Computer Science & Engineering
### FIRST YEAR
#### FIRST SEMESTER

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**OPTIONS FOR ELECTIVE I (Even Semester)**
- CSEN 3280  Computer Graphics & Multimedia
- CSEN 3281  Artificial Intelligence
- CSEN 3282  Web technologies
- CSEN 3283  Advanced Java Programming

**OPTIONS FOR ELECTIVE I Lab* (Even Semester)**
- CSEN 3285  Computer Graphics & Multimedia Lab
- CSEN 3286  Artificial Intelligence Lab
- CSEN 3287  Web technologies Lab
- CSEN 3288  Advanced Java Programming Lab
### FOURTH YEAR
#### SEVENTH SEMESTER

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**Total of Semester**

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<td>Elective V, Distributed Databases, Image Processing, Soft Computing, Machine Learning, Real Time &amp; Embedded System</td>
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**Total Theory:** 11

**B. Practical**

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**Total Practical:** 3

**C. Sessional**

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**Total Sessional:** -

**Total of Semester:** 23

**Total:** 24
**Free Elective Papers offered by Dept. of CSE**

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Course Name: BUSINESS ENGLISH & COMMUNICATION
Course Code: HMTS1101

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**Module I – [5L]**

Communication Skill  
Definition, nature & attributes of Communication  
Process of Communication  
Models or Theories of Communication  
Types of Communication  
Levels or Channels of Communication  
Barriers to Communication

**Module II-[12L]**

Business Communication- Scope & Importance  
Writing Formal Business Letters  
Writing Reports  
Organizational Communication: Agenda & minutes of a meeting, notice, memo, circular  
Project Proposal  
Technical Report Writing  
Organizing e-mail messages  
E-mail etiquette  
Tips for e-mail effectiveness

**Module III-[10L]**

Language through Literature  
Modes of literary & non-literary expression  
Introduction to Fiction, (An Astrologer’s Day by R.K. Narayan and Monkey’s Paw by W.W. Jacobs), Drama (The Two Executioners by Fernando Arrabal) or (Lithuania by Rupert Brooke) & Poetry (Night of the Scorpion by Nissim Ezekiel and Palanquin Bearers by Sarojini Naidu)

**Module IV-[3L]**

Grammar in usage (nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, tense, prepositions, voice change) -to be dealt with the help of the given texts.
References


**Course Name**: Chemistry 1  
**Course Code**: CHEM 1001

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**MODULE I [10 L]**

**Thermodynamics & Spectroscopy**

*Chemical Thermodynamics & Thermochemistry*

Concept of Thermodynamic system, Introduction to first law of thermodynamics, Enthalpy Heat Capacity, Reversible and Irreversible processes, Adiabatic changes, Application of first law of thermodynamics to chemical processes, 2nd law of thermodynamics, Evaluation of entropy, Work function and free energy, Phase Changes, Clausius Clapeyron Equation, Chemical Potential, Gibbs Duhem Relation, Activity and Activity coefficient.

*Spectroscopy*

Electromagnetic Radiation, Basic idea of UV-visible & IR spectroscopy.

**MODULE II [10 L]**

**STRUCTURE & BONDING**

*Chemical Bonding*

Covalent bond, VSEPR Theory, Molecular Orbital Theory, Hydrogen bond, Intermolecular forces-vander Waals forces, Ionization energy, Electronegativity, Electron affinity, Hybridisation, Dipole moment

*Solid State Chemistry*

Introduction to stoichiometric defects (Schottky & Frenkel) and non – stoichiometric defects (Metal excess and metal deficiency). Role of silicon and germanium in the field of semiconductor.

*Ionic Equilibria and Redox Equilibria*

Acid Base Equilibria in water, Strength of acids and bases, Hydrogen ion exponent, Ionic product of water, Salt Hydrolysis and Henderson Equation, Buffer solutions, pH indicator, Common ion Effect, Solubility product, Fractional Precipitation, Redox Equilibria,

*Structure and reactivity of Organic molecule*

Inductive effect, resonance, hyperconjugation, electromeric effect, carbocation, carbanion and free radicals.
Brief study of some addition, eliminations and substitution reactions.

**MODULE III [10 L]**

**ELECTROCHEMISTRY & REACTION DYNAMICS**
Conductance

Conductance of electrolytic solutions, specific conductance, equivalent conductance, molar conductance, ion conductance, effect of temperature and concentration (Strong and Weak electrolyte). Kohlrausch’s law of independent migration of ions, transport numbers and hydration of ions. Conductometric titrations: SA vs SB & SA vs WB; precipitation titration KCl vs AgNO₃.

Electrochemical Cell

Cell EMF and thermodynamic derivation of the EMF of a Galvanic cell (Nernst equation), single electrode potentials, hydrogen half-cell and calomel half cell (construction, representation, cell reaction, expression of potential, discussion, application) Storage cell, fuel cell (construction, representation, cell reaction, expression of potential, discussion, application). Application of EMF measurement on a) the change in thermodynamic function (ΔG, ΔH, ΔS) b) the equilibrium constant of a reversible chemical reaction c) the valency of an ion.

Kinetics


MODULE IV [10 L]

Industrial Chemistry & Polymerization

Industrial Chemistry


Polymerization

Concepts, classifications and industrial applications. Polymer molecular weight (number avg. weight avg. viscosity avg.: Theory and mathematical expression only), Poly dispersity index (PDI). Polymerization processes (addition and condensation polymerization), degree of polymerization, Copolymerization, stereo-regularity of polymer, crystallinity (concept of Tₘ) and amorphicity (Concept of Tₜ) of polymer.

Preparation, structure and use of some common polymers: plastic (PE: HDPE, LDPE, PVC, Bakelite, PP), rubber (natural rubber, SBR, NBR) and Vulcanization., fibre(nylon 6.6, Nylon 6, Polyester). Conducting and semi-conducting polymers.

TEXT BOOKS

REFERENCE BOOKS

2. L. Finar, Organic Chemistry, Addison Wesley Longman, Inc
3. Organic Chemistry, Morrison & Boyd, Prentice Hall of India
4. Physical Chemistry, K. L. Kapoor, McMillan
**Course Name:** MATHEMATICS I  
**Course Code:** MATH1101

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**MODULE I [10L]**

**Matrix:**

Matrices and their basic attributes, Determinant of a square matrix, Minors and Cofactors, Laplace’s method of expansion of a determinant, Product of two determinants, Adjoint of a determinant, Jacobi’s theorem on adjoint determinant. Singular and non-singular matrices, Adjoint of a matrix, Inverse of a non-singular matrix and its properties, Orthogonal matrix and its properties, Special Complex Matrices: Hermitian, Unitary, Normal (definition only), Rank of a matrix and its determination using elementary row and column operations, Solution of simultaneous linear equations by :Cramer’s Rule and Matrix inversion method, Consistency and inconsistency of a system of homogeneous and inhomogeneous linear simultaneous equations, Characteristic Equation and computation of eigenvalues and eigenvectors of a square matrix (of order 2 or 3), Cayley-Hamilton theorem and its applications(with special reference to higher power of matrices, e.g. Idempotent and Nilpotent matrices)

**MODULE II [10 L]**

**Mean Value Theorems & Expansion of Functions:**

Rolle’s theorem: its geometrical interpretation and its application, Concavity and Convexity of curves, Mean Value theorems – Lagrange & Cauchy and their application, Taylor’s theorem with Lagrange’s and Cauchy’s form of remainders and its application, Expansions of functions by Taylor’s and Maclaurin’s theorem, Maclaurin’s infinite series expansion of the functions: \( \sin x, \cos x, e^x, \log(1+x), (a+x)^n \), \( n \) being an integer or a fraction (assuming that the remainder \( R_n \to 0 \) as \( n \to \infty \) in each case).

**Infinite Series:**

Preliminary ideas of sequence, Infinite series and their convergence/divergence, Infinite series of positive terms, Tests for convergence: Comparison test, Cauchy’s Root test, D’Alembert’s Ratio test(statements and related problems on these tests), Raabe’s test, Proof of \( e \) being irrational, Alternating series, Leibnitz’s Test (statement, definition) illustrated by simple examples, Absolute convergence and Conditional convergence.

**Module III [10 L]**

**Successive differentiation:**

Higher order derivatives of a function of single variable, Leibnitz’s theorem (statement only and its application, problems of the type of recurrence relations in derivatives of different orders and also to find \( (y_n)_{0} \)).

**Calculus of Functions of Several Variables:**
Recapitulation of some basic ideas of limit and continuity of functions of single variable, Introduction to functions of several variables with examples, Knowledge of limit and continuity, Determination of partial derivatives of higher orders with examples, Homogeneous functions and Euler’s theorem and related problems up to three variables, Chain rules, Differentiation of implicit functions, Total differentials and their related problems, Jacobians up to three variables and related problems, Maxima, minima and saddle points of functions and related problems.

Module-IV    [10 L]

Multiple Integration and Vector Calculus:

Concept of line integrals, Double and triple integrals. Vector function of a scalar variable, Differentiation of a vector function. Scalar and vector point functions, Gradient of a scalar point function, divergence and curl of a vector point function, Directional derivative, Related problems on these topics, Green’s theorem, Gauss Divergence Theorem and Stoke’s theorem (Statements and applications).

Reduction formula:

Reduction formulae both for indefinite and definite integrals of types:
\[ \int \sin^n x, \int \cos^n x, \int \sin^m x \cos^n x, \int \cos^m x \sin nx, \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^m}, m, n \text{ are positive integers.} \]

References
1. Advanced Engineering Mathematics: Erwin Kreyszig by Wiley India
2. Engineering Mathematics: B.S. Grewal (S. Chand & Co.)
3. Higher Engineering Mathematics: John Bird (Elsevier)
8. Linear Algebra (Schaum’s outline series): Seymour Lipschutz, Marc Lipson (McGraw Hill Education)
10. Introduction to Real Analysis: S.K. Mapa (Sarat Book Distributors)
Module-I: [12 L]

**DC Network Theorem:** Kirchhoff’s law, nodal analysis, mesh analysis, Superposition theorem, Thevenin’s theorem, Norton theorem, Maximum power transfer theorem, star-delta conversion.

**DC Machines:** Construction, EMF equation, Principle of operation of DC generator, open circuit characteristics, external characteristics, Principle of operation of DC motor, Speed-torque characteristics of shunt and series machine, starting of DC motor, speed control of dc motor.

Module-II [8L]

**Electrostatics:** Gauss’s law and its applications to electric field and potential calculation. Capacitor, capacitance of parallel plate capacitor, spherical capacitor and cylindrical capacitor.

**Electromagnetism:** Amperes law, Biot-savart’s law, Ampere’s circuital law and their applications, Magnetic circuits, analogy between magnetic and electric circuits, Faraday’s law, self and mutual inductance. Energy stored in a magnetic field, Hysteresis and Eddy current losses.

Module-III [10L]

**AC single phase system:** concept of alternating signal, average and RMS values of alternating signal, peak factor, form factor, phase and phase difference, phasor representation of alternating quantities, phasor diagram, AC series, parallel and series parallel circuits, Active power, Reactive power, power factor, Resonance in RLC series and parallel circuit, Q factor, bandwidth.

**Three phase system:** balanced three phase system, delta and star connection, relationship between line and phase quantities, phasor diagrams. Power measurement by two wattmeter method.

Module-IV [10L]

**Single phase transformer:** Construction, EMF equation, no load and on load operation and their phasor diagrams, Equivalent circuit, Regulation, losses of a transformer, open and short circuit tests, efficiency.

**3-phase induction motor:** Concept of rotating magnetic field, principle of operation, Construction, equivalent circuit and phasor diagram, torque-speed/slip characteristics, Starting of Induction Motor.
Text Books:

2. Basic Electrical Engineering, V.N. Mittle & Arvind Mittal, TMH, Second Edition
3. Basic Electrical Engineering, Hughes

Reference Books:

1. Electrical Engineering Fundamentals, Vincent Del Toro, Prentice-Hall
2. Advance Electrical Technology, H. Cotton, Reem Publication
3. Basic Electrical Engineering, R.A. Natarajan, P.R. Babu, Sictech Publishers
4. Basic Electrical Engineering, N.K. Mondal, Dhanpat Rai
5. Basic Electrical Engineering, Nath & Chakraborti
Module-I [10L]

Importance of Mechanics in Engineering; Definition of Mechanics; Concepts of particles & rigid bodies;

Vector and scalar quantities; Vector algebra – definition and notation; Types of vectors – equal, equivalent, free, bound, sliding; Addition, subtraction of vectors; Parallelogram law, triangle law, vector polygon; Scalar multiplication of vectors; Resolution of vectors in Cartesian co-ordinate system; Unit vector, unit co-ordinate vectors \((\hat{i}, \hat{j}, \hat{k})\); Direction cosines; Addition/subtraction of vectors in components form.

Definition of force vector; Dot product, cross product and the application; Important vector quantities (position vector, displacement vector); Moment of a force about a point and about an axis, moment of a couple; Representation of force and moments in items of \(\hat{i}, \hat{j}, \hat{k}\). Principle of transmissibility of force (sliding vector); Varignon’s theorem for a system of concurrent forces with proof; Resolution of a force by its equivalent force-couple system; Resultant of forces.

Module-II [10L]

Type of forces – collinear, concurrent, parallel, concentrated, distributed; Active and reactive forces, different types of reaction forces; Free body concept and diagram; Concept and equilibrium of forces in two dimensions; Equations of equilibrium; Equilibrium of three concurrent forces – Lami’s theorem.

Concept of friction: Laws of Coulomb’s friction; Angle of friction, angle of repose, coefficient of friction – static and kinematic.

Module-III [12L]

Distributed force system; Centre of gravity; Centre of mass & centroid; Centroid of an arc; Centroid of plane areas – triangle, circular sector, quadrilateral and composite area consisting of above figures.

Area moment of inertia: Moment of inertia of a plane figure; Polar moment of inertia of a plane figure; Parallel axes theorem.

Concept of simple stress and strain; Normal stress, shear stress, normal strain, shear strain; Hooke’s law; Poisson’s ratio; stress-strain diagram of ductile and brittle material; Proportional limit, elastic limit, yield point, ultimate stress, breaking point; Modulus of elasticity.
Module-III [16L]

Introduction to dynamics: Kinematics & kinetics; Newton’s laws of motion; Law of gravitation and acceleration due to gravity; Rectilinear motion of particles with uniform & non-uniform acceleration.
Plane curvilinear motion of particles: Rectangular components (projectile motion), normal and tangential components.
Kinetics of particles: D’Alembert’s principle and free body diagram; Principle of work & energy; Principle of conservation of energy.
Impulse momentum theory: Conservation of linear momentum

References:

1. Engineering Mechanics:- Statics and Dynamics by Meriam & Kreige, Wiley india
2. Engineering Mechanics:- Statics and Dynamics by I.H. Shames, P H I
3. Engineering Mechanics by Timoshenko, Young and Rao, TMH
4. Element of strength of materials by Timoshenko & Young, E W P
Course Name: CHEMISTRY I LAB
Course Code: CHEM 1011

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**List of Experiments:**

1. To determine the alkalinity in a given water sample.
2. Estimation of iron using KMnO₄: self indicator.
3. Estimation of iron using K₂Cr₂O₇: redox sensitive indicator.
4. To determine total hardness and amount of calcium and magnesium separately in a given water sample.
5. To determine the value of the rate constant for the hydrolysis of ethyl acetate catalyzed by hydrochloric acid.
6. Heterogeneous equilibrium (determination of partition coefficient of acetic acid between n-butanol and water).
7. Conductometric titration for determination of the strength of a given HCl solution by titration against a standard NaOH solution.
8. pH-metric titration for determination of strength of a given HCl solution against a standard NaOH solution.
10. To determine chloride ion in a given water sample by Argentometric method (using chromate indicator solution).
Course Name: BASIC ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING LAB.
Course Code: ELEC1011

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List of Experiments:

1. Characteristics of Fluorescent lamps
2. Characteristics of Tungsten and Carbon filament lamps
3. Verification of Thevenin’s & Norton’s theorem.
4. Verification of Superposition theorem
5. Verification of Maximum Power Transfer theorem
6. Calibration of ammeter and voltmeter.
7. Open circuit and Short circuit test of a single phase Transformer.
8. Study of R-L-C Series / Parallel circuit
9. Starting and reversing of speed of a D.C. shunt Motor
10. Speed control of DC shunt motor.
11. No load characteristics of D.C shunt Generators
12. Measurement of power in a three phase circuit by two wattmeter method.
Course Name: Engineering Drawing
Course Code: MECH 1018

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1. Importance of engineering drawing; Acquaintance with different drafting equipment & accessories;
2. Introduction to lines: Practising different types of lines; Basic concepts in Lettering: Practising vertical & inclined letters (Practice Sheet 1)
3. Different systems of dimensioning with practice. Introduction to the concept of scale of drawing. (Practice Sheet 2)
4. Introduction to concept of orthographic projection: 1st angle and 3rd angle projection method; Symbols; projection of points. (Practice Sheet 3)
5. Projection of straight lines for different orientation including inclined to both the planes. (Practice Sheet 4)
6. Projection of plane surfaces inclined to HP and parallel to VP; Inclined to VP and Parallel to HP (Practice Sheet 5)
7. Projection of solids: Cube, rectangular prism, Hexagonal prism, Cylinder, Pyramid, Cone. (Practice Sheet 6)
8. Section of solids and their projections on principal and auxiliary planes for true shape: Cylinder, hexagonal pyramid. (Practice Sheet 7)
9. Isometric projections: Basic concepts, isometric scale; Isometric projection and view.
10. Practice with simple laminar and solid objects. (Practice Sheet 8)

References:

1. “Elementary Engineering Drawing” by Bhatt, N.D; Charotan Book Stall, Anand
Module I [3P]

**Introduction to Linguistics (Phonology)**
- Phonetics-Vowel and Consonant Sounds (Identification & articulation)
- Word-stress
- Intonation (Falling and rising tone)
- Voice Modulation
- Accent training

Module II [3P]

**Listening Skills**
- Principles of Listening
- Approaches to listening
- Guidelines for Effective Listening
- Listening Comprehension
- Audio Visual (Reviews)

Module III [2P]

**Discourse Analysis**
- Spoken Discourse
- Conversational Skills/Spoken Skills
- Analysing Speech dynamics
  - (Political Speeches
    - Formal Business Speeches)

Module IV [9P]

**Writing Skill**
- Descriptive, narrative and expository writing
- Writing with a purpose—Convincing skill, argumentative skill/negotiating Skill (These skills will be repeated in oral skills).
- Writing reports/essays/articles—logical organization of thoughts
- Book review
References

Course Name: Extra Curricular Activities
Course Code: HMTS 1192

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Objective: This course aims at instilling a sense of social responsibility. This objective can be achieved by bringing in awareness about the contemporary issues relevant to the GenX and Gen Y through enlightened discussions and active participation. Since the course has 1 credit detailed planning regarding the area of activities and method of evaluation should be charted at the start of the semester.

Module I:

Project Work
Development of projects based on integral and holistic developmental models to be implemented in rural areas or underdeveloped areas in the peripheral areas of cities. This could include a wide area of activity – from taking up a research projects to analyse the need of a particular under-developed area to trying to implement a project already formulated. This could also relate to mobilizing funds for a specific project.

Module II:

Action-oriented schemes

e.g. Organising Blood donation camps
Conducting child healthcare services
Helping the old and sick
(in coordination with NGOs and other institutes)

Module III:

Society and Youth

Developing Awareness among the youth about social issues both local and global for e.g. Eradication of social evils like drug abuse, violence against women and others.

Module IV:

Youth and Culture

Generating new ideas and help the participants to be creative and innovative for e.g. Enacting street plays, encouraging creative writing by organizing workshops and competitions. Active participation of the students in the nation building process by making positive changes in the social and individual space.

Mode of Evaluation

Total marks allotted -100. In a semester each student should take part in at least four activities. Group activity method is to be followed.
Learning Objective:  Introduction to the concept of computer and computation and solving of problems using C as a programming language. Coverage of C will include basic concepts, arithmetic and logic, flow control, and data handling using arrays, structures, pointers and files.

Module I: [13L]

Fundamentals of Computer


Basic Anatomy of Computer System, Primary & Secondary Memory, Processing Unit, Input & Output devices. Assembly language, high level language, compiler and assembler (basic concepts).

Binary & Allied number systems (decimal, octal and hexadecimal) with signed and unsigned numbers (using 1’s and 2’s complement) - their representation, conversion and arithmetic operations. Packed and unpacked BCD system, ASCII. IEEE-754 floating point representation (half- 16 bit, full- 32 bit, double- 64 bit). Binary Arithmetic & logic gates. Boolean algebra – expression, simplification, Karnaugh Maps.

Basic concepts of operating systems like MS WINDOW, LINUX. How to write algorithms & draw flow charts.

Module II: [5L]

Basic Concepts of C

C Fundamentals:

The C character set identifiers and keywords, data type & sizes, variable names, declaration, statements.

Operators & Expressions:

Arithmetic operators, relational and logical operators, type, conversion, increment and decrement operators, bit wise operators, assignment operators and expressions, precedence and order of evaluation. Standard input and output, formatted output -- printf, formatted input scanf.

Module III: [8L]

Program Structures in C

Flow of Control:

Statement and blocks, if-else, switch-case, loops (while, for, do-while), break and continue, go to and labels.
Basic of functions, function prototypes, functions returning values, functions not returning values. Storage classes - auto, external, static and register variables – comparison between them. Scope, longevity and visibility of variables.

C preprocessor (macro, header files), command line arguments.

Module IV: [14L]
Data Handling in C

Arrays and Pointers:

One dimensional arrays, pointers and functions – call by value and call by reference, array of arrays. Dynamic memory usage – using malloc(), calloc(), free(), realloc(). Array pointer duality.

String and character arrays; C library string functions and their use.

User defined data types and files:

Basic of structures; structures and functions; arrays of structures.

Files – text files only, modes of operation. File related functions – fopen(), fclose(), fscanf(), fprintf(), fgets(), fputs();

Text Books
1. Schaum’s outline of Programming with C – Byron Gottfried
2. Teach Yourself C- Herbert Schildt
3. Programming in ANSI C – E Balagurusamy

Reference Books
1. C: The Complete Reference – Herbert Schildt
2. The C Programming Language- D.M.Ritchie, B.W. Kernighan
Module I: [22 L]

Optics

1. Interference:

The principle of superposition of waves, Superposition of waves: Two beam superposition, Multiple-beam superposition, coherent and incoherent superposition. Two source interference pattern (Young’s double slit), Intensity distribution. Interference in thin films, wedge shaped films and Newton’s rings, applications of interference. Newton’s rings: Determination of wavelength of light, refractive index of liquid.

