JULY 2016

THE BYTE

AN E-MAGAZINE OF CSE DEPARTMENT OF IMSEC GHAZIABAD

PLACEMENTS

TECHNOLOGY

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Q & A

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Vision of the Institution

Vision

Our vision is to impart vibrant, innovative and global education and to make IMS the world leader in terms of excellence of education, research and to serve the nation in the 21st century.

Mission of the Institution

Mission

- To develop IMSEC as a centre of Excellence in Technical and Management education.
- To inculcate in its students the qualities of Leadership, Professionalism, Executive competence and corporate understanding.
- To imbibe and enhance Human Values, Ethics and Morals in our students.
- To transform students into Globally Competitive professionals.

The vision and mission of the college are available at the college website. These statements are communicated to stakeholders through Information Brochure and have also been displayed at Reception and in each Department and other prominent location of the college.

Vision (Department)

To be recognized as a Centre of Excellence imparting quality education and creating new opportunities for students to meet the challenges of technological development in Computer Science & Engineering.

Mission (Department)

To promote technical proficiency by adopting effective teaching learning processes.¬

To provide environment¬ & opportunity for students to bring out their inherent talents for all round development.

To promote latest technologies in Computer Science¬ & Engineering and across disciplines in order to serve the needs of Industry, Government, Society, and the Scientific community.

To educate students to be Successful, Ethical and Effective problem-solvers and Life-Long learners¬ who will contribute positively to the society

Program Educational Objectives

PEO1. Graduates of the program will be able to apply fundamental principles of mathematics, engineering, management, basic programming languages in problem understanding & formulating its solutions. They will be aware of the role of computing in multiple disciplines.

PEO2. Graduates will learn to apply the principles of advanced computer programming & approaches, software engineering, project management, emerging techniques & tools while developing real world computational solutions and projects. Graduates should also learn to collaborate & apply innovative aspects in problem solving.

PEO3. Graduates will enhance their technical, aptitude, communication & professional skills through value addition programs, project based learning, engineering events, self learning, research, interaction with industry & alumni. Help our graduates to establish a productive Computer Science and Engineering career in Industry, Government or Academia;

PEO4. To promote the understanding of professionalism, ethics, social responsibilities among graduates. They will contribute to the society through active engagement with professional societies, schools, civic organizations or other community activities. To promote professional capabilities through lifelong learning.

PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSOs)

A. Student is able to apply fundamental principles of mathematics, engineering, management, basic programming languages in problem understanding & formulating its solutions. They are aware of the role of computing in multiple disciplines

B. Students have learned to develop small software projects /applications by applying the principles of software Engineering & project management. Students have developed the desire of using emerging techniques & tools for problem solving. Few students have demonstrated their skills by developing innovative & live projects

C. A number of initiatives were taken to enhance the technical, aptitude, & professional skills of students by offering value addition programs, project based learning, engineering events, self learning, interaction with industry. This has helped to enhance their technical skills & all round development. Our graduates are doing fairly well in their professional careers.

D. Students have learnt the importance of lifelong learning, professionalism, ethics & their social responsibilities.

PROGRAM OUTCOMES (POs)

Engineering Graduates will be able to:

1. **Engineering knowledge**: Apply the knowledge of mathematics, science, engineering fundamentals, and an engineering specialization to the solution of complex engineering problems.

2. **Problem analysis**: Identify, formulate, review research literature, and analyze complex engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using first principles of mathematics, natural sciences, and engineering sciences.

3. **Design/development of solutions**: Design solutions for complex engineering problems and design system components or processes that meet the specified needs with appropriate consideration for the public health and safety, and the cultural, societal, and environmental considerations.

4. **Conduct investigations of complex problems**: Use research-based knowledge and research methods including design of experiments, analysis and interpretation of data, and synthesis of the information to provide valid conclusions.

5. **Modern tool usage**: Create, select, and apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools including prediction and modeling to complex engineering activities with an understanding of the limitations.

6. **The engineer and society**: Apply reasoning informed by the contextual knowledge to assess societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to the professional engineering practice.

7. **Environment and sustainability**: Understand the impact of the professional engineering solutions in societal and environmental contexts, and demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for sustainable development.

8. **Ethics**: Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of the engineering practice.

9. **Individual and team work**: Function effectively as an individual, and as a member or leader in diverse teams, and in multidisciplinary settings.

10. **Communication**: Communicate effectively on complex engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large, such as, being able to comprehend and write effective reports and design documentation, make effective presentations, and give and receive clear instructions.
11. **Project management and finance**: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the engineering and management principles and apply these to one's own work, as a member and leader in a team, to manage projects and in multidisciplinary environments.

12. Life-long learning: Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broadest context of technological change.

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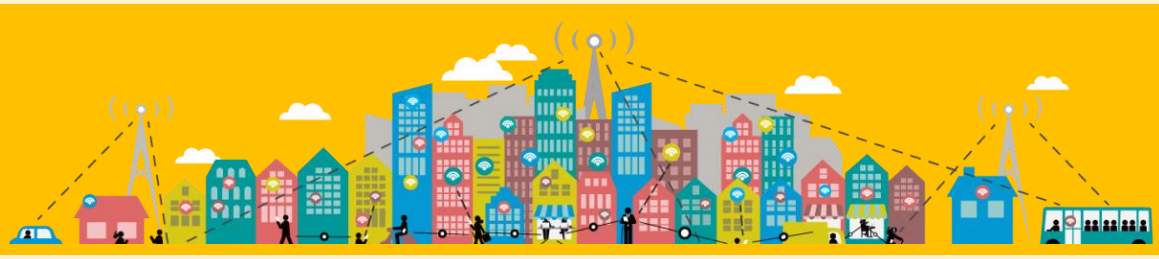
THE BYTE TEAM



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ARTICLES

What is Smart City

- **Swati Singh, Asst. Prof, CSE**

The first question is what is meant by a 'smart city'. The answer is, there is no universally accepted definition of a smart city. It means different things to different people. The conceptualization of Smart City, therefore, varies from city to city and country to country, depending on the level of development, willingness to change and reform, resources and aspirations of the city residents. A smart city would have a different connotation in India than, say, Europe. Even in India, there is no one way of defining a smart city.

Some definitional boundaries are required to guide cities in the Mission. In the imagination of any city dweller in India, the picture of a smart city contains a wish list of infrastructure and services that describes his or her level of aspiration. To provide for the aspirations and needs of the citizens, urban planners ideally aim at developing the entire urban eco-system, which is represented by the four pillars of comprehensive development-institutional, physical, social and economic infrastructure. This can be a long term goal and cities can work towards developing such comprehensive infrastructure incrementally, adding on layers of 'smartness'.

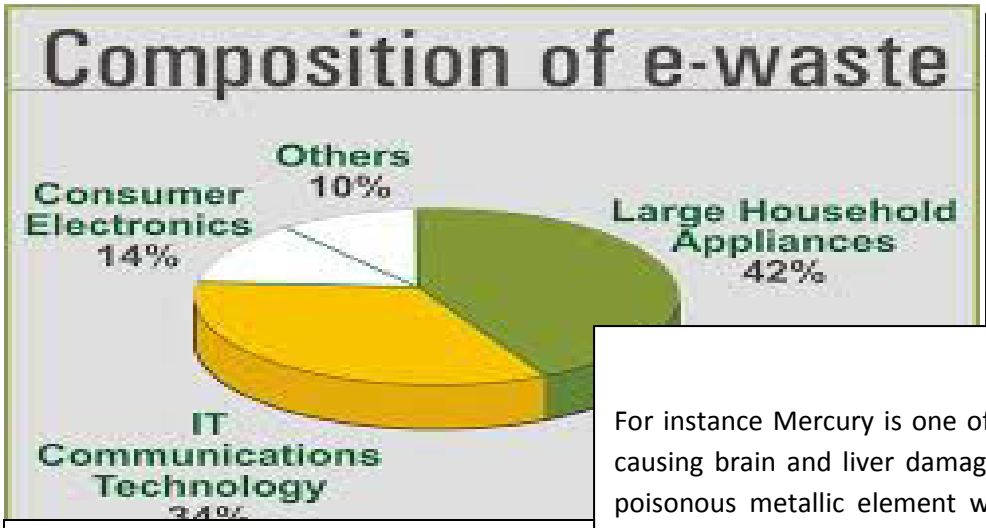
In the approach of the Smart Cities Mission, the objective is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions. The focus is on sustainable and inclusive development and the idea is to look at compact areas, create a replicable model which will act like a light house to other aspiring cities. The Smart Cities Mission of the Government is a bold, new initiative. It is meant to set examples that can be replicated both within and outside the Smart City, catalyzing the creation of similar Smart Cities in various regions and parts of the country.

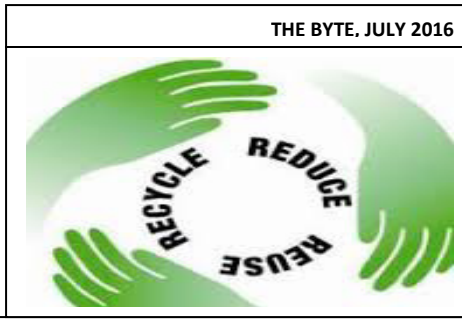
The core infrastructure elements in a smart city would include:

- ✓ Adequate water supply,
- ✓ Assured electricity supply,
- ✓ Sanitation, including solid waste management
- ✓ Efficient urban mobility and public transport,
- ✓ Affordable housing, especially for the poor,
- ✓ Robust IT connectivity and digitalization,
- ✓ Good governance, especially e-Governance and citizen participation, viii. Sustainable environment,
- ✓ Safety and security of citizens, particularly women, children and the elderly, and
- ✓ Health and education.

