DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

NOVABYTE

NEWSLETTER

THE GENESIS OF THE ARTIFICIAL COSMOS

WHERE INTELLIGENCE MEETS INFINITY

VOLUME V
(2025-26)

A JOURNEY
BEYOND CODE.
INTO CREATION.

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PRINCIPAL'S DESK

The Department of Computer Science at Kalindi College, established in 1991-92, stands as a center of knowledge and a trailblazer in technological innovation.

As you navigate this field, I encourage you to embrace new ideas and push the boundaries of computing. Your dedication to excellence and collaboration sets a benchmark for the college. I take immense pride in our faculty and students, whose pursuit of creativity and experiential learning ensures we remain at the forefront of technology.

Through persistent hard work, I am confident you will make meaningful contributions to our digital future. My best wishes to the department as we continue to inspire and empower the future of the digital cosmos.

Prof. Meena Charanda
(Officiating Principal, Kalindi College)

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

Established in 1991-92 with a visionary foundation of just three computers, the Department of Computer Science at Kalindi College has evolved into a premier hub of innovation. From introducing B.Sc. (Honours) in 1997 to pioneering modern digitization, the department consistently aligns with the technological frontier.

Under the National Education Policy (NEP), the department offers three specialized tracks:

- B.Sc. Computer Science (One Core Discipline)
- B.Sc. (P) Computer Science (Three Core Disciplines)
- B.A. Computer Science (Two Core Disciplines)

As we venture into the Industry 4.0 era, the department provides an expansive suite of interdisciplinary Generic Electives (GE)—from AI and Machine Learning to Cybersecurity—empowering students across all streams to master the digital language.

Beyond the screen, our mission is holistic development. Through hackathons like Synapse, fests, and academic conferences, we bridge the gap between "spark and bone" to cultivate future leaders. Whether pursuing research, higher studies (MCA/MBA), or roles as Data Analysts and System Developers, our students are equipped to redefine the role of technology in shaping a better tomorrow.

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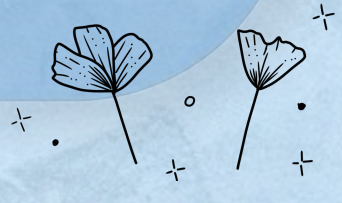
NEURAL NETWORKS & DIGITAL SENTINELS



UNDERSTANDING EMOTIONS BEHIND EMOJIS IN THE ARTIFICIAL COSMOS

Artificial Intelligence is often seen as a world of logic, data, and automation. However, one of its most important challenges is deeply human: understanding emotion. In today's digital world, people do not communicate through words alone. Messages are shaped by emojis, sarcasm, humor, abbreviations, and tone.

A sentence such as "Great job" may appear positive in plain text. Yet, when paired with an irritated emoji, it can express sarcasm, disappointment, or frustration. This creates a challenge for AI systems that analyze online opinions, reviews, and social media conversations. If a machine reads only the words and ignores emotional cues, it may misunderstand the true meaning.

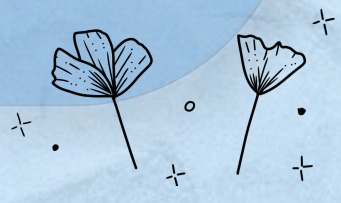
This is especially important in sentiment analysis, a field of Natural Language Processing that helps computers identify whether a statement is positive, negative, or neutral. Emojis are not just decorative symbols; they often act as emotional signals. They can support, intensify, soften, or even reverse the meaning of a message.

Within the theme "The Genesis of an Artificial Cosmos," this idea becomes significant. The artificial universe being built today is not only made of algorithms, but also of human expressions and emotions.
The future of AI lies in moving beyond mechanical reading toward emotional understanding.

Sneha Bhatt

B. Sc. (hons) Computer Science

4th Year



CAN WE TRUST AI THAT WE DON'T UNDERSTAND?

Spam is everywhere messages, emails, even social media comments. AI systems are getting really good at catching it. But there's a catch: most of the time, they don't explain why something is marked as spam.

In my work, I compared a basic method with a more advanced AI model to see how they detect spam. I also used tools to look inside these systems and understand what drives their decisions.

What stood out was this: the advanced model was better at catching tricky spam because it understands the context of a message, not just individual words. For example, a message like "Congratulations! You've won a free iPhone —click here to claim" might be flagged not just because of words like "free" or "win," but because the overall tone and pattern match common scam messages.

At the same time, this advanced system is harder to explain. Simpler methods are easier to understand, but they can miss these more subtle patterns.

This shows a real trade-off better performance often comes at the cost of clarity. And that matters, because if we can't understand how AI is making decisions, it becomes harder to fully trust it.

Kesar

B. Sc. (hons) Computer Science

4th Year

UNDERSTANDING HOW PROMPT INJECTION AFFECTS AI SYSTEMS

As part of my research, I worked on studying a specific security issue in Large Language Models known as prompt injection. These models are widely used for tasks like summarization and question answering, but they process all input as a single sequence, without distinguishing between different types of instructions.

To examine this behavior, I designed a structured experimental setup where adversarial instructions were embedded within contextual data. A total of 960 experiments were conducted using DistilGPT-2 and GPT-2, testing different attack types such as instruction override, task hijacking, hidden instructions, and role-play scenarios, along with prompt-level defense mechanisms like instruction reinforcement, context boundary rules, and instruction filtering.

