



**PRAGATI ENGINEERING COLLEGE
(AUTONOMOUS)**

DEPARTMENT OF CSE (CYBERSECURITY)

PEC/CIRCULAR/2026

Date: 27-01-2026

CIRCULAR

This is to inform all students that the "HACKING AND IT'S CONCEPTS" event organized by the **Cyber Security Club** of the **Department of Cyber Security** will be held **offline** on **30-01-2026** at the college campus.

All interested students are requested to attend the session in person, using their names along with their roll numbers, and actively participate in the event.

Faculty Coordinator
Mrs. K. Sireesha
Assistant Professor (CSE (CyberSecurity))

B 27/1/26
HOD-CSE (CS)
Mrs. T. GangaBhavani



Student Coordinators:

I. Naveen (III CSE(CS))
A. Raghu Ram (IICSE(CS))





PRAGATI ENGINEERING COLLEGE

(AUTONOMOUS)

DEPARTMENT OF CSE (CYBERSECURITY)

CYBER SECURITY CLUB

DATE: 30-01-2026

MODE: OFFLINE

TIME: 10:00 AM TO 12:00 PM

Here is the official poster of our Event:

Pragati Engineering College
(AUTONOMOUS)

CYBER SECURITY CLUB INDUSTRY 4.0 CLUB

HACKING AND IT'S CONCEPTS

QR Code For
REGISTRATION

SCAN ME

DATE: 30/01/2026
MODE: OFFLINE
TIME: 10AM TO 12PM

FACULTY COORDINATOR:
MRS. K. Sireesha
Assistant Professor - CSE (CS)

RESOURCE PERSONS:
I. Chinmi (II - CSE (CS))
G. R. Sasikala Devi (II - CSE (CS))
R. Divya Sree (II - CSE (CS))

PRESIDENT:
I. V. NAVEEN KUMAR
PH: 8106736372

FACULTY CO-ORDINATOR:

Mrs.K.Sireesha
Assistant Professor (CSE (Cyber Security))

STUDENT CO-ORDINATORS:

- I. Naveen (3rd year CSE(CS))
- B. Prabhu Surya (3rd year CSE(CS))
- A. Raghu Ram (3rd year CSE(CS))
- K. Sai Swarup (3rd year CSE(CS))
- B. Venkata Siva Sai (3rd year CSE(CS))
- K. Manideep (3rd year CSE(CS))
- T. Pavani (3rd year CSE(CS))
- Y. Vyshnavi (3rd year CSE(CS))
- K. Geethika (3rd year CSE(CS))
- V. Sujana (3rd year CSE(CS))
- Y. Mounika (3rd year CSE(CS))
- T. Siva Datta Sai (3rd year CSE(CS))



PRAGATI ENGINEERING COLLEGE

(AUTONOMOUS)

DEPARTMENT OF CSE (CYBER SECURITY)

ATTENDANCE:

REGISTRATIONS:

Students Registered for event on "HACKING AND IT'S CONCEPTS"

