

# BYTE QUEST

Vasavi College Of Engineering

Department Of Computer Science and Engineering



January 31, 2017

Volume 32

## Contents:

\* PANORAMIC  
CAMERA BALL

Byte Quest is the article published by the CSE dept of Vasavi College of Engineering regarding the latest innovative Technologies and Software that have been emerged in the competitive world. The motto of this article is to update the people regarding the improvement in technology. The article is designed by the active participation of students under the guidance of faculty coordinators.

\* GENETIC APP  
STORE

Good ,bad or indifferent if you are not investing in new technology , you are going to be left behind.

-Philip Green

\* STRONGEST  
AND LIGHTEST  
MATERIAL ON  
EARTH

Once a new technology rolls over you, if you're not part of the steamroller, you're part of the road.

-Stewart Brand.

### FACULTY COORDINATORS

T. NISHITHA (ASST. PROFESSOR)

M. SUNDARI (ASST. PROFESSOR)

### STUDENT COORDINATORS

AMREEN KOUSAR(4/4 CSE-A)

KRISHNA CHAITANYA(4/4 CSE-B)

M. ADARSH (3/4 CSE-A)

RAHUL (3/4 CSE-B)

NIKITHA (2/4 CSE-A)

ABHINAV (2/4 CSE-B)

## PANORAMIC CAMERA BALL

Throw it up in the air, and when it reaches its peak, it takes a picture out of each of its 36 cameras, and you can go onto a computer to view the panoramic pictures. Panoramic photography creates fascinating images. Very wide angle images are closer to the human field of view than conventional pictures. If seen through a panoramic viewer they let us experience a location as if we were there. Panoramic image stitching can create panoramas from pictures taken one after another. Unfortunately, acquiring the images take a lot of time and moving objects may cause ghosting. It is also difficult to obtain a full spherical panorama, because the downward picture cannot be captured while the camera is mounted on the tripod.



The panoramic camera solves all these problems. The camera is thrown into air and captures the image at the highest point of flight (when it is hardly moving). The camera takes full spherical panoramas, requires no preparation and images are taken instantaneously.

SAIESH (CSE-B 3/4)

## GENETIC APP STORE

Mr. Kao, once got excited by a fact on genes and he put on the task of generating a database or a store to amass the human genes where he/she can surf through their own genomes. Then came through the helix company head, Kao's brain child "The Genetic App Store." Helix, a US based company has been striving to develop a store based completely on the human genes. The store takes a spit sample and the information will then be studied and analyzed and then digitalized.



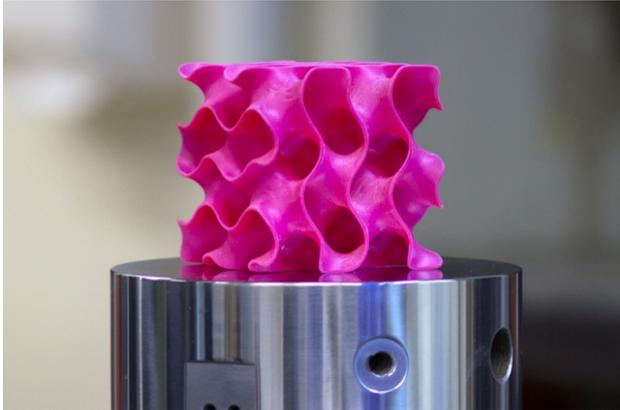
Helix collaborating with Illumina, tries to decode the genes which provide the 20,000 genes information. The users can store their gene information and can use them for further queries.

The sequencing machine have been lined up a mile from the Helix head quarters. Miles and miles of cables have been laid which connect a large number of sequence machines which will be able to sequence information from a million samples a year.

Finally we can have something that helps us look at our own genes by this year or the next. But looking at our own gene stuff and feeling amazed or not even caring to have a look at our genomes, blame it back on your genes.

REVANTH (CSE-A 3/4)

## SCIENTISTS INVENTED THE STRONGEST AND LIGHTEST MATERIAL ON EARTH



Graphene, the strongest material known, is made from an extremely thin sheet of carbon atoms arranged in two dimensions with a drawback of difficulty in creating useful, 3-d materials out of it.

A team of MIT researchers discovered that taking small flakes of graphene and fusing them following a mesh-like structure not only retains the material's strength, but the graphene also remains porous.

Based on experiments conducted on 3D printed models, researchers have determined that this new material,

with its distinct geometry, is actually stronger than graphene – making it 10 times stronger than steel, with only 5 percent of its density which has numerous applications.

You could either use the real graphene material or use the geometry we discovered with other materials, like polymers or metals, said Markus Buehler, head of MIT's Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, and the McAfee Professor of Engineering.

Large scale structural projects, such as bridges, can follow the geometry to ensure that the structure is strong and sound.

Construction may prove to be easier, given that the material used will now be significantly lighter. Because of its porous nature, it may also be applied to filtration systems.

**SAI KRISHNA (CSE-A 3/4)**