As far as Smart Solutions are concerned, an illustrative list is given below. This is not, however, an exhaustive list, and cities are free to add more applications.

Accordingly, the purpose of the Smart Cities Mission is to drive economic growth and improve the quality of life of people by enabling local area development and harnessing technology, especially technology that leads to Smart outcomes. Area- based development will transform existing areas (retrofit and redevelop); including slums, into better planned ones, thereby improving livability of the whole City. New areas (Greenfield) will be developed around cities in order to accommodate the expanding population in urban areas. Application of Smart Solutions will enable cities to use technology, information and data to improve infrastructure and services. Comprehensive development in this way will improve quality of life, create employment and enhance incomes for all, especially the poor and the disadvantaged, leading to inclusive Cities.





EWASTE

Continuous digitization, growing mobile user in India is generating enormous e-waste. India is home of world's second largest mobile market, but at the same time it is also generating the fifth largest producer of e-waste, discarding roughly 18.5 lakh tones of electronic waste each year, a study says.

Although there is no official, globally accepted definition for E-waste it may be defined as discarded computers, office electronic equipment, entertainment device electronics, mobile phones, television sets and refrigerators. This definition includes used electronics which are destined for reuse, resale, salvage, recycling, or disposal.(Source UNEP). These e-waste contains materials such as ferrous metal, aluminum, copper, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, nickel, etc. these materials are hazardous for human health, detrimental to environment.

- Mukesh Kr., Asst.Prof, CSE Dept.

For instance Mercury is one of the most toxic that bioaccumulates causing brain and liver damage if ingested or inhaled ,arsenic is a poisonous metallic element which is present in dust and soluble substances ,Cadmium components may have serious impacts on the kidneys, Chromium (VI) is easily absorbed in the human body and can produce various toxic effects within cells .

The enormous amount of e-waste leads to landfill and ill-equipped recycling. The waste is dumped in areas where local residents and workers disassemble the units and collect whatever is of value... What is not reusable is simply dumped as waste, creating immense problems and leading to what has been described as a 'toxic time bomb'.

Despite growing e-waste in our country it has received low priority. Recently Ministry of Environment and Forests notified e-waste management rules, 2016, The Environment Ministry has tightened rules by putting the onus on manufacturers, dealers, retailers and refurbishes of electronic goods to ensure that electronic or e-waste goods are collected and "scientifically" recycled.

The task of e-waste disposal seems enormous. Instead of asking manufacturers to come up with a refundable deposit scheme, the government must think in terms of charging e-tax and reimbursing consumers when they return goods through a third party that is well-equipped to handle such waste. The government must also come up with provisions to collect environmental tax from manufacturers who generate non-biodegradable waste like plastic. Consumers who return such waste to collection points must be paid an incentive.

ISRO's 20-in-1 mission successful

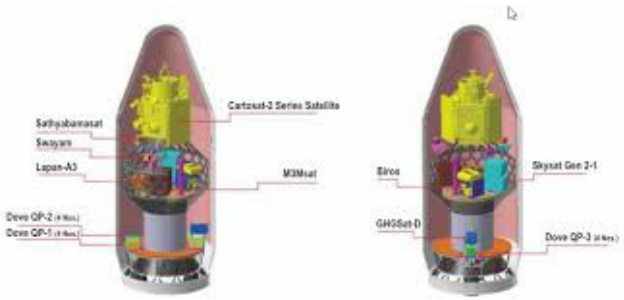
- ***Ms. Lipika Goel***
Department of CSE

In one go, Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) on Wednesday, 22nd June launched 20 satellites. They include two student satellites from Indian universities and 17 of four foreign countries.

A PSLV C-34 rocket lifted off at 9.25 a.m. from the Second Launch Pad in the Satish Dhawan Space Centre, and 16 minutes later placed a Cartosat-2 Series satellite about 505 km above the Earth's orbit. In the next 10 minutes, the remaining satellites were placed in the intended orbits.

PSLV performs tricky experiments

PSLV C-34, besides putting 20 satellites in orbit, performed two tricky experiments of the same nature. Fifty minutes after the satellites were injected into the orbit from the fourth stage of the vehicle, the rocket's engine was re-ignited for five seconds. Then it was shut down for 50 minutes and re-ignited for another five seconds, according to K. Sivan, Director, Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Thiruvananthapuram.



Top 10 facts:

» India's earth observation spacecraft Cartosat-2 Series satellite and 19 co-passenger satellites together weighing about 560 kg at lift-off would be injected into a 505 km polar Sun Synchronous Orbit.

» The primary satellite to be carried by PSLV C-34 rocket is similar to Cartosat-2, 2A and 2B satellites launched earlier. The imagery to be sent by the satellite would be useful for cartographic applications, coastal land use and regulation, utility management like road networking, water distribution, creation of land use maps, precision study, change detection to bring out geographical and manmade features and various other Land Information System and Geographical Information System applications.

» LAPAN-A3 (Indonesia): The microsatellite is for Earth observation and is intended to be used to monitor land use, natural resource and environment.

» M3MSat (Canada): Maritime Monitoring and Messaging Micro-Satellite is a technology demonstrator mission jointly funded and managed by Defense Research and Development Canada (DRDC) and the Canadian Space Agency (CSA). The satellite's primary mission is to collect and study Automatic Identification System signals from low-Earth orbit.

» GHGSat-D (Canada): Built by Space Flight Laboratory of the University of Toronto Institute for Aerospace Studies, the Earth observation satellite is meant for measuring the atmospheric concentration

of greenhouse gases (Carbon Dioxide and Methane).

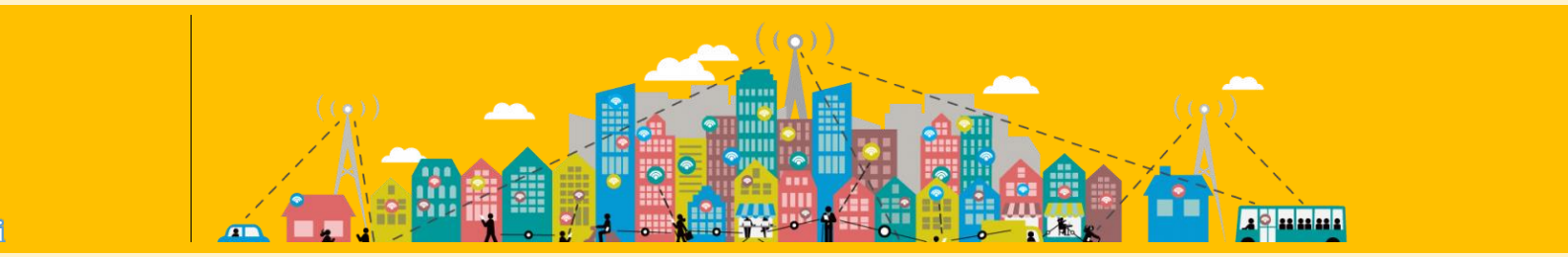
» BIROS (Germany): Berlin Infrared Optical System (BIROS) is a small scientific satellite from the German Aerospace Center and its mission objective is the remote sensing of high temperature events.

» SkySat Gen2-1 (U.S.): Designed and built by Terra Bella, a Google company based in Mountain View, California in the U.S., the small Earth imaging satellite is capable of capturing sub-meter resolution imagery and HD video.

» Dove Satellites (U.S.): A total of 12 Flock-2P Earth imaging satellites are to be launched in this mission. They would be packed in three dispensers.

» Sathyabamasat (Sathyabama University, Chennai): The satellite aims to collect data on green house gases.

» Swayam (College of Engineering, Pune): The satellite aims to provide point to point messaging services to the HAM (amateur radio) community.



