DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

TechTransmit

A DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING's MAGAZINE

To produce technically competent professionals with quality education in cutting edge technologies with professional ethics.

Mission of the Department

M1: To impart quality technical education in design and implementation of IT applications through innovative teaching - learning practices

M2: To inculcate Professional behavior, with strong ethical values, and research capabilities.

M3: To educate students to be effective problem solvers with social sensitivity for the betterment of the society and humanity as a whole.

Programme Educational Objectives(PEOs)

1. **PEO1:** Demonstrate proficiency in fundamental concepts and advanced technologies of computer science to succeed in their careers and/or obtain a higher degree.

2. **PEO2:** Analyze complex computing problems in multidisciplinary area and creatively solve them.

3. **PEO3:** Recognize ethical dilemmas in work environment and apply professional code of ethics.

NARSIMHA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE MAISAMAGUDA KOMPALLY SECUNDERABAD

ARTICLES

DATA PRIVACY

Data privacy, sometimes also referred to as information privacy, is an area of data protection that concerns the proper handling of sensitive data such as certain financial data and intellectual property data, to meet regulatory requirements as well as protecting the confidentiality and immutability of the data.

Roughly speaking, data protection spans three broad categories, namely, traditional data protection (such as backup and restore copies), data security, and data privacy. Roughly speaking, data protection spans three broad categories, namely, traditional data protection (such as backup and restore copies), data security, and data privacy. Ensuring the privacy of sensitive and personal data can be considered an outcome of best practice in data protection and security with the overall goal of achieving the continual availability and immutability of critical business data.

K.NIHARIKA

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ETHICAL HACKING

The term 'hacking' has a very negative connotation attached to it. It refers to gaining unauthorized access to data in a computer or system. It is the unlawful use of another's resources. However, hacking when done with permission is not only legal but has several advantages to organizations andcompanies.

What kind of vulnerabilities does a hacker see? What information might be targeted by a hacker? What will the attacker do with the information and how many people notice the attempt? What can be done to fix the vulnerabilities in the system? All these questions can be answered by an ethical hacker.

S.SAIKUMAR

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EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES

CRISPR, Quantum, Grapheme, Smart Dust, Digital Twins, the Met averse… You've heard about it all. Seen it all. Read it all. These technologies no longer hold any secrets for you. Hell, you've probably mentioned them over dinner or at work and have become the go-to person for questions about future innovations. Yet, technology is ever-changing, and this precious knowledge must be both managed and updated regularly. With this in mind, I've put together a list of the top future technologies that are not on the public's radar as of today but are likely to make big waves in the future.

1. Femtosecond Projection Two-Photon Lithography.

Researchers have developed a method that uses lasers to project millions of points simultaneously onto 3D-printing material, instead of using one point at a time. And because they're bad at branding, they called it Femtosecond projection TPL. To easily understand FP-TPL, simply imagine using a million heated needles to strategically melt a block of wax versus using a single needle.

K.MAHITHA

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BLUE EYES TECHNOLOGY

Have you ever thought about what will happen if our smart phones, tablets, and computers acquired the ability to sense our emotions? Imagine a world where machines can identify us, feel our presence, and interact with us the way we interact with each other. All these things will soon be a part of the world we are living in and will be achieved with the help of Blue Eyes technology. Blue eyes technology has been conducted by the research team of IBM at Alma den Research Center (ARC) in San Jose, California since 1997. It is an amalgamation of both hardware and software technologies with the help of which we can build machines having human-like sensory and perceptual abilities. In Blue eyes technology, Blue stands for Bluetooth which depicts a wireless and reliable mode of communication and helps in creating a PAN (Personal Area Network) for linking various components ofthe Blue Eyes devices, and Eyes that help us perceive the world and obtain interesting information. Blue eyes technology works on Artificial Intelligence. It aims to give human abilities to a computer. A research team of IBM has come up with this technology to make a computer understand and sense human feelings and behavior.

M.SAITEJA

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