



"Education for Knowledge, Science, and Culture"

- Shikshanmaharshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's

**Vivekanand College, Kolhapur**  
**(Autonomous)**



KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

**Department of B.C.A.**

**Continuous Internal Evaluation from 2020-21**

Sr. No.	Evaluation Activity
1	Home Assignment(Online)
2	Seminar(Online)
3	Tests (Online)



# **Home Assignments**

## Assignment No. 1

Q1) What is data communication? Explain the component of data communication.

→ Data communication is defined as exchange of data between two devices via some form of transmission media such as a cable wire or it can be air or vacume. also. communication system made up of combination of hardware or software devices and programs. When we talk with each other we are exchanging "info" for data communication, computer, telephones and wireless devices that are linked in network are used physical transfer of data over a point to point or point to multi-point. (communication connect between two nodes or end point) or (communication which is accomplished via distinct type of one to many connection) channel is called data transmission.

### Component of data communication:-

These are mainly five component of a data communication system.

a] message

b] sender

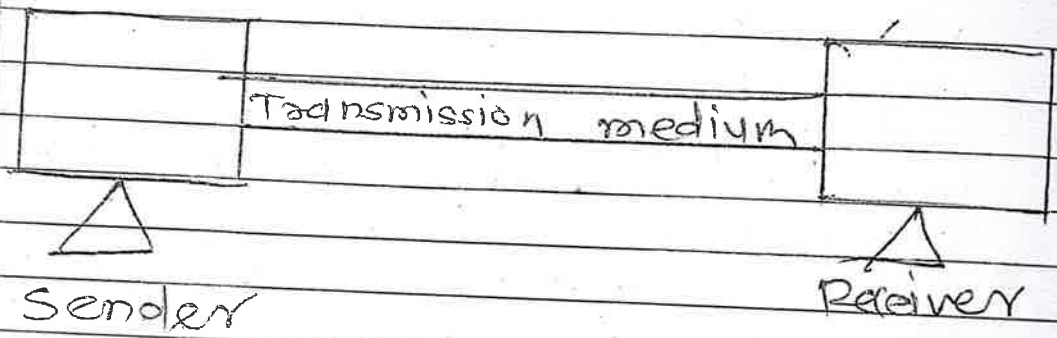
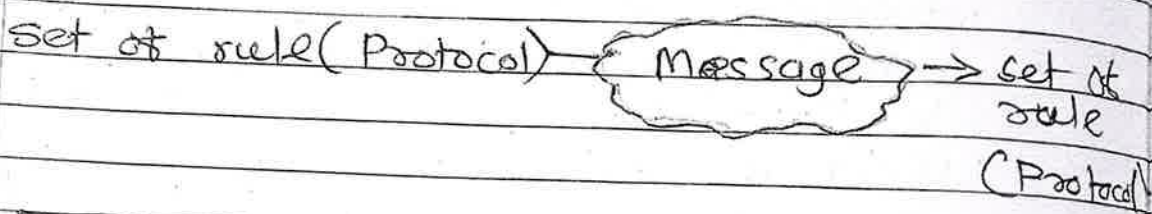
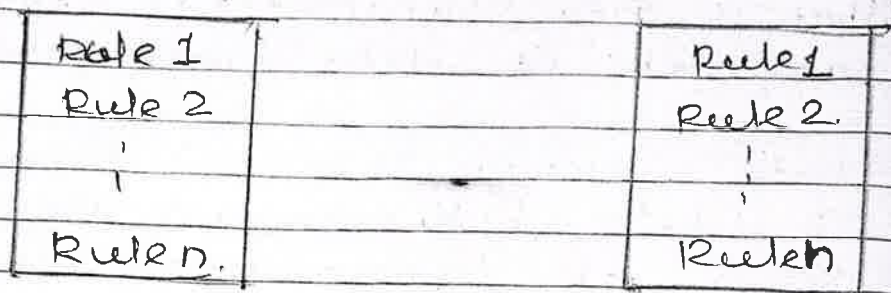
c] Receiver

d] Transmission medium

e] Protocol



## Component of data communication



### 1) Message:-

Communication of data means a message or data will be transmitted from one device and will be received in the destination or target device. Thus the first component in a data communication m/w is data or message can be of various form such as text, audio, video, image or combination of these forms.



b) Sender :-

A source must send that to a destination. This source is the sender. The device that sends the data to the destination or target is sender. It can be a computer, cell phone, video camera and so on.

c) Receiver :-

The destination of a transmitted data is the receiver which will receive that data. The device that receives the data is the receiver. A receiver can again be a computer, cell phone, video camera and so on.

d) Transmission medium :-

In data communication n/w. The transmission medium is the physical path for a data to travel to its destination. Receiver receive the data at one end of this path and the sender sent from another end of the path. Transmission medium could be like twisted-pair cable, coaxial cable, fibre-optic cable etc.

e) Protocol :-

A protocol is nothing but a set of rules that applies on the full communication procedure. This is like



an agreement betn the two devices to successfully communicate with each other

For. eg. How to send the data how the data will be travelling, how to ensure that full data has received, how to handle errors in transmission etc. Both devices follow the same set of rules or protocol so that they understand each other.

Q2] Explain client-server architecture and peer-to-peer architecture.

