

# WINTER WIZARDS



**This issue is dedicated to Legends of Indian Sports and Women who made their mark**



The icon of Indian sport before World War II was not a cricketer; he was a hockey genius called Dhyan Chand. He symbolised the apotheosis of skill with the hockey stick. No player in the 20th century commanded such awe, admiration and charisma as him.

Before World War II, India had already won three gold medals in the Olympics. Dhyan Chand was instrumental in accomplishing this, as captain in 1936 at Berlin. If the war had not intervened to cause a 12-year Olympic hiatus, India could have won two more gold medals.

Dhyan Chand cast a spell of eastern magic. If India acquired an image as a sporting power in the first quarter of this century, it was Dhyan Chand's proficiency that provided it. In the three successive Olympics between 1928, when India made its debut, and 1936, Dhyan Chand exhibited to the world a craft whose manifestation was perceived as the Alpha and the Omega of Oriental mystique, an art that defied description. It was simply untouched and unparalleled.

Unbelievably simple and a perfect specimen of a gentleman, Dhyan Chand was acutely embarrassed by the avalanche of praise and adulation which projected him as more than a mortal.

*"I realise that I am not a very important man, good enough to write an autobiography, but I feel tempted to let my friends know a little of my life,"* he wrote in the preface of his priceless book, *The Goal*, published by *Sport & Pastime*, the predecessor of *The Sportstar*.

Hockey for Dhyan Chand was a religion, invoking in him the passion of an ardent devotee. His rise from the ranks of an ordinary Sepoy to the level of a Major was purely on account of his skills exhibited in hockey.

Born on August 29, 1905, at Allahabad, in a family

with a military background - his father was a soldier - Dhyan Chand settled down in Jhansi. A *subedar* major, Bale Tiwari, was Dhyan's 'guru' in the first Brahmin Regiment, which was disbanded later and merged with the Punjab Regiment.

When an Indian army team made its first hockey trip abroad, to New Zealand in 1926, Dhyan Chand was a part of it. From then till the late stages of 1959, Dhyan Chand was the monarch of all he surveyed. India's incandescent phase in hockey started on May 17, 1928 at Amsterdam with a 6-0 triumph against Austria. And this signalled the Olympic saga, and the glorious era of Dhyan Chand.

A measure of Dhyan's contribution, statistically of course, cannot be better exemplified than by the number of goals scored by India in 1932, before and after the Los Angeles Olympics. The total was 338, in which Dhyan Chand's share was 133. In 1935, on the New Zealand/Australia tour, Dhyan scored as many as 201 goals in 48 matches.

The war years stifled Dhyan Chand's moments of glory. Under independent India, he still made a tour of East Africa at the age of 42, scoring 61 goals in 22 matches. Honoured with the Padma Bhushan in 1956, he took charge as the chief coach of NIS, Patiala, between 1961-69. He died on December 3, 1979.

"I always felt that a man essentially is a man, and it is unbecoming of him to show off and to make others feel that there was snobbery in him," Dhyan Chand wrote in his autobiography. And he lived up to every word of it.



# LONDON OLYMPICS 2012-Ready to make history



Olympic game is one of the major international sporting event which includes summer and winter sports.

The games are currently held every two years, with summer and winter Olympics, they occur every four years once.

As a respect to this game medals are being presented like gold, silver, bronze. From 241 competitors, 14 nations it has extended to about 204 countries with 10,500 competitors. Participants of 35 sports nearly 400 events with 204 countries taking part.

Olympic flag contains five rings which are interlink with each other. The five rings represent the 5 continents who are actively participating with healthy competition.

Olympic touch is the symbol of Olympic games commemorating the theft

of fire from greek god zeus, the fire is kept burning through out the celebration. In present era, Olympic flame is lighted and carried around the participating countries, finally reaches the host country.

The design of torch used in relay to games changes for each game, to represent local aspect of those particular games.

The latest torch designed by Edward barber osgerby for the 2012 london games. Fireworks at the inaugural and closing of Olympic add extravane to the ceremony.

Neat Olympic games are scheduled to take place in London, England from 27 july to august 2012.

**Jisha C Ramadas  
(MCA II Sem.)**

## COMMITTED TO SUCCESS



The first ever World Cup championship tournament for women's Kabaddi took place in Bihar, India. The Indian team reached the final playing Iran and triumphed to go on and win the cup. This is a history in the making because India is the first women's team to win the accolade for the female version of the usually male dominated sport.

