

College Insider



Xavier
Institute
of
Engineering

A SISTER INSTITUTE OF ST XAVIER'S COLLEGE, MUMBAI

a c a d e m i c s



A c h i e v e m e n t s

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Xavier
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of
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Department of Information Technology

Departmental Vision

To nurture the joy of excellence in the world of
Information Technology

Departmental Mission

M1: To develop the critical thinking ability of students by promoting interactive learning.

M2: To bridge the gap between industry and institute and give students the kind of exposure to the industrial requirements in current trends of developing technology.

M3: To promote learning and research methods and make them excel in the field of their study by becoming responsible while dealing with social concerns.

M4: To encourage students to pursue higher studies and provide them awareness on various career opportunities that are available.

Program Educational Objectives (PEOs)

PEO1: Information Technology Engineering Graduates shall be employed as IT Professionals, and shall engage themselves in learning, understanding and applying newly developed ideas and technologies as their field of study evolves.

PEO2: information Technology Engineering graduates shall be competent to use the learnt knowledge successfully in the diversified sectors of Industry, academia, research and work effectively in a multi-disciplinary environment.

PEO3: Information Technology Engineering Graduates shall be aware of professional ethics and create a social responsibility in the building the nation/society.

Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Student will be able to :

PSO1: Demonstrate the ability to analyze and visualize the business domain and formulate appropriate information technology solutions.

PSO2: Apply various technologies like intelligent systems, Data mining, IOT, Cloud and Analytics, Computer and Network Security etc. for innovative solution to real time problems.

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ARTICLES 01

Stay updated with the newest advancements and emerging trends that are shaping the tech landscape.



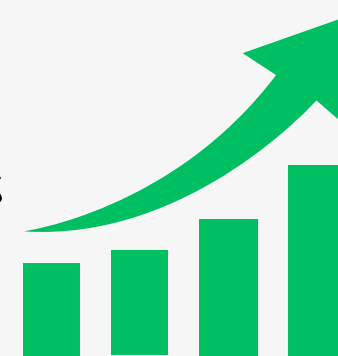
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Get a glimpse into the academic and research activities undertaken by students and faculty, showcasing efforts to enhance knowledge and drive innovation.



THE GLOBAL CHALLENGE OF PIRACY



**HENIL
FE-IT**

Introduction

Piracy has been a persistent issue throughout history, evolving with technology to affect industries across the globe. From unauthorized software copies to illegal streaming platforms, piracy continues to challenge intellectual property rights, economic stability, and creative industries. This article delves into the phenomenon, its implications, and the ongoing battle to mitigate its effects.



Understanding Piracy

Piracy refers to the unauthorized use, reproduction, or distribution of intellectual property, such as books, music, movies, software, and other digital content. In the digital age, piracy has shifted from physical counterfeit goods to virtual, making it more accessible and difficult to control.

Digital piracy typically occurs through:

- **Peer-to-peer sharing networks** like torrents.
- **Illegal streaming platforms** that mimic legitimate services.
- **Unauthorized downloads** from file-sharing websites.



The Future of Piracy Prevention

Despite advancements in anti-piracy technologies, pirates continually find new ways to exploit gaps. Blockchain is being explored as a secure method for distributing and protecting digital content, while global cooperation among governments and industries is essential for enforcement.

The Future of Piracy Prevention

Despite advancements in anti-piracy technologies, pirates continually find new ways to exploit gaps. Blockchain is being explored as a secure method for distributing and protecting digital content, while global cooperation among governments and industries is essential for enforcement.

Conclusion

Piracy poses a significant challenge to creators, industries, and economies worldwide. Tackling it requires a multifaceted approach that combines technology, legal action, education, and affordable access to content. As we strive for a more ethical digital ecosystem, fostering respect for intellectual property will remain key to sustaining innovation and creativity.





HUMAN-COMPUTER INTERACTION IN IT: BRIDGING THE GAP

**ROBIN
FE-IT**

Introduction

In the rapidly evolving world of technology, the relationship between humans and computers has become central to innovation and usability. Human-Computer Interaction (HCI) focuses on designing and improving the interfaces that connect people to computers, ensuring that technology is accessible, efficient, and user-friendly. By blending principles from computer science, psychology, and design, HCI plays a critical role in shaping the future of IT systems, applications, and devices.

Understanding Human-Computer Interaction

At its core, HCI is the study and practice of designing interfaces that enable effective interaction between humans and computers. It encompasses the hardware, software, and user experience (UX) aspects of technology. The primary goal of HCI is to create systems that are intuitive and responsive to user needs, minimizing the gap between human intent and technological execution.