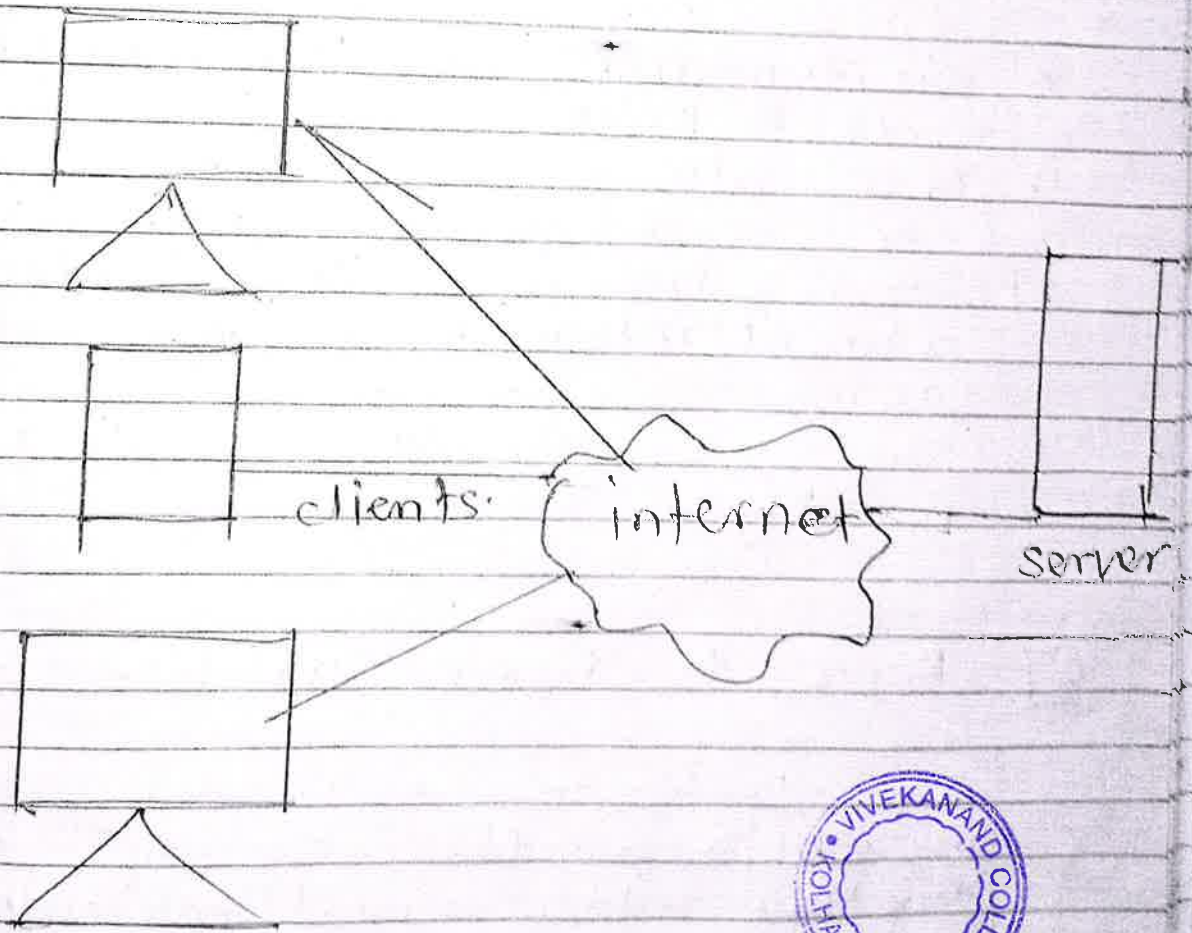
- Two types of N/w architectures:
- 1] client server architecture
  - 2] Peer-to-peer architecture

1] Client server architecture: client server n/w is a n/w model designed for the end users called clients. to access the resources such as songs, videos, etc. The central controller computer known as server. The central controller is known as server while all other computers in the n/w are called clients. A server performs all the major operation such as security.



n/w management. A server is responsible for managing all the resource such as files, directories, printer, etc. All the client communication with each other through server. For eg.

If client 1 wants to send some data to client 2. Then it first sends the request to the server for permission. The server sends response to the client 1 to initiate communication with the client 2.



## \* Advantages of client / server architecture

- 1) A client server n/w contains the centralized system. Therefore we can back up the data easily.
- 2) This n/w has a dedicated server that improve the overall performance of whole system.
- 3) It is also increases the speed of the shearing resources.
- 4) Security is better in this n/w as a single administrator manage the sharing resources.

## \* Disadvantages of client / server architecture

- 1) This n/w is expensive as it requires the server with large memory.
- 2) It requires a dedicated n/w administrator to manage all the resources.
- 3) The cost of n/w operating system is high.

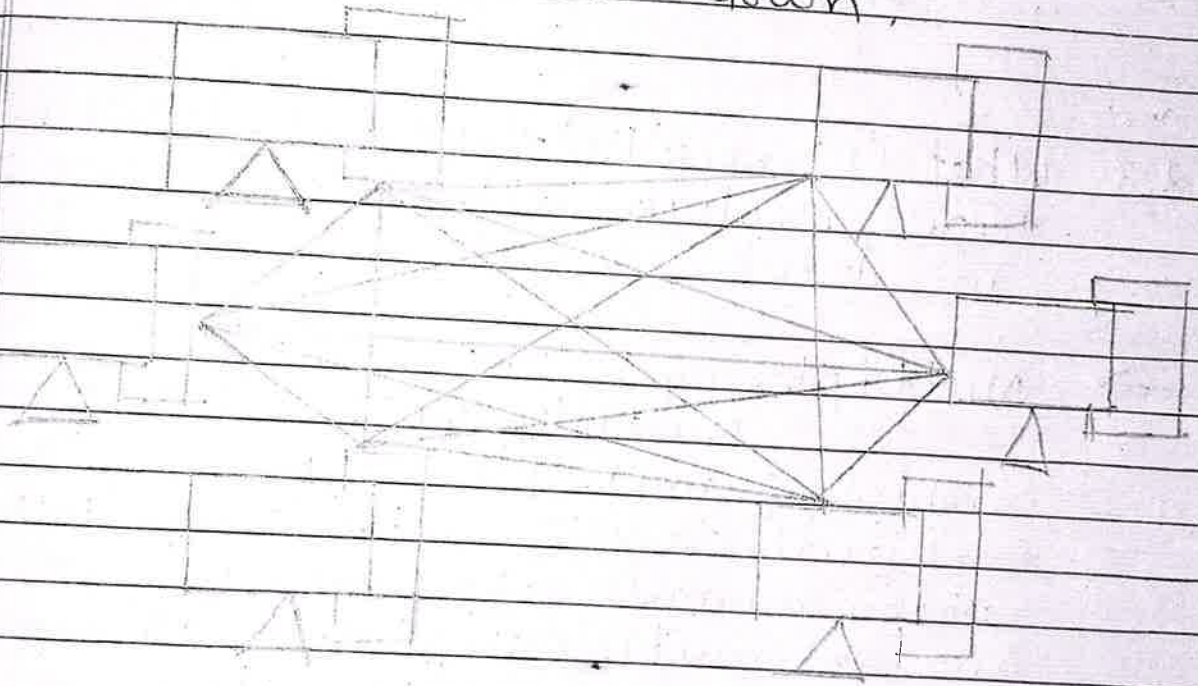
## 2] Peer-to-Peer architecture:-

Peer-to-peer n/w is a n/w in which all the computers are linked together with equal privilege and responsibilities for processing.





the data peer-to-peer n/w is useful for small environment usually upto 10 computers. Peer-to-peer n/w has no computer dedicated to each computer special permission are assigned resources; but this can lead to a problems if the computer with the resources is down.



\* Advantages of peer-to-peer architecture

- 1) It is less costly as it does not contain any dedicated server.
- 2) If one computer stop working but other computer will not stop working.
- 3) It is easy to set up and maintain as each computer manage itself.



