INSPIRE

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Department of Information Science & Engineering

VISION AND MISSION OF THE INSTITUTION

Vision

To be one of the premier Institutes of Engineering and Management education in the country

Mission

- To provide Engineering and Management education that meets the needs of human resources in the country
- To develop leadership qualities, team spirit and concern for environment in students

Objectives

- To achieve educational goals as stated in the vision through the mission statements which depicts the distinctive characteristics of the Institution
- To make teaching-learning process an enjoyable pursuit for the students and teachers

VISION AND MISSION OF THE DEPARTMENT

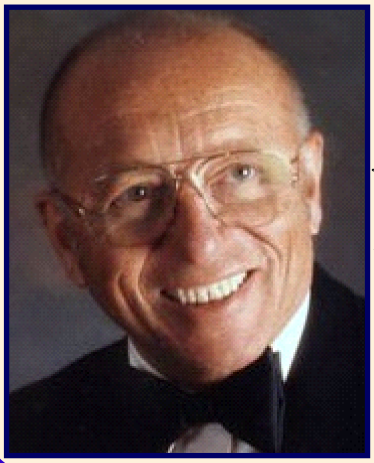
Vision

To be a premier department of learning in Information Science and Engineering in the state of Karnataka, moulding students into professional Engineers

Mission

- Provide teaching-learning process that develops core competencies in Information Science and Engineering to meet the needs of the industry and higher education
- Create an environment for innovative thinking and self-learning to address the challenges of changing technology
- Provide an environment to build team spirit and leadership qualities to succeed in professional career
- Empathize with the societal needs and environmental concerns in Information Science and Engineering practices

Joseph Engelberge



Joseph Frederick Engelberger *(1925–2015), widely known as the* ***Father of Industrial Robotics****, was a pioneering engineer and entrepreneur who transformed robotics from a theoretical idea into a practical industrial technology. As the co-founder of Unimation, he collaborated with George Devol to develop Unimate***;** *the world's first industrial robot, which was successfully deployed in a General Motors plant in 1961 to perform hazardous and repetitive tasks. Engelberger's vision significantly improved manufacturing safety, precision, and productivity, while also extending robotics into healthcare, space exploration, and service industries. His advocacy for ethical and human-centered automation laid the foundation for modern robotic systems, making his legacy a cornerstone of today's intelligent manufacturing and Industry 4.0 technologies.*

B. N. M. Institute of Technology

An Autonomous Institution under VTU.

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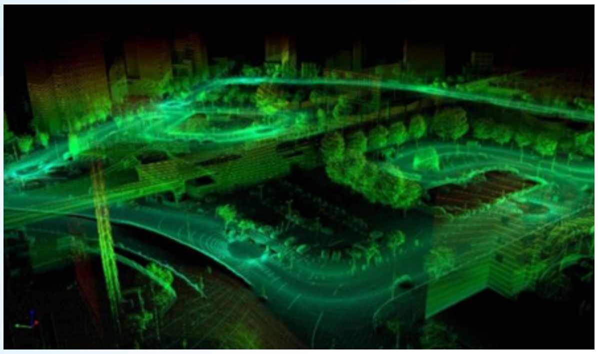
AUTOVISION:INNOVATION IN INTELLIGENT SYSTEM

What is V-SLAM and Why Does it Matter?

Visual Simultaneous Localization and Mapping (V-SLAM) is a technology that gives autonomous devices the ability to "see" their environment, and build a map—all at the same time, using only camera input. Imagine a self-driving car. It can't navigate if it doesn't know its starting point or the layout of the space. V-SLAM solves this critical problem by performing two core functions concurrently: 1. Localization: Determining the exact position and orientation of the camera (and the device) in real-time 2. Mapping: Constructing a 3D or 2D map of the environment.

Open-Source V-SLAM in Action

Project Name: ORB-SLAM3 while many V-SLAM projects are proprietary, the open-source community drives innovation. ORB-SLAM3 is one of the most comprehensive and popular systems. It's a versatile library that can work with monocular, stereo, and RGB-D cameras. Key Feature: Its primary advantage is the ability to handle both visual and Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU) data (Visual-Inertial SLAM). This blending of data dramatically improves stability and robustness.

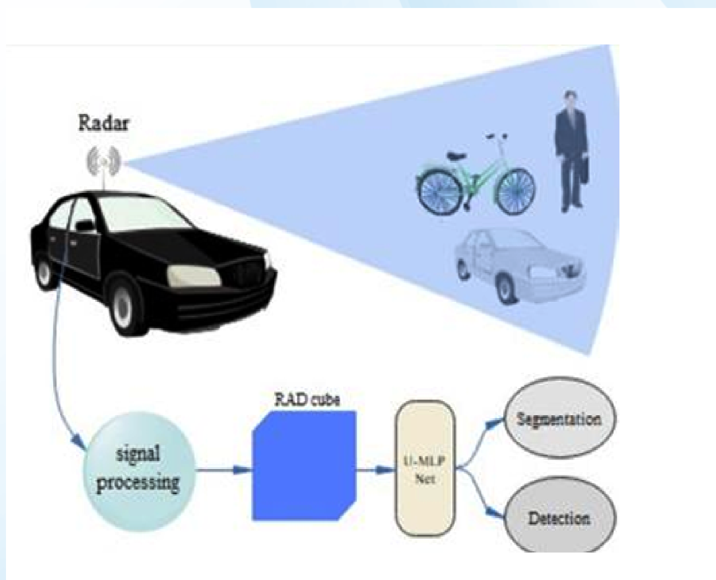


Conclusion: V-SLAM represents the future of intelligent automotive vision — enabling cars and robots to see, learn, and move autonomously. As innovations in AI and embedded computing advance, V-SLAM will continue to power safer, smarter, and more adaptive mobility systems across industries.

