



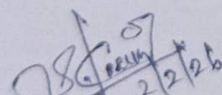
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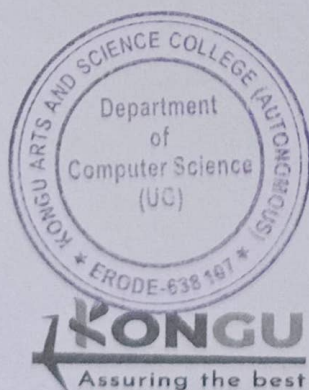
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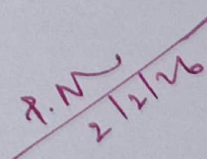
DATE: 02.02.2026

Halide co-founder joins Apple's design team

Sebastian de With, co-founder of the popular iPhone camera app Halide, has joined Apple's design team. He confirmed the move, expressing excitement about working on products he has long admired. De With is well known in the Apple community for creating intuitive and powerful photography apps. His work at Halide helped set new standards for mobile camera controls and user experience. Before co-founding Halide, he worked on major software projects and gained design experience with several tech companies. At Apple, he will be part of the Human Interface Design group, which shapes the look and feel of Apple's software. His expertise in thoughtful interface design is expected to influence future Apple products. Industry observers see this as a win for Apple's design capabilities. The company has been focusing on enhancing software experience across devices. De With's move comes at a time of transition within Apple's design leadership. His background blends creativity with technical precision. Apple's users could see his influence in system apps and future features. Colleagues describe him as passionate about elegant, user-centric design. The hiring reflects Apple's continued investment in top design talent. De With's insights into photography could enrich Apple's camera and imaging experiences. His addition may also boost collaboration between platform teams. Fans of Halide are watching how his role evolves at Apple. The broader tech community views this hire as significant. Overall, this marks an important step in de With's career and Apple's innovation path.


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DATE: 03.02.2026

Seven things to know about Apple's Creator Studio subscriptions

Apple has outlined seven key things to know about its new Creator Studio subscriptions designed for content creators. The subscriptions offer tiered plans that unlock advanced tools within Apple's ecosystem. Creators can access enhanced analytics to track engagement and audience growth more precisely. The service includes custom branding options for videos and live streams. Subscribers receive priority support and featured placement opportunities on Apple platforms. Creator Studio also integrates with popular social media services for cross-posting. Advanced editing tools are available directly within the app. The subscription enables higher quality export options and longer upload limits. Apple offers collaboration features for teams working on content together. There are education resources and tutorials exclusive to subscribers. Performance reports are delivered with actionable insights. Users can monetize directly through Apple's payment systems. Creators retain full ownership of their content. The plans are flexible, with monthly and annual payment options. Security and privacy protections are built into all tiers. Apple has positioned the service to compete with existing creator platforms. Early adopters have reported increased workflow efficiency. The subscriptions aim to support both hobbyists and professional creators. Apple continues to expand its services beyond hardware. This move reflects a broader strategy to attract creative professionals to its ecosystem.

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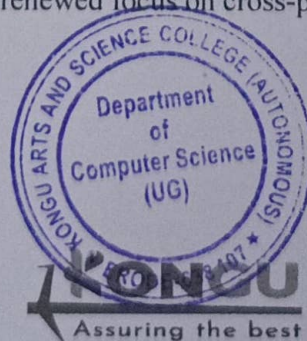
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DATE: 5.2.2026

Windows 11 adds cross-device resume for Android apps

Windows 11 is expanding its cross-device resume capabilities to let users pick up Android apps where they left off on their PC. This feature, now in the Release Preview Channel of Windows 11 builds, allows Android activities to continue seamlessly on a Windows desktop. With Cross-Device Resume, tasks begun on an Android phone can be resumed on a PC without manual file transfer. Users will be able to continue Spotify playback on their Windows 11 PC from the exact point it was playing on their phone. Microsoft Office apps such as Word, Excel, and PowerPoint can also be continued from mobile to desktop. Browsing sessions from supported Android browsers can reappear on the PC's default browser. The capability works with phones from major manufacturers including Samsung, Xiaomi, Oppo, Vivo, and Honor. Microsoft's system maps the app context so Windows opens the appropriate handler for the resumed activity. If the corresponding desktop app isn't installed, Windows may prompt to install or open the content in a browser. This update marks a shift from the earlier limited OneDrive-based resume feature. The expansion is similar to Apple's Continuity or Handoff experience. It aims to boost productivity by unifying mobile and PC workflows. A public rollout to all Windows users is expected soon after preview testing. The feature requires both devices to be linked via Microsoft account. Users in the Insider Program are currently testing it ahead of full release. Microsoft continues to push deeper integration between Android and Windows despite ending native Android app support. Cross-Device Resume reflects renewed focus on cross-platform continuity.

