

Spring 2023

BINARY

Online Technical Magazine
Dept. of Computer Science & Engineering



**College of Engineering & Management,
Kolaghat**

Contents

BINARY

Spring
2023

3

TIME TRAVEL - IS IT POSSIBLE ??

Prithwish Adhikari (CSE/20/075)

6

Layoffs, Recession and What can you do about it

Mukutmani Das (CSE/20/114)

8

5G Technology: The Next Revolution in Telecommunications

Sandeep Kundu (CSE/22/019)

10

Quantum Computing: Unlocking a New Era of Computing

Supriya Mandal (CSE/20/115)

12

Future Of Augmented Reality & Virtual Reality

Sinchan Patra (CSE/19/007)

TIME TRAVEL - IS IT POSSIBLE ??

Prithwish Adhikari
CSE/20/075

Time travel is a concept that has fascinated people for centuries, and while it remains purely theoretical, it has inspired countless works of science fiction and has sparked the imaginations of inventors and scientists around the world. While there are no known time travel inventions, there have been numerous ideas and concepts proposed for how time travel might be achieved. Here are a few examples:

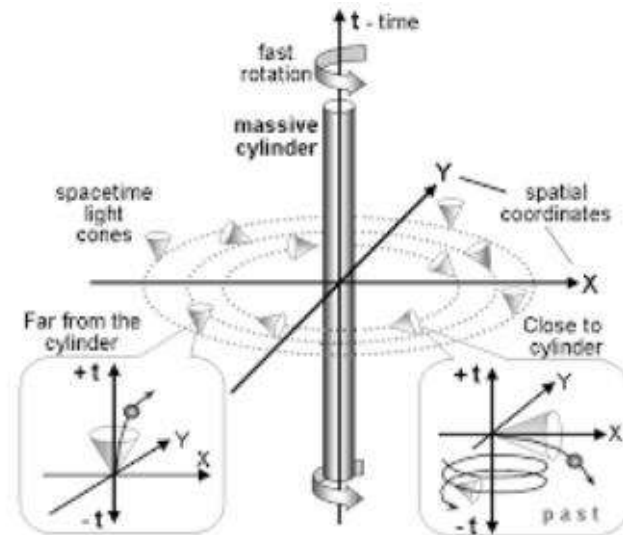
Time Machine:

The concept of a time machine was popularized by H.G. Wells in his novel "The Time Machine," published in 1895. The idea of a device that could transport a person through time has been a staple of science fiction ever since. While there is no known time machine, there have been numerous ideas proposed for how it might work, such as using wormholes or manipulating the curvature of spacetime.



Tipler Cylinder:

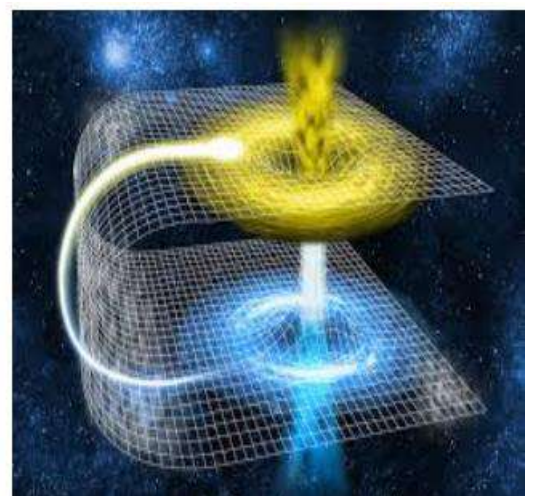
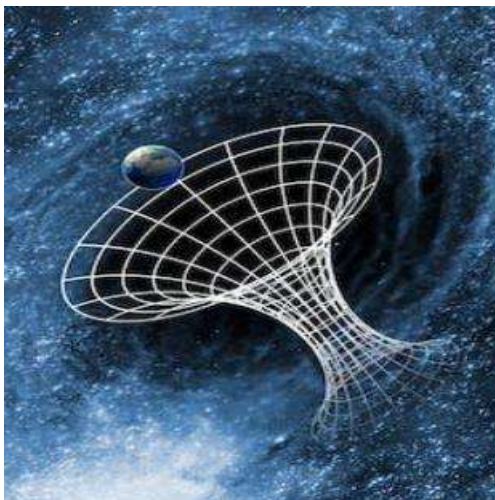
In 1974, physicist Frank Tipler proposed the concept of a Tipler cylinder, a hypothetical device that would allow for time travel through the use of a spinning cylinder. The idea is based on the theory of general relativity and involves creating a massive rotating cylinder that would warp spacetime and allow for time travel.



