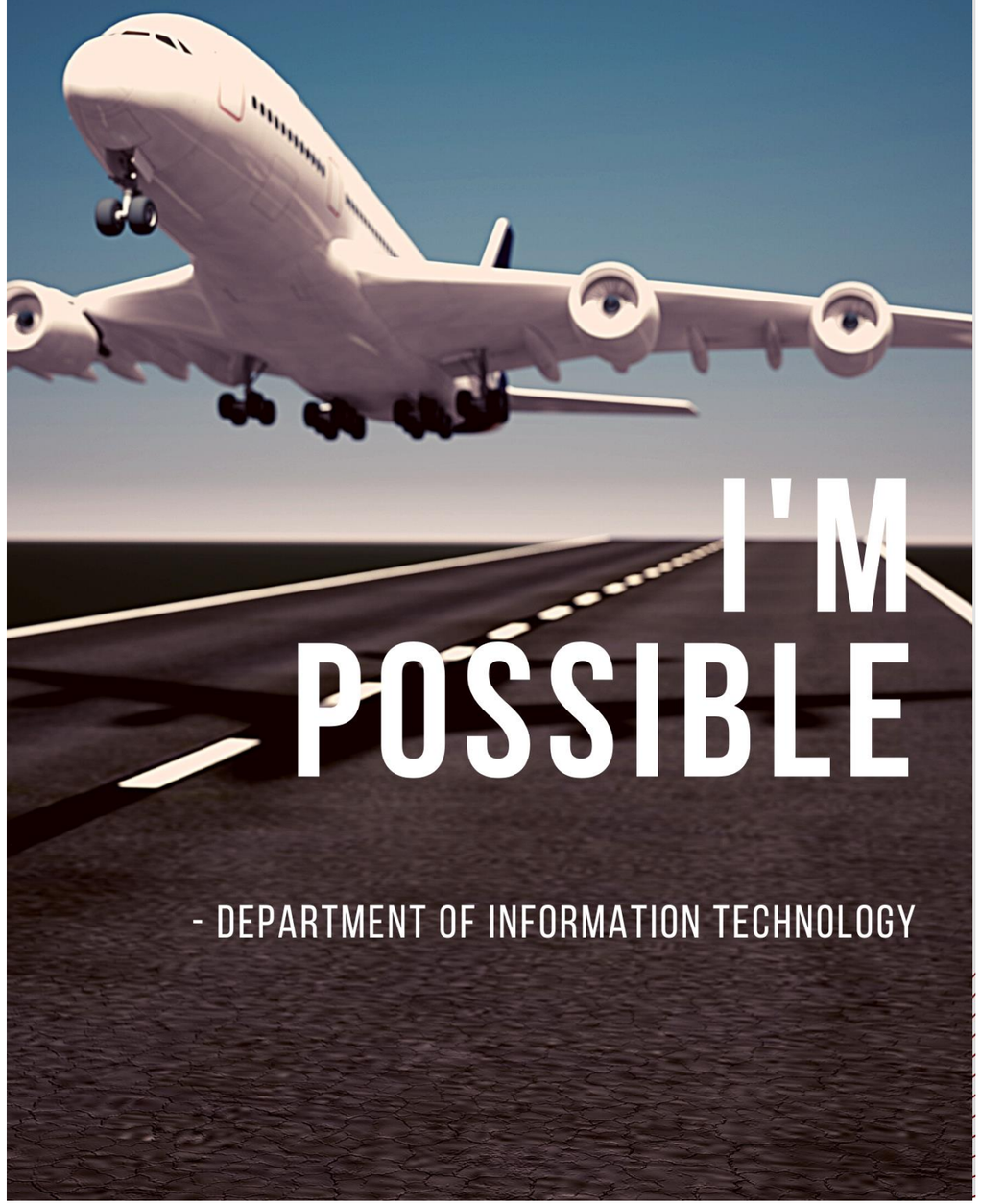
SRI SHAKTHI

INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY



I'M POSSIBLE

- DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

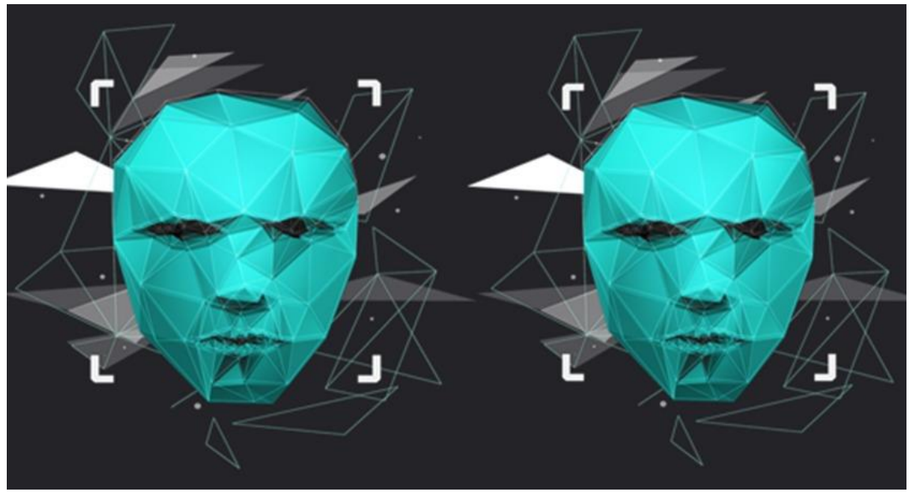
[2021 - 2022]

VISION

To make the institution one of our nation great engineering schools, recognized nationally and internationally for excellence in teaching, research and public service. We seek to be the preferred destination for students, practitioners seeking an engineering education, employers hiring engineering graduates and organizations seeking engineering knowledge.

