

**MADANAPALLE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY & SCIENCE  
(UGC-AUTONOMOUS)**

**Report on Guest Lecture .net Technologies**

**Organized by**

**Department of computer Applications**

**18.08.2016**

*Submitted by: Mrs K. Surekha*

*Attended: II & III MCA Students (Total 89 Students)*

*Venue: Seminarhall & Computer Centre*

Resource Person: Priyatham Kumar, Standard Chartered(2009 Batch)

Guest Lecture started with introductory talk by HoD Dr V.L Pavani and Alumni Head Dr P. Ramesh Reddy.

About .net Technologies:



.NET is a framework to develop software applications. It is designed and developed by Microsoft and the first beta version released in 2000. It is used to develop applications for web, Windows, phone. Moreover, it provides a broad range of functionalities and support.

This framework contains a large number of class libraries known as Framework Class Library (FCL). The software programs written in .NET are executed in the execution environment, which is called CLR (Common Language Runtime). These are the core and essential parts of the .NET framework. This framework provides various services like memory management, networking, security, memory management, and type-safety.

The .Net Framework supports more than 60 programming languages such as C#, F#, VB.NET, J#, VC++, JScript.NET, APL, COBOL, Perl, Oberon, ML, Pascal, Eiffel, Smalltalk, Python, Cobra, ADA, etc.

Following is the .NET framework Stack that shows the modules and components of the Framework.

The .NET Framework is composed of four main components:

1. Common Language Runtime (CLR)
2. Framework Class Library (FCL),
3. Core Languages (WinForms, ASP.NET, and ADO.NET), and
4. Other Modules (WCF, WPF, WF, Card Space, LINQ, Entity Framework, Parallel LINQ, Task Parallel Library, etc.)



Finally, the session was concluded with a vote of thanks by Dr V.L Pavani and Dr P.Ramesh Reddy. All the students also expressed their happiness on learning SharePoint.

MADANAPALLE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY & SCIENCE  
(UGC-AUTONOMOUS)

Report on Guest Lecture Big data Technologies

Organized by

Department of computer Applications

11.10.2016

Submitted by: Mrs P. Althaf Ali Khan

Attended: II & III MCA Students (Total 89 Students)

Venue: Seminarhall

Resource Person: Krishna Murthy, Infosys (2007 Batch)

Guest Lecture started with introductory talk by HoD Dr V.L Pavani and Alumni Head Dr P. Ramesh Reddy.

About Big data Technology:



Big data is a combination of structured, semi structured and unstructured data collected by organizations that can be mined for information and used in machine learning projects, predictive modeling and other advanced analytics applications.

Systems that process and store big data have become a common component of data management architectures of organizations, combined with tools that support big data analytics uses. Big data is often characterized by the three V's:

- The large *volume* of data in many environments;
- The wide *variety* of data types frequently stored in big data systems; and
- The *velocity* at which much of the data is generated, collected and processed.



These characteristics were first identified in 2001 by Doug Laney, then an analyst at consulting firm Meta Group Inc.; Gartner further popularized them after it acquired Meta Group in 2005. More recently, several other V's have been added to different descriptions of big data, including *veracity*, *value* and *variability*.

Although big data doesn't equate to any specific volume of data, big data deployments often involve terabytes, petabytes and even exabytes of data created and collected over time.

#### Importance of big data:

Companies use big data in their systems to improve operations, provide better customer service, create personalized marketing campaigns and take other actions that, ultimately, can increase revenue and profits. Businesses that use it effectively hold a potential competitive advantage over those that don't because they're able to make faster and more informed business decisions.

For example, big data provides valuable insights into customers that companies can use to refine their marketing, advertising and promotions in order to increase customer engagement and conversion rates. Both historical and real-time data can be analyzed to assess the evolving preferences of consumers or corporate buyers, enabling businesses to become more responsive to customer wants and needs.

Big data is also used by medical researchers to identify disease signs and risk factors and by doctors to help diagnose illnesses and medical conditions in patients.

Here are some more examples of how big data is used by organizations:

- In the energy industry, big data helps oil and gas companies identify potential drilling locations and monitor pipeline operations; likewise, utilities use it to track electrical grids.
- Financial services firms use big data systems for risk management and real-time analysis of market data.



Finally, the session was concluded with a vote of thanks by Dr. V.L. Pavani and Dr P.Ramesh Reddy.