

M. S. ENGINEERING COLLEGE

MEGHANA

2014-15

shruthi

## About Organization

M. S. Engineering College is a Bengaluru based Engineering College promoted by M. S. Educational Trust. The college offers quality Education to students to achieve their goals of becoming much sought after professionals. Spread over an area of 25 acres, M. S. Engineering College is equipped with the best of infrastructure and has highly accomplished professionals who form part of the teaching and the administrative staff.

### MISSION:

- To inculcate best engineering practices among students through quality education, creativity, innovation and entrepreneurial skills.
- To provide conducive environment for experiential learning of engineering concepts to solve real life problems.
- To imbibe curiosity and problem driven learning to create value addition and competitiveness.
- To develop and strengthen entrepreneurial quality among students.
- To generate knowledge through research, to address societal needs.

### VISION:

M. S. Engineering College shall blossom into a technical institution of national importance with global network.





### **Message from Chairman's Desk**

It's a matter of great pleasure to me to learn that the students and the faculty of M S Engineering College are bringing out the MEGHANA-2014-15 of its College magazine. As I understand, that this magazine is proposed to bring out the hidden literary talents in the students as well as the members of faculty and also to encourage the leadership qualities among them therefore the rest of the world will come to know about their caliber through this medium. I believe that these efforts should not only enrich the domain knowledge of the students of their study but also revitalize certain other traits which will make them a perfect personality. On this occasion, I have great pleasure in extending my warm greetings and good wishes to the staff, and students and the faculty of M S Engineering College for the successful release of the magazine.

**SRI K. MUNISWAMY RAJU**



### **Messages from Secretary Desk**

I am very happy that we are bringing out the MEGHANA-2014-15 College magazine of M S Engineering College. I am very glad to associate myself with various groups of students and staff members to bring out a fully-fledged magazine. The magazine serves as a good record of various activities of students and staff. I appreciate the efforts of all the members of staff and the students, who have contributed towards the release of this magazine. I wish the outgoing students success in all their future endeavours.

**SRI M.SUDARSHANRAJU**



## Message from the Principal's Desk

Toady's engineering graduates will solve tomorrow's problems in a world that is advancing faster and facing more critical challenges than ever before. This situation creates significant demand for engineering education to evolve in order to effectively prepare a diverse community of engineers for these challenges. Such concerns have led to the publication of visionary reports that help orient the work of those committed to the success of engineering education. Research in engineering education is central to *all* of these visions.

Research on the student experience is fundamental to informing the evolution of engineering education. A broad understanding of the engineering student experience involves thinking about diverse academic pathways, navigation of these pathways, and decision points—how students choose engineering programs, navigate through their programs, and then move on to jobs and careers. Further, looking at students' experiences broadly entails not just thinking about their learning (*i.e.*, skill and knowledge development in both technical and professional areas) but also their motivation, their identification with engineering, their confidence, and their choices after graduation.

Research on engineering student experiences can look into systematic differences across demographics, disciplines, and campuses; gain insight into the experiences of underrepresented students; and create a rich portrait of how students change from first year through graduation. Such a broad understanding of the engineering student experience can serve as inspiration for designing innovative curricular experiences that support the many and varied pathways that students take on their way to becoming an engineer.

However, an understanding of the engineering student experience is clearly not enough to create innovation in engineering education. We need educators who are capable of using their research on the student experience. This involves not only preparing tomorrow's educators with conceptions of teaching that enable innovation but also understanding how today's educators make teaching decisions. We also need to be concerned about creating the capacity to do such research—in short, we need more researchers. One promising approach is to work with educators who are interested in engaging in research, supporting them as they negotiate the space between their current activities and their new work in engineering education research. To fully support this process, we must also investigate what is required for educators to engage in such a path.

**DR. K S BADARINARAYAN**

**BE, M Tech, CSQC, PGDFM, P.hD, MISTE, MORSI, FIIIE, FIE**

## **MAGAZINE COMMITTEE**

**CHIEF EDITOR** : **Dr.K S Badarinarayan**

**EDITORS** : **1. Mr. Krishna kumar**  
**2. Mr.Pradeep.M.B,**

**3. Mr. Prasanth**

**Members** : **1. Mr.Madhusdhan Reddy**  
**2.Ms.Archana (IV Sem CSE)**

**3. Mr. Suraj(IV Sem CSE)**

**4, Mr. Gagan(II Sem)**

**Technical Editor & Design** : **Mr.Lokesh.A**

## **CONTENTS:**

- 1. About Institution**
- 2. Messages from Chairman's Desk**
- 3. Message from Secretary Desk**
- 4. Message from Principal Desk**
- 5. Moral Stories**
- 6. Articles**
- 7. Jokes**
- 8. Photography**