# Assignment No. 2

Page No.

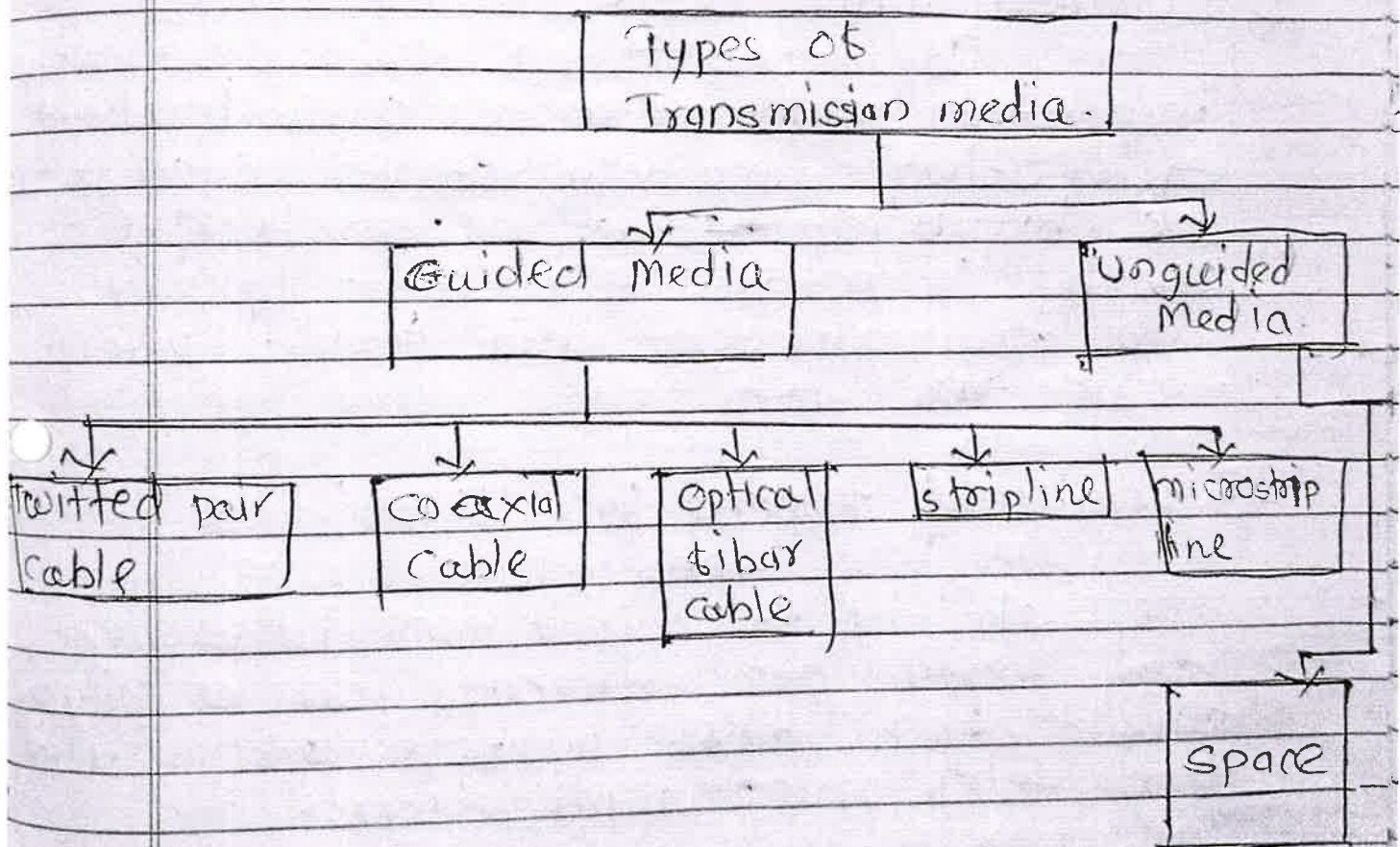
Date

12-1-2021

Name:- Sachin Keshav Khade  
BEA - III

Q1. What is transmission media. Describe in brief all the transmission media.

→ In data communication terminology a transmission medium is physical path between the transmitter and the receiver i.e. it is the channel through which data is sent from one place to another transmission. Media is broadly classified into the following types.



\* Guided media:

It is also referred to as wired or bounded transmission media, signal being transmitted and directed and confined in new path way by



using physical link.

\* Features:

1) High speed.

2) Simple.

3) Used for comparatively short distance.

These are three major types of guided media.

1) Twisted pair cable:-

It consists of two separately insulated conductor wire around each other generally several such pairs are bundled together protective sheath. They are the most widely used transmission media twisted pair is of two types.

① Unshielded twisted pair (UTP):-

This type of cable has the ability to block in interference and does not depend on a physical shield for this purpose. It is used for telephonic applications.

\* Advantages:-

- 1) Not expensive
- 2) Easy to install
- 3) High speed capacity
- 4) Lower capacity and performance in



### Advantages:

- 1) High bandwidth
- 2) better noisy unit
- 3) easy to install & expand.
- 4) Inexpensive

### Disadvantages: -

- 1) single cable failure disrupt the entire n/w.

### 3) Optical fibre cable:-

It uses the reflection of light through a ~~power~~ core made of glass or plastic. The core is surrounded by a less dense glass or plastic covering, called the cladding. It is used for the transmission of large volume of data.

### Advantages:

- 1) Increased capacity and bandwidth.
- 2) Lightweight
- 3) Less signal attenuation.
- 4) Immunity to electromagnetic interference
- 5) Resistance to corrosive materials.

### Disadvantages:

- 1) Difficult to install and maintain
- 2) High cost
- 3) Fragile



comparision to UTP.

- 1) short distance transmission due to attenuation

### (B) Shilded twisted Pair (STP):-

This type of cable has two block external interphase. It is used in fast-data ~~the~~ rate ethernet and in ~~to~~ voice and data channels to telephone line

\* Advantages:

- 1) Better performance at a high higher data rate in comparision to UTP
- 2) Eliminates cross talk.
- 3) Comparitatively faster.
- 4) Comparitively deticult to install and manitacture. ~~more~~ expensive
- 5) Bulky

### 2) Coaxial cable:-

It has outer plastic covering containing 2 parallel conductors it having a seperate insulated protection cover the co-axial cable transmits information in two modes. cables TVs and analog TV. n/w whiledy use coaxial cables.



There are 3 types signal transmitted through unguided media

i] Radio waves:

They are easy to generate & can penetrate through building. They penetrate through building. The sending and receiving antennas need not be aligned. Freq. Range: 3 kHz - 1 GHz. AM and FM radios & cordless phones use radiowaves for transmission.

