ISHARE

Enlight IT with Global Vision

Monthly Magazine

K.S.Rangasamy College of Arts & Science (Autonomous), Tiruchengode

Technical Forum created by students for students

Inside this issue

- Computer speak
- AltEdge
- MYSELF IN BOOK SHELF
- Placement forum

Department of Computer Science
UG(BCA & B.Sc)
PG(MCA & M.Sc)
M.Phil(CS)

EDITORIAL …

Mobile computing plays a lead role in the future scenario. Business models based on the internet, www and web 2.0 get a massive hit. Here in this issue we have offered an article which sketches a e-governance, mobile computing etc. Lots of new technologies have been discussed with neat illustrations and campus oriented information have been incorporated to share live happenings. Many More useful and interesting information's are in this edition of I SHARE....

CONTENTS

Mobile Computing

Author

Ms.S.Sasikala
Lecturer, CS
This article gives information about the MOBILE COMPUTING and its terminologies in easy understandable manner for beginners in this arena.

• **Mobile computing** is a form of human–computer interaction where a computer is expected to be transported during normal usage. Mobile computing has three aspects: mobile communication, mobile hardware and mobile software. The first aspect addresses communication issues in ad-hoc and infrastructure networks as well as communication properties, protocols, data formats and concrete technologies. The second aspect focusses on the hardware, i.e. mobile devices or device components. The third aspect deals with the characteristics and requirements of mobile applications.

Fig: Telxon PTC-710 is a 16-bit mobile computer PTC-710 with MP 830-42 microprinter 42-column version. It was manufactured by the Telxon corporation since early 1990s. This one was used for example as portable ticket machine by Czech Railways (České dráhy) in the 1990s

Devices

Many types of mobile computers have been introduced since the 1990s, including the

- Wearable computer
- Personal digital assistant/enterprise digital assistant
- Smartphone

- Carputer
- Ultra-Mobile PC

Portable computing devicesThere are several categories of portable computing devices that can run on batteries but are not usually classified as laptops: portable computers, keyboardless tablet PCs, Internet tablets, PDAs, ultra mobile PCs (UMPCs) and smartphones.

Fig:A Nokia N800 Internet tablet

A portable computer is a general-purpose computer that can be easily moved from place to place, but cannot be used while in transit, usually because it requires some "setting-up" and an AC power source. The most famous example is the Osborne 1. Portable computers are also called a "transportable" or a "luggable" PC.

A tablet PC that lacks a keyboard (also known as a non-convertible tablet PC) is shaped like slate or a paper notebook, features a touchscreen with a stylus and handwriting recognition software. Tablets may not be best suited for applications requiring a physical keyboard for typing, but are otherwise capable of carrying out most tasks that an ordinary laptop would be able to perform.

An **Internet tablet** is an Internet appliance in tablet form. Unlike a tablet PC, an Internet tablet does not have much computing power and its applications suite is limited, and it can not replace a general purpose computer. Internet tablets typically feature an MP3 and video player, a web browser, a chat application and a picture viewer.

A personal digital assistant (PDA) is a small, usually

pocket-sized, computer with limited functionality. It is intended to supplement and to synchronize with a desktop computer, giving access to contacts, address book, notes, e-mail and other features.

An ultra mobile PC is a full-featured, PDA-sized computer running a general-purpose operating system.

A smart phone is a PDA with an integrated cellphone functionality. Current smartphones have a wide range   **Fig:**A Palm TX PDA
 of features and installable applications.

A carputer is a computing device installed in an automobile. It operates as a wireless computer, sound system, GPS, and DVD player. It also contains word processing software and is bluetooth compatible.

A Fly Fusion Pentop computer is a computing device the size and shape of a pen. It functions as a writing utensil, MP3 player, language translator, digital storage device, and calculator.
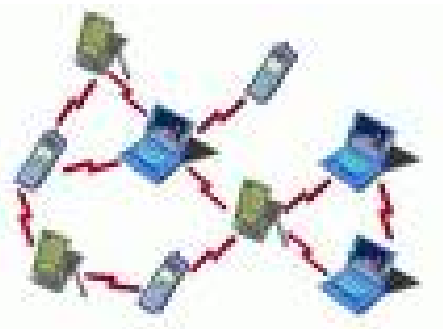
Boundaries that separate these categories are blurry at times. For example, the OQO UMPC is also a PDA-sized tablet PC; the Apple eMate had the clamshell form factor of a laptop, but ran PDA software. The HP Omnibook line of laptops included some devices small enough to be called ultra mobile PCs. The hardware of the Nokia 770 internet tablet is essentially the same as that of a PDA such as the Zaurus 6000; the only reason it's not called a PDA is that it does not have PIM software. On the other hand, both the 770 and the Zaurus can run some desktop Linux software, usually with modifications.

This Month That Day

November 4, 1982

Compaq introduced the world to the forerunner of the laptop, the Compaq Portable suitcase-sized portable computer. The twenty-eight pound system featured an Intel 8088 CPU, up to 640 KB RAM, a 5.25-inch floppy disk drive, and a full nine-inch monochrome monitor. They came equipped with either the CP/M-86 or the more popular MS-DOS operating system. Due to its immense size, the Compaq Portable would earn the nickname "the sewing machine;" however, despite its size, it would become the first successful IBM PC Clone on the market. Its success was due to its complete compatibility with the IBM PC, despite having absolutely no IBM-licensed software. Specifically, Compaq had developed a PC-compatible IBM BIOS clone for the system at the cost of a million dollars. When the computer hit shelves in January, it marked the end of IBM's hardware monopoly and the birth of the multi-billion dollar portable PC industry. Price: US $2,995 - $3,590 (two floppy system).

