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ARTICLES FROM THE STUDENTS OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

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VISION

To become a nationally recognized centre of excellence in the field of Information Technology through Teaching, Research, Consultancy and Service.

MISSION

- Producing graduates with high quality, state-of-art knowledge, innovation, ethics, and social responsibility.

- Promoting excellence in teaching, research, leadership and strong contribution to the society.

- Enhancing the student's knowledge in the recent technology by conducting continuing education programs, organizing and participating in various technical events.

- Promoting the industry-institute collaboration and empowering the students in multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary activities.

DOES MONEY MAKE MANY THINGS ?

Now-a-days people work like machines just to earn more money from more than one source and they feel that they can get everything with money. In trying to earn money they miss small and precious pleasures that life offers to humans.

There is no end to that want of earning. And at a peak stage, they feel that they are the only persons responsible for their huge success. But it is sad that at that stage most of the people forget taking care of their parents and other family members, supporters, and friends who made them strong to be in that position and overcome the difficulties that life poses them.

There is a saying "Money makes many things" which may be good or bad depending on how we use it. Now, people earn lakhs of salary per month. Are they happy with that money? No, because they miss something, something which money cannot buy.

Something which they cannot have by just working like a machine i.e., they miss the feel of being alive and spend the quality time with
family. How much money should a person earn in his life? It is enough if he earns to satisfy the basic needs of the family and education and future of the children. But people wish to have a lavish and luxurious life. With this aim they work like slaves and become slaves of money.

At the end, they realize that they couldn't take even a single rupee with them. The great Alexander is the best example for this. This is the reality of life. Depending on how you use money can either free you or enslave you. So, lets spend money wisely by donating some to the needy. With this perspective, if a person earns there will be no regrets due to lack of money. And we can spend time with our beloved parents who gave us such a wonderful life and this world. Money is only something that we need but not everything in life.

Money is of great importance to everyone's life. Money provides a decent life for man. Money is also important to preserve human dignity and provide life requirements.

Money is a blessing to man if he uses good and strengthens human relations in society such as giving alms to the poor and strengthening social relations with relatives and friends. When money is used in charity, it increases and does not diminish. Thus man feels God's satisfaction and feels happy in his life. But sometimes money is a curse on a person if he uses it in illegal acts such as bribery, drug trafficking or anything that causes corruption in society.

Some people use money for entertainment such as travel, trips and tourism. Some people like to visit other countries and learn about different cultures and peoples. Some people love the acquisition of antiques or precious jewelry. Money is important for some people to provide basic and recreational life requirements as well.

The importance of money for societies is a security component of the state. A strong country has a huge economy, a strong currency and cash. And also the rich state can buy advanced weapons to defend itself. And the rich state can build a strong infrastructure and provide utilities to serve citizens. The rich state can pay the salaries of employees and provide aid to the unemployed and poor families. A rich country is the most powerful country. The rich state can spend on legislations, establish infrastructure and set up public facilities to benefit citizens. A strong state can provide better education and health care to its citizens.

AKCHARA T D
I Year

BACKUPS: A DESPERATE REQUIREMENT

Backups: A Desperate Requirement in IT Have you ever lost important data in a phone theft, system hard drive crash or by computer virus? Feels bad, right? That is why now most of us store our important documents and even some media on Cloud solutions like GCP or alternatives.

But what about the REAL IT equipment? Servers on which websites and applications are hosted, either onsite or offsite, shall they also do backups? The answer is yes, although the enterprise hardware is more reliable than normal desktops and laptops.

However, disasters do happen sometimes. Like recently, on 10th March 2021, a whole datacenter building of OVH Cloud caught fire in Strasbourg, France, taking down approx 3.6 million websites and applications, and the client's data on it. Some even belonged to Banks, Election Commissions and Governments.

Because ultimately the cloud that we think is in the air and just a click away from us, is somehow also running on physical servers like these. And a 100% uptime cannot be guaranteed due to any reasons. Think of it like you have a VPS (a Digital Ocean droplet, or an AWS EC2 instance in a single region), and somehow the whole datacenter becomes unavailable due to any unforeseen circumstances, think of what impact that could do on a business project. The production databases, or an e-commerce website's data, can all be gone with a single point of failure. Therefore, to prevent that, we make a "Disaster Recovery Plan", that if something of this sort happens to us, how will we circumvent this and ensure least possible downtime of the services. Following are a bunch of technologies used to avoid downtime and ensure high availability of data.

RAID / Mirroring : Redundant Array of Independent Disks. It can be used to mirror the contents of the hard disk in real time. This prevents downtime in the case of mechanical failures (HDD crashes).

On-Site Backups : On site backup is useful to keep local backups so in case if something goes wrong, a rollback can be quickly done. So far these techniques are good for internal small failures, but they don't help in disaster recovery, for that we need.

Off-Site Backups : Off-site backups are called so, because, in it the data is backed up outside the company's premises, in a separate remote data center. Suppose if someone has infrastructure in France, the remote location can be considered to be Germany.

Incremental Backups : An incremental backup is a backup type that only copies data elements that have been changed or created since the previous backup activity was conducted. This type of backup saves an enormous amount of storage space compared to making redundant archives of data of mostly the same size.

**HARINI SRI.T.R**
I Year

EMERGING IoT TECHNOLOGY

The IoT or the internet of things is a large network of physical, typically non-traditional network devices that due to modern advancements have now been connected to the internet. These IoT network nodes are popularly referred to as "smart devices" and are capable of seamlessly sharing and collecting useful data.