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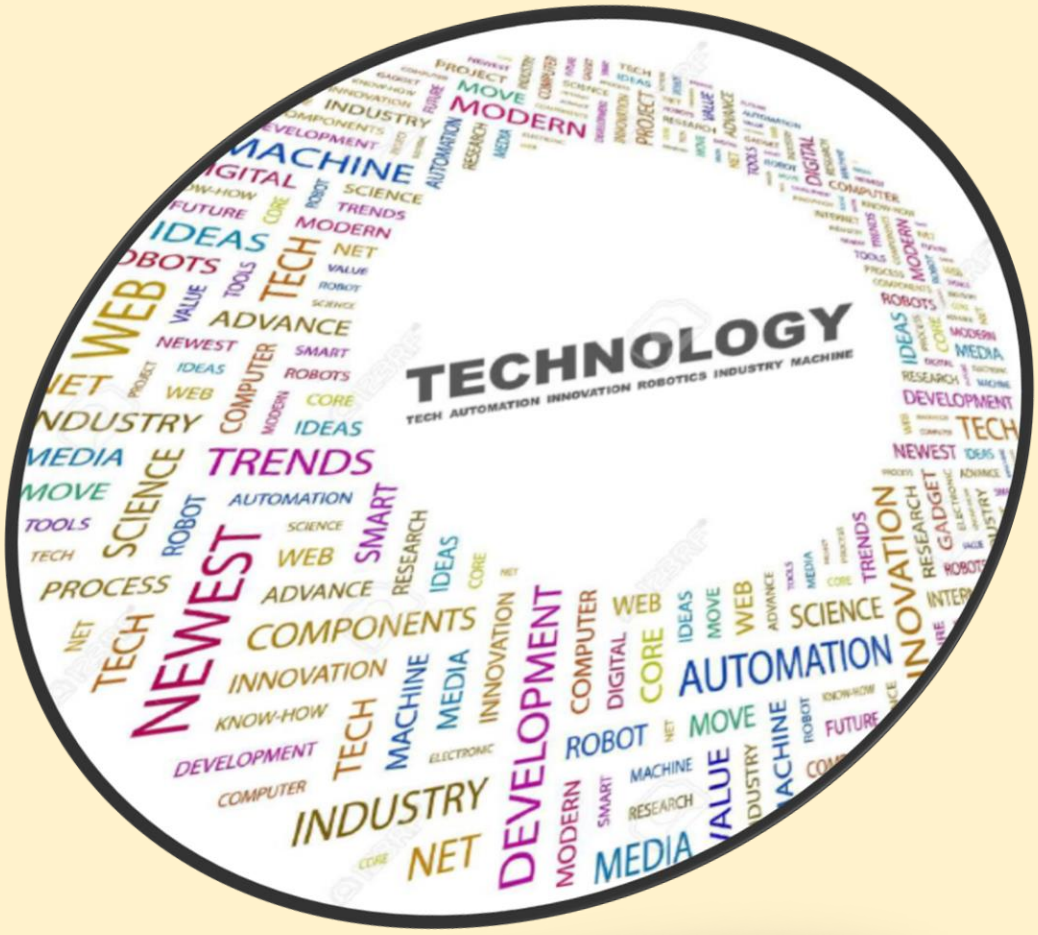
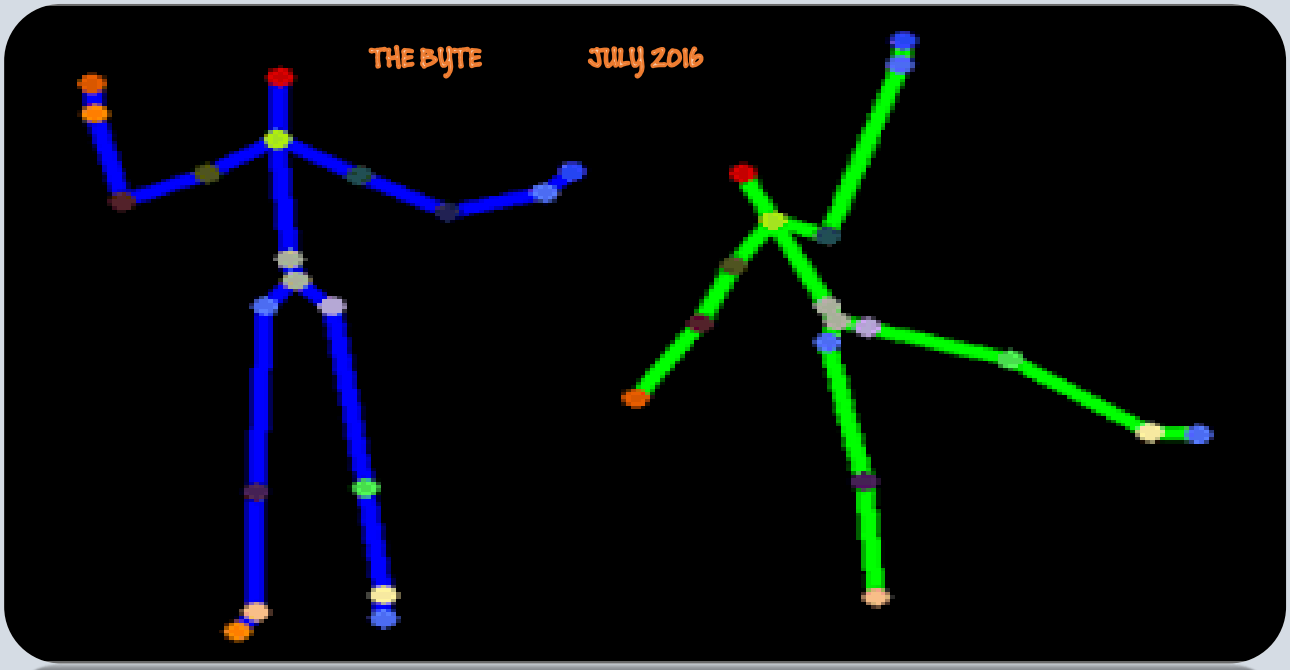
LATEST TECHNOLOGY

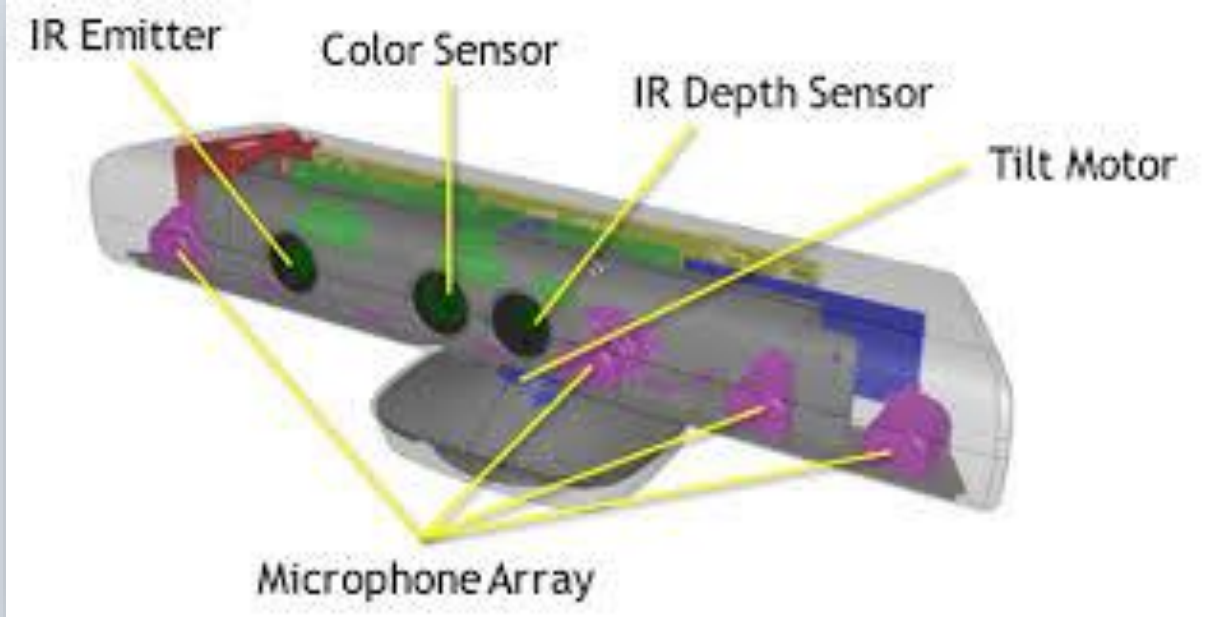




BY : Purvi Agarwal & Ayushi Gahlot , B.Tech 3rd yr CS1

INTRODUCTION TO KINECT TECHNOLOGY

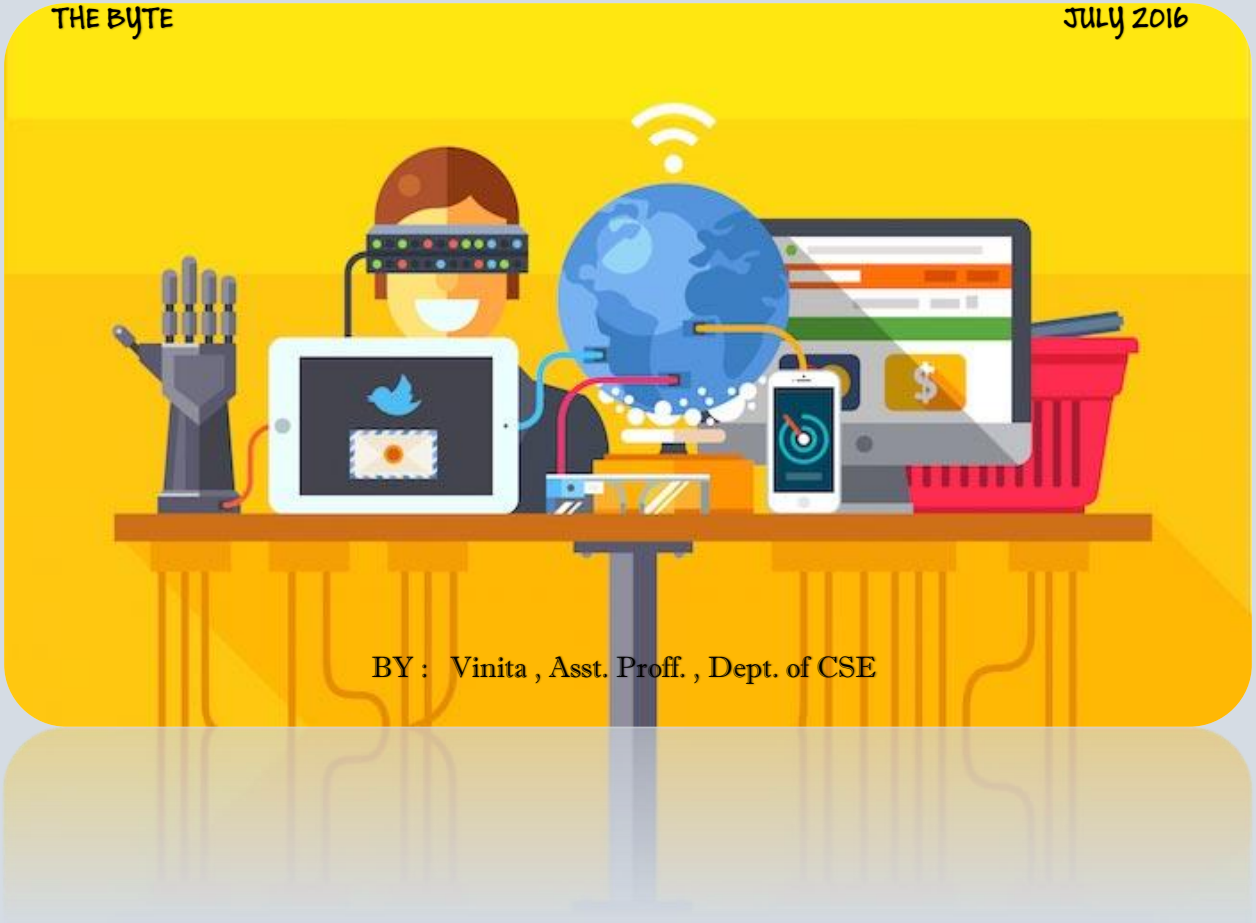
Action recognition using the Kinect technology is an advanced way of interacting with machines. The Microsoft Kinect is used for retrieving 3D information of a scene and analyzing depth map and skeletal joint information of the human body. This helps the Kinect sensor to identify the type of action being performed by the person such as standing, walking, punching, sitting, waving etc. Action recognition using Kinect has wide range of application areas such as computer science, robotics, electronics, medical and many other commercial uses. People can play games by using their own body movements. Even in medical purposes, the doctors can operate a patient from a remote location by using Kinect. There are a large number of software applications and machines which are using Kinect to interact with humans. Action recognition using Kinect has been a great advancement in computer vision based HCI (Human Computer Interaction). The Kinect sensor senses the environment and generates a depth map for it. The human body is tracked using skeletal tracking by using the mean shift algorithm. In skeletal tracking, the Kinect sensor recognizes 24 joints in the human body which represent different body parts. Using the 3D joint information, the Kinect identifies the gestures and actions being performed by the human body [5] and then the machine responds according to the action input.



