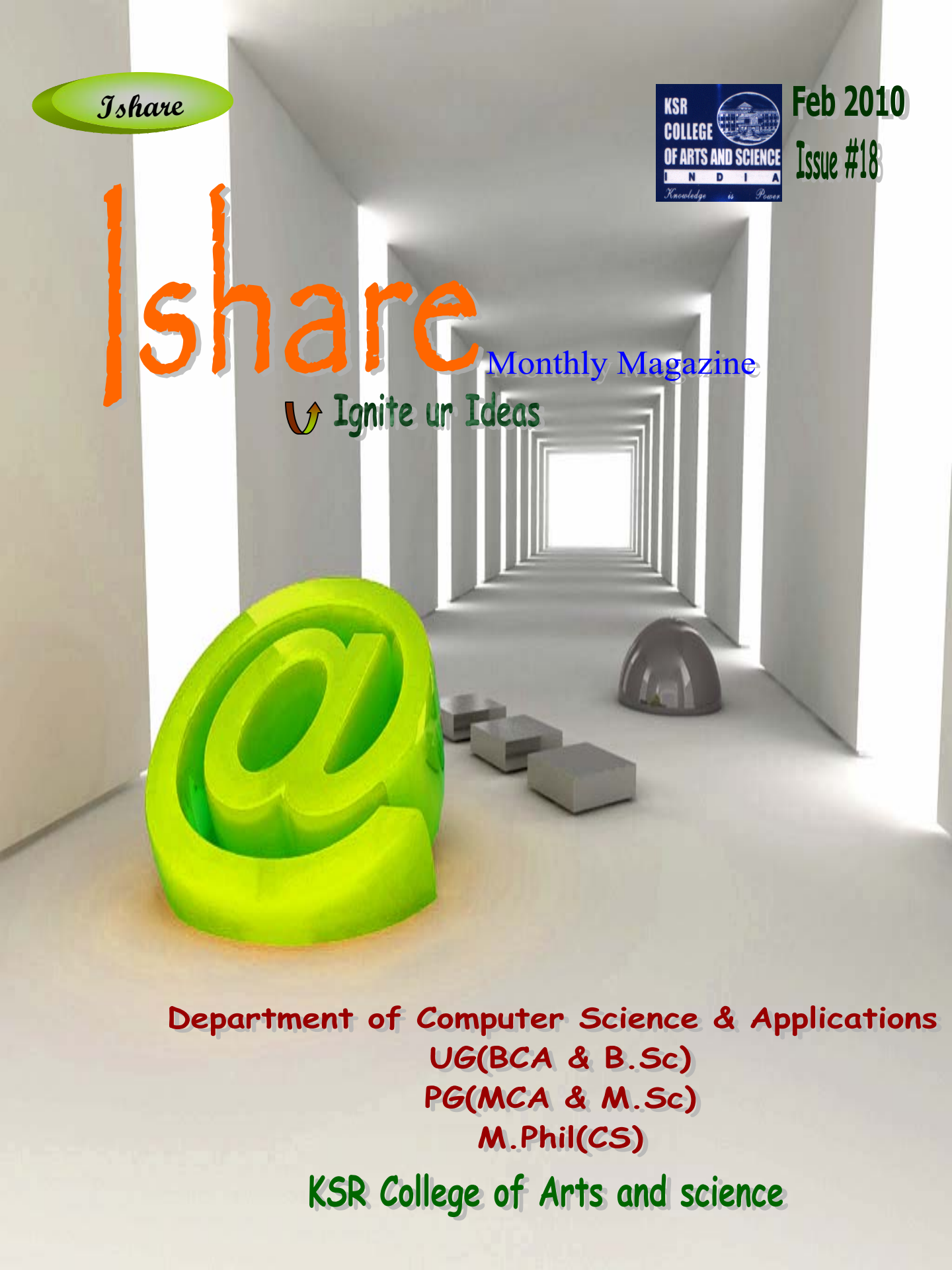

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Ishare

Monthly Magazine

Ignite ur Ideas

Department of Computer Science & Applications

UG(BCA & B.Sc)

PG(MCA & M.Sc)

M.Phil(CS)

KSR College of Arts and science

EDITORIAL …

In 2010-11 budget announced by finance minister Mr.Pranab Mukherjee, IT was the only one sector which was not treated favorably. No allocation of funds was made to this sector. With the tax holiday enjoyed by IT corporate getting over by 2011, corporate are unhappy about their exclusion. Since these companies are reviving from the economic crisis they were expecting some allocation in the budget. Let us see how the sector performs during this financial year. Don't forget to send us your feedback to make the forthcoming issues better than the best krcas.ishare@gmail.com.

By,

Editorial Board

CONTENTS

Articles

Computer history

Author

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I-BCA-C

Article Title

History of Computer

Article Description

This article gives information about the history of computer from 2000 to today

Year	Event
2000	Computers continue to work and the world doesn't come to an end on January 1, 2000 as some feared might happen because of the year 2000 bug.
2000	Microsoft Bill Gates relinquishes his title as CEO to MS President Steve Ballmer on January 13, 2000.
2000	CNR is introduced by Intel February 07, 2000
2000	Microsoft Windows 2000 was released February 17, 2000.
2000	U.S. Judge Thomas Penfield announced today after over 2-years in the court that Microsoft be split into two companies although will remain intact until the appeals process is exhausted.
2000	On March 10, 2000 NASDAQ hits its record high and marks the turning point of the dot-com boom.
2000	The Children's Online Privacy Protection Act becomes effective April 21, 2000.

2000	ATI introduces their Radeon product line on April 24, 2000.
2000	On June 24, 2000 U.S. President Bill Clinton makes the first ever Presidential webcast among the announcements President Bill Clinton announces a new web site that will be able to search all government resources.
2000	Jack Kilby is awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics.
2000	ATA-5 is approved by ANSI.
2000	Microsoft releases Windows ME June 19, 2000.
2000	Microsoft introduces C# to the public in June 2000.
2000	Microsoft release DirectX 8, November 9, 2000.
2001	January 1, 2001 - Microsoft announces Windows 95 is now a legacy item and will no longer be sold or shipped to any more customers.
2001	January 02, 2001 - Intel announced that it will recall its 1.13 GHz Pentium III processors due to a glitch. Users with these processors should contact their vendors for additional information about the recall.
2001	Linus Torvalds releases version 2.4 of the Linux Kernel source code on January 4th.
2001	Bill Gates unveils the Xbox on January 7th 2001.
2001	Napster reaches over 26 million users February 2001.

2001	The man who practically invented the Silicon Valley success story, Hewlett-Packard Co. co-founder William Hewlett, dies at his home, he was 87.
2001	Chip-making giant Intel Corp. has agreed to acquire Xircom Inc., a maker of mobile computing gear, for about $748 million.
2001	Claude Elwood Shannon, the mathematician who laid the foundation of modern information theory while working at Bell Labs in the 1940s, died on February 24, 2001. He was 85.
2001	March 08, AOL membership surpasses 28 Million.
2001	Microsoft releases Internet Explorer 6.0 in August 27, 2001.
2001	The CDDB is officially renamed to Gracenote.
2001	Apple introduces Mac OS X 10.0 code named Cheetah.
2001	March 09, MacAfee releases first handheld virus protection software.
2001	March 31, After 21 years of selling hard drives, Quantum on Friday formally left the business to turn its full attention to higher-level storage products and services.
2001	April 20, Dell computers becomes the largest PC maker.
2001	June 5, 2001, Nevada becomes the first U.S. state to vote to legalize online gambling.
2001	Airlines begin to implement methods of gaining Internet access

	while flying.
2001	Apple introduces Mac OS X 10.1 code named Puma.
2001	USB 2.0 is introduced.
2001	Microsoft announces April 11, 2001 that it will no longer include Clippy with future releases of Microsoft Office.
2001	July 20, 2001 - PC shipments worst since 1986, as only Dell grows.
2001	Egghead files for Bankruptcy protection on August 18, 2001.
2001	SATA 1.0 is introduced in August 2001.
2001	AST Computers goes out of business and stops selling computers.
2001	Hewlett Packard announces plans to buy Compaq on September sixth.
2001	Apple introduces the iPod.
2001	Microsoft Windows XP home and professional editions are released October 25, 2001.
2001	Microsoft Windows XP 64-Bit Edition (Version 2002) for Itanium systems is released.
2002	Excite@Home, one of the largest ISP's files for bankruptcy and closes its doors March, 02, 2002.
2002	Approximately 1 billion PCs have been shipped worldwide since

	the mid-'70s, according to a study released by consulting firm Gartner.
2002	PayPal is acquired by eBay on October 3, 2002.
2002	Napster files for a Chapter 11 bankruptcy on June 3, 2002.
2002	WorldCom the Number 2 long-distance telephone and data service company files for bankruptcy June 21, 2002.
2002	PCI Express is approved as standard.
2002	The first Trackback is used on Movable Type.
2002	Edsger Dijkstra passes away August 6, 2002.
2002	Apple introduces Mac OS X 10.2 code named Jaguar.
2002	Cartoon turtle named "Dewie" introduced to help promote Internet safety and security.
2002	Microsoft releases DirectX 9, December 19, 2002.
2002	Roxio acquires the Napster name and logo in a bankruptcy auction on November 25, 2002.
2003	PCMCIA announces the development of a new standard codenamed NEWCARD on February 19, 2003.
2003	Supreme court rules that sex offenders information and pictures can be posted online on March 3, 2003.
2003	Intel Pentium M is introduced in March.