Disha K Goudra,
1BG24IS024,
III Semester, ISE

Autovision Beyond the Snapshot: The Rise of 4D Perception

Spatio-Temporal Perception, or 4D Perception (Space + Time), is the core technology powering the next generation of intelligent systems, enabling autonomous vehicles to move beyond simple image analysis. It starts with Sensor Fusion, combining high-resolution 3D data from LiDAR, rich visual context from cameras, and all-weather distance and velocity from 4D mmWave Radar. This data is unified into a comprehensive Bird's-Eye-View (BEV) map, which acts as a 3D blueprint of the environment. The "Temporal" dimension is added through Object Tracking and Trajectory Prediction, allowing the system to infer the intent of all surrounding agents (cars, pedestrians) and anticipate their movements into the future. By using advanced Transformer architectures to process historical 3D data sequences, AVs can perform Spatio-Temporal Feature Learning, resulting in smooth, proactive planning and significantly r operats in complex driving scenarios.

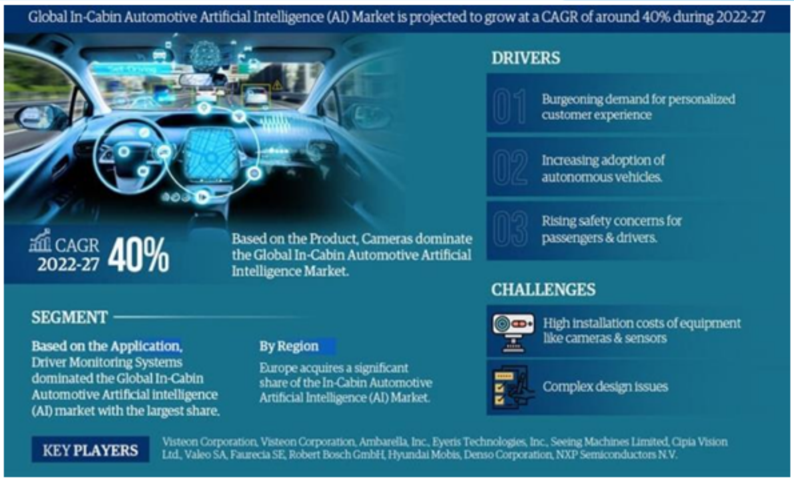


Key Sources and Projects: Foundational concepts are proven by commercial systems like Waymo and Cruise. Academic innovation focuses on Vision Transformers (e.g., BEVFormer) and advanced sensor technology like 4D mmWave Radar to power the 4D Perception pipeline.

Preethi Maria DMello,
1BG24IS041,
III Semester,ISE

In-Cabin Intelligence and Safety

The modern vehicle interior is rapidly evolving into a Personalized Sphere powered by Artificial Intelligence (AI) and advanced sensors, moving from a passive space to an active, interactive environment. This transformation is driven primarily by the need to enhance safety, particularly within autonomous and semi-autonomous driving. Central to this are Driver Monitoring Systems (DMS), which track driver state for distraction or drowsiness, and Cabin Monitoring Systems (CMS), which ensure passenger safety and customize the in-car experience. By fusing data from technologies like cameras, radar, and biometrics, this in-cabin intelligence not only meets stringent regulatory safety mandates but also enables high-level personalization and hands-free interaction through features like automated comfort settings and gesture control.



This intelligence is built on a sophisticated sensor foundation, where technologies like Near Infrared (NIR) Cameras form the core of DMS, reliably tracking subtle signs of driver fatigue like Percentage of Eyelid Closure over Time (PERCLOS) day or night. Depth Cameras (using technologies such as Time-of-Flight) provide accurate 3D cabin mapping essential for complex gesture recognition and precise occupant sizing for CMS. The sensor suite is complemented by Cabin Sensing Radar, which can detect minimal movements and vital signs, proving critical for Child Presence Detection (CPD) by confirming a child or pet's presence even if obscured. Furthermore, non-intrusive Biometric Sensors can monitor an occupant's physiological state, tracking heart rate or stress. This holistic data fuels both advanced safety applications, such as proactive intervention upon detecting driver impairment, and personalized functions like Facial Recognition for instant user profile loading and Gesture Recognition for intuitive vehicle control.

Prerana H,
1BG24IS042,
III Semester, ISE

Programmable Matter

What is it and Why does it matter?

Programmable Matter refers to materials or assemblies of miniature modules whose physical properties such as shape, stiffness, or optical characteristics can be programmed and altered on demand.

