Name	ne of the course Electric Machine			
Course Code: PC-ECS 401 Semester: 4th				
Durat	ion: 6 months	Maximum Marks: 100		
Tool	ning Scheme	Examination Scheme		
		Mid Semester Exam: 15 Marks		
,				
	cal: 2 hrs/week	Assignment & Quiz: 10 Marks Attendance: 05 Marks		
Creai	t Points: 3	End Semester Exam: 70 Marks		
Obje	ctive:			
1.	To review the concept of magnetic field	ds and magnetic circuits		
2.	To learn the basic principle of operation			
3.	To learn the principle of operation and		rator	
4.	To learn the principle of operation, con			
5.	To acquire problem solving skills to so			
		-		
Pre-F	Requisite:			
	Basic Electrical Engineering (ES-EE-101)			
1.	Basic Electrical Engineering (ES-EE-1)	01)		
1. 2.	Basic Electrical Engineering (ES-EE-1) Electric Circuit Theory (PC-ECS-301)	01)		
		01)		
2.	Electric Circuit Theory (PC-ECS-301) Conte	ent	Hrs	Marks
	Electric Circuit Theory (PC-ECS-301) Conte Magnetic fields and magnetic circuits	ent s: Review of magnetic circuits -	Hrs	Marks
2. Unit	Electric Circuit Theory (PC-ECS-301) Conte Magnetic fields and magnetic circuits MMF, flux, reluctance, inductance; rev	ent s: Review of magnetic circuits - iew of Ampere Law and Biot Savart		Marks
2. Unit	Conte Magnetic fields and magnetic circuits MMF, flux, reluctance, inductance; rev Law; Visualization of magnetic fields p	ent s: Review of magnetic circuits - iew of Ampere Law and Biot Savart produced by a bar magnet and a		Marks
2. Unit	Electric Circuit Theory (PC-ECS-301) Conte Magnetic fields and magnetic circuits MMF, flux, reluctance, inductance; rev Law; Visualization of magnetic fields p current carrying coil - through air and t	ent s: Review of magnetic circuits - iew of Ampere Law and Biot Savart produced by a bar magnet and a through a combination of iron and		Marks
2. Unit 1	Conte Magnetic fields and magnetic circuits MMF, flux, reluctance, inductance; rev Law; Visualization of magnetic fields p current carrying coil - through air and t air; influence of highly permeable mate	ent s: Review of magnetic circuits - iew of Ampere Law and Biot Savart produced by a bar magnet and a through a combination of iron and erials on the magnetic flux lines.	3	Marks
2. Unit	Conte Magnetic fields and magnetic circuits MMF, flux, reluctance, inductance; rev Law; Visualization of magnetic fields p current carrying coil - through air and t air; influence of highly permeable mate Electromagnetic force and torque: Be	ent s: Review of magnetic circuits - iew of Ampere Law and Biot Savart broduced by a bar magnet and a through a combination of iron and brials on the magnetic flux linesH curve of magnetic materials;		Marks
2. Unit 1	Conte Magnetic fields and magnetic circuits MMF, flux, reluctance, inductance; rev Law; Visualization of magnetic fields p current carrying coil - through air and t air; influence of highly permeable mate Electromagnetic force and torque: B flux-linkage vs current characteristic of	ent s: Review of magnetic circuits - iew of Ampere Law and Biot Savart broduced by a bar magnet and a through a combination of iron and erials on the magnetic flux linesH curve of magnetic materials; f magnetic circuits; linear and	3	Marks
2. Unit 1	Conte Magnetic fields and magnetic circuits MMF, flux, reluctance, inductance; rev Law; Visualization of magnetic fields p current carrying coil - through air and t air; influence of highly permeable mate Electromagnetic force and torque: B- flux-linkage vs current characteristic of nonlinear magnetic circuits; energy stor	ent s: Review of magnetic circuits - iew of Ampere Law and Biot Savart broduced by a bar magnet and a through a combination of iron and erials on the magnetic flux linesH curve of magnetic materials; f magnetic circuits; linear and red in the magnetic circuit; force as	3	Marks
2. Unit 1	Conte Magnetic fields and magnetic circuits MMF, flux, reluctance, inductance; rev Law; Visualization of magnetic fields p current carrying coil - through air and t air; influence of highly permeable mate Electromagnetic force and torque: B- flux-linkage vs current characteristic of nonlinear magnetic circuits; energy stor a partial derivative of stored energy with	s: Review of magnetic circuits - iew of Ampere Law and Biot Savart broduced by a bar magnet and a through a combination of iron and brials on the magnetic flux linesH curve of magnetic materials; f magnetic circuits; linear and fred in the magnetic circuit; force as th respect to position of a moving	3	Marks
2. Unit 1	Conte Magnetic fields and magnetic circuits MMF, flux, reluctance, inductance; rev Law; Visualization of magnetic fields p current carrying coil - through air and t air; influence of highly permeable mate Electromagnetic force and torque: B- flux-linkage vs current characteristic of nonlinear magnetic circuits; energy stor a partial derivative of stored energy wit element; torque as a partial derivative of	ent s: Review of magnetic circuits - iew of Ampere Law and Biot Savart broduced by a bar magnet and a through a combination of iron and erials on the magnetic flux linesH curve of magnetic materials; f magnetic circuits; linear and red in the magnetic circuit; force as th respect to position of a moving of stored energy with respect to	3	Marks
2. Unit 1	Conte Magnetic fields and magnetic circuits MMF, flux, reluctance, inductance; rev Law; Visualization of magnetic fields p current carrying coil - through air and t air; influence of highly permeable mate Electromagnetic force and torque: B flux-linkage vs current characteristic of nonlinear magnetic circuits; energy stor a partial derivative of stored energy wit element; torque as a partial derivative of angular position of a rotating element.	ent s: Review of magnetic circuits - iew of Ampere Law and Biot Savart broduced by a bar magnet and a through a combination of iron and erials on the magnetic flux linesH curve of magnetic materials; f magnetic circuits; linear and red in the magnetic circuit; force as th respect to position of a moving of stored energy with respect to Examples - galvanometer coil, relay	3	Marks
2. Unit 1	Conte Magnetic fields and magnetic circuits MMF, flux, reluctance, inductance; rev Law; Visualization of magnetic fields p current carrying coil - through air and t air; influence of highly permeable mate Electromagnetic force and torque: B flux-linkage vs current characteristic of nonlinear magnetic circuits; energy stor a partial derivative of stored energy wit element; torque as a partial derivative of angular position of a rotating element. I contact, lifting magnet, rotating element	ent s: Review of magnetic circuits - iew of Ampere Law and Biot Savart broduced by a bar magnet and a through a combination of iron and brials on the magnetic flux linesH curve of magnetic materials; f magnetic circuits; linear and red in the magnetic circuit; force as th respect to position of a moving of stored energy with respect to Examples - galvanometer coil, relay at with eccentricity or saliency.	5	Marks
2. Unit 1	Conte Magnetic fields and magnetic circuits MMF, flux, reluctance, inductance; rev Law; Visualization of magnetic fields p current carrying coil - through air and t air; influence of highly permeable mate Electromagnetic force and torque: B- flux-linkage vs current characteristic of nonlinear magnetic circuits; energy stor a partial derivative of stored energy wit element; torque as a partial derivative of angular position of a rotating element. Contact, lifting magnet, rotating element DC machines: Basic construction of a	ent s: Review of magnetic circuits - iew of Ampere Law and Biot Savart broduced by a bar magnet and a through a combination of iron and brials on the magnetic flux linesH curve of magnetic materials; f magnetic circuits; linear and red in the magnetic circuit; force as th respect to position of a moving of stored energy with respect to Examples - galvanometer coil, relay at with eccentricity or saliency. DC machine, magnetic structure -	3	Marks
2. Unit 1	Conte Magnetic fields and magnetic circuits MMF, flux, reluctance, inductance; rev Law; Visualization of magnetic fields p current carrying coil - through air and t air; influence of highly permeable mate Electromagnetic force and torque: B flux-linkage vs current characteristic of nonlinear magnetic circuits; energy stor a partial derivative of stored energy wit element; torque as a partial derivative of angular position of a rotating element. contact, lifting magnet, rotating element DC machines: Basic construction of a stator yoke, stator poles, pole-faces or s	ent s: Review of magnetic circuits - iew of Ampere Law and Biot Savart broduced by a bar magnet and a through a combination of iron and erials on the magnetic flux linesH curve of magnetic materials; f magnetic circuits; linear and red in the magnetic circuit; force as th respect to position of a moving of stored energy with respect to Examples - galvanometer coil, relay at with eccentricity or saliency. DC machine, magnetic structure - shoes, air gap and armature core,	5	Marks
2. Unit 1	Conte Magnetic fields and magnetic circuits MMF, flux, reluctance, inductance; rev Law; Visualization of magnetic fields p current carrying coil - through air and t air; influence of highly permeable mate Electromagnetic force and torque: B flux-linkage vs current characteristic of nonlinear magnetic circuits; energy stora a partial derivative of stored energy with element; torque as a partial derivative of angular position of a rotating element. contact, lifting magnet, rotating element DC machines: Basic construction of a stator yoke, stator poles, pole-faces or s visualization of magnetic field produce	ent s: Review of magnetic circuits - iew of Ampere Law and Biot Savart broduced by a bar magnet and a through a combination of iron and brials on the magnetic flux linesH curve of magnetic materials; f magnetic circuits; linear and tred in the magnetic circuit; force as th respect to position of a moving of stored energy with respect to Examples - galvanometer coil, relay that with eccentricity or saliency. DC machine, magnetic structure - shoes, air gap and armature core, d by the field winding excitation	5	Marks
2. Unit 1	Conte Magnetic fields and magnetic circuits MMF, flux, reluctance, inductance; rev Law; Visualization of magnetic fields p current carrying coil - through air and t air; influence of highly permeable mate Electromagnetic force and torque: B flux-linkage vs current characteristic of nonlinear magnetic circuits; energy stor a partial derivative of stored energy wit element; torque as a partial derivative of angular position of a rotating element. contact, lifting magnet, rotating element DC machines: Basic construction of a stator yoke, stator poles, pole-faces or s visualization of magnetic field produce with armature winding open, air gap flu	ent s: Review of magnetic circuits - iew of Ampere Law and Biot Savart broduced by a bar magnet and a through a combination of iron and erials on the magnetic flux lines. H curve of magnetic materials; f magnetic circuits; linear and red in the magnetic circuit; force as th respect to position of a moving of stored energy with respect to Examples - galvanometer coil, relay at with eccentricity or saliency. DC machine, magnetic structure - shoes, air gap and armature core, d by the field winding excitation ax density distribution, flux per	5	Marks
2. Unit 1	Conte Magnetic fields and magnetic circuits MMF, flux, reluctance, inductance; rev Law; Visualization of magnetic fields p current carrying coil - through air and t air; influence of highly permeable mate Electromagnetic force and torque: B flux-linkage vs current characteristic of nonlinear magnetic circuits; energy stora a partial derivative of stored energy with element; torque as a partial derivative of angular position of a rotating element. contact, lifting magnet, rotating element DC machines: Basic construction of a stator yoke, stator poles, pole-faces or s visualization of magnetic field produce	ent s: Review of magnetic circuits - iew of Ampere Law and Biot Savart broduced by a bar magnet and a through a combination of iron and erials on the magnetic flux lines. H curve of magnetic materials; If magnetic circuits; linear and red in the magnetic circuit; force as th respect to position of a moving of stored energy with respect to Examples - galvanometer coil, relay at with eccentricity or saliency. DC machine, magnetic structure - shoes, air gap and armature core, d by the field winding excitation ax density distribution, flux per Armature winding and	5	Marks

