SRM VALLIAMMAI ENGINEERING COLLEGE

COMPUTER SOCIETY OF INDIA

STUDENT BRANCH

MAGAZINE - 2023

VOLUME - IV ISSUE -II

LimeLight

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INTER COMMUNICATION MAGAZINE
LimeLight

Year : 2023
Volume Number : 4
Issue Number : 2
CSI Institutional Membership ID : I00233
Location : SRM Valliammai Engineering College
(Autonomous Institution)
SRM Nagar,
Kattankulathur ,
Chengalpattu District,
Tamil Nadu – 603203.

About SRMVEC CSI-SB :

SRM Valliammai Engineering College Student Branch was started in the year 2007. For the past 16 years, SRMVEC has organised various events and contributed many technical articles to CSI. It is one of the most active student branches of CSI. It has received the 'Best Accredited Student Branch Award' for four consecutive years since 2015 at Annual CSI Convention from Computer Society of India. Currently there are more than 370 Student members in the student branch.

Design & Editorial Team

Miss. A. Aafrin Nisha
Final Year, CYS Department
afraanmiza@gmail.com

Miss. B. Devi Sri
Third Year, ECE Department
2412devisri@gmail.com

Miss. S. Janani
Third Year, AI&DS Department
Membership Number : 01587519
jananishankar0706@gmail.com

PREFACE

It gives us great pleasure to release the second issue of volume four ‘LimeLight’. The SRMVEC CSI-SB members have been enthusiastic to show their talents. This magazine gives desired opportunity and platform to publish the students’ thoughts and creativity. We strongly believe that the purpose of knowledge is fulfilled only when it is transferred to another person. In this manner, this magazine would serve as a collection of knowledge. With technology growing leaps and bounds day by day, people need to be aware of the ongoing development in technology. We appreciate every who stood with us in this venture.

Regards
SRMVEC CSI-SB Team

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Fun-Junction

The SRM Valliammai Engineering College, Computer Society of India – Student Branch associated with Whitehatians Club (Department of Cyber Security) oraganized the “FUN-JUNCTION” event on the occasion of Teacher’s Day. More than 15 staffs from various departments were participated in this event. The event was conducted on 5th September 2023, at the Old Seminar Hall. This event had three games round, the first round was a bingo

game, second round was a connection game and third round was a synopsis. The event ended with giving plant saplings to all participated staff members.

The event ended in grand success due to guidance of CSI Student Branch Counsellor Dr. M. Senthil Kumar (HOD, Department of Cyber Security) who supported us in coordinating this event.

Hack-A-Tank

(A National Level 24-Hours Hackathon)

The SRM Valliammai Engineering College, Department of Cyber Security White Hatians Club in Association with SRM VEC-CSI Student Branch has organized a National level 24 hours’ Hackathon "HACK-A-TANK" on account of the 25th Foundation day celebration. The event was held from 08:00 am 8th September, 2023 to 08:00 am 9th September, 2023 at the Old Seminar Hall, Admin Block. More than 100 teams were registered from all over India and 16 teams were shortlisted based on their innovative ideas and themes. The event was felicitated by the Dr.S.Ramachandran, Director Academics of SRM Groups and Dr.M.Murugan, Principal of SRM VEC. The convenor of the event was Dr.M. Senthil Kumar, Head of the Cyber Security department and the event coordinators were Ms.K.R.Nandhashree, Assistant Professor-Department of Cyber Security, Mr.S.Giridharan, Assistant Professor-Department of Cyber Security and Mr.E.RajKumar, Assistant Professor-Department of Cyber Security. The main theme of the hackathon concentrated in

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solving real-time problems that we face in our day-to-day life. Some of the projects developed during the hackathon were Automated Ocean Cleaning System, Sepsis Disease Diagnosis, Augmented Reality in Education, etc., The judging panel members for this event was invited from various reputed IT companies. Their projects have been reviewed by the panel members in four phases. The winners were awarded with cash prize worth ₹25,000 sponsored by Hebesec Technologies Pvt, Ltd. The Winners are as follows Sakthi Mahendran .K from Jeppiaar Engineering College got first place, Vijay Bala M and Faiyaz Hussain from SRM University got second place, Tejeshwar M from Thiagarajar College of Engineering got third prize and Legin M, Joel Staines J M, Adams Issac Raj from St.Joseph's Institute of Technology got fourth place. Thus, the Hackathon served as a testament to the power of technology and collaboration in driving positive change.

Finally, the event ended in grand success due to guidance of CSI Student Branch Counsellor Dr. M. Senthil Kumar (HOD, Department of Cyber Security) who supported us in coordinating this event.

The Future of 5G Technology: Exploring the Potential and Applications

Introduction :

In the digital age, technological advancements have continually reshaped the way we interact, communicate, and conduct business. One of the most transformative developments in recent years has been the advent of 5G technology. As 5G networks roll out across the globe, the world is poised to experience a significant leap in connectivity, speed, and capability. In this article, we will delve into the future of 5G technology, exploring its vast potential and the myriad applications that are set to revolutionize various industries.