It bridges the gap between hardware and software. Programmable matter enables physical objects to reshape or adapt themselves using embedded intelligence.

This innovation holds immense potential in robotics, architecture, and medicine allowing materials to morph, self-repair, and repurpose themselves dynamically.

Research Example

Project: Active Modular Origami Structures (MIT Media Lab)

Researchers developed foldable robotic modules that autonomously transform into 3D shapes like cubes, cylinders, and truncated octahedrons. Each segment contains actuators that bend in programmed sequences, allowing the structure to reconfigure itself. This experiment demonstrates how programmable materials can achieve self-directed shape transformation, forming the foundation for adaptive, intelligent systems.

Conclusion

Programmable Matter signifies a leap toward intelligent materials that can perceive, decide, and physically transform. By merging material science, robotics, and computation, it pushes engineering from designing static structures to creating dynamic, shape-shifting systems that can adapt seamlessly to their environment.

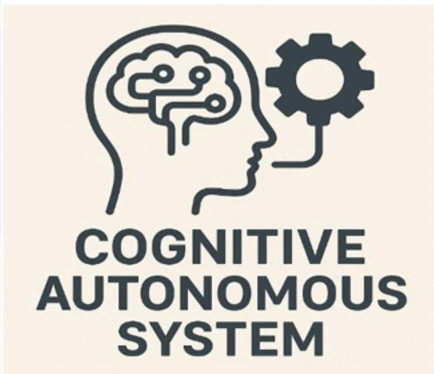
Archita K V,
1BG24IS010,
III Semester,ISE

Cognitive Autonomous System

A Cognitive Autonomous System (CAS) enables machines—like self-driving cars, drones, or robots—to perceive, learn, reason, and decide like humans. Unlike traditional automation, CAS adapts to new environments using AI, machine learning, and real-time data. It doesn't just follow commands — it understands context, predicts outcomes, and learns continuously to improve performance.

- **Core Functions**

1. Perception: Sensing the surroundings using cameras and sensors.
2. Learning: Gaining insights from data and experience.
3. Decision-Making: Acting intelligently and independently.
4. Adaptation: Responding to changing environments in real-time.



- **Example:** OpenCog

OpenCog is an open-source framework for Artificial General Intelligence (AGI). It helps robots reason, learn, and make adaptive decisions using probabilistic logic and deep learning.

- **Conclusion**

Cognitive Autonomous Systems mark a new era in intelligent automation — enabling machines that think, learn, and act on their own. They are shaping the future of autonomous vehicles, robotics, and smart industries.

Aisiri K Bhat
1BG24IS002
III Semester, ISE

Software-Defined Vehicles (SDVs)

What are Software-Defined Vehicles and Why Do They Matter?

Software-Defined Vehicles (SDVs) are modern vehicles where most functions and features are controlled, updated, and improved primarily through software instead of fixed hardware. This new approach allows automakers to introduce new functionalities, fix bugs, and enhance performance remotely through over-the-air (OTA) updates. Imagine a car that evolves over time—getting smarter, safer, and more efficient without needing physical modifications. This concept brings vehicles closer to the adaptability we experience with smartphones and smart devices.

- **Core Architecture and Key Features**

SDVs use centralized computing platforms that replace multiple Electronic Control Units (ECUs) found in traditional vehicles. This simplified design improves system efficiency, reduces hardware complexity, and enhances performance. With cloud connectivity and AI integration, SDVs offer:

1. Real-Time Diagnostics: Continuous health monitoring and predictive maintenance.
2. Personalized Experience: Driver-specific settings, preferences, and updates.
3. Enhanced Security: Regular software patches to protect against cyber threats.
4. Rapid Innovation: New features deployed through secure software updates.

- **Conclusion**

Software-Defined Vehicles are transforming the automotive industry by shifting focus from hardware to software. They pave the way for smarter, safer, and more connected mobility, allowing vehicles to evolve continuously with technological progress. SDVs are not just cars—they are intelligent digital platforms on wheels.

K Sunidhi Datta
1BG24IS031
III Semester,ISE

When Technology Learns to See

We all depend on our eyes to make sense of the world around us. Today, technology is beginning to do the same. Autovision, which combines Artificial Intelligence with Computer Vision, allows machines to interpret visuals and respond to situations in real time. Instead of simply following instructions, these systems can observe, understand, and act.

Think of self-driving cars that can recognize signals and pedestrians, medical systems that help doctors detect illnesses early, or factories where machines ensure quality without constant supervision. These examples are no longer just concepts from the future—Autovision is already making them possible.

What makes Autovision especially interesting is that it learns. With every piece of data, the system improves its accuracy and decision-making ability. This means the more it sees, the better it performs.