2003	Microsoft Windows XP 64-Bit Edition (Version 2003) for Itanium 2 systems is released on March 28, 2003.
2003	Microsoft Windows Server 2003 is released March 28, 2003.
2003	The first computer is infected with the Spybot worm on April 16, 2003.
2003	The first D Conference is held in May.
2003	The Mozilla Foundation is officially formed on July 15, 2003.
2003	MySpace is founded.
2003	Intel announces the new BTX form factor.
2003	Enhanced Versatile Disc (EVD) standard is announced on November 18, 2003 as a planned replacement for DVD.
2003	Eugene Kleiner passes away November 20, 2003.
2003	Apple introduces Mac OS X 10.3 code named Panther October 25, 2003.
2003	Microsoft Windows XP Media Center Edition 2003 is released on December 18, 2003.
2004	Comcast purchases TechTV March 25, 2004 to form G4TechTV.
2004	Google announces Gmail on April 1, 2004.
2004	Lindows changes it's name to Linspire April 14, 2004.
2004	Kelkea purchases the assets of MAPS.

2004	Intel starts the development of the BTX form factor.
2004	Microsoft Windows XP Media Center Edition 2005 is released on October 12, 2004.
2004	Firefox 1.0 is first introduced on November 9, 2004.
2004	IBM sells its computing division to Lenovo Group for $1.75 billion on December 08, 2004
2005	Lenovo completes the acquisition of IBM's Personal Computing Division.
2005	YouTube is founded and comes online February 15, 2005.
2005	Yahoo announces that it will acquire the popular photo service Flickr on March 21, 2005.
2005	Microsoft Windows XP Professional x64 Edition is released on April 24, 2005.
2005	Microsoft announces it's next operating system, codenamed "Longhorn" will be named Windows Vista on July 23, 2005.
2005	IBM officially announces on July 14, 2005 that all sales of OS/2 will end on December 23, 2005 and that all support from IBM for OS/2 will end on December 16, 2005.
2005	MySpace is purchased by News Corporation for $580 Million US on July 18, 2005.
2005	On September 12, 2005 eBay acquired Skype for approximately

	$2.6billion.
2005	Adobe completes its acquisition of Macromedia on December 3, 2005.
2006	The blu-ray is first announced and introduced at the 2006 CES on January 4, 2006.
2006	On January 5, 2006 Intel introduces the Intel Core and Viiv.
2006	Toshiba releases the first HD DVD player in Japan on March 31, 2006.
2006	Toshiba releases the first HD DVD player in a computer computer with the introduction of the Toshiba Qosmio 35 on May 16, 2006.
2006	John Hui, the former owner of eMachines purchases Packard Bell.
2006	On July 27, 2006 Intel introduces the Core 2 Duo processors.
2006	The Intel Core 2 Extreme is first released on July 29, 2006.
2006	On August 6, 2006 MySpace announces its 106 millionth account was created.
2006	Amazon.com opens AWS.
2006	Skype announced that it had over 100 million registered users.
2006	The GIF standard and pictures becomes officially free on October 1, 2006.
2006	Google announces plans to purchase YouTube for 1.65 Billion on

	October 9, 2006.
2006	On November 14, 2006 Microsoft released its portable Zune media player.
2006	Microsoft releases Microsoft Windows Vista to corporations on November 30, 2006.
2007	Apple announces in January 1, 2007 that it will drop computer from its name as it becomes a company who deals with more than computers.
2007	Apple introduces the iPhone to the public at the January Macworld Conference & Expo.
2007	Microsoft releases Microsoft Windows Vista and Office 2007 to the general public January 30, 2007.
2007	Apple releases the Apple iPhone to the public June 29, 2007.
2007	Amazon.com releases the first Kindle in the United States November 19, 2007.
2007	Google releases Android November 2007.
2008	The HD player war comes to an end when HD DVD calls it quit, making Blu-ray the victor on February 19, 2008.
2008	Apple introduces its latest line of Apple iMac computers on August 28, 2008.

The Ace computer

Author

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Article Title

The Ace Computer

Article Description

This article gives information about finding the errors and excellent networking with Ace Computer.

Towards the end of the war, Alan Turing - the father of the computing age - had hid himself away in a hut at Hanslope Park in rural Buckinghamshire where, he told his assistant, he was "building a brain".

At the end of fighting, Turing took his plans with him to his new post at the National Physical Laboratory (NPL) in Teddington.

In March 1946 he handed over a report (which went unpublished during his lifetime) which contained detailed plans, including circuit diagrams, for the Automatic Computing Engine (Ace).

But when the engineers and scientists at NPL saw the plans they blanched at its complicated design.

Instead of building the whole thing, they decided to put together

a smaller pilot machine. By this time, Turing had left NPL for a sabbatical at Cambridge and it fell to Jim Wilkinson, Harry Huskey and, later on, Donald Davies to get on with the construction.

The machine ran for the first time on 10 May 1950. By modern standards it was sluggish but in its day was the fastest in the world.

Error correction

Turing's vision for Ace was that it would complete entire calculations for scientists and researchers, rather than do the bits and bobs of mathematical jobs that computers typically did before Ace came along.

This made programming Ace a formidable task.

And, whilst investigating how it could be used, the team uncovered another problem that looked set to dog greater use of computers - how accurate were they?

"When you put decimal numbers in a computer they have to be converted to binary," said Professor Maurice Cox, who also worked on Ace and its descendants. "The conversion is not exact."

Binary is method of representing numbers using only the digits 0 and 1, used by all modern computers.

"Errors in the data can build up," said Professor Cox. "Those errors can explode if you have an unstable method of calculation."

Jim Wilkinson took on and defeated that uncertainty. Remembered with affection by everyone that worked with him, his work has been overshadowed by Turing.

"He was brilliant in his own right," said Clive Hall, a former colleague of Mr Wilkinson and who oversees some of the computer archives at NPL. "The problem was that he

came to NPL when Alan Turing was there."

Wilkinson produced algorithms that could demonstrate the accuracy of computer calculations.

"It's work that became vital to all engineering and scientific calculation," said Prof Cox. It still is through the Numerical Algorithms Group, which produces libraries of algorithms used in hundreds of modern software packages.

Network man

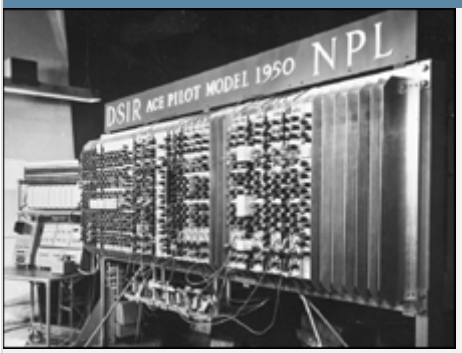
Another NPL pioneer, Donald Davies, also cut his teeth on the Ace. He joined NPL at the same time as Jim Wilkinson and was, for a while, Turing's assistant.

Much later, when he was head of the computer section at NPL, he did ground-breaking work on the best way to organise computer networks.

At the time making a phone call meant literally creating an electrical circuit between the two people in the conversation. That tied up the entire line for the length of that chat, even though for most of the time the connection will go unused because of the silences and gaps that punctuate conversation.

Diane Davies tells BBC News her memories of her late husband Donald.