Although the concept of smart interconnected things is not a new one, IoT has only very recently become a technology buzzword. This is due to the arrival of cheap computer chips and the recently achieved ubiquity of wireless networks. Since the accessibility of IoT is now tangible and the technology has the significant advantage of elevating customer experience, a multitude of industrial organizations are now looking to adopt this technology in hopes to amalgamate it with their products.

Recent trends are any indication, then the technologies and principles of IoT will have a very broad impact on organizations, affecting business strategy, risk management and a wide range of technical areas such as architecture and network design.

Take time to put together an information innovation strategy and roadmap. Work across the organization to create cross-functional teams to define this roadmap. Review it on a regular basis to ensure that your organization's data needs are being met. While IoT evolves, challenges remain no matter what solutions emerge. These include security, integration, data management (collect, transform, and store), and analytics.
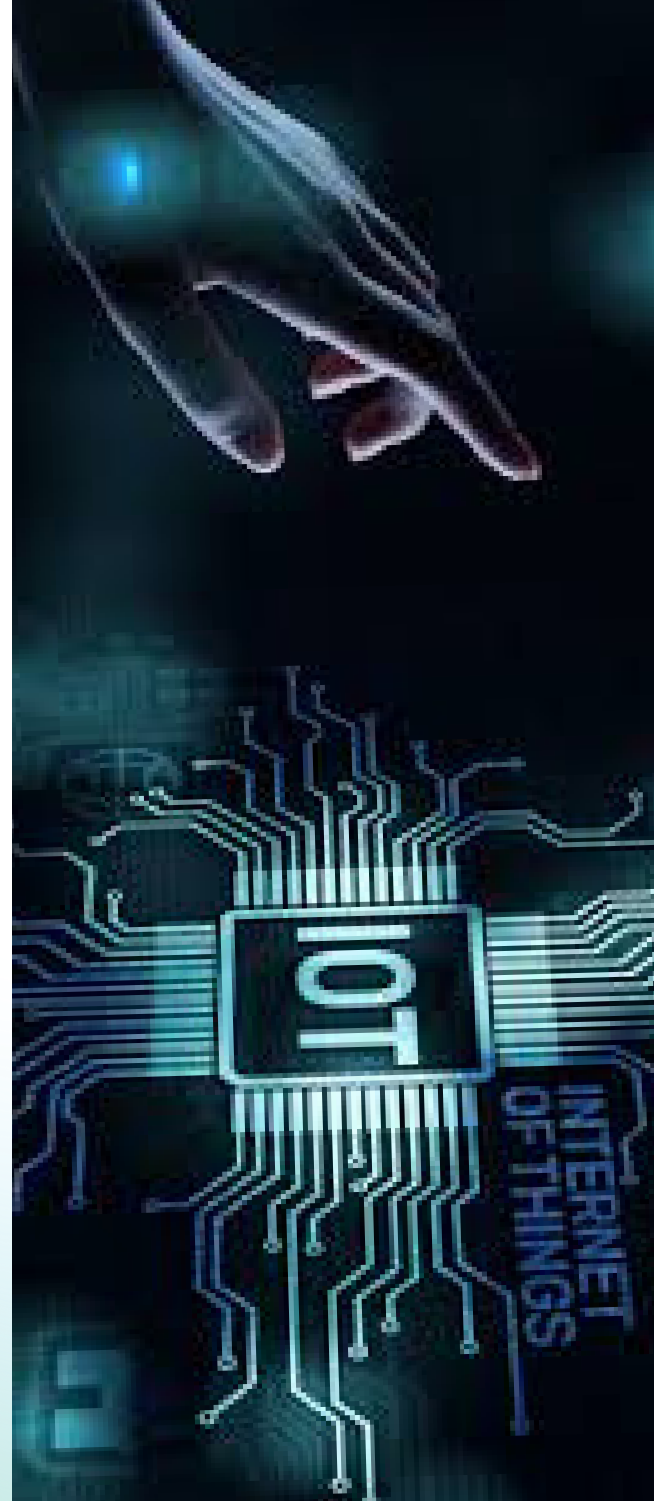
IoT

The Internet of Things (IoT) describes the network of physical objects — "things" — that are embedded with sensors, software, and other technologies for the purpose of connecting and exchanging data with other devices and systems over the internet. These devices range from ordinary household objects to sophisticated industrial tools. With more than 7 billion connected IoT devices today, experts are expecting this number to grow to 10 billion by 2020 and 22 billion by 2025.

THE TOP 5 EMERGING IOT TECHNOLOGIES

1. IoT Security.

Security technologies will be required to protect IoT devices and platforms from both information attacks and physical tampering, to encrypt their communications, and to address new challenges such as impersonating "things" or denial-of-sleep attacks that drain batteries. IoT security will be complicated by the fact that many "things" use simple processors and operating systems that may not support sophisticated security approaches.

2. IoT Analytics.

IoT business models will exploit the information collected by "things" in many ways, which will demand new analytic tools and algorithms. As data volumes increase over the next five years, the needs of the IoT may diverge further from traditional analytics.

3. IoT Device (Thing) Management.

Long-lived nontrivial "things" will require management and monitoring, including device monitoring, firmware and software updates, diagnostics, crash analysis and reporting, physical management, and security management. Tools must be capable of managing and monitoring thousands and perhaps even millions of devices.