Fig 1.1: The Future of 5G Technology

Understanding 5G Technology:

5G, short for the fifth generation of wireless communication technology, represents a giant leap forward from its predecessor, 4G LTE. While 4G focused on delivering faster internet speeds and enhanced mobile communication, 5G takes this a step further by offering exponential improvements in several key areas:

1. Speed: 5G boasts blazing-fast data transfer rates, reaching up to 100 times faster than 4G. This leap in speed will significantly reduce latency, allowing real-time communication and seamless streaming of high-quality content.
2. Capacity: 5G networks can support a vastly increased number of devices simultaneously. This higher capacity is essential as the number of connected devices, especially in the context of the Internet of Things (IoT), continues to grow exponentially.
3. Latency: Latency, the time it takes for data to travel from sender to receiver, is drastically reduced in 5G. This near-instantaneous response time will enable critical applications such as remote surgery, autonomous vehicles, and augmented reality experiences.
4. Reliability: 5G networks are designed to be highly reliable, ensuring minimal downtime and a stable connection, even in densely populated areas.

The Promise of 5G Technology:

With its unparalleled capabilities, 5G technology holds immense promise for transforming various industries and

The Future of 5G Technology: Exploring the Potential and Applications

Fig 1.2: Understanding 5G technology

reshaping the way we live and work. Some of the key areas where 5G is expected to make a significant impact include:

Healthcare: In the field of healthcare, 5G opens up new possibilities for telemedicine and remote patient monitoring. High-definition video consultations between doctors and patients in different locations become seamless and more effective. Additionally, 5G's low latency will enable real-time remote surgeries, where skilled surgeons can operate on patients situated miles away.

Autonomous Vehicles: The future of transportation lies in autonomous vehicles, and 5G plays a crucial role in making this vision a reality. 5G's low latency and high-speed connectivity will enable vehicles to communicate with each other, traffic infrastructure, and cloud services instantaneously, making self-driving cars safer and more efficient.

Internet of Things (IoT): As IoT devices become increasingly ubiquitous, 5G's enhanced capacity and capability to handle massive numbers of connected devices will be instrumental in creating smarter cities and homes. From smart grids and connected appliances to intelligent transportation systems, 5G will be the backbone of the IoT revolution.

Entertainment and Media: 5G will transform the entertainment and media industry by enabling high-quality, ultra-high-definition content streaming on mobile devices. Virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) experiences will become more immersive and interactive, revolutionizing the gaming and entertainment sectors.

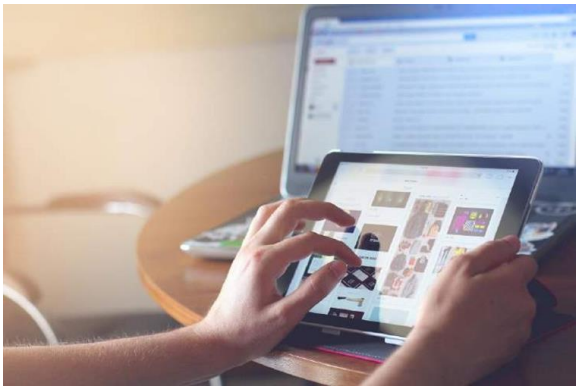

Fig 1.3: The promise of 5G technology

The Future of 5G Technology: Exploring the Potential and Applications

Manufacturing: The manufacturing industry will benefit from 5G through the implementation of smart factories. 5G's low latency and high reliability will facilitate real-time monitoring and control of manufacturing processes, leading to increased productivity and reduced downtime.

Education: 5G's high-speed connectivity will empower remote learning by enabling seamless video conferencing, virtual classrooms, and interactive educational content. This technology has the potential to democratize access to education worldwide.

Challenges and Considerations:

While the future of 5G technology is undoubtedly promising, its implementation and widespread adoption are not without challenges:

Infrastructure: To fully harness the potential of 5G, a robust infrastructure of antennas and base stations is required. The rollout of 5G networks on a global scale demands substantial investments and collaborations between governments and telecommunications companies.

Security and Privacy: With an increasing number of connected devices and data flowing through 5G networks, ensuring security and privacy becomes paramount. Measures to protect against cyber threats and data breaches will be crucial.

Regulatory Hurdles: Different countries have varying regulations regarding the allocation of 5G spectrum and infrastructure deployment. Harmonizing these regulations to ensure a seamless global network poses a challenge.

Digital Divide: While 5G holds enormous potential, its benefits may not be accessible to everyone, especially in remote and underserved areas. Bridging the digital divide will be essential to ensure equitable access to the technology's advantages.

Conclusion:

The future of 5G technology is undeniably exciting, with its potential to revolutionize various industries and enhance our daily lives in ways we can only begin to imagine. As the rollout of 5G networks continues worldwide, it is essential for stakeholders, including governments, industries, and individuals, to collaborate and address the challenges to maximize the technology's benefits for all. By overcoming hurdles and embracing the transformative power of 5G, we are on the cusp of an era defined by unparalleled connectivity, innovation, and progress.

The Future of 5G Technology: Exploring the Potential and Applications

Referred Links:

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Mr. S. K. Dev Karthick
Third Year, ECE Department,
devkarthick2203@gmail.com

BUSINESS FORENSICS

Introduction:

Business forensics, also known as corporate or financial forensics, refers to the application of investigative and analytical techniques to uncover financial fraud, misconduct, or irregularities within an organization. It involves a combination of accounting, auditing, legal, and investigative skills to examine financial records, transactions, and business practices.

The primary objective of business forensics is to identify and gather evidence related to fraudulent activities, including asset misappropriation, corruption, financial statement fraud, insider trading, and other forms of white-collar crime. It helps organizations uncover the root causes of such activities, mitigate risks, and take appropriate legal and disciplinary actions.