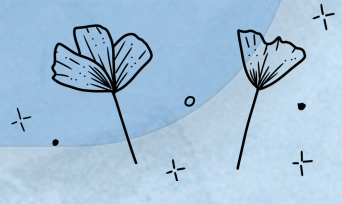
The results showed that prompt injection can significantly influence model outputs, especially when instructions are directly overridden or tasks are redirected. While defense strategies helped reduce the impact, they were not sufficient to completely eliminate the vulnerability, indicating a deeper structural limitation in how these models process input.

This research highlights the importance of designing more secure and robust AI systems, especially in applications where models interact with external and untrusted data.

Konica Malhotra

B. Sc. (Hons) Computer Science

4th Year



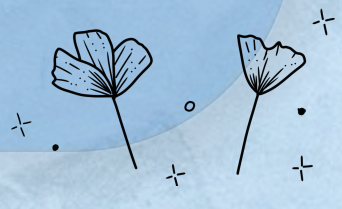
THE SLOW DEATH OF THE PASSWORD: UNDERSTANDING THE DILEMMA OF MODERN WORLD SECURITY

Now here's the thing about passwords, they're made to pass the gate. You enter the password into the password field and you unlock the door to the other side. No one checks who entered the password, just like no one checks who has the key when you open a door. It's all about the act of possessing the key. Like old times.

But digital doors are strange. Keys don't stay where you leave them. They travel. They get copied. Sometimes they leak out quietly, sitting in some forgotten database until someone finds them years later. And when that happens, the system doesn't ask questions. The key still works.

That wasn't always seen as a problem. Early systems were simpler, smaller, and built on implicit trust (we do not talk about all the loopholes and vulnerabilities and what not which comes with early system design in this article, otherwise both of us will stay here for a week minimum reading and reviewing history books). Passwords were stored exactly as they were entered. Plain text. If you knew where to look, you could read them like a list of names. Security, at that point, was more about keeping people out of the machine than protecting what was inside it.

Then came the first real shift. Instead of storing passwords, systems started storing hashes. A password would go in, a transformed version would come out, and that transformed value is what got saved. Formally, a hash function (H(x)) takes an input and produces a fixed-length output such that it is computationally infeasible to recover (x) from (H(x)). During login, the system computes (H(\text{input})) and compares it with the stored hash. If they match, access is granted. For a while, it seemed like a nice idea, and it worked.



But guessing is easier than reversing. Attackers did not need to invert the hash function. They could perform brute-force or dictionary attacks: take candidate passwords, compute their hashes, and compare them against the stored values. If a match is found, the password is recovered. Precomputed lookup tables made this even faster. Common passwords and their hashes were already stored, ready to be checked. Hello Rainbow tables and brute-force attacks :)

So, the system adapted again. A new concept of salting was introduced by Robert Morris and Ken Thompson at Bell Labs and implemented in early Unix systems (notably Version 7 Unix, 1979). A salt is a random value (s) added to the password before hashing, so the stored value becomes (H(s \parallel p)). This ensures that identical passwords produce different hashes. It also prevents the effective use of precomputed tables, since attackers must recompute hashes for each unique salt.

And then things slowed down on purpose. Algorithms like bcrypt and Argon2 are designed as key derivation functions. Instead of computing a hash once, they apply computationally expensive operations multiple times. This increases the cost per guess. If one password guess takes even a few milliseconds, then billions of guesses become impractical. Security here is not about making attacks impossible. It is about making them computationally expensive.

If you look at this progression, it almost feels like a conversation. Every improvement answers a specific kind of attack. Store less. Hide more. Slow things down. Add randomness. The system learns. The attacker learns faster.

But there is one part of the system that never really changed. The human using it. Yes, us, the supposedly most intelligent species on Earth to ever exist are the main issue, welcome to the world of compute, where genius is viewed as an issue :D

Users optimize for convenience, not entropy. Passwords are reused across services. They are chosen to be memorable rather than unpredictable. And more importantly, they can be extracted without breaking any cryptography at all. In a phishing attack, a user is redirected to a fake interface that mimics a legitimate service. The user enters their credentials, and the attacker captures them directly. No hashing needs to be broken. The system is bypassed entirely.

There is also a deeper issue, one that no amount of hashing really fixes. Passwords are shared secrets. The user knows the password, and the server stores a representation that allows verification. That means there is always a verifier stored somewhere. If that verifier is stolen, attackers can attempt offline attacks without interacting with the system.

This is why breaches have such wide impact. When a password database leaks, it is not just data that is exposed. It is access under computation. Given enough time and resources, hashed credentials can be tested against large candidate sets. The model still assumes that possession of the correct string is sufficient for authentication.

So, we added more layers. Say hello to MFA and authentication services :D Onetime passwords (OTP), time-based OTP (TOTP), authentication apps, and hardware tokens. These introduce a second factor, typically something the user has. They reduce the effectiveness of stolen passwords, especially in remote attacks. But they do not eliminate the password. They exist alongside it.

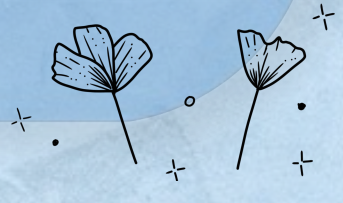
The real change started when systems moved away from shared secrets entirely.