S.No.	Student Name	Roll Number	Branch	Section	Year Of Studying
1	Prem	24a31a1240	IT	A	2nd Year
2	Ashwin Prabhakar Padala	24A31A4651	CS	A	2nd Year
3	Pakala kameswara sai Sathwick	24A31A4652	CS	A	2nd Year
4	K.SRI ADITYA VAISHNAVI	25A35A4601	CS	A	2nd Year
5	Manam Sri Varsha	24A31A4620	CS	A	2nd Year
6	P.Saivilasini	24A31A4625	CS	A	2nd Year
7	Gollapalli Sri Naga Sai Durga Mani	24A31A4610	CS	A	2nd Year
8	Uppalapu p ch p s surya prakashrao	24A31A4661	CS	A	2nd Year
9	Pravalika	24A31A4618	CS	A	2nd Year
10	Akshaya Keerthi.Kall	24A31A4614	CS	A	2nd Year
11	Kavya Latha harshini	24A31A05JC	CSE	F	2nd Year
12	SRI NAMITH T	24A31A05GA	CSE	D	2nd Year
13	Vinti Jyothi Charan	24A31A4663	CS	A	2nd Year
14	Kouluri Mohan ponnadhar	24A31A4649	CS	A	2nd Year
15	G.sai sneha	24A31A4612	CS	A	2nd Year
16	Vinti Jyothi Charan	24A31A4663	CS	A	2nd Year
17	Shyam Sundar CH	24A31A43G7	AI	C	2nd Year
18	MUTYAM DHANUSH VENKAT KUMAR	24A31A05FR	CSE	D	2nd Year
19	Mulagapati Sri Veera Siddhendra	25a35a0526	CSE	D	2nd Year
20	K.Ramadevi	24A31A4616	CS	A	2nd Year
21	Chitturi Geetha Sai Rakshita	24A31A4609	CS	A	2nd Year
22	K Hemanth Lokesh	24A31A0445	ECE	A	2nd Year
23	Tirumadi Janaki	24A31A4629	CS	A	2nd Year
24	B.SYAM JOSHUVA	25A35A4604	CS	A	2nd Year
25	M.Sireesha	24A31A4621	CS	A	2nd Year
26	D Likhith Kumar	24A31A4637	CS	A	2nd Year
27	B.Amar Sai Teja	24A31A4632	CS	A	2nd Year
28	Papineni sai manikanta srinivas	24A31A4653	CS	A	2nd Year
29	Dhanusha Allada	24A31A4602	CS	A	2nd Year
30	B.Bhargavi	24A31A4603	CS	A	2nd Year
31	Dhanaraju	24A31A4648	CS	A	2nd Year
32	Karuna yeddu	24A31A4630	CS	A	2nd Year
33	Chandu	24A31A4631	CS	A	2nd Year
34	P. Papa	25A35A4602	CS	A	2nd Year
35	P.Lokesh sriram	24A31A4656	CS	A	2nd Year
36	Mery Mamatha Akula	24A31A4601	CS	A	2nd Year
37	Geeta Sahithi Chetti	24A31A4607	CS	A	2nd Year
38	V.Harsha Vardhan	24A31A4664	CS	A	2nd Year
39	Gayatri Boddu	24A31A4605	CS	A	2nd Year
40	P vineetha	24A31A4627	CS	A	2nd Year
41	GOWTHAM SAI SATYA	24A31A4640	CS	A	2nd Year



PRAGATI ENGINEERING COLLEGE

(AUTONOMOUS)

DEPARTMENT OF CYBER SECURITY

ATTENDANCE:-

Topic: Hacking and its concepts

Club Name: Cyber security club

Date: 30/11/20

S. No	Name of the Student	Department	Signature
1	V. Jyothicharan	CS	J. Jyothicharan
2	P. V. N. Mahesh	CS	P. V. N. Mahesh
3	T. JSAK	CS	T. JSAK
4	K. Mohan Pennadhar	CS	K. Mohan Pennadhar
5	D. V. D. Vara Prasad	CS	D. V. D. Prasad
6	S. Sunny	CS	S. Sunny
7	T. Krishna Reddy	CS	T. Krishna Reddy
8	T. Raju Cheli	CS	T. Raju Cheli
9	N. V. V. Ramana	CS	N. V. V. Ramana
10	B. V. V. S. Chaitanya	CS	B. V. V. S. Chaitanya
11	D. Hith Kumar	CS	D. Hith Kumar
12	B. Amar Sai Teja	CS	B. Amar Sai Teja
13	Ch. Siva Surya	CS	Ch. Siva Surya
14	P. S. M. Srinivas	CS	P. S. M. Srinivas
15	P. Lokesh	CS	P. Lokesh
16	T. Akshay	CS	T. Akshay
17	A. Chandu	CS	A. Chandu
18	V. Haisha Vardhan	CS	V. Haisha Vardhan
19	K. Dhana Raju	CS	K. Dhana Raju
20	E. Gowtham	CS	E. Gowtham
21	V. R. S. Varshith	CS	V. R. S. Varshith
22	G. Harsha Vardhan	CS	G. Harsha Vardhan
23	G. Rama Venkata Satya	CS	G. Rama Venkata Satya
24	M. V. D. Karthik	CS	M. V. D. Karthik
25	Ch. Ujandari	CS	Ch. Ujandari
26	G. Anand Kumar	CS	G. Anand Kumar
27	G. Naveen	CS	G. Naveen
28	D. Gopichand	CS	D. Gopichand
29	M. M. Charan	CS	M. M. Charan
30	S. JASUN	CS	S. JASUN
31	Sokalyan	CS	Sokalyan
32	B. Y. S. V. S. Tarakanwarudu	CS	B. Y. S. V. S. Tarakanwarudu