Wormholes:

Wormholes are a theoretical concept in physics that could potentially allow for time travel. They are hypothetical tunnels through spacetime that connect distant points in the universe, and traveling through a wormhole could potentially allow a person to travel through time as well as space.

wormhole, solution of the field equations in German-born physicist Albert Einstein's theory of general relativity that resembles a tunnel between two black holes or other points in space-time. Such a tunnel would provide a shortcut between its end points.



Time Dilation:

According to the theory of relativity, time dilation occurs as an object approaches the speed of light. This means that time appears to slow down for objects traveling at high speeds relative to those at rest. While this doesn't allow for traditional time travel, it could potentially allow for traveling into the future.

Theoretically, time dilation would make it possible for passengers in a fast-moving vehicle to advance further into the future in a short period of their own time. For sufficiently high speeds, the effect is dramatic. For example, one year of travel might correspond to ten years on Earth. Indeed, a constant 1 g acceleration would permit humans to travel through the entire known Universe in one human lifetime.

Time Dilation

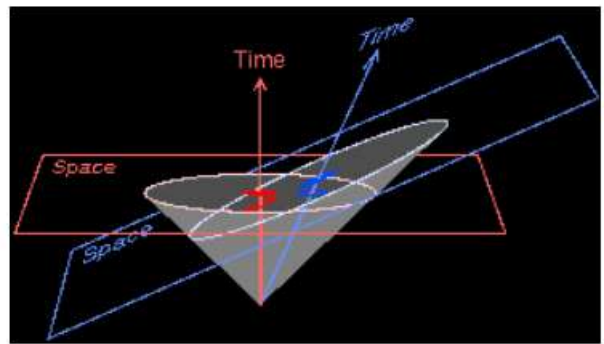
the proper time, or one-position time

$$\Delta t = \frac{\Delta t_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

the observer's time, or time-position time

- v is the relative velocity between inertial reference frames
- c is the speed of light in a vacuum

©1994 Pearson Education, Inc.



Conclusion:

While time travel remains a theoretical concept, the ideas and concepts proposed for how it might be achieved continue to inspire inventors and scientists around the world. While we may never see a working time machine or a Tipler cylinder, the exploration of these ideas can lead to new discoveries and advances in our understanding of the universe. Ultimately, the quest for time travel reminds us of the limitless potential of human imagination and the power of scientific inquiry to unlock the mysteries of the universe.

Layoffs, Recession and What can you do about it

Mukutmani Das
CSE/20/114

More than one lakh employees have been laid off in the tech industry including Google, Meta, Microsoft, Amazon, Accenture, and others over the past three months. However, the technology industry is still one of the highest-paying industries in the world as more innovations are happening at a rapid pace. Around 500 tech companies have laid off 1,52,858 employees globally from January 2023 till March 23, according to data shared by layoffs.fyi. The data doesn't include recently announced layoffs by Accenture. The company will trim 19,000 jobs across the world. However, you don't need to worry about jobs because there are still many high-paying roles in the tech industry at present. Mentioned below are few reasons behind it :-

Economic downturn

Debates of a U.S. recession started when data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis showed a shrinking economy in July 2022 for the second straight quarter. Economists are unsure, and the fear of a recession still looms in news reports. Other conditions threaten the economy's health, such as the government debt ceiling, the war in Ukraine, the ongoing pandemic and the rise in interest rates. Companies turn to layoffs as a survival method to cut costs when revenue and profits get leaner. Why should you consider U.S. recession , simply because most of the tech companies in india outsource their work in same companies based in us. So, if layoffs occur in us due recession , then indian tech industry will also be affected by it.

