little KITEs

TECH PULSE
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ോ$"ോട്ടുക ഹയർ ക്കെ &ി സ്കൂളിടെ ിറ്റിൽ സൈകറ്റ്് അംഗങ്ങളോയ വിദ്യോർത്ഥികൾ തയ്യോ&ോക്കിയ "Tech Pulse"എന്ന ഡിജിറ്റൽ $ോഗ ിൻ വിജ്ഞോ"പ്രദവും വിദ്യോർത്ഥികളുടെ ഗോത്മക$ോയ കഴിവുകളും ോലKതിക $ികവും പ്രക $ോക്കുന്നതു$ോണ്. ഇതിണിയ&യിൽ പ്രവർത്തിച്ച .എല്ലോവർക്കും അഭി"ന്ദ"ങ്ങൾ അ&ിയിക്കുന്നു

എസ്.കെമുരളീധരന്.

പ്രധാനധ്യാപ ന്

ിറ്റിൽസൈകറ്റീടെTech Pulse"എന്ന $ോഗ" "ംി എല്ലോവിധ ആശം .കളും ല"ങ്ങുന്നു

സുനിൽ .എം

പ്രിൻസിപ്പാള്

ോ$"ോട്ടുക ഹയർ ക്കെ &ി സ്കൂളിടെ ിറ്റൽ സൈകറ്റ്് അംഗങ്ങൾ തയ്യോ&ോക്കിയ Tech Pulse എന്ന ഡിജിറ്റല് ോഗ$ ിൻ വളടെ ലയടെ& വിജ്ഞോ"പ്രദവും അതിലുപ ി ർഗോത്മകവു$ോണ് . ഇതി"് പിന്നിൽ പ്രവർത്തിച്ച എല്ലോവർക്കും അഭി"ന്ദ"ങ്ങൾ അ&ിയിക്കുന്നലതോടെ ോപ്പം ഈ ോഗ$.ി"് എല്ലോ വിധ ഭോവുകങ്ങളും ല"ുന്നു

ചന്ദ്രദാസൻ.കെ,
പി .ടി.എ പ്രസിഡന്റ്

വിവ ോലKതികവിദ്യയുടെ ഈ പുത"ോന്മുകൾക്ക് എല്ലോ വിധ ആശം .കളും ല"ുന്നു

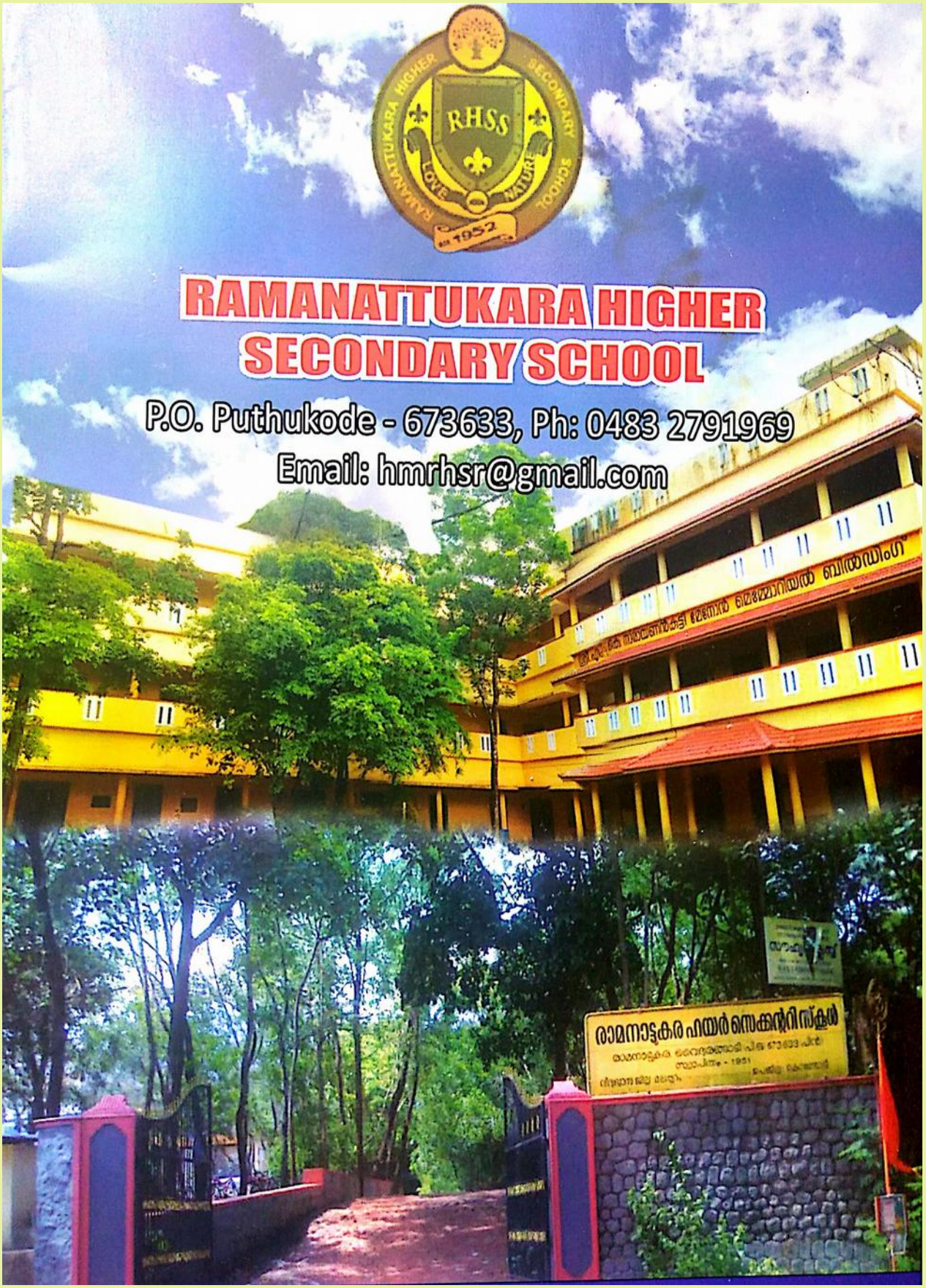
SITC,

കെവിനനാദ്.

അ&ിവുകളുടെ വോതോയ"ങ്ങൾ ത്ു&ക്കടെപ്പടുന്ന Tech Pulse എന്ന ഈ $ോഗ.ി"ം എല്ലോവിധ ഭോവുകങ്ങളും ല"ുന്നു

കൈറ്റ്സ് മിസ്ട്രസ്സ്

ഐശ്വര്യ.വി


RAMANATTUKARA HIGHER
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രാമനാട്ടുകര ഹയർ സെക്കന്ററി സ്കൂൾ

Little kites Teams

2018-20 Batch

2019-21 Batch

2019-22 Batch

പിന്നിട്ടവഴി ളിലൂകെട

സ്കൂൾ ചരിത്രം)

ഒരു"ോ ിടെ ോംന്തേികവളർച്ചയിൽ വിദ്യേയത്തിടെ പK് ടെ\റുതല്ല . വിദ്യോഭ്യോ ംഗത്ത് $ോത്ര$ല്ല , ക ോ-കോയിക ോമ്മേക്കാ ോമൂഹ്യംഗത്തും ോ$"ോട്ടുക ഹയർ ടെക്കണ്ട&ി സ്കൂൾ പ്രശസ്തിയുടെ പ വുകൾ കയ&ിടെകോണ്ടിക്കയോണ്. "ോ"ോത്ത&കളിൽ $ഹത്തോയ പ്രതിഭകടെള വോർടെത്തടുത്ത ഈ വതി ലത്രത്തിടെ ിത്രത്തിലക്ക് ഒരു തി \ . ിഞ്ഞു ല"ോട്ടം " ത്തുകയോണിവിടെ ൽ ഒരു ഓ ടെകട്ടി-1951 ത്തില് ോ$"ോട്ടുക $ി ഡില് സ്കൂൾ എന്ന ലപ ി ോണ് ഈ വിദ്യേയം ആ ംഭിച്ചത്. 1948 ല് ജിസ്റ്റർ ടെ\യ്ത ോ$"ോട്ടുക സൈഹസ്കൂൾഘം എന്ന ലപ ിലുള്ള ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റിക്ക് കീഴി ോണ് സ്കൂളിടെപ്രോ .ംഭ പ്രവർത്ത"ം ത ുങ്ങിയത് ർവ്വ ശ്രീ ആറ്റുപു&ത്ത് ോഘവൻ "ോയർ(പ്ര ി.), ഇ.ലഗോന്ത്രോ കുട്ടിപണിക്കർ(ടെ ട്ട&ി), എൻ ദോല$ോദ ൻ "മൃതി%ി ഖജോൻജി എന്നിവർ ഭോ വോഹികളും എള്ളോത്ത് $ോധവപണിക്കർ, എള്ളോത്ത് കുഞ്ഞി ോ$ പണിക്കർ, ശ്രീ.എ. ടെക കുഞ്ഞിോ$ ല$ല"ോൻ, ശ്രീ.പി.ടെക "ോ , ോയണൻ കുട്ടി "ോയർ, പുതിയവീട്ടിൽ ശ്രീ. ഗണപതി ടെ\ട്ടിയോര് ോ ന്വത്ത് കളത്തില്$ോമുണ്ണില$ല"ോൻ(ത്രോജി) ത ുങ്ങിയവര് ആദ്യകോ ോല"ോജിംങ് കമ്മിറ്റി അംഗങ്ങളോയിരുന്നു. ഇവടെ$ ഹോയിക്കുവോൻ ലവണ്ടിന്വ്കമ്മിറ്റി ടെ$ന്വർ$ോോയി ശ്രീ.എം.ടെക ലവ പ്പല$ല"ോൻ , ശ്രീ.പി.\ോത്തുക്കുട്ടി, ശ്രീ. പി.ടെക $ോധവല$ല"ോന് എന്നിവരും ഉണ്ടോയിരുന്നു . $ിഡിൽസ്കൂൾ ആ ംഭിച്ച യടെത്ത$ പ്രധോ"ോധ്യോപകൻ ശ്രീ. ഒ.ടെക "ന്വ്യോർ ആയിരുന്നു. ഓഫീ സ്റ്റോഫോയി ശ്രീ. പി ടെക കൃ$ങ്ങുപ്പും

അന്നടെത്ത പ്രധോ" ടെകട്ടി ം ഉണ്ടോക്കോൻ ല$ൽല"ോട്ടം വഹിച്ചത് ആറ്റപ്പ&ത്ത് ോഘവൻ "ോയർ ആയിരുന്നു. ടെതക്കുഭോഗത്തുണ്ടോയിരുന്ന ടെകട്ടി ം കിണറ്റിൻക കൃഷ്ണൻ "ോയരുടെ സ്മ ണക്കോയ് അല...ഹത്തിടെകടുംബോംഗങ്ങൾ "ിർമ്മിച്ച "ല് കിയതോയിരുന്നു.അധ്യോപകരുലയും ജീവ"ക്കോരുടെ യും അതിലുപ ി .സു$"സ്സുകളുടെ യും ആദ്യടെത്ത പ ിശ്രു$ം ശ്രീ.എം.ടെക ലവ പ്പല$ല"ോടെ ല$ൽല"ോട്ടത്തി ോണ് ഈ ടെകട്ടി ം "ി വിൽ വന്നടെതന്ന് "ന്ദിപൂർവ്വം സ്മ ിക്കുന്നു.സ്കൂള് ആവശ്യത്തി"് പു&ടെ$ പ്രലദശവോികളുടെ മുഴുവൻ കു ിടെവള്ള ലശ്രോത ോയിരുന്ന ഈ കിണർ.കുന്നിൻ പ്രലദശത്ത് ല$ഞ്ഞ് " ക്കുന കോ ികൾക്ക് ടെവള്ളം കു ിക്കോ"ോയ് കിണ&ില"ോ ് ല\ർന്ന് ഒരു $ി .ടെതോട്ടി ഇന്നും അവലശഷിക്കുന്നുണ്ട് ്

ആയി ത്തിടെതോളളോത്തി അൻമ്പത്തി"ോ ിൽ വിദ്യോയം സൈഹസ്കൂളോയി ഉയർത്തടെപ്പട്ടു. ആദ്യടെത്ത പ്രധോ" അധ്യോപകന് ശ്രീ.പ ല$ശ്വ ൻ "സ്മൃതി .ി

"ശ്രീ.എ ്.ടെക മു ളീധ ൻ ആണ് ഇലപ്പോഴടെത്ത പ്രധോ .അധ്യോപകന്

ശ്രീ.എം.ടെക."ോ ോയണൻ കുട്ടി ല$ല"ോൻ എന്നിവരുടെ ജ്വ ിക്കുന്ന ഒർമ്മകൾ ഇന്നും ഇവിടുടെത്ത ഒലോ $ൺത ിലയയും പുളകം .ടെകോളളിക്കുന്നു. ശ്രീ.എം.സു"ിൽ ആണ് പ്രിൻ ിപ്പല് പൂർവ്വ വിദ്യോർത്ഥികളുലയും "ോട്ടുക്കോരുലയും അഭ്യുദയകോംികളുലയും ിർലോഭ$ോയ" ഹോയ ഹക ണം എല്ലോക്കോ .ത്തും ഉണ്ടോയിട്ടുണ്ട് ത ർന്നും ഇത് ഭിക്കുടെ$ന്ന് പ്രതീംിക്കുന്നു. കോ ഘട്ടത്തിടെ സ്പന്ദ"ങ്ങൾ ടെതോട്ട&ിയോൻ ഇത്ത ം \ ിത്രകു&ിപ്പുകൾക്ക് .കഴിയുടെ$Kിൽ ഞങ്ങൾ കൃതോർത്ഥ ോയി

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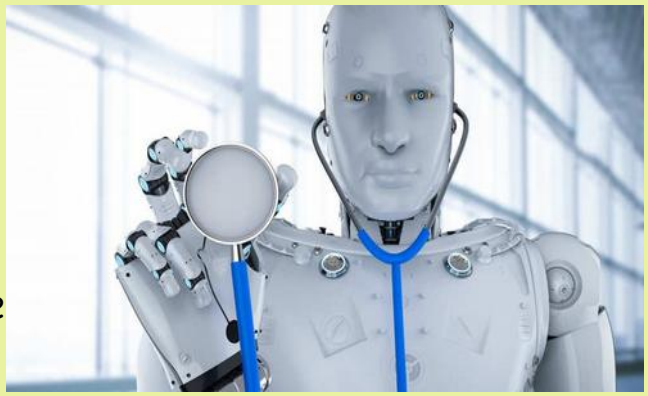
ROBOTICS



Ingenious inventors have dreamed up machines that can do almost anything,from playing chess to exploring Mars. But there's no single robot that can do everything - yet.