MISSION

To Provide an encouraging environment to develop the intellectual capacity, critical thinking, creativity and problem solving ability of the students.



ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT

The Department of Information Technology was established in 2006 with the objective of imparting quality education in the field of Information Technology. Since its inception, the department has expanded and grown in terms of dissemination of knowledge within and outside curriculum and skill development activities.

Vision of the Department:

The Information Technology Department will be a recognized center of excellence in creating engineers for ever changing technologies of Information Technology and IT Enabled service industries.
Mission No. Mission Statements

MI Create learning environment for students to gain core knowledge in the field of Information Technology

M2 Provide opportunities to acquire knowledge in various tools and
programming languages by the way of self-learning

M3 Solve engineering problems for the betterment of mankind and technology as part of lifelong learning process

PROGRAM EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEOs)

1. To ensure graduates will be proficient in utilizing the fundamental knowledge of basic sciences. mathematics and Information Technology for the applications relevant to various streams of Engineeringand Technology.

2. To enrich graduates with the core competencies necessary for applying knowledge of computers and telecommunications equipment to store. retrieve. transmit, manipulate and analyze data in the context of business enterprise.

3. To enable graduates to think logically, pursue lifelong learning and will have the capacity to understand technical issues related to computing systems and to design optimal solutions.

4. To enable graduates to develop hardware and software systems by understanding the importance of social, business and environmental needs in the human context.

5. To enable graduates to gain employment in organizations and establish themselves as professionals by applying their technical skills to solve real world problems and meet the diversified needs of industry, academia and research.

PROGRAM OUTCOMES (POs)

Engineering graduates will be able to:

1. Engineering knowledge: Apply the knowledge of mathematics, science. engineering fundamentals.and an engineering specialization to the solution of
complex engineering problems.

2. Problem analysis: Identify. formulate. review research literature, and analyse complex engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using first principles of mathematics. natural sciences, and engineering sciences.

3. Design/development of solutions: Design solutions for complex engineering problems and design system components or processes that meet the specified needs with appropriate consideration for the public health and safety and the cultural, societal, and environmental considerations.

4. Conduct investigations of complex problems: Use research-based knowledgeband research methods including design of experiments. analysis and Interpretation of data. and synthesis of the information to provide valid
conclusions.

5. Modern tool usage: select and apply appropriate techeques resources, and modern engineering and IT tools including predios d modelling to complex engineering activities with an understanding of the limitations.

6. The engineer and society: Apply reasoning Informed by the contextual knowledge to assesssocietal health, safety, legal and cultural lesues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to the professional engineering practice

7. Environment and sustainability: Understand the impact of the professional
engineering solutions in societal and environmental contents, and demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for sustainable development

8. Ethics: Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of the engineering practice.

9. Individual and team work: Function effectively as an individual, and as member or leader indiverse teams, and in multidisciplinary settings.

10. Communication: Communicate effectively on complex engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large, such as, being able to comprehend and write effective reports and design documentation, maks effective presentations, and give and receive clear instructions.

11. Project management and finances Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the engineering and management principles and apply these to one's own work, as a member and leader in a team.to manage projects and in multidisciplinary environments.

12. Life-long learning Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and
ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broadest context
of technological change

PROGRAM SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES (PSO)

1. Professional Skills: To create, select, and apply appropriate techniques resources. modern engineering and IT tools including prediction and modeling to complex engineering activities with an understanding of the limitations.

2. Problem Solving Skills: To manage complex IT projects with consideration of the human financial, ethical and environmental factors and as understanding of risk management processes, and operational and policy implications.

3. Career and Entrepreneurship The ability to employ recent technologies.
programming languages and platforms.

I'm Possible

1 *Chairman's Desk*

2 *Principal's Desk*

3 *Academic Dean's Desk*

4 *Future with IT*

- Artificial Intelligence
- Search Engine Optimization
- 3D Printing
- Genetic Engineering
- Cloud Computing
- Big Data
- Edge Computing
- Cognitive Computing

5 *Alumni Stories*

1 Chairman's Desk

Dr.S.Thangavelu

I have always been inspired by Dr.Martin Luther King's statement, 'I have a dream' – a dream I believe will come true – a dream that my children will one day live in a world where they will not be judged by the colour of their skin, but by the content of their character'. This need for tolerance - to create an equal society with no discrimination in Caste, Creed or Colour was best exemplified in the words of Mahatma Gandhi.

"I do not want my institution to be walled off on all sides, I want the culture of all lands to be blown about my institution as freely as possible. But I refuse to be blown off my any one of them. Mine is not a religion of the prison house. It has room for the least among God's creations but it is proof against insolent pride of race, religion or colour. "And this I believe will be the watchword of each and every Shakthi.

We have been witnesses to the realization of such dreams by the achievements of legends like Nelson Mandela, Kofi Annan, Dr A.P.J. Abdul Kalam–the 'People's President' and more recently by the President of the United states, Barrack Hussein Obama.

Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam in his 'Three Visions for India' urges the youth to be aware of India's past greatness—to revive her to greater heights and make her a super power before 2020.

I too have a dream - a dream of a prosperous and healthy India.. I dream of an India, which shall awaken into the comity of nations with her head held high. Centuries before the British Conquest, our motherland was one of the richest nations in the world. As early as 300 years before the Christian era began, India had established trade with the Greeks and the Egyptians. Now, the mandate is with today's youth who can transform and liberate our nation from narrow domestic walls; to regain its lost glory and make our Indian flag

A nation is built in its educational Institutions. We have to train and build our youth in them. We have to impart to them the tradition of the future. And this is precisely what I dreamed to create through Sri Shakthi Institute of Engineering and Technology.

Sri Shakthi, to me, symbolizes 'creative, progressive power' – the dynamic, vibrant power of the youth! To ensure this, my vision for Sri Shakthi as an Institution of Excellence is to recruit the best minds of this region as the Staff for Sri Shakthi, because the kind of education that we at Sri Shakthi provide for our youth is determined by the kind of men and women we secure as Teachers; who, I believe will provide quality education, holistic in nature.

thereby aim at a balanced growth of the individual and insist on both Knowledge and Wisdom. I have always believed that moral qualities and character building is of greater value than intellectual accomplishments alone.

It is my fervent desire that Sri Shakthi will aspire to inculcate in our youth, character and a democratic discipline and a 'change with continuity'- a present that is built on the foundations of the past.
Besides this I dream of a youth being bestowed with the best skills required for nation building- Attitude, Aptitude, Proficiency, Efficiency, Personal effectiveness, Diligence, Reliability, Responsibility, Commitment, Dedication to the common cause of nation building.

Education is the means by which the youth is trained to serve the cause of drastic social and economic changes. Institutions like nations become back numbers if they do not reckon with the development of the age .To choose 'The Right 'requires a cultivation of the heart and the head. Any satisfactory system of education should

2 The Principal

Mr.Ravikumar

Sri ShakthiInstitute of Engineering and Technology (SSIET) was established in the year 2006 with approval of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), New Delhi, and is affiliated to Anna University, Chennai. The primary vision of the institute is to impart technical knowledge and skills to the students in accordance with the needs of the industry by producing technologically superior and ethically strong engineers to transform life as a whole.

The College offers 10 UG courses leading to B.E and B.Tech degrees and also 5 PG courses leading to M.E degrees. The College has well qualified, experienced and dedicated faculty and supporting staff, state-of-the art laboratory and workshop facilities, computer facilities, library and information center, outdoor and indoor games, air conditioned seminar hall and round the clock Internet facilities & separate hostels for Boys and Girls on campus.

It is a matter of great pleasure and pride that the college is providing an excellent quality of education and mentoring for the students, aspiring to be competent professionals in engineering and technology. Ever since its establishment, the SSIET conglomerate of students, staff and faculty have endeavored towards creating young and dynamic engineers who will form the crux of the technical workforce of tomorrow.

The college provides facilities to students to take part in co-curricuar and extra curricular activities. There is an active National Service Scheme (NSS) unit which organizes several programmes related to social service. Different societies and and various clubs at the institute is used to inculcate not only the love for social service, discipline, compassion for nature, agility and awareness for one's rights and duties, but also make them good human beings and confident leaders.

The College encourages faculty members through incentives and sops to acquire higher degrees, to publish text books/papers and participate in Seminar / Workshop / Conferences that are held not only within our country but also abroad.

With student strength of more than two thousand at SIET, our efforts are directed to accommodate and address the expectations of every student by the way of enabling them to participate in seminars, workshops in and out of the Institute, apart from educational tours and industrial project works. The College has a full-fledged Placement and Training ((PAT) Centre. This Centre organizes several training programmes related to development of soft skills to our college students. It has enabled our college students to participate in several recruitment programmes of several leading organizat

Department of Information Technology

There are several ways to present the canonical core of Information Technology. Over the years we have developed a distinct style and method that bridges the theory - practice divide while remaining grounded in the core. Technology changes rapidly, especially in the field of computing, whereas the science, if it changes at all, does so much more gradually. Our understanding is that persons who are clear and thorough about the fundamentals can adapt to rapid changes in technology relatively easily. We want the education imparted to our students to be the basis of a life time of learning

Our Department has produced hundreds of professionals and has established a name for itself in the country and abroad. They have consistently excelled in the highly competitive industrial environment. I attribute this success to the winning combination of a dedicated faculty that works hard at imparting quality education, a well-planned syllabus and last but not least, our students

3 Head of the Department

Dr.S.Prakash

Learning is a continuous process and does not end with the acquisition of a degree, especially because steady and rapid advances in computing technologies shorten the life of tools and techniques prevalent today. Therefore we do not aim to make our students walking manuals of any language or package. Instead, they are given a strong foundation in computer science and problem-solving techniques, and are made adaptable to changes.

We believe that this approach to teaching-learning, coupled with practical experience gained during Industrial Training in reputed organizations, equips our students to handle the challenges posed by the software industry. I am confident that you will find our students worthy of your organization. I am proud to see that the students of our department have put in appreciable effort into creating this magazine. It is good to see that today's generation has not lost its literary roots, despite the perpetual efforts of e-Technology to extinguish the flames of the written word.

4 Artificial Intelligence

Aswin L (2021 – 2025)

Artificial intelligence is the simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, especially computer systems. Specific applications of AI include expert systems, natural language processing, speech recognition and machine vision.

