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II - BSC CG - 'B'

II - BSC CG WITH DA

I - BSC CG - 'A'

I - BSC CG WITH DA

I - BSC CG WITH DA

Table of Contents



IT Unlimited magazine

97th edition

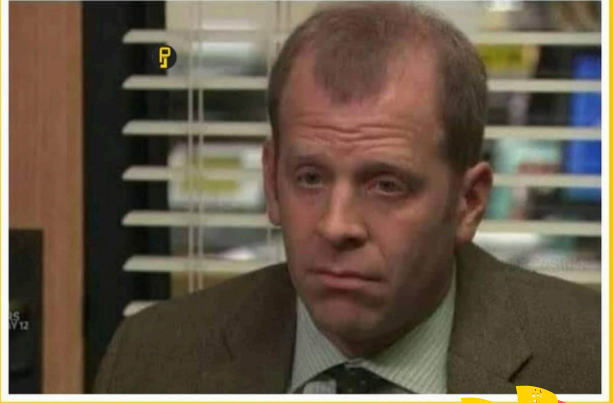


	pg.no	Title
●	02	Adaptive AI
●	04	Sustainable Technology
●	06	Datafication
●	08	Web 3
●	10	Metaverse
●	12	Language for the edition
●	14	Learn a tool
●	16	Review Box
●	17	Mind Punch
●	18	IT Vita
●	19	Famous and Favourites
●	20	Solutions

Thoughts of issue

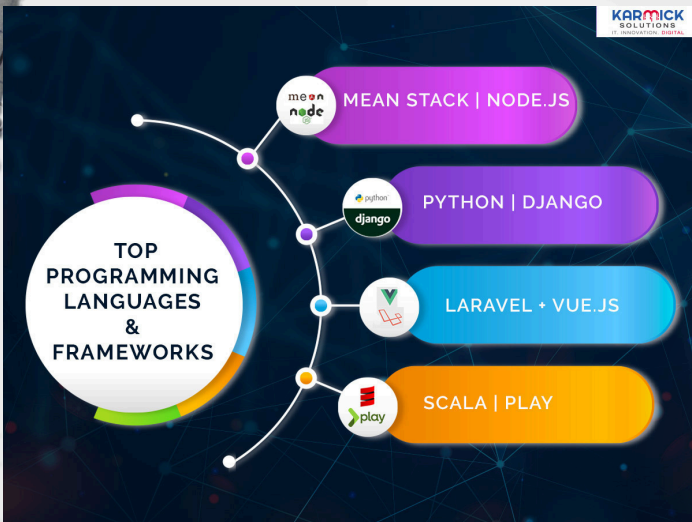


When it's been 7 hours and you still can't understand your own code



Remember

JFF !!!



FREE

`while (! (succeed = try()));`

ADVICE

-IT UNLIMITED

'97

ADAPTIVE AI

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has advanced by leaps and bounds since its inception, revolutionizing various industries and transforming the way we live and work. One of the most significant developments in AI is the emergence of Adaptive AI, a cutting-edge technology that has the potential to revolutionize the field even further. Adaptive AI refers to the ability of AI systems to learn and adapt in real-time, enabling them to continuously improve their performance and make autonomous decisions. This article explores the concept of Adaptive AI, its applications across different domains, and the implications it holds for the future.



Understanding Adaptive AI:

In this section, we delve into the fundamentals of Adaptive AI. We discuss the underlying technologies that enable AI systems to adapt and learn, such as machine learning algorithms, neural networks, and deep learning. We explore the concept of reinforcement learning, which allows AI systems to learn from trial and error, and how it contributes to the adaptability of AI. Additionally, we analyze the role of data in Adaptive AI and how large datasets are used to train AI systems to make accurate predictions and decisions.

Applications of Adaptive AI: Adaptive AI has a wide range of applications across industries. In this section, we explore how Adaptive AI is transforming healthcare, finance, transportation, and manufacturing.



We discuss how Adaptive AI-powered systems are improving medical diagnoses, predicting diseases, and aiding in the development of personalized treatments. In the financial sector, we examine how Adaptive AI is enhancing fraud detection, risk assessment, and investment strategies. We also explore the impact of Adaptive AI on self-driving cars, optimizing traffic flows, and enabling autonomous logistics in manufacturing processes.

Ethical Considerations and Challenges:

While Adaptive AI offers immense potential, it also raises ethical concerns and challenges that need to be addressed. In this section, we discuss issues such as data privacy, algorithmic bias, and the impact of AI on employment. We explore the ethical implications of AI making autonomous decisions and the responsibility that comes with it.