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DATE: 6.2.26

Carbon

Carbon is a modern programming language introduced by Google as an experimental successor to C++. It was designed to address the complexity, safety issues, and long build times commonly associated with large C++ codebases. Carbon focuses on improving developer productivity while maintaining high performance and low-level control. One of its key goals is seamless interoperability with existing C++ code, allowing companies to gradually adopt Carbon without rewriting everything. The language introduces a cleaner and more consistent syntax compared to C++. Carbon emphasizes better error handling and clearer semantics to reduce common programming mistakes. It aims to provide stronger safety guarantees while still being suitable for systems programming. Carbon is particularly targeted at large-scale software projects such as game engines, operating systems, and performance-critical libraries. The language includes modern features like generics and improved type checking. Carbon also focuses on faster compilation times, which is a major concern in large C++ projects. Tooling and build systems are designed to be simpler and more predictable. Although still in early development, Carbon has attracted attention from developers maintaining massive C++ systems. It is not yet considered a full replacement for C++, but rather a long-term evolution path. The language is open-source and community-driven. Carbon's design encourages readable and maintainable code. As it matures, it may play a significant role in future systems software. Overall, Carbon represents an ambitious effort to modernize systems programming without abandoning existing ecosystems.

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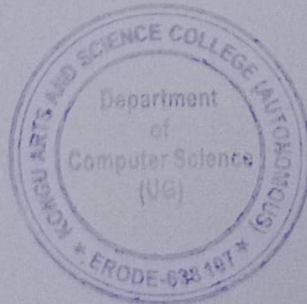
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DATE: 09.02.2026

Quantum-related languages

Quantum-related programming languages are specialized languages designed to develop and run programs for quantum computers. These languages help programmers express quantum concepts such as qubits, superposition, and entanglement in a structured way. Unlike classical programming, quantum programming follows the rules of quantum mechanics, which makes it fundamentally different and more complex. Many quantum languages are built to work alongside classical languages, creating hybrid programs that combine classical and quantum logic. Examples include Qiskit, Q#, Cirq, and newer experimental languages like Guppy. These languages provide abstractions that simplify quantum operations while still allowing fine control over quantum circuits. Quantum languages are mainly used in research, cryptography, optimization, material science, and advanced simulations. They help scientists model problems that are extremely difficult or impossible for classical computers to solve efficiently. Most quantum programs today run on simulators because large-scale quantum hardware is still evolving. Strong mathematical foundations are important when working with quantum languages, especially linear algebra and probability. Many quantum languages integrate with Python to make them more accessible to developers. Error correction and noise handling are key challenges addressed by quantum programming tools. IT companies and research labs are investing heavily in quantum software development. Cloud platforms now allow developers to experiment with quantum code remotely. Although still in an early stage, quantum languages represent the future of high-impact computing. As quantum hardware improves, these languages are expected to become more practical and widespread. Learning quantum programming today prepares developers for next-generation technology.

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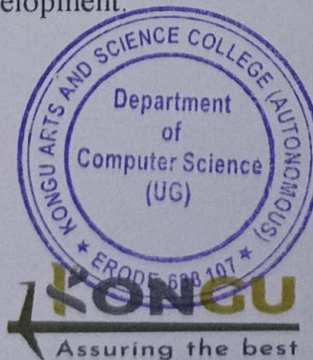
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DATE: 10.02.26

Go (Golang)