Example tasks in which this is done include speech recognition, computer vision, translation between (natural) languages, as well as other mappings of inputs. The various subfields of AI research are centered around particular goals and the use of particular tools.

A superintelligence, hyperintelligence, or superhuman intelligence, is a hypothetical agent that would possess intelligence far surpassin that of the brightest and most gifted human mind. Superintelligence may also refer to the form or degree of intelligence possessed by such an agent. If research into artificial general intelligence produced sufficiently intelligent software, it might be able to reprogram and improve itself. The improved software would be even better at improving itself, leading to recursive self-improvement. Its intelligence would increase exponentially in an intelligence explosion and could dramatically surpass humans. Science fiction writer Vernor Vinge named this scenario the "singularity". Because it is difficult or impossible to know the limits of intelligence or the capabilities of superintelligent machines, the technological singularity is an occurrence beyond which events are unpredictable or even unfathomable.

Unlike the human brain, which possess generalized intelligence, the specialized intelligence of AI can serve as a means of support to physicians internationally. The medical field has a diverse and profound amount of data in which AI can employ to generate a predictiv diagnosis. Researchers at an Oxford hospital have developed artificial intelligence that can diagnose heart scans for heart disease an cancer. This artificial intelligence can pick up diminutive details in the scans that doctors may miss.. Data analysis is a fundamenta property of artificial intelligence that enables it to be used in every facet of life from search results to the way people buy product. According to New Vantage Partners, over 90% of top businesses have ongoing investments in artificial intelligence..

5 Search Engine Optimization

Kavya B (2020 – 2024)

SEO stands for “search engine optimization.” In simple terms, it means the process of improving your site to increase its visibility when people search for products or services related to your business in Google, Bing, and other search engines. The better visibility your pages have in search results, the more likely you are to garner attention and attract prospective and existing customers to your business.

Search engines such as Google and Bing use bots to crawl pages on the web, going from site to site, collecting information about those pages and putting them in an index. Think of the index like a giant library where a librarian can pull up a book (or a web page) to help you find exactly what you’re looking for at the time.Next, algorithms analyze pages in the index, taking into account hundreds of ranking factors or signals, to determine the order pages should appear in the search results for a given query. In our library analogy, the librarian has read every single book in the library and can tell you exactly which one will have the answers to your questions.

That’s where we come in.Our Periodic Table of SEO Factors organizes the factors into six main categories and weights each based on its overall importance to SEO. For example, content quality and keyword research are key factors of content optimization, and crawlability and speed are important site architecture factors.The newly updated SEO Periodic Table also includes a list of Toxins that detract from SEO best practices. These are shortcuts or tricks that may have been sufficient to guarantee a high ranking back in the day when the engines’ methods were much less sophisticated. We’ve also got a brand new Niches section that deep-dives into the SEO success factors behind three key niches: Local SEO, News/Publishing, and Ecommerce SEO. While our overall SEO Periodic Table will help you with the best practices, knowing the nuances of SEO for each of these Niches can help you succeed in search results for your small business, recipe blog, and/or online store.

SEO is important because search engines aren’t perfect. If you don’t take steps to counter their failings, then your website will pay the price.For example, if a site doesn’t have a proper link structure, then search engines may not crawl and index the site properly which can lower rankings. Coding errors can block search engines entirely, making it impossible for your site to rank, no matter how much time you put into other SEO efforts. Most people don’t read your entire blog post. They scan. And that makes your concluding paragraph the last one they read. Your last possibility of convincing your readers to stay and read the entire post

6 | 3D Printing

Rahul P (2019 – 2023)

A method of manufacturing known as ‘Additive manufacturing’, due to the fact that instead of removing material to create a part, the process adds material in successive patterns to create the desired shape. 3D Printing uses software that slices the 3D model into layers (0.01mm thick or less in most cases). Each layer is then traced onto the build plate by the printer, once the pattern is completed, the build plate is lowered and the next layer is added on top of the previous one..

Layer by layer production allows for much greater flexibility and creativity in the design process. 3D Printing significantly speeds up the design and prototyping process. There is no problem with creating one part at a time, and changing the design each time it is producedThe limitations of 3D printing in general include expensive hardware and expensive materials. This leads to expensive parts, thus making it hard if you were to compete with mass production. It also requires a CAD designer to create what the customer has in mind, and can be expensive if the part is very intricate.s

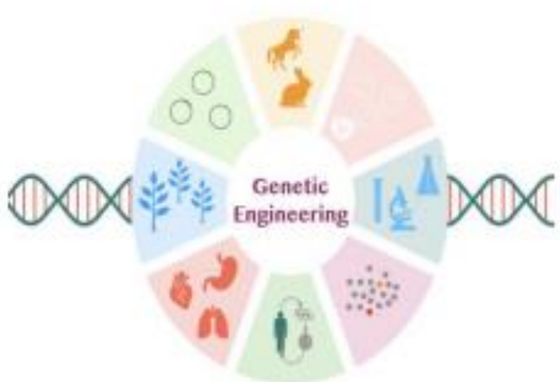
In recent years scientists and engineers have already been able to use 3D printing technology to create body parts and parts of organs. The first entire organ created through 3D Printing is expected to be done in the coming years. The process of creating the organ or body part is exactly the same as if you were to create a plastic or metal part, however, instead the raw material used are biological cells created in a lab. High technology companies such as aerospace and automobile manufacturers have been using 3D printing as a prototyping tool for some time now. However, in recently years, with further advancement in 3D printing technology, they have been able to create functional parts that can be used for testing. This process of design and 3D printing has allowed these companies to advance their designs faster than ever before due to the large decrease in the design cycle.