The Future of Adaptive AI:

In this final section, we speculate on the future of Adaptive AI. We discuss the potential advancements in Adaptive AI technologies, such as explainable AI and AI-human collaboration. We explore the integration of Adaptive AI with other emerging technologies like augmented reality and the Internet of Things (IoT). We also consider the societal impact of widespread implementation of Adaptive AI and the potential risks and benefits it may bring.

Adaptive AI represents a significant milestone in the evolution of AI, enabling machines to learn, adapt, and make autonomous decisions. Its applications span various industries, promising improved efficiency, accuracy, and innovation.

However, as with any powerful technology, there are ethical considerations and challenges that need to be addressed to ensure responsible and beneficial use. The future of Adaptive AI holds immense potential, but it also requires careful navigation to maximize its benefits while mitigating risks.

As we venture further into the age of Adaptive AI, it is crucial to foster a collaborative approach that combines human expertise with the capabilities of AI, ensuring a future that is both technologically advanced and ethically sound.



It is important to note that these ethical concerns are not exhaustive, and as Adaptive AI continues to evolve, new ethical challenges may arise. However, by proactively engaging with these concerns, we can harness the incredible potential of Adaptive AI while upholding ethical principles to shape a future where socially responsible AI is the norm.

Opacity and Unpredictability: One of the ethical concerns with Adaptive AI arises from the features of machine learning, such as artificial neural networks. These approaches can be opaque and unpredictable, making it difficult for developers, deployers, and users to understand how the system will react to different inputs.



Bias and Discrimination:

Adaptive AI systems can be susceptible to biases and discriminatory outcomes. AI decisions are not always intelligible to humans, and AI-based decisions may contain inaccuracies or embedded biases. This raises concerns about fairness and the potential for discriminatory practice.

SUSTAINABLE TECHNOLOGY

Sustainable technology, also known as green technology or eco-friendly technology refers to the development and implementation of innovative solutions that minimize negative environmental impacts while promoting sustainable development. This field encompasses a wide range of sectors, including energy, transportation, agriculture, construction, and waste management. Sustainable technology aims to address pressing environmental challenges such as climate change, resource depletion, pollution, and ecosystem degradation. In this article, we will explore the concept of sustainable technology, its key principles, and some notable examples of its application.



The rapid advancements in technology have brought numerous benefits to society, but they have also contributed to environmental degradation. The extraction and consumption of fossil fuels, for instance, have led to greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution. Similarly, traditional manufacturing processes often generate substantial waste and pollution. In response to these challenges, sustainable

technology seeks to find alternative, more environmentally friendly solutions that reduce ecological footprints and promote long-term sustainability.



One of the fundamental principles of sustainable technology is the use of renewable energy sources. Renewable energy technologies, such as solar power, wind power, hydropower, and geothermal energy, harness natural resources that are replenished over time and have minimal negative environmental impacts. These clean energy sources offer an alternative to fossil fuels, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and dependency on finite resources.

The development and adoption of renewable energy technologies have experienced significant growth in recent years, with countries and companies worldwide investing in solar and wind energy farms, as well as exploring innovative approaches like tidal and wave energy. Energy efficiency is another crucial aspect of sustainable technology. By improving the efficiency of energy use, we can minimize waste and reduce the overall demand for energy.

Energy-efficient technologies, such as LED lighting, smart grids, and energy management systems, optimize energy consumption while maintaining or even enhancing performance. These technologies not only reduce greenhouse gas emissions but also offer economic benefits by lowering energy costs for individuals and businesses.



In the transportation sector, sustainable technology aims to reduce reliance on fossil fuel-powered vehicles and promote cleaner alternatives. Electric vehicles (EVs) have gained traction in recent years as a promising solution to mitigate carbon emissions from transportation. EVs utilize electricity stored in batteries to power their engines, eliminating tailpipe emissions and reducing air pollution. The development of charging infrastructure and advancements in battery technology have made electric vehicles more accessible and convenient, contributing to the transition towards sustainable transportation.

The construction industry also plays a significant role in sustainable technology. Green building practices focus on reducing energy consumption, utilizing environmentally friendly materials, and optimizing resource management. Sustainable construction techniques include the use of recycled materials,

efficient insulation, passive design strategies, and renewable energy integration. Green buildings not only have a reduced environmental impact but also offer improved indoor air quality, energy savings, and occupant comfort.

