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Computer Society of India
Lucknow Chapter

TechWings@CsiLko

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Fun Event “HUM SAB JUDGE HAIN” Organized by Computer Society of India Lucknow Chapter on 03rd January 2021 through online mode

Reported by : Dr. Pankaj K. Goswami, Mr. Vinay Kumar Johri & Ms. Shivanshi Puri

A Fun Event “Hum Sab Judge Hain” was organized by Computer Society of India Lucknow Chapter on 03rd January 2021 for the Kids of the CSI Members' Family under the following Categories of Events :

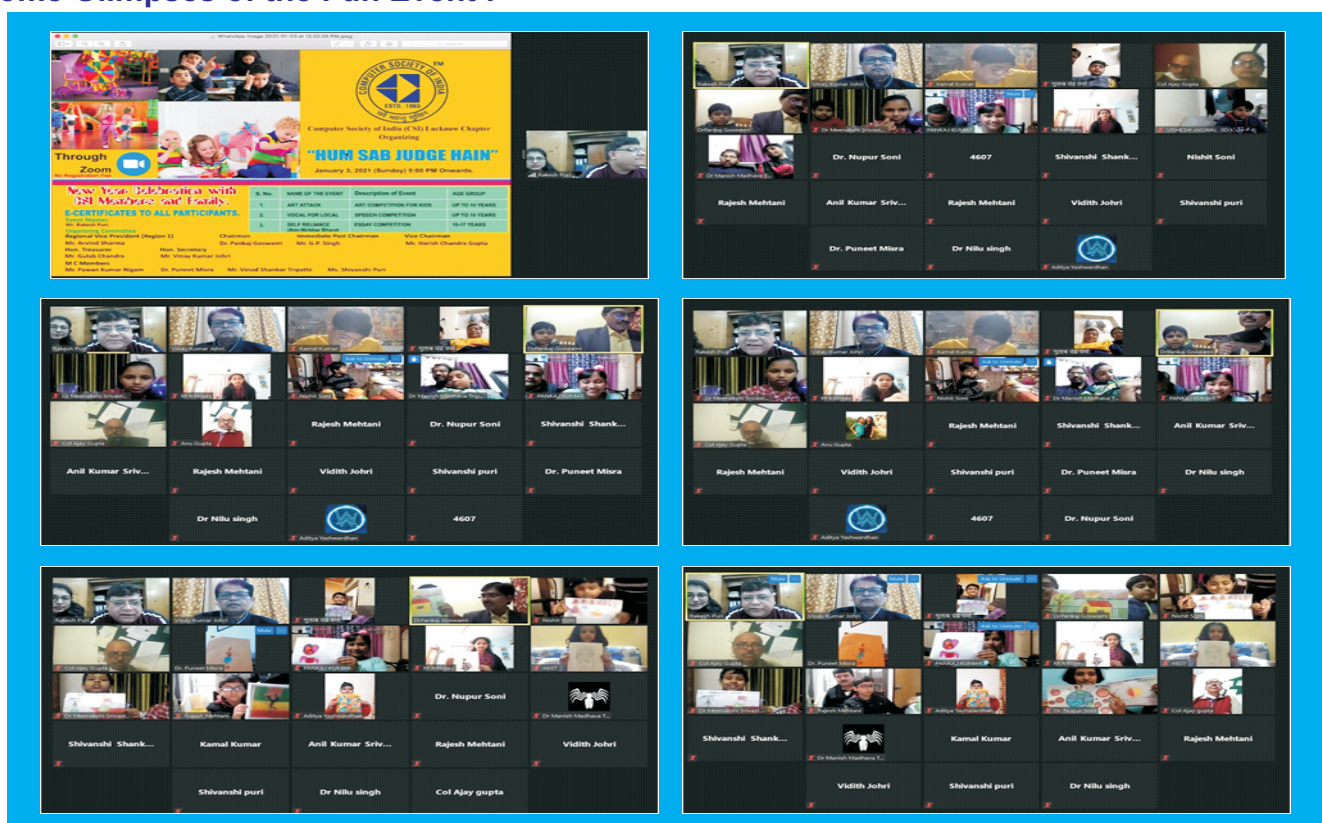
Event 1. Presentation of Drawing sent by Kids

Event 2. Speech Competition : Speech by Kids

Event 3. Essay Competition : Essay by Kids

Kids ranging from the Age of 2.5 Years to 12 Years enthusiastically participated in the 3 Categories of the Events along with their Parents/Grand parents and made the event successful. The Drawings sent by 17 Kids were presented which were later in the event, explained by the Kid mentioning the concept of his/her drawing by which the Judges, CSI Members were very impressed. 8 Children participated in the Speech Competition and 4 Children participated in Essay Competition. All the Participating CSI Members including Parents/Grand Parents of the Participating Child were the Judges synchronising the Title of the Event “**Hum Sab Judge Hain**” and the results based on the marks given by all the participating CSI Members, were declared in each Category and 9 Participants, 3 in each Category were declared the Judges Appreciation Award. Mr. Rakesh Puri was the Event Master who conceived the event and very well connected with the audience especially the participating kids during the whole event.

Some Glimpses of the Fun Event :



Participants Of The Three Events:

Name of the Participant	Age (in Years)	Father/Mother/Grand Parent	Event
Areen Zaina	11	Daughter of Mohd. Amir Idrees	Art Attack
Aditya Yashwardhan	10	Son of Nidhi Verma	Art Attack
Panshul Goswami	7	Son of Dr. Pankaj K. Goswami	Art Attack
Arihant Varshney	5	Grand Son of Mr. Kamal Kumar	Art Attack
Vishesh Jaiswal	8	Son of Balendoo Jaiswal	Art Attack
Dishika Maurya	7	Daughter of Dr. Pratibha Maurya	Art Attack
Avyaan Srivastava	7	Son of Dr. Meenakshi Srivastava	Art Attack
Aadi Mehtani	7	Son of Mr. Rajesh Mehtani	Art Attack
Pavaki Johri	8	Grand Daughter of Mr. Vinay Kumar Johri	Art Attack
Anay Verma	7	Son of Mrs. Niharika Verma	Art Attack
Shreyas Shankar Tripathi	7	Son of Mr. Vinod Shankar Tripathi	Art Attack
Nishit Soni	4	Grand Son of Mr. Vinay Kumar Johri	Art Attack
Mishthi Soni	2.5	Daughter of Dr. Nupur Soni	Art Attack
Arjit Soni	4	Son of Dr. Nupur Soni	Art Attack
Vedika Soni	10	Daughter of Dr. Nupur Soni	Art Attack
Anaisha Prajapati	10	Daughter of Dr. Pankaj Kumar	Art Attack
Tejasvini Puneet	3	Daughter of Dr. Puneet Misra	Art Attack
Avyaan Srivastava	7	Son of Dr. Meenakshi Srivastava	Speech
Aadi Mehtani	7	Son of Mr. Rajesh Mehtani	Speech
Anay Verma	7	Son of Mrs. Niharika Verma	Speech
Shreyas Shankar Tripathi	7	Son of Mr. Vinod Shankar Tripathi	Speech
Nishit Soni	4	Grand Son of Mr. Vinay Kumar Johri	Speech
Arihant Varshney	5	Grand Son of Mr. Kamal Kumar	Speech
Anaisha Prajapati	10	Daughter of Dr. Pankaj Kumar	Speech
Panshul Goswami	7	Son of Dr. Pankaj K. Goswami	Speech
Areen Zaina	11	Daughter of Mohd. Amir Idrees	Essay
Shivanshi Shankar	11	Daughter of Mr. Vinod Shankar Tripathi	Essay
Aishnee Soni	12	Daughter of Dr. Nupur Soni	Essay
Anuvi Srivastava	11	Daughter of Dr. Meenakshi Srivastava	Essay