PRAGATI ENGINEERING COLLEGE

(AUTONOMOUS)

DEPARTMENT OF CYBER SECURITY

Topic: Hacking and its concepts

Club Name: Cyber security Club

Date: 30/1/26

S. No	Name of the Student	Department	Signature
1.	SUNZIA B Hema madhulika	CSE - CS	B Hema madhulika
2.	CH Hantha Devi	CSE - CS	CH Hantha Devi
3.	N Nibitha sai	CSE - CS	N Nibitha sai
4.	P Hanpraja	CSE - CS	P Han praja
5.	G Sri Naga Sai Durga Mani	CSE - CS	G S.N.S.D Mani
6.	K Akshaya Keerthi	CSE - CS	K Akshaya Keerthi
7.	Ch. Hanika	CSE - CS	Ch. Hanika
8.	A. Sowmya	CSE - CS	A Sowmya
9.	G. Rohini Gayathri	CSE - CS	G. Rohini
10.	S. Susha Sri	CSE - CS	S. Susha
11.	P Sowmya Harshitha	CSE (CS)	P. Sowmya
12.	N. Devi	CSE (CS)	Devi
13.	B Bhargavi	CSE (CS)	B Bhargavi
14.	M sreecha	CSE (CS)	M sreecha
15.	A. Dhanusha	CSE (CS)	A. Dhanusha
16.	P. Ramyasri	CSE (CS)	P. Ramya
17.	B. Gayatri	CSE - CS	B. Gayatri
18.	K Ramadevi	CSE - CS	K Ramadevi
19.	T. Janaki	CSE - CS	T. Janaki
20.	G. Saisneha	CSE - CS	G. Saisneha
21.	P. Papa	CSE - CS	P. Papa
22.	K Bhazari	CSE - CS	K Bhazari
23.	D. Madhulima	CSE - CS	Madhulima
24.	Abhishek B	CSE - CS	Abhishek B
25.	Padmini - K	CSE - CS	Padmini K
26.	K. Sri Aditya Vaishravi	CSE - CS	Vaishravi
27.	P. Sai Vilasini	CSE - CS	P. Sai Vilasini
28.	V. Karuna	CSE - CS	V. Karuna
29.	M. Sri Varsha	CSE - CS	M. Sri Varsha
30.	P. Vineetha satya	CSE - CS	P. Vineetha
31.	A. Mery Mamatha	CSE - CS	A. Mamatha
32.	ch. Geeta sahithi	CSE - CS	ch. Geeta sahithi



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DEPARTMENT OF CSE (CYBER SECURITY)

SCREENSHOTS/SESSION PICTURES:

Why Cybersecurity Matters Today

Protecting Our Digital Lives
Safeguarding personal data, finances, and privacy from cybercriminals.

Rising Cyber Threats
Increasing sophistication and frequency of cyber attacks on individuals and organizations.

Real-World Impact
Disruptions to critical infrastructure, financial losses, and reputational damage.

What is Hacking?

Definition of Hacking
Gaining unauthorized access to computer systems or networks.

Often involves exploiting vulnerabilities to achieve an objective.

Myths vs. Reality
Beyond Hollywood portrayals: Hacking is a complex skill, not just typing fast in the dark. Ethical hackers and security professionals determine the true nature of the act.



Who are the Hackers?

White Hat
Ethical hackers, security researchers.

Black Hat
Malicious hackers, criminal actors.

Grey Hat
Exploit vulnerabilities without permission, but no malicious intent.

Script Kiddies
Inexperienced users who run scripts.

Hack
Unauthorized access for political or social causes.

The Good Side of Hacking



What is Ethical Hacking?
Legally breaching systems to find vulnerabilities before malicious actors do.

Authorized security testing and vulnerability assessment.

Why Organizations Hire Ethical Hackers?
To strengthen defenses, ensure compliance, and protect assets.

The Hacking Methodology

Recon **Scan** **Gain Access** **Maintain** **Cover Tracks**

A systematic approach to understanding and exploiting system weaknesses.

Reconnaissance (Footprinting)

Passive Reconnaissance
Gathering information without direct interaction.
Examples: OSINT (Open Source Intelligence), public records, social media.