4. Low-Power, Short-Range IoT Networks.

Low-power, short-range networks will dominate wireless IoT connectivity through 2025, far out numbering connections using wide-area IoT networks. However, commercial and technical trade-offs mean that many solutions will coexist, with no single dominant winner.

5. Low-Power, Wide-Area Networks. Traditional cellular networks don't deliver a good combination of technical features and operational cost for those IoT applications that need wide-area coverage combined with relatively low bandwidth, good battery life, low hardware and operating cost, and high connection density. Emerging standards such as narrowband IoT will likely dominate this space.

RESHMIKA K S
 I Year

QUANTUM COMPUTING

A quantum computer harnesses some of the almost-mystical phenomena of quantum mechanics to deliver huge leaps forward in processing power. Quantum machines promise to outstrip even the most capable of todays and tomorrow's supercomputers. They won't wipe out conventional computers, though. Using a classical machine will still be the easiest and most economical solution for tackling most problems. But quantum computers promise to power exciting advances in various fields, from materials science to pharmaceuticals research.

Companies are already experimenting with them to develop things like lighter and more powerful batteries for electric cars, and to help create novel drugs. The secret to a quantum computer's power lies in its ability to generate and manipulate quantum bits, or qubits. Everything from your tweets and e-mails to your iTunes songs and YouTube videos are essentially long strings of these binary digits. Quantum computers, on the other hand, use qubits, which are typically subatomic particles such as electrons or photons. Generating and managing qubits is a scientific and engineering challenge.

Some companies, such as IBM, Google, and Rigetti Computing, use superconducting circuits cooled to temperatures colder than deep space. Others, like IonQ, trap individual atoms in
electromagnetic fields on a silicon chip in ultra-high-vacuum chambers. In both cases, the goal is to isolate the qubits in a controlled quantum state.

Qubits have some quirky quantum properties that mean a connected group of them can provide way more processing power than the same number of binary bits. One of those properties is known as superposition and another is called entanglement. Qubits can represent numerous possible combinations of 1 and 0 at the same time. To put qubits into superposition, researchers manipulate them using precision lasers or microwave beams.

DHARANI I
I YEAR

SYMBOLS OF INSPIRATION

Inspiration is the process of instilling faith in someone to motivate him or her to do something. Many people do many things simply out of the kindness in heart, and do not realize that they are inspiring others around them. Each one of us has The ability to lead and inspire We all have the ability to inspire people.

This inspiration comes from a strong commitment of wanting to achieve our objectives. Our passion shines through because it is the right thing to do. If it is our actions that inspire others, there may be times when it just happens and other times when we work hard to make it happen.

When we inspire others, connections are made. This inspiration brings about hope, energy and a path of possibilities. How can we approach others and help them tap into their strengths? How can we help them to see the possibilities? What can we do to empower others to succeed in turn, inspire others? There have been times in our lives when others have inspired us. It is nice to know that we can also have inspired us.

Martin Luther king, a genuine leader in America, out of kindness and love for Negroes who were being burnt in the flames of social injustice and racial discrimination, struggled to emancipate the lives of Negroes from slavery and injustice. He inspired millions of Americans with his great speeches. Inspired by him, the Negroes achieved justice and were emancipated from cruel bondage of slavery. Martin Luther King's speech shows us that even abstract words and concepts can be made more inspiring and memorable.

Another great personality of our country, Mahatma Gandhi, out of love and affection inspired crores of Indians to take up the powerful weapons of truth and non voilence and became instrumental in achieveing independence for our nation. What Gandhi achieved in his life was a miracle. He lives in the hearts of millions of Indians and is respected by all. He laid great emphasis on eradicating untouchability, promoting Hindu Muslim unity, promoting literacy and the development of the great nation. India. He moved the people with his sincerity and sacrifice.

At his behest, they were ready to lay down their lives for the freedom of the country from foreign powers. His name lives on. Even after all these years his principles, dedication and mission continue to inspire the country.

Gandhiji has shown us how to live by setting an example. He was an ordinary man with an extraordinary will to live his life according to the principles of truth and nonviolence. What he preached he first practised. Begin your journey with one small step. Great distances are covered with a small step. Don't let others stand in your way. There may be many barriers and hindrances but don't be discouraged. Overcome these with strong determination and courage to achieve your goal.

When John Logie Baird wanted to send pictures from one place to another through wireless, many laughed at him. But he was strong enough in his determination and he invented the most popular gadget of the modern days called the TV.

Here are some tips to achieve success

✦ Don't give up your efforts however huge your goal is. Work with perseverance and persistence. Success seems to be a matter of hanging on after others have let it go. 58 Sri Sai Baba National Degree College College Magazine : 2014–2015

✦ Fear keeps people small. Most people lag behind in life because of the fear they have in the mind. Run towards your fears. Chase them. Embrace them. On the other side of your greatest fears lives your greatest life.

✦ Don't just stand as a spectator of the game from outside the court. Get out of the stands, get on, the court and play the game of life.

✦ Take to risks in life. Without risk you can't achieve success.

✦ Be positive. It is essential requirement for all in life. A person having positive attitude can achieve success because what he thinks is what he becomes.

✦ Dream in life. Dream big. Feel it. Believe it. Chase it. Achieve it.

✦ Whatever your goal is...go for it. Work hard with perseverance towards realizing your dreams.