PILOT ACE



Tech specs: 800 valves, 2816 bit memory, 15 instructions

First operation: 10 May 1950

Creators: Alan Turing, Jim Wilkinson, Harry Huskey

Rather than mimic this and tie up computer links for a long time as data was sent back and forth, Mr.Davies realized that the spaces could be used.

By splitting data into packets and threading them on the same line, the carrying capacity of that link could be boosted and the whole network made more powerful.

Roger Scantlebury, who worked with Dr Davies, presented the ideas about "packet switching" to a conference in the US, where they were picked up by the creators of the nascent Arpanet, the fledgling internet.

Does that mean Britain invented the internet?

"Yes and no," said Mr Scantlebury. "Certainly the underlying technology of the internet, which is packet switching, we did invent."

The NPL network ran at multi-megabit speeds in the late 1960s, faster than any network at the time. The network was not just an academic toy either. Real work was done across it.

Like many contemporary machines, the full-size Ace filled rooms

David Yates was project manager of a program called Scrapbook which rolled together word processing, e-mail and hypertext - a system that incorporated many elements of the World Wide Web.

Scrapbook went live on 28 April 1971 and became something of a "minor cult" among its growing user base, said Mr Yates.

"We had a community of reasonably bright people that were

interested in new things," said Mr Yates. "They were good fodder for a system like Scrapbook."

Scrapbook helped people across the 28 acres of the NPL campus collaborate or projects without having to sit next to each other.

"When we had more than one scrapbook and hyperlinks we went across the network without the user knowing what was happening," he said.

"I cannot make claims for precedence for it," said Mr Yates. "But it was certainly an early use and a very flexible use of hypertext."

Whilst it is stretching the truth to say that Britain did invent the internet, there is no doubt that the history of the network is more complex than anyone ever thought.

Microsoft to patch 17-year old computer bug

Author

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Article Title

Microsoft to patch 17-year old computer bug

Article Description

This article gives information about a 17-year old bug in Windows that will be patched by Microsoft in its latest security update.

Windows will close the loophole that involves the vulnerable DOS operating system.

First appearing in Windows NT 3.1, the vulnerability has been carried over into almost every version of Windows that has appeared since.

The monthly security update will also tackle a further 25 holes in

Windows, five of which are rated as "critical".

Home hijack

The ancient bug was discovered by Google security researcher Tavis Ormandy in January 2010 and involves a utility that allows newer versions of Windows to run programs that date from the DOS

The bug dates from the days of Windows 3.1

era. Mr Ormandy has found a way to exploit this utility in Windows XP, Windows Server 2003 and 2008 as well as Windows Vista and Windows 7.

The patch for this vulnerability will appear in the February security update. Five of the vulnerabilities being patched at the same time allow attackers to effectively hijack a Windows PC and run their own programs on it.

As well as fixing holes in many versions of Windows, the update also tackles bugs in Office XP, Office 2003 and Office 2004 for Apple Macintosh machines.

The bumper update is not the largest that Microsoft has ever released. The security update for October 2009 tackled a total of 34 vulnerabilities. Eight of those updates were rated as critical - the highest level.

In January 2010, Microsoft released an "out of band" patch for a serious vulnerability in Internet Explorer that was being exploited online. The vulnerability was also thought to be the one used to attack Google in China.

Following the attack on Google, many other cyber criminals started seeking ways to exploit the loophole.

Also this week, a security researcher has reported the discovery of a vulnerability in Internet Explorer that allows attackers to view the files held on a victim's machine.

Microsoft has issued a security bulletin about the problem and aims to tackle it at a future date. At the moment there is no evidence that this latest find is being actively exploited online.

Most used text editors

Author

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Article Title

Most used text editors.

Article Description

This article gives information about the most used text editors by the web developers.

Notepad

Notepad is the most popular text editor based on the survey. It does not support any format or styles, which makes it very suitable in a DOS environment. It is one of the most favorites because it recognizes both left to right and right to left languages. It also does macro-recording and playback for repetitive keystrokes, a powerful regular expression search-and-replace, and support for many programming languages. Although you can edit file using notepad no matter what the format is, it does not read UNIX or MAC-style text files accurately.

Textmate

Textmate is a GUI text editor for MAC OS X. It is commonly used for screenwriting. Programmers prefer Textmate because it features declarative customizations, tabs for open

documents, recordable macros, folding sections and snippets, shell integration, and an extensible bundle system. On the other hand, it does not support variable-width or wide fonts, right-to-left languages, (S)FTP, split views and textmate tends to work slower when composed with large files or long lines. Developers must also be online to be able to validate their website because only W3C validator can be used for HTML validation.

Coda

Coda was specifically developed for MAC OS X. It was created to resolve the problem of inadequacy of full-featured website development platforms corresponding to application development platform Xcode. One of its notable feature is that it boasts a new Find/Replace mechanism. It benefits the users because they were able to do complex replaces using a method similar to regular expressions. It also supports bookamarks, which are the specially-formatted comment tags in many syntaxes. With the use of bookmarks, developers can go to the corresponding line of text from anywhere in the editor by clicking on the link in the Code Navigator.

Vim

Vim is compatible with Windows, Linux and MAC OS. It is based on commands given in a text-user interface. The command line mode is where its full functionality takes place. Some considers it as a programmer's best friend because it is very convenient to use and it is very extensible. Programmers are not the only ones who benefit from this text editor, but also the children of Uganda. Although Vim is free and open source software, its license has charityware clasuses.

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Article Title

Power Point Tips.

Article Description

This article gives some tips for power point when we are puzzled.

PSPad

PSPad is a freeware text editor for Windows. It supports syntax highlighting and hex editing, and is designed as a universal GUI for editing many languages including PHP, Perl, HTML, and Java, autocompletion, tabs, FTP client and find/replace using regular expressions. It also has a feature where you can save sessions to be able to go back to your previous set up.

When choosing the proper text editor to use for your project, it shouldn't depend on the popularity of the program. It will all boil down to the usability and functionality of the product.

➢ **How to Resize Pictures**

You can size pictures in PowerPoint by clicking the picture with the mouse and dragging it to a new size. If you don't want to "stretch" the picture (keeping the horizontal aspect ratio the same) but enlarge it, hold the Crtl key when changing the size. You can also click the corner of the picture and enlarge it and the aspect ratio will remain the same.

➢ **How to Use Scanned Photos in PowerPoint**

In Microsoft PowerPoint, you may want to add your own scanned

photos into a slide to spice up your presentation. But very large pictures can slow down you slide show when they start to load. Even if a picture takes only a few seconds to load, it can throw off your entire presentation, as well as your timing. Recommend using smaller sized photos to help your slide show run exactly how it should.

➢ **How to Use Graphics with Text Efficiently**

While working in Microsoft PowerPoint, you may decide to use text over graphics. This can either make or break your presentation, depending on how well you select your font and color. When working with text and a full color, it can be very difficult to pick the right color and font style. However, when working with a picture that only contains a few colors, text on top of it can spice up the slideï¿½s appearance.

➢ **How to Record a Narration in PowerPoint**

You can record a narration into a PowerPoint slide easily. Do this:
* Go to the Slide you wish to add a narration to.
* From the Insert menu select Movies and Sounds.
* Click Record Sounds.
* When ready, click the Record button (the red circle).
* When finished recording, click the black Stop button.
* Click OK.

➢ **How to Add a Background Sound to a PowerPoint Slide**

To add a background sound to a PowerPoint slide, follow this:
* Open the Insert menu.
* Select Movies and Sounds.
* Click Play CD Audio Track.

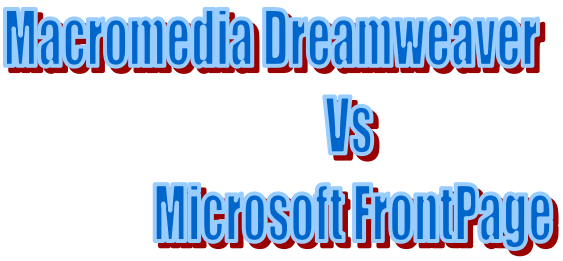
➢ **When Using AVI files with Presentations**

Using an AVI file with a presentation may spice it up, but it can also ruin it. Make sure to keep

your AVI file normal size. A movie playing that is viewed too big will not have anywhere near the quality that a smaller viewed movie will.

➢ **How to Convert Your PowerPoint to DVD**

You can use Windows Movie Maker, but you may not be able to keep the animations and sounds in your presentation. Another choice is to use a professional tool to help you do this easily. Here I recommend the Wondershare PPT2DVD. With a high conversion quality, you can do it easily.



