT LINUX SERVER

Dell Power Edge SC430/2x1MB Cache / Intel Pentium D CPU 2.8GHz/1 GB DDR2 RAM/ 80GB HDD / CD-ROM Drive.

2). THINKCLIENT SERVER

Dell Power Edge SC440/2x1MB Cache / Intel Pentium D CPU 2.8GHz/1 GB DDR2 RAM/ 250GB HDD / CD-ROM Drive.

3).MIKROTIK INTERNET SERVER

Dell Power Edge SC430/2x1MB Cache / Intel Pentium D CPU 2.8GHz/1 GB DDR2 RAM/ 80GB HDD / CD-ROM Drive.

4).KITS MAIL SERVER

HP Proliant ML 350 Intel XEON 2.8 GHz /2 GB RAM / 200 GB SCSI HDD / 1.44 FDD /52X CD-ROM.

NODES: 60 No's

Zenith PC Intel Pentium P-IV 3.06GHz / Intel 915 GC Original Mother Board / 512 MB RAM / 52 X CD-ROM / 80 GB SATA HDD /1.44 FDD / 15.5 " LED Monitors.

NODES: 12 No's

Acer Veriton Intel Dual Core 3.20GHz / Intel G41 Original Mother Board / 2 GB DDR3 RAM / 500 GB HDD / 15.5' LED Monitors.

NODES: 1 No's

Acer Veriton Intel Dual Core 3.20GHz / Intel G41 Original Mother Board / 2 GB DDR3 RAM / 320 GB HDD / 15.5' LED Monitor.

NODES: 1 No's

HCL CORE 2 DUO 2.8 GHz Intel 3.20GHz / Intel G33 Chipset Mother Board / 1 GB DDR2 RAM / 160 GB HDD /16X SATA DVD ROM/17' LCD Monitor.

Software:

Operating system:

Windows server 2003, LINUX UBUNTU 9.10, MS office 2007, Red Hat Enterprise 4.0 Linux, mikrotik server.

Application software:

Linux c, Linux C++, Ms-Office 2007

Other equipment:

Printer: 1 NO (HP Color Laser jet 2600n)

1 NO. (HP Laser jet 1010)

1 NO (HP 1210 Printer scanner copier)

1 NO (HP 1020 Plus Laser Jet)

16 port switches: 7 No.

8 port switch: 1 No.

1 ASUS Wireless Point

UPS:

1 No. (20 KVA CONSUL ONLINE with 30 min. Backup)

1 No (3 KVA TVS with 15 min. Backup)

1 No (3 KVA TOP POWER with 15 min. Backup)

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NAME OF THE LABORATORY	:	**SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY**
TOTAL AREA	:	**53.6 SQM**
TOTAL NO.OF SYSTEMS	:	**30 (INCLUDING 1 SERVERS)**

Printer : 1 no (HP Laser jet 1007)

DVD Writer: 1 no.

16 port Switches: 2 No.,

UPS : 1 No. (10 KVA/180V DC with 1 hr. Backup)

12 V/26AH Quanta Batteries-15 No's.

NAME OF THE LABORATORY : **SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY**

TOTAL AREA : **53.6 SQM**

TOTAL NO.OF SYSTEMS : **30 (INCLUDING 1 SERVERS)**

SYSTEMS CONFIGURATION:

SERVER CONFIGURATION:

Zenith pc Intel Pentium P-IV CPU 2.6 GHZ with HT Technology (800 MHZ FSB,512 kb cache cpu/Intel Original)/ D865 GLC original Mother board /512 MB DDR RAM/Multimedia Keyboard/Optical Mouse/52x CD-ROM/80GB SATA HDD/1.44FDD/17"colour monitor.

SYSTEM CONFIGURATION:

Zenith pc Intel Pentium P-IV CPU 2.6 GHZ with HT Technology(800 MHZ FSB,512 kb cache cpu/Intel Original)/ D865 GLC original Mother board /512 MB DDR RAM/Multimedia Keyboard/Optical Mouse/52x CD-ROM/80GB SATA HDD/1.44FDD/17"colour rnonitor.

Software:

Operating systems: Windows server 2003, Windows XP sp3 Professiaonal.

SOFTWARES: MS office 2007, Turbo C, C++, Java JSDK 1.6, Visual Studio.net 2005, Ms .visual studio 6.0, Win Runner, Ms. FORTRAN, Load Runner, Microsoft Project 2003, Rational Rose 9.0, Acrobat reader 9.0, Ms-Office 2007

Other equipment:

Printer : 1 no (HP Laser jet 1007)

DVD Writer: 1 no.

16 port Switches: 2 No.,

UPS : 1 No. (10 KVA/180V DC with 1 hr. Backup)

12 V/26AH Quanta Batteries-15 No's.

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NAME OF THE LABORATORY : **DATA ENGINEERING RESEARCH LABORATORY**

TOTAL No.OF SYSTEMS : **41**

NODES :

Intel G640 Dual Core Processor,H.61/2 GB RAM /
500 GB HDD/ 18.5 TFT,DOS. 41 No.

SOFTWARES:

Ms-Windows XP Professiona,
Ms-Office 2007,TurboC++ 3.0,Cobol85,Jdk1.6,
IBM Rational Rose Enterprise Edition 7.0,Net BeanS IDE 6.7.1.

OTHER EQUIPMENTS :

Scan Power 20 KVA UPS 1 No.
(30 Minutes Backup)

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NAME OF THE LABORATORY	:	**GRAPHICS LABORATORY**
TOTAL AREA	:	**52.6 Sq.mt.**
TOTAL No.of SYSTEMS	:	**31(Including 1 Server)**

Ms-Office XP,TurboC++ 3.0,Cobol85,J2sdk1.4
Oracle 9i Server/Client Version.

OTHER EQUIPMENTS :

HP LaserjetP 1007	- 1 No.
12 Port Super StackII 10 Hubs	- 2 No.
16 Port NetGear Switch	- 1 No.
Scan Power 20 KVA UPS (30 Minutes Backup)	- 1 No.

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NAME OF THE LABORATORY : **GRAPHICS LABORATORY**

TOTAL AREA : **52.6 Sq.mt.**

TOTAL No.of SYSTEMS : **31(Including 1 Server)**

SYSTEM CONFIGURATION :

WINDOWS SERVER :

Intel Pentium IV 2.6 GHz/Intel 865 Original Mother board / 512 MB RAM / 80 IDE HDD/ 1.44 FDD/52x CD-ROM/Zenith Keyboard /Optical Scroll Mouse/ 17" Color Monitor. - 1 No.