✦ Extend a helping hand for the poor and needy and care for them. Be kind to them and in return the Almighty will shower His Grace on you.

✦ When someone does something good applaud. Share others' happiness. Be a positive role model You will INSPIRE OTHERS

RESHMIKA K S
I YEAR

FINGERPRINT &RFID BASED CAR IGNITION SYSTEM

Finger Print Sensor

(R3O5) –TTL UART is a finger print sensor module with TTL UART interface. The user can store the finger print data in the module and can configure it in 1:1 or 1: N mode for identifying the person. The finger print module can directly interface with 3v3 or 5v Microcontroller.

Components Required

- Arduino Nano
- R3O5 Fingerprint sensor
- EM18 RFID reader
- 16*2 Alphanumeric LCD
- DC motors

- L293D Motor driver IC
- Breadboard
- Connecting wires
- 12V DC Battery

Internet of Things (IOT)

Internet of Things (IoT) is basically the network of 'things' by which physical things can exchange data with the help of sensors, electronics, software, and connectivity. These systems do not require any human interaction.

Arduino nano

The Arduino Nano is a small, complete, and breadboard-friendly board based on the ATmega328P released in 2OO8. It offers the same connectivity and specs of the Arduino Uno board in a smaller form factor The board can be powered through a type-B micro-USB cable or from a 9 V battery.

Radio Frequency Identification

(RFID) refers to a wireless system comprised of two components: tags and readers. The reader is a device that has one or more antennas that emit radiowaves and receive signals back from the RFID tag .Passive RFID tags are powered by the reader and do not have a battery.
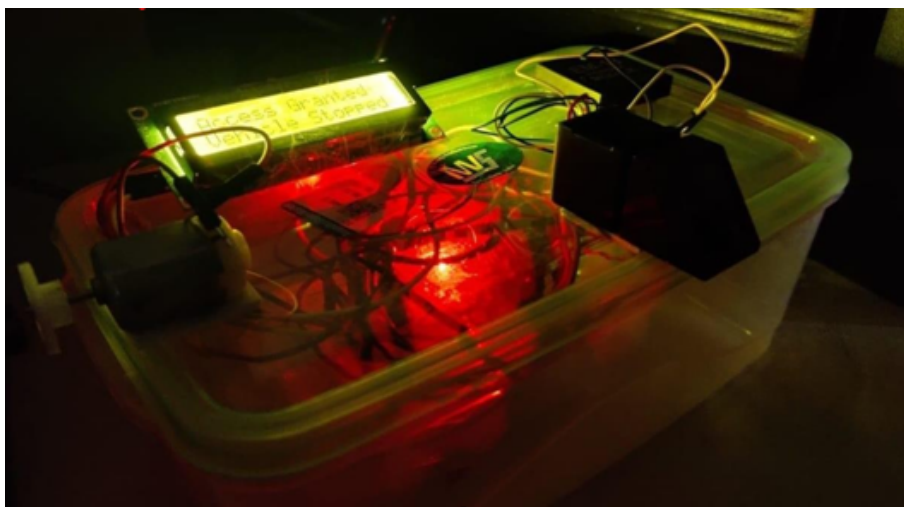
EM18 Reader Module

EM18 is a RFID reader which is used to read RFID tags of frequency 125 kHz .After reading tags, it transmits unique ID serially to the PC or microcontroller using UART communication or Wiegand format on respective pins. EM18 RFID reader reads the data from RFID tags which contains stored ID which is of 12 bytes.

Circuit diagram
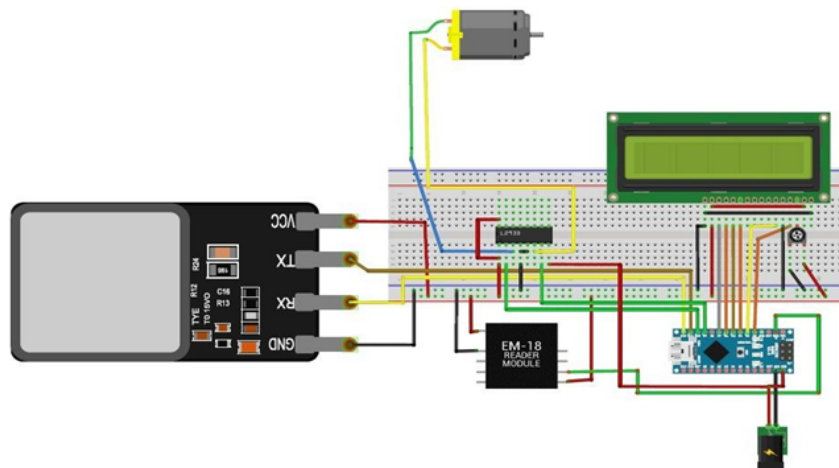
Output

T.AJAY VEERABAGHU (II YEAR)
S.MOHAMMED ARIF (II YEAR)
T.SAKTHIVEL (II YEAR)

MARCO ROBINSON NAKED TECHNOLOGIES EXONERATED

According to Marco Robinson, the Founder of NAKED Technologies:
"[NKD] is one of very few Cryptocurrencies that actually owns assets and businesses where you can actually utilize your coins"

Due to some recent conflicts within the team, a smear campaign has been initiated against both NAKED Technologies, and its' founder Marco Robinson.

