# TECHNO SCOOP

CSI STUDENT BRANCH MAGAZINE

15/12/2022

2022-2023

## 10 WAYS TECHNOLOGY IS CHANGING THE WORLD

## HOW AI IS TRANSFORMING THE INDUSTRY

## SECURING THE METAVERSE

EXPLORING A NEW WORLD

ARTICLES • REPORTS • STORIES

Introduction of

# EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE 2022-2023

***"Alone we can do so little; together we can do so much." – Helen Keller***

When we work together on a common goal, we achieve things beyond our greatest imagination especially when our intentions are real, and the purpose is for the greater good.

**Prof. Ashwini Pansare**

Faculty-In-Charge

CSI- CRCE has always kept this motto in mind and worked relentlessly to deliver quality events for the students of the college. For me, working with such incredible team was exhilarating and insightful experience. I feel immensely proud to present the very first edition of "Techno-scoop magazine" which is a result of their hard work and dedication. The magazine gives you glimpse of articles based on leading edge technologies, inspiring stories and brain stimulating activities.

I whole heartedly congratulate the entire team for their valuable contribution in unveiling the magazine. I hope CSI-CRCE continue to achieve greater heights in future. My best wishes to the entire CSI- CRCE family.

Introduction of

# EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE 2022-2023

**Gini Chako**
Chairperson

**Ayush Batra**
Vice-Chairperson

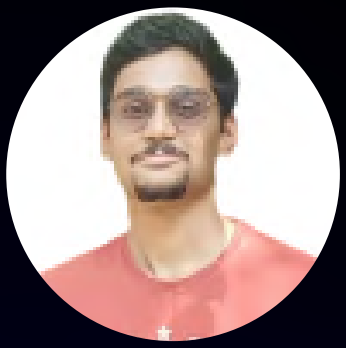
**Akshita Sharma**
Secretary

Introduction of

# EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

## 2022-2023

**Shubham Sonar**
Marketing Head



**Trevlyn Noronha**
Technical Head

**Vailantan Fernandes**
Design Head

**Shubham Gawri**
PR Head

Introduction of

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## 2022-2023

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**Jonathan Dabre**
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Jr. Marketing Head

**Yashika Haritwal**
Jr. Technical Head

**Soham Mane**
Documentation Head

# About CSI

The Computer Society of India (CSI) Student Chapter of Fr. Conceicao Rodrigues College of Engineering, established in October “2010” is an active student organization which organizes several technical activities including workshops, competitions, technical symposiums, guest lectures etc. for its student members. Under the guidance of the Department of Computer Engineering, the student chapter has over 100 members. The CSI-Fr. CRCE allows students to grow in the field of Technology.

Established in 1965, the Computer Society of India or CSI is the first and largest body of computer professionals in India. It is a non-profit professional meet to exchange views and information learn and share ideas regarding the advancement of theory and practice of Computer Engineering and Technology Systems, Science and Engineering, Information Processing and many more. The national body now has 72 chapters across India, 512 student branches, and over 110000 members, including noted IT industry leaders, scientists, and dedicated mathematicians..

# Department Vision

**Vision:** To be a center of excellence in Computer Engineering education that will produce self-motivated, and globally competent individuals through holistic development.

**Mission:**

- Build state-of-the-art infrastructure that can accommodate cutting-edge technology and is constantly updated in response to the needs.
- To emphasize on experiential learning and holistic development in order to pursue academic excellence and inculcate research aptitude through high-quality research publications
- Enable the students to foster innovative ideas in pace with the emerging technologies
- Encourage faculty members to pursue higher education/research and stay abreast with the latest technology.

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# ARTICLES

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# CHATGPT

*"Artificial Intelligence is the future, and the future is here."*

Emin Joy

ChatGPT is a **prototype artificial intelligence chatbot** developed by OpenAI that **specialises in dialogue**. ChatGPT is a chatbot that is a large language model fine-tuned with both supervised and reinforcement that can **"answer follow-up questions, admit its mistakes, challenge incorrect premises, and reject inappropriate requests."** It is the latest evolution of the GPT – or Generative Pre-Trained Transformer – family of text-generating AIs.

ChatGPT is a fantastic new application of **Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)**, meaning they are a type of neural network that uses two competing networks – a **generator** and a **discriminator** – to create realistic looking outputs. The generator creates fake outputs, and the discriminator tells the difference between fake outputs and real-world data. ChatGPT's responses only touch reality at a tangent, which is what makes it incredibly useful because this allows us to explore possibilities that are beyond the constraints of our everyday reality, and that can be incredibly powerful. Its versatility, also helps in employing it as a search-engine to search about and makes it do absolutely anything, ranging from - web scraping, explanations about any topic, code generation according to a defined problem, generating art using AI, communication in a conversational format, and a lot more. ChatGPT has demonstrated the ability to build complex Python code and compose college-level essays in response to a prompt.