Further categorized. i] Terrestrial

ii] Satellite.

ii] Microwaves:

It is a line of sight transmission i.e. the sending and receiving antennas need to be properly aligned with each other. Freq. range:- 1 GHz - 300 GHz.

These are majorly used for mobile communication & TV distribution.

iii] Infrared:-

Infrared waves are used for very short distance communication. They cannot penetrate through obstacles. This prevents interference between systems. Freq. Range: 300 GHz - 400 THz.



#### 4) stripline:-

stripline is a transverse electromagnetic (TEM) transmission line medium invented by Robert M. Barrett at the Air Force Cambridge Research Centre in the 1950s. Stripline is the earliest form of the planar transmission line. It uses a conducting material to transmit high-frequency waves. It is also called a waveguide.

#### 5) microstripline:-

In this, the conducting material is separated from the ground plane by a layer of dielectric.

#### B) Unguided media:-

It is also referred to as wireless or unbounded transmission media. No physical medium is required for the transmission of electromagnetic signals.

#### \* Features:-

- 1) The signal broadcasted through air
  - 2) Less secure
  - 3) Used for larger distances.
- There are



Serial transmission has 2 classifications  
i) Asynchronous serial transmission  
ii) Synchronous serial transmission.

i) Asynchronous serial transmission  
Data bits can be sent at any point in time stop & start bits are used both data bytes to synchronize the transmitter and receiver and to ensure that the data is transmitted correctly. The time bet<sup>n</sup> sending & receiving data bits not constant. so gaps are used to provide time bet<sup>n</sup> transmission.

ii) Synchronous serial transmission:-  
Data bit are transmitted as continuous stream in time with a master clock. The data stream transmitted and receiver both operate using a synchronous clock frequency. so, start bits, stop bit and gap are not used. This means that data moves faster & timing errors are less frequent because the transmitter and receiver time is synced. However data accuracy is highly dependent on timing being synced correctly bet<sup>n</sup> devices. In comparison with synchronous serial transmission this media is usually more expensive.



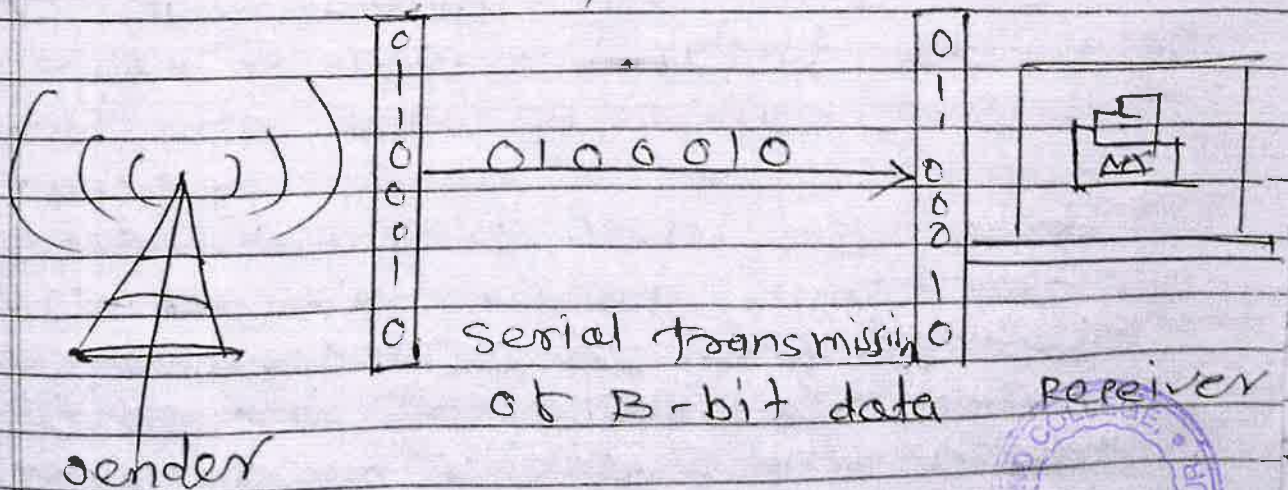


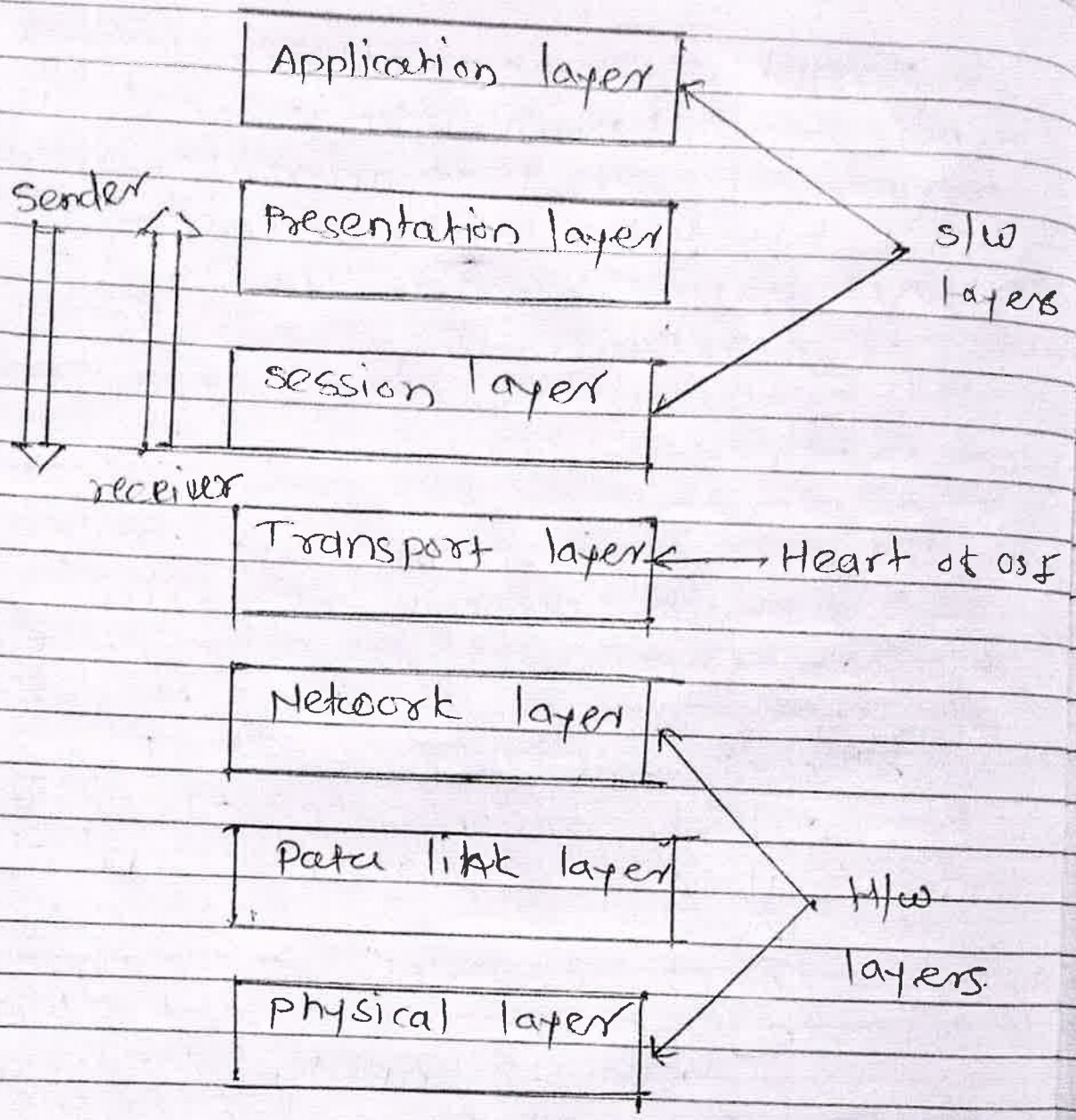
It is used in TV remotes, wireless mouse, printer, keyboard etc.