Active Reconnaissance
Direct interaction with the target to gather additional info.
Examples: Network ping, port scanning, early stage, DNS queries.



Scanning & Enumeration

Network Scanning
Identify live hosts, operating systems, and services to probe.

Port Scanning
Discovering open ports and running services on target systems.

Vulnerability Scanning
Automated tools identify known weaknesses and misconfigurations.

These steps help perform further attacks on a system.



Overview of Cyber Attacks

- Phishing**
Deceptive emails/messages to steal credentials.
- Malware & Ransomware**
Malicious software for data theft or system lockout.
- Password Attacks**
Brute-force, dictionary attacks to guess passwords.
- Man-in-the-Middle**
Intercepting communication between two parties.
- SQL Injection**
Injecting malicious SQL code into web forms.
- DDoS Attack**
Overwhelming a server with traffic to cause downtime.



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Attack Demonstration (Conceptual)

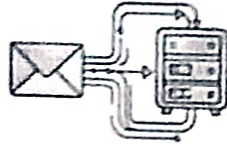
How's Phishing Attack Works?

Attackers exploit vulnerabilities in web applications, databases, or servers.

Exploiting these vulnerabilities, attackers can steal sensitive data, such as usernames and passwords.

Attackers use lists of common words and phrases.

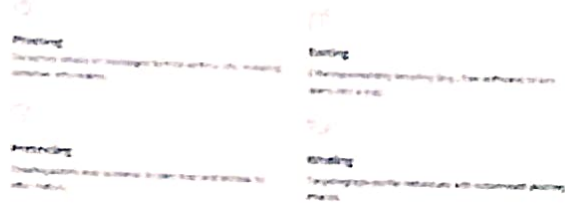
Automated programs by AI/ML can generate realistic, spoofed emails or messages that are easily trusted.



Social Engineering Attacks



Exploiting Psychology: Common Social Engineering Tactics

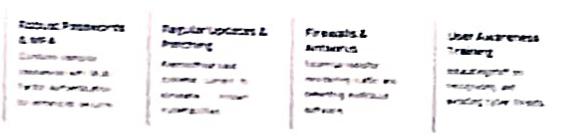


Real-World Cyber Attacks:

- 2017: NotPetya ransomware attack on Maersk shipping company.
- 2017: WannaCrypt ransomware attack on hospitals.
- 2017: SolarWinds supply chain attack on government agencies.
- 2020: Microsoft Exchange email server breach.
- 2021: Colonial Pipeline ransomware attack on an oil pipeline.



Prevention is Key: Fortifying Your Digital Defences



Staying Safe Online: A Student's Guide

- Safe browsing habits:** Avoid suspicious websites, use secure connections.
- Email safety:** Be cautious with emails, don't click on suspicious links.
- Mobile security tips:** Use secure apps, avoid public Wi-Fi, update software.



Essential Cybersecurity Tools for Protection



Careers in Cybersecurity: Protecting the Digital Frontier

- Security Analyst**
- Penetration Tester
 - Security Architect
 - Incident Response
 - Malware Analyst
 - Information Security
 - Officer (CSO)
 - Cyber Analyst
 - Security Consultant





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DEPARTMENT OF CSE (CYBER SECURITY)

The Evolving Landscape: Future of Cybersecurity



AI In Cyber Defence

Leveraging AI for advanced threat detection and automated responses.



Cloud Security

Securing data and applications hosted in cloud environments.



IoT Security

Protecting interconnected devices from vulnerabilities.

Cyber Laws & Ethics:

- **Key Regulations:** Major laws like GDPR (Europe), CCPA (California), and HIPAA (US) set standards for data protection and privacy.
- **Legal Consequences:** Cybercriminals face severe penalties, including fines and prison sentences, for offenses such as data theft and fraud.
- **Ethical Hacking:** Authorized system penetration to identify and responsibly disclose vulnerabilities, allowing for timely remediation.
- **Ethical Conduct:** Maintaining high ethical standards, protecting user data, respecting privacy, and acting with integrity are paramount in cybersecurity.



Key Takeaways & Discussion



Human Factor is Crucial
Social engineering remains a primary threat vector.



Proactive Measures are Essential
Strong passwords, updates, and user awareness are non-negotiable.



Ever-Evolving Threat Landscape
Stay informed and adapt to new technologies and attack methods.



