Adi Shankara INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

Sakshin

Monthly Newsletter of Dept. of CSE

2026 OCTOBER

VISION

Nurturing globally competent Computer science and Engineering graduates capable of taking challenges in the industry and Research & Development activities.

MISSION

M1. Imparting quality education to meet the needs of industry, and to achieve excellence in teaching and learning.

M2. Inculcating value-based, socially committed professionalism for the development of society.

M3. Providing support to promote quality research.





ABOUT ASIET

Adi Shankara Institute of Engineering & Technology in Kalady, established by the Adi Sankara Trust, aims to provide value-driven technical education that promotes professional excellence and ethical values. Under the blessings of the Jagadgurus of Sringeri Sharada Peetham, the trust has over 50 years of experience in managing educational institutions. The institute focuses on the holistic development of its students.

KTU D-Zone Volleyball Championship Achievement





The women's volleyball team emerged as champions at the KTU D-Zone Volleyball Championship, bringing pride to the institution through their outstanding performance. The men's volleyball team also secured the second runner-up position in the tournament. These achievements reflected the teams' dedication, teamwork, and sporting spirit. Congratulations to both teams, their coaches, and the Department of Physical Education for their valuable guidance and support in making these accomplishments possible.

APJ Abdul Kalam Technological University Inter-College Women's Volleyball Championship

The women's volleyball team emerged as champions in the APJ Abdul Kalam Technological University Inter-College Women's Volleyball Championship, showcasing exceptional teamwork, determination, and sporting excellence. Through their hard work and fighting spirit, the team secured the championship trophy, bringing immense pride to the institution. Congratulations to the players, coaches, and the Department of Physical Education for this remarkable achievement and for their dedication and support in making this victory possible.



Semester Closure Meeting

A staff meeting of the Department of Computer Science and Engineering was held on 24 October 2026 at the CSE Seminar Hall. The meeting covered several important academic and departmental matters, including the review of Second Series examination results, remedial class attendance, and the retest schedule. Faculty members were instructed to monitor students leaving remedial classes and bunking programmes and seminars. Tutors were asked to explain the importance of attending such sessions, while the Head of the Department emphasised the need to make students aware of appropriate body language and behaviour during talks and speaking sessions. The meeting also discussed the submission of academic records and arrangements for conducting retests for students participating in football, under the supervision of the Examination Department. Updates were shared on the AICTE VAANI programme, for which a resource person had been confirmed. The commencement of AWS Cloud activities was also announced, along with plans to conduct a faculty workshop in November to support the launch of projects on the cloud platform.





NPTEL Gold Certification in Python for Data Science



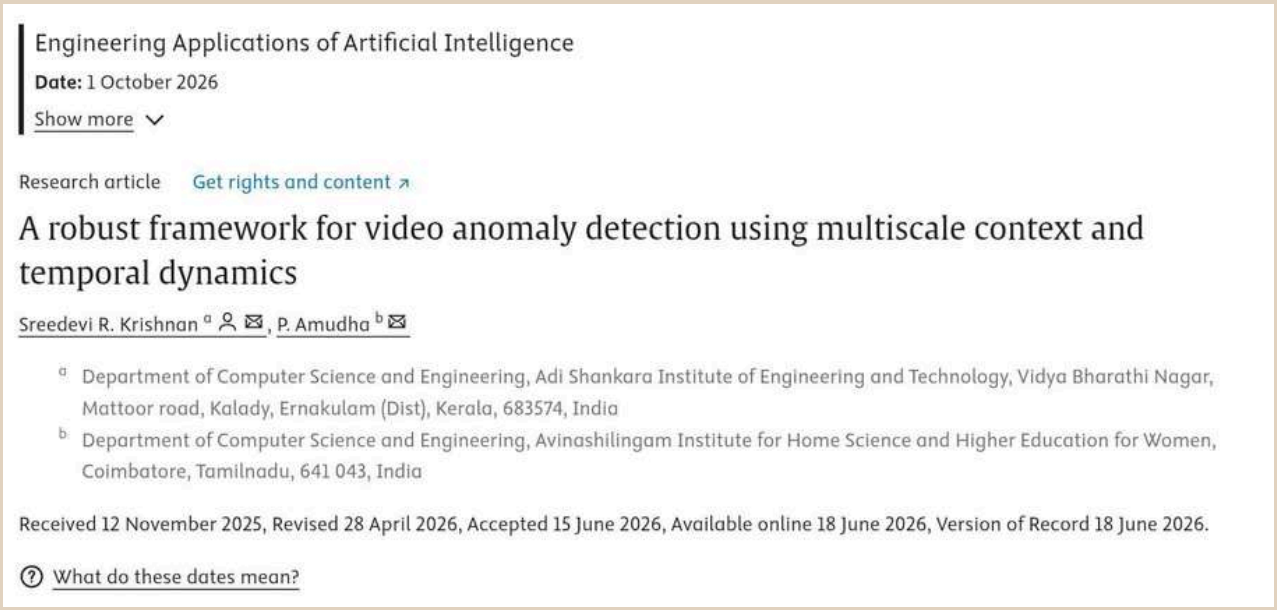


Ms. Akshaya Jayaraj from the Department of Computer Science and Engineering (CSE) achieved the NPTEL Gold Certification in Python for Data Science, securing an outstanding score of 90% and ranking among the top 1% of toppers. This accomplishment reflected her dedication and academic excellence in the field of data science. Congratulations to her on this remarkable achievement, with best wishes for continued success and many more accomplishments in the future

Research Publication In Elsevier Q1 Journal



Dr. Sreedevi R. Krishnan, Assistant Professor in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, along with Dr. P. Amudha, successfully published a research paper titled “A Robust Framework for Video Anomaly Detection Using Multiscale Context and Temporal Dynamics” in Engineering Applications of Artificial Intelligence, an Elsevier journal indexed in SCIE and Scopus and ranked in the Q1 category. This publication marked a significant research achievement and highlighted their contributions to advancing research in artificial intelligence and video anomaly detection. Heartiest congratulations to Dr. Sreedevi R. Krishnan on this remarkable accomplishment.



Engineering Applications of Artificial Intelligence
Date: 1 October 2026
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A robust framework for video anomaly detection using multiscale context and temporal dynamics

Sreedevi R. Krishnan [a], P. Amudha [b]

[a] Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Adi Shankara Institute of Engineering and Technology, Vidya Bharathi Nagar, Mattoor road, Kalady, Ernakulam (Dist), Kerala, 683574, India
[b] Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu, 641 043, India

Received 12 November 2025, Revised 28 April 2026, Accepted 15 June 2026, Available online 18 June 2026, Version of Record 18 June 2026.

What do these dates mean?

Certificate of Appreciation – IEEE TEMSMET 2026



Ms. Shany Jophin received a Certificate of Appreciation for serving as a reviewer at the 5th IEEE International Conference on Technology, Engineering, Management for Societal Impact (TEMSMET 2026), held from 29 to 31 October 2026 at the Symposiums International (Deemed University), Hyderabad Campus, India. This recognition acknowledged her valuable contribution to the peer-review process and her commitment to maintaining the quality of academic research and scholarly publications



IEEE IEEE TEMS

5TH IEEE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, MANAGEMENT FOR SOCIETAL IMPACT
TEMSMET-2026

CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION

This is to certify that

Miss Shany Jophin

has served as the reviewer at the 5th IEEE International Conference on Technology, Engineering, Management for Societal Impact (IEEE TEMSMET-2026), held at the Symbiosis International (Deemed University), Hyderabad Campus, India from 29th -31st October 2026.