Judges Appreciation Award for

EVENTS HELD ON 03RD JANUARY 2021

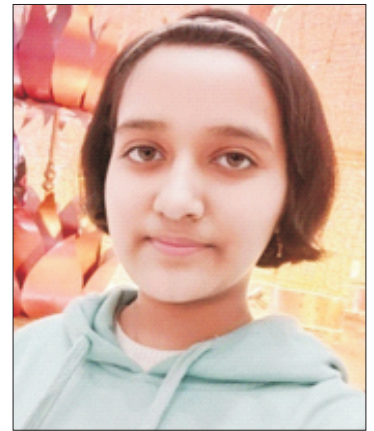
ART ATTACK



Shreyas Shankar Tripathi - 7 Years
S/O Mr. Vinod Shankar Tripathi



Pavaki Johri - 8 years
Grand Daughter of Mr. Vinay Kumar Johri

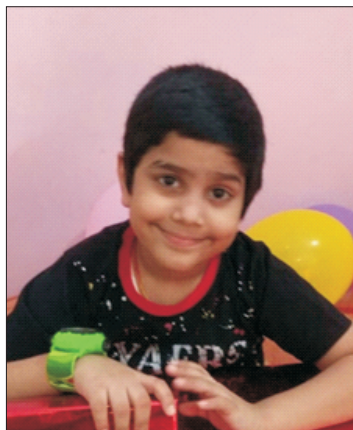


Vedika Soni - 10 Years
D/O Dr. Nupur Soni

SPEECH COMPETITION



Nishit Soni - 4 Years
Grand Son of Mr. Vinay Kumar Johri



Panshul Goswami - 7 Years
S/O Dr. Pankaj K. Goswami



Shreyas Shankar Tripathi - 7 Years
S/O Mr. Vinod Shankar Tripathi

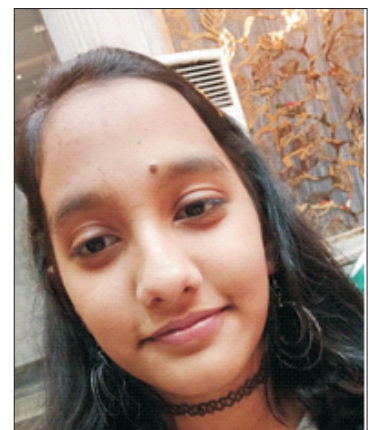
ESSAY COMPETITION



Shivanshi Shankar - 11 Years
D/O Mr. Vinod Shankar Tripathi



Anuvi Srivastava - 11 Years
D/O Dr. Meenakshi Srivastava



Aishnee Soni - 12 Years
D/O Dr. Nupur Soni

ART ATTACK - CANDIDATE NO. 1

Age : 11 Years



Areen Zaina

ART ATTACK - CANDIDATE NO. 2

Age : 10 Years



Aditya Yashwardhan

ART ATTACK - CANDIDATE NO. 3

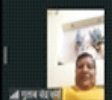
Age : 7 Years



Panshul Goswami

ART ATTACK - CANDIDATE NO. 4

Age : 5 Years



Arihant Varshney

ART ATTACK - CANDIDATE NO. 5

Age : 8 Years



Vishesh Jaiswal

ART ATTACK - CANDIDATE NO. 6

Age : 7 Years



Dishika Maurya

ART ATTACK - CANDIDATE NO. 7

Age : 7 Years



Avyaan Srivastava

ART ATTACK - CANDIDATE NO. 8

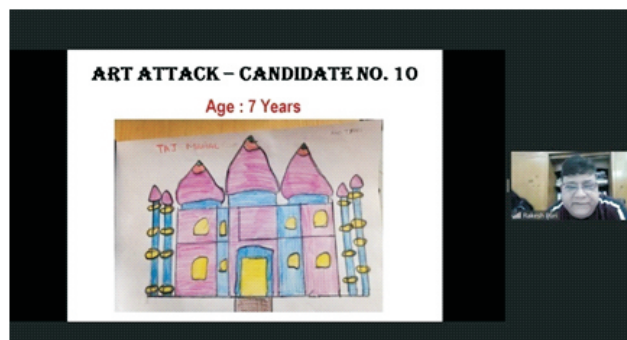
Age : 7 Years



Aadi Mehtani



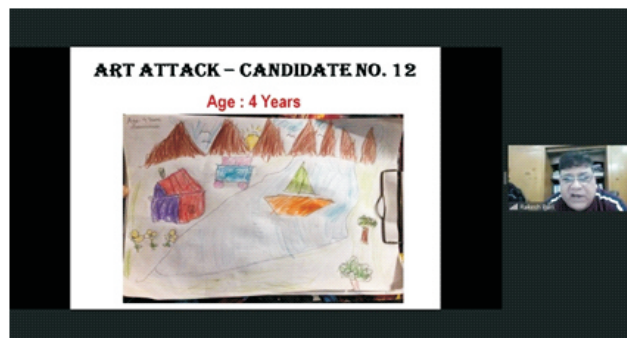
Pavaki Johri



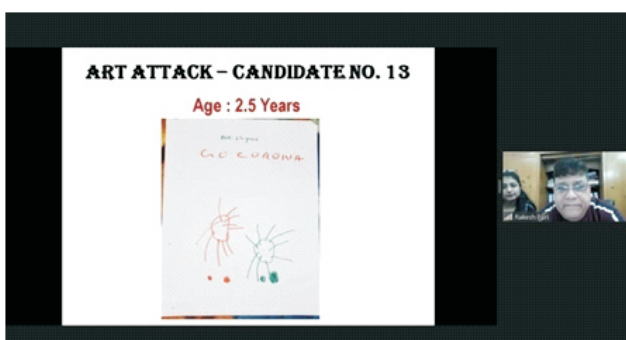
Anay Verma



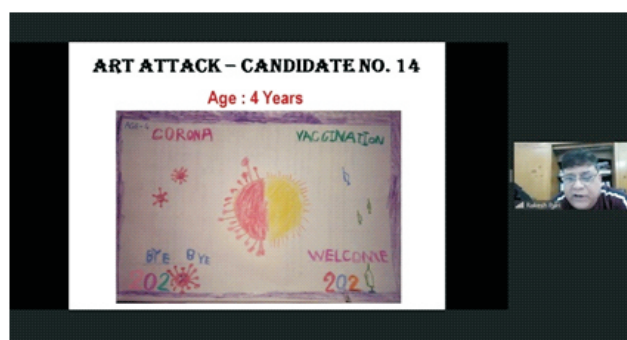
Shreyas Shankar Tripathi



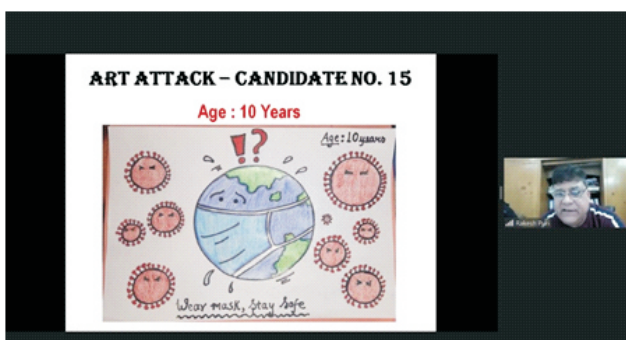
Nishit Soni



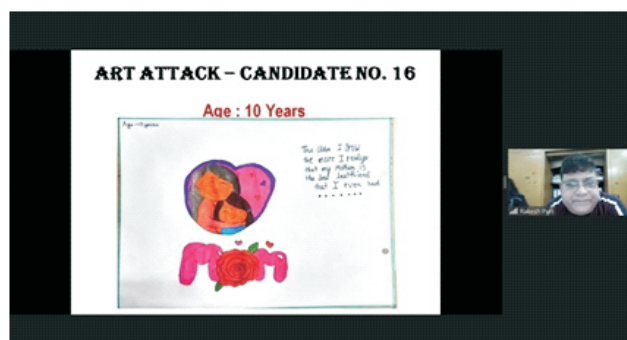
Mishthi Soni



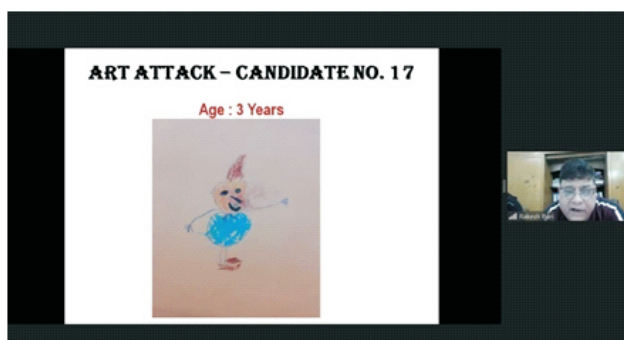
Arjit Soni



Vedika Soni



Anaisha Prajapati



Tejasvini Puneet

Webinar on *PROJECTS and APPLICATIONS of ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE and MACHINE LEARNING*