NullTX received a press release titled: "Arrest warrant with jail / imprisonment sentence has been issued against the Founders of NAKED Technology ICO". The email came from someone called icowhistleblower and made it seem like the anonymous source was "exposing" the founder of the ICO for scamming investors.

The email came with court documents, alleging that Mr. Robinson has been sentenced to two months in jail in Dubai and also banned from the country. You can find the links to the documents below: Dubai Court Order English / Arabic.

Furthermore, the email contains a series of youtube links which show disgruntled investors complaining about not being able to sell their NKD tokens and claiming a lack of response from the NAKED Technologies team.

When NullTX got a chance to speak to Mr. Robinson, we were informed that not only were the court documents fake, but the smear campaign was a result of alleged misconduct by one of NKD's employees.

According to Marco, one of NAKED Technologies' team members who goes by the name Kishore M (Kishore Mansighani), has been under contract to sell the NAKED Dollars in Dubai. Kishore allegedly breached the contract and started selling a different cryptocurrency – future1coin – behind Marco's back.

PRAKASH R
II YEAR

# How to build your own Neural Network from scratch in Python

Most introductory texts to Neural Networks brings up brain analogies when describing them. Without delving into brain analogies, I find it easier to simply describe Neural Networks as a mathematical function that maps a given input to a desired output.

Neural Networks consist of the following components
- An **input layer**, *x*
- An arbitrary amount of **hidden layers**
- An **output layer**, *ŷ*
- A set of **weights** and **biases** between each layer, *W and b*
- A choice of **activation function** for each hidden layer, *σ*. In this tutorial, we'll use a Sigmoid activation function.

The diagram below shows the architecture of a 2-layer Neural Network (*note that the input layer is typically excluded when counting the number of layers in a Neural Network*)

Input Layer   Hidden Layer   Output Layer
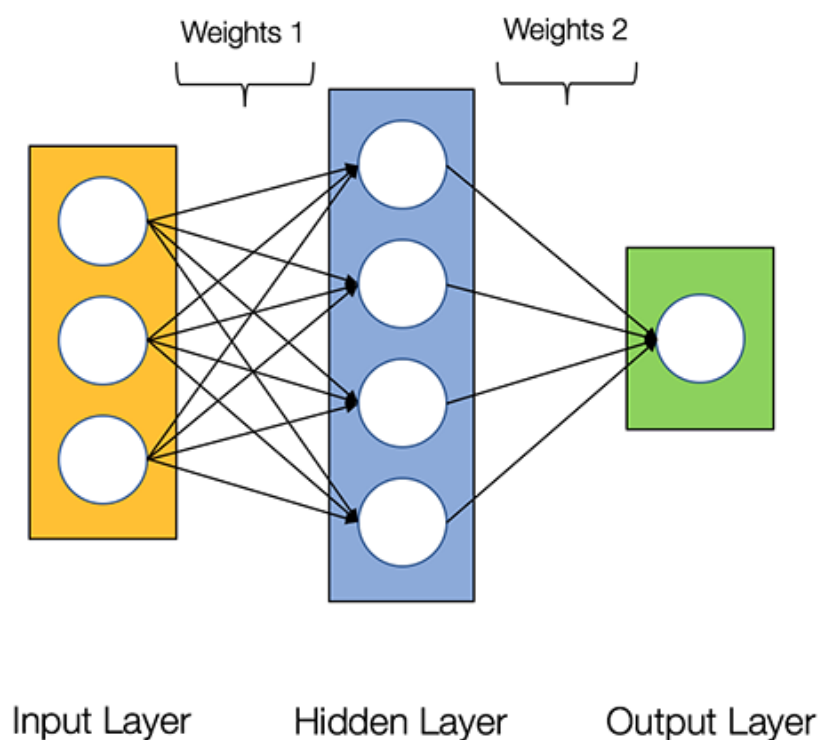
Creating a Neural Network class in Python is easy.

```
class NeuralNetwork:
def __init__(self, x, y):
self.input = x
self.weights1 = np.random.rand(self.input.shape[1],4)
self.weights2 = np.random.rand(4,1)
self.y = y
self.output = np.zeros(y.shape)
```

Training the Neural Network

The output ŷ of a simple 2-layer Neural Network is:

 You might notice that in the equation above, the weights W and the biases b are the only variables that affects the output ŷ.

Naturally, the right values for the weights and biases determines the strength of the predictions. The process of fine-tuning the weights and biases from the input data is known as training the Neural Network.
Each iteration of the training process consists of the following steps:
- Calculating the predicted output ŷ, known as feedforward
- Updating the weights and biases, known as backpropagation

<div align="right">

SABARINATHAN K S
III YEAR

</div>

WHY IS THE PRICE OF BITCOIN AND OTHER CRYPTOCURRENCIES FALLING?

The price of Bitcoin fell as much as 29% Wednesday after the China Banking Association warned member
banks of risks associated with digital currencies. Other digital currencies suffered sharp declines as well

Bitcoin's volatility was on full display: The decline had narrowed to below 10% in early afternoon trading.
Bitcoin has lost about 40% of its value since April 13 when it hit a high of more than $64,606 per coin.

Before Wednesday, Tesla's decision to not accept the digital currency as payment for cars, along with
concerns about tighter regulation of digital currencies, were major factors in the decline. The price is still
up about 31% in 2021 and nearly 300% from a year ago.

DOESN'T ELON MUSK HAVE A ROLE HERE?