Dr. Sudeendra Koushik
President, IEEE TEMS

Dr. Rajanikanth Aluvalu
General Chair
IEEE TEMSMET 2026

Participation in National Conference on Emerging Trends in Cyber Security



ATAL/2026/1790520882

Skill India

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Participant Completion Certificate

It is certified that ***Dr. Sreedevi R Krishnan, Assistant Professor*** *of* ***Adi Shankara Institute of Engineering and Technology, Kalady*** *has successfully participated & completed* ***Conference*** *under* ***AICTE - Vibrant Advocacy for Advancement and Nurturing of Indian Languages (VAANI)*** *on* ***National Conference on Emerging Trends in Cyber Security*** *in* ***Malayalam*** *language at* ***MES T O ABDULLA MEMORIAL COLLEGE KUNNUKARA*** *from* ***29/09/2026*** *to* ***30/09/2026.***

Biju Anchal
Professor Level (AICTE Institute), Coordinator
MES T O ABDULLA MEMORIAL COLLEGE KUNNUKARA

Dr. Sunil Luthra
Director & Bureau Head
Training and Learning Bureau, AICTE

Dr. Sreedeevi R Krishnan, Assistant Professor of the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Adi Shankara Institute of Engineering and Technology, successfully participated in the National Conference on Emerging Trends in Cyber Security, conducted under the AICTE – Vibrant Advocacy for Advancement and Nurturing of Indian Languages (VAANI) initiative. The conference was conducted in Malayalam at MES T. O. Abdulla Memorial College, Kunnukara, on 29 and 30 September 2026. The programme provided an opportunity to explore emerging developments and advancements in the field of cyber security.



ASIET Team Secures Third Prize in Kerala's First Quantum Hackathon 2026



A team from Adi Shankara Institute of Engineering and Technology (ASIET), Kalady, secured Third Prize in Kerala's First Quantum Hackathon 2026, conducted as part of IEDC Summit 2026. The achievement highlighted the team's innovative thinking, technical abilities, and collaborative spirit in addressing challenges through technology. The team comprised VS Yadu Krishnan (S5 CSE C), who served as Technical Lead; Afiya Fathima (S7 CSE A), Quality & Operations Lead; Nandana Silju (S7 CSE C), Community Lead; and Devananda Anil (S7 CSE B), Co-Lead.

Through their combined efforts, the team demonstrated dedication, effective teamwork, and a commitment to exploring emerging technologies. Their achievement brought recognition to ASIET and reflected the institution's encouragement of innovation, problem-solving, and student participation in technology-driven competitions. Securing third prize in this state-level event marked a proud milestone for the team and the entire ASIET community.

Team Woow Secures Double Recognition at Kerala AI Grand Challenge 2026

Team WOOW from Adi Shankara Institute of Engineering and Technology (ASIET), Kalady, achieved a remarkable double recognition at the Kerala AI Grand Challenge 2026, conducted by IBM at Jain University, Kochi. The team secured Regional Runner-Up (Second Prize) and received the Emergent AI Talent Award in recognition of their performance. The team comprised Krishnanunni H Pillai (S5 DS), Mohamed Razin (S5 AI), Aldrin Johny (S5 AI), Mathew Joseph T A (S7 CSE), and R B Ravish (S5 CSE). Their achievement reflected their innovation, technical excellence, creativity, and teamwork in the field of artificial intelligence. This double recognition brought pride to ASIET and highlighted the students' enthusiasm for exploring emerging technologies and developing innovative solutions. The accomplishment also reflected the institution's commitment to encouraging technical excellence and student participation in competitive technology events.



Team Source Secures First Position in Navig8 Robotics Event

IEEE Robotics and Automation Society Student Branch Chapter (IEEE RAS SBC), ASIET, congratulated Team Source for securing First Position in NAVIG8, an interactive virtual robotics event conducted as part of IEEE RAS Day. The winning team comprised Anirudh Gugnu (S5 RA), Natal J Maddakel (S5 CSC), and Aparna K Nair (S5 RA). The team demonstrated excellent technical skills, teamwork, and curiosity in the field of robotics, earning recognition through their performance in the event. This achievement brought pride to ASIET and inspired fellow students interested in robotics and automation to explore new ideas, strengthen their technical abilities, and pursue innovation in emerging technologies.

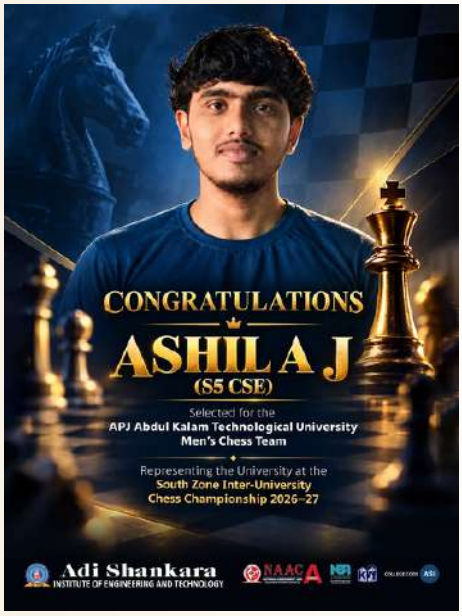


Sarangi C Selected for KTU Women's Chess Team



Sarangi C of S5 CSE was selected for the APJ Abdul Kalam Technological University (KTU) Women's Chess Team for the second consecutive time. She earned the opportunity to represent the university at the South Zone Inter-University Chess Championship 2026–27. Her selection reflected her dedication, perseverance, and passion for chess, marking a significant achievement and highlighting her continued excellence in the sport. This accomplishment also encouraged fellow students to pursue their interests beyond academics and strive for excellence in extracurricular activities.

Ashil A J Selected for KTU Men's Chess Team



Ashil A J of S5 CSE was selected for the APJ Abdul Kalam Technological University (KTU) Men's Chess Team and earned the opportunity to represent the university at the South Zone Inter-University Chess Championship 2026–27. His selection marked a notable achievement, reflecting his dedication, strategic thinking, and passion for chess. This accomplishment highlighted his commitment to the sport and brought recognition to the department. His achievement also inspired fellow students to pursue their interests beyond academics and strive for excellence in extracurricular activities.

Game Development Challenge – Onam Edition



The Game Development Challenge for Onam, organised by IEEE VJCET, provided students with an opportunity to showcase their creativity, coding skills, and game development expertise by transforming the spirit of Onam into interactive gaming experiences. S. Sreelakshmi (S5 CSE) and Apoorva Raman (S5 DS) secured First Prize, while Meenu K. S. and Lakshmi Priya K. S. (both S3 CSE) won Third Prize in the competition. These achievements highlighted the students' creativity, technical skills, and innovative approach to game development. Congratulations to all the winners on their accomplishments.

