JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY: KAKINADA

KAKINADA – 533 003, Andhra Pradesh, India

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

COURSE STRUCTURE AND SYLLABUS

For

B. Tech COMPUTER SCIENCE &ENGINEERING

(Applicable for batches admitted from 2019-2020)

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

II Year – I SEMESTER

S.No	Course Code	Courses	L	T	P	Credits
1	CS2101	Mathematical Foundations of Computer Science	3	1	0	4
2	CS2102	Software Engineering	3	0	0	3
3	ES2101	Python Programming	3	0	0	3
4	CS2103	Data Structures	3	0	0	3
5	CS2104	Object Oriented Programming through C++	3	0	0	3
6	CS2105	Computer Organization	3	0	0	3
7	ES2102	Python Programming Lab	0	0	3	1.5
8	CS2106	Data Structures through C++ Lab	0	0	3	1.5
9	MC2101	Essence of Indian Traditional Knowledge	2	0	0	0
10	MC2102	Employability Skills- I*	2	0	0	0
		Total	23	1	6	22
*Internal Evaluation through Seminar / Test for 50 marks						

II Year – II SEMESTER

S.No	Course Code	Courses	L	T	P	Credits
1	BS2201	Probability and Statistics	3	0	0	3
2	CS2201	Java Programming	2	1	0	3
3	CS2202	Operating Systems	3	0	0	3
4	CS2203	Database Management Systems	3	1	0	4
5	CS2204	Formal Languages and Automata Theory	3	0	0	3
6	CS2205	Java Programming Lab	0	0	3	1.5
7	CS2206	UNIX Operating System Lab	0	0	2	1
8	CS2207	Database Management Systems Lab	0	0	3	1.5
9	MC2201	Professional Ethics & Human Values	3	0	0	0
10	PR2201	Socially Relevant Project*	0	0	2	1
		Total	17	2	10	21
*Internal Evaluation through Seminar for 50 marks						

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Open Electives to be offered by CSE for Other Branches:

Open Elective I:	**Open Elective II:**
1. Data Structures	1. Problem Solving using Python
2. Java Programming	2. Web Technologies
3. Data Base Management Systems	3. Machine Learning
4. C++ Programming	4. Distributed Computing
5. Operating Systems	5. AI Tools & Techniques
6. Internet of Things	6. Data Science
Open Elective III:	
1. Big Data	
2. Image Processing	
3. Mobile Application Development	
4. Cyber Security	
5. Deep Learning	
6. Blockchain Technologies	

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II Year – I Semester		L	T	P	C
		3	1	0	4
MATHEMATICAL FOUNDATIONS OF COMPUTER SCIENCE					

Course Objectives:

This course is designed to:

- To introduce the students to the topics and techniques of discrete methods and combinatorial reasoning
- To introduce a wide variety of applications. The algorithmic approach to the solution of problems is fundamental in discrete mathematics, and this approach reinforces the close ties between this discipline and the area of computer science

Course Outcomes:

At the end of the course student will be able to

- Demonstrate skills in solving mathematical problems
- Comprehend mathematical principles and logic
- Demonstrate knowledge of mathematical modeling and proficiency in using mathematical software
- Manipulate and analyze data numerically and/or graphically using appropriate Software
- Communicate effectively mathematical ideas/results verbally or in writing

UNIT I

Mathematical Logic: Propositional Calculus: Statements and Notations, Connectives, Well Formed Formulas, Truth Tables, Tautologies, Equivalence of Formulas, Duality Law, Tautological Implications, Normal Forms, Theory of Inference for Statement Calculus, Consistency of Premises, Indirect Method of Proof, Predicate Calculus: Predicates, Predicative Logic, Statement Functions, Variables and Quantifiers, Free and Bound Variables, Inference Theory for Predicate Calculus.

UNIT II

Set Theory: Sets: Operations on Sets, Principle of Inclusion-Exclusion, Relations: Properties, Operations, Partition and Covering, Transitive Closure, Equivalence, Compatibility and Partial Ordering, Hasse Diagrams, Functions: Bijective, Composition, Inverse, Permutation, and Recursive Functions, Lattice and its Properties, Algebraic Structures: Algebraic Systems, Properties, Semi Groups and Monoids, Group, Subgroup and Abelian Group, Homomorphism, Isomorphism.

