



Computer Society of India

Institute Membership No:100859

Dr. SIVANTHI ADITANAR COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

TIRUCHENDUR

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & *ENGINEERING*

UG & PG

DEAR READER,

IT'S A GREAT PLEASURE TO PRESENT BEFORE YOU THE NEWSLETTER OF COMPUTER SOCIETY OF INDIA STUDENTS' CHAPTER WHICH HELPS THE ENTIRE CSI FRATERNITY TO KNOW THE ACTIVITIES OF THE STUDENTS' CHAPTER FROM TIME TO TIME.

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Computer Society of India

Students' Chapter

OFFICE BEARERS

Patron	: Dr. G.Wiselin Jiji,	Principal & Professor
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LIST OF ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED

S.No	Date	Event	Chief Guest/Resource Person/Jury
1.	05/10/2018	National Level Technical Symposium- SYSTOIGNUS 2K18	Dr.K.Thulasimani, Assistant Professor(Sr.Gr.), Department of Computer Science and Engineering
		Tech Kuiz (Prelims)	Mrs.R.Jensi,AP/CSE Ms.R.Naveena Devi, AP/CSE
		Tech Kuiz	Mrs.S.Poornima,AP/CSE
		Paper Presentation	Mr.D.Kesavaraja,AP/CSE
		Debato	Mrs.S.V.Anandhi,AP/CSE Mrs.G.R.Jainish,AP/CSE Mrs.D.Sindhu,AP/CSE Ms.R.Valarmathi,AP/CSE
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		Beste Managero	Ms.A.Annie Jesus Suganthi Rani,AP/CSE Mrs.M.Antony Vijaya,AP/CSE Ms.M.Mahalakshmi,AP/CSE
		Short Film/Promo	Mr.T.Saravana Kumar,AP/CSE Mrs.M.Mary Madura Selvam,AP/CSE
		Fotografica	Ms.S.Vasudevi,AP/CSE Ms.B.Lavanya,AP/CSE

Events with photo

1. National Level Technical Symposium- SYSTOIGNUS 2K18 was conducted on 05/10/2018.

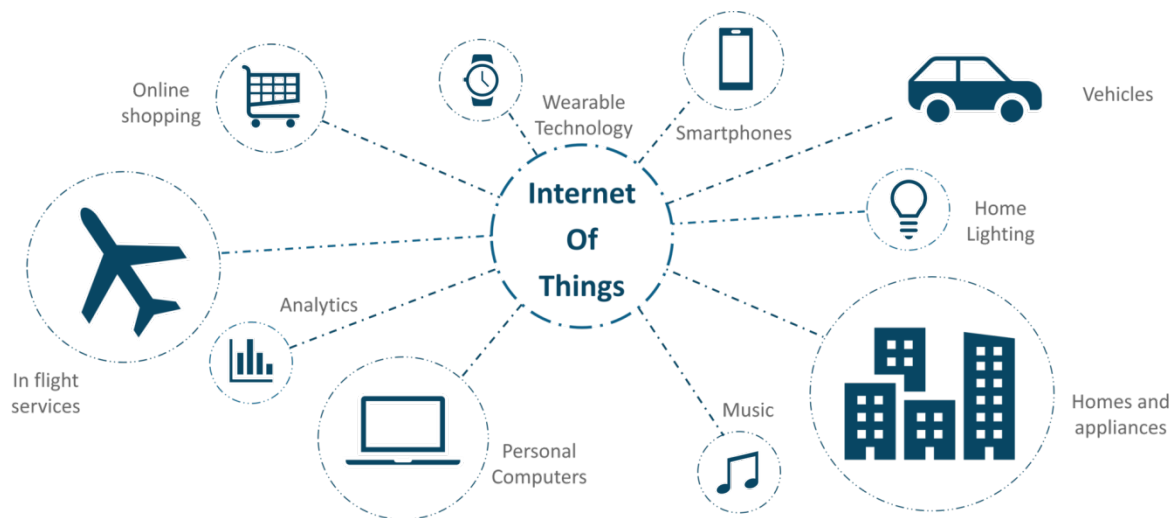


INTERNET OF THINGS (IOT)

Submitted By- V.Bala Vignesh, III CSE 'A'

The Internet of Things (IoT) refers to a vast number of “things” that are connected to the internet so they can share data with other things – IoT applications, connected devices, industrial machines and more. Internet-connected devices use built-in sensors to collect data and, in some cases, act on it. IoT connected devices and machines can improve how we work and live. Real-world Internet of Things examples range from a smart home that automatically adjusts heating and lighting to a smart factory that monitors industrial machines to look for problems, then automatically adjusts to avoid failures

It includes an extraordinary number of objects of all shapes and sizes – from smart microwaves, which automatically cook your food for the right length of time, to self-driving cars, whose complex sensors detect objects in their path, to wearable fitness devices that measure your heart rate and the number of steps you’ve taken that day, then use that information to suggest exercise plans tailored to you.



Smart city is another powerful application of IoT generating curiosity among world's population. Smart surveillance, automated transportation, smarter energy management systems, water distribution, urban security and environmental monitoring all are examples of internet of things applications for smart cities.

Real world of IoT applications includes Smart home, Wearables, connected cars, industrial internet, smart cities, agriculture, smart retail, energy engagement, healthcare, Poultry and farming.

MACHINE LEARNING

Submitted By- Harihara Sudhan, II CSE 'A'

Machine learning is an application of artificial intelligence (AI) that provides systems the ability to automatically learn and improve from experience without being explicitly programmed. Machine learning focuses on the development of computer programs that can access data and use it learn for themselves.

Machine learning involves computer to get trained using a given data set, and use this training to predict the properties of a given new data. For example, we can train computer by feeding it 1000 images of cats and 1000 more images which are not of a cat, and tell each time to computer whether a picture is cat or not. Then if we show the computer a new image, then from the above training, computer should be able to tell whether this new image is cat or not. We feed the training data to an algorithm, and the algorithm uses this training data to give predictions on a new test data. One such algorithm is K-Nearest-Neighbour classification (KNN classification). It takes a test data, and finds k nearest data values to this data from test data set. Then it selects the neighbour of maximum frequency and gives its properties as the prediction result.

Machine learning tasks are classified into several broad categories. In supervised learning, the algorithm builds a mathematical model from a set of data that contains both the inputs and the desired outputs. For example, if the task were determining whether an image contained a certain object, the training data for a supervised learning algorithm would include images with and without that object (the input), and each image would have a label (the output) designating whether it contained the object. In special cases, the input may be only partially available, or restricted to special feedback. Semi-supervised learning algorithms develop mathematical models from incomplete training data, where a portion of the sample input doesn't have labels. In unsupervised learning, the algorithm builds a mathematical model from a set of data which contains only inputs and no desired output labels. Unsupervised learning algorithms are used to find structure in the data, like grouping or clustering of data points. Unsupervised learning can discover patterns in the data, and can group the inputs into categories, as in feature learning.



THANK YOU