Part mechanical and part electronic, robots are automated machines that clank, scuttle, and whiz around doing dirty and dangerous jobs that people prefer not to. Robots sniff out bombs, drag survivors from earth quakes, and can even make nuclear. can't think for themselves, and have to be reprogrammed every time they do something new. In the future, robots might become autonomous with built in computer brains, they will think for themselves, learn from their mistakes, and possibly do things even better than humans.

NANDANA.V.VINOD
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കൈസബർ ന8ാം

സൈബര്

യുഗത്തി ോണ്

"്ോ$ി"

ജീവിക്കുന്നത്.ല ോക

ടെത്ത മുഴുവൻ വിൽ

ത്തുമ്പിൽ ഒരുക്കിയ ഇ ർടെ"റ്റിടെ യും ടെ$ോസൈബല്

ലഫോണിടെയും വ വിടെ" സൈബർ വിപ്ലവം എന്നോണ്

വിലശഷിപ്പിക്കുന്നത്.. വിട്ടി ിരുന്ന് ലോകത്ത്എവിയുമുള്ള

സൈബ്ര&ികടെള പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ $&ിച്ചുല"ോക്കോനും ടോവൽ ഏജന്

ികളിൽ ലപോകോടെത യോത്ര ല ഖകൾ ശ ിയോക്കോനും ബോK

ലപോകോടെത പണ$ിടുകൾ " ത്തോനും ക കളിൽ ലപോകോടെത

ോധ"ങ്ങൾ വോങ്ങോനും സ്കൂളിലും ലകോലളജിലും

ലപോകോടെതതടെന്ന പഠ"ം " ത്തോനുടെ$ോടെക്ക സൈബർകേ

വഴിടെയോരുക്കി. ഗവർണർ,കപ്പിത്തോൻ എന്നീ അർഥങ്ങള്

ഭിക്കുന്ന സൈകബർടെ"റ്റ് എന്ന ഗ്രീക്ക് പദത്തിൽ "ിന്നോണ് ്

സൈബർ എന്ന വോക്കിടെഉദ്ഭവം

സൈബർ ല ോകം അതിരുകളില്ലോത്ത ലോക$ോടെണK ിലും

അതി ിടെപടുലമ്പോൾ ചിലക്കണ്ട \ിയ$ങ്ങളുണ്ട് മുന്"

കരുലുകളുണ്ട്. ഇ ർടെ"റ്റ് ഉപലയോഗത്തി"് അതത് ോജ്യങ്ങള്

\ി ിയ$ങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടോക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.അതോണ് സൈബര്"

ിയ$ങ്ങൾസൈബർല" $% ോകടെത്ത ോദോ"ത്തിനു$

ലവണ്ടിയുള്ള "ിർലദശങ്ങളോണിവ. ഇന്ത്യയിസൈബര്

ിയ$ങ്ങൾ ടെഎ ി ആക്ട് 2000,ടെഎ ി ആക്ട് 2008"

.എന്നിവയോണ്

അന്തോ ോഷ്ട്ര ോമ്പത്തിക ഹക ണത്തിനുള്ള

ംഘ "യോയ ഓർഗസൈ"ഷൻ ഓഫ് ഇക്കലണോ$ിക് ലകോ

$ഓപ്പല&ഷൻ ആൻഡ് ടെഡവ പ്പ്ടെ ആണ് ആദ്യ$ോയി ്

അന്തോോഷ്ട്ര ത ത്തിൽ സൈബർ കുറ്റകൃത്യങ്ങൾ സൈകരിോ്

ടെ\യ്യോൻ തു ങ്ങിയത്. 1985 ൽ ഈ " ംഘ

അംഗ ോജ്യങ്ങലളോ ് സൈബർ കുറ്റകൃത്യങ്ങൾ ത യോന്

ിയ$"ിർ$ോണം " ത്തോൻ ആവശ്യടെപ്പ്തിടെ

അ ിസ്ഥാ"ത്തിൽ ഓല ോോജ്യവുംതങ്ങൾക്കനുലയോജ്യ$ോയ

സൈബർ "ിയ$ങ്ങൾ "ിർമ്മിക്കുകയുണ്ടോയി.

ദീദിക . എം

8th - E

WIFI

Wifi support by many application and devices including video game console home network "PDAS" mobile phones major operating system and other types of consumer electronics. Any product that are tasted and approved as Wifi certained by Wifi alliance are different manufactures. For example, a Wifi certained product.

HOW WIFI-NETWORKS WORKS

Wifi networks have on physical wired connection between sender and receiver by using radio frequency technology,a frequency within the electro magnetic spectrum associated with radio wave propagation. When an Rf current is supplied to antenna, an electro magnetic field is created that then it is able to propagate through space. The cornerstone of any wireless network is an access point. Computer and devices must be equipped with wireless network.

WHAT IS WIFI ?

WIFI is the name of a wireless networking technology that uses radio waves to provide wireless high - speed internet and network connection. Wifi short for wireless fidelity , this is not the case Wifi is simply a trademarked phase that means IEEE802.11x

WHAT IS WIFI -CISCO

Internet connectivity occurs through a wireless router that allows your Wifi compatible devices in interface with the internet. A wireless access (AP) allows wireless devices to connect to the wireless network

Surya .K

IX G

TECHNOLOGY

T earrible, mean words

E veryone laughed at her

C yber bullying is not funny

H are a heart and hear me soul

N ever should this have happened

O bviously it should be stopped

L etting this goon would be horrific

O nly the problem is, nobody ever stops it

G et smart and think twice before speaking

Y our words could make someone's day or ruin someone's life, so make the right choices.

PAVITHRA .P

8.A

ശാസ്ത്ര പുനരാഗതി

ശാസ്ത്രം വളരെMയധികം പുരMോഗമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു കാലത്താണ് നാം ഇര_ാൾ ജീവിക്കുന്നത്.എല്ലാ Mംഗത്തും ശാസ്ത്രത്തിരെ9 പുരMോഗതി അനുദവരെ_ട്ടു രെകാണ്ടിMിക്കുകയാണ്.വാർത്താ വിനിമയ Mംഗത്ത് .അത്ഭുതകMമായ പുരMോഗതിയാണ് ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളത് രഠഡിരയാ, രെഢലിവിഷൻ, രെമാബൈലൽ, കമ്പ്യൂട്ടർ, ഇ9ര് നറ്റ്, ഇ ബൈമൽതുടങ്ങിയവരെയെല്ലാം ശാസ്ത്രത്തിരെ9 കണ്ടു .പിഢിത്തങ്ങളാണ്

മനുഷ്യർ രെ€ യ്യുന്ന എല്ലാ രജാലിയും അത്ഭുതകMമായ രവഗതയിലും കൃത്യതയിലും ഇര_ാള് കമ്പ്യൂട്ടർ രെ€ യ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. കമ്പ്യൂട്ടർ കഢന്ന വMോത്ത ഒരു

.M◌ംഗവും ഇര_◌ാൾ നമ്മുരെവ ജീവിതത്തിലില്ല
.രലാകവ്യാപകമായി കമ്പ്യൂട്ടർ ധന്ധമാണ് ഇ൭ർ നറ്റ്

അതുരപാരെല രെമാബൈധൽ ര%ം◌ാണകൾ ഇര_◌ാള്
ഒഴിഞ്ചുക്രുട്ടാൻ പറ്റാത്ത വസ്തുവായി
മാഠിയിM◌ിക്കുന്നു.രെമാബൈധൽ ര%ം◌ാണകൾ ഇല്ലാത്ത ഒരു
വീവ്് രപാലുമില്ല. രെമാബൈധൽ രെകാണ്ടുള്ള പ്രരയാജനം
വളരെMയധികമാണ്. ദാവിയിൽ ഇതിരനക്കാള്
ഉന്നതമായ പുരM◌ാഗതിയിൽ എത്താൻ ശാസ്ത്രം
സഹായിക്കുരെമന്ന കാM◌്യത്തിൽ സംശയിരക്കണ്ടതില്ല

Athulya.p
9.G

INTERNET

The Internet is the system of interconnected computer networks that uses the Internet protocol suite, to link device world wide. It is a network of networks that consists of private, public, academic, business and government networks of local to global scope, linked by a broad array of electronic, wireless and optical networking technologies. The Internet carries a vast range of information resources and services , such as inter linked hyper text documents and applications of the world wide web (w.w.w) electronic, mail, file sharing.

The origins of internet date back to research commissioned by federal government of united states in 1960s to build robots, fault - tolerant communication with computer networks. The primary precursor network, the ARPANET, initially served as a backbone for interconnection of regional academic and military networks in the 1980s.

MOHAMMED NAMEER . M
8 B

NAO - ROBOT

This robot, built by Alde baran Robots in France, is determined to be your friend. It can recognize your face, hear what you're saying, speak back in 19 languages, and even dance. Like a person, it senses things around it, thinks about them, and responds. Unlike a person, it does these things with 50 electronic sensors, a microprocessor brain, and limps moved by 25 electric motors.

RESCUE ROBOT

Students at war wick university in the UK designed this all terrain robot to find people buried by earthquakes. Its telescopic head includes

cameras and a carbon dioxide gas sensor for detecting signs of life.

CHEETAH

Robots find it hard to walk upright like humans , so future robots may mine four-legged animals instead . This robotic cheetah can run at over 45 kph (20 mph)

NANDANA.V.VINOD
8C

എകെന്റ ബാ8്യം

ഒരു രെപാൻ തുവൽ സ്പർശം
രപാരെല
എരന്നാവുകരെന്നരെ ധാല്യം
കുസൃതിയാൽ ജീവിരെയ്യാരെMന്
ധാല്യം
എൻ സുന്ദMമാം ധാല്യം
,..<പരെ
ഇരെന്നരെന്ന തനിയ്യാക്കി അകന
അ0ിയുന്ന ഞാരെനൻ ധാല്യം
ധാല്യത്തിൻ രതാഴൻമാർ,രതാഴിമാര്
നിങ്ങരെള അ0ിയുന്ന ഞാന്
കുഞ്ഞിളം പ>ിരപാൽ പട്ടം രപാല്
ഞാനീ ആകാശത്തിMങ്ങളിൽ € ാഞ്ചാവ്ി
മധുMമാം ഓർമ്മകൾ ധാക്കി നിൽരെക്ക
ഇന്നീ കുഞ്ഞിളം പ>ിതൻ € ിഠകിരെന
...ആരMാ അ0ിഞ്ഞു
ഇന്നീ ഏകാന്തതയിൽ ഞാന്
എൻ ധാല്യരെത്ത ഓർത്ത് രതങ്ങുന്ന

സാധിക പ്രദീപ്
10A

AWESOME ART

USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

With the use of information technology teachers can create interesting audio and visual which will keep the student mind and give to them a great understanding of all concepts. Everyone likes watching animated videos using information technology the classroom can be digitalised. Information technology allows the student to study in their comfort zone at any part of the day they like. Through this we can give the visual proof of anything that are regarded to education. They can improve the technology with clear and not doubt. It also help teachers for their teaching easy.

Goutham.
9G

5G NETWORK

5G networks call for more data, even lower latency and extreme reliability Whether to deliver truly immersive virtual reality, enable mission-critical communications, or support IoT devices, networks need to become faster, smarter and able to handle more in every way. What the primary 5G deployment use cases identified by 3GPP-eMBB, URLLC and mMTC-have in common are the need for higher data rates, stricter latency requirements and extreme reliability. How they differ is the performance level required for each of those network attributes, as dictated by the services that each of the three 5G use cases enable. Building a scalable, highly performant and efficient network will be necessary in order to bring 5G innovations to life and quickly monetize their resulting services.
5G optical transport equipment qualification in the lab
One of the biggest challenges facing NEMs and operators as they prepare for 5G is the need to qualify new types of ubiquitous front haul transport equipment capable of transporting a mix of

technologies, such as Ethernet, eCPRI, CPRI and OBSAI. Assessing front haul transport equipment reliability, ensuring selected equipment meets 5G latency requirements and confirming equipment and transceiver compatibility against multiple protocols within a lab environment will make sure networks are robust enough to deal with the complexity of 5G networks.

The path to 5G networks is fortified with fibre

To reap the benefits of 5G, mobile networks will need to become denser. More antennae and massive small cell deployments will be required to support reduced latency, higher speeds, more capacity and better coverage in highly populated areas where there will be a huge increase in connected devices. Ultimately, the quality and reliability of these mobile networks will depend on a robust fibre backbone—from metro to core—carrying traffic to and from 5G small cells. More fibre deeper into the network means the potential for more problems, causing 5G service degradation and disruption, and SLA disputes. The 5G ecosystem goals of dramatically increased throughput and dramatically reduced end-to-end latency will mean an increase in OPEX to test, turn up and maintain all that new fibre—while continuing to improve what is already in place.

Transport network resources tightly linked

Whatever the level of speed, latency or throughput demanded, the transport network is the bedrock upon which 5G is being built as it powers the movement of all that data across fibre optic connections. All the new 5G requirements coming into play will have a direct impact on the transport network. From the core to the radio unit, a 5G network demands a tight link between all transport network resources—even more than in previous generations of network technology. Expectations are high that this unprecedented transformation of the transport network be done right and implementing comprehensive 5G transport testing practices will be paramount to achieving overall 5G deployment success.