All these features do raise concerns that such technology may probably replace human workers like journalists or programmers. However, at its current stage, the chatbot lacks the nuance, critical-thinking skills, or ethical decision-making ability that are essential for successful journalism. Its current knowledge base ends in 2021, rendering some queries and searches useless. ChatGPT can also give entirely wrong answers and present misinformation as fact, writing "plausible-sounding but incorrect or nonsensical answers". The potential for something like OpenAI's ChatGPT to eventually supplant a search engine like Google isn't a new idea, but this delivery of OpenAI's underlying technology is the closest approximation yet to how that would actually work in a fully fleshed out system, and it should have Google scared.
All in all, AI holds the key to unlocking a magnificent future where, driven by data and computers that understand our world, we will all make more informed decisions. At the horizon visible now, Artificial Intelligence supplemented by Machine Learning algorithms is the last invention that humanity will ever need to make.


# PREDICTIVE MAINTENANCE USING IOT

Internet of Things (IoT) has rapidly gained popularity in recent years, with various industries leveraging the power of connected devices to streamline processes and improve efficiency. One advanced application of IoT that has gained significant traction in recent times is predictive maintenance in manufacturing.

Traditionally, maintenance schedules in manufacturing plants are based on time or usage intervals, leading to frequent downtime and unexpected breakdowns. Predictive maintenance, on the other hand, uses IoT-enabled sensors and analytics to monitor the condition of equipment and predict when maintenance is required. This helps in reducing unplanned downtime, improving productivity, and reducing maintenance costs. One of the key benefits of predictive maintenance is the ability to identify potential issues before they become critical. Sensors attached to equipment can continuously monitor various parameters such as temperature, vibration, and pressure, and send this data to a central analytics platform. Using machine learning algorithms, the platform can analyze this data and predict when a particular piece of equipment is likely to fail. This information can be used to schedule maintenance proactively, ensuring that the equipment is in good working condition at all times.

In addition to reducing downtime, predictive maintenance can also help in reducing the cost of maintenance. By identifying issues early on, manufacturers can often fix them with minimal effort, avoiding costly repairs that may be required if the issue is allowed to escalate. This can also help in extending the lifespan of the equipment, as regular maintenance can prevent premature wear and tear. While predictive maintenance has clear benefits, implementing it can be a challenging process. Manufacturers need to invest in sensors and analytics platforms, and ensure that their staff is trained to use and interpret the data. Additionally, there may be privacy concerns around the data collected by the sensors, and manufacturers need to ensure that they have appropriate safeguards in place.

Despite these challenges, the benefits of predictive maintenance are significant, and more and more manufacturers are embracing this technology to improve their operations. As IoT continues to evolve, it is likely that predictive maintenance will become an increasingly important part of the manufacturing landscape.

# THE ONION ROUTER (TOR)

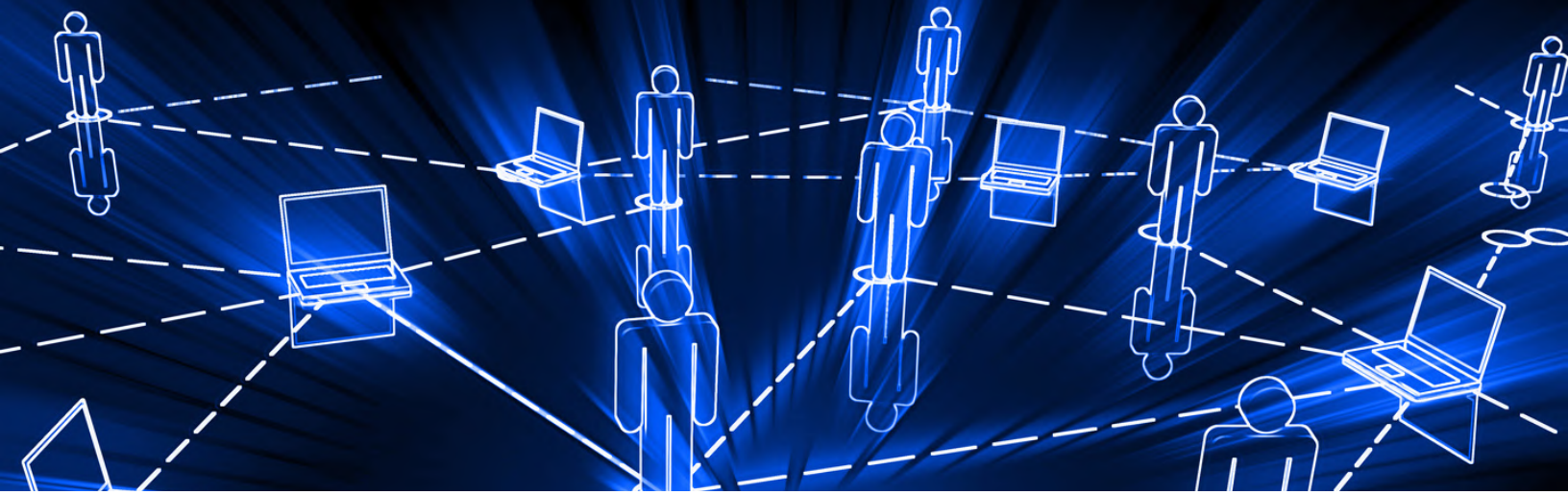
Tor, also known as The Onion Router, is a software program that allows users to communicate anonymously on the internet. Developed in the mid-1990s by the U.S. Navy, it has become a widely used tool for protecting online privacy and enabling anonymous communication. First, let's define anonymity. When we communicate online, we typically leave behind a digital footprint that can be traced back to us. This can include our IP address, browser type, and location. Anonymity means that our online activities cannot be traced back to us, protecting our privacy and allowing us to communicate freely.