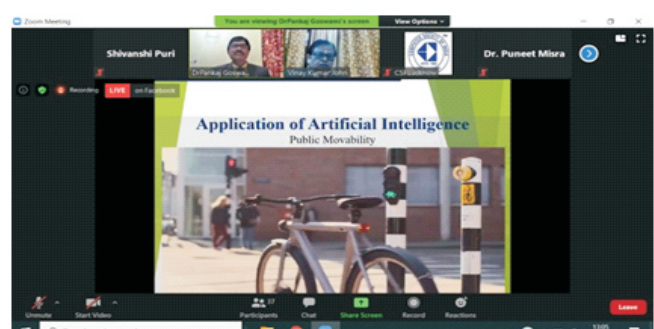
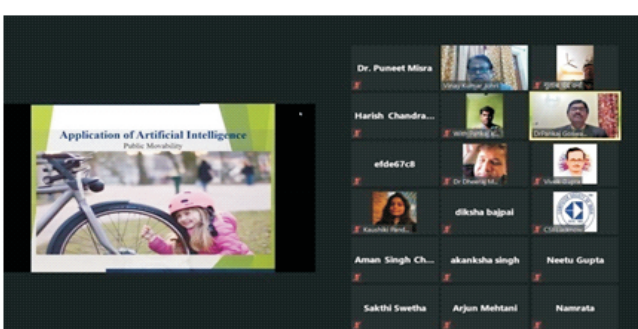
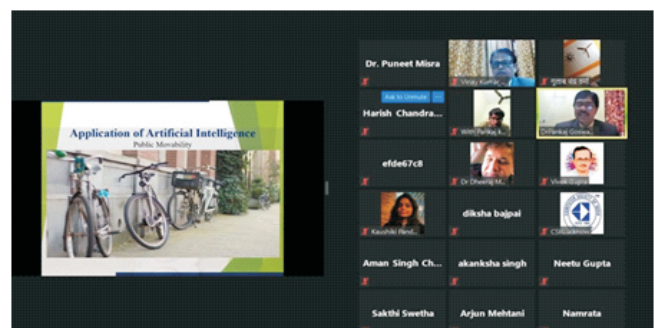
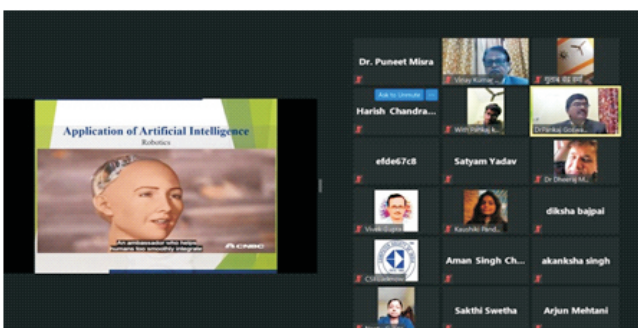
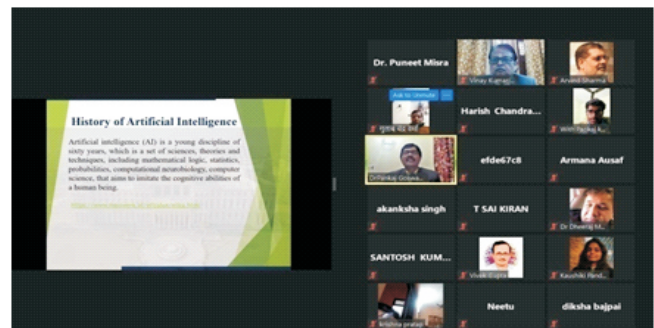
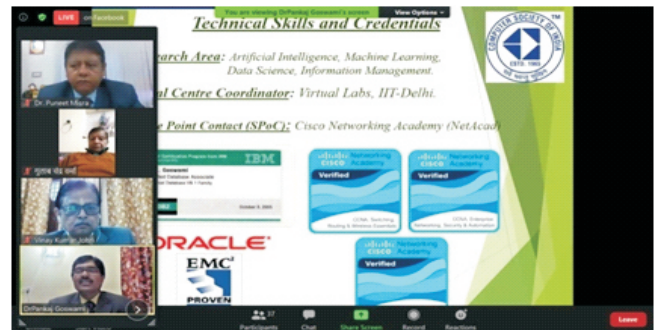
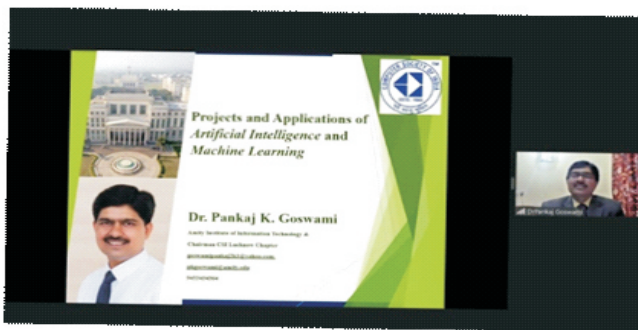
Organized by State Student Coordinator- Uttar Pradesh In association with Regional Vice President (Region – I) & Computer Society of India (CSI) Lucknow

Chapter on 09th January 2021 through online mode

Reported by: Ms. Shivanshi Puri & Mr. Vinay Kumar Johri

A Webinar on *PROJECTS and APPLICATIONS of ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE and MACHINE LEARNING* was organized by State Student Coordinator – Uttar Pradesh in association with Regional Vice President (Region –I) and Computer Society of India Lucknow Chapter on 9th January 2021. The KeyNote Speaker of the Webinar was Dr. Pankaj K. Goswami, Chairman Computer Society of India Lucknow Chapter.

Some Glimpses of the Webinar :



History of Artificial Intelligence

- 1950: Turing's paper on artificial intelligence
- 1955: John McCarthy coins the term 'artificial intelligence'
- 1956: Summer of AI at Dartmouth
- 1957: Computer science becomes a discipline
- 1985: The era of expert systems
- 2000: The era of artificial intelligence
- 2010: The era of machine learning

Machine Learning

Machine learning is an application of artificial intelligence (AI) that provides systems with the ability to automatically learn and improve from experience without being explicitly programmed. Machine learning focuses on the development of computer programs that can access data and use it to learn from themselves.

Applications of Machine Learning

- Spam Detection
- Image Classification
- Product Recommendations
- Self-driving Cars
- Virtual Personal Assistants
- Speech Recognition
- Fraud Detection
- Language Translation
- Handwritten Digit Recognition
- Facial Recognition
- Video Recommendation

Top Machine Learning Algorithms

- Linear Regression
- Logistic Regression
- Decision Trees
- Random Forest
- Support Vector Machines
- K-Nearest Neighbors
- Naive Bayes
- Artificial Neural Networks

Machine Learning Concepts

- Supervised Learning
- Unsupervised Learning
- Reinforcement Learning
- Deep Learning
- Transfer Learning
- Generative Models
- Discriminative Models
- Probabilistic Models
- Bayesian Models
- Fuzzy Logic
- Evolutionary Algorithms
- Swarm Intelligence

Machine Learning Algorithms Cheat Sheet

START

- Linear Regression
- Logistic Regression
- Decision Trees
- Random Forest
- Support Vector Machines
- K-Nearest Neighbors
- Naive Bayes
- Artificial Neural Networks

Projects and Applications of AI & ML

- Image Classification
- Spam Detection
- Product Recommendations
- Self-driving Cars
- Virtual Personal Assistants
- Speech Recognition
- Facial Recognition
- Video Recommendation
- Language Translation
- Handwritten Digit Recognition
- Fraud Detection

Machine Learning Applications

- Image Classification
- Spam Detection
- Product Recommendations
- Self-driving Cars
- Virtual Personal Assistants
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- Language Translation
- Handwritten Digit Recognition
- Fraud Detection

Enhancement of the Computing Power

Moore's law is the observation that the number of transistors in a dense integrated circuit doubles about every two years. Moore's law is an observation and projection of a historical trend.