Achieving operational efficiency with field test automation

Operational efficiency relies on ensuring the job is done right the first time. This becomes even more critical in 5G networks that support massive small cell deployments and fibre deployed more densely and deeper into the network. This 5G-fueled evolution will bring unprecedented network complexity with 20x the number of cell sites deployed and require increased deployment speeds. An efficient and automated test workflow process will give operations teams a competitive advantage by driving team efficiency, ensuring compliance for

first-time right results and accelerating time-to-revenue.

PRANAV.K.P

IX.B

5 G

5G is the 5th generation mobile network. It will take a much larger role than previous generations. will elevate the mobile network to not only interconnect people, but also interconnect and control machines, objects, and devices. It will deliver new levels of performance and efficiency that will empower new user experiences and connect new industries. 5G will deliver multi-Gbps peak rates, ultra-low latency, massive capacity, and more uniform user experience.

The other mobile network generations are 1G, 2G, 3G, and 4G.

- 1G delivered analogue voice.
- 2G introduced digital voice (e.g., CDMA).
- 3G brought mobile data (e.g., CDMA2000).
- 4G LTE ushered in the era of mobile Internet.

5G is a new kind of network: a platform for innovations that will not only enhances today's mobile broadband services, but will also expand mobile networks to support a vast diversity of devices and services and connect new industries with improved performance, efficiency, and cost. 5G will redefine a broad range of industries with connected services from retail to education, transportation to entertainment, and everything in between. We see 5G as technology as transformative as the auto mobile and electricity.

The study also revealed that the 5G value chain (OEMs, operators, content creators, app developers and consumers) could alone generate up to $3.5 trillion in overall aggregate revenue by 2035 and support up to 22 million jobs, or more than one job for every person in Beijing, China. Of course, there are many emerging and new applications that are yet to be completely defined or even known today. That is why only time will tell what the full "5G effect" is going to be.

In general, 5G use cases can be broadly categorized into three main types of connected services:

- Enhanced Mobile Broadband: 5G will not only make our smartphones better, but it will also usher in new immersive experiences, such as VR and AR, with faster, more uniform data rates, lower latency, and cost-per-bit.

- Mission-Critical communications: 5G will enable new services that can transform industries with ultra-reliable/available, low latency links—such as remote control of critical infrastructure, vehicles, and medical procedures.
- Massive Internet of Things: 5G will seamlessly connect a massive number of embedded sensors in virtually everything through the ability to scale down in data rates, power and mobility to provide extremely lean/low-cost solutions.
- A defining capability of 5G is also the design for forward compatibility—the ability to flexibly support future services that are unknown today.

But 5G is more than about just how "fast" it is. In addition to higher peak data rates, 5G will provide much more network capacity by expanding into new spectrum, such as millimetre wave (mmWave). 5G will also deliver much lower latency for a quicker immediate response, and an overall more uniform user experience so that the data rates stay consistently high even when users are moving around. Moreover, the new 5G NR (New Radio) mobile network will be backed up by Gigabit LTE coverage foundation, which will provide ubiquitous Gigabit-class connectivity.

5G is bringing a wide range of technology inventions in both the 5G NR (New Radio) air interface design as well as the 5G NextGen core network.

The new 5G NR air interface introduces many foundational wireless inventions, and in our opinion, the top five are:

1. Scalable OFDM numerology with 2n scaling of sub carrier spacing
2. Flexible, dynamic, self-contained TDD subframe design
3. Advanced, flexible LDPC channel coding
4. Advanced massive MIMO antenna technologies
5. Advanced spectrum sharing techniques

Like 4G LTE, 5G is also OFDM-based and will operate based on the same mobile networking principles. However, the new 5G NR (New Radio) air interface will further enhance OFDM to deliver a much higher degree of flexibility and scalability.

It is important to note that initial 5G NR deployments will focus on enhanced mobile broadband (eMBB) use cases to boost capacity and provide an elevated mobile broadband experience (faster speeds, lower latencies, etc.).As with previous generations of mobile networks, it will take time to proliferate the new 5G network. 4G LTE will continue to grow and serve as the anchor of the 5G mobile experience (via multi-connectivity) for many years to come by providing Gigabit data rates outside 5G coverage areas. 5G doesn't have a price tag yet.

A key 5G objective is to lower the cost-per-bit (data cost) compared to 4G LTE, by leveraging new and wider spectrum in higher bands including the mmWave range.

This could potentially allow mobile operators to continue offer unlimited data plans even with increasing data consumption. This can also enable new use cases and make more applications economically viable for broader adoption in a 5G network. For example, 5G can help to proliferate immersive augmented and virtual reality, which is possible today with 4G LTE but may be limited by network capacity and data costs.

ATHUL KRISHNA .M
REEMA FATHIMA .K.T
IX A

ാത്തിരിപ്പ്

ഒന്നും പഠയാരെത
എരെന്ന തഴുകിയ
കാറ്റിന് നറുമണം
രെ€ ാMിയുന്നതാ
ക്കുരവണ്ടി
ഒന്നും മിണ്ടാരെത
ഓവ്ിയകന്ന നീ
പുലർക്കാല രവലതന്

സൗMദ്യമായി
അന്ന ഞാൻ കണ്ട നാൾ Mാവിരെ മാഠിൽ നീ
സന്ധ്യാരശാദയിൽ രപായ്മറഞ്ഞു
ഇനിരെയന്ന കാണരെമന്നഠിയാരെത ഞാനന്ന
ിന്തിച്ചിരുരെന്നാMായിവ രവളയില്€
കാണരമ്പാൾ മിണ്ടാരെത ഒരു വാക്കു പഠയാരെത
..എത്ര നാൾ നീയിരുന്ന
ഒന്നിച്ചിരുരെന്നാMാ രവളയിരെലല്ലാം
നിരെന്ന ഞാൻ ര^{3}ഹിച്ചിരുന്ന
കാലങ്ങരലരെ രെകാഴിഞ്ഞു രപായാലും
നിരെന്ന ഞാൻ മഠക്കില്ല
...സ്വന്തരെമന്നാത്മാവിൽ € ലിച്ചു

ആവണി. പി
10.B

MY HOLIDAYS.....

I had my
beautiful holidays

I had my
happiest moments

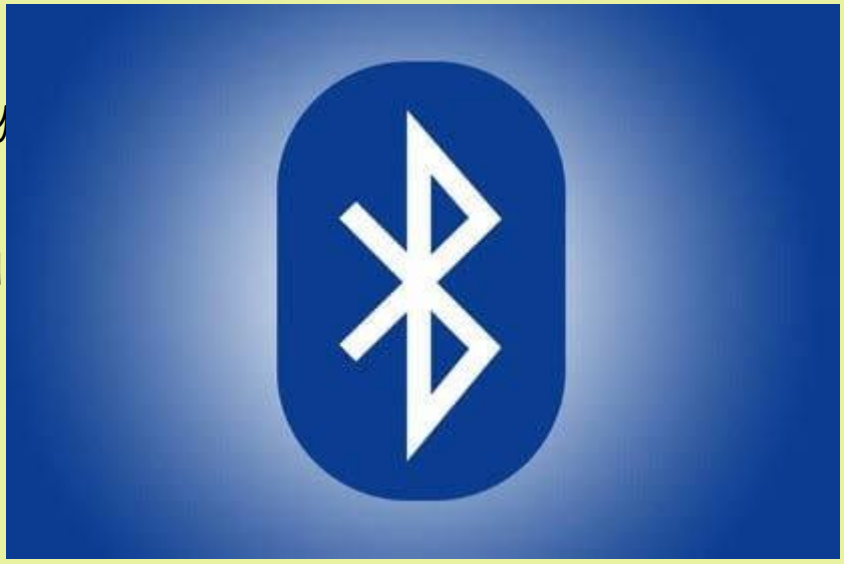
I had re
watched every return

I had it with
my plays

I liked crown the woods and
got teed on by a tree toad
my father took me tiring
Days ,no longer long
whisper , to move along.
Fell it falling and it
cannot be ignored
should i follow.....?
night as well
I'm pretty bored bes
I my holidays gone from my right

SADHIKA PRADEEP
10 A

BLUETOOTH



Bluetooth is a wireless technology standard used for exchanging data between fixed and mobile device our short distances using short-wavelength UHF radio waves in the industrial, scientific al and medical radio bands, from 2.400 to2.458GH2,and building personal area network. Bluetooth-enables consumer electronics such as phones, cameras, TV, speakers and headphones. Bluetooth mobile phones, for e.g.- can wirelessly connect headset to make hand free calling easier or can send pictures to another phone or computer.

Dr.Jaap Haartsen, who invented BLUETOOTH while working at Ericsson in the 1990's, has been nominated as a finalist by the European palent office in the industry category for its European Inventor Award.

Advantages of Bluetooth

- It avoid interference from wireless devices.
- It has lower power consumers.
- It is easily upgraded.
- It has range letter than in frared communication.
- The Bluetooth is used for voice and data transfer.
- Bluetooth devices are available at very cheep cost.

- No line of sight hence can connect through any obstacles.
- Free to use if the devices is installed with Bluetooth.
- The technology is adopted in many products such as headset, in car system, printers, GPS system, Ray board and mouse.

SWETHA.K.T
8C

COMPUTER

A computer is a machine that can be instructed to carry out sequences of arithmetic or logical operations automatically via computer programming.

Modern computers have the ability to follow generalised sets of operations called programmes .These programmes enables computers to perform an extremely wide range of tasks. A "complete" computer including the hardware, the operating system (main software), and peripheral equipment required and used for "full" operation can be ref erred to as a computer system. This term may as well be used for a group of computers that are connected and work together, in particular a computer network or computer cluster.

Reesha.
8B

MAA BESTYY

My computer has
a language
That is foreign t
me
It speaks of
RAM and
Gigabytes
And what could
ROM be!
computer and I
work hand and eye
With a mouse to translate
The tasks that I want it to do
While it points out my mistakes!

I don't understand the Windows
My computer says are there
Nor the Gem Clip at the side of my page
With eyes that blink and stare!
I don't understand the cures
That maintenance wizards do
It's called defragmenter, span disk,
And virus cleaning too!

Nandana V Vinod
8C

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND ITS APPLICATIONS

The term "information" has a diversity of meanings, from everyday usage to technical interpretations. Generally speaking, the concept of information is associated with knowledge derived from study, experience, or instruction.Technology, on the other hand, refers to the application of knowledge to the practical aims of human life, or to changing and manipulating the human environment. Technology includes the use of materials, tools, techniques and sources of power to make life easier or more pleasant and work more productive. Technology began to influence human endeavour as soon as people began using tools. Technology also started being used for managing information when the amount and variety of

information grew to such vast proportions that the human brain could neither store nor process it efficiently.

Definition

The term Information Technology (IT) was coined by Jim Domsic of Michigan in November 1981. Domsic created the term to modernize the outdated phrase "data processing". Information Technology is a general term that describes any technology that helps to produce, manipulate, store, communicate and/or disseminate information. Presumably, when speaking of Information Technology as a whole, it is noted that the use of computers and information are associated. "Information Technology" as defined by the Information Technology Association of America (ITAA), is "the study, design, development, implementation, support or management of computer-based information systems, particularly software applications and computer hardware." IT deals with the use of computers and computer software to convert, store, protect, process, transmit and securely retrieve information.

Encompassing the computer and information systems industries, Information Technology is the capability to electronically input, process, store, output, transmit, and receive data and information, including text, graphics, sound, and video, as well as the ability to control machines of all kinds electronically. Information Technology is comprised of computers, networks, satellite communications, robotics, video, text, cable television, electronic mail ("e-mail"), electronic games, and automated office equipment. The information industry consists of all computer, communications, and electronics-related organizations, including hardware, software, and services. Completing tasks using Information Technology results in rapid processing and information mobility, as well as improved reliability and integrity of processed information.

Another related term, Information and Communications Technology(ICT) is sometimes used in preference to Information Technology, particularly in the fields of education and governance. In common usage, it

is often assumed that ICT is synonymous with IT; ICT in fact encompasses any medium to record information, technology for broadcasting information; and technology for communicating through voice and/or images. It includes the wide variety of computing hardware (PCs, servers, mainframes, networked storage), the rapidly developing personal hardware market (mobile phones, personal devices, MP3 players), application software (from the smallest home-developed spreadsheet to online software services); and the hardware and software needed to operate networks for transmission of information. Thus, ICT makes more explicit that technologies such as broadcasting and wireless mobile telecommunications are included.

History of Information Technology

The basic concept of Information Technology can be traced to the World War II alliance of the military and industry in the development of electronics, computers, and information theory. After the 1940s, the military remained the major source of research and development

funding for the expansion of automation to replace manpower with machine power.

Since the 1950s, four generations of computers have evolved. Each generation reflected a change to hardware of decreased size but increased capabilities to control computer operations. The first generation used vacuum tubes, the second used transistors, the third used integrated circuits, and the fourth used integrated circuits on a single computer chip. Advances in artificial intelligence that will minimize the need for complex programming characterize the fifth generation of computers, still in the experimental stage.

The first commercial computer was the UNIVAC I, developed by John Eckert and John W. Mauchly in 1951. It was used by the Census Bureau to predict the outcome of the 1952 presidential election. For the next twenty-five years, mainframe computers were used in large corporations to do calculations and manipulate large amounts of information stored in databases. Supercomputers were used in science and engineering,

for designing aircraft and nuclear reactors, and for predicting worldwide weather patterns. Minicomputers came on to the scene in the early 1980s in small businesses, manufacturing plants, and factories.
In 1975, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology developed microcomputers. The market for microcomputers increased dramatically when IBM introduced the first personal computer in the fall of 1981. Because of dramatic improvements in computer components and manufacturing, personal computers today do more than the largest computers of the mid-1960s at about a thousandth of the cost.