	Derivation of back EMF equation, armature MMF wave, derivation of		
	torque equation, armature reaction, air gap flux density distribution with		
	armature reaction.		
4	DC machine - motoring and generation:	7	
	Armature circuit equation for motoring and generation, Types of field		
	excitations – separately excited, shunt and series. Open circuit		
	characteristic of separately excited DC generator, back EMF with armature		
	reaction, voltage build-up in a shunt generator, critical field resistance and		
	critical speed. V-I characteristics and torque-speed characteristics of		
	separately excited, shunt and series motors. Speed control through		
	armature voltage. Losses, load testing and back-to-back testing of DC		
	machines		
5	Transformers:	12	
	Principle, construction and operation of single-phase transformers,		
	equivalent circuit, phasor diagram, voltage regulation, losses and		
	efficiency Testing - open circuit and short circuit tests, polarity test, back-		
	to-back test, separation of hysteresis and eddy current losses Three-phase		
	transformer - construction, types of connection and their comparative		
	features, Parallel operation of single-phase and three-phase transformers,		
	Autotransformers - construction, principle, applications and comparison		
	with two winding transformer, Magnetizing current, effect of nonlinear B-		
	H curve of magnetic core material, harmonics in magnetization current,		
	Phase conversion - Scott connection, three-phase to six-phase conversion,		
	Tap-changing transformers - No-load and on-load tap-changing of		
	transformers, Three-winding transformers. Cooling of transformers.		