2 Diffraction:

Diffraction of light waves at some simple obstacles. Fraunhoffer diffraction through double slit and diffraction grating, grating spectra, resolving power of grating.

3. Polarisation & Fibre Optics:

Elementary features of polarization of light waves. Production and analysis of linearly, elliptic and Circularly polarized light, polaroids and application of polarizations. Fibre optics - principle of operation, numerical aperture, acceptance angle

4 Laser


Module II: [8L]

Waves & Oscillation


Module III: [9L]

Quantum Mechanics

Module IV: [6L]

Introduction of Crystallography


Text Books

1. Atomic Physics Vol 1 – S.N. Ghoshal
2. Optics – Ajoy Ghak
3. Waves & Oscillation – N.K. Bajaj

Reference Books

1. Introduction to Special Relativity – Robert Resnick
2. Prespective on Modern Physics - Arthur Beiser
3. Optics – Jenkins and White
5. Introduction to modern Physics – Mani and Meheta
6. Optics – Brijlal and Subrahmanyam
Module I [10 L]

Ordinary differential equations (ODE)-

First order and first degree: Exact equations, Necessary and sufficient condition of exactness of a first order and first degree ODE (statement only), Rules for finding Integrating factors, Linear and non-linear differential equation, Bernoulli’s equation. General solution of ODE of first order and higher degree (different forms with special reference to Clairaut’s equation).

Second order and first degree:


Module II:[10L]

Basics of Graph Theory

Graphs, Digraphs, Weighted graph, Connected and disconnected graphs, Complement of a graph, Regular graph, Complete graph, Subgraph.; Walks, Paths, Circuits, Euler Graph, Cut sets and cut vertices, Matrix representation of a graph, Adjacency and incidence matrices of a graph, Graph isomorphism, Bipartite graph.

Tree:

Definition and properties, Binary tree, Spanning tree of a graph, Minimal spanning tree, properties of trees, Algorithms: Dijkstra’s Algorithm for shortest path problem, Determination of minimal spanning tree using DFS, BFS, Kruskal’s and Prim’s algorithms.

Module III [10L]

Improper Integral:

Basic ideas of improper integrals, working knowledge of Beta and Gamma functions (convergence to be assumed) and their interrelations.

Laplace Transform:

Introduction to integral transformation, functions of exponential order, Definition and existence of LT (statement of initial and final value theorem only), LT of elementary functions, Properties of Laplace Transformations, Evaluation of sine, cosine and exponential integrals using LT, LT of periodic and step functions Definition and properties of inverse LT Convolution Theorem (statement only) and its application to the evaluation of inverse LT, Solution of linear ODEs with constant coefficients (initial value problem) using LT.
Three Dimensional Geometry


Canonical equation of the line of intersection of two intersecting planes. Angle between two lines. Shortest distance between two lines. Condition of coplanarity of two lines. Length of the perpendicular from a point to a given line.

References:

2. Graph Theory: V. K. Balakrishnan, (Schaum’s Outline, TMH)
3. A first course at Graph Theory: J. Clark and D. A. Holton (Allied Publishers LTD)
4. Introduction to Graph Theory: D. B. West (Prentice-Hall of India)
5. Graph Theory: N. Deo (Prentice-Hall of India)
10. Introductory Course in Differential Equations: Daniel A. Murray (Longmans & Green).
12. Analytical Geometry And Vector Algebra- R M Khan
Module I [10 L]

Semiconductors:
Crystalline material, Energy band theory, Fermi levels; Conductors, Semiconductors and Insulators: electrical properties, band diagrams. Semiconductors: intrinsic and extrinsic, energy band diagram, electrical conduction phenomenon, P-type and N-type semiconductors, drift and diffusion carriers.

Diodes and Diode Circuits:
Formation of P-N junction, energy band diagram, built-in-potential forward and reverse biased P-N junction, formation of depletion zone, V-I characteristics, Zener Diode and its Application, Zener and Avalanche breakdown.
Simple diode circuits, load line, piecewise linear model; Rectifier circuits: half wave, full wave, PIV, DC voltage and current, ripple factor, efficiency, idea of regulation.

Module II [10 L]

Bipolar Junction Transistors:
Formation of PNP / NPN junctions, energy band diagram; transistor mechanism and principle of transistors, CE, CB, CC configuration, transistor characteristics: cut-off, active and saturation modes of operation, transistor action, input & output characteristics, load line & amplifier operation and current amplification factors for CB and CE modes. Biasing and Bias stability: calculation of stability factor.

Module III [9 L]

Field Effect Transistors:
Junction field effect transistor (JEET): Principle of operation, JFET parameters, eqv. Circuit, JFET biasing, self bias, design of bias circuits, load line, amplifier characteristics.

MOSFETs:
Construction & principle of operation of p- & n-channel enhancement & depletion mode MOSFETs, drain & transfer characteristics, threshold voltage & its control.

Cathode Ray Osilloscope:
Construction and working principle of CRO, Lissajous pattern.
Module IV [9 L]

Feed Back Amplifier:

Concept-block diagram, properties, positive and negative feedback, loop gain, open loop gain, feedback factors; topologies of feedback amplifier; effect of feedback on gain, condition of oscillation, Barkhausen criteria.

Operational Amplifier:

Introduction to integrated circuits, operational amplifier and its terminal properties; Application of operational amplifier; Concept of op-amp saturation, inverting and non-inverting mode of operation, Adders, Subtractors, Voltage follower, Integrator, Differentiator, Basic Comparator Circuit.

References:

2. R.A Gayakwad: Op Amps and Linear IC’s, PHI
4. Adel S. Sedra, Kenneth Carless Smith: Microelectronics Engineering
Module I [10 L]

Basic concepts of Thermodynamics:

Introduction; Macroscopic and microscopic concept; Definition of Thermodynamic systems; Surrounding, universe; Open, closed and isolated systems; Concept of control volume; Thermodynamic properties: intensive, extensive & specific properties; state.

Thermodynamic equilibrium; Change of state; Thermodynamic processes and cycles; Quasi-static processes; Reversible processes; Zeroth law of Thermodynamics -concept of temperature.

Heat & Work:

Definition of Thermodynamic work; Work transfer-displacement work for a simple compressible system, path function, PdV work in various quasi-static processes(isothermal, isobaric, adiabatic, polytropic, isochoric); Free expansion; Indicated diagram (P-V diagram).

Definition of heat; Heat transfer-a path function; Similarities and dissimilarities between heat and work.

Module II [8 L]

First law of Thermodynamics: Statement; 1st law for a closed system executing a cycle; Concept of stored energy; Energy as a property, different forms of stored energy, internal energy, first law for a non-flow process; Flow work; Definition of enthalpy, $C_p$, $C_v$; Energy of an isolated system; Flow energy; First law for an open system - steady flow energy equation; Examples of steady flow devices(nozzle and diffuser, turbine, pump, compressor, boiler, condenser and throttling device); PMM-I

Module III [10 L]

Second law of Thermodynamics:

Qualitative difference between heat and work; Definition of source & sink: cyclic heat engine, heat pump and refrigerator, thermal efficiency of heat engine, C.O.P of heat pump and refrigerator; Kelvin-Plank and Clausius statements of second law; Equivalence of the two statements.

Reversible process; Irreversible process; Factors for irreversibility; Carnot cycle and Carnot efficiency; Reversible heat engine and heat pump; PMM-II

Entropy: Mathematical statement of Clausius Inequality: Entropy as a property; Entropy principle; T-s plot for reversible isothermal, adiabatic, isochoric & isobaric processes.
Air standard Cycles:
Otto cycle & Diesel cycle, P-V & T-s plots, Net work done and thermal efficiency.

Module IV [10 L]

Properties & Classification of Fluid:
Definition of fluid; Concept of Continuum; Fluid properties- density, specific weight, specific volume, specific gravity; Viscosity : definition , causes of viscosity , Newton’s law of viscosity, dimensional formula and units of viscosity, kinematic viscosity; Variation of viscosity with temperature. Ideal and Real fluids; Newtonian and Non-Newtonian fluids; No-slip condition. Compressibility and Bulk modulus of elasticity. Difference between compressible and incompressible fluids.

Fluid Statics:
Introduction; Pascal’s Law--statement and proof; Basic Hydrostatic Law and its proof; Variation of pressure with depth in incompressible fluid, piezometric head, pressure head; Unit and scales of pressure measurement. Measurement of fluid pressure: Piezometer, Manometers -Simple and Differential U-tube manometer, Inverted tube manometer, Inclined tube manometer. Characteristics and choice of manometric fluid.

Module V [10 L]

Fluid Kinematics:
Definition; Flow field and description of fluid motion(Eulerian & Lagrangian method), steady and unsteady flow, uniform and non-uniform flow-examples. Acceleration of a fluid particle-local acceleration, convective acceleration. Stream line, Stream tube, Path line and Streak line; Laminar and Turbulent flow, Reynolds Number. Equations of streamlines and path lines. Continuity equation for unidirectional flow and for differential form in 3-D Cartesian coordinate system.

Dynamics of Ideal fluids:
Introduction, Euler’s equation of motion along a streamline; Bernoulli’s equation-assumptions and significance of each term of Bernoulli’s equation. Application of Bernoulli’s equation-problem on pipe line. Measurement of flow rate: Venturimeter and orificimeter. Static pressure, Dynamic pressure, Stagnation pressure-measurement of velocity by Pitot tube.

References:
1. Engineering Thermodynamics- Nag, P.K. - T. M.H
2. Fundamentals of Thermodynamics- Sonntag, Borgnakke & Van Wylen, Wiley India
3. Thermodynamics- an Engineering approach - 6e, Cengel & Boles, TM
Basic Computation & Principles of Computer Programming Lab

Softwares to be used: Cygwin and notepad++, Tiny C

Day 1: LINUX commands and LINUX based editor
Day 2: Basic Problem Solving
Day 3: Control Statements (if, if-else, if-elseif-else, switch-case)
Day 4: Loops - Part I (for, while, do-while)
Day 5: Loops - Part II
Day 6: One Dimensional Array
Day 7: Array of Arrays
Day 8: Character Arrays/ Strings
Day 9: Basics of C Functions
Day 10: Recursive Functions
Day 11: Pointers
Day 12: Structures and Unions
Day 13: File Handling
1. Determination of Young’s modulus by Flexure Method and calculation of bending moment and shear force at a point on the beam.
3. Determination of thermal conductivity of a good conductor by Searle’s Method.
4. Determination of thermal conductivity of a bad conductor by Lee’s and Chorlton’s Method.
5. Determination of dielectric constant of a given dielectric material.
6. Use of Carey Foster’s bridge to determine unknown resistance.
8. Determination of wavelength of light by Fresnel’s biprism method.
10. Determination of dispersive power of the material of a given prism.
11. Determination of co-efficient of viscosity of a liquid by Poiseulle’s capillary flow method.
## Basic Electronics Engineering Lab

**Course Code:** ECEN1011

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### List of Experiments

1. Familiarisation with passive and active electronic components such as Resistors, Inductors, Capacitors, Diodes, Transistors (BJT) and electronic equipment like DC power supplies, multimeters etc.
2. Familiarisation with measuring and testing equipment like CRO, Signal generators etc.
3. Study of I-V characteristics of Junction diodes.
4. Study of I-V characteristics of Zener diodes.
5. Study of Half and Full wave rectifiers with Regulation and Ripple factors.
6. Study of I-V characteristics of BJTs in CB mode
7. Study of I-V characteristics of BJTs in CE mode
8. Study of I-V characteristics of Field Effect Transistors.
9. Determination of input-offset voltage, input bias current and Slew rate of OPAMPs.
10. Determination of Common-mode Rejection ratio, Bandwidth and Off-set null of OPAMPs.
11. Study of OPAMP circuits: Inverting and Non-inverting amplifiers, Adders, Integrators and
**Course Name:** Workshop Practice  
**Course Code:** MECH1019

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**Job 1: General awareness of a typical workshop.**

**Theory requirements:** Workshop definition, various shops in a typical workshop, Carpentry, Fitting, Foundry; Sheet Metal Shop, Welding and Brazing Shop, Machine Shop, Forging & Blacksmithy, Safety precautions to be followed in a workshop, Familiarization of Various safety devices and their uses.

**Job 2: Making of a wooden pattern.**


**Job 3: Making of a matched profile form MS plate.**

**Theory requirements:** Work Bench, Fitting Tools (Bench Vice, Chisel, Hammer, Different types of Files (Rough, Bastard, Second Cut, Half Round, Triangular File), Saw (Hack saw etc.), Scriber, Punch, Try Square, Angle Plate, caliper (outside & inside), Universal Surface Gauge, Centre Punch, Prick Punch, Drill (Flat, straight fluted, taper shank twist drill). Fitting Operations, Filing, Marking, Drilling, Tapping (Rougher, Intermediate, Finisher taps), Tap Drill size (D=T-2d), Sawing, Dieing. Safety precautions in Fitting Shop.

**Job 4: Making of an internal and external thread.**

**Theory requirements:** Thread standards and thread classifications, Internal Thread, External Thread, Thread Nomenclature (Major dia, Minor dia, Pitch dia, pitch, Lead, TPI, Metric, BSP, Nominal size), Specifications of threaded fasteners (in Metric System). Safety precautions in Dieing and Tapping.

**Job 5: Making of a green sand mould using the pattern made under Job no. 2.**

**Theory requirements:** Mould making, Preparation of sand, (silica, clay, moisture, and misc items and their functions), Properties of a good sand mould, General procedure for making a good sand mould, Different tools used for preparation of a mould, Explanation of various terms, Cope and Drag Box, Runner, Riser, Gating and its utility, Parting sand, Vent holes.

**Job 6: Demonstration of metal melting and casting**

**Theory requirements:** Metal melting furnaces: Ladles, Using of Tongs, Molten metal pouring procedure, Safety precautions in pouring molten metal in a mould.

**Job 7. Making of a stepped pin in a centre lathe.** *(2 Classes)*

**Theory requirements:** Machining and common machining operations, Lathe M/c and its specifications, Head stock, Tailstock, Chuck-Self centering chuck, 4 jaw chuck, Bed, Carriage, Feed mechanism, Screw cutting mechanism, various lathe operations like turning, facing, grooving, chamfering, taper turning, Thread cutting, Knurling, Parting, Cutting speed, Feed, Depth of cut, Different types of cutting tools-Safety precautions in a machine shop.
Job 8: Making of square prism from a round shaft by Shaping Machine

**Theory requirements:** Description of a Shaping machine, Base, Column, Saddle, Clapper box, Quick return mechanism, Feed Mechanism, Table, Rotation of table, Adjustment of stroke length, Adjustment of starting point of cut. Safety Precautions while working in Shaping Machine.

Job 9: Making of square prism from a round shaft by Milling Machine


Job 10: Arc Welding practice and making of a welded joint

**Theory requirements:** Welding, Weldability, Types of Welding, MMAW, Gas Welding, Electrode, Functions of Flux, Equipment for MMAW, Different types of Flames in Gas Welding and Gas Cutting (Neutral-Oxidising-Reducing Flames), Different types of welding joints, AC Welding, DC Welding; Safety precautions in Welding Shop.

Job 11: Sheet Metal forming & Brazing

**Theory requirement:** Specification of sheet metal, SWG vs. mm, HR sheet, CR sheet, GI Sheet, Stainless Steel Sheet, Aluminum sheets, Tin Plates, Sheet metal working Tools, Micrometer, Chisels, Punches, Hammers, Mallets, Hand Shear or Snippets, Various sheet metal forming operations, Shearing, Marking, Punching, Drilling, Bending, Drawing, Brazing, Safety precautions in Sheet Metal Working Shop.

**References:**


Detailed Syllabus of 3rd Semester:

Subject Name: Data Structures & Algorithms

Paper Code: CSEN 2101

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Pre-requisites:
Introduction to Computing, Mathematics, Set theory

Module -I. [8L] Linear Data Structure I

Introduction (2L):
Why we need data structure?

Concepts of data structures: a) Data and data structure b) Abstract Data Type and Data Type. Algorithms and programs, basic idea of pseudo-code. Algorithm efficiency and analysis, time and space analysis of algorithms – Big O, Ω, Θ notations.

Array (2L):
Different representations – row major, column major. Sparse matrix - its implementation and usage. Array representation of polynomials.

Linked List (4L):
Singly linked list, circular linked list, doubly linked list, linked list representation of polynomial and applications.

Module -II: [7L] Linear Data Structure II

Stack and Queue (5L):
Stack and its implementations (using array, using linked list), applications. Queue, circular queue, deque. Implementation of queue- both linear and circular (using array, using linked list), applications. Implementation of deque- with input and output restriction.

Recursion (2L):

Module -III. [14L] Nonlinear Data structures

Trees (9L):
Basic terminologies, forest, tree representation (using array, using linked list). Binary trees - binary tree traversal (pre-, in-, post- order), threaded binary tree (left, right, full) - non-recursive traversal algorithms using threaded binary tree, expression tree. Binary search tree- operations
(creation, insertion, deletion, searching). Height balanced binary tree – AVL tree (insertion, deletion with examples only). B- Trees – operations (insertion, deletion with examples only).

**Graphs (5L):**
Graph definitions and Basic concepts (directed/undirected graph, weighted/un-weighted edges, sub-graph, degree, cut-vertex/articulation point, pendant node, clique, complete graph, path, shortest path, isomorphism).
Graph representations/storage implementations – adjacency matrix, adjacency list, Graph traversal and connectivity – Depth-first search (DFS), Breadth-first search (BFS) – concepts of edges used in DFS and BFS (tree-edge, back-edge, cross-edge, forward-edge), applications.

**Module - IV. Searching, Sorting (11L):**

**Sorting Algorithms (6L):**
Bubble sort and its optimizations, Cocktail Shaker Sort, Insertion sort, Shell sort, Selection sort, Quicksort (Average Case Analysis not required), heap sort (concept of max heap, application – priority queue), Counting Sort, Radix sort.

**Searching (2L):**
Sequential search, Binary search, Interpolation search.

**Hashing (3L):**
Hashing functions, collision resolution techniques (Open and closed hashing).

**Recommended books:**
Module I: 10L

Introduction to Propositional Calculus: Propositions, Logical Connectives, Truth Tables; Conjunction, Disjunction, Negation, Implication, Converse, Contrapositive, Inverse, Biconditional Statements; Logical Equivalence, Tautology, Normal Forms, CNF and DNF; Predicates, Universal and Existential Quantifiers, Bound and Free Variables, Examples of Propositions with Quantifiers.

Module II: 12L

Counting Techniques: Permutations and Combinations, Distinguishable and Indistinguishable Objects, Binomial Coefficients, Generation of Permutations and Combinations; Pigeon-hole Principle, Generalized Pigeon-Hole Principle, Principle of Inclusion and Exclusion; Generating Functions and Recurrence Relations, Solving Recurrence Relations Using Generating Functions and Other Methods; Solving the Recurrence Relation for the Fibonacci Sequence; Divide-and-Conquer Methods, Formulation and Solution of Recurrence Relations in Computer Sorting, Searching and Other Application Areas.

Module III: 18L

Graphs and Trees: Directed and Undirected Graphs, Review of Basic Concepts and Definitions; Connectivity of Graphs, Point and Edge Connectivity, 1- and 2- Connectivity, Examples; Planarity: Examples of Planar and Non-planar Graphs, Kuratowski’s Theorem (Statement and Discussion, omit proof); Colorability: Chromatic Numbers, Heuristic Methods for Determining Chromatic Numbers, Independence and Clique Numbers, Chromatic Polynomials, Applications of Graph Coloring; Kempe Chains, Five Colour Theorem for Planar Graphs; Four Colour Theorem (Statement and Discussion, omit proof).

Matchings: Definition and Examples, Perfect Matchings, Maximal Matchings, Hall’s Theorem, Applications.

References:
2. Douglas B. West, Introduction to Graph Theory (2nd Ed), PHI
### Module 1:

**Overview of Object Oriented Programming Concepts**
- Difference between OOP and procedural programming – advantages & disadvantages. Class, object, message passing, inheritance, encapsulation, polymorphism

**OOP with C++:**
- Basic Programming Concepts:
  - Data Types, Operators, Control Statements & Loops, Functions & Parameters, Arrays, Pointers & References
  - Class & Object, Abstraction / Encapsulation, Access Specifier
  - Static Member, Friend Function
  - Constructor and Destructor

### Module 2:

**OOP with C++**:
- Function and Operator Overloading
- Inheritance and Derived Class
- Abstract Class, Runtime Polymorphism, Virtual Base Class, Overriding
- Exception Handling
- Namespaces, Class Template and Function Template

### Module 3:

**OOP with Java:**
- Features of Java, Byte Code & JVM, Concepts of Java Application and Applet
- Basic Programming Concepts:
  - Data Types, Operators, Control Statements & Loops, Functions & Parameters, Array
  - String Handling Concepts & related Functions, Command Line Arguments
  - User Input through Scanner
  - Class & Object, Access Specifier, Static Members, Constructor, Garbage Collector, Nested & Inner Class
  - Function Overloading, Inheritance, Runtime Polymorphism, Abstract Class

### Module 4:
- Package and Interface
- Exception Handling:
  - Types of Exception Classes, Use of Try & Catch with Throw, User-defined Exceptions Classes
- Threads, Communication and Synchronization of Threads:
  - Multithreading, Thread Lifecycle, Thread Priorities, Inter-thread Communication
- Applet Programming (using Swing):
  - Applet Lifecycle, Application & Applet, Parameter Passing, Event Model & Listener, I/O
References:

1. The C++ Programming Language by Stroustrup, Adisson Wesley
2. Object Oriented Programming in C++ by R. Lafore, SAMS
4. JAVA How to Program by Deitel and Deitel, Prentice Hall
5. E. Balagurusamy – "Programming With Java: A Primer" – 3rd Ed. – TMH
6. E. Balagurusamy – "Programming With Java: A Primer" – 3rd Ed. – TMH
Module No-1: Digital Logic [10L]:

1.1. **Boolean algebra:** Various logic gates and their truth tables and circuits, Representation in SOP and POS forms, Minimization of logic expressions by algebraic method, K-map, Quine-McCluskey method, Gray coding, excess 3 codes.

1.2. **Arithmetic circuits:** Adder circuit – Ripple Carry Adder, CLA, CSA, and BCD adder, subtractor circuit, Fixed point multiplication - Booth's algorithm, Fixed point division - Restoring and non-restoring algorithms, Floating Point Addition and Multiplication.

Module No-2: Combinational Circuits & Sequential circuits [12L]:

2.1. **Combinational Circuits:** Circuit of Encoder, Decoder, Comparator, Multiplexer, Demultiplexer and parity Generator. Shannon’s Expansion Theorem, Realization of logic using muxes.

