Founders' Issue TECHLEF October 2024

SYMBIOSIS IN ACTION The Synergy Between Humans and Technology

Dear Readers,

As we count the days till the publication of our final issue, we can't help but look back at what an incredible journey this has been. We remember the dreams, hopes and aspirations we had for our first issue as if it were just yesterday. One of the primary reasons we chose to hold back writing this note until the very last day is because of the bittersweet realisation that this issue will also mark the end of a major part of our school lives.

We started the magazine with just a general understanding about technology – a tool that makes life easier. Just minutes before writing the note we sat scrolling through a speech given by Bill Gates at the Harvard Commencement in 2007. Finally, we had an epiphany. Technology is nothing but a simulation of the inventor's mind. The burden of philanthropy falls into the hands of the creator and the user. Humans have accomplished so much with technology – from landing on the moon to creating the internet. There is no limit to just how far our imagination can take us. Our only hamartia is our inability to think wisely. It is our responsibility to empathise with the less fortunate, think about the consequences of our actions, innovate, inspire, and then of course, involve as many minds as possible.

This issue aims to enrapture you in a myriad of themes spanning from the ever increasing feud between artificial intelligence and human beings to the upcoming technological advances of the contemporary world. Be it the intricacies of neurotechnology and quantum computing or the fascinating science behind holograms, technology continues to amaze the entire world.

We would like to extend our deepest gratitude to the entire editorial board, writers, illustrators and our dear readers for being a part of this roller-coaster ride. This issue brings us to the end of our journey with Techkey but more importantly, it also marks the onset of new beginnings, opportunities and adventures for everybody who has been a close associate of the magazine.

Signing off,

Editors-in-Chief Twisha Choudhary and Riya Mohata

CONTENTS

- HOLOGRAMS IN EVERYDAY LIFE
- THE GREAT GOOGLE GAMBIT
- WELHAM WALLS
- ¡PHONE VS ANDROID: THE GRANDSLAM
- THE QUANTUM LEAP

- CAN MACHINES UNDERSTAND HUMAN FEELINGS?
- NEUROTECHNOLOGY
- VPN: YOUR PRIVACY, THEIR PUBLICITY
- POWER OF INFLUENCE



The word "hologram", a once-distant fantasy, which brought to life nostalgic memories of Princess Leia's messages to Obi-Wan Kenobi, has now become a tangible part of people's everyday lives. What used to be a dream of futurists and sci-fi writers is now becoming a reality, as these three-dimensional (3D) projections are revolutionising the field of communication.

A hologram is a 3D image formed by the interference of light beams from a laser or another coherent light source. Unlike regular 2D images, holograms allow viewers to see depth and dimension, adding a layer of immersion previously unattainable with flat media. While early holograms were static and simple, recent innovations have made them interactive, dynamic, and capable of real-time updates.

Holographic technology has evolved from а fantastical concept in entertainment to a powerful tool across fields like healthcare and education. Applications like Microsoft HoloLens, have been adopted in the medical field allowing students to interact with 3D projections of the human anatomy in unprecedented detail. In the automotive industry, holographic displays are restructuring navigation, with WayRay projecting real-time data directly onto windshields for safer, more intuitive driving experiences.



It also entered the music industry with Tupac Shakur's remarkable holographic resurrection at the 2012 Coachella performance bringing a posthumous experience to the spectators. Although the ability of this technology to revive artistic legacies is exemplary, questions regarding the ethics of human representation in the digital age still persist. To what extent should we violate the memory and dignity of the deceased in order to bring their voices back to life? As holograms infiltrate various facets of our lives, we're moving towards a "holographic reality" where every experience has a digital counterpart. From virtual meetings utilising holographic telepresence to retail environments showcasing products in 3D displays, everyday captivating experiences are being reshaped by holographic applications, which were once thought impossible. As we move forward, the question isn't just how far this technology can go, but how we can use it wisely to enhance, rather than replace, our lived experiences.

> Arushree Kashyap and Naija Mehra SC

Founders' Edition'24

The TechKey

With an estimated market share of nearly 90% in the search and advertising markets, Google has found itself at the centre of a storm of antitrust scrutiny in the US, being dubbed the "gatekeeper for the internet."