Modern authentication mechanisms use asymmetric cryptography. Instead of a single shared secret, there is a key pair: a public key (K_{pub}) and a private key (K_{priv}). The public key is stored on the server. The private key remains on the user's device. During authentication, the server generates a random challenge (c). The device signs this challenge using the private key, producing a signature (\sigma = \text{Sign}(K_{priv}, c)). The server verifies this using the public key. Nothing secret is transmitted. Nothing reusable is exposed. Biometric factors such as fingerprints or facial recognition do not act as passwords. They are used locally to unlock access to the private key. The authentication process itself still relies on cryptographic proof. This changes the threat model. A server breach does not reveal reusable credentials. Phishing attacks become significantly less effective because authentication is bound to the legitimate origin (as in standards like WebAuthn). Attackers cannot simply replay captured data. The proof is specific to the challenge and the domain.

Of course, this approach introduces new challenges. Device loss, account recovery, and cross-platform compatibility remain open problems. Adoption is ongoing, and many systems still rely on passwords due to legacy constraints.

If you step back and look at this evolution, one pattern stands out. Every major improvement to password security has been reactive. Plaintext storage led to hashing. Hashing led to salting. Faster attacks led to deliberately slower algorithms. Each step addressed a weakness, but none removed the underlying dependency on a shared secret.

A system built on shared secrets must always store a verifier. That verifier can be stolen and attacked offline. This is not an implementation flaw. It is a structural property of the model.



Modern systems change that model. Authentication is no longer based on revealing a secret, but on proving possession of a private key that never leaves the user's device.
The gate still exists. Access still requires proof. But the system is no longer asking for something you can share. It is asking for something you can prove without ever giving it away.
There's a line which I always go with when someone talks about information security with me.

IN DIGITAL SPACE, IF THERE'S A LOCK, THEN THERE'S A KEY.

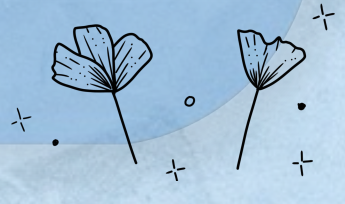
We may not have the key right now, but if a lock has been made, someone will figure out how to make the key. It's a scarily beautiful thing, the fact that nothing is ever truly locked or secure in digital world. But that's the beauty of mathematics and logic.

IF IT EXISTS, IT CAN BE DESTROYED

Garima Shrivastava

B.Sc. (Hons.) Computer Science

4th year



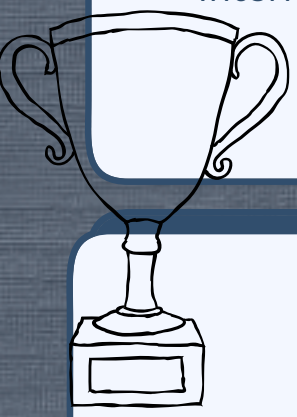
The Hall of Fame

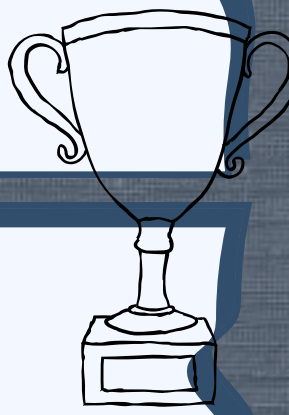
Constellations of Excellence

I. National Trailblazers & Innovators

- Garima Shrivastava (4th Year):
  - National Defense Selection: Finalist in Indian Army Cyber Terrier Quest 2.0 (Top 65 out of 6,300+ participants nationwide).
  - Global Innovation: Top 105 Semi-Finalist in Google Solutions Challenge 2025 (GDG India).
  - Hackathon Excellence: 1st Prize Winner at Cyber Challenge 2024 (Delhi Police National Hackathon) and 1st Prize Winner at Hack Haven 2.0 2025 (National Level).
  - Research: Project Intern and Summer Fellow at FOSSEE, IIT Bombay.

- Priyanka Verma (3rd Year): Secured a prestigious Summer Research Internship at Dyal Singh College, University of Delhi.





II. Academic Laurels

- Tiya Mehta (3rd Year): Recipient of the Academic Prize,
- Pragya Puraskar Memorial Prize, and Student Union Prize for outstanding scholastic performance.

III. Creative & Technical Maestros

- Drishya (1st Year): 1st Prize Winner of the Prompt Mirage Intra-College Competition.

- Anshika Chaudhary (1st Year): 2nd Prize Winner of the Prompt Mirage Intra-College Competition.

- Konica Malhotra (4th Year): 1st Position in Kalakriti (Lehren'26) and 3rd Position in Grid Gambit (Qubit'26).

Department of Computer Science | Annual Day 2026

Celebrating the outstanding academic achievers of the Computer Science Department for the academic year 2024–25. These students have distinguished themselves through consistent performance, merit, and dedication.

Academic Prizes

Recognition	Student	Course
First in B.Sc. (H) Computer Science Part I	Saumya Srivastava	B.Sc. (H) Computer Science
Second in B.Sc. (H) Computer Science Part I	Megha Choudhary	B.Sc. (H) Computer Science
First in B.Sc. (H) Computer Science Part II	Tiya Mehta	B.Sc. (H) Computer Science
Second in B.Sc. (H) Computer Science Part II	Kahkasha	B.Sc. (H) Computer Science
First in B.Sc. (H) Computer Science Part III	Khyaati Sharma	B.Sc. (H) Computer Science
Second in B.Sc. (H) Computer Science Part III	Shivangi Gupta	B.Sc. (H) Computer Science