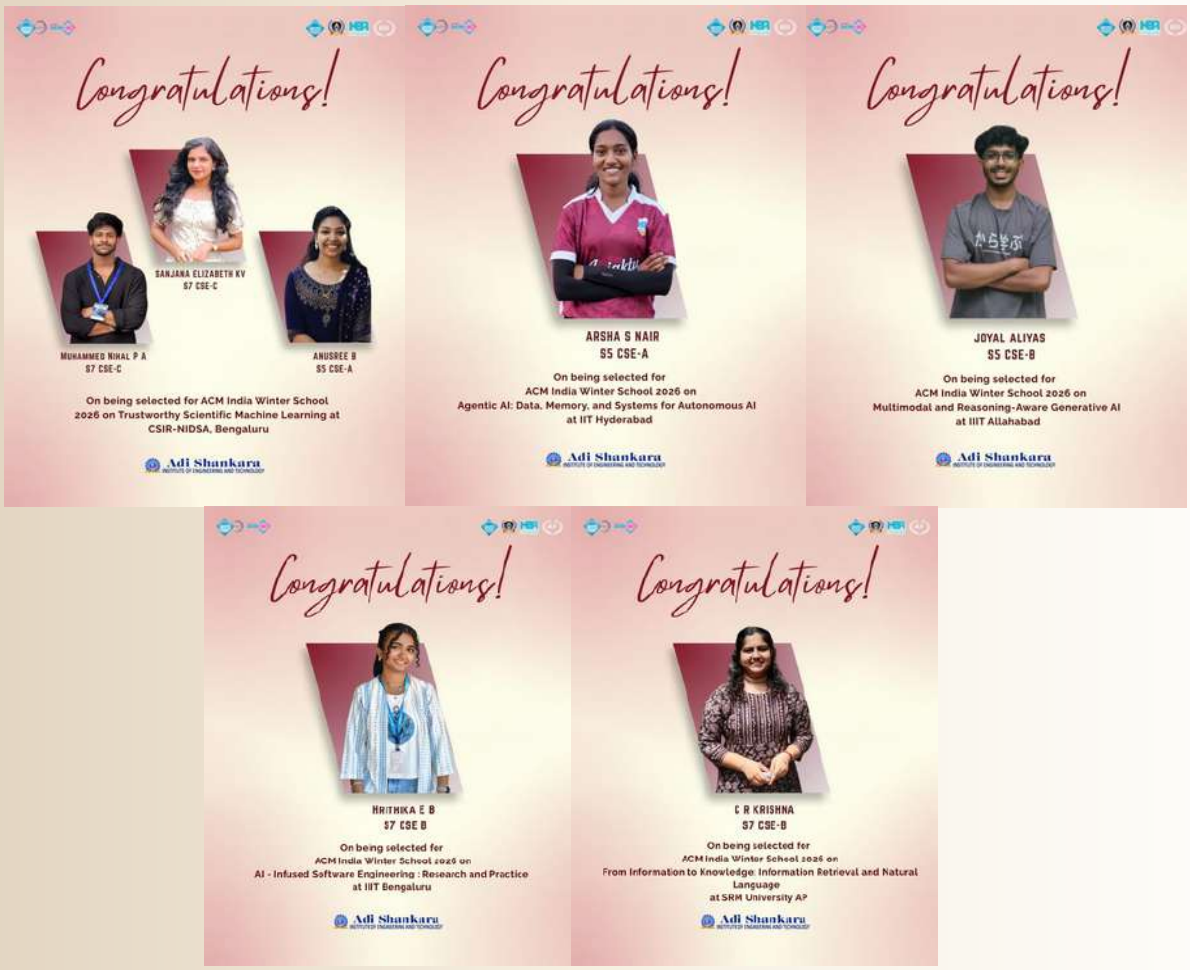
Hands-On Figma Session for ACM Members



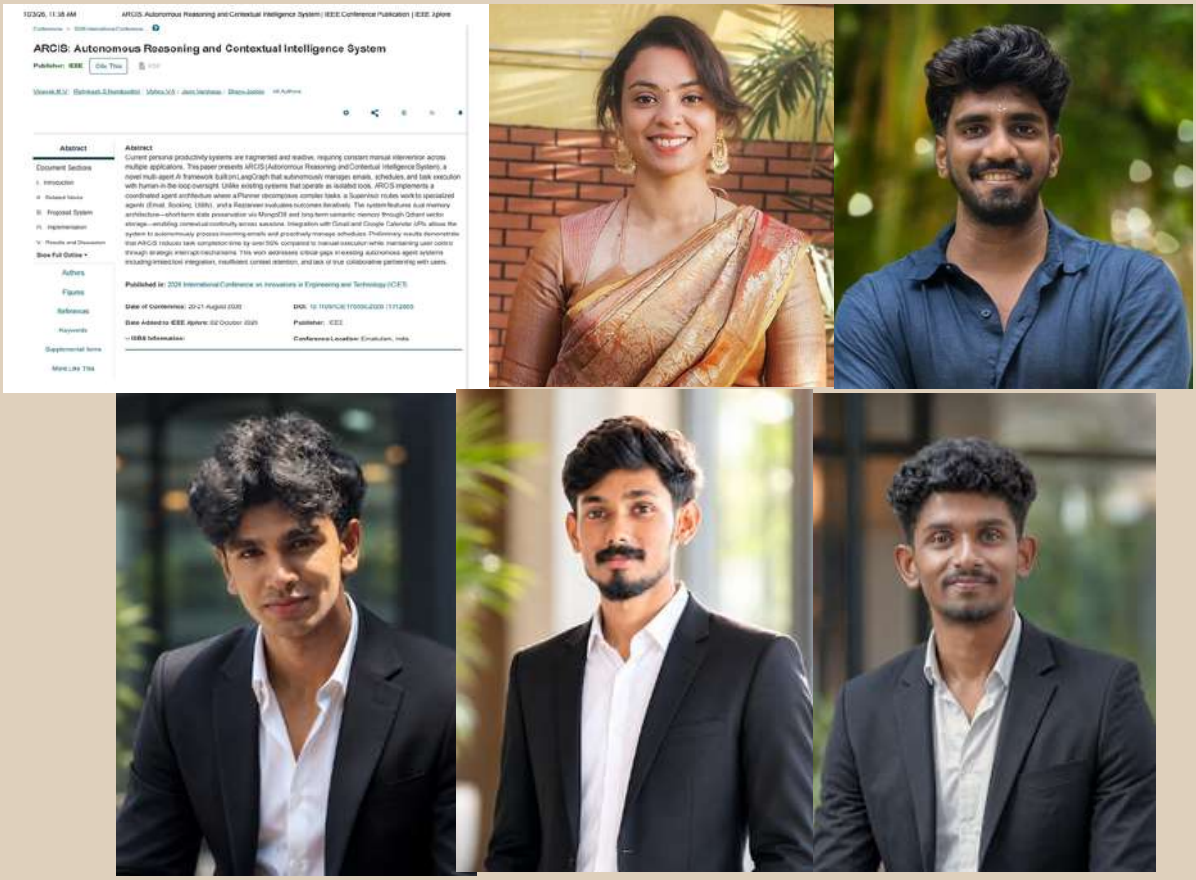
Gautham Krishna (S7 CSE B) conducted a hands-on Figma session for ACM members on 23 October 2026, providing participants with a practical introduction to UI/UX design. The session offered members an opportunity to explore Figma's design tools and gain hands-on experience in creating user interfaces. His initiative and willingness to share his knowledge contributed to an engaging and insightful learning experience. The department appreciated his efforts in supporting peer learning and encouraging the development of design skills among ACM members.

ACM India Winter School 2026 – Student Selections

Several students from the Department of Computer Science and Engineering were selected for the prestigious ACM India Winter School 2026, hosted at various institutions across India. Hrithika E B (S7 CSE B) was selected for the programme on “AI-Infused Software Engineering: Research and Practice” at IIIT Bengaluru. Joyal Aliyas (S5 CSE B) secured selection for “Multimodal and Reasoning-Aware Generative AI” at IIIT Allahabad, while Arsha S Nair (S5 CSE A) was selected for “Agentic AI: Data, Memory, and Systems for Autonomous AI” at IIT Hyderabad. C R Krishna (S7 CSE B) was selected for “From Information to Knowledge: Information Retrieval and Natural Language” at SRM University AP. Sanjana Elizabeth K V and Muhammed Nihal P A (S7 CSE C), along with Anusree B (S5 CSE A), were selected for “Trustworthy Scientific Machine Learning” at CSIR-NIDSA, Bengaluru. These selections recognised the students’ academic interest and commitment to exploring advanced areas of computing and artificial intelligence.



ARCIS – Autonomous Reasoning and Contextual Intelligence System



The Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Adi Shankara Institute of Engineering and Technology (ASIET), Kalady, celebrated the successful publication of the research paper “ARCIS: Autonomous Reasoning and Contextual Intelligence System” in IEEE Xplore. The paper was authored by Vinayak M V, Rishykesh S Namboothiri, and Vishnu V A of S8 CSE C, 2022–2026 batch, along with Jerin Varghese and Shany Jophin, Assistant Professors in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering. This achievement highlighted the department’s commitment to research, innovation, and academic excellence.

NeuroSense – A Unified DL-Driven Microwave System for Detection of Neurological Disorders

The Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Adi Shankara Institute of Engineering and Technology (ASIET), Kalady, celebrated the successful publication of the research paper “NeuroSENSE: A Unified DL-Driven Microwave System for Detection of Neurological Disorders” in IEEE Xplore. The paper was authored by William San, Navya P S, Shreya Kannan, and Varsha S Kumar of S8 CSE C, 2022–2026 batch, along with Prof. Neetha K Nataraj and Prof. Shany Jophin, Assistant Professors in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering. This achievement highlighted the department’s commitment to research, innovation, and academic excellence in emerging technological fields.











