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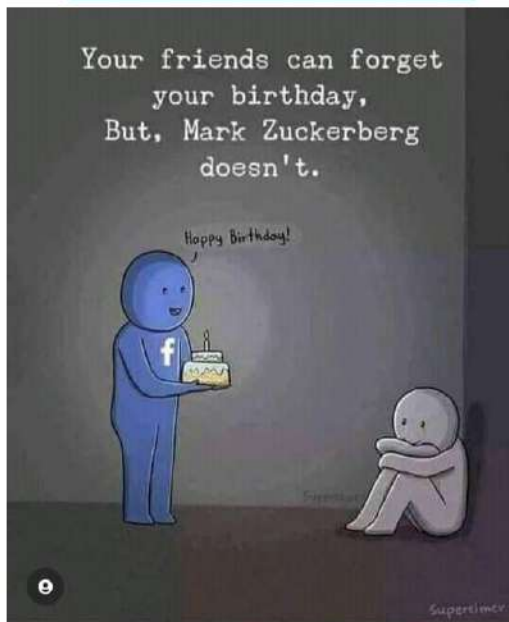
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## REMEMBER



## FREE ADVICE



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1. Use both sides of the paper
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3. Be selective about what you print
4. Reach for the right paper
5. Recycle

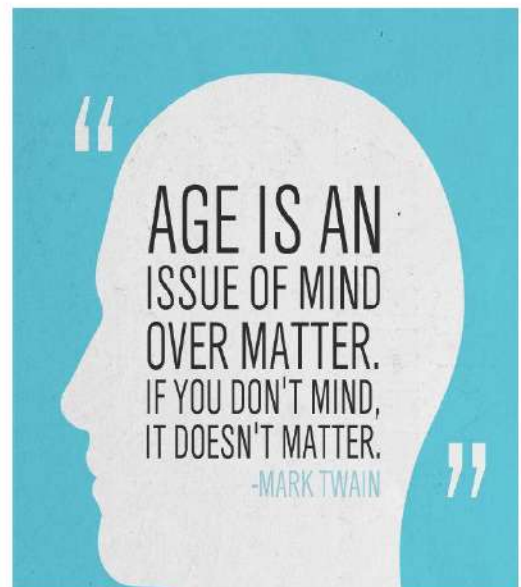
## JUST FOR FUN

MY FIRST LINE OF CODE

AFTER 2 HOURS



## MESSAGE





# 5G PROMISES NEW ENERGY SAVINGS FOR DIGITAL TECH

Some of that savings will come from new opportunities made possible by this technology.



Huge cell towers, like this one, blast out lots of energy. The 5G network will contain smaller antennas that require much less power to run.

Almost all apps and programs on wireless devices today communicate constantly with the internet. They pull the images, videos and other files you want from distant data centers. Apps and programs that use cloud computing do their processing at these data centers, too. Data usually shuffle between phones and data centers on Wi-Fi or mobile networks. Those data are carried by radio waves. Blasting out these waves takes energy. And today's networks can be very wasteful. But emerging 5G technology may help a lot here. Starting around 2020, telecommunications companies began rolling out this brand-new mobile network. It uses short-range 5 gigahertz Wi-Fi signals. They

operate at a much higher frequency than in the networks they are replacing. 5G tends to be faster and use less energy. By 2023, 5G networks are expected to be standard in the United States and many other industrial nations.

A cellular network consists of antennas that send and receive radio waves. Before 5G, each of these antennas stuck out from the top of a tall tower. They typically covered a circle of several miles, also known as a cell. When inside one of these cells, a phone can use the network. The farther away from a tower it is, the harder it will be to get a signal.



You might think 5G would use bigger towers to reach super far. In fact, it's the opposite. 5G relies on more, smaller cells. The 5G antennas that provide the fastest speeds reach just 500 meters (around 1,500 feet). If you add up all the small cells covering the same area as

one large one, the small ones consume less power, explains Kerry Hinton. Now retired, this engineer used to work at the University of Melbourne in Victoria, Australia. There, he had studied energy use in telecommunications. Small cells are less likely to waste energy by covering places with few people, Hinton notes. He gives the example of sports arenas and entertainment venues. When an event is happening, lots of people need the network. A small cell can support all of them. But at night or when no events are happening (like during the coronavirus pandemic), a cell can shut down. “Small cells make the network smarter,” says Hinton.