Memorial and Endowment Prizes

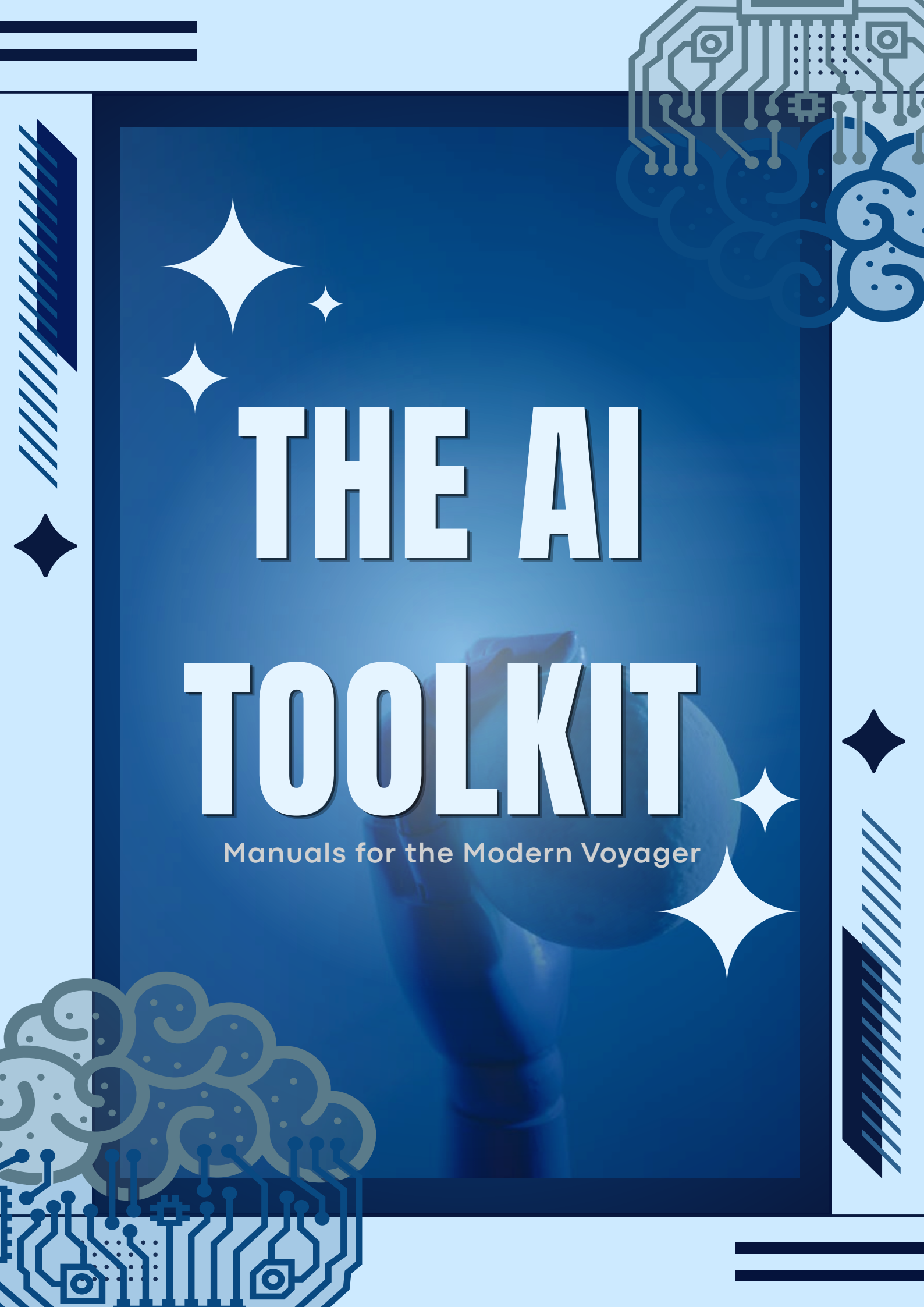
Recognition	Student
Highest Marks in B.Sc. (H) Computer Science Sem I & II	Saumya Srivastava
Highest Marks in Computer Science in B.Sc. Physical Science Sem I & II	Harshita
Highest Marks in Computer Applications in B.A. Programme Sem I & II	Pooja

Students' Union Prizes

Recognition	Student	Course
First in B.Sc. (H) Computer Science Sem I & II Combined	Saumya Srivastava	B.Sc. (H) Computer Science
Second in B.Sc. (H) Computer Science Sem I & II Combined	Megha Choudhary	B.Sc. (H) Computer Science
First in B.Sc. (H) Computer Science Sem III & IV Combined	Tiya Mehta	B.Sc. (H) Computer Science
Second in B.Sc. (H) Computer Science Sem III & IV Combined	Kahkasha	B.Sc. (H) Computer Science
First in B.Sc. (H) Computer Science Sem V & VI Combined	Kumari Deepti	B.Sc. (H) Computer Science
Second in B.Sc. (H) Computer Science Sem V & VI Combined	Shivangi Gupta	B.Sc. (H) Computer Science
First in B.Sc. Physical Science Sem V & VI	Sai Tripti Samal	B.Sc. Physical Science
Second in B.Sc. Physical Science Sem V & VI	Dipanshu Singh	B.Sc. Physical Science
First in B.A. Programme Computer Applications Sem I & II	Pooja	B.A. Programme
Second in B.A. Programme Computer Applications Sem I & II	Kanchan Maheshwari	B.A. Programme
Second in B.A. Programme Computer Applications Sem I & II	Sanya Sadana	B.A. Programme
First in B.A. Programme Computer Applications Sem III & IV	Divyanjali Bhardwaj	B.A. Programme
First in B.A. Programme Computer Applications Sem III & IV	Yashasvi Modi	B.A. Programme
Second in B.A. Programme Computer Applications Sem III & IV	Hemlata	B.A. Programme
Second in B.A. Programme Computer Applications Sem III & IV	Sneha Singh	B.A. Programme
First in B.A. Programme Computer Applications Sem V & VI	Shruti	B.A. Programme
Second in B.A. Programme Computer Applications Sem V & VI	Manasvi Saini	B.A. Programme
Second in B.A. Programme Computer Applications Sem V & VI	Shribha Gupta	B.A. Programme
Second in B.A. Programme Computer Applications Sem V & VI	Anshika Agrawal	B.A. Programme