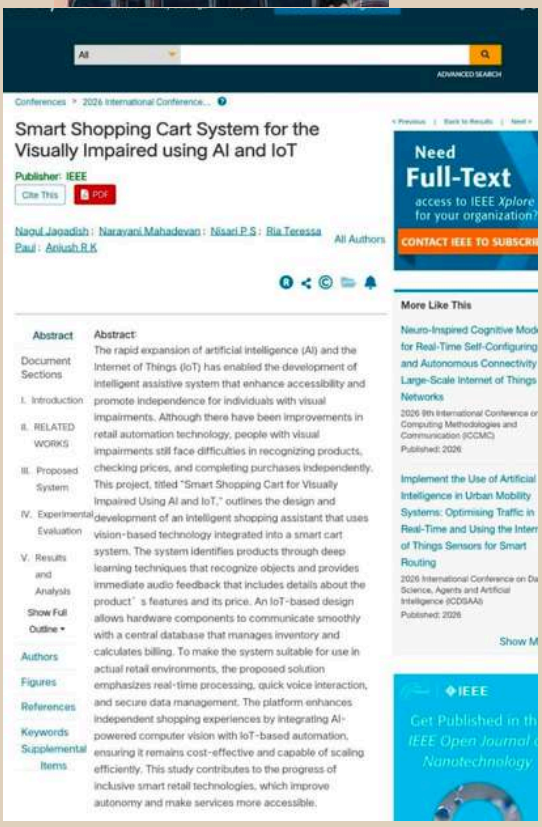




Smart Shopping Cart System for the Visually Impaired Using AI and IoT

The Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Adi Shankara Institute of Engineering and Technology (ASIET), Kalady, celebrated the successful publication of the research paper “Smart Shopping Cart System for the Visually Impaired using AI and IoT” in IEEE Xplore. The paper was authored by Nagul Jagadish, Narayani Mahadevan, Nisari P S, and Ria Teressa Paul of S8 CSE C, 2022–2026 batch, along with Anjush R K, Assistant Professor in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering. This achievement highlighted the department’s commitment to research and innovation, particularly in developing technology-driven solutions to improve accessibility and support visually impaired individuals.







Autonomous Multi-Agent CloudOps for Real-Time Health, Storage and Cost Optimization





The Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Adi Shankara Institute of Engineering and Technology (ASIET), Kalady, celebrated the successful publication of the research paper “Autonomous Multi-Agent CloudOps for Real-Time Health, Storage and Cost Optimization” in IEEE Xplore. The paper was authored by Rishfana E A, Saniya E S, and Sreegovind R Kammath of S8 CSE C, 2022–2026 batch, along with Alsha Thomas and Ambily Mohan, Assistant Professors in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering. This achievement highlighted the collaborative efforts of students and faculty in advancing research in cloud computing and intelligent cloud operations, with a focus on real-time system health monitoring, storage management, and cost optimization. The publication marked a proud milestone for the department and reflected ASIET’s commitment to research, innovation, and academic excellence.

Smart Campus Navigation Using Augmented Reality Based on Wi-Fi Fingerprinting



The Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Adi Shankara Institute of Engineering and Technology (ASIET), Kalady, celebrated the successful publication of the research paper “Smart Campus Navigation Using Augmented Reality Based on Wi-Fi Fingerprinting” in IEEE Xplore. The paper was authored by Hitha Rocky and Krishnapriya R, Assistant Professors in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, along with K M Tharian, Mohammed Adnan, Don Savio Poulose, and Gowtham C Benny of S8 CSE B, 2022–2026 batch. The publication highlighted the collaborative research efforts of faculty members and students in developing technology-driven solutions for indoor navigation. By combining augmented reality with Wi-Fi fingerprinting, the research explored an innovative approach to helping users navigate campus environments. This achievement marked a proud milestone for the department and reflected ASIET’s continued commitment to research, technological innovation, and academic excellence.

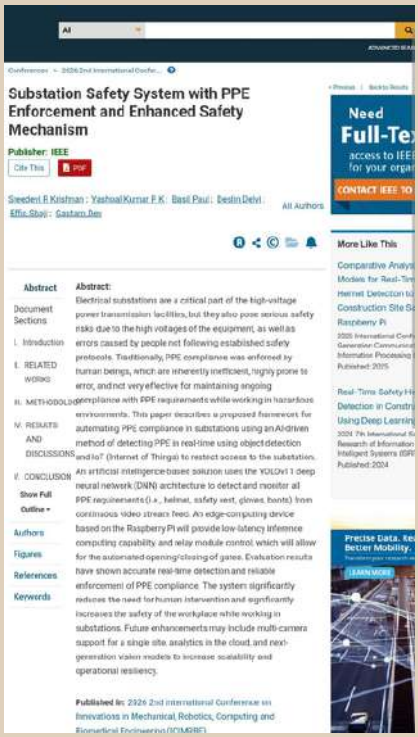




Substation Safety System with PPE Enforcement and Enhanced Safety Mechanism



The paper authored by Sreedeevi R Krishnan, Professor in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, along with Yashpal Kumar P K, Basil Paul, Deslin Delvi, Effin Shaji, and Gautam Dev of S8 CSE B, 2022–2026 batch, successfully published their research paper, “Substation Safety System with PPE Enforcement and Enhanced Safety Mechanism,” in IEEE Xplore. The research focused on improving substation safety through personal protective equipment (PPE) enforcement and enhanced safety mechanisms. This publication highlighted the collaborative efforts of faculty and students in addressing practical safety challenges through technological innovation and marked a significant achievement for the department in research and academic excellence.











SmartAgri AI – An IoT-Enabled Framework for Crop and Fertilizer Recommendation















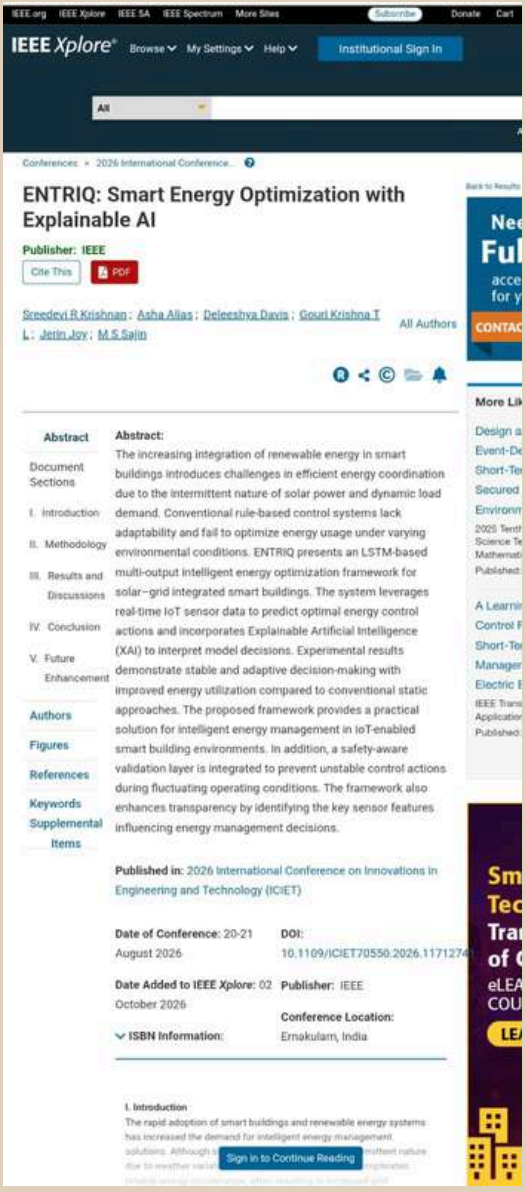
Chinnu Maria Varghese and Dr. Sreedevi R Krishnan, faculty members of the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, along with Gouri Anil, Elswin P Eldho, Christo Martin, and Greena Maria Rajan of S8 CSE B, 2022–2026 batch, successfully published their research paper, “SmartAgri AI: An IoT-Enabled Framework for Crop and Fertilizer Recommendation,” in IEEE Xplore. The research focused on integrating Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the Internet of Things (IoT) to support crop and fertilizer recommendations, highlighting the potential of smart technologies in precision agriculture. This achievement reflected the collaborative efforts of faculty and students in applying emerging technologies to agricultural challenges and marked a significant milestone in the department’s research and innovation endeavours.