If you are new to web design and don't know where to start, it is probably best that you devote some time initially in selecting the most appropriate web editor. The two most popular WYSIWYG (What You See Is What You Get) editors are Microsofts FrontPage and Macromedias Dreamweaver.

This leads to the often heated and delicate debate, Which is the best editor? Fortunately this article informs you of the pros and cons of both and as to the level of experience that is required. At this stage, I would like to make it clear that I am not an advocate for Microsoft or Macromedia and have substantial experience of using both web editors.

FrontPage Pros

Starting off with FrontPage, the latest version is 2003 and it has been built on top of the highly successful Microsoft Office suite.

It benefits from having a similar appearance to Microsoft Word and many of the other Office based programs. The non technical savvy will appreciate such a close

resemblance and an easy-to-use menu system.

In fact FrontPage has many uses similar to a word processor. The functionality for inserting images, tables and formatting text are very similar. So the step-up from a well known word processor, to an equally well known web editor is not that big at all! FrontPage also has an abundance of ready to use templates, particularly useful for the novice user.

Dreamweaver Pros

Macromedia products have been designed specifically with web design in mind and Dreamweaver is the industry standard for web editors. Dreamweaver has a nice blend of advanced tools mixed in with a tasteful graphical user interface.

Dreamweaver 8, the most recent version, is part of the Macromedia Studio 8 suite. The tight integration between applications in the Studio is fantastic. Switching from Dreamweaver to another product such Fireworks, Flash and ColdFusion is an absolute doodle and a real time saver too!

Dreamweaver also enables you to build your own custom templates, allowing alterations to hundreds of pages to be made with one single change - great large web sites! It also has an awesome array of database utilities which makes creating dynamic pages a breeze.

Dreamweaver has an extensive collection of advanced tools and may at times be a little too complex for those who wish to merely edit pages. Fortunately, Macromedia Contribute is available and is part of the Macromedia Studio suite and enables easy website maintenance. Non techies can edit the content of pages, whilst the coding part of the page is protected so no banana skins here!

FrontPage Cons

FrontPages simplicity and ease of use often generates lots of unwanted code which can be difficult to manage. It has been designed specifically for Internet Explorer (I.E.) and does not fully abide by the World Wide Web Standards. This means the web pages look perfect in I.E. but often slightly out of sync in other leading browsers such as Mozilla Firefox.

Another small hindrance of Frontage is that you need a web server that supports FrontPage extensions to get some features to work.

Dreamweaver Cons

Dreamweaver is not as easy to use and may look a little foreign and intimidating to the novice user. The lack of beginner tools and usability may frustrate inexperienced users. Dreamweaver is also a little more pricey than FrontPage.

Conclusion

Dreamweaver is a professional level web editor. It has been designed to be used in a commercial environment and benefits from having advanced web design tools, is part of a great Macromedia suite, offers power database utilities and provides wide range of e-commerce capabilities.

FrontPage on the other hand was intended for the average home user with a modest interest in web design. It is ideal for beginners and offers a range of special effects that will keep the developer busy for quite a while.

I think they both provide value for money and are both are aimed at different markets. The novice user will benefit from FrontPage, where as the professional web designer will require more advanced tools

and is more likely to opt for Dreamweaver.

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Article Title

Dreamweaver Vs FrontPage

Article Description

This article gives comparison between Frontpage and Deramweaver and helps for web design.

History of Shareware

Author

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Article Title

History of Shareware

Article Description

This article helps to know the history of Shareware and its Applications.

Shareware as a software distribution method being developed extensively. Find out how shareware become so popular.

How did shareware become so popular?

What started in the early 80's as an initiative to share free software amongst users of the newly launched IBM PCs, turned into a billion dollar industry.

The beginning of shareware

Jim Button, the creator of *PC-File* - a database program, and Andrew Fluegleman, the author of *PC-Talk* - a communication program, are considered to be the "fathers" of the shareware concept. Though they didn't know each other, when they found out that they used the same method of software distribution, they decided to promote each other's software.

Their intention was at first to share free software with other users. In

time, they realized that they couldn't afford to develop the software and to inform users on new features. So they continued to allow users to copy their software, but they introduced a line in the program requesting 20 dollars for financing the development of the programs.

Although Andrew Fluegleman trademarked the term freeware hoping to make money out of it, the new way of software distribution grew into something different. Since the term freeware couldn't be widely used, and "user supported software" was too bulky, a computer magazine organized a contest to find a more appropriate name. They ended up with shareware. They found out that another programmer, Bob Wallace, was already using this term to promote his word processing program *PC-Write*. And since the expression wasn't trademarked, soon it became extremely popular.

These three major applications - PC-File, PC-Talk and PC-Write - were highly regarded, and increased the credibility of shareware as a source of high quality, well supported software.

While Jim Button's and Bob Wallace's programs developed into highly successful businesses, Andrew Fluegleman made a major mistake. He decided to distribute the source code for his program and lost control over it completely, when other users distributed "improved" versions.
But these programs were big hits in the rise period of shareware. Nowadays, the new leaders in the shareware industry are authors of games and utilities.

Major reasons why shareware became a success:

- In the 80's, computer clubs were developing very fast. Librarians needed programs to offer their members, so shareware became a "hit".
- Computer magazines wrote good reviews about this new way of software distribution. Free publicity helped good programs spread fast among users.
- Other programs used copy protection schemes, while shareware authors encouraged users to copy and distribute the program.
- Users didn't have to buy shareware from stores, without knowing if the program was what they needed.
- Regular software programs had high prices, while shareware came at a very low cost.
- Users were attracted by the fact that they could first try the software and if they liked it they could pay a small fee and receive improvements.
- It was easier and more efficient for authors to offer their programs as shareware, instead of investing time and money in selling it through specialized stores.

The history of shareware distribution

In the early phase of software distribution, users, as well as authors, took advantage of a pirate distribution network. It was customary for user to copy software from computer libraries, and then exchange it with other users. This was in the pioneer stage, when authors started to request, without being sure that they would receive small amounts of money for improving their software.

The software industry developed, and shareware vendors made their appearance on the market. Along with specialized computer magazines, who continued to promote shareware applications, they started to distribute shareware on an extensive scale, first on disks, and afterwards on CD-ROMs.

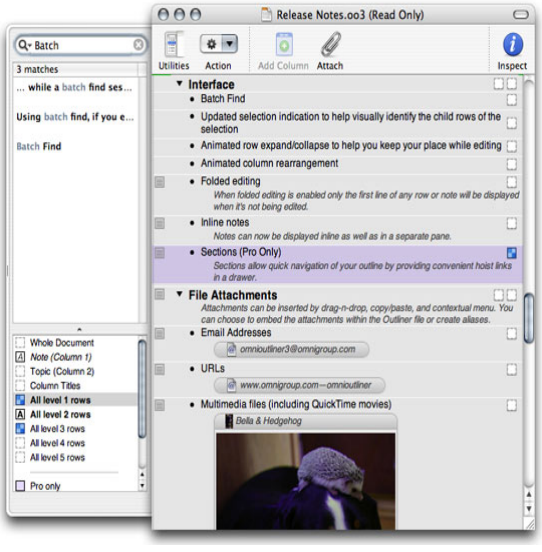
But the big hit in software distribution came along with the development of the Internet and the progress of the credit card system. Nowadays shareware authors submit their applications on download sites and directories, so users can buy software applications directly form the internet. The use of PAD (Portable Application Description) files simplified the entire process of submitting software. This is considered to be the latest technology to standardize and pass information regarding shareware applications. See also our article about the importance of shareware submission to download sites.

Shareware as a marketing method developed extensively. Applications were first offered on disks, then on CD-ROMs, and now can be downloaded directly from software sites and specialized directories. Because shareware is still an emerging industry, professionals invest in creating new and improved software applications.

Top 10 Shareware

ECTO

Ecto is a blogging client designed for Mac OS X made by kung-foo



tv. Ecto allows you to write and manage content for your blog offline. This is extremely useful if you want to write something while you are in a meeting, an airport or just away from an Internet connection. I find it useful because it has some features that blogging straight from the Web doesn't offer, such as spell check and an easy way to upload files. Ecto is also extremely helpful for the beginning blogger. I used it to learn some of the basic HTML involved in writing a blog.

Ecto works on practically any Weblog platform. Ecto also has a version for Windows, which could be nice if you are a cross-platform user.