Steps in Business Forensics:

Investigation Planning: Establishing an investigative plan and defining the scope, objectives, and timelines of the investigation. This includes identifying key areas to be examined, potential red flags, and sources of evidence.

Data Collection: Gathering relevant financial records, documents, electronic data, and other sources of information. This may involve conducting interviews, reviewing accounting records, and extracting data from various systems and sources.

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Fig 2.1: Business Forensics

Data Analysis: Analysing collected data and financial information using forensic accounting techniques. This may involve examining transaction patterns, performing financial statement analysis, conducting ratio analysis, and identifying anomalies or irregularities.

Fraud Detection and Risk Assessment: Identifying potential fraudulent activities, assessing the associated risks, and evaluating the impact on the organization. This includes examining internal controls, segregation of duties, and adherence to regulatory and compliance requirements.

Documentation and Reporting: Documenting findings, evidence, and investigative procedures in a clear and concise manner. A comprehensive report is prepared, summarizing the investigation, outlining the identified issues, and recommending remedial actions.

Legal and Disciplinary Actions: Collaborating with legal counsel and management to determine appropriate legal actions, such as filing lawsuits, initiating regulatory reporting, or pursuing criminal charges. Disciplinary actions against individuals involved may also be recommended.

Principle of Business Forensics:

The principle of business forensics is to apply a systematic and objective approach to investigate and uncover financial fraud, misconduct, or irregularities within an organization. The following principles guide the practice of business forensics:

- Business forensics professionals must maintain objectivity and independence throughout the investigation process. They should approach the investigation with impartiality, free from biases or conflicts of interest that may compromise the integrity of their findings. Business forensics professionals are expected to adhere to professional standards and ethical guidelines. They must conduct themselves with integrity, honesty, and confidentiality, respecting the rights and privacy of individuals involved in the investigation.
- Business forensics relies on the collection and analysis of evidence to support investigative findings. It involves gathering and preserving relevant financial records, documents, electronic data, and other sources of information in a manner that ensures their authenticity and admissibility. Business forensics follows a systematic

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and structured investigation process. This involves planning the investigation, defining the scope and objectives, collecting and analysing evidence, documenting findings, and making appropriate recommendations or referrals.

- Effective collaboration and communication are crucial in business forensics. Professionals involved in the investigation need to work together, share information, and maintain open lines of communication with stakeholders, including management, legal counsel, and regulatory bodies. Business forensics investigations should be conducted in compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and industry standards. Professionals must be familiar with relevant legal frameworks, ethical guidelines, and regulatory requirements to ensure the integrity and admissibility of their findings.
- Business forensics professionals must handle sensitive information and maintain confidentiality throughout the investigation. They should respect the privacy rights of individuals involved and ensure that information is securely stored and protected from unauthorized access. Business forensics investigations require clear and thorough reporting and documentation. Findings, evidence, analysis, and recommendations should be documented in a comprehensive and organized manner to support future legal actions, regulatory reporting, or internal disciplinary measures

Role of Business Forensics:

The work role of business forensics professionals involves investigating financial fraud, misconduct, and irregularities within an organization.

Fig 2.2: Role of Business Forensics

Their responsibilities include:

Conducting Investigations: Business forensics professionals initiate and lead investigations into suspected financial fraud or misconduct. They gather and analyze relevant financial records, documents, and other sources of information to uncover evidence of fraudulent activities.

Forensic Accounting: Forensic accountants play a crucial role in business forensics by examining financial statements, transaction records, and accounting systems to identify irregularities or fraudulent practices. They may trace funds, analyze financial data, and quantify financial losses resulting from fraudulent activities.

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Data Analysis: Business forensics professionals employ data analysis techniques to identify patterns, anomalies, or trends in financial data that may indicate fraudulent activities. They may use advanced analytical tools and software to examine large volumes of data efficiently.

Interviewing and Interrogation: During investigations, business forensics professionals conduct interviews and interrogations to gather information from relevant individuals. They employ effective questioning techniques to extract information, clarify details, and uncover additional leads.

Fraud Risk Assessment: Business forensics professionals assess an organization's vulnerability to fraud and misconduct. They evaluate internal controls, identify potential weaknesses, and make recommendations to strengthen controls and mitigate fraud risks.

Compliance and Regulatory Support: Business forensics professionals assist organizations in complying with applicable laws, regulations, and industry standards related to fraud prevention and detection. They may provide guidance on compliance frameworks, regulatory reporting requirements, and anti-fraud policies.

Expert Testimony and Legal Support: In cases where legal actions are pursued, business forensics professionals may provide expert testimony in court proceedings. They present their findings, analyses, and opinions based on their investigations, supporting legal counsel and assisting in legal proceedings.

Reporting and Documentation: Business forensics professionals prepare comprehensive reports detailing their findings, evidence, analysis, and recommendations. These reports are often used by management, legal counsel, regulatory bodies, and law enforcement agencies.

Collaboration and Consultation: Business forensics professionals work closely with cross-functional teams, including legal counsel, internal audit, compliance officers, and law enforcement agencies. They collaborate, share information, and provide guidance on fraud prevention and detection measures.

Training and Awareness: Business forensics professionals may conduct training programs and awareness campaigns to educate employees on fraud prevention, detection, and reporting. They help create a culture of ethics and integrity within the organization.