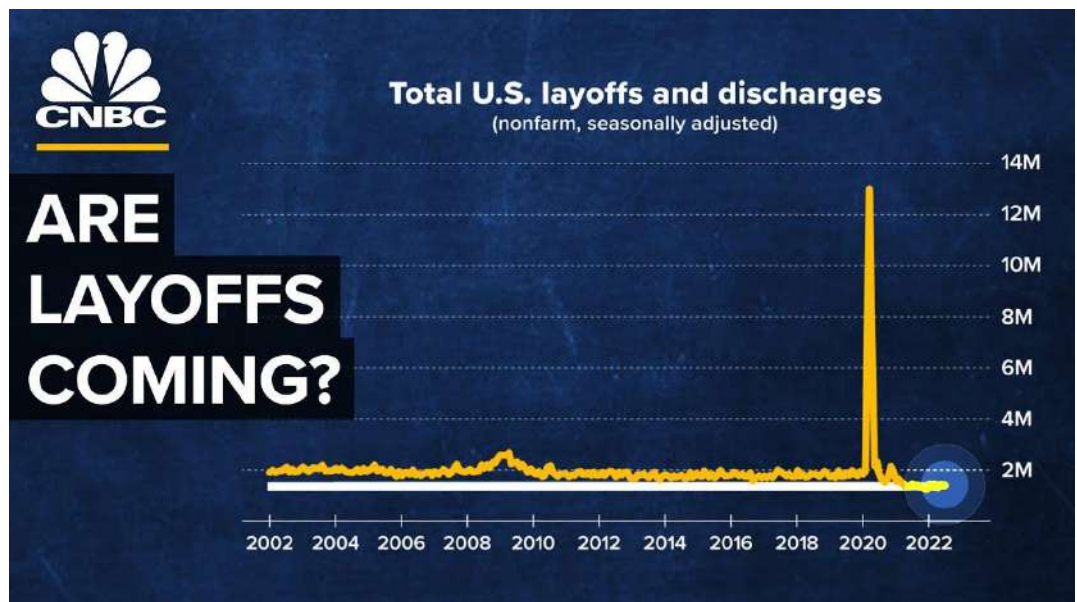
Inflation

Businesses look to cut costs to cover their increased expenses due to inflation. Laying off employees is typically one of the first cost-cutting measures because they are one of the largest company expenses. Tech companies lose revenue when businesses cut back advertising. Tech companies, such as Meta, Google, Instagram, Snap and ByteDance, have business models that rely on selling ads.

Overhiring during the pandemic Part of the rise in layoffs is due to correcting the hiring of too many people. During the height of the pandemic, the use of technology grew significantly as everything moved online. People were working remotely, shopping online, ordering groceries to be picked up or delivered, streaming movies at home and taking classes online instead of in person. Many were under quarantine and encouraged to stay home, so people spent more time online. The surge in online activity brought tech companies record-level profits and started a hiring frenzy to keep up with the demand. Tech companies thought this would be the new normal, expanding their teams and growing quickly.

Meta nearly doubled its employee head count. In March 2020, Meta reported 48,268 staffers and more than 80,000 by September 2022. In November 2022, the company announced it was laying off 11,000 employees.

What can you do about it? - My personal take on this , yeah we are facing terrible times, there's huge problems around us that are not in our control but one thing that is in our hands is upskilling ourselves to stay relevant in the industry. Make projects, contribute to open source, learn in public , stay in touch with latest technologies are few ways you can make ourselves employable and get a job.



