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 CSETIVITIES OF THE STUDENTS' CHAPTER FROM TIME TO TIME.

Volume 1 No.2-2020

Computer Society of India Students' Chapter

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S.NO	DATE	EVENT	CHIEF GUEST
1.	5.5.2020	Logo Design Contest	Dr.D.Kesavaraja, AP/CSE
2.	9.5.2020	Photography contest	Dr.D.Kesavaraja, AP/CSE
3.	15.5.2020	Innovative idea submission	Dr.G.R.Jainish,ASP/CSE
4.	18.5.2020	Short flim Contest	Mr.T.Saravanakumar, ASP/CSE
5.	24.5.2020	Coding contest	Mr.T.Saravanakumar, ASP/CSE
6.	26.5.2020	Web design contest	Mrs.P.Chanthiya ,AP/CSE
7.	4.6.2020	Pencil art contest	Mrs.P.Chanthiya ,AP/CSE
8.	12.6.2020	Innovative idea submission	Mr.T.Saravanakumar, ASP/CSE
9.	19.6.2020	Poster design contest	Dr.D.Kesavaraja, AP/CSE
10.	27.6.2020	Tamil poetry writing contest	Dr.D.Kesavaraja, AP/CSE

Events

1. **Logo Design Contest** was conducted for UG Students of CSE on 5.5.2020. Dr.D.Kesavaraja, AP/CSE judged the contest.

2. **Photography contest** was organised for UG Students of CSE on 9.5.2020. Dr.D.Kesavaraja, AP/CSE judged the contest.

3.**Innovative idea submission** was conducted for the Students of CSE on 15.5.2020. Dr.G.R.Jainish,ASP/CSE judged the contest.

4.**Short flim Contest** was conducted for UG Students of CSE on 18.5.2020. Mr.T.Saravanakumar, ASP/CSE judged the contest.

5.**Coding contest** was conducted for UG Students of CSE on 24.5.2020. Mr.T.Saravanakumar, ASP/CSE judged the contest.

6.**Web design contest** was conducted for UG Students of CSE on 26.5.2020. Mrs.P.Chanthiya ,AP/CSE judged the contest.

7.**Pencil art contest** was conducted for UG Students of CSE on 4.6.2020. Mrs.P.Chanthiya ,AP/CSE judged the contest.

8. **Innovative idea submission** was conducted for UG Students of CSE on 12.6.2020. Mr.T.Saravanakumar, ASP/CSE judged the contest.

9. **Poster design contest** was conducted for UG Students of CSE on 19.6.2020. Dr.D.Kesavaraja, AP/CSE judged the contest.

10. **Tamil poetry writing contest** was conducted for UG Students of CSE on 27.6.2020. Dr.D.Kesavaraja, AP/CSE judged the contest.

Use Software as a service

Submitted By- Alaguparvathi III *CSE*

Cloud computing relies heavily on software to undertake the processes needed by customers. Several cloud computing tools were developed to make processes and other activities easier for customer use.

To investigate one cloud computing tool used in management of data centers on a pre-defined environment. OpenNebula is cloud computing tool that is used in enterprise-class cloud computing management. Through opennebula.org, customers get the opportunity to download an enterprise management cloud computing tool (Fornes*The Software as a Service Dilemma)*.

The OpenNebula project was dedicated to making a total virtual machine (VM) software toolkit. OpenNebula runs on different software platforms in providing deployed solutions in networking, storage, user management and virtualization. The importance of using a cloud computing system like OpenNebula is that it makes operations effective by providing different resources at one go.

Cloud computing systems like OpenNebula are developed as bundled applications into one suite. As a result, operating such softwareis cost effective compared to other software because operating different software which is license based are expensive. Operating different software on one platform is challenging and it not scalable since it takes a lot of computer resources (Buyya 138).

The biggest advantage in using open-source software like OpenNebula is the availability in many versions. Open-source software is designed by a team of developers who form a community of developers. In the development of OpenNebula, several developers were involved in the development of the software and thus they test the software to come up with high-quality software (Chee 42).

Compared to use of other software or systems such as telephones or e-mail communication is that cloud systems operate remotely. Total control over cloud systems is difficult considering the fact that some companies offer cloud computing services at a fee or free. These companies could go bankrupt or be bought out by a competitor and therefore the services offered might disappear.

The use of OpenNebula cloud computing suite could be replaced by Amazon's EC2 cloud computing system which is operates on a user managed web interface (Buyya 141). EC2cloud is not open source and the configuration options are set by the admin and the software is compatible with various computer operating system environments like OpenNebula.

A case against Software Piracy

Submitted By- Ashwini , III *CSE*

Information technology has been the key driver of the US economy in the last few decades. The U.S. software industry has been a major player in the U.S. economy with the software industry contributing a substantial amount of revenue to the U.S. government. As a result of software piracy, MacDonald and Fougere document that the U.S. lost over a billion dollars in tax revenue in the year 2000.