Yes, and a fairly big one. Musk announced in February that his electric car company Tesla had invested $1.5 billion in Bitcoin. In March, Tesla began accepting Bitcoin as payment. Those actions contributed to the run-up in Bitcoin's price, and Musk also promoted the digital currency Dogecoin, which also spiked in value.

However, Musk reversed course in just a short time, saying last week that Tesla would stop accepting Bitcoin because of the potential environmental damage that can result from Bitcoin mining.

The announcement sent Bitcoin falling below $50,000 and set the tone for the big pullback in most cryptocurrencies.

A number of Bitcoin fans pushed back on Musk's reasoning. Fellow billionaire Mark Cuban said that gold mining is much more damaging to the environment than the mining of Bitcoin.

SWETHA N
III YEAR

MACHINE LEARNING IS FUN!

What is machine learning?

Machine learning is the idea that there are generic algorithms that can tell you something interesting about a set of data without you having to write any custom code specific to the problem. Instead of writing code, you feed data to the generic algorithm and it builds its own logic based on the data.

For example, one kind of algorithm is a classification algorithm. It can put data into different groups. The same classification algorithm used to recognize handwritten numbers could also be used to classify emails into spam and not-spam without changing a line of code. It's the same algorithm but it's fed different training data so it comes up with different classification logic.
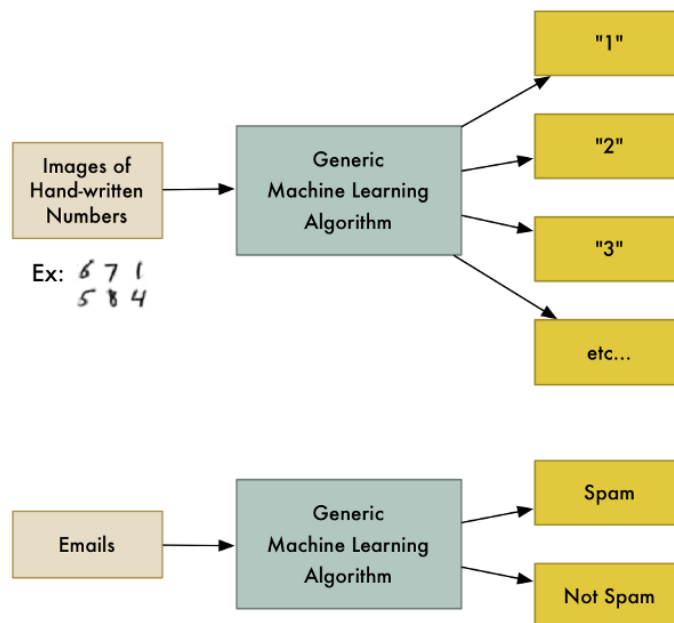
PRIYADHARSHINI PR
II YEAR

16

What is the math behind elliptic curve cryptography?

When someone sends bitcoin to you, they send the bitcoin to your address. If you want to spend any of the bitcoin that is sent to your address, you create a transaction and specify where your bitcoin ought to go. Such a transaction may look like:

Transfer 5 bitcoin from 1A1zP1eP5QGefi2DMPTfTL5SLmv7DivfNa (your address) to 12c6DSiU4Rq3P4ZxziKxzrL5LmMBrzjrJX (the recipient address).
Of course, anyone can create a transaction that looks like the one above, so if it was added to the blockchain as is and without issue, then you would be out $30,000+ whether you like it or not.

Luckily, such a transaction does not belong in the blockchain, because it is missing a valid digital signature. By adding a digital signature, you can prove that you know the private key that corresponds to the address 1A1zP1eP5QGefi2DMPTfTL5SLmv7DivfN. If you don't know the corresponding private key, then you probably shouldn't have been telling people to send bitcoin to you via that address since you are unable to spend any of the bitcoin sent there!

When you create a bitcoin address for yourself (or an address/account for any other cryptocurrency), you generate the private key first. From the private key, you compute the corresponding public key and by hashing that public key you get your address. Hopefully you can't choose an address first and then determine the private key from that, otherwise you could determine the private key for any address using the same method.

Public-key cryptography

Public keys, private keys, and digital signatures form the basic components of public-key cryptography. No matter what mathematical basis is used to implement a public-key cryptographic system, it must satisfy the following, at least for our purposes:

It is computationally infeasible to derive the private key corresponding to a given public key. It is possible to prove that one knows the private key corresponding to a public key without revealing any useful information about the private key in the process.

Furthermore, such a proof can be constructed in a way that it requires a specific message to be verified. This way, the proof forms a digital signature for that message.

One way to do public-key cryptography is with elliptic curves. Another way is with RSA, which revolves around prime numbers. Most cryptocurrencies — Bitcoin and Ethereum included — use elliptic curves, because a 256-bit elliptic curve private key is just as secure as a 3072-bit RSA private key. Smaller keys are easier to manage and work with.

HARIVARSHINI M
I YEAR

EDGE COMPUTING

Edge computing is a distributed computing framework that brings enterprise applications closer to data sources such as IoT devices or local edge servers. This proximity to data at its source can deliver strong business benefits, including faster insights, improved response times and better bandwidth availability.