ENTRIQ – Smart Energy Optimization with Explainable AI





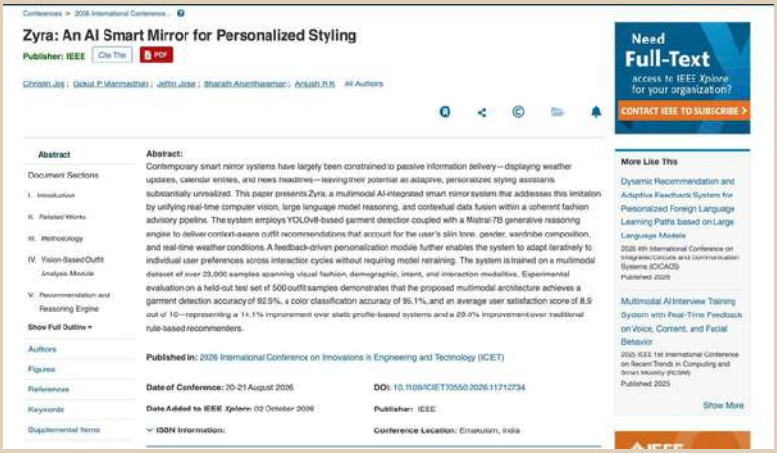
Sreedevi R Krishnan, Asha Alias, Deleeshya Davis, Gouri Krishna T L, Jerin Joy, and M S Sajin of S8 CSE B, 2022–2026 batch, successfully published their research paper, "ENTRIQ: Smart Energy Optimization with Explainable AI," in the 2026 International Conference on Innovations in Engineering and Technology (ICIET), with the paper published on IEEE Xplore. The research focused on smart energy optimization using Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI), highlighting the potential of intelligent and interpretable AI techniques for improving energy management. This achievement reflected the collaborative research efforts of the authors and marked a significant milestone in the department's commitment to technological innovation and academic excellence.







Zyra – An AI Smart Mirror for Personalized Styling


Zyra: An AI Smart Mirror for Personalized Styling

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Mr. Anjush R K, along with Christin Joji, Gokul P Manmadhan, Jeffin Jose, and Bharath Anantharaman, successfully published their research paper, “Zyra: An AI Smart Mirror for Personalized Styling,” in IEEE Xplore. The research explored the application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in smart mirror technology to provide personalized styling recommendations. The publication highlighted the potential of AI-driven solutions in enhancing user experiences through intelligent and personalized fashion assistance. This achievement marked a significant milestone for the authors and reflected their efforts in exploring innovative applications of emerging technologies.

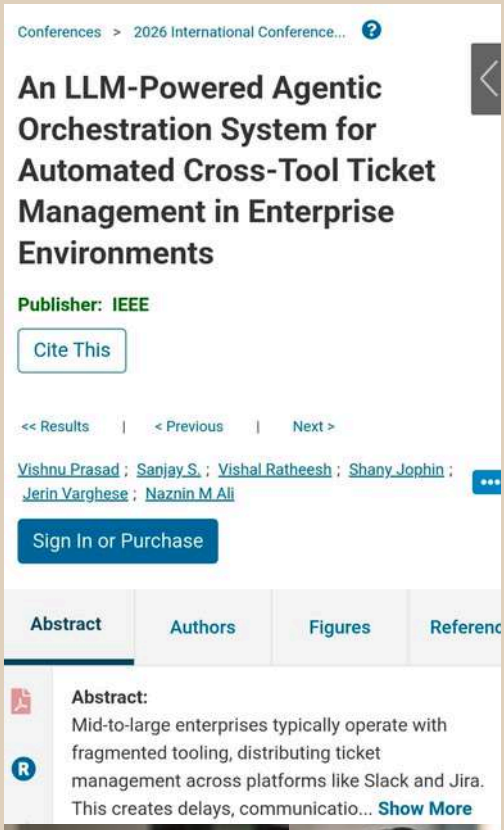


An LLM-Powered Agentic Orchestration System





Vishnu Prasad, Vishal Ratheesh, and Sanjay S. of S8 CSE C (2022–2026 Batch), along with Shany Jophin, Jerin Varghese, and Naznin M Ali, Assistant Professors in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, successfully published their research paper, “An LLM-Powered Agentic Orchestration System for Automated Cross-Tool Ticket Management in Enterprise Environments,” in IEEE Xplore. The research focused on leveraging Large Language Models (LLMs) and agentic orchestration to automate ticket management across multiple enterprise tools, aiming to streamline workflows and improve operational efficiency. This publication marked a significant academic achievement for the authors and highlighted the application of emerging AI technologies to enterprise automation.






INFINODE: Introduction to the Internet of Things



The IEEE Computer Society Student Branch Chapter of ASIET organized INFINODE, an offline technical session, on 9 October 2026 at the PL Lab, starting at 2:00 PM. The session aimed to introduce students to the fundamentals of the Internet of Things (IoT) through practical learning. Resource persons Muhammed Nihal P. A, Sanjana Elizabeth K. V, Sana Fathima Salim, and Rishika H Das, all from S7 CSE, led the session and provided hands-on exposure to IoT components, basic circuit connections, and microcontrollers. The participants also explored circuit design and simulation using the Wokwi platform, gaining practical insights into the basic concepts and applications of IoT.

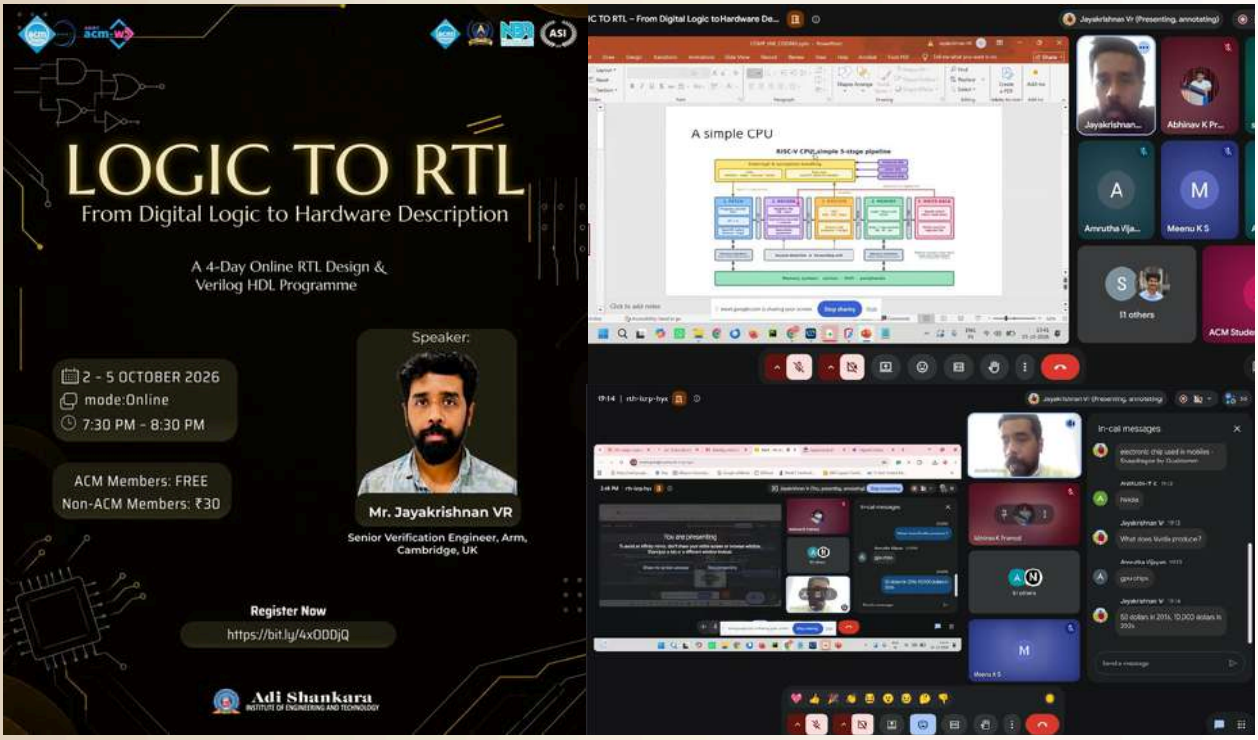


BOO! 26 – OVERNIGHT HACKATHON



MuLearn ASIET successfully organised BOO! 26, an overnight hackathon held on 24–25 October 2026, bringing together teams of two for a night of coding, innovation, teamwork, and practical problem-solving. Adding to the excitement, AFT (ASIET Fashion Team) presented NOCTURNE, a captivating theme show at the Central Courtyard, featuring mystery, dark elegance, and midnight glamour. The hackathon encouraged creativity, peer learning, and technical skill development, concluding at 9:30 AM on 25 October. Team Pennywise & Co., comprising Pranav C S and Sreekeerthana G (S3 CSE C), secured First Prize, while Team Uppumanga, comprising Unnikrishnan M and Amal K B (S1 MCA), won Second Prize. The event concluded as a memorable celebration of innovation, collaboration, and creativity.