THE AI TOOLKIT

Manuals for the Modern Voyager



GOOGLE NOTEBOOKLM:

FOR YOUR STUDY MATERIAL / STUDY HELP

NotebookLM is an AI-powered assistant that transforms raw notes into organized, interactive, and efficient study formats. By processing your uploaded PDFs, documents, or links, it builds a custom knowledge base for your learning journey.

Core Features & Step-by-Step Guide

1. Getting Started: Create a "New Notebook" and upload your study materials. The AI must process this content before any features can be used.

2. Multimedia Conversions:
- Audio Overview: Generate a podcast-style summary perfect for learning on the go.
- Slide Deck: Instantly create structured headings and key points for presentations.
- Video Overview: Convert text into visual explanation formats for better conceptual clarity.

3. Visual & Logical Mapping:
- Mind Maps: Automatically map connections between topics to master complex relationships.
- Infographics: Create charts and diagrams for quick, high-impact revision.
- Data Tables: Use prompts like "Convert this into a table" to organize data for comparison and analysis.

4. Deep Understanding & Testing:
- Detailed Reports: Ask specific questions in the chat and select "Generate Report" for well-structured, in-depth explanations.
- Active Recall Tools: Generate Flashcards for memory improvement or Quizzes (MCQs/Short Answer) for self-testing and identifying knowledge gaps.

Final Insight: From audio summaries to structured data tables, NotebookLM serves as a comprehensive assistant that enables faster learning and deeper understanding across the digital cosmos.

KIMI AI:

FOR PRESENTATION GUIDANCE & HELP

Kimi AI is an intelligent platform designed to transform raw ideas into professional, organized, and visually engaging presentations. By automating the structuring and drafting process, it serves as an essential companion for students and non-technical users.

A Step-by-Step Workflow

1. Brainstorming & Outlining:

- Setup: Access the chat interface, enter your topic, or paste existing notes .
- Structure: Use a prompt like "Create a presentation on [topic]" to generate a logical outline with clear titles and key points.

2. Content Development:

- Expansion: Ask Kimi to expand specific slides with concise, readable bullet points.
- Simplification: Use the AI to break down complex academic subjects into simple, understandable language .

3. Visual & Logical Flow:

- Visual Strategy: Request suggestions for icons, charts, and diagrams to enhance engagement .
- Logical Order: Ensure a seamless narrative flow by organizing slides into a sequence of Introduction, Main Content, Examples, and Conclusion .
- Infographics: Convert text into flowcharts or comparison tables to make data memorable .

4. Final Delivery:

- Speaker Notes: Generate a speaking script for each slide to boost confidence and clarity during your delivery .
- Exporting: Copy the refined content into tools like PowerPoint, Canva, or Google Slides for final design touches and grammar reviews .

Final Takeaway: Kimi AI streamlines the entire creation process—from the initial spark of an idea to a polished, audience-ready presentation—ensuring maximum clarity with minimum effort.

GOOGLE GEMINI

CREATE AMAZING IMAGES WITH AI WITH GOOGLE GEMINI

Google Gemini is a multimodal AI technology that transforms text prompts into high-quality visual art. By describing what you picture, Gemini acts as a bridge between your imagination and a digital canvas, requiring no professional design skills.

Step-by-Step Guide to Image Generation

1. Access & Setup:

- **Navigate to the Gemini website or application and log in via your Google account.**
- **You will be greeted by an intuitive, chat-like interface.**

2. Drafting the Prompt:

- **A prompt is the description of the image you want the AI to create.**
- **Pro Tip: Be descriptive. Instead of "a dog," try "a cute cartoon dog with sunglasses". Include specific moods, colors, and lighting styles.**

3. Execution & Refinement:

- **Generate: Enter your request, such as "Generate an image of a futuristic city at night with neon lights".**
- **Improve: If the first result isn't perfect, revise it by adding details like "soft lighting" or a "rainy background".**

4. Finalizing:

- **Once satisfied, download the image for use in newsletters, presentations, or social media .**

Why Choose Gemini?

- **Versatility: Experiment with diverse styles including realism, anime, or watercolor.**
- **Efficiency: Get fast, professional results in seconds, making it the perfect tool for students and digital creators.**
- **Simplicity: Start with a simple idea and build complexity freely through conversation.**

Final Insight: Gemini simplifies the creative process, turning descriptive language into a powerful tool for visual storytelling across the digital cosmos.

CLAUDE

CLAUDE AI FOR CODING AND LOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

Claude is an advanced AI platform designed to help students master programming techniques and logical reasoning. It simplifies complex challenges by breaking them into manageable segments, making it an ideal tool for systematic program development.

A Structured Coding Workflow

1. Setup & Analysis:
   - Access the interface and provide your coding requirements or existing scripts.

     Pro Tip: Be specific about the programming language and desired outputs.
   - Ask Claude to explain the problem in simple terms to clarify the logic before writing a single line of code.

2. Logical Development:
   - Request a stepwise algorithm or logical solution.
   - Once the logic is sound, use a prompt like: "Generate the code according to this logic in [language]".