UNIT III

Combinatorics: Basis of Counting, Permutations, Permutations with Repetitions, Circular and Restricted Permutations, Combinations, Restricted Combinations, Binomial and Multinomial Coefficients and Theorems, Number Theory: Properties of Integers, Division Theorem, Greatest Common Divisor, Euclidean Algorithm, Least Common Multiple, Testing for Prime Numbers, The Fundamental Theorem of Arithmetic, Modular Arithmetic, Fermat's and Euler's Theorems

UNIT IV

Recurrence Relations: Generating Functions, Function of Sequences, Partial Fractions, Calculating Coefficient of Generating Functions, Recurrence Relations, Formulation as Recurrence Relations, Solving Recurrence Relations by Substitution and Generating Functions, Method of Characteristic Roots, Solving Inhomogeneous Recurrence Relations

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UNIT V

Graph Theory: Basic Concepts, Graph Theory and its Applications, Sub graphs, Graph Representations: Adjacency and Incidence Matrices, Isomorphic Graphs, Paths and Circuits, Eulerian and Hamiltonian Graphs, Multigraphs, Bipartite and Planar Graphs, Euler's Theorem, Graph Colouring and Covering, Chromatic Number, Spanning Trees, Prim's and Kruskal's Algorithms, BFS and DFS Spanning Trees.

Text Books:

1) Discrete Mathematical Structures with Applications to Computer Science, J. P. Tremblay and P. Manohar, Tata McGraw Hill.
2) Elements of Discrete Mathematics-A Computer Oriented Approach, C. L. Liu and D. P. Mohapatra, 3rd Edition, Tata McGraw Hill.

Reference Books:

1) Discrete Mathematics for Computer Scientists and Mathematicians, J. L. Mott, A. Kandel and T. P. Baker, 2nd Edition, Prentice Hall of India.
2) Discrete Mathematical Structures, Bernand Kolman, Robert C. Busby and Sharon Cutler Ross, PHI.
3) Discrete Mathematics and its Applications with Combinatorics and Graph Theory, K. H. Rosen, 7th Edition, Tata McGraw Hill.

e-Resources:

1) https://nptel.ac.in/courses/106/106/106106094/

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II Year – I Semester		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
	SOFTWARE ENGINEERING				

Course Objectives:

This course is designed to:

- Give exposure to phases of Software Development, common process models including Waterfall, and the Unified Process, and hands-on experience with elements of the agile process
- Give exposure to a variety of Software Engineering practices such as requirements analysis and specification, code analysis, code debugging, testing, traceability, and version control
- Give exposure to Software Design techniques

Course Outcomes:

Students taking this subject will gain software engineering skills in the following areas:

- Ability to transform an Object-Oriented Design into high quality, executable code
- Skills to design, implement, and execute test cases at the Unit and Integration level
- Compare conventional and agile software methods

UNIT I

The Nature of Software, The Unique Nature of WebApps, Software Engineering, The Software Process, Software Engineering Practice, Software Myths. A Generic Process Model, Process Assessment and Improvement, Prescriptive Process Models, Specialized Process Models, The Unified Process, Personal and Team Process Models, Process Technology.

UNIT II

Agility, Agility and the Cost of Change, Agile Process, Extreme Programming (XP), Other Agile Process Models, A Tool Set for the Agile Process, Software Engineering Knowledge, Core Principles, Principles That Guide Each Framework Activity, Requirements Engineering, Establishing the Groundwork, Eliciting Requirements, Developing Use Cases, Building the Requirements Model, Negotiating Requirements, Validating Requirements.

UNIT III

Requirements Analysis, Scenario-Based Modeling, UML Models That Supplement the Use Case, Data Modeling Concepts, Class-Based Modeling, Requirements Modeling Strategies, Flow-Oriented Modeling, Creating a Behavioral Model, Patterns for Requirements Modelling, Requirements Modeling for WebApps.

UNIT IV

Design within the Context of Software Engineering, The Design Process, Design Concepts, The Design Model, Software Architecture, Architectural Genres, Architectural Styles, Assessing Alternative Architectural Designs, Architectural Mapping Using Data Flow, Components, Designing Class-Based Components, Conducting Component-Level Design, Component-Level Design for WebApps, Designing Traditional Components, Component-Based Development.

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UNIT V

The Golden Rules, User Interface Analysis and Design, Interface Analysis, Interface Design Steps, WebApp Interface Design, Design Evaluation, Elements of Software Qualtiy Assurance, SQA Tasks, Goals & Metrics, Statistical SQA, Software Reliability, A Strategic Approach to Software Testing, Strategic Issues, Test Strategies for Conventional Software, Test Strategies for Object-Oriented Software, Test Strategies for WebApps, Validation Testing, System Testing, The Art of Debugging, Software Testing Fundamentals, Internal and External Views of Testing, White-Box Testing, Basis Path Testing.

Text Books:
1) Software Engineering a practitioner's approach, Roger S. Pressman, Seventh Edition, McGraw Hill Higher Education.
2) Software Engineering, Ian Sommerville, Ninth Edition, Pearson.