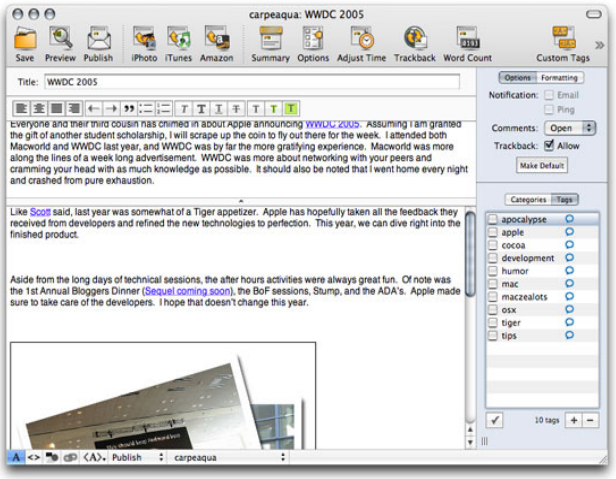
OMNI OUTLINER

As someone who is obsessed with organization, I don't know how I ever lived without OmniOutliner. It is designed for creative thinkers who have a rapid-moving train of thought. The ways you can use OmniOutliner are limitless, but I find it to be most helpful at keeping to-do lists, organizing my thoughts for short stories or papers I am working on, planning an event, reminding me when to breath and taking notes. Pretty all-inclusive, eh?

You may have noticed a price variation for OmniOutliner. This is because there is also a professional version available. Along with all the features of the regular version, OmniOutliner Pro adds a sections drawer that allows you to see your entire document at a glance and jump around easily, a clipping service to easily store text from anywhere and archive information and the ability to save templates that make it easy to repeat style and content. It is really up to your discretion if the added features are worth the extra cash. I would recommend starting out with the basic version and upgrading if you have a need for it.

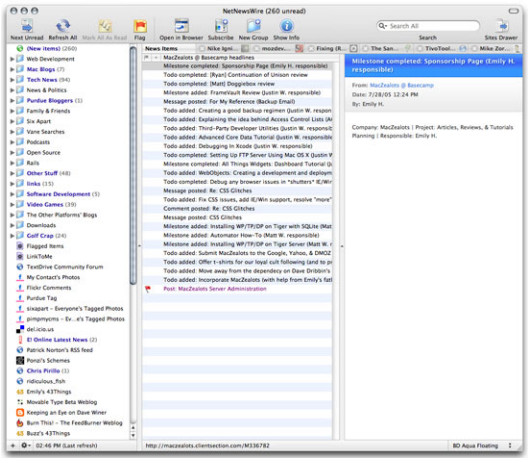
TEXTMATE

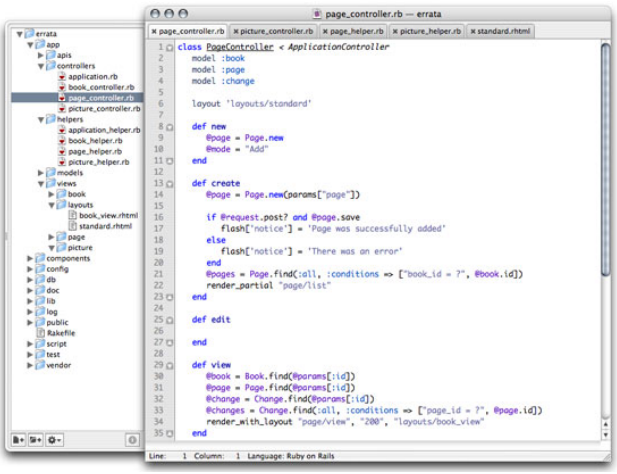
TextMate by Macromates is a fabulous text editor for programmers and designers. TextMate offers easy ways to



manage your project, keep it organized and automate monotonous tasks. Managing code and markup are made much easier by this application, too. Because most projects require many files, TextMate is also great because it helps you manage all these files. The most commonly used features are the dynamic file outline that allows you to arrange your files in an outline and keep your changes up to date, tabs that make jumping between files simple, a clipboard history so you will never forget where you are going and where you have been and the ability to hide what you don't use with foldings. TextMate consistently gets high ratings and you can't beat it for the money.

Some of the MacZealots crew use TextMate to write drafts of stories, create sample code for tutorials and even as a quick outliner. The reason is because TextMate is so lightweight compared to applications like Microsoft Word and Xcode. With less system overhead, we can use our dilapidated iBooks to work on the road.





NETNEWSWIER

We featured NetNewsWire last year, but it's so fabulous how could we not mention it again? Plus there have been a ton of updates and a price reduction, which make it even more desirable. Definitely the best RSS aggregator on the market, NetNewsWire is even more helpful now that Safari in Tiger has support for RSS feeds directly in the browser bar. You can set NetNewsWire to receive the feed subscription to Safari, making one-click subscriptions a reality. It also comes in regular and lite versions depending on your needs. With the new, lower price, however, I can't imagine why you wouldn't use the regular version. For a list of features that each version has to offer go here. The basic gist of it is that you simply subscribe to

RSS/XML feeds in NetNewsWire and as the sites publish new content the application is parsed.

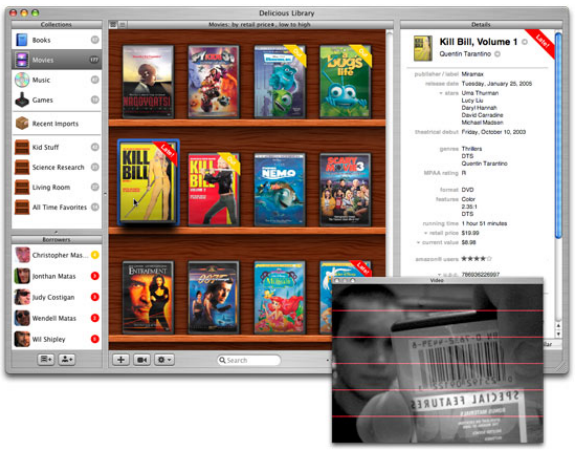
COCOALICIOUS

Written by the dashingly handsome Buzz Anderson, Cocoalicious is a del.icio.us client for Mac OS X that manages bookmarks. It retrieves the data from the servers and formats it in an iApp-like interface. On the left you have each of your tags listed. To the right of that is a listing of

each link under a specific tag and an optional web browser to view the pages in. You can use it via its Post from Safari feature or from your news aggregator. You can specify Cocoalicious as your default Weblog editor. When you find a link of interest in the app, you can select Post to Weblog and it will send the link to Cocoalicious instead of a real blog editor. By far, the best feature of Cocolicious is that you can do full-text searching of your bookmarks. Never will you lose anything you saw on the Internet again. It's your own personal Google!

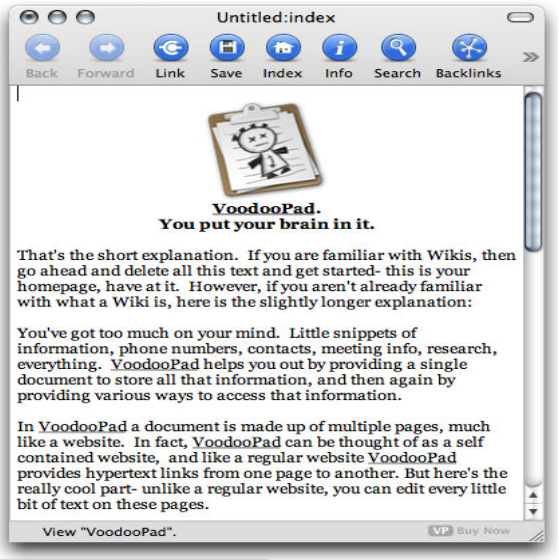
DELICIOUS LIBRARY

Back in November, Justin posted a review of Delicious Library and highly recommended the application. It recently won the Mac OS X Best User Experience Apple Design Award for 2005 as well. Delicious Library is a great way to import, browse and share all your books, movies, music and video games. It has a sleek design that is sure to please even the pickiest Mac user. It also makes it possible for you to run your very own library from your Mac.