Key Applications of HCI in IT

1. Graphical User Interfaces (GUIs):

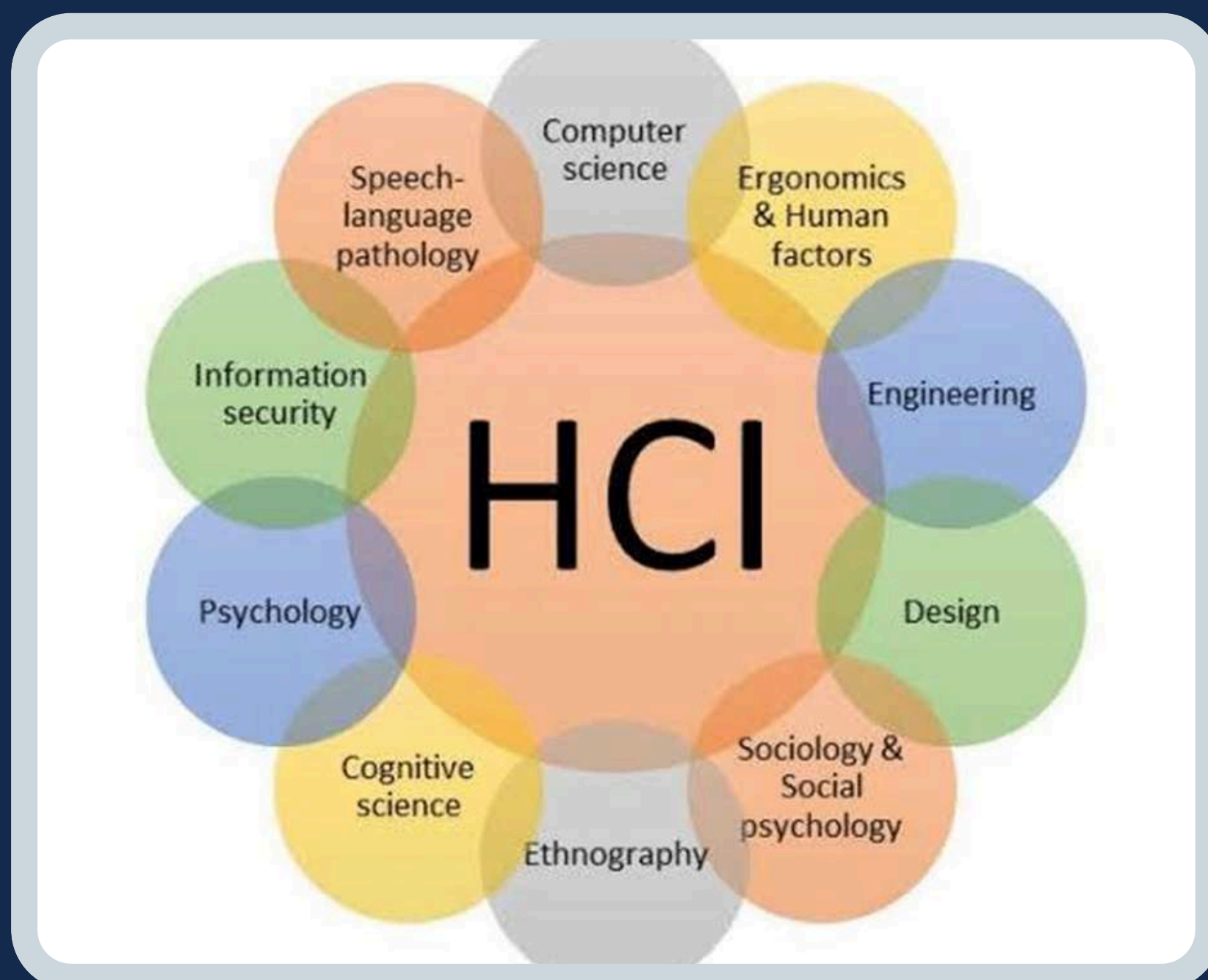
GUIs are among the most visible outcomes of HCI research. From desktop applications to mobile apps, intuitive GUIs make technology accessible to non-technical users. Innovations like drag-and-drop functionality, touchscreens, and customizable dashboards have revolutionized how people interact with devices.

2. Voice and Speech Interfaces:

Virtual assistants like Siri, Alexa, and Google Assistant rely on HCI principles to interpret human speech and respond effectively. These interfaces have made technology more accessible, particularly for users who face challenges with traditional input methods like keyboards and mice.

3. Augmented and Virtual Reality (AR/VR):

AR and VR systems immerse users in interactive environments, enhancing experiences in gaming, education, and training. HCI research ensures that these systems are intuitive and reduce discomfort, such as motion sickness, during prolonged use.



KThe Future of HCI

The future of HCI lies in creating even more natural and immersive interactions. Emerging technologies such as Brain-Computer Interfaces (BCIs) aim to eliminate the need for physical input devices, enabling users to control systems directly with their thoughts. Gesture-based interfaces and haptic feedback systems will further enhance the tactile experience of interacting with technology.

As IT continues to evolve, HCI will remain at the forefront of innovation, ensuring that technology serves humanity effectively. From autonomous vehicles to smart homes, the principles of HCI will guide the development of systems that are not only functional but also empathetic to user needs.

Conclusion

Human-Computer Interaction is a cornerstone of IT innovation, shaping how we engage with technology in our daily lives. By prioritizing usability, accessibility, and user satisfaction, HCI ensures that technology remains a tool for empowerment rather than a source of frustration. As we move towards a future of seamless, intuitive interactions, the collaboration between IT and HCI will unlock new possibilities, bridging the gap between human potential and technological advancement.



THE ROLE OF ROBOTICS IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT



ALICE DMELLO
SE-IT

Introduction

Robotics plays an increasingly important role in disaster management by providing valuable assistance in situations where human safety, time, and resources are limited. Robots can aid in disaster response, recovery, and preparedness by performing tasks that are either too dangerous, too difficult, or too time-consuming for humans.