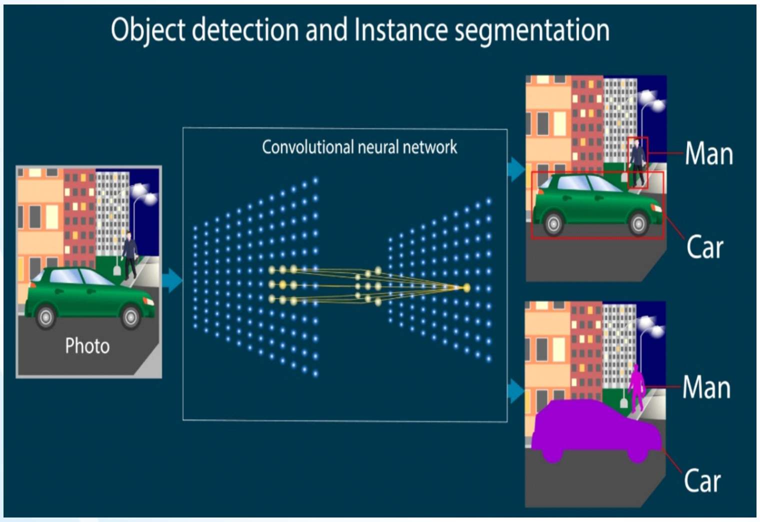
Autovision represents a shift from traditional automation to intelligent assistance. It supports humans by providing faster analysis, reducing errors, and improving safety in many fields. As this technology continues to grow, it encourages us to imagine a future where machines work alongside us—not as replacements, but as intelligent partners.

Autovision is not just about machines seeing. It is about technology understanding, adapting, and helping us see new possibilities.

Vanmayi Kulkarni
1BG23IS062
V Semester,ISE

Driving the Next Generation of Intelligent Systems

Autovision is more than just a camera; it represents sophisticated systems that use complex AI algorithms and deep learning to process vast amounts of visual data in real-time—allowing a machine to "see," interpret, and make high-stakes decisions.



The innovation lies in developing intelligent systems that can perceive the environment as reliably as, or better than, a human. This technology is foundational for self-driving cars (navigating traffic, recognizing pedestrians), smart manufacturing (zero-defect quality control), and advanced robotics (spatial awareness and object manipulation). Ultimately, Autovision is driving a paradigm shift where intelligent systems move from being reactive tools to truly autonomous and perceptive entities, transforming industries and our daily lives.

Sudeepta P
1BG23IS055
V Semester,ISE

"More Than Metal and Code"
The Curious Rise of Humanoid Robots

Humanoid robots are drawing unprecedented attention because they represent a new direction in robotics and automation - one that closely mirrors human presence. Unlike conventional robots built purely for speed or precision, humanoid robots are designed to walk, balance, and interact in ways that feel familiar. This human-like design allows them to function in environments made for people, making automation more adaptable and intuitive.

The growing focus on humanoid robots is driven by major advances in artificial intelligence, control systems, and real-time automation. Today's automation is no longer limited to repetitive instructions; it involves learning, decision-making, and responding to unpredictable conditions. Humanoid robots combine this intelligence with physical capability, pushing automation beyond machines that work around humans to machines that can work alongside them.

Among recent developments, **Boston Dynamics** stands out as a leader in humanoid robotics with its advanced humanoid robot **Atlas**. Atlas represents one of the most refined humanoid robots today, showcasing exceptional balance, mobility, and coordination. Its design reflects years of research focused on making robots capable of handling real-world tasks in dynamic environments, marking a shift from experimental concepts to practical automation.

The rising interest in humanoid robots signals a broader transformation in robotics. Automation is no longer just about efficiency and output - it is about coexistence, collaboration, and adaptability. As humanoid robots continue to evolve, they symbolize a future where machines are not just tools, but intelligent systems designed to operate naturally within the human world.

Vandana B.R.
1BG23IS061,
V Semester, ISE

Vision–Language–Action Models: Shaping the Future of Intelligent Robotics

The field of robotics and automation is undergoing a transformative shift with the emergence of **Vision–Language–Action (VLA) models**, a new class of artificial intelligence that enables robots to perceive, understand, and act in a more human-like manner. Traditionally, robots have relied on rigid programming and predefined instructions, limiting their ability to function in dynamic, real-world environments. VLA models address this limitation by integrating vision, natural language understanding, and physical action into a unified intelligence framework.

In conventional robotic systems, perception and control operate as separate modules, often requiring extensive manual configuration. This approach struggles in environments where conditions change frequently or tasks are not clearly defined. VLA models overcome this challenge by allowing robots to interpret visual input, comprehend spoken or written instructions, and execute appropriate actions autonomously. For example, a robot equipped with a VLA model can understand a command such as "pick up the blue container next to the table" by visually identifying objects, interpreting spatial context, and performing the task without explicit step-by-step programming.

The significance of Vision–Language–Action models extends beyond efficiency gains. By enabling intuitive human–robot interaction, these systems reduce the technical barrier required to operate robots, making automation more accessible across industries. This shift also aligns with modern industrial visions where humans and intelligent machines collaborate rather than operate separately.

Looking ahead, VLA models are expected to play a central role in the next generation of robotics, enabling machines to learn new tasks through observation and language rather than reprogramming. As research and industrial in adoption for continue to grow, Vision–Language–Action models have the potential to redefine how robots interact with the world, marking a major step toward truly intelligent and flexible automation systems.