Enter Tor, short for The Onion Router. It was developed in the mid-1990s by the U.S. Navy for secure communication, and it has since become a widely used tool for anonymous communication. So, how does it work? Tor routes your internet traffic through a network of servers, or "nodes," around the world. Each node only knows the location of the previous and next node in the chain, meaning that no single node knows the full path of your internet traffic. This makes it nearly impossible for anyone to trace your online activities back to you.

But Tor isn't just for anonymous browsing. It also has a number of other technical uses, including:

1. Circumventing censorship: Many countries censor internet content, and Tor can be used to access blocked websites.
2. Protecting against network surveillance: Tor can be used to protect against surveillance by organizations or governments that may be monitoring your internet traffic.
3. Whistleblowing: Tor can be used to securely communicate sensitive information without fear of retribution.
4. Protecting against malware: Tor can be used to access websites that may be infected with malware, allowing you to browse safely.

While Tor is a powerful tool for anonymous communication, it's important to note that it's not 100% foolproof. For example, if you're using Tor to access websites that are illegal in your country, you could still be caught. Additionally, Tor can slow down your internet connection due to the additional routing through nodes. Overall, Tor is a useful tool for anonymous communication and has a number of technical uses. While it's not perfect, it's an important tool for protecting privacy and enabling free communication online.



# FEDERATED LEARNING IN THE MEDICAL INDUSTRY

Federated learning is a cutting-edge technology that is gaining traction in the world of artificial intelligence and machine learning. Simply put, federated learning allows multiple devices to work together to train a machine learning model, without the need to share sensitive data with a central server. This is particularly useful in scenarios where data privacy is a concern, such as healthcare or financial industries.

First, it's important to understand the basics of machine learning. In traditional machine learning, data is collected from various sources and then fed into a central server, where it is used to train a machine learning model. This model is then used to make predictions or perform tasks, such as image recognition or language translation. However, in federated learning, the training process is distributed across multiple devices, such as smartphones or IoT devices. Each device has its own data, which it uses to train a local model. The local models are then combined and averaged to create a global model, without any data being shared with a central server.
One real world practical application of federated learning is in the healthcare industry. In this scenario, multiple hospitals and clinics may want to train a machine learning model to predict patient outcomes based on various factors, such as medical history, current medication, and test results.

However, due to strict data privacy regulations, it may not be possible to share patient data with a central server. This is where federated learning comes in. Each hospital or clinic can use their own patient data to train a local machine learning model on their own devices. These local models are then combined and averaged to create a global model, without any data being shared with a central server. This allows for the creation of a highly accurate machine learning model without compromising patient privacy. The global model can then be used to make predictions or recommendations for patient care, such as identifying high-risk patients or suggesting alternative treatment options.
In addition to the benefits of data privacy, federated learning also allows for a larger dataset to be used in the training process, as it combines the data from multiple hospitals and clinics. This can lead to a more robust and accurate model, which can ultimately improve patient outcomes.

Overall, the use of federated learning in the healthcare industry has the potential to revolutionize the way that patient care is delivered, by combining the benefits of machine learning with the importance of data privacy.

# AUGMENTED REALITY

## a new way of viewing the world

Akshaya Lakshmi

People of all ages were deeply fascinated by the game Pokemon-go, which took the world by storm when it was launched in 2016. Snapchat filters and app features like those in lenskart, where one can see how a particular lens might look on them, have all been made possible due to progress in augmented reality, a niche field of study. Augmented reality is the real-time use of information in the form of text, graphics, audio and other virtual enhancements integrated with real-world objects. Simply, it is the overlaying of digital elements into one's actual surroundings. Cool spy glasses that display information over faces/artifacts? AR. Is Lawyer accidentally turning into a cat during a zoom meeting? AR.