NODES :

Intel Pentium IV 3.06 GHz/Intel 915 Original Mother board / 256 MB RAM / 80 IDE HDD/ 1.44 FDD/52x CD-ROM/Zenith Keyboard /Optical Scroll Mouse/ 15" Color Monitor. - 25 No.

Intel Pentium IV 2.6 GHz/Intel 865 Original Mother board / 512 MB RAM / 80 IDE HDD/ 1.44 FDD/52x CD-ROM/Zenith Keyboard /Optical Scroll Mouse/ 17" Color Monitor. - 4 No.

Vintron Intel Pentium IV 2.0 GHz/Intel 845 Original Mother board / 512 MB RAM / 80 IDE HDD/ 1.44 FDD/52x CD-ROM/Zenith Keyboard /Optical Scroll Mouse/ 15" Color Monitor. - 1 No.

SOFTWARES:

Ms-Windows 2000 Server
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4.0
Ms-Windows 2000 Professional
Ms-Office XP,TurboC++ 3.0,Cobol85,J2sdk1.4
Oracle 9i Server/Client Version.

OTHER EQUIPMENTS :

HP LaserjetP 1007	- 1 No.
12 Port Super StackII 10 Hubs	- 2 No.
16 Port NetGear Switch	- 1 No.
Scan Power 20 KVA UPS (30 Minutes Backup)	- 1 No.

NAME OF THE LABORATORY : **IBM –AIX LABORATORY**

TOTAL AREA : **150.5 Sq.m**

TOTAL No. OF SYSTEMS : **62(Including 2 Servers)**

SYSTEM CONFIGURATION :

OTHER EQUIPMENT:

16 Port Switch	:	4 Nos
UPS	:	20 KVA de online UPS (with 1hr.backup)
LCD Projector	:	1 No
Printer	:	Canon Laser Shot LBP 2900B

NAME OF THE LABORATORY : **IBM –AIX LABORATORY**

TOTAL AREA : **150.5 Sq.m**

TOTAL No. OF SYSTEMS : **62(Including 2 Servers)**

SYSTEM CONFIGURATION :

IBM-AIX Server	:	IBM PAP Includes p-series server with IBM supporting hardware and Software	1 No.
DELL-Server	:	Dell PowerEdge SC430 Intel Pentium-d @ 2.8 GHz with 2x1 MB Cache/ 1 GB RAM/C1X256 MB RAM DDR-2 ECC SD-RAM (up gradable to 4GB) CD-ROM drive/80GB HDD	1 No.
NODES	:	Wipro Intel Pentium(R) Dual Core E5500 @ 2.80 GHz with 2MB Cache/ Intel(R)G33/G31 Chipset Mother Board/ 1 GB DDR-2 RAM /DVD Writer/ 320 GB SATA HDD/ Wipro Keyboard & Mouse/15.6" wide TFT LCD Monitor	55 Nos.
		Acer Desktop Intel Pentium Dual Core E6700 @ 3.20 GHz with 2MB L2 Cache/Intel G41 Chipset Mother Board/ 800MHz FSB/2 GB DDR-3 RAM/ 320 GB SATA HDD/ Acer Optical Scroll Mouse & Multimedia Keyboard/ 15.6 " wide TFT LCD Monitor	5 Nos.

OTHER EQUIPMENT:

16 Port Switch	:	4 Nos
UPS	:	20 KVA de online UPS (with 1hr.backup)
LCD Projector	:	1 No
Printer	:	Canon Laser Shot LBP 2900B

NAME OF THE LABORATORY : **SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY**

TOTAL AREA : **53.6 SQM**

TOTAL NO.OF SYSTEMS : **30 (INCLUDING 1 SERVERS)**

SYSTEMS CONFIGURATION:

SERVER CONFIGURATION:

Zenith pc Intel Pentium P-IV CPU 2.6 GHZ with HT Technology(800 MHZ FSB,512 kb cache cpu/Intel Original)/ D865 GLC original Mother board /512 MB DDR RAM/Multimedia Keyboard/Optical Mouse/52x CD-ROM/80GB SATA HDD/1.44FDD/17"colour monitor.

SYSTEM CONFIGURATION:

Zenith pc Intel Pentium P-IV CPU 2.6 GHZ with HT Technology(800 MHZ FSB,512 kb cache cpu/Intel Original)/ D865 GLC original Mother board /512 MB DDR RAM/Multimedia Keyboard/Optical Mouse/52x CD-ROM/80GB SATA HDD/1.44FDD/17"colour monitor.

Software:

Operating systems: Windows server 2003,Windows XP sp3 Professiaonal.

SOFTWARES: MS office 2007, Turboc,C++,Java JSDK 1.6,Visual Studio.net 2005, Ms.visual studio 6.0,Win Runner, Ms.Fortran, Load Runner, Microsoft Project 2003, Rational Rose 9.0, Acrobat reader 9.0, Ms-Office 2007

Other equipment:

Printer : 1 no (HP Laser jet 1007)

DVD writer : 1 no.

16 port switches : 2 No.,

UPS : 1 No. (10 KVA/180 V DC with 1 hr. Backup)

12 V/26AH Quanta Batteries-15 No's.

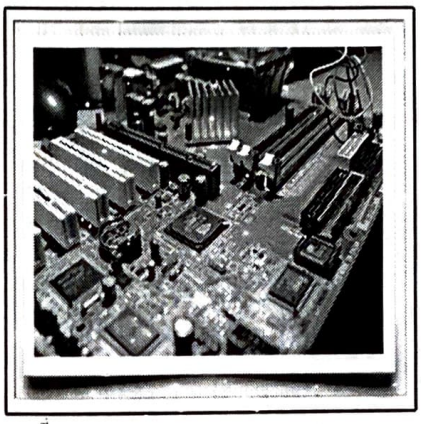
Articles
&
Latest Technologies

Computer Hardware

Motherboard :

A motherboard (sometimes alternatively known as the mainboard, system board, planar board or logic board, or colloquially, a mobo) is the main printed circuit board (PCB) found in computers and other technological systems. It holds many of the crucial electronic components of the system, such as the central processing unit (CPU) and memory, and provides connectors for other peripherals. Unlike a backplane, a motherboard contains significant sub-systems such as the CPU.