November 5, 2004

Apple Computer released version 10.3.6 of its Mac operating system. Data is successfully sent for the first time over a 10 Gigabit Ethernet link between the CERN research center and the University of Tokyo at a sustained rate of 7.57Gbps across a 18,500km (11,490 mi) link, setting a new world internet speed record. The connection, which is established between two AMD Opteron systems was fast enough to transmit an entire DVD in under than five seconds.

November 7, 1994

Apple Computer, IBM, and Motorola announced the Common Hardware Reference Platform (CHRP), a computer platform capable of operating on all major non-Intel systems. CHRP, pronounced "chirp," was developed to provide a common standard for future computers in order to ease the porting of applications. Apple also announced that it would port its operating system to this platform to license it to other vendors.

IBM would later port its AIX and OS/2 operating systems, Motorola would port the Windows NT operating system, Novell would port its NetWare system, and SunSoft would port its Solaris operating system.

The Electrical Engineering Times trade magazine publishes a cover story on flaws in Intel's market-dominating Pentium processor that caused computation errors while performing certain types of mathematical calculations. The story would lead Intel to replace the defective Pentium processors, taking a $475 million charge against earnings in order to do so.

November 14, 1995

Apple Computer, IBM, and Motorola jointly released specifications for the PowerPC computing platform, commonly known as "CHRP" (Common Hardware Reference Platform). The platform, based largely on IBM's earlier POWER system architecture, supports AIX, Macintosh System 7, NetWare, OS/2, Solaris, and Windows NT.

Novmber15, 1971
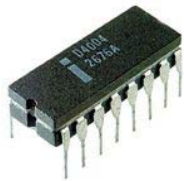
Intel released the first single-chip CPU in history, as well as the first commercially available microprocessor, the Intel 4004. The chip, designed by Federico Faggin and Marcian "Ted" Hoff, and Masatoshi Shima, was initially developed for Japanese calculator manufacturer Busicom. It ran at a clockspeed

of 108 KHz and featured a 4-bit bus. In conjunction with Intel's RAM chips, Intel's 4004 chip will revolutionize the computer industry by beginning the miniaturization of consumer electronics.

Novmber16, 1962

IBM introduced the IBM 1062 teller terminal and the IBM 7710 data communication system.

Novmber21, 1969

The first permanent link over the ARPANET was successfully established between a computer at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) and a computer at the Stanford Research Institute (SRI) in Menlo Park, California over a 50 Kbps connection.

Most historians would later consider this event to be the moment the internet was born. The first such attempt to establish a connection had infamously failed after the SRI computer crashed two letters into the login command.

November21, 2006

Samsung [Electronics](#) announced the development of the world's thinnest LCD panel system, dubbed the "i-Lens." The LCD screens were only .82 millimeters thick, no thicker than the average credit card, while still integrating the entire panel assembly.

The stock value of search engine giant Google exceeds five hundred dollars per share for the first time since the company's intial public offering when it peaked at $507.52 at mid-day.

TomB released nUbuntu 6.10 as a LiveCD complete with the utilities required to perform penetration tests on networks and servers.

MYSELF IN BOOKSHELF

Book Name : Database System using Oracle :

A Simplified Guide to SQL and

PL/SQ

Author　　: Shah

Publication : Pearson Publication.
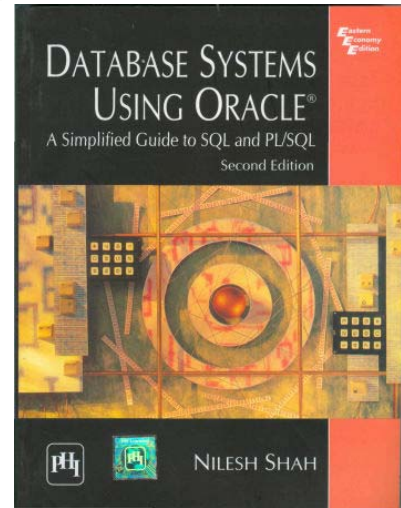
I am entitled as "Database System using Oracle :A Simplified Guide to SQL and PL/SQL" and composed by Shah.

I possess lots of informations relating to the SQL queries and those who perform their semester projects as well as miniprojects could explore my contents to nourish your database skills.

I'm waiting in Main Library for you

wireless ad hoc network ?

A wireless ad hoc network is a decentralized wireless network.[1] The network is ad hoc because it does not rely on a preexisting infrastructure, such as routers in wired networks or access points in managed (infrastructure) wireless networks. Instead, each node participates in routing by forwarding data for other nodes, and so the determination of which nodes forward data is made dynamically based on the network connectivity.
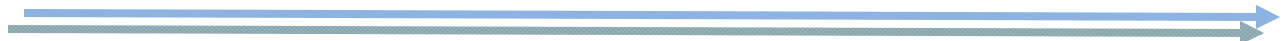
Sizes of Computer

Computer sizes		
Classes of computers		
Larger	Super · Minisuper · Mainframe · Mini (Midrange) · Supermini · Server	
Micro	Personal (Workstation · Desktop · Home · SFF (Nettop)) · Plug · Portable · Arcade system board · Video game console	
Mobile	Portable/Mobile data terminal · Electronic organizer · Pocket computer	
	Laptop	Desktop replacement computer · Subnotebook (Netbook · Smartbook)
	Tablet computer	Tablet personal computer (Ultra-Mobile PC) · Mobile Internet device (Internet Tablet)
	Wearable computer	Calculator watch · Wristop · Virtual retinal display · Head-mounted display (Head-up display)
	Information appliance	PDA (Palm-size PC · Handheld PC · Pocket computer) · EDA · Mobile phone (Smartphone · Feature phone) · PMP · DAP · E-book reader · Handheld game console
	Calculators	Scientific · Programmable · Graphing
Others	Single-board computer · Wireless sensor network · Microcontroller · Smartdust · Nanocomputer · Pizza Box Case	

JARGONS

AND: (Advanced Digital Network). A 56kbps dedicated communication line.