# MORAL STORIES

## 1. VALUE OF FRIENDSHIP

Two best friends are living in a village. They are very close friends they do everything together one friend is farmer another is snake hunter farmer has to go to the city for selling of his vegetables every time he goes by himself. Because his friend afraid of animals, the way to the city is through the very deep forest. But one unexpected day they both traveling to the city by walk...they reached the forest at the entrance there is a big snake the farmer frightened the snake capture the snake hunter he trying to escape the farmer thinks that "he is my friend I have to help him " somehow he saved his friend ...and they travelled some distance certainly a bear comes into their way there is nothing escape from it except climbing the tree but there only one big tree the snake hunter thinks "if I won't leave him I will die with him, my live is important "and he takes the first move and climbed the tree the farmer remain alone in front of bear farmer suddenly starts acting like a dead man the bear thinks he is dead smells his head and walked away.(Because bears won't attack dead man) the snake hunter asked the farmer what happened to the bear why it did not kill you? Because I think your friendship is greater than death.

THE FORMER BLINDLY BELIEVES HIS FRIEND.THE HUNTER LEFT HIS FRIEND IN PROBLEM.

**Moral:** A friend need indeed. Friendship is a very holy feeling. Help your friend when you needed.

## 2. Wisdom Leads To Positive Attitude

Let us enjoy reading this story of The Saint's Wisdom. Kandagupta was a famous saint. He lived in the outskirts of Maninagar which was the capital of Manipur Kingdom. There were very few who did not know about the wisdom of Kandagupta. He was also known for his fortune telling. Maniraj who was the king of Manipuri came to know of the feats of Kandagupta. He wanted to pay respect to this great saint. So, he invited Kandagupta to his palace.When Kandagupta arrived, Maniraj welcomed him and offered him a seat. Then, the king asked the saint to tell something about his feature from his



horoscope. After a keen observation into the king's horoscope, Kandagupta started telling the future boons to be blessed upon the king. The king was so happy. He kept on rewarding the saint with gold and silver for every boon told by Kandagupta. Now, came the time to say the future misfortunes. The whole outlook of Maniraj started to change. At one point he shouted, —Stop! You filthy soul! How dare you say such nonsense! I order you to say me the time of your death". Kandagupta replied in a small voice, "My lord! According to my calculations, my death will take place just an hour before thy death". The king was stunned. He felt his error. He begged pardon from Kandagupta and sent him off with furthermore wealth.

**MORAL :** Wisdom is more able than power.

**Archana.P.S IV Sem,CSE.**

# ARTICLES

## **Environmental Pollution & Global warming**

Environment is the sum total of all social, economical, biological, physical, and chemical factors which constitute the surroundings of human, who are both the creators and moulders of the environment at a given point in space and time.

Today's environmental pollution problem is becoming larger in scale. This has caused undesirable changes in the physical, chemical and biological properties of land, air and water. Human mismanagement of natural resources, industrialization and agricultural development has given list to numerous environmental problems such as pollution of water, air, noise, degradation through deforestation and water logging that affected the human being. If this problem left unbridled, the problem may assume such form in immediate future, that life from the planet would totally be extinct.

It is depressing to note that the water we drink and the air we breathe are polluted. We are now facing the serious ecological crisis like acid rain, global warming, water and air pollution, the extinction of numerous animal and plant species, the loss of bio-diversity and ozone depletion. The depletion of the Ozone Layer causes skin cancer, cataracts, damage to body's immunity system, mutation, loss of crop productivity and upsetting the balance of eco-systems. Today nearly 60% of the pollution to the atmosphere is due to transport system that releases oxides of sulphur and oxides of nitrogen. The need of the day is therefore to bring greater awareness for harmonizing population dynamics and socio-economic development and harnessing of natural resources with due care to see that the quality of the environment does not deteriorate.

**Global warming:** Global warming is that when the Earth heats up, the temperature rises. It happens when green house gases (carbon dioxide, water vapor, Nitrous oxide and methane) trap heat and light from the Sun in the earth's atmosphere, which increases the temperature. This hurts many people, animals, and plants. Many cannot take the change, so they die.