India's national women's Kabaddi team defeated Iran 25-19 to win the Women World Cup Kabaddi championship on Sunday March 4th 2012 at the Patlipura Sports Complex in Patna, the capital of Bihar, India.

This is the first Kabaddi title of this kind for the women's tournament which was a four day event and involved the participation of 16 countries. Including teams from Mexico, Nepal, Malaysia, South Korea, Japan and Thailand.

Kabaddi is a South Asian sport where two teams occupy opposite halves of a field. A team will then send a player, the 'raider' into the other opposition's half, holding her breath and chanting the

'Kabaddi' continuously. In order to win points, the raider must touch or tackle members of the opposing team and then return to her own half. If the raider does not make contact with the opposition and returns to her side, she does she will be declared as "out" and the other team takes over.

To reach the final, earlier in the day, India defeated Japan 60-21 and Iran beat Thailand 46-26 to become the second finalist.

The game was a thrilling final. The Indian belles took control of the game throughout the match and at half time the score stood at 19-11 against their Iranian counterparts.

Cheered by the fans at the jam-packed stadium, the game started fast with Mamata Pujari, the captain of India, scoring eight points and Iran's captain following suit, by scoring eight points too. The game then changed after half time, where India became more defensive and went on to win the match with this approach.

# DEEPIKA PRAJAPATHI

Deepika Kumari/Prajapati has become one of the most renowned household name in the field of archery.

Within a short span of time, she has pocketed many medals and has helped to scale Indian archery to new heights. She has proved herself as the "Star of Indian Archery" through her extraordinary performance in international and national competitions.

This young athlete was born in the year 1994 in the state of Jharkhand. She was born to Shri. Shivnarayan Mahato, an auto-rickshaw driver and Smt. Geeta Mahato, a nurse in Ranchi Medical college. In the early days, even when she was not able to support her dream financially, she never gave up, she started her practice with bamboo made bows and arrows.

In the year 2005, she entered Arjun Archery Academy and then later in the year 2006, she joined the Tata Archery Academy and from then on there was no

looking back for this young talent.

Deepika became the second Indian to win the world champion at Merida. In 2009, she won the 11<sup>th</sup> youth world archery championship at the age of 15.

In June 2011, she was part of bronze winning team and 2<sup>nd</sup> ranked mixed team in 2<sup>nd</sup> world cup-Antalya. She also bagged a silver in the world championship-Torino and world cup-Ogen.

Deepika added more stars to her career by being the youngest Indian to qualify for the Olympics.

Let's hope that she wins medals at the upcoming 2012 London Olympic Games. She is a true inspiration to all the young Indians.



## ABHINAV BINDRA

The name itself tells that something that is new forever. The best approximation of the meaning can be given by the word 'evergreen', we proud to say, the first Indian who won the Olympic gold medal in 2008 in Beijing its none of the other 29 year old young and energetic Punjab boy ABHINAV BINDRA.

He is the brightest star among a new breed of talented Indian shooters. Born on 28 September 1982 to an affluent Punjabi family, Apjit Bindra & Babli Bindra's lovely son.

Bindra developed the passion for the game at an early age. He became a shooter at the tender age of fifteen. He was the youngest participant at the 1998 Commonwealth Games.

Bindra came into limelight by winning a bronze medal in the 2001 Munich World Cup, with a new junior world record score of 597/600 and fetched international accolade to India by winning India's first individual Olympic gold medal in 2008.

He did his initial formative education at St. Stephen's School Chandigarh. His parents had an indoor shooting range installed at their home in Patiala Punjab. His Mental Coach was Amit Bhattacharjee, who has been closely associated with him since the beginning of his career. Amit Bhattacharjee and Lt. Col. Dhillon (who was also his first Coach) were the first ones to spot the potential in Abhinav Bindra was the youngest Indian participant at the 2000 Olympic games.

His current coach is five-time Olympic shooter Gabrila Buhmann, from Basel, Switzerland, with whom he trained in Germany before the Olympics.

In the 2000 Olympics he achieved a score of 590, placing him 11th in the qualification round, and did not qualify for the finals since only the top 8 compete in the finals.