AU: Audio file format for Unix systems.

Phishing is the act of attempting to acquire sensitive information using fraudulent tactics. Typically phishers falsely claim to be a trustworthy entity such as a bank or payment companies (such as PayPal or eBay) in e-mails or instant messaging and direct people to their illegitimate website.

Scalability: is a term that refers to the ability of a system whether it be software, hardware or even a website to adapt to increased demands. A properly built website is scalable and will be built based on the company's current needs while keeping in mind future company needs.

Static Content: when used in computer terms mean fixed content or information that does not change. Most web pages are considered static web pages.

Audio Streaming: The delivery of audio files from a server to a web browser in a continuous stream of small packets rather than one large file.

Data Migration: The transfer or movement of data from one database to another database. Data migration can also occur with software or hardware moving data from one version to another without the loss of information.

Microblogging: occurs when a brief post of a personal blog are sent. These brief posts or microposts can be sent to a group of subscribers or can be made public on a

website to increase website traffic and search engine rankings. Online marketing is also commonly referred to as Search Marketing and Search Engine Marketing.
Tagging: is the practice of attaching descriptive labels to online content. Tags allow users to search or browse website content more effectively.
Viral Marketing: uses word of mouth to bring visitors to a website. Viral marketing done via blogs and social networking websites can bring in mass amounts of visitors to a website.
Webinar: or web conference is a seminar offered by a company that is conducted live on the Internet. Each webinar participant joins other participants on the Internet either by a downloaded application or a web-based application.
Plug In: is an application that is installed as part of a Web browser. Plug-Ins offer additional features to a web browser that can be used to support information like sound and video.
SO-DIMM: Stands for "Small Outline Dual In-Line Memory Module." A SO-DIMM is about half the length of a regular size DIMM and is used mainly in laptops. This allows greater flexibility in designing the memory slots for laptops.
Spider: A spider is a software program that travels the web , locating and indexing websites for search engines.
Subnet: A subnet is an identifiable part of an organization's network.
Systray: The systray, short for "system tray," is located on the right side of the Windows toolbar. It is the collection of small icons on the opposite side of the Start Menu. The volume control and the date and time are default items in the systray and many more can be added.
SCSI: is acronym for "Small Computer System Interface". SCSI is a computer interface used to attach devices like hard drives and scanners to the computer.
Agriculture Mapping: A concept map is a good way to visually define and relate

agriculture and its effects on lives.

2D Drafting: 2D computer graphics is the computer-based generation of digital images-mostly from two-dimensional models (such as 2D geometric models, text, and digital images) and by techniques specific to them.

Aerial photography: Aerial photography is the taking of photographs of the ground from an elevated position. The term usually refers to images in which the camera is not supported by a ground-based structure.

Academic Forum

Author

Questions Posted By: *Abdul Jabbar Sheriff*, **III B.Sc CS 'B′**

Answers Given by: **Ms. M. M. Kavitha, Lecturer,**

 Dept of Computer Science

What is a teleconference?

A teleconference is a telephone or video meeting between participants in two or more locations. Teleconferences are similar to telephone calls, but they can expand discussion to more than two people. Using teleconferencing in a planning process, members of a group can all participate in a conference with agency staff people.

Teleconferencing uses communications network technology to connect participants' voices. In many cases, speaker telephones are used for conference

calls among the participants. A two-way radio system can also be used. In some remote areas, satellite enhancement of connections is desirable.

Video conferencing can transmit pictures as well as voices through video cameras and computer modems. Video conferencing technology is developing rapidly, capitalizing on the increasingly powerful capabilities of computers and telecommunications networks. Video conferencing centers and equipment are available for rent in many locations.

Why is it useful?

Teleconferencing reaches large or sparsely-populated areas. It offers opportunities for people in outlying regions to participate. People participate either from home or from a local teleconferencing center.

Teleconferencing provides broader access to public meetings, as well as widening the reach of public involvement. It gives additional opportunities for participants to relate to agency staff and to each other while discussing issues and concerns from physically separate locations. It enables people in many different locations to receive information first-hand and simultaneously

Does it have special uses?

Teleconferencing is useful when an issue is State- or region wide. The World Bank uses moderated electronic conferences to identify best public involvement practices from front-line staff. The discussion focuses around fleshing out and sharing ideas so that practitioners in different locations can learn from the experiences of others around the world.

Who participates? and how?

Anyone can participate. Teleconferencing broadens participation with its wide geographical coverage. People living in remote areas can join in conversations. Participation becomes available even for the mobility-restricted, those without easy access to transportation, the disadvantaged, and the elderly. Poor or uneducated

people, however, may be reluctant to participate for cultural reasons or because of lack of access.