Moore's Law vs real CPUs 1965 - 2019

Year	Moore's Law (Transistors)	Real CPUs (Transistors)
1965	1,000,000	1,000,000
1970	2,000,000	2,000,000
1975	4,000,000	4,000,000
1980	8,000,000	8,000,000
1985	16,000,000	16,000,000
1990	32,000,000	32,000,000
1995	64,000,000	64,000,000
2000	128,000,000	128,000,000
2005	256,000,000	256,000,000
2010	512,000,000	512,000,000
2015	1,024,000,000	1,024,000,000
2019	2,048,000,000	2,048,000,000

Python Code

```

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import sklearn
import tensorflow as tf
import keras
import xgboost
import lightgbm
import catboost
import shap
import eli5
import lime
import interpretml
import eli5
import lime
import interpretml
import eli5
import lime
import interpretml

```

Thank You

Dr. Pankaj K. Gaurani

QUICK, DRAW!

Can a neural network learn to recognize bodies? See how well it does with your drawings and help teach JONAS JONJEGAN: QUICK DRAW IS

Open Session

Dr. Pankaj K. Gaurani

TRADITIONAL PROGRAMMING vs MACHINE LEARNING

Traditional programming

```

graph LR
    A[Specify the problem] --> B[Design]
    B --> C[Develop]
    C --> D[Test]
    D --> E[Deploy]

```

Machine learning

```

graph LR
    A[Specify the problem] --> B[Automatically learn from data]
    B --> C[Automatically improve]
    C --> D[Data input]
    D --> E[Decision]

```

Participant Grid

- akanksha singh
- Arjun Mehtani
- Namrata
- S. SENTHILABASI
- Preethika
- Anshika
- Shobhit Singh
- Tajash Tripathi
- Anamika
- Sankalp vash
- diksha bajpai
- RAMESH PRASAD
- Dr. Ranjana Raj...
- Dr. C.Shanthi
- Satish Yadav
- Sakshi Swetha
- Ranjit Kumar

Machine Learning Applications

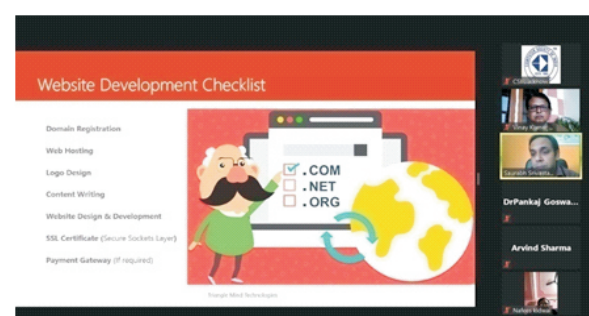
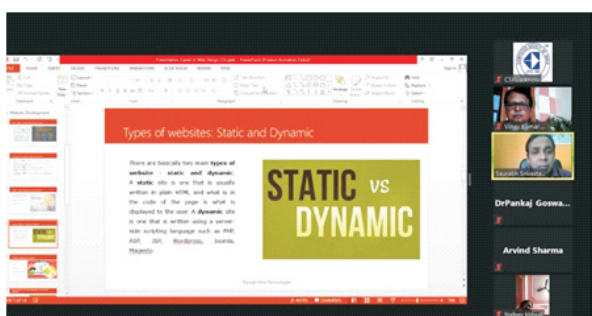
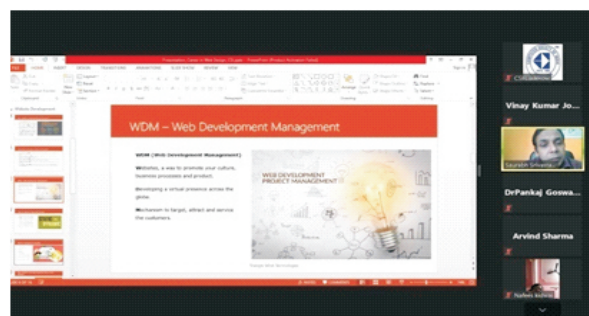
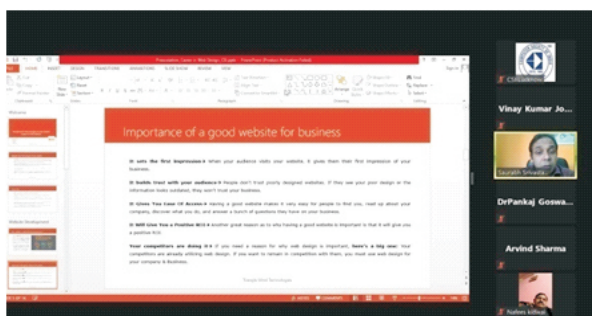
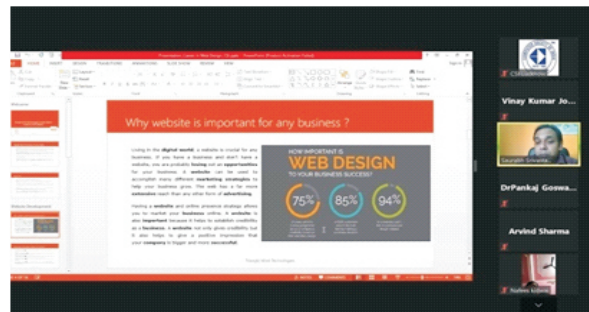
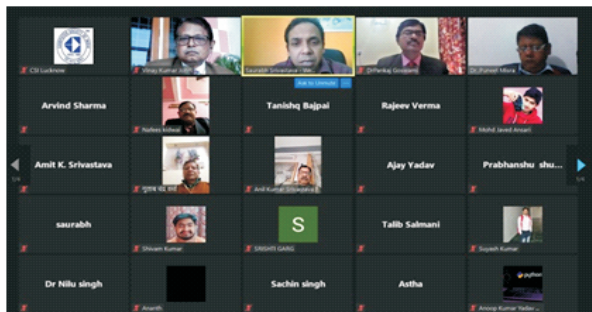
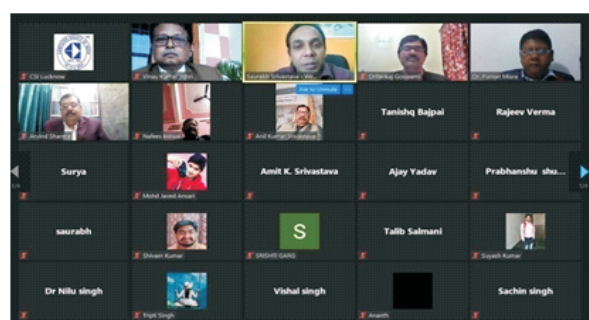
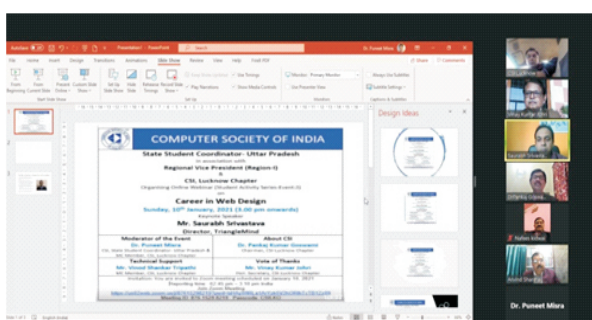
- Image Classification
- Spam Detection
- Product Recommendations
- Self-driving Cars
- Virtual Personal Assistants
- Speech Recognition
- Facial Recognition
- Video Recommendation
- Language Translation
- Handwritten Digit Recognition
- Fraud Detection

Webinar on Career in Web Design Organized by State Student Coordinator- Uttar Pradesh In association with Regional Vice President (Region – I) & Computer Society of India (CSI) Lucknow Chapter on 10th January 2021 through online mode

Reported by: **Dr. Pankaj K. Goswami & Mr. Vinay Kumar Johri**

A Webinar on CAREER IN WEB DESIGN was organized by State Student Coordinator – Uttar Pradesh in association with Regional Vice President (Region –I) and Computer Society of India Lucknow Chapter on 10th January 2021. The KeyNote Speaker of the Webinar was Mr. Saurabh Srivastava, **Director, Triangle Mind Technologies.**

