



KONGU ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE (UG)



NEWS CORNER

Date: 01.08.2025

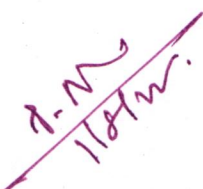
“Yahoo Japan Commits to Gen AI for Workforce Productivity”

Yahoo Japan has announced a bold move to integrate **generative AI** into the daily workflows of all 11,000 employees, aiming to **double productivity by 2028**. Under this new policy, staff are required to use AI tools for routine tasks such as writing meeting notes, drafting documents, conducting research, and processing expenses. These tasks currently take up about **30% of employees' time**, and automating them is expected to shift focus to more strategic, creative, and decision-making work. The company is rolling out its in-house tool, **SeekAI**, which can generate summaries, reports, and perform quick research through prompts. Employees are being trained through mandatory AI literacy programs, and usage is being monitored to track effectiveness. Yahoo insists the initiative is not about replacing jobs but **augmenting human productivity**. However, some staff have expressed concerns about **surveillance and job security**. Leadership has reassured that AI will assist—not control—human workflows. The move positions Yahoo Japan at the forefront of workplace AI integration in Asia. It also reflects pressure on Japanese firms to **catch up in AI adoption**. The company may tie AI usage to future **promotions and performance metrics**. Experts warn that mandating AI could pose **ethical and adoption challenges**, especially for less tech-savvy workers.


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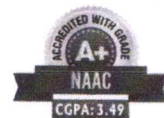



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Date: 4.8.25

“Edge Computing Becomes Critical for Data Sovereignty Compliance”

Edge computing allows data to be processed locally, reducing dependency on centralized cloud infrastructures that may span international domains. Critical sectors such as banking, insurance, and healthcare are among the earliest adopters, building private edge nodes that ensure data residency while meeting latency and privacy requirements. Meanwhile, Check Point recently introduced its **India-based Harmony SASE** instance to provide cybersecurity and network access services under local data residency guidelines. Similarly, the RBI's upcoming **Indian Financial Services (IFS) Cloud** platform, launching in FY 2025–26, will accommodate financial data within Indian infrastructure, further supporting edge or localized deployment models. Industry analysts note that edge compute models are now viewed not only as technical options, but as critical governance enablers in boardroom-level strategy discussions. RegTech tools are increasingly adopted to automate compliance tracking, data flow audits, and localization verification, reducing regulatory risk in distributed environments. As India doubles its data centre capacity to over 1,800 MW by 2026, many emerging facilities are designed with edge compute layers for on-site processing and compliance-first architectures.


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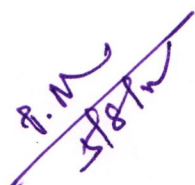
“Hybrid & Multi-Cloud Models Dominate IT Infrastructure Roadmaps”

India's enterprise IT landscape is witnessing a decisive shift toward **hybrid multi-cloud architectures**, with that model now firmly leading infrastructure strategies across industries. According to Nutanix's 2024 Enterprise Cloud Index, **44% of Indian enterprises** have adopted hybrid multi-cloud, making India the global leader in this deployment model. Enterprise strategy is evolving: organizations are allocating critical workloads to **private clouds**, while using **public clouds** for dynamic, flex-intensive applications to balance performance, cost, and control. The shift is also driven by better **TCO models**, as hybrid multi-cloud often outperforms pure public cloud in predictable workload economics for large enterprises. For sectors like banking, this enables strict **regulatory compliance and data residency**, while optimizing customer-facing services on public platforms. Surveys show nearly **98% of Indian firms using public cloud** also operate with **multiple cloud providers**, with one-third relying on four or more platforms — illustrating strong commitment to vendor diversification and operational flexibility. As Kubernetes-based orchestration and AI-driven optimization tools mature, enterprises are investing heavily in containerization and cloud-native skill-building


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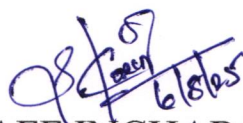


NEWS CORNER

Date: 06/08/2025

“AI, ML & Automation Lead the Charge in Indian IT Strategy”