- **Autonomous Drones:** Drones equipped with cameras, thermal sensors, and infrared technology are invaluable for search-and-rescue operations. They can quickly assess disaster areas, identify survivors, and map out damaged regions, especially in areas that are too risky or inaccessible for human rescuers (e.g., collapsed buildings, remote locations).
- **Ground Robots:** Robots designed to navigate through debris and hazardous environments can physically assist in finding survivors. These robots can crawl through tight spaces, remove rubble, and deliver supplies, reducing the time it takes to locate and assist victims.
- **Dealing with Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Threats:** Robots can be deployed in environments with hazardous chemicals, radiological material, or biological threats. They can safely detect, neutralize, or manage dangerous substances, minimizing human exposure and allowing for quicker containment of hazardous situations.
- **Firefighting Robots:** In some disaster scenarios, firefighting robots equipped with extinguishing agents or water systems can help control fires without putting human firefighters at risk, especially in dangerous wildfires or large-scale industrial fires.
- **Telemedicine Robots:** In disaster scenarios where hospitals are overwhelmed, robots can assist in telemedicine by connecting doctors and patients through virtual consultations. Some robots can even assist in performing basic medical procedures, such as taking vitals, performing diagnostics, or delivering medications.
- **Medical Evacuation:** Some robots are designed to transport injured individuals to hospitals or medical centers, helping to reduce the burden on human rescue teams and medical personnel.



Conclusion

The integration of robotics into disaster management is transforming how we respond to and recover from catastrophic events. By enhancing human capabilities, saving lives, and improving efficiency, robots are becoming indispensable tools in dealing with natural and man-made disasters. As technology continues to advance, robotics will likely play an even more critical role in future disaster response efforts.



AI AGENTS : PARTNERS OF THE NEW ERA



KUNAL H JAIN
SE-IT

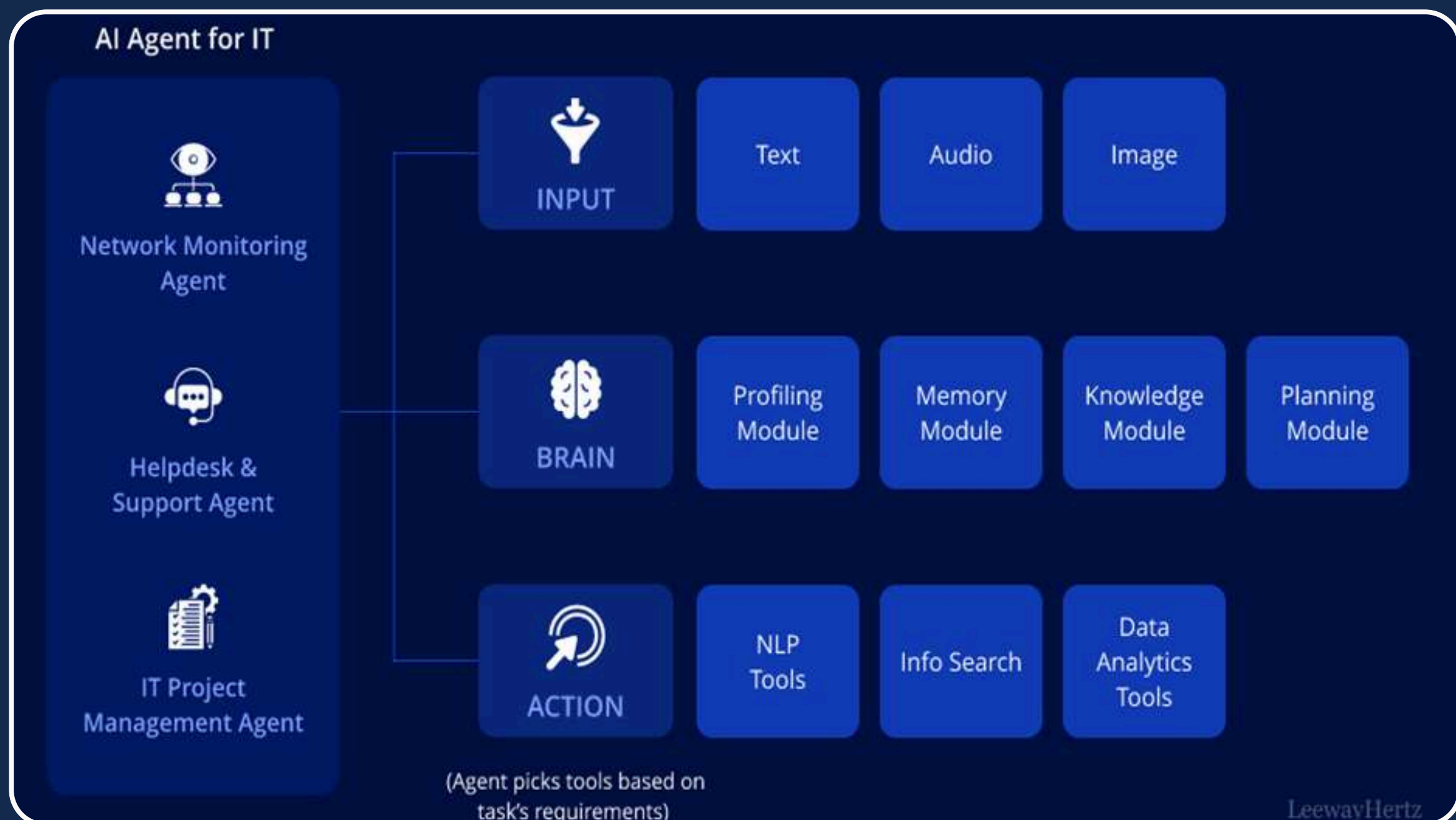
Introduction

AI agents are systems or programs designed to perform tasks autonomously using artificial intelligence. They can observe their environment, make decisions, and take actions to achieve certain goals. To explain this in a simple way, I'll break it down using examples and images.

1. What is an AI Agent?

An AI agent is like a robot or a smart assistant that can make decisions based on information it receives and act on it to complete tasks. It can be as simple as a chatbot or as complex as self-driving cars





Exploring the Future with AI Agents

AI agents are not just futuristic concepts – they are here, shaping our world in ways we are just beginning to understand. From simplifying daily tasks with virtual assistants to driving innovation in healthcare and self-driving cars, AI is transforming every industry.