5G also compresses data more than earlier networks, such as 4G. So it can send “more data in the same time,” explains Roland Hischier. He is an environmental expert at the Swiss Federal Laboratories for Materials Science and Technology in St. Gallen. This means faster uploads and downloads for you — up to 600 times faster, according to one estimate. The compression also lowers the energy used to send each unit of data.

In a study out late last year, Hischier and his team projected that within 10 years, the environmental cost to send one unit of data on the mobile network in Switzerland should drop

by 85 percent. Most of savings would come from a move to 5G. His team’s work included the environmental costs of building new antennas and upgrading old ones.



Savings from 5G don’t just come directly from the network itself, he points out. Having such an advanced network now makes it possible to save energy and resources in other ways. For example, right now most farmers fly airplanes over their fields to spread fertilizer or pesticide. And these treatments go nearly everywhere on a field. Producing these chemicals emits harmful pollution. The 5G network will make it possible to use drones that target only those areas that really need to be treated. So farming could have less of an impact on the environment.



# INTERNET OF BEHAVIOUR (IOB)

## Definition of IoB

The Internet of Behavior extends from the Internet of Things (IoT), the interconnection of devices that results in a vast variety of new data sources. This data might be specific to you as a customer data you've provided through a company's app. But, more often, companies are gathering non-customer information by "sharing" across connected devices.

Data collection (BI, Big Data, CDPs, etc.) provides valuable information



about customer behaviours, interests and preferences, and this has been referred to as the Internet of Behaviour (IoB). IoB then refers to a process by which user-controlled data is analysed through a behavioural psychology perspective. With the results of that analysis, it informs new approaches to designing a user experience (UX), search experience

optimisation(SXO), and how to market the end products and services offered by companies. Consequently, for a company to conduct IoB is technically simple, but psychologically complex. It requires statistical studies to be conducted that map everyday habits and behaviours without fully disclosing consumer privacy for ethical and legal reasons. In addition, IoB combines existing technologies that focus on the individual directly such as facial recognition, location tracking and Big Data. It is therefore a combination of three fields: technology, data analytics and behavioural psychology.

## IoB Contribution

solid tools are required such as multi-format support platforms (XML, JSON, PHP, CVS, HTML, etc.), that can connect to any API, that can upload data to the cloud, i.e. the fundamental features of platforms such as Google or Facebook. Platforms should allow for multi-channel personalisation, centralised updates that are replicated, sending unique notifications that turn users into contributors to the personalisation of the app, allow for social media integration and maintain an interactive interface. Finally, it is

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YOUTUBE ALLOWS CREATORS TO CHANGE CHANNEL NAME WITHOUT CHANGING ACCOUNT NAME

the data captured through the app that serves to model user behaviour. And in turn, this is the actionable data that can be sent in the form of pop-ups and notifications to the customer to encourage and incentivise them to adhere to a desired behaviour. Analytics are necessary so that essential information can be extracted from all the data.

### Value of IoB

Through Big Data, information can be accessed from multiple points of contact. This makes it possible to



explore the CX from start to finish, to know where the customer's interest in a product begins, their journey to purchase and the methodology used to make the purchase. This provides the ability to create more touch points to positively engage with the consumer. This personalisation is key to the efficiency of a service. The more efficient a service is, the more the

user will continue to interact and even alter their behaviour as a result.

### Benefits of IoB

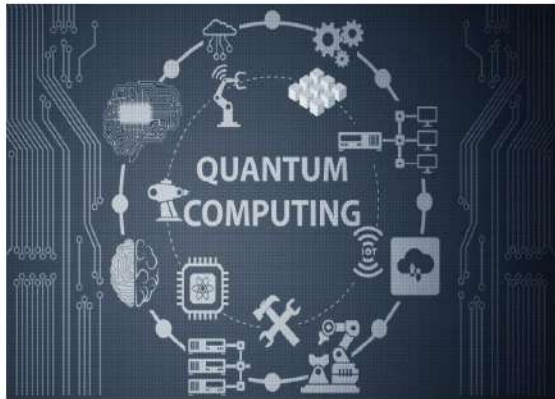
The specific benefits of IoB are:

- Analyse customer buying habits across all platforms.
- Study previously unattainable data on how users interact with devices and products.
- Obtain more detailed information about where a customer is in the buying process.
- Provide real-time POS notifications and targeting.
- Resolve problems quickly to close sales and keep customers happy.
- The IoB is confronted with the adversity of how data is collected, stored and used. Its level of access is difficult to control and therefore all companies need to be aware of the liability of IoB use. Google, Facebook or Amazon continue to acquire software that potentially brings the user from a single app to their entire online ecosystem, without their permission.



# QUANTUM COMPUTING

Quantum computing is the use of quantum phenomena such as superposition and entanglement to perform computation. Computers that perform quantum computations are known as quantum computers.



They are believed to be able to solve certain computational problems, such as integer factorization (which underlies RSA encryption), substantially faster than classical computers. The study of quantum computing is a subfield of quantum information science. It is likely to expand in the next few years as the field shifts toward real-world use in pharmaceutical, data security and other applications. Quantum computing began in the early 1980s when physicist Paul Benioff proposed a quantum mechanical model of the Turing machine. Richard Feynman and Yuri Manin later suggested that a quantum computer had the potential to simulate things a classical computer could not. In 1994, Peter Shor developed a quantum algorithm for factoring integers with the potential to decrypt RSA encrypted

communications. Despite ongoing experimental progress since the late 1990s, most researchers believe that "fault-tolerant quantum computing [is] still a rather distant dream." In recent years, investment in quantum computing research has increased in the public and private sectors. On 23 October 2019, Google AI, in partnership with the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), claimed to have performed a quantum computation that was infeasible on any classical computer.

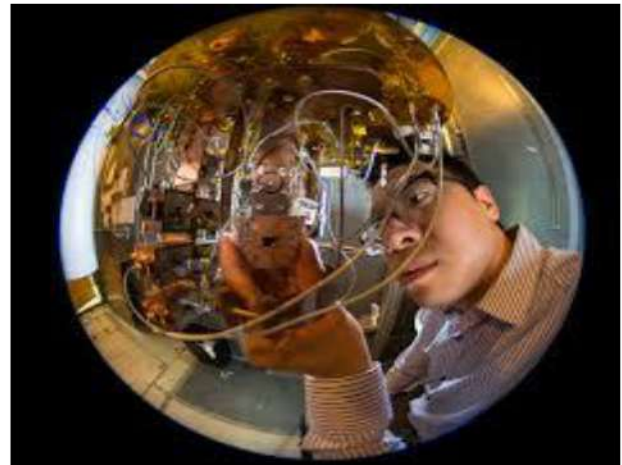
Quantum computing also cries out for a digestible metaphor. Quantum physicist Shohini Ghose, of Wilfrid Laurier University, has likened the difference between quantum and classical computing to light bulbs and candles: "The light bulb isn't just a better candle; it's something completely different." But quantum computing is particularly well suited for *certain kinds* of challenges. Those include probability problems, optimization and the incredible challenge of molecular simulation for use cases like drug development and materials discovery. Quantum computing remains in its formative stages, but its potential to process data exponentially faster than traditional computers could bring about seismic shifts in everything from pharmaceutical research (Biogen has explored quantum-enabled molecule modeling) to finance (Citi and Goldman Sachs both invest in quantum). Naturally,



gamers want to know if that outsize computing muscle will transform games, too. There is a number of quantum computing models, distinguished by the basic elements in which the computation is decomposed. The four main models of practical importance are: Quantum gate array (computation decomposed into a sequence of few-qubit quantum gates). One way quantum computer (computation decomposed into a sequence of one-qubit measurements applied to a highly entangled initial state or cluster state). Adiabatic quantum computer, based on quantum annealing (computation decomposed into a slow continuous transformation of an initial Hamiltonian into a final Hamiltonian, whose ground states contain the solution). Topological quantum computer<sup>6</sup> (computation decomposed into the braiding of anyons in a 2D lattice)