Logic to RTL: From Digital Logic to Hardware Description



The ASIET ACM Student Chapter and ASIET ACM Women Chapter jointly organised “LOGIC TO RTL: From Digital Logic to Hardware Description,” a four-day online technical programme from 2 to 5 October 2026, between 7:30 PM and 8:30 PM via Google Meet. The programme was led by Mr. Jayakrishnan V R, Senior Verification Engineer at Arm, Cambridge, UK, and attracted 110 registered participants. It aimed to introduce students to RTL design, Verilog Hardware Description Language (HDL), and the transition from digital logic concepts to hardware description.

The sessions explored digital hardware design and the VLSI domain, covering the design of a simple five-stage pipelined RISC-V processor and essential components such as the register file, Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU), hazard detection, forwarding, and memory interfaces. Through interactive discussions and live question sessions, participants gained insights into hardware modelling and its practical applications. The programme helped bridge theoretical knowledge with real-world hardware design concepts and provided students with a foundation for further exploration of hardware design and verification.

ASIET Inaugurates Its First AWS Student Builder Group



Adi Shankara Institute of Engineering and Technology (ASIET) inaugurated its first-ever AWS Student Builder Group (SBG) on 23 October 2026 at the Main Seminar Hall. The initiative aimed to promote cloud computing, technological innovation, and collaborative learning while helping students develop industry-relevant skills. The programme featured Mr. Dijeesh Padinharethil, Executive Vice President at Saints and Masters and Community Organizer at AWS User Group Kochi and CNCG Kochi, as the guest speaker. The event was attended by the Principal, CTO, Head of the Department, faculty members, and students, and also witnessed the unveiling of the Founding Executive Committee (Execom) poster, introducing the group's founding members.

As part of the programme, Mr. Dijeesh Padinharethil delivered an introductory session on Amazon Web Services (AWS), familiarising students with cloud computing concepts, AWS technologies, and their real-world applications. He highlighted the growing importance of cloud computing across industries and encouraged students to explore emerging technologies. The event was organised with the support of faculty coordinators Mrs. Shobha T and Mrs. Hitha Rockey, Associate Professors in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering. The inauguration marked the beginning of a new platform for cloud learning and collaboration at ASIET, with future technical sessions, workshops, and student-led initiatives planned to encourage innovation and practical skill development.

NSS Volunteers Participate in Phoenix Camp Phase 2



NSS volunteers from Units 228 and 303 participated in "Phoenix Camp Phase 2," a hospital maintenance campaign conducted at Angamaly Government Hospital as part of the Gandhi Jayanthi celebrations. The volunteers contributed to the upkeep of the hospital by carrying out essential cleaning, maintenance, and painting activities on hospital equipment and furniture. A total of 15 students from the CSE department participated in the initiative, including Abdulla Mather, Abhinavsai, and Amrutha Vijayan (S5 CSE A); Bhaumik Eswar (S5 CSE B); Suraj K S and Vyshnav P K (S5 CSE C); Amruthasree N, A R Gouri Nandana, Anand C S, and Arya Nanda M B (S3 CSE A); Danvin Davis, Devananda Rajesh, and Christeena Biju (S3 CSE B); Nikhil Biju (CSE C); and Neeraja Unni (CSE C). Their participation reflected the spirit of volunteerism and social responsibility, contributing to the maintenance of public healthcare facilities.



Cyber Awareness Class for College Cyber Volunteers



NSS volunteers from Units 228 and 303 participated in a Cyber Awareness Class for College Cyber Volunteers held at the CSE Seminar Hall from 2:00 PM to 4:00 PM. Organised under the Cyber Safe Villages Programme in coordination with the Kerala Police and local authorities, the awareness and capacity-building session was led by Civil Police Officer Albin Peter from the Cyber Crime Police Station, Ernakulam Rural (Aluva). The session focused on strengthening cyber resilience and promoting digital safety by creating awareness about responsible online practices and cyber threats. Seven students from the CSE department participated in the programme: Amruthasree N, A R Gouri Nandana, and Arya Nanda M B (S3 CSE A); Hrishikesh Anup, Mizbah Fathima K B, Kalyani Vattappilly, and Krishnaprasad K B (S3 CSE B). Their participation reflected their commitment to promoting cyber awareness and digital safety in the community.



NSS Volunteers Extend Service at Sparsham



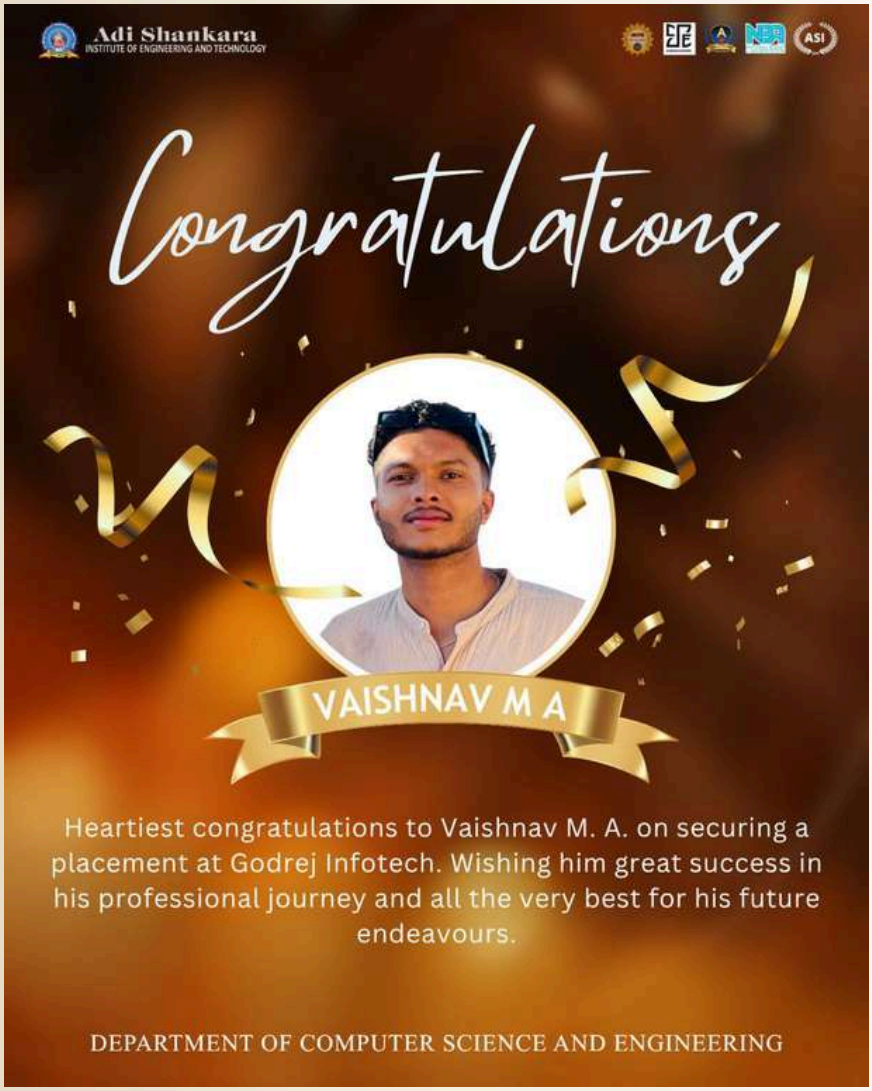
NSS volunteers from ASIET actively rendered volunteering service during Sparsham, a programme organised by Shri Benny Behanan, MP, for students with disabilities. The programme was inaugurated by Shri V. D. Satheesan, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala. The volunteers' enthusiastic participation and dedicated service contributed to the smooth conduct of the event and reflected the values of compassion, inclusivity, and social responsibility. Their involvement highlighted the spirit of NSS through meaningful community service and support for an inclusive society.





Congratulations to Vaishnav M. A. on Securing Placement

The Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Adi Shankara Institute of Engineering and Technology, proudly congratulates Mr. Vaishnav M. A. on securing a placement at Godrej Infotech. This achievement marks an important milestone in his academic and professional journey, reflecting his dedication and commitment towards building a successful career. The department extends its heartfelt wishes to him as he embarks on this exciting new chapter. May this opportunity open doors to new experiences, continuous learning, and remarkable accomplishments in the years ahead. We wish him great success in all his future endeavours and a bright and fulfilling professional journey.