For students, this is an exciting time to dive into the world of artificial intelligence. Whether you're interested in coding, problem-solving, or understanding how machines can learn and make decisions, the opportunities are endless. By studying AI, you can help develop the next generation of intelligent systems that will make our lives smarter, safer, and more efficient.

The future of AI agents depends on innovators like you. Start exploring AI today – experiment with simple projects, learn programming languages like Python, or take courses that explore machine learning and robotics. The more you learn, the closer you'll get to becoming part of this revolutionary field. The world is waiting for your ideas!



GENERATIVE AI AND DATA SECURITY



RAHUL SHARMA
TE-IT

Introduction

The explosion of digital data has transformed how businesses and individuals operate, but it has also opened the door to new security risks. Generative AI, known for creating content like text, images, and even code, is now making significant strides in the field of data security. This technology is not only helping to identify and address threats but also reshaping the way systems are protected.

What Is Generative AI?

Generative AI refers to artificial intelligence systems designed to produce new content by learning from patterns in large datasets. Tools like OpenAI's GPT have gained attention for generating coherent text and solving complex problems. However, in the realm of cybersecurity, this technology is being adapted to detect, prevent, and respond to threats effectively.

How Generative AI Enhances Data Security

- *Spotting Security Threats Early*

Generative AI can analyze network activity and quickly identify unusual behavior that could indicate an attack, such as malware infiltration or phishing attempts. By learning from past data, it can predict and alert teams to potential vulnerabilities before they become full-blown crises.

- *Automating Cyber Defense Actions*

When a breach occurs, time is of the essence. Generative AI can generate detailed action plans in seconds, guiding security teams through mitigation steps. This reduces response time and minimizes potential damage to systems and data.

- *Strengthening Encryption Techniques*

Secure data transmission is a cornerstone of cybersecurity. Generative AI can develop complex encryption methods that are harder to break. These dynamic encryption strategies evolve continuously, making them more resilient against advanced hacking attempts.

- *Creating Simulated Cyberattacks*

A key part of securing systems is preparing for attacks before they happen. Generative AI can simulate realistic cyberattacks to test an organization's defenses, highlighting weaknesses that need to be addressed.

- *Reducing False Positives*

Traditional security systems often overwhelm teams with false alerts. Generative AI reduces this by learning to differentiate between legitimate threats and harmless anomalies, allowing teams to focus on real issues.

The Future of Generative AI in Security

The role of Generative AI in cybersecurity is still evolving, but its potential is immense. As technology advances, we can expect it to play a critical role in building smarter, more proactive defenses. By combining AI with human expertise, businesses can create robust systems that adapt to emerging threats in real time.



THE ROLE OF DEVOPS IN MODERN IT INFRASTRUCTURE



VIJAYKUMAR KANDALA
TE-IT

DevOps has emerged as a cornerstone of modern IT infrastructure, bridging the gap between development and operations teams to enable seamless collaboration. By fostering a culture of continuous integration and delivery (CI/CD), it accelerates software development cycles while ensuring stability and reliability in deployments. The adoption of DevOps practices enhances automation, scalability, and efficiency, addressing the complexities of today's dynamic IT environments. It also emphasizes monitoring and feedback, enabling organizations to adapt to changing requirements quickly. As businesses strive for agility and innovation, DevOps plays a critical role in aligning IT infrastructure with strategic goals.

Understanding DevOps: Transforming IT Infrastructure for the Modern Era

DevOps is a methodology that integrates development and operations teams to streamline workflows and enhance collaboration in IT infrastructure. By adopting practices like continuous integration and delivery (CI/CD), organizations can deploy software faster and with fewer errors. Automation is a key aspect, enabling efficient management of infrastructure, testing, and deployments. DevOps fosters a culture of shared responsibility, ensuring agility and resilience in modern IT environments.

The Future of Edge DevOps:

The future of DevOps is set to evolve alongside emerging technologies, focusing on increased automation, scalability, and integration with cutting-edge tools. As Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) become more prominent, they will enhance DevOps workflows by automating complex tasks such as anomaly detection, predictive maintenance, and performance optimization. The rise of GitOps—managing infrastructure and applications declaratively through Git—will further streamline deployment and scaling processes, aligning with the growing demand for cloud-native solutions.

Conclusion:

DevOps has transformed the way IT infrastructure operates, fostering collaboration, automation, and continuous improvement to meet the demands of modern businesses. Its integration with emerging technologies like AI, ML, and cloud-native architectures ensures its relevance and adaptability in the future. As organizations prioritize agility, scalability, and innovation, DevOps will continue to play a vital role in bridging development and operations, driving efficiency and resilience in IT ecosystems. By embracing DevOps principles and practices, businesses can position themselves for sustained growth and technological excellence in an ever-evolving digital landscape.



AI IN HEALTHCARE: A REVOLUTION IN DIAGNOSIS



SHRUTI PARADE
BE-IT

Artificial intelligence (AI) is rapidly transforming the healthcare landscape, offering unprecedented potential in diagnosis, treatment, and drug discovery. By leveraging vast amounts of data and advanced algorithms, AI is poised to revolutionize how we approach healthcare, leading to more accurate diagnoses, personalized treatments, and faster drug development.