Text books:

- 1. Electrical Machines-I, P.S. Bimbhra, Khanna Publishing House (AICTE)
- 2. Electrical Machinery, P.S. Bimbhra, 7th Edition, Khanna Publishers
- 3. Electric machines, D.P. Kothari & I.J Nagrath, 3rd Edition, Tata Mc Graw-Hill Publishing Company Limited
- 4. Electrical Machines, P.K. Mukherjee & S. Chakrabarty, 2nd edition, Dhanpat Rai Publication.

Reference books:

- 1. Electric Machinery & Transformers, Bhag S. Guru and H.R. Hiziroglu, 3rd Edition, Oxford University press.
- 2. Electrical Machines, R.K. Srivastava, Cengage Learning
- 3. Theory of Alternating Current Machinery, Alexander S Langsdorf, Tata Mc Graw Hill Edition.
- 4. The performance and Design of Alternating Current Machines, M.G.Say, CBS Publishers & Distributors.
- 5. Electric Machinery & transformer, Irving L Koskow, 2nd Edition, Prentice Hall India

Course Outcome:

After completion of this course, the learners will be able to

- 1. describe the function of different components of magnetic circuit, DC machines and transformers
- 2. explain the principle of operation of different types of DC machines and transformers
- 3. solve numerical problems of DC machines and transformers.
- 4. estimate the parameters and efficiency of transformer.
- 5. determine the characteristics of DC machines
- 6. recommend methods to control output of DC machines

Special Remarks:

Name	e of the course CO	NTROL SYSTEMS			
Course Code: PC-ECS 402		nester: 4 th			
Durat	ion: 6 months Max	ximum Marks: 100			
Teach	ning Scheme Exa	amination Scheme			
Theor	ry: 3 hrs/week Mid	l Semester Exam: 15 Marks			
Tutor	ial: Nil Ass	ignment & Quiz: 10 Marks			
Practi	ical: 2 hrs/week Atte	endance: 05 Marks			
Credi	t Points: 3 End	Semester Exam: 70 Marks			
Obje	ctive:				
1.	To find mathematical representation of LTI sy	rstems.			
2.	To find time response of LTI systems of diffe	erent orders			
3.	To find the frequency response of LTI system				
4.	To understand stability of different LTI system				
5.	To analyze LTI systems with state variables.				
6.	To solve problems of mathematical modelling	g and stability of LTI systems			
Pre-F	Pre-Requisite:				
1.	Basic Electrical Engineering (ES-EE101)				
2.	Electric Circuit Theory (PC-ECS 301)				
3.	Electric Machines (PC-ECS 401)				
	Electric Machines (1 & E&S 101)				
Unit	Content		Hrs	Marks	
1	Introduction to control system:		04		
	Concept of feedback and Automatic co	ontrol, Effects of feedback,			
	Objectives of control system, Definition of	linear and nonlinear systems,			
	Elementary concepts of sensitivity and r				
	systems, Servomechanisms and regulators, e	_			
	systems. Transfer function concept. Pole	and Zeroes of a transfer			
2	function. Properties of Transfer function.	α.	00		
2	Mathematical modeling of dynamic system Translational systems, Rotational systems, N		08		
	level systems, Electrical analogy of Spring-l				
	diagram representation of control systems. B	lock diagram algebra. Signal			
	flow graph. Mason's gain formula. Co				
	Potentiometer, Synchros, Resolvers, Position encoders. DC and AC tacho-generators. Actuators. Block diagram level description of feedback				
	control systems for position control, spee	-			
	temperature control, liquid level control, volt				
3	Time domain analysis:	1 1 1 11	08		
I	Lima domain analyzis at a standard socon	n order closed loon system	i 1		
	Time domain analysis of a standard second Concept of undamped natural frequency day				
	Concept of undamped natural frequency, day and settling time. Dependence of time domain	amping, overshoot, rise time			

	and second order systems. Effects of Pole and Zeros on transient response. Stability by pole location. Routh-Hurwitz criteria and applications. Error Analysis: Steady state errors in control systems due to step, ramp and parabolic inputs. Concepts of system types and error constants.		
4	Stability Analysis: Root locus techniques, construction of Root Loci for simple systems. Effects of gain on the movement of Pole and Zeros. Frequency domain analysis of linear system: Bode plots, Polar plots,	10	
	Nichols chart, Concept of resonance frequency of peak magnification.		
	Nyquist criteria, measure of relative stability, phase and gain margin.		
	Determination of margins in Bode plot. Nichols chart. M-circle and M-		
	Contours in Nichols chart.		
5	Control System performance measure: Improvement of system performance through compensation. Lead, Lag and	05	
	Lead- lag compensation, PI, PD and PID control.		
6	State variable Analysis: Concepts of state variables. State space model. Diagonalization of State Matrix. Solution of state equations. Eigenvalues and Stability Analysis. Concept of controllability and observability. Pole-placement by state feedback. Discrete-time systems. Difference Equations. State-space models of linear discrete-time systems. Stability of linear discrete-time systems.	10	

Text books:

- 1. Modern Control Engineering, K. Ogata, 4th Edition, Pearson Education
- 2. Control System Engineering, I. J. Nagrath & M. Gopal. New AgeInternational Publication.
- 3. Control System Engineering, D. Roy Choudhury, PHI
- 4. Control System, A. Ambikapathy, Khanna Publishing House
- 5. Automatic Control Systems, B.C. Kuo & F. Golnaraghi, 8th Edition, PHI

Reference books:

- 1. Control Engineering Theory & Practice, Bandyopadhyaya, PHI
- 2. Control systems, K.R. Varmah, Mc Graw hill
- 3. Control System Engineering, Norman Nise, 5th Edition, John Wiley & Sons
- 4. Modern Control System, R.C. Dorf & R.H. Bishop, 11th Edition, PearsonEducation.
- 5. Control System Design, C. Goodwin Graham, F. Graebe F. Stefan, Salgado.E. Mario, PHI
- 6. Modeling & Control of dynamic system, Macia&Thaler, Thompson
- 7. Modern Control Technology Components & Systems, 3rd edition, C.T Kilian, Cengage Learning
- 8. Modern Control Engineering, Y. Singh & S. Janardhanan, Cengage Learning
- 9. Control System Engineering, R. Anandanatarajan& R. Ramesh Babu, ,SCITECH
- 10. Automatic Control system, A. William, Wolovich, Oxford

Course Outcome:

After completion of this course, the learners will be able to

- 1. develop mathematical model of mechanical, electrical, thermal, fluid system and different control system components like servomotors, synchros, potentiometer, tacho-generators etc.
- 2. analyse stability of LTI system using routh-hurtwitz (RH) criteria, root locus techniques in time domain and bode plot and nyquist technique in frequency domain.
- 3. design different control law or algorithms like proportional control, proportional plus derivative(PD) control, proportional plus integration(PI) control, and proportional plus integration plus derivative (PID) control and compensators like lag, lead, lag-lead for LTI systems.
- 4. apply state variable techniques for analysis of linear systems.
- 5. analyze the stability of linear discrete system.
- 6. solve numerical problems on LTI system modelling, responses, error dynamics and stability.