PRAGATI ENGINEERING COLLEGE

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DEPARTMENT OF CSE (CYBER SECURITY)

REPORT:

On 30-01-2026, The "CyberSecurity Club" of Department of CSE (Cyber Security) have Organized a "HACKING AND IT'S CONCEPTS".

Event Name: HACKING AND IT'S CONCEPTS

Date: 30-01-2026

Organized by: Cyber Security Club, Department of CSE(CyberSecurity)

Faculty Coordinator: Mrs.K.Sireesha Assistant Professor (CSE (Cyber Security))

Resource Persons: I. Chinl (2nd year,CSE(CS))

G. P. Sasikala Devi (2nd year,CSE(CS))

P. Divyasree (2nd year,CSE(CS))

Event Summary:-

Why Cybersecurity Matters Today (Introduction)

This slide introduces the importance of cybersecurity in the modern digital world. It highlights the need to protect personal data, financial information, and privacy in an increasingly interconnected environment. The slide also emphasizes the rising frequency and sophistication of cyber threats across industries and explains the real-world impact of cyber attacks, including infrastructure disruption, financial losses, and reputational damage.

What is Hacking? (Fundamentals)

This slide explains the concept of hacking as gaining unauthorized access to computer systems or networks, often by exploiting vulnerabilities to achieve a specific objective. It also addresses the myth versus reality of hacking, clarifying that hacking is a complex technical skill and not just fast typing as portrayed in movies. The slide highlights that ethical or malicious intent determines the true nature of hacking.

Who are the Hackers? (Hacker Types)

This slide classifies hackers based on their intent and behavior. It explains White Hat hackers as ethical security professionals, Black Hat hackers as malicious attackers with criminal intent, and Grey Hat hackers as individuals who exploit vulnerabilities without permission but without harmful intent. It also introduces Script Kiddies as inexperienced users who rely on pre-written scripts and Hacktivists as hackers who use hacking techniques for political or social causes.

The Good Side of Hacking (Ethical Hacking)

This slide focuses on ethical hacking and its role in cybersecurity. Ethical hacking is defined as legally breaching systems to identify vulnerabilities before malicious actors exploit them. The slide explains that ethical hacking involves authorized security testing and vulnerability assessment. It also highlights why organizations hire ethical hackers—to strengthen defenses, ensure compliance, and protect digital assets.

The Hacking Methodology (Methodology)

This slide presents the standard hacking methodology used to understand and exploit system weaknesses. The methodology consists of five stages: Reconnaissance, Scanning, Gaining Access, Maintaining Access, and Covering Tracks. The slide emphasizes that hacking follows a systematic and structured approach rather than random actions.

Reconnaissance (Footprinting) – Phase 1

This slide explains the first phase of hacking, reconnaissance or footprinting. It describes passive reconnaissance as gathering information without directly interacting with the target, using sources such as OSINT, public records, and social media. It also explains active reconnaissance, which involves direct interaction with the target through methods such as network ping, early-stage port scanning, and DNS queries.



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Scanning & Enumeration (Phase 2)

Scanning and Enumeration is the second phase of a cyber attack where attackers gather detailed information about a target system.

This phase helps identify live hosts, open ports, running services, and known vulnerabilities.

By understanding the system structure and weaknesses, attackers can pinpoint possible entry points and attack vectors.

Overview of Cyber Attacks

Cyber attacks are deliberate attempts to compromise systems, networks, or data.

Common attacks include phishing, malware, password attacks, man-in-the-middle attacks, SQL injection, and DDoS attacks.

Each attack targets either human behavior, system vulnerabilities, or network resources to gain unauthorized access or cause damage.

Attack Demonstration (Conceptual)

This section explains how cyber attacks work at a conceptual level.

A phishing attack typically involves sending deceptive emails that redirect victims to fake login pages, stealing credentials.

Attackers also exploit weak passwords using automated tools that test millions of combinations, making reused or short passwords easy to crack.

Social Engineering Attacks

Social engineering attacks manipulate human psychology rather than technical flaws.

They exploit trust, fear, curiosity, and urgency to force quick emotional decisions.

Common methods include baiting with infected USB drives or fake rewards, and pretexting where attackers impersonate trusted authorities to steal sensitive information.

Exploiting Psychology – Social Engineering Tactics

Attackers use psychological tactics such as phishing, baiting, pretexting, and whaling.