Go (also known as Golang) is a modern, statically typed programming language developed by Google and first released in 2009. It was designed to address the challenges of building large-scale, high-performance software systems. Go emphasizes simplicity, readability, and efficiency, making it easy for developers to learn and maintain. One of its defining features is built-in support for concurrency through goroutines and channels, which allow programs to handle many tasks simultaneously with minimal overhead. This makes Go especially well suited for distributed systems, cloud services, and network applications. The language compiles to fast native binaries, resulting in excellent runtime performance and low memory usage. Go has a strong standard library that covers networking, HTTP servers, cryptography, and file handling out of the box. Its tooling, including the go command, formatter, and dependency management, is tightly integrated and developer-friendly. Go avoids overly complex language features, favoring clear code over abstraction-heavy designs. Error handling in Go is explicit, which improves reliability and debuggability in production systems. The language is widely used in DevOps and cloud infrastructure, powering tools like Docker, Kubernetes, and Terraform. Go's cross-platform support allows developers to build software for multiple operating systems with ease. It is commonly adopted by startups and large enterprises alike for backend services. The growing ecosystem and active community continue to expand Go's libraries and frameworks. Overall, Go is valued for its balance of performance, simplicity, and scalability in modern software development.

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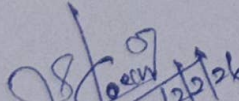
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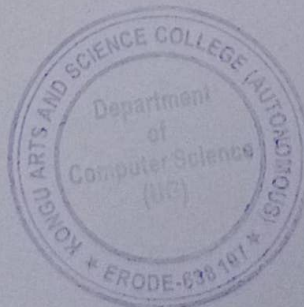
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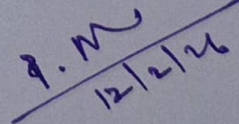
DATE: 12.02.26

Rust

Rust is a modern systems programming language designed to deliver high performance while guaranteeing memory safety. It was created to solve common problems found in low-level languages, such as memory leaks, null pointer dereferencing, and data races. One of Rust's most distinctive features is its ownership and borrowing system, which enforces strict rules at compile time without relying on a garbage collector. This allows Rust programs to run fast while remaining safe and reliable. Rust is especially well suited for performance-critical applications such as operating systems, game engines, browsers, and embedded systems. Its strong support for concurrency ensures that multi-threaded programs are both efficient and free from data races. The language provides fine-grained control over system resources, making it ideal for low-level and systems programming tasks. Rust's compiler is known for its detailed and helpful error messages, which guide developers toward writing correct code. The standard library and package manager, Cargo, make dependency management and building projects straightforward. Rust also integrates well with other languages, allowing developers to write safe, high-performance components within existing systems. Major technology companies have adopted Rust for security-sensitive software. Its growing ecosystem includes libraries for web development, networking, and cryptography. Developers often praise Rust for encouraging best practices and long-term code quality. Although the learning curve can be steep, the benefits are significant. Overall, Rust combines speed, safety, and concurrency, making it one of the most respected and rapidly adopted programming languages today.


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DATE: 13.02.2026

Zig

Zig is a modern systems programming language designed to be a simpler and more practical alternative to C and C++. It focuses on performance, safety, and explicit control over system resources. Zig does not use a garbage collector, giving developers direct control over memory management. Instead of hidden behavior, Zig emphasizes clarity and predictability in how programs run. One of its standout features is powerful compile-time execution, which allows code to run during compilation for optimization and configuration. Zig provides excellent support for cross-compilation, making it easy to build software for different platforms from a single setup. The language includes a strong standard library that supports low-level programming tasks. Zig's error handling is explicit, reducing unexpected runtime failures. It avoids complex abstractions, keeping the language small and understandable. Zig integrates well with existing C code and can directly compile C libraries. This makes it attractive for embedded systems, operating systems, and performance-critical software. Developers appreciate Zig's clear syntax and helpful compiler messages. The language gives full control over memory allocation strategies. Zig is often praised for its build system, which is included as part of the language tooling. Although still evolving, Zig is gaining adoption in systems and infrastructure projects. It is commonly used in game development and embedded programming. Zig's philosophy prioritizes correctness and simplicity over convenience. Overall, Zig is admired for offering modern features while staying close to the hardware. Zig places a strong emphasis on avoiding hidden control flow, making program behavior easier to reason about. The language encourages developers to handle all possible error cases explicitly, which improves software reliability. Zig's compile-time features allow developers to write highly optimized and flexible code without sacrificing readability. It supports manual memory management while still helping developers avoid common mistakes. Zig is also designed to be future-proof, with careful attention to backward compatibility.