The quantum Turing machine is theoretically important but the physical implementation of this model is not feasible. All four models of computation have been shown to be equivalent; each can simulate the other with no more than polynomial overhead. While quantum computers cannot solve any problems that classical computers cannot already solve, it is suspected that they can solve certain problems faster than classical computers. For instance, it is known that quantum computers can

efficiently factor integers, while this is not believed to be the case for classical computers. The class of problems that can be efficiently solved by a quantum computer with bounded error is called BQP, for "bounded error, quantum, polynomial time". More formally, BQP is the class of problems that can be solved by a polynomial-time quantum Turing machine with error probability of at most  $1/3$ . As a class of probabilistic problems, BQP is the quantum counterpart to BPP ("bounded error, probabilistic, polynomial time"), the class of problems that can be solved by polynomial-time probabilistic Turing machines with bounded error.



Quantum computing is technology based on the principles of quantum theory, which explains the nature of energy and matter on the atomic and subatomic level. It relies on the existence of mind-bending quantum-mechanical phenomena, such as superposition and entanglement.



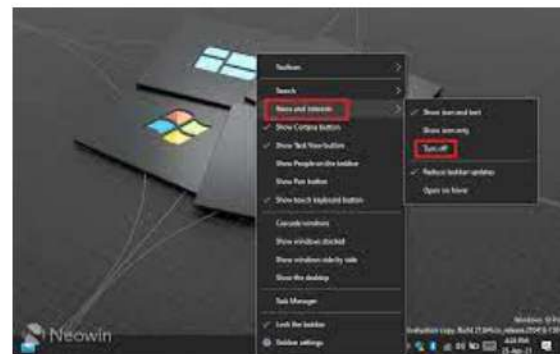
## New Windows 10 taskbar offers personalized news and interest features

Addition is expected to roll out in the next few weeks. Other features are expected to be added soon after. The Windows 10 taskbar is about to get more personalized. On Wednesday, Microsoft is rolling out a feature to Windows Insiders called news and interests, offering quick access to a feed of content like news, weather and stocks in your taskbar that updates automatically throughout the day. Microsoft has just announced the new Windows 10 taskbar, personalized to the individual user. This taskbar offers high-quality content based on your news and interests with a single click or tap. Bringing updates on these topics of relevance straight to the taskbar will help Microsoft users stay updated right from their taskbar.

The company hopes to develop this update over the coming months of 2021. They report generating the idea for this feature from the knowledge that most users typically reply on their devices for many purposes, including checking the time, weather and news updates. As many of these developments change throughout any given day, Microsoft

aims to provide users an easy way to stay up to date on many different events at once.

For starters, the taskbar's weather icon will show users the current weather in real time. Furthermore, the snackable icon will display the latest content for news, sports, stocks and traffic. Both of these features enable the user to swiftly access desired content without constantly switching among various apps on their device. Moreover, even if you happen to have little time to read a piece of content such as a news update, the new taskbar allows you to save such content for later and even share the item when the time comes.



In terms of design, users can take advantage of information cards in order to adjust which weather updates are displayed. Depending on how much taskbar space you want to save, you can even set the weather feature to display as an icon

only rather than as a text option. In a similar fashion, finance, sports, traffic and weather can also be organized using information cards to ensure you only have to view the content which interests you at a given moment.

That said, if you don't wish to see any of the aforementioned content updates, you can simply turn off the icon for any of them. In fact, you can use the interest manager to set the taskbar to cater to your personal interests. The interest manager works by pulling content only from a content ecosystem that you set upon initial setup of the taskbar. For those icons that you have set to active, you can view the latest updates on relevant content by hovering over the icon itself.



While full developments may take a number of months, Microsoft aims to roll out news and interests updates within the next couple of weeks. In the meantime, development teams will continue to encourage and heed

input and feedback from Windows insiders as well as the general public via the Feedback Hub.