AI in Diagnosis

- **Enhanced Image Analysis:** AI algorithms can analyze medical images like X-rays, MRIs, and CT scans with remarkable accuracy, often surpassing human radiologists in detecting abnormalities. This can lead to earlier detection of diseases such as cancer, heart disease, and neurological disorders.
- **Early Disease Prediction:** AI can analyze patient data, including genetic information, lifestyle habits, and medical history, to predict the likelihood of developing certain diseases. This allows for early intervention and preventative measures, potentially reducing the burden of chronic diseases.

AI in Drug Discovery

- **Accelerated Drug Development:** AI can analyze vast amounts of data to identify potential drug candidates, predict their efficacy, and optimize clinical trials. This can significantly accelerate the drug development process and reduce costs.
- **New Drug Targets:** AI can identify new drug targets by analyzing complex biological systems and identifying previously unknown pathways. This can lead to the development of novel therapies for diseases that currently have limited treatment options.

Challenges and Considerations:

- **Data Privacy and Security:** Ensuring the privacy and security of sensitive patient data is crucial.
- **Algorithmic Bias:** AI algorithms must be trained on diverse and representative datasets to avoid bias and ensure equitable access to healthcare.
- **Explainability:** Understanding how AI algorithms make decisions is essential for building trust and ensuring transparency.

Conclusion: AI has the potential to revolutionize healthcare by improving diagnosis, treatment, and drug discovery. However, it is important to address the challenges and ethical considerations associated with AI in healthcare to ensure that these technologies are used responsibly and equitably.



BIG DATA ANALYTICS AND THE INTERNET OF THINGS



JAYESH KAKADE
BE-IT

Big Data Analytics and the Internet of Things (IoT) are two powerful technologies that are transforming the way we live and work. IoT devices generate massive amounts of data, which can be analyzed using Big Data analytics to gain valuable insights.

Key Applications:

Smart cities: IoT devices can be used to collect data about traffic, pollution, and other urban phenomena. This data can be analyzed to improve city planning and management.

Smart homes: IoT devices can be used to automate tasks such as turning lights on and off, adjusting thermostats, and locking doors. Big Data analytics can be used to personalize these tasks based on user preferences and behavior.

Industrial IoT: IoT devices can be used to monitor industrial equipment and processes. Big Data analytics can be used to identify potential problems and optimize operations.

Healthcare: IoT devices can be used to monitor patients' health remotely. Big Data analytics can be used to identify patterns in patient data that can help to improve diagnosis and treatment.

What is the relationship between IoT and big data?

- IoT and big data have many overlapping components, and IoT is considered a major source of big data.
- However, they were developed independently of one another. As the volume of IoT-generated data increased to the point that conventional storage and analysis methods became inefficient, big data and IoT become more and more interrelated.
- In the current environment, the complex data and information gathered by IoT devices can be considered a big data set being gathered in real time. Big data storage and analytics currently help to make sense of the plethora of those real-time data points and provide helpful insights.
- To sum up the relationship at a high level: A network of devices equipped with electronics and sensors (connected devices) send real-time information to the internet (IoT), where it is compiled and stored into vast data sets (big data) and analyzed to find useful patterns (big data analytics).

Conclusion:

IoT and Big Data analytics are two powerful technologies that are transforming the way we live and work. By combining these technologies, businesses and organizations can gain valuable insights from the massive amounts of data generated by IoT devices. This can lead to improved decision-making, increased efficiency, and new opportunities for innovation.