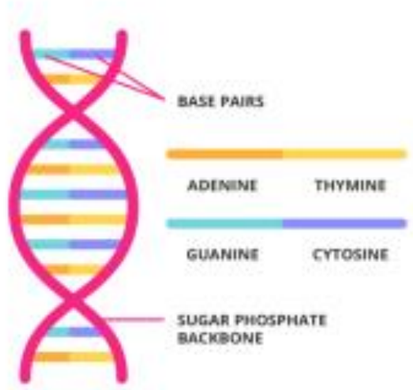
High technology companies such as aerospace and automobile manufacturers other individuals.

Architects and city planners have been using 3D printers to create a model of the layout or shape of a building for many years. Now they are looking for ways of employing the 3D printing concept to create entire buildings. There are already prototype printer systems that use concrete and other more specialized materials to create a structure similar to a small house. The goal is the replace many cranes and even construction workers with these printing systems., these just create an illusion of being there, but they are not.

7 Genetic Engineering

Nandika D (2019 – 2023)

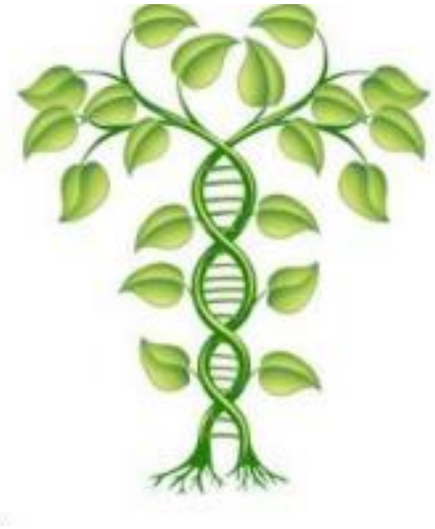


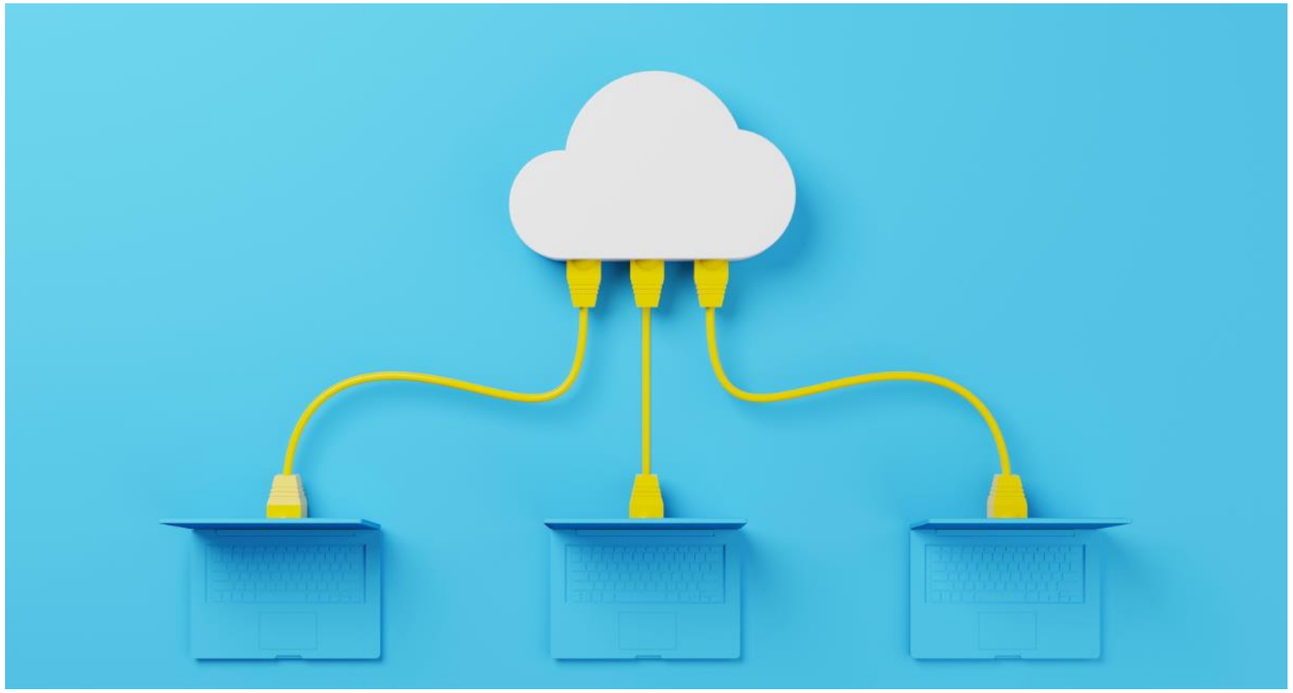


Source: (Mar, 2019). What is DNA?. Retrieved from U.S. National Library of Medicine.