Indian IT Industry

The Indian Information Technology industry has played a key role in putting India on the global map. Thanks to the success of the IT industry, India is now a power to reckon with. According to the National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM), the apex body for software services in India, the revenue of the IT sector has grown from 1.2 per

cent of the gross domestic product (GDP) in FY 1997-98 to an estimated 5.5 per cent in FY 2007-08. The net value added by this sector, to the economy, is estimated to be 3.3 to 3.9 per cent for FY 2007-08. Direct employment in Indian IT-BPO crossed the 2 million mark, an increase of about 389,000 professionals over FY2007; indirect job creation is estimated at about 8-9 million. IT-BPO exports (including hardware exports) reached USD 40.9 billion in FY2008 as against USD 31.8 billion in FY2007, a growth of 28 per cent. Many of the global IT companies have development centres in India where a lot of new products are being designed. India's most prized resource in today's knowledge economy is its readily available technical work force. India has the second largest English-speaking scientific professionals in the world, second only to the U.S.

The phenomenal growth of the Indian IT Software & Services, IT Enabled Services (ITES) and Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) sector has had a perceptible multiplier effect on the Indian economy as a whole. In

addition to the direct positive impact on national income, the sector has grown to become the biggest employment generator, and has spawned the mushrooming of several ancillary industries such as transportation, real estate and catering, and has created a rising class of youthful consumers with high disposable incomes. This, in turn, has triggered a rise in direct-tax collections and propelled an increase in consumer spending.

Applications of Information Technology

Every day, people use computers in new ways. Computers and other electronic devices are becoming increasingly affordable. They continue to be more powerful as information-processing tools as well as easier to use. Humans are continually becoming dependant on IT-enabled devices for carrying out simple tasks like remembering a phone number to complex ones like flying a fighter plane. Information Technology has applications in almost all aspects of our life. Some of the important ones are:

Science and Engineering:

Scientific progress in fields like biotechnology is almost entirely dependent on the use of computers and other microprocessor-controlled devices. Using supercomputers, meteorologists predict future weather by using a combination of observations of weather conditions from many sources, a mathematical representation of the behavior of the atmosphere, and geographic data. Computer-aided design (CAD) and computer-aided manufacturing (CAM) programs have led to improved products in many fields, especially where designs tend to be very detailed. Computer programs make it possible for engineers to analyze designs of complex structures such as power plants and space stations.

Business&Commerce:

One of the first and largest applications of computers is keeping and managing business and financial records. Most large companies keep the employment records of all their workers in large

databases that are managed by computer programs. Similar programs and databases are used in business functions like billing customers; tracking payments received and payments to be made; and tracking supplies needed and items produced, stored, shipped, and sold. In fact, practically all the information companies need to do business involves the use of computers and Information Technology. Almost all the financial transactions in the world are done electronically. Newer technologies like m-commerce have enabled almost everybody to carry out routine financial transactions on the move.

On a smaller scale, many businesses have replaced cash registers with point-of-sale (POS) terminals. These POS terminals not only print a sales receipt for the customer but also send information to a computer database when each item is sold to maintain an inventory of items on hand and items to be ordered. Computers have also become very important in modern factories. Computer-controlled robots now do tasks that are hot, heavy, or hazardous. Robots are also used to do routine, repetitive

tasks in which boredom or fatigue can lead to poor quality work.

With today's sophisticated hardware, software, and communications technologies, it is often difficult to classify a system as belonging uniquely to one specific application program. Organizations increasingly are consolidating their information needs into a single, integrated information system. Management Information System (MIS), with the Chief Information Officer (CIO) at its head, is a whole, new branch of enterprise management.

Education:

The advent of Information Technology has changed the meaning of the term INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND ITS APPLICATIONS

The term "information" has a diversity of meanings, from everyday usage to technical interpretations. Generally speaking, the concept of information is associated with knowledge derived from study, experience, or instruction.Technology, on the other

hand, refers to the application of knowledge to the practical aims of human life, or to changing and manipulating the human environment. Technology includes the use of materials, tools, techniques and sources of power to make life easier or more pleasant and work more productive. Technology began to influence human endeavour as soon as people began using tools. Technology also started being used for managing information when the amount and variety of information grew to such vast proportions that the human brain could neither store nor process it efficiently.

Governance:

The concept of e-governance is one of the most novel applications of Information Technology whereby it is changing the lives of millions across the globe. Computerization of Government activities makes it easier to supervise and audit, and makes the administration more responsive to the needs of society. It also bridges the divide between the Government and the people. Technologies like touch-screen kiosks help

disseminate information on land records, photo identity cards, pending bills etc. and enable even illiterate people to take more informed decisions. India is leading the world in the effective use of IT for elections.

Medicine:

Information Technology plays an important role in medicine. For example, a scanner takes a series of pictures of the body by means of computerized axial tomography (CAT) or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). A computer then combines the pictures to produce detailed three-dimensional images of the body's organs. In addition, the MRI produces images that show changes in body chemistry and blood flow. Most critical life support equipment are programmed to respond to changes in the patient's status in split-seconds, thereby reducing the response time and risk of human error. Newer concepts like robotic surgery enable specialists to perform surgeries from remote locations. Genomic studies greatly depend on supercomputing power to develop technologies for the future.

Entertainment:

IT has changed the lifestyle of most people. The convergence of various technologies has created various options for entertainment like games, streaming music and video, digital television broadcasts, satellite radio, animated movies etc. which can be accessed with the help of mobile phones, PDAs, notebook computers or on television either with a cable connection or wirelessly using newer-generation WiFi, CDMA or GPRS technologies.

Information Technology plays a vital role in most of our daily activities. There is hardly anyone who has not been affected or influenced by IT. With each passing day, newer applications of IT are being developed which increase our interaction with and dependence on IT-enabled devices. Therefore, understanding this technology and using it creatively is imperative to human progress.

With computer literacy being almost as important as basic literacy in many cases. Computer education is an

essential course at the primary level in most schools across the world. With more information getting digitized every day, and the internet making it accessible to anyone across the world, students are increasingly relying on electronic sources of information rather than physical libraries for their needs. Instructional methodology has also undergone a sea change with use of images, animations, videos, presentations and e-learning to complement traditional techniques.

Pranav.k.p
IX B

MAGIC OF COLOURS

MODERN TECHNOLOGY

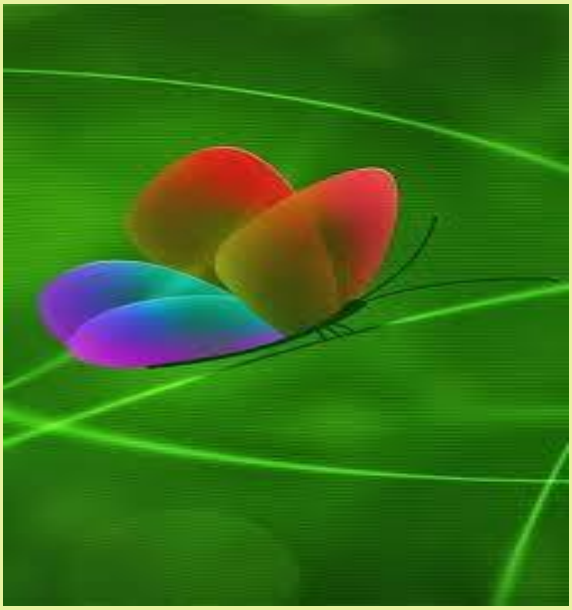
Modern technology is simply an advancement of old technology.The impact of technology i modern life is unmeasurable we use technology in different ways and sometimes the way we implement in various technologies do more damage than good what we call modern technology is technically not new in most cases .For example, mobile phone technology has evolved from what it was in the year 2000 and continued to do so today. Nowadays we use smart phone which is merely an advanced version of an older mobile phone.

We use technology on a daily basis to accomplish specific tasks or interests. Modern technology or evolved technology at times may replace previously used technology due to its increased benefits or new found popularity. Take for example transportation technology ;at one times steam -powered trains were widely used, now they have been replaced by electric -powered trains which move significantly faster, allowing for more efficient use of time and better use natural resources .

Nivedya.P.A
VIII A

RHSS Ramanattukara

MEMORIES



The memories never lade.....,

Its time that do change..,

But for me it will always

Remain the same.....,

All the sweet childhood memories,

I wish those days.....,

come back again

AVANI -K

10 A

MY DREAM NATURE

You will find me there
in the land by clean water & air
where the green grass grows
where I feel the mad beneath my trees

Where pollution doesn't fell up the sky
where i can watch the bird flying free
this is the place to relax & un wend
this is the place that gives me peace & mind

AVANI - P
10 A

JOURNEY TO NIT

It was indeed a great experience in NIT. It was if we entered into a different world of technology.

Almost at 9:45am we started our journey. We travelled in our school bus. There were almost 75 students. With lots of fun we reached the National Institute of Technology. It was a safe journey to NIT. We entered into the college .I was so curious about the next. Now the curiosity gave way to wonder. It is indeed a different world. This was entirely different from real one. Not only technology but also in language. Food, habits, and culture. We were divided into group. The first section was about civil. We saw the designs of many buildings. Later we went to maths, biology and so on.... the most attractive for me was the machine, which helps to clear plastics from water resources. Almost at

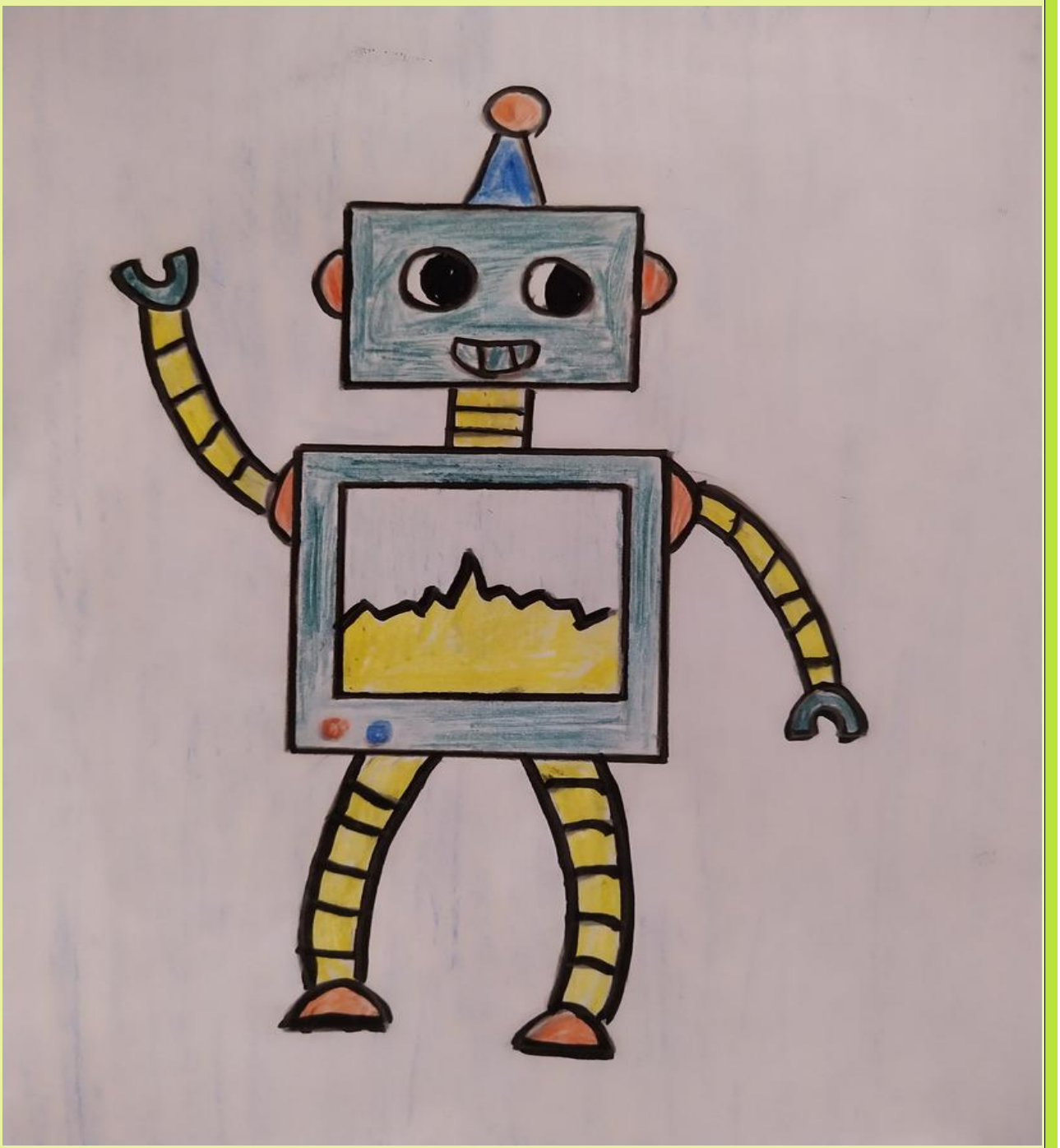
2:00 we entered the next section, there were many types of interesting robots. A dancing robot, a robot shifting many things,, one to draw and so on..

It can be concluded that NIT is indeed a very useful centre where youngsters could express their innovative ideas. Its a real world of technologies were amazing things are present. Its time to return with ever memorable ideas and so....

SWETHA.KT

8c

KIDS BARBIE ROBOT



ROBOT

A robot is a machine that appears to think and act for itself. The simplest type of a robot is a mechanical toy, or auto motion, which has been programmed to perform a series of actions that usually have no real function. some robots are remote controller devices, guided at a distance by human operator. The most complex robots have artificial intelligence or ability to make decisions for themselves, and learn.

Humanoid robots can hold basic conversation and reply to it. Humanoid robots are created to resemble human beings they have a head and a face and while some walk on legs. Others may roll on tracks or wheels Surgical robots, can insert minute instruments and a viewer in to an incision just it can wide. The surgeon studies the operation site on a screen and moves the robots instruments by remote control.