Q2. Explain the transmission modes of data

→ Serial Transmission:-

When data is sent or received using serial data transmission. The data bits are organized in a specific order, since they can only be sent one after another. The order of data bits is imp. as it dictates how the transmission is organized when it is transmission method when it is received. It is viewed as a reliable data transmission method because a data bit is only sent if the previous data bit has already been received.





### D Physical layer.

- The main functionality of physical layer is to transmit the individual bits from one node to another node.
- It is lowest layer of OSI model.
- It establishes, maintains & deactivates the physical connection.
- It specifies, electrical & procedural /w interface specifications.



## 29 Parallel Transmission:-

When data is sent using parallel data transmission multiple data bits are transmitted over multiple channels at the same time. This means that can be sent much faster using serial transmission methods.

Parallel transmission is used when

- 1] A large amount of data is being sent.
- 2] The data being sent is time-sensitive.
- 3] And the data needs to be sent quickly then main advantages of transmission over serial transmission are:-

1] It is easier to program.

2] And data is sent faster.

Although parallel transmission can transfer data faster it requires more transmission channel than serial.

Q3. Describe All 7 layers in OSI reference model.

→ OSI stands for open system intercommunication. It has been developed by ISO. International organization of standardization in the year 1984.

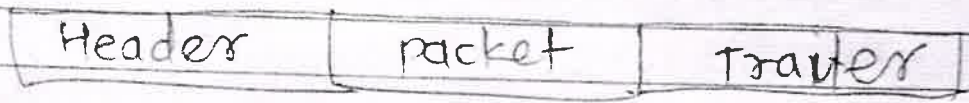


b) Media Access Control layer

- It is a link between the logical link control layer & the physical layer.
- It is used for transferring the packets over the n/w.

\* Function of the data-link layer:

1] Framing: The data link layer transmits physical raw bit stream into packets known as frames



2] Physical Addressing -

The data link layer adds a header to the stream that contains destination address.

3] Flow control:-

It is the main functional of data link layer. It is techniques through which the constant data rates is maintained on the receiver send both sides so that no data get corrupted.

4] Error control - It is the main If any error seems to occur then the receiver sends the acknowledgement for the successful transmission of the frames.



### 3] Network layer:-

- It is a layer 3 that manage addressing & tracks the location of devices in the network.
- The data link layer is responsible for routing & forwarding the packets.
- Routers are layer 3 devices. They are specified in this layer & used to provide the routing services within an internet work.
- The protocol used to route the n/w traffic are known as n/w layer protocols. e.g. of protocols are IP & IPv6.

### \* Function of the Network layer:-

#### 1] Internetworking:-

It is main responsible of the n/w layer. It provides a logical connecting between different devices.

#### 2] Addressing:-

A n/w layer adds the source & destination address to the header of the stream. It identify the device on the internet.

#### 3] Routing:- Routing is the major component of the n/w layer.



## \* Function of physical layer:

- 1] Line configuration - It defines the way need two or more devices can be connected physically.
- 2] Data transmission - It defines the transmission mode whether it simplex, half-duplex, full duplex mode between 2 devices on the n/w
- 3] Topology - It defines to way how n/w devices arranged.
- 4] Signals - It determines the type of the signals used for transmitting the information.