**Sunil Kulkarni  
(MCA II Sem.)**

# RAHUL DRAVID



When Rahul Dravid announced that he was going to address a press conference to mark his retirement from international cricket, an overwhelming sense of sadness enveloped me as it would have done to millions of cricket fans all over the world. The reason for the sadness can be attributed to many factors, he was the perfect role-model to budding cricketers, he played the game in the right spirit, never shied away from responsibilities and to sum it up - he was close to the perfect cricketer one could imagine. I had grown up watching his batting and it is almost impossible to imagine him not coming out to bat at No. 3 for India in a test match again.

Rahul Dravid was the perfect embodiment of what hard work can achieve. He wasn't the most extraordinary talented batsman like Sachin Tendulkar, nor was he the most gifted like VVS Laxman. He was just an honest, hard-working batsman

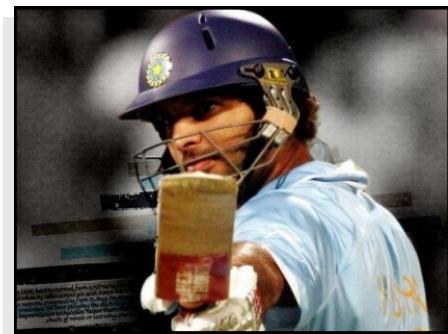
who tried his best to utilise his talent to achieve great success. His greatest ally was his technique which never or rarely betrayed him. Based on the simple basics of playing fully forward or back depending on the length of the ball, he earned himself the sobriquet of 'The Wall' for his impregnable defence - though he admitted that the media were using that tag to set him up in case he failed.

Once the technique was firmly in place, there were a few things he needed to sort out like re-modelling his game after being dropped from the ODI side due to what the selectors felt was slow batting. He added new strokes into his armory like the heave to leg or the forceful whip off his pads which showed his adaptability. His game, which was until then considered to be one-dimensional, now became a multi-faceted one.

*Narendra N Shetty  
(MCA II Sem.)*



## YUVI-THE GLADIATOR



Cricket is a religion in India and the biggest prize in cricket is winning the world cup. Every cricketer dream is winning it for their country. It gives immense satisfaction to realize their dream. Yuvraj Singh is the man who did it for India, not once but twice.

My earliest memories of cricket which made me follow it like crazy were the NatWest-finals. India chasing 300+ to win were in a crunch after making a good start and in comes an youngster named Yuvraj Singh and with Kaif played like they knew no fear and the rest is history. It still remains one of the greatest chases in the history. Over the years yuvi became a permanent fixture in the Indian team with his consistent performances. Yuvraj truly became the prince of Indian cricket team. He became a match winner and a specialist in finishing matches. 2007 was a bad year for Indian cricket as India crashed out of the world cup in super8 stage itself but then came the newest form of cricket T20 and its inaugural world cup was held in south Africa. After making a slow start in the tournament, India stepped

up to the plate in the quarters. Yuvraj Singh smashing the fastest 50 in T20 which included 6 sixes of one over from Chris broad of England and taking India to the glory after that.

A bad phase started in his life after winning the world cup. He was not able to perform consistently in both one-day and test cricket. He was dropped from the team and was criticized for his attitude outside cricket, but he was not called Yuvraj just because of his name, he is a prince and he fights and makes a come back into the Indian team that no one can forget. He gave a higher hand for India to win 2011 Cricket World cup.

A gladiator is the one who fights till his last breath and never gives up. Yuvi you are a gladiator you will never be memories to those who like you but a dream and inspiration to be like you. Here we are wishing and praying that you will get well soon and win another World cup for us.



# Dr. KIRAN MAZUMDAR SHAW

Dr. Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw has entered the elite ranks of the Indian business world as India's richest woman. Born on 23 March, 1953, she is the Chairman & Managing Director of Biocon Ltd. She did her schooling from Bangalore and graduated in Zoology from Bangalore University in 1973, after which she moved on to Ballarat University in Melbourne, Australia. She became India's first woman Brew Master and started off as a trainee brewer in Carlton & United Beverages in 1974, following which she worked in various positions in Kolkata and Vadodara.

She collaborated with Biocon Biochemicals Limited, Ireland, to found Biocon India in 1978. Initially, she faced many problems, but she was not the one to give up. Her firm has grown to be the biggest biopharmaceutical firm in India today. Though her business interests keep her occupied, she has found time to write a book titled 'Ale and Arty'. She tied the

knot with John Shaw, in 1998, who was working as the managing director of Madura Coats. After their marriage, John Shaw quit Madura Coat and joined Biocon.