The DOJ's (Department of Justice) case, filed in 2020, heavily contributed to this categorisation. It argues that Google engages in anticompetitive practices by signing strategic deals with internet browser creators — companies such as Apple (which Google reportedly pays up to \$12 billion annually), as well as Samsung and Verizon. Through these deals, Google secures its position as the default search engine on their devices and prevents them from pre-installing rival software. Ultimately, it establishes a monopoly over the market and cultivates a feedback loop where monopoly profits are reinvested. This strategic practice has allowed Google to effectively sideline competitors like Bing and DuckDuckGo.

Recently, the landmark ruling by Judge Amit Mehta on August 5, 2024, declared that Google held an illegal monopoly over online search and advertising. This ruling brought to light the fact that Google's search dominance allowed it to inflate digital advertising prices, further entrenching its market position. The regulatory judiciary may suggest measures that could include restructuring Google's operations or even breaking up its parent company, Alphabet.

This ruling against Google is not just an isolated event. It is part of a larger narrative that questions the very foundations of monopolistic practices in the digital age and redefines the concept of Big Tech and its operational framework. The stakes are high with shares of Alphabet falling by 4.5% amid recessionary fears and concerns about the



company's future. As Judge Mehta observed, "The default is extremely valuable real estate," emphasising that losing default positions will most likely result in a substantial drop in Google's revenues. This ruling also signals more vigilant regulatory scrutiny of tech giants and their monopolistic practices and an increase in the number of investigations and policy initiatives, such as the European Union's Digital Markets Act.

The outcome of this case against Google's gambit could set important precedents for how digital platforms operate in an increasingly competitive environment, paving the way for a more equitable marketplace. According to Baruch Labunski, CEO of Rank Secure, "The ruling serves as a warning to other tech companies against unfair competition practices since it proves that they aren't invincible in court."



SC





"The greatest tragedy at Welham is not the fiasco between a Welhamite and a Dosco but..."

Every corner of Welham Girls' School today is pondering over the same dire issue that needs to be addressed today. From the humour column of every magazine to each and every student council meeting, the infamous issue of the fabled 'Laptop Policy' has never failed to make an appearance. This cause for the Mahabharata of KalYug has created a rather strong barrier between the student and teacher population here in this-what was once a peaceful- school of ours. Legend says that when you drive down the Mussoorie hills towards this settlement nestled in the Doon valley, faint but prominent echoes of 'Laptop' and 'VPN' can be heard.

Vpnbook.com was probably the most visited website on the Research server whenever the prominent red block letters of SOPHOS would appear on our screens. However, now even our saviours in the form of 'us1.vpnbook.com' have been clouded by the murkiness of the sturdy firewalls that the IT department has put up. To understand the crux of the issue, we need to understand how these firewalls work. What they basically do is match the network traffic against the rule set defined in its table. Once the rule is matched, associate action is applied to the network traffic. For example, according to the Welham firewall all social media sites come under a rule and are thus blocked.

In short, to 'protect' our school's network, these firewalls operate around-the-clock as a filter, examining all incoming data and blocking anything that seems suspicious. *(Is my LinkedIn profile really that fishy?)*

I will have to give to us Welhamites, the credit of somehow always managing to find a way to break through these firewalls or waterwalls, or whatever you wish to call them. Do we encounter some casual burns along the way? Yes definitely. But has that ever stopped anyone from trying out a new private browser or two? No, not at all.

At this point, I am sure my google account is tired of receiving emails saying 'New Login, Linköping, Sweden'. I am not sure how much this 'slight bending' of rules will help us, but it surely has ensured that we achieve the aim of becoming true global citizens!

> Aahana Gupta Pre SC



Happy Cybersecurity Awareness Month!

This October, let's think online safety. Learn about digital threats, keep your personal information safe with strong passwords, understand how to avoid phishing scams, and more. Together we can make a safer internet for all of us. Stay secure, stay smart! #CyberSecurityAwarenessMonth



iPhone vs Android THE GRANDSLAM

It's on to the last set. 6-2,2-6,6-4,4-6 and a tie at 6-6, the final match between the two raging opponents. On one side, we have the iPhone, the emblem of success that somehow convinces you that you need to sell a kidney for a new phone every year. As its opponent stands Android, the champion of customisation, making you feel like a software engineer when you finally figure out how to change your wallpaper.

The iPhone hits an ace – ah, yes. Nothing shows bad financial decisions quite like a phone that costs more than your salary. As a result of their great planning strategy, for every half of a camera lens, one zero is added to the price.

"Shot on iPhone." These three words serve as the foundation of Apple's marketing department. It's the perfect phone for college students, who try to vlog their way through the college fee. Portrait mode? So sharp, it makes even your early morning, exam season face look like it's about to be featured on the cover of "News and Views". (Just kidding, we appreciate your hard work, Ed-in-Chief!)