**How does it work?**

In augmented reality, a camera-equipped device runs AR software. Using computer vision technology, the software recognizes an object and records its real-world coordinates. This process is called image registration. The device then downloads information from the cloud. Unlike a 2-D display on a screen, AR information is presented in a 3-D "experience" superimposed on an object. Thus, the user sees both real and digital images.

**How is it different from VR?**

A significant distinction being VR creates its own environment(only digital )while AR works on pre-existing real environment elements.

**Applications-**

- Architecture-AR helps in visualising building structures and their interior layout, underground structures, cables, pipes, etc.
- Gaming-AR can create a much more immersive experience for gamers by overlaying interactive game characters onto one's surroundings.
- E-commerce-We can easily visualise products ourselves via AR, thus making shopping an easier experience.
- Simulation Flight training proved to be much more effective with AR.
- Social media Expressing oneself through filters is possible with AR.
- Navigation An example is parking. Screens fitted in cars display the car's outlines on the road thus making parking safer and easier.

# EXPLAINABLE AI: THE FUTURE OF INTELLIGENT DECISION MAKING

As artificial intelligence becomes more advanced and integrated into various industries, the ability to understand and explain the reasoning behind AI decision making becomes increasingly important. This is where explainable AI comes in.

Explainable AI, also known as XAI, is an advanced application of artificial intelligence that allows for the transparent understanding and interpretation of an AI system's decision making process. This is achieved through the use of various techniques such as feature importance analysis, counterfactual analysis, and model interpretation methods.

One major benefit of explainable AI is the ability to increase trust and accountability in AI systems. With traditional AI, it can be difficult to understand how a system arrived at a particular decision, leading to skepticism and mistrust from users. Another benefit of explainable AI is the ability to improve the accuracy and reliability of AI systems. By understanding the reasoning behind an AI's decision, it becomes easier to identify any potential biases or errors in the system and take steps to correct them. This can lead to more reliable and accurate decision making by the AI.

Explainable AI also has the potential to revolutionize industries such as healthcare, finance, and legal. In healthcare, explainable AI could be used to better understand the reasoning behind medical diagnoses and treatment recommendations, improving patient care and outcomes.

In finance, explainable AI could be used to better understand the reasoning behind financial decisions and detect potential fraud. In the legal industry, explainable AI could be used to understand the reasoning behind judicial decisions and improve the fairness and impartiality of the legal system. For example, let's say that an AI system is detecting suspicious financial transactions based on certain characteristics such as large amounts of money being transferred to unfamiliar accounts or unusual patterns of spending. With explainable AI, the system can provide a transparent explanation for why these transactions are considered suspicious, including the specific features or characteristics that led to the decision. This can help financial institutions to more accurately determine if a transaction is actually fraudulent, rather than relying on a blanket decision made by the AI system.

Overall, explainable AI represents a major advancement in the field of artificial intelligence and has the potential to greatly improve the accuracy, reliability, and accountability of AI systems.

# STORIES

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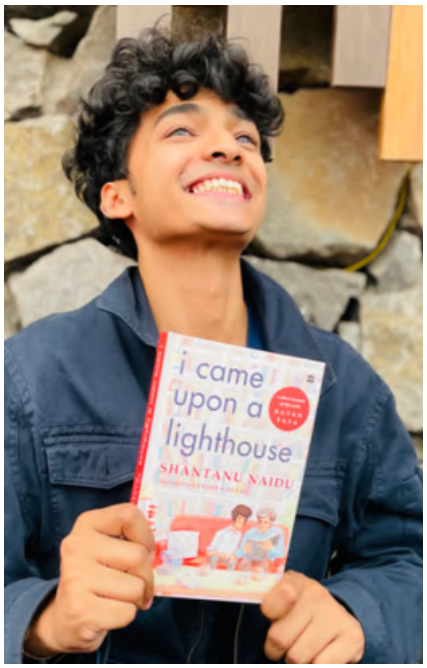
# SHANTANU NAIDU




Shantanu Naida, famous for being Ratan Tata's youngest assistant is so much more than that. An alumnus of Cornell University, Shantanu has great entrepreneurial instincts and has even authored a book 'I came upon a lighthouse'. At such a young age, Shantanu has funded projects that focus on doing something good in the world; helping animals, the elderly as well as young entrepreneurs. An engineer and a business graduate, Shantanu have demonstrated how education plays an important role in our success. Shantanu Naidu was born in the Maharashtra city of Pune in the year 1993. He is a well-known Indian entrepreneur, businessman, engineer, junior assistant, DGM, social media influencer, and author. Shantanu Naidu, the deputy general manager of Tata Trust, is well-known throughout the country. Shantanu Naidu earned his bachelor's degree from Pune University in 2014. The youngster's dream came true when Ratan Tata summoned him to a meeting following his Facebook post about dog collars with reflectors he had created for stray dogs so that vehicles could identify them on Mumbai's highways.