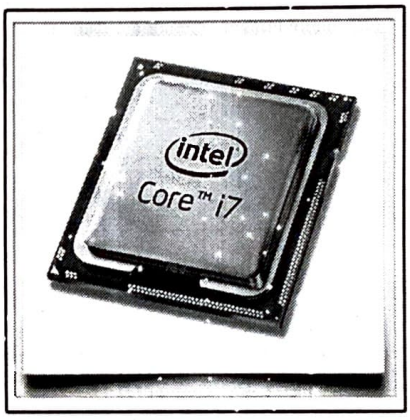
Motherboard :



Processor :

A microprocessor incorporates the functions of a computer's central processing unit (CPU) on a single integrated circuit (IC),[1] or at most a few integrated circuits.[2] It is a multipurpose, programmable device that accepts digital data as input, processes it according to instructions stored in its memory, and provides results as output. It is an example of sequential digital logic, as it has internal memory. Microprocessors operate on numbers and symbols represented in the binary numeral system.

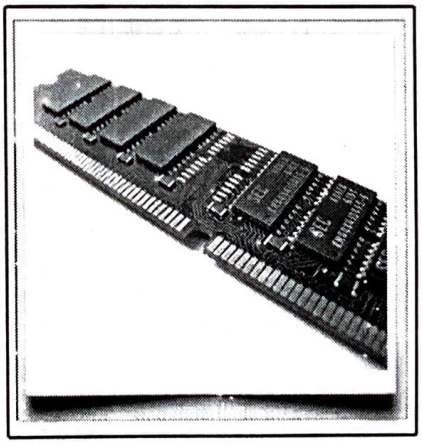
Processor :



RAM :

Random-access memory (RAM) is a form of computer data storage. A random-access device allows stored data to be accessed directly in any random order. In contrast, other data storage media such as hard disks, CDs, DVDs and magnetic tape, as well as early primary memory types such as drum memory, read and write data only in a predetermined order, consecutively, because of mechanical design limitations. Therefore the time to access a given data location varies significantly depending on its physical location.

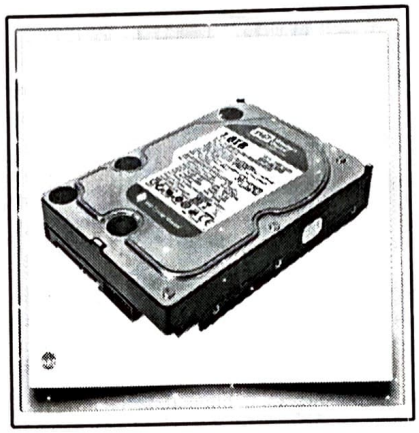
RAM :



Hard Disk Drive :

A hard disk drive (HDD) is a data storage device used for storing and retrieving digital information using rapidly rotating discs (platters) coated with magnetic material. An HDD retains its data even when powered off. Data is read in a random-access manner, meaning individual blocks of data can be stored or retrieved in any order rather than just sequentially. An HDD consists of one or more rigid ("hard") rapidly rotating discs (platters) with magnetic heads arranged on a moving actuator arm to read and write data to the surfaces.

Hard Disk Drive :



Optimal Disk Drive :

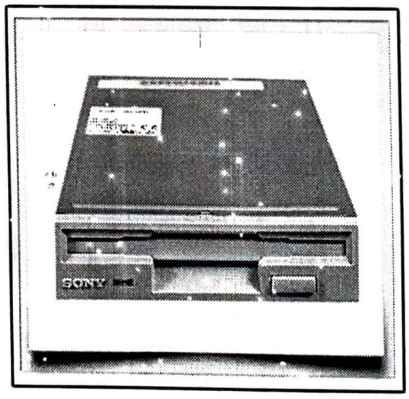
In computing, an optical disc drive (ODD) is a disk drive that uses laser light or electromagnetic waves within or near the visible light spectrum as part of the process of reading or writing data to or from optical discs. Some drives can only read from discs, but recent drives are commonly both readers and recorders, also called burners or writers. Compact discs, DVDs, and Blu-ray discs are common types of optical media which can be read and recorded by such drives. Optical drive is the generic name; drives are usually described as "CD" "DVD", or "Blu-ray", followed by "drive", "writer", etc.

Optimal Disk Drive :

Floppy Disk Drive :

A floppy disk, or diskette, is a disk storage medium composed of a disk of thin and flexible magnetic storage medium, sealed in a rectangular plastic carrier lined with fabric that removes dust particles. They are read and written by a floppy disk drive (FDD).

Floppy Disk Drive :



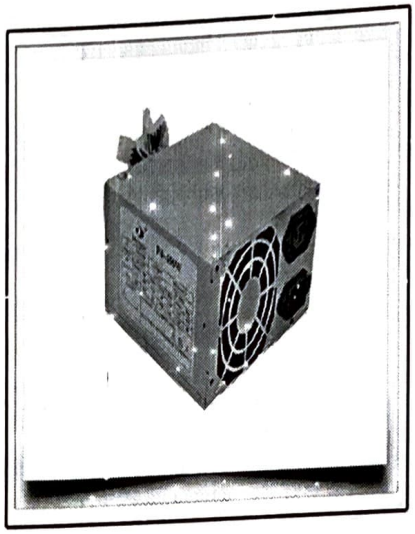
SMPS :

A Switched-Mode Power Supply (Switching-Mode Power Supply, SMPS, or switcher) is an electronic power supply that incorporates a switching regulator to convert electrical power efficiently. Like other power supplies, an SMPS transfers power from a source, like mains power, to a load, such as a personal computer, while converting voltage and current characteristics. Unlike a linear power supply, the pass transistor of a switching-mode supply continually switches between low-dissipation, full-on and full-off states, and spends very little time in the high dissipation transitions, which minimizes wasted energy. Ideally, a switched-mode power supply dissipates no power.

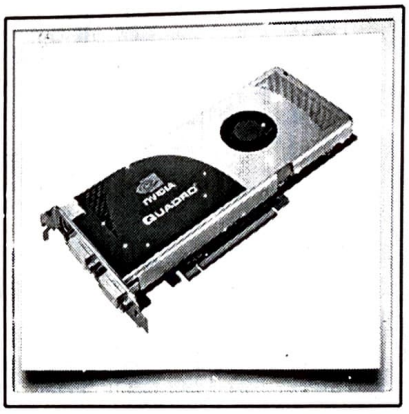
Video Card :

A video card (also called a video adapter, display card, graphics card, graphics board, display adapter or graphics adapter) is an expansion card which generates a feed of output images to a display. Most video cards offer various functions such as accelerated rendering of 3D scenes and 2D graphics, MPEG-2/MPEG-4 decoding, TV output, or the ability to connect multiple monitors (multi-monitor).