Groups of scientists have recently reported on the surprisingly speedy rise in the discharge of carbon and methane release from frozen tundra in Siberia, now starting to melt because of human cause increases in earth's temperature. The scientists tell us that the tundra is in danger of melting holds an amount of extra global warming pollution that is equivalent to the net amount that is previously in the earth's atmosphere. Likewise, earlier one more team of

scientists reported that in a single year Greenland witnessed 32 glacial earthquakes between 4.6 and 5.1 on the Richter scale. This is a disturbing sign and points to a huge destabilization that may now be in progress deep within the second biggest accretion of ice on the planet. This ice would be enough to raise sea level 20 feet worldwide if it broke up and slipped into the sea. Each day passing brings yet new proof that we are now in front of a global emergency, a climate emergency that needs instant action to piercingly decrease carbon dioxide emissions worldwide in order to turn down the earth's rising temperatures and avoid any catastrophe.

As the concentration of greenhouse gases grows, more heat is trapped in the atmosphere and less escapes back into space. This increase in trapped heat changes the climate and alters weather patterns, which may hasten species extinction, influence the length of seasons, cause coastal flooding, and lead to more frequent and severe storms.

Global warming is not only a threat to our future health, it already contributes to more than 150,000 deaths and 5 million illnesses annually, according to a team of health and climate scientists at the World Health Organization and the University of Wisconsin at Madison—and those numbers could double by 2030.

Research data published in the journal *Nature* show that global warming may affect human health in a surprising number of ways: speeding the spread of infectious diseases such as malaria and dengue fever; creating conditions that lead to potentially fatal malnutrition and diarrhea; and increasing the likelihood of heat waves and floods.

"The political resolve of policymakers will play a big role in harnessing the man-made forces of climate change," said Patz, who also holds a joint appointment with the UW-Madison department of Population Health Sciences.

To reduce the demand for fossil fuels, that in turn reduces global warming, by using energy more wisely.

Global Warming due to industries:

## TEN simple actions that can help to reduce global warming:

### 1. Reduce, Reuse, Recycle

Reduce waste by means of choosing reusable products instead of disposables. Buying products with minimal packaging (including the economy size when that makes sense for you) that helps to reduce waste. Moreover, recycle paper, plastic, newspaper glass and aluminum cans reduces waste. By recycling half of the household waste can save 2,400 pounds of carbon dioxide annually.

### 2. Use Less Heat and Air Conditioning

Adding insulation to the walls and attic, and installing weather stripping or caulking around doors and windows can lower heating costs more than 25 percent, by reducing the amount of energy that needed to heat and cool the home.

Turn down the heat while sleeping at night or away during the day, and keep temperatures moderate at all times. Setting thermostat just 2 degrees lower in winter and higher in summer could save about 2,000 pounds of carbon dioxide each year.

### 4. Change a Light Bulb:

Wherever practical, replace regular light bulbs with compact fluorescent light (CFL) bulbs. Replacing just one 60-watt incandescent light bulb with a CFL will save Rs.125/-over the life of the bulb. CFLs also last 10 times longer than incandescent bulbs, use two-thirds less energy, and give off 70 percent less heat. If every U.S. family replaced one regular light bulb with a CFL, it would eliminate 90 billion pounds of greenhouse gases, the same as taking 7.5 million cars off the road.

### 4. Drive Less and Drive Smart

Less driving means fewer emissions. Besides saving gasoline, walking and biking are great forms of exercise. Explore the community to mass transit system, and check out options for carpooling to work or school.

When driving a car make sure that the car is running efficiently. For example, keeping tires properly inflated can improve gas mileage by more than 3 percent. Every gallon of gas saving not only helps the budget; it also keeps 20 pounds of carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere.

### 5. Buy Energy-Efficient Products:

When it is time to buy a new car, choose one that offers good gas mileage. Home appliances now come in a range of energy-efficient models, and compact florescent bulbs are designed to provide more natural-looking light while using far less energy than standard light bulbs.

Avoid products that come with excess packaging, especially molded plastic and other packaging that cannot be recycled. If the household garbage reduced by 10 percent, that can save 1,200 pounds of carbon dioxide annually.

#### 6. Use Less Hot Water:

Set water heater at 120 degrees to save energy, and wrap it in an insulating blanket if it is more than 5 years old. Buy low-flow showerheads to save hot water and about 350 pounds of carbon dioxide yearly. Wash clothes in warm or cold water to reduce the use of hot water and the energy required to produce it. That change alone can save at least 500 pounds of carbon dioxide annually in most households. Use the energy-saving settings on dishwasher and let the dishes air-dry.