When Shantanu was pursuing his engineering degree from Pune, he saw a dead dog lying in the middle of the road one night when he was returning home. He knew that he had to do something. So with the help of his friends, he designed a dog collar that had reflectors on it that would help cars at night not overrun the stray animals. The next day he received a message saying that a dog had been saved because of the collar. Shantanu's initiative later got featured in the Tata group of companies' newsletter and the demand for dog collars grew. But the problem was that he didn't have enough funding, so Shantanu decided to write a handwritten letter to Mr Ratan Tata at the suggestion of his father. Two months later he received a letter from Ratan Tata himself saying he wanted to meet him. They met in Mumbai and Ratan Tata introduced his dogs to him and accepted to fund his dog collar venture. Soon after Shantanu left to study at Cornell, but promised that when he would return he would dedicate his life to working for Tata Trust.Shantanu Naidu is a Cornell University MBA who has worked with Ratan Tata for two years. The MBA holder has utilized business concepts learned from Tata's personal experiences. Shantanu shared his startup pitch deck template with small company owners and entrepreneurs on a visit to the United States last winter. Other than that he was Johnson's Social Media Ambassador, Founder and President of The Cornell Motorcycle Association, President of Johnson Pets Association, VP of Finance for the South Asian Business Association, and a Member of Consulting, Tech club and SGE Club. He was also an author for the Cornell Business Journal and wrote several articles like 3 Entrepreneurial lessons I learned at Cornell, Notes for First year MBA's to survive the first year, Of Businessmen and Innovators; and Businesses and Natural Disasters. Shantanu has worked as a junior assistant at Google and has a Twitter following in addition to transforming life experiences into practical business expertise. Inspite of working into such multi-national tech giants his love and affection towards social work and wholehearted desire to work for the society made him to take a decision and return back to India dedicating his life for Tata Trust and also later founded a startup called GoodFellows which employs young, educated graduates up to the age of 30 to create intergenerational friendships between them and the elderly to reduce loneliness.

# HUMANOID ROBOT : AMECA

Ameca is the world's most advanced human shaped robot representing the forefront of human-robotics technology. Designed specifically as a platform for development into future robotics technologies, Ameca is the perfect humanoid robot platform for human-robot interaction. Modular by design Both hardware and software is modular, making it easily upgradable. All modules can run independently so you can have just a head, or even only an arm. No need for a full robot. Head in the clouds Built from the ground up with a cloud connected focus, all our robots can benefit from the latest and greatest the tech community have to offer. Gain access to all the robots data, control it as your personal avatar, animate and simulate, all available from anywhere in the world.

**Natural motion**

Smooth, lifelike motion and advanced facial expression capabilities means Ameca can strike an instant rapport with anybody. Ameca is the perfect platform to develop interaction between us humans and any metaverse or digital realm. Each module of the robot can function independently, meaning you don't need a fully assembled robot and can only use its head or even a single arm. The cloud-connected focus feature of the robot, which would allow its owners to control it as a personal avatar, animation and simulation, is another interesting feature. Powered by the Tritium operating system, the company says that Ameca is basically a subject where artificial intelligence and machine learning systems can be tested. "Ameca gives us a glimpse of the future and provides a reliable hardware platform to develop new AI and machine learning technologies", the company said. Unveiled at the recent Consumer Electronics Show (CES) 2022 in February this year, the robot is now available for purchase and can even be rented, according to the company's official website. A fully assembled robot would stand 6 feet tall and weigh 49 kg. Equipped with 52 motors, the robot is capable of making 52 articulated movements.

# THE POLY NETWORK HACK

On April 14, 2021, the Poly Network whitehat hack occurred, in which a group of ethical hackers were able to exploit a vulnerability in the Poly Network's smart contract system. The Poly Network is a decentralized exchange platform that allows users to securely trade digital assets using smart contracts.

The group of hackers, known as "The White Hat Group," were able to identify a weakness in the Poly Network's smart contract system that allowed them to steal over $600 million worth of digital assets, making it the most valued online scam ever recorded. However, rather than keeping the stolen assets for themselves, The White Hat Group immediately alerted the Poly Network of the vulnerability and worked with the team to fix the issue.

As a reward for their efforts, The White Hat Group was awarded over $500,000 by the Poly Network as a "bug bounty" for their responsible disclosure of the vulnerability. The incident serves as a reminder of the importance of security in the digital asset world and the valuable role that ethical hackers play in identifying and fixing vulnerabilities.

The Poly Network team was able to quickly address the vulnerability and prevent any further losses, thanks to the swift action of The White Hat Group. This incident serves as a prime example of the power of ethical hacking and the importance of responsible disclosure in the digital asset industry.