SMPS :



Video Card :



By :

MogalAkramBaig

11016T1021L

IV/IV CSE

Google Glass

Google Glass (styled " GLASS ") is a wearable computer with an optical head-mounted display (OHMD) that is being developed by Google in the Project Glass research and development project, with the mission of producing a mass-market ubiquitous computer. Google Glass displays information in a smartphone-like hands-free format, that can interact with the Internet via natural language voice commands.

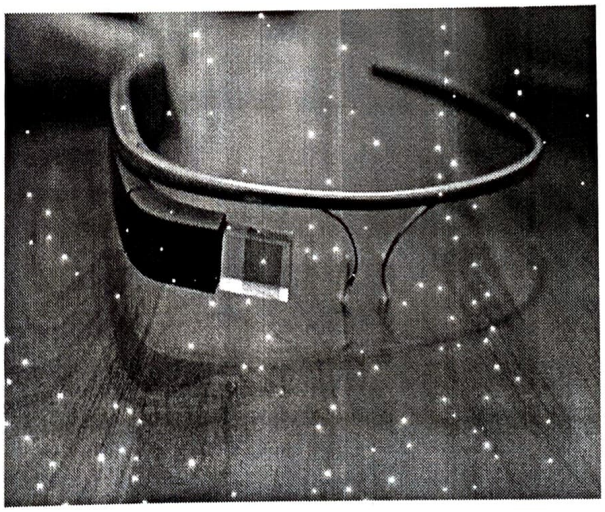
While the frames do not currently have lenses fitted to them, Google is considering partnerships with sunglass retailers such as Ray-Ban or Warby Parker, and may also open retail stores to allow customers to try on the device. The Explorer Edition cannot be used by people who wear prescription glasses, but Google has confirmed that Glass will eventually work with frames and lenses that match the wearer's prescription; the glasses will be modular and therefore possibly attachable to normal prescription glasses. Glass is being developed by Google X, which has worked on other futuristic technologies such as driverless cars. The project was announced on Google+ by Project Glass lead Babak Parviz, an electrical engineer who has also worked on putting displays into contact lenses; Steve Lee, a product manager and "geolocation specialist"; and Sebastian Thrun, who developed Udacity as well as worked on the autonomous car project. Google has patented the design of Project Glass. Thad Starner, an augmented reality expert, is a technical lead/manager on the project.

GLASS

Technical specification:

- Android 4.0.4 and higher
- 640×360 display
- 5-megapixel camera, capable of 720p video recording
- Wi-Fi 802.11b/g
- Bluetooth
- 16GB storage (12 GB available)
- Texas Instruments OMAP 4430 SoC 1.2Ghz Dual(ARMv7)
- 682MB RAM
- 3 axis gyroscope
- 3 axis accelerometer
- 3 axis magnetometer (compass)
- Ambient light sensing and proximity sensor
- Bone conduction transducer

Google Glass



By :

Yokesh Thakre

11016T1025L

IV/IV CSE

Ghost Rat

Ghost Rat (or Gh0st RAT) is a Trojan horse for the Windows platform that the operators of GhostNet used to hack into some of the most sensitive computer networks on Earth.It is a cyber spying computer program. The "Rat" part of the name refers to the software's ability to operate as a "Remote Administration Tool".

The GhostNet system disseminates malware to selected recipients via computer code attached to stolen emails and addresses, thereby expanding the network by allowing more computers to be infected. According to the Infowar Monitor (IWM), "GhostNet" infection causes computers to download a Trojan known as "Ghost Rat" that allows attackers to gain complete, real-time control. Such a computer can be controlled or inspected by its hackers, and even has the ability to turn on the camera and audio-recording functions of an infected computer that has such capabilities, enabling monitors to see and hear what goes on in a room.

In the language of computer hacking, trolling for scam victims is "phishing." The GhostNet perpetrators practised a con called "spear phishing."

Emails designed to be relevant to an intended victim were crafted. They included attachments. Once opened, the attachments unleashed the Ghost Rat. In a two-stage process, the Ghost Rat gained control of the victimized computers. Once in, it mined the user's address book to send more emails in the form of replies to friends or colleagues of the victim.

Most criminals aren't interested in gaining active control of a PC. They're happy to mine it for credit card numbers or bank passwords gleaned by deeply embedded malware (malicious software).

Jonathan Zittrain, co-director of the Berkman Center for Internet and Society, has estimated that between 10 and 30 per cent of all computers in North America are infected with malware. It can get into your computer in myriad ways besides email.

One of the most common is through simply visiting infected websites. One of these could be a friend's blog, unknowingly compromised as a porn distributor.

"At any given time, Google is identifying as many as 200,000 (infected) websites," said Maxim Weinstein, manager of Stopbadware.org. "That's probably a significant underestimate."

By :

Yokesh Thakre

11016T1025L

IV/IV CSE

Top 10 Companies with the most no. of employees:

Company/Country	Industry	Employees
1. Walmart Stores, USA	Retail	2,100,000
2. China National Petroleum, China	Oil and Gas	1,674,541
3. State Grid, China	Electricity	1,564,000
4. Sinopee,China	Oil and Gas	640,535
5. Han Hai Precision Industries, China	Electronics	611,000
6. Petro China, China	Oil and Gas	552,698
7. China telecommunication, China	Telecom, Retail	493,919
8. Carrefour, France	Retail	475,976
9. Tesco	Retail	472,094
10.Agriculture Bank of china	Banking	444,447

Source: Financial Times Global 500

Top 10 most visited Websites:

1. Google(Google.com)
2. Facebook(Facebook.com)
3. YouTube(Youtube.com)
4. Yahoo(Yahoo.com)
5. Wikipedia(Wikipedia.org)
6. Baidu(baidu.com)
7. Blogger(Blogger.com)
8. Windows Live(live.com)
9. Twitter(twitter.com)
10. QQ(QQ.com)

Top most valuable Global Brands:

Company	Industry	Brand Value(USD)
1. IBM	Technology	69,905,000,000
2. Microsoft	Technology	59,057,000,000
3. Google	Internet	55,317,000,000
4. General Electric	Diversified	42,808,000,000
5. Intel	Technology	35,217,000,000
6. Apple	Technology	33,493,000.000
7. Hewlett Packard	Electronics	28,479,000,000

Compact Disk

CDs and DVD's are everywhere these days. Whether they are used to hold music, data or computer software, they have become the standard medium for distributing large quantities of information in a reliable package. Compact discs are so easy and cheap to produce that America Online sends out millions of them every year to entice new users. And if you have a computer and CD-R drive, you can create your own CDs, including any information you want.

In this article, we will look at how CDs and CD drives work. We will also look at the different forms CDs take, as well as what the future holds for this technology.