3. Optimization & Debugging:
   - Refinement: Ask the AI to "Optimize the code" or "Make it cleaner" to improve readability and efficiency.
   - Testing: Paste your code and ask Claude to "Check for bugs" to identify syntax or logic errors.
   - Always perform independent testing to build debugging confidence.

4. Skill Building:
   - Use Claude as a guide, but avoid exclusive reliance on it.
   - Practice by altering programs for different data types or solving similar problems to strengthen your problem-solving skills.

Final Takeaway: By bridging the gap between abstract logic and formatted code, Claude AI serves as a powerful mentor for students navigating the complexities of computer science.

BLACKBOX AI

BLACKBOX AI FOR IMAGE-TO-CODE CONVERSION

Blackbox AI

Blackbox AI is a specialized software that transforms visual designs, wireframes, or screenshots directly into functional code . It is a powerful tool for developers and students looking to accelerate UI development and learn how to translate visual layouts into data.

A Step-by-Step UI Development Workflow

1. Setup and Image Analysis:
   - Access the interface and select the "image to code" function .
   - Upload your layout or screenshot.
   - Pro Tip: Use high-quality images, as the file quality directly impacts the accuracy of the identified buttons, text, and components.

2. Code Generation:
   - Prompt Blackbox AI to create the code based on the visual.
   - The system typically generates output in HTML, CSS, or JavaScript, representing the structural design of the image .

3. Refinement and Modification:
   - Customize the output by providing further instructions to adjust styling, layout, or responsiveness .
   - This manual intervention enhances usability and ensures the code precisely matches your design expectations .

4. Testing and Optimization:
   - Verify: Execute the code in a web browser to evaluate alignment and spacing .
   - Improve: Optimize the final script for readability and efficiency.
   - Maintain: Document your code and adopt current design standards to ensure professional, maintainable results .

Final Takeaway: Blackbox AI significantly increases development efficiency by automating the transition from a static design to a working application. By practicing with diverse layouts, students can rapidly build their UI development skills and see their visions come to life in the digital cosmos.

THE HUMAN SOUL

Ghost in the Machine

Ethical Hacking: Securing the Digital World

ETHICAL HACKING

With the rapid growth of computers and the internet, cyber threats such as hacking and online fraud are a big problem these days. Ethical hacking has become an important field in computer science because it helps protect our everyday digital systems like computers and phones.

Ethical hacking is when a person is allowed to find weaknesses in computer systems and networks to make them more secure. They look for problems so they can be fixed before someone with bad intentions finds them. It's about making digital network safer.

Ethical hacking is really important for security as it helps reduce cyber crimes and protect the privacy of users.Hacking, in a way, is really important for keeping the digital world safe.

Hence, ethical hacking is essential for securing the digital world.

Kanika Gupta
BSc Hons Computer Science
1st Year

THE UNFOLDING PATH

The hands of the clock move in a dumb circle,
On the canvas of the dark,
Where darksome shadows reach and secrets hold.
While half the world is lost in sleep.
I am seated in this radiance of glass.
And see the anxious days go by,
An eyewitness to your thoughts,
The weight of all the things whispered.
The mountains need not demand to climb,
they just turn to the weighty skies,
And rivers have no choice of course,
They are subdued to a guided impulse.
But we, of the spark and bone of heart.
Should cut a way that is our own,
Stone by stone building bridges,
To places which we have never heard of.
There is a hunger in the soul,
In order to discover the portions that complete us,
And to discover the truth of ancient lore.
Then face about and demand more.
We reaped the echoes of the past,
In hope of finding what will last,
Or running not understanding,
That we are more than what we've done.

The seasons rot their rusty wheels,
The tears with the laugh that mingles,
The fall gold, the winter white,
The gradual dying away of morning sun.
In each leaf falling to the ground,
A quiet wisdom can be found:
And that loveliness is not to last,
It's found within the fade away.
So stretch the long roads before,
With yet much more to be said,
In the far, faint and hazy,
The most daring songs are frequently heard.
It is not only the destination, the journey.
But how the miles refine the soul,
Turning each ton mile,
Into the shade of a smile gone by.
The dreamers wide awake are we.
With every choice we choose to make,
A light and gritty tapestry,
And you are down in the middle of it.
Long night and high stars,
Underneath the same vast sky,
And even as the end is not in sight,
We'll keep on walking through the light.

Tiya Mehta

B.SC Hons Computer Science
3rd Year

TWO WORLDS, HAND IN HAND

One was made to give birth to life
other is made for a purpose to that life
both holds beauty in a very unique way
As both carry wonders in a new way.

One consists of atoms, particles, and energy,
The other of fancy terms—bits, bytes, but the same synergy.
One is natural, whereas the other is intentional,
But reimagining their creation feels so phenomenal.

each system abide the law by the weaver
Malicious acts can never ever deceive the believer
No one can shatter the harmony they worked for,
This cosmos is the place they once longed for.

Sanjana Mistry
BSc Hons Computer Science
1st Year

BEFORE THE WORLD GREW HEAVY

I miss those days when walking into a room meant
everyone's face lit up just because I walked in.

I miss being held
like I was the most fragile,
most precious thing
anyone had ever touched.

I miss not knowing
what tension felt like,
what bills looked like,
what silence between people meant.

I miss saying the wrong thing
and instead of awkward stares
there was only laughter.
Warm, easy, unconditional laughter.

Those days don't come back.
I know that now.
But sometimes, late at night,
they visit me anyway

and for just a moment,
I am small again.
I am safe again.
I am home.