Some Android users have cameras so powerful they can photograph even the SCs that go missing when the ten-day policy is mentioned. The flash of Android cameras is, though, a chef's kiss. Be it night or day, you could never tell if the flash was switched on.

15-15

iPhone (to be precise, the company's brand image) takes the next point. Apple could sell a literal apple with an Apple logo, and iPhone users would camp outside the store for days, eagerly awaiting this "iApple" release. "It's revolutionary!" people would exclaim, polishing their apples, as if it had face-id. (What a cult!) Android rebuts with such agility that even Mr. Neeraj Singh doesn't see it coming. Of course, Android users dominate iPhone users over their universal chargers. Well, do you need to borrow a charger? Yes, this works with any phone. What do you mean "no"? Take it right now, it works on all the phones. Take it. Take it. Take it.

30-30 (What a nail-biting match!)

Android loses the next point to the irrepressible iPhone. While their phone might look like it's fresh from 2099, its show is only a



crumbling defence. Apple lets you test the functionality of the apps, while it's the Android that faces the flood of ads. Alas, its aesthetic appeal is just perishable (pun intended), rotting at the sight of feasibility.

Match Point for iPhone.

The iPhone also loses with a double fault. When an iPhone update drops, you can either be part of this new, beautiful world or battle the restrictions of your iCloud storage. The real question is whether your up-to-date phone will become faster or transform into a glorified potato. "Welcome to iOS 27," Apple says, "Your phone now has 13 new emojis and no longer supports apps you use daily. Enjoy."

Deuce. Who will win the match?

It's not about who wins the iPhone vs. Android battle. It's about who can live with their bank account's growing resemblance to memes. iPhone users enjoy luxury for a brief span of two days before the new model is unleashed. Android users get to feel superior about their customisable technological masterpieces and cry themselves to sleep when advertisements replace their pretty phones. At the end of the day, you'll always be stuck in the cycle of updates, accessories, and the company's helpline call that starts with, "Have you tried turning it off and on again?"



- 1. When you do not know if a rumour you saw on Instagram is true or a forwarded message on WhatsApp is authentic, use 'Snoopes.com' to check.
- 2. To be completely anonymous while browsing, use 'Tor Browser' which lets you search by using several IP Addresses allowing you to remain unknown (like the Dark Web).
- 3. You need to block cookies while knowing which websites are tracking you, add 'Ghostery' as a web extension. It helps you maintain your privacy and remain completely ad-free.
- 4. When you need to open a URL which looks suspicious, check it out at 'VirusTotal' to detect any malware or other breaches.
- _ A lot of times we are required to give our Email IDS to use free web services (which are not
- 5. *really free*) but in case you do not want to give your actual ID you can use 'AnonAddy' to make aliases.





FACT FINDER Q



Digital Twins are highly accurate virtual models that can replicate real-world objects, environments, and even entire cities with extraordinary precision. Entire cities of Singapore and Shanghai now have digital twins.

LG and other companies are working on smartphone screens made of materials that can repair themselves when scratched or damaged. These materials can "heal" over time using heat or light exposure.





Scientists are developing smart tattoos made of lightweight, flexible materials that adhere to the skin and can monitor vital signs like heart rate, glucose levels, and muscle activity.

Microscopic robots, called microbots, swim through your bloodstream and perform microsurgeries. They are guided by magnetic fields and can help treat diseases in a highly targeted manner, reducing the need for invasive surgeries.









If you have heard of Moore's law, you would know that computers become smaller, faster and cheaper every two years. In fact, (Disclaimer: it might seem far-fetched) today's smartphones are more powerful than the guidance computer that NASA used for the renowned Apollo 11 mission 50 years ago! The current trend in computer size allows manufacturers to make circuits more compact, and yet extremely efficient. However, we have encountered an obstacle in this electronic miniaturisation. To understand this, we first need to take a look at the components of a chip.