A very active social activist, she has been involved in various projects like the Bangalore Agenda Task Force (BATF). She was awarded the MV Memorial Award, given in honour of the great engineer and visionary Sir M Visvesvaraya. Apart from this, she was awarded the Wharton Infosys Business Transformation Award in 2006, the Padma Bhushan in 2005, the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Indian Chamber of Commerce in 2005, the Ernst & Young Entrepreneur of the Year Award in Healthcare & Life Sciences Category in 2002 besides the Padma Shri in 1989.



## KALPANA CHAWLA

Kalpana Chawla (July 1, 1961 – February 1, 2003) was an Indian-American astronaut with NASA. Chawla was the first Indian-born woman and the second Indian person to fly in space, following cosmonaut Rakesh Sharma who flew in 1984 in a spacecraft.

Kalpana Chawla was born in Karnal, Haryana, India on July 1. She became a US citizen in 1990. Kalpana Chawla completed her earlier schooling at Tagore Public School, Karnal. B.E. in Aeronautical Engineering at Punjab Engineering College M.S. aerospace engineering from the University of Texas at Arlington. Ph.D. in aerospace engineering from the University of Colorado at Boulder.

Later she began working at the NASA Ames Research Center as vice president of Overset Methods. Chawla held a Certificated Flight Instructor rating for airplanes, gliders and Commercial Pilot licenses for single and multi-engine airplanes, seaplanes and gliders.

She was selected for her first flight in 1996, her space mission began on November 19, 1997 as part of the six-astronaut crew that flew the Space Shuttle Columbia flight STS-87.. On her first mission Chawla traveled over 10.4 million miles in 252 orbits of the earth, logging more than 372 hours in space.

In 2000 she was selected for her second flight as part of the crew of STS-107. On January 16, 2003, Chawla finally returned to space board *Columbia* on the ill-fated STS-107 mission. Chawla's responsibility included the microgravity experiments.

Kalpana Chawla lost her life in the Space Shuttle Columbia disaster which occurred on February 1, 2003, when the Space Shuttle disintegrated over Texas during re-entry into the Earth's atmosphere, with the loss of all seven crew members, shortly before it was scheduled to conclude its 28th mission, STS-107.







# SERIES OF SMALL THINGS BROUGHT TOGETHER

College Name	Date	Place
Dayanand Sagar College of Engineering	6/3/2012 - 8/3/2012	Bangalore
Events	Names	Remarks(Prize won)
Web Designing	Narendra & Rahul	First Place
Ice Breaker	Jijo, Tamjeed, Feroz, Deanish	Second Prize

College Name	Date	Place
RV COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING	16/3/2012 - 17/3/2012	Bangalore
Events	Names	Remarks(Prize won)
Web Designing	Narendra & Rahul	First Place
Toggling	Naveen	First prize
Jam	Naveen	Second prize
Counter Strike	Naveen,Swaroop,Rahul,Narendra	Runners
NFS	Naveen	First prize
Best manager	Naveen	First prize
Short movie making	Tiju thomas	Best actor

The team effort of 12 people gradually lead through getting of the “OVERALL TROPHY”. A nostalgic movement for all of us. Finally EXCEPTION HANDLED!!!

College Name	Date	Place
CMR-CULTURA'12	30/3/2012 - 31/3/2012	Bangalore
Events	Names	Remarks(Prize won)
Treasure Hunt	Rama Krishna, krishna v.w.	First prize
NFS	Naveen P	Second prize
Photography	Tiju Thomas	Second prize



# CLOUD COMPUTING

The key to understanding cloud computing is to not focus on any one definition, but to look at the common underlying attributes and characteristics of the technologies or concepts described within the definitions.

To reconcile the various perspectives on cloud computing, one can think of cloud computing as a scale that measures the degree of architectural abstraction offered by a solution: as the level of abstraction increases, the less is known about the underlying implementation, or the more "cloudy" the architecture appears to be.

For the purposes of this discussion, consider three of the concepts often mentioned within the context of cloud computing: Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS), and Software as a Service (SaaS). The figure below illustrates the increasing level of architectural abstraction, or "cloudiness" associated with IaaS, PaaS, and SaaS.