Reference Books:
1) Software Engineering, A Precise Approach, PankajJalote, Wiley India, 2010.
2) Software Engineering, Ugrasen Suman, Cengage.

e-Resources:

1) https://nptel.ac.in/courses/106/105/106105182/

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II Year – I Semester		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
	PYTHON PROGRAMMING				

Course Objectives:

The Objectives of Python Programming are

- To learn about Python programming language syntax, semantics, and the runtime environment
- To be familiarized with universal computer programming concepts like data types, containers
- To be familiarized with general computer programming concepts like conditional execution, loops & functions
- To be familiarized with general coding techniques and object-oriented programming

Course Outcomes:

- Develop essential programming skills in computer programming concepts like data types, containers
- Apply the basics of programming in the Python language
- Solve coding tasks related conditional execution, loops
- Solve coding tasks related to the fundamental notions and techniques used in object-oriented programming

UNIT I

Introduction: Introduction to Python, Program Development Cycle, Input, Processing, and Output, Displaying Output with the Print Function, Comments, Variables, Reading Input from the Keyboard, Performing Calculations, Operators. Type conversions, Expressions, More about Data Output.

Data Types, and Expression: Strings Assignment, and Comment, Numeric Data Types and Character Sets, Using functions and Modules.

Decision Structures and Boolean Logic: if, if-else, if-elif-else Statements, Nested Decision Structures, Comparing Strings, Logical Operators, Boolean Variables. Repetition Structures: Introduction, while loop, for loop, Calculating a Running Total, Input Validation Loops, Nested Loops.

UNIT II

Control Statement: Definite iteration for Loop Formatting Text for output, Selection if and if else Statement Conditional Iteration The While Loop

Strings and Text Files: Accessing Character and Substring in Strings, Data Encryption, Strings and Number Systems, String Methods Text Files.

UNIT III

List and Dictionaries: Lists, Defining Simple Functions, Dictionaries

Design with Function**:** Functions as Abstraction Mechanisms, Problem Solving with Top Down Design, Design with Recursive Functions, Case Study Gathering Information from a File System, Managing a Program's Namespace, Higher Order Function.

Modules: Modules, Standard Modules, Packages.

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UNIT IV

File Operations: Reading config files in python, Writing log files in python, Understanding read functions, read(), readline() and readlines(), Understanding write functions, write() and writelines(), Manipulating file pointer using seek, Programming using file operations

Object Oriented Programming**:** Concept of class, object and instances, Constructor, class attributes and destructors, Real time use of class in live projects, Inheritance , overlapping and overloading operators, Adding and retrieving dynamic attributes of classes, Programming using Oops support

Design with Classes: Objects and Classes, Data modeling Examples, Case Study An ATM, Structuring Classes with Inheritance and Polymorphism

UNIT V

Errors and Exceptions: Syntax Errors, Exceptions, Handling Exceptions, Raising Exceptions, User-defined Exceptions, Defining Clean-up Actions, Redefined Clean-up Actions.

Graphical User Interfaces: The Behavior of Terminal Based Programs and GUI -Based, Programs, Coding Simple GUI-Based Programs, Other Useful GUI Resources.

Programming**:** Introduction to Programming Concepts with Scratch.

Text Books

1) Fundamentals of Python First Programs, Kenneth. A. Lambert, Cengage.
2) Python Programming: A Modern Approach, Vamsi Kurama, Pearson.

Reference Books:

1) Introduction to Python Programming, Gowrishankar.S, Veena A, CRC Press.
2) Introduction to Programming Using Python, Y. Daniel Liang, Pearson.

e-Resources:

1) https://www.tutorialspoint.com/python3/python_tutorial.pdf

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II Year – I Semester		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
	DATA STRUCTURES				

Course Objectives:

The objective of the course is to

- Introduce the fundamental concept of data structures and abstract data types
- Emphasize the importance of data structures in developing and implementing efficient algorithms
- Describe how arrays, records, linked structures, stacks, queues, trees, and graphs are represented in memory and used by algorithms

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course a student will be able to:

- Summarize the properties, interfaces, and behaviors of basic abstract data types
- Discuss the computational efficiency of the principal algorithms for sorting & searching
- Use arrays, records, linked structures, stacks, queues, trees, and Graphs in writing programs
- Demonstrate different methods for traversing trees

UNIT I

Data Structures - Definition, Classification of Data Structures, Operations on Data Structures, Abstract Data Type (ADT), Preliminaries of algorithms. Time and Space complexity.

Searching - Linear search, Binary search, Fibonacci search.

Sorting- Insertion sort, Selection sort, Exchange (Bubble sort, quick sort), distribution (radix sort), merging (Merge sort) algorithms.

UNIT II

Linked List: Introduction, Single linked list, Representation of Linked list in memory, Operations on Single Linked list-Insertion, Deletion, Search and Traversal ,Reversing Single Linked list, Applications on Single Linked list- Polynomial Expression Representation ,Addition and Multiplication, Sparse Matrix Representation using Linked List, Advantages and Disadvantages of Single Linked list, Double Linked list-Insertion, Deletion, Circular Linked list-Insertion, Deletion.