India's IT services sector is undergoing a strategic transformation as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), and automation become core to corporate strategies across leading firms. Indian IT giants such as TCS, Infosys, Wipro, Tech Mahindra, and HCL Technologies have rebranded themselves as AI-native enterprises, prioritizing AI applications over traditional IT modernization initiatives. CS now labels its strategy “The Perpetually Adaptive Enterprise” and has trained over 114,000 employees in advanced AI, while Infosys's initiative “AI Your Enterprise” encompasses more than 270,000 “AI-Aware” staff. These moves reflect a clear shift from labor-intensive models to high-value AI and automation solutions. AI, ML, and intelligent automation are no longer niche offerings—they're driving the strategic evolution of Indian IT service firms. Companies are reshaping talent, training programs, and service models to seize AI-led growth—even as they grapple with scale and governance challenges. The broader market positioning is strong: Indian companies account for roughly 16% of the global AI talent pool and are increasingly partnering with hyperscalers and chip vendors rather than building LLMs independently.


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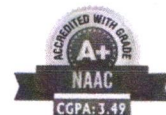


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Date: 8.8.25

“Cybersecurity Skills Take Center Stage in Tech Hiring”

As global digital infrastructure faces escalating threats, **cybersecurity has emerged as the most sought-after skill in the technology job market in 2025.** With rising incidents of ransomware, data breaches, and AI-enabled attacks, tech companies worldwide are urgently prioritizing cybersecurity capabilities within their hiring strategies. A recent survey by Gartner revealed that **64% of IT executives now list cyberattacks as the top external threat**, surpassing even inflation or geopolitical tensions. In response, organizations are reshaping their recruitment models to fill critical roles such as **security analysts, penetration testers, SOC engineers, cloud security architects, and ethical hackers.** Entry-level positions are also booming, with over 53% of tech leaders stating they will onboard freshers into cyber roles and train them internally. Companies like **Microsoft, Palo Alto Networks, IBM, and Infosys** have announced large-scale investments in cybersecurity training and apprenticeships. Additionally, the emergence of AI-driven security tools has led to demand for professionals who can **manage hybrid security systems**, blending traditional methods with machine learning-powered detection frameworks. Industry experts note that **compliance with global data protection laws** such as GDPR and India's DPDP Act is further driving hiring. Meanwhile, **universities and ed-tech platforms are seeing a surge in cybersecurity course enrollments**, with certifications from platforms like CompTIA, Cisco, and EC-Council gaining prominence in candidate evaluations.

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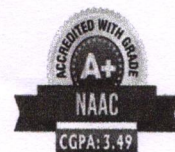
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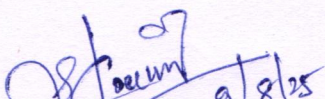
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Date: 09.08.2025

“Artificial Intelligence (AI)”

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a rapidly evolving branch of computer science that focuses on creating systems capable of performing tasks that usually require human intelligence. It involves learning from data, recognizing patterns, making predictions, and adapting to new inputs. AI is present in our everyday lives through smartphones, digital assistants, recommendation systems, and even self-driving cars. Businesses use AI to improve efficiency, reduce costs, and provide better customer experiences. In healthcare, AI assists doctors in diagnosing diseases faster and more accurately. In education, it personalizes learning experiences for students and provides smart tutoring. Financial institutions rely on AI to detect fraud and manage risks. The transportation sector benefits from AI in navigation, logistics, and autonomous vehicles. Creative industries also make use of AI to generate music, art, and content. At the same time, AI raises concerns about privacy, security, and ethics. Bias in AI models can lead to unfair decisions, making responsible development crucial. Another major debate is its impact on jobs, as automation threatens to replace repetitive roles. However, AI also creates new career opportunities in data science, robotics, and system management. Governments and organizations are working on regulations to ensure safe and ethical AI use. Experts believe human creativity, emotions, and critical thinking will remain unique strengths. The future of AI is expected to involve human-AI collaboration rather than replacement. Continuous advancements in machine learning and deep learning are pushing AI toward greater capabilities. Overall, AI is not just a technological tool but a force transforming the way we live, work, and interact with the world.