Waste management is another area where sustainable technology has made substantial progress. Recycling and waste-to-energy technologies help divert waste from landfills and reduce the environmental impact of waste disposal. Recycling involves the collection and processing of materials such as paper, plastic, glass, and metal to be reused in the production of new products. Waste-to-energy technologies, such as anaerobic digestion and incineration with energy recovery, convert waste into electricity or heat, reducing the reliance on fossil fuels for energy generation. In addition to these examples, sustainable technology encompasses various other fields and initiatives. Agricultural practices, for instance, can be made more sustainable through precision farming techniques, organic farming methods, and the use of biotechnology to develop pest-resistant crops. Water conservation technologies, such as efficient irrigation systems and wastewater treatment, help ensure the sustainable use and management of water resources.



DATAFICATION

In recent years, the world has witnessed an explosion of data. From social media interactions to online purchases, from healthcare records to sensor readings, every aspect of our lives has become a potential source of data. This massive influx of data has given rise to a phenomenon known as datafication, where information is collected, processed, and analyzed to extract valuable insights and drive decision-making.



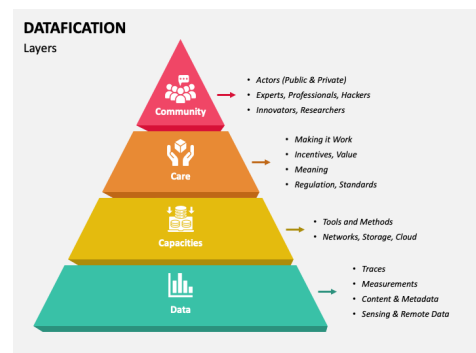
Datafication refers to the transformation of various aspects of our lives into digital data that can be quantified, analyzed, and used to gain new knowledge and understanding. It involves the collection, storage, processing, and analysis of large volumes of data, often in real-time, to uncover patterns, trends, and correlations that can inform decision-making and drive innovation.

The advent of datafication has been made possible by advances in technology, particularly in the realms of data storage, processing power, and data analytics. With the proliferation of smart devices, IoT sensors, and advanced data collection methods, we are generating data at an unprecedented rate.

This flood of data presents both opportunities and challenges, and understanding the implications of datafication is crucial in navigating this data-driven world. One of the key benefits of datafication is the ability to make more informed decisions across various sectors. By analyzing large datasets, businesses can gain insights into customer behaviour, market trends, and operational inefficiencies. This enables them to optimize processes, personalize experiences, and improve overall performance.

In healthcare, datafication has the potential to revolutionize patient care, as data-driven insights can lead to early disease detection, personalized treatments, and improved outcomes. Similarly, in urban planning, datafication can help optimize transportation systems, reduce traffic congestion, and enhance the overall liveability of cities.

However, datafication also raises ethical and privacy concerns. The collection and use of personal data raise questions about individual privacy, consent, and data ownership.



Moreover, datafication has the potential to exacerbate existing social inequalities. Access to data and the ability to analyze it is not evenly distributed, which can create a "data divide" between those who have access to resources and those who do not. This divide can further marginalize already disadvantaged communities and perpetuate existing power imbalances. Efforts should be made to bridge this gap and ensure that the benefits of datafication are accessible to all.



Another concern is the potential for data breaches and cyber-attacks. As the volume and value of data increase, so does the attractiveness of data as a target for malicious actors. Safeguarding data and ensuring its security is of paramount importance to maintain trust in data-driven systems and prevent potential harm.

Datafication has the potential to revolutionize how we understand and interact with the world. The ability to collect, process, and analyze vast amounts of data can lead to significant advancements in various fields. However, it is essential to address the ethical, privacy, and social implications of datafication to ensure that it is used responsibly and benefits all of society. By embracing datafication while being mindful of these concerns, we can unleash

the power of data and drive positive change in the world.

Improved Decision-Making:

Datafication enables organizations and individuals to make more informed decisions. By analyzing large datasets, businesses can gain insights into customer behavior, market trends, and operational inefficiencies, leading to better strategies and improved performance. Individuals can also benefit from data-driven insights, such as personalized recommendations and tailored services, enhancing their decision-making processes.

Enhanced Efficiency and Productivity:

Datafication allows for the optimization of processes and the identification of inefficiencies. By analyzing data, organizations can streamline operations, reduce costs, and improve productivity. For example, supply chain management can be optimized through real-time data analysis, leading to more efficient inventory management and reduced waste .



Personalization and Customization:

Datafication enables personalized experiences and tailored services. By analyzing individual data, organizations can offer customized recommendations, targeted promotions, and personalized content.

WEB 3

What is Web3?