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DATE: 16.02.2026

TypeScript

TypeScript is a strongly typed programming language developed by Microsoft as a superset of JavaScript. It adds static typing to JavaScript, helping developers catch errors during development rather than at runtime. TypeScript is designed to improve code quality and maintainability, especially in large and complex applications. It compiles into plain JavaScript, which allows it to run on any platform or browser that supports JavaScript. One of its major advantages is better tooling support, including intelligent code completion and refactoring. TypeScript makes it easier to work with modern JavaScript frameworks such as Angular, React, and Vue. The language supports object-oriented programming concepts like classes, interfaces, and inheritance. Type safety helps teams collaborate more effectively on large codebases. TypeScript integrates seamlessly with existing JavaScript projects, allowing gradual adoption. It has a rich type system that can describe complex data structures accurately. The language improves developer productivity by reducing common bugs. TypeScript is widely used in frontend and backend development with Node.js. Many large IT companies use TypeScript for enterprise-scale web applications. Its growing ecosystem includes libraries and tools with built-in type definitions. TypeScript also improves long-term project scalability. It is especially popular in full-stack development. The learning curve is manageable for JavaScript developers. TypeScript is open-source and actively maintained. Overall, TypeScript has become a standard choice for modern web development. TypeScript supports advanced type features such as union types, intersection types, generics, and type inference, which allow developers to write flexible yet safe code. Its integration with popular IDEs like Visual Studio Code provides real-time error checking and enhanced debugging capabilities. TypeScript also enables better documentation of code through explicit types, making it easier for new developers to understand existing projects.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE (UG)

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DATE: 17.02.2026

India Eyes Massive Data Center Investments

India is making a major push to become a global hub for artificial intelligence and digital infrastructure. The government is targeting up to \$200 billion in data center investments over the coming years. According to Associated Press, about \$67 billion has already been committed by global technology companies. Major firms such as Google, Microsoft, and Amazon are expanding their cloud and AI infrastructure in India. These investments aim to build large-scale, AI-ready data centers across the country. The facilities will include thousands of advanced GPUs for AI model training and deployment. Officials believe this will strengthen India's high-performance computing capabilities. The government is offering incentives such as tax benefits and policy support to attract investors. Improved 5G connectivity and digital infrastructure upgrades are also part of the plan. Workforce reskilling initiatives are being launched to prepare talent for AI-driven jobs. India wants to move beyond traditional IT services into advanced AI innovation. The strategy also focuses on supporting startups and research institutions. Policymakers emphasize the importance of data sovereignty and local data processing. Developing AI tools tailored to Indian languages is another key objective. Sustainability measures are being encouraged in new data center projects. Renewable energy integration is expected to power many upcoming facilities.

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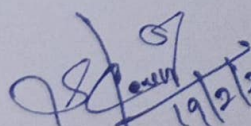
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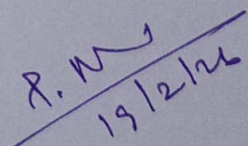
DATE: 19.02.2026

Market & Industry Platform Dynamics

Market and industry platform dynamics in 2026 are being reshaped by rapid AI integration across enterprise ecosystems, fundamentally altering how software is built, sold, and consumed. Traditional SaaS vendors are facing pricing pressure as AI-native startups deliver automation with leaner cost structures and faster deployment cycles. Major players like Microsoft are embedding generative AI deeply into productivity and cloud platforms to defend market share, while cloud leaders such as Amazon Web Services are expanding AI infrastructure services to strengthen enterprise lock-in. At the same time, Google is leveraging its AI research and cloud ecosystem to reinforce cross-platform integration. Subscription fatigue among enterprises is accelerating consolidation in overlapping software categories, pushing vendors toward usage-based and outcome-driven pricing models instead of traditional per-seat subscriptions. AI copilots and autonomous agents are reducing reliance on conventional workflow layers, prompting companies like Salesforce to reposition themselves as AI-first customer experience platforms. Creative software leaders such as Adobe are embedding generative capabilities directly into their flagship products to maintain competitive differentiation. Open ecosystem strategies are gaining importance as enterprises demand interoperability, unified data environments, and seamless automation across complex tech stacks. Meanwhile, API-driven innovators like OpenAI are influencing platform standards and developer ecosystems globally.