To do this, however, you will need a barcode scanner or an iSight. If you don't already have one of these it can add to the cost, but I think it's well worth it. Delicious Library is a great way to stay organized. When you have a million DVDs and your friends are constantly borrowing them it's nice to know who has what. The borrower's list feature makes this super easy. It is also a good way to keep from repeat buying. My favorite feature is that you can print out a list of everything you have which can be very useful

when you are shopping, showing

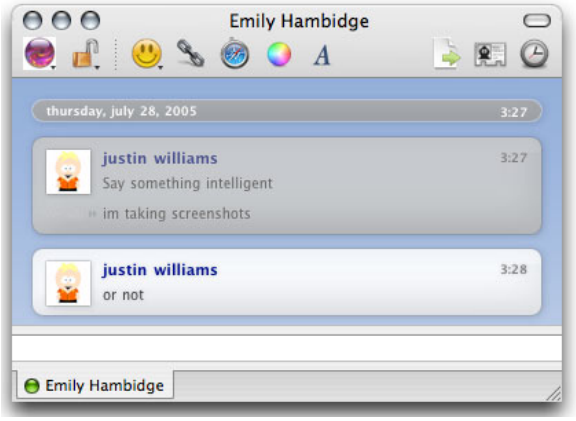


friends what you have or trying to tell your mom what not to buy your for Christmas.

VOODOPAD

VoodooPad is an awesome notepad for Mac OS X. I find that it's a great way to takes notes during class because it is so simple to use. Unlike a normal word processor, VoodooPad connects all of your pages together. And the features list is much more extensive. What I love the most, as the site says, is that â€œyou can export your VoodooPad library as html to share with others, or copy it to your iPod so you can view your library on the go.â€□ This is so useful and makes me wonder why I ever took notes with any other program. Among the many features available, my favorites are the spotlight search ability that allows you to search the contents of your VP documents with Tiger's Spotlight technology, the sketch pad, AppleScript support, Address book integration and tag support that allows you to assign tags and search through categories that you assign to your documents. This application definitely takes word processors and kicks them up a notch!

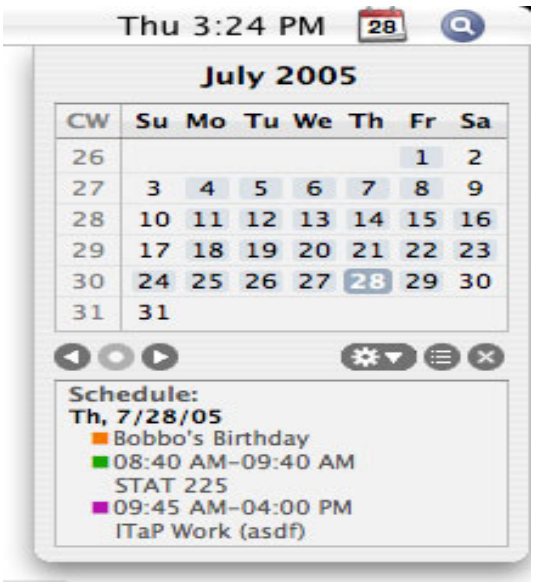
ADIUM



Adium is an instant messaging client which supports AIM, ICQ, Jabber, MSN, Yahoo!, Yahoo! Japan, Bonjour, Gadu-Gadu, Novell Groupwise and Lotus Sametime: all the major players and then some. Once you start using Adium you will see that it has tabs, which many Safari users are accustomed to and will love. This is one feature that really sets Adium apart from iChat. The tabs are a great way to organize your messages and save space on your desktop. It also supports file transfer and WebKit message display among other things. If you are tired of the official AOL Instant Messenger client or iChat give Adium a try. It is different and fits in nicely with other Mac applications by using much of the same technology.

MENUCALENDAR CLOCK

Right off the bat I have to say that I wish this application would have an integration that allows it to work with both iCal and Entourage at the same time. Having to buy it twice seems a little silly, but I'm not a developer so what do I know?! Aside from this, I think it's a great application. Since there is a basic version you can use for free I really can't complain. MenuCalendar Clock gives you instant access to your calendars from your menu bar. It is very elegant and mirrors the simple design we have all come to expect from Mac applications.



There are many features that are included in the basic and the

registered version of the iCal application such as pocket calendar display, configurable menubar clock, customizable window color and calendar autohiding. These are all great, but the features I really love are only available with the registered version. This includes syncing birthdays with iCal, showing events from iCal, a configurable hot key and a configurable automatic update check. For me, this application isn't worth much without these features so I would recommend forking over the money.

The features included in the Entourage version are almost identical. Whenever you see the world iCal, replace it with Entourage and you will have a review of that as well. Because of this I am not sure why there is a difference in price, but then again I am not an Entourage user so I am not all that familiar with it.

FETCHART FOR iTUNES

Finding album art isn't that hard, but if you are lazy like me (and what Mac user isn't with all these cool apps that make our lives easier?) you don't want to put much effort into searching for it. FetchArt makes this very simple. It is "a program that will fetch album art for one or more songs using Amazon's XML interface, allow you to preview the art that was found and add the art you want to iTunes." How convenient is that? Once you install FetchArt all you have to do is select one or more songs and click on FetchArt from the Script menu. Now you have no excuse for having a messy iTunes collection!

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Article Title

Acoustic Ear-Scanning Technology

Article Description

This article helps to know the technology that Scans User's Ear to avoid theft.

This technology can protect iPods and other mobile devices from theft. The ears of every person have individual "acoustic fingerprint". The technology analyzes the distinctive sounds of the ear chamber and then decides whether the device belongs to the owner or not. It is worth mentioning that such invention could be widely used to improve safety measures of bank accounts and passports

Researchers managed to come up with a technology that could protect **portable devices** such as iPod and mobile phones from theft.

Their **latest invention** uses the acoustic fingerprint of the ear, which makes it impossible for other people 0074o operate the device. Such technology could be also used to improve the safety features of bank accounts and passports.

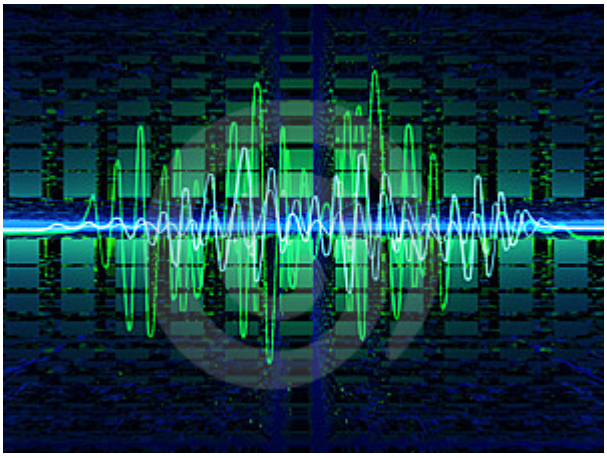
Scientists found that it is possible to identify a person by the distinctive sounds of the ear chamber. In their study researchers used an earphone to send a weak tone in the ear in order to stimulate hair cells beyond the inner ear. Thus they hoped to make the hair cells produce their own sound. The **sound is unique**, with the person's eardrum, ear bones and ear shape playing a role in producing it.

The latest invention proposed by the researchers will allow a user's iPod or mobile phone to instantly identify the "fingerprint" of the

owner. Thus with the help of **anti-theft acoustic fingerprint detector** people will have the possibility to use their gadgets without worrying that it could be stolen.

Such technology could be used to pay bills or safely carry out different banking transactions by simply put on a set of headphones or a mobile phone to the ear. According to Arthur Rapos, electronics engineer at Elektra company, this technology could be a step towards creating microchips with biological information that could be implanted in humans.

"The sound the inside of our ear



makes is not the only unique thing about an individual.

Dangerous Computer Viruses

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Article Title

Dangerous Computer Viruses

Article Description

This article gives information about dangerous viruses and its types.

Computer viruses have a relatively short history by the damages caused by some of the most dangerous viruses pushed cyber-experts to open a chapter that includes a huge database on computer viruses and the cost of damages caused along with companies, government and universities highly affected by malware.

Here are some of the most dangerous computer viruses in history:

Jerusalem - 1987

This is one of the first **MS-DOS** viruses in history that caused enormous destructions, affecting many countries, universities and company worldwide. On Friday 13, 1988 the computer virus managed to infect a number of institutions in Europe, America and the Middle East. The name was given to the virus after one of the first places that got "acquainted" with it - the **Jerusalem University**.

Along with a number of other computer viruses, including ***"Cascade"***, ***"Stoned"***, ***"Vienna"*** the Jerusalem virus managed to infect thousands of computers while still remaining unnoticed. Back then the **anti-virus programs** were not as advanced as they are today and a lot of users had little belief of the existence of computer viruses.