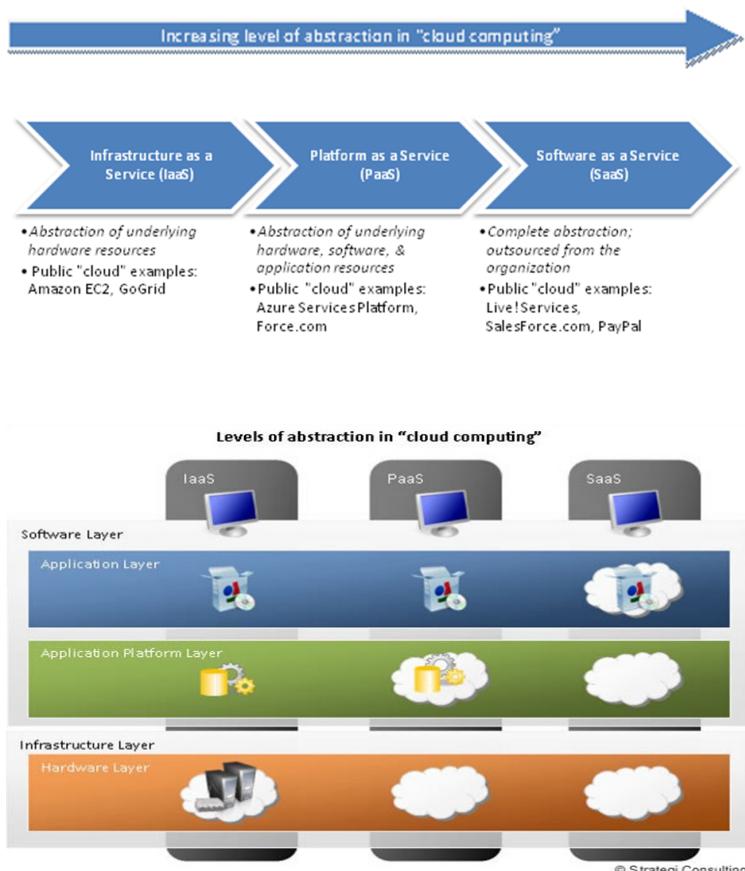
For the purposes of this discussion, consider three of the concepts often mentioned within the context of cloud computing: Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Platform as a

virtualization technology hardware resources are provisioned and machine images packaged with software configurations are deployed across the infrastructure.

In the scenario illustrated above, an organization would still have to deploy the entire traditional platform components like the operating system, database engine etc. required by the application, and design the application to interface with these components directly.

Attributes and relationship to cloud-computing:

- Allows for custom application development
- Enables consolidation and some level of scalability without reengineering applications
- Applications are unaware of underlying hardware configurations, but still constrained by traditional design limitations
- Bottom line: enables the "pay as you go" model, where users pay for resources consumed; potential for reduced capital expenditure on equipment; cost savings through consolidation
- Related concepts: Virtualization, Grid computing.



Service (PaaS), and Software as a Service (SaaS). The figure below illustrates the increasing level of architectural abstraction, or "cloudiness" associated with IaaS, PaaS, and SaaS.

To illustrate these concepts in more concrete terms, consider the architecture

## Infrastructure as a Service:

With IaaS, traditional computing and network resources are abstracted from the underlying hardware. Using

Platform as a Service:

With PaaS, traditional hardware and software platform components are abstracted from the application. By abstracting the management of underlying resources even further than IaaS, PaaS provides a framework that is inherently scalable and allows for applications to be designed without explicitly taking scalability into consideration. It should be noted however, that applications designed to work within a PaaS environment are typically bound by the vendor's implementation of the platform. This reliance on vendor specific "cloudware" is the driving force behind the need to establish standards for cloud computing"(think SOA and vendor specific implementations of the "ESB").

In the scenario illustrated above, an organization would no longer deploy traditional software components like a web server or database server. Instead, the application would be built to function on the platform's "compute" infrastructure and interface with the platform's relational storage service or other APIs.

Attributes and relationship to cloud computing:

Allows custom application development, but bound by vendor implementation

"Unlimited" scalability but may require reengineering applications

Bottom Line: enables the "pay as you go" model; potential for cost savings resulting from reduced capital expenditure on hardware/licensing costs; increased scalability

Examples: Microsoft Azure (e.g. .NET Services, SQL Services, Live Services etc.), Force.com.