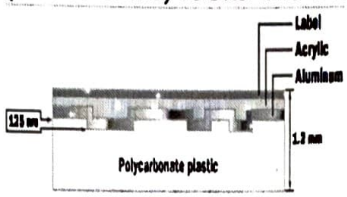
Understanding the CD: Material

A CD can store up to 74 minutes of music, so the total amount of digital data that must be stored on a CD is:

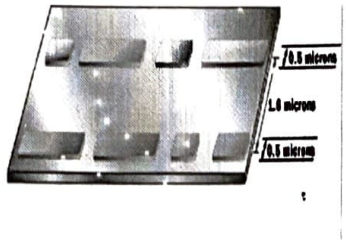
44,100 samples/channel/second x 2 bytes/sample x 2 channels x 74 minutes x 60 seconds/minute = 783,216,000 bytes

To fit more than 783 megabytes (MB) onto a disc only 4.8 inches (12 cm) in diameter requires that the individual bytes be very small. By examining the physical construction of a CD, you can begin to understand just how small these bytes are.

A CD is a fairly simple piece of plastic, about four one-hundredths (4/100) of an inch (1.2 mm) thick. Most of a CD consists of an **injection-molded piece of clear polycarbonate plastic**. During manufacturing, this plastic is impressed with microscopic bumps arranged as a single, continuous, extremely long spiral track of data. We'll return to the bumps in a moment. Once the clear piece of polycarbonate is formed, a thin, reflective aluminum layer is sputtered onto the disc, covering the bumps. Then a thin acrylic layer is sprayed over the aluminum to protect it. The label is then printed onto the acrylic. A cross section of a complete CD (not to scale) looks like this:



Cross-section of a CD



Understanding the CD: The Spiral

A CD has a single spiral track of data, circling from the inside of the disc to the outside. The fact that the spiral track starts at the center means that the CD can be smaller than 4.8 inches (12 cm) if desired, and in fact there are now plastic baseball cards and business cards that you can put in a CD player. CD business cards hold about 2 MB of data before the size and shape of the card cuts off the spiral.

What the picture on the right does not even begin to impress upon you is how incredibly small the data track is -- it is approximately 0.5 microns wide, with 1.6 microns separating one track from the next. (A micron is a millionth of a meter.) And the bumps are even more miniscule...

Understanding the CD: Bumps

The elongated bumps that make up the track are each 0.5 microns wide, a minimum of 0.83 microns long and 125

nanometers high. (A nanometer is a billionth of a meter.) Looking through the polycarbonate layer at the bumps, they look something like this:

You will often read about "pits" on a CD instead of bumps. They appear as pits on the aluminum side, but on the side the laser reads from, they are bumps.

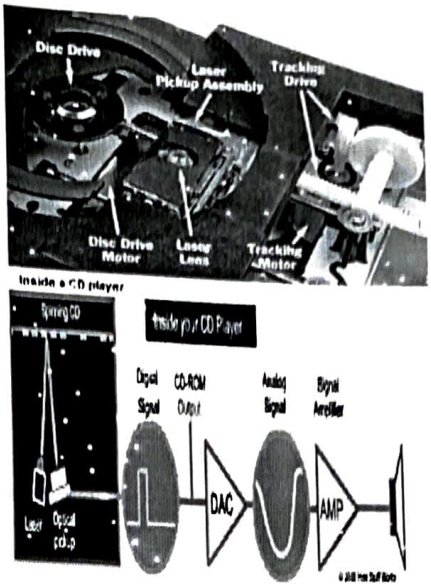
CD Player Components

The CD player has the job of finding and reading the data stored as bumps on the CD. Considering how small the bumps are, the CD player is an exceptionally precise piece of equipment. The drive consists of three fundamental components:

A **drive motor** spins the disc. This drive motor is precisely controlled to rotate between 200 and 500 rpm depending on which track is being read.

A laser and a **lens system** focus in on and read the bumps.

A **tracking mechanism** moves the laser assembly so that the laser's beam can follow the spiral track. The tracking system has to be able to move the laser at micron resolutions.



What the CD Player Does: Laser Focus

Inside the CD player, there is a good bit of computer technology involved in forming the data into understandable data blocks and sending them either to the DAC (in the case of an audio CD) or to the computer (in the case of a CD-ROM drive).

The fundamental job of the CD player is to focus the laser on the track of bumps. The bumps reflect light differently than the "lands" (the rest of the aluminum layer), and the opto-electronic sensor detects that change in reflectivity. The electronics in the drive interpret the changes in reflectivity in order to read the bits that make up the bytes.

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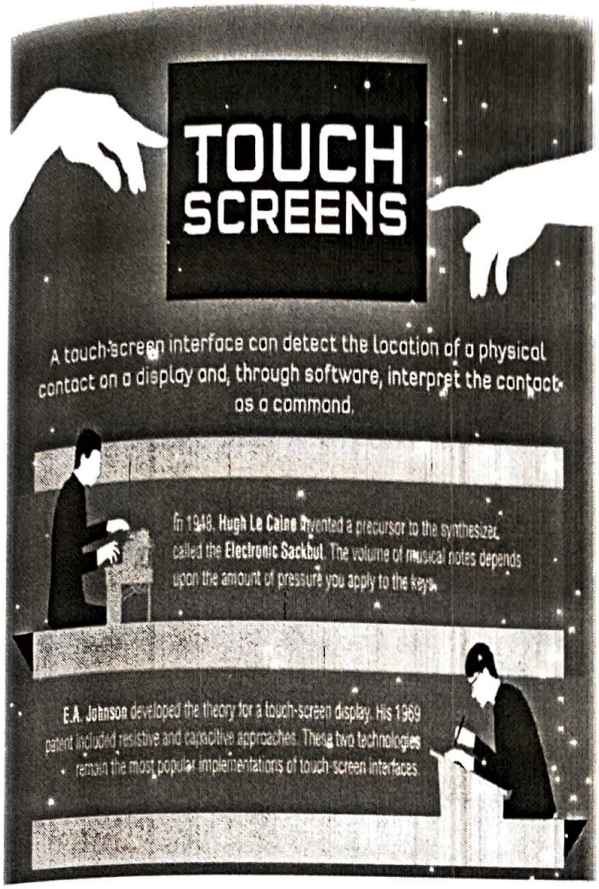
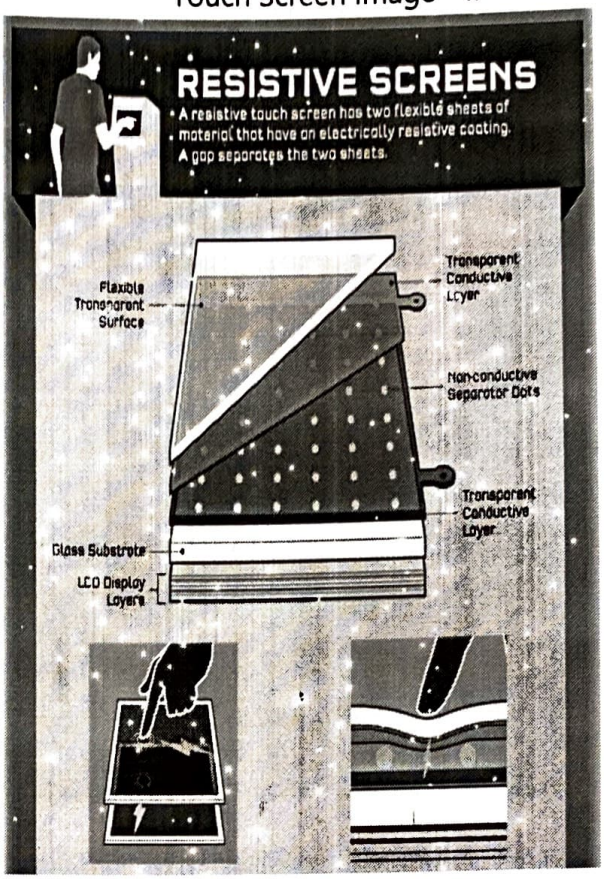
Touch Screens