Participants gather at two or more locations and communicate via phone or video. The event requires planning, so that participants are present at the appointed time at their divergent locations

What are the costs?

*Teleconferencing costs vary, depending on the application***.** The costs of installing a two-way telephone network are modest. For complex installations, including television, radio, or satellite connections, costs are significantly higher. Hiring outside help to coordinate equipment purchases or design an event adds to the expense.

How is teleconferencing organized?

One person should be in charge of setting up a teleconference. That individual makes preparatory calls to each participant, establishes a specific time for the teleconference, and makes the calls to assemble the group. The same person should be in charge of setting an agenda based on issues brought up by individual participants.

Internet Banking in India

Author

**G.Manigandaprabhu,
III B.Sc(CS)B**

This article helps to know about the internet banks on web and emerging challenges.

The Internet banking is changing the banking industry and is having the major effects on banking relationships. Even the Morgan Stanley Dean

Witter Internet research emphasized that Web is more important for retail financial services than for many other industries. Internet banking involves use of Internet for delivery of banking products & services. It falls into four main categories, from Level 1 - minimum functionality sites that offer only access to deposit account data - to Level 4 sites - highly sophisticated offerings enabling integrated sales of additional products and access to other financial services- such as investment and insurance. In other words a successful Internet banking solution offers

· Exceptional rates on Savings, CDs, and IRAs

· Checking with no monthly fee, free bill payment and rebates on ATM surcharges
· Credit cards with low rates

· Easy online applications for all accounts, including personal loans and mortgages
· 24 hour account access

· Quality customer service with personal attention

DRIVERS OF CHANGE

Advantages previously held by large financial institutions have shrunk considerably. The Internet has leveled the playing field and afforded open access to customers in the global marketplace. Internet banking is a cost-effective delivery channel for financial institutions. Consumers are embracing the many benefits of Internet banking. Access to one's accounts at anytime and from any location via the World Wide Web is a convenience unknown a short time ago. Thus, a bank's Internet presence transforms from 'brouchreware' status to 'Internet banking' status once the bank goes through a technology integration effort to enable the customer to access information

about his or her specific account relationship. The six primary drivers of Internet banking includes, in order of primacy are:

· Improve customer access

· Facilitate the offering of more services

· Increase customer loyalty

· Attract new customers

· Provide services offered by competitors

· Reduce customer attrition

INDIAN BANKS ON WEB

The banking industry in India is facing unprecedented competition from non-traditional banking institutions, which now offer banking and financial services over the Internet. The deregulation of the banking industry coupled with the emergence of new technologies, are enabling new competitors to enter the financial services market quickly and efficiently.

Indian banks are going for the retail banking in a big way. However, much is still to be achieved. This study which was conducted by students of IIML shows some interesting facts:

· Throughout the country, the Internet Banking is in the nascent stage of development (only 50 banks are offering varied kind of Internet banking services).

· In general, these Internet sites offer only the most basic services. 55% are so called 'entry level' sites, offering little more than company information and basic marketing materials. Only 8% offer 'advanced transactions' such as

online funds transfer, transactions & cash management services.
· Foreign & Private banks are much advanced in terms of the number of sites & their level of development.

EMERGING CHALLENGES

Information technology analyst firm, the Meta Group, recently reported that "financial institutions who don't offer home banking by the year 2000 will become marginalized." By the year of 2002, a large sophisticated and highly competitive Internet Banking Market will develop which will be driven by

· Demand side pressure due to increasing access to low cost electronic services.
· Emergence of open standards for banking functionality.
· Growing customer awareness and need of transparency.
· Global players in the fray
· Close integration of bank services with web based E-commerce or even disintermediation of services through direct electronic payments (E- Cash).
· More convenient international transactions due to the fact that the Internet along with general deregulation trends, eliminate geographic boundaries.
· Move from one stop shopping to 'Banking Portfolio' i.e. unbundled product purchases.

Certainly some existing brick and mortar banks will go out of business. But that's because they fail to respond to the challenge of the Internet. The Internet and it's underlying technologies will change and transform not just banking, but all aspects of finance and commerce. It represents much more than a new distribution opportunity. It will enable nimble players to leverage

their brick and mortar presence to improve customer satisfaction and gain share. It will force lethargic players who are struck with legacy cost basis, out of business-since they are unable to bring to play in the new context.

MAIN CONCERNS IN INTERNET BANKING

In a survey conducted by the Online Banking Association, member institutions rated security as the most important issue of online banking. There is a dual requirement to protect customers' privacy and protect against fraud. Banking Securely: Online Banking via the World Wide Web provides an overview of Internet commerce and how one company handles secure banking for its financial institution clients and their customers. Some basic information on the transmission of confidential data is presented in Security and Encryption on the Web. PC Magazine Online also offers a primer: How Encryption Works. A multi-layered security architecture comprising firewalls, filtering routers, encryption and digital certification ensures that your account information is protected from unauthorised access:
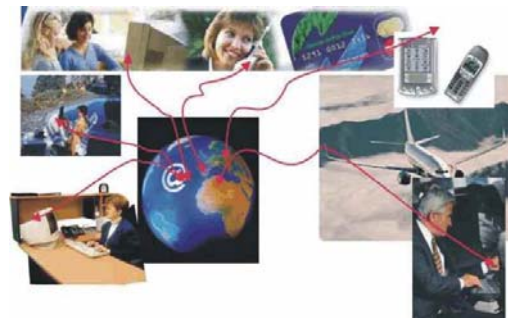
· Firewalls and filtering routers ensure that only the legitimate Internet users are allowed to access the system.