Theories of Business Forensics:

- **Fraud Triangle Theory:** The Fraud Triangle Theory, developed by criminologist Donald Cressey, posits that fraud occurs when three elements converge: opportunity, pressure, and rationalization. Business forensics professionals consider this theory when assessing fraud risks and investigating potential fraudulent activities.
- **Rational Choice Theory:** Rational Choice Theory suggests that individuals engage in fraudulent activities after

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assessing the potential benefits and risks. Business forensics professionals apply this theory to understand the motivations and decision-making processes of individuals involved in fraud, aiding in identifying patterns and motives.

- **Red Flags Theory:** The Red Flags Theory proposes that specific indicators, or "red flags," can signify the presence of fraudulent activities within an organization. Business forensics professionals use this theory to identify warning signs and anomalies that may require further investigation.
- **Control Theory:** Control Theory suggests that individuals are less likely to engage in fraudulent activities when effective internal controls and oversight mechanisms are in place. Business forensics professionals assess an organization's control environment and make recommendations to strengthen internal controls and reduce fraud risks.
- **Forensic Accounting Principles:** Forensic accounting principles form the foundation of business forensics. These principles include gathering and analysing evidence, maintaining objectivity and independence, following generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), and adhering to legal and ethical guidelines in conducting investigations.
- **Investigative Techniques:** Business forensics professionals utilize various investigative techniques, such as interviewing witnesses, conducting document reviews, performing data analysis, and employing forensic technology tools. These techniques are based on established investigative practices and methodologies.

Legal and Regulatory Frameworks: Business forensics operates within legal and regulatory frameworks governing financial crimes and fraud investigations. Professionals adhere to relevant laws, regulations, and standards when conducting investigations and gathering evidence.

Applications:

Fraud Investigations: Business forensics is commonly employed to investigate suspected cases of fraud, such as asset misappropriation, financial statement fraud, corruption, bribery, embezzlement, and insider trading. Professionals in this field gather evidence, analyse financial records, conduct interviews, and employ investigative techniques to uncover fraudulent activities.

Employee Misconduct: Business forensics is utilized to investigate instances of employee misconduct, including violations of company policies, unethical behaviour, conflicts of interest, and breaches of fiduciary duty. This can involve investigating financial transactions, reviewing communications, and assessing employee actions to determine if any misconduct has occurred.

Financial Statement Analysis: Business forensics professionals analyse financial statements and accounting records to

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Fig 2.3: Applications of Business Forensics

identify irregularities, discrepancies, or signs of financial manipulation. They assess the accuracy and integrity of financial reporting, ensuring compliance with accounting standards and identifying potential financial fraud.

Compliance and Regulatory Support: Business forensics plays a major role in assisting organizations with compliance efforts, ensuring adherence to legal and regulatory requirements. Professionals provide guidance on anti-fraud policies, design control frameworks, conduct risk assessments, and assist in regulatory reporting.

Due Diligence and Risk Assessments: Business forensics is used to conduct due diligence investigations and risk assessments during mergers, acquisitions, and partnerships. This involves evaluating the financial health of target companies, identifying potential risks, assessing the integrity of financial statements, and uncovering any undisclosed liabilities or fraudulent activities.

Whistleblower Allegations: When organizations receive whistleblower complaints or tips related to financial misconduct, business forensics professionals conduct investigations to validate the allegations. They gather evidence, interview relevant parties, and and assess the credibility of the claims to determine the veracity of the reported misconduct.

Litigation Support: Business forensics provides support in legal proceedings related to financial fraud or misconduct. Professionals may assist in identifying and quantifying damages, preparing expert reports, providing expert testimony, and supporting legal counsel with financial and forensic expertise.

Asset Tracing and Recovery: In cases of fraudulent activities resulting in financial losses, business forensics is employed to trace and recover misappropriated assets. Professionals track funds, identify hidden assets, and assist in legal actions to recover assets and compensate victims.

Conclusion:

In conclusion it is important to note that business forensics is an interdisciplinary field that draws upon multiple theories and practices to address the specific challenges of investigating financial fraud and misconduct within organizations. Professionals in this field apply their

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expertise in accounting, auditing, law, and investigative techniques to uncover evidence, identify fraudulent activities, and support legal actions or internal disciplinary measures. By employing the practices and principles of business forensics, organizations can safeguard their financial integrity, maintain trust among stakeholders, and mitigate potential losses associated with fraud and misconduct.

Ms. A. Dhakshayani
Final Year, CYS Department,
ayamini2003@gmail.com

References:

1. https://www.icsi.edu/media/webmodules/FINAL_Forensic_Audit_BOOK.
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OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE (OI)

Introduction:

Operation Intelligent (OI) is an information examination that empowers choices and activities in business tasks to be founded on continuous information as it's produced or gathered by organizations. In any case ,the OI is knowledge which assists us with tracking down the practically right procedure for the business. Normally, the information investigation process is computerized, and the subsequent data is coordinated into functional frameworks for guaranteed use by business chiefs and laborers.

OI applications are fundamentally focused on at bleeding edge labourers who, ideally, can go with right educated business choices or make a quicker move on issues in the event that they approach convenient business knowledge (BI)and examination information. Models incorporate agents, web based promoting groups, operations organizers, producing administrators and clinical experts. Likewise, Operation Intelligent can be utilized to set off reactions to indicated occasions or conditions consequently.

OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE (OI)

What is presently known as OI advanced from functional business insight, an underlying step zeroed in more on applying customary BI questioning and revealing. OI takes the idea to a higher investigation level, however functional BI is at times actually utilized reciprocally with Operation Intelligent as a term.

Fig 3.1: Operational Intelligence

How Operation Intelligent function?

In most OI drives, information examination is finished couple with information handling or presently, so labourers can rapidly distinguish and follow up on issues and valuable open doors in business tasks. Organizations frequently incorporate continuous business insight frameworks set up to examine approaching information, in addition to constant information combination devices to arrange various arrangements of important information for examination.

Stream handling frameworks and enormous information stages, like Hadoop and Flash, can likewise be essential for the OI picture, especially in applications that include a lot of information and require progressed examination capacities. Furthermore, different IT sellers have joined information streaming, constant checking and information examination instruments to make particular functional insight stages.

As information is broke down, associations frequently present functional measurements, key execution pointers (KPIs) and business bits of knowledge to administrators and different specialists in intuitive dashboards that are implanted in the frameworks they use as a feature of their positions; information perceptions are typically included to assist with making the data straightforward. Cautions can likewise be shipped off, tell clients of improvements and information focuses that require their consideration, and robotized cycles can be started off if predefined edges or different measurements are surpassed, for example, stock exchanges being prodded by costs hitting specific levels.

Fig 3.2: Functions of OI

OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE (OI)

Operation Intelligent uses and models:

Stock exchanging and different sorts of speculation the board are prime contender for Operation Intelligent drives in view of the need to screen colossal volumes of information continuously and answer quickly to occasions and market patterns. Client investigation is another region that is ready for OI. For instance, online advertisers utilize constant devices to dissect web clickstream information, so they can all the more likely objective promoting efforts to shoppers. Satellite television organizations track information from set-top boxes continuously to break down the review exercises of clients and how the cases are working.

The development of the web of things has ignited functional insight applications for examining sensor information being caught from assembling machines, pipelines, lifts and other gear; that empowers prescient support endeavours intended to distinguish potential hardware disappointments before they happen. Different sorts of machine information likewise fuel OI applications, including server, organization and site logs that are examined progressively to search for security dangers and IT activities issues.

There are less vainglorious functional insight use cases, also. That incorporates any semblance of call-focus applications that furnish administrators with state-of-the-art client records and suggest limited time offers while they're on the telephone with clients, as well as coordinated operation ones that assist with working out the most productive driving courses for armadas of conveyance vehicles.

OI advantages and difficulties:

The essential advantage of OI executions is the capacity to resolve functional issue Operation Intelligents and valuable open doors as they emerge - - or even before they do, as on account of prescient upkeep. likewise enables business supervisors and laborers to make more educated - - and ideally better - - choices on a step by step premise. Eventually, whenever oversaw effectively, the expanded perceivability and knowledge into business activities can prompt higher income and upper hands over rivals.

However, there are difficulties. Building Operation Intelli design ordinarily includes sorting out various advancements, and there are various information handling stages and examination devices to pick between, some of which might require new abilities in associations. Elite execution and adequate versatility are likewise expected to deal with the constant jobs and enormous volumes of information normal in OI applications without gagging the framework.

Likewise, most business processes at a run of the mill organization don't demand ongoing information examination. In light of that, a critical piece of Operation Intelligent projects includes figuring out which end clients need

OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE (OI)

expert information and afterward preparing them to deal with the data once it begins being conveyed to them in that style.

Operation Intelligent vs business insight:

Regular BI frameworks support the examination of verifiable information that has been purified and merged in an information stockroom or information shop prior to being made accessible for business examination utilizes. BI applications for the most part expect to tell corporate chiefs and business directors what occurred in the past on incomes, benefits and other KPIs to support planning and key preparation.

Almost immediately, BI information was fundamentally appropriated to clients in static functional reports. That is as yet the situation in certain associations, albeit many have moved to dashboards with the capacity to dive into information for additional examination. What's more, self-administration BI instruments let clients run their own inquiries and make information representations all alone, yet the spotlight is still generally on dissecting information from an earlier time.

Operation Intelligent frameworks let business supervisors and forefront laborers see what's right now occurring in functional cycles and afterward promptly follow up on the discoveries, either all alone or through mechanized implies. The design isn't to work with arranging, yet to drive functional choices and activities at the time.

Fig 3.3: The Intelligence Cycle

Mr. Tejasvin
Third Year, ECE Department
tejasvin2004@gmail.com

Quantum Entanglement

Introduction:

Quantum entanglement is a strange phenomenon that happens when a group of particles are created, interact, or are close together in such a way that their quantum states are linked to each other, even when they are far apart. This means that the behavior of one particle affects the behaviour of the others, and we cannot describe them separately.

Quantum entanglement is a fascinating and complex phenomenon that involves the mathematical description of quantum states and their interactions. To explain the math behind quantum entanglement, I will use some of the information from the web search results that I found for you.