**Sugaresh N  
(MCA II Sem.)**

# FINDING HAPPINESS IN EXECUTION - PROTOCOL '12



Inauguration



Dumb Charades



IT Quiz



Dumb Charades



Dumb Charades



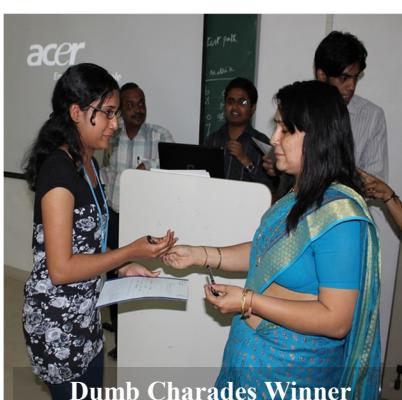
Treasure Hunt



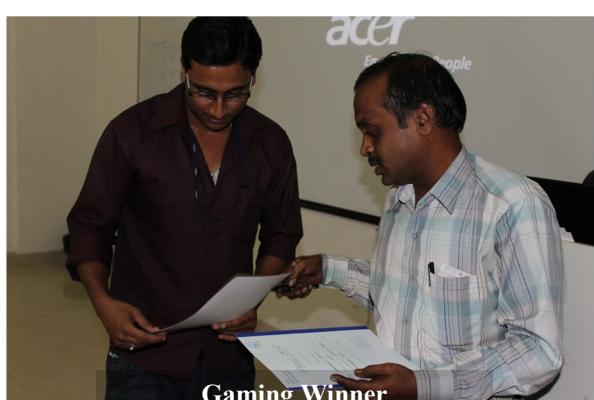
Treasure Hunt



Dumb Charades Winner



Dumb Charades Winner



Gaming Winner



Hunan force behind Protocol

# RAD and DB2 Workshop

The Rational Application Developer(RAD) workshop which was conducted by IBM company at our campus was very informative and useful session for all the students, which gave all of us an exposure to experience the feel of corporate world. RAD being a four days' workshop, was addressed by one of the young and dynamic IBM employee Mr.Chinmay, who was an expertise in the field of RAD application. Mr.Chinmay as our trainer for four days who gave us the complete details regarding the purpose and importance of this workshop, as well as development and application of this tool in large projects, by conducting regular seminar's and practical sessions.



*Supritha Parib  
MCA(IV Sem.)*

The DB2 workshop was conducted in AV HALL

We made it a point to attend all the sessions and during practicals which was a hands on for the tool was exciting as we explored all the corners. We wish to have workshops like this in future too.

This was a 3 days workshop and was whole dedicated to DB2 which is a tool mainly used for storing data into the database. The morning session was dedicated to theory were as the afternoon classes were for practical classes.

This actually has benefitted us learning these tools gives us an idea about the office workshop and an upper hand in resume too.

DB2 is a certified course and it was taken by Mr. Kunal Bhagat from IBM, he was truly amazing and answered all our questions. We students were also very dedicated and tried understanding every bit of the tool.