2.2. **Sequential circuits:** Basic memory elements, S-R, J-K, D, and T Flip flop, conversion, various types of Registers, Counters – asynchronous, synchronous and irregular & their design, PLDs, RAM, ROM, EPROM, EEROM, Flash memory.

Module No-3: Basics of Computer Organization [10L]:

3.1. Basic organization of the stored program computer and operation sequence for execution of a program, Von Neumann & Harvard Architecture, BUS Architecture with Tristate logic, Fetch, decode and execute cycle, Study of IAS computers.

3.2. Memory system overview, Cache memory organizations, Cache Mapping techniques; Cache, Replacement policies, Hierarchical memory technology: Inclusion, and locality properties, Virtual Memory, Memory mapped IO, Direct memory access, DMA controller.

Module No-4: CPU Design [8L]:

4.1. Instruction format, Instruction sets and addressing modes, Design of control unit - hardwired and micro programmed control, Horizontal and Vertical micro instruction, RISC vs. CISC based architecture.
Text Books:

1. Digital Logic and Computer Design, Morris M. Mano, PHI.

Reference Books:
1. Fundamental of Digital Circuits, A. Anand Kumar, PHI.
Module I

Human Society and the Value System

Values: Definition, Importance and application.

Formation of Values: The process of Socialization,
   Self and the integrated personality
   Morality, courage, integrity

Types of Values:
Social Values: Justice, Rule of Law, Democracy, Indian Constitution, Secularism
Aesthetic Values: Perception and appreciation of beauty
Organizational Values: Employee: Employer--- rights, relationships, obligations
Psychological Values: Integrated personality and mental health
Spiritual Values &their role in our everyday life
Value Spectrum for a Good Life, meaning of Good Life
Value Crisis in Contemporary Society
Value crisis at----
   Individual Level
   Societal Level
   Cultural Level
Value Crisis management --- Strategies and Case Studies

Module II

Ethics and Ethical Values
Principles and theories of ethics
Consequential and non-consequential ethics
Egotism, Utilitarianism, Kant's theory and other non-consequential perspectives

Ethics of care, justice and fairness, rights and duties
Ethics-- Standardization
   Codification
   Acceptance
   Application

Types of Ethics--- Ethics of rights and Duties
   Ethics of Responsibility
   Ethics and Moral judgment
   Ethics of care
   Ethics of justice and fairness
   Work ethics and quality of life at work

Professional Ethics
Ethics in Engineering Profession;
moral issues and dilemmas, moral autonomy(types of inquiry)
Kohlberg's theory, Giligan's theory(consensus and controversy)
Code of Professional Ethics Sample Code of ethics like ASME, ASCE, IEEE, Institute of Engineers, Indian Institute of materials management, Institute of Electronics and telecommunication engineers
Violation of Code of Ethics---conflict, causes and consequences
Engineering as social experimentation, engineers as responsible experimenters (computer ethics, weapons development)
Engineers as managers, consulting engineers, engineers as experts, witnesses and advisors, moral leadership
Conflict between business demands and professional ideals
social and ethical responsibilities of technologies.
Whistle Blowing: Facts, contexts, justifications and case studies
Ethics and Industrial Law
Institutionalizing Ethics: Relevance, Application, Digression and Consequences

Module III

Science, Technology and Engineering
Science, Technology and Engineering as knowledge and profession
----Definition, Nature, Social Function and Practical application of science
Rapid Industrial Growth and its Consequences
Renewable and Non-renewable Resources: Definition and varieties
Energy Crisis
Industry and Industrialization

Man and Machine interaction
Impact of assembly line and automation
Technology assessment and Impact analysis
Industrial hazards and safety
Safety regulations and safety engineering
Safety responsibilities and rights
Safety and risk, risk benefit analysis and reducing risk
Technology Transfer: Definition and Types
The Indian Context

Module IV

Environment and Eco-friendly Technology
Human Development and Environment
Ecological Ethics/Environment ethics
Depletion of Natural Resources: Environmental degradation
Pollution and Pollution Control
Eco-friendly Technology: Implementation, impact and assessment

Sustainable Development: Definition and Concept
Sustainable Development--- The Modern Trends
Appropriate technology movement by Schumacher and later development
Strategies for sustainable development
Reports of Club of Rome.

References:
1) Tripathi, A.N., Human Values, New Age International, New Delhi, 2006
Module 1 9L
Environment & Ecology (General discussion)
Basic ideas of environment and its component 1L
Mathematics of population growth: exponential and logistic and associated problems, definition of resource, types of resource, renewable, non-renewable, potentially renewable, Population pyramid and Sustainable Development. 2L
General idea of ecology, ecosystem – components, types and function. 1L
Structure and function of the following ecosystem: Forest ecosystem, Grassland ecosystem, Desert ecosystem, Aquatic ecosystems, Mangrove ecosystem (special reference to Sundarban); Food chain [definition and one example of each food chain], Food web. 2L
Biogeochemical Cycle- definition, significance, flow chart of different cycles with only elementary reaction [Oxygen, carbon, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Sulphur]. 2L
Biodiversity- types, importance, Endemic species, Biodiversity Hot-spot, Threats to biodiversity, Conservation of biodiversity. 1L

Module 2 9L
Air pollution and control
Atmospheric Composition: Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere, Tropopause and Mesopause. 1L
Green house effects: Definition, impact of greenhouse gases on the global climate and consequently on sea water level, agriculture and marine food. Global warming and its consequence, Control of Global warming. Acid rain: causes, effects and control. Earth’s heat budget, carbon capture, carbon footprint 2L
Lapse rate: Ambient lapse rate, adiabatic lapse rate, atmospheric stability, temperature inversion (radiation inversion). Atmospheric dispersion, Maximum mixing depth 2L
Definition of pollutants and contaminants, Primary and secondary pollutants: emission standard, criteria pollutant. Sources and effect of different air pollutants- Suspended particulate matter, oxides of carbon, oxides of nitrogen, oxides of sulphur, particulate, PAN. 1L
Smog: Photochemical smog and London smog. Depletion Ozone layer: CFC, destruction of ozone layer by CFC, impact of other green house gases, effect of ozone modification 1L
Standards and control measures: Industrial, commercial and residential air quality standard, control measure (ESP, cyclone separator, bag house, catalytic converter, scrubber (ventury), Statement with brief reference).

Module 3: 9L
Water Pollution and Control
Hydrosphere, Hydrological cycle and Natural water. Pollutants of water, their origin and effects: Oxygen demanding wastes, pathogens, nutrients, Salts, thermal application, heavy metals, pesticides, River/Lake/ground water pollution: River: DO, 5 day BOD test, Unseeded and Seeded BOD test, BOD reaction rate constants, COD. Lake: Eutrophication [Definition, source and effect]. Ground water: Aquifers, hydraulic gradient, ground water flow (Definition only)
Water Treatment system [coagulation and flocculation, sedimentation and filtration, disinfection, hardness and alkalinity, softening]

Waste water treatment system, primary and secondary treatments [Trickling filters, rotating biological contractor, Activated sludge, sludge treatment, oxidation ponds] 2L

Water pollution due to the toxic chemicals effects: Lead, Mercury, Cadmium, Arsenic 1L

Noise Pollution
Definition of noise, effect of noise pollution, noise classification [Transport noise, occupational noise, neighbourhood noise]. Definition of noise frequency, noise pressure, noise intensity, noise threshold limit value, equivalent noise level, $L_{10}$ (18hr Index), effective perceived noise level.
Noise pollution control. 2L

Module 4: 9L

Land Pollution
Solid Waste: Municipal, industrial, commercial, agricultural, domestic, pathological and hazardous solid wastes, electronic waste 2L
Recovery and disposal method- Open dumping, Land filling, incineration, composting, recycling. 2L

Social Issues, Health and Environment
Environmental disasters: Bhopal gas tragedy, Chernobyl disaster, Three Mile Island disaster, cancer and environment: carcinogens, teratogens and mutagens (general aspect) 2L
Environmental impact assessment, Environmental audit, Environmental laws and protection act of India. 1L
Energy audit, Green building, Green sources of energy, Concept of Green Chemistry, Green catalyst, Green solvents (replacement of VOC) 2L

References/Books
3. Asim K. Das, Environmental Chemistry with Green Chemistry, Books and Allied P. Ltd
4. S. C. Santra, Environmental Science, New Central Book Agency P. Ltd
5. GourKrishna Das Mahapatra, Basic Environmental Engineering and Elementary Biology, Vikas Publishing House P. Ltd.
Introduction, Arrays, Linked Lists:

**Day 1: Time and Space Complexity**
Create three different 10,000 x 10,000 matrices matrixOne, matrixTwo and resultMatrix, using dynamic memory allocation. Initialize matrixOne and matrixTwo by using rand() or srand() function, limit the values from 0 to 9. Multiply matrixOne and matrixTwo into resultMatrix.

While execution, open another terminal and use top command to see the usage of memory by the process. Calculate the time taken for the execution of the program.

**Home Assignment**
1. Write a program (WAP) to check whether a matrix is i) identity, ii) diagonal.
2. WAP to reverse the elements of an array without using any other variable.

**Day 2: Array**
1. WAP to add two polynomials using array. Minimize the memory usage as much as you can.
2. Write a program to convert a matrix into its sparse representation (triple format). Once represented in sparse format, do not revert back to the matrix format any more. Manipulate the sparse representation to find the transpose of the matrix (which should also be in sparse representation). Calculate and find out whether using triple format for your example is advantageous or not.

**Home Assignment**
1. WAP to add two matrices using sparse representation. Manipulation of data should be done in sparse format.

**Day 3: Singly Linked List**
Write a menu driven program to implement a singly linked list with the operations:
- i) create the list
- ii) insert any element in any given position (front, end or intermediate)
- iii) delete an element from any given position (front, end or intermediate)
- iv) display the list
- v) reverse the list

**Home Assignment**
1. Represent a polynomial as a linked list and write functions for polynomial addition.

**Day 4: Doubly Linked List**
- i) create the list
- ii) insert any element in any given position (front, end or intermediate)
- iii) delete an element from any given position (front, end or intermediate)
iv) display the list

**Home Assignment**
Implement a double-ended queue (dequeue) where insertion and deletion operations are possible at both the ends.

**Linear Data Structures**
**Day 5: Stack, Queue - with array**
1. Write a menu driven program to implement stack, using array, with i) push, ii) pop, iii) display, iv) exit operations
2. WAP to evaluate a postfix expression.
3. Write a menu driven program to implement a queue, using array, with i) insert, ii) delete, iii) display, iv) exit operations.

**Home Assignment**
WAP to convert an infix expression to its corresponding postfix operation.

**Day 6: Stack, Queue - with linked list**
Write a menu driven program to implement a stack, using linked list, with i) push, ii) pop, iii) display, iv) exit operations
Write a menu driven program to implement a queue, using linked list, with i) insert, ii) delete, iii) display, iv) exit operations

**Home Assignment**
Write a menu driven program to implement a circular queue, using linked list, with i) insert, ii) delete, iii) display, iv) exit operations.

**Non-linear Data Structures**

**Day 7: Binary Search Tree (BST)**
Write a program, which creates a binary search tree (BST). Also write the functions to insert, delete (all possible cases) and search elements from a BST.

**Home Assignment**
Write three functions to traverse a given BST in the following orders: i) in-order, ii) pre-order, iii) post-order. Display the elements while traversing.

**Algorithms:**

**Day 8: Searching, hashing**
WAP to implement,
i) Linear Search, ii) Binary Search (iterative), iii) Interpolation Search. Plot their running time for different size of input to compare their performance.
NB: As a pre-processing step, use bubble-sort to sort the elements in the search space.
Implement hashing with open addressing or closed hashing.

**Home Assignment**
WAP to generate integers from 1 to n (input parameter) in random order and guarantees that no number appears twice in the list. While the number sequence is being generated, store it in a text file.
**Day 9: Sorting**
Write different functions for implementing,
i) Cocktail shaker sort,
ii) Heap sort,
iii) Merge Sort.
Plot a graph of n vs. time taken, for n = 100, 1000, 10,000 and 100,000 to compare the performances of the sorting methods mentioned above.

**Home Assignment**
Write different functions for implementing, i) Insertion sort, ii) Quick sort.

**Graph Algorithms:**
**Day 10: DFS BFS**
Read a graph (consider it to be undirected) from an edge-list and store it in an adjacency list.
Use the adjacency list to run DFS algorithm on the graph and print the node labels.
Detect and count the back-edges.

**Home Assignment**
WAP to implement BFS algorithm of a given graph (similarly as described for DFS, instead of back-edges count cross-edges).
for writing C/C++ programming languages

**Compiling with gcc**
- Learn all the command line options for compiling C programs in the unix environment using gcc

**Git for sharing files and version control**
- Learn how to setup a repository so that it will be easy to sync your local with that on the server.
- Learn to use cvs for version controlling

**Debugging with gdb**
- gdb is the standard C/C++ debugger to debug your code. Learn to interact with gdb directly via a shell, or use a graphical interface provided by CodeLite IDE.

**Makefiles**
- Learn how you use makefile on Unix to properly build an executable.

**Code coverage testing with gcov**
- Learn about good testing using gcov is used to make sure the tests are exercising all the branches in the code.

**Runtime profiling with gprof**
- Learn about using gprof which is a very useful profiling tool for speeding up execution speed of a program: it will show where your program is spending most of its time, so one can know about the most important code to optimize.

**Memory profiling with valgrind**
- Learn to use valgrind which is a critical tool for helping one to find memory leaks in the program: malloc without free, accessing an array outside its bounds, etc.
Subject Name: Object Oriented Programming Lab

Paper Code: CSEN 2113

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- Assignments on C++: [based on Lectures]
  1. Basic Programming
  2. Class
  3. Overloading
  4. Inheritance
  5. Polymorphism
  6. Templates

- Assignments on Java: [based on Lectures]
  1. Basic Programming
  2. Class
  3. Overloading
  4. Inheritance
  5. Interfaces and Packages
  6. Exception Handling
  7. Threads
  8. Applets
Choose any Ten

1. Realization of basic gates using Universal logic gates.
2. Four-bit parity generator and comparator circuits.
3. Code conversion circuits BCD to Excess-3 & vice-versa.
4. Construction of simple 3 to 8 Decoder circuit by 2 to 4 Decoders using logic gates.
5. Design a 4 to 1 Multiplexer using logic gates and use it as a Universal logic module.
8. Realization of Asynchronous Up/Down Counter (Count up to 7) using logic gates.
9. Realization of Synchronous Up/Down Counter (Count up to 7) using logic gates.
10. Realization of Shift Registers using logic gates (Serial in Serial out and Parallel in Serial out)
11. Construction of Serial adder circuit using a D Flip-Flop and a Full adder.
12. Design a combinational circuit for BCD to Decimal conversion to drive 7-Segment display using logic gates.

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Detailed Syllabus of 4th Semester:

Module 1:
Classical Mechanics: 4L

Course should be discussed along with simple physical problems.

Quantum Mechanics: 6L
Physical interpretation of wave function $\Psi$ (normalization and probability interpretation). Concept of probability and probability density. Operator. Commutator. Formulation of quantum mechanics and basic postulates. Operator correspondence. Time dependent Schrödinger’s equation. Formulation of time independent Schrödinger’s equation by method of separation of variables. Expectation values. Application of Schrödinger equation—Particle in an infinite square well potential (1-D and 3-D potential well), discussion on degenerate energy levels.

Module 2:
Statistical Mechanics: 6L

Applications of Statistical Mechanics: 4L

Module 3:
Dielectric Properties: 5L

Magnetic Properties: 5L
Module 4:

**Band Theory of Solids: 6L**

**Super Conductivity: 4L**

References:
**Subject Name:** Number Theory And Algebraic Structures  
**Paper Code:** MATH 2201  

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**MODULE-I - NUMBER THEORY, POSETS AND LATTICES (12L)**  
Well Ordering Principle, Divisibility theory and properties of divisibility, Fundamental Theorem of Arithmetic, Euclidean Algorithm for finding greatest common divisor (GCD) and some basic properties of GCD with simple examples.  
Congruences, Residue classes of integer modulo $n \ (\mathbb{Z}_n)$ and its examples.  

**MODULE-II- GROUP THEORY I (12L)**  
Cartesian Product, Binary operation, Composition Table.  
Group, Elementary theorems on groups, Quasi group and Klein’s 4 group.  
Permutations, Product of permutations, Group property of permutations, Cyclic permutation, Transposition, Even and Odd permutations, Proposition regarding permutations, Alternating Groups, Dihedral groups.  
Discussion on some physical examples e.g. the motion group of a cube.  

**MODULE-III – GROUP THEORY II (12L)**  
Order of an element of a group, Properties of the order of an element of a group, Subgroups, some basic theorems on subgroups, Cyclic group, Cosets, Lagrange’s theorem, Fermat’s Little Theorem (statement only).  
Normal subgroup, some basic theorems on Normal subgroup, Quotient group, some applications in algebraic coding theory e.g. Block codes, Linear codes, Coset decoding etc.  

**MODULE-IV- MORPHISMS, RING AND FIELD (12L)**  
Homomorphism and Isomorphism of groups, some basic theorems.  
Rings, some elementary properties of a ring, Ring with unity, Characteristic of a ring, Ring with zero divisors, Subring, Integral domain, Field, Division Ring or Skew Field. (Emphasis should be given on examples and elementary properties.)  

**References:**  
1. Higher Algebra, S.K.Mapa, Sarat Book Distributors  
3. A First course in Abstract Algebra, J.B.Fraleigh, Narosa  
4. Algebra, M.Artin, Pearson  
6. Discrete Mathematics For Computer Scientists And Mathematicians  
   Joe R. Mott, Abraham Kandel and Theodore P. Baker, Prentice-Hall Of India  
7. A Friendly Introduction to Number Theory, Joseph H Silverman, Pearson  
8. Topics in Algebra, I.N.Herstein, Wiley India  
9. Advanced Algebra, Samuel Barnard and James Mark Child, Macmillian
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**MODULE-I – NUMERICAL METHODS (16L)**  
SOLUTION OF NON-LINEAR ALGEBRAIC EQUATIONS AND TRANSCENDENTAL EQUATIONS:  
Bisection Method, Newton-Raphson Method, Regula-Falsi Method.  
SOLUTION OF LINEAR SYSTEM OF EQUATIONS:  
Gauss elimination method, Gauss-Seidel Method, LU Factorization Method.  
INTERPOLATION AND INTEGRATION:  
Newton’s Forward and Backward Interpolation Method, Lagrange’s Interpolation, Trapezoidal and Simpson’s 1/3rd Rule.  
SOLUTION OF ORDINARY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS:  
Euler’s and Modified Euler’s Method, Runge-Kutta Method of 4th order.

**MODULE-II – FUNDAMENTALS OF PROBABILITY (5L)**  
Prerequisites- Set Theory.  
Random experiment, Sample space, Events.  
Definition of Probability,  
Addition law of probability, Multiplication law and Conditional Probability.  
Bayes’ Theorem (Statement only)

**MODULE-III – PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTIONS AND STATISTICS (15L)**  
Special Distributions: Binomial, Poisson, Uniform, Exponential and Normal.  
Measures of Central Tendency and Dispersion – Mean, Median, Mode and Standard Deviation for grouped and ungrouped frequency distribution.  
Simple Correlation and Regression.

**MODULE –IV- MARKOV CHAINS AND JOINT PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION (12L)**  
References:


5. A First course in Probability, Sheldon Ross, Pearson


7. Introduction to Probability Models, Sheldon Ross, Elsevier India
Subject Name: Design & Analysis of Algorithms

Paper Code: CSEN 2201

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Module I
1. Algorithm Analysis (7 Lectures)

2. Medians and Order Statistics. (3 Lectures)

Module II
3. Dynamic Programming (6 Lectures)

4. Greedy Method (6 Lectures)

Module III
5. Amortized Analysis (2 Lectures)
Aggregate, Accounting and Potential methods.

6. Disjoint Set Manipulation (2 Lectures)
UNION-FIND with union by rank, Path compression.

7. Graphs Algorithms (6 Lectures)

Module IV
8. Lower Bound Theory (1 Lecture)
Bounds on sorting and searching techniques.

9. NP-completeness (4 Lectures)
P class, NP-hard class, NP-complete class. Relative hardness of problems and polynomial time reductions. Satisifiability problem, Vertex Cover Problem, Independent Sets, Clique Decision Problem.

10. Approximation algorithms (3 Lectures)
Necessity of approximation scheme, performance guarantee. Approximation algorithms for 0/1 knapsack, vertex cover, TSP. Polynomial time approximation schemes: 0/1 knapsack problem.
TEXTBOOKS:
REFERENCE:
Module 1: 
Introduction: (2L) 
Review of basic computer architecture;

Pipelining: (9L) 
Basic concepts, 
Instruction and arithmetic pipeline, 
Scheduling in Pipeline; 
Data hazards, control hazards and structural hazards, techniques for handling hazards.

Module 2: 
Instruction-level parallelism: (6L) 
Basic concepts, 
Array and vector processors. 
Superscalar, Superpipelined and VLIW processor architectures.

Interconnection networks: (4L) 
Crossbar, Delta, Omega, Shuffle-Exchange, Banyan, Hypercube, Butterfly Networks.

Module 3: 
Measuring and reporting performance: (2L) 
CPI, MIPS etc. Amdahl’s Law & Gustafson’s Law.

Hierarchical memory technology: (4L) 
Inclusion, Coherence and locality properties; 
Cache memory organizations, Techniques for reducing cache misses; 
Virtual memory organization, mapping and management techniques, memory replacement policies.

Multiprocessor architecture: (6L) 
Taxonomy of parallel architectures; 
Centralized shared-memory architecture; 
Distributed shared-memory architecture. 
Cluster computers.
Module 4:
Issues with Multiprocessor Architectures: (4L)
Synchronization, memory consistency; Cache Coherence protocols (brief discussion only);

Non von Neumann architectures: (3L)
Data flow computers, RISC architectures, Systolic architectures.