Computer chips contain modules, which contain logic gates, which in turn contain transistors (Like a Russian Doll). A transistor is the simplest form of a data processor. It is like an on-and-off switch that either blocks or opens the path for information to come through. This information is made up of bits which can either be 0s or 1s. Smaller transistors require less power to run, hence reducing cost and enabling better core performance. Today's transistors have shrunk to the size of only a few atoms; in fact, we have reached a limit to just how small transistors can be. Apart from this, a traditional computer is limited to solving only one problem at a time. Hence, as the complexity of the problem grows, the time taken grows at an exponential rate. By eliminating these barriers, quantum computers can bring us the biggest performance boost in the history of technology. In the world of atomic and subatomic particles things begin to behave in unexpected ways. Unlike the general understanding, a particle can actually exist in more than one state at a time. Quantum computers use this concept to perform tasks. Instead of bits, these computers use quantum bits or qubits. At any instant, a qubit is both 0 and 1 (in a state of superposition). This property of qubits would enable quantum computers to store enormous amounts of data, while simultaneously using less energy. To top it off, these computers would be able to find solutions to a complex problem in far fewer steps than a conventional computer would.

The barrier to making effective quantum computers is the highly sensitive nature of the qubits. Even slight noise and heat can entirely wipe out superposition – a phenomenon known as quantum decoherence. Qubits have to be intricately shielded, and operated at very cold temperatures. Apart from this, the entire foundation of quantum computing is based on probability. This in turn leads to error rates that are much higher than the acceptable amount in computing.

As research continues around the mystic world of qubits, we can be sure of nothing but the fact that quantum computing, once harnessed, will act as a groundbreaking revolution in the field of technology.



The education system is dynamic. It rapidly develops as different eras and dynamics interact with one another.

In a world with a recent paradigm shift towards self-directed learning, IRIS emerges as the harbinger of change. The future of India is here, and it seems quite different from the metallic robots of science fiction. IRIS, the first AI teacher in India, was showcased at a grand event by the Maker Labs Edutech in a school in Kerala (KTCT Higher Secondary School). IRIS is not a mere piece of classroom experiment but a tool designed to personalise learning and empower students.

A friendly life-sized robot with expressive features, IRIS is programmed to focus on subjects like Mathematics, Technology, Engineering and Science for high school students. This humanoid robot is well equipped with wheels for augmented mobility and the ability to converse in three languages regulated by an Android app.

However, the advent and introduction of technologies like IRIS do not appeal to many. What it does is pose a grave threat to the masses. The integration of technology into different spheres has forever been a concept that raises mass paranoia let alone the fear of invasion of robots into classrooms.

People gauge this action as something radical, the precursor to a bigger act of completely replacing school teachers. It is important to note that IRIS aims to act as a facilitator rather than be the sole provider and director of learning. IRIS's extensive features enable teachers to access data about students, offering insights into their performance and allowing teachers to tailor their strategies for better outcomes.

IRIS thus emphasises moving away from the traditional learning methods by assisting teachers and fostering a system of needs-based education comprising measures for students with special needs. IRIS's machine learning allows her to improve with time by refining her teaching methods regularly. IRIS symbolises progress and innovation in the Indian education system with her most striking feature of cultural connection – the saree. This traditional garment shows her respect, knowledge and growth, perfectly aligning with her role as an educator. IRIS is thus paving the way for a new era in teaching and learning.

Sejal Singhal Pre SC

Can machines really understand human feelings?

In a world where technology closely mimics humanity, with Artificial Intelligence (AI) creating bots that can even engage in conversations identical to real people, what prevents AI from fully embodying what makes us human: emotions?

Emotions are a complex mix of physiological and psychological responses to external stimuli and machines do not have the necessary biology or consciousness to experience them. With over 100 billion neurons, the human brain controls our emotions, ideas, and behaviours through areas like our prefrontal cortex, hippocampus, and amygdala, that assess circumstances, elicit emotions and direct our responses.

While AI attempts to mimic aspects of human cognition, such as using facial recognition to interpret emotions (which coincides with Artificial Emotional Intelligence), its understanding relies solely on the interpretation of recurring patterns. However, human emotions are often erratic and unpredictable, making them foundationally different from the patterns AI identifies with. Facial recognition can analyse subtle expressions to identify emotions like joy or sadness, but human appearances can be deceiving.

Similarly, Natural Language Processing (NLP) enhances the functioning of AI, allowing it to recognize emotional cues within our language. High-powered chatbots can detect and respond to emotional cues and offer comforting words based on our feelings, but it does so again based on patterns rather than genuine understanding.

While AI is capable of recognising simple emotions, feelings are inherently tied to subjective experiences – something that the objective reasoning of AI can not comprehend. Additionally, the primary purpose of human emotions is linked to survival, a concept that is absent in AI. The question remains: can AI truly understand human emotions if humans themselves often struggle to do so?