Harshith M
1BG23IS022
V Semester, ISE

Context - Adaptive Dormant Automation (CADA) in Robotics and Automation

Robotics and automation are progressing toward a paradigm in which system intelligence is characterized not solely by execution efficiency but by contextual decision-making capability, leading to the proposed conceptual framework termed **Context-Adaptive Dormant Automation (CADA)**. In this framework, robotic systems operate in a state of computational readiness while remaining physically inactive, continuously evaluating environmental uncertainty, human behavioral variability, and task-state dynamics. Unlike traditional autonomous systems that prioritize immediate action upon trigger detection, CADA emphasizes decision-latency optimization, wherein intentional delay functions as a mechanism to reduce cumulative operational errors, unnecessary energy consumption, and adverse human robot interactions. This approach introduces the notion of intelligent non-intervention as a valid autonomous outcome, particularly within semi-structured and human-centric environments such as collaborative manufacturing, healthcare automation, and laboratory robotics. By integrating probabilistic hesitation modeling and reversible intent assessment into automation pipelines, the proposed framework redefines autonomy as the capacity to regulate intervention timing rather than merely executing predefined actions.

Hemanth Bharadwaj N R
1BG23IS024
V Semester, ISE

Cryogenic Robotics: Automation at the Edge of Absolute Zero

Cryogenic robotics focuses on designing robots that operate at extremely low temperatures, often below –150 °C, where conventional machines fail. In these environments, lubricants freeze, metals become brittle, and electronics behave unpredictably. The field exists to enable automation in places where human presence and standard engineering are impossible.

A key application is space exploration, where robots must survive near-cryogenic conditions in deep space or permanently shadowed lunar regions. These systems are designed for long-term reliability, using specialized materials and heat-aware designs to function without maintenance.

Cryogenic robotics is also becoming critical in quantum computing and advanced physics research. Quantum processors operate near absolute zero, requiring robotic systems for precise positioning, calibration, and handling inside cryostats—tasks that cannot be performed manually without disrupting experiments.

What makes cryogenic robotics niche is its emphasis on materials science and mechanical simplicity over intelligence. Instead of complex AI, these robots rely on robust design and thermal stability, making them a quiet but essential foundation for future space, energy, and scientific advancements.

Manoj B N
1BG23IS033

Robotics and Automation: Smart Tech with a Human Touch

Robotics and automation are quietly powering the modern world. From smart factories to intelligent healthcare systems, these technologies combine machines, software, and artificial intelligence to perform tasks with speed, accuracy, and reliability.

Modern robots are no longer limited to preprogrammed actions. With the integration of AI, sensors, and data analytics, robots can learn, adapt, and make decisions in real time. Collaborative robots (cobots) work safely alongside humans, assisting in precision tasks while reducing physical effort and errors.

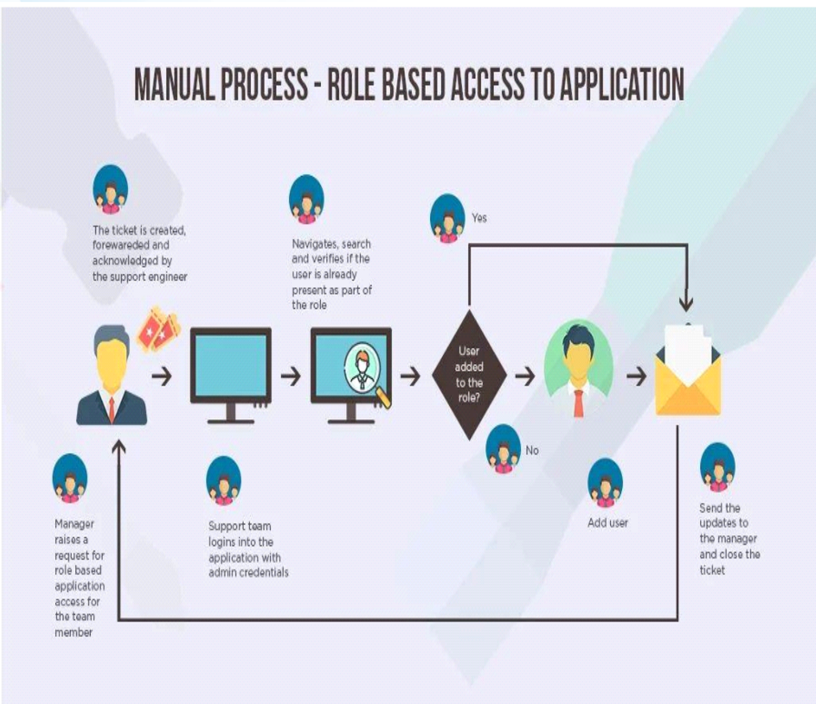
Automation plays a key role in Industry 4.0, where connected machines communicate, monitor performance, and optimize processes automatically. In healthcare and agriculture, robotic systems improve accuracy, efficiency, and sustainability.

Rather than replacing humans, robotics and automation enhance human capability. They handle repetition while humans focus on creativity, problem-solving, and innovation. This smart partnership makes technology not just powerful—but meaningful.

Ganashree R
1BG23IS018
V Semester, ISE

Robotic Automation in Software Development

Robotic Automation is used in software development to automate repetitive and time consuming tasks such as code testing, build processes, deployment, data handling, and system monitoring. Software robots help developers by automatically running test cases, detecting errors, integrating code changes, and deploying applications faster and more accurately.