· Encryption techniques used by the bank (including the sophisticated public key encryption) would ensure that privacy of data flowing between the browser and the Infinity system is protected.

· Digital certification procedures provide the assurance that the data you receive is from the Infinity system.

Search Engines

Author

**M. Mohammad arif ,
III B.Sc(CS) B**

This article helps to know about some of the popular search engines.

India

Internet Usage Stats and Telecommunications Market Report

Internet Usage and Population Statistics:

YEAR	Users	Population	% Pen.
1998	1,400,000	1,094,870,677	0.1 %
1999	2,800,000	1,094,870,677	0.3 %
2000	5,500,000	1,094,870,677	0.5 %
2001	7,000,000	1,094,870,677	0.7 %
2002	16,500,000	1,094,870,677	1.6 %
2003	22,500,000	1,094,870,677	2.1 %
2004	39,200,000	1,094,870,677	3.6 %
2005	50,600,000	1,112,225,812	4.5 %
2006	40,000,000	1,112,225,812	3.6 %
2007	42,000,000	1,129,667,528	3.7 %
2009	81,000,000	1,156,897,766	7.0 %
2010	81,000,000	1,173,108,018	6.9 %

SEARCH ENGINES

BEST INTERNET RESOURCE	ENGLISH	**A meeting place between webmasters and net surfers. It endevours to provide the best web resources on the net!** *(Kolkata, West Bengal)*
BHANVAD	ENGLISH	**Web directory of Indian sites organized by subjects!** *(Jersey City, New Jersey, United States)*
BING	Multilingual	**After using your own country:language Bing searcher, search India in your own language! [spider]** *(Redmond, Washington, United States)*
EZILON	ENGLISH	**India web directory!** *(Houston, Texas, United States)*
FINDELIO	ENGLISH	**Find useful resources about India!** *(Salzburg, Bundesland Salzburg, Austria, European Union)*
INDIAINFO	Tamil	**Tamil language access Google's general database! [spider]** *(Mountainview, California, United States)*
INFO WEB WORLD	ENGLISH	**A world-class search engine showcasing "Indian" content to the**

		world! [spider] *(Bangalore, Karnataka)*
KEMPE GOWDA	ENGLISH	**India search engine!** *(Chandigarh, Union Territory of Chandigarh)*
MY INDIA	ENGLISH	**A directory for india. This web directory is a collection of quality indian sites in the world of internet!** *(Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu)*
ODP	ENGLISH	**Premier Tamilnadu portal!** *(Tiruvalla, Kerala)*
REDIFF	**Hindi**	**Open Directory Project's HINDI LANGUAGE India search!** *(Mountain View, California, United States)*
TAMIL RAJA	ENGLISH	**Open Directory Project's India search!** *(Mountain View, California, United States)*
TAMIL SEARCH	**Français**	**Sites web EN FRANÇAISE au sujet de l'Inde!** *(Mountain View, Californie, États-Unis)*
WEB DIRECTORY	**Deutsch**	**Open Directory Project's India search!** *(Mountain View, Kalifornien, Vereinigte Staaten)*
WORLD'S BIGGEST DIRECTORY	**Español**	**Open Directory Project's India search!** *(Mountain View, California, Estados Unidos)*

YAHOO!	ENGLISH	**India abroad! [spider]** *(Mumbai, Maharashtra)*
YAHOO!	ENGLISH	**Tamil Nadu search engine!** *(Newark, Delaware, United States)*
YAHOO!	Tamil	**Search Tamil related websites!** *(East London, Essex, United Kingdom, European Union)*
ZATKA	ENGLISH	**A comprehensive list of web sites from all categories from all over the WWW!** *(Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh)*

YELLOW PAGES

DIAL INDIA YELLOW PAGES	ENGLISH	**Searchable directory of manufacturers, exporters and suppliers of various products and services in India!** *(Kolkata, West Bengal)*
ONLINE SHOPPING DIRECTORY	ENGLISH	**Endeavouring to bring together clients and service providers on the same platform on the cyber world!** *(Dharmanagar, Tripura)*
START LOCAL	ENGLISH	**An Indian business directory with over 1 million listings!** *(Sydney, New South Wales, Australia)*

Information Technologies in Banking

Ms.S.Prema
Lecturer, CS

This article gives information about new trends used in banking and various activities and benefits of it.

Information Technologies in Banking

E-banking and E-trading are attracting a growing interest of the business world. Electronic trading and commerce of goods and services through the Internet are pioneering the global virtual world where the only link with reality will be in the delivery of goods and electronic payments. E-banking is the basis this wondrous new world will rely upon. Banking systems that fail to adhere to such trends will face dinosaurian extinction. To think that all this will be imposed from outside is a big mistake. The change must come from within the existing system so that it might survive.