The Microsoft Kinect is one of the most recent advancements in Computer Vision. The Kinect technology has emerged with great opportunities for multimedia computing by enabling 3D scene capturing. Kinect has revolutionized the way of playing games and doing various tasks such as handling of machines and applications. Kinect sensor recognizes the actions of the human body, i.e., the key technology behind Kinect is human-body language understanding, which means that the computer first recognizes and understands what the user is doing, before responding. The Kinect sensor directly senses the third dimension(depth) of the human body and also the environment.

The Kinect hardware contains a depth sensor, a color(RGB) camera and a four-microphone array as shown in Figure 1. The depth sensor consists of the IR(Infrared) projector along with the IR camera. The IR Camera is a monochrome complementary metal oxide semiconductor(CMOS) sensor. It is based on principle of structured light. The IR projector is an IR laser which passes through a diffraction grating, turning into set of IR dots. The IR projector, IR camera and the projected IR dot pattern have a relative geometry which is known. If a dot in the image matches a dot in projector pattern, it can be reconstructed in 3D. The Kinect sensor produces a depth map for the IR image. The depth value is encoded with gray values, therefore, the darker the pixel closer the point is to the camera. If no depth values are available (indicated by black pixels), then the points may be too far or too close to be computed. The depth values produced by Kinect may be inaccurate due to invalid calibration between the IR projector and IR camera. This error in calibration may arise due to heat, vibration or drift in the IR laser. This problem can be addressed by using various recalibration techniques.

The Kinect technology has wide availability and low cost which extends its applications areas to computer science, electronics engineering, robotics, medical field and many more. The Kinect effect has the potential to completely transform Human-Computer Interaction(HCI).



BY : Vinita , Asst. Proff. , Dept. of CSE

Virtual Reality

Answering “what is virtual reality” in technical terms is straight-forward. Virtual reality is the term used to describe a three-dimensional, computer generated environment which can be explored and interacted with by a person. That person becomes part of this virtual world or is immersed within this environment and whilst there, is able to manipulate objects or perform a series of actions.

The definition of virtual reality comes, naturally, from the definitions for both ‘virtual’ and ‘reality’. The definition of ‘virtual’ is near and reality is what we experience as human beings. So the term ‘virtual reality’ basically means ‘near-reality’. This could, of course, mean anything but it usually refers to a specific type of reality emulation.

We know the world through our senses and perception systems. In school we all learned that we have five senses: taste, touch, smell, sight and hearing. These are however only our most obvious sense organs. The truth is that humans have many more senses than this, such as a sense of balance for example. These other sensory inputs, plus some special processing of sensory information by our brains ensures that we have a rich flow of information from the environment to our minds.

Everything that we know about our reality comes by way of our senses. In other words, our entire experience of reality is simply a combination of sensory information and our brains sense-making mechanisms for that information. It stands to reason then, that if you can present your senses with made-up information, your perception of reality would also change in response to it. You would be presented with a version of reality that isn't really there, but from your perspective it would be perceived as real. Something we would refer to as a virtual reality.

Features of virtual reality systems

There are many different types of virtual reality systems but they all share the same characteristics such as the ability to allow the person to view three-dimensional images. These images appear life-sized to the person.

Plus they change as the person moves around their environment which corresponds with the change in their field of vision. The aim is for a seamless join between the person's head and eye movements and the appropriate response, e.g. change in perception. This ensures that the virtual environment is both realistic and enjoyable.

A virtual environment should provide the appropriate responses – in real time- as the person explores their surroundings. The problems arise when there is a delay between the person's actions and system response or latency which then disrupts their experience. The person becomes aware that they are in an artificial environment and adjusts their behavior accordingly which results in a stilted, mechanical form of interaction.

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LITERARY

Cont..from article S.Ramanujan(Issue XXII)

peculiar's turning point.....

- Dr .K. V. V. N. S. Sundari Kameswari

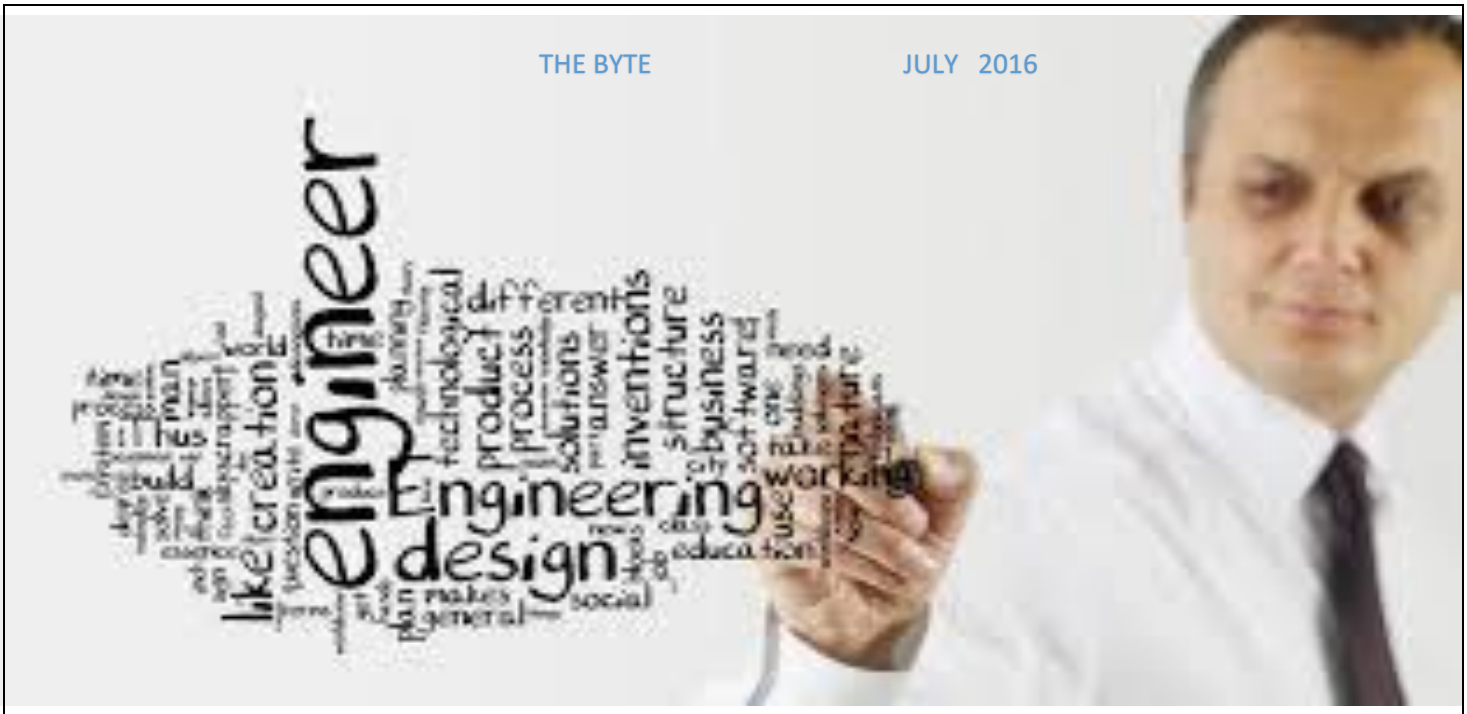
In the last two articles we have seen Srinvasa Ramanujan's childhood and college education. We have also seen his unsuccessful attempts at his FA exams. Though he failed at his exams, he could be able to realize what his mind is saying and in which direction he has to walk. The financial problems and pious culture in the family could not drag him back.

During his FA exams, Ramanujan's mother, Komalathammal decided to get his marry her friend daughter Janakiammal who was by then nine year old and Ramanujan was 21 year old. The marriage took place on July 14, 1909. The Ramanujan-Janaki wedding was a five-day ceremony and it took place along with the wedding of another sister of Janaki. After the wedding, Komalathammal took Janaki along with her son to Kumbakonam. The young wife was soon back with her parents. She came of age and joined her husband in 1912, after Ramanujan got a clerical job in the Madras Port Trust.