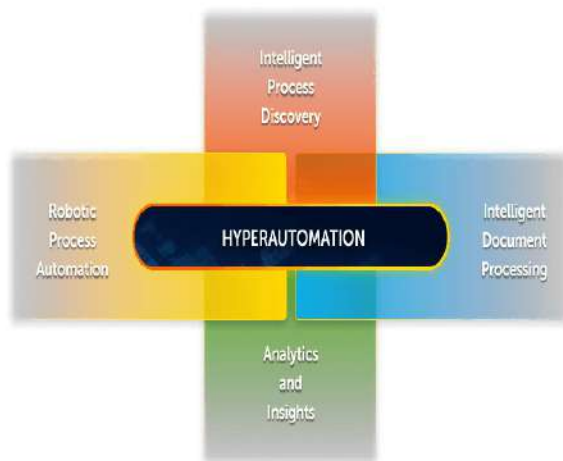
It will also be possible to customise how your taskbar looks with these new features. Users who want more information on display at all times can let the taskbar show the weather in complete text form. Similarly, if users are looking for a minimal setup to save taskbar space, they can simply display a weather icon and not full text. Users can also organise other information like fashion, sports and more as per their interest.

Users who don't want any of these features and wish to keep their Taskbar free of anything but programs and quick toggles can also simply choose to turn off the icons for the weather and other updates via the new Interest manager feature. The news and interest updates



# HYPER AUTOMATION

It's the extension of legacy business process automation beyond the confines of individual processes. By marrying AI tools with RPA, hyper automation enables automation for virtually any repetitive task executed by business users. It's the extension of legacy business process automation beyond the confines of individual processes. By marrying AI tools with RPA, hyper automation enables automation for virtually any repetitive task executed by business users.



It even takes it to the next level and automates the automation - dynamically discovering business processes and creating bots to automate them. With a range of tools like Robotic Process Automation (RPA), machine learning (ML), and artificial intelligence (AI), working in harmony to automate complex business processes—including where subject matter experts were once required—hyper automation is

a means for real digital transformation. RPA enriched by AI and ML becomes the core enabling technology of hyper automation. Combining RPA and AI technologies offers the power and flexibility to automate where automation was never possible before: undocumented processes that rely on unstructured data inputs. Hyper automation provides a high-speed route to engaging everyone in transforming the business, supported by automating more and more complex work that relies on knowledge input from people.

Upskilling RPA with intelligence creates an intelligent Digital Workforce that can take on repetitive tasks to augment employee performance. These Digital Workers are the change agents of hyper automation, able to connect to various business applications, operate with structured and unstructured data, analyse data and make decisions, and discover processes and new automation opportunities. And by uncovering and automating previously inaccessible data and processes, hyper automation offers another unique benefit: the creation of a digital twin of the organization (DTO). How does that help? A DTO makes visible the previously unseen interactions between processes,

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57% INDIAN COMPANIES SUFFERED DOWNTIME DUE TO DATA LOSS IN 2020, SAYS REPORT

functions, and key performance indicators.

Imagine seeing business value creation as it happens—or doesn't happen—and leveraging the intelligence to rapidly respond as well as identify new opportunities.

When automation moved to the forefront of most industries, many businesses felt reluctant to implement this new technology. Rather than focusing on the immensely broad and undeniable benefits of utilising automation for business process improvement, business leaders feared change and employees worried about losing their jobs. However, with the progression in automation technology, trends like



hyper-automation are growing, meaning that businesses are now shifting their practices towards creating “people-centric smart workplaces”.

This change has ushered in a new era for business operations that rely on technology and automation tools to maintain a competitive edge. This

is especially true in the Financial services sector. Hyper-automation does not just refer to implementing tools to manage tasks. It requires collaboration between humans, as well. This is because humans are vital decision-makers and can use the technology to interpret data and apply logic.

For example, let's imagine the case of social media and customer retention. A business can rely on tools that leverage RPA and machine learning to produce reports and pull data from social platforms to attain customer sentiment. As such, reports will be generated, and there will be information readily available for the marketing team. But, it will then require that the marketing team uses these insights to consider what type of campaigns, promotions and incentives to incorporate into a business plan to hold onto satisfied customers and attempt to salvage those who feel dissatisfied.

Automation and artificial intelligence will continue to augment how people work moving forward, so it pays to invest wisely in these types of tools. The benefits of hyper-automation will allow your workforce to be educated with the latest business and marketplace information so that they can perform their roles optimally.