One of the key concepts in quantum entanglement is quantum superposition, which means that a quantum system, such as an electron, can exist in a combination of two or more possible states, such as spin up or spin down, until an observation is made. The state of the system is described by a wave function, which is a mathematical function that assigns a probability amplitude to each possible outcome. The wave function can be written as a linear combination of basis states, which are the simplest and most well-defined states of the system.

where a and b are complex numbers that determine the probability of finding the electron in spin up or spin down state, respectively, and up arrow angle and down arrow angle are the basis states that spin up and spin down, respectively. The probability of finding the electron in spin up state is given by |a|2, and the probability of finding the electron in spin down state is given by |b|2. The wave function must satisfy the normalization condition, which means that the sum of the probabilities of all possible outcomes must be equal to one:

|a|2+|b|2=1

Quantum entanglement occurs when two or more quantum systems, such as electrons, interact in such a way that their wave functions become dependent on each other, and cannot be written as separate functions of their individual states. Instead, the wave function of the entangled system must be written as a function of the combined states of the subsystems.

Paradox of entanglement:

The Copenhagen interpretation, which was the dominant view at the time of the EPR paper, and which was defended by Niels Bohr. This interpretation accepts the probabilistic and non-local nature of quantum mechanics, and rejects the notion of hidden variables. It also denies the existence of objective reality, and claims that the act of measurement creates the reality of the system. The Bohmian interpretation, which was developed by David Bohm in 1952, and which is a type of hidden variable theory. This interpretation assumes that the particles have definite positions and momenta at all times, but that these values are guided by a quantum potential that depends on the wave

Quantum Entanglement

function of the system. The quantum potential is non-local, and can explain the correlations between the entangled particles, without violating causality.

The many-worlds interpretation, which was proposed by Hugh Everett in 1957, and which is a type of multiverse theory. This interpretation assumes that the wave function of the system never collapses, but instead branches into multiple parallel realities, each corresponding to a possible outcome of the measurement. The entangled particles are in a superposition of states in each reality, but the observer only perceives one of them.

The quantum information theory, which is a modern approach that focuses on the information content and processing of quantum systems. This approach does not assume any underlying reality or hidden variables, but instead uses concepts such as entanglement, decoherence, and quantum computation to explain the paradox. It also introduces the notion of quantum non-locality, which is a type of correlation that does not imply any causal influence or faster-than-light communication.

Resolution to the paradox:

This theory suggests that quantum mechanics is not a complete description of reality, and that there are some unknown factors that determine the outcomes of quantum measurements in advance. This theory tries to avoid the problem of non-locality, which is the idea that two entangled particles can influence each other instantly, regardless of their distance.

However, the hidden variable theory faces some serious challenges and limitations. One of them is Bell's theorem, which was proved by John Stewart Bell in 1964. Bell's theorem shows that any local hidden variable theory, which assumes that the hidden variables are independent of each other and do not communicate faster than light, cannot reproduce the same predictions and results as quantum mechanics. Bell's theorem is based on a mathematical inequality that relates the correlations between different measurements on entanglement.

Another challenge for the hidden variable theory is the Kochen-Specker theorem, which was proved by Simon Kochen and Ernst Specker in 1967. This theorem shows that any hidden variable theory, whether local or non-local, that assumes that the hidden variables have definite values that do not depend on the context of the measurement, cannot be consistent with quantum mechanics. The Kochen-Specker theorem is based on a logical contradiction that arises when one tries to assign values to certain quantum observables in a way that is independent of the measurement basis. Therefore, the hidden variable theory is not a satisfactory resolution to the EPR paradox.

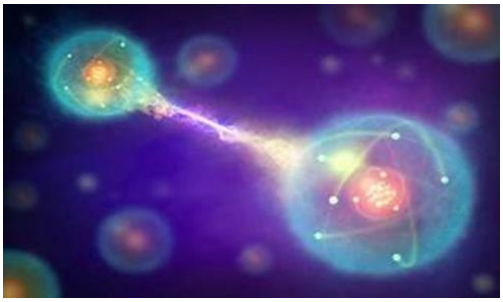

Fig 4.1: Quantum Entanglement

Quantum Entanglement

Various Methods:

This text explains how the value of entanglement as a resource can be quantified and compared using different measures and criteria. It also gives some examples of the entanglement classes for two-qubit systems, which are the simplest cases to study.

The LU class, which is the finest class of entanglement, and which is defined by the local unitary transformations that can be applied to quantum states without changing their entanglement. The SLOCC class, which is a coarser class of entanglement, and which is defined by the stochastic local operations and classical communication that can be applied to quantum states with some probability .

The LOCC class, which is the coarsest class of entanglement, and which is defined by the local operations and classical communication that can be applied to quantum states . The classification of entanglement for multi-qubit and multi-partite systems, which is more complicated and diverse than the two-qubit case.

Applications:

Quantum entanglement is a phenomenon that occurs when two or more particles are linked in such a way that their quantum states depend on each other, even when they are far apart. This means that measuring one particle can reveal information about the other, without any physical interaction or communication. physical interaction or communication. Quantum entanglement has many applications in quantum information theory and technology, such as:

Quantum cryptography, which is a method of securing communication using quantum principles. Quantum cryptography can create unbreakable encryption keys by using entangled particles to generate random and correlated bits.

Superdense coding, which is a method of transmitting more information using fewer bits by using entangled particle .

Quantum teleportation, which is a method of transferring quantum information from one location to another by using entangled particles and classical communication.

Quantum computation, which is a method of performing complex calculations using quantum principles. Quantum computation can use entangled particles to create quantum algorithms that can solve certain problems faster or more efficiently than classical algorithms. Quantum metrology, which is a method of measuring physical quantities with high precision using quantum principles.