#### 7. Use the "Off" Switch:

Save electricity and reduce global warming by turning off lights when leave a room, and using only as lighter as needed. In addition, remember to turn off television, video player, stereo and computer when not using them.

It is also a good idea to turn off the water when not using it. While brushing teeth, shampooing the dog or washing your car, turn off the water until actually needed it for rinsing. Reduce water bill and help to conserve a vital resource.

#### 10. Encourage Others to Conserve:

Share information about recycling and energy conservation with friends, neighbors and co-workers, and take opportunities to encourage public officials to establish programs and policies that are good for the environment.

These 10 steps will take a long way toward reducing your energy use and monthly budget. In addition, less energy use means less dependence on the fossil fuels that create greenhouse gases and contribute to global warming.

**Indumathi& Nayana, VI Sem,CSE.**

## BIG DATA SENDS CYBERSECURITY BACK TO THE FUTURE

The main reason behind the rising popularity of data science is the incredible amount of digital data that gets stored and processed daily. Usually, this abundant data is referred to as "big data" and it's no surprise that data science and big data are often paired in the same discussion and used almost synonymously. While the two are related, the existence of big data prompted the need for a more scientific approach – data science – to the consumption and analysis of this incredible wealth of data.

In order for cyber security professionals to see the greatest possibilities offered by big data and data science it would be ideal to go *Back to the Future* to see how data insights will unfold. today's data scientists must imagine the possibilities of how big-data analysis will inform and educate our world.

### How much data is enough?

To give you an idea of how much data needs to be processed, a medium-size network with 20,000 devices (laptops, smartphones and servers) will transmit more than 50 TB of data in a 24-hour period. That means that over 5 Gbits must be analyzed every second to detect cyberattacks, potential threats and malware attributed to malicious hackers. While dealing with such volumes of data in real time poses difficult challenges, we should also remember that analyzing large volumes of data is necessary to create data-science models that can detect cyber attacks while both minimizing false positives (False alarms) and false negatives (failing to detect real threats).

### The three V's of context

When discussing big data, the three big "V's" are often mentioned: Volume, Variety and Velocity. Let's see what these really mean in a cyber security context.

1. **Volume:** large quantities of data are necessary to build robust models and properly test them. When is "large" large enough?.

—Sample sizes are never large. If  $N$  (i.e. the sample size) is too small to get a sufficiently precise estimate, you need to get more data (or make more assumptions). But once  $N$  is

—large enough, you can start subdividing the data to learn more (for example, in a public opinion poll, once you have a good estimate for the entire country, you can estimate among men and women, northerners and southerners, different age groups, etc.).  $N$  is never enough because if it were —enough you'd already be on to the next problem for which you need more data.

If a data scientist is relying on machine learning to build a model, large data samples are necessary to understand and extract new features, and properly estimate the performance of the model before deploying it in production environments. Also, when a given model is based on simple rules or heuristic findings, it is of paramount importance to test it out on

large data samples to assess performance and the possible rate of false positives. When the data sample is "large" enough and, as I will discuss in the second point, has enough "variability", the data scientist can try to identify different ways of categorizing the data and unexpected properties of the data may become evident.

2. **Variety:** in big data discussions, this term usually refers to the number of types of data available. From the point of view of data organization, this refers to structured data (e.g., data that follows a precise schema) versus unstructured data (e.g., log records or data that involves a lot of text). The latter sometimes doesn't follow a precise schema and, while this poses some challenges, unstructured data often provide a richness of content that can be beneficial when building a data science model. For cyber security data science models, "Variability" really matters more than "Variety." Variability refers to the range of values that a given feature could take in a data set. The importance of having data with enough variability in building cyber security models cannot be stressed enough, and it's often underestimated. Network deployments in organizations – businesses, government agencies and private institutions – vary greatly. Commercial network applications are used differently across organizations and custom applications are developed for specific purposes. If the data sample on which a given model is tested lacks variability, the risk of an incorrect assessment of the model's performance is high. If a given machine learning model has been built properly (e.g., without "overtraining", which happens when the model picks up very specific properties of the data on which it has been trained), it should be able to generalize to "unseen" data. However, if the original data set lacks in variability, the chance of improper modelling (for example, misclassification of a given data sample) is higher.
3. **Velocity:** the amount of digital information increases more than tenfold every five years according to a The Economist article "Data, data everywhere". the analysis of large data samples is possible thanks to the nearly ubiquitous availability of low-cost compute and storage resources. If a data scientist has to analyze hundreds of millions of records and every single query to the data set requires hours, building and testing models would be a cumbersome and tedious process. Being able to quickly iterate through the data, modify some parameters in a particular model and quickly assess its performance are all crucial aspects of the successful application of data science techniques to cyber security. Volume, Variety, and Velocity (as well as Variability) are all essential characteristics of big data that have high relevance for applying data science to cybersecurity. More recent discussions on big data have also started to emphasize the concept of the "Value" of data.