Touch Screen Image - I

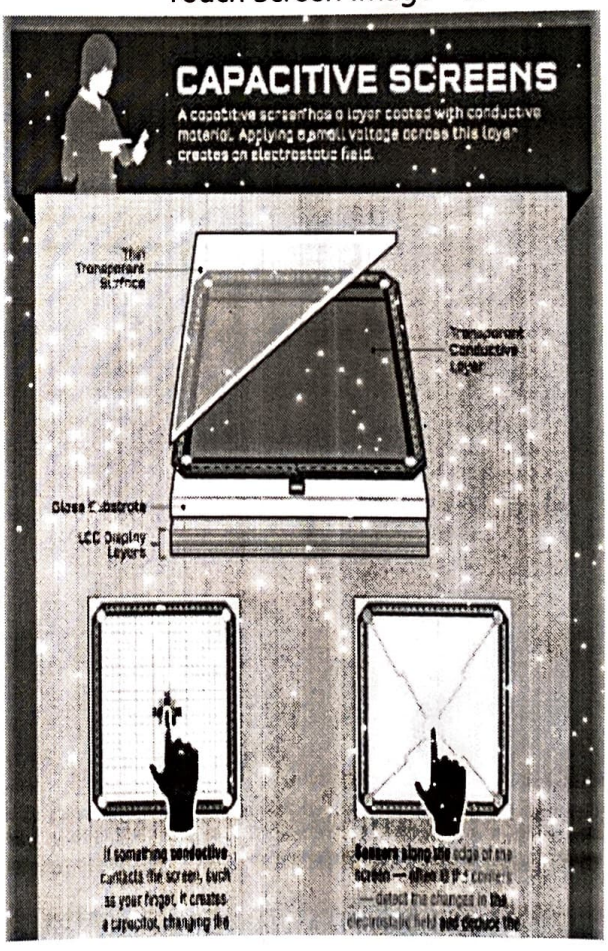


Touch Screen Image - II



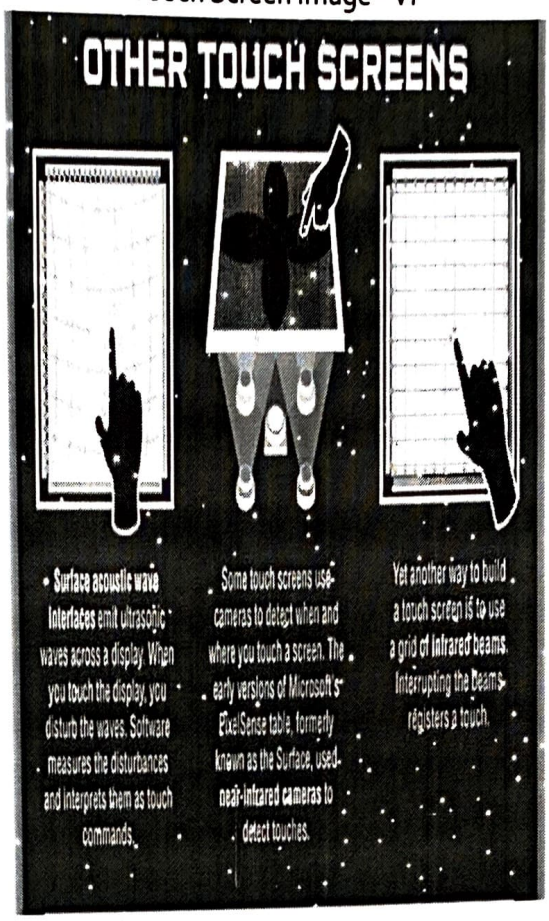
Touch Screen Image - III

Touch Screen Image - IV

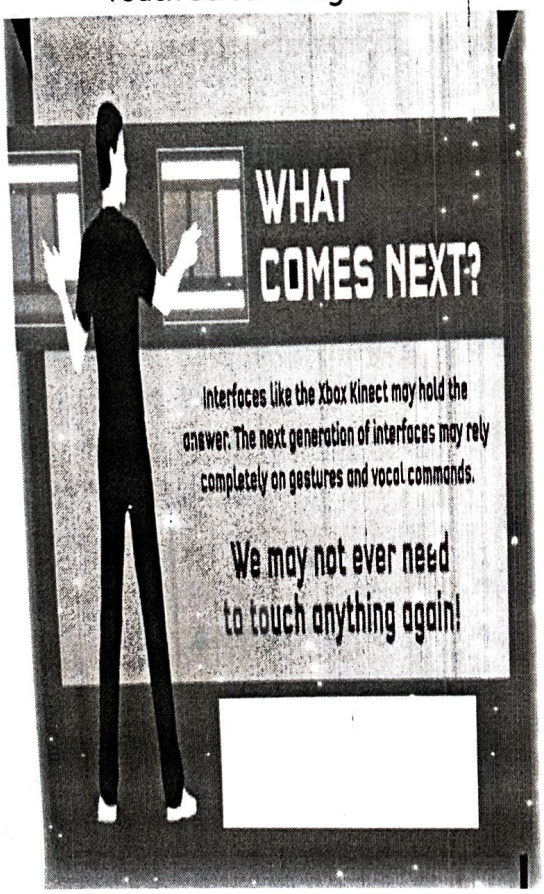


Touch Screen Image - V

Touch Screen Image - VI



Touch Screen Image - VII



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Adobe CS6

Photoshop CS6 :

Get state-of-the-art imaging magic, exciting new creative options, and blazingly fast performance so you can create compelling images, superior designs, and stunning videos.