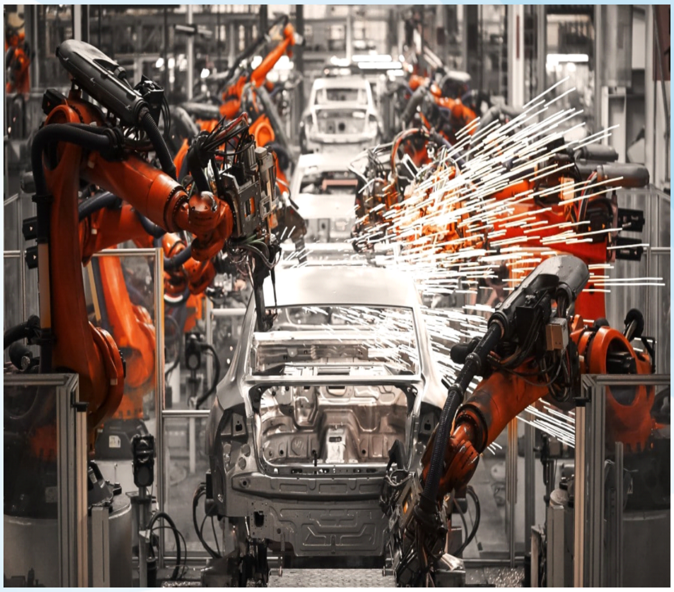
In software development, robotic automation improves development speed, reduces human errors, ensures consistent results, and increases overall productivity. By using robotic automation, developers can focus more on designing, coding, and improving software quality instead of performing manual routine tasks. Beyond simple efficiency, this automation establishes a standardized framework where quality is no longer subjective. By integrating automated gatekeepers into the workflow, teams can enforce strict coding standards and security protocols at every stage without slowing down production. This transition transforms the developer's role from a manual technician into a strategic architect, ensuring that complex system integrations remain resilient, scalable, and entirely predictable in an increasingly demanding digital landscape.

Gururaj B K
1BG23IS019
V Semester, ISE

Industrial Automation

Industrial automation refers to the use of advanced control systems, machines, and intelligent technologies to operate industrial processes with minimal human intervention. Unlike traditional manufacturing that depends heavily on manual labour, industrial automation integrates **programmable logic controllers (PLCs), sensors, actuators, industrial robots, and supervisory control systems** to ensure precise, consistent, and continuous production.

A major strength of another important advantage is **operation efficiency**. Automated production lines can function 24/7 with minimal downtime, leading to higher output and optimized resource utilization. Automation also enhances workplace safety by assigning hazardous, repetitive, or physically demanding tasks such as welding, heavy lifting, or chemical handling to machines instead of humans.



With the integration of **Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT)** and data analytics, modern industrial automation systems are no longer limited to control alone. They enable real-time monitoring, predictive maintenance, and data-driven decision-making, helping industries reduce costs and improve long-term sustainability. Thus, industrial automation plays a crucial role in building smart, competitive, and future-ready industries.

Likhith Gowda B R
1BG23IS030
V Semester, ISE

Puzzle

E	R	D	P	R	E	S	E	T	S	Y	N	C	X	A
L	O	R	T	N	O	C	E	S	I	U	R	C	C	N
S	S	J	U	X	E	T	A	D	P	U	V	T	A	J
T	N	D	E	L	Y	W	N	R	B	V	I	X	N	V
A	E	Y	V	E	T	D	Y	F	Q	V	P	N	A	D
B	S	N	I	B	I	R	L	R	I	U	R	K	L	V
I	J	A	T	B	M	J	A	T	E	E	Z	O	Y	E
L	B	M	P	L	I	J	Y	S	M	N	R	U	S	R
I	G	I	A	I	X	M	X	I	O	I	N	F	I	I
Z	J	C	D	Q	O	K	T	R	C	N	W	A	S	F
E	B	E	A	N	R	E	M	K	K	Z	I	P	C	Y
F	J	A	I	Y	P	I	A	R	U	T	S	C	A	S
M	O	T	I	O	N	T	R	A	C	K	I	N	G	N
R	O	O	E	C	N	E	U	Q	E	S	Y	A	Z	T
R	Q	V	O	I	C	E	T	R	I	G	G	E	R	M