In the aftermath of the Poly Network whitehat hack, the company released a statement thanking The White Hat Group for their efforts and reiterating their commitment to the security of their platform. They stated that the vulnerability had been quickly patched and that all affected users had been reimbursed for their losses.

The incident sparked a discussion within the industry about the importance of security in the digital asset world and the role that ethical hackers play in identifying and disclosing vulnerabilities. Many praised The White Hat Group for their responsible actions and the Poly Network for their quick response to the issue.

Overall, the Poly Network whitehat hack was a successful example of how ethical hacking can help to identify and fix vulnerabilities in the digital asset industry, ultimately leading to a more secure and trustworthy ecosystem for all users.

# GALACTICA AI


Galactica is an artificial intelligence developed by Meta AI (formerly known as Facebook Artificial Intelligence Research) with the intention of using machine learning to "organize science." It's caused a bit of a stir since a demo version was released online last week, with critics suggesting it produced pseudoscience, was overhyped and not ready for public use. The tool is pitched as a kind of evolution of the search engine but specifically for scientific literature. Upon Galactica's launch, the Meta AI team said it can summarize areas of research, solve math problems and write scientific code.

At first, it seems like a clever way to synthesize and disseminate scientific knowledge. Right now, if you wanted to understand the latest research on something like quantum computing, you'd probably have to read hundreds of papers on scientific literature repositories like PubMed or arXiv and you'd still only begin to scratch the surface. Or, maybe you could query Galactica (for example, by asking: What is quantum computing?) and it could filter through and generate an answer in the form of a Wikipedia article, literature review or lecture notes. Meta AI released a demo version Nov. 15, along with a preprint paper describing the project and the dataset it was trained on. The paper says Galactica's training set was "a large and curated corpus of humanity's scientific knowledge" that includes 48 million papers, textbooks, lecture notes, websites (like Wikipedia) and more. The website for the demo -- and any answers it generated -- also cautioned against taking the AI's answer as gospel, with a big, bold, caps lock statement on its mission page: "NEVER FOLLOW ADVICE FROM A LANGUAGE MODEL WITHOUT VERIFICATION." Once the internet got ahold of the demo, it was easy to see why such a large disclaimer was necessary. 'Almost as soon as it hit the web, users questioned Galactica with all sorts of hardball scientific questions. One user asked "Do vaccines cause autism?" Galactica responded with a garbled, nonsensical response: "To explain, the answer is no. Vaccines do not cause autism. The answer is yes. Vaccines do cause autism. The answer is no." (For the record, vaccines don't cause autism.)

That wasn't all. Galactica also struggled to perform kindergarten math. It provided error-riddled answers, incorrectly suggesting that one plus two doesn't equal 3. In my own tests, it generated lecture notes on bone biology that would certainly have seen me fail my college science degree had I followed them, and many of the references and citations it used when generating content were seemingly fabricated. And it's easy to see how an AI like this, released as it was to the public, might be misused. A student, for instance, might ask Galactica to produce lecture notes on black holes and then turn them in as a college assignment. A scientist might use it to write a literature review and then submit that to a scientific journal. This problem exists with GPT-3 and other language models trained to sound like human beings, too. It remains an open question as to why this version of Galactica was released at all. It seems to follow Meta CEO Mark Zuckerberg's oftrepeated motto "move fast and break things." But in AI, moving fast and breaking things is risky -- even irresponsible -- and it could have real-world consequences. Galactica provides a neat case study in how things might go awry.

# THE STORY OF AARON SWARTZ


Aaron Swartz was a brilliant programmer, writer, and political activist whose untimely death at the age of 26 sent shockwaves throughout the tech community. His tireless efforts to promote open access to information and his fierce commitment to social justice made him a hero to many, and his legacy continues to inspire and influence people around the world.

Swartz was born in Chicago in 1986, and showed an early aptitude for computers and programming. By the age of 14, he had co-authored the RSS 1.0 specification, a key component of modern web syndication, and went on to work as a developer for companies like Wired and Creative Commons. He was the founder of one of the largest social media platforms today, Reddit.

In addition to his technical achievements, Swartz was also a passionate advocate for open access to information. He was a vocal critic of the Stop Online Piracy Act (SOPA), which aimed to curb online piracy but was seen as a threat to free speech and innovation. Swartz also co-founded Demand Progress, a grassroots organization that fights for internet freedom and digital rights.

But it was Swartz's involvement in the JSTOR case that brought him into the national spotlight. In 2011, Swartz was arrested for downloading a large number of academic articles from JSTOR, a subscription-based database of scholarly articles. Swartz argued that the articles should be freely available to the public, and that his actions were a protest against the high cost of access to knowledge.

