

### HUMAN AUGMENTATION



**Human Augmentation**  
Blurring the Line Between Biology and Technology

**Replicating Human Ability!!**

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

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 organisations withstand attacks. It is not a single layer of protection or a single product but a way for organisations to structure their defenses such that no one event is catastrophic.

### DATA SCIENCE



**Future is Data Science!!**

99% of organizations are investing in data transformation initiatives.

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



**Mining- Future of Information....**

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

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.

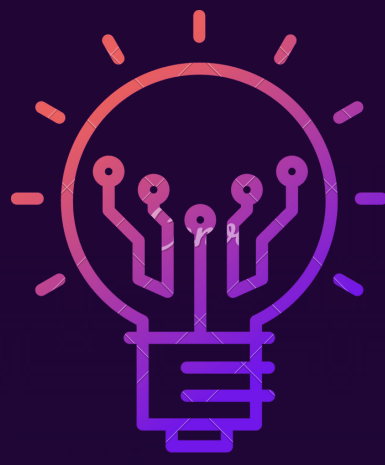
**Dbms quest lecture**



**mp quest lecture**



# BYTE WALL



**VIDYAVARDHINI'S COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY**



**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING**

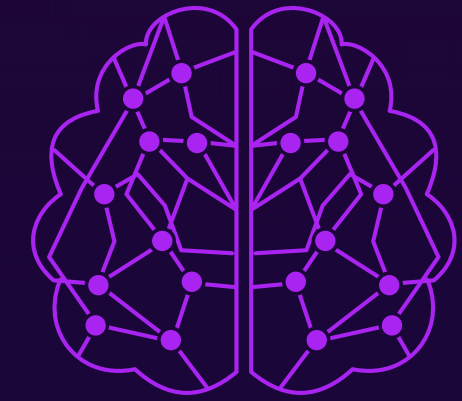
**TEAM MEMBERS**

**MOHIT RAJE**  
**POLOMI ADAK**  
**ARCHA JADHAV**  
**ROHIT REDEKAR**  
**AKHILA ANILKUMAR**  
**HRUSHIKESH SHETTY**  
**PRATHAM INGAWALE**

**FACULTY INCHARGE**  
**PROF. VIKRANT A. AGASKAR**

**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                     |


**STAFF EVENTS**

Garba Night

### AUGMENTED REALITY



**AR Technology:**

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

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 Rajee  
Polomi Adak  
Archa Jadhav  
Om Achrekar  
Akhila Anilkumar  
Onkar Suryavanshi

### CYBER RESILIENCE



**What is cyber resilience?**

Key technologies of Cyber Resilience provided by Syntrix is the best to defend from cyber attacks.

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## FACE-OFF 9.0 WINNERS



**2022**



## ZEAL - MERAKI



### BLOCKCHAIN

TECHNOLOGY ENSURING SECURE DATA AND PAYMENTS

**What happens in Blockchain...**

By the end of 2024, it's expected that corporations will spend \$20 billion per year on Blockchain technical services.

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.



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