The purpose of edge computing is to bring your applications closer to where the data is created and action must happen. When you do this, you can achieve much faster response times

it is all a matter of location. In traditional enterprise computing, data is produced at a client endpoint, such as a user's computer. That data is moved across a WAN such as the internet, through the corporate LAN, where the data is stored and worked upon by an enterprise application. Results of that work are then conveyed back to the client endpoint. This remains a proven and time-tested approach to client-server computing for most typical business applications.

Edge computing is closely associated with the concepts of cloud computing and fog computing. Although there is some overlap between these concepts, they aren't the same thing, and generally shouldn't be used interchangeably. It's helpful to compare the concepts and understand their differences.
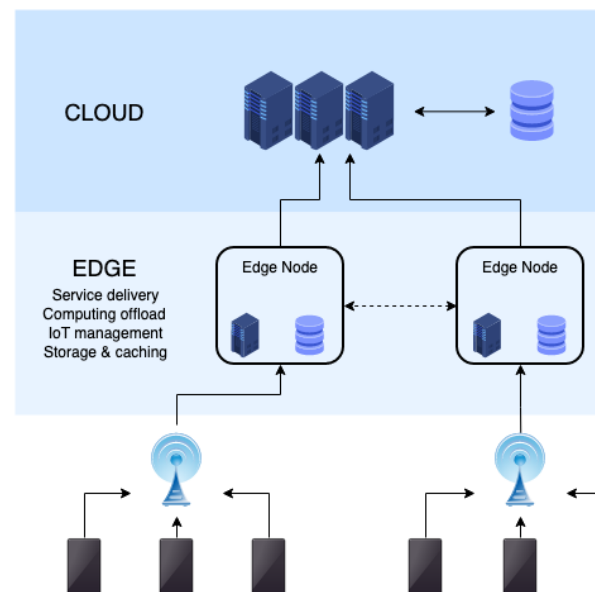
HARILAKSHMI J S
I YEAR

POETRY

Wolf

Be alert   Eyes be keen

To the countrymen

For the wolf   Has come

White is   Its fur

White are   Its teeth

Not Brown are Pupils of its Eyes

Long are Its teeth   Big are

Its ears   Be bold   And be

Brave because   Your spear is ..

In your Hand

HARIHARAN M
I YEAR

POETRY

The School Boy

But to go to school in a summer morn, –

O it drives all joy away!

Under a cruel eye outworn,

The little ones spend the day

In sighing and dismay.

Ah then at times I drooping sit,

And spend many an anxious hour;

Nor in my book can I take delight,

Nor sit in learning's bower,

Worn through with dreary shower …

LOGHITHA K. Y
I YEAR

POETRY
Why God Made Teachers

When God created teachers,
He gave us special friends
To help us understand His world
And truly comprehend
The beauty and the wonder
Of everything we see,
And become a better person
With each discovery

When God created teachers,
He gave us special guides
To show us ways in which to grow
So we can all decide
How to live and how to do
What's right instead of wrong,
To lead us so that we can lead
And learn how to be strong

Why God created teachers,
In His wisdom and His grace,
Was to assist us to
learn to make our world
A better wiser place.

GOWTHAM.S P
I YEAR

Mathematics

Mental stretching, the required sacrifice.

Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.

To all exercises, these four are the basics.

Hell on paper but sweet in its understanding.

Equations and formula, serving as raw products.

Mastering the existence of numbers to gain its intelligence.

Arithmetics also in a graphical representation.

Then its technicalities in shapes and planes.

Into life's activities, these applications silently integrate.

Calculation of numbers and expressions.

Sum up all queries via solutions to an answer.

PRIYADHARSHAN.S
I YEAR

Need of the Hour

What is education?
The knowledge of any creation
Or a combination of subjects
Or something this generation neglects

Something which cannot be defined
Something which shouldn't be refined
Something which is essential to live
Something which teachers gives

Why is education important
for me and you?
Because it assists us to
Choose our career to pursue

Or because it helps us gain wisdom
Or because it takes our mind out of prison
Because it teaches us discipline
Because for a misplaced person it is a medicine
Because it teaches us the meaning of life
Or Because it helps us thrive.