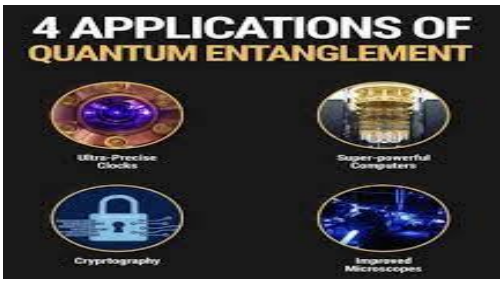

Fig 4.2: Applications

Quantum Entanglement

These are some of the main applications of quantum entanglement, but there are many more potential uses and discoveries to be made in this field. Quantum entanglement is one of the most fascinating and powerful phenomena in quantum physics, and it could revolutionize many aspects of science and technology.

Mr. A. Sedumadavan
Third Year, ECE Department
madavansedu@gmail.com

Deep Fake-Unmasking the depths of Synthetic Realism

Introduction:

Computer vision and graphics researchers are in total disagreement with the term "deep fake." The use of this tool has grown to encompass a range of phenomena, from cutting edge artificial intelligence generated videos to any image that might raise suspicion. Its usage has expanded to cover a range of phenomena, from cutting-edge AI-generated videos to any image that raises suspicion.

Concerns have been raised by software that is capable of creating new avatars and voices, as well as replicating existing user appearance and speech. There is a fear that the technology will make it possible to create even more deepfakes which are artificially produced videos of events not occurring at all.

Fig 5.1: Deep fake

Deep Fake-Unmasking the depths of Synthetic Realism

Birth and History :

- 19th century: Photo manipulation emerges and is applied to motion pictures.
- 20th century: Technological progress in photo manipulation advances steadily, particularly with the introduction of digital video.
- 1990s: Academic researchers initiate the development of deepfake technology.
- Online Communities: Enthusiasts in online communities become involved in refining deepfake methods.
- Recent Years: Industry adoption and further development of deepfake technology become prominent.

Azure AI:

During the Microsoft Ignite 2023 event, Microsoft unveiled the Azure AI Speech text-to-speech avatar creator, also known as Azure AI Speech avatar. The new feature allows users to make video recordings of a real avatar speaking, currently available in the public preview. Users are able to achieve this by uploading an image of a person they want their avatar to resemble, and creating the corresponding script.

Then Microsoft's tool trains a model to animate the avatar, while a separate text to speech model, either preprogrammed or trained on the person's voice, vocalizes the script.

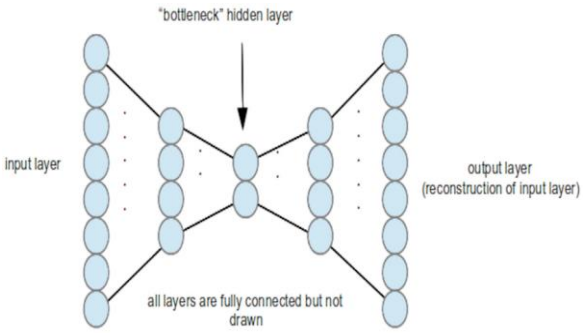

Fig 5.2: Azure AI

As a tool for creating deepfakes that allow users to manipulate visual auditory and visual elements, the Azure AI speech text to speech avatar creator is demonstrated. Microsoft highlights the flexibility of this added component to their AI powered tools and stresses potential applications in a public preview phase.

Technology beyond Deep Fake:

Deepfake technology has the capability to craft convincingly fabricated images entirely from scratch. The process of producing a face-swap video involves several steps. Initially, a vast number of facial images of the two individuals are processed through an artificial intelligence algorithm known as an

Deep Fake-Unmasking the depths of Synthetic Realism

encoder. This encoder identifies and comprehends similarities between the two faces, condensing them to their shared common features and compressing the images in the process. Subsequently, a second AI algorithm, referred to as a decoder, is trained to reconstruct the faces from the compressed images. Given the distinctiveness of the faces, one decoder is trained to restore the face of the first individual, while another decoder is trained for the second person's face. The face swap is executed by inputting encoded images into the "incorrect" decoder.

Moreover, audio can also undergo deepfake manipulation to generate "voice skins" or "voice clones" of public figures.

Advantages:

Deepfakes offer significant potential applications in the movie industry, including:

Enhanced Realism in Movie Scenes: Deepfake technology can contribute to creating more authentic and realistic scenes in movies. By seamlessly integrating digital elements or altering visual aspects, filmmakers can enhance the overall believability of their storytelling.

Disadvantages:

Fraudulent Activities:

- Exploitative Practices: Deep fake software can be misused for scams and deceitful activities, enabling individuals with malicious intent to engage in fraudulent schemes.
- Manipulative Impersonation: The technology allows for the creation of deceptive content, enabling scammers to impersonate others convincingly, leading to potential financial or reputational harm.