**RahulReddy VI Sem,CSE**

# Practical Aspects of Reliability in an Industry

**Abstract** In this paper a study of theoretical applications in real life situations in an industry have been attempted. On the analysis, it is observed that Preventive maintenance is always better.

**Keywords** Reliability, Preventive Maintenance, Quality Control, Failure Rate, Survival Rate, Mean Time between Failures

## 1. Introduction

The growth and development of 'reliability' is closely associated with quality control problems which were vividly discussed in statistical quality control. The importance of reliability and quality control was originated from the demands of modern technology used in world war-II. Complexity and automation of equipment used in the war resulted in several problems of maintenance and repair[1].

Failures in the sophisticated equipments forced to analyze the failure data. Hence the qualitative techniques were introduced for reliability measurement.

Several committees and organizations such as Vacuum Tube Development Committee of USA in 1948, Bell Laboratories and Aeronautical Radio, INC, Advisory group on reliability of electronic Equipment AGREE in 1957. National council for quality and reliability 1961 etc., were formed to promote the concepts of reliability and quality among both manufactures and users. The application of this subject achieved a remarkable progress in the application of reliability principles in industries and government departments in almost all developed and developing countries during the last three decades. Today reliability has become a catch-word in day-to-day life[2].

Reliability is a study of the survival life of a product or a process through probability approach. For improving the Quality of any product the machinery should be under good condition where the production should not be stopped an uninterrupted [without failure of the machine] as well as the Sub components associated with that machine should be also should survive. So the failure probability of the machine tools an importance place in order to product the qualitative product.

Average time of between failures is called mean time between failures starting the failure occurs at time  $t=0$ , later first failure occurs at time  $t_1$  and next failure occurs at time  $t_2$  and so on. Here  $t_1, t_2, t_3, \dots$ , are between failures times and it is applicable for repairable items. Here in the situations like the large machinery is dealing with the production of the pistons may have the failures some time to avoid the failures of the machinery we have calculated the data of the breakdown frequency of the machinery.

While in the each line we have collected the data of failures [breakdowns] of the machinery.



## **1. Preventive Maintenance**

A system which has life and eventual failure can be achieved to attain longer average life or higher reliability by attending to its service mechanism at equal intervals of time. In such a way that by the end of every service the product is brought back to as good as a new one. This procedure is called as preventive maintenance.

In preventive maintenance, parts are replaced, lubricants changed or adjustments made before failure occurs. The objective is to increase the reliability of the system over the long term by staying off the aging effects of wear, fatigue and related phenomena. Failure is postponed or prevented by using maintenance [3].

## **2. Break down Analysis**

To calculate the mean time between failures for the optimum preventive maintenance, there are two types of breakdown data [4].

1. Mechanical.
2. Electrical.

We have taken the mechanical data for one year in 2011

## **3. Conclusions**

From the above data and analysis it is concluded that preventive maintenance is always essential for better machine functioning. Various conclusions drawn for each tool are given at the end of each table and graph. It is always better to prevent the eventuality rather than repair it.

**Manjunath S Lohar V Sem, ME**

# How to Develop Lifelong Friendships While in College

Developing lifelong friendships may be one of the most rewarding aspects of college life. This article has a few suggestions how to develop these types of friendships.

## Friendship Statistics

- Between the ages of 15 and 25 is when most people establish lifelong friendships.
- Singles tend to rely on friends for companionship.

Since many students who are in college may not have family or friends from high school nearby, they're looking for other people to study with and hang out. College friends are somewhat different than friends from high school because you bond in different ways. You may bond during late night study sessions, making dinner together, or during long drives home. In a way, they're somewhat like your family away from home. Some friends may make sure that you wake up in time for your midterm or make you soup when you're sick. During college there are a variety of ways to develop these friendships, which have the potential of becoming lifelong friendships.