InDesign CS6 :

Adobe® InDesign® CS6 software is a versatile desktop publishing application that gives you pixel-perfect control over design and typography. Create elegant and engaging pages for print, tablets, and other screens.

After Effects CS6 :

Adobe® After Effects® CS6 software lets you deliver cinematic visual effects and motion graphics faster than ever before with new Global Performance Cache.

Acrobat X Pro :

Adobe® Acrobat® X Pro software helps you boost the impact of your PDF files with video, audio, and interactive content.

Dreamweaver CS6 :

Adobe® Dreamweaver® CS6 web design software provides an intuitive visual interface for making and editing HTML websites and mobile apps.

Flash Professional CS6 :

Adobe® Flash® Professional CS6 software is a powerful authoring environment for creating animation and multimedia content.

Flash Builder 4.7 :

Adobe® Flash® Builder® 4.7 software is a development environment for building games and applications using the ActionScript® language and the open source Flex framework.

Premiere Pro CS6 :

Adobe® Premiere® Pro CS6 software combines incredible performance with a sleek, revamped user interface and a host of fantastic new creative features, including Warp Stabilizer for stabilizing footage, dynamic timeline trimming and more.

Illustrator CS6 :

Adobe® Illustrator® CS6 software was rebuilt from the inside out to be faster and more intuitive, with rock-solid stability when working on complex files.

Fireworks CS6 :

Adobe® Fireworks® CS6 software helps you create beautiful designs for websites and mobile apps in a snap, without coding. Deliver vector and bitmap images, mockups, 3D graphics, and interactive content for popular tablets and smartphones.

Lightroom :

Adobe® Photoshop® Lightroom® 4 software provides a comprehensive set of digital photography tools, from powerfully simple one-click adjustments to cutting-edge advanced controls.

Flash Player :

Adobe Flash Player Provides a Platform on which we can open Flash Videos, Files and Games.

Audition CS6 :

Adobe® Audition® CS6 software offers high-performance, intuitive tools for audio editing, mixing, restoration, and effects.

Adobe Muse :

Adobe® Muse™ software lets designers create HTML websites for desktop and mobile devices, without writing code.

Bridge :

Adobe® Bridge CS6 digital asset management software is a powerful photo and design organizer that provides centralized access to all your creative assets.

Adobe Prelude :

Adobe® Prelude™ CS6 software streamlines your production tasks. Ingest nearly any file-based format and begin logging immediately, creating searchable markers and other temporal metadata that flow through post-production, so you can work faster and stay organized.

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OPEN SOURCE

Open Source

Open source it is a simple word which mean a lot to software programmers and developers. Open source software is computer software that is freely available with source code to the general public with relaxed or non-existent copy right restrictions. It is often developed in a public collaborative manner. Users have the access over the source code so that they can fine tune, report bugs, distribute it, submit additions to software, code fixes for the software. It is an explicit feature of open source that it may put no restrictions on the use or distribution by any organization or user.

History Of Open Source Software

Although all stories related to software are obviously short, that of open source is one of longest among them. In fact it could be said that in the beginning, there was only free software. Later on, proprietary software was born, and it quickly dominated. Recently free software is considered as an option again. In 1960 when IBM sold large scale commercial computers some software was free and later the situation changed after unbundling IBM software and in mid 1970ss it was usual to find proprietary software. In late 1970s and early 1980s, two different groups were establishing the roots of current open source software movement. On the US east coast Richard stall man programmer at MIT AI LAB resigned and started GNU project and free software foundation the ultimate goal was to build free operating system.

Open Source Licence

A license defines the rights and obligations that a licensor grants to licensee. Open source licenses grant licensees to copy modify and redistribute source code. The ownership of copyright is separate and distinct from the ownership of the work, a person can own a copy of a piece of code without the rights to copy modify or redistribute copies of it. Some examples open source software licences include Apache license, BSD license, GNU general public license, GNU lesser general license, MIT license, Eclipse public license and Mozilla public license. The proliferation of open source licenses is one of the few negative aspects of open source movement because it is often difficult to understand the legal implications of licenses with more than 180,000 open source projects available and its more than 1400 unique licenses and how to organize open source software in commercial way.

Proprietary Software And Open Source Software

Free or open source software and closed source are two approaches to the distribution of software. Closed source software is also proprietary software, it comes with restrictive copyright licenses, code is not released to the public. Proprietary software is maintained by a team who produces their product in a compiled executable state, which is what the market is allowed access to. The free open source model allows for able users to view modify a product's source code. The top four reasons individuals or organizations choose opens source software are 1.lower cost, 2.security, 3.no vendor lock in and 4.better quality. Since innovative companies no longer rely heavily on software sales, proprietary software has become less of a necessity. As such things like open source.

Open Source Software Free Source Software

Open source software and free software are different terms for software which comes with certain rights, or freedoms, for the user. They describe two approaches and philosophies towards free software. Open source software and free source software both describe software which is free from licensing restrictions. The definition of open source software and free source software was written to be almost identical to the free software definition. There are few cases of software that is free software but not open source software and vice versa.

Benefits Of Open Source Software

Usually the first perceived advantage of open source is fact that open source software is made available at low cost or free. Now let us see how do characteristics turn into advantages: The availability of source code and right to modify, it enables unlimited fine tuning and improvement. It is also possible to port code to new hardware, to adapt it to changing conditions, and to reach detailed understanding of how system works. Source code availability makes it much easier to isolate bugs and for a programmer to fix them. The right to redistribute modifications and improvements to code permits all advantages due to modifiability of software to be shared by large communities , in substance the fact that redistribution rights cannot be revoked, and they are universal, is what attracts a substantial crowd of developers to work around open source projects. There is no one to restrict in a unilateral way how software is used. There is always possibility of creating an alternative code base if the current one is some way perceived or wrongly managed. Because of such benefits open source has become so powerful.

Drawbacks Of Open Source Software

The disadvantages of open source software include that these are not reliable, due to the fact that there is little money put into development, anyone can view, edit and redistribute. There is often no qualified support available the only support if any is usually via forums. Another drawback is the open source applications are in compatible with present day gadgets. No guarantee of updates since we are not paying to open source no body are bound to give updates. Apart frotese the open source software was so useful.