Web3 is an umbrella term for technologies like blockchain that decentralize data ownership and control on the internet. Most internet applications are controlled by centralized entities that determine how they save and use end-user data. Instead of centralized management structures, Web3 (also called Web 3.0, decentralized web, or semantic web) technologies allow for community-driven projects. In these projects, end users control data, determine pricing, directly contribute to technical development, and have a more significant say in a project's direction. The technologies have mechanisms that automatically regulate how users interact with one another. So, there's no requirement for a centralized entity to govern those interactions.



What are the core ideas of Web 3.0?

Web 3.0 has four main features.

Decentralization

Decentralized web applications are a key feature of Web 3.0. The aim is to distribute and store data in decentralized networks. In these networks, different entities own the underlying infrastructure

and the user pays directly to the storage provider to access that space.

Decentralized applications also store information replicas in multiple locations and ensure data consistency throughout. Individual users can control where their data resides instead of handing it over to a centralized infrastructure.

Trustlessness:

In centralized web applications and services, users often need to place trust in a central authority to manage their data, transactions, and interactions. These central authorities have control over user data and they can manipulate the system's rules. The data may be subject to security risks or mismanagement, potentially resulting in the loss or misuse of user information.

In contrast, Web3 introduces *trustlessness*, so users can engage in transactions and interactions without trusting any specific party.

Semantic web

Semantic web enables applications to perform complex tasks by understanding the content and context of web data. It uses metadata and artificial intelligence to provide meanings (semantics) to user-generated data.

Web 3.0 aims to move more fully towards semantic web technologies currently found in some aspects of existing web technologies. For example, a search engine provides more accurate and contextually relevant search results.



Interoperability

Web 3.0 aims to create more interconnections between diverse technologies, so data flows between different platforms without intermediaries. Interoperability makes data portable so users can seamlessly switch between services while maintaining their preferences, profiles, and settings.

At the same time, protocols that integrate a wide range of Internet of Things (IoT) devices expand the reach of the web beyond traditional boundaries. For instance, cryptocurrency technologies supporting borderless transactions allow value exchange across geographical and political boundaries.

Why is Web 3.0 important?

When the internet just started, read-only web experiences were common. End users could only read content that was published by companies who purchased and maintained the infrastructure that hosted the static webpages.

With the emergence of Web 2.0 technologies like blogs and social media platforms, applications have become more interactive. You can generate and publish content or exchange services with others. However, all interactions are governed by central third-party authorities who benefit commercially from the service exchange.

They may also own and control the digital assets that end users create.

For example, centralized freelancer platforms connect freelancers with customers, and room-share platforms connect property owners with renters. Both service providers and service users create data like service profiles, service descriptions, user profiles, blogs, videos, and comments. The platforms centrally manage all of this data.



Challenges with Web 2.0

While the central platforms facilitate and regulate interactions between the two parties, Web 2.0 mechanisms create several challenges:

- Service providers may be unable to move their data to other platforms without losing reputation and customer base.
- Service users have limited control over how their data is used and managed.
- The centralized platform may make certain decisions that may impact end users significantly. For example, they can filter certain user-generated content or limit end-user access to certain site features.

METaverse

Why is the metaverse important?

"Metaverse" became a household word when Facebook rebranded its corporate identity to Meta in October 2021 and announced plans to invest at least \$10 billion in the concept that year. In addition to Meta, tech giants including Google, Microsoft, Nvidia and Qualcomm are also investing billions of dollars in the concept. Management consultancy McKinsey & Company has bullishly predicted that the metaverse economy could reach \$5 trillion by 2030.



E-commerce is expected to be the dominant engine, with gaming, entertainment, education and marketing in the metaverse also becoming important sectors.

Today, companies use the term to refer to many different types of enhanced online environments. These range from online video games like Fortnite to fledgling virtual workplaces like Microsoft's Mesh or Meta's Horizon Workrooms to virtual dressing rooms and virtual operating rooms.

The combination of uncritical enthusiasm for the metaverse and deep uncertainty about how it will pan out has sparked some backlash. Industry watchers have questioned if the metaverse will ultimately be much different from the digital experiences we have today -- or, if it is, whether the masses will be willing to spend hours a day in a headset navigating digital space.

"It is clear that it is one of the most highly anticipated technology evolutions of the coming decade," Dave Wright, chief innovation officer at IT provider ServiceNow, told TechTarget writer George Lawton in "History of the metaverse explained."

What is the metaverse? A short history

The metaverse is a vision of what many in the computer industry believe is the next iteration of the internet: a single, shared, immersive, persistent, 3D virtual space where humans experience life in ways they could not in the physical world.