# Discord says No to Microsoft

## What is Discord?

**Discord** is a VoIP, instant messaging and digital distribution platform designed for creating communities. User on Windows, macOS, Android, iOS, iPadOS, Linux, and in web browsers. As of December 2020, the service has over 140 million monthly active users. **Infrastructure** Discord is a persistent group chat software, based on an eventually consistent database



architecture communicate with voice calls, video calls, text messaging, media and files in private chats or as part of communities called "servers". Servers are a collection of persistent chat rooms and voice chat channels. Discord runs. Discord uses the metaphors of servers and channels similar to Internet Relay Chat even though these servers do not map to traditional hardware or virtual servers due to its distributed nature. They are instead database entities in Discord's servers.

The desktop, web, and mobile apps all use React, using React Native on iOS/iPadOS and Android. The desktop client is built on the Electron framework using web technologies, which allows it to be multi-platform and operate as an installed application on personal computers.

All versions of the client support the same core feature set; screen sharing with desktop audio is Windows exclusive. Discord is specifically designed for use while gaming, as it includes features such as low-latency, free voice chat servers for users and dedicated server infrastructure. Support for calls between two or more users was added in an update on July 28, 2016.

The software is supported by eleven data centers around the world to keep latency with clients low.

Discord uses the Opus audio format, which is low-latency and designed to compress speech. In July 2020, Discord added noise suppression into its mobile app using the Krisp audio filtering technology. Discord's backend is written mostly in Elixir, Python, as well as Rust, Go, and C++

## Why Microsoft Is Not Buying Discord

Discord has walked away from acquisition talks with Microsoft, ending several weeks of negotiations, and will focus on its growth and a potential IPO. Discord has reportedly backed away from buyout negotiations with Microsoft. It's thought the popular communication app will instead focus on its own progress with a potential IPO in the future. Reports suggest Microsoft was negotiating a \$10+ billion acquisition of Discord for several weeks prior to the walkout.

Discord enjoyed a major boost last year because of the pandemic-borne lockdowns. Gamers had another reason to stay indoors and connect with friends through the app and it saw an influx of new users the same way that communication apps like Zoom and Google Meet did. Since then, Discord has pivoted its focus towards a more general audience rather than just gamers. The app's popularity apparently caught the eye of at least three companies, including Epic Games and Amazon, but it was Microsoft that appeared to be close to striking a deal. However, *The Wall Street Journal (WSJ)* reports that Discord has now walked away from the talks, citing people familiar with the matter as saying that Discord is performing well and, as such, would rather stay independent at the

current time. Other sources, including *TechCrunch*, say they have corroborated the WSJ report with their own sources. The possibility of talks being reopened at some point has apparently not been ruled out but, in the meantime, the company will focus on its own product and has brought in a finance chief to ready it for the potential IPO.

Discord might have dodged a bullet by staying independent. An acquisition always has the potential to derail a smaller company's initial plans for itself in favor of those of the bigger company. Though a \$10 billion deal is certainly nothing to shrug off, Discord likely has bigger plans on the horizon. The app has recently developed its own StageChannels take on Clubhouse, for example. In short, Discord is doing relatively well for itself without Microsoft and has plenty of growth potential. Discord's walkout is another blow to Microsoft's recent acquisition pushes. Late last year, it was in the running to purchase TikTok, which was under orders from the Trump administration to find a US buyer or face its operations being shuttered in the country, but ultimately lost out to Oracle before TikTok was reprieved altogether. Microsoft has made a number of acquisitions since then but will continue to look around as it seeks to expand its interests in consumer-facing software and services.





## An introduction to Git

Git is an Open Source Distributed Version Control System. Now that's a lot of words to define Git.



### Control System

This basically means that Git is a content tracker. So Git can be used to store content it is mostly used to store code due to the other features it provides.

### Version Control System

The code which is stored in Git keeps changing as more code is added. Also, many developers can add code in parallel. So Version Control System helps in handling this by maintaining a history of what changes have happened. Also, Git provides features like branches and merges, which I will be covering later.

Distributed Version Control System: Git has a remote repository which is stored in a server and a local repository which is stored in the

computer of each developer. This means that the code is not just stored in a central server, but the full copy of the code is present in all the developers' computers. Git is a Distributed Version Control System since the code is present in every developer's computer. I will explain the concept of remote and local repositories later in this article.