Morris (a.k.a. Internet Worm) - November 1988

This computer virus infected over 6,000 computer systems in the United States, including the famous **NASA research Institute**,

which for some time remained completely paralyzed. Due to erratic code, the worm managed to send millions of copies of itself to different network computers, being able to entirely paralyze all network resources. The damages caused by the Morris computer

virus were estimated at $96 millions.

To be able to spread the computer virus used errors in such operating systems as Unix for VAX and Sun Microsystems. There were a number of other interesting ideas used by the virus - for example it could pick user passwords.

Solar Sunrise - 1998

A decade later the situation didn't change, it might have gotten even got worse. Using a computer virus, hackers, in 1998, penetrated and took control of over 500 computers systems that belonged to the army, government and private sector of the United States. The whole situation was dubbed **Solar Sunrise** after the popular vulnerabilities in computers that run on the operating system called Sun Solaris. Initially it was believed that the attacks were planed by the operatives in Iraq. It was later revealed that the incidents represented the work of two American teenagers from California. After the attacks, the Defense Department took drastic actions to prevent future incidents of this kind.

Melissa - 1999

For the first time computers got acknowledged with Melissa computer virus on March 26, 1999, when the virus shut down **Internet mail system**, which got blocked with e-mails infected by the worm. It is worth mentioning that at first Melissa was not meant to cause any harm, but after it overloaded servers the virus led to unpredictable problems. For the first time it spread in the **Usenet** discussion group alt.sex. Melissa was hidden within a file called *"List.DiC"*, which featured passwords that served as keys to unlocking 80 pornographic websites. The original form of the

virus was sent through e-mail to different users.

Melissa computer virus was developed by **David L. Smith** in Aberdeen Township, New Jersey. Its name comes from a lap dancer that the programmer got acknowledged with while in Florida. After being caught, the creator of the virus was sentenced to 20 months in federal prison and ordered to pay a fine of $5,000. The arrest represented a collaboration of FBI, New Jersey State Police and **Monmouth Internet**.

Melissa had the ability to multiply on Microsoft Word 97 and Word 2000, as well as Microsoft Excel 97, 2000 and 2003. In addition, the virus had the ability to mass-mail itself from Microsoft Outlook 97 or Outlook 98.

Barrotes - 1993

This is believed to be the first popular computer virus developed in Spain. As soon as it infected the system, it would remain there until January the 5th, when it would set off showing a series of bars on the screen. It infected .COM, .EXE and overlay files. The Barrotes computer virus represents a resident virus - it becomes a resident of the computer memory each time the machine starts up. Due to a series of vertical lines that appear on the monitor, it was easy to identify the virus. It could also overwrite the Master Boot Record of the HDD, thus making it impossible for the uses to access the hard disk.

I Love You - May 2000

Using a similar method as the Melissa, the computer virus dubbed ***"I Love You"*** managed to infect millions of computers around the world in just one night. Just like Melissa this computer

virus sent passwords and usernames, which were stored on the attacked computers, back to the developer of the virus. After authorities traced the virus they found that a young Filipino student was behind the attack. The young man was released due to the fact that the **Philippines** did not have any law that would prevent hacking and spreading malware. This situation served as one of the premises for creating the **European Union's global Cybercrime Treaty**.

The Code Red worm - July 2001

This 21st century computer virus managed to penetrate tens of thousands of systems that ran Microsoft Windows NT as well as Windows 2000 server software. The damages caused by the Code Red computer virus were estimated at a total of **$2 billion**. Core Red was developed to use the power of all computers it infected against the official website of the **White House** at a predetermined date. In collaboration with different virus hunters and tech firms, the White House managed to decipher the code of the Code Red virus and stop traffic as the malware started its attacks.

Nimda - 2001

Shortly after the September 11 tragedy this computer virus infected hundreds of thousands of computers worldwide. Nimda was considered to be **one of the most complicated viruses**, having up to **5 different methods of infecting** computers systems and duplicating itself.

Downadup - 2009

The latest and most dangerous virus is the ***"downadup"* worm**, which was also called *"Conficker"*. The computer security company **F-Secure** stated that the computer

virus has infected 3.5 million computers worldwide. This malicious program was able to spread using a **patched Windows flaw**. Downadup was successful in spreading across the Web due to the fact that it used a flaw that Microsoft patched in October in order to distantly compromise computers that ran unpatched versions of Microsoft's operating system. But the greatest power of the worm is believed to be the ability of computers, infected with the worm, to download destructive code from a random drop point. F-Secure stated that three of the most affected countries were China, Brazil and Russia.

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Article Title

Cables and Connectors

Article Description

This article provides information about different types of ports and its description.

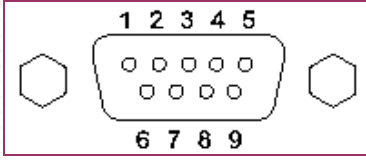
Serial Ports:

The serial port is an Asynchronous port which transmits data one bit of data at a time. Serial port hardware usually consists of a UART (Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter).

Most commonly used serial ports are given below:

DB9:

DB9 adheres to the RS-232c interface standard. It has 9 pins as shown in the figure. The connector is "D" shaped, and easy to recognize. The function of each pin is described below.

Outline Diagram of DB-9	DB-9 Female Connector
	

Pin description:

Pin #	Pin Description
Pin 1	Data Carrier Detect DCD
Pin 2	Received Data RxData
Pin 3	Transmitted Data TxData
Pin 4	Data Terminal Ready DTR
Pin 5	Signal Ground Gnd
Pin 6	Data Set Ready DSR
Pin 7	Request To Send RTS
Pin 8	Clear To Send CTS
Pin 9	Ring Indicator RI

DB25:

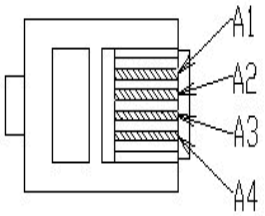
DB25 adheres to the RS-232C interface standard. It has 25 pins as shown in the figure. The connector

is "D" shaped, and easy to recognize. DB-25 is normally used in older computers, and not much used in modern day computers.

DB-25 Male Connector

RJ-11:

RJ-11 is a 4-wire connector, commonly used with a modem. It should not be confused with bigger RJ-45 cable and connector. RJ-45 is commonly used for Ethernet network interface card (NIC).



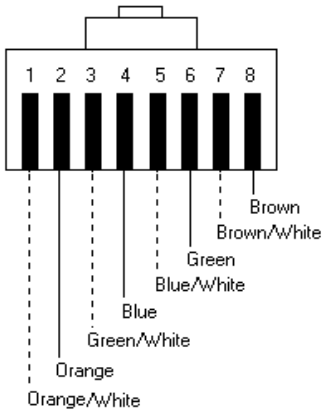
Schematic of RJ-11 Connector

An RJ-11 Cable with Connector

Pin #	Function
A1	Ground
A2	Rx (Data Input)
A3	Tx (Data Output)
A4	Vc (Power)

RJ-45:

An RJ-45 connector has 4 pairs of wires as shown in the schematic diagram below. Note that an RJ-11 is a 4-wire connector, where as RJ-45 is an 8-wire connector.



RJ-45 connector schematic

RJ-45 connector crimped to a cable.

RJ-45 connector is commonly used for Ethernet Networking ports. Devices that normally use RJ-45 ports include NICs, Hubs, Switches, and Routers.

There are basically two types of cables. One is Straight-through cable, and the other is Cross-over cable. Straight-through cables are used for connecting a network device to a work station. Cross-over cables are used for connecting a hub to a switch or a hub to another hub.

Parallel Ports*:*

DB-25

DB-25 connector is most commonly used in conjunction with a parallel printer. It has an 8 bit data bus as shown in the figure below.

The length of Parallel Printer cable usually limited to a maximum of 15 feet.

Pin #	Function
Pin 1	Strobe
Pin 2	Data Bit 0
Pin 3	Data Bit 1
Pin 4	Data Bit 2
Pin 5	Data Bit 3
Pin 6	Data Bit 4
Pin 7	Data Bit 5
Pin 8	Data Bit 6
Pin 9	Data Bit 7
Pin 10	Acknowledge
Pin 11	Busy
Pin 12	Paper End
Pin 13	Select
Pin 14	Auto Feed
Pin 15	Error
Pin 16	Initialize Printer
Pin 17	Select Input
Pin 18 - Pin 25	Ground (return for pins 0-7)

Other Type of Parallel Ports:

Enhanced Parallel Port (EPP): The Enhanced Parallel Port (EPP) operates close to ISA bus speed and can achieve transfer rates up to 1 to 2MB/sec of data.Enhanced Capabilities Port (ECP): The Enhanced Capabilities Port (ECP), is an additional enhanced Parallel port.