5G Technology: The Next Revolution in Telecommunications

Sandeep Kundu
CSE/22/019

5G technology is the fifth generation of wireless technology that promises to bring a new era of innovation and connectivity. It offers faster download and upload speeds, lower latency, and more reliable connections, making it a significant improvement over previous generations of wireless technology. In this article, we will discuss the next revolution in telecommunications, which is 5G technology.

Benefits of 5G Technology:

1. **Faster Speeds:** 5G technology offers faster download and upload speeds compared to previous generations, enabling quicker downloads and streaming of high-quality videos.
2. **Low Latency:** 5G technology offers lower latency, which means a reduction in the time it takes for data to travel from the device to the network and back, resulting in a more responsive and real-time experience.
3. **Greater Capacity:** 5G technology offers greater capacity, enabling more devices to connect to the network simultaneously without experiencing network congestion.
4. **Improved Connectivity:** 5G technology promises to deliver better connectivity, even in remote and rural areas, allowing for better access to the internet and other services.
5. **Innovative Applications:** 5G technology enables the development of innovative applications, such as remote surgery, autonomous vehicles, and smart cities.

Challenges of 5G Technology:

1. **Infrastructure:** 5G technology requires a significant infrastructure upgrade, including the deployment of new cell towers and fiber optic cables, which can be costly and time-consuming.

2. Security: 5G technology raises concerns around security and privacy, particularly with the increasing use of connected devices.
3. Spectrum Allocation: 5G technology requires new spectrum allocations, which can be challenging, particularly in densely populated areas.
4. Compatibility: 5G technology is not currently compatible with all existing devices, which means that many users will need to upgrade their devices to take advantage of the new technology.



Conclusion:

5G technology is set to revolutionize the telecommunications industry by delivering faster speeds, lower latency, and greater capacity. It promises to enable the development of innovative applications that will transform how we live, work and play. However, its adoption is not without challenges, including the need for significant infrastructure upgrades and concerns around security and compatibility. Nonetheless, the benefits of 5G technology outweigh the challenges, and it is poised to be the next revolution in telecommunications.

Quantum Computing: Unlocking a New Era of Computing

Supriya Mandal
CSE/20/115

Quantum Computing may be a quickly creating field that has the potential to revolutionize the world of computing as we know it. Not at all like classical computing, which depends on the control of parallel bits (either 0 or 1), quantum computing employs quantum bits or qubits, which can exist in a superposition of states. This permits for exponential parallelism, meaning that quantum computers can perform certain calculations much quicker than classical computers.

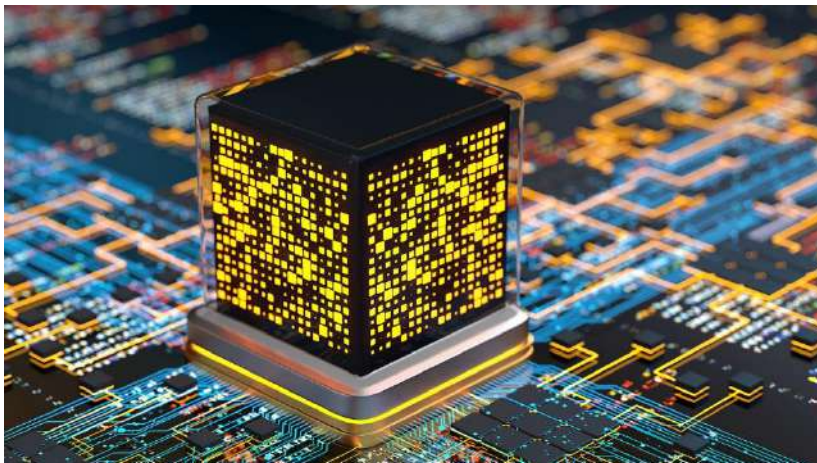
Quantum computing has as of now appeared promising comes about in different areas, such as cryptography, optimization, and recreation. For occasion, quantum computers can factorize expansive numbers much faster than classical computers, which could be a vital step in breaking numerous encryption strategies utilized to secure online communication. Essentially, quantum computers can optimize complex issues such as course optimization, stock advertise investigation, and machine learning. In conclusion, quantum computers can mimic complex quantum frameworks that are as well troublesome to mimic utilizing classical computers. This has critical suggestions for areas such as chemistry, where mimicking the behavior of particles can offer assistance plan modern drugs and materials.