Anjali Singh
BSc.Hons Computer Science
3rd Year

POSTERS


THE GENESIS
OF ARTIFICIAL COSMOS
"From Machines to Multiverse"
AI
Python
Java
HTML
Machine Learning
Human intelligence gives birth to
Artificial intelligence, shaping future cosmos
- Maitri Dhaka (II^nd sem
Bsc (H) Computer Science


AI
linkit
Khushi Shukla
B.Sc.(H) CS/1st year
25570021

Khushi Shukla
B.Sc.(H) CS/1st year
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THE CHRONICLE

Events in Orbit

BADGE DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY

The Badge Distribution Ceremony on 26 Sept 2026 inducted new Computer Science Society office bearers and members. The event featured lamp lighting, a welcome address by Dr. Dharmendra Kumar Meena, and badge distribution by faculty coordinators Dr. Anshula Sangwan and Ms. Kanishka Solanki. Leadership, teamwork, sincerity, and innovation were strongly emphasized throughout.

PROMPT MIRAGE COMPETITION

'Prompt Mirage,' the first competition of the 2025–26 session, showcased students' creativity in prompt engineering for generative AI. Judged by Ms. Kanishka and Dr. Anshula Sangwan, the contest combined technical precision with artistic expression. The event highlighted the growing importance of generative AI and made prompt writing engaging and accessible.

LINKEDOUT BOLD

By Ms. Punya Garg

The seminar on personal branding and LinkedIn featured Ms. Punya Garg, founder of LinkedOut and LinkedIn ghostwriter. She shared insights on profile building, networking, storytelling, and content creation for career growth. The interactive session encouraged students to move beyond traditional resumes and use LinkedIn confidently and effectively for professional opportunities.

SNAP INTO REALITY: SEMINAR ON SNAPAR & IMMERSIVE TECH

By Chhavi Garg

The SnapAR MeetUp, organized by BharatXR and SnapAR, introduced students to AI and Augmented Reality technologies. Led by Chhavi Garg, the workshop covered AR, VR, MR, and XR careers. Participants gained hands-on experience with Lens Studio, created interactive AR projects, and developed practical, portfolio-ready skills for immersive technology industries.

PARLIAMENT VISIT DAY

The programme aimed - “Empowering Youth with Knowledge about Constitutional Responsibilities and Duties” was held on November 12, 2025, at Main Lecture Hall, PLB. Organized by Sattva, the visit aimed to strengthen civic awareness and understanding of India’s legislative process. Dr. Seema Kaul Singh welcomed participants, followed by Ms. Ankita Bali’s presentation on constitutional values and Shri Pradeep Chaturvedi’s talk on fundamental duties. An interactive Q&A enriched student learning. After lunch at the Parliament canteen, students toured both the new and old Parliament buildings, including the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha chambers, experiencing India’s democratic heritage firsthand. The visit inspired students to uphold constitutional values in daily life. They described the experience as eye-opening and memorable. Such initiatives are recommended as regular academic activities to encourage responsible citizenship and practical civic knowledge.

Seminar on GSoC

A seminar on Google Summer of Code (GSoC) was organized by Sattva on 30th Jan 2025, featuring Hardik Bhatia. The session introduced students to open-source software, its benefits and challenges, programs like GSoC and Outreachy, and guided them on Git, GitHub, project selection, and proposal writing. The seminar concluded with an interactive Q&A and encouraged students to contribute to open source.

ELAN: The Beginning of Something Beautiful

The fresher's event "ELÁN – The Beginning of Something Beautiful," was an engaging and well-executed program. It began with a warm welcome followed by lively music and dance performances that energized the audience. A band performance further enhanced the excitement. The highlight was the Miss Fresher's Competition, featuring Ramp Walk, Talent, and Question-Answer rounds. Participants showcased confidence and creativity.

SYNAPSE HACKATHON

SATTVA organized “Synapse” on February 10, 2026, under the guidance of Kanishka Solanki and Anshula Sangwan. The inter-college hackathon featured eight teams competing in innovation-driven rounds. Participants were evaluated on feasibility, implementation, impact, presentation, and teamwork, making the event a dynamic platform for collaboration, creativity, and technical excellence.

BIBLIOMETRICS SEMINAR

AI IMPACT SUMMIT 2026 (PRE-SUMMIT ACTIVITY)

The Bibliometrics Seminar, led by Dr. Sahil for the AI Impact Summit 2026, introduced students to research evaluation techniques beyond publication counts. The session covered h-index, citation analysis, Scopus, Web of Science, and VOSviewer, helping participants understand scholarly impact, collaboration networks, and data-driven approaches to academic visibility and research assessment.

QUBIT'26 THE ANNUAL FEST

QUBIT'26, the annual fest of the Computer Science Department at Kalindi College, University of Delhi, was successfully organized by the Sattva Computer Science Society. The event brought together students from various colleges, creating a dynamic platform for innovation, creativity, and technical excellence. Through a range of engaging competitions, the fest promoted collaboration, problem-solving, and intellectual growth, encouraging participants to showcase their skills across diverse areas of technology and innovation.

EVENT HIGHLIGHTS

PITCH PERFECT 2.0 – SHARK TANK

Pitch Perfect 2.0 was an exciting inter-college competition that encouraged entrepreneurial thinking and innovation. Participants pitched startup ideas in a simulated investor setting, demonstrating creativity and problem-solving skills. Insightful Q&A sessions with Dr. Hari Kishan Bhardwaj enhanced learning, teamwork, business acumen, and exposure to startup culture.