Hints

1. Your phone screen turning off when you bring it to your ear during a call.
Hint: Detects closeness

2. Traffic lights changing even with no cars around late at night.
Hint: Pre-set timing

3. Barcode scanners reading products instantly when you swipe them.
Hint: Light-based reading

4. Vacuum robots avoiding walls and adjusting direction gradually.
Hint: Distance estimation

5. Automatic sliding doors reacting as soon as you walk toward them.

6. Apps syncing data in the background without you touching anything.
Hint: Keeping things aligned

7. Maps rerouting you again…and again…because traffic keeps changing.
Hint: Adjusts on new info

8. Stadium lights turning on section by section instead of all at once.
Hint: Controlled timing

9. Smart home systems adjusting lights + AC automatically when evening arrives.
Hint: Scheduled behavior

10. Your smartwatch detecting your heartbeat changing and shifting modes automatically.
Hint: Interpreting body signals.

11. Your phone camera sharpening the image the moment your hands stop shaking.
Hint: Steady-state detection

12. Escalators speeding up or slowing down depending on crowd flow.
Hint: Demand-based change

13. Your smart thermostat learning the exact temperature you prefer at different times of day.
Hint: Learns patterns

14. Smart doors refusing to lock unless they sense the door is fully shut.
Hint: Checks correctness

15. Your smartwatch counting steps even when you forget it's on your wrist.
Hint: Constant motion tracking

16. Cars that hold a steady speed on highways without you pressing the pedal.
Hint: Maintains speed

17. Voice assistants waking up instantly when they hear their keyword.
Hint: Keyword activation

18. Security cameras switching angles to follow a moving person.
Hint: Auto tracking

Solution:

E	R	D	P	R	E	S	E	T	S	Y	N	C	X	A
L	O	R	T	N	O	C	E	S	I	U	R	C	C	N
S	S	J	U	X	E	T	A	D	P	U	V	T	A	J
T	N	D	E	L	Y	W	N	R	B	V	I	X	N	V
A	E	Y	V	E	T	D	Y	F	Q	V	P	N	A	D
B	S	N	I	B	I	R	L	R	I	U	R	K	L	V
I	J	A	T	B	M	J	A	T	E	E	Z	O	Y	E
L	B	M	P	L	I	J	Y	S	M	N	R	U	S	R
I	G	I	A	I	X	M	X	I	O	I	N	F	I	I
Z	J	C	D	Q	O	K	T	R	C	N	W	A	S	F
E	B	E	A	N	R	E	M	K	K	Z	I	P	C	Y
F	J	A	I	Y	P	I	A	R	U	T	S	C	A	S
M	O	T	I	O	N	T	R	A	C	K	I	N	G	N
R	O	O	E	C	N	E	U	Q	E	S	Y	A	Z	T
R	Q	V	O	I	C	E	T	R	I	G	G	E	R	M

Event Details

1.Industrial Visit- TVS Motor Company

Industrial visit to TVS MOTOR on 12th March 2025 for 7th semester students. The visit aimed to bridge the gap between theoretical learning and real-world applications by observing cutting-edge technologies and modern production techniques in the automotive industry.

2. ISTE – Workshop

Workshop on Cyber Security conducted for 5th semester students on 17th and 18th March 2025 by Ms. Swathi Kanthraj, Portfolio Cyber Lead, Senior Manager, Cyber Security, Amadeus Software labs, Bengaluru. The speaker gave an input on cyber security and its application.

3. Project Exhibition

Project Exhibition conducted for 8th semester students on 12th April 2025. 8th Semester students demonstrated the project to the guest Mr. Venkata Lakshmi Kanthan A M, Solution Expert, CGI, Bangalore and Dr. R Rajkumar, Associate Professor, Department of CSe, (Cyber Security), RNSIR Institute of Technology.

4. UI Path Session

Six days ATAL workshop conducted from 21st July to 26th July 2025 by the speakers Mr. Gurumurthy Arkasali, Mr. Gajendra Deshpandy, Dr. Dinesh Murugan, Mr. Arun Shankar, Mr. Sneed Padavala and Mr. Shreekant Jere.

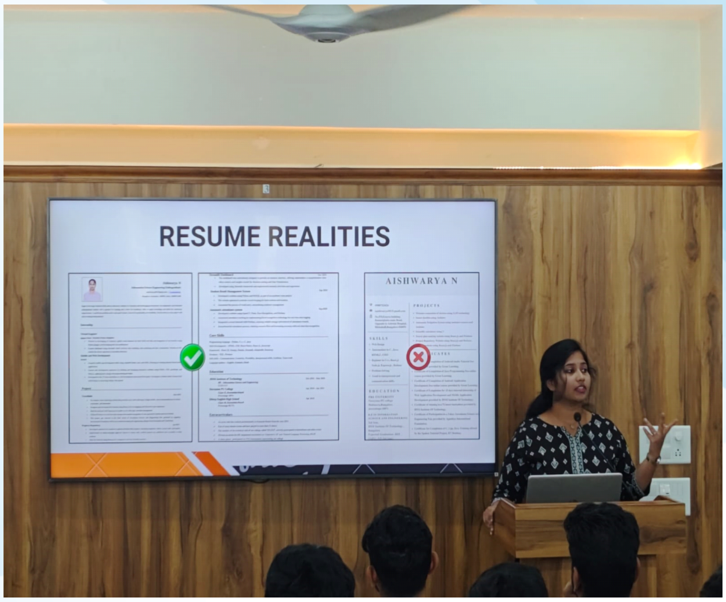
5. Alumni Talk

Alumni Talk on "Oracle Vector Database" delivered on 22nd September 2025 by Mr. Ramakrishna Nittoor, Consulting Member of Technical Staff, Oracle, Bengaluru for 3rd and 5th Semester Students.