1. Shaping of a local intranet network.

2. Investing in a computer system.

3. Connecting it to the existing computer system.

4. Replacing terminals with intelligent multimedia workstations.

5. Creating WAN connections with the branch offices based on the new communication hardware and intranet technologies.

6. Linking the system to the Internet and setting up E-banking servers based on WEB technology.

7. Implementing Front office and Back office applications.

8. Creating the preconditions for the implementation of EMV standards in credit card transactions.
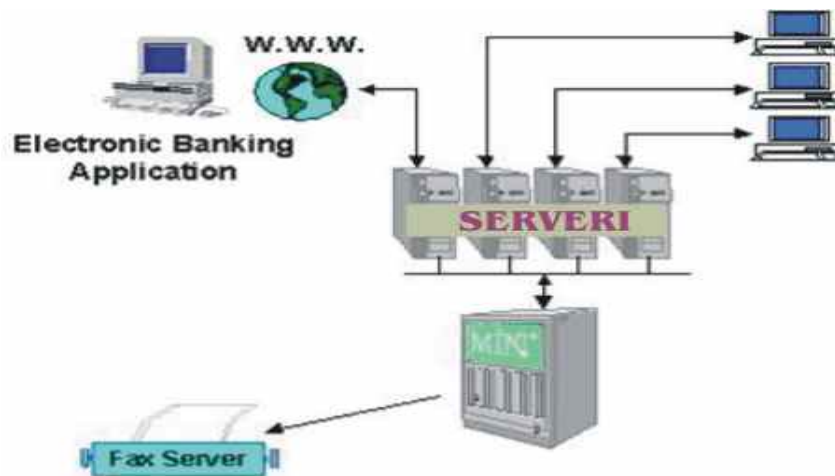
Activities

Bearing in mind the peculiarities of our current technological level, but also the readiness of our market to accept highly sophisticated solutions, we have to find a balance between the means involved and the results to be achieved. In any case the following steps are inevitable

Benefits

- Gradual substitution and update of the existing bank information system without any radical organizational or investment efforts.
- Replacement of terminals with powerful and available computer components.
- Increasing operation speed over existing communication lines.
- Creating the preconditions for E-banking.
- Internet in the Bank:
  - o Business correspondence with the entire world (all bank associates and clients have their own personal mailbox to send and receive mail, all the employees can send mail and receive newsletters)

- o Internet communications with business partners in a modern and inexpensive way.
- o Improving the bank reputation and confirming the future-oriented views of its management.
- o Presentation of bank services on the Internet.
- o Introducing the bank to the local community as the promoter of technological progress and economic prosperity of the region.
- o Preservation and concentration of young promising staff and its quick training through the Internet.
- o A practical way of rallying bank clients for novelties and latest technologies.
- Commercial Benefits:
  - o Internet access for the staff and selected clients enhances the technical level and reduces Internet costs.
  - o Savings due to the marketing presentation on the Internet.
  - o Opening the presentation to the clients and spreading the community importance of the bank in the regional economy.
  - o Collecting E-mail through the bank as a new means of communication.
- Banking services through the Internet:
  - o Presentation of bank products and services.
  - o User information center and Help Desk.
  - o Review of the balance of an account, download of information on transactions made through the account as a primary service.
  - o Electronic payments as an introduction to virtual banking.

GOVERNMENT / E- GOVERNANCE

For e-School, e-Seva, Akshaya, ERNET & Rail Net kind of e-Governance projects, solutions are similar to those for Corporates. These, cut across all applications from basic PC connectivity for schools to automating processes of various Government departments eg. bill collections, land registration, online information services etc.,

For data sharing and communication we offer end-to-end solutions covering analog, ISDN & leased lines, matching the infrastructure at village/Panchayat offices. Our routers and leased line modems provide reliable high speed dedicated links between District Offices and State HQ.
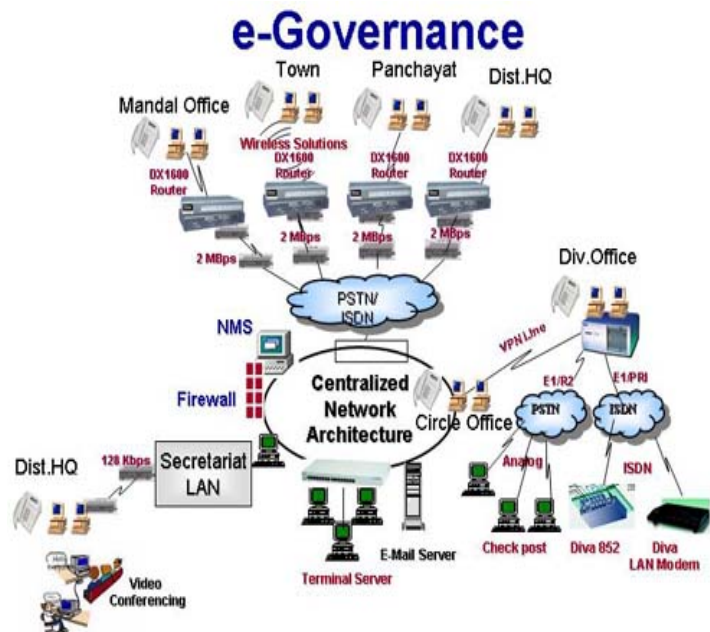
To maximize the use of available data networks, we can use Voice-over-IP solutions resulting in zero telephone calls between departments.

Bouncing Effect in Flash

Author

Ms.Priyanka.R
Lecturer, CS

This article helps to know about the the bouncing animation is created using motion tween and the shadow effect using shape tween

BOUNCING EFFECT IN FLASH

In the article, the bouncing heart animation is created using motion tween and the shadow effect using shape tween.

TO CREATE MOTION TWEEN

Steps to Follow :

Create a Symbol

- First draw an object for Motion Tween.
- Like in the above demonstration I used heart.
- Select the object you have drawn and press F8 to convert this object to a Symbol.
- In the Symbol window which appears now. Name this object heart_mc, choose Movie clip behavior and bottom center square for registration. Press OK.