Why a Version Control System like Git is needed

Real life projects generally have multiple developers working in parallel. So a version control system like Git is needed to ensure there are no code conflicts between the developers. Additionally, the requirements in such projects change often. So a version control system allows developers to revert and go back to an older version of the code.

Finally, sometimes several projects which are being run in parallel involve the same codebase. In such a case, the concept of branching in Git is very important.

### What is a branch?

A branch is nothing but a pointer to the latest commit in the Git repository. So currently our master branch is a pointer to the second commit "demo.txt file is modified".

**Create your local Git repository**In your computer, create a folder for your project. Let's call the project folder simple-git-demo.Go into your project folder and add a local Git repository to the project using the following commands:`cd simple-git-demo``git init`

The `git init` command adds a local Git repository to the project.Let's Add some Small Code now>Create a file called `demo.txt` in the project folder and add the following text into it:Initial ContentHere we will be demoing with just plain text instead of actual code, since the main focus of this article is on Git and not on any specific programming language.Staging and Committing the codeCommitting is the process in which the code is added to the local repository. Before committing the code, it has to be in the staging area. The staging area is there to keep track of all the files which are to be committed.Any file which is not added to the staging area will not be committed. This gives the developer control over which files need to be committed.StagingUse the following command for staging the file:`git add demo.txt`

In case you want to add multiple files you can use:`git add file1 file2 file3`

If you want to add all the files inside your project folder to the staging area, use the following command:

```
git add .
```

Use this carefully since it adds all the files and folders in your project to the staging area.CommittingUse the following command to commit the file:`git commit -m "Initial Commit"`"Initial Commit" is the commit message here. Enter a relevant commit message to indicate what code changes were done in that particular commit.Git Status and Git LogNow modify the `demo.txt` file and add the following snippet:Initial Content Adding more ContentStatusUse `git status` to find out information regarding what files are modified and what files are there in the staging area — it shows other information as well, which we can ignore for now.

Use the following command to see the status:`git status`The status shows that `demo.txt` is modified and is not yet in the staging area.Now let us add `demo.txt` to the staging area and commit it using the following commands:`git add demo.txt``git commit -m "demo.txt file is modified"`LogUse `git log` to print out all the commits which have been done up until now



# ReviewBox-SPAM fighter

SPAMfighter has partnered up with Microsoft to build the strongest, safest, and most effective anti spam filter on the market. If you use Outlook, Outlook Express, Windows Mail, Windows Live Mail or Thunderbird and you want to get rid of spam, just install SPAMfighter. And if you use it at home, it's 100% free.



SPAMfighter Standard is 100% free for home users.

## Features

- Award winning spam blocking technology
- Protects all the email accounts on your PC
- Protects against phishing, identity theft, and other email fraud
- Privacy Guaranteed - we don't see any of your email
- Blacklist and block emails and domains
- Spam Abuse Reporting with one click
- Unique language filtering tool that empowers you to stop

emails written in specific languages

- English, German, Spanish, Chinese, French, Italian, Greek, Dutch, Swedish, Norwegian, Suomi, Russian, Bulgarian, Portuguese, Japanese, Thai, Czech, Turkish, Polish, Vietnamese



## SPAMfighter requires:

**Operating System:** Microsoft Windows XP (SP2), Windows Vista, Windows 7, Windows 8/8.1 & Windows 10 (32bit and 64bit)

**Email client:** Outlook 2000, 2002, 2003, 2007, 2010, 2013 and 2016 (Office). Outlook Express 5.5 (and later) (32 Bit), Windows Mail (Only 32bit), Windows Live Mail (Only POP3) and Mozilla Thunderbird.

**Disk Space:**10 MB

**Memory:**128 MB minimum

**Info:**

**Latest version:**7.6.177

**Release date:**2021-01-22

**File size:**2.36 MB

# Mind Punch

1. A carton contains some apples which were divided into two equal parts and sold to 2 traders Tarun and Tanmay. Tarun had two fruit shops and decided to sell an equal number of apples on both shops A and B respectively. Tanya visited shop A and bought all the apples in the shop for her kids. But one apple was left after dividing all the apples among her children. Each child got one apple, find the minimum number of apples in the carton?