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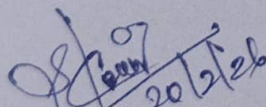
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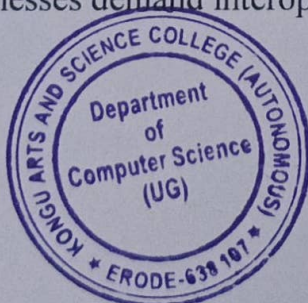
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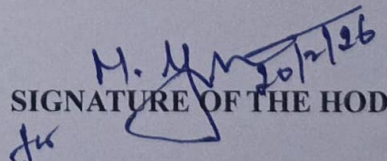
DATE: 20.02.2026

Software & Platform Updates

Today's Software & Platform Updates highlight accelerated AI integration, operating system advancements, and enterprise platform modernization across the tech industry. Fujitsu has introduced a new AI-driven software development platform designed to automate coding, testing, and deployment processes, reflecting the broader shift toward AI-augmented engineering workflows. Enterprise software discussions at the HROne AI Summit 2026 emphasized responsible AI governance and leadership-driven adoption in HR platforms, reinforcing how AI is becoming central to workforce management systems. Meanwhile, Anthropic rolled out upgrades to its Claude Opus 4.6 model, significantly enhancing coding assistance and autonomous agent capabilities for developers. On the operating system front, Google is preparing for the Android 17 beta release, expected to introduce performance refinements, privacy improvements, and better cross-device functionality within its ecosystem. Microsoft continues expanding AI-powered features across Microsoft 365, embedding automation into Teams, Outlook, and other productivity tools to streamline enterprise collaboration. Cloud platform providers are increasingly consolidating AI, analytics, and infrastructure services into unified environments to simplify enterprise IT stacks. Market trends show software vendors adapting pricing models to usage-based and AI-driven service tiers as competition intensifies. Open ecosystem strategies and API integrations are becoming critical as businesses demand interoperability between platforms.


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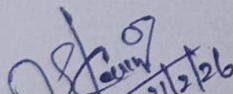
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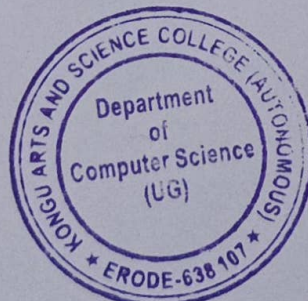
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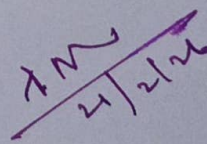
DATE: 21.2.26

Major Ongoing or Upcoming Software Ecosystem Trends

Today's The global software ecosystem is rapidly evolving with AI at its core, driving new paradigms in development, deployment, and user engagement. Generative AI continues to be integrated across major platforms, transforming traditional applications into intelligent, context-aware tools that can automate tasks and generate content on demand. Autonomous agents and AI copilots are reshaping user workflows by taking on complex decision-making tasks that were previously manual, which is encouraging a shift from static software modules to dynamic, adaptive services. Cloud providers are increasingly unifying data, compute, and AI workloads in single environments to reduce friction between development and operations, driving greater adoption of platform engineering practices. Low-code and no-code platforms are democratizing software creation, enabling non-technical users to build scalable applications with minimal coding expertise. Security-focused trends like AI-driven threat detection and continuous risk monitoring are becoming standard requirements in enterprise software stacks. Open-source foundations are accelerating innovation by providing shared AI models, tools, and standards that lower barriers to entry for startups. Subscription and usage-based pricing models are emerging as alternatives to traditional per-seat licensing, aligning cost with actual value delivered. Interoperability and cross-platform integrations are prioritized as businesses seek to eliminate silos between disparate software systems.