UNIT III

Queues: Introduction to Queues, Representation of Queues-using Arrays and using Linked list, Implementation of Queues-using Arrays and using Linked list, Application of Queues-Circular Queues, Deques, Priority Queues, Multiple Queues.

Stacks: Introduction to Stacks, Array Representation of Stacks, Operations on Stacks, Linked list Representation of Stacks, Operations on Linked Stack, Applications-Reversing list, Factorial Calculation, Infix to Postfix Conversion, Evaluating Postfix Expressions.

UNIT IV

Trees: Basic Terminology in Trees, Binary Trees-Properties, Representation of Binary Trees using Arrays and Linked lists. Binary Search Trees- Basic Concepts, BST Operations: Insertion, Deletion, Tree Traversals, Applications-Expression Trees, Heap Sort, Balanced Binary Trees-AVL Trees, Insertion, Deletion and Rotations.

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UNIT V

Graphs: Basic Concepts, Representations of Graphs-Adjacency Matrix and using Linked list, Graph Traversals (BFT & DFT), Applications- Minimum Spanning Tree Using Prims & Kruskals Algorithm, Dijkstra's shortest path, Transitive closure, Warshall's Algorithm.

Text Books:

1) Data Structures Using C. 2nd Edition.Reema Thareja, Oxford.
2) Data Structures and algorithm analysis in C, 2nded, Mark Allen Weiss.

Reference Books:

1) Fundamentals of Data Structures in C, 2nd Edition, Horowitz, Sahni, Universities Press.
2) Data Structures: A PseudoCode Approach, 2/e, Richard F.Gilberg, Behrouz A. Forouzon, Cengage.
3) Data Structures with C, Seymour Lipschutz TMH

e-Resources:

1) http://algs4.cs.princeton.edu/home/
2) https://faculty.washington.edu/jstraub/dsa/Master_2_7a.pdf

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II Year – I Semester		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
	OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING THROUGH C++				

Course Objectives:

- Describe the procedural and object oriented paradigm with concepts of streams, classes, functions, data and objects
- Understand dynamic memory management techniques using pointers, constructors, destructors
- Describe the concept of function overloading, operator overloading, virtual functions and polymorphism
- Classify inheritance with the understanding of early and late binding, usage of exception handling, generic programming
- Demonstrate the use of various OOPs concepts with the help of programs

Course Outcomes:

By the end of the course, the student

- Classify object oriented programming and procedural programming
- Apply C++ features such as composition of objects, operator overloads, dynamic memory allocation, inheritance and polymorphism, file I/O, exception handling
- Build C++ classes using appropriate encapsulation and design principles
- Apply object oriented or non-object oriented techniques to solve bigger computing problems

UNIT I

Introduction to C++: Difference between C and C++, Evolution of C++, The Object Oriented Technology, Disadvantage of Conventional Programming, Key Concepts of Object Oriented Programming, Advantage of OOP, Object Oriented Language.

UNIT II

Classes and Objects &Constructors and Destructor: Classes in C++, Declaring Objects, Access Specifiers and their Scope, Defining Member Function, Overloading Member Function, Nested class, Constructors and Destructors, Introduction, Constructors and Destructor, Characteristics of Constructor and Destructor, Application with Constructor, Constructor with Arguments parameterized Constructor, Destructors, Anonymous Objects.

UNIT III

Operator Overloading and Type Conversion & Inheritance: The Keyword Operator, Overloading Unary Operator, Operator Return Type, Overloading Assignment Operator (=), Rules for Overloading Operators, Inheritance, Reusability, Types of Inheritance, Virtual Base Classes-Object as a Class Member, Abstract Classes, Advantages of Inheritance, Disadvantages of Inheritance.

UNIT IV

Pointers & Binding Polymorphisms and Virtual Functions: Pointer, Features of Pointers, Pointer Declaration, Pointer to Class, Pointer Object, The this Pointer, Pointer to Derived Classes and Base Class, Binding Polymorphisms and Virtual Functions, Introduction, Binding in C++, Virtual Functions, Rules for Virtual Function, Virtual Destructor.

UNIT V

Generic Programming with Templates & Exception Handling: Definition of class Templates,

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Normal Function Templates, Over Loading of Template Function, Bubble Sort Using Function Templates, Difference between Templates and Macros, Linked Lists with Templates, Exception Handling, Principles of Exception Handling, The Keywords try throw and catch, Multiple Catch Statements, Specifying Exceptions.

Overview of Standard Template Library, STL Programming Model, Containers, Sequence Containers, Associative Containers, Algorithms, Iterators, Vectors, Lists, Maps.

Text Books:
1) A First Book of C++, Gary Bronson, Cengage Learning.
2) The Complete Reference C++, Herbert Schildt, TMH.