During this time, Ramanujan devoted himself almost entirely to mathematics and recorded his results in notebooks. He also was evidently seriously il1 at least once. Because he was now married, Ramanujan found it necessary to secure employment. So in 1910, Ramanujan arranged a meeting with V. R. Aiyar, the founder of the Indian Mathematical Society. At that time, V. R. Aiyar was a deputy collector in the Madras civil service, and Ramanujan asked him for a position in his office. After perusing the theorems in Ramanujan's notebooks, V. R. Aiyar wrote P. V. Seshu Aiyar, Ramanujan's mathematics instructor while a student at the Government College in Kumbakonam. P. V. Seshu Aiyar, in turn, sent Ramanujan to R. Ramachandra Rao, a relatively wealthy mathematician. The subsequent meeting was eloquently described by R. Ramachandra Rao in his moving tribute to Ramanujan. It suffices now to say that R. Ramachandra Rao was indelibly impressed with the contents of Ramanujan's notebooks. He unhesitatingly offered Ramanujan a monthly stipend so that he could continue his mathematical research without worrying about food for tomorrow. Not wishing to be a burden for others and feeling inadequate because he did not possess a job, Ramanujan accepted a clerical position in the Madras Port Trust Office on February 9, 1912. This was a fortunate event in Ramanujan's career.

The chairman of the Madras Port Trust Office was a prominent English engineer Sir Francis Spring, and the manager was a mathematician S. N. Aiyar. The two took a very kindly interest in Ramanujan's welfare and encouraged him to communicate his mathematical discoveries to English mathematicians. C. P. Snow has revealed that Ramanujan wrote two English mathematicians before he wrote G. H. Hardy. Snow does not reveal their identities, but A. Nandy claims that they are Baker and Popson who were extolled mathematicians. According to Nandy, Ramanujan's letters were returned to him without comment.. Ramanujan also wrote M. J. M. Hi11 through C. L. T. Griffith, an engineering professor at the Madras Engineering College who took a great interest in Ramanujan's welfare. Rankin has pointed out that Hi11 was undoubtedly Griffith's mathematics instructor at University College, London, and t his was obviously why Ramanujan chose to Write Hill. Hi11 was more sympathetic to Ramanujan's work, but other pressing matters prevented him from giving it a more scrutinized examination. Fortunately, Hill's reply has been preserved. On January 16, 1913, Ramanujan wrote the famed English mathematician G. H. Hardy and "found a friend in you who views my labours sympathetically". Upon initially receiving this letter, Hardy dismissed it. But that evening, he and Littlewood retired to the chess room over the commons room at Trinity College. Before they entered the room, Hardy exclaimed that this Hindu correspondent was either a crank or a genius. After 29 hours, they emerged from the chess room with the verdict-"genius."Some of the results contained in the letter were false, others were well known, but many were undoubtedly new and true. Hardy later concluded, about a few continued fraction formulae in Ramanujan's first letter, "if they were not true, no one would have had the imagination to invent them. Finally (you must remember that 1 knew nothing whatever about Ramanujan, and had to think of every possibility), the writer must be completely honest, because great mathematicians are commoner than thieves or humbugs of such incredible skill." Hardy replied without delay and urged Ramanujan to come to Cambridge in order that his superb mathematical talents might come to their fullest fruition.

Because of strong Brahmin caste convictions and the refusa1 of his mother to grant permission, Ramanujan at first declined Hardy's invitation. But there was perhaps still another reason why Ramanujan did not wish to sail for England. A letter from an English meteorologist, Sir Gilbert Walker, to the University of Madras helped procure Ramanujan's first officia1 recognition; he obtained from the University of Madras a scholarship of 75 rupees per month beginning on May 1, 1913. Thus, finally, Ramanujan possessed a bona fide academic position that enabled him to devote a11 of his energy to the pursuit of the prolific mathematical ideas flowing from his creative genius. At the beginning of 1914, the Cambridge mathematician E. H. Neville sailed to India to lecture in the winter term at the University of Madras. One of Neville tasks was to convince Ramanujan that he should come to Cambridge. Probably more important than the persuasions of Neville were the efforts of Sir Francis Spring, Sir Gilbert Walker, and Richard Littlehailes, Professor of Mathematics at Madras. Moreover, Ramanujan's mother consented to her son's wishes to journey to England. Thus, on March 17, 1914, Ramanujan boarded a ship in Madras and sailed for England. From then, Ramanujan became peculiar and his mathematical inventions came to limelight.



By : Vishnupriya , B.Tech CS2 , 2nd yr

A poem by an engineering student...

If i die in a Exam zone,
Box me up n send me home,
Put my papers on my chest,
Tell my mom i did my best,
Tell my dad not to bow,
He won't get tension from me now,
Tell my bro study perfectly,
Keys of my bike will b his
permanently,
Tell my sis don't b upset,
Her bro will not rise after this sunset,
Don't tell my friends they r hearties,
N start to ask for parties,
Tell my love not to cry...
"COZ I'M AN ENGINIEER,
BORN TO DIE-BORN TO DIE"

BY : **Aakash Raj Srivastva**
B.Tech ,CSE, 3rd yr

Inspiration...

Life is shallow these days,
Shallow in thoughts,
Couldn't find the inspiration to write,
Inspiration is well derived from a depth,
The depth which seems to be lost...

We always keep pretending,
Pretending to be happy or sad,
But no feelings are their,
to strike the depth,
The depth which seems to be lost....

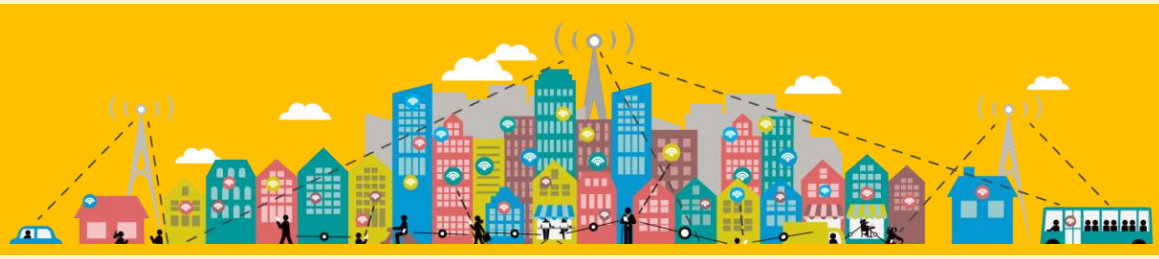
The depth, i think, is earned,
Earned by devoting our life,
To the process of thinking,
But do we have time for that,
For the depth which seems to be lost...

We currently are in the turbo mode,
Everything is so fast,
Even emotions are passing, fast,
Those emotions, i think, should be buried in that depth,
The depth which seems to be lost....

The depth is both,
For a cheerful emotion, good
For a dreadful emotion, bad
But i think it's kind of indispensable,
Because we are the greater beings.

Ours is the nature of feeling feelings,
To take them to that depth,
So that it inspires,
In such a manner,
We all could do something great,
Great for the mankind.

When that depth is achieved,
We start feeling, and do something inspired,
'Cause feelings are the only inspiration,
Inspiration for you,
Inspiration for all of them out there,
Indeed an INSPIRATION for me to write this.



THE BYTE

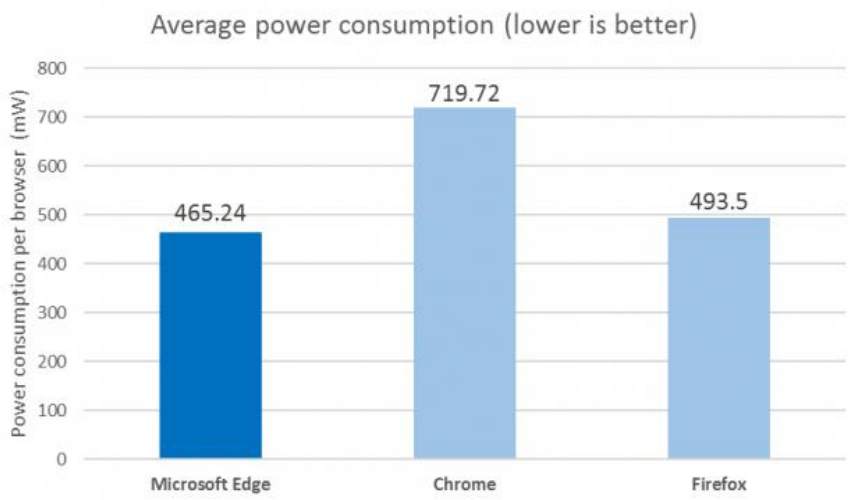
ISSUE - XXIII , JULY 2016

By : Amit Kumar Gautam , Asst. Proff. , Dept. Of CSE

Microsoft's Edge browser has been trailing in terms of adoption and usage, even as Windows 10 has won increasing market share. The company has released an official report documenting the power efficiency advantages of using Edge, the new browser it debuted with Windows 10, partly in the hope of convincing more users to spend time with the application. Now, Redmond is claiming that Edge can deliver up to 70% more battery life than Google Chrome.

The team behind the metrics published a blog post in which they detail how Microsoft conducts its tests, as well as information on its power testing criteria and data on how it modifies platforms to measure instantaneous energy consumption. The video comparing power consumption using streaming video is below:

f you read over other blog posts, you'll note that different scenarios present different comparison metrics for Chrome, Edge, Firefox, and Opera. Each browser's performance varies depending on the specifics of the workload, but according to Microsoft, Edge is



always the consistent winner.

