VIDYABHARTI TRUST COLLEGE OF
BUSINESS, COMPUTER-SCIENCE AND RESEARCH
Department of Computer Application's Newsletter

VOLUME : 2 JULY-2022 ISSUE : 7

digital+

Get to know more about IT

Vidyabharti Trust, Umrakh, At & Po: Baben, Ta: Bardoli, Di: Surat, Pin: 394601.

WORDPRESS

What is WordPress?
At its core, WordPress is the simplest, most popular way to create your own website or blog. In fact, WordPress powers over 43.3% of all the websites on the Internet. Yes – more than one in four websites that you visit are likely powered by WordPress.

On a slightly more technical level, WordPress is an open-source content management system licensed under GPLv2, which means that anyone can use or modify the WordPress software for free. A content management system is basically a tool that makes it easy to manage important aspects of your website – like content – without needing to know anything about programming.

The end result is that WordPress makes building a website accessible to anyone – even people who aren't developers.

What Kinds Of Websites Can WordPress Make?

Many years ago, WordPress was primarily a tool to create a blog, rather than more traditional websites. That hasn't been true for a long time, though. Nowadays, thanks to changes to the core code, as well as WordPress' massive ecosystem of plugins and themes, you can create any type of website with WordPress.

For example, not only does WordPress power a huge number of business sites and blogs, it's also the most popular way to create an eCommerce store as well! With WordPress, you can create:

Business websites
eCommerce stores
Blogs
Portfolios
Resumes
Forums
Social networks
Membership sites

PATEL MANSI

TEACHING ASSISTANT

Robotic Process Automation (RPA)

IBM Robotic Process Automation (RPA) is a technology that encompasses the use of smart robots in any process requiring efficiency, consistency and speed, with no risk of mistakes. In a nutshell, RPA simulates a human user working.

Today, it is possible to automate processes through the use of digital robots, or bots, which execute pre-programed, repetitive tasks in a safe and mistake free manner. There are literally thousands of opportunities for Robotic Process Automation to make an impact on your organization today, including: automatic invoice emission, system integration, information reconciliation, report generation, intelligent email management to lead generation, and many others.

RPA (Robotic Process Automation) describes a software development toolkit that allows non-engineers to quickly create software robots (commonly known as “bots”) to automate rules-driven business processes by replacing human effort to complete tasks. Software bots mimic human activities such as logging into IT systems and copying and pasting data across systems. Unlike other automation solutions, RPA generally requires minimum integration with the existing IT setup.

Organizations with labor-intensive processes can potentially boost productivity and save time and money with Robotic Process Automation. This has put it top of mind with IT departments and with business executives evaluating how technology can enhance efficiencies with other business initiatives such as outsourcing and shared service centers.

Consider the following:

In a recent survey of 500 senior decision makers, 77 percent of respondents believe RPA will drive productivity, through the automation of mundane, transactional tasks. In the same survey, 56 percent of respondents indicated they are planning to use RPA to free up staff, allowing them to focus on higher value work.

According to Craig Le Clair, an analyst at Forrester, "(RPA) market growth is exceeding greater than 50 percent CAGR to get from $500 million to $2.8 billion in five years."

Since RPA is trending, it has given businesses reason to ask, "is this new and emerging type of automation replacing other "gold standard" forms of automation such as Business Process Management (BPM)?"

BPM is a holistic approach to optimize and automate business processes, while RPA deals with discreet, repetitive tasks. These tasks typically occur at the start of a process, so RPA can play a significant role in automating these. BPM is end-to-end, so while RPA can be part of a BPM approach, it will not replace BPM. Robotic Process Automation is just one automation tool that can play a role in a larger automation/improvement strategy, where technologies such as BPM also play a role.

So while Robotic Process Automation might be useful to kick off a process for example, when an exception rears its ugly head, it likely will necessitate a handover to humans for cognitive decision making. Bots may best humans in faster and cheaper task completion, but until further notice, the human and technology equation is still essential to support the modern customer-centric enterprise.

MR. CHIRAG MEHTA

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

GESTURE TECHNOLOGY

A child being sensed by a simple gesture recognition algorithm detecting hand location and movement Gesture recognition is a topic in computer science and language technology with the goal of interpreting human gestures via mathematical algorithms. Gestures can originate from any bodily motion or state but commonly originate from the face or hand.

Current focuses in the field include emotion recognition from the face and hand gesture recognition. Many approaches have been made using cameras and computer vision algorithms to interpret sign language. However, the identification and recognition of posture, gait, proxemics, and human behaviors is also the subject of gesture recognition techniques.

Gesture recognition can be seen as a way for computers to begin to understand human body language, thus building a richer bridge between machines and humans than primitive text user interfaces or even GUIs (graphical user interfaces), which still limit the majority of input to keyboard and mouse.

Gesture recognition enables humans to interface with the machine (HMI) and interact naturally without any mechanical devices. Using the concept of gesture recognition, it is possible to point a finger at the computer screen so that the cursor will move accordingly. even touch-screens redundant. Gesture recognition can be conducted with techniques from computer vision and image processing.

Interface with computers using gestures of the human body, typically hand movements. In gesture recognition technology, a camera reads the movements of the human body and communicates the data to a computer that uses the gestures as input to control devices or applications. For example, a person clapping his hands together in

front of a camera can produce the sound of cymbals being crashed together when the gesture is fed through a computer.

One way gesture recognition is being used is to help the physically impaired to interact with computers, such as interpreting sign language. The technology also has the potential to change the way users interact with computers by eliminating input devices such as joysticks, mice and key boards and allowing the unencumbered body to give signals to the computer through gestures such as finger pointing. Unlike haptic interfaces, gesture recognition does not require the user to wear any special equipment or attach any devices to the body. The gestures of the body are read by a camera instead of sensors attached to a device such as a data glove. In addition to hand and body movement, gesture recognition technology also can be used to read facial and speech expressions (i.e., lip reading), and eye movements. The literature includes ongoing work in the computer vision field on capturing gestures or more 2 Gesture recognition general human pose and movements by cameras connected to a computer.

PATEL PRATHAM

21BCA197