Special Remarks:

Name	e of the course	Electricals & Electronics Instrum	entati	ons
Cours	Course Code: PC-ECS 403 Semester: 4th			
Durat	ion: 6 months	Maximum Marks: 100		
7F. 1				
	ning Scheme	Examination Scheme		
	ry: 3 hrs/week	Mid Semester Exam: 15 Marks		
	ial: 0 hr/week	Assignment & Quiz: 10 Marks		
	cal: 0 hrs/week	Attendance: 05 Marks		
Credi	t Points: 3	End Semester Exam: 70 Marks		
Obje	rtive•			
1.	Understand the fundamentals and perfo	ormance characteristics of measuring	system	18
2.	Learn the working of analog and digita		2,31011	
3.	Study signal analyzers and waveform			
4.	Explore different types of oscilloscope	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	nt.	
5.	Gain knowledge of transducers, bridge	_		rameters.
		-, 7 7 9	I	
Pre-F	Requisite:			
1.	Basic Electrical Engineering (ES-EE-1	01)		
2.	Electric Circuit Theory (PC-ECS-301)			
Unit	Cont	ont	Hrs	Marks
1	Block Schematics of Measuring Syste		10	Marks
1	Performance characteristics, Static char		10	
	Precision, resolution, Types of Errors,	•		
	Repeatability, Reproducibility, Fidelity			
	Measuring Instruments: DC Voltmet			
	DC Current Meters, AC Voltmeters and			
	Multimeters, Meter Protection, Extensi	on of Range, True RMS		
	Responding Voltmeters, Specifications	of Instruments.		
2	Signal Analyzers: AF, HF Wave Anal	yzers, Harmonic Distortion,	12	
	Heterodyne wave Analyzers Spectrum	Analyzers, Capacitance-Voltage		
	Theoroughe wave Analyzers, Speculin			
	Meters, Signal Generators: AF, RF Signal Generators:	nal Generators, Sweep Frequency		
	Meters, Signal Generators: AF, RF Sig			
3	Meters, Signal Generators: AF, RF Sig Generators, Pulse and Square wave Ge	nerators, Function Generators,	5	
3	Meters, Signal Generators: AF, RF Signal Generators, Pulse and Square wave Generators waveform Generator.	c of CRO, Time Base Circuits, Frequency CRO Considerations,	5	

	Special Purpose Oscilloscopes: Dual Trace, Dual Beam CROs, Sampling		
	Oscilloscopes, Storage Oscilloscopes, Digital Storage CROs.		
4	Transducers: Classification, Strain Gauges, Bounded, unbounded;	4	
	Force and Displacement Transducers, Resistance Thermometers,		
	Hotwire Anemometers, LVDT, Thermocouples, Synchros, Special		
	Resistance Thermometers, Piezoelectric Transducers,		
	Magnetostrictive Transducers.		
5	Bridges: Wheat Stone Bridge, Kelvin Bridge, and Maxwell Bridge.	6	
	Measurement of Physical Parameters: Flow Measurement, Displacement		
	Meters, Liquid level Measurement, Measurement of Humidity and		
	Moisture, Velocity, Pressure-High Pressure, Vacuum level, Temperature		
	Measurements		
	Data Acquisition Systems.		

Text Books:

- 1. Electronic instrumentation: H.S.Kalsi, TMH, 2nd Edition 2004.
- 2. Modern Electronic Instrumentation and Measurement Techniques: A.D. Helbincs, W.D.

Cooper: PHI, 5th Edition, 2003

Reference Books:

- 1. Electronic Instrumentation and Measurements, David A. Bell, Oxford Uiv. Press, 1997.
- 2. Electronic Measurements and Instrumentation: B. M. Oliver, J. M. Cage TMH Reprint.
- 3. Measurement Systems, Emest O. Doebelin and Dhanesh N Manik, 6th Ed., TMH.
- 4. Electronic Measurements and Instrumentations by K. Lal Kishore, Pearson Education, 2010.
- 5. Industrial Instrumentation: T. R. Padmanabham Spiriger 2009.

Course Outcome:

Upon a successful completion of this course, the student will be able to:

- 1. Describe the fundamental concepts and principles of instrumentation
- 2. Explain the operation of various instruments required in measurements
- 3. Apply the measurement techniques for different types of tests
- 4. To select specific instruments for specific measurement function.
- 5. Understand principle of operation and working of different electronic instruments Students will understand functioning, specification and application of signal analyzing instruments

Special Remarks:

Name	me of the course Artificial Intelligence			
Cours	urse Code: PC-ECS 404 Semester: 4th			
Durat	ration: 6 months Maximum Marks: 100			
Teacl	hing Scheme	Examination Scheme		
	ry: 3 hrs/week	Mid Semester Exam: 15 Marks		
	rial: 0 hr/week	Assignment & Quiz: 10 Marks		
	ical: 2 hrs/week	Attendance: 05 Marks		
	it Points: 3	End Semester Exam: 70 Marks		
Credi	t romis. 3	End Semester Exam. 70 Marks		
Ohie	ctive:			
1.	Understand and design intelligent agents			
2.	Apply problem-solving and search strateg			
3.	Represent and reason with knowledge	2120		
4.	Analyze and implement AI techniques in	specialized domains		
5.	Evaluate AI models based on effectivene	<u> </u>		
<u>J.</u>	Evaluate Al models based on effectivene	and reasoning aomity		
Pro_I	 Requisite:			
1.	-	r Code: ES CS 201		
	Programming for Problem Solving Paper Code: ES-CS-201			
2.	Mathematics –IA*, Paper Code: BS-M-2			
3	Data Structure & Algorithm, Paper Code	:: PC-ECS 302		
Unit	Conten	t	Hrs	Marks
1	Introduction [2]		6	
	Overview of Artificial intelligence- Probl	ems of AI, AI technique, Tic - Tac		
	- Toe problem.			
	Intelligent Agents [2]			
	Agents & environment, nature of environment, structure of agents, goal			
	based agents, utility based agents, learning agents.			
	Problem Solving [2]			
	Problems, Problem Space & search: Define search, production system, problem characteristics.			
	search programs.	icteristics, issues in the design of		
	1 0		13	
2	Search techniques [5]		13	
2	Search techniques [5] Solving problems by searching :problem	solving agents, searching for		
2	Solving problems by searching :problem		13	
2	Solving problems by searching :problem solutions; uniform search strategies: brea	dth first search, depth first search,		
2	Solving problems by searching :problem	dth first search, depth first search,	13	

Greedy best-first search, A* search, memory bounded heuristic search:		
local search algorithms & optimization problems: Hill climbing search,		
simulated annealing search, local beam search, genetic algorithms;		
constraint satisfaction problems, local search for constraint satisfaction		
problems.		
Adversarial search [3]		
Games, optimal decisions & strategies in games, the minimax search		
procedure, alpha-beta pruning, additional refinements, iterative deepening.		
Knowledge & reasoning [3]	3	
Knowledge representation issues, representation & mapping, approaches to		
knowledge representation, issues in knowledge representation.		
Using predicate logic [2]	6	
Representing simple fact in logic, representing instant & ISA relationship,		
Representing knowledge in an uncertain domain, the semantics of Bayesian		
Natural Language processing [2]	6	
Introduction, Syntactic processing, semantic analysis, discourse		
&pragmatic processing.		
Learning [2]		
Forms of learning, inductive learning, learning decision trees, explanation		
based learning, learning using relevance information, neural net learning &		
genetic learning.		
Expert Systems [2]		
Representing and using domain knowledge, expert system shells,		
representing and using domain knowledge, expert system shells,		
	simulated annealing search, local beam search, genetic algorithms; constraint satisfaction problems, local search for constraint satisfaction problems. Adversarial search [3] Games, optimal decisions & strategies in games, the minimax search procedure, alpha-beta pruning, additional refinements, iterative deepening. Knowledge & reasoning [3] Knowledge representation issues, representation & mapping, approaches to knowledge representation, issues in knowledge representation. Using predicate logic [2] Representing simple fact in logic, representing instant & ISA relationship, computable functions & predicates, resolution, natural deduction. Probabilistic reasoning [4] Representing knowledge in an uncertain domain, the semantics of Bayesian networks, Dempster-Shafer theory, Fuzzy sets & fuzzy logics. Natural Language processing [2] Introduction, Syntactic processing, semantic analysis, discourse & pragmatic processing. Learning [2] Forms of learning, inductive learning, learning decision trees, explanation based learning, learning using relevance information, neural net learning & genetic learning. Expert Systems [2]	simulated annealing search, local beam search, genetic algorithms; constraint satisfaction problems, local search for constraint satisfaction problems. Adversarial search [3] Games, optimal decisions & strategies in games, the minimax search procedure, alpha-beta pruning, additional refinements, iterative deepening. Knowledge & reasoning [3] Knowledge representation issues, representation & mapping, approaches to knowledge representation, issues in knowledge representation. Using predicate logic [2] Representing simple fact in logic, representing instant & ISA relationship, computable functions & predicates, resolution, natural deduction. Probabilistic reasoning [4] Representing knowledge in an uncertain domain, the semantics of Bayesian networks, Dempster-Shafer theory, Fuzzy sets & fuzzy logics. Natural Language processing [2] Introduction, Syntactic processing, semantic analysis, discourse & pragmatic processing. Learning [2] Forms of learning, inductive learning, learning decision trees, explanation based learning, learning using relevance information, neural net learning & genetic learning. Expert Systems [2]

Text Books:

- 1. Artificial Intelligence, Ritch & Knight, TMH
- 2. Artificial Intelligence A Modern Approach, Stuart Russel Peter Norvig Pearson
- 3. Introduction to Artificial Intelligence & Expert Systems, Patterson, PHI
- 4. Poole, Computational Intelligence, OUP
- 5. Logic & Prolog Programming, Saroj Kaushik, New Age International
- 6. Expert Systems, Giarranto, VIKAS 7. M.C. Trivedi, Artificial Intellig