Obviously, Microsoft is scarcely a neutral party on this front, but data from other parts of the web at least indirectly backs up the company's claims. Tests performed at Battery Box from last year showed that Chrome was often a battery hog on OS X as well. Several years ago, Google fixed a Chrome "feature" that set the system interrupt timer to tick at its lowest possible value across the entire operating system. This had a significantly negative

effect on Windows battery life. Obviously other issues remain unresolved, and multiple articles have noted that Chrome doesn't run particularly well on systems with relatively low-end hardware.

Speed and responsiveness versus battery life

The battle between responsiveness and power consumption dates back at least as far as the introduction of Intel's Speed Step technology. Early Speed Step systems could lower their operating speeds to reduce power, but the first iterations of the technology could be thrown off and refuse to spin up its clock speed properly (or to reduce it when applicable). Power management on modern computers is now sophisticated enough that even the "Low power" option is often acceptably responsive (though this will vary depending on how many applications you juggle and what your use cases are).

In this day and age, the browser is the application that virtually every user runs on a daily basis, and therefore the single most important application when it comes to reducing overall system power consumption. Chrome has always been architected with speed and responsiveness in mind. That suited the browser extremely well when it was a young upstart challenging established platforms like Firefox or Internet Explorer. Based on battery testing from multiple sources, Chrome really *does* use more battery life.

Whether this will result in any changes to Chrome, on the other hand, remains to be seen. Microsoft didn't get serious about fixing problems with Internet Explorer 6 until Firefox had already seized 13.5% of the browser market share (based on Net Applications' reporting at the time). Chrome's star has been ascendant for a number of years, at the expense of its competitors at Redmond and Mozilla — until that stops being the case, Google may feel it has no reason to respond to these allegations. Then again, given how important battery life is these days, the company would be foolish to ignore such an obvious performance issue.

Improve Your Home's Wi-Fi Signal in Five Minutes

Wi-Fi is just radio waves, and many things can cause interference. But a strong Wi-Fi signal can give you faster performance and better coverage distance, so it's important to properly position and configure your router for optimal signal strength. I'll show you how; it just takes a few minutes.

Point the Antenna Up

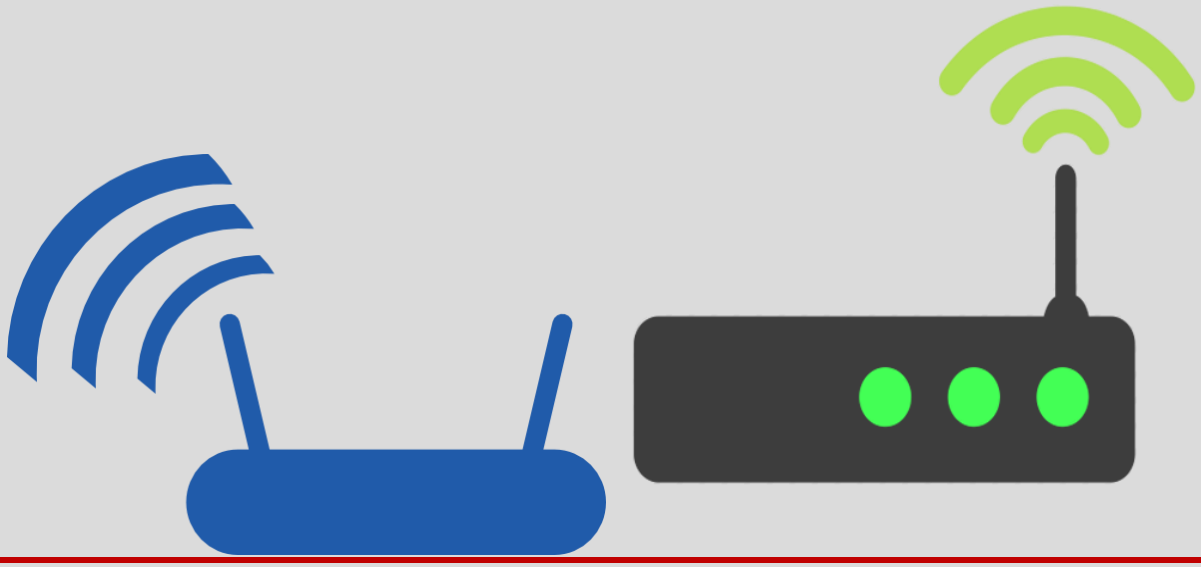
Routers generally have physical antennas that are adjustable. The antenna often comes pointed horizontally to fit the router inside its box. For maximum signal strength, position your router's antenna vertically, pointing straight up. If you have two antennas, you won't get better performance by pointing them in different directions.

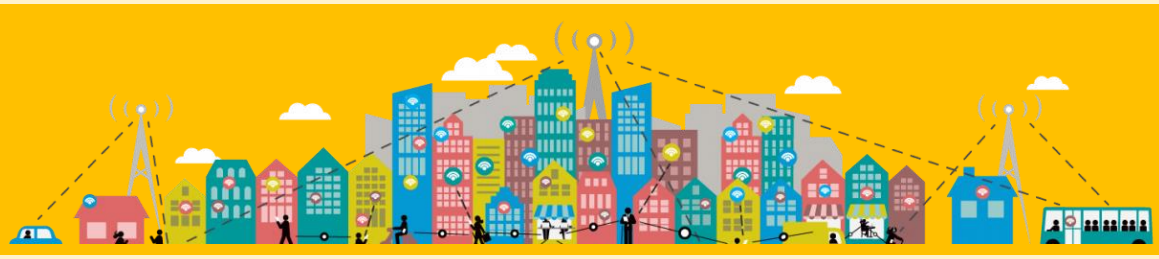
Position Your Router Properly

Consider where you put your router. If you have a large home or office, place the router close to the center to maximize coverage. If you position the router at one end of the building, you may have poor (or no) signal at the other end.But keep in mind that if you already have your router positioned at one end of your home and the signal strength is just fine on the other side, you don't need to move it.

For maximum coverage, the router should also be high up. Placing it on the floor is the worst location possible – place it on a high shelf, if possible.

Don't place the router on or near large metal objects, such as metal shelves or filing cabinets. These can block the signal. Metal or stone walls can also block Wi-Fi, while wood and plaster walls won't cause any problems.





THE BYTE

ISSUE - XXIII , JULY 2016

DEPARTMENTAL EVENTS

Industrial Training

(10TH June 16 - 2ND July) 16)

Course Name:

BigData & Hadoop

Course Objective:

Develop in depth understanding of the key technologies in data science and business analytics.

Apply quantitative modelling and data analysis techniques to the solution of real world business problems

Duration: 4weeks (60 HOURS)

Instructor:

Mr. Abhishek Saxena, IBM Trainer

IBM CE - Enterprise Big Data Hadoop Data Analytics using IBM BigInsights Infospare

IBM CE -Introduction of Big Data

IBM CE - Understand Big Data Problem

IBM CE - Big Data Solution Techniques

IBM CE - Understand Hadoop Framework

IBM CE - Getting Started and Installation of IBM Big Insights Infospare

IBM CE - Working With HDFS, Yarn and Zookeeper

IBM CE - Working With MapReduce

IBM CE - Working With JAQL Data Analytics

IBM CE - Working With HIVE Data Analytics and HIVE Query Language

IBM CE - Working With PIG Data Analytics

IBM CE - Working With PIG Queries

at

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

PYTHON & WEB DEVELOPMENT

Python - Overview

Python - Environment Setup

Python - Basic Syntax

Variable Types

Operators

Python - Decision Making

Python - Loops

Python - Numbers

Python - Strings \

Python - Lists

Python - Tuples

Python - Dictionary

Python - Date & Time

Python - Functions

Python - Modules

Python - Exceptions

Advanced Python

Python - Classes/Objects

P ython – Regular Expressions

Python - Database Access

Python - Networking

Sending Email

Python - Multithreading

Course Name :

Programming in Python

Course Objective:

Learning how to solve Computer and real world Problems using Python Syntax

Duration: 4weeks

Instructor:

Ms. Sherry Garg.

Course Name :

Web Development

Course Objective:

Understand the principles of creating an effective web page, including an in-depth consideration of information architecture.

Duration: 4weeks

Instructor:

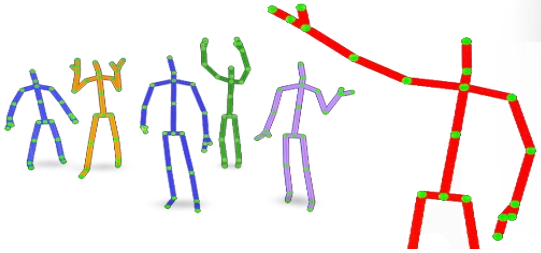
Mr. Atul Kumar.

Web Development Contents:

- Introduction to Web Development
- JavaScript Fundamentals
- Creating web pages
- Setting up web server
- Content Management Systems
- Programming Fundamentals
- Introduction to PHP
- PHP & Databases
- Putting it all together

IMS ENGINEERING COLLEGE, GHAZIABAD

Department of Computer Science and Engineering



Summer Training

on a

CUTTING EDGE MICROSOFT KINECT PROGRAMMING PROJECT

(Under the Image Processing & Computer Vision Group)

KINECT for Windows

Students:-

- **Akshya Agarwal**
- **Ayushi Gahlot**
- **Purvi Agarwal**
- **Anmoal Agarwal**
- **Pranjal Gautam**

* Projects

Human Follower Robot :

A robot that follows a human with the help of depth sensors of a Kinect camera. Bot can move forward , backward and rotate as per human activity that is in front of the Kinect. Robot and camera both controlled via Matlab GUI.