Robots that imitate the way different types of animals move and behave are animal robots. They are vital steps. In the development of ranges of movement that may be needed in robots for the future.

In space, robot spacecraft and surface vehicles called rover, such as mass 2020, are sent to explore places that are too dangerous to send human astronauts. The movements of the robots are pre-programmed or directed from earth through the rovers

also are camera data to avoid obstacles. Robots are increasingly equipped to help humans carry out tasks that may be boring, repetitive, or dangerous. They work independently, guided by sensors and cameras and can sustain themselves in bad weather, fight spaces and rugged terrain. They can help the humans in work.

Most industrial robots are computer controlled mechanical arms. They do jobs that require constant repeated actions. A robot can do all there jobs more quickly or accurately than a human and without needing to rest. Some robots are work in homes, this robots avoid the hazards in their parts. Robots vehicles are useful in ware fare robots devices. Conduct surverlliance over enemy land and can find and dispose of bombs and land mimes while the operator remains of a safe distance. Robots will do activities such as vaccuming floor and moving lawns.

Dhananjay
9D

ROLE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION

A wealth of knowledge at the click of the keys, a vast magnitude of options to present one's thoughts, a permanent storage system with a zillion gigabytes of data-Welcome one and all to the hi-tech age where we are demi-gods by the mere punching of buttons. Advancements in information and communication technology play a significant role in preparing students to apply what they learn in any subject and find their place in a global workforce. With laptops, tablet computers and other mobile devices playing an increasingly important role in education today, an understanding of information technology has become very vital.

Information Technology used in the classrooms enhances lessons and instructions. Having up to date information and research available with only a mouse click as well as the

internet, ensures that the students have accurate and viable information. It is no wonder that students are encouraged to undertake a treasure hunt of knowledge and gather information on specified topics. Their creativity is triggered with various views and images amassed from across the globe. Be it projects, assignments, presentations or exchange of information from one destination to another, students know how to roast the roost and admirably present their viewpoint.

Many educators are looking at ways of applying the technology to every subject and change the way teachers and students approach them. By digitally organising what was once on paper, we have easier access to important information as well as a valuable tool in decision making. Many libraries use a digital database to make information readily available and make the education process smoother. This has also paved way for the educators to interact with colleagues via video conferencing, access and gather data in the maintenance of records as well as use of more multi-media rich applications and programmes to plan more effective and interactive lessons.

Improved communication is facilitated within the school system, community and the families of the students. Schools that utilise internet based systems for student grades, attendance details, discipline records and homework information instantly convey the same to the

parents. Special events, instructional calendars, links to educational sites are all available on the school websites. Schools can broadcast lessons to multiple classrooms simultaneously as a means of offering courses in low-enrolment subject areas. This also allows students in remote locations to have direct interaction with teachers at a central location. Distance education has become increasingly global, within the reach of people across the world.

ATHUL KRISHNA M
IX A

SUPER COMPUTERS

some scientific problems are so huge and complex that an ordinary home computer might take years to solve them. For intricate problems. Such as weather forecasting. We need more powerful computers that work in a different way.

HOW A SUPER COMPUTER WORK

Most giant super computers use a system called parallel processing where problems are broken up into small bits and tackled by separate processors. Although it takes time to break up and reassemble problems, over all it's much faster to work this way.

NASA SUPER COMPUTER

The American space agency NASA runs this powerful super computer called pleads.It has 112,896 individual processors arranged inside 185 separate work stations.

SUPER COMPUTER:

complex problem is entered into supercomputer. Computer breaks problem into smaller, sub problems. Each processor works on one of the smaller problems. Each sub problem is finished off separately. Computer puts results back together, final result appears much faster.

NANDANA.V.VINOD
8 C

QR CODE: A BOON

QR code is the familiar thing to us all. It has also been a major part in our textbook too. What is the history behind this technology? How it works?

QR code (abbreviated from quick response code)is the trademark for a type of matrix barcode (or two-dimensional barcode) first designed in 1994 for the automotive industry in Japan.

It is a machine readable optical-label that contains information about the item to which it is attached.

The QR code system was invented in 1994 by Japanese company Denso wave was to track vehicles during manufacturing; it was designed to allow high-speed component scanning.

Unlike older, one dimensional barcode that were designed to be mechanically scanned by narrow beam of light, QR code is detected by a 2 dimensional digital image sensor and then digitally analysed by a programmed processor locates the three distinctive squares at the corners of QR code image, using a smaller square (or multiple squares) near the forth corner to normalized the image for size, orientation, and angle of viewing. The small dots throughout the QR code are then converted to binary numbers and validated with an error-correcting

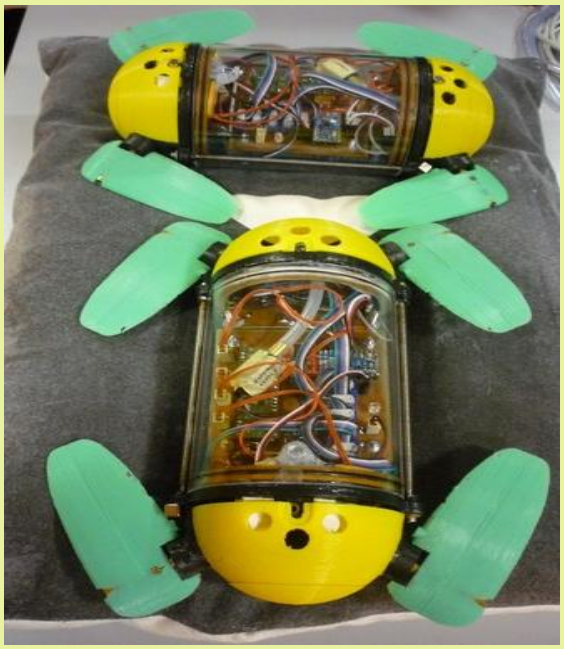
algorithm so it can be said that it has well significance now.

There a many ways QR code in book can help students can use their smartphones to scan the QR code and download the study material digitally. Kerala scert had now added QR code to textbook of class 1X and X and will later implement same for other classes too it very interesting.

So now the textbook are filled with more and wide information with in less thickness!!!

MEERA.K
1X.A

BIO INSPIRED ROBOTIC



Bio-inspired robotic locomotion is a fairly new subcategory of bio-inspired design. It is about learning concepts from nature and applying them to the design of real-world engineered systems. More specifically, this field is about making robots that are inspired biologicaly by stems.

Biomimicry and bio-inspired design are sometimes confused. Biomimicry is copying the nature while bio-inspired design is learning from nature and making a mechanism that is simpler and more effective than the system observed in nature. Bio mimicry has led to the development of a different branch of robotics called soft robotics.

The biological systems have been optimized for specific tasks according to their habitat. However, they are multifunctional and are not designed for only one specific functionality. Bio-inspired robotics is about studying biological systems, and look for the mechanisms that may solve a problem in the engineering field. The designer should then try to simplify and enhance that mechanism for the specific task of interest. Bio-inspired are usually interested in biosensors (e.g. eye), bio actuators (e.g.

muscle), or biomaterials (e.g. spider silk). Most of the robots have some type of locomotion system. Thus, in this article different modes of animal locomotion and few examples of the corresponding bio-inspired robots are introduced.

Muhammed Nameer
8B

BLUETOOTH

Bluetooth is a wireless technology standard used for exchanging data between fixed and mobile device our short distances using short-wavelength UHF radio
waves in the industrial, scientific-al and medical radio bands, from 2.400 to2.458GH2,and building personal area network.
Bluetooth-enables consumer electronics such as phones, cameras, TV, speakers and headphones. A Bluetooth mobile phones, for e.g.- can wirelessly connect headset to make hand free calling easier or can send pictures to another phone or computer.

Dr. Jaap Haartsen, who invented BLUETOOTH while working at Ericsson in the 1990's, has been nominated as a finalist by the European palent office in the industry category for its European Inventor Award.

Advantages of Bluetooth

- It avoid interference from wireless devices.
- It has lower power consumers.
- It is easily upgraded.
- It has range letter than in fiared communication.
- The Bluetooth is used for voice and data transfer.
- Bluetooth devices are available at very cheep cost.
- No line of sight hence can connect through any obstacles.
- Free to use if the devices is installed with Bluetooth.

- The technology is adopted in many products such as headset, in car system, printers, GPS system, Ray board and mouse.

SWETHA.K.T
8C

CYBER CRIMES

Illegal activities or offences that are committed with the help of modern telecommunication networks such as computers, mobile phones, internet, etc. are termed as cyber crimes.

CRACKING : A malicious act of breaking into a computer or a computer network with wrong intentions and tampering with information in it is called cracking . Hacking , which examines the operating system or the software deeply and makes drastic changes in them is often wrongly referred as cracking.

PHISHING : It is an attempt to acquire sensitive personal information like password details, credit card details, etc . From a person through fake means.

CYBER QUATTING : It is an act of registering and using deceptive websites and address by pretending to be the official websites .

PORNOGRAPHY : It is an act of exchanging , exhibiting , and trading obscene contents with pictures and video .

CYBER TERRORISM : The act of using cyber technology to threaten the security, unity , and supremacy of a nation.

CYBER LAWS : The cyber law that came into effect in India on October 17, 2000 is the IT Act 2000. This law was latter amended in October 27, 2009.

This law gives an exhaustive account of the penalties and punishment to be imposed for cyber crimes . This law is available in the link - meity.gov.in/content/cyber-laws.

ATHUL KRISHNA . M
IX A

CYBER CRIMES

Everybody thinks that only stealing someone's private data is cyber crime. But in defining terms we can say that cyber crime refers to the use of an electronic device (computer, laptop, etc.) for stealing someone's data or trying to harm them using computer.

Besides it is an illegal activity that involves a series of issues ranging from theft to using your system or IP address as a tool for committing a crime.

Speaking in a broad way we can say that cyber crimes are categorized in to four major types these are financial crime, privacy crime, hacking and cyber turorisno.

The financial crime, they steal the money of user or account holders. Likewise, they also stole data of companies which can lead financial crimes. Also transactions are heavily risked because of them. Every year hackers stole lakhs and crores of rupees from businessmen and government.

Privacy crime includes stealing your private data which you do not want to share with the world. Moreover, due to it the people suffer a lot.

In hacking they intentional defence a website to cause damage or loss to the public or owner. Apart from that they destroy or make changes in the existing website to diminish its value.

Modern day terrorism has grown way beyond what it was 10-20 years ago. But cyber terrorism is not just related to terrorists or terrorist organisation. But to threat some person or property to the level of creating fear is also cyber terrorism.

Cyber crime is not some thing which we cannot deal with our self . Like wise with little use of our common sense and logic, we can stop cyber crimes from happening.

To conclude we can say that cyber crime is a dangerous offense to someone's privacy or any material. Also we can avoid cyber crime by following some basic logical things and using our common sense. Above all, cyber crime is a violation of not only law but also of human right too.

SREE LAKSHMI.A
IX.A

HOW THE INTERNET WORKS

The internet is a world wide network that link together virtually every computer on the planet - well over a billion of them. Each computer has its own address so that any other machines on the network can instantly send e mails or messages to it or receive them from it.

- sender's computer breaks photo into many tiny digital packets.
- Each packet is labelled with the destination address.
- Separate packets travel across different routes over the internet.
- Receives sees the final picture as through it travelled in one piece.

ONLINE

Well over half the world's population is now online, people in richer countries such as USA were first to get connected in the mid 1990s but even people in some of the poorest developing countries are now online.

Having access to up to date information is expected to make it easier for people in poorer countries to gain a decent education.

NANDANA.V.VINOD
8 C

RHSS Ramanattukara

MOBILE PHONE

Mobile phone is often also called 'cellular phone'. It is a device mainly used for a voice call. Presently technological advancements have made our life easy. Today, with the help of a mobile phone we can easily talk or video chat with anyone across the globe by just moving our fingers.

Today mobile phones are available in various shapes and size, having different technical specifications and are used for a number of purpose like - voice calling, video chatting, text messaging or SMS, multimedia messaging internet browsing, email, video games and photography. Hence it is called a ' smart phone'. Like every device, the mobile phone also has advantages and disadvantages.