Reference Books:
1) Object Oriented Programming C++, Joyce Farrell, Cengage.
2) C++ Programming: from problem analysis to program design, DS Malik, Cengage Learning
3) Programming in C++, Ashok N Kamthane, Pearson 2nd Edition

e- Resources:
1) https://nptel.ac.in/courses/106/105/106105151/
2) https://github.com/topics/object-oriented-programming

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II Year – I Semester		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
COMPUTER ORGANIZATION					

Course Objectives:

The course objectives of Computer Organization are to discuss and make student familiar with the

- Principles and the Implementation of Computer Arithmetic
- Operation of CPUs including RTL, ALU, Instruction Cycle and Busses
- Fundamentals of different Instruction Set Architectures and their relationship to the CPU Design
- Memory System and I/O Organization
- Principles of Operation of Multiprocessor Systems and Pipelining

Course Outcomes:

By the end of the course, the student will

- Develop a detailed understanding of computer systems
- Cite different number systems, binary addition and subtraction, standard, floating-point, and micro operations
- Develop a detailed understanding of architecture and functionality of central processing unit
- Exemplify in a better way the I/O and memory organization
- Illustrate concepts of parallel processing, pipelining and inter processor communication

UNIT I

Basic Structure of Computers: Basic Organization of Computers, Historical Perspective, Bus Structures, Data Representation: Data types, Complements, Fixed Point Representation. Floating, Point Representation. Other Binary Codes, Error Detection Codes.

Computer Arithmetic: Addition and Subtraction, Multiplication Algorithms, Division Algorithms.

UNIT II

Register Transfer Language and Microoperations: Register Transfer language. Register Transfer Bus and Memory Transfers, Arithmetic Micro operations, Logic Micro Operations, Shift Micro Operations, Arithmetic Logic Shift Unit.

Basic Computer Organization and Design: Instruction Codes, Computer Register, Computer Instructions, Instruction Cycle, Memory – Reference Instructions. Input –Output and Interrupt, Complete Computer Description.

UNIT III

Central Processing Unit: General Register Organization, STACK Organization. Instruction Formats, Addressing Modes, Data Transfer and Manipulation, Program Control, Reduced Instruction Set Computer.

Microprogrammed Control: Control Memory, Address Sequencing, Micro Program example, Design of Control Unit.

UNIT IV

Memory Organization: Memory Hierarchy, Main Memory, Auxiliary Memory, Associative Memory, Cache Memory, Virtual Memory.

Input-Output Organization: Peripheral Devices, Input-Output Interface, Asynchronous data transfer, Modes of Transfer, Priority Interrupts, Direct Memory Access.

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UNIT V
Multi Processors: Introduction, Characteristics of Multiprocessors, Interconnection Structures, Inter Processor Arbitration.
Pipeline: Parallel Processing, Pipelining, Instruction Pipeline, RISC Pipeline, Array Processor.

Text Books:
1) Computer System Architecture, M. Morris Mano, Third Edition, Pearson, 2008.
2) Computer Organization, Carl Hamacher, Zvonko Vranesic, Safwat Zaky, 5/e, McGraw Hill, 2002.

Reference Books:
1) Computer Organization and Architecture, William Stallings, 6/e, Pearson, 2006.
2) Structured Computer Organization, Andrew S. Tanenbaum, 4/e, Pearson, 2005.
3) Fundamentals of Computer Organization and Design, Sivarama P. Dandamudi, Springer, 2006.

e- Resources:
1) https://nptel.ac.in/courses/106/105/106105163/
2) http://www.cuc.ucc.ie/CS1101/David%20Tarnoff.pdf

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II Year – I Semester		L	T	P	C
		0	0	3	1.5
	PYTHON PROGRAMMING LAB				

Course Objectives:

The aim of Python Programming Lab is

- To acquire programming skills in core Python.
- To acquire Object Oriented Skills in Python
- To develop the skill of designing Graphical user Interfaces in Python
- To develop the ability to write database applications in Python

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this lab, the student is able to

- Write, Test and Debug Python Programs
- Use Conditionals and Loops for Python Programs
- Use functions and represent Compound data using Lists, Tuples and Dictionaries
- Use various applications using python

1) Write a program that asks the user for a weight in kilograms and converts it to pounds. There are 2.2 pounds in a kilogram.

2) Write a program that asks the user to enter three numbers (use three separate input statements). Create variables called total and average that hold the sum and average of the three numbers and print out the values of total and average.

3) Write a program that uses a *for* loop to print the numbers 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, . . . , 83, 86, 89.

4) Write a program that asks the user for their name and how many times to print it. The program should print out the user's name the specified number of times.

5) Use a *for* loop to print a triangle like the one below. Allow the user to specify how high the triangle should be.

```
*
**
***
****
```

6) Generate a random number between 1 and 10. Ask the user to guess the number and print a message based on whether they get it right or not.

7) Write a program that asks the user for two numbers and prints *Close* if the numbers are within .001 of each other and Not close otherwise.

8) Write a program that asks the user to enter a word and prints out whether that word contains any vowels.