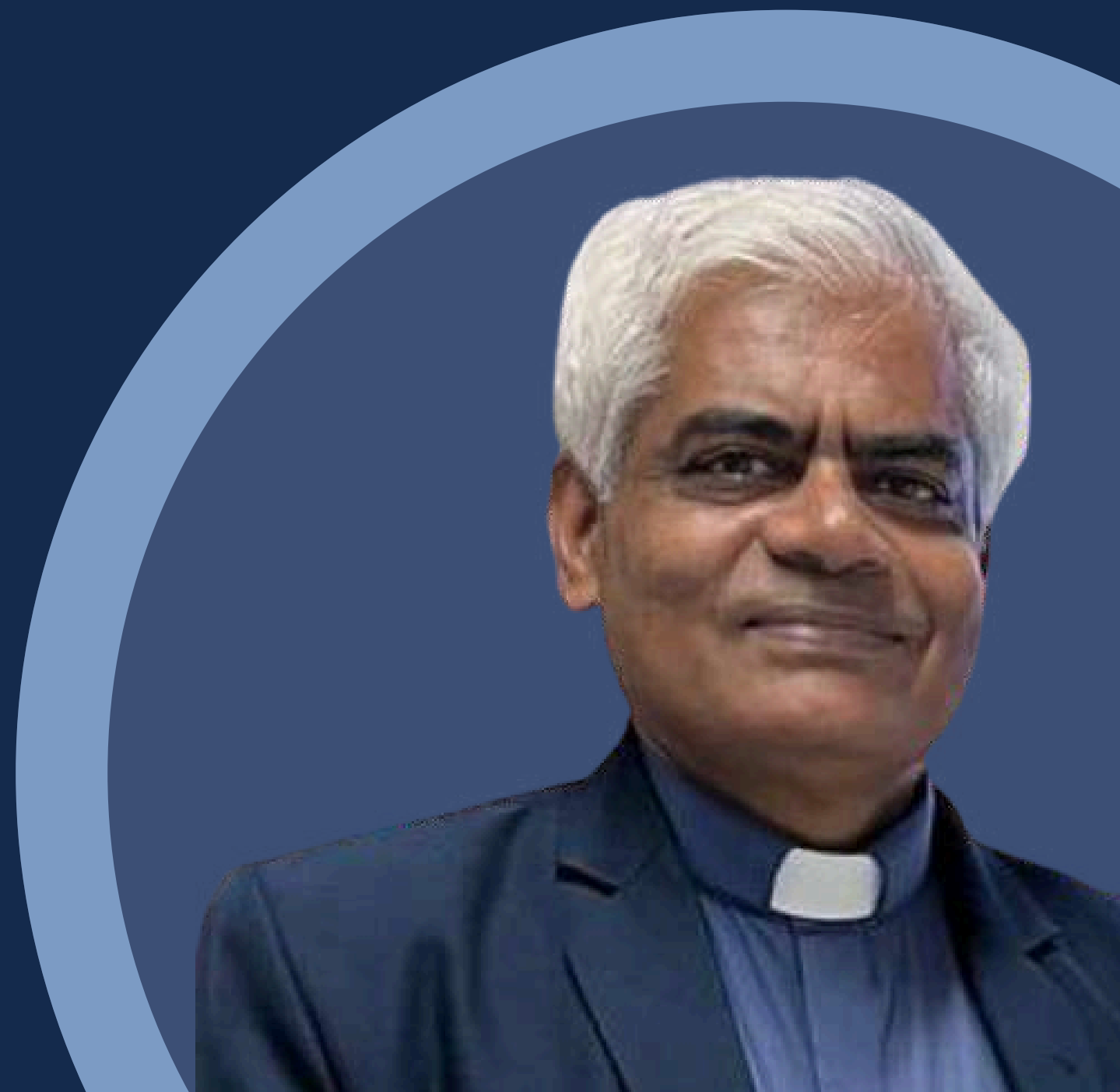


Fr. Dr. John Rose SJ recently received a Certificate of Appreciation for his valuable contribution as a Reviewer at the 2nd IEEE International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Quantum Computation-Based Sensor Applications (ICAIQSA-2024).

The conference was held on 20th and 21st December 2024, organized by the Department of Artificial Intelligence, G H Raison College of Engineering and Management, Nagpur, and technically co-sponsored by the IEEE Bombay Section.

Fr. Dr. John Rose SJ

Professor of IT Department



Dr. Jaychand Upadhyay published a journal titled "Blockchain Solution for Patient Record Security," exploring how blockchain technology can secure sensitive healthcare data. The paper highlights blockchain's decentralized and tamper-proof features, offering a reliable solution to prevent data breaches and ensure privacy in patient record management.

[Click here to read the Journal](#)



*Dr. Jaychand
Upadhyay*

HOD of IT Department



2025 Placement Record of IT Department

Name of the student	Company Placed in
Rakshita Sarap	Arcon
Ajay Pandey	Arcon
Piyush Mane	Arcon
Rajaram Desai	Arcon
Rakshita Sarap	Quantiphi
Shreya Singh	Quantiphi
Harshvardhan Gupta	QuickSell
Saish Rane	Rite
Gaurav Kashelkar	Rite
Aditi Satam	Rite
Saish Rane	Zeus Learning
Rohan F. Jaiswal	Capgemini
Siddharth Ganpati Shinde	Capgemini
Gaurav Kashelkar	Capgemini
Nelson Colas Ignaasi	Capgemini
Neha Vinay Yadav	Capgemini
Khushal Yallalinga Jogi	Capgemini
Saish Rane	Capgemini
Vivek Rajkumar Singh	Capgemini
Khushal Yallalinga Jogi	VIP
Riya Kamble	VIP
Aditi Satam	VIP
Vivek Rajkumar Singh	VIP
Nelson Colas Ignaasi	VIP
Aditi Satam	QuickSell



Prof. Chhaya Dhavale recently received a Certificate of Appreciation for her voluntary contribution as a Reviewer for the 3rd IEEE International Conference on Interdisciplinary Approaches in Technology and Management for Social Innovation (IATMSI-2025).

The conference is scheduled to be held from 6th to 8th March 2025 and is organized by the IEEE MP Section in collaboration with ABV-IIITM Gwalior, India.

*Prof. Chhaya
Dhavale*

Assistant Professor of IT Department



The AIML session, organized by Prof. Suvarna Arango and conducted by Imarticus Learning Pvt. Ltd., was held on 10th October 2024 at Xavier Institute of Engineering (XIE). Aimed at bridging theory and practice in Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML), the event provided insights into industry trends, key technologies, and career opportunities.

The session featured a keynote by Nikita Tandel, Assistant Vice President at Imarticus Learning, who discussed market trends, tools like Python and Power BI, and real-world AI/ML applications, inspiring participants to explore the field further. An aptitude test led by Muskan Jain and Siddhesh Panikar helped sharpen problem-solving skills and gave a glimpse into industry demands.



The session concluded with a vote of thanks, celebrating its success in providing practical insights, mentorship, and motivation for pursuing careers in AIML. The collaborative effort between XIE and Imarticus Learning made it a highly enriching experience for all attendees.



***Prof. Suzarna
Aranjo***

Assistant Professor of IT Department





Prof. Stella J from the Department of Information Technology conducted a two-week "Cyber Security" training for the Malawi Defence Force in Lilongwe, Malawi, from December 02 - 13, 2024 in association with Xavier Institute of Engineering, Mumbai, India and were honored with appreciation from the Indian Ambassador to Malawi, Mr. S. Gopalakrishnan.

Prof. Stella J

Assistant Professor of IT Department





Prof. Chhaya Dhavale recently received a Certificate of Appreciation for her valuable contribution as a Reviewer at the 2nd IEEE International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Quantum Computation-Based Sensor Applications (ICAIQSA-2024).

The conference was held on 20th and 21st December 2024, organized by the Department of Artificial Intelligence, G H Raisonni College of Engineering and Management, Nagpur, and technically co-sponsored by the IEEE Bombay Section.