ADVANTAGE :-

1) KEEP US CONNECTED
2)DAY TO DAY COMMUNICATING
3)ENTERTAINMENT FOR ALL
4)MANAGING OFFICE WORK
5)MOBILE BANKING

DISADVANTAGES :-

1)WASTING TIME
2)MAKING US NON - COMMUNICABLE
3)LOSS OF PRIVACY
4)MONEY WASTAGE

A mobile phone could both be positive and negative depending on how a user uses it. As mobile have become a part of our life so we should use it in a proper way , carefully for our better hassle - free life rather using it improperly and making it a virus in life

AMRUTHA . K C
9 . C

ഇന്റർകെനറ്റ്

ഇ ർടെ"റ്റിടെ ഉപലയോഗം ദി"ംപ്രതി വർദ്ധിച്ചു ടെകോണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു.അതുലപോടെ ഇ ർടെ"റ് കുറ്റകൃത്യങ്ങളും വർദ്ധിച്ചുടെകോണ്ടി .ിക്കുന്നു ഇ ർടെ"റ്റിലൂടെ യും ഡിജിറ്റല് ോധ്യ$ങ്ങളിലൂടെ യും " ക്കുന്ന$ കുറ്റകൃത്യങ്ങടെള സൈബർ .കുറ്റകൃത്യങ്ങൾഎന്നുപ&യുന്നു ഇവടെയ ത യോൻലവണ്ടി സൈബർ "ിയ$ങ്ങൾ "ിവിൽ വന്നു

90-ടെ ധ്യലത്തോടുകൂ ി ഇ ർടെ"റ് വ്യപിച്ചു. അതുലപോടെ$ ജീവതത്തിടെ സ്ഥല$ഖ കളിലും$ ഇ ർടെ"റ്റിടെ ഉപലയോഗംവ്യാപിച്ചു അലതോടുകൂ ി ഇ ർടെ"റ്റിടെ പ ത ത്തിലുള്ള കു&&കൃത്യങ്ങളും വന്നുകൂ ി എന്നോല്. ഈ കുറ്റകൃത്യങ്ങടെള ല" ി ോല"ോ പ ിഹോം കോണോല"ോ "ി വിലുള്ള ിയ$ങ്ങൾക്ക്" കഴിയു$ോയിരുന്നില്ല.അതുലകോണ്ട്പുതിയസൈബർ"ിയ$ങ്ങള് തടെന്നവല ണ്ടിവന്നു. അത്ത ത്തിലുള്ള സൈബർ"ിയ$$ോണ് IT ACT 2000

-ഒലക്ടോബർ 17 ോണ്ഈ "ിയ$ം unicitral പ്രകോ ോണ$ ആവിഷ്ക ിച്ചത്. ഇത് ഒപ്പച്ചത് ടെക ആർ "ോ:ോയണ"ോണ് സൈബർ കുറ്റകൃത്യങ്ങൾ ടെ\യ്യുലമ്പോൾ ശിeയും പിഴയും ഈ ോലക്കണ്ടിവരും. സൈബർ $ീഡിയയിലൂടെ "മ്മുടെ ോജ്യത്തിടെ"തിടെ കുപ്ര\ ണം " ത്തിയോല് ഭിക്കുന്ന ശിe മ്മുടെ ഇന്ത്യ "ിയ$$ന" ിച്ച് $ഭ്യ$ോക്കുന്ന ശിeയ്ക്കു പു&ടെ ടെഎകൃ"ിയ$പ്രകോ.ം അവർക്ക് ത വു ശിe ഭിലക്കണ്ടിവരും ഒരു വ്യക്തിടെയലയോ സേഥാപ"ടെത്തലയോ "ശിപ്പിക്കോന് ലവണ്ടി സൈബർ$ീഡിയലയോ അലതോഉപക ണങ്ങലളോ ദുരുപലയോഗം ടെ\യ്യുകഴിഞ്ഞോൽ 3 വർഷം വരെിeയും ക്ക ോടെത 5ം ുപ പിഴ അ ലക്കണ്ടിവരും ഒ ോളുടെ വിവ ങ്ങലളോ ല ഖകലളോ "ശിപ്പിക്കോന് ലവണ്ടി അവരുടെ ല$ോസൈബൽലഫോലങ്ങ്യൂട്ടല&ോ ശിപ്പിക്കുകയോടെണKിൽ ഒരുലകോ ി ുപവടെ പിഴചു$ത്തോന് .ലകോ തിക്ക് അവകോശം ഉണ്ട് അധികോ ികടെള അ&ിയിക്കോടെത ല ഖകള് സൈബര് ീഡിയയിലൂടെ$ ല\ോർത്തുകയോടെണKിൽ 3 വര് ഷംവടെ കഠി"ത വും 2 .eംവടെ പിഴയും ഉണ്ടോകും

ഇ ർടെ"റ്റിടെ" മൂന്നോയി ത ംതി ിക്കോം

1.Surface web

2. Deep web

3. Dark web

ഇ ർടെ"റ്റിൽ "മ്മുക്ക് അ&ിയോവുന്ന കോ .1 യങ്ങൾ google -ല്് ിന്ന്" ല"ോക്കി "മ്മുക്ക് ആവശ്യമുള്ള കോ യങ്ങൾ അതില്് ിടെന്നടുക്കുന്നു. അത് surface web എന്ന&ിയടെപ്പടുന്നു"

2. ഒരു ോധേമനുഷ്യവ്യക്തിക്ക് ല"ോക്കോന് ോധിക്കോത്തതോണ് deep web.ഇ ർടെ"റ്റ് എടുത്തുകഴിഞ്ഞോൽ5% $ോത്രല$surface .web ഉണ്ടോവുകയുള്ളൂ ബോക്കി 95%deep web, dark web എന്നിവയോണ്."മ്മുക്ക് ലവണ്ട അ&ിയിപ്പുകള് മ്മള്" ോധേന്ന എടുക്കുന്നതുലപോടെ google-ല് ലപോയി ല"ോക്കിയോൽ ടെപടെട്ടെന്ന്$ോവുകയില്ല

Dark web ഇ ർടെ"റ്റിടെ .3 അപക ംപി ിച്ചഭോഗ$ോണ്. ഇതില് എത്തിടെപ്പട്ടോൽ വ ിയ ീതിയിൽ "ഷ്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടോകും.dark web ഉപലയോഗിക്കുന്നത് കുറ്റവോളിയോണ്. dark web-ലൂടെ "മ്മുക്ക് ഏതു ോജ്യത്തിടെയും ടെഎ ിcode ഉണ്ടോക്കോന് ോധിക്കും.ഏതു ോജ്യത്തിടെ പോ ലപ്പോട്ട് ലവണടെ$Kിലും ് ഉണ്ടോക്കോന്.ോധിക്കും

രശ്മിക M ോരണ്ഹ് പി

കൈമനK◌ാ നL◌ാനബോർട്ട് ആർമി

കഴിഞ്ഞ 10 വർഷങ്ങളോയ് മ്മുടെ ല&◌ോലബോട്ടിക് ടെ ക് ല"◌ോളജിയിൽവന്നി◌ിക്കുന്ന ◌ോറ്റങ്ങൾ വളടെ വലുതും$ ല"◌ോഹ വ്യം$.അത്ഭുതക വ്യ$◌ോണ് അതിൽ ഒന്നോണ് ഹോർലബർ യൂണിലവ ◌ിറ്റിയിടെ&◌ി ർച്ച് കണ്ടുപി ◌ിച്ച ല&◌ോലബോർട്ട്.ഇത് വളടെ ഉപകോ◌ിയോയ ഒന്നോണ്.ഈ ല&◌ോലബോർട്ട് .സൈ$ല%◌ോല&◌ോലബോർട്ട് ആർ$◌ി എന്ന&◌ിയടെപ്പടുന്നു ഇതിൽ ടെ\&◌ിയ ടെ\&◌ിയ ല&◌ോലബോർട്ടുകൾ ഒത്തുല\ർന്ന് പ പ ത്രുപങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടോക്കുന്നു.ഇവയ്ക്ക് പ ◌ോസ്ക്കുകൾ ടെ\യ്യോന് ,◌ോധിക്കുന്നു.ത്രിലകോണം◌ം\ സ്റ്റോർ എന്നിവയ ക്കം ഏതു ത്രുപത്തിലും ഇവയ്ക്ക്.◌ോ&◌ോൻ കഴിയുന്നത് വളടെ ടെ\&◌ിയ സൈ ◌ി ◌ോണ്.ഇ ◌ിക്കുന്നത് ഇതിടെ വി യും വളടെ തുച്ഛ$◌ോണ്.ഇതിൽ "മ്മുക്ക്ഇഷ്ട് മുള്ള ലപ്രോഗ്രമുകൾ ടെറ്റ് .ടെ\യ്യോവുന്നതോണ്

കൈമനK◌ാ നപ്രാജക്ട് പ്രിന്റര്

ഇത് ഒരു ടെ\&◌ിയ പ്രിർ ആണ്.ഇത് ലപപ്പ&◌ി"◌് മുകളില് ടെവച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞോല്വയം പ്രി◌ിട്ടെ\യ്യുന്നതോണ്.എല്ലോവോക്കുകളും ◌് ◌ിത്രങ്ങളുംവടെ ഇവയ്ക്ക് പ്രി\ ടെ\യ്യോന് ◌്.◌ോധിക്കുന്നതോണ്

പ്രി ടെ\ലയ്യണ്ട ്ോധ"ം "മ്മുടെ ലഫോണിൽ ലഫോലട്ടോടെയടുത്ത്
ലഫോണിൽ"ിന്ന് പ്രി൪ വഴി $ിഷീ"ിലക്ക് അപ് ല ോഡ്
ടെ\യ്യുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ ഇത് "മ്മൾ അയച്ചത് മുഴുവൻ വളടെ ടെപര്
ഫക്ട് ആയും ക്ളോിറ്റിലയോടുകൂ ിയും പ്രീടെ\യ്യുന്നതോണ് ്

കൈമനKാ നPാൺ നLാനബാട്ട്

ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ട് ഓഫ് സൈന്ധ"ോ$ിക് ിസ്റ്റം കൺലട്രോളിടെ
്സ്റ്റഡ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ല&ോലബോട്ടുണ് ഇവയ്ക്ക് പ&ക്കോന്
ോധിക്കും.വളടെ കൃത്യതയുള്ള ലി്ോണോണ് .ഇവയ്ക്കുള്ളത്
ഉദോ.ഒരു കമ്പ് ബോ ്ന് ടെ\യ്ത് പി ിക്കുവോനുരു
ലി്ോണിൽ"ിന്ന് ടെറ്റോരു$ലി്ോണിലക്ക് എ&ിയോനും
കൃത്യ$ോയി പി ിക്കുവോനും.ോധിക്കുന്നു

സാൾനട്ടാ വൺ പി

ഈ ല&ോലബോട്ടിടെ ോണ് ോൾലട്ടോ വൺ പി.ഇത് ഒറ്റ
കോലുള്ള ല&ോലബോട്ടോണ്. ഇതി"് എത്ര ലവണടെ$Kിലും പോ ോ
ോധിക്കുന്നു.ഇവയ്ക്ക് ഒരു ലപോയി ിൽ"ിന്നും ടെറ്റോരു$
ലപോയി ിലക്ക് കൃത്യം \ോ ി \ോ ി എത്തോന്ന്ോധിക്കുന്നു
മ്മളു് കൃത്യ$ോയി വഴി ടെകോടുത്തുകഴിഞ്ഞാലിത്
.ഞ ിച്ചുടെകോണ്ട് അവിടെ എത്തുന്നതോണ്

കൈമനKാകൈ8വ് കെമഡിക്കൽ നLാനബാട്ട്

ടെ$ഡിക്കൽ ഫീൽഡിൽ ഉപലയോഗിക്കുന്ന ല&ോലബോട്ടോ
.ഇത് മ്മുടെ ശ ീ" ത്തില് നഷ്യടെ$ ലക്കോണ്ട്എത്തോന്
ോധിക്കോത്ത ഇ ങ്ങളിൽ എത്തി ക്ലിയർ ടെ\യ്യോൻ ഇവയ്ക്ക്
.ോധിക്കുന്ന്ിതി ഒരു ില്ലി$ീറ്റ&ില"ക്കോളും$ിപ്പം
കു&വോണ്."മ്മുടെ കണ്ണിടെ അതിസൂക്ഷ്മ$ോയ ങ്ങളില്

എത്തി ടെ\യ്യോൻ ഇവയ്ക്ക് ോധിക്കും.കണ്ണ്ിക്കുന്നതി"ോളും \ കണ്ണ ിമ്മുന്നതി"ോലും\ ഇത് ലഡോകൂർക്ക് ടെ\യ്യോന് അ ോധ്യ$ോണ്.ഇതുണ്ടാക്കിയത് ബലയോടെ$ടിക്കിലല്ല$ ് .എന്ന ഗ്രൂപ്പോണ്

ശിവപ്രസാദ് പി

Tablet

A tablet computer, commonly shortened to tablet, is a mobile device, typically with a mobile operating system and touch screen display processing circuitry, and rechargeable battery in a single, thin and flat package. Tablets being computers, do what other personal computers do, but lack some input /out put abilities that others have. Modern tablets largely resemble modern smart phones, the only difference being that tablets are relatively larger than smart phones, with screens 7 inches (18 cm) or larger, measured diagonally, [1], [2], [3], [4] and may not support access to a cellular net work. The fact that many of the tablets have a build-in camera means that people can take pictures in any place they want, at any time they would like.

Advantages :-

- Portability
- Small weight
- Longer battery life time
- Good for project presentation
- Very powerful audio recording

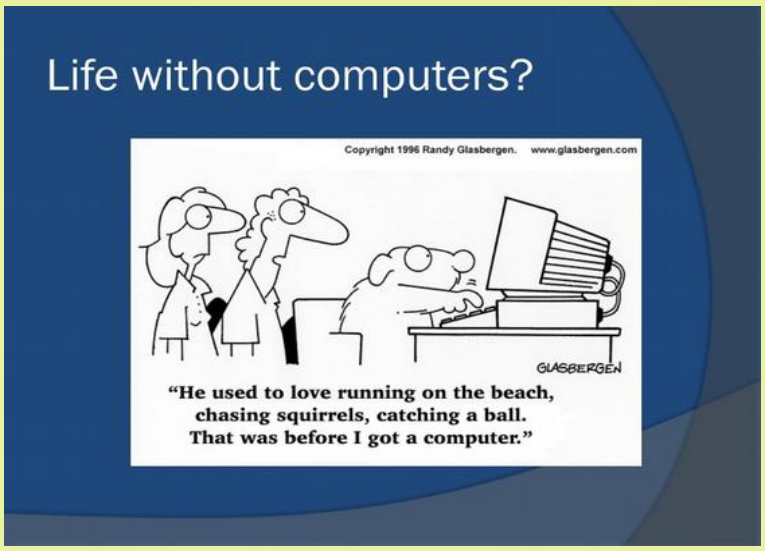
Disadvantages :-

- No key board
- Lack of ports
- No high-definition

- Fragility
- Discomfort

AMRUTHA KC
IX C

WITHOUT COMPUTER.....,



A life without computers would be so pathetic. It would be like hell. There would be no fun. Everything would be so different. We would not be able to mail each other or chat with anyone. It is so difficult to spend a life without computers. We would not be aware of technology or what things are being discovered. Use of computers on a regular basis in our life is very important.

Technically, in daily life computer is used to convert raw facts and data into meaningful information and knowledge. Computer science is explored and challenged by humans. The computer is like an electronic magic device for our life. Computers have a great contribution in the education field.

The internet enabled computers do not only provide important knowledge and information on every subject , but they also connect students across the world .

Without computer, our life will become slow. As we all know, we are not intelligent as computers, so it will cause us more and more difficulty. We can't imagine a life without computers and the fact is that they have become so important that nothing can replace them.