9) Write a program that asks the user to enter two strings of the same length. The program should then check to see if the strings are of the same length. If they are not, the program should print an appropriate message and exit. If they are of the same length, the program should alternate the characters of the two strings. For example, if the user enters *abcde* and *ABCDE* the program should print out *AaBbCcDdEe*.

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10) Write a program that asks the user for a large integer and inserts commas into it according to the standard American convention for commas in large numbers. For instance, if the user enters 1000000, the output should be 1,000,000.

11) In algebraic expressions, the symbol for multiplication is often left out, as in 3x+4y or 3(x+5). Computers prefer those expressions to include the multiplication symbol, like 3*x+4*y or 3*(x+5). Write a program that asks the user for an algebraic expression and then inserts multiplication symbols where appropriate.

12) Write a program that generates a list of 20 random numbers between 1 and 100.
   (a) Print the list.
   (b) Print the average of the elements in the list.
   (c) Print the largest and smallest values in the list.
   (d) Print the second largest and second smallest entries in the list
   (e) Print how many even numbers are in the list.

13) Write a program that asks the user for an integer and creates a list that consists of the factors of that integer.

14) Write a program that generates 100 random integers that are either 0 or 1. Then find the longest run of zeros, the largest number of zeros in a row. For instance, the longest run of zeros in [1,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,0] is 4.

15) Write a program that removes any repeated items from a list so that each item appears at most once. For instance, the list [1,1,2,3,4,3,0,0] would become [1,2,3,4,0].

16) Write a program that asks the user to enter a length in feet. The program should then give the user the option to convert from feet into inches, yards, miles, millimeters, centimeters, meters, or kilometers. Say if the user enters a 1, then the program converts to inches, if they enter a 2, then the program converts to yards, etc. While this can be done with if statements,it is much shorter with lists and it is also easier to add new conversions if you use lists.

17) Write a function called *sum_digits* that is given an integer num and returns the sum of the digits of num.

18) Write a function called *first_diff* that is given two strings and returns the first location in which the strings differ. If the strings are identical, it should return -1.

19) Write a function called *number_of_factors* that takes an integer and returns how many factors the number has.

20) Write a function called *is_sorted* that is given a list and returns True if the list is sorted and False otherwise.

21) Write a function called root that is given a number x and an integer n and returns $x^{1/n}$. In the function definition, set the default value of n to 2.

22) Write a function called primes that is given a number n and returns a list of the first n primes. Let the default value of n be 100.

23) Write a function called merge that takes two already sorted lists of possibly different lengths, and merges them into a single sorted list.
   (a) Do this using the sort method. (b) Do this without using the sort method.

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24) Write a program that asks the user for a word and finds all the smaller words that can be made from the letters of that word. The number of occurrences of a letter in a smaller word can't exceed the number of occurrences of the letter in the user's word.

25) Write a program that reads a file consisting of email addresses, each on its own line. Your program should print out a string consisting of those email addresses separated by semicolons.

26) Write a program that reads a list of temperatures from a file called *temps.txt*, converts those temperatures to Fahrenheit, and writes the results to a file called ftemps.txt.

27) Write a class called Product. The class should have fields called name, amount, and price, holding the product's name, the number of items of that product in stock, and the regular price of the product. There should be a method *get_price* that receives the number of items to be bought and returns a the cost of buying that many items, where the regular price is charged for orders of less than 10 items, a 10% discount is applied for orders of between 10 and 99 items, and a 20% discount is applied for orders of 100 or more items. There should also be a method called *make_purchase* that receives the number of items to be bought and decreases amount by that much.

28) Write a class called Time whose only field is a time in seconds. It should have a method called *convert_to_minutes* that returns a string of minutes and seconds formatted as in the following example: if seconds is 230, the method should return '5:50'. It should also have a method called *convert_to_hours* that returns a string of hours, minutes, and seconds formatted analogously to the previous method.

29) Write a class called Converter. The user will pass a length and a unit when declaring an object from the class—for example, c = Converter(9,'inches'). The possible units are inches, feet, yards, miles, kilometers, meters, centimeters, and millimeters. For each of these units there should be a method that returns the length converted into those units. For example, using the Converter object created above, the user could call c.feet() and should get 0.75 as the result.

30) Write a Python class to implement pow(x, n).

31) Write a Python class to reverse a string word by word.

32) Write a program that opens a file dialog that allows you to select a text file. The program then displays the contents of the file in a textbox.

33) Write a program to demonstrate Try/except/else.

34) Write a program to demonstrate try/finally and with/as.