Some Glimpses of the Webinar :



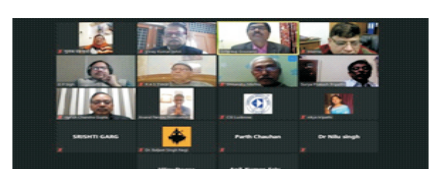
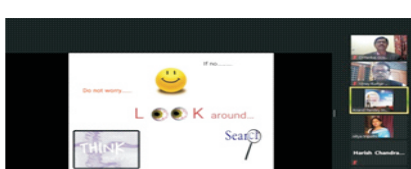
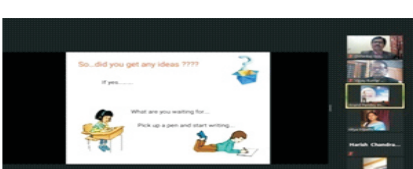
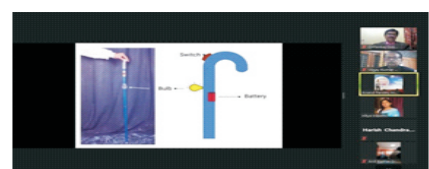
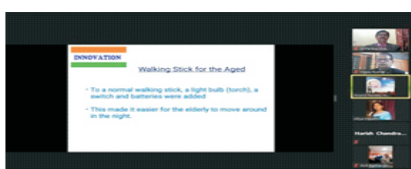
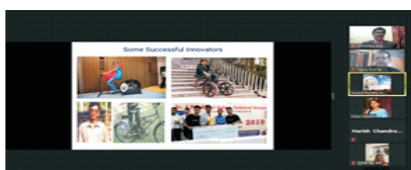
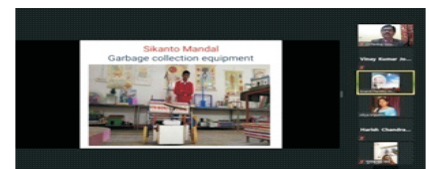
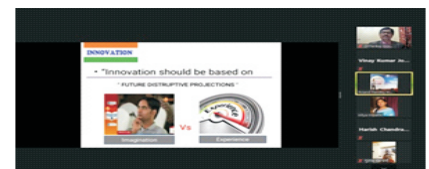
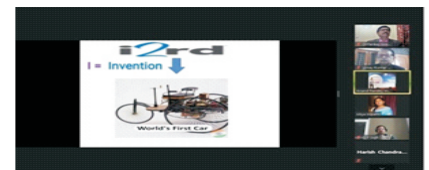
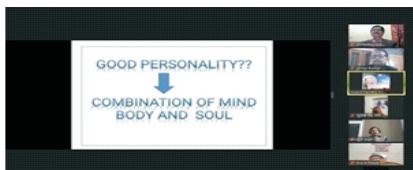
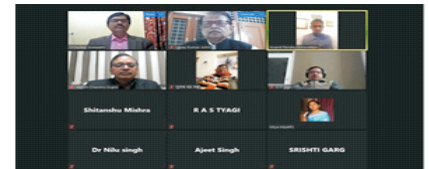
Webinar on *ROLE OF INNOVATORS IN DEVELOPING INDIA*

Organized by Computer Society of India Lucknow Chapter on 18th January 2021 through online mode

Reported by: **Dr. Pankaj K. Goswami & Mr. Vinay Kumar Johri**

Webinar on *ROLE OF INNOVATORS IN DEVELOPING INDIA* was organized by Computer Society of India Lucknow Chapter on 18th January 2021. The KeyNote Speaker was Mr. Anand Pandey, Founder & CEO, AKP Technovision Innovation Pvt. Ltd.

Some Glimpses of the Webinar :

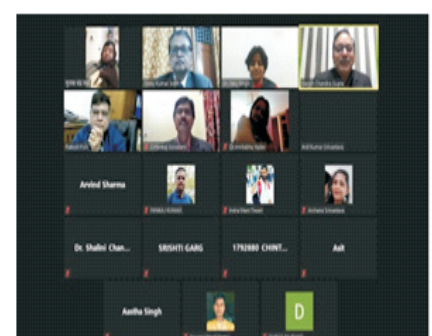
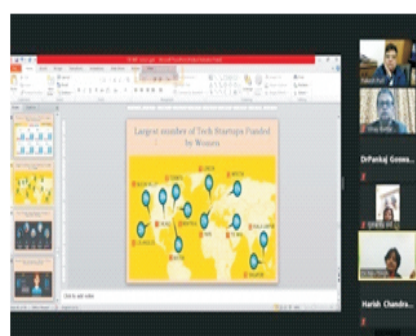
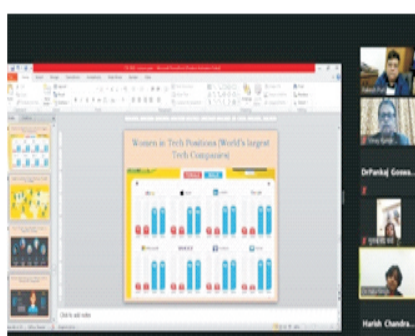
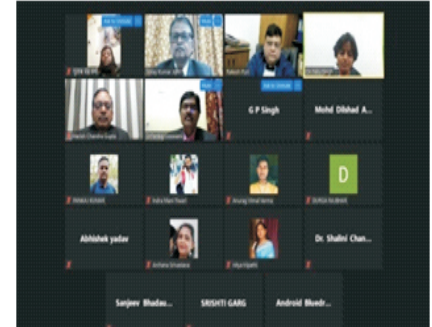
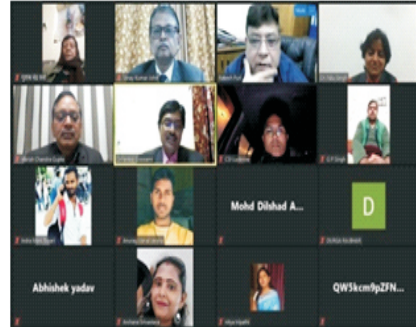
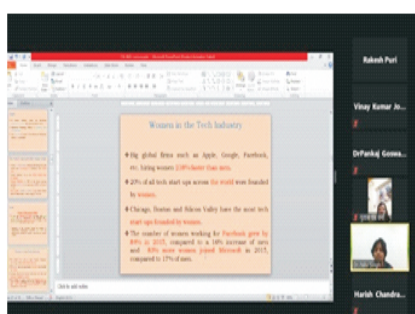
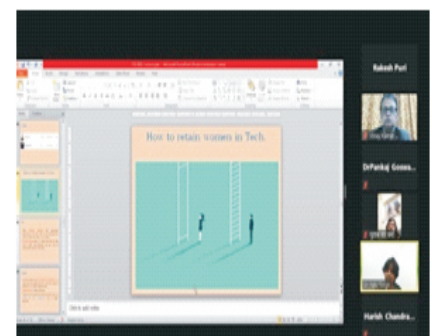
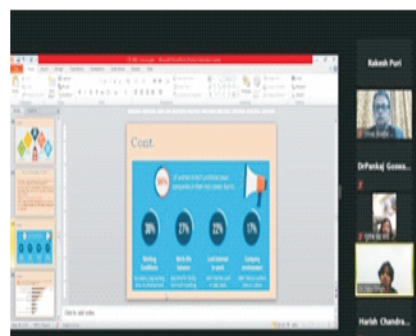
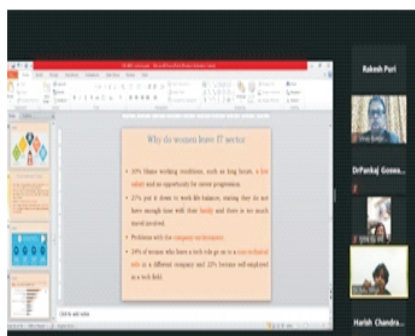
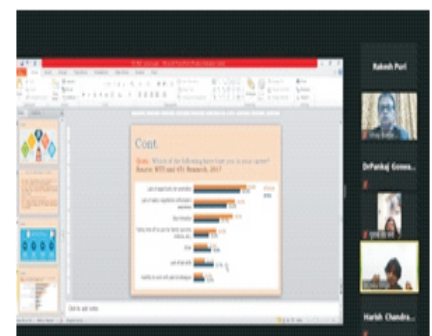
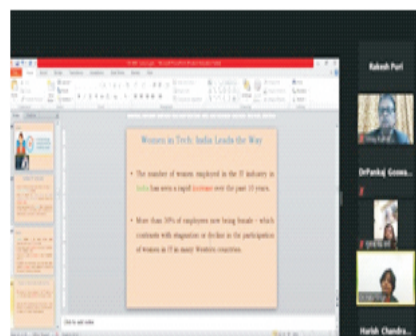