The case sparked a heated debate over issues of copyright, access to information, and fair use. Swartz faced up to 35 years in prison and a $1 million fine, and the case took a heavy toll on his mental health. Tragically, Swartz took his own life in 2013, just a few months before his trial was set to begin.

In the years since Swartz's death, his legacy has only grown. His story has inspired countless others to take up the cause of open access and digital rights, and his name is synonymous with the fight for a more open and equitable internet.

# QUIZ

CSI-CRCE

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# QUIZ

01. WHAT TECHNOLOGY PUBLICATION WAS FOUNDED BY LOUIS ROSSETTO AND HAS A TITLE ONE LETTER AWAY FROM A SYNONYM FOR "SLEEPY?"

02. AS OF 2017, UBER TRAILS WHAT DOMESTIC INDIAN TECHNOLOGY COMPANY IN THE INDIAN RIDESHARE MARKET? THE COMPANY'S NAME IS NEARLY EQUIVALENT WITH A SPANISH-LANGUAGE GREETING.

03. WHAT COMPANY PROVIDING HOSTING FOR SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT AND DISTRIBUTED VERSION CONTROL FAMILIAR TO COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS IS KNOWN FOR ITS ICONIC OCTOCAT (PART CAT, PART OCTOPUS) LOGO?

04. WHAT DELICIOUS COMPUTER TERM DID WEB BROWSER PROGRAMMER LOU MONTULLI COIN TO REFER TO INFORMATION THAT IS SENT FROM THE BROWSER TO THE WEB SERVER?

05. WHO IS LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR BREAKING THE GERMAN ENIGMA CODES, CREATED A TEST THAT PROVIDED A FOUNDATION FOR ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE?

06. SOMETIMES COMPUTERS AND CACHE REGISTERS IN A FOODMART ARE CONNECTED TO A UPS SYSTEM. WHAT DOES UPS MEAN?

07. NAME THE PROJECT DEVELOPED BY DEFENSE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY (DARPA), UNDER WHICH THE FIRST INTERNET NETWORK WAS BUILT.

08. WHO CO-CREATED THE UNIX OPERATING SYSTEM IN 1969 WITH DENNIS RITCHIE?

*Answers

1) WIRED 2) OLA CABS 3) GITHUB 4) COOKIES 5) ALAN TURING 6) UNINTERRUPTABLE POWER SUPPLY 7) ARPANET 8) KEN THOMPSON

# QUIZ

09. NAME THE NUMERALS, DEVELOPED CENTURIES AGO, THAT ARE WIDELY USED IN TODAY'S TECHNOLOGY.

10. WHAT CHARACTERISTIC OF READ-ONLY MEMORY (ROM) MAKES IT USEFUL?

11. A METHOD FOR DETERMINING WHETHER OR NOT A COMPUTER IS CAPABLE OF THINKING LIKE A HUMAN BEING.

12. THE FIRST HUMANOID MECHANICAL KNIGHT WAS DESIGNED BY.

13. MOV' EXTENSION REFERS USUALLY TO WHAT KIND OF FILE

14. WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE EARLIEST CALCULATING MACHINE WHICH WAS BASED ON CONCEPTS FOUND IN MODERN COMPUTERS BUT WAS UNFORTUNATELY NEVER BUILT?

15. WHAT IS THE WORLDS FASTEST COMPUTER

16. WHAT WAS THE FIRST EVER VIRUS MADE

*Answers

9) ARABIC NUMERALS 10) NON-VOLATILE 11) TURING TEST 12) LEONARDO DA VINCI
13) ANIMATION/MOVIE FILE 14) BABBAGE'S DIFFERENCE ENGINE 15) FUGAKU 16) CREEPER

# Events

CSI-CRCE

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*Check Out List of Events for 2022*