References:
1) Kai Hwang: Advanced Computer Architecture – Parallelism, etc.
2) Hennessey & Patterson: Computer Architecture – A Quantitative Approach
3) Hamacher et el: Computer Organization (5th Ed) & above
4) Kai Hwang & Briggs: Computer Architecture & Parallel Processing
Module I

Indian Religion & Philosophy
1. Orthodox Indian Philosophy:
2. Unorthodox Indian philosophy:
3. Essentials of Hinduism
4. An overview of Jainism, Buddhism, Sikhism, Islam, Christianity religions

Module II

Values and Personality

1. Aspects of Indian Values
2. Essentials of Personality Building
3. Ethics at work place
4. Aspects of Leadership qualities

Module III

Indian Scriptures

1. Selections from the Vedas
2. Select verses from Upanishad
3. An overview of Gita
4. XVI the chapter of Gita

Subject Name: Indian Culture and Heritage

Paper Code: HMTS 2002

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Module IV

Indian Psychology

1. Aspects of Yoga Philosophy
2. Mind and its workings according to Yoga
3. Law of Karma
4. Selections from Manusmriti

References:

1. Indian Philosophy by S.C. Chatter and D. M. Dutta, Calcutta University Press
2. Spiritual Heritage of India, Swami Prabhavananda, Sri Ramakrishna Math, Chennai
3. Raja Yoga by Swami Vivekananda, Advaita Ashrama, Mayavati
4. Vedic Selection, Calcutta University Press
5. Gita by Swami Swarupananda, Advaita Ashrama, Kolkata
6. Upanishads by any press
7. Carving a Sky (MSS) by Samarpan
8. Essentials of Hinduism (MSS) by Samarpan
9. The Call of the Vedas — Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan
VHDL introduction
1. Design digital logic gate (OR, AND, XOR, NOT, NAND, NOR) simulation
2. Implement basic gates using Universal gates.
3. Implement 2’s Complement of a binary number.
4. Implement Binary to Excess-3 Code conversion using Array.
6. Implement Half adder and Half subtractor.
7. Design a BCD adder and carry-look ahead Adder.
8. Design an Adder/Subtractor composite unit.
9. Implement Full adder and Full subtractor.
10. Implement MUX, Decoder, Encoder.
12. Design a ripple counter and comparator.
13. Use a multiplexer unit to design a composite ALU.
14. Design a Control Unit.
15. Design a simplified communication protocol.
Group 1: Experiments on Electricity and Magnetism
1. Determination of dielectric constant of a given dielectric material.
2. Determination of resistance of ballistic galvanometer by half deflection method and study of variation of logarithmic decrement with series resistance.
3. Determination of the thermo-electric power at a certain temperature of the given thermocouple.
4. Determination of specific charge \((e/m)\) of electron.

Group 2: Quantum Physics
5. Determination of Planck’s constant.
6. Determination of Stefan’s radiation constant.
7. Verification of Bohr’s atomic orbital theory through Frank-Hertz experiment.
8. Determination of Rydberg constant by studying Hydrogen/ Helium spectrum

Group 3: Modern Physics
9. Determination of Hall co-efficient of semiconductors.
10. Determination of band gap of semiconductors.
11. To study current-voltage characteristics, load response, areal characteristics and spectral response of photo voltaic solar cells.

Note: A candidate is required to perform at least 5 experiments taking one from each group. Emphasis should be given on the estimation of error in the data taken.

Recommended Text Book:

**Quantum Physics**
- Atomic Physics – S.N. Ghoshal – S Chand
- Quantum Physics– Eisberg and Resnick – Wiley
- Quantum Mechanics – A.K. Ghatak and S. Lokenathan –Springer

**Classical Mechanics**

**Solid State Physics**
- Atomic Physics – S.N Ghoshal
- Solid State Physics – A.J Dekkar – Macmillan
- Introduction to Solid state Physics – C.Kittel

**Statistical Mechanics**
- Thermodynamics, Kinetic Theory, and Statistical Mechanics– Sears and Salinger–Narosa
Subject Name: Numerical Methods & Programming Lab

Paper Code: MATH 2212

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Development of computer programs in C for the following problems:
1. Regula-Falsi Method
2. Newton-Raphson Method
3. Gauss-elimination Method
4. Gauss-Seidel Method
5. Newton’s Forward Interpolation
6. Lagrange’s Interpolation
7. Trapezoidal and Simpson’s 1/3rd rule
8. Euler’s and Modified Euler’s Method
9. Runge-Kutta method of 4th order
10. Computation of Mean, Median, Mode and Standard Deviation for grouped and ungrouped frequency distribution
11. Computation of Correlation coefficient and Regression equation for Bivariate data.
Subject Name: Language Practice Lab (Level 2)

Paper Code: HMTS 2011

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Module 1
Formal verbal communication:
- Introduction to formal verbal communication, Interpersonal Skills & Public Speaking: Building Positive Relationships, Focusing on Solving Problems, Time Management, Dealing with Criticism: Offering Constructive Criticism, Responding to Criticism – Managing Conflict: Approaches to Conflict, Resolving Conflict
- Conversational skills in the business scenario: One-to-one and Group communication, Gender and Culture Sensitivity, Etiquette, Sample Business Conversation, Telephonic Conversation

Module II
Presentation skills
- Speech Purposes - General: Informative Speeches, Persuasive Speeches, Entertaining Speeches, Methods of Speaking: Speaking from a Manuscript, Speaking from Memory, Impromptu Delivery, Extemporaneous Delivery, Analyzing the Audience, Nonverbal Dimensions of Presentation
- Organising the Presentation: the Message Statement, Organising the Presentation: Organizing the Speech to Inform, The Conclusion, Supporting Your Ideas – Visual Aids: Designing and Presenting Visual Aids, Selecting the Right Medium, Post-presentation Discussion

Module III
Group Discussion
- Introduction to Group Communication

Module IV
Job Application and Personal Interview
- **Job Application** Letter: Responding to Advertisements and Forced Applications, Qualities of Well-Written Application Letters: The You-Attitude, Length, Knowledge of Job Requirement, Reader-Benefit Information, Organization, Style, Mechanics – Letter Plan: Opening Section, Middle Section, Closing Section
- **Resume and CV**: Difference, Content of the Resume – Formulating Career Plans: Self Analysis, Career Analysis, Job Analysis, Matching Personal Needs with Job Profile –
Planning your Resume – Structuring the Resume: Chronological Resume, The Functional Resume, Combination Chronological and Functional Resume – Content of the Resume: Heading, Career Goal or Objectives, Education, Work Experience, Summary of Job Skills/Key Qualifications, Activities, Honours and Achievements, Personal Profile, Special Interests, References

- **Interviewing**


**References:**

Detailed syllabus of 5th semester:

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Module-1: [9L]

**Fundamentals**: Basic definition of sequential circuit, block diagram, mathematical representation, concept of transition table and transition diagram, Design of sequence detector (Application of concept of Automata to sequential circuit design), Introduction to finite state model [2L]

**Finite state machine**: Definitions, capability & state equivalence, kth- equivalence concept[ 1L] Deterministic finite automaton and non deterministic finite automaton. Transition diagrams and Language recognizers. [1L]

**Finite Automata**: NFA with ϵ transitions - Significance, acceptance of languages. [1L]

**Conversions and Equivalence**: Equivalence between NFA with and without ϵ transitions. NFA to DFA conversion. [1L]
Minimisation of FSM, Equivalence between two FSM’s, Limitations of FSM [1L]
Application of finite automata, Finite Automata with output- Moore & Mealy machine. [2L]

Module-2: [10L]

Introduction to Formal Languages and Grammars [1L]
Chomsky Classification of grammar: unrestricted, context sensitive, context free grammar [1L]
Grammar Formalism: Right linear and left linear grammars, Regular grammar, Regular Languages, Regular sets [1L]
Regular expressions, identity rules. [1L] Arden’s theorem statement, proof and applications [1L]
Constructing finite Automata for a given regular expressions, Regular string accepted by NFA/DFA [1L]
Pumping lemma of regular sets. [1L]
Closure properties of regular sets (proofs not required). [2L]
Equivalence between regular grammar and FA. [1L]

Module-3: [10L]

**Context free grammar**: Introduction to Context free grammars, Derivation trees, Sentential forms, Right most and leftmost derivation of strings, basic applications of the concept of CFG [1L]
Ambiguity in context free grammars. [1L]
Minimisation of Context Free Grammars : Removal of useless, null and unit productions [1L]
Chomsky normal form and Greibach normal form. [1L]
Pumping Lemma for Context Free Languages. [1L]
Enumeration of properties of CFL (proofs omitted). Closure property of CFL, Ogden’s lemma & its applications [1L]
**Push Down Automata:** Push down automata, Definition and design of PDA [1L]
Acceptance of CFL, Acceptance by final state and acceptance by empty state and its equivalence. [1L]
Equivalence of CFL and PDA, interconversion. (Proofs not required). [1L]
Introduction to DCFL and DPDA. [1L]

**Module-4:** [11L]

**Turing Machine:** Introduction to Turing Machine, Definition, Model [1L]
Design of TM, TM as language accepter[1L]
TM as transducers [1L]
Computable functions [1L]
Languages accepted by a TM, recursively enumerable and recursive languages [1L]
Church’s hypothesis, counter machine [1L]
Types of Turing machines (proofs not required) [1 L]
Universal Turing Machine [1L]
Decidability, Undecidability, Various Undecidable problems like Post's Correspondence Problem (PCP), Turing Machine Halting Problem, Ambiguity of Context Free Grammars etc. [3L]

**Learning Outcomes of Formal Language and Automata**

**Learning outcome of Turing Machine:**
Students will be able to design Turing machine as language accepter as well as a transducer.

**Learning outcome of Regular Languages and Grammar:**
Students will be able to classify a grammar and a language, design a Finite Automata for a regular expression and derive the regular expression for a FA. Students will be able to check equivalence between regular grammar and FA.

**Learning outcome of PDA and context free grammar:**
Students will be able to minimize context free grammar, derive it’s normal forms and recognize a CFG. They will be able to design a PDA for a given CFL. Student will be able to check equivalence of CFL and PDA.

**Learning outcome of Finite Automata:**
The student will be able to define a system and recognize the behavior of a system. They will be able to minimize a system and compare different systems.
TEXT BOOKS:

REFERENCES:
2 “Introduction to Computer Theory”, Daniel I.A. Cohen, John Wiley
3 “Introduction to languages and the Theory of Computation”, John C Martin, TMH
# Course Name: Database Management Systems

## Course Code: CSEN3102

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## MODULE-I

**Introduction [4L]**
Concept & Overview of DBMS, Data Models, Database Languages, Role of database administrator and database Users, Three Tier architecture of DBMS.

**Entity-Relationship Model [6L]**
Basic concepts, Design Issues, Mapping Constraints, Keys, Entity-Relationship Diagram, Weak Entity Sets, Extended E-R features.

## MODULE-II

**Relational Model [5L]**
Structure of relational Databases, Relational Algebra, Relational Calculus, Extended Relational Algebra Operations, Views, Modifications of the Database.

**Relational Database Design [9L]**
Functional Dependency, Different anomalies in designing a Database., Normalization using functional dependencies, Decomposition, Boyce-Codd Normal Form, 3NF, Normalization using multi-valued dependencies, 4NF, 5NF.

## MODULE-III

**SQL and Integrity Constraints [8L]**
Concept of DDL, DML, DCL. Basic Structure, Set operations, Aggregate Functions, Null Values, Domain Constraints, Referential Integrity Constraints, assertions, views, Nested Subqueries, Database security application development using SQL, Stored procedures and triggers.

## MODULE-IV

**Internals of RDBMS [7L]**
Physical data structures, Query optimization: join algorithm, statistics and cost based optimization.
Transaction processing, Concurrency control and Recovery Management: transaction model properties, state serializability, lock base protocols, two phase locking.

**File Organization & Index Structures [6L]**
File & Record Concept, Placing file records on Disk, Fixed and Variable sized Records, Types of Single-Level Index (primary, secondary, clustering), Multilevel Indexes, Dynamic Multilevel Indexes using B tree and B+ tree.
Course outcomes/Learning objectives:

1. Differentiate database systems from file systems by enumerating the features provided by database systems and describe each in both function and benefit.
2. Define the terminology, features, classifications, and characteristics embodied in database systems.
3. Analyze an information storage problem and derive an information model expressed in the form of an entity relation diagram and other optional analysis forms, such as a data dictionary.
4. Demonstrate an understanding of the relational data model.
5. Transform an information model into a relational database schema and to use a data definition language and/or utilities to implement the schema using a DBMS.
6. Formulate, using relational algebra, solutions to a broad range of query problems.
7. Formulate, using SQL, solutions to a broad range of query and data update problems.
8. Demonstrate an understanding of normalization theory and apply such knowledge to the normalization of a database.
9. Use an SQL interface of a multi-user relational DBMS package to create, secure, populate, maintain, and query a database.
10. Use a desktop database package to create, populate, maintain, and query a database.
11. Demonstrate a rudimentary understanding of programmatic interfaces to a database and be able to use the basic functions of one such interface.

Text Books:

References:
Module I:
Introduction [4L]

System Structure [3L]
Computer system operation, I/O structure, storage structure, storage hierarchy, different types of protections, operating system structure (simple, layered, virtual machine), O/S services, System calls.

Module II:
Process Management [17L]
Processes [3L]: Concept of processes, process scheduling, operations on processes, co-operating processes, inter-process communication.
Threads [2L]: overview, benefits of threads, user and kernel threads.
CPU scheduling [3L]: scheduling criteria, preemptive & non-preemptive scheduling, scheduling algorithms (FCFS, SJF, RR, priority), algorithm evaluation, multi-processor scheduling.

Process Synchronization [5L]: background, critical section problem, critical region, synchronization hardware, classical problems of synchronization, semaphores.

Deadlocks [4L]: system model, deadlock characterization, methods for handling deadlocks, deadlock prevention, deadlock avoidance, deadlock detection, recovery from deadlock.

Module III:
Storage Management [19L]
Memory Management [5L]: background, logical vs. physical address space, swapping, contiguous memory allocation, paging, segmentation, segmentation with paging.

Virtual Memory [3L]: background, demand paging, performance, page replacement, page replacement algorithms (FCFS, LRU), allocation of frames, thrashing.

File Systems [4L]: file concept, access methods, directory structure, file system structure, allocation methods (contiguous, linked, indexed), free-space management (bit vector, linked list, grouping), directory implementation (linear list, hash table), efficiency & performance.

I/O Management [4L]: I/O hardware, polling, interrupts, DMA, application I/O interface (block and character devices, network devices, clocks and timers, blocking and non-blocking I/O), kernel I/O subsystem (scheduling, buffering, caching, spooling and device reservation, error handling), performance.

Disk Management [3L]: disk structure, disk scheduling (FCFS, SSTF, SCAN,C-SCAN), disk reliability, disk formatting, boot block, bad blocks.

Module IV:
Protection & Security [4L]
Goals of protection, domain of protection, security problem, authentication, one time password, program threats, system threats, threat monitoring, encryption.

Learning outcomes/Course Outcomes of Operating System:
This course provides a comprehensive introduction to understand the underlying principles, techniques and approaches which constitute a coherent body of knowledge in operating systems. In particular, the course will consider inherent functionality and processing of program execution. The emphasis of the course will be placed on understanding how the various elements that underlie operating system interact and provides services for execution of application software.
Master functions, structures and history of operating systems.
Master understanding of design issues associated with operating systems.
Master various process management concepts including scheduling, synchronization, deadlocks.
Be familiar with multithreading.
Master concepts of memory management including virtual memory.
Master system resources sharing among the users.
Master issues related to file system interface and implementation, disk management.
Be familiar with protection and security mechanisms.
Be familiar with various types of operating systems including Linux.

References:
4. Dhamdhere: Operating System TMH
Module I - [8L]

Introduction to microcomputer system, History and evolution of microprocessor and microcontrollers and their advantages and disadvantages;
Introduction to 8 bit microprocessor: 8085 microprocessor internal architecture, buses, 8085 pin description; Software instruction set, timing diagram of the instructions, addressing modes and assembly language programming; Interrupts of 8085 processor: classification of interrupts, Programming using interrupts.

Module II - [10L]

Introduction to 8086/8088 Architecture: Architecture, memory segmentation, signal descriptions, clock generator, resetting the microprocessor, wait state inserting, bus buffering, interrupts, instruction set, addressing modes and assembly language programming of 8086/8088.

Module III - [10L]

Introduction to microcontrollers: Intel MCS-51 family features, 8051 architecture, pin configuration, I/O ports and memory organization; Instruction set and basic assembly language programming, interrupts and returns; Interrupts, timer/counter and serial communication;MCS-51 applications: Square wave generation, LED, A/D converter and D/A converter interfacing with 8051;
Brief introduction to PIC microcontroller (16F877): Architecture, pin details, memory layout etc.

Module IV - [12L]

Memory and ADC / DAC interfacing with 8085/ 8086;
Support IC chips: 8255, 8237, 8259 and 8251- Block diagram, pin details, modes of operation, control word(s) format and interfacing with 8085/8086/8051.

References:

1. Ramesh S. Gaonkar, *Microprocessor architecture, programming and applications with 8085/8085A*; Wiley eastern Ltd.
Course outcome:

After the completion of the course the students will be able to:

1. Learn the architecture and function of each pin of 8 bit microprocessor 8085, 16 bit microprocessor 8086/8088, 8051 and PIC microcontroller.
2. Develop the skill in program writing for 8085 microprocessor, 8086 microprocessor, 8051 and PIC microcontroller.
3. Perform memory and I/O interfacing with 8085 microprocessor, 8086 microprocessor.
4. Describe the architecture of different types of programmable peripheral devices and their interfacing with microprocessor, 8086 microprocessor and 8051 microcontroller.
Module I:
Market: Meaning of Market, Types of Market, Perfect Competition, Monopoly, Monopolistic and Oligopoly market.
The basic concept of economics – needs, wants, utility.
Inflation: meaning, reasons, etc. (6L)

Module II:
Business: Types of business, Proprietorship, Partnership, Joint-stock company, and cooperative society – their characteristics.
Banking: role of commercial banks; credit and its importance in industrial functioning. Role of central bank: Reserve Bank of India.
International Business or Trade Environment. (4L)

Module III:
Financial Statement Analysis (Ratio and Cash Flow analysis). (8L)

Module IV:
Cost Accounting - Terminology, Fixed, Variable and Semi-variable costs.
Marginal Cost based decisions. (6L)

Module V:
Equity and Debt, Cost of Capital. (4L)

Module VI:
Capital Budgeting: Methods of project appraisal - average rate of return - payback period - discounted cash flow method: net present value, benefit cost ratio, internal rate of return.
Depreciation and its types, Replacement Analysis, Sensitivity Analysis. (8L)

References:
Creating Database
1. Creating a Database
2. Creating a Table
3. Specifying Relational Data Types
4. Specifying Constraints
5. Creating Indexes

Table and Record Handling
1. INSERT statement
2. Using SELECT and INSERT together
3. DELETE, UPDATE, TRUNCATE statements
4. DROP, ALTER statements

Retrieving Data from a Database
1. The SELECT statement
2. Using the WHERE clause
3. Using Logical Operators in the WHERE clause
4. Using IN, BETWEEN, LIKE, ORDER BY, GROUP BY and HAVING Clause
5. Using Aggregate Functions
6. Combining Tables Using JOINS
7. Subqueries

Database Management
1. Creating Views
2. Creating Column Aliases
3. Creating Database Users
4. Using GRANT and REVOKE
5. Cursors in Oracle PL / SQL
Writing Oracle PL / SQL Stored Procedures.

Course outcomes/Learning objectives:

a. To provide a sound introduction to the discipline of database management as a
   subject in its own right, rather than as a compendium of techniques and product-
   specific tools.
b. To familiarize the participant with the nuances of database environments towards
   an information-oriented data-processing oriented framework.
c. To give a good formal foundation on the relational model of data.
d. To present SQL and procedural interfaces to SQL comprehensively

e. To give an introduction to systematic database design approaches covering
   conceptual design, logical design and an overview of physical design.
f. To motivate the participants to relate all these to one or more commercial product environments as they relate to the developer tasks.
g. To present the concepts and techniques relating to query processing by SQL engines.
h. To present the concepts and techniques relating to ODBC and its implementations.
i. To introduce the concepts of transactions and transaction processing.
j. To present the issues and techniques relating to concurrency and recovery in multi-user database environments.
Course Name: Operating Systems Lab
Course Code: CSEN3113

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1. Shell programming [6P]: Creating a script, making a script executable, shell syntax (variables, conditions, control structures, functions and commands).
2. Process [6P]: starting new process, replacing a process image, duplicating a process image, waiting for a process, zombie process.
5. POSIX Threads [9P]: programming with pthread functions (viz. pthread_create, pthread_join, pthread_exit, pthread_attr_init, pthread_cancel)
6. Inter-process communication [9P]: pipes (use functions pipe, popen, pclose), named pipes (FIFOs, accessing FIFO).

Learning Outcomes/Course Outcomes:
Upon the completion of Operating Systems practical course, the student will be able to:
1. Understand and implement basic services and functionalities of the operating system using system calls.
2. Will be able to describe and write shell scripts in order to perform basic shell programming.
3. Will be able to describe and create user defined processes.
4. Understand the benefits of thread over process and implement them.
5. Synchronization programs using multithreading concepts.
6. Use modern operating system calls and synchronization libraries in software to implement process synchronization.
7. Implementation of Inter-process communication using PIPE.

References:
1. Sumitabha Das. Your Unix The Ultimate Guide, MH.
Course Name: System Administration Lab
Course Code: CSEN3114

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- Introduction to the network environments and different configuration files
- System startup, runlevels and shutdown, file system
- User and group Creation and management with different option and permission
- Packet Monitoring software (tcpdump, ethereal)
- Trace route, Ping, Nmap, netstat
- NFS Configuration
- Firewall Configuration using iptables/ipchains
- Server configuration
  - FTP
  - telnet
  - SMTP
  - DHCP
  - HTTP/S
  - DNS

Learning outcomes/Course outcomes:
1. Students will demonstrate an understanding of basic knowledge about the installation and configuration of operating systems
2. Students will create different servers in Linux/Unix System.
3. Students will configure firewall of the system
Course Name: Algorithm Implementation Lab  
Course Code: CSEN3115  

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In this laboratory Students should run all the programs using C programming language on LINUX platform and then estimate the running time of their programs in best & worst case situations for large dataset.

A tentative outline of the laboratory is given below:

- Implement Heapsort algorithm, where heap is implemented using priority queue
- Divide and Conquer: Find Maximum and Minimum element from a array of integer using Divide and Conquer approach
- Divide and Conquer: Implement Quick Sort using Divide and Conquer approach. Check the running time for different positions of pivot elements. Implement the randomized version of quick sort
- Dynamic Programming: Find the minimum number of scalar multiplication needed for chain of Matrices
- Dynamic Programming: Implement Single Source shortest Path for a graph (Dijkstra and Bellman Ford Algorithm)
- Dynamic Programming: Implement all pair of Shortest path for a graph (Floyd- Warshall Algorithm)
- Greedy method: implement fractional Knapsack Problem, MST by Prim’s algorithm
- Greedy method: Implement MST by Kruskal’s algorithm by using Union operation on Disjoint data Structures.
- Graph Traversal Algorithm: Implement Depth First Search (DFS), application of DFS (do topological sorting, identify strongly connected components)
- Implement KMP algorithm for string matching
- Implement Ford-Fulkerson algorithm to get maximum flow of a given flow network.
Course Outcomes/Learning Objectives:

- On completion this course, students are expected to be capable of understanding basic ability to analyze algorithms and to determine algorithm correctness and time efficiency class.