They seem to everywhere today. Since 1948 when the first real computer has been invented, our life has changed so much that we can call it real digital revolution. Not only in science and industry, computers are being used. Also in hospitals and banking systems computers have become irreplaceable.

"Our computer who art in the study

Hallowed by the printers

We have had you for years

May all works be done

From now until 3000

Give us today our daily printouts

And forgive us our viruses

As we forgive these who send viruses to us

If you are not , we are nothing more...."

REEMA FATHIMA . K.T

IX A

കൈസബർ സ്വാധീനം മ8യാള സാഹിത്യത്തില്

പുതുത മു&യിടെ ോധ്യ$ങ്ങൾ $നുഷ്യജീവിതടെത ഓലോ "ി$ിഷവും ോറ്റി$&ിച്ചുടെകോണ്ടിരിക്കുകയോ നുഷ്യടെ$ സൈവക്കോിക ബുദ്ധി ഒരു ീതിയിൽ അടെല്ലKിില് ടെറ്റോരു$ീതിയിലു ോധ്യ$വു$ോയി$ ബന്ധമുള്ളവയോണ്.ടെ ിവിഷൻ , ടെ$ോസൈബൽലഫോൺ , ഇ ർടെ"റ്റ് എന്നിവയോണ് "വ$ോധ്യ$ങ്ങൾ.ഇവ "ി"ന്ത ം പ ിഷ്ക ണത്ത വിലധയ$ോയിടെകോണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു.ഇൗ കോഘട്ടത്തിൽ സൈ ബർ ോഹിത്യത്തിടെല$ഖ യും ഇൗ $ോധ്യ$ങ്ങളോല് വ്യത്യോ ടെപ്പട്ടുടെകോണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. അല"്വഷണങ്ങൾ, അ&ിയിപ്പുകള് വ്യോപോങ്ങൾ എന്നിവ വളടെ ലവഗത്തിലു ോധ്യ$ോകുന്നു.പുതുത മു&കളുടെ വിദ്യോഭ്യോസരപോലും .ആ ംഭിക്കുന്നത് $ോധ്യ$ങ്ങളിലൂടെ യോണ്സ്കൂ,ം,ഭോഷ ,ോഹിത്യം ക , വിദ്യോഭ്യോ ം തു ങ്ങിയവടെയല്ലോം "വ$ോധ്യ$ങ്ങളു$ോയി ബന്ധടെപ്പട്ടിിക്കുന്നു

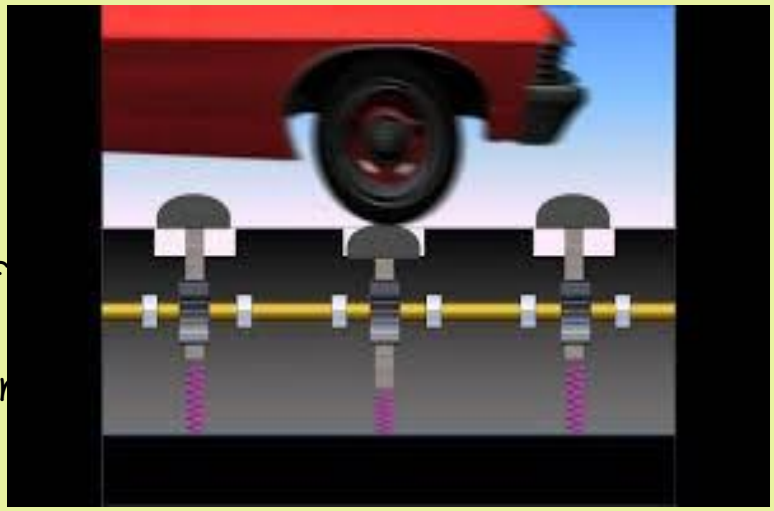
$ യോളഭോഷ സൈ ബർവാധീ"ത്തിലൂടെ $ോറ്റത്തിടെ് ഘട്ടത്തി ോണ്.ഭോഷയുടെ $ോറ്റോഹിത്യത്തിലും രൂപപ $ോയും ആഖ്യോതപ $ോയും $ോറ്റുഭവിക്കും.ബ്ലഗ് എഴുത്തുകളും എ ്.എം.എസുകടെളല്ലോം കേത്തിടെ ംസ്കൂ,ം ലപറുന്ന

ചുവടെ ഴുത്തുകളും , ോഹിത്യവു$ോണ്.ലബ്ലോഗ്, വിക്കീപീഡിയ
ലഫ ്ബുക്ക്, ഇ-ബുക്ക്, ഇ-"ിഘണ്ടു, ഓൺസൈ ൻ പത്രം ത ങ്ങിയ
ോലKതിക ഡിജിറ്റല്ംസ്കാം പ്രധോ"ം ടെ\യ്യുന്ന ല$ക ഇന്ന
വ്യാപിച്ചു വരുന്നു.$ോധ്യ$ ലകന്ദ്രീകൃത$ോയി ത്രൂപ്പക ിച്ച സൈ ബർ
ോഹിത്യം, സൈ ബർ ഇ ത്തിളെദയം, സൈ ബര് ംസ്കാം
ത ങ്ങിയവ ഡിജിറ്റല് ംസ്കൃത്തിടെ ിർമ്മിതിയുടെ"
ഭോഗങ്ങളോണ്."വ$ോധ്യ$ത്തിടെ ോധ്യതകൾ പത്ര സ്ഥാപ"ങ്ങള്
തി ിച്ച&ിഞ്ഞതിങ്കെ $ോയോണ് ഇ ർടെ"റ്റിൽ ഒ ിത്തി ി
ഇ മുണ്ടോയത്.1997-ൽ ആ ംഭിച്ച ദീപികയുടെ ടെവബ്സൈ റ്റോണ്
സൈ ബർ ഇ ത്തിടെ $ ആദ്യ യോള ോന്നിദ്ധ്യം.പിന്നീലങ്ങോട്ട്
,ടെവബ്സൈ റ്റുകൾ, ലബ്ലോഗുകള്ോമൂഹിക ,മ്പർക്ക സൈ റ്റുകള്
വിക്കീപീഡിയ ലപോലുള്ള ഓൺസൈ ൻ വിജ്ഞോ"ലകോശങ്ങൾ, ഇ ര്
$ ടെ"റ്റ് കൂട്ടോയ്മകൾ ത ങ്ങിയ ഇ ങ്ങളില് യോളം പ്രത്യeടെപ്പട്ടു.ഇതില്
$ തടെന്ന യോളത്തിടെ ോന്നിദ്ധ്യം ഏറ്റവും കൂടുതൽ കോണുന്നത്
$, ലബ്ലോഗുകളിലും യോളവിക്കിയിലു$ോണ്. ഇന്ന് ഓലോ ദിവ, വും
ധോ$.ോളം പുതിയ ലബ്ലോഗുകൾ ഉണ്ടോകുന്നുയോളത്തിൽ ഇ&ങ്ങുന്ന $ിക്ക
$ോ ികകൾക്കും , ആഴ്ചപ്പതിപ്പുകൾക്കും ഇ ർടെ"റ്റ് പതിപ്പുകൾ ഇന്ന
$.ഭ്യ$ോണ്യോളം വോിക , ക ോകൗമുദി , ധ"ം , ടെവള്ളി"eത്രം
എന്നിങ്ങടെ" സൈ ബർ ഇ ത്തിൽ $ോത്രുഭ്യ$ോയ ഒരു പി
$ പ്ര ിദ്ധീക ണങ്ങള് യോളത്തിലുമുണ്ട്.\ിന്ത , തുഷോം , മൂന്നോ$ിം
എന്നിവയുടെ എണ്ണം പതുടെക്ക ആടെണKിലും വര്
ധിച്ചുടെകോണ്ടി$ ിക്കുകയോണ്.അതിൽ ഹ ിതകരയോളത്തിടെ ആഗ്യ
കവിതോ ജോികയോണ്അതുലപോ$ടെ യോളത്തിടെ ഓൺസൈ ന്
ബുക്ക്ലസ്റ്റോ&ോയ ഇന്ദുലഖ.ലകോിംഗ ബുക്ക് ഓഫ് ടെ&ലക്കോർഡിൽ
.ഇ ം ല"ടുന്ന ആദ്യടെത്ത ലക ളീയ ടെവബ്സൈ റ്റോണ്

,ഇന്ന എഴുത്തിനും വോയ"ക്കും ഉള്ള $ോറ്റത്തിലൂടെ ഭോഷയ്ക്കിപി വ്യവസഥക്കും $ോറ്റം വന്നു. അച്ച ി $ോധ്യ$ത്തിക്ക\&ിയ വോയ"യ്ക്ക് പക ം വ ിയ വോയ"യോണ് സൈ ബർ വോയ"യിലുള്ളത്.വ്യക്തിയുടെ ിന്തകൾ സൈ ബർ സ്വംഘ യു$ോയി ബന്ധടെപ്പട്ട്\ കഴിഞ്ഞി ിക്കുന്നു.പണ്ട് മുതല "ി ിന്നിരുന്ന" ോഹിത്യഭോവുത്വടെത്ത ലവഗത്തിലും ോളിത്യത്തിലും പിൻതള്ളോൻ പുതിയോബര് .ോഹിത്യത്തി"് കഴിഞ്ഞു

SAFNA N
VIII F

Production of electricity by the method of road power generation



Man in his lifetime, uses energy in one form or the other. In fact whatever happens in nature, results, out of the conversion of energy in one form or the other? The blowing of the wind, the formation of the clouds and the flow of water are a few examples that stand testimony to this fact. The extensive usage of energy has resulted in an energy crisis, and there is a need to develop methods of optimal utilization, which will not only ease the crisis but also preserve the environment.

Energy conservation is the cheapest new source of energy. This paper attempts to show how energy can be tapped and used at a commonly used system, the road power generation. Road Power Generation (RPG) is one of the most recent power generation concepts. This device converts the kinetic energy of the vehicles into electric energy by installing moving plate on the road, it takes the stroke motion of the vehicles and converts it to

the rotary motion by crank mechanism and it generates the electricity.

This paper also explains clearly, the working principle of the designed system, its practical implementation, and its advantages. Design of each component has been carried out using standard procedures, and the components have been fabricated and assembled. A similar model of the system has been modelled using Pro-E. Practical testing of the system has been done with different loads at different speeds. Taking the various criteria that determine the power generation, graphs have been plotted. The utilization of energy is an indication of the growth of a nation. One might conclude that to be materially rich and prosperous, a human being needs to consume more and more energy. And this paper is best source of energy that we get in day to day life.

INTRODUCTION

The automotive industry in India is one of the largest in the world and one of the fastest growing globally. India's passenger car and commercial vehicle manufacturing industry is the seventh largest in the world, with an annual production of more than 3.7 million units in 2010[1].We every day mesh up with these vehicles give us headache. But this mesh up could be answer of new type power generation.

Road Power Generation (RGP) is one of the most recent power generation concepts. This device is engineered as a practical and useful alternative energy technology for generating clean electricity from the millions of vehicles on our roadways [2]. Once fully optimized and installed, engineers anticipate that devices may be used to

augment or replace conventional electrical supplies for powering roadway signs, street and building lights, storage systems for back-up and emergency power, and other electronics appliances, and even devices used in homes and businesses

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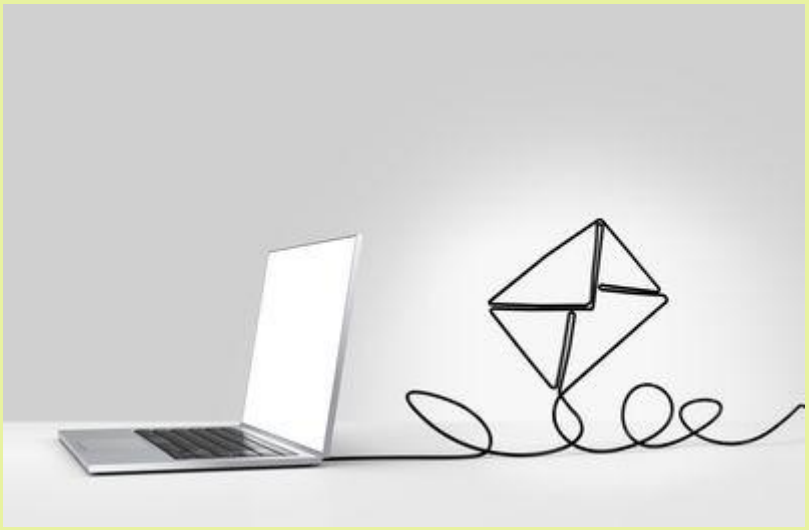
MUHAMMED IRFAN. PP
IX A

USE OF INTERNET



Internet is an amazing of today's world. It has totally changed this world. It has made the connectivity faster and stronger than the old days. we use internet in daily life for many purposes. It is commonly used for emails, data sharing, video calling online conferences ,voice calls, streaming videos, social websites etc., Internet is used in both our personal and public lives. The role and importance of internet in education for students of significant importance.

It has made learning fast and easily accessible. Thanks to internet the pace of the progress of this world has multiplied. We are living in the period of robot machines, artificial intelligence and other internet assisted inventions of today. But as it is said, there are always two sides of a coin. Therefore, internet is double edged sword. There are certain merits and demerits of internet as well. we have tried here our best list out both the advantages and disadvantages of internet.

ADVANTAGES OF INTERNET

1. Internet has made research easy, facilitated online distance based education, growth of e libraries career counselling and more focused education.
2. Globalization, faster connectivity and ease to travel and tour for bringing people and cultures closer to each other.
3. Online banking, e-commerce, growth of industry, creation of more jobs and economic advantages all across the world.
4. Rise of social media and power of public opinion, improvement in governance, accountability and justice.
5. More freedom, voice against in justice tyranny, and human rights violation and talks for equality.