*Prof. Chhaya
Dhavale*

Assistant Professor of IT Department



The Cyber Security Masterclass, organized by Prof. Suvarna Arango and conducted on 26th December 2024 at Xavier Institute of Engineering (XIE), was an engaging and insightful event aimed at providing participants with foundational and advanced knowledge in cybersecurity. The session, held from 10:00 AM to 1:00 PM, focused on ethical hacking, vulnerability assessment, and penetration testing.

Hiren Darji, an Engagement Program Trainee at J.P. Morgan Chase & Co., kicked off the session by discussing cybersecurity's growing importance in protecting digital assets and career opportunities in the field. He introduced ethical hacking and explained the significance of Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration Testing (VAPT) in identifying security weaknesses.



Vansh Damania, a cybersecurity specialist, led a dynamic session on advanced cybersecurity techniques. He covered topics such as information gathering, scanning, and Black Hat strategies while demonstrating tools like Google Dorking and Kali Linux utilities (Subscraper and Subfinder) for reconnaissance and vulnerability assessment. His interactive approach kept the audience engaged with practical insights and real-world applications.



Prof. Suvarna Aranjo

Assistant Professor of IT Department





Prof. Stella J attended a 2-day training program on Women Safety titled "Cyber Sakhi," organized by the US Consulate, Dosti House, and Responsible Netism from January 3 to 4, 2025. The program aimed to empower women with knowledge and tools to navigate cybersecurity challenges and promote safe online practices.

Prof. Stella J

Assistant Professor of IT Department





Prof. Jyotsana More, Assistant Professor of the IT Department, was recently awarded for successfully completing the Three Days National Level Workshop on Research Paper/PhD Thesis Writing and Anti-Plagiarism Strategies.

The workshop was held from 10th December to 12th December 2024 and was organized by the Ideal Institute of Academic & Research Advancement (IIRA)

Prof. Jyotsana More

Assistant Professor of IT Department





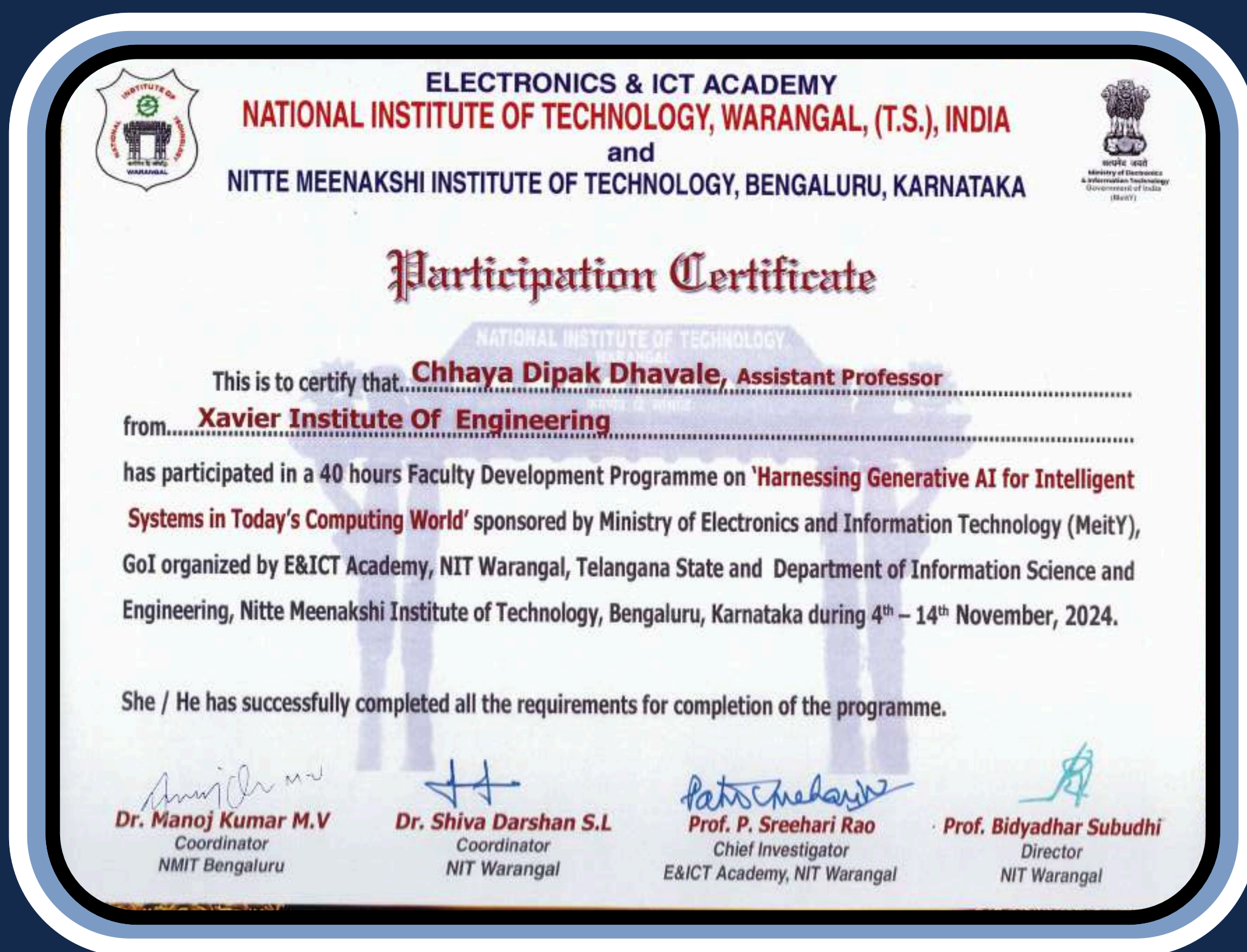
Prof. Stella J organized a 5-day Value Added Course on "Cyber Sentinels" in association with Hactify Cyber Security, XIE IET on Campus, and XIE-Cyber Security Cell from December 27 to 31, 2024. The course provided hands-on training and in-depth knowledge of advanced cybersecurity concepts, equipping participants with essential skills to tackle modern cyber threats.