- Beside this students should be able to understand basic features of different algorithm design paradigms like divide and conquer, greedy, dynamic programming etc.

- Last but not the least, students will be able to apply and implement learned algorithm design techniques and data structures to solve various real life problems.
1. Familiarization with 8085A trainer kit components with the process of storing and viewing the contents of memory as well as registers. Repeat the above all using 8085A Simulator.

2. Study of prewritten programs using basic instruction set (data transfer, load/store, arithmetic, logical) on the simulator. Assignments based on above.

3. Programming using kit/simulator for:
   a) Addition/Subtraction of two 8-bit Hex numbers
   b) Packing and unpacking of BCD numbers
   c) Copying and Shifting block of memory
   d) Addition of two 16-bit Hex numbers.
   e) BCD Addition
   f) Multiplication of two 8-bit unsigned numbers using sequential Shift - Add Method.
   g) Binary to ASCII conversion

4. Familiarization of 8086 microprocessor kit/simulator and assembly language programming using 8086 microprocessor/simulator for:
   a) Addition of two 32-bit Hex numbers.
   b) String matching
   c) Shifting a block of data from one memory location to another
   d) Finding the largest/ smallest number from an array

5. Interfacing with switches and LEDs and glowing LEDs according to read switch status and scrolling-blinking using delay subroutines through
   a) PPI 8255A with 8085A trainer kit
   b) 8051 microcontroller

6. Interfacing with seven segment displays through 8-bit latch (e.g., 74LS373) using- a) 8085A trainer kit, b)8086A trainer kit and 8255A PPI employing absolute and partial decoding concept as a peripheral mapped output port with absolute address decoding.

7. ADC, DAC and Stepper motor interfacing with 8086 microprocessor/8051 microcontroller and their programming.
Course outcome:

After the completion of the course the students will be able to:
1. Understand and apply assembly language of 8085 microprocessor, 8086 microprocessor and 8051 microcontroller.
2. Write programs based on the arithmetical and logical algorithms.
3. Work with microprocessor 8085A, 8086A and microcontroller 8051 interfaced, with LEDs, seven segment displays ADC, DAC, and stepper motor etc.
Detailed Syllabus of Sixth Semester:

| Course Name : COMPUTER NETWORKS |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Course Code: CSEN3201 |

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**Module I: Data Communication Fundamentals and Physical Layer** [10L]

A) **Introduction:** Direction of data flow (simplex, half duplex, full duplex), Network topology, categories of network (LAN, MAN, WAN); [1L]

B) **Protocols and standards:** Reference models: OSI reference model, TCP/IP reference model, their comparative study [2L]

C) **Physical Layer:** Digital signal coding, Modulation (Digital and Analog), Multiplexing [1L]

D) Switching, Telephone Networks [4L]

E) Transmission Media and its properties; [2L]

**Module II: Data Link Layer and MAC Sublayer** [13L]

A) Data link layer Framing / Stuffing, Error detection and correction; [4L]


C) HDLC, PPP [1L]

D) **MAC sub-layer:** Ethernet (IEEE 802.3) : ALOHA / CSMA-CD / Collision Resolution, Controlled Access and Channelization methods; [3L]

E) **Devices:** Transparent Bridges / Source-Route Bridges / Ethernet Switches; Backward Learning Algo; Construction of Spanning Trees; Routers. [2L]

**Module III: Network layer and Internetworking:** [10L]

A) **IPv4:** Packet format; Classful addressing / subnetting / subnet mask; CIDR / supernetting / masks; [3L]

B) **IPv6:** address format / packet format / differences with IP (v4); [1L]

C) **Protocols:** IP, ICMP, ARP [2L]

D) **Routing algorithm:** concept of static and dynamic routing, Distance vector / Link state algo; [2.5L]

E) **Protocols:** OSPF, BGP [1.5L]

**Module IV: Transport and Application layer** [10L]

A) **Transport Layer:** Process to process delivery / multiplexing and other services of transport layer [1L]

B) **Transport Layer protocols:** TCP: Three way handshaking, Window management, Flow and congestion control with slow start, additive increase, multiplicative decrease; UDP; Difference between UDP and TCP [4L]

C) General Congestion control algorithm: open and closed loop; Techniques to improve: QoS Leaky bucket / Token bucket. [2L]
D) Modern Topics: Introduction to wireless LAN and Bluetooth, Mobile IP, Mobile TCP [3L]

Text Books:

References:
2. William Stallings: ISDN and Broadband ISDN with Frame Relay and ATM.

Course Outcomes/Learning Outcomes:

Upon completion of their academic and internship requirements, graduates of Champlain College's undergraduate Computer Networking Program will:

- Describe and analyze the hardware, software, components of a network and the interrelations.
- Explain networking protocols and their hierarchical relationship, hardware and software. Compare protocol models and select appropriate protocols for a particular design.
- Explain concepts and theories of networking and apply them to various situations, classifying networks, analyzing performance and implementing new technologies.
- Identify infrastructure components and the roles they serve, and design infrastructure including devices, topologies, protocols and security. Analyze performance of enterprise network systems.
- Use appropriate resources to stay abreast of the latest industry tools and techniques analyzing the impact on existing systems and applying to future situations.
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| **Course Name**: Software Engineering  
**Course Code**: CSEN3202  
**Contact hrs per week**:  
L | 3 |  |  |  | 4 | 3 |
| **Module-1**: [10L] | L | T | P | Total |  |  |
| 1. Introduction to Software Engineering (3L) | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 3 | |
| • Software Engineering – objectives and definitions  
• Software Life Cycle – different phases  
• Lifecycle Models - Waterfall, Relaxed Waterfall, RAD, Prototyping, Incremental, Spiral, Agile |
| 2. Requirements Phase (3L) | 3 |  |  | 4 | 3 | |
| • Requirements Collection and Analysis  
• Requirement Specifications – General Structure of Software Requirement Specifications (SRS)  
• Functional and Non-functional Requirements  
• Representing Requirements as Use Cases with examples |
| 3. Structured Analysis Modeling Techniques (4L) | 4 |  |  | 8 | 3 | |
| • Process Model using Context Diagrams (CD) and Data Flow Diagram (DFD) with examples  
• Data Dictionary, Decision Tree, Decision Table with examples  
• Data Model using Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD) with examples |
| **Module-2**: [10L] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Design Phase (4L) | 4 |  |  | 8 | 3 | |
| • Overview – Comparison between Requirement Analysis and Design, Attributes of Good Design  
• Define Approaches – Functional and Object Oriented  
• Design Aspects – Top-Down and Bottom-Up  
• Structured Design – Module Design (or High Level Design), Detail Design (or Low Level Design)  
• Functional Decomposition – Abstraction, Cohesion, Coupling, Structure Chart, Structured English |
| 5. Object Oriented Analysis and Design (6L) | 6 |  |  | 12 | 3 | |
| • OOAD Basic Concepts  
• Unified Modeling Language (UML) – different types of diagrams for different views of system  
• User View – Use Case Diagram with examples  
• Structural Views – Class Diagram with examples  
• Behavioral View – Sequence, Collaboration, Activity and State Chart Diagrams with examples |
| **Module-3**: [10L] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6. Coding or Programming (2L) | 2 |  |  | 4 | 3 | |
| • Programming Principles and Guidelines – Structured Programming, Code Re-use, Coding Standards / Guidelines  
• Coding Process – Incremental Coding, Test Driven Development, Pair Programming / Extreme Programming  
• Source Code Version Control, Build, Code Refactoring |
| 7. Review and Testing (8L) | 8 |  |  | 12 | 3 | |
| • Self Review / Peer Review  
• Testing Overview -- Objective, Definition, Static and Dynamic Testing, Functional vs. Non-functional Testing  
• Testing Artifacts – Test Cases and Test Suites, Traceability Matrix, Test Data, Stub and Driver  
• Testing Process – Test Case Design, Test Case Execution, Test Result, Defect Logging and Tracking  
• Testing Methods -- White Box Testing with Test Coverage using Control Flow Graph (CFG) and Cyclomatic Complexity, Black Box Testing with Equivalence Class Partitioning and Boundary Value Analysis,  
• Testing Level – Unit Testing, Integration Testing, System Testing, (User) Acceptance Testing, Regression Testing,
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| **8. Software Maintenance** (2L) | - Types of Maintenance – Corrective, Preventive, Adaptive  
- Change Management and Maintenance Process |
| **9. Software Estimation** (3L) | - Overview of Software Estimation – Size, Effort, Duration and Cost  
- Size Estimation Methods – Lines of Code (LOC) and Function Points (FP)  
- Estimation of Effort and Duration based on Size and Productivity  
- Constructive Cost Model (COCOMO) – Basic COCOMO, Intermediate COCOMO (COCOMO 81), Detailed COCOMO (COCOMO II) |
| **10. Project Management** (3L) | - Project Management Overview – Planning, Staffing, Execution, Monitoring and Control  
- Responsibilities of Project Manager  
- Project Scheduling – Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) and Gantt Charts |
| **11. Configuration Management** (2L) | - Overview of Configuration Management - Identification, Control, Status Accounting, Audits  
- Concept of Baseline, Versioning of Configurable Items (CI) |

**Learning Objectives/Course Outcomes:**

1) Knowledge and Understanding of:
   a) the system development lifecycle and associated models;
   b) the software-development process, including requirements analysis, design, coding, testing and maintenance;
   c) the basic principles of function-oriented and object-oriented software development with modular approach
   d) the essentials of software estimation and project planning
   e) the basics of software configuration management
   f) the fundamentals of software project risk management.

2) Ability to:
   a) prepare software requirement specifications as per IEEE guidelines
   b) model function-oriented and object-oriented software systems using industry-standard techniques (e.g., DFD, ERD, UML);
   c) approach testing of software systems in a methodical manner
   d) estimate software size using industry-standard methods (e.g., FPA)
   e) work out software project schedule and staffing plan
   f) identify software project risks and their mitigation approach.
Course Name: Computer graphics and multimedia

Course Code: CSEN3280

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Module I:
Introduction to computer graphics & graphics systems [6L]
Overview of computer graphics, representing pictures, preparing, presenting & interacting with pictures for presentations; Visualization & image processing; RGB color model, direct coding, lookup table; storage tube graphics display, Raster scan display, 3D viewing devices, Plotters, printers, digitizers, Light pens etc.; Active & Passive graphics devices; Computer graphics software.
Scan conversion: [6L]
Points & lines, Line drawing algorithms; DDA algorithm, Bresenham’s line algorithm, Circle generation algorithm; Ellipse generating algorithm; scan line polygon, fill algorithm, boundary fill algorithm, flood fill algorithm.

Module II:
2D transformation & viewing [8L]
Basic transformations: translation, rotation, scaling; Matrix representations & homogeneous coordinates, transformations between coordinate systems; reflection shear; Transformation of points, lines, parallel lines, intersecting lines. Viewing pipeline, Window to viewport co-ordinate transformation, clipping operations, point clipping, line clipping, clipping circles, polygons & ellipse.
3D transformation & viewing [7L]
3D transformations: translation, rotation, scaling & other transformations. rotation about an arbitrary axis in space, reflection through an arbitrary plane; general parallel projection transformation; clipping, viewport clipping, 3D viewing.

Module III:
Curves [3L]
Curve representation, surfaces, designs, Bezier curves, B-spline curves, end conditions for periodic B-spline curves, rational B-spline curves.
Hidden surfaces [3L]
Depth comparison, Z-buffer algorithm, Back face detection, BSP tree method, the Printer’s algorithm, scan-line algorithm; Hidden line elimination, wire frame methods, fractal - geometry.
Color & shading models [2L]
Light & color model; interpolative shading model; Texture.

Module IV:
Multimedia [10L]
Audio: digital audio, MIDI, processing sound, sampling, compression.
Video: MPEG compression standards, compression through spatial and temporal redundancy, inter-frame and intra-frame compression.
Animation: types, techniques, key frame animation, utility, morphing. Virtual Reality concepts.
Learning Outcomes/Course Outcomes:

1. Ability to write program functions to implement graphics primitives.
2. Ability to write programs that demonstrate geometrical transformations.
3. Ability to write programs that demonstrate an understanding of the use of object hierarchy in graphics applications.
4. Ability to write program functions to implement visibility detection.

Text Books:
5. Ranjan Parekh-“Principles of Multimedia”-TMH

References:
1. Mukherjee, Fundamentals of Computer graphics & Multimedia, PHI
2. Sanhker, Multimedia – A Practical Approach, Jaico
4. Andleigh & Thakrar, Multimedia, PHI
List of Electives

OPTIONS FOR ELECTIVE I (Even Semester)

CSEN 3280    Computer Graphics & Multimedia
CSEN 3281    Artificial Intelligence
CSEN 3282    Web technologies
CSEN 3283    Advanced Java Programming

OPTIONS FOR ELECTIVE I Lab* (Even Semester)

CSEN 3285    Computer Graphics & Multimedia Lab
CSEN 3286    Artificial Intelligence Lab
CSEN 3287    Web technologies Lab
CSEN 3288    Advanced Java Programming Lab
Course Name: Artificial Intelligence

Course Code: CSEN3281

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Module I:
Introduction [1L]
Definition of AI, Intelligent Behavior, Turing Test, Typical AI Problems, Various AI Approaches, Limits of AI.

Introduction to Intelligent Agents [1L]
Agents & environment, Agent Architecture, Agent Performance, Rational Agent, Nature of Environment, Simple Reflex Agent, Goal Based Agent, Utility Based Agent.

Knowledge Representation & Propositional Logic [2L]

Problem Solving using Single Agent Search [2L]
Introduction to State-space search, state-space search notation, search problem, Formulation of some classical AI problems as a state space search problem, Explicit Vs. Implicit State space.

Uninformed Search Techniques [4L]
Basic Principles, Evaluating parameters, BFS, DFS, Depth Limited Search, Iterative Deepening DFS, Uniform Cost Search & Bidirectional Search, Properties of various search methods & their comparative studies.

Module II:
Informed Search Methods [6L]

Problem Solving using Two Agent Search [2L]
Adversarial Search – Game Tree, MINIMAX Algorithm, Alpha-Beta Pruning, Performance Analysis.

Constraint Satisfaction Problem [2L]
Definition of CSP, Representation of CSP, Formulation of Various popular problems as CSP, Solution methods of CSP – Backtracking & Forward Checking.

Module III:
Knowledge Representation & Predicate Logic [3L]

Knowledge Representation using Rules [2L]
Rule based system, Horn clauses, Procedural vs. declarative knowledge, forward & backward reasoning, Introduction of logic programming using PROLOG/ LISP.

Other Representational Formalism [2L]

Probabilistic reasoning [3L]
Representing knowledge in an uncertain domain, probabilistic inference rules, Bayesian networks – representation & syntax, semantics of Bayesian net, Fuzzy sets & fuzzy logic.
Module IV:
Planning [2L]
Introduction, Simple planning agent, Problem solving vs. planning, Logic based planning, Goal Stack planning, Planning as a search, Total-order vs. partial order planning.

Learning [4L]
Overview, Taxonomy of learning system, various learning models, learning rules, inductive learning framework, Decision tree based learning, Learning using Neural Network & Genetic Algorithm.

Natural Language Processing [2L]
Introduction, Syntactic processing, semantic analysis, discourse & pragmatic processing.

Expert Systems [2L]
Representing and using domain knowledge, expert system shells, knowledge acquisition.

Course Outcomes/Learning Objectives:

- At the end of this course the students are expected to be capable of understanding the basic features/ attributes that an intelligent system should have, how those attributes can be incorporated to the system.

- Beside this students should be able to know the importance of knowledge as far as intelligence is concerned and how this knowledge can be suitably represented so that it can be used to infer new knowledge.

- On completion of this course, the students also get an idea of the significance of efficient searching algorithms as far as intelligent decisions are concerned.

- Last but not the least, by the end of this course, students will be able to explore various problem solving paradigms, learning algorithms, game playing techniques, logic theorem proving etc.

References:
1. Artificial Intelligence A Modern Approach, Stuart Russell & Peter Norvig, Pearson Education
2. Artificial Intelligence, Ritch & Knight, TMH
3. Artificial Intelligence & Intelligent Systems, N.P.Padhy, Oxford University Press
4. Introduction to Artificial Intelligence & Expert Systems, Dan W. Patterson, PHI
5. PROLOG Programming for Artificial Intelligence, Ivan Bratko, Pearson India.
Course Name: Web Technologies

Course Code: CSEN3282

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MODULE 1 [Types of Web pages and Web page front end design]

Dynamic Web Pages [1L]
The need of dynamic web pages; comparative studies of different technologies of dynamic page creation

Active Web Pages [1L]
Need of active web pages; java applet life cycle.

HTML (3L):
Introduction, Editors, Elements, Attributes, Heading, Paragraph. Formatting, Link, Head, Table, List, Block, Layout, CSS. Form, Iframe, Colors, Colorname, Colorvalue.

Image Maps (1L): map, area, attributes of image area.

MODULE 2 [Web page scripting, server and client side]

HTTP[2L]: Message, Request, Response, Methods, Status Codes


Java Script [3L]
Data types, variables, operators, conditional statements, array object, date object, string object.

Java Servlet [2L]
Servlet environment and role, HTML support, Servlet API, The servlet life cycle, Cookies and Sessions.

MODULE 3 [Advanced Java Server Side Programming]

JSP [9L]: JSP architecture, JSP servers, JSP tags, understanding the layout in JSP, Declaring variables, methods in JSP, inserting java expression in JSP, processing request from user and generating dynamic response for the user, using include and forward action, Creating ODBC data source name, introduction to JDBC, prepared statement and callable statement.

J2EE[4L]: An overview of J2EE web services, basics of Enterprise Java Beans, EJB vs. Java Beans

MODULE 4 [Network Security]

Threats (1L):
Malicious code-viruses, Trojan horses, worms; eavesdropping, spoofing, modification, denial of service attacks.

Network security techniques (2L):
Password and Authentication; VPN, IP Security, security in electronic transaction, Secure Socket Layer (SSL), Secure Shell (SSH).

Firewall (1L): Introduction, Packet filtering, Stateful, Application layer, Proxy.
References:
1. Web Technology: A Developer’s Perspective, N.P.Gopalan and J. Akilandeswari, PHI Learning, Delhi, 2013. (Chapters 1-5, 7, 8, 9).
2. Internetworking Technologies, An Engineering Perspective, Rahul Banerjee, PHI Learning, Delhi, 2011. (Chapters 5, 6, 12)
3. Murach’s Java Servlets and JSP.
4. Java for the Web with Servlets, JSP, and EJB, Budi. Kurniawan
5. Cryptography and Network security by William Stallings
Module I:
Client & server side programming.
Enterprise architecture styles: Single tier, 2-tier, 3-tier, n-tier; Relative comparison of the different layers of architectures.
MVC Architecture: Explanation, Need, Drawbacks, J2EE WEB SERVICES, Different components & containers. [4L].

Module II:
Servlet: Introduction, Advantages over CGI, How it works?, Servlet life cycle, Servlet API (Different interfaces & classes of generic servlet & HTTP servlet), Accessing user information by means of Request & Response, Servlet session management techniques and relative comparison. [4L].
JSP: Introduction, Comparison between JSP & servlet., Architecture/Life cycle, Different types of JSP architectures and relative comparison.; JSP tags ,Directives, Scripting elements, Actions; JSP implicit objects, Accessing user information using implicit objects. [5L].
EJB :Introduction, Comparison of EJB & Java Beans , Applications, Drawbacks, Different types of enterprise beans,Services provided by EJB container. [5L].

Module III:
RMI: Introduction and applications, Architecture, Use of RMI Registry.
JNDI: Introduction and applications, Comparison between LDAP and JNDI
JDO (Java Data Objects): Introduction, Integration of EJB and JDO, JDO & RMI
JINI :Introduction, Applications [5L]
JDBC: Introduction, Database driver, Different approaches to connect an application to a database server, Establishing a database connection and executing SQL statements, JDBC prepared statements, JDBC data sources. [5L].

Module IV:
XML: Java & XML, XML syntax, Document type definition., Parsers, SAX parsers, DOM parsers, SAX vs. Dom,
JAXP and JAXB. [8L].

Text Books:
1. “Professional JAVA Server Programming”, Allamaraju and Buest ,SPD Publication
2. “Beginning J2EE 1.4” Ivor Horton, SPD Publication.

References:
1. Internet & Java Programming by Krishnamoorthy & S. Prabhu(New Age Publication)
Module 1:
Management: Definition, nature, purpose and scope of management, Skills and roles of a Manager, functions, principles; Evolution of Management Thought: Taylor Scientific Management, Behavioral Management, Administrative Management, Fayol’s Principles of Management, Hawthorne Studies. (4L)

Module 2:
a) Planning: Types of plans, planning process, Characteristics of planning, Traditional objective setting, Strategic Management, premising and forecasting.
b) Organizing: Organizational design and structure, Coordination, differentiation and integration.
e) Coordinating: Concepts, issues and techniques.
f) Controlling: Concept, planning-control relationship, process of control, Types of Control, Control Techniques (8L)

Module 3:
Span of management, centralization and de-centralization Delegation, Authority & power - concept & distinction, Line and staff organizations. (4L)

Module 4:
Organization Behaviour: Motivation, Leadership, Communication, Teams and Team Work. (6L)

Module 5:
Management by Objectives (MBO): Management by exception; Styles of management: (American, Japanese and Indian), McKinsey’s 7-S Approach, Self Management. (2L)

References:
2. Stoner, Freeman, Gilbert Jr., Management, PHI.
3. Bhatt & Kumar, Principles of Management, OUP.
Course Name : Circuit Theory

Course Code: ELEC3001

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Total: 40L

Module-I

**Network equations:** Formulation of Node & Mesh equations. Loop and node variable analysis. Network Theorems: Thevenin’s, Norton’s and Superposition theorem applied to circuits containing dependent sources. [10L]

Module-II


Module-III

**SPICE:** Structure of a SPICE program, active and passive device/element statements, different study like DC analysis, transient analysis and ac analysis statement in SPICE. Plotting and printing statement, input and output Impedance calculation using SPICE, voltage and current controlled components in SPICE. [5L]

**Graph theory:** Graph of network: Concept of path, tree, tree branch, tree link, loop, tie set and cut set. Incidence Matrix, tie-set Matrix and f-cut set matrix and their properties. Loop currents and node-pair potentials, formulation of loop and node equilibrium equations in view of graph theory. [5L]

Module-IV

**Two port networks:** Open circuit Impedance & Short circuit Admittance parameter, Transmission parameters and Hybrid parameters. Inter relation between parameters. Inter connection between two port networks. Driving point & transfer impedance & admittance. [5L]

**Filter Circuits:** Concept of filters, Classification of filters. Analysis of Low pass, High pass, Band pass and Band reject filters using operational amplifier. [5L]
Text Books:
1. Networks and Systems, D. Roy Chowdhury, New Age International Publishers
2. Circuit theory, Dr. Abhijit Chakrabarty, Dhanpat Rai & Co Pvt. Ltd.