2. A monkey is trying to climb a coconut tree. He takes 3 steps forward and slips back 2 steps downward. Each forward step is 30 cm and each backward step is 40cm. How many steps are required to climb a 100cm tree?

3. A construction site requires at least 5 laborers to get a job done in 12 days. How many days will it take if 12 laborers are hired for the same job?

4. You have a pound of cotton and a pound of iron, which will weigh more?

5. The sum of a daughter and mother's age is 55. The age of the daughter is the mother's age reversed. Find the age of the mother and daughter, if the age of the mother is greater than 40 years.

6. You have 50 biscuits. How many times can you subtract 5 from 50 biscuits?

7. Get an even number from 7 without adding, subtracting, multiplying, or dividing any number?

8. It is 9 am now, Rita studies for 2 hours, takes a bath for 1 hour and then has lunch for 1 hour. How many hours are left before 9 am tomorrow?

9. 8 apples are there, you take 4 away and then you return 1 apple. How many apples do you have?

10. The speed of a train is 3m/sec and it takes 10 secs to cross a lamp post. What is the length of the train?



# IT VITA+

1. In which type of material, the first mouse was built?
2. The term 'bug' came from?
3. CAPTCHA stands for?
4. In Which year, the first computer virus was developed?
5. Which is the longest word that you can write using letters only, on one row of the keyboard of the computer?
6. When the first photograph was taken?
7. When the Computer Security Day is celebrated?
8. Who invented the barcode?
9. Which year the @ symbol became the first new character to be added to Morse code.?
10. By Whom, the first-ever mobile phone call was made?
11. The "long" data type stores what type of value?
12. Which is the first commercial computer with a Graphical User Interface (GUI) and a mouse?
13. What is the name of the first search engine?
14. Which is the most popular social media networks in the world?
15. When The first widely used web browser, Mosaic, was released ?

# \$FAMOUS AND FAVOURITE

Alan Harvey Guth is an American theoretical physicist and cosmologist. Guth has researched elementary particle theory. He is Victor Weisskopf Professor of Physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Along with Alexei Starobinsky and Andrei Linde, he won the 2014 Kavli Prize for pioneering the theory of cosmic inflation. He graduated from MIT in 1968 in physics and stayed to receive a master's and a doctorate also in physics.



As a junior particle physicist, Guth developed the idea of cosmic inflation in 1979 at Cornell and gave his first seminar on the subject in January 1980. Moving on to Stanford University Guth formally proposed the idea of cosmic inflation in 1981, the idea that the nascent universe passed through a phase of exponential expansion that was driven by a positive vacuum energy density (negative vacuum pressure). The results of the WMAP mission in

2006 made the case for cosmic inflation very compelling.

Alan Guth	
	
Guth at Trinity College, Cambridge, 2007	
<b>Born</b>	Alan Harvey Guth February 27, 1947 (age 74) New Brunswick, New Jersey, U.S.
<b>Nationality</b>	American
<b>Alma mater</b>	Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Guth's first step to developing his theory of inflation occurred at Cornell in 1978, when he attended a lecture by Robert Dicke about the flatness problem of the universe. Dicke explained how the flatness problem showed that something significant was missing from the Big Bang theory at the time. The fate of the universe depended on its density. If the density of the universe was large enough, it would collapse into singularity. The universe would increasingly get much bigger.



# SOLUTIONS

## !MIND PUNCH

1. 50 steps
2. 50 steps
3. 5 days
4. Same weight
5. Mother is 41 and daughter is 14
6. Once
7. Subtract S
8. 20 hours
9. 3 apples
- 10.30m

## IT VITA+

1. Wood
2. Moth
3. Completely Automated Public Turing Test to tell Computers and Humans Apart
4. 1971
5. TYPEWRITER
6. 1826
7. November 30<sup>th</sup>
8. Norman Joseph Woodland
9. 2004
10. Martin Cooper
11. 64-bit signed integer
12. The Apple Lisa
13. Archie Query Form
14. Facebook
15. 1993

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**The Editorial Board expresses its sincere gratitude to all those who are responsible, either by being on the stage or behind the screen for the successful launch of the magazine.....!!**

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