The Invisible War: Why Cybersecurity Matters More Than Ever

Last year, a friend of mine got a message from "her professor" asking her to quickly pay a small fee to confirm her exam registration. It looked real. The logo was right, the tone was right, even the email address looked almost right. She was about to click when her roommate said, "Wait, since when does Prof. Mehta ask for money over email?"

That one pause saved her bank account. And that's the thing about cyberattacks: most of them don't look like movie hacking scenes with green code scrolling down a black screen. They look like a normal message on a normal Tuesday.

So what's actually going on out there?

Every day, somewhere in the world, thousands of attacks are happening. Hospitals get locked out of their own patient records. Companies lose customer data. Small shops get their payment systems frozen until they pay a ransom. Most of us never see any of it, which is why I call it an invisible war.

And before you think "I'm just a student, nobody would bother with me," think again. Students are actually great targets. We're always online, we sign up for everything, we reuse passwords because we have too many accounts, and we're usually in a hurry. Attackers love that combination.

Phishing: the oldest trick that still works

Phishing is when someone pretends to be a trusted person or company to trick you into handing over information or clicking something harmful. It works because it plays on emotions: fear ("your account will be suspended"), excitement ("you've won a prize"), or urgency ("pay in the next 2 hours").

Some real-life student versions:

- A fake scholarship email asking you to "verify your details"
- A message from your "bank" about a suspicious transaction
- A WhatsApp message from an unknown number offering a part-time work-from-home job
- A link from a friend's hacked account saying "omg is this you in this video??"

A few quick checks can save you. Look at the sender's actual email address, not just the name. Hover over links before you click. And if a message is pushing you to act right now, treat that as a red flag, not a reason to hurry.

Your data is worth more than you think

We tend to hand over personal information without a second thought: phone number for a discount, location for a food app, photos for a fun filter. But your data is basically a product. It gets sold, shared and sometimes leaked.

Think about what someone could do with your name, date of birth, phone number and college ID put together. That's often enough to pretend to be you.

So it helps to ask yourself before signing up for something: Do I really need to give them this? Check app permissions too. A simple flashlight app does not need access to your contacts.

Small habits that actually make a difference
You don't need to be a tech expert to stay safe. Honestly, a few boring habits do most of the work:

1. Use different passwords for different accounts. If one site gets breached, you don't want every account to fall like dominoes. A password manager makes this painless.
2. Turn on two-factor authentication for email, social media and banking. Even if someone gets your password, they're stuck without the code.
3. Be careful on public Wi-Fi.The free Wi-Fi at the café or railway station is convenient, but avoid logging into banking or important accounts on it.
4. Keep your phone and laptop updated. Those annoying update notifications often fix security holes.
5. Think before you share. A photo of your new ID card or a boarding pass can give away more than you realise.
6. Talk about it If you get scammed, tell someone quickly. Reporting early can limit the damage, and there's no shame in it. These scams fool smart people every day.

<u>It's not about being scared</u>

I'm not saying you should panic every time your phone buzzes. The goal is to build a little habit of pausing. Pause before you click, before you share, before you trust a message that feels slightly off.

Student Blog

My friend's roommate didn't stop that scam with fancy software. She stopped it with one simple question. That's really what cybersecurity looks like for most of us: staying curious, a bit sceptical, and looking out for each other.

So next time you get that "urgent" message, take a breath. The war may be invisible, but you're not defenseless.



Sumedha K S
S3,CSE-C

The AI Bubble: What Happens When the Technology Outruns the Business Model?

We are living through something extraordinary

A few years ago, building an application that could understand natural language, analyse documents, generate code, interpret images, and interact with external tools would have required substantial engineering effort and specialised machine-learning expertise.

Today, a developer with a laptop, an API key, and a few open-source libraries can build a working prototype in an afternoon.

We are living through a remarkable period in the history of computing. Artificial intelligence is no longer confined to research laboratories. It is becoming part of how software is written, information is processed, and products are built.

But something else is happening alongside this technological progress. Companies are committing hundreds of billions of dollars to AI infrastructure, investors are betting on enormous future revenues, and technology companies are racing to acquire computing capacity before their competitors do.

This raises a question that deserves more attention than the usual debate about whether AI will replace programmers:

What if the technology is genuinely revolutionary, but the economics surrounding it are unsustainable?

The possibility of an AI bubble does not necessarily mean that artificial intelligence is a failure. It means that the amount of money being invested, the valuations being assigned to companies, and the revenue expected in return might not align.

To understand why, we need to look beyond the models themselves and examine the infrastructure, economics, and incentives driving the AI boom.

The infrastructure behind the intelligence

When we interact with an AI application, we usually see a simple interface: a text box, a response, perhaps a generated image or a block of code.

Behind that interface is an enormous technical infrastructure.

Training a frontier model requires large clusters of specialised accelerators, high-bandwidth networking, fast storage, and substantial electricity. Once the model is trained, serving millions of users introduces another challenge: inference.

Inference is the process of running a trained model to generate predictions or responses. Every time a user submits a prompt, the system must allocate computing resources to process the input and generate an output.

Unlike conventional software, where serving another user often adds relatively little computational expense, large language models incur meaningful compute costs for every request. Those costs depend on factors such as model size, input and output length, hardware utilisation, batching, and the complexity of the task.

The economics become particularly interesting when AI moves beyond simple question-and-answer interactions.

An agent that plans a task, calls multiple tools, reads documents, checks its results, and repeats the process may consume substantially more tokens and compute than a single chatbot response.

The user sees one task. The infrastructure might perform dozens of model operations to complete it.

This is one reason why the AI industry is investing so aggressively in computing capacity. If demand for intelligent applications grows as expected, infrastructure providers could earn enormous returns.

But the reverse is also true. If demand, utilisation, or revenue falls short of expectations, companies may find themselves paying for infrastructure that generates insufficient returns.

A trillion-dollar bet on the future

The scale of the investment is difficult to comprehend.

According to J.P. Morgan Global Research, published on October 19, 2026, AI capital expenditure, led by the five largest US hyperscalers, could reach approximately $900 billion in 2026 alone, with total spending potentially reaching roughly $5 to $5.5 trillion by 2030.

A separate Bank of America Global Research estimate, reported by Reuters on October 23, projected global data-centre spending of $1 trillion in 2026 and $2.1 trillion by 2028.

These estimates use different scopes and assumptions, so they should not be treated as interchangeable. Nevertheless, both illustrate the extraordinary scale of the infrastructure buildout.

Sources: "J.P. Morgan Global Research" (https://www.jpmorgan.com/insights/global-research/artificial-intelligence/ai-capex), "Reuters" (https://www.reuters.com/business/data-center-spending-more-than-double-21-trillion-by-2028-2026-10-23/).

Why are companies willing to spend so much?

Part of the answer is strategic competition.
If AI becomes a foundational technology for search, productivity software, cloud computing, healthcare, education, and software development, failing to invest could leave a company at a permanent disadvantage.

For a major technology company, spending billions to secure future computing capacity may appear rational even if the near-term returns are uncertain.

This creates an unusual incentive structure. Each company has a reason to invest aggressively because it fears being left behind. When every competitor responds similarly, the industry can collectively build more capacity than the eventual market can profitably support.

The result is a race in which individual decisions can make sense while the total level of investment becomes excessive.

The uncomfortable question: Where will the money come from?

Building infrastructure is not the same as earning a return on it.

A data centre generates economic value only if the computing capacity it provides produces enough revenue or measurable savings to justify the investment and operating costs.

Consider a simplified example.

Imagine a company invests $10 billion in AI infrastructure. It must recover that capital over time while paying for electricity, cooling, maintenance, networking, staff, and hardware replacement.

Suppose the facility generates $2 billion in annual revenue. That number might sound impressive, but revenue is not profit. The company must still account for the cost of delivering the service, depreciation, financing, and other operating expenses.

The investment can succeed if the infrastructure remains sufficiently utilised and its margins are strong enough. It can fail if demand is weak, prices fall too quickly, or the equipment becomes economically obsolete before the capital is recovered.

This is particularly important for AI accelerators. A facility built around today's hardware cannot be assumed to retain the same competitive position indefinitely. Newer chips may deliver better performance per watt, different memory capabilities, or lower inference costs.

Hardware depreciation is therefore not merely an accounting detail. It is a central part of the investment thesis.