Phishing tricks users into revealing sensitive information through fake messages.

Baiting offers tempting rewards, pretexting creates fake scenarios to gain trust, and whaling targets high-profile individuals with customized attacks.

Real-World Cyber Attacks

Several major cyber attacks highlight real-world security risks.

The 2013 Target breach exposed risks from third-party vendors, while the 2017 Equifax breach resulted from unpatched vulnerabilities.

The 2020 SolarWinds attack revealed supply chain weaknesses, emphasizing the need for continuous, proactive cybersecurity defenses.

Prevention is Key – Fortifying Your Digital Defences

Prevention plays a crucial role in protecting systems from cyber threats.

Using strong, complex passwords along with Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) significantly reduces the risk of unauthorized access.

Regular software updates and patching help eliminate known vulnerabilities that attackers often exploit.

Staying Safe Online – A Student's Guide

Staying safe online requires awareness and responsible digital behavior.

Students should practice safe browsing habits by avoiding suspicious links and unknown websites.

Email safety is essential, as phishing emails often use urgent language to trick users into sharing personal information or opening harmful attachments.

Mobile security is equally important—keeping apps updated, using strong and unique passwords, and enabling biometric authentication adds an extra layer of protection.



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Essential Cybersecurity Tools for Protection

Cybersecurity tools are essential for protecting digital systems and networks from threats. Firewalls control incoming and outgoing traffic to prevent unauthorized access, while intrusion detection and prevention systems monitor activity to identify and stop malicious behavior. Vulnerability scanners help organizations discover security weaknesses in applications and networks so they can be addressed before being exploited.

Careers in Cybersecurity: Protecting the Digital Frontier

Cybersecurity offers a wide range of career opportunities focused on defending digital assets and information. Professionals in this field may analyze threats, test systems for vulnerabilities, design secure architectures, manage incident responses, or lead organizational security strategies. Roles such as security analysts, penetration testers, security architects, CISOs, cryptographers, and consultants all contribute to maintaining a secure digital environment.

The Evolving Landscape: Future of Cybersecurity

The future of cybersecurity is shaped by rapidly advancing technologies and increasingly sophisticated threats. Artificial intelligence is being used to enhance threat detection and automate responses, cloud security focuses on protecting data and applications hosted online, and IoT security addresses the risks associated with interconnected devices. These advancements require continuous innovation and adaptation.

Cyber Laws & Ethics

Cyber laws and ethical principles play a vital role in ensuring responsible cybersecurity practices. Regulations such as GDPR, CCPA, and HIPAA set standards for data protection and privacy, while strict legal consequences deter cybercrime. Ethical hacking allows authorized professionals to identify vulnerabilities responsibly, and ethical conduct ensures user data is protected with integrity and respect for privacy.

Key Takeaways & Discussion

Cybersecurity is an ongoing effort that combines technology, awareness, and proactive behavior. Human actions remain a major factor in security risks, making user awareness essential. Strong preventive measures and regular updates help reduce vulnerabilities, while staying informed about emerging threats is critical in an ever-changing digital landscape.

Conclusion

Cybersecurity is a shared responsibility that combines technology, awareness, and proactive action. Understanding how cyber attacks work—from scanning and social engineering to real-world breaches—helps individuals and organizations recognize potential threats. By adopting strong security practices such as robust passwords, regular updates, protective tools, and user awareness, we can significantly reduce cyber risks. Staying informed and vigilant is the key to building a safer and more secure digital future.

Participation Details:

- Number of Registrations: 41
- Number of Attendees: 70

Resource Person:-

- I. Chinni (2nd year, CSE(CS))
- G. P. Sasikala Devi (2nd year, CSE(CS))
- P. Divyasree (2nd year, CSE(CS))



PRAGATI ENGINEERING COLLEGE

(AUTONOMOUS)

DEPARTMENT OF CSE (CYBER SECURITY)

Feed Back Report:

List of students given the feedback:

S.No.	Full Name	Roll Number	Branch	Section	Session Rating	Suggestions Regarding The Session
1	Gowtham Sai Satya	24A31A4640	CSE (CS)	A	5	
2	Dhanaraju Konagalla	24A31A4648	CSE (CS)	A	5	
3	Geeta Sabithi Chetti	24A31A4607	CSE (CS)	A	5	
4	Pasupuleti Vardhini	23A31A4613	CSE (CS)	A	4	No
5	B.Bhargavi	24A31A4603	CSE (CS)	A	4	
6	Akshaya Keerthi Kall	24A31A4614	CSE (CS)	A	5	
7	Varshith	24A31A4662	CSE (CS)	A	5	Excellent session
8	Kolli Bharathi	24A31A4617	CSE (CS)	A	5	
9	P Vineetha	24A31A4627	CSE (CS)	A	5	
10	K Ramadevi	24A31A4616	CSE (CS)	A	5	No
11	B. V. V. S. Chaitanya	24A31A4618	CSE (CS)	A	5	
12	Dhanusha	24A31A4602	CSE (CS)	A	5	Good
13	Mery Mamatha Akula	24A31A4601	CSE (CS)	A	5	
14	V.Harsha vardhan	24A31A4664	CSE (CS)	A	5	
15	Subhakar Vallu	24a35a4618	CSE (CS)	A	5	
16	Gollapalli Sri Naga Sai Durga Mani	24A31A4610	CSE (CS)	A	5	
17	Buddana Hema Madhullka	24A31A4606	CSE (CS)	A	4	No
18	Padmlni Karnuri	24A31A4615	CSE (CS)	A	4	
19	Abilashya B	24A31A4604	CSE (CS)	A	4	
20	K.Sri Aditya Vaishnavi	25A35A4601	CSE (CS)	A	5	
21	B Amar Sai Teja	24A31A4632	CSE (CS)	A	5	Good
22	D Likhith Kumar	24A31A4637	CSE (CS)	A	5	
23	Madhurima	24A31A4628	CSE (CS)	A	5	No
24	Manam Sri Varsha	24A31A4620	CSE (CS)	A	5	
25	P. Papa	25A35A4602	CSE (CS)	A	5	No
26	24A31A4635	24A31A4635	CSE (CS)	A	5	Good
27	G.sai sneha	24a31a4612	CSE (CS)	A	5	No
28	Kouluri Mohan ponnadhar	24A31A4649	CSE (CS)	A	5	
29	Isak Tangella	24A31A4658	CSE (CS)	A	5	
30	N.K.Santhoshi	23a31a4611	CSE (CS)	A	4	
31	Degala Gopichand	23a31a4637	CSE (CS)	A	4	There is no sufficient amount of chairs to sit
32	Veeralakshmi Bathula	24A35A4603	CSE (CS)	A	4	
33	P.Saivilasini	24A31A4625	CSE (CS)	A	5	Useful session
34	Gayatri boddu	24A31A4605	CSE (CS)	A	4	
35	Akshay T	24A31A4660	CSE (CS)	A	5	Excellent
36	M.Sireesha	24A31A4621	CSE (CS)	A	5	
37	P lokesh sriram	24A31A4656	CSE (CS)	A	5	
38	Vinti Jyothi Charan	24A31A4663	CSE (CS)	A	5	
39	Karuna yeddu	24A31A4630	CSE (CS)	A	5	Very good
40	P. V. N. Mahesh	24A31A4655	CSE (CS)	A	5	
41	Haritha Devi Chilukoti	24A31A4608	CSE (CS)	A	5	No
42	Tirumadi Janaki	24A31A4629	CSE (CS)	A	5	No
43	M.V.D.Karthik	25a35a4605	CSE (CS)	A	3	No suggestions
44	papineni sai manikanta srinivas	24A31A4653	CSE (CS)	A	5	No suggestions all good
45	Dangeti Venkata Durga Vara Prasad	24A31A4636	CSE (CS)	A	5	Keep it up
46	CHANDU AVALA	24A31A4631	CSE (CS)	A	5	No suggestions...all goodd
47	Sivakoti.sunny	24A31A4657	CSE (CS)	A	5	Super guys...



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48	Nihitha sai.N	24A31A4623	CSE(CS)	A	5	
49	G Harsha Vardhan	24A31A4644	CSE(CS)	A	4	
50	P.Hari.priya	24A31A4624	CSE(CS)	A	5	
51	Chitturi Geetha Sai Rakshita	24A31A4609	CSE(CS)	A	4	No



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Feedback Summary:

Feedback	Number of Persons
Excellent	39
Good	11
Average	1
Bad	0



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Session Pictures:





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