Genetic engineering was introduced around 1970 as a highly potent strategy for genetic research at the level of DNA molecules, the carriers of genetic information. This strategy consists principally of introducing nucleotide sequence alterations into DNA molecules, such as by site-directed mutagenesis and by splicing DNA segments from different locations in the genome or from different kinds of organisms (recombinant DNA molecules). Genetic engineering has rapidly become an efficient strategy for structural and functional studies in genomics. This led in February 1975 to an international conference held in Asilomar, California. There, conjectural risks were seen at two levels. On the one hand, short-term, rapidly manifested risks were proposed to be investigated, case-by-case, under laboratory conditions in analogy to the medically relevant diagnosis of pathogens and to investigations on the effects of toxic substances, avoiding any impact on the health of the investigators

On the basis of our knowledge of specific molecular mechanisms contributing to spontaneous genetic variation, one can conceptually attribute each particular mechanism to natural strategies for generating genetic variants. As we will see, each of the three strategies here described contributes with a different quality to the occasional formation of genetic variants and thus to biological evolution. Microbial genetics took its fulgurant start some 70 years ago. It unravelled within one decade the basic principles by which prokaryotic microbial organisms can exchange genetic information. In transformation, free extracellular DNA can be taken up by so-called recipient bacteria [5]. In conjugation, a donor cell can pair with a recipient cell and thereby transfer parts of its genetic information into its partner cell [9]. In Studies of these processes were facilitated by the availability of microbial mutants, so that recombinants could be identified between the involved donor and recipient bacterial strains. Important barriers are, on the one hand, surface incompatibilities hindering the penetration of donor DNA into recipient bacteria, and on the other hand, DNA restriction-modification systems enabled to identify foreign DNA and to cut it into fragments. Only rarely can such a fragment find its way to integrate into the recipient genome before its rapid exonucleolytic digestion [11]. Qualitatively, horizontal gene transfer can represent an extremely effective step in biological evolution, but for the abovementioned reasons, in reality it is allowed to occur only very rarely





8 | Cloud Computing

Muhil R (2020 – 2024)

Cloud computing is the delivery of different services through the Internet. These resources include tools and applications like data storage, servers, databases, networking, and software. Rather than keeping files on a proprietary hard drive or local storage device, cloud-based storage makes it possible to save them to a remote database. As long as an electronic device has access to the web, it has access to the data and the software programs to run it..

With all of the speed, efficiencies, and innovations that come with cloud computing, there are, naturally, risks. paralyze users in New York, and a firm in Texas could lose its data if something causes its Maine-based provider to crash. Security has always been a big concern with the cloud especially when it comes to sensitive medical records and financial information.

Cloud computing is named as such because the information being accessed is found remotely in the cloud or a virtual space. Companies that provide cloud services enable users to store files and applications on remote servers and then access all the data via the Internet. This means the user is not required to be in a specific place to gain access to it, allowing the user to work remotely. Regardless of the kind of service, cloud computing services provide users with a series of functions including:.

Cloud computing is still a fairly new service but is being used by a number of different organizations from big corporations to small businesses, nonprofits to government agencies, and even individual consumers. Cloud-based software offers companies from all sectors a number of benefits, including the ability to use software from any device either via a native app or a browser. As a result, users can carry their files and settings over to other devices in a completely seam

9 | Big Data

Vishnu G (2017 – 2021)

Big Data is a collection of data that is huge in volume, yet growing exponentially with time. It is a data with so large size and complexity that none of traditional data management tools can store it or process it efficiently. Big data is also a data but with huge size. by Vannevar Bush from the idea of ‘memex’ machine. The idea originated while designing library catalogue search for the universal library. Unstructured simply means that it is datasets (typical large collections of files) that aren't stored in a structured database format..

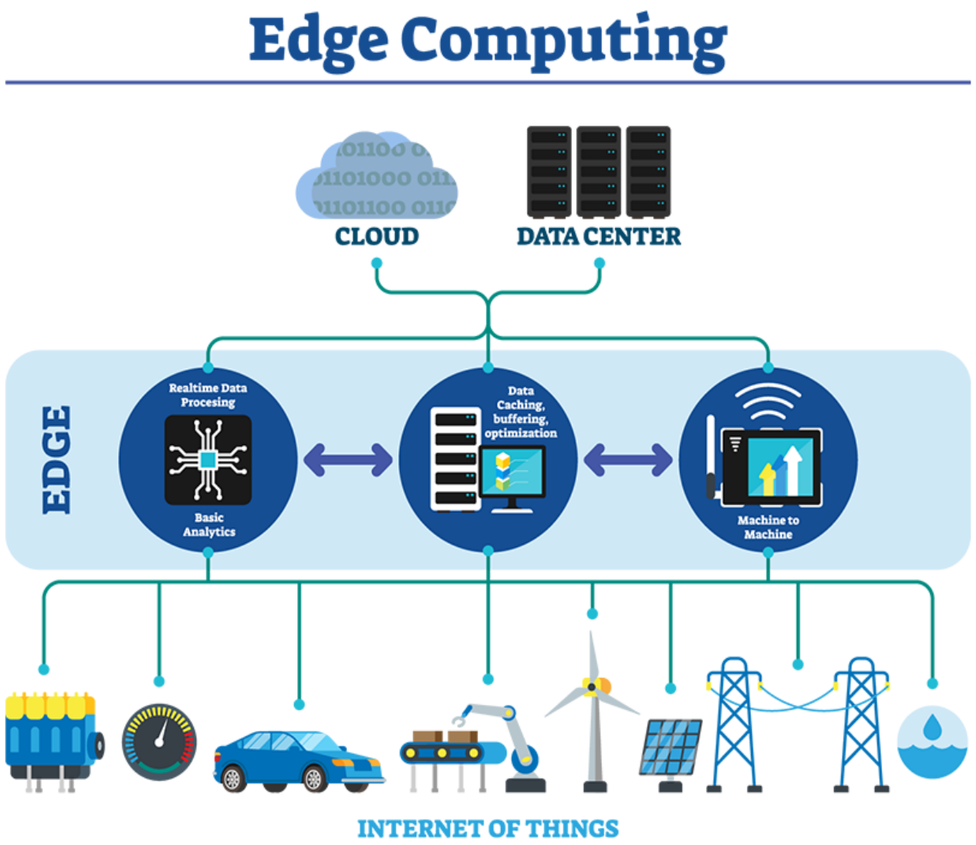
Any data that can be stored, accessed and processed in the form of fixed format is termed as a ‘structured’ data. Over the period of time, talent in computer science has achieved greater success in developing techniques for working with such kind of data (where the format is well known in advance) and also deriving value out of it. However, nowadays, we are foreseeing issues when a size of such data grows to a huge extent, typical sizes are being in the rage of multiple zettabytes.