Create a Motion Tween

- Double click on the Layer and type "Heart".
- Select Frame 30 and press F6 to insert a keyframe.
- Select Frame 15 and press F6 to add another keyframe.

- With the playhead still on Frame 15, hold the Shift key to move the heart_mc in a straight line, and drag the heart_mc up.
- Select any frame between Frames 2 and 14 and select Motion from the tween pop-up menu in the Property inspector.
- Select any frame between Frames 16 and 29 and select Motion from the tween pop-up menu in the Property inspector.
- Press Ctrl+S to save your changes.

Create a Shape Tween

- Insert a new Layer and call it "Shadow".
- Select the first frame in the Shadow Layer, draw borderless shadow relevant to your Symbol.
- If your Color Mixture Window is not open, press Shift+F9 to open it.
- Select Eyedropper tool from your Tool box. Click it on your shadow. Now go to Color Mixture Window and type 25% for Alpha value.
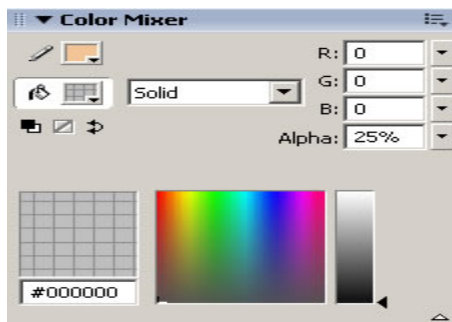
- Select Frame 30 and press F6 to insert a keyframe, then select Frame 15 and press F6 to insert a keyframe.
- With the playhead on Frame 15, select the Free Transform tool. Slightly reduce the size of the Shadow.

- With Frame 15 still selected, select the Eyedropper tool in the toolbar, and then click on your shadow object. Now go to Color Mixture Window and change Alpha value to 10%.
- Select any frame between Frames 2 and 14 on the Shadow layer. In the Property inspector, select Shape from the Tween pop-up menu.
- Select any frame between Frames 16 and 29 on the Shadow layer. In the Property inspector, select Shape from the Tween pop-up menu.

Now its time for Final touch up

- Select Frame 1 of the Heart layer. Press F6 to add a keyframe. A new keyframe is added, and the playhead moves to Frame 2.
- Go back to frame 1, select the Free Transform tool from your toolbox.
- Select the transformation center point (the small circle near the center of the movie clip) and drag it to the bottom of the heart. On the Stage, drag the upper middle transform handle down to slightly compress the heart shape.
- Right-click Frame 1 of the heart layer and select Copy Frames from the context menu. Go to 29th frame and press F8 to insert a new keyframe. Right-click 29th frame and choose Paste Frame from the context menu.
- Click on the Stage, away from any objects. Type "28" in the Frame Rate text box of your Property inspector window.
- On the heart layer, select any frame between Frames 2 and 14. Then in the Property inspector, in the Ease text box, type 100. Similarly select any frame between Frames 16 and 29 in the same layer, then go back to Property inspector window and type -100 in the Ease text box. Do the same thing to the Shadow layer.

Press Ctrl+Enter to view your animation.

Department of Computer Science

S.No	Content	Learning Benefits	Perspective Users	Availability	Recommended By
1	Literature survey for research	To understand what why where literature survey How to 1. write research article 2. presenting a paper organize the article	Final PG,Mphil, Phd	Cisnet.baruch.cuny.edu www.virtosphere.de	R.Pugazendi
2	Academic and professional conferences in India	Which provides national and international conference titles, venue,date etc.. to be held in India	Final PG,Mphil, Phd, faculty	www.conferencealerts.com	
3	Resources on Software Engineering 1. Software Process / Standards 2. Software Version Control 3. Tutorial, article, papers on Configuration management 4. Case Tools 5. E-Books	To under stand the issues and scenario about software engineering in terms of i) Software Development ii) Software Project Management iii) Strength of Case Tools etc to work for better software development in a systematic manner or Engineering manner	1.All PG and Final UG computer science students 2. Faculty who involved in softaare development 3. Faculty who acts as project guide	www.rspa.com	
4	Computer Science Careers	Provide information and links for computer science students. It includes • Math refresher • Collections of papers, technical reports, and bibliographies • Technical presentations. • Career in computer science. • Interesting documents and links on other subjects	All Computer Science Students	http://www.computersciencestudent.com/	S.Prema
5	Research and Writing	How to do research and how to communicate effectively	PG,M.Phil Students	http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~mleone/how-to.html	
6	Academic Information for all subjects	Subject Guides & Video Lectures	U.G and P.G Students	http://www.academicinfo.net/	
7	Hardware and Software Installation	To get technical exposure on Installation of hardware and software	All Students	http://www.directron.com/	Ms.A.Nirmala Devi
8	Testing Articles, Interview Questions for Software Testing	To get exposure on Software Testing	Final UG & PG Students	www.onestoptesting.com	
9	Website Addresses	To establish Link with 1000 websites	All Students	Worldwide web yellow pages,5th edition(MCA Library)	