Webinar on Womanhood in IT Industry Organized by Computer Society of India (CSI) Lucknow Chapter in Association with Regional Vice President (Region – I) & State Student Coordinator – Uttar Pradesh on 23rd January 2021 through online mode

Reported by: Dr. Pankaj K. Goswami & Mr. Vinay Kumar Johri

A Webinar on WOMANHOOD IN IT INDUSTRY was organized by Computer Society of India Lucknow Chapter in association with Regional Vice President (Region –I) & State Student Coordinator – Uttar Pradesh on 23rd January 2021. The KeyNote Speaker of the Webinar was **Dr. Nilu Singh, Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation (K.L.E.F.) Deemed to be University, Guntur (A.P.)**

Some Glimpses of the Webinar :

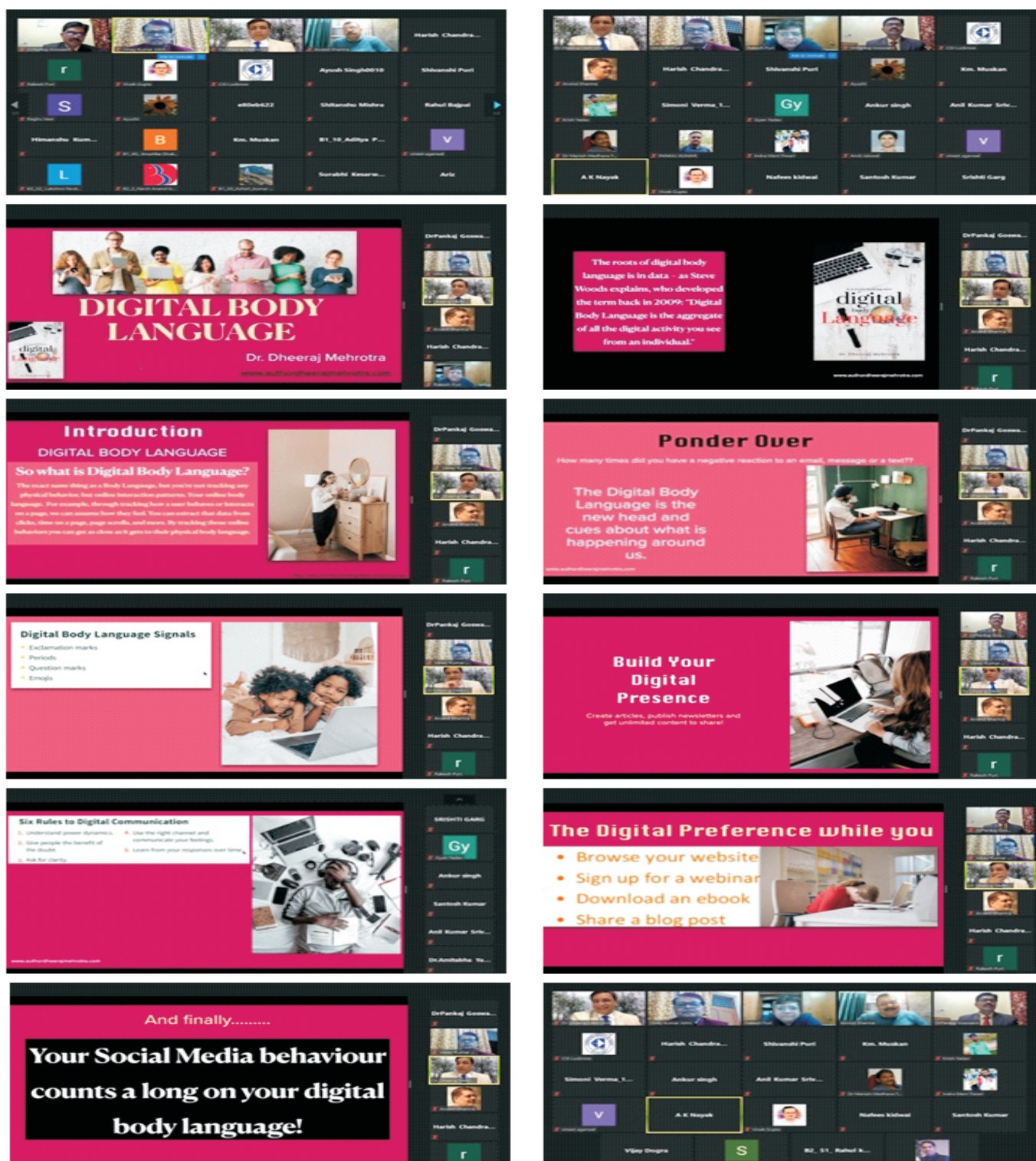


Webinar on Digital Body Language Organized by Computer Society of India Lucknow Chapter on 25th January 2021 through online mode

Reported by: Dr. Pankaj K. Goswami & Mr. Vinay Kumar Johri

A Webinar on DIGITAL BODY LANGUAGE was organized by Computer Society of India Lucknow Chapter on 25th January 2021. The KeyNote Speaker of the Webinar was Dr. Dheeraj Mehrotra, Academic Evangelist and Author, Former Vice President (Academics), Next Education India Pvt. Ltd. Hyderabad.

Some Glimpses of the Webinar :



THE CONCEPT OF LANGUAGE & TRANSLATION

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"Keep your language. Love its sounds, its modulation, and its rhythm. But try to march together

with men of different languages, remote from your own, who wish like you for a more just and human world."

- Hélder Câmara

AUTHOR'S PROFILE



Srishti Garg has pursued M.Tech. (Software Engineering) from the Department of Information Technology, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh in the year 2020. She received her Bachelor Degree in Computer Science and Engineering from Uttar Pradesh Technical University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India in the year 2014. Her research areas include Cloud Computing, Machine Translation, Natural Language Processing and Machine Learning.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a prodigy and a factor that joins various societies and a method of communicating emotions and thoughts that individuals attempt to pass on. Translation assumes a critical job in moving social ideas between at least two dialects and a few boundaries or troubles that translators face in this procedure. We realize that translation assumes a significant job in evacuating hindrance made by various societies and correspondence. Along these lines, translation is one of the basic, key, and sufficient routes in moving society. A decent translator ought to at the same time know about the social elements, perspectives and convention so as to intentionally think about the sequential requests, express importance, improvement of related controls, recorded and strict foundation of the source text.

Concentrating on language, culture and translation and the connection between them are significant issues because of the significance of human correspondence on the planet. The assortment of dialects with various societies and need of interchanges in human life made translation be an extremely successful factor in imparting, trading societies, and information. Along these lines, it appears that language and culture are firmly related and it is basic to think about both during the time spent translation. Translation has a significant job in globalization of societies.

Keywords: "Machine Translation", "Language", "Culture", "Translation", "Globalization".

LANGUAGE & TRANSLATION

The term translation alludes to an activity, an item and the insightful field that reviews both the action and the product(s). The insightful field that reviews translation, deciphering and related phenomena is known as translation studies. The name was first instituted by Holmes in 1988. Translation isn't only a strict reworking of a work starting with one language then onto the next, but on the other hand is a variation of one culture's qualities and predispositions into another. Besides, translation is by all accounts the main conceivable approach to "join together" all cultures with the view to create cultural network and cultural globalization. In any case, translation which causes to embed new words from unknown dialects mostly harms that language. By cultural globalization we mean the association of the considerable number of types of culture that issue and engrave their values to the specialty of the individuals.