References:

COURSE OUTCOMES OF CIRCUIT THEORY

- Solve electric circuits containing AC and DC sources applying network theorems
- Apply Laplace transform for transient analysis of electrical circuits
- Solve electric circuits applying concepts of graph theory.
- Apply two port network analysis to calculate open circuit impedance parameter, short circuit admittance parameter, transmission parameter and hybrid parameter
- Circuit Simulation using SPICE
- Familiarization with different filter networks.
Network Programming Exercises: (To be implemented preferably in Java or C/C++):

1. Getting familiar with the Networking (Socket) API and associated data structures.

2. Implement Simple TCP Client Server Application.
3. Implement TCP Echo Server Client Application.
4. Implement TCP Chat Server Client Application.
5. Implement a File Server Client application.
6. Implement UDP Echo Server Client Application.
8. Implement multithreaded chat program.
9. Implement Web based protocol (looking up URLs, retrieving & examining content, posting a form etc.).
10. Implement Multicasting / Broadcasting socket I/O.
11. Implement Sliding Window Protocol using Non-Blocking I/O (try the Selective Repeat).
12. Implement Secured TCP echo protocol.
13. Experimenting on cross-platform network based communication issues.

Network Hardware / Simulation Exercises:

14. Use of QualNet for Network Modeling. (Basic ideas / demonstration only)
15. Use of Wireshark for Network packet capturing.
16. Creating a small LAN by an Ethernet switch.
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Exercises and Assignments on:
1. Preparation of SRS for sample application system(s).
2. Preparation of UML Diagrams for sample application problems – Class Diagrams and Sequence Diagrams using tools.
3. Preparation of Test Cases for sample application module(s).
4. Estimation of Project Size for sample application system(s) – Function Point Analysis (FPA).
5. Preparation of Project Schedule and Staffing Plan for sample software project(s) using tools.
Course Name: Computer Graphics and Multimedia Lab

Course Code: CSEN3285

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- Point plotting, line & regular figure algorithms
- Raster scan line & circle drawing algorithms
- Clipping & Windowing algorithms for points, lines & polygons
- 2-D / 3-D transformations
- Filling algorithms.
- Photo Editing using Photoshop.
- Creating Animation using Flash.

Learning outcomes/Course Outcomes:
1. Students will demonstrate an understanding of contemporary graphics hardware.
2. Students will create interactive graphics applications in C using one or more graphics application programming interfaces.
3. Students will write programs that demonstrate computer graphics animation.
4. Students will write programs that demonstrate 2D image processing techniques
5. Students will do photo editing using photoshop.
6. Students will create animation in flash.
Course Name: Artificial Intelligence Lab

Course Code: CSEN3286

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In this laboratory students will be familiarized with PROLOG/ LISP language. A tentative outline for this laboratory is given below:

- Introduction to PROLOG facts & rules with the help of a simple family tree; how the goals are given in PROLOG; some simple queries on the family tree
- Formation of recursive definition; how PROLOG executes the goals; simple assignments
- How PROLOG deals with problems with numbers – integers, real; with some examples
- Introduction to LIST structure; how PROLOG implements LIST; some simple assignments on LIST.
- Some more complex assignments on LIST; Introduction of Accumulators – simple assignments
- Introduction to CUT with simple assignments; implementation of Sorting algorithms
- PROLOG clauses for file operation – with simple assignments
- Implementation of Graph Search algorithms like DFS, BFS; Some application of DFS & BFS
- Implementation of some well known puzzles, like 8-queens problem, Towers-of-Hanoi problem, Missionaries & Cannibals problem etc..
- Introduction to LISP
- Some simple assignments on LISP.

Course Outcomes/Learning Objectives:

At the end of this course, students are expected to get a good flavor of logical programming by using PROLOG/ LISP. Students should be able to apply those knowledge to solve some intelligent puzzles.
**Course Name:** Web Technologies Lab

**Course Code:** CSEN3287

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**HTML:**

A) Designing a web page with HTML.
B) Designing HTML Form.
C) Designing with CSS

**JavaScript:**

A) Data types, variables, operators, conditional statements, array object, date object, string object.
B) Validate the fields of a form using JavaScript

**XML:**

A) How to write a XML document.
B) How to validate XML document.

**Java Servlet:**

A) Servlet environment and role
B) HTML support
C) Cookies and Sessions.

**JSP:**

A) JSP tags, layout in JSP, Declaring variables, methods in JSP
B) Inserting java expression in JSP, processing request from user and generating dynamic response for the user, inserting applets and java beans into JSP, using include and forward action
C) Creating ODBC data source name.
Course Code: CSEN3288

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**Java Data Base Connectivity:** A Data Base can be accessed from program.

**Servlets:** Development of web based components.

**Java Beans:** Using EJB, programmer should visually assemble components and dynamically change properties.

**Java Server Pages:** Programs to implement to dynamically generate HTML, XML or other types of documents in response to a Web client request.

**Remote Method Invocation:** Programs to provide the mechanism by which the server and the client communicate and pass information back and forth.
1. Determination of Laplace transform and Inverse Laplace transform using MATLAB.
2. Generation of Periodic, Exponential, Sinusoidal, Damped Sinusoidal, Step, Impulse, Ramp signal using MATLAB in both discrete and analog form.
3. Representation of Poles and Zeros in s-plane, determination of partial fraction expansion in s-domain and cascade connection of second-order systems using MATLAB;
4. Transient response of R-L and R-C network using SPICE.
5. Transient response of R-L-C series and parallel circuit using SPICE.
6. Verification of Network theorems (Reciprocity, Compensation theorem) using SPICE.
7. Determination of Impedance (Z) and Admittance (Y) and parameter of a two port network using SPICE.
Syllabus of Sessional Course:

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Seminar on recent topics related to Computer Science & Engineering.

Course outcomes/Learning objectives:

- Students will demonstrate the ability to prepare appropriately to participate effectively in class discussion.

- Students will demonstrate the ability to follow discussions, oral arguments, and presentations, noting main points or evidence and tracking threads through different comments.

- Further, students will be able to challenge and offer substantive replies to others' arguments, comments, and questions, while remaining sensitive to the original speaker and the classroom audience.

- Students will learn to prepare materials on a topic relevant to the course and demonstrate critical faculties with the text discussed.
Course Name: Personality Development

Course Code: HTMS3221

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Module I
Self-Growth
i) Self Growth- Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs Theory

ii) Anger, Stress & Time Management- Theories and application

iii) SWOT Analysis

Module II
Stepping Up
i) Growth & Environment

ii) Competitive Spirit

iii) Responsibility Factor

Module III
Professional Communication
i) Impression Management- theory on social psychology

ii) Employability Quotient

iii) Cross-cultural communication

Module IV
Leadership & Team Playing
i) Leadership & Team Playing: Theories, Styles, Stages

ii) Motivation, Negotiation Skills, Conflict Management

iii) Planning & Envisioning: Initiative and Innovation in the Work Environment- De Bono’s Six Thinking Hats

References:
1. Personality Development and Soft Skills by Barun K. Mitra, Oxford University, 2011


Detailed syllabus of 7th semester: 
Compiler Construction    CSEN 4101 

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Module 1: [10L]  
A) Introduction to Compiling: Analysis of the source program; The phases; Cousins of a compiler. (2L)  
B) A simple One-pass Compiler (4L)  
C) Lexical Analysis: The role of the lexical analyzer, Tokens, Patterns, Lexemes, Input buffering, Specifications of a token, Recognition of tokens. A language for specifying lexical analyzer; Design of a lexical analyzer generator (Lex / Flex). (4L)  

Module 2: [13L]  
A) Syntax Analysis: The role of a parser, Context free grammars, Writing a grammar. Top down Parsing, Non-recursive Predictive parsing (LL(1)). Bottom up parsing, Handles, Viable prefixes, Various forms of LR parsers :SLR(1), LR(0), LR(1), Construction of LALR(1) parsing table using / avoiding LR(1) parsing tables. Parser generators (yacc / Bison). (7L)  
B) Type Checking: Type systems, Specification of a simple type checker, Equivalence of type expressions, Type conversions. (2L)  
C) Run-Time Environment:  
Source Language Issues: Procedures, Activation Trees, Control stacks, Scope of variable declarations, Binding of names.  
Storage Organization: Sub-division of Run time memory, Activation Records.  
Storage Allocation strategies: Static allocation / stack allocation / heap allocation.  
Symbol tables: organization; data structures used. (4L)  

Module 3: [8L]  
B) Syntax Directed Translation:  
L-Attributed definitions: Translation schemes.  
Top-down Translation: Elimination left recursion. Bottom-up Evaluation of Inherited Attributes: Removing Embedding actions, Inheriting attributes, Simulating the Evaluation of Inherited attributes, Replacing Inherited by Synthesized attributes. (3L)
C) **Intermediate Code Generation:**
Intermediate Languages: Graphical representation,
Three-address code: different types, Translation into Three-address code, Quadruples / Triples / Indirect Triples, their comparisons.
Translation of Declarations statements: Procedures, Records.
Assignment statements.
Addressing array elements.
Boolean expressions, Flow of control statements, Case statements.
Backpatching: Boolean expression, Flow-of-control statements.
Procedure calls.

(5L)

**Module 4:** [9L]

A) **Code generation:**
Issues in the design of a code generator: Memory management; Instruction selection;
The target machine.
Run-time storage management.
Basic blocks and flow graphs: Transformations on basic blocks; Flow graphs; Loops;
A simple code generator: Algorithm; Conditional statements;
Register allocation and assignment.
The DAG representation of basic blocks. (5L)

B) **Code optimization:**
Loops in flow graphs: Dominators, Natural loops, Inner loops.
Peephole optimization. (4L)

**References :**

**Course Outcome:**
- On completion this course, students are expected to have an overview of how a real life compiler works across various phases.
- Besides this students should be able to understand various necessary tasks related to compilers like token identification, grammar writing, type conversion and storage management.
- Also students will learn to generate intermediate codes, generate actual machine codes targeting a particular architecture and optimize generated code across various phases of the compilation process.
OPTIONS FOR ELECTIVE II

CSEN 4141     Information Retrieval
CSEN 4142     Advanced Operating System
CSEN 4143     Computational Geometry
CSEN 4144     Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery
CSEN 4145     Cloud Computing
Module-1: [9L]

Introduction [2L]:
Introduction to Information Retrieval, Goals and history of IR (Information Retrieval), The impact of the web on IR.

Basic IR Models [4L]:
Boolean model, Vector Space Model, Probabilistic information retrieval models; ranked retrieval; text-similarity metrics; TF-IDF (term frequency/inverse document frequency) weighting; cosine similarity.

Basic Tokenizing, Indexing and Implementation of Vector-Space Retrieval [3L]:
Simple tokenizing, stop-word removal, and stemming; inverted indices; efficient processing with sparse vectors.

Module-2: [9L]

Experimental Evaluation of IR [2L]:
Performance metrics: recall, precision, and F-measure; Evaluations on benchmark text collections.

Query Operations [3L]: Relevance feedback; Query expansion; Query languages.

Text Representation [4L]: Word statistics; Heaps’ law; Zipf’s law; Porter stemmer; morphology; index term selection; using thesauri. Metadata and markup languages (SGML, HTML, XML).

Module-3: [9L]

Web Search [4L]:
Search engines; Spidering; Metacrawlers; directed spidering; Link analysis (e.g. hubs and authorities, Google PageRank); shopping agents.

Text Categorization [5L]:
Categorization algorithms: Rocchio classification, Nearest neighbor classification, and Naive Bayes classification. Applications to information filtering and organization.
Module-4:[9L]

Language-Model Based Retrieval [1L]:
Language models, the query likelihood model, Language modeling versus other approaches in IR. Extended language modeling approaches.

Text Clustering [4L]
Clustering algorithms: agglomerative clustering; k-means; expectation maximization (EM). Applications to web search and information organization.

Recommender Systems[2L]:
Collaborative filtering and content-based recommendation of documents and products.

Information Extraction and Integration[2L]:
Extracting data from text; semantic web; collecting and integrating specialized information on the web.

Learning Outcomes

1. Students should be able to demonstrate basic knowledge of information retrieval and relates models.

2. Students should be able to write programs to implement the related IR algorithms when necessary.

3. Students will get an exposure to the present state-of-the-art algorithms and methods in the area of information retrieval. Therefore, it will act as a primer for students, who want to pursue research in IR in future.

TEXT BOOKS:

4. Soumen Chakrabarti, “Mining the Web: Discovering Knowledge from Hypertext Data”, Morgan Kaufmann.
Module I [Total: 9]

Introduction: [4]

Operating System Structures: [3]

Communication [2]
Inter-process communication, Remote Procedure Call, Remote Object Invocation, Tasks and Threads. Examples from LINUX, Solaris 2 and Windows NT.

Module II [Total: 8]

Theoretical Foundation of Distributed Operating Systems: [3]
Inherent Limitations of a distributed system, Lamport’s Logical Clock, Casual Ordering of Messages, Chandy-Lamport’s Global State Recoding System.

Distributed Mutual Exclusion: [5]

Module III [Total: 10]

Distributed Deadlock Detection: [6]
The system model, Resource vs Communication Deadlocks, Wait-for Graphs, Deadlock Handling Strategies in Distributed systems, Issues in Deadlock detection & Resolution, Control organizations for distributed deadlocks, Ho-Ramamoorthy’s Centralized deadlock detection algorithm, Distributed deadlock detection algorithms, Obermark’s, Chandy-Sinha-Natarajan, Chandy-Misra-Haas algorithms.

Protection and Security: [4]
Requirements for protection and security regimes. The access matrix model of protection. System and user modes, rings of protection, access lists, capabilities. User authentication, passwords and signatures. Use of single key and public key encryption.

Module IV [Total: 12]

Distributed File System: [4]
Architecture, Mounting, Caching, Naming and Name Resolution, Name Server, Cache Consistency, SUN Network File System, Stateful and Stateless Server, the SPRITE File System, the X-Kernel Logical File System.
Multiprocessor Operating Systems: [5]
Difference between Multiprocessing and Distributed environments, Tightly coupled vs Loosely Coupled systems, UMA, NUMA, NORMA architectures, Interconnection networks for multiprocessor systems, BUS, Crossbar Switch, Multistage, Hypercube architectures, the separate supervisor, master slave, symmetric configuration, Threads, User-level and Kernel Level threads, Case Studies (MACH OS, MACH Kernel).

Real Time Operating System: [3]
Definition, types of RTOS, A reference model of Real Time System, Commonly used approaches to Real Time Scheduling.

References:
- Operating Systems Concepts & design - Milan Milenkovic, TMH
- Advanced Concepts in operating Systems - Mukesh Singhal and Niranjan G. Shivaratri, TMH
- Real-Time Systems-Jane W. S. Liu, Pearson Education

Course Outcome:
By the end of the course students should be able to:
1. Describe operating system structures and communication protocols.
2. Illustrate the concept of distributed operating system (DOS), contrast and compare different distributed mutual exclusion algorithms.
3. Understand and analyze theory and implementation of distributed deadlocks with algorithms.
4. Become familiar with DOS protection and security.
5. Understand the high-level structure distributed file systems.
6. Acquire a detailed understanding of multiprocessor operating systems.
7. Gather a detail overview of real time operating system.
Course Name: Computational Geometry

Course Code: CSEN4143

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Course Outcome: At the end of this course, students should be able to:

- Know the common algorithms for solving well-known geometric algorithms
- Identify a geometric problem or rather identify where an algorithm for an existing geometric problem can be useful to solve the problem at hand.
- Develop new algorithms for simple geometric problems.
- Implement geometric algorithms.

Module-I:

**Preliminaries [5L]**
Basic Euclidean geometry, Basic Visibility Problems, Polygons and Art Gallery Theorem, The Maximal Points Problem, The Plane Sweep Technique and applications - Segment Intersection Problem and Rectangular Union, Intersections amongst orthogonal segments, Bentley-Ottman algorithm, red-blue segment intersections

**Convex Hull: Different Paradigms [4L]**
Gift wrapping, Quickhull, Graham scan, Jarvis' March, Chan's Algorithm, Incremental algorithm, Preparata-Hong algorithm

Module-II:

**Point Location and Triangulation [5L]**
Planar Point Location, Triangulation of Arbitrary Polygon, Kirkpatrick's method, trapezoidal decompositions and analysis, history DAGs

**Voronoi Diagram and Delaunay Triangulation [4L]**
Closest Pairs, Bichromatic Closest Pairs, Fortune’s sweep Algorithm, Delaunay triangulations

Module-III:

**Range Searching [7L]**
Introduction, Orthogonal Range searching, Priority Search Trees (kd-trees, range trees, segment trees), Non-Orthogonal Range Searching, Half-Plane Range Query, Adding range restrictions, Colored Range Searching.
Module-IV:
Arrangements and Duality [4L]
Point/line duality, incremental construction of arrangements and the zone-theorem, applications.

Geometric Approximation [3L]
Dudley's theorem and applications, well-separated pair decompositions and geometric spanners, VC dimension, epsilon-nets and epsilon-approximations

Textbooks:
- Computational Geometry, F. Preparata and M. Shamos, Springer-Verlag, 1985

References:
- Discrete and Computational Geometry, S. L. Devadoss and J. O’Rourke, 2011
- Computational Geometry Lecture Notes, David M. Mount, Department of Computer Science, University of Maryland, Fall 2002
Module I. Introduction and Rule-based Classification
[9L]
What is Data Mining? Why do we need data mining? Differences between Data Mining and Machine Learning. Motivating challenges in Data Mining.

(2L) Decision Tree (5L): General approach for solving a classification problem.

Decision Tree Induction – How a decision tree works, how to build a decision tree, expressing attribute test conditions, measures for selecting best split, algorithm for decision tree induction.

Model overfitting – Pre-pruning, post-pruning.

Rule-based Classification
(2L):
How a rule-based classifier works, rule-ordering schemes, how to build a rule-based classifier, direct and indirect methods for rule extraction.

Module II. Advanced Classification Techniques

[9L] Bayesian Classifier (3L):
Bayes theorem – using it for classification, Naïve Bayes classifier, Bayes error rate.

Support Vector Machines (SVM)
(6L):
Maximum margin hyperplanes, Linear SVM: separable case, non-separable case, Non-linear SVM.

Module III. Ensemble Methods, Association Rule Mining

[9L] Ensemble Methods (3L):
Bagging, Boosting, Random Forests
COURSE STRUCTURE OF B. TECH IN COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING, HIT

Association Rule Mining (6L):
Problem definition, Frequent itemset generation (Apriori principle, candidate generation and pruning), Rule generation, Compact representation of frequent itemsets, FP-growth algorithm, Sub-graph mining.

Module IV. Cluster Analysis [9L]
What is clustering analysis? Motivations, objectives and applications of clustering. Different types of clustering. (1L)

Partitional Clustering (2L): K-means, Bisecting K-means, PAM.
Hierarchical Clustering (3L): Agglomerative, Divisive, MIN, MAX, dendrogram representation.
Density-based Clustering (2L): DBSCAN.
Cluster evaluation, further reading – OPTICS, DENCLUE, CHAMELEON, BIRCH, CURE, ROCK (1L).

Text Books:
1. Introduction to Data Mining by Pang-Ning Tan, Michael Steinbach and Vipin Kumar. Pearson Publishers.

Reference Books:
1. Data Mining: Concepts and Techniques by Jiawei Han and Micheline Kamber. Publisher: Elsevier.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Students should be able to demonstrate basic knowledge of data mining and related models.

2. Students should be able to write programs to implement the related data mining algorithms when necessary.

3. Students will get an exposure to the present state-of-the-art algorithms and methods in the area of data mining. This expertise will help them in pursuing research in areas related to data mining.
Course Educational Objectives:
The main objective of the course is to focus on learning emerging issues related to cloud computing.
1. To gain familiarity with basic concepts related to cloud computing models – NIST, Cloud Cube
2. To understand the architecture and concepts of cloud service models – IaaS, PaaS, SaaS
3. To become familiar with application development and deployment cloud platforms – from Amazon [e.g., Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2), Amazon Web Services (AWS)], from Google [e.g., Google App Engine (GAE), Google Web Toolkit (GWT)]
4. To learn basic features of distributed file systems such as Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) and Google File System (GFS)
5. To gain exposure to the underlying principles of cloud virtualization, cloud storage, cloud security

Course Outcomes:
At the end of the course the students will be able to:
1. Appreciate the benefits and limitations of cloud based computing environments
2. Understand the underlying principles of cloud virtualization, cloud storage, cloud security
3. Analyze the suitability and/or applicability of various cloud computing models, platforms, services, solution offerings and tools from some industry leaders
4. Gain insight into various distributed computing issues (like performance, scalability, availability, reliability) in light of distributed file systems (such as HDFS, GFS)
5. Identify security and privacy issues in cloud computing

Books:
COURSE STRUCTURE OF B. TECH IN
COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING, HIT

Papers:
1. The NIST Definition of Cloud Computing: Recommendations of the National Institute of Standards and Technology by Peter Mell and Timothy Grance, National Institute of Standards and Technology Special Publication 800-145, ©2011
3. A Survey on Open-source Cloud Computing Solutions by Patrícia Takako Endo, Glauco Estácio Gonçalves, Judith Kelner, Djamel Sadok, VIII Workshop on Clouds, Grids and Applications at UFPE, Brazil
4. GFS: Evolution on Fast-Forward – Kirk McKusick (BSD/BFFs) interviews Sean Quinlan (former GFS Tech Leader), CACM, ©2009-2010

Detailed Syllabus:
1) Module-1: Basics of Cloud Computing:
   i) Defining a Cloud
   ii) Cloud Types – NIST Cloud Reference Model, Cloud Cube Model
   iii) Deployment Models – Public, Private, Hybrid, and Community Clouds
   iv) Service Models – Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS), and Software as a Service (SaaS)
   v) Characteristics of Cloud Computing
   vi) Benefits and Limitations of Cloud Computing
2) Module-2: Cloud Services and/or Applications:
   i) IaaS – Basic Concept and Characteristics, Virtual Machine Instances / Images, examples of IaaS solutions
   ii) PaaS – Basic Concept and Characteristics, Tools and Development Environment with examples
   iii) SaaS – Basic Concept and Characteristics, Open SaaS and SOA, examples of SaaS solutions
   iv) Identity as a Service (IDaaS)
3) Module-3: Cloud Solution Offerings:
   a) Concepts of Abstraction and Virtualization:
      i) Virtualization: Taxonomy of Virtualization Techniques
      ii) Hypervisors: Machine Reference Model for Virtualization
   b) Solution Offerings from Industry Leaders:
      i) Amazon: some AWS Components and Services – Compute (EC2), Storage (Simple Storage Service (S3), Elastic Block Store (EBS), Simple Queue Service (SQS)), Database (Relational, NoSQL, SimpleDB), Content Distribution (CloudFront), Deployment (Elastic Beanstalk)
      ii) Google: quick look at Google Applications Portfolio – AdWords, Analytics, overview of GWT, a few Google APIs, some key services of GAE
4) Module-4: Cloud Storage and Security:
   a) Cloud-based Storage:
      i) Block Devices and File Devices
      ii) Managed Storage and Unmanaged Storage
      iii) File Systems – GFS and HDFS
b) Cloud Security: [03L]
   i) Security Concerns, Security Boundary, Security Service Boundary
   ii) Security Mapping Overview
   iii) Data Security – Storage Access, Storage Location, Tenancy, Encryption, Auditing, Compliance
   iv) Identity Management (awareness of Identity Protocol Standards)
OPTIONS FOR ELECTIVE III

CSEN 4161    Natural Language Processing
CSEN 4162    Cryptography and Network Security
CSEN 4163    Graph Algorithms
CSEN 4164    Parallel Algorithms
CSEN 4182    Web Intelligence and Big Data
COURSE STRUCTURE OF B. TECH IN
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Course Outcome:
1. Understanding the models, methods, and algorithms of statistical Natural Language Processing (NLP) for common NLP tasks and in future do speech recognition, machine translation, spam filtering, text classification, and spell checking.
2. Students can understand the probabilistic models, estimate parameters for such models.
3. The student may apply core computer science concepts and algorithms, such as dynamic programming.
4. The student can gain understanding of linguistic phenomena and will explore the linguistic features relevant to each NLP task.
5. The student can see opportunities for research await and prepare to conduct research in NLP or related fields.