Archives

| S.NO	ARTICLE TITLE	AUTHOR NAME	ISSUE	MONTH	YEAR
1.	Bio- Metrics	K.Vignesh and S.Mageshwaran, III-BCA 'A'	Issue#12	August	2009
2.	Adobe Systems Incorporated	S.Mageshwaran II BCA – 'A'	Issue#7	March	2009
3.	Enable Bit locker On Unsupported Hardware	S.Sasikala, Lecturer, CS	Issue#9	May	2009
4.	Suns The charger	N.Muruganandham, III BCA- "B".	Issue#12	August	2009
5.	Nanotechnology	D.Suryaprakash II-BCA 'A'	Issue#7	March	2009
6.	Block Mouse and Computer Keyboard on Hotkey	S.Sasikala, Lecturer, CS	Issue#8	April	2009
7.	IPhone 3G Gold	Sunderrajan, II BCA C	Issue#9	June	2009
8.	Youngest web designer	G.Sivakumar, Lecturer, CS	Issue#12	August	2009
9.	Better e-mail accounts management with zimbra desktop.	S.Ranichandra, Lecturer, CS	Issue#9	May	2009
10.	E-Waste activity Mounting Concern	S.Rajanarayanan, Lecturer, CS	Issue#8	April	2009

Mailing List

To whom we send

- The Vice-Chancellor, Periyar University ,Salem-11
- The Registrar, Periyar University ,Salem
- The Controller of Examination, Periyar University ,Salem-11
- The HOD, Department of Computer Science, Periyar University,Salem-11
- The HOD, Government Arts College for Women, Salem-8
- The HOD, Government Arts College for Women , Krishnagiri
- The HOD, Government Arts & Science College (W), Burgur, Kirshnagiri
- The HOD, J.K.K Nataraja College of Arts & Science
- The HOD, M.G.R College of Arts & Science
- The HOD, Sengunthar Arts & Science College
- The HOD, Muthayammal College of Arts & Science
- The HOD, PEE GEE College of Arts &, Science
- The HOD, Harur Muthu Arts & Science College for Women
- The HOD, Vivekanandha College of Arts & Sciences (W)
- The HOD, Mahendra Arts & Science college
- The HOD, Selvam Arts & Science college
- The HOD, St.Joseph's College of Arts & Science for (W)
- The HOD, Vysya College of Arts &, Science
- The HOD, NKR Government Arts College for Women
- The HOD, Arignar Anna Government Arts College
- The HOD, Salem Sowdeswari College
- The HOD, P.G.P College of Arts & Science
- The HOD, Attur Arts & Science College
- The HOD, SSM College of Arts & Science
- The HOD, Government Arts College Salem
- The HOD, Government Arts College Men

- **The HOD, Government Arts College, Dharmapuri**
- **The HOD, Gobi Arts and Science College (Autonomous)**
- **The HOD, Sri Kandhan College of Arts & Science**
- **The HOD, Sri Ganesh College of Arts & Science**
- **The HOD, Jairam Arts & Science College**
- **The HOD, Sri Balamurugan College of Arts & Science**
- **The HOD, PSG College of Arts and Science**
- **The Secretary, PSG College of Arts and Science**
- **The HOD, Kongunadu Arts and Science College(Autonomous)**
- **The HOD, Vivekanandha College for Women**
- **The HOD, Sri Vidhya Mandir Arts & Science College**
- **The HOD, *St*.John's College *Palayamkottai* - 627 007**
- **Mr. S.T.Rajan, St. Joseph's College, Trichy**
- **Dr.S.K.Jayanthi, Head, CS Dept., Vellalar College for Women, Erode**
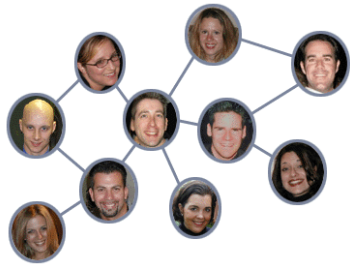
Top 10 Social Networking Sites in India (2010)

Rank	Social Networking Site	Total Unique Visitors (m)	Total Unique Visitors (m)	% Change
1	Orkut.com	7.123	12.869	81
2	Facebook.com	1.619	4.044	150
3	Bharatstudent.com	1.736	3.269	88
4	hi5.com	714	2.012	182
5	ibibo.Com	1.970	990	-50
6	MySpace Sites	352	741	110
7	LinkedIn.com	293	513	75
8	PerfSpot.com	2.106	433	-79
9	BIGADDA.com	515	385	-25
10	Fropper.com	256	248	-3

The study reveals that Orkut, Facebook, hi5, LinkedIn and MySpace all have witnessed prominent growth in visitation.

Highlights:

- Orkut tops the list of the most visited social networking site with more than 12.8 million visitors. This means an increase of 81 % from the last year.
- Orkut's audience was three times the size of its nearest competitor in the category.
- Facebook.com ranked at the number 2 spot with 4 million visitors. This has been an increase of 150 % as compared to the previous year.
- Next in line at number 3 is the local social networking site Bharatstudent.com with 3.3 million visitors. This site showed an increase by 88 %.
- hi5.com comes in next at number 4 with 2 million visitors, which means an increase by 182 %.

Cloud Antivirus 1.3.0

Panda Security - *31.91MB (Freeware)*

Panda Cloud Antivirus protects you while you browse, play or work and you won't even notice it. It is extremely light as all the work is done in the cloud.

Panda Cloud Antivirus provides you with the fastest protection against the newest viruses thanks to its cloud-scanning from PandaLabs' servers.

Title: Cloud Antivirus 1.3.0

Filename: CloudAntivirus.exe

File size: 31.91MB (33,462,576 bytes)

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

Languages: Multiple languages

License: Freeware

Author: Panda Security
www.pandasecurity.com

Homepage: www.cloudantivirus.com