LANGUAGE

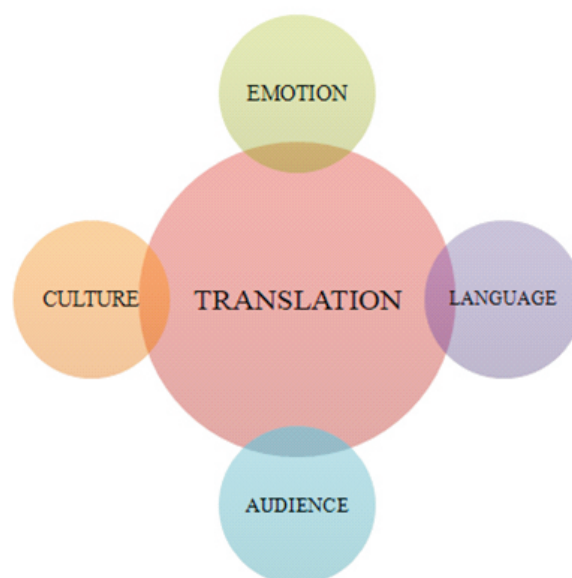
Language is utilized to maintain and pass on culture and cultural ties. Various thoughts come from varying language used inside one's way of life and the entire entwining of these connections start at one's introduction to the world. Language may allude either to the explicitly human limit with regards to getting and utilizing complex arrangement of correspondence or to a particular occurrence of such an arrangement of complex correspondence.

CULTURE

Newmark characterized culture as "the way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar to a community that uses a particular language as its means of expression". He plainly expressed that operationally he doesn't see language as a segment or highlight of culture contrary to the view taken by Vermeer who expressed that "language is a part of a culture." Culture is the aggregate of the methods of living developed by a gathering and passed on from one age then onto the next.

TRANSLATION

Larson asserted that "Translation is a muddled procedure". However, a translator which is worried about transferring the importance will find that the receptor language has a manner by which the ideal significance can be communicated, despite the fact that it might be altogether different from the source language structure. Translation is not, at this point viewed as a negligible cross-phonetic movement however it altogether is culturally diverse correspondence. A translator's main responsibility is to take out and crush limits which isn't in every case valid. It crosses the fringes to communicate with cultures and societies. Translation assumes an essential job in making a culture all inclusive and general. It goes about as a scaffold to impart a wide range of dialects exceptionally those like each other thinking about their etymological highlights and social traditions in all pieces of the world. So it connects all units of the world in the worldwide system.



**FIGURE 1 : CO-DEPENDENT RELATION BETWEEN
LANGUAGE, TRANSLATION AND CULTURE**

MACHINES AND TRANSLATION

❖ The neoteric developments in the scientific know-how peculiarly in the field of computer technology have motivated the involvement of machines in the process with association of both the written languages and human beings. Translation happens to be a primeval activity of writing itself. However, the thought of deploying machines for achieving the purpose of translation is modernistic. The expeditious and accelerating pace in life entailed the fabrication of machines that could take over a broad spectrum of activities, one of which was translation.

❖ As quoted by Harold L. Somers, the viewpoint of mechanized translation dates back to the 17th century. However meticulously it was in the year 1933 when two scientists namely Petr Smirnov -Troyanskii; a Russian scientist and Georges Artsrouni; an Armenian French scientist were designated patents for their work on the postulations of machine that tackle with the task of translation.

❖ Nonetheless, the subsequent invention of mechanized translation was the ramification of research which was in correspondence to the various defence matters which emanated after the Second World War.

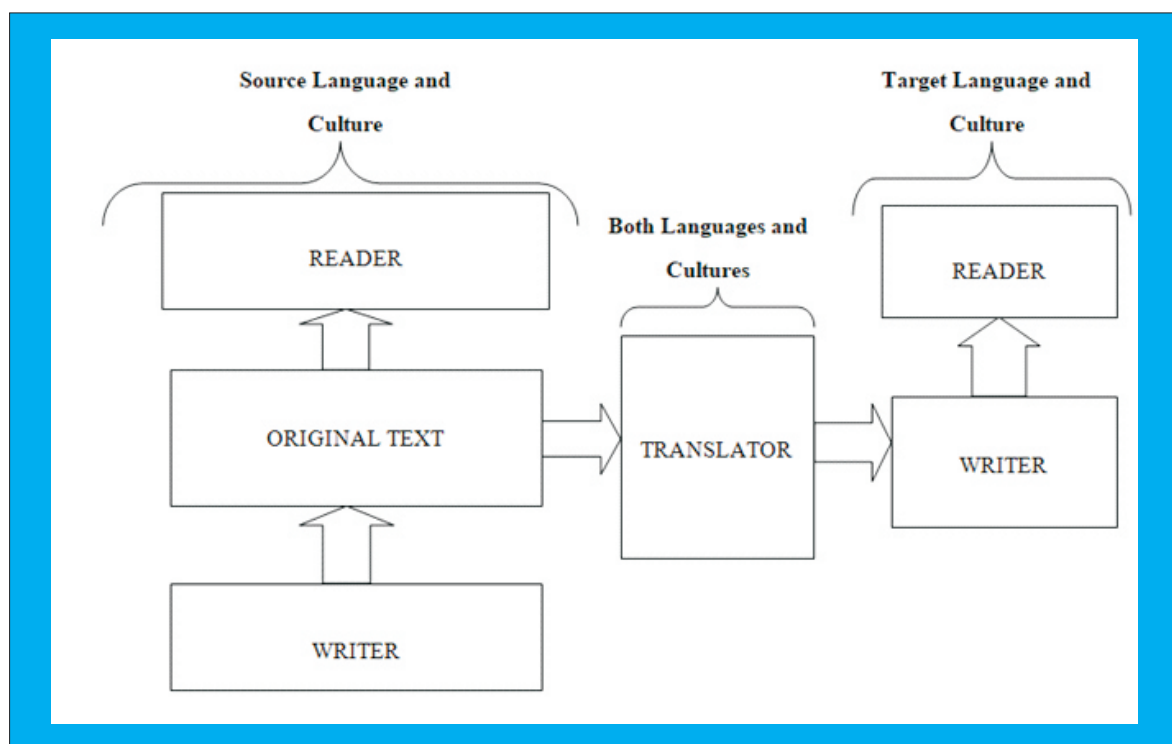


FIGURE 2 : TRANSLATION AS AN INTERCULTURAL AND INTERLINGUAL MEDIATION

❖ The coinage of the electronic computer preceding the Second World War alleviated largely in stimulating the idea of mechanized translation. The preliminary role of electronic computer, then, was firstly, to quantify ballistic firing tables and secondly to aid in code-breaking. The appreciation for spearheading “**Machine Translation**” is historically bequeathed to **Warren Weaver** who was an American scientist, mathematician, and science administrator. He is often referred to as trailblazer of “**Machine Translation (MT)**”.

THE MECHANIZATION OF TRANSLATION

- ❖ The automation of translation has been perhaps the most established dream. In the twentieth century it has become a reality, in the guise of personal computer programs equipped for translating a wide assortment of texts from one natural language into another. Be that as it may, as could be, the truth isn't great and perfect.
- ❖ There are no 'translating machines' which, at the dash of a couple of catches, can take any content in any language and produce an ideal translation in some other language without human intercession or help. That is perfect for the far off future, in the event that it is even attainable on a undamental level, which holds uncertainty.