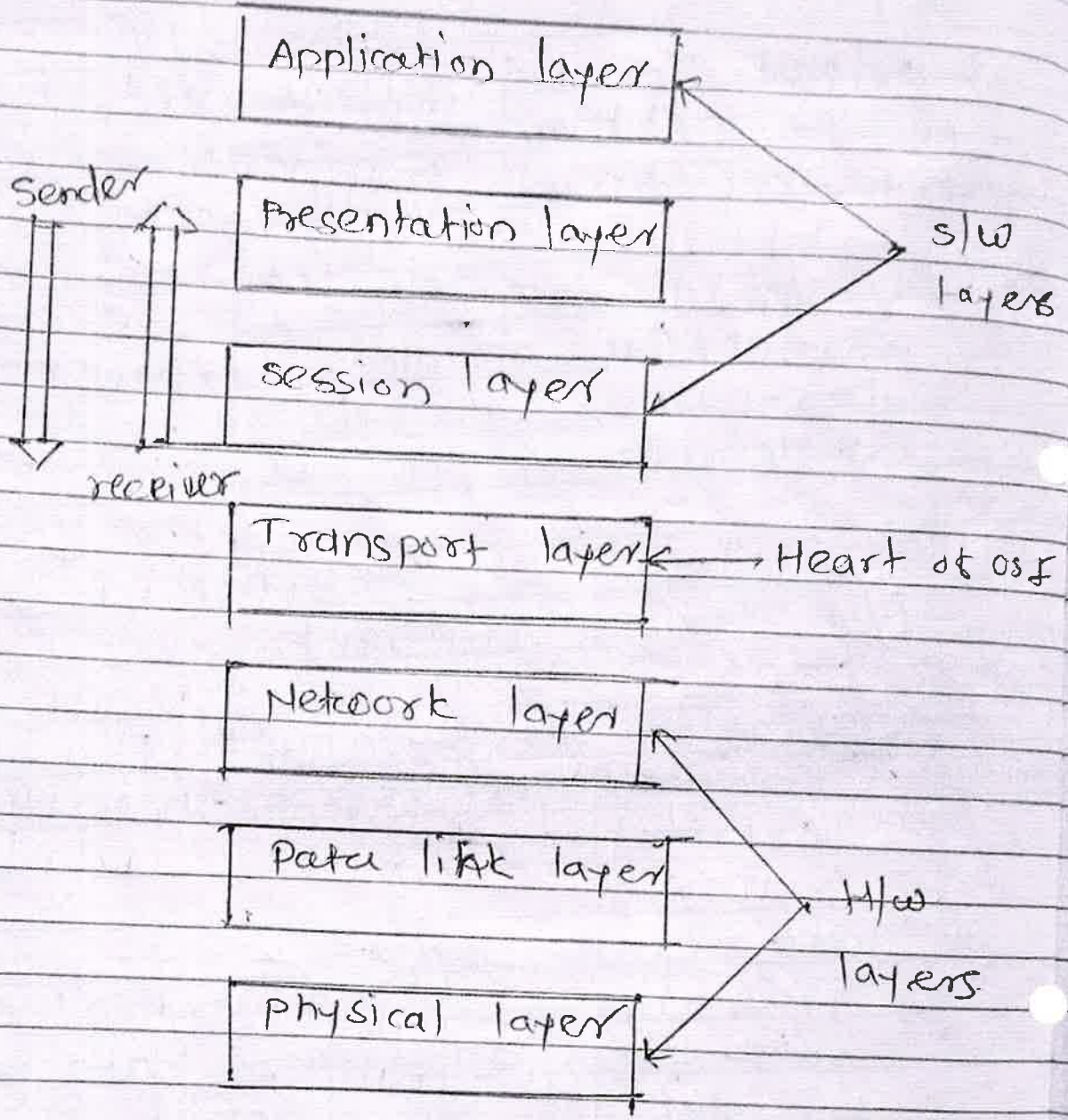
## 2] Data Link Layer:-

- This layer is responsible for the error free transfer of data frames
- It defines the format of the data on the n/w.
- It provides a reliable for the unique identification of each devices that resides on the local n/w.
- It contains two sub layers:-

### 1] Logical link control layer -

- It identifies the address of the n/w layer of the receiver that is are receiving.
- It also provides flow control.





### D Physical layer.

- The main functionality of physical layer is to transmit the individual bits from one node to another node.
- It is lowest layer of OSI model.
- It establishes, maintains & deactivates the physical connection.
- It specifies, electrical & procedural N/w interface specification.



④ Packeting :- A n/w layer receives the packet & from the upper layer & convert them into packets. It is known as packeting (It achieved IP)

### ④ Transport layer :-

- The transport layer is layer 4 ensure that message are transmitted in the order in which they are sent & there is no duplicate of data.
- The main responsibility of the transport layer is to transfer the data completely
- It receives the data from the upper layer & convert them into smaller units called as segments.
- \* This layer can be termed as the end-to-end layer as it provides a point-to-point connecting between source & destination to deliver the data reliably.

The 2 protocols used in this layer are :-

- a) Transmitted control protocol :-
  - It is std. protocol that allows the system to communication over the internet
  - It establishes & maintains a connection between nodes





b] User datagram protocol :-  
- User datagram protocol is a transport layer protocol.

\* Function of transport layer :-

1] Service - point addressing :-

computer can several programs simultaneously due to this reason. The transmission of data from source to the destination not only one computer to another computer but also from one process to another process.

2] Segement & reassembly :-

When the transport layer receive the message from the upper layer it divides the message into multiple seg. & each seg. is assigned with a seg. no. that uniquely identifies each seg.

3] Connection control :-


Transport ~~the~~ layer provides two services connection oriented service & connection less services.

4) Flow chart :-

That transport layer also responsible for flow control but it is performed end-to-end



# **Online Seminars**




•SWAMI VIVEKANAND  
COLLEGE•

❄ Sub:- Computer Network ❄

Presented by :-  
NISHANT AGAM - 11001

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# Network


- ❄ A network consists of two or more computers that are linked in order to share resources (such as printers and CD's)exchange files, or allow electronic communication.
- ❄ The computer on a Network may be linked through cables, telephone lines, radio waves, satellites or infrared light beams.

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Media Player



## Advantages Of Network

- Connectivity and Communication
- Data Sharing (files,photos,folders,etc)
- Internet Access
- Internet Access Sharing
- Data Security and Management

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## Disadvantages Of Network

- Cost Of Network Hardware  
(hubs,switches,cables,server)
- Require Of Technical Satff
- Viruses Can Spread More Easily
- Increased risk of hacking
- More data traffic=slower working computers

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## Categories Of Networking

- PAN(Personal Area Network)
- LAN(Local Area Network)
- WLAN(Wireless Local Area Network)
- MAN (Metropolitan Area Network)
- WAN(Wide Area Network)


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# THANK YOU!

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**WELCOME**

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# SEMINAR ON COMPONENT OF COMMUNICATION

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- Presented by
  - Nikita Maruti Kamble
- Vivekananda college kolhapur (2020-2021)



# CONTENT

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- Data communication component
- 1 Message
- 2 Sender
- 3 Receiver
- 4 Transmission media
- 5 protocol





# DATA COMMUNICATION

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- Data communication is defined as exchange of data between two devices via some form of transmission media such as a cable, wire or it can be air or vacuum also for occurrence of data.



# 1. MESSAGE

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- The message simply refers to data or piece of information which is to be communicated. A message could be in any form it may be in form of a text file, an audio file, video file, etc



## 2. SENDER

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- To transfer message from source to destination. Someone must be there who will play role of a source. Sender plays part of a source in data communication system.



### 3. RECEIVER

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- It is destination where finally message sent by source has arrived. It is a device that receives message. Same as sender, receiver can also be in form of a computer, telephone, mobile, workstation.



## 4. TRANSMISSION MEDIA

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- In entire process of data communication there must be something which could act as a bridge between sender and receiver transmission medium plays that part. It is a physical path by which data or message travels from sender to receiver.



## 5. PROTOCOL

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- To govern data communication various sets of rules had been already designed by the designers of the communication system, which represent a kind of agreement between communicating devices. These are defined as protocol.