Despite the potential benefits of quantum computing, building a versatile and dependable quantum computer is still a major challenge. Usually since qubits are amazingly delicate and can effortlessly be influenced by natural clamor and intelligent with other qubits. This makes it troublesome to perform mistake redress, which is fundamental for building large-scale quantum computers. Be that as it may, analysts are making noteworthy advance in creating quantum error-correcting codes and progressing qubit coherence times, which are significant steps towards building a down to earth quantum computer.

Another challenge in quantum computing is the constrained number of qubits that can be dependably controlled and measured. As of now, the foremost progressed quantum computers have around 50 qubits, which isn't sufficient to perform valuable computations for most down to earth applications. Be that as it may, the number of qubits is multiplying generally each year, and it is anticipated that quantum computers with hundreds or even thousands of qubits will be built within the following few years.

In expansion to specialized challenges, there are moreover critical moral and societal contemplations related to quantum computing. For occasion, quantum computers seem possibly break numerous encryption strategies that are right now utilized to secure delicate data. This may have genuine suggestions for national security and personal security. Essentially, the expanded computational control of quantum computers may be utilized to create unused and more capable weapons, which might posture a danger to worldwide security. In this manner, it is vital to create unused encryption strategies and security conventions that are safe to quantum assaults and to guarantee that the improvement of quantum computing is drained a capable and moral manner.

In conclusion, quantum computing has the potential to open a modern period of computing, with imperative applications in cryptography, optimization, and recreation. However, building a commonsense quantum computer is still a major challenge, and there are vital moral and societal contemplations that ought to be taken under consideration. In spite of these challenges, analysts are making critical advance in creating modern equipment and computer program for quantum computing, and it is anticipated that quantum computers will have a transformative affect on different areas within the coming a long time.



Future Of Augmented Reality & Virtual Reality

Sinchan Patra

CSE/19/007



The world of technology is rapidly changing, and immersive technologies like augmented reality (AR) and virtual reality (VR) are becoming increasingly popular. Both AR and VR have the potential to revolutionize the way we interact with our environment, and their applications are expanding rapidly. In this article, we will explore the differences between AR and VR, their current applications, and their potential for the future. AR is a technology that overlays digital content onto the real world, enhancing the user's experience of their surroundings. This can be done using a smartphone or a specialized headset like Microsoft HoloLens. AR applications range from gaming and entertainment to education and training. VR is a technology that creates a completely digital world that users can interact with.

This is usually done using a headset that blocks out the real world and replaces it with a computer-generated environment. VR applications range from gaming and entertainment to education and training. For example, VR can be used to create immersive gaming experiences or to provide virtual training simulations for medical procedures or military operations.

The main difference between AR and VR is the degree of immersion. AR enhances the real world by overlaying digital content onto it, while VR creates a completely new digital environment. AR is usually achieved using a smartphone or a specialized headset that allows users to see both the real world and the digital content. VR, on the other hand, requires a headset that blocks out the real world entirely and replaces it with a digital environment.

Both AR and VR have a wide range of applications in various industries, including gaming, entertainment, education, healthcare, and manufacturing. In the future, AR and VR are expected to become even more popular and accessible as the technology becomes more advanced and affordable. For example, AR could be used to provide real-time translations for travelers, while VR could be used to create virtual classrooms for remote learning.

In conclusion, AR and VR are two exciting technologies that have the potential to revolutionize the way we interact with our environment. AR enhances the real world by overlaying digital content onto it, while VR creates a completely new digital environment. As technology continues to evolve, we can expect to see even more exciting and innovative applications for AR and VR.