Module I:
Introduction to NLP [2L]:

Word Classes [7L]:
Regular Expressions: Chomsky hierarchy, CFG and different parsing techniques.
Morphology: Inflectional, derivational, parsing and parsing with FST, Combinational Rules

Introduction to probability theory: The backbone of modern NLP, Joint and conditional probability, marginal, independence. Probabilistic Language modeling and it’s Applications.

Subject Name: Natural Language Processing
Paper Code: CSEN 4161

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Module II:


4L

**Part Of Speech Tagging and Hidden Markov Models [7L]:** Part of Speech tagging, The Penn Treebank and Brown Corpus. Noun–phrase segmentation and information extraction models that combine maximum entropy and finite-state machines. HMM tagger, rule based and stochastic POST, Viterbi algorithm for finding most likely HMM Path. HMM tagging, transformation based tagging.

4L


3L

Module III:

**Semantics [9 L]:**

**Representing Meaning:** Unambiguous representation, canonical form, expressiveness, meaning structure of language,

2L

**Semantic Analysis:** Syntax driven, attachment & integration, robustness

2L

**Lexical Semantics:** Lexemes (homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, hyponymy), WordNet, internal structure of words, metaphor and metonymy and their
COURSE STRUCTURE OF B. TECH IN COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING, HIT

computational Approaches

3L

**Word Sense Disambiguation**: Selectional restriction based, machine learning based and dictionary based approaches.

2L

**Module IV:**

**Pragmatics [10L]:**

Information Theory: Entropy, Cross-entropy, information gain.

2L

**Discourse**: Reference resolution and phenomena, syntactic and semantic constraints. Pronoun resolution algorithm, text coherence, and discourse structure

4L

**Dialogues**: Turns and utterances, grounding, dialogue acts and structures

1L

**Natural Language Generation**: Introduction to language generation, architecture, discourse planning (text schemata, rhetorical relations).

3L

**Text Book:**


Reference Books:


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Expected Course Outcome:-
CO1: To discuss on various types of attacks and their characteristics.
CO2: To illustrate the basic concept of encryption and decryption for secure data transmission.
CO3: To Analyze and compare various cryptography techniques.
CO4: To explain the concept of digital signature and its applications.
CO5: To be familiar with network security designs using available secure solutions (such as PGP, SSL, IPSec, etc)

Syllabus
Module 1. Introduction and Number Theory
Brief introduction to number theory, Euclidean algorithm, Euler’s totient function, Fermat’s theorem and Euler’s generalization, Chinese Remainder Theorem, primitive roots and discrete logarithms, Quadratic residues, Legendre and Jacobi symbols. [8L]

Module 2. Symmetric Key and Asymmetric Key Cryptography
Symmetric Key Cryptography- Overview, Block Cipher, DES algorithm, AES algorithm, IDEA algorithm, Blowfish, RC5 algorithm. [8L]
Asymmetric Key Cryptography – Overview, RSA, Key Management – Key Distribution, Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange Algorithm, Elliptic Curve Arithmetic, Elliptic Curve Cryptography [4L]

Module 3. Authentication
Authentication Methods – Message Digest, Kerberos [6L]
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Digital Signatures – Algorithms (DSA, ElGamal signature, ECDSA), Digital Signature Standard, Authentication Protocols
[6L]

Module 4. Internet Security

Email Security – PGP, MIME, S/MIME.
[3L]

IP Sec-Architecture, AH protocol, Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP) Protocol, ISAKMP Protocol, Oakley Key Determination Protocol, VPN
[6L]

Web Security-SSL, Firewalls
[3L]

References:-

Course Name: Graph Algorithms
Course Code: CSEN 4163

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Learning Objective: The main objective of the course is for students to learn some classical theorems and algorithms in this domain. It is expected that students will be able to demonstrate their knowledge of algorithms by solving concrete problems. In addition, students will learn some proofs of the discussed theorems and prove simple facts about graphs and graph algorithms.

Module I: [7L]
Connected components and transportation related graph problems
i) Representation of graphs
ii) Strongly connected components, Tarjan's algorithm for strongly connected components
iii) Eulerian tours, Hamiltonian cycles and Travelling salesman problem.
iv) Exponential-time dynamic programming for the TSP, approximation algorithms and the approximation ratio, MST-doubling heuristic, Christofides' heuristic.

Module II: [9L]
Matching and covering related graph problems
ii) Bipartite graphs, formulating bipartite maximum matching as a flow problem,
iii) Hopcroft–Karp algorithm. Using matchings to find vertex covers and independent sets.

Module III: [9L]
Graph Coloring, Max cut, Min cut, Clique problems, longest path
i) Graph coloring, greedy coloring, Maximal clique, interval graphs, perfect graphs, chordal graphs.
ii) Maximum Clique-Minimum coloring problem. (in interval graph)
iii) Introduction to planarity of the graph, duality of the planar graph and max cut of the planar graph.
iv) Algorithms for independent set, clique and vertex coloring in chordal graphs
v) Longest path Problem, hardness and heuristic for solution

Module IV: [7L]
Flow networks and random graphs
i) Max flow min cut theorem, max flow algorithms and their applications
ii) Min cost max flow algorithm, their applications
iii) Random graphs and probabilistic methods
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Text Books
2. Graph Theory and Its Applications Jonathan L. Gross and Jay Yellen
3. Algorithm Design - Jon Kleinberg and Eva Tardos
4. Advanced graph algorithms, T.kloks

Reference Books
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**Module 1:**

**Introduction:**

[10L]

**A) Architecture:** Parallelism in uniprocessor system, memory-interleaving, pipelining and vector processing, parallel computer structures, architectural classifications; Shared-Memory (SM) SIMD Computers – EREW / CREW / ERCW/ CRCW; Programming MIMD Computers;

(4L)

**B) System interconnect architectures:** Static interconnection networks: array, tree, mesh, hypercube, cube-connected-cycles, butterfly, Cayley graphs; Dynamic interconnection networks: crossbar, Clos network, multistage interconnection networks, blocking, non-blocking and rearrangeable operations, properties and routing.

(3L)

**C) Parallel computer models:** PRAM models, program properties: conditions of parallelism, program partitioning and scheduling, granularity and scalability.

(2L)

**D) Analyzing Algorithms:** Running Time, Speedup, Number of Processors.

(1L)

**Module 2:**

**Basic Algorithms:**

[10L]

**A) Selection:** A sequential algorithm; Desirable Properties for Parallel Algorithms: Number of Processors, Running Time, Cost. An Algorithm for Parallel Selection.

(2L)

**B) Basic Techniques:** Balanced Trees; Divide & Conquer; Partitioning; Pipelining; Cascading;

(2L)
COURSE STRUCTURE OF B. TECH IN COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING, HIT

C) Merging: A Network for Merging; Merging on the CREW & EREW Model; Finding the Median of Two Sorted Sequences;
   (2L)

C) Sorting: Sorting on a Linear Array, Sorting on the CRCW /CREW / EREW model;
   Sorting by Conflict-Free Merging, Sorting by Selection.
   (2L)

D) Searching: Searching on a sorted sequence / random sequence / Trees / Mesh.
   (2L)

Module 3:
General Data Structures:

[8L]
A) Lists & Trees: List ranking; Euler-Tour technique; Tree contraction;
   (3L)

B) Graphs: Connected components; Minimum Spanning Trees; All pairs shortest paths;
   (3L)

C) Strings: String Matching; Text Analysis;
   (2L)

Module 4:
[12L]
A) Arithmetic Computation: Adding n integers; Multiplying two numbers; Prefix sum; Polynomial Multiplication & Division;
   (3L)

B) Matrix Operations: Transposition; Matrix multiplication;
   (2L)

C) Decision and Optimization problem: Computing Prefix Sums; Knapsack problem;
   (2L)

D) Fourier Transforms: Fast Fourier Transform; The DFT computation in parallel;
   (2L)

E) Networked computers as a multi-computer platform: Basics of message passing, computing using workstation clusters, software tools, Message Passing Interface MPI, CUDA and General Purpose GPU (GPGPU) programming.
   (3L)
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References:
[6] Peter Pacheco: Parallel Programming with MPI

Course Outcomes/Learning Objectives:
- On completion this course, students are expected to be able to understand the special techniques required for designing and analyzing parallel algorithms.
- Besides this students should be able to understand the process of how a sequential version of an algorithm can be converted to a parallel version and how the performance improvements can be compared with respect to the predicted analysis.
- Also students will pick up rudimentary skills of some parallel programming techniques and use the same for implementing and testing some of the parallel algorithms learnt in this course.
Module 1: Intelligent Information Retrieval

Learning from user interactions. Rating and voting, emailing and link forwarding, bookmarking, purchasing items, reviews.


Extracting intelligence from content: Blogs, Wikis, Message boards.

Module 2: Clustering, Classification and Recommendations

Clustering and web intelligence. Overview of clustering algorithms.


Module 3: Introduction to Hadoop

Starting Hadoop. Components of Hadoop. HDFS. Working with files in HDFS. Introduction to MapReduce. Streaming in Hadoop. Advanced MapReduce: Chaining MapReduce jobs, Joining data from different sources. Developing MapReduce programs in local mode and pseudo-distributed mode. Moving data into and out of Hadoop. Data input and output in MapReduce. Applying MapReduce patterns to Big Data. Streamlining HDFS for big data.

Module 4: Algorithms Using MapReduce

COURSE STRUCTURE OF B. TECH IN
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Course Outcome

- Web Intelligence is a fast-growing area of research that combines multiple disciplines including artificial intelligence, machine learning, data mining, natural language processing.

- Making the web intelligent is the art of customizing items in response to the needs of the users. Predicting users’ behaviors will expedite and enhance browsing experience, which could be achieved through personalization.

- The first half of this subject will provide the students a platform which will give them an introduction to the subject and will empower them to find the most appropriate and best information for their interest.

- Hadoop and MapReduce are useful tools to work with Big Data. Hadoop is a free, Java-based programming framework that supports the processing of large data sets in a distributed computing environment. MapReduce is a core component of the Apache Hadoop software framework.

- The second half of the course gives students an introduction to the use of Hadoop and MapReduce.

Text Books:


Reference Books:

1. Mining the Web: Discovering Knowledge from Hypertext Data.
OPTION FOR FREE ELECTIVE I (Odd Semester)

MATH4181    Operation Research and Optimization techniques
MATH4182    Linear Algebra
ECEN4181    VLSI Design Automation
ECEN 4182   Control Systems
ECEN4183    Principles of Communication systems
BIOT4181    Biosensors
MECH4181    Computational Fluid Dynamics
AEIE 4182   Introduction to Embedded System
COURSE STRUCTURE OF B. TECH IN COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING, HIT

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**Module- I**

Linear Programming Problem (LPP)-I
Formulation of an LPP; Graphical Method of solution of an LPP; Convex Combination and Convex Set; Convex Hull and Convex Polyhedron; Canonical and Standard form of an LPP; Basic Solution of a system of linear equations; Simplex Method; Big-M Method; Concept of Duality; Mathematical formulation of duals; Dual Simplex Method.

**Module- II**

Linear Programming Problem (LPP)-II and Game Theory
Transportation Problems (TP); Representation of Transportation Problems as LPP; Methods of finding initial basic feasible solution of TP: North-West Corner Rule, Matrix Minima Method, Vogel’s Approximation Method; Optimality test of the basic feasible solution; Assignment Problems; Hungarian Method; Travelling Salesman Problem. Strategies; The Minimax and Maximin Criterion; Existence of Saddle Point; Games without a Saddle Point; Mixed Strategies; Symmetric Games; Dominance Principle; Two-Person Zero-Sum Game; Graphical Method of Solution; Algebraic Method of Solution.

**Module- III**

Non-Linear Programming Problem (NLPP)-I
Single- variable Optimization; Multivariate Optimization with no constraints: Semidefinite Case, Saddle Point; Multivariate Optimization with Equality Constraints: Method of Lagrange Multipliers; Multivariable Optimization with inequality constraints: Kuhn-Tucker Conditions.

**Module- IV**

Non-Linear Programming Problem (NLPP)-II
Unimodal Function; Elimination Methods: Interval Halving Method, Fibonacci Method, Golden Section Method; Interpolation Methods: Quadratic Interpolation Methods; Cubic Interpolation Method, Newton
COURSE STRUCTURE OF B. TECH IN
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Method, Quasi-Newton Method, Secant Method.

Suggested Readings:
### Course Objective:
Here are some of the objectives for studying the course:

1. Eigenvalues and eigenvectors, Diagonalizing $A$, computing powers $A^k$ and Matrix Exponentials
2. Symmetric matrices and positive definite matrices
3. Generalized Inverses
4. Basis and dimension, Linear independence and Spanning Sets
5. Least squares solutions: closest line by understanding projections
6. Orthogonalization by Gram-Schmidt (factorization into $A = QR$)
7. Singular Value Decomposition
8. Vector spaces and subspaces
9. Linear transformations and change of basis

### Prerequisites
Good understanding of Matrix Algebra as described in MATH1101

### Syllabus

**Module I:** Characteristic Equations, Eigen Values and Eigen Vectors, Diagonalization, Applications to Differential equations, Symmetric Matrices, Positive Definite Matrices, Similar Matrices, Singular Value Decomposition, Generalized Inverses. 9L

**Module II:** Definition of Field, Vector Spaces, Elementary Properties in Vector Spaces, Subspaces, Linear Sum of Subspaces, Spanning Sets, Linear Dependence and Independence, Basis and Dimension. Application to matrices and system of linear equations. 9L

**Module III:** Inner Product Spaces, Concept of Norms, Orthogonality, Projections and subspaces, Orthogonal Complementary Subspaces, Orthogonal Projections, Gram-Schmidt Orthogonalization Process, Least square approximations, QR decomposition. 9L

**Module IV:** Linear Transformations, kernels and images, The Rank-Nullity-Dimension Theorem. Matrix representation of a Linear Transformation, Change of Basis, Linear space of linear mappings. 9L
Suggested Books:

1. Linear Algebra and its Applications: Gilbert Strang (Thomson Brooks/Cole/Cengage Learning)
3. Linear Algebra: Kenneth M. Hoffman, Ray Kunze (Prentice-Hall)
4. Linear Algebra A Geometric Approach: S. Kumaresan (PHI)
### Course Structure of B. Tech in Computer Science & Engineering, Hit

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**Module I: VLSI Circuits & Physical Layout: [12L]**

- Unit 1: MOS Transistor Characteristics, MOS as Digital Switch, NMOS Logic Family, CMOS Logic Family, CMOS Inverter Characteristics (VTC), Inverter Delay & Noise, NAND and NOR gates, Complex Logic Circuits, Pass Transistor Logic & Transmission Gate, CMOS Sequential Circuits, CMOS D-Latch and D-Flip-Flop


**Module II: VLSI Design Methodology: [8L]**

- Unit 1: Moore’s Law, Scale of Integration (SSI, MSI, LSI, VLSI, ULSI, GSI), Technology growth and process Node,

**Module III: EDA Tools: High level Synthesis and HDL: [8L]**

- Unit 1: High level Synthesis EDA Flow, Control and Data Flow Graph, Scheduling, Allocation, Binding, RTL

**Module IV: EDA Tools: Logical Synthesis and Physical Design Automation: [12L]**

- Unit 1: Combinational Logic Optimization: BDD: Binary Decision Diagram, OBDD, ROBDD, Technology Mapping: Pattern DAG, Subject DAG, Sequential Logic Optimization

**Text Book:**

Reference Book:
6. VLSI Design and EDA TOOLS, Author: Angsuman Sarkar, Swapnadip De, Chandan Kumar Sarkar, SCITECH PUBLICATIONS (India) Pvt. Ltd., 2011
Detailed syllabus of 8th semester:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Name</th>
<th>Organizational Behaviour</th>
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<tr>
<td>Course Code</td>
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Module I
Introduction to Organizational Behaviour-Concept, Importance, Challenges and Opportunities (1L)
Personality-Meaning of Personality, Personality Determinants and Traits, Psychoanalytic Theory, Argyris Immaturity to Maturity Continuum Impact on organization.(2L)
Attitude-Concept, Components, Cognitive Dissonance Theory, Attitude Surveys. (2L)

Module II

Module III
Leadership-Concept, Leadership Styles, Theories-Behavioural Theory: Ohio Studies, Michigan Studies, Blake & Mouton Managerial Grid; Contingency Theory: Fielder Theory. (4L)

Module IV
Organizational Design-Various organizational structures and their pros and cons. Concepts of organizational climate and culture, Organizational Politics-Concept, Factors influencing degree of Politics (2L)
Conflict management- Concept,Sources of conflict, Stages of conflictprocess, Conflict resolution techniques,Tools-Johari Window to analyse and reduce interpersonal conflict, Impact on organization. (3L)

Evaluation:
Max. Marks-100
Internal Test-30
Semester End Test-70
Suggested Readings:

1) Organization Behaviour by Stephen Robbins
2) Organization Behaviour by Luthans
3) Organization Behaviour by L.M. Prasad
4) Organization Behaviour: Text, Cases & Games by AswathappaK.
OPTIONS FOR ELECTIVE IV

CSEN 4241 Distributed Algorithms
CSEN 4242 Approximation Algorithms
CSEN 4243 Computational Complexity
CSEN 4244 Pattern Recognition
CSEN 4245 Social Network Analysis
CSEN 4282 Mobile Computing
Course Outcome:

a) The student will learn the basics of distributed algorithms, which are designed to run on multiple processors, without tight centralized control.

b) The student will understand various kinds of distributed computing environments, including shared-memory and network-based environments.

c) The student will be able to identify problems solvable in distributed computing environments and will also be able to identify certain tasks which cannot be carried out in certain kinds of distributed settings.

d) They will be able to design distributed algorithms and analyze the correctness, performance, and fault-tolerance of their algorithms. They will also learn to prove lower bounds and other impossibility results in distributed settings.

e) The students learn the applications in many practical systems, ranging from large computer networks to multiprocessor shared-memory systems, including problems of communication, data management, resource management, synchronization, and distributed agreement.

Course Details:

Module I: [8L]

Module II: [8L]
Asynchronous model – Interaction State Machines (I/O automata), Proving Correctness of Distributed algorithms• Asynchronous networks, no failures: – Model – Leader election, network searching, spanning trees, revisited. – Synchronizers (used to run synchronous algorithms in asynchronous networks) – Logical time, replicated state machines. – Stable property detection (termination, deadlock, snapshots).

Module III: [12L]
Asynchronous shared-memory systems, no failures: – Model – Mutual exclusion algorithms and lower bounds – Practical mutual exclusion algorithms – Resource allocation, Dining Philosophers • Asynchronous shared-memory, with failures – Impossibility of consensus – Atomic (linearizable) objects, atomic read/write objects, atomic snapshots – Wait-free computability; wait-free consensus; wait-free vs. f-fault-tolerant objects

Module IV: [12L]

Text Book:

1. Title: Distributed Algorithms, (The Morgan Kaufmann Series in Data Management Systems).
Author: Nancy A. Lynch

References:

1. Title: Introduction to Reliable and Secure Distributed Programming
Author: Christian Cachin, Rachid Guerraoui, Luís Rodrigues

2. Title: Distributed Algorithms - An Intuitive Approach
Author: Wan Fokkink

3. Title: Introduction to Distributed Algorithms
Author: Gerard Tel
Learning Objective: The field of approximation algorithms has developed in response to the difficulty in giving exact solutions for many optimization problems. For computationally hard problems, approximation algorithms provide nearly-optimal (approximate) solutions with provable guarantees on the performance of these algorithms. A student doing this course will have an idea about the common existing techniques by which approximation algorithms are designed. Also given such situations where they have to implement a solution for such or similar problems as a part of a research project or an implementation project in the industry, they should be able to code them up. They should also develop a limited capability of designing an approximation algorithm for a new problem, which is shown to be NP-hard.

Module I: [7L]

- Introduction, P vs NP, NP Optimization problems, Approximation Ratio, Additive vs. Multiplicative.
- Techniques: Greedy and combinatorial methods, Local search

Module II: [7L]

- Techniques: Dynamic programming and approximation schemes,

Module III: [10L]

- Linear programming rounding methods (randomized, primal-dual, dual-fitting, iterated rounding), Semi-definite program based rounding

Module IV: [8L]

- Metric methods, inapproximability, Hardness of approximation: simple proofs, approximation preserving reductions, some known results

Problems that can be discussed -

- Tour Problem: TSP
- Scheduling
COURSE STRUCTURE OF B. TECH IN
COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING, HIT

• Connectivity & Network Design: Steiner tree, Steiner forests, Survival network

• Covering Problems: Vertex cover, Set cover.