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II Year – I Semester		L	T	P	C
		0	0	3	1.5
	DATA STRUCTURES THROUGH C++ LAB				

Course Objectives:

The objective of this lab is to

- Demonstrate procedural and object oriented paradigm with concepts of streams, classes, functions, data and objects.
- Understand dynamic memory management techniques using pointers, constructors, destructors, etc
- Demonstrate the concept of function overloading, operator overloading, virtual functions and polymorphism, inheritance.
- Demonstrate the different data structures implementation.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this lab the student is able to

- Apply the various OOPs concepts with the help of programs.
- Use basic data structures such as arrays and linked list.
- Programs to demonstrate fundamental algorithmic problems including Tree Traversals, Graph traversals, and shortest paths.
- Use various searching and sorting algorithms.

Exercise -1 (Classes Objects)

Create a Distance class with:

> •feet and inches as data members
> •member function to input distance
> •member function to output distance
> •member function to add two distance objects

1. Write a main function to create objects of DISTANCE class. Input two distances and output the sum.
2. Write a C++ Program to illustrate the use of Constructors and Destructors (use the above program.)
3. Write a program for illustrating function overloading in adding the distance between objects (use the above problem)

Exercise – 2 (Access)

Write a program for illustrating Access Specifiers public, private, protected

1. Write a program implementing Friend Function
2. Write a program to illustrate this pointer
3. Write a Program to illustrate pointer to a class

Exercise -3 (Operator Overloading)

1. Write a program to Overload Unary, and Binary Operators as Member Function, and Non Member Function.
    1. Unary operator as member function
    2. Binary operator as non member function
2. Write a c ++ program to implement the overloading assignment = operator

Exercise -4 (Inheritance)

1. Write C++ Programs and incorporating various forms of Inheritance
    i) Single Inheritance
    ii) Hierarchical Inheritance

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     iii) Multiple Inheritances
     iv) Multi-level inheritance
     v) Hybrid inheritance
2. Also illustrate the order of execution of constructors and destructors in inheritance

Exercise -5(Templates, Exception Handling)
1. a)Write a C++ Program to illustrate template class
2. b)Write a Program to illustrate member function templates
3. c) Write a Program for Exception Handling Divide by zero
4. d)Write a Program to rethrow an Exception

Exercise -6 (Searching)
Write C program that use both recursive and non recursive functions to perform Linear search for a Key value in a given list.
b) Write C program that use both recursive and non recursive functions to perform Binary search for a Key value in a given list.

Exercise -7 (Sorting-I)
a) Write C program that implement Bubble sort, to sort a given list of integers in ascending order
b) Write C program that implement Quick sort, to sort a given list of integers in ascending order
c) Write C program that implement Insertion sort, to sort a given list of integers in ascending order

Exercise -8(Sorting-II)
a) Write C program that implement radix sort, to sort a given list of integers in ascending order
b) Write C program that implement merge sort, to sort a given list of integers in ascending order

Exercise -9(Singly Linked List)
a) Write a C program that uses functions to create a singly linked list
b) Write a C program that uses functions to perform insertion operation on a singly linked list
c) Write a C program that uses functions to perform deletion operation on a singly linked list
d) Write a C program to reverse elements of a single linked list.

Exercise -10(Queue)
a) Write C program that implement Queue (its operations) using arrays.
b) Write C program that implement Queue (its operations) using linked lists

Exercise -11(Stack)
a) Write C program that implement stack (its operations) using arrays
b) Write C program that implement stack (its operations) using Linked list
c) Write a C program that uses Stack operations to evaluate postfix expression

Exercise -12(Binary Search Tree)
a) Write a C program to Create a BST
b) Write a C program to insert a node into a BST.
c) Write a C program to delete a node from a BST.
d) Write a recursive C program for traversing a binary tree in preorder, inorder and postorder.

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II Year – I Semester		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	0
	ESSENCE OF INDIAN TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE				

Course Objectives:
To facilitate the students with the concepts of Indian traditional knowledge and to make them understand the Importance of roots of knowledge system

- The course aim of the importing basic principle of third process reasoning and inference sustainability is at the course of Indian traditional knowledge system
- To understand the legal framework and traditional knowledge and biological diversity act 2002 and geographical indication act 2003
- The courses focus on traditional knowledge and intellectual property mechanism of traditional knowledge and protection
- To know the student traditional knowledge in different sector

Course Outcomes:
After completion of the course, students will be able to:

- Understand the concept of Traditional knowledge and its importance
- Know the need and importance of protecting traditional knowledge
- Know the various enactments related to the protection of traditional knowledge
- Understand the concepts of Intellectual property to protect the traditional knowledge

UNITI

Introduction to traditional knowledge: Define traditional knowledge, nature and characteristics, scope and importance, kinds of traditional knowledge, the physical and social contexts in which traditional knowledge develop, the historical impact of social change on traditional knowledge systems. Indigenous Knowledge (IK), characteristics, traditional knowledge vis-à-vis indigenous knowledge, traditional knowledge Vs western knowledge traditional knowledge vis-à-vis formal knowledge

Learning Outcomes:
At the end of the unit, the student will able to:

- Understand the traditional knowledge.
- Contrast and compare characteristics importance kinds of traditional knowledge.
- Analyze physical and social contexts of traditional knowledge.
- Evaluate social change on traditional knowledge.