## Living with Roommates

Sometimes many students make lifelong friendships with their roommates. If you have a good experience with your roommate during your first year of college, you may want to continue living with that roommate. You may also decide to live with other people as well. Sharing a house or an apartment allows you to spend time with people and really get to know who they are. You may learn things that only their families know about them like how long they take in the shower or what kinds of odd things they like to eat. Living together also provides opportunities for a lot of inside jokes, which can create even stronger bonds. You may also become closer when one of you becomes sick, and the parental instinct kicks in.

## Joining a Club

By joining a club, you may be able to find people who share similar interests. Usually college campuses offer a variety of clubs like those that are associated with academic majors, public interests, politics, music, or careers. There are also fraternities and sororities at different colleges. Clubs provide an opportunity to meet people outside of the classroom, and the opportunity for you to get involved with something that you're passionate about. Being involved in extracurricular activities may also alleviate some of your stress.

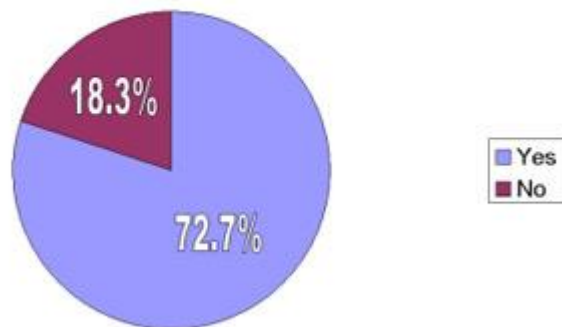
## Making Friends for Life

Developing lifelong friendships does take some time. Don't be discouraged if the first couple of people you meet don't turn out to be the type of friends you were hoping for. You may need to keep on trying to meet new people. You may make friends with people who you wouldn't have considered being friends with before. If you feel uneasy about the friends you have made, try to remember what you liked about your friends from high school. Keep yourself surrounded by good people who share similar goals to help you stay on track.

## Tips for Confronting Your College Professor

Not happy with your grade? Want to confront your professor? You better have a game plan. According to a recent survey, most professors do not take kindly to being pestered about their grading system.

**Are Students Who Ask for Grade Changes Annoying?**



To get an idea of what professors think when confronted by students who think they should have gotten a better mark, Wan-Ju (Iris) Franz surveyed 22 professors at UC Irvine for his study *Grade Inflation under the Threat of Students' Nuisance*.

According to Franz, 72.7 percent of survey respondents agree with the statement: 'Students' complaints about grades are annoying.'

What does this mean to you? Well, if you plan on confronting a professor about a grade, it means you better be very careful how you approach the situation:

### Take a Minute

It may be best if you wait a day before confronting your professor about a grade. Many professors have this policy in place anyway. This policy gives you time to calm down instead of storming into a professor's office in an infuriated state. It also gives you time to really think about whether or not you really deserved the grade you were given. Is it the professor's fault or your own? Did you meet all the requirements she was looking for? It's often easier to blame somebody else than to take the fall yourself.

### Remain Calm

If you still feel that the grade is unfair after a day, remain calm while you're talking to your professor. Becoming angry may make your professor refuse to hear any of your points because you can't control your temper. It also makes you look like an unprofessional, and possibly psychotic.

### Be Polite

Manners count when trying to get what you want. However, it's easy to forget your manners if you're feeling hurt. Try to watch your tone of voice as well as your body gestures. These subtle (and not so subtle) gestures speak volumes.

#### Avoid Comparisons

Try not to compare your professor to other people. For instance, don't say, 'My sister, a grad student at Stanford, thought my paper was good.' This essentially translates to 'My sister is at a better school than you, so she knows more than you.' Instead of this behavior, try asking politely why you were given that grade and then ask how you can improve. Many professors love to hear that students want to improve. It makes them feel like they're doing a good job.

#### Be Diplomatic

Try to confront your professor in a diplomatic way, so you can get the results you want. Remember your professor is a person too, so he or she will want to be treated with respect.

Good Luck!

**Anand.V ,II Sem ECE.**

## **Wings of Fire**

### **Introduction**

APJ Abdul Kalam is a renowned Indian scientist who became the 11th President of India (2002-2007). He is very well known across India and is a recipient of

India's three highest civilian awards – Padma Bhushan, Padma Vibhushan and Bharat Ratna.

It is an autograph of APJ Abdul Kalam covering his early life and his work in Indian space research and missile programs. It is the story of a boy from a humble background who went on to become a key player in Indian space research/Indian missile programs and later became the president of India. The book has been very popular in India and has been translated into multiple languages. He recently picked up a copy and read it in a couple of days. It was very engaging initially, but tended to drag a bit towards the end with lot of technical details and procedural information of his space research and missile projects.