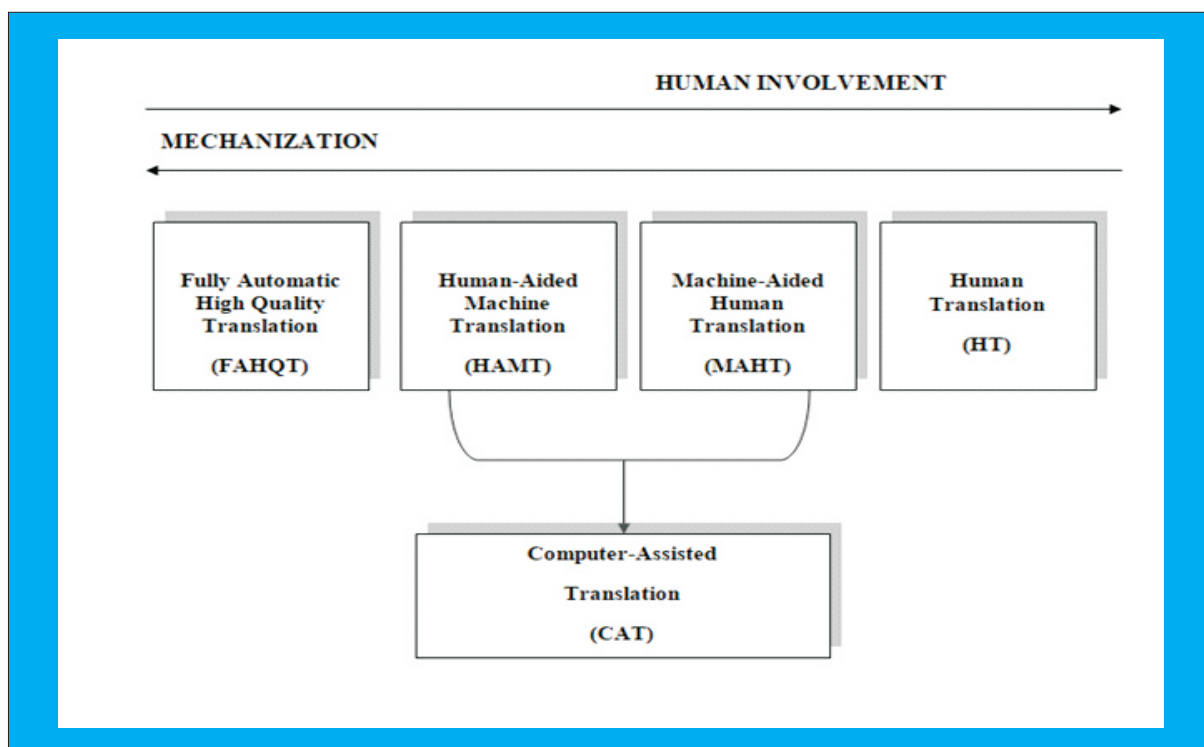


FIGURE 3: TRANSLATORS AS ADAPTIVE EXPERTS IN THE FLAT WORLD
(HUMAN AND MACHINE TRANSLATION)

- ❖ What has been accomplished is the advancement of programs which can create 'crude' translations of writings in generally very much characterized subject spaces, which can be changed to give great quality deciphered writings or texts at a financially feasible rate or which in their unedited state can be read and comprehended by authorities in the subject for information purposes.
- ❖ Now and again, with proper controls on the language of the input messages, translations can be delivered consequently that is of higher calibre and quality requiring practically no correction.
- ❖ These are strong accomplishments by what is currently and traditionally called **Machine Translation (MT)**. However this has regularly been darkened and misconstrued. The open view of MT is contorted by two extraordinary positions.

CONCLUSION

Translation is a convoluted procedure. In any case, a translator which is worried about transferring the significance will find that the receptor language has a manner by which the ideal importance can be communicated, despite the fact that it might be totally different from the source language structure. A translator who sets aside the effort to concentrate carefully the source language text, to compose a semantic examination of it, and after wards to search for the proportional manner by which a similar message is communicated normally in the receptor language, will have the option to give a satisfactory, and some of the time splendid translation. His objective must be to stay away from peculiarity and to make progress towards a really informal receptor language text. He will realize he is fruitful if the receptor language pursuers don't perceive his work as a translation by any means, however essentially as a text written in the receptor language for their information and enjoyment.

DIGITAL STUDENT IN DIGITAL INDIA

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Abstract—

To make the learning as digital in their education system. This system makes the uniqueness of the educators. Using the concept of big data and machine learning. This project, also known as UID (unique identification), is an initiative it can be rolled out by Government of India under which a unique number is provided to every Indian citizen for education identification. The number can help citizens to avail several benefits and services in education system and it also easy for the job provider. It is a is a strategic policy tool for educators and the social and the education segment to manage the education system and to develop it. This can also be used as the permanent and therefore this tool is a distributive. This identity platform is one of the key pillars of digital student in digital India. The unique id no can be applied in any examination all over India this make the analyses of the student capacity over their academics and extra circular.This project was started as an attempt at having a single unique identification number or document that would contain all the details of an person in education. At present, there are many identity documents in the country, like permanent account numbers (PAN), passports, driving licenses and ration cards. While the this project does not replace them, it can be used as the sole identification of an educator. It serves as the basis for Know Your student norms, used by educational institute, job firms and other businesses who maintain education profiles.They gives the usage of digital platforms to ensure good governance; prevention of dissipation of social welfare benefits; and enablement of innovation and the spread of knowledge.

*keywords—*digitalization, educators, big data, machine learning, digital student, technology

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Method:

In this study we, measured the education development level Results:

This helps in exploring the society towards education Conclusion:

Digitization improves, big data and machine learning concepts involves.

Introduction

The potential of digital tools increases as the potential of student towards digital world need to be increased. Here, myself having some ideas towards a project of the student interactions towards digitalization. Explore towards Education. Every citizen in India has aadhar right, by the way the educated person should need an identity like aadhar, so that he can travel his/her studies all around India. This includes the Big data and the machine learning concepts. Every educated person should have their own unique id with their details of their education, Like their academics, extra curriculum etc. This is helpful in job requirements.

Make a big data towards the education system. Digitalize the world with the educators.

Background

This ecosystem should comprises core infrastructures with the objective of providing enrollment, update & authentication services.

The privacy concern of the project should be taken by the government. On the one hand, positions taken by the government and UIDAI on these issues have been ambiguous. At its core, the project attempts to create a method for identification of individuals so as to provide services, subsidies and other benefits to the residents of the country. The advantages of project is to be computerization and reliably maintaining eligibility and distribution records in digital forms are well accepted. Any digitization requires indexes or unique ids, and in social welfare schemes local unique ids like school, colleges or jobs typically used. Standardizing the digital record keeping processes across geographies and verticals, and linking the local ids with the unique national identities provided by government for this project like aadhar, to virtually collating the different digital record tables into one. Though the digital records may still be geographically distributed, real-time access to the data, using the ids as handles, can then be provided to authorized central and state agencies for audit, monitoring, analysis and planning purposes. Thus, the unique number provides a single index across all services that may use like Aadhaar.

Working

The working is based on big data concepts and machine learning. Here the data's are taken and making ingestion and after that the data's get processed and stored in data warehouse later on they will be used in analysis and analytics.

Goal

Recent advances in Computer Science offer several novel and powerful solution ideas to address many of the privacy and security challenges posed by the project. Our goal is to carefully examine the security concerns, survey the technological tools that may aid us and provide a first order analysis of what might be feasible. Our approach is as follows. We first capture the functionality desired by the Aadhaar project. Next, we need to design our project same as like the aadhar. Authentication without consent should not be possible under any circumstances. analyses the security risks and vulnerabilities engendered by each entity and each communication link in the Aadhaar model. We examine the security measures proposed by UIDAI and discuss where these may be lacking. We elucidate recent tools from computer science, particularly from the fields of cryptography and security, which may assist in providing safeguards.

Pros and cons

The pros are this helps the educators and the education institute to understand the profile of the educator and their level of development in the education system. And this profile of the educator may help them to find the jobs and the government can make the survey of educators to be easiest and by watching the overall system of the educator they can bring some new plans towards the education system this improve the smart and digital India with digital student. Cons of this project are the data should be entered by the secured institute or else the profile of the student can be filled as fake.

Conclusion

▪ This career system help the educator to be more updated towards the technology , Information, Education and Communication (IEC) strategy of digital student in digital India aims to educate all the partners and residents so as to make them aware of the various usages and benefits which can be derived from this project. Recognizing the importance of an awareness and educational strategy for the success of the digital student in digital India project during this pandemic situation this project makes the educators to be more useful in their way of education. Moreover, this project is more helpful for the educator to analyses their academic growth and development in their education system. The government sector can also make this useful while conducting board exams and other government and central government exams to understand the educators level in their way of education throughout their academics. Also more benefit able in the career of the student make a digital India with the digital student.

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— *This marker is the beginning of the next newsletter, rather than the end.* —