Action Recognition :

A software that tracks human skeleton and is able to recognise the actions performed. The software is able to recognise following actions –

Waving

Kicking

Clapping

Using Kinect skeleton stream the system will track human and recognise the action on the basis of learning.

Guided By : Prof. Vijai Singh and Prof. Vinita

VISIT TO IIT DELHI BY COMPUTER VISION & IMAGE PROCESSING STUDENT 'S GROUP

Students of IMS Engineering College went to IIT Delhi for a technical session with Prof. Dr. K.K. Biswas and his students. During the 2 hr. session they started with basic demo about Kinect Camera explaining its applications and future scope . They further demonstrated about ***Human Action Recognition*** using Microsoft Kinect that can be a turning edge to the security using cameras.

During the session students took part actively and cleared their queries that were well resolved by the dynamic instructors.

The session ended up by motivating the students to work on this cutting edge technology and directing them to further proceed with it.

PLACEMENT NEWS

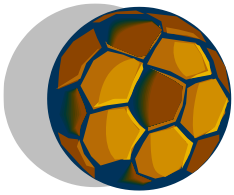
SNO	Roll No.	Student Name	Company 1	Package	Company 2	Package
1	1214310152	SHIKHAR GUPTA	Crest Technology			
2	1214310162	SHUBHAM MITTAL	Daffodil s/w Ltd.	3.0 LPA		
3	1214310002	AARTI VERMA	Eninov Systems Pvt Ltd	3.8 LPA		
4	1314310901	PRIYA AWASTHI	Eninov Systems Pvt Ltd	3.8 LPA		
5	1214310036	anuj srivastava	ESS	2.6 LPA		
6	1214310043	Arpan Srivastava	ESS	2.6 LPA		
7	1214310055	BHASKAR TRIPATHI	ESS	2.6 LPA	TCS	
8	1214310059	DEEPMANI BHARDWAJ	ESS	2.6 LPA		
9	1214310089	MAYUR GUPTA	ESS	2.6 LPA	TCS	3.3 LPA
10	1214310183	VIKALP BHATANAGAR	ESS	2.6 LPA		
11	1214310188	VIVEK KUMAR GIRI	ESS	2.6 LPA	TCS	3.3 LPA
12	1214310017	Akanksha Porwal	Evision Technoserve Pvt Ltd.			
13	1214313016	DIVYA MAHESHWARI	GENPACT Headstrong (OFF CAMPUS)	2.5 LPA		
14	1214310008	ABHISHEK GANGWAR	Global Logic	3.6 LPA		
15	1214310016	Ajay Kumar Singh	Global Logic	3.6 LPA		
16	1214310051	AYUSHI BANSAL	Global Logic			
17	1214310143	SAUMITRA VATSAL	Global Logic	3.6 LPA		
18	1214310164	SIDDHI SAXENA	Global Logic	3.6 LPA		
19	1214310176	SWETA MALIK	Global Logic		TCS	.3 LPA
20	1214310084	MANISH KUMAR GUPTA	Grapecity	3.4 LPA		
21	1214310005	Aayush Sanjar	Headstrong Genpact	2.5 LPA	TCS	3.3 LPA
22	1214310032	ANKITA KUMARI	Headstrong Genpact	2.5 LPA	TCS	3.3 LPA
23	1214310056	Chinmai Tyagi	Headstrong Genpact	2.5 LPA		
24	1214310057	Chitransh Agarwal	Headstrong Genpact	2.5 LPA		
25	1214310113	PRABHAT KUMAR	Headstrong Genpact	2.5 LPA		
26	1214310119	PRIYANKA YADAV	Headstrong Genpact	2.5 LPA		
27	1214310135	SANCHITA GARG	Headstrong Genpact	2.5 LPA		
28	1214310153	SHIVAM JAIN	Headstrong Genpact	2.5 LPA	R Systems	

29	1214310157	SHRADDHA SHRIVASTAV	Headstrong Genpact	2.5 LPA		
30	1214310095	Mrigank Sunjiv Tyagi	Headstrong Genpact	2.5 LPA		
31	1214310151	SHIKHAR DIXIT	Innovaccer	1.2 LPA	Mphasis	
32	1214310147	SHALABH MISHRA	Jeet Infotech			
33	1214310053	AYUSHI TEWARI	JK Technosoft	3.0 LPA		
34	1214310091	MOHD. DANISH USMAN ANSARI	JK Technosoft	3.0 LPA		
35	1214310096	MUKUL AGARWAL	JK Technosoft	3.0 LPA		
36	1214331017	Akshay Bhasin	Josh	6.5 LPA	TCS	3.3 LPA
37	1214310021	AKSHAY PRATAP SINGH	Kalpvaig Technologies (Start up)	3LPA		
38	1214310150	SHASHWAT SINGH	Kalpvaig Technologies (Start up)	3 LPA		
39	1214310078	kaushal Kishor Gupta	Mphasis			
40	1214310020	AKASH SINGH	Mphasis			
41	1214310103	NIPUN GUPTA	Mphasis			
42	1214310112	POOJA KUMARI	Mphasis			
43	1214310086	Mayank Juneja	NEC TI	3.0 LPA		
44	1214310102	NIKHILENDRA KISHORE PANDEY	QA Infotech	3.25 LPA		
45	1214313001	Aarav gotra	QA Infotech	3.5 LPA		
46	1214310010	ABHISHEK SINGH	R systems			
47	1214310021	AKSHAY MINHAS	R systems			
48	1214310070	Harshit Bhatnagar	Seclabs & Systems Pvt. Ltd.			
49	1214310169	SUMIT AWASTHI	Sopra	3.5 LPA		
50	1214310187	VIVEK KUMAR	Spyee Business			
51	1214310001	AAISHA ANJUM	TCS	3.3 LPA		
52	1214310003	AASTHA SHARMA	TCS	3.3 LPA		
53	1214310004	Aayush Mittal	TCS	3.3 LPA		
54	1214310014	Aishwarya Pratap Singh	TCS	3.3 LPA		
55	1214310023	ALIND	TCS	3.3 LPA	Mphasis	
56	1214310024	ALOK KUMAR RAI	TCS	3.3 LPA		
57	1214310025	AMAN VERMA	TCS	3.3 LPA		
58	1214310033	AnkuR	TCS	3.3 LPA		
59	1214310034	ANMOL MAHESHWARI	TCS	3.3 LPA		
60	1214310035	Anuj Agarwal	TCS	3.3 LPA		
61	1214310037	Anukrati Mishra	TCS	3.3 LPA		

62	1214310046	ARVIND	TCS	3.3 LPA		
63	1214310048	Ashutosh Kaushik	TCS	3.3 LPA		
64	1214310049	AVANTIKA SRIVASTAVA	TCS	3.3 LPA		
65	1214310054	BHARDWAJ CHAUDHARY	TCS	3.3 LPA		
66	1214310060	deepshikha baghel	TCS	3.3 LPA		
67	1214310063	DEWAKSH KANSAL	TCS	3.3 LPA		
68	1214310068	ESHITA PAWAR	TCS	3.3 LPA		
69	1214310073	KAJAL GOEL	TCS	3.3 LPA		
70	1214310074	KANCHAN YADAV	TCS	3.3 LPA		
71	1214310075	Karishma Agarwal	TCS	3.3 LPA		
72	1214310076	Kartik Panwar	TCS	3.3 LPA		
73	1214310079	kirtika agarwal	TCS	3.3 LPA		
74	1214310080	deeksha rai	TCS	3.3 LPA		
75	1214310081	LALIT KUMAR	TCS	3.3 LPA		
76	1214310082	MANAN PURI	TCS	3.3 LPA		
77	1214310083	mandeep Kaur Taneja	TCS	3.3 LPA		
78	1214310097	NALIN GUPTA	TCS	3.3 LPA		
79	1214310100	NIDHI MAHESHWARI	TCS	3.3 LPA		
80	1214310101	NIKHIL KUMAR SHARMA	TCS	3.3 LPA		
81	1214310109	PAWAN SRIVASTAVA	TCS	3.3 LPA		
82	1214310111	PIYUSH AGGARWAL	TCS	3.3 LPA		
83	1214310118	PREETI KUMARI	TCS	3.3 LPA		
84	1214310120	PRIYANSHA MISHRA	TCS	3.3 LPA		
85	1214310121	PRIYARANJAN YADAV	TCS	3.3 LPA		
86	1214310122	PULKIT CHAURASIA	TCS	3.3 LPA		
87	1214310124	RAHUL S VERMA	TCS	3.3 LPA		
88	1214310125	RAJ KUMAR VERMA	TCS	3.3 LPA		
89	1214310130	SAAKSHAT SRIVASTAV	TCS	3.3 LPA		
90	1214310131	SAFAL ARORA	TCS	3.3 LPA		
91	1214310133	SAHIBA GUPTA	TCS	3.3 LPA		
92	1214310134	SAKSHI SHARMA	TCS	3.3 LPA		
93	1214310136	SANDEEP PANGHAL	TCS	3.3 LPA		
94	1214310138	SANMAY SINGH CHAUHAN	TCS	3.3 LPA		
95	1214310139	SARVANAND PANDEY	TCS	3.3 LPA		
96	1214310140	SATYAM GUPTA	TCS	3.3 LPA		