Some of the technologies that provide access to this virtual world, such as virtual reality (VR) headsets and augmented reality (AR) glasses, are evolving quickly; other critical components of the metaverse.



The concept is not new: The term *metaverse* was coined in 1992 by author Neal Stephenson in his sci-fi novel *Snow Crash*, and work on the technologies that underpin a virtual reality-based internet date back decades.

Attributes of an all-encompassing metaverse

In his best-selling primer, *The Metaverse: And How It Will Revolutionize Everything*, author Matthew Ball defined the metaverse as the following:

"A massively scaled and interoperable network of real-time rendered 3D virtual worlds that can be experienced synchronously and persistently by an effectively unlimited number of users with an individual sense of presence and with continuity of data, such as identity, history, entitlements, objects, communications and payments."

We can expect many variations on the theme of this ambitious vision, explained Lawton in his article on top predictions about the metaverse. Some predict that a handful of platforms will ultimately dominate the space.



How does the metaverse work?

Because the metaverse is largely unbuilt, there is little agreement on how it will work.

Broadly speaking, however, the metaverse is a digital ecosystem built on various kinds of 3D technology, real-time collaboration software and blockchain-based decentralized finance tools.

Factors such as the degree of interoperability among virtual worlds, data portability, governance and user interfaces will depend on how the metaverse pans out.

Facebook, Microsoft, Google and many other big names in the world of tech have been talking about the metaverse a lot in recent times. The curiosity regarding how metaverse works and how it can revolutionize the future has been building up gradually. However, the metaverse is a completely new concept, and many people have been struggling to find the actual meaning of the term.

History of the metaverse

The metaverse is still emerging, but the concept of a 3D immersive internet where people can socialize, play, shop and work dates back decades.

<p>1938 French poet and playwright Antonin Artaud uses the term virtual reality in his collection of essays, <i>The Theater and its Double</i>.</p> <p>1984 American computer scientist, musician and VR pioneer Jaron Lanier founds VPL Research, Inc., which developed one of the first virtual reality headsets and data gloves.</p> <p>1992 American sci-fi writer Neal Stephenson coins the term metaverse in his book <i>Snow Crash</i>, which depicts a dystopian future world where rich people escape into an alternative 3D connected reality.</p> <p>2003 Linden Lab unveils <i>Second Life</i>, a shared 3D virtual space that allows users to explore, interact with others, build things and exchange virtual goods.</p> <p>2007 Google augments Maps with Street View, which allows people to explore a virtual representation of the real world at scale.</p> <p>2010 The gacha video game model is introduced.</p> <p>2012 Israeli entrepreneur Yoni Assia introduces Colored Coins in a 2012 blog post titled "Bitcoin 2.0 (aka Colored Bitcoin) Initial Specs."</p> <p>2014 Facebook buys Oculus and helps scale the 3D infrastructure to support it.</p> <p>2015 Canadian programmer Vitalik Buterin and English computer scientist Cavin Wood launch Ethereum, which includes features for building decentralized apps on a blockchain.</p> <p>2016 Pokémon GO introduces the world to augmented reality games overlaid on the real world.</p> <p>2019 Epic Games' Fortnite becomes the most popular shared virtual world ever, with over 250 million active users.</p> <p>2021 Microsoft introduces Mesh as a new platform that promises to synchronize virtual collaboration.</p>	<p>1962 American filmmaker Morton Heilig builds the Sensarama, a machine that simulated the experience of riding a motorcycle through New York City via a 3D movie, vibrating chair, fan and smells.</p> <p>1989 English computer scientist Tim Berners-Lee lays the groundwork for the World Wide Web while at CERN.</p> <p>1993 Israeli computer scientist Motl Naoor and American computer scientist Cynthia Dwork invent proof-of-work techniques to deter spam and denial-of-service attacks using concepts that become the basis of Bitcoin.</p> <p>2005 Roblox allows users to create and play massively multiplayer games developed by other users.</p> <p>2009 Satoshi Nakamoto (a pseudonym) mints the first Bitcoin and launches the first public blockchain, using a proof-of-work algorithm.</p> <p>2011 Ernest Cline publishes futuristic novel <i>Ready Player One</i>.</p> <p>2012 American entrepreneur Palmer Luckey launches the Oculus on Kickstarter as the first low-cost 3D hardware for the masses.</p> <p>2014 Americans Kevin McCoy, an artist, and Anil Dash, a tech entrepreneur, create the first non-fungible tokens, a unique cryptographically secured virtual asset.</p> <p>2016 The DAO, an early decentralized autonomous organization for raising VC funds, launches on top of the Ethereum blockchain.</p> <p>2018 Video play-to-earn game Axie Infinity, developed by Vietnamese studio Sky Mavis, popularizes the use of NFTs integrated into the Ethereum blockchain.</p> <p>2021 Facebook's parent company rebrands itself as Meta and promulgates an upbeat and expansive vision for the metaverse.</p> <p>2022 Siemens and Nvidia partner on the Industrial metaverse.</p>
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LANGUAGE FOR THE EDITION

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An Introduction to JavaScript

Let's see what's so special about JavaScript, what we can achieve with it, and what other technologies play well with it.