I loved the initial chapters of Wings of Fire since it gives a vivid picture of our country during 1930 – 1950s. Kalam was born in Rameswaram, a southern religious town in Tamilnadu. The initial chapters provides an interesting glimpse of religious harmony which existed before India's partition,

The famous Shiva temple, which made Rameswaram so sacred to pilgrims, was about a ten-minute walk from our house. Our locality was predominantly Muslim, but there were quite a few Hindu families too, living amicably with their Muslim neighbours.

The high priest of Rameswaram temple, Pakshi Lakshmana Sastry, was a very close friend of his father's. One of the most vivid memories of his early childhood is of the two men, each in his traditional attire, discussing spiritual matters.

One day when he was in the fifth standard at the Rameswaram Elementary School, a new teacher came to his class. He used to wear a cap which marked me as a Muslim, and he always sat in the front row next to Ramanadha Sastry, who wore a sacred thread. The new teacher could not stomach a

Hindu priest's son sitting with a Muslim boy. In accordance with his social ranking as the new teacher saw it, he was asked to go and sit on the back bench. He felt very sad, and so did Ramanadha Sastry. He looked utterly downcast as he shifted to my seat in the last row. The image of him weeping when he shifted to the last row left a lasting impression on me. After school, he went home and told our respective parents about the incident.

Lakshmana Sastry summoned the teacher, and in our presence, told the teacher that he should not spread the poison of social inequality and communal intolerance in the minds of innocent children. He bluntly asked the teacher to either apologize or quit the school and the island. Not only did the teacher regret his behaviour, but the strong sense of conviction Lakshmana Sastry conveyed ultimately reformed this young teacher.

Kalam in younger years wanted to be an officer in air force, however he couldn't clear the interview. He met Swami Sivananda after this failure and I found his words to Kalam interesting and in a way prophetic,

Accept your destiny and go ahead with your life. You are not destined to become an Air Force pilot. What you are destined to become is not revealed now but it is predetermined. Forget this failure, as it was essential to lead you to your destined path. Search, instead, for the true purpose of your existence. Become one with yourself, my son! Surrender yourself to the wish of God,

In the book we learn how Kalam started his career in Aeronautical Development Establishment (ADE) and was involved in the design of a hovercraft. Later he moved to Indian Space Research which was the brain child of Vikram Sarabhai. In 1963, Kalam went to NASA facility in Maryland(USA) as part of a training program on sounding rocket launching techniques. There he came across a painting

Which depicted Tipu Sultan's rocket warfare against the British,

Here, he saw a painting prominently displayed in the reception lobby. It depicted a battle scene with a few rockets flying in the background. A painting with this theme should be the most commonplace thing at a Flight Facility, but the painting caught my eye because the soldiers on the side launching the rockets were not white, but dark-skinned, with the racial features of people found in South Asia. One day, his curiosity got the better, drawing towards the painting.

It turned out to be Tipu Sultan's army fighting the

British. The painting depicted a fact forgotten in

Tipu's own country but commemorated here on the other side of the planet. He was happy to see an Indian glorified by NASA as a hero of warfare rocketry.

The book covers a lot of "behind the scene" information and technical details about India's satellite and missile program (SLV-3, Prithvi, Agni, Thirusul, Akash and Nag). This might interest technically inclined readers but is sure to put off readers who bought the book to get to know Kalam or to know his principles/ideas. Space and missile programs are huge complex projects and managing them is extremely challenging. The book does give a glimpse of the participatory management technique adopted by Kalam, but at the same time it doesn't go into details.

Wings of fire cover Kalam's personal life only briefly which is strange for an autobiography. For example, I don't know why he decided to remain single or his activities outside space research (even though we can conclude in the end that he was married to science and technology).

**Harshith Kurbett, IV Sem, ME**

# JOKES

## From Far and Wide



### Collision Buddy

Two men got out of their cars after they collided at on a narrow Scottish road. One took a flask from his pocket and said to the other, "Here, maybe you'd like a nip to calm your nerves." "Thanks," he said, and took a long pull from the container. "Here, you have one, too," he added, handing back the whisky. "Well, I'd rather not," said the first. "At least not until after the police have been here."