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Thank you



# **Online Tests**



# Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous), BCA-II Sem-III Online Unit Test-1 Examination 2021

Department of BCA

Subject- Object Oriented Programming with C++

Date: 08/01/2021

Time: 9.30 am to 10.00 am

Marks: 10 marks

Instructions:

1. Solve any 10 questions.
2. Each question carries 1 marks.
3. Figures to right indicates full marks.

Email \*

Valid email address

This form is collecting email addresses. Change settings

Student Full Name (Starting with Surname) \*

Short-answer text



Vivekanand College (Autonomous)§

Department of BCA

Unit Test -I Result Subject: OOP with C++

Timestamp	Email address	Score	Student Full Name (Starting with Surname)
1-8-2021 9:36:40	pranaliap1911@gmail.com	9 / 15	Puribuwa Pranali Ankush
1-8-2021 9:40:07	akkibhosale4460@gmail.com	13 / 15	Bhosale akhilesh kearnath
1-8-2021 9:41:51	ashwinikurle147@gmail.com	14 / 15	Kurle Ashwini shivaji
1-8-2021 9:43:54	rohankale683@gmail.com	10 / 15	Kale Rohan Sachin
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1-8-2021 9:46:28	ishaharale@gmail.com	15 / 15	Harale Isha Shivaji
1-8-2021 9:48:06	VishakhaRandive09@gmail.com	13 / 15	Randive Vishakha Vijay
1-8-2021 9:48:17	prathameshhiremath2001@gmail.com	10 / 15	Hiremath Prathamesh Mahesh
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1-8-2021 9:57:07	priyankavadamkop@gmail.com	15 / 15	Vadam Priyanka Anil
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1-8-2021 9:58:25	kirtighorpade3@gmail.com	9 / 15	Ghorpade Kirti Nivrutti
1-8-2021 9:58:30	mayurtharkar1118@gmail.com	10 / 15	Tharkar Mayur Mahaveer
1-8-2021 9:58:41	patilnivedita71@gmail.com	14 / 15	PATIL NIVEDITA NIVRUTTI
1-8-2021 9:58:43	yppersonal.14@gmail.com	9 / 15	Powar Yash Prakash
1-8-2021 9:58:46	adsouza317@gmail.com	12 / 15	Dsouza Arnold Andrew
1-8-2021 9:59:24	mrdinesh1409@gmail.com	11 / 15	Vaishnav Dinesh Kishan
1-8-2021 9:59:26	snehal.patil788799@gmail.com	14 / 15	Snehal Satish Patil
1-8-2021 9:59:33	karaninjulkar1725@gmail.com	6 / 15	Injulkar Karan Sachin
1-8-2021 9:59:33	kolhatkarprajwal11@gmail.com	9 / 15	Kolhatkar Prajwal Prabodhkumar
1-8-2021 9:59:40	sakshikhairmode0507@gmail.com	7 / 15	Sakshi Vinayak kharimode
1-8-2021 9:59:40	aratiaglave089@gmail.com	6 / 15	Aarti Agalave
1-8-2021 10:00:07	guruprasad01152001@gmail.com	10 / 15	Naik Guruprasad prakash
1-8-2021 10:00:08	akshaysukhi321@gmail.com	9 / 15	Akshay Sudhakar sukhi

1-8-2021 10:00:10	susmitapatil8979@gmail.com	10 / 15	Susmita Nandkumar patil
1-8-2021 10:00:20	jaidesai2002@gmail.com	11 / 15	Desai Jaydeep Mahesh
1-8-2021 10:00:36	patilkedar158@gmail.com	11 / 15	Kedar krishnat patil
1-8-2021 10:00:43	premkamble6340@gmail.com	11 / 15	Kamble prem laxman
1-8-2021 10:00:48	jainparv95@gmail.com	15 / 15	Jain parv neerandra
1-8-2021 10:00:56	meghashamdabhade@gmail.com	14 / 15	Dabhade Meghasham Dagadu
1-8-2021 10:01:02	shrutikamble0407@gmail.com	12 / 15	Kamble Shruti Ananda
1-8-2021 10:01:25	sushantkurane143@gmail.com	10 / 15	Kurane Sushant Appasaheb
1-8-2021 10:02:59	patildhanashri@632.com	7 / 15	Dhanashri balasaheb patil
1-8-2021 10:03:00	milind.sutar02@gmail.com	14 / 15	Milind Bhairu sutar
1-8-2021 10:03:21	borkarsarvesh2@gmail.com	7 / 15	Borkar Sarvesh Shailesh
1-8-2021 10:05:22	poojakurade2103@gmail.com	12 / 15	Kurade pooja sunil
1-8-2021 10:05:55	prajktaudale2001@gmail.com	8 / 15	Prajakta prakash udale
1-8-2021 10:06:49	nehapanu2418@gmail.com	8 / 15	Vaishnavi Patil
1-8-2021 10:07:28	varshabange1@gmail.com	12 / 15	Varsha bange
1-8-2021 10:10:18	vaishnavishinde563@gmail.com	10 / 15	Shinde vaishnavi shantaram
1-8-2021 10:10:30	pnpowar7@gmail.com	7 / 15	Priyanka Namdev powar



# Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous), BCA-III Sem-V Online Unit Test-1 Examination 2021

Department of BCA  
Subject- E Commerce

Date: 07/01/2021

Time: 9.30 am to 10.00 am

Marks: 10 marks

Instructions:

- 1. Solve any 10 questions.
- 2. Each question carries 1 marks.
- 3. Figures to right indicates full marks.