• Constraint Satisfaction: MaxSAT problem

• Cut Problems: Sparsest cut, Multi cut, Multiway cut

Text Books

Reference Books
COURSE STRUCTURE OF B. TECH IN COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING, HIT

Subject Name: Computational Complexity

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**Course Outcome:**

- By the end of the course, a student should have a broad understanding of the various notions in computational complexity theory to classify computational problems.
- One should become familiar with the important complexity classes, how they are related to each other, typical problems in those classes, and some of the fundamental open problems in the field.
- The ability to follow the proofs and to develop a concept of the techniques used in analysis about computational complexity should be improved.
- The course will also briefly introduce applications of complexity theory to different domains.

**Module-I**

(9 Lectures)

Computational Models; Problems, Computability, Algorithms, and Complexity; Introduction to P and NP; Turing machines (time and space bounds, non-determinism); Turing machines Logic (Boolean logic, circuits).

**Module-II**

(9 Lectures)

P, NP, coNP, and NP-Completeness; P vs. NP, NP vs. coNP; NP-completeness of SAT and other problems; Complexity classes (hierarchy theorem, P, NP, Co-NP); Reduction and completeness; Interactive proof systems; Polynomial hierarchy.

**Module-III**

(7 Lectures)

Randomized computation: Basic concept, Definitions and relation among the randomized classes RP, coRP, PP, BPP; Relation of BPP to the polynomial hierarchy and non-uniform computation; Approximability.
Module-IV

(7 Lectures)

Nondeterministic Space Classes: Logarithmic space; Polynomial space, Savitch’s Theorem; Exponential time and space. A PSPACE complete problem- quantified Boolean formula problem (QBF). Derandomization; Pseudorandom constructions: expanders and extractors. Proofs of PCP theorems and the Fourier transform technique.

Text Books:


Reference Books:

Module – I: Introduction – Definitions, Representations of Patterns and Classes, overview of different approaches, Metric and non-metric measures. Feature selection criteria and algorithms; Minimum distance classifiers, k-NN rule, Discriminant functions (linear and non-linear), parametric and nonparametric learning. (9L)

Module – II: Decision Trees, Bayesian classification, Decision Boundaries, training and test sets, Neural network models for pattern recognition - Perceptron, Multi-layer Perceptron, some applications. (9L)

Module – III: Clustering techniques – Unsupervised learning, basic hierarchical and non-hierarchical clustering algorithms, c-means, fuzzy c-means, DBSCAN, Concepts of hierarchical clustering, Clustering Large datasets. (10L)

Module – IV: dimensionality reduction, principal components analysis, some applications, Some advanced topics with applications, (e.g., neuro-fuzzy approach, genetic algorithms, data mining). (10L)

REFERENCES

Learning Outcomes

1. Students should be able to demonstrate basic knowledge of social networks and related application-oriented models.

2. Students should be able to write programs to implement the related social network analysis algorithms when necessary.

3. Students will get an exposure to the present state-of-the-art algorithms and methods in the area of social networks. This expertise will help them in pursuing research in areas related to social networks.

Module I. Introduction [9L]
Motivating challenges in analysing social networks. (1L)

Measures and Metrics (4L):
Degree centrality, Eigenvector centrality, Katz centrality, PageRank, hubs and authorities (HITS), closeness centrality, betweenness centrality, groups of vertices, transitivity, reciprocity, signed edges and structural balance, similarity, homophily and assortative mixing

Large Scale Structure of Networks (4L):
Components, shortest paths and the small world effect, degree distributions, power laws and scale-free networks, distributions of centrality measures, clustering coefficients

Module II. Random Networks [9L]
Understanding mean number of edges, mean degree, degree distribution, clustering coefficient, giant component, small components, and average path lengths for the following models-

Erdos-Renyi Network (3L)
Small-world networks and Watts-Strogatz model (3L)
Preferential attachment and Barabasi-Albert model (3L)

Module III. Propagation of Information in Networks [6L]
Contagion Models (3L):

**Influence Maximization (3L):**
Influence spread models - independent cascade model, linear threshold model. Maximizing propagation of influence under different setups – greedy approximation algorithm by Kempe et. al. and related literature.

**Module IV. Community Detection [12L]**
What is a community? Notion of disjoint and overlapping communities. Goodness measures – modularity. Benchmarks and comparing with the benchmarks (F-measure, NMI, Omega index) (2L)
Strength of weak ties and related models. (1L)
Clique Percolation model (1L)
Modularity maximization, Clauset-Newman-Moore (CNM) method, Louvain Method (3L)
Label propagation algorithm and its variants (2L)

Random walks, Entropy-based method: Infomap (2L)
Community preserving sparsification of social networks (1L)

**Text Books:**


**Reference Books:**

1. Networks, Crowds and Markets: Reasoning About a Highly Connected World by David Easley and Jon Kleinberg.
**COURSE STRUCTURE OF B. TECH IN COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING, HIT**

**Subject Name:** Mobile Computing  
**Paper Code:** CSEN4282

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**Expected Course Outcome:-**

CO1: To be able to understand the difference between Mobile computing and Wireless Networking

CO2: To be able to learn about the wireless networks fundamentals

CO3: To be able to know about the evolution of Wireless Networks

CO4: To be accustomed with the modifications necessary in normal IP and TCP protocols to be made suitable for wireless networks

CO5: To have an overview of MANET, LAN, WAN and PAN

CO6: To learn the basic concepts of WAP and WLL

CO7: To learn the basics of Android Operating System

CO8: To be able to develop Android based Applications

**Module 1: Introduction to Telecommunication**

Introduction to Mobile Computing, Mobile Computing vs. Wireless Networking, Cellular Mobile Wireless Networks:-Systems and Design Fundamentals, Frequency Reuse, Co-channel and Adjacent channel interference

[2L]

Propagation Models for Wireless Networks, Multipath Effects in Mobile Communication, Models for Multipath Reception

[1L]


[9L]

**Module 2: Mobile Network and Transport Layer**

Mobile IP: Goals, Entities, Agent Advertisement and Discovery, Registration, Tunnelling and Encapsulation, Reverse Tunnelling, MIPv6

[4L]

Traditional TCP, Indirect TCP, Snooping TCP, Mobile TCP, ATCP, Transmission / Timeout Freezing Selective Retransmission, Transaction oriented TCP.

[4L]
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COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING, HIT

Mobile Ad hoc Networks (MANETs): Overview, Properties of a MANET, routing and
various routing algorithms- DSR, DSDV, AODV
[4L]

Module 3: Wireless Standards

Wireless LAN – IEEE 802.11
[3L]

HiperLAN
[3L]

PAN-Bluetooth- Piconet, Scatternet, Connection Establishment, Protocol Stack [2L]

Wireless Application Protocol (WAP): The Mobile Internet standard, WAP Gateway and Protocols, wireless mark up Languages (WML).
[2L]

Wireless Local Loop (WLL): Introduction to WLL Architecture, wireless Local Loop Technologies [2L]

Module 4: Basics of Android Programming

Android Overview-Environment Setup, Architecture, Application Components, Activities and Services, Content Providers, Fragments, Intents and Filters
[6L]

UI Design and Event Handling-Drag and Drop, Notifications, Location Based Services, Sending Email, Sending SMS, Phone Calls
[6L]

References:-

OPTIONS FOR ELECTIVE V

CSEN 4261  Distributed Databases
CSEN 4262  Image Processing
CSEN 4263  Soft Computing
CSEN 4264  Machine Learning
CSEN4265  Real Time & Embedded System
COURSE STRUCTURE OF B. TECH IN COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING, HIT

Subject Name: Distributed Databases

Paper Code: CSEN 4261

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Course Educational Objectives:
The main objective of the course is to expose the students to database creation and maintenance in distributed environment.
6. To understand how data is collected and distributed in a database across multiple physical locations
7. To gain knowledge on creating and maintaining databases in distributed environment
8. To learn to manage distributed data with different levels of transparency
9. To acquire knowledge of handling all types of queries, together with query optimization techniques
10. To become familiar with use of database administration tools in a distributed environment

Course Outcomes:
At the end of the course the students will be able to:
6. Demonstrate knowledge on creating and maintaining databases in distributed environment
7. Gain knowledge on handling all types of distributed queries using query optimization techniques
8. Understand how to use query processing layers in distributed multi-DBMS situations
9. Gain familiarity with managing distributed transactions

Text Books:

Reference Books:
1. Silberschatz, Korth and Sudarshan: Database System Concepts, TMH
2. Ramakrishnan and Gehrke: Database Management Systems, TMH

Detailed Syllabus:
5) Module-1: Introduction to Distributed Databases: [06L]
   a) Overview of Distributed Databases: [04L]
      i) Features of Distributed versus Centralized Databases
      ii) Why Distributed Databases?
      iii) Distributed Database Management Systems (DDBMSs)
COURSE STRUCTURE OF B. TECH IN
COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING, HIT

b) Recapitulation of Databases and Computer Networks:
   [02L]
   i) Review of Databases
   ii) Review of Computer Networks

6) Module-2: Principles of Distributed Databases: [12L]
   a) Levels of Distribution Transparency: [06L]
      i) Reference Architecture for Distributed Databases
      ii) Types of Data Fragmentation
      iii) Distribution Transparency for Read-only Applications
      iv) Distribution Transparency for Read-write Applications
      v) Integrity Constraints in Distributed Databases
   b) Design of Distributed Database:
      [06L]
      i) A Framework for Distributed Database Design
      ii) Design of Database Fragmentation
      iii) Allocation of Fragments

7) Module-3: Processing of Distributed Queries: [10L]
   a) Translation of Global Queries to Fragment Queries: [06L]
      i) Equivalence Transformations for Queries
      ii) Transforming Global Queries into Fragment Queries
      iii) Distributed Grouping and Aggregate Function Evaluation
      iv) Parametric Queries
   b) Optimization of Access Strategies: [04L]
      i) A Framework for Query Optimization
      ii) Join Queries
      iii) General Queries

8) Module-4: Management / Administration of Distributed Transactions: [08L]
   a) Management of Distributed Transactions: [05L]
      i) A Framework for Transaction Management
      ii) Supporting Atomicity of Distributed Transactions
      iii) Concurrency Control for Distributed Transactions
      iv) Architectural Aspects of Distributed Transactions
   b) Administration of Distributed Database:
      [03L]
      i) Catalog Management in Distributed Databases
      ii) Authorization and Protection
COURSE STRUCTURE OF B. TECH IN COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING, HIT

Subject Name: Image Processing
Paper Code: CSEN 4262

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COURSE OBJECTIVES:
Major Learning Objectives are:
- describe and explain basic principles of digital image processing;
- design and implement algorithms that perform basic image processing (e.g., noise removal and image enhancement);
- design and implement algorithms for advanced image analysis (e.g., image compression, image segmentation);
- assess the performance of image processing algorithms and systems.

COURSE OUTCOMES:
Students who complete this course will be able to:
Analyze general terminology of digital image processing.
- Examine various types of images, intensity transformations and spatial filtering.
- Develop Fourier transform for image processing in frequency domain.
- Evaluate the methodologies for image segmentation, restoration etc.
- Implement image process and analysis algorithms.
- Apply image processing algorithms in practical applications.

Module I:
Introduction [2L]:
Digital Image Formation [2L]:
A Simple Image Model, Geometric Model- Basic Transformation (Translation, Scaling, Rotation), Perspective Projection, Sampling & Quantization - Uniform & Non uniform.
Mathematical Preliminaries [6L]:
Neighbour of pixels, Connectivity, Relations, Equivalence & Transitive Closure; Distance Measures, Arithmetic/Logic Operations, Fourier Transformation, Properties of The Two Dimensional Fourier Transform, Discrete Fourier Transform, Discrete Cosine & Sine Transform.

Module II:
Image Enhancement [8L]:

Module III:
Image Restoration [6L]:
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Degradation Model, Discrete Formulation, Algebraic Approach to Restoration - Unconstrained & Constrained; Constrained Least Square Restoration, Restoration by Homomorphic Filtering, Geometric Transformation - Spatial Transformation, Gray Level Interpolation.
Image Compression [4L]:
Encoder-Decoder model, Types of redundancies, Lossy and Lossless compression, Entropy of an information source, Huffman Coding, Arithmetic Coding,LZW coding, Transform Coding, Sub-image size selection, Run length coding, Bit-plane encoding, Bit-allocation, JPEG, Lossless predictive coding, Lossy predictive coding,

Module IV:
Morphological Image Processing[4L]:
Basics, SE, Erosion, Dilation, Opening, Closing, Hit-or-Miss Transform, Boundary Detection, Hole filling, Connected components, convex hull, thinning, thickening, skeletons, pruning, Reconstruction by dilation and erosion.
Image Segmentation [7L]:
Point Detection, Line Detection, Edge detection, Combined detection, Edge Linking & Boundary Detection - Local Processing, Global Processing via The Hough Transform; Thresholding – Iterative thresholding, Otsu’s method, multivariable thresholding, Region Oriented Segmentation - Basic Formulation, Region Growing by Pixel Aggregation, Region Splitting & Merging, Watershed algorithm.

References:
1. Digital Image Processing, Gonzalves,Pearson
2. Digital Image Processing, Jahne, Springer India
3. Digital Image Processing & Analysis,Chanda & Majumder,PHI
5. Image Processing, Analysis & Machine Vision, Sonka, VIKAS
6. Getting Started with GIS- Clarke Keith. C; PE.
Course Outcome: After going through this course, a student shall be able to -

- Familiarize with soft computing concepts.
- Adopt bio inspired techniques in modeling the real life problems and providing pragmatic solutions.
- Find global optimal solution for complex optimization problems.
- Integrate various soft computing techniques together as and when required.

Module I:
1. Introduction [2 Lectures]
Introduction to Soft Computing, Different tools and Techniques, Usefulness and applications.

2. Fuzzy sets and Fuzzy logic [7 Lectures]

Module II:
Artificial Neural Network [9 Lectures]
Introduction, Supervised & Unsupervised Learning, basic models, Hebb's learning, Perceptron, Multilayer feed forward network, Back propagation algorithm, Competitive learning, Self-Organizing Feature Maps, Introduction to Recurrent and Convolution Neural Networks.

Module III:
1. Evolutionary Algorithms [6 Lectures]
Introduction to Genetic Algorithm (GA), GA operators, Schema theorem and convergence of Genetic Algorithm, Applications, Introduction to real coded GA. Introduction to Genetic Programming, Brief overview of Multi-Objective Genetic Algorithm (MOGA).

2. Stochastic Techniques [3 Lectures]
Simulated annealing and stochastic models, Boltzmann Machine, Probabilistic Neural Network

Module IV:
1. Rough Set [3 Lectures]
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Introduction to Rough Sets, Indiscernibility Relations, Reducts & Core, Rough Approximation, Decision Matrices, Applications.

2. Swarm Intelligence Techniques [4 Lectures]
   Introduction, Key Principles of Swarm, Overview of - Ant Colony Optimization (ACO), Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO), Artificial Bee Colony Optimization (ABC) techniques with Applications

3. Hybrid Systems [2 Lectures]
   ANN Based Fuzzy Systems, Fuzzy Logic Based Neural Networks, Genetic Algorithm for Neural Network Design and Learning, Fuzzy Logic and Genetic Algorithm for Optimization, Applications.

Reference Books:
1. Davis E. Goldberg, Genetic Algorithms: Search, Optimization and Machine Learning, Addison Wesley
2. B. Yegnanarayana, Artificial Neural Networks, PHI
Module – I: The learning Problem: Example of learning, Components of learning, A simple model, Types of learning; The Linear Model I: Input Representation, Linear Classification, Linear and Logistic Regression, Nonlinear Transformation; (9L)


Module – III: The linear Model II: Logistic Regression, Nonlinear Transformation, Likelihood measure, Gradient Descent; Neural Networks: Neural Network Model, Backpropagation algorithm; Introduction to Radial Basis Function, Recurrent Neural Network, Convolution Neural Network and Deep Neural Network. (9L)


References:

COURSE STRUCTURE OF B. TECH IN
COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING, HIT

Subject Name: Real Time and Embedded System

Paper Code: CSEN 4265

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COURSE OBJECTIVES
To provide a clear understanding on the basic concepts, Building Blocks for Embedded System
To introduce on Embedded Process development Environment
To be exposed to the basic concepts of real time operating system
To familiar with system design techniques and networks for Embedded System

Module I
Introduction to embedded systems: [2L]
Embedded system VS General computing systems, Purpose of Embedded systems
Embedded systems overview with various type of examples in different domains such as in communication systems, robotics application and in control application
Complex systems and micro processors [8L]
Design challenge – optimizing design metrics, embedded processor technology, Microprocessor and Microcontroller.
Embedded system design process –Design example: Model train controller- Instruction sets preliminaries – ARM Processor – CPU: programming input and output- supervisor mode, exceptions and traps – Co-processors- Memory system mechanisms – CPU performance- CPU power consumption

Module II
Devices and Communication Buses: [8L]

Interfacing with Memory & I/O Devices: [6L]
Different types of embedded memory devices and interfacing: SRAM, DRAM, EEPROM, FLASH, CACHE memory. Different types of I/O devices and interfacing: Keypad, LCD, VGA. Square wave and pulse wave generation, LED, A/D converter and D/A Converter interfacing to 8051.
Module III
Real Time operating Systems [10L]
Operating system basics, Tasks, Process and Threads, Multiprocessing and multitasking, task communication, task synchronization, Definition and types of RTOS.
A reference model of Real Time System- Processors, Resources, Temporal parameters, Periodic Task, Aperiodic Task, Sporadic Task
Commonly used approaches to Real Time Scheduling - Clock driven, event driven, Priority based scheduling- Inter-process communication mechanisms – Evaluating operating system performance- power optimization strategies for processes – Example Real time operating systems-POSIX-Windows CE.

Module IV
System Design Techniques and Networks [4L]
Case Study [4L]

OUTCOMES: Upon completion of the course, students will be able to:
• Describe the architecture and programming of ARM processor.
• Outline the concepts of embedded systems
• Explain the basic concepts of real time Operating system design.
• Use the system design techniques to develop software for embedded systems
• Differentiate between the general purpose operating system and the real time operating system
• Model real-time applications using embedded-system concepts

Text Book/ References:
5. Real-Time Systems-Jane W. S. Liu, Pearson Education.
Course Educational Objectives:
The main objective of the course is to expose the students to database management in distributed environment using Oracle RDBMS environment
11. To use a range of relevant tools and techniques
12. To design and implement some database application modules
13. To tune and/or optimize some database application modules
14. To become familiar with use of database administration tools in a distributed environment

Course Outcomes:
At the end of the course the students will be able to demonstrate knowledge or skills on using a range of tools and techniques for database management in distributed environment using Oracle RDBMS based tools through:
10. Handling various types of distributed queries using query optimization techniques
11. Matching / Mapping of schema
12. Detecting data inconsistencies based on integrity constraints

Books / References:
1. Oracle 9i Database Concepts from Oracle Corporation
2. Oracle 9i Database Administrator’s Guide from Oracle Corporation
3. Oracle 9i Database Utilities from Oracle Corporation
4. Oracle 9i Performance Tuning Guide from Oracle Corporation
List of Experiments / Assignments (to be chosen from):

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<td>1.</td>
<td>SQL Refresher: Basic DDL and DML (including use of Run-time Variables, Aggregate / Group Functions, Nested Queries / Sub-queries, Joins as well as use of Constraints, Indexes, Sequences, Synonyms, Triggers, Views) – to be done mostly as Assignments</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>PL/SQL Programming: Blocks, Programs, Cursors, Packages, Procedures – to be done mostly as Experiments</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Some Enhanced DML Features: Inserting into multiple tables using INSERT ALL</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Native and Bulk Dynamic SQL: including EXECUTE IMMEDIATE, BULK FETCH, COLLECT INTO, etc. – to be done mostly as Experiments</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Vertical Fragmentation and Partitioning (both Horizontal and Vertical): – to be done mostly as Experiments</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Database Links, Location and Statement Transparency, Remote and Distributed SQL Statements: – to be done as Case Studies</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Data Corruption Detection / Correction: ANALYZE …, VALIDATE STRUCTURE, DBMS_REPAIR, RMAN, etc. – to be done mostly as Experiments</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Some DBMS Packages: DBMS_DDL, DBMS_JOB, DBMS_OUTPUT, DBMS_SQL, UTL_FILE, UTL_HTTP, UTL_TCP, etc. – to be done mostly as Experiments</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Bulk Data Loading: SQL*Loader, Bad and Discard Files, Log Files – to be done mostly as Experiments</td>
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COURSE STRUCTURE OF B. TECH IN
COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING, HIT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Name:</th>
<th>Image Processing Lab</th>
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<tr>
<td>Paper Code:</td>
<td>CSEN 4272</td>
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1. Display of Grayscale Images.
2. Histogram Equalization.
4. Edge detection using Operators.
5. 2-D DFT and DCT.
6. Filtering in frequency domain.
7. Display of color images.
8. DWT of images.
Course Outcome: After going through this course, a student shall be able to -

2. To design different Artificial Neural Network models for solving real life problems.
3. Represent and solve various real life problems using Genetic Algorithm.

A sample assignment list is given below:

**Fuzzy Logic:**

1. Write a program to implement different Fuzzy Membership functions.
2. Write a program to implement various Fuzzy set operations
3. Write a program to implement composition of Fuzzy and Crisp Relations.
4. Write Matlab code to implement Fuzzy Information System (develop the system using command line and GUI based Fuzzy toolbox)

**Neural network:**

5. Write a program to implement McCulloch-Pitts neural network for generate AND, OR functions.
6. Write a program to implement Perceptron (including MLP) learning for particular set of problems.

**Genetic Algorithm**

7. Write a program for maximizing single and multiple variables functions in a given domain, e.g., \( F(x) = (x-2)^2 + \sin(x+3), -31 < x < 31 \) using Genetic Algorithm.
1. Linear Regression with single and Multiple Variables
2. Non-linear Regression
3. Classifiers
   1. K-NN
   2. Naïve Bayes Classifier
   3. Perceptron
   4. Multi Layer Perceptron
4. Clustering Algorithms
   1. K-Means
   2. DB-Scan
5. Applications of ANN and SVM using tools
6. Familiarization with a few ML Tools
   1. Excel
   2. WEKA
   3. R
   4. Python
   5. TensorFlow