6.Technical Talk

Technical talk on "Project & Product management" was organized for 3rd and 5th semester students on 18th and 19th September 2025 by Mr. Sushant V Pai, Ai-First Founder, Key AI Advisor, Seasoned Strategy, consultant & Educator.

7.Alumni Talk



Alumni Talk on "Campus to Career, A blueprint for career success" delivered on 12^{th} July 2025 for 5^{th} semester students by Ms. Aishwarya N, Associate Consultant at Oracel.

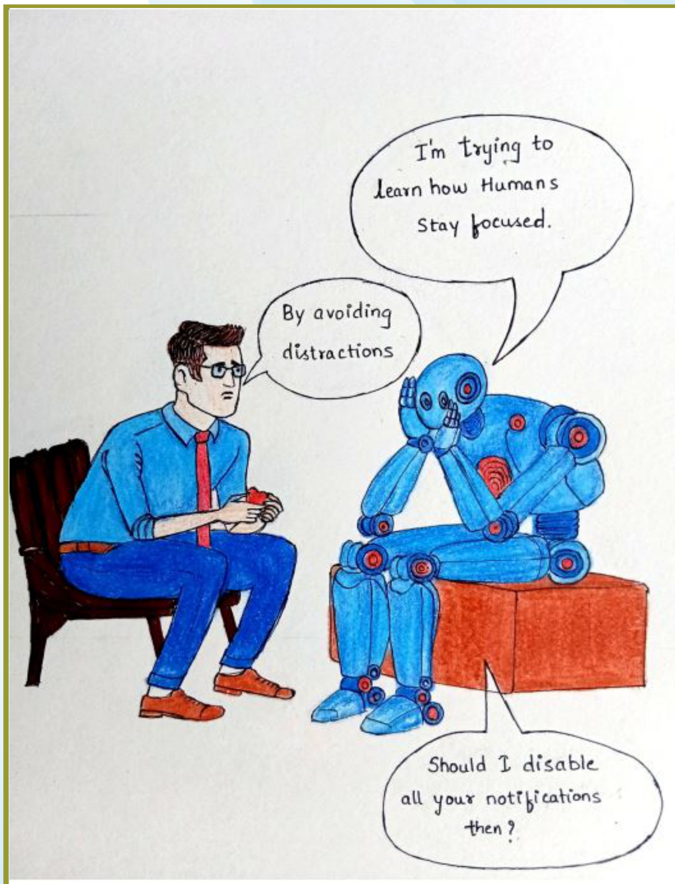
8.Technical Talk

Technical talk "Protecting IPR and IP Management for startups" organized for 3^{rd} and 5^{th} semester students on 20^{th} September 2025 by Mr. Pushkara R Shankara Co-founder and CBO, DocTrue.

9. Industrial Visit- BMRCL

Industrial visit to BMRCL on 16^{th} July 2025 for 5^{th} semester students. Students visited various department in the BMRCL and attended some of the demonstration session.

Cartoon



Manoj kumar H R -1BG24IS034,

Dhruva H V -1BG24IS023,

B.G Megha Hebbar -1BG24IS013,

III Semester, ISE

Staff Achievements

1. Dr. S.Srividhya & Dr. Saritha chakrasali Received fund of Rs. 3,00,000/- from ATAL-AICTE to conduct FDP during 21st-26th July 2025.
2. Dr. S.Srividhya is appointed as Academic Expert of Board of Studies for the Department of Information Technology, Paavai Engineering college, Namakkal for a period of 3 years 2024-2025 to 2026-2027.
3. Dr. Laxmi V was invited for a talk on SDP on Computer Vision at Acharya Institute Of Technology on 9th April 2025.
4. Shreedevi S Ronihal was invited for a talk on Implementing AI in Educational Institutions at Department of ECE, JP College of Arts and Science, on 24th May 2025.

Student Achievements

1. Arsh Raghuvanshi has won 2nd place in Inter Department Badminton conducted in BNMIT.
2. Moulya has won 1st place in Inter Department Javelin throw conducted in BNMIT.
3. Moulya has won 2nd place in Inter Department Discus throw conducted in BNMIT.
4. Aisiri K Bhat has won 2nd place in InterCollege singing competition held on 2nd June 2025 at Halcyon Fest, SIT Tumkur.

Editorial Team

Students

- **Disha K Goudra** -III Sem
- **Preethi Maria DMello**-III Sem
- **Prerana H**-III Sem
- **Archita K V**-III Sem
- **Aisiri K Bhat**-III Sem
- **K Sunidhi Datta**-III Sem
- **Vanmayi Kulkarni**-V Sem
- **Sudeepta P**- V Sem
- **Vandana B R**- V Sem
- **Harshith M**- V Sem
- **Hemanth Bharadwaj N R**- V Sem
- **Manoj B N**- V Sem

Students

- **Ganashree R**- V Sem
- **Gururaj B K**- V Sem
- **Likhith Gowda B R**- V Sem
- **Manoj Kumar H R** -III Sem
- **Dhruva H V** -III Sem
- **B.G Megha Hebbar**-III Sem

Faculty

- **Mrs. Kavya N L -** Assistant Professor
- **Dr.Payal Mukherjee -** Assistant Professor ,English

Layout & Design

- **Sri. Arun K** - Instructor