**QUIZ REPORT**

DEPARTMENT: **E&TC Engg**

CLASS: SE, TE, BE students from inside and outside of college

TITLE/TOPIC: "GATE Awareness - Career Options and Benefits"

DATE: 22th May 2020 DURATION OF SESSION: 1 Days

ATTENDIES: 479

COORDINATOR: **Prof. Dr. S. I. Nipanikar**

OBJECTIVE: The aim of this Quiz is to impart knowledge about GATE examination jobs depend on it. Also other options after graduation.

DESCRIPTION: Department of Electronics and Telecommunication organized webinar on "GATE Awareness - Career Options and Benefits" on 22th May 2020 for SE, TE, and BE students from inside and outside of institute to give information about GATE awareness.

An **embedded system** is a computer system—a combination of a [computer processor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_processor), [computer memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_memory), and [input/output](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Input/output) peripheral devices—that has a dedicated function within a larger mechanical or electrical system. It is *embedded* as part of a complete device often including electrical or electronic hardware and mechanical parts. Because an embedded system typically controls physical operations of the machine that it is embedded within, it often has [real-time computing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Real-time_computing) constraints. Embedded systems control many devices in common use today. Ninety-eight percent of all microprocessors manufactured are used in embedded systems.

Embedded systems range from portable devices such as [digital watches](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_watch) and [MP3 players](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MP3_player), to large stationary installations like [traffic light controllers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Traffic_light_control_and_coordination), [programmable logic controllers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Programmable_logic_controller), and large complex systems like [hybrid vehicles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hybrid_vehicles), [medical imaging](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medical_imaging) systems, and [avionics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Avionics). Complexity varies from low, with a single microcontroller chip, to very high with multiple units, [peripherals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peripheral) and networks mounted inside a large [equipment rack](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Equipment_rack).

CONCLUSION: Since the **embedded system** is dedicated to specific tasks, design engineers can optimize it to reduce the size and cost of the product and increase the reliability and performance. Some **embedded systems** are mass-produced, benefiting from economies of scale.

**COORDINATOR HOD**

**Prof P. S. Gham Prof. T. M. Dudhane**