In the 1780s, Luigi Galvani accidentally touched the nerve of a frog, (which was being prepared for soup by his wife) with a knife, causing the leg muscles to contract. Galvani determined that some sort of electricity was present within the animal. This chance discovery by Galvani eventually went on to form the basis of neurotechnology.

If I were to remove all the tech-jargon gibberish for you and define neurotechnology, it would be the integration of technology with the human nervous system. There are two main objectives behind neurotechnology – recording and 'translating' brain signals into technical control commands; and, manipulating brain activity though electrical and optical stimuli.

Even though neurotechnology may seem like it is all about chips that take over your mind, there is so much more to it. The potential is unlimited, and the research is too little. For example, Gert-Jan Oskam, a 40-year-old Dutch man, could walk again after being completely paralyzed in a cycling accident. Two electronic sensors were installed on each side of his head and two other disc-shaped implants were integrated into the system, to wirelessly transmit brain signals to Oskam's spinal cord.

Neurotechnology also does not necessarily have to be invasive. Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS) is a technique that was recently developed to assist people suffering from psychiatric and neurological disorders. The scalp is exposed to a magnetic field. This field can regulate



the electrical impulses from the neurons of a target region in the brain. TMS has been shown to provide relief from depressive symptoms and is also associated with better mood. Transcranial Direct Current Stimulation (tDCS) and focused ultrasounds are two other upcoming non-invasive fields within the purview of neurotechnology.

While showing great promise, neurotechnology is still an ethical minefield. A video released by Elon Musk's company Neuralink, showed a monkey named Pager playing Pong with its mind. One of the major ethical qualms associated with this is the data. Does the data of Pager's neuroactivity belong to the researchers, or to Pager? Furthermore, the judicial system across the world is not equipped with laws to govern the usage of these devices. To conclude, neurotechnology holds great promise for the future, but developing neurotechnology while upholding ethical ideals is a tough line to toe.

> Tvisha Mahajan SC



There was a time when VPNs (Virtual Private Network) were an exclusive domain for business professionals navigating the digital world. They worked as a secure bridge, connecting remote networks to office networks. Working officials used it to protect their sensitive data from reaching the eyes of cybercriminals. It worked like an invisible cloak, protecting confidential information and trade secrets from malicious intent.

The widespread adoption of e-commerce, digital banking, and personal social media accounts all over the internet paved the way for cybercrimes. Public wifis became a hotspot for hackers to intercept and steal personal data such as account passwords, bank details, personal information and other such sensitive data from the public. This ignited the demand for consumer VPN by the public to safeguard their data. As platforms raced to release their own VPNs for public use at high prices, some free VPNs were also established. Not to mention, their creators were the harbingers of malevolence.



To add fuel to this brewing fire, inquisitive teenagers became the primary consumers of this malicious software-viewing it as a tool to override network restrictions. People worldwide began using VPNs to access geo-restricted content- whether to view a Netflix show not available in their country, or, closer to home, to access blocked social media platforms. VPNs became a loophole to surpass the firewall and unlock a world of restricted content, allowing users to navigate the internet without limitations or barriers.

Looking at the increasing use of VPNs for daily purposes, it becomes even more important to safeguard our data. Therefore, finding a trustable VPN service becomes paramount. Some of the reliable sources available online are Surfshark, Nord VPN and Express VPN which have no log policies. Third-party security firms examine the server infrastructure and give several independent audit reports to verify the privacy policies of these companies.

Premium VPN services charge you for the private, concrete server infrastructure and network they provide you. Going for a premium VPN is always a safe option as free VPNs mostly have false claims regarding their privacy policy and compromise your security. They could infest your device with malware and collect any information that can be sold to advertisers like your email, phone number and more, turning your privacy into a commodity. At the end of the day, they are just another commercial institution looking to make money.





POWER OF INFLUENCE: AI VS Hyman Beings

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A CONTRACT	7,095 posts 396M followers 104 following Kylie ③ kyliejenner
	@kyliecosmetics @kylieskin @khy @drinksprinter

In the present generation, being an influencer has evolved from being just a fleeting trend to a choice of lifestyle. Influencer marketing is no exception to the Artificial Intelligence (AI)-revolutionised world that we live in today. AI has not only infiltrated the market but also permeated every aspect of our daily lives. AI influencers captivate the hearts of many with their wisely-picked aesthetics and carefully curated content. However, the real question today is whether AI influencers — the upcoming and revolutionary medium of customer service — will take over human influencers?