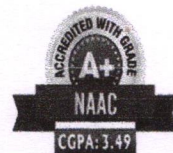

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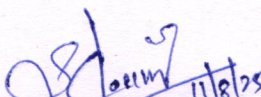
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E-commerce Platforms and Payment Solutions

E-commerce platforms and payment solutions are transforming the global retail landscape by enabling businesses to sell products and services online efficiently. Companies like Amazon, Alibaba, and Shopify provide scalable platforms for businesses of all sizes to reach global audiences. These platforms integrate catalog management, inventory tracking, and customer relationship tools to streamline operations. Mobile commerce is increasingly popular, with apps offering seamless shopping experiences and instant transactions. Secure payment gateways and digital wallets, such as PayPal, Stripe, and Apple Pay, facilitate safe and fast online payments. Encryption technologies and SSL certificates protect sensitive customer information during transactions. Multi-factor authentication and biometric verification are becoming standard to prevent fraud and unauthorized access. AI-powered recommendation engines and analytics help businesses personalize offerings and boost sales. Subscription services and recurring billing solutions are supported by automated payment systems. E-commerce platforms are leveraging AR and VR to allow virtual product trials, enhancing the shopping experience. Cloud integration ensures scalability, reliability, and real-time data processing for high-volume sales. Governments and regulatory bodies are enforcing compliance standards to safeguard consumer data. Emerging technologies like blockchain are being explored for transparent and secure transactions. Customer support chatbots and AI assistants improve service efficiency and responsiveness. With continuous innovation, e-commerce platforms and payment solutions are driving digital retail growth, enhancing convenience, security, and global accessibility.


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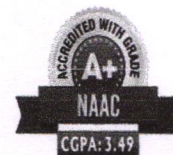


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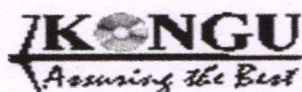
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Software Development Life Cycle

The Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) is a structured approach used by organizations to design, develop, and maintain high-quality software efficiently. It consists of multiple phases, starting with requirement analysis, where stakeholders define the system's objectives and functionalities. System design follows, outlining the architecture, user interfaces, and data flow to ensure scalability and reliability. During the development phase, programmers write code according to design specifications, often using agile or iterative methodologies. Testing is a critical step, where quality assurance teams identify and fix bugs to ensure the software meets functional and performance requirements. Deployment involves releasing the software to production environments for end users, often accompanied by training and documentation. Maintenance is an ongoing phase, addressing updates, patches, and performance optimization to keep the system running smoothly. SDLC methodologies vary, including waterfall, agile, spiral, and DevOps, each with its own strengths for project management. Agile practices are increasingly popular due to their flexibility, continuous feedback, and faster delivery cycles. DevOps integration bridges development and operations, enhancing collaboration and reducing downtime. Risk management and change control are integral to preventing project delays and cost overruns.

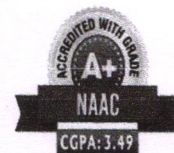
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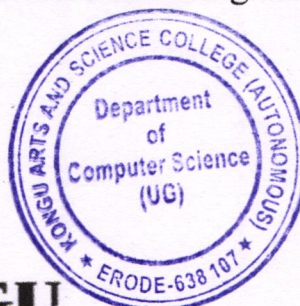
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Digital Forensics & Incident Response

Digital forensics and incident response (DFIR) are critical components of modern cybersecurity strategies, helping organizations investigate, respond to, and recover from cyberattacks. Digital forensics involves the systematic collection, preservation, and analysis of electronic evidence from computers, networks, and mobile devices. Incident response focuses on quickly identifying, containing, and mitigating security breaches to minimize damage and downtime. Cybersecurity teams use advanced tools to trace the origin of attacks, including malware infections, ransomware, and data exfiltration incidents. Logging and monitoring systems are essential for detecting unusual activities and generating actionable alerts. Forensic investigators follow strict legal and procedural guidelines to ensure that evidence remains admissible in court if needed. Organizations are increasingly adopting proactive incident response plans to reduce reaction time and enhance preparedness. Threat intelligence feeds help DFIR teams anticipate potential attacks and tailor defense strategies accordingly. Cloud and hybrid environments present new challenges, requiring specialized approaches for evidence acquisition and analysis. Training and simulation exercises are conducted regularly to improve team readiness for real-world incidents. Encryption and secure storage techniques are used to protect sensitive forensic data during investigations. Regulatory compliance, such as GDPR and HIPAA, often necessitates thorough incident documentation and reporting. Collaboration between IT, legal, and management teams is crucial during high-stakes cybersecurity events. Emerging AI-powered tools are aiding forensic analysis by identifying patterns and anomalies faster than traditional methods. As cyber threats grow in complexity, digital forensics and incident response remain indispensable for safeguarding organizational assets and ensuring resilience.