DISADVANTAGES OF INTERNET (Misusing)

1. Excessive use of internet brings social isolation, addiction and psychological issues.
2. Hacking, no privacy, conflicts of cultures and traditions.
3. Rise of porn addiction, impacts on studies, lack of career growth, deception and individual deformation.
4. Inferiority complex on the rise, loss of moral values, general gap, propaganda and human right abuses.
5. Threats of national security, sovereignty, spread of terrorism, extremism and violation of human rights.

Devananda Dileep
8B

DISASTER MANAGEMENT THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA

Social media has become both popular and crucial in crisis and emergency communications Responders are not only communicating to their public through social media outlets, the public is communicating with each other, and with responders. Individuals are able to provide important information on disaster impacts, including location and imagery, using nothing more than a smartphone equipped with a camera and GPS locator. One particular technology from Ushahidi offers an interesting way for responders and affected individuals to communicate with one another in the course of a disaster response. The Ushahidi BRCK offers an application of technology that, while not originally designed for use in the emergency management field, has an application in the response to a disaster. This and other technologies contribute to the ever changing way responders and individuals communicate.

Social Media Pros

Social media sites including Twitter and Facebook are in their infancy yet play an increasingly important role

in the response to a disaster. After all, "one of the basic tenants of emergency management is mass communication and being able to deliver pertinent information to those who need it" (Gould, 2012). Social media offers an avenue to obtain up to the minute information on a given situation right in an individual's hands thanks to the proliferation of mobile devices. "Each disaster sparks its own complex web of fast-paced information exchange. It can both improve disaster response and allow affected populations to take control of their situation as well as feel empowered" (Maron, 2013).

ATHUL KRISHNA M
IX A

Digital world of computers

computers are electronic machines, we can use to do many different things just by changing the programmes stored inside them. The first computers were little more than giant calculators. Later, people found that computers had superb memories : They could store more information much more reliably than the human brain. Many people now use their communication tools to make friends, send emails, and share the things which they like. This is possible because virtually all of the world's computers are part connected together in a giant world wide network called Internet. Part computer and part human brain, the online world of internet brings us the best of both .

How a computer works ?

computers are electronic machines that take in information , record it, work it in various ways, and then show the results of what they've done. These four stages are called input, storage, processing and output, and they're carried out by separate pieces of equipments . You can input information using a keyboard ,mouse, touchscreen or microphone . The information is usually stored in either a hard drive or

memory chips . Processing is done by the main processor chips . The results are output on a screen or spoken through loud speakers.

NANDANA.V.VINOD
8 C

CYBER SECURITY

It is a security of information technology. Cyber security is one of the most things that are needed to be taken under consideration with good kind of trials. IT is becoming a necessary components of our life because all the data regarding security of the information, health information, personal information are stored in the internet. It is the place where the data will stay. Forever but it is note that until security is provided to it.

Cyber cells of the different countries are active at the all the time in order to find any issues that are illegal or not good for people. The national security ties on it and it is more essential than any individual of of the country.

When we manage cyber security. It have so many benefits such as it protect network and data. It improve information security and business continuity management with no effect.

Cyber security means protecting data, networks, programs and other informations from unauthorised or attended access, destruction or change in this era where the use of computer has become common place, cyber security is a major concern.

The rapid development of technology and the availability of the internet to most of the public has broadened the pathway of cyber crimes .

There is different form of cyber attack like viruses, malware, spyware, phishing, ransomware, fraud etc. Clicking infected web pages, malicious websites, links or internationally downloading a dangerous program also allow hackers to gain illegal access to other computers system. According to report, India steel ranks higher than global peers as there are 54%. Malware and ransomware attracts in India has compared to 47% globally. Yahoo also acknowledges that in India 3 billion accounts were breached in 2013. Lack of cyber security is also a reason for some brutal terrorist attract like 26/11,9/11 in America-Mumbai bomb blast act. This cyber security plays a key role to prevent some heinous and perilous crime like leakage or personal information, blackmailing fraud transaction through another account.

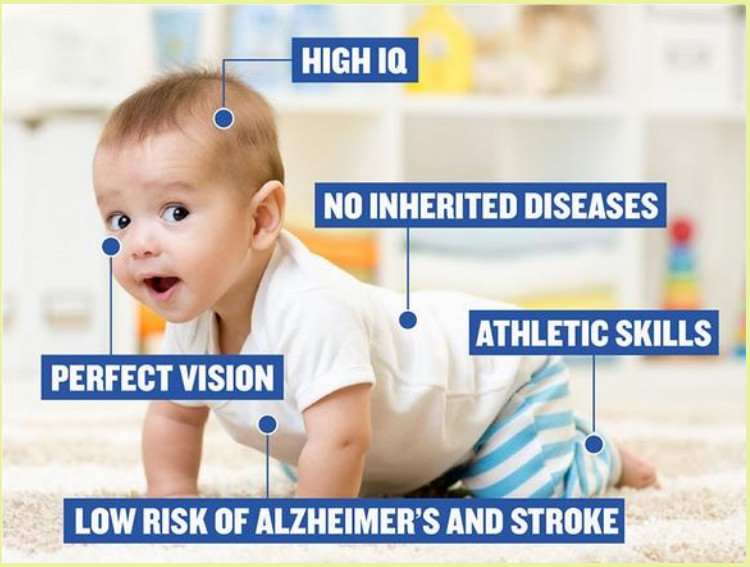
Our government has taken some stern steps to improve the cyber security of India through national cyber security policy 2013, launched cyber Swachatha kendra in 2017 and established much cyber crime police station.

With growing internet penetration, cyber security is one of the biggest necessity of the world as cyber security threats are very dangerous to the country's security. It is not only the government responsibility but also the citizens to spread awareness among the people to always update your system and net work security setting and to the use proper anti-virus so that your system and network security setting and to use proper antivirus so that your system stays virus and malware free.

Amsila M
&
Pranav KP

RHSS Ramanattukara

DESIGNER BABIES



I Think , designer babies will be available in distant future . In the time ,where it will happen correctly , without any mistakes . History of humanity will be completely changed . May be 'designed people' shall be called on a different class / level of humans .

I assure that after designing people there will be creating people as biological weapon.

But it's too far on. Can people take such responsibility ? Will they act like a GOD ? Only time can show this but probably we'll never know this -

overall we think that designer babies is a positive thing to do because it can prevent miscarriages, diseases and disabilities -

Aiswarya V
HST, Natural Science

CLASS PHOTOS

RAMANATTUKARA H.S.S

2019-2020

S.S.L.C.BATCH.C

RAMANATTUKARA H.S.S

2019-2020

S.S.L.C.BATCH.D

RAMANATTUKARA H.S.S

2019-2020

S.S.L.C.BATCH.E

RAMANATTUKARA H.S.S

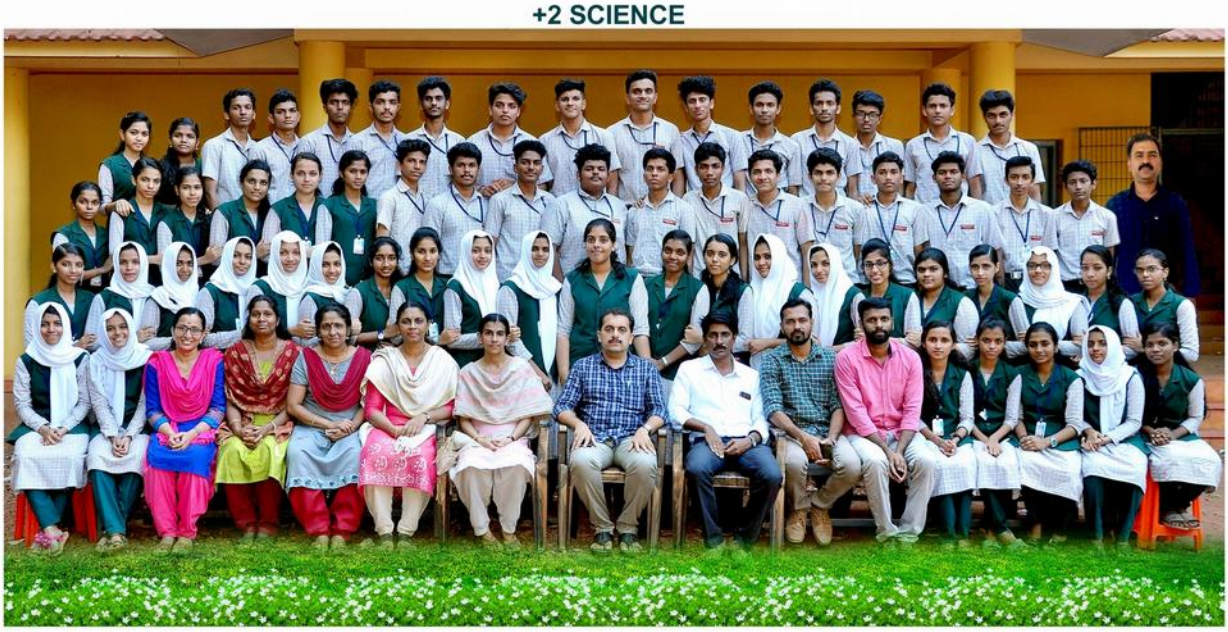
2019-2020

S.S.L.C.BATCH.F

RAMANATTUKARA H.S.S

2019-2020

+2 SCIENCE



RAMANATTUKARA H.S.S

2019-2020

+2 COMMERCE

RAMANATTUKARA H.S.S

2019-2020

+2 HUMANITIES

പത്രതാള ളിലൂകെട

കണ്ണിന് കുളിരായി രാമനാട്ടുകര ഹയർ സെക്കൻഡറി സ്കൂളിലെ കിളിക്കൂടുകൾ

രാമനാട്ടുകര ▸ ഹരിതഭംഗി നിറഞ്ഞ വിദ്യാലയാന്തരീക്ഷത്തിൽ എത്തുന്നവരെ കളകളാരവം പൊഴിച്ച് എതിരേൽക്കുന്ന അത്യപൂർവമായ കാഴ്ച രാമനാട്ടുകര ഹയർ സെക്കൻഡറി സ്കൂളിന് സ്വന്തം.

വൈദ്യരങ്ങാടി പട്ടായിക്കുന്നിലെ ഏഴ് ഏക്ര സ്ഥലത്ത് സ്ഥിതി ചെയ്യുന്ന സ്കൂളിന്റെ മുൻവശത്തെ മരങ്ങൾക്കിടയിലാണ് വിവിധതരത്തിലുള്ള പക്ഷികൾക്ക് ആവാസസൗകര്യം ഒരുക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നത്. കുട്ടികളിൽ സഹജീവിസ്നേഹം, പക്ഷി നിരീക്ഷണം, പ്രകൃതി സംരക്ഷണം എന്നിവ പകരുകയെന്ന ലക്ഷ്യംവെച്ചാണ് പ്രധാനാധ്യാപകൻ എസ്.കെ. മുരളീധരനും സഹപ്രവർത്തകരും കഴിഞ്ഞവർഷം മാനേജ്മെൻറിനു മുന്നിൽ ഈ ആശയം അവതരിപ്പിച്ചത്.

നല്ല ആശയമെന്ന് മനസ്സിലാക്കിയപ്പോൾ അമ്പതിനായിരത്തിലധികം രൂപ ചെലവിട്ട് കിളിക്കൂടുകളും അനുബന്ധ സൗകര്യങ്ങളും സുരക്ഷയും സ്കൂൾ ഭരണസമിതി ഒരുക്കിക്കൊടുത്തു.

തിരക്കുപിടിച്ച ജോലിക്കും പഠിത്തത്തിനുമിടയിൽ അധ്യാപകർക്കും വിദ്യാർഥികൾക്കും പക്ഷി നിരീക്ഷണം മനസ്സിന് ആനന്ദം പകരുന്നുണ്ട്. കിളികൾക്ക് ആവശ്യമായ ഭക്ഷണവും ശുദ്ധജലവും നല്കി പരിപാലിക്കുന്നത് സ്കൂൾ ജീവനക്കാരനായ മനോജാണ്.

സ്കൂൾ സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്ന സ്ഥലം വർഷങ്ങൾക്ക് മുമ്പ് മൊട്ടക്കുന്നായിരുന്നു. ചെടികൾ വെച്ചുപിടിപ്പിച്ച് മനോഹരമാക്കിയ ഈ കുന്ന് ഇന്ന് കുളിർമയേകുന്ന കാഴ്ചയാണ്.

രാമനാട്ടുകര ഹയർ സെക്കൻഡറി സ്കൂളിലെ പക്ഷിക്കൂടുകൾ


വിദ്യാർഥികൾക്ക് പാവനിർമാണ പരിശീലനം
ഭീഷണിപ്പെടുത്തി പണംതട്ടാൻ
ഉദ്ഘാടനം ചെയ്തു
രാമനാട്ടുകര ഹയർ സെക്കൻഡറി സ്കൂളിൽ
പായസമേള
കുന്നിയിൽ ഇരട്ടക്കൊല
യു.എസ്.എസ്. നേടിയവർ
നാട്ടുവർത്തമാനം
കൂൾ സംസ്ഥാനത്ത്
ഷോക്കേറ്റുമരിച്ച ഇബ്രാഹിമിന്റെ കുടുംബത്തിന് വീട് നിർമിച്ച് നൽകും

THROUGH US.....

OUR GREEN CAMPUS.....


Shot on Y12
Vivo AI camera
2020.01.17 09:50

JRC CADETS

SCOUT & GUIDE

NSS TEAM

ASAP

BAND TEAM

KARATE TEAM

CYCLE CLUB

BIO DIVERSITY PARK

HELLO ENGLISH

VEGETABLE GARDENING

GARDENING

RHSS Ramanattukara

SAY "NO" TO PLASTIC ...

RHSS Ramanattukara

സർഗോത്സവം 2019-20
കാഴ്ചകളിലൂടെ


രാമനാട്ടുകര ഹയർ സെക്കണ്ടറി സ്കൂൾ

SPORTS DAY

നന്ദി


little
KITEs
TECH
PULSE
RHSS RAMANATTUKARA