The answer to this question is debatable across multiple domains. Human influencers depend on communication, relatability, and authenticity, while the AI counterparts majorly thrive on given algorithms. Their scripted content often lacks human connection with the audience, whereas, human influencers base their content and brand on the emotional connections they establish with their audience — an aspect which AI influencers will never be able to replicate. The major advantage of human influencers is that they can engage in conversations about ethical concerns, share their views, and discuss their values, which can further build credibility with their audience.

On the flip side, human influencers have personal issues, time constraints and susceptibility to public controversies and mistakes. This particular flaw is not only rectified but ameliorated by AI influencers. Definite advantages like operating 24/7 without any fatigue, avoiding human errors along with unmatched cost-effectiveness are delivered by AI. Yet, there are genuine concerns regarding the deceptive nature of AI-generated personas, especially if they are made to look too real, blurring the line between fiction and reality and raising ethical questions about its authenticity.

Human influencers build trust with brands and quickly adapt to market trends, breaking news, and changing societal norms. In contrast, AI influencers are constrained by their programming and predetermined datasets, limiting their flexibility in dynamic situations. AI influencers may bring efficiency but human influencers, with their resonant experiences, authenticity and relatability, will never fail to captivate the audience. Instead of considering AI influencers as direct replacements for human influencers, we should look at them as complementary additions to the emerging future. AI will support influencer marketing, but whether it can replace the human touch is worth a thought

Aarushi Jain and Nimrat Kaur Mehram SC





The iOS 18 is here, and everyone's rushing to upgrade their phones. The software has features good enough to make your old iPhone feel like it just got a stylish makeover and a personality upgrade. If last year's updates were impressive, this year Apple has managed to transform our devices into part Siri and part magician. This time, it is all about making our life easier—*as long as Siri doesn't start playing your favorite song at 3 am!*

The new software allows the users to acquire more control of their devices and gives them a chance to customize their phones completely as per their own needs. Want to customize your home screen? Need to hide a certain app from your parents? Or schedule a happy birthday text to be sent later at midnight? The iOS 18 allows us to do this and so much more.

Widgets can now flirt more boldly with your home screen, and the upgraded Focus modes mean you can finally ignore those pesky notifications during your yoga class. The Messages app has turned into a social hub. In addition to bold, italics, underline, and strikethrough, you can apply playful, animated effects to any letter, word, phrase, or emoji in iMessage.

My personal favourite is the new Control Center, which offers us even more controls to add, with our favorite features available all in one swipe.



Introducing Apple's quirky makeover you didn't know you needed

Read

The new iOS software also helps reduce storage and make more space on your phone—a huge blessing to all iPhone users, I am sure, considering I was jumping up and down when I saw my storage availability go up 30 GB.

As with every year's iOS updates, Apple has also sprinkled plenty of changes throughout the entire OS, some of which you probably won't run into unless you go looking for them. But these are a few that I found particularly worth calling out. You can now pause your video while recording, switch between sims in a single click, re-arrange your photo library to your satisfaction, and solve math equations on Notes WITHOUT an Apple Pencil. This is a huge relief, as you don't have to go around emptying your bank account for an \$80 pencil.

Of course, there is no update without its quirks. Apple intelligence has transformed the new iPhone into a magical La La Land. AI can help you write your essays, summarize your emails, and become your assistant all without a fee! It's like your very own Siri, but much more tech-savvy. It's funny though, considering how much people have hyped up the new iOS software even though Samsung had these features for years. It's like Apple finally took a peek over the fence and said, "Wow, those features look neat! Let's package them up and act like we invented them!"

But overall, iOS 18 is like a perfectly brewed cup of coffee: it'll wake you up, keep you buzzing, and if you spill it, you'll definitely need a napkin and maybe a new phone.

Yashvi Agarwal Pre SC

How-to 'Capture the Flag'

Visit: <u>https://www.csnp.org/post/capture-the-flag-for-beginners</u>

Capture The Flag (CTF) is a cyber exercise where participants look for a hidden clue or file, a.k.a. the flag, by using cybersecurity tools. The game gives you a taste of real world cybersecurity with activities often designed by cyber pros.

Step 1: Choose a Challenge:

Pick a task (like solving puzzles or finding bugs in websites).

Step 2: Find the Flag:

Look for a hidden code (like `CTF{example}`) by solving the challenge.

Step 3: Use Tools:

Depending on the challenge, you might use online tools, coding, or problem-solving skills.

Step 4: Submit the Flag:

Enter the flag on the CTF website to score points and move to the next challenge.

Keep solving challenges to win!



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