*Namita Bhandari  
MCA(IV Sem.)*

## Solve Me.....?

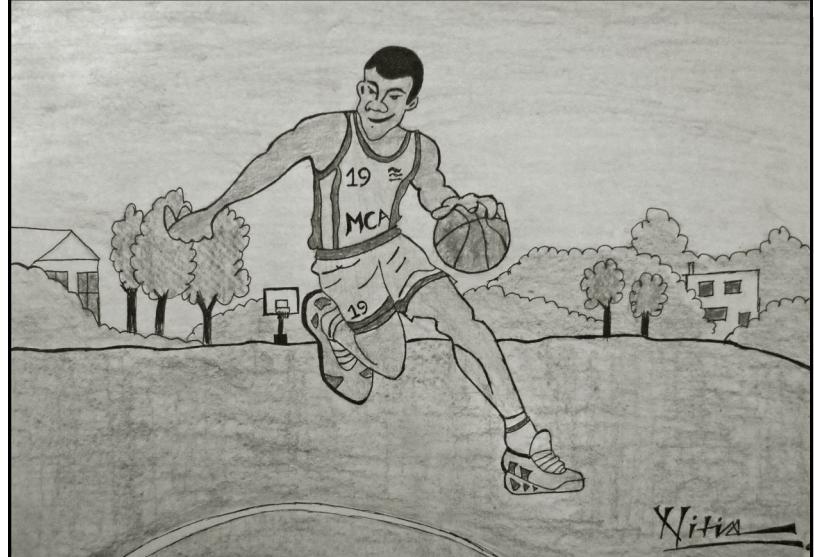
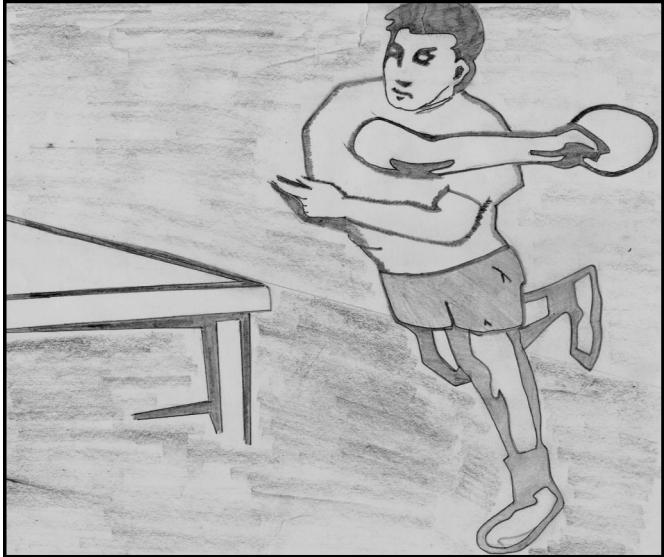
1. Nisha has six pairs of black socks and six pairs of white socks in her drawer. In complete darkness, and without looking, how many socks must she take from the drawer in order to be sure to get a pair that match?
2. What mathematical symbol can be placed between 5 and 9, to get a number greater than 5 and smaller than 9?
3. Using four sevens (7) and a one (1) create the number 100. Except the five numerals you can use the usual mathematical operations (+, -, x, :), root and brackets () .
4. I am the beginning of the end, and the end of time and space. I am essential to creation, and I surround every place. What am I?
5. At night they come without being fetched. By day they are lost without being stolen. What are they?
6. What English word has three consecutive double letters?
7. Remove six letters from this sequence to reveal a familiar English word. BSAINXLEATNTEARS

*Deanish MA  
(MCA II Sem.)*

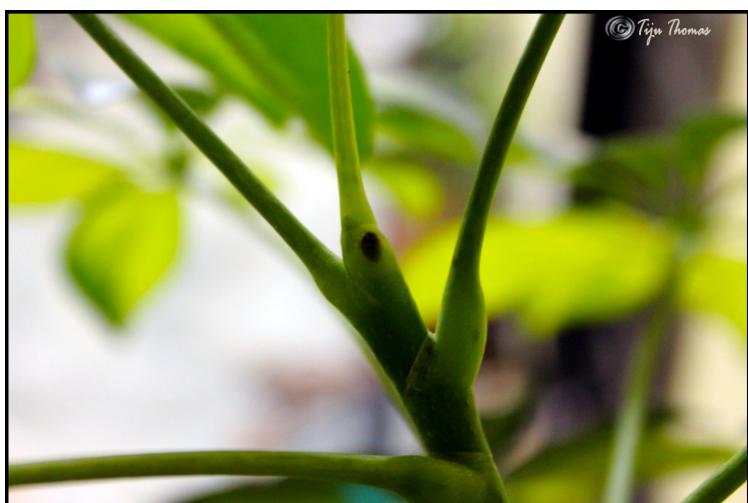
Socks do not come in left and right, so any black will pair with any other black and any white will pair with any other white. If you have three socks and they are either colored black or white, then you will have at least two socks of the same color, giving you one matching pair.

ANSWERS: 1. BANANA (Removed SIX LETTERS)

2. Bookkeeper  
3. The stars.  
4. The letter e. End, time, space, Every place  
5. decimal point - 5.9  
6. The letter e. End, time, space, Every place  
7. BANANA (Removed SIX LETTERS)



**Nitish Bandagar**  
**MCA II Sem.**



**If we just focus on the habit of improving, without gunning for huge results in the immediate future, those huge results will come eventually.**

The editorial team, are extremely grateful for your warm words of encouragement. We seek the participation of every member of the Department. We will be approaching you in the near future, to make the newsletter more interactive and informative.

We invite Suggestions and contributions from students, alumni and faculties of MCA.

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**"Be to our virtues very kind, be to our faults little blind".**



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