Eye-controlled mobile phone

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Article Title

Eye-Controlled Mobile phone.

Article Description

This article helps to know the new technology which is used to control the mobile phones using eyes.

The scientists have unveiled a prototype mobile phone, where the prototype device has special electrodes that can pick up the movement of the eye - attached to the earphones. This allows users to make and receive calls, and even

play music, just by moving their eyes, reports PTI.

The earphone electrodes are able to read these changing currents - known as an electrooculogram - and the mobile phone is pre-programmed to translate the information into a command. Eyes have "electrical potential" - positive at the cornea and negative

at the retina - which changes depending on the movement of the eyeball. Hence, a user can make or receive a call, simply by moving the eyes.

Similarly, music stored on the mobile phone can be played, paused or song skipped using eyeball movement - shifting the eye right and then left will play or stop a track. The volume can be increased by moving the eyes clockwise and decreased by rotating eyes anti-clockwise.

The system works even when a person's eyes are closed, the Telegraph reported. A spokesman for NTT DoCoMo, a Japanese mobile phone operator, which

unveiled the prototype, said, "The system is only a prototype, but it provides an insight into the way we might be using our phones in years to come."

"In future, phones will be worn like accessories. We're keen to find new natural-gesture interfaces and clever ways of interacting with these devices to suit this anticipated future use," the spokesman said.

Internet Challenges

Author

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Director, IT

Article Title

Internet Challenges

Article Description

This article gives information about a Wi-Fi and WiMax technology.

A Wi-Fi zone at a restaurant in Chennai.

The Internet is still in its infancy but it has already made us question many conventional notions of privacy, ownership and freedom. New technologies such as Wireless Fidelity (Wi-Fi) and WiMax, which transform Internet access into a community experience, only complicate the issues further.

At a time when 'public hotspots,' zones which provide free Wi-Fi access, are cropping up across the country, questions are being raised how 'free' the services really are

and about the protocols employed to log in a 'public' network. India is not anywhere near the number of Wi-Fi clusters available in the U.S. and Singapore, but 'free' Wi-Fi has been provided in many airports, hotels and coffee shops for the past couple of years, and there are major expansion plans by companies like Bharti Airtel, which plans to add 1,000 hotspots across the country by year-end.

To access the Wi-Fi network at all Indian airports, one has to enter their mobile number in a landing page and the password is sent in an SMS to that number. Many frequent flyers like Brij Kothari, a

visiting professor at IIM-Ahmedabad and social entrepreneur based in San Francisco, have serious issues with sharing their number just to quickly check their email inbox. “I have no idea what they do with my mobile number, and no assurance is provided that it will not be shared with others who might use it for advertising,” he said. At the Hong Kong, Singapore and Seoul airports, one can just go online without the need for a mobile phone, and there is no time limit on free access. “The need for an Indian mobile number to access a service in an international terminal does not make sense,” says Dr. Kothari.

Prateek Pashine, chief operating officer of Tata Communications Internet Services Ltd. (TCISL), says the requirement of a mobile number for customer verification is mandated by Wi-Fi guidelines laid down by the Department of Telecommunications in the interest of “national security.” But he is not willing to divulge how long the numbers will stay in the authentication servers. Bharti Airtel has refused to comment.

TCISL provides Wi-Fi at the Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Chennai, Cochin, Goa, Hyderabad and Pune airports. Free usage is restricted to pre-defined minutes, beyond which it is payable.

Someone does pay for the ‘free’ service at airports, but commuters say there are occasions when one cannot connect to the network because of a weak signal, while the paid service at the terminal works just fine. Furthermore, the validation mechanisms to access ‘open’ networks show us the kind of society we live in — one of fear, suspicion and authentication protocols.

Google Unveils Chrome OS

The free software will only be available preloaded on netbooks by the end of 2010

Goolgle on Thursday provided a peek beneath the hood of its new Chrome operating system, making the software public and promising it will run netbooks.

Google is working with computer makers to build Chrome OS into netbooks to be available in stores in time for holiday shopping at the end of 2010. Chrome OS will only be available pre-loaded on netbooks that are compatible with the software. The netbooks will rely on flash memory.

Google made the Chrome OS code available to outside developers so they could start crafting software or applications to work with the system.

Chrome OS is being built to act as a door to the Internet, where people are increasingly spending time on web based applications like Faccebook, Twitter,Gmail.

Chrome OS software will be free and Google is not asking netbook makers for any of the revenue.

New Testing Tool by HP

Hewlett Packard launched its HP Agile Accelerator, aimed at software developers who want a faster turnaround in their testing cycle. An addition to this latest version is a built-in resource planning module to help development teams better manage projects.

HP's Director, Software and Solutions, Kamal Dutta, told that the need for faster and more flexible testing of enterprise application software was evident from the growing testing market, estimated to reach $13 billion with India expected to have a 70 per cent share by 2012.

With India's exports in this sector steadily going up at a CAGR (compounded annual growth rate) of 17 per cent, the country may need 15,000 more professionals within a few years.

From the end-user angle, financial services and telecom would lead the demand for quicker modernization of their business application products to better manage risk and cut costs.

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- The Principal, Government Arts College for Women , Krishnagiri
- The Principal, Government Arts & Science College (W), Burgur, Kirshnagiri
- The Principal, J.K.K Nataraja College of Arts & Science
- The Principal, M.G.R College of Arts & Science
- The Principal, Sengunthar Arts & Science College
- The Principal, Muthayammal College of Arts & Science
- The Principal, PEE GEE College of Arts &, Science
- The Principal, Harur Muthu Arts & Science College for Women
- The Principal, Vivekanandha College of Arts & Sciences (W)
- The Principal, Mahendra Arts & Science college
- The Principal, Selvam Arts & Science college
- The Principal, St.Joseph's College of Arts & Science for (W)
- The Principal, Vysya College of Arts &, Science
- The Principal, NKR Government Arts College for Women
- The Principal, Arignar Anna Government Arts College
- The Principal, Salem Sowdeswari College

- **The Principal, P.G.P College of Arts & Science**
- **The Principal, Attur Arts & Science College**
- **The Principal, SSM College of Arts & Science**
- **The Principal, Government Arts College Salem**
- **The Principal, Government Arts College Men**
- **The Principal, Government Arts College, Dharmapuri**
- **The Principal, Gobi Arts and Science College (Autonomous)**
- **The Principal, Sri Kandhan College of Arts & Science**
- **The Principal, Sri Ganesh College of Arts & Science**
- **The Principal, Jairam Arts & Science College**
- **The Principal, Sri Balamurugan College of Arts & Science**
- **The Principal, PSG College of Arts and Science**
- **The Secretary, PSG College of Arts and Science**
- **The Principal, Kongunadu Arts and Science College(Autonomous)**
- **The Principal, Vivekanandha College for Women**
- **The Principal, Sri Vidhya Mandir Arts & Science College**
- **The Principal, *St.*John's College *Palayamkottai* - 627 007**
- **Mr. S.T.Rajan, St. Joseph's College, Trichy**

Happenings

SEMINAR

"Knowledge Is Power"

K.S.RANGASAMY COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & APPLICATIONS

Innovative Seminar on

"COMPUTER GRAPHICS"

By

M.Ramesh Raja,
Assistant Professor - Govt Arts College,
Ooty.

Venue: A.C Gallery Hall
Time: 9:00 am – 5:00 pm
Date: 22nd February 2010
Organized By
Department of Computer Science and Applications
Audience: III B.Sc(CS) & III BCA Students

We welcome your valuable comments, suggestions & articles to
Ishare, Department of Computer Science & Applications (UG)
K.S.R College of Arts and Science, Tiruchengode-637215
Phone: 04288 -274741(4), Mail : ksrcas.ishare@gmail.com

Achievers Archives

EMPOWER 2010

This is the second successful activity conducted by the department of Computer Science and Applications for the Academic year 2009-2010. Empower Phase I was a grand success and every success has to be followed with a shine for which Empower Phase II was conducted which was a grand endeavor.

We welcome your valuable comments, suggestions & articles to
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