JAVASCRIPT

What is JavaScript?

JavaScript was initially created to “make web pages alive”.

The programs in this language are called *scripts*. They can be written right in a web page's HTML and run automatically as the page loads.

Scripts are provided and executed as plain text. They don't need special preparation or compilation to run.

In this aspect, JavaScript is very different from another language called Java.

Why is it called JavaScript?

When JavaScript was created, it initially had another name: “LiveScript”. But Java was very popular at that time, so it was decided that positioning a new language as a “younger brother” of Java would help.

But as it evolved, JavaScript became a fully independent language with its own specification called ECMAScript, and now it has no relation to Java at all.

Today, JavaScript can execute not only in the browser, but also on the server, or

Different engines have different “codenames”. For example:

- V8 – in Chrome, Opera and Edge.
- SpiderMonkey – in Firefox.
- There are other codenames like “Chakra” for IE, “JavaScriptCore”, “Nitro” and “SquirrelFish” for Safari, etc.



How do engines work?

Engines are complicated. But the basics are easy.

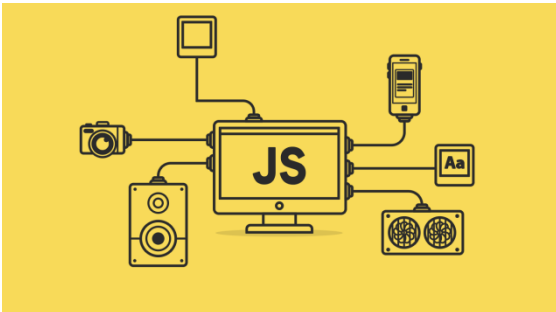
1. The engine (embedded if it's a browser) reads (“parses”) the script.
2. Then it converts (“compiles”) the script to machine code.
3. And then the machine code runs, pretty fast.

The engine applies optimizations at each step of the process. It even watches the compiled script as it runs, analyzes the data that flows through it.

What can in-browser JavaScript do?

Modern JavaScript is a “safe” programming language. It does not provide low-level access to memory or the CPU, because it was initially created for browsers which do not require it.

JavaScript’s capabilities greatly depend on the environment it’s running in. For instance, Node.js supports functions that allow JavaScript to read/write arbitrary files, perform network requests, etc.



For instance, in-browser JavaScript is able to:

- Add new HTML to the page, change the existing content, modify styles.
- React to user actions, run on mouse clicks, pointer movements, key presses.
- Send requests over the network to remote servers, download and upload files (so-called AJAX and COMET technologies).
- Get and set cookies, ask questions to the visitor, show messages.
- Remember the data on the client-side (“local storage”).



What makes JavaScript unique?

There are at least *three* great things about JavaScript:

- Full integration with HTML/CSS.
- Simple things are done simply.
- Supported by all major browsers and enabled by default.

JavaScript is the only browser technology that combines these three things.

Languages “over” JavaScript

The syntax of JavaScript does not suit everyone’s needs. Different people want different features.

That’s to be expected, because projects and requirements are different for everyone.

So, recently a plethora of new languages appeared, which are *transpiled* (converted) to JavaScript before they run in the browser.

Modern tools make the transpilation very fast and transparent, actually allowing developers to code in another language and auto-converting it “under the hood”.

Learn a tool !

SNAPSEED:

Snapseed is a photo-editing application for iOS and Android that enables users to enhance photos and apply digital filters. It was created by Nik Software, and is now owned by Google.

Nik Software originally launched Snapseed on the iPad in June 2011, and it was named iPad App of the Year 2011 by Apple. Building on the success of the iPad version, Nik launched Snapseed for the iPhone in August 2011. Later, on February 27, 2012, Snapseed was announced for Microsoft Windows.



Subsequent to the Google take-over, Snapseed was released for Android in December 2012 and the desktop version of Snapseed was discontinued.