Sucessful Stories

There are wide range of projects and organizations in open source. Some of more prominent organizations involved in open source software development include Apache software foundation creators of apache web server; Linux foundation a non profit which as of 2012 employed Linus Torvalds, the creator of Linux operating system kernel; the eclipse foundation, horne of eclipse software development platform; Debian project creators of influential Debian Linux distribution; the Mozilla foundation, home of fire fox web browser; Android integrated mobile operating system. Several open source programs have become defining entries in their space including GIMP image editing system; Sun's java programming language and environment; the MySQL database system; Sun's openoffice.org office productivity suite; Wireshark network packet sniffer and analyser and many more projects and companies are emerging day by day.

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Ethical hacking

1. What is hacking?

The simple definition of hacking is the unconventional way of using system which we are not supposed to use. It means hacking is to expand the capabilities of any electronic device to use them beyond the original intentions of the manufacturer.

The person who is consistently engaging in hacking activities, and has accepted hacking as a lifestyle and philosophy of their choice, is called a hacker

Computer hacking is the most popular form of hacking nowadays, especially in the field of computer security, but hacking exists in many other forms, such as phone hacking, brain hacking, etc. and it's not limited to either of them.

2. What is ethical hacking?

The work of ethical hacking is still considered hacking because it uses knowledge of computer systems in an attempt to in some way penetrate them or crash them. This work is ethical because it is performed to increase the safety of the computer systems.

3. History of hacking

As a matter of fact, the first hackers appeared in the 1960's at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), and their first victims were electric trains. They wanted them to performfaster and more efficiently. So, is hacking always bad? Not really. It only depends on how to use it.

During the 1970's, a different kind of hacker appeared: the perhaps or phone hackers. They learned ways to hack the telephonic system and make phone calls for free. John Draper, built a blue box that could do this and the Esquire magazine published an article on how to build them. Fascinated by this discovery, two kids, Steve Wozniak and Steve Jobs, decided to sell these blue boxes, starting a business friendship which

resulted in the founding of Apple.

By the 1980's, phreaks started to migrate to computers, and the first Bulletin Board Systems (BBS) appeared. BBS are like the yahoo groups of today, were people posted messages of any kind of topics. The BBS used by hackers specialized in tips on how to break into computers, how to use stolen credit card numbers and share stolen computer passwords.

During the 1990's, when the use of the internet widespread around the world, hackers multiplied, but it wasn't until the end of the decade that system's security became mainstream among the public.

Today, we are accustomed to hackers, crackers, viruses, Trojans, worms and all of the techniques we need to follow to combat them.

4. Types of hackers

White hat hackers:

Also referred as Ethical Hacker or sometimes called as Sneakers. A White Hat Hacker mainly focuses on securing corporate Network from outsider threat. They are with good intention who fight against Black Hat.

Black hat hackers:

Also referred as Cracker. A Black Hat Hacker's intention is to break into others Network, and wish to secure his own machine. They often uses different techniques for breaking into systems which can involve advanced programming skills and social engineering.

Grey hat hackers:

They are Skilled Hacker who sometimes act legally and sometime not. In simple word you may call a Grey Hat hacker as Hybrid between White Hat and Black Hat hacker

1. Hacking methods

Phishing Method

Phishing is the method that you are familiar with. You create a Fake Account and ID in yahoo and fool your friends by telling them to send the victim's ID, their own ID and their own Password in your Fake Yahoo Account.

Brute Force Hack

Brute Force Hack is a Hacking which takes much time to get Password of the Victim and it needs a Hacker to learn about Java Scripts and all the non-sense.

Fake Login Hack

Fake Login Hack is the Hacking used by most of you for your goal by creating a Fake Login Page and telling your friends to login there and the Password would come to you. Cookie Steal Hack- Cookie Steal Hack is somewhat similar to Fake Login Hack as you prepare a Cookie Stealer and tell your friends to open your Cookie so that his Password would come to you.

Web Mail Hack

Web Mail Hack is the toughest method to learn for Hacking as it also needs a Hacker to learn about Java Scripts, Computer Tricks and much more and there is also a software for this type of hack.

6. What do ethical hackers do?

An ethical hacker's evaluation of a system's security seeks answers to three basic questions:

- What can an intruder see on the target systems?
- What can an intruder do with that information?
- Does anyone at the target notice the intruder's attempts or successes?

While the first and second of these are clearly important, the third is even more important: If the owners or operators of the target systems do not notice when someone is trying to break in, the intruders can, and will, spend weeks or months trying and will usually eventually succeed.

7. Ethical hacking process

Ethical hacking process involves as follows

- ✓ Preparation.
- ✓ Foot printing.
- ✓ Enumeration and fingerprinting.
- ✓ Identification of vulnerabilities.
- ✓ Attack-exploit the vulnerabilities.

8. The pros of ethical hacking

1. It enables you to find out the problem: Ethical hacking enables you to get beyond the numbers. By this I mean, you can truly figure out what is going wrong, if at all. Are there any breaches in your network? Can a hacker get through them? Which breach is the one that should be seen to and rectified first. Ethical hacking, if done correctly can answer all these questions and more.

2. Helps you build up a risk management program: Ethical hacking is becoming popular because it can help people to set up a proper and informative risk management program. Once you or your company conducts such tests you can make more informed decisions

about what changes you need to make in technology. You need to think of ethical hacking in terms of it being a security tool. Test the most crucial systems first such as database or email servers etc.

3. Helps you to think like the enemy: This is probably one of the biggest advantages ethical hacking has to offer. It helps you to think and try and figure out.

9. The cons of ethical hacking

1. It provides only a snapshot of what is happening: This is one of the biggest disadvantages that ethical hacking has. Ethical hacking provides only a snapshot of your company's security. You may hire a hacker to find out potential threats, but at the end of the day, you are not really safe from these threats. Yes, the hacker may tell you that the security you have in place will ward off new threats. However, no one can predict what these threats might be.

2. Losing data: There is always the chance of data being lost and servers crashing while hacking is being carried out. Anything can go wrong during hacking and you should be prepared for any eventuality. A system that is unstable or overloaded might crash while the testing is being carried out.

3. Being given a false sense of security: This is closely linked to the snapshot you get after ethical hacking is carried out. You may have the best hackers but they might just overlook a critical point. A rogue hacker will then definitely be able to get in and breach the system.

Conclusion

- ✓ Testing is an essential part of any data security program.
- ✓ An ethical hack can reduce the potential exposure of the company to criminal hackers.
- ✓ The periodic ethical hacking and review exercise would enhance the security and mitigate possible loopholes being exploited.

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