Companies are betting that demand and revenue will grow quickly enough to compensate for these costs.
The way the buildout is paid for is also changing. J.P. Morgan notes that funding is shifting from free cash flow toward debt and equity, including Alphabet's $85 billion equity raise in June 2026. That does not mean the spending is unsound, but it raises the stakes if revenue growth slows.

The question is whether that growth will arrive at the speed the investment plans require.

The circular economy problem
Another concern is how money moves through the AI ecosystem.
Consider a simplified hypothetical arrangement. An AI company raises money from an investor. It uses part of that funding to purchase cloud computing capacity from a major technology company. That cloud provider, in turn, invests in the AI ecosystem or provides financing to companies that purchase its services.

Each company can report genuine commercial activity. The cloud provider earns revenue, the AI company obtains computing resources, and investors gain exposure to a rapidly growing market.

There is nothing inherently wrong with these arrangements. Strategic investments, cloud contracts, and long-term supply agreements are common in technology.

The concern emerges when the same ecosystem becomes increasingly dependent on a relatively small number of participants funding one another's growth.

If the underlying end-user demand is insufficient, revenue flowing between companies can create an appearance of commercial momentum without establishing that the ecosystem can sustain itself through independent customer spending.

A July 2026 discussion paper from the Takshashila Institution examined this dynamic as part of what it described as a productive bubble: investment can run ahead of current revenue for understandable strategic reasons, even while creating risks of overinvestment.

The distinction matters. Circular financing does not automatically imply fraud or prove that the market is a bubble. It does, however, make it important to ask how much of the industry's growth is ultimately supported by customers willing to pay for useful products.

Source: "The AI Investment Cycle - Takshashila Institution" (https://takshashila.org.in/content/publications/20260708-ai-investment-cycle.html).

But AI is not just hype -
It would be a mistake to interpret these risks as evidence that artificial intelligence has little economic value.

AI systems are already useful for software development, research assistance, document processing, customer support, translation, and many other tasks. Businesses can use them to automate parts of existing workflows, improve employee productivity, and create products that were previously too expensive to develop.

There is also evidence in the numbers. According to J.P. Morgan, as of August 2026 AWS revenue was growing 37% year over year, Azure 43% and Google Cloud 82%, with contracted backlogs of roughly $496 billion at AWS and $514 billion at Google Cloud. J.P. Morgan's own analysts caution that it may still be too early to declare victory on returns, but cloud revenue is the clearest sign so far that the spending is being matched by paying customers.

The technology itself does not need to fail for investors to lose money.
History provides a useful comparison. During the dot-com boom, the internet attracted enormous speculative investment. Many companies failed when their business models could not support their valuations. Yet the underlying technology transformed commerce, communication, and the global economy.

The collapse of an investment thesis is not the same thing as the collapse of the technology behind it.

AI could follow a similar trajectory. Some companies may disappear, some infrastructure investments may be written down, and some valuations may prove unjustifiable. Meanwhile, the technology could continue becoming more capable, affordable, and deeply integrated into everyday software.

The important distinction is between technological progress and financial returns.

A technology can create enormous social value without every company developing it becoming profitable. Likewise, an industry can grow rapidly while some of its participants earn poor returns because competition drives prices down.

That is the possibility worth taking seriously.
The inference paradox: cheaper tokens, costlier workflows

One of the more interesting aspects of AI economics is that improving efficiency does not necessarily reduce what an application costs to run.

Suppose a model becomes ten times cheaper to run. At first glance, that sounds like a straightforward reduction in costs.

But lower costs can make previously uneconomical applications viable. Developers can introduce AI into more products, run more queries, use larger contexts, and build agents that perform increasingly complex tasks.
As a result, the total amount of computation consumed may increase even as the cost per unit falls.

This resembles Jevons' paradox, the observation that improvements in resource efficiency can sometimes increase total resource consumption by expanding demand.

AI provides a particularly relevant example.

A short response from a small model is relatively inexpensive. An agent that repeatedly reasons through a problem, searches the web, reads files, invokes tools, and verifies its output can consume far more resources.

Gartner highlighted this tension in an August 2026 forecast, predicting that inference costs per agentic workflow could increase more than fivefold through 2028 as applications become more sophisticated, even as token prices continue to fall. Gartner's view is not a straight line upward: it expects spending to rise and fall in waves with new model releases, and it separately forecasts that the cost of running a very large model will drop by more than 90% by 2030.

That is a forecast, not a guaranteed outcome, and it concerns the cost of each workflow rather than total industry spending. But it illustrates why falling token prices alone cannot establish that AI applications will become more profitable.

The economics depend on the entire workflow: how much computation it consumes, what value it creates, and how much customers are willing to pay.

Source: "Gartner's analysis of agentic AI inference costs" (https://www.gartner.com/en/newsroom/press-releases/2026-08-17-gartner-predicts-ai-inference-costs-per-agentic-workflow-will-increase-more-than-fivefold-through-2028).

What does this mean for developers?

This is where the discussion becomes particularly interesting to me.

As a software developer, I can see how much the economics of building software are changing. Models, APIs, open-source libraries, and development tools make it possible to experiment with ideas at a speed that would have been difficult to achieve just a few years ago.

A small team can connect language models to databases, external services, document retrieval systems, and user interfaces to build surprisingly capable applications.

But access to intelligence is not the same as having a successful product.
When the cost of building a prototype falls, more people can build competing products. A feature that once appeared revolutionary may become a standard capability offered by multiple providers.

If everyone can add a chatbot to an application, the chatbot itself becomes less of a competitive advantage.

The value increasingly depends on what surrounds the model: the quality of the data, the workflow being improved, the reliability of the software, the user experience, and the ability to solve a problem customers genuinely care about.

This also changes how developers should think about the AI market.

We do not need to assume that the most valuable opportunities will belong exclusively to companies training the largest models. Opportunities may emerge in specialised applications, integration, infrastructure optimisation, security, evaluation, and products that use AI to solve concrete problems.

At the same time, developers should not assume that adding AI automatically makes a product commercially viable. Inference costs, latency, data privacy, hallucinations, and maintenance can turn a promising demonstration into a difficult production system.

The AI boom creates extraordinary opportunities, but it also lowers the barrier to producing software that looks impressive without delivering enough value to sustain a business.

The difficult work is still deciding what deserves to be built.

So, are we in an AI bubble?

There is no single answer because the term AI bubble combines several different questions.

Are some AI companies overvalued? Quite possibly.

Could parts of the data-centre buildout exceed economically justified demand? That is a credible risk.

Will some AI businesses struggle to convert rapid adoption into sustainable profits? Almost certainly.

Does any of this prove that AI itself is a passing trend? No.

The strongest argument against a simplistic bubble narrative is that real demand exists and the technology is already useful. The strongest argument for caution is that the scale of investment depends on assumptions about future demand, margins, hardware utilisation, and productivity gains that remain uncertain.

Both sides can be right about different parts of the market.

The more useful approach is to examine each layer separately: the capabilities of the models, the value of the applications, the profitability of providers, the economics of infrastructure, and the valuations investors assign to companies.

These are related questions, but they are not interchangeable.

A breakthrough in model capability does not guarantee a profitable business. A profitable AI application does not guarantee that its infrastructure provider earns an attractive return. And an infrastructure investment that eventually proves excessive does not mean that the technology was useless.

The future may be bigger than the bubble

Perhaps the most important lesson from previous technology cycles is that innovation and speculation can coexist.

The internet was transformative, but the dot-com era still destroyed enormous amounts of capital. Cloud computing became essential infrastructure, but that did not mean every cloud company or every infrastructure investment was a success.

AI could produce a similar outcome.

We may look back at this period and find that some investments were visionary, others were premature, and still others were driven by the fear of missing out. Some companies may build durable businesses, while others discover that their customers will not pay enough to justify their costs.

Yet the tools created during this period may continue to shape how software is built for decades.

For developers, the opportunity is not simply to predict whether the market will crash. It is to understand the technology well enough to build useful things while remaining realistic about the economics.

The AI era has made it easier than ever to turn an idea into a working prototype. What remains difficult is turning that prototype into something reliable, valuable, and sustainable.

The real question is not whether AI will change the world. It is whether the businesses being built around it can capture enough of that change to justify the price of the race.

And if the bubble does burst, we may discover that the technology survives the crash - while the assumptions surrounding it do not.



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