BYTE WALL

HUMAN AUGMENTATION

The Human Augmentation market will be worth approximately 400 billion dollars by 2027.

Replicating Human Ability!!

A common definition of **human augmentation** is "technologies that enhance human productivity or capability, or that somehow add to the human body". We would add that in order for something to be an augment, it must become so integrated into the user's life that it becomes an extension of them. For instance, a hammer is only relevant when you need it and thus would not be an augment. But a sufficiently discreet exoskeleton could become as normal to your life as your ability to walk, and thus would be an augment. So, following this rule, a laptop would not be considered an augmentation, but a smartphone—and especially a mobile smartwatch—could easily be considered an augmentation. It's almost always with (or on) you, and it augments your ability to access any information at any time.

DATA SCIENCE

99% of organizations are investing in data transformation initiatives.

Future is Data Science!!

Data Science makes use of several statistical procedures. These procedures range from data transformations, data modeling, statistical operations (descriptive and inferential statistics) and machine learning modeling. Statistics is the primary asset of every Data Scientist. In order to gain predictive responses from the models, it is an essential requirement to understand the underlying patterns of the data model. Furthermore, optimization techniques can be utilized to meet the business requirements of the user. Data Science is a colossal pool of multiple data operations. These data operations also involve machine learning and statistics. Machine Learning algorithms are very much dependent on data. This data is fed to our model in the form of training set and test set which is eventually used for fine-tuning our model with various algorithmic parameters.

WEB MINING

Web mining is a key part of data analytics overall and one of the core disciplines in data science

Mining- Future of Information.....

Web mining is the application of data mining techniques to discover patterns from the World Wide Web. It uses automated methods to extract both structured and unstructured data from web pages, server logs and link structures. Web mining methods are divided into three categories: web content mining, web structure mining and web usage mining. There are several functional areas including e- commerce web mining, text mining, and management of customer behavior. Web mining is the application of data mining techniques to discover patterns, structures, and knowledge from the Web. According to analysis targets, web mining can be organized into three main areas: web content mining, web structure mining, and web usage mining. The main purpose of web mining is discovering useful information from the World- Wide Web and its usage patterns.

Obms guest lecture

mp guest lecture

VIDYAVARDHINI'S COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

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PLACEMENT

COMPANY NAME	NO OF STUDENTS PLACED
TCS	22
INFOSYS	14
LTI	12
WIPRO	8
RAW ENGINEERING	1
INTERACTIVE BROKER	3
ZEUS LEARNING	1
ZENSOFT SERVICES	1
MORGAN STANLEY	1
VIRTUSA	11
MIND TREE	1

AUGMENTED REALITY

The global AR Market has the potential to reach $94.4 Billion by 2023.

AR Technology:

Augmented reality (AR) is an interactive experience of a real-world environment where the objects that reside in the real world are enhanced by computer-generated perceptual information, sometimes across multiple sensory modalities, including visual, auditory, haptic, somatosensory and olfactory. AR can be defined as a system that incorporates three basic features: a combination of real and virtual worlds, real-time interaction, and accurate 3D registration of virtual and real objects. The overlaid sensory information can be constructive (i.e. additive to the natural environment), or destructive (i.e. masking of the natural environment). This experience is seamlessly interwoven with the physical world such that it is perceived as an immersive aspect of the real environment.

Articles Submitted

Mohit Raje
Polomi Adak
Archa Jadhav
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Onkar Suryavanshi

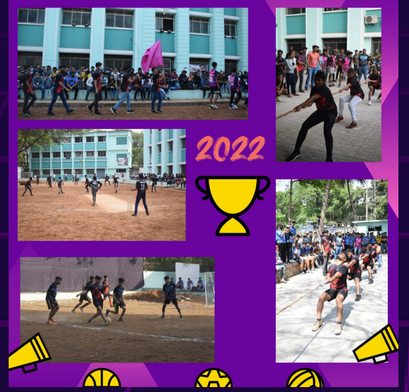
CYBER RESILIENCE

Key technologies of Cyber Resilience provided by Kyndryl is the best to defend from cyber attack.

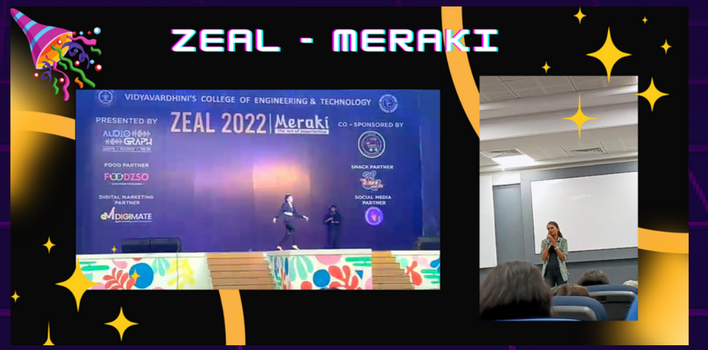
What is cyber resilience?

Cyber resilience is the ability to prepare for, respond to and recover from cyber attacks. It has emerged over the past few years because traditional cyber security measures are no longer enough to protect organisations from the spate of persistent attacks. According to Mimecast's The State of Email Security Report 2020, 31% of organisations experienced data loss due to lack of cyber resilience preparedness. Cyber resilience helps an organisation protect against cyber risks, defend against and limit the severity of attacks, and ensure its continued survival despite an attack. Cyber-resilience is a framework designed to help organizations withstand attacks. It is not a single layer of protection or a single product but a way for organizations to structure their defenses such that no one event is catastrophic.

FACE-OFF 9.0 WINNERS



ZEAL - MERAKI



BLOCKCHAIN

By the end of 2024, its expected that corporations will spend $20 billion per year on Blockchain technical services

What happens in Blockchain....

A blockchain is a distributed database that is shared among the nodes of a computer network. As a database, a blockchain stores information electronically in digital format. Blockchains are best known for their crucial role in cryptocurrency systems, such as Bitcoin, for maintaining a secure and decentralized record of transactions. The innovation with a blockchain is that it guarantees the fidelity and security of a record of data and generates trust without the need for a trusted third party. One key difference between a typical database and a blockchain is how the data is structured. A blockchain collects information together in groups, known as blocks, that hold sets of information. Blocks have certain storage capacities and, when filled, are closed and linked to the previously filled block, forming a chain of data known as the blockchain.