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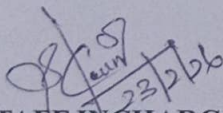
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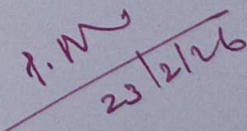
DATE: 23-02-2026

India's first AI-enabled university pilot launched

India has launched its first AI-enabled university pilot, marking a major step toward transforming higher education through technology. The pilot has been introduced at Chaudhary Charan Singh University in Meerut. The initiative aims to integrate artificial intelligence into teaching, learning, and administration. It is designed to improve academic quality and student outcomes. AI-based tools will support personalized learning for students. Smart tutors will help learners understand concepts at their own pace. The system can adapt content based on individual performance. Faculty members will receive assistance in lesson planning and assessment. Administrative processes will be streamlined using intelligent automation. Paperwork and routine tasks will be reduced significantly. The pilot also focuses on skill-based education aligned with industry needs. AI will help identify skill gaps among students. The project supports multilingual learning environments. It aims to benefit students from rural and semi-urban backgrounds. The university will serve as a model for future expansion. Insights from the pilot will guide national education reforms. The initiative aligns with India's digital education vision. It supports innovation in curriculum design. Officials believe it will enhance employability among graduates. Overall, the pilot represents a milestone in India's journey toward AI-driven education.


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DATE: 24.02.2026

Consumer tech sales & promotions

The consumer technology market is witnessing a fresh wave of promotional activity this week as retailers roll out significant discounts on premium devices ahead of key seasonal buying occasions. India's Tata-owned electronics chain **Croma** has launched its Everything Apple Sale, with flagship devices such as the **iPhone 17** being offered at an effective price below ₹45,000, thanks to stacked bank offers, exchange bonuses and loyalty rewards, a steep reduction from its original launch price near ₹83,000. The base **iPhone 16** is also available from around ₹35,991 with similar layered benefits, while Apple laptops including **MacBook Air M4** and other models like AirPods and Apple Watch variants have been marked down with additional cashback and card discounts. Sales officials report that these offers are driving strong footfall both in stores and online as buyers look to upgrade ahead of Holi and spring shopping. Industry analysts say the combination of exchange programmes and Tata Neu loyalty incentives is helping retailers clear inventory in advance of new device launches expected in the coming weeks. Beyond Apple, major e-commerce players like **Amazon India** recently wrapped up their Great Republic Day Sale 2026 with steep discounts on a wide range of consumer electronics including smartphones, laptops, appliances, wearables and accessories, offering up to 80 % off select products plus bank cashbacks and no-cost EMI options. These seasonal promotions are seen as critical in sustaining consumer demand amid broader economic cautiousness, with buyers particularly drawn to smart devices and connected tech. Analysts note that such sales events are also boosting mid-tier brand visibility as shoppers compare offers across brands. Overall, competitive pricing, layered financial incentives, and strategic timing before festivals are shaping up to make this one of the more active promotional periods for consumer tech in early 2026.

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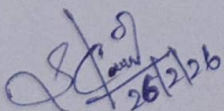
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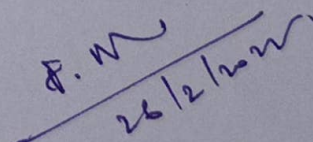
DATE: 25.02.2026

AI disruption anxiety

Investor concerns over AI disruption are intensifying across the global IT services sector as rapid advances in generative and automation technologies reshape traditional business models. Companies such as Infosys, Tata Consultancy Services, and Wipro are facing growing scrutiny from investors who fear that artificial intelligence could reduce demand for legacy software development and maintenance services. Analysts note that AI-driven coding assistants and automation platforms are significantly improving productivity, potentially shrinking large project teams that once formed the backbone of IT outsourcing revenues. Market sentiment has turned cautious as clients in banking, retail, and manufacturing increasingly experiment with in-house AI solutions. This shift has raised questions about long-term billing models based on workforce size rather than outcome-based delivery. At the same time, global tech giants like Microsoft and Google continue to invest heavily in enterprise AI platforms, intensifying competitive pressure. Investors worry that traditional service providers may struggle to protect margins amid rapid automation. Derivative markets are also reflecting bearish positions in select IT counters. However, industry leaders argue that AI will augment rather than replace core IT services. Executives emphasize that enterprises still require integration, cybersecurity, cloud migration, and governance expertise. Many firms are repositioning themselves as AI transformation partners instead of pure manpower suppliers. Training programs to reskill thousands of employees in AI and data science are underway. Despite short-term volatility, some analysts believe AI could unlock new high-value consulting opportunities. The transition phase, however, is expected to test revenue stability and operating margins. Clients are renegotiating contracts to demand faster delivery and measurable productivity gains.


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