### What's in a name?

A woman called to make reservations; "I want to go from Chicago to Hippopotamus, New York." The agent was at a loss for words. Finally, the agent said, "Are you sure that's the name of the town?" "Yes, what flights do you have?" replied the customer. After some searching, the agent came back with, "I'm sorry, ma'am, I've looked up every airport code in the country and can't find a Hippopotamus anywhere." The customer retorted, "Oh don't be silly. Everyone knows where it is.

Check your map!"

The agent scoured a map of the state of New York and finally offered, "You don't mean Buffalo, do you?" "That's it! I knew it was a big animal!"

**Notices, almost in English...or whatever.** Believe it or not, these announcements were actually found in different parts of the world.

1) In a Tokyo Hotel: Is forbidden to steal hotel towels please. If you are not a person to do such a thing is please not to read notis.

2) In a Bucharest hotel lobby: The lift is being fixed for the next day. During that time we regret that you will be unbearable.

3) In a Leipzig elevator: Do not enter lift backwards, and only when lit up.

4) In a Belgrade hotel elevator: To move the cabin, push button for wishing floor. If the cabin should enter more persons, each one should press a number of wishing floor. Driving is then going alphabetically by national order.

5) In a Paris hotel elevator: Please leave your values at the front desk.

6) In the lobby of a Moscow hotel across from Russian Orthodox monastery: You are welcome to visit the cemetery where famous Russian and Soviet composers, artists, and writers are buried daily except Thursday.

7) Outside a Hong Kong tailor shop: Ladies may have a fit upstairs.

8) In a Copenhagen airline ticket office: We take your bags and send them in all directions.

9) From a Japanese information booklet about using a hotel air conditioner: Cooles and Heates: If you want just condition of warm in your room, please control yourself.

10) From a brochure of a car rental firm in Tokyo: When passenger of foot heave in sight, tootle the horn. Trumpet him melodiously at first, but if he still obstacles your passage then tootle him with vigor.

**Harikrishna K S,IV Sem,ECE.**



## Pause for a Laugh

### InGratitude

A man is going down a street. Suddenly he hears a thin and very worried voice from nowhere -- Jump back, quickly!

Out of surprise the man jumped back and the same moment a huge brick falls down from roof exactly on the spot he was standing a second ago. The shocked man looks around himself for an owner of the voice but he was completely alone on the narrow street.

- Who spoke to me? - He asked nervously, who saved my life?



The man nearly jumped again when the same voice told him - It's me, your guarding spirit and I'm in your pocket.

The man rummaged in his pockets and surely he took out the little gnome out of one. The gnome wasn't taller than a thimble. The man looked at the apparition for a second and then suddenly dropped the gnome to asphalt and maliciously tramped down on him muttering all the time with the spitting vengeance:

- Where have you been before, you stupid thing? Where have you been when I have married? On vacation or what?

### Payback Time

A man left for work one Friday afternoon. But, being payday, instead of going home, he stayed out the entire weekend partying with the boys and spending his entire paycheck.

When he finally appeared at home, Sunday night, he was confronted by a very angry wife and was barraged for nearly two hours with a tirade befitting his actions. Finally his wife stopped then nagging and simply said to him.

"How would you like it if you didn't see me for two or three days?" To which he replied. "That would be fine with me."

Monday went by and he didn't see his wife. Tuesday and Wednesday came and went with the same results. But on Thursday, the swelling went down just enough where he could see her a little out of the corner of his left eye.

### Taking

### Lessons

A boy inquired of his father as to when they could discuss his use of the car.

His father said he'd make a deal with his son: 'You bring your grades up from a C to a B

average, study your Bible a little, and get your hair cut. Then we'll talk about the car.'

The boy thought about that for a moment, decided he'd settle for the offer, and they agreed on it.

After about six weeks his father said, 'Son, you've brought your grades up and I've observed that you have been studying your Bible, but I'm disappointed you haven't had your hair cut.

The boy said, 'You know, Dad, I've been thinking about that, and I've noticed in my studies of the Bible that Samson had long hair, John the Baptist had long hair, Moses had long hair...and there's even strong evidence that Jesus had long hair.'

To this his father replied, 'Did you also notice they all walked everywhere they went?'

**Shreyanka.G.P,VI Sem,CSE.**

### *Photography*



**The information contained in this e- magazine is compiled with utmost care. All possible efforts have been made to keep the material free from errors. However,**

**M S Engineering College make no representation or warranty, expressed or implied, as to the originality, accuracy or completeness of any such information. The institute shall not be liable for any action arising out of allegations of infringement of copyright of material used by any contributor.**