On April 9, 2015, Nik released Snapseed 2.0 for iOS and Android, bringing new tools, features, and a refreshed user interface.

Snapseed users can edit pictures using swiping gestures to select different effects and enhancements. Alternatively, users can opt for an "automatic" adjustment of color

and contrast. Snapseed can save users' editing history and redirect to any of the actions before. It can also create and save filter combinations by using the default filters and editing features. The list of special effects and filters includes Drama, Grunge, Vintage, Center-focus, Frames, and a Tilt-shift (which resizes photos). Users can import RAW images as well for better quality edits. Snapseed 2.0 introduced new filters such as lens blur, glamour glow, HDR scape and noir, while also reformatting the tools section with a clearer user interface.



The recent update of Snapseed 2.18 has started rolling out today to users on Android and iOS. This update includes a fresh new UI, designed for faster editing with more efficient access to your favorite features.

The special mentions of these app:

1. Named iPad App of the Year 2011 by Apple.
2. Named one of the Top 100 Best Android App of 2018 by PC Magazine.

Enhance your photos with these snapseed and get some exciting comments in social media.

Snapseed App Features

It is packed with a bunch of exciting features. We are going to talk about its features one by one here so that you understand how useful it can be to download and install this application on your device:

1. There are automatic as well as manual enhancements available on this platform. You can use either of the two options to edit and improve your photos. If you like automatic enhancement, you can use it and there won't be any special requirement to use it as well. But if you want to customize the enhance as per your will, manual enhance would be a better option in regards to Snapseed for Windows PC.
2. There are 29 intelligent tools available to edit the photos and make the most out of them. Some of these tools include HDR, brush, healing, perspective, and more. So if you want to make your edits from a different perspective altogether, this application is going to work wonders for you. Over some time, you're bound to get better with its use.
3. You can modify the styles as much as possible. If you need the styles to work your way, you would require full freedom in terms of modification. That's exactly what you need when you download and install Snapseed for Windows PC.

4. The enhancement tools and color accuracy can bring more details to the photos. If you think the original version and its quality are not good enough, the enhancement tools and color accuracy is going to be great to bring the details and amazingly edit the pictures.
6. The white-balanced tool available on Snapseed is quite interesting too. When you use it, you have the chance to improve shadows and natural color will also be created at the same point in time.



7. You can remove unwanted details from a picture like a stranger suddenly passed by or a garbage can that should not be there. So if you don't like anything about the original pic and want to get rid of it, Snapseed for Windows PC will come to the rescue all the time.

These are only some of the features that we have talked about here. Snapseed for Windows PC is packed with many more benefits too. It is a fantastic photo editor that is going to serve you in the times to come. There are so many layers to this application.

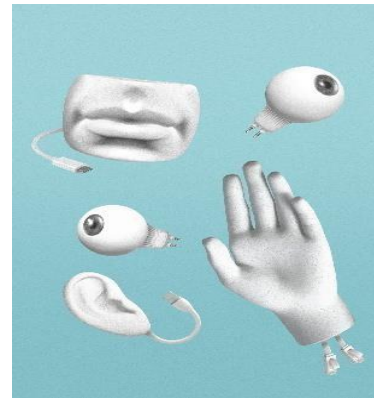
REVIEW BOX

Towards the end of 2012, artificial intelligence (AI) scientists first figured out how to impart “vision” to neural networks. Later, they also mastered how to enable neural networks to mimic human reasoning, hearing, speaking, and writing. Although AI has become similar to or even superior to humans in accomplishing specific tasks, it still does not possess the “flexibility” of the human brain, i.e., the human brain can apply skills learned in one situation to another.

Global attention has gradually been directed towards multi-skilled AI technology, currently referred to as artificial general intelligence (AGI). The U.S. National Research Council (NRC) released the “National Artificial Intelligence Research and Development Strategic Plan” as early as October 2016, suggesting that the medium and long-term development of AI in the US should be focused on AGI. In 2017, Microsoft established the AGI Laboratory with the participation of numerous scientists in the field of perception, learning, reasoning, and natural language understanding

Alpha Star in October 2019 that ranked above 99.8% of its peers in complex battle scenes with players in the real world. In 2020, OpenAI developed GPT-3 [2] with 175 billion neurons. Based on this, it has developed an all-around “generalist” model with more than 30 types of

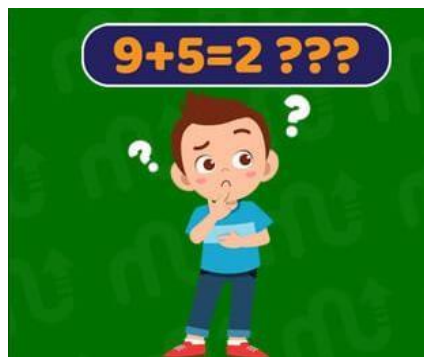
functions, including database engineers, accounting, operation and maintenance, intelligent customer service, etc. This is close to being a capable replacement for humans. At present, China has also started to focus on this field. It now possesses a large number of talented resources and capital advantage and has a strong accumulation in specialized fields, which bodes well for future development.