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“Cybercrime and the Need for Digital Vigilance”

Cybercrime is becoming one of the biggest threats to the digital world. Ransomware attacks, phishing emails, and identity theft cases are increasing globally. In response, governments and companies are investing heavily in cybersecurity infrastructure. Career opportunities in ethical hacking, digital forensics, and cybersecurity analysis are on the rise.

Cybersecurity awareness is being integrated into school and college programs to prepare the next generation to tackle these challenges. Students are learning about safe internet usage, secure coding practices, and real-world simulations of cyber attacks. In a digital-first world, vigilance and cyber-awareness are not optional—they're essential for personal and professional safety.

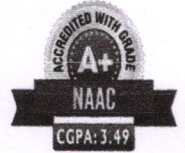
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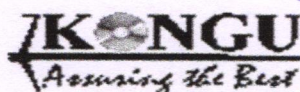
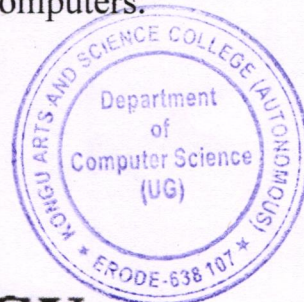
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Human-Computer Interaction

Human-Computer Interaction (HCI) is an interdisciplinary field focused on designing and evaluating user-friendly interfaces that enhance the interaction between people and technology. It combines principles from computer science, psychology, design, and ergonomics to create systems that are intuitive and efficient. User experience (UX) design is a core aspect of HCI, emphasizing ease of use, accessibility, and satisfaction. Researchers study how humans perceive, process, and respond to digital information to inform interface design decisions. Emerging technologies such as virtual reality, augmented reality, and wearable devices are expanding the scope of HCI. Eye-tracking, gesture recognition, and voice-controlled interfaces are being integrated to improve natural interactions. Usability testing and prototyping are essential steps to identify potential issues and refine system designs. HCI also addresses inclusivity, ensuring that software and devices are accessible to people with disabilities. Mobile and web applications rely heavily on HCI principles to retain users and improve engagement. Human-centered design encourages iterative development with continuous feedback from real users. Cognitive load and user behavior analytics help designers optimize workflows and reduce errors. In the gaming and entertainment industries, HCI enhances immersive experiences through responsive interfaces. Security and privacy considerations are increasingly incorporated into interface design to protect users. Education and training platforms use HCI research to improve learning outcomes and engagement. As technology continues to evolve, HCI remains vital for creating efficient, enjoyable, and meaningful interactions between humans and computers.

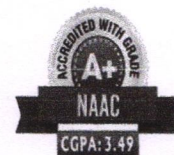
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Augmented Reality (AR) & Virtual Reality (VR)

Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR) are rapidly transforming how people interact with digital content and experience the world. AR overlays digital information onto the real environment, enhancing everyday experiences through smartphones, tablets, and AR glasses. VR immerses users in fully digital environments, often using headsets and motion sensors for a realistic experience. These technologies are revolutionizing industries such as gaming, education, healthcare, and retail. In education, AR and VR enable interactive learning, virtual field trips, and hands-on simulations. Healthcare professionals use VR for surgical training and AR for visualizing patient anatomy during procedures. Retailers are leveraging AR to allow customers to virtually try on products before purchase. In manufacturing, VR is used for prototyping, training, and safety simulations, reducing risks and costs. Entertainment and media industries are creating immersive storytelling experiences that engage users like never before. AR navigation systems and location-based applications are improving urban mobility and tourism. Developers are exploring mixed reality, blending AR and VR for enhanced user experiences. Cloud computing and 5G networks are enabling faster processing and lower latency for these applications. Challenges remain, including hardware costs, motion sickness, and content development complexity. Privacy and security concerns are also critical as AR/VR devices collect sensitive user data. With ongoing innovation, AR and VR are poised to redefine how humans learn, work, and play in digital and physical spaces.

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