Unstructured data has an internal structure, but it's not predefined through data models. It might be human generated, or machine generated in a textual or a nontextual format. A few examples of semi-structured data sources are emails, XML and other markup languages, binary executables, TCP/IP packets, zipped files, data integrated from different sources, and web pages. Current usage of the term big data tends to refer to the use of predictive analytics, user behavior analytics, or certain other advanced data analytics methods that extract value from big data, and seldom to a particular size of data set. "There is little doubt that the quantities of data now available are indeed large, but that's not the most relevant characteristic of this new data ecosystem. Analysis of data sets can find new correlations to "spot business trends, prevent diseases, combat crime and so on".Scientists, business executives, medical practitioners, advertising and governments alike regularly meet difficulties with large data-sets in areas including Internet searches,

10 | Edge Computing

Kiran S (2019 – 2023)

Edge computing is a distributed computing paradigm that brings computation and data storage closer to the sources of data. This is expected to improve response times and save bandwidth. Edge computing is an architecture rather than a specific technology, and a topology- and location-sensitive form of distributed computing The origins of edge computing lie in content distributed networks that were created in the late 1990s to serve web and video content from edge servers that were deployed close to users.In the early 2000s, these networks evolved to host applications and application components on edge servers, resulting in the first commercial edge computing services] that hosted applications such as dealer locators, shopping carts, real-time data aggregators, and ad insertion engines.



One definition of edge computing is the use of any type of computer program that delivers low latency nearer to the requests. Karim Arabi, in an IEEE DAC 2014 Keynote and subsequently in an invited talk at MIT's MTL Seminar in 2015, defined edge computing broadly as all computing outside the cloud happening at the edge of the network, and more specifically in applications where real-time processing of data is required. In his definition, cloud computing operates on big data while edge computing operates on "instant data" that is real-time data generated by sensors or users..

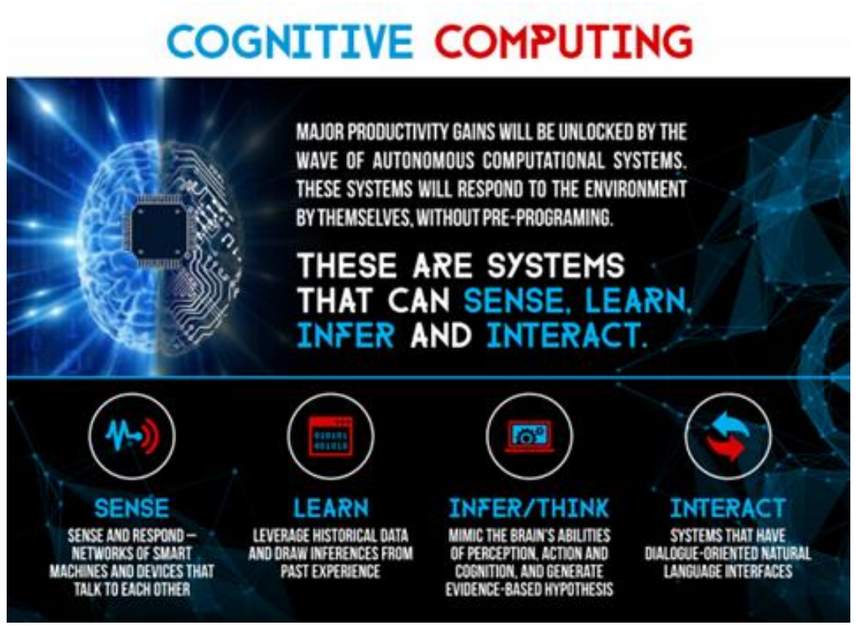
In a similar way, the aim of edge computing is to move the computation away from data centers towards the edge of the network, exploiting smart objects, mobile phones, or network gateways to perform tasks and provide services on behalf of the cloud. By moving services to the edge, it is possible to provide content caching, service delivery, persistent data storage, and IoT management resulting in better response times and transfer rates. At the same time, distributing the logic to different network nodes introduces new issues and challenges.