Reference:

1. https://cybermagazine.com/cyber-security/deepfakes-become-growing-trend-2022-says-intsights
2. https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/technology/deepfake-content-is-doubling-every-six-months-trend-to-grow-in-asia/article32064299.ece

Ms. R. Manjushree
Third Year, AI&DS Department
msr212003@gmail.com

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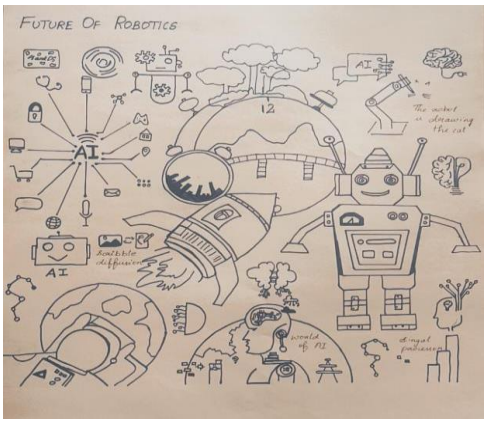
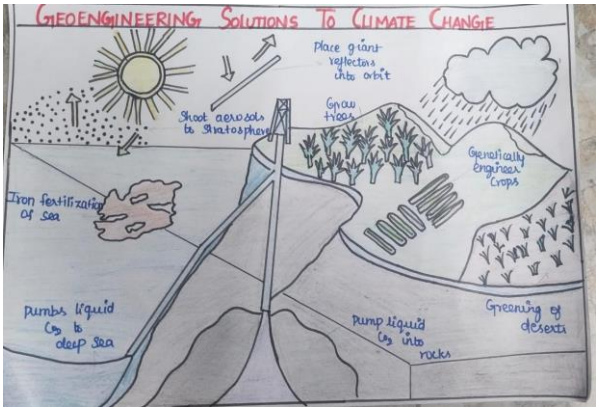


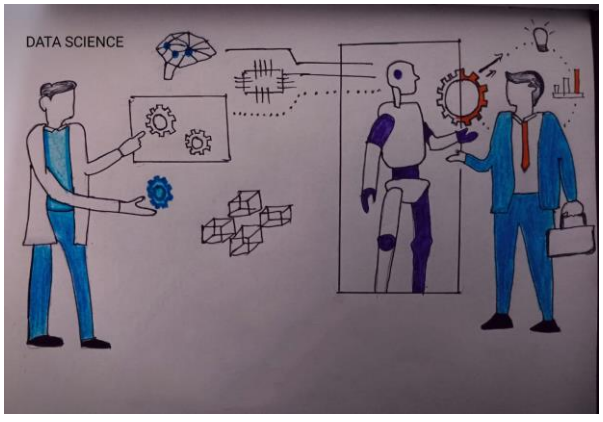
Ms.M.Megha
Second year, AI&DS Department
Meghamoorthy26@gmail.com

Geo-Engineering



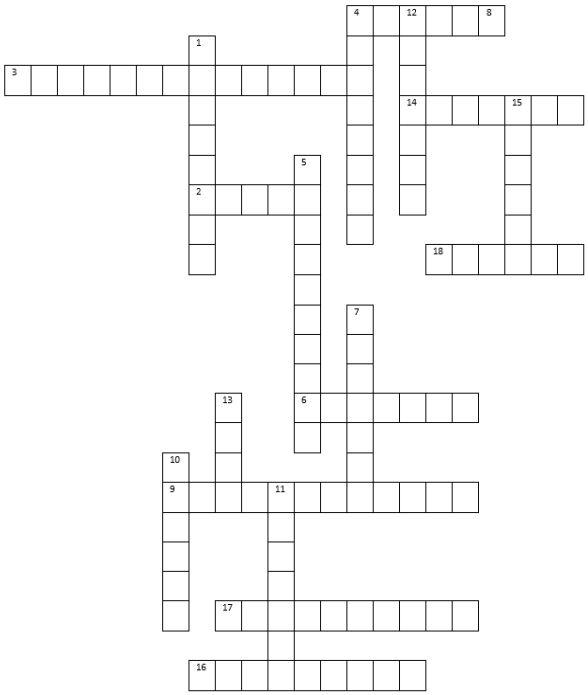
Ms.V.Arthi Vincy
Third year, ECE Department
Vincyvincent78@gmail.com

Data Science



Ms.S.Blessy
Second year, AI&DS Department
Blessyblessy219@gmail.com

Word fun



*Answer will be revealed in the next issue.

Across:

2. A project management approach that emphasizes continuous improvement.
3. One of the division of supervised learning algorithm.
6. Tesla's AI robot.
8. A mineral which is used to create plaster of Paris and chemically know as calcium sulfate dihydrate.
9. Process of recovery of information from a modulated carrier.
14. A node that connects two different protocol in a network.
16. World's most popular network protocol analyzer.
17. A miniature semiconductor that regulates current flow.

18. An interactive system whose basic data element is an array.

Down:

1. Software embedded into hardware

4. A study of genes that makes predicting and diagnosing disease more precise.
5. Model of a biological neuron in an artificial neural network.
7. A test to determine an online user is really a human and not a bot.
10. A malware that displays unwanted advertisements.
11. Replacing a person in video using algorithms.
12. Name of the rover used in Chandrayaan-3.
13. Smallest particle of an element.
15. An element of a GUI that provide information and allows user to interact with OS.

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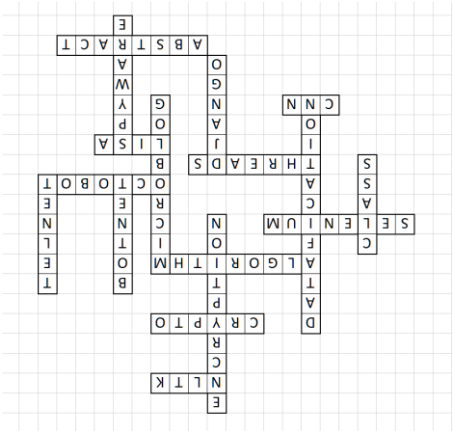

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