Nitin Nayak, Niket, Himanshu, Jay and Disha Patil from IT attended Cyber sentinel value added course

Prof. Stella J

Assistant Professor of IT Department





Prof. Chhaya Dhavale recently completed a 40-hour Faculty Development Programme on "Harnessing Generative AI for Intelligent Systems in Today's Computing World".

The programme was held from 4th November to 14th November 2024 and was jointly organized by the Electronics & ICT Academy, NIT Warangal (TS), India, and the Nitte Meenakshi Institute of Technology, Bengaluru, Karnataka, sponsored by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Government of India.

**Prof. Chhaya
Dhavale**

Assistant Professor of IT Department



OUR AMAZING CREW



PROF. STELLA J

Staff Co-ordinator



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Editor-in-Chief



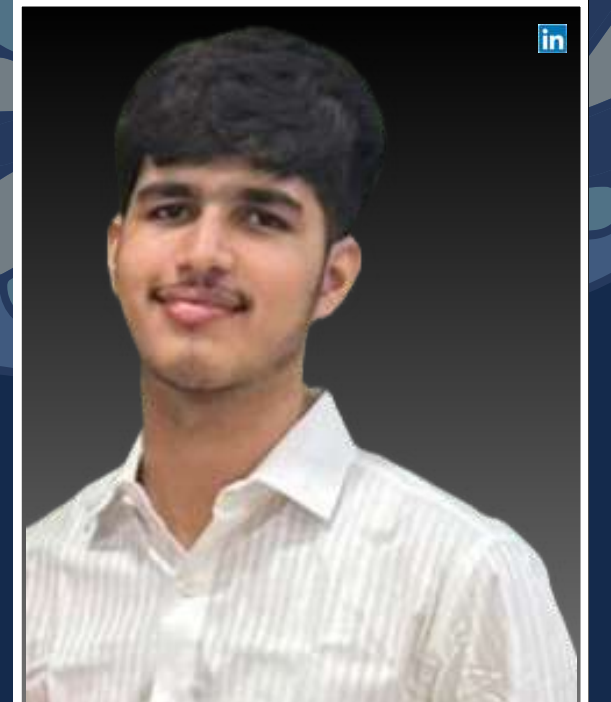
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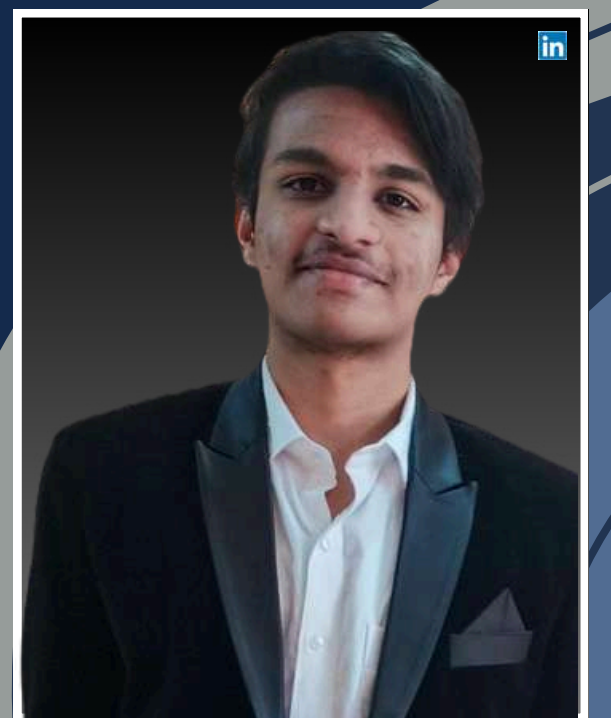
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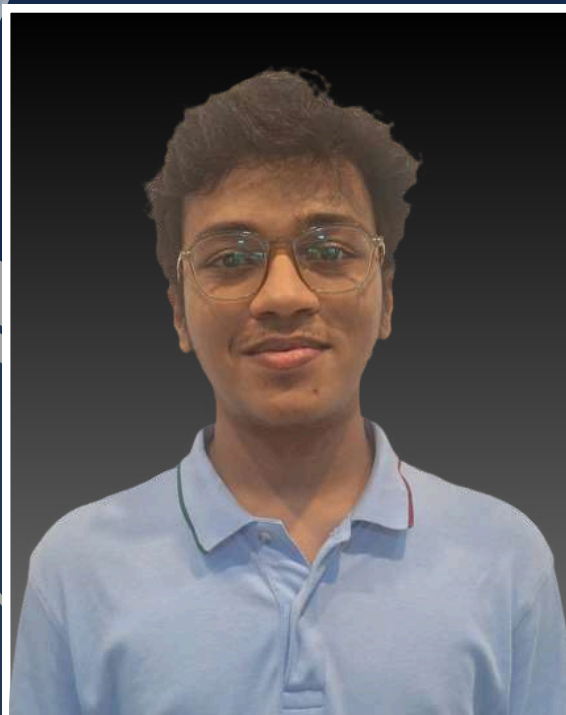
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