PROMPT PRECESION

Prompt Precision challenged participants to enhance creativity, logical reasoning, and AI prompting skills under the theme “Powered by Clues, Driven by Vision.” The event promoted AI-driven problem-solving, critical thinking, and innovation, becoming an inspiring platform for technical growth and learning. Judges included Dr. Sushil Malik and Mr. Sanjay.

SYNAPSE 2.0

Synapse 2.0 was a high-energy hackathon where teams tackled real-world challenges through coding, creativity, and rapid problem-solving. Participants collaborated under pressure to develop innovative technical solutions, showcasing critical thinking and teamwork. Judges included Manish Kumar Oberoi, Gurbaaz Singh, Manav Kaushal, and Muneer Ali.

GRID GAMBIT

Grid Gambit was an inter-college UI/UX competition where participants redesigned website interfaces to improve usability and user experience. Using Figma and Canva, they developed creative, user-centric designs focused on simplicity, consistency, and smooth navigation. The event highlighted innovation and visual design excellence. Judges included Dr. Tajendra and Ms. Kanishka Solanki.

QUBIT'26 concluded as a remarkable celebration of innovation, creativity, and technical excellence. From the ceremonial inauguration to the successful execution of diverse competitions, the fest provided a dynamic platform for students to showcase their skills and explore new ideas.

Each event contributed uniquely to the overall experience, fostering learning, collaboration, and healthy competition among participants. The enthusiasm and dedication of both organizers and participants played a key role in making the fest a success.

The event stands as a testament to the Sattva Computer Science Society's commitment to nurturing talent and promoting a culture of innovation and growth within the academic community

Riddle Time

I can simulate human thinking, but I am not a brain. What am I?

Cognitive Computing

I can see and recognize objects, but I do not have eyes. What am I?

Computer Vision

I can learn from data, but I am not a HUMAN. What am I?

Machine Learning

Riddle Time

I can understand your words;
but I do not have EARS.
What am I?

Natural Language Processing

I can find patterns in data;
but I am not a DETECTIVE.
What am I?

Data Mining

I can answer your questions;
but I am not a TEACHER.
What am I?

Chatbot

Comic Strips

Laugh. Learn. Code. Repeat.

BUG HUNT

A developer's safari never ends.

Debugging: Because every error message is just a clue.

AI and ME: A Simple Day

AI PAIR PROGRAMMER

Like pair programming, minus the small talk.

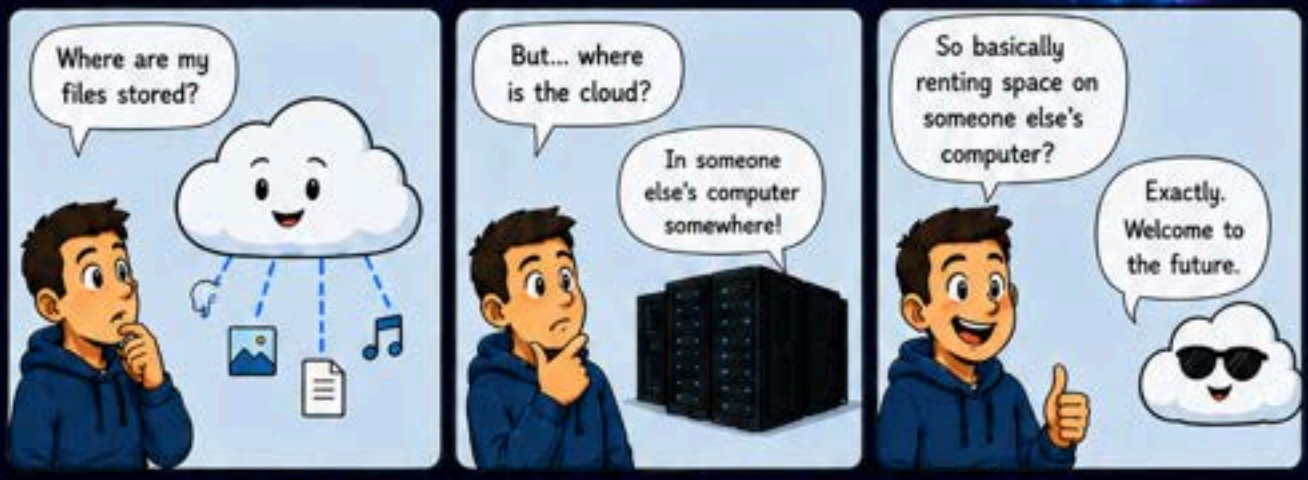
AI won't replace developers. But it makes a pretty great teammate.

Comic Strips

Laugh. Learn. Code. Repeat.

THE CLOUD EXPLAINED

It's not magic. Just someone else's computer.



The cloud: Convenient, scalable, and not actually in the sky.

PASSWORD PANIC

Strong passwords. No reuse. Your future self will thank you.

THE CHATBOT HELPER

AI doesn't replace learners. It helps them become better ones.


GALLERY
FEATURES OFFERED BY THE SOLUTION


My Current Research Directions in
Smart Environments


LENS STUDIO SOFTWARE


NOTICE BOARD


FEATURES OFFERED BY THE SOLUTION

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A Collective Orbit toward Excellence

The successful publication of ***NovaByte Volume V: The Genesis of the Artificial Cosmos*** is the result of the collective vision, dedication, and intellectual synergy of our college community. We extend our deepest gratitude to everyone who contributed to this journey.

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Together, we continue to bridge the gap between human intelligence and the artificial frontier. Thank you for being part of our cosmos.

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE
Kalindi College, University of Delhi