97	1214310146	SAURABH SINGH	TCS	3.3 LPA		
98	1214310155	SHIVANGI	TCS	3.3 LPA		
99	1214310156	SHIVANI SHARMA	TCS	3.3 LPA		
100	1214310158	SHRESTH JAISWAL	TCS	3.3 LPA		
101	1214310159	SHREYA CHAUHAN	TCS	3.3 LPA		
102	1214310160	SHUBHAM DIXIT	TCS	3.3 LPA	MAQ	
103	1214310161	SHUBHAM KUMAR SINHA	TCS	3.3 LPA		
104	1214310163	SHUBHAM VARSHNEY	TCS	3.3 LPA		
105	1214310166	SONAL SHALYA	TCS	3.3 LPA		
106	1214310170	SUMIT SINGH	TCS	3.3 LPA		
107	1214310173	SURAJ GUPTA	TCS	3.3 LPA		
108	1214310177	TANYA ARORA	TCS	3.3 LPA		
109	1214310180	UZMA NIKHAT	TCS	3.3 LPA		
110	1214310181	VEDANT GARG	TCS	3.3 LPA		
111	1214310186	VISHESH SAXENA	TCS	3.3 LPA		
112	1214310189	YASH GUPTA	TCS	3.3 LPA		
113	1214313047	SNEHA SINGH	TCS	3.3 LPA		
114	1214313048	surabhi srivastava	TCS	3.3 LPA		
115	1214321097	Pragya Khanna	TCS	3.3 LPA		
116	1214321098	PRAGYA SAHU	TCS	3.3 LPA		
117	1214331053	Deepanshi Agarwal	TCS	3.3 LPA		
118	1214331109	PRIYANSHI JAIN	TCS	3.3 LPA		
119	1214310171	SUNIT TIWARI	TCS	3.3 LPA		
120	1214310154	SHIVAM SINHA	Team Computers Pvt Ltd.			
121	1214310132	SAGAR TOMAR	Transector Trans Pvt. Ltd.	1.1 LPA		
122	1214310115	PRASHANT KUMAR	Vinculum Solutions Pvt Limited			
123	1214310148	SHASHANK AGARWAL	Vinculum Solutions Pvt Limited			
124	1214310174	SURJEET SINGH	Vinculum Solutions Pvt Limited			
125	1214310129	ROHIT KESHWANI	YourStory (Start up)	6 LPA		

Current Affairs



BY : Mr. Mukesh Kr. Singh , Asst. Proff. ,Dept. Of CSE

Sonia Lather wins silver medal in Women's World Boxing Championship

Indian boxer Sonia Lather has won the silver medal at the AIBA Women's World Championships held in Astana, Kazakhstan. In the final match of featherweight 57kg category, she was defeated by the gold medalist Mesiano Alessia of Italy by 2-1 score.

Admiral Sunil Lanba takes charge as Navy chief

Admiral Sunil Lanba (58) took charge as Chief of the Naval Staff. He will be 23rd chief of Indian Navy and 21st as an Indian. He succeeded Admiral Robin K. Dhowan who will superannuate from the post. He shall hall have full three-year-term in office till 31 May 2019.

AR Rahman conferred with Japan's Fukuoka prize 2016

Legendary Oscar winning Indian music composer A R Rahman was awarded Japan's Fukuoka prize for the year 2016. He has been conferred with this award in the Grand Prize category for his outstanding contribution towards creating, preserving and showcasing South Asian traditional fusion music. Besides, Philippines' historian Ameth R Ocampo and Pakistani singer Yasmeen Lari have also won the 2016 Fukuoka prize in Academic and Arts and Culture categories respectively.

31 May: World No-Tobacco Day

World No-Tobacco Day (WNTD) is observed every year across the world on 31 May. This day highlights the health risks associated with consumption all forms of tobacco and advocating for effective policies to reduce tobacco consumption. 2016 Theme: "World No Tobacco Day – Get ready for plain packaging". The theme seeks to highlight this new trend packing trend in global efforts to control tobacco products, which kill almost 6 million people annually.

Gotthard Base Tunnel: World's longest and deepest rail tunnel inaugurated

he world's longest and deepest railway tunnel Gotthard Base Tunnel was inaugurated in Switzerland. The full service of twin-bore tunnel will begin in December 2016. The Gotthard Base Tunnel is 57-kilometer long and connects northern and southern Europe and also shortens travel time for many rail routes. It has overtaken Japan's Seikan tunnel, which measures 53.9 kilometers, as the longest rail tunnel in the world.

India joins the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation

India has joined the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCoC), a global ballistic missile proliferation regime. India has joined the Code highlighting its readiness to further strengthen global non-proliferation objectives. However, India has made it clear that it will not have any impact on the national security as well as country's missile programmes.

Asia's largest annual security forum Shangri-La Dialogue opens in Singapore

Asia's largest annual security forum Shangri-La Dialogue was inaugurated in Singapore to talk about security issues in the Asia-Pacific region. The forum has been organised by the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS). The three day event will be attended by at least 20 Defence Ministers from Asia-Pacific countries including India represented by Union Defence Minister Manohar Parrikar.

Nita Ambani nominated for International Olympic Committee

Nita Ambani, Founder and Chairperson of Reliance Foundation has been nominated as a candidate to be a new member of the International Olympic Committee (IOC). She is the first Indian woman to be nominated to the IOC and is being considered in the category of volunteers who represent the IOC and Olympic Movement in their country.

Scientists discover rare Einstein ring

An international team of astrophysicists have discovered an unusual astronomical object — an Einstein ring. This phenomenon was predicted by Einstein's theory of General Relativity and has been given its own name "The Canarias Einstein ring".

India ranks 70th on 2015 Good Country Index

n recently released 2015 Good Country Index (GCI), India has been placed at 70th position in the list of 163 countries. The list has been topped by Sweden as the best country in the world when it comes to serving the interests of its people and contributing to the common good of humanity.

Boxing legend Muhammad Ali passes away

American boxing icon Muhammad Ali passed away after 32-year battle with Parkinson's disease in Phoenix, Arizona. He was 74. He was former three times world heavyweight champion (1964, 1974 and 1978) who had record-setting boxing career, which had made him one of the best-known figures of the 20th century. He was also known globally for his civil rights activism.

PM Narendra Modi, Ashraf Ghani inaugurates Afghan-India Friendship Dam

Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Afghanistan President Ashraf Ghani jointly inaugurated the Afghan-India Friendship Dam in Herat province in Western Afghanistan. The dam was

inaugurated during PM Narendra Modi's first stop to Afghanistan as part of his five- nation tour which will also take him to Qatar, Switzerland, US and Mexico.

World's first 3D printed plane THOR unveiled by Airbus

The world's first 3D-printed aircraft THOR was unveiled by European aerospace company, Airbus at the International Aerospace Exhibition held in Schoenefeld, Germany. The THOR is short for Test of High-tech Objectives in Reality. It resembles a large, white model airplane but is windowless.

05 June: World Environment Day

Every year World Environment Day (WED) is observed on 5 June to raise global awareness to take positive environmental action to protect nature and the planet Earth. 2016 Theme: Go Wild for Life (Zero tolerance for the illegal trade in wildlife) This year's theme seeks to encourage conservation of all those species under threat and calls for taking action to help safeguard them for future generations.

India ranked 2nd on GRD index on ease of doing business

India has been ranked second position as per 2016 Global Retail Development Index (GRDI) released by London-based business consultancy A T Kearney. India has jumped 13 positions from last year (2015) to rank second among 30 developing countries on ease of doing business.

Lucknow to host 2016 Junior hockey World Cup

The Lucknow city of Uttar Pradesh is going to host the 2016 Junior Men's hockey World Cup. Announcement in this regard was made by the International Hockey Federation (FIH). The Junior hockey World Cup would be held from 8th to 18th December 2016. The eleven-day long event will feature 16 teams.

Norway becomes the first country to ban deforestation

Norway has become the first country in the world to prohibit deforestation. In this regard, Norwegian Parliament had pledged to make government's public procurement policy deforestation-free. The step was taken by Norwegian Government based on official recommendations of Norwegian Parliament's Standing Committee on Energy and Environment as part of the Action Plan on Nature Diversity.

Union Cabinet approves merger of 5 associate banks with SBI

The Union Cabinet has approved merger of country's largest lender State Bank of India (SBI) and its associate banks in order to bring the state-owned entity on a par with global lenders. 5 associate banks of SBI are: (i) State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, (ii) State Bank of Hyderabad, (iii) State Bank of Mysore, (iv) State Bank of Patiala and (v) State Bank of Travancore. Apart from these 5 associate banks, the Bharatiya Mahila Bank (BMM) will also be merged with the SBI.

Scientists unveil synthetic Human Genome Project-Write

A group of scientists from United States recently proposed an ambitious project named as Human Genome Project-Write (HGP-Write) to create a genetic blueprint or synthetic human genome. The project aims to develop technologies to more efficiently and more cheaply write DNA (synthetic genome) and test it in cells in the laboratory within 10 years.

Australia wins 2016 Champions Trophy title of Hockey

Australia has won the 2016 Champions Trophy title of Hockey by defeating India by 3-1 score. With this victory, Australia created history by winning the title for record 14 times. In the final match played at London (United Kingdom), both teams in regulation period failed to score goals. However in the penalty shootout Australia managed to defeated India by scoring 3 goals to 1 goal.

BCCI appoints Anil Kumble as the head coach of Indian Cricket Team

The Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) has appointed former spinner Anil Kumble (45) as the head coach of Indian Cricket Team. He will have tenure of one year. The decision of his selection was taken in the BCCI working committee meeting in Dharamshala, Himachal Pradesh. Earlier the Cricket Advisory Committee comprising Sachin Tendulkar, Saurav Ganguly and VVS Laxman had proposed his name after interviewing 57 candidates.

ISRO sets record by successfully launching 20 satellites in single mission

The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) successfully launched a record 20 satellites in a single mission from Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Sriharikota. These satellites including India's latest earth observation satellite Cartosat-2 were launched using Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) C-34. With this successful launch, ISRO surpassed its previous record of placing 10 satellites into orbit in a single mission in 2008.

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