It is inevitable that multi-skilled AI will become the mainstream trend in the future. However, at this juncture, there is a long path to be traversed ahead. Firstly, the major problem is the current high cost of research and development, as a result of which, the research teams are mainly concentrated in a few leading organizations. Therefore, hardware technology and model compact compression technology still need to be improved. Secondly, this technology must address the problem of high reliance on labeled data and should utilize less specific domain data up to the maximum possible extent.

Mind Punch!

1. I'm tall when I'm young, and I'm short when I'm old, what am I?
2. What loses its head in the morning and gets it back at night?
3. A farmer has 17 sheep and all but 9 die. How many are left?
4. If you build a fort, drive a Ford, and fill out a form, then what do you eat soup with?
5. What is the answer to this question?
6. Where is Captain America from?
7. What has cities, but no houses; forests, but no trees; and water, but no fish?
8. What is harder to catch the faster you run?
9. Find how it is possible?



10. Identify?



IT *Vita*

1. What is the process at the most detailed level of the data flow diagrams known as?
2. URL stands for _____
3. _____ teams develop software solutions based on the design decisions made during earlier stages of the project.
4. _____ was the first research scientist to bring the idea of the Personal Area Network.
5. Python provides one of a most popular plotting library called _____ .
6. A multimedia projects said to be _____ and user interactive when users are given navigational control.
7. What is the name of the method used to start a thread execution?

8. Which of the following will directly stop the execution of a Thread? _____
9. Which will contain the body of the thread ? _____
10. Which class or interface defines the *wait()*, *notify()*, and *notifyAll()* methods? _____

FAMOUS AND FAVOURITES



Azim Hashim Premji (born 24 July 1945) is an Indian businessman and philanthropist, who was the chairman of Wipro Limited. Premji remains a non-executive member of the board and founder chairman. He is informally known as the Czar of the Indian IT Industry. He was responsible for guiding Wipro through four decades of diversification and growth, to finally emerge as one of the global leaders in the software industry. In 2010, he was voted among the 20 most powerful men in the world by *Asiaweek*. He has twice been listed among the 100 most influential people by *Time* magazine, once in 2004 and more recently in 2011. For years, he has been regularly listed one among *The 500 Most Influential Muslims*

According to the Forbes and Bloomberg Billionaires Index, Premji's net worth is estimated at \$9.3 billion and \$25 billion, respectively, as of February 2023. In 2013, he agreed to give away at least half of his wealth by signing the Giving Pledge. Premji started with a \$2.2 billion donation to the Azim Premji Foundation, focused on education in India.

Early life and education

Premji was born in Bombay, India in an Kutchi Indian Muslim Shia Islam family from Gujarat. His father was a noted businessman and was known as *Rice King of Burma*. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, founder of Pakistan, invited his father Muhammed Hashim Premji to come to Pakistan, he turned down the request and chose to remain in India.

Premji has a Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering degree from Stanford University. He is married to Yasmeen Premji. The couple have two children, Rishad and Tariq. Rishad Premji is currently the chief strategy officer of IT business, Wipro.

Career

In 1945, Muhammed Hashim Premji incorporated Western Indian Vegetable Products Ltd, based at Amalner, a small town in the Jalgaon district of Maharashtra. It used to manufacture cooking oil under the brand name Sunflower Vanaspati, and a laundry soap called 787, a byproduct of oil manufacture. In 1966, on the news of his father's death, the then 21-year-old Azim Premji returned home from Stanford University, where he was studying engineering, to take charge of Wipro.

SOLUTIONS

Mind punch solutions:

1. A candle
2. A pillow
3. Nine
4. A spoon
5. What
6. Brooklyn.
7. A map
8. Your breath
9. When it is 9 AM, add 5
hoursto it and you will get 2
PM.
10. Vijay mallaya

It vita solutions:

1. Functional primitives
2. Uniform Resource Locator
3. Software Development
4. Thomas Zimmerman
5. Matplotlib
6. Non - linear
7. start()
8. wait()
9. run()
10. object()



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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