This figure has risen over the years as piracy has become even more pervasive therefore resulting in even bigger loses on revenue by the U.S. These losses are as a direct result of the significant losses in revenue that the software industry suffers due to software piracy. Software piracy therefore robs our government off the much needed revenue.

The software industry employs hundreds of thousands of people in the U.S. As such, the mere existence of this industry contributes positively to the U.S. economy by providing employment to citizens who contribute to the economy by the taxes they pay and other consumptions they make. MacDonald and Fougere noted that software piracy cost the U.S. over 100,000 jobs in the year 2000 as software companies were forced to cut down on their staff so as to offset the losses brought about by piracy.

Professionals in the software development community are paid for their creative skills by the revenue which is accrued from the sale of the same. Piracy denies the software developers off their rightfully earned pay. This translates to a slowing in the growth of the industry which in effect retards the growth of the industry thus hurting the U.S. economy (Gopal and Sanders 381).

One of the justifications for piracy by the ordinary consumer is that piracy only hurts the big corporations which are already excessively rich and can therefore absorb the losses that result from their software being pirated. However, this is a fallacy since piracy does not only affect the software developers but also affect consumers.

Parsons and Oja reveal that as a result of piracy, software publishers may be forced to inflate the price for the licensed copy of the product so as to offset losses incurred due to piracy (73). Piracy

therefore results in the legitimate buyers being penalized in the form of inflated prices. It is conceivable that if piracy was not practiced, software companies would be able to sell their products at prices that were affordable to all since the profits would still be significant as a result of the volume of sales.

Software piracy may result in personal loses to the consumer who has purchased or downloaded for free the pirated software. When people purchase or download software that has been pirated, they stand to suffer loses in the long-term. This is because when a person uses pirated software, they are not eligible to updates, patches or other software tweaks that the software publishers may come up with in the lifetime of the software.

HWM reveals that only those users who installed the original Symantec software had access to the virus signatures that the company regularly dispensed through the internet (40). A user with a pirated copy of the Symantec antivirus software will therefore have software which has an obsolete virus databank therefore leaving him/her exposed to viruses. The damages that this may result to are definitely more costly than a legitimate copy of the software would have cost.

The motivation for most pirates is to fight the pricing by software publishers which the software pirates deem to be exorbitantly high. This reasoning fails to take into consideration that software publishers take into consideration many factors when coming up with the prices. The revenue accrued from software products sales does not all translate to profit for the software companies but is used for other value added services such as; customer support personnel, free technical support among others (Parsons and Oja 73).

Software piracy decreases the software revenue and the companies are therefore unable to provide these services for free or in cases where they can, a customer has to wait for long therefore decreasing the quality of the customer service provision. Software piracy therefore reduces the quality of customer service therefore making the usage of a software product less enjoyable.

A case for Software Piracy

Software piracy does not always hurt the profitability of a company and at times, it actually results in the software publisher's gaining. Gu and Mahajan declare that while piracy is normally

considered to be detrimental to a firm's profit, leads to a market that is free of destructive price competition therefore resulting in higher gains by the software companies (1).

This is possible since piracy attracts the price sensitive consumers and once they are out of the market, those that remain are the ones who would not mind using more money for the licensed copy of the software. In an environment where piracy does not exist, the software firms will be forced to compete for the price sensitive consumers which will invariably result in destructive price competition thus lowering the profit margin of the firms significantly (Gu and Mahajan 2).

As a matter of fact, most of the software products offered by big corporations are sold at exorbitant prices that are not only unjustifiable but also unaffordable for some people. Parsons and Oja point out that in countries such as North Korea where the average annual income is a mere us$ 900, an individual purchasing a legitimate copy of Microsoft Office for US$ 250 would be spending over one-quarter of their annual income (72).

Piracy affords such a person a means through which they can get the same software at a greatly subsidized cost or even at no cost at all. Software Piracy therefore enables people to have access to software and make use of it to further their economic interests therefore benefiting not only themselves but also their families and society at large.

While piracy has been shot down for allegedly depriving people in the software industry off their livelihoods, software at times has the effect of increasing the sales of the software. At times, software pirates include a note to the user explicitly asking them to purchase a legitimate copy of the product if they find it useful.

In such cases, the pirated copy acts more as a "demo" and the user can proceed to purchase the legitimate copy if he/she finds it impressive. Software piracy therefore results in a popularization of a software product with increased sales for the same. This is a favorable thing for the software publisher who gains a wider market for the software product as a result of piracy.

One of the results of piracy is that it increases the popularity of the product itself. As such, there are instances in which manufacturers encourage pirating of their product as a way to gain market leadership (Luppicini and Adell 358). By encouraging the piracy of a product, a company can monopolize the market by making consumers attached to their particular software.

Luppicini and Adell suggest that software piracy "permits the shadow diffusion of software therefore increasing its user base over time" (358). This strategy has been utilized by major software players such as Microsoft and MacAfee to enable them capture a larger market.