SANTHOSH.L
I YEAR

ART BY
DHIVYABHARATHI U
II YEAR

ART BY
JANAV G
II YEAR

ART SECTION

ART BY
SWETHA N
III YEAR

ART SECTION
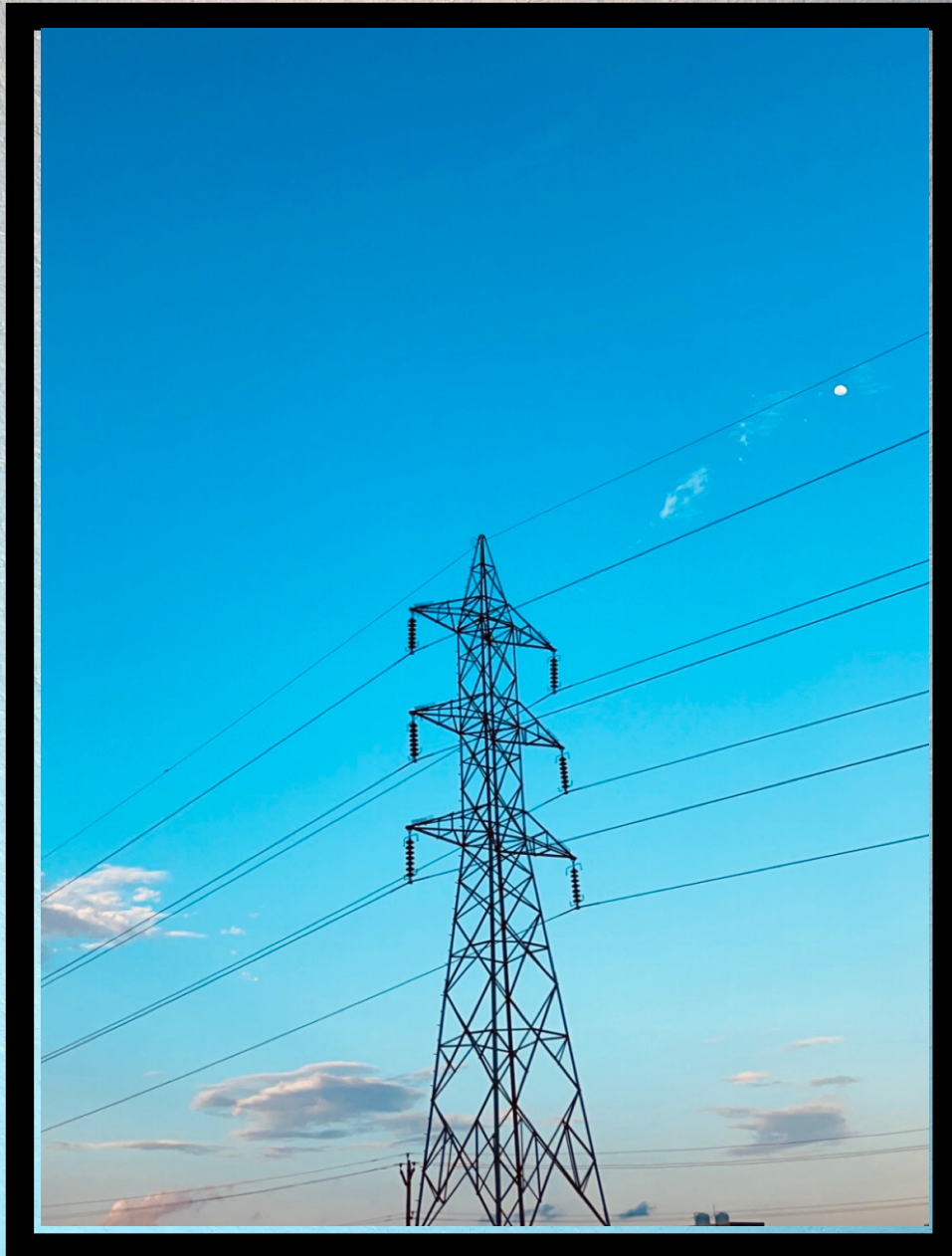

ART BY
JHOSHITHA NA
II YEAR

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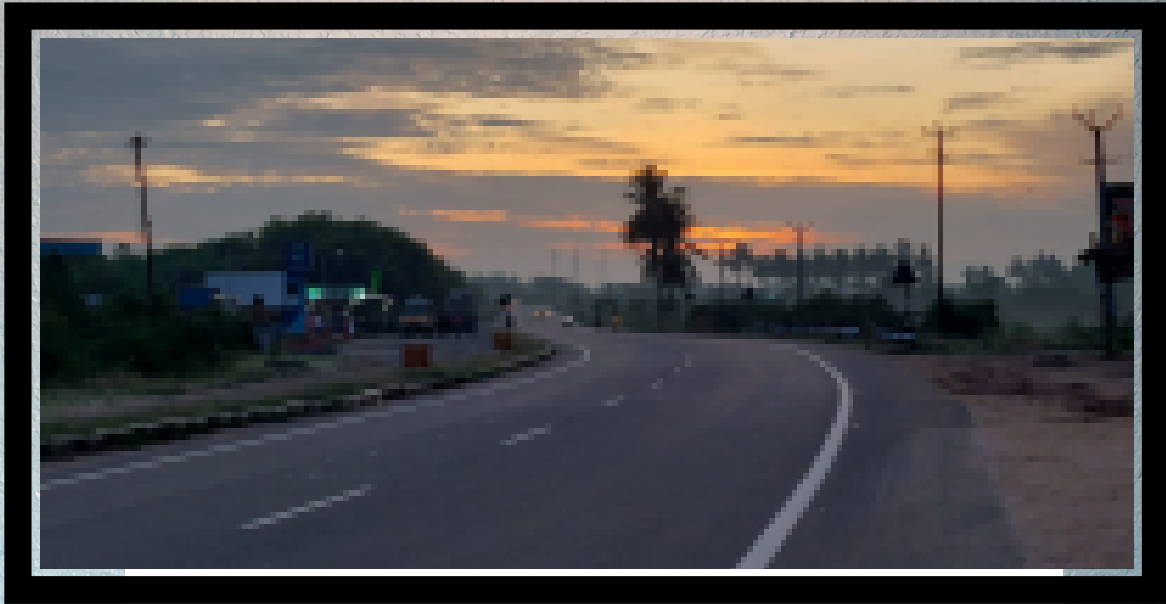
CAPTURED BY
PRAJITH KM
II YEAR

CAPTURED BY
GOMATHI KEERTHANA RS
II YEAR

PHOTO SECTION

CAPTURED BY
SWATHI.K
II YEAR

PHOTO SECTION

Captured by
SENTHIL KAMALESH M S C
III YEAR

END OF ZIPPY VOLUME 8 ISSUE 2