UNIT II

Protection of traditional knowledge: the need for protecting traditional knowledge Significance of TK Protection, value of TK in global economy, Role of Government to harness TK.

Learning Outcomes:
At the end of the unit, the student will able to:

- Know the need of protecting traditional knowledge.
- Apply significance of tk protection.
- Analyze the value of tk in global economy.
- Evaluate role of government

UNIT III

Legal framework and TK: A: The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, Plant Varieties Protection and Farmers Rights Act,

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2001 (PPVFR Act);B:The Biological Diversity Act 2002 and Rules 2004, the protection of traditional knowledge bill, 2016. Geographical indications act 2003.

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of the unit the student will able to:
- Understand legal framework of TK.
- Contrast and compare the ST and other traditional forest dwellers
- Analyze plant variant protections
- Evaluate farmers right act

UNIT IV

Traditional knowledge and intellectual property: Systems of traditional knowledge protection, Legal concepts for the protection of traditional knowledge, Certain non IPR mechanisms of traditional knowledge protection, Patents and traditional knowledge, Strategies to increase protection of traditional knowledge, global legal FORA for increasing protection of Indian Traditional Knowledge.

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of the unit, the student will able to:
- Understand TK and IPR
- Apply systems of TK protection.
- Analyze legal concepts for the protection of TK.
- Evaluate strategies to increase the protection of TK.

UNIT V

Traditional knowledge in different sectors: Traditional knowledge and engineering, Traditional medicine system, TK and biotechnology, TK in agriculture, Traditional societies depend on it for their food and healthcare needs, Importance of conservation and sustainable development of environment, Management of biodiversity, Food security of the country and protection of TK.

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of the unit, the student will able to:
- Know TK in different sectors.
- Apply TK in engineering.
- Analyze TK in various sectors.
- Evaluate food security and protection of TK in the country.

Reference Books:
1) Traditional Knowledge System in India, by Amit Jha, 2009.
2) Traditional Knowledge System and Technology in India by Basanta Kumar Mohanta and Vipin Kumar Singh, PratibhaPrakashan 2012.
3) Traditional Knowledge System in India by Amit Jha Atlantic publishers, 2002
4) "Knowledge Traditions and Practices of India" Kapil Kapoor, Michel Danino

e-Resources:
1) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LZP1StpYEPM
2) http://nptel.ac.in/courses/121106003/

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II Year – I Semester		L	T	P	C
		2	0	0	0

EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS -I

Course Objectives:
The aim of this course is
- To explore and practice basic communication skills
- To learn skills for effective discussions & team work
- To assess and improve personal grooming

Course Outcomes:
By the end of this course, the student
- Establish effective communication with employers, supervisors, and co-workers
- Identify to explore their values and career choices through individual skill assessments
- Adapts positive attitude and appropriate body language
- Interpret the core competencies to succeed in professional and personal life

A list of vital employability skills from the standpoint of engineering students with discussion how to potentially develop such skills through campus life.

1) Soft Skills: An Introduction – Definition and Significance of Soft Skills; Process, Importance and Measurement of Soft Skill Development.
2) Self-Discovery: Discovering the Self; Setting Goals; Beliefs, Values, Attitude, Virtue.
3) Positivity and Motivation: Developing Positive Thinking and Attitude; Driving out Negativity; Meaning and Theories of Motivation; Enhancing Motivation Levels.
4) Interpersonal Communication: Interpersonal relations; communication models, process and barriers; team communication; developing interpersonal relationships through effective communication; listening skills; essential formal writing skills; corporate communication styles – assertion, persuasion, negotiation.
5) Public Speaking: Skills, Methods, Strategies and Essential tips for effective public speaking.
6) Group Discussion: Importance, Planning, Elements, Skills assessed; Effectively disagreeing, Initiating, Summarizing and Attaining the Objective.
7) Non-Verbal Communication: Importance and Elements; Body Language.
8) Teamwork and Leadership Skills: Concept of Teams; Building effective teams; Concept of Leadership and honing Leadership skills.

References Books:
1) Barun K. Mitra, Personality Development and Soft Skills, Oxford University Press, 2011.
2) S.P. Dhanavel, English and Soft Skills, Orient Blackswan, 2010.
3) R.S.Aggarwal, A Modern Approach to Verbal & Non-Verbal Reasoning, S.Chand & Company Ltd., 2018.
4) Raman, Meenakshi & Sharma, Sangeeta, Technical Communication Principles and Practice, Oxford University Press, 2011.
5) R.S.Aggarwal, A Modern Approach to Verbal & Non-Verbal Reasoning, S.Chand & Company Ltd., 2018.
6) Raman, Meenakshi & Sharma, Sangeeta, Technical Communication Principles and Practice, Oxford University Press, 2011.