Email \*

Valid email address

This form is collecting email addresses. Change settings

Student Name \*

Short-answer text



Vivekanand College (Autonomous)  
Department of BCA

Unit Test -I Result Subject: E-commerce

Timestamp	Email address	Score	Student Name
07-01-2021 09:49	buvasuchita83@gmail.com	15 / 15	Suchita Buva
07-01-2021 09:49	pallavinagargoje2220@gmail.com	Oct-15	Pallavi Balasaheb Nagargoje
07-01-2021 09:50	kadgonds@gmail.com	15 / 15	Sagar Kadgond
07-01-2021 09:50	reshma.kamble0324@gmail.com	Oct-15	Reshma Ananda Kamble
07-01-2021 09:51	rutujap1350@gmail.com	Nov-15	Rutuja Nitin Patil
07-01-2021 09:52	pk634422@gmail.com	13 / 15	Prathamesh Suresh Kuikarni
07-01-2021 09:52	riteshkamble240@gmail.com	13 / 15	ritesh kamble
07-01-2021 09:52	digvijaysawant07@gmail.com	13 / 15	Digvijay Raju Sawant
07-01-2021 09:53	khotkeya@gmail.com	13 / 15	KEYA KHOT
07-01-2021 09:53	nishantagam21@gmail.com	15 / 15	Nishant Agam
07-01-2021 09:54	vghusey@gmail.com	13 / 15	Vaishnavi P. Ghusey
07-01-2021 09:54	divesh.nikam@gmail.com	Dec-15	Divesh nikam
07-01-2021 09:54	kaushikpatil1264@gmail.com	15 / 15	Kaushik Patil
07-01-2021 09:54	rupanilsarang99@gmail.com	14 / 15	Rupanil anil sarang
07-01-2021 09:54	devashishrambade@gmail.com	14 / 15	Devashish rambade
07-01-2021 09:54	shubhamdevane25898@gmail.com	Oct-15	Shubham Devane
07-01-2021 09:54	siddeshkulkarni55@gmail.com	14 / 15	Siddesh
07-01-2021 09:55	koreshubham2012@gmail.com	14 / 15	Shubham Satish Kore
07-01-2021 09:55	inushaikh@gamil.com	14 / 15	INUS SHAIKH
07-01-2021 09:55	sangarrushikesh1997@gmail.com	15 / 15	Rushikesh Satish Sangar
07-01-2021 09:55	deepakkumbhar4875@gmail.com	15 / 15	Deepak kumbhar
07-01-2021 09:56	pvinayak320@gmail.com	14 / 15	Vinayak vias patil
07-01-2021 09:56	vaishnavikotamire12@gmail.com	Oct-15	Vaishnavi arun kotamire
07-01-2021 09:56	kbsinde998@gmail.com	14 / 15	Kiran B. Shinde
07-01-2021 09:56	powervaishnavi3@gmail.com	14 / 15	Vaishnavi laxmikant powar
07-01-2021 09:58	aniketmandre7775@gmail.com	13 / 15	Aniket Mandre
07-01-2021 09:58	jaychavan9860@gmail.com	14 / 15	jaykumar chavan
07-01-2021 09:58	maheshpatil3717@gmail.com	14 / 15	Mahesh Patil
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07-01-2021 09:58	shivaniladge09@gmail.com	Oct-15	Shivani Umesh Ladage
07-01-2021 09:58	sourabhundale@gmail.com	Oct-15	Sourabh Undale
07-01-2021 09:58	sohan.patil1299@gmail.com	13 / 15	Sohan Sunil patil
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07-01-2021 09:58	sheryl20015@gmail.com	Aug-15	Sheryl Anthony
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07-01-2021 09:58	navenathwaghmare75@gmail.com	Aug-15	Navanath Waghmare
07-01-2021 09:59	shraddhaoutade2000@gmail.com	14 / 15	Shraddha Mahadev Aoutade
07-01-2021 09:59	neelmutha2018@gmail.com	13 / 15	neel kundan mutha
07-01-2021 09:59	bhaktijachavan17@gmail.com	Dec-15	Bhaktija Chavan
07-01-2021 09:59	omkargurav7792@gmail.com	13 / 15	Omkar sanjay gurav
07-01-2021 09:59	sayalichavanmh2000@gmail.com	15 / 15	Sayali Sarjerao Chavan
07-01-2021 09:59	shivani.k7741@gmail.com	13 / 15	Shivani Vinod kamble
07-01-2021 09:59	rutupatil183@gmail.com	15 / 15	Rutuja kundlik patil
07-01-2021 09:59	shirgaokarviren@gmail.com	14 / 15	Viren Dheeraj Shirgaokar
07-01-2021 09:59	sachinkhade1001@gmail.com	13 / 15	Sachin Keshav Khade
07-01-2021 10:00	pranavnarvekar810@gmail.com	Nov-15	Pranav narvekar
07-01-2021 10:00	sairajsuryavanshi22@gmail.com	15 / 15	Sairaj Satish Suryavanshi
07-01-2021 10:00	omkarmane917273@gmail.com	14 / 15	Omkar balasaheb Mane.
07-01-2021 10:00	satyajit201558@gmail.com	14 / 15	Satyajeet Sanjay Mandale
07-01-2021 10:00	aniketkarangale8@gmail.com	13 / 15	Aniket Karangale
07-01-2021 10:01	om.desai3114@gmail.com	Nov-15	Omkar Rajkumar Desai
07-01-2021 10:01	kdd2546@gmail.com	13 / 15	Kailash Dattatray Dudhankar
07-01-2021 10:01	cutepriincess7977@gmail.com	Oct-15	Miss Shital Namdev Farane
07-01-2021 10:01	ranjeetrc28@gmail.com	Nov-15	Ranjeet Chougule
07-01-2021 10:01	aniketkamble2420@gmail.com	Nov-15	Aniket kamble
07-01-2021 10:01	yashodajangatale893@gmail.com	Nov-15	Yashoda Jangatale
07-01-2021 10:01	powarsuraj487@gmail.com	14 / 15	Suraj powar
07-01-2021 10:01	ssalumestry@gmail.com	15 / 15	Saloni Mestry
07-01-2021 10:01	siddharthchikalkar5982@gmail.com	15 / 15	siddharth chikalkar
07-01-2021 10:02	atul7242rk@gmail.com	Dec-15	Atul Ramesh Kaippassery
07-01-2021 10:02	bhendawadesiddhant@gmail.com	13 / 15	Bhendwade Siddhant Rajendra
07-01-2021 10:02	sanjanahadkr29@gmail.com	Oct-15	Sanjana suresh hadkar



07-01-2021 10:02	kadamutkarsha7772@gmail.com	13 / 15	Utkarsha kadaim
07-01-2021 10:04	pk7454100@gmail.com	14 / 15	Pratiksha kerba kamble
07-01-2021 10:04	ajaypatil78967@gmail.com	Aug-15	Ajay patil
07-01-2021 10:04	sidghodake105@gmail.com	15 / 15	Siddhi Satish Ghodake
07-01-2021 10:04	prathameshgaikwad3093@gmail.com	13 / 15	Prathamesh dhanaji gaikwad
07-01-2021 10:05	omkarsutar4922@gmail.com	13 / 15	Omkar sutar
07-01-2021 10:06	Kirtipatil02187@gmail.com	Nov-15	Kirti satish patil
07-01-2021 10:06	subodhsalokhe@gmail.com	Dec-15	Subodh Salokhe
07-01-2021 10:11	nehakamble.3112@gmail.com	13 / 15	Neha Rajaram Kamble
07-01-2021 10:11	snehaikoli6507@gmail.com	Nov-15	Snehal Rajaram Koli
07-01-2021 10:11	komalk2903@gmail.com	15 / 15	Komal Ananda Kamble
07-01-2021 10:12	prajaktalad35@gmail.com	Nov-15	Prajakta lad
07-01-2021 10:12	kamblenikita3004@gmail.com	14 / 15	Nikita Maruti Kamble
07-01-2021 10:14	tabishchorghasti97@gmail.com	Dec-15	Tabish chorghasti