The distributed nature of this paradigm introduces a shift in security schemes used in cloud computing. In edge computing, data may travel between different distributed nodes connected through the Internet and thus requires special encryption mechanisms independent of the cloud. Edge nodes may also be resourceconstrained devices, limiting the choice in terms of security methods. Moreover, a shift from centralized top-down infrastructure to a decentralized trust model is required. On the other hand, by keeping and processing data at the edge,. diffusion

Due to the nearness of the analytical resources to the end users, sophisticated analytical tools and Artificial Intelligence tools can run on the edge of the system. This placement at the edge for many advantages to the system. Additionally, the usage of edge computing as an intermediate stage between client devices and the wider internet results in efficiency savings that can be A client device requires computationally intensive processing on video files to be performed on external servers.

11 Cognitive Computing

Divya PG (2019 – 2023)



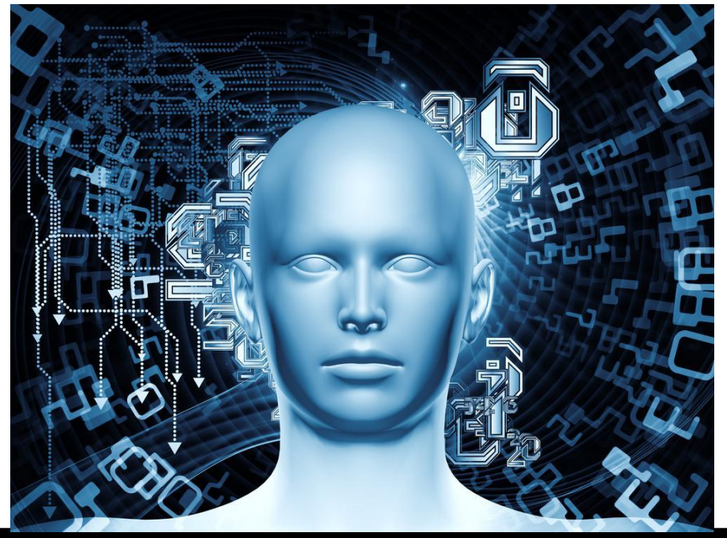
A new wave of AI is upon us. By 2025, it is expected that human-centric Cognitive AI systems with higher machine intelligence will emerge. Machines will be able to understand language, integrate common-sense knowledge and reasoning, and adapt to new circumstances. These capabilities will unlock a new set of competencies, ushering in nextgeneration AI applications. Cognitive AI integrates technologies such as speech recognition, computer vision, machine learning, natural language processing (NLP), video analytics, and robotics into a single architecture to offer new levels of functionality..

Intel Labs is researching broader principles of Cognitive AI to reach human-level cognitive abilities, which typically require learning from multiple modalities. There has been significant progress on individual modalities that proved difficult just a decade ago. Pure computer vision, NLP, and recommendation systems now comprise most workloads in the data center client, and edge products..

Increasing the scope of AI while reducing energy consumption and cost is a major challenge. Despite growing complexity, scalability is required to make use of rapidly increasing knowledge and the coming zettabyte era. More complex, modular apps are computationally unsustainable due to current monolithic, inflexible, and data-hungry deep-learning (DL) architectures. As a result, current systems provide diminishing returns, and improvement costs are too high. Neural networks, the primary architecture used today, were originally designed for creating functions to discover patterns and identify statistical information

To increase the scope of AI and reduce energy consumption and cost, neural networks must be combined with knowledge repositories. A categorically different AI system that goes beyond statistical correlations and a single perception modality like images or NLP is required.

Intel Labs' Cognitive AI research is working to achieve this new level of stratification and expediency with architecture that can compactly accrue relevant knowledge and apply commonsense explainable reasoning..



Currently, there are many potential approaches to solving these problems yet there is no one solution that addresses them all. It helps in improvement of customer engagement and service. This enhancement of customer experience is possible due to use of cognitive applications such as cognitive assistants, social intelligence, personalized recommendations, behavioural predictions

Every second 1.7 MB of data is generated by each person on the earth. Out of the total, about 99.5% of data is not being analyzed. Once this data is analyzed, it can help in unlocking many business opportunities by identifying right markets , new customer segments, new products to launch and so on It helps in providing very accurate data analysis. Hence cognitive systems are employed in healthcare industry.

Excellent infra structure and computer labs. The course curriculum is framed in such a way which matches and fulfills the industry requirements. Well established labs equipped with computing infra to support student projects. Good initiative, great opportunity for students to showcase their tech capability. Well established laboratories with a very clean environment. Trainings provided to the students with regards to the placement is highly appreciable. Clean ambience and well equipped labs. Engineering Exploration laboratory is much appreciable one , which helps the students to encourage their innovative skills

I had also completed my Radix Training Program Conducted by IIT BangaloreCurrently am working as Dev Lead in Skava – An Infosys Company. Full Stack developer with 6+years of experience in ecommerce web development. Awarded “Star Performer”

- **Kaaviya**

Harsh

Kaaviya

Amazed by the college infra structure. The Engineering Exploration lab that you have is really a nice idea to encourage students and a platform to bring many new innovative projects. n I reflect back on my four years at Sri Shakthi, I conclude that it has helped me prepare myself to get into the workforce. I must say that the faculty invests a lot in students and to look after them.The extended courses and training offered hands-on experience about the Industry in addition to theoretical courses. I hail from the Northern part of the country but felt like being at home away from home.

- Harsh

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