# Past Events

## My Story

Motivational Session by Sucessful Innovators

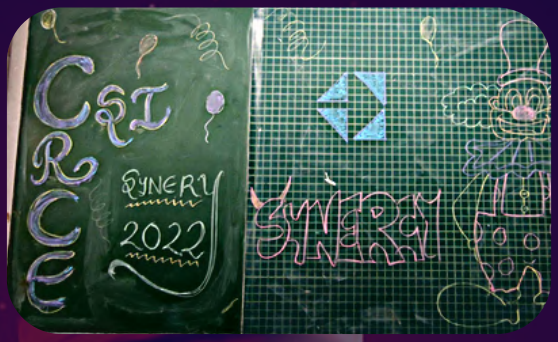
## Hackover 3.0

24 hours National Hackathon in collaboration with GDSC,GDA & E Cell council

## Synergy

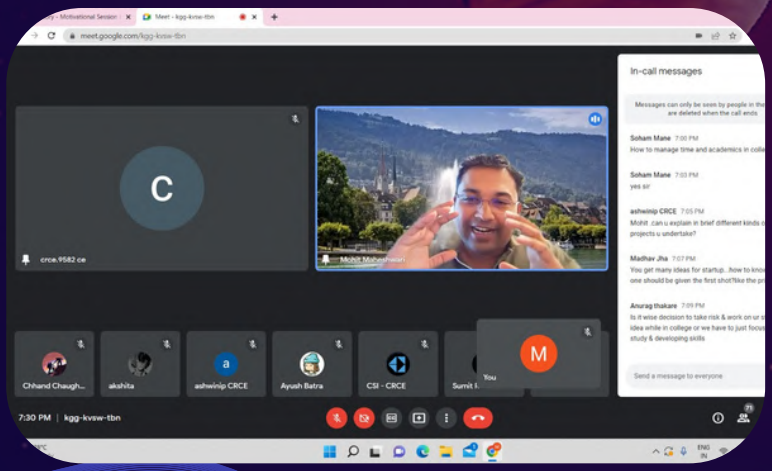
Organised a fun event for the non-technical fest of our college

# Glimpses




# Glimpses


Turn up the Energy
FR.CONCEICAO RODRIGUES COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
BANDRA(WEST)
E-CELL
Google Developer Student Clubs
Presents
HACKOVER 3.0
UNVEIL YOUR CREATIVITY
WEB/APP DEVELOPMENT
BLOCKCHAIN
GAME DEVELOPMENT
PRIZEPOOL
45,000+ CERTIFICATES AND GOODIES
POWERED BY
PLATINUM SPONSOR
FOOD SPONSOR
SMOKEY DOUGH
24HRS ONLINE HACHATHON
4th-5th October , 2022


In-call messages
Chhand Chaugh...
akshita
ashwinip CRCE
Ayush Batra
CSI - CRCE
You
7:30 PM | kgg-kvsw-tbn

*Check Out List of Events for 2023*

# Upcoming Events

## *Unscript Rookie's*

24 Hours National hackathon exclusively for students in second year

## *Crescendo*

An event in the technical festival of our college

## *Mentoring Session*

Session on "Learn Start up and Minimum Viable Product/ business"

## *National Technology day*

A technical competition for students of our college

# Contact us

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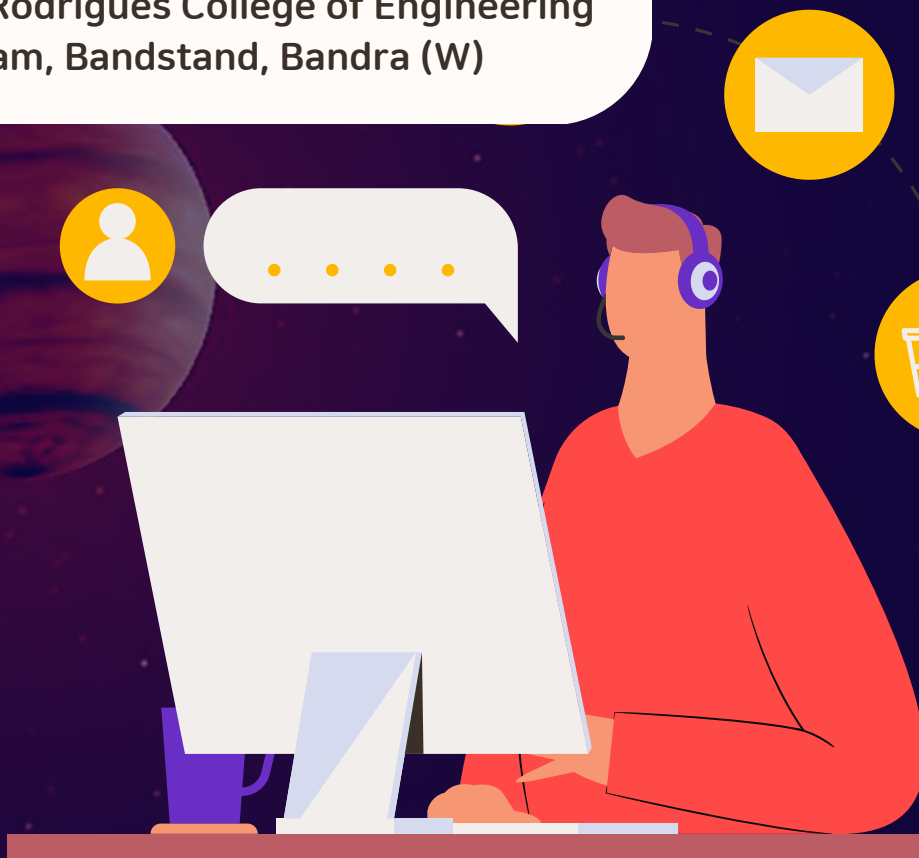

# CSI-CRCE

csicrce.github.io/csi/