Reference Books:

1. M.C. Trivedi, Artificial Intelligence, Khanna Publishing House, New Delhi (AICTE Recommended Textbook – 2018)

2. Friedman Jerome, Trevor Hastie, and Robert Tibshirani. The Elements of Statistical Learning. Springer-Verlag, 2nd Edition, 2013. Reference Books

Course Outcome:

Upon a successful completion of this course, the student will be able to:

- 1. Describe the structure and function of intelligent agents and explain how they operate within various environments.
- 2. Apply search techniques and heuristic strategies to effectively solve complex problem-solving tasks and adversarial games.
- 3. Construct knowledge-based systems using predicate logic and probabilistic reasoning for intelligent decision-making.
- 4. Develop basic Natural Language Processing (NLP) and Expert Systems applications to simulate human reasoning and language understanding.
- 5. Evaluate AI models in terms of accuracy, efficiency, and ethical considerations across different application domains.

Special Remarks:

Name	e of the course	Object Oriented Programming		
Cours	se Code: PC-ECS 404 Semester: 4th			
Durat	ration: 6 months Maximum Marks: 100			
	ning Scheme	Examination Scheme		
	ry: 3 hrs/week	Mid Semester Exam: 15 Marks		
Tutor	ial: 0 hr/week	Assignment & Quiz: 10 Marks		
Practi	ical: 2 hrs/week	Attendance: 05 Marks		
Credi	t Points: 3	End Semester Exam: 70 Marks		
Obje	ctive:			
1.	Understand abstract data types (ADTs) and their implementation		
2.	Explore and apply fundamental object-	<u> </u>		
3.	Analyze and design object-oriented sys	stems using inheritance and design patt	erns	
4.	Understand and implement core object	-oriented features at the system level		
5.	Develop GUI applications and manage	e software projects		
Pre-F	Requisite:			
1.	Programming for Problem Solving Pa	per Code: ES-CS-201		
2.	Mathematics –IA*, Paper Code: BS-M	1-201		
3	Data Structure & Algorithm, Paper Co	ode: PC-ECS 302		
Unit	Cont	tout	IIwa	Marks
1			Hrs 8	Marks
1	Abstract data types and their specificat	-	0	
	Concrete state space, concrete invariant, abstraction function. Implementing operations, illustrated by the Text example.			
2	Features of object-oriented programmi	<u> </u>	6	
	polymorphism – but not inheritance.			
3	Inheritance in OO design. Design patte	erns. Introduction and classification.	10	
	The iterator pattern.			
4	Model-view-controller pattern. Comma	ands as methods and as objects.	8	
	Implementing OO language features. N	Memory management.		
5	Generic types and collections GUIs. G	raphical programming with Scale and	8	
	Swing . The software development process			

Text Books:

- 1. Rambaugh, James Michael, Blaha "Object Oriented Modelling and Design" Prentice Hall,India
- 2. Ali Bahrami "Object Oriented System Development" Mc Graw Hill
- 3. Patrick Naughton, Herbert Schildt "The complete reference-Java2" TMH
- 4. R.K Das "Core Java For Beginners" VIKAS PUBLISHING

Reference Books:

- 1. Deitel and Deitel "Java How to Program" 6th Ed. Pearson
- 2. Ivor Horton's Beginning Java 2 SDK Wrox
- 3. E. Balagurusamy "Programming With Java: A Primer" 3rd Ed. TMH

Course Outcome:

- 1. On completion of the course students will be able to
- 2. Specify simple abstract data types and design implementations, using abstraction functions to document them.
- 3. Recognise features of object-oriented design such as encapsulation, polymorphism, inheritance, and composition of systems based on object identity.
- 4. Name and apply some common object-oriented design patterns and give examples of their use.
- 5. Design applications with an event-driven graphical user interface.

Special Remarks:

Name	te of the course Computer Organization & Archi		itectur	e
Cours	rse Code: PC-ECS 406 Semester: 4th			
Durat	tion: 6 months	Maximum Marks: 100		
Teacl	hing Scheme	Examination Scheme		
	eory: 3 hrs/week Mid Semester Exam: 15 Marks			
Tutor	ttorial: 0 hr/week Assignment & Quiz: 10 Marks			
Pract	ical: 0 hrs/week	Attendance: 05 Marks		
Credi	t Points: 3	End Semester Exam: 70 Marks		
Obie	ctive:			
1.		peration of stored program computers.		
2.		sets, and arithmetic operations in digital	al syste	ems.
3.		n, and CPU-memory interfacing technic		
4.		s, and performance optimization in proc		
5.		sm and control unit design methodolog		
Pre-I	 Requisite:			
Pre-I	Requisite:			
Pre-I	Requisite:			
		ntent	Hrs	Mark
	Con	ntent ram computer and operation sequence	Hrs 8	Mark
Unit	Basic organization of the stored prog for execution of a program. Role of o	ram computer and operation sequence perating systems and		Mark
Unit	Basic organization of the stored prog for execution of a program. Role of compiler/assembler. Fetch, decode an	ram computer and operation sequence perating systems and ad execute cycle, Concept of operator,		Mark
Unit	Basic organization of the stored prog for execution of a program. Role of o compiler/assembler. Fetch, decode ar operand, registers and storage, Instru-	ram computer and operation sequence perating systems and ad execute cycle, Concept of operator, etion format. Instruction sets and		Mark
Unit	Basic organization of the stored prog for execution of a program. Role of o compiler/assembler. Fetch, decode an operand, registers and storage, Instru- addressing modes. Commonly used n	ram computer and operation sequence perating systems and ad execute cycle, Concept of operator, etion format. Instruction sets and		Mark
Unit 1	Basic organization of the stored prog for execution of a program. Role of o compiler/assembler. Fetch, decode an operand, registers and storage, Instruaddressing modes. Commonly used in point representation of numbers.	ram computer and operation sequence perating systems and ad execute cycle, Concept of operator, ection format. Instruction sets and number systems. Fixed and floating	8	Mark
Unit	Basic organization of the stored prog for execution of a program. Role of compiler/assembler. Fetch, decode ar operand, registers and storage, Instruaddressing modes. Commonly used repoint representation of numbers. Design of adders - ripple carry and carry	ram computer and operation sequence perating systems and ad execute cycle, Concept of operator, ection format. Instruction sets and number systems. Fixed and floating arry look ahead principles. Design of		Mark
Unit 1	Basic organization of the stored prog for execution of a program. Role of o compiler/assembler. Fetch, decode an operand, registers and storage, Instruaddressing modes. Commonly used a point representation of numbers. Design of adders - ripple carry and carry and carry.	ram computer and operation sequence perating systems and ad execute cycle, Concept of operator, ection format. Instruction sets and number systems. Fixed and floating arry look ahead principles. Design of oth's algorithm. Fixed point division -	8	Mark
Unit 1	Basic organization of the stored prog for execution of a program. Role of o compiler/assembler. Fetch, decode an operand, registers and storage, Instruaddressing modes. Commonly used a point representation of numbers. Design of adders - ripple carry and can ALU. Fixed point multiplication -Book Restoring and non-restoring algorithms.	ram computer and operation sequence perating systems and ad execute cycle, Concept of operator, ection format. Instruction sets and number systems. Fixed and floating arry look ahead principles. Design of oth's algorithm. Fixed point division -	8	Mark
Unit 1	Basic organization of the stored prog for execution of a program. Role of o compiler/assembler. Fetch, decode an operand, registers and storage, Instruaddressing modes. Commonly used repoint representation of numbers. Design of adders - ripple carry and can ALU. Fixed point multiplication -Book Restoring and non-restoring algorithms standard.	ram computer and operation sequence perating systems and ad execute cycle, Concept of operator, ection format. Instruction sets and number systems. Fixed and floating arry look ahead principles. Design of oth's algorithm. Fixed point division - ms. Floating point - IEEE 754	6	Mark
Unit 1	Basic organization of the stored prog for execution of a program. Role of o compiler/assembler. Fetch, decode an operand, registers and storage, Instruaddressing modes. Commonly used repoint representation of numbers. Design of adders - ripple carry and can ALU. Fixed point multiplication -Book Restoring and non-restoring algorithm standard. Memory organization, static and dynamics.	ram computer and operation sequence perating systems and ad execute cycle, Concept of operator, ection format. Instruction sets and number systems. Fixed and floating arry look ahead principles. Design of oth's algorithm. Fixed point division - ms. Floating point - IEEE 754	8	Mark
<u>Unit</u> 1	Basic organization of the stored prog for execution of a program. Role of o compiler/assembler. Fetch, decode an operand, registers and storage, Instruaddressing modes. Commonly used a point representation of numbers. Design of adders - ripple carry and can ALU. Fixed point multiplication -Book Restoring and non-restoring algorithm standard. Memory organization, static and dynamics associative memory. Memory unit decomposition of the stored program and the standard.	ram computer and operation sequence perating systems and ad execute cycle, Concept of operator, ection format. Instruction sets and number systems. Fixed and floating arry look ahead principles. Design of oth's algorithm. Fixed point division - ms. Floating point - IEEE 754	6	Mark
<u>Unit</u> 1	Basic organization of the stored prog for execution of a program. Role of o compiler/assembler. Fetch, decode an operand, registers and storage, Instruaddressing modes. Commonly used a point representation of numbers. Design of adders - ripple carry and carry and carry and carry and carry and numbers and point multiplication -Book Restoring and non-restoring algorithm standard. Memory organization, static and dynamics associative memory. Memory unit desimplementation of CPU-memory interpretations.	ram computer and operation sequence perating systems and ad execute cycle, Concept of operator, ection format. Instruction sets and number systems. Fixed and floating arry look ahead principles. Design of oth's algorithm. Fixed point division - ms. Floating point - IEEE 754 amic memory, memory hierarchy, esign with special emphasis on erfacing Hierarchical memory	6	Mark
<u>Unit</u> 1	Basic organization of the stored prog for execution of a program. Role of o compiler/assembler. Fetch, decode ar operand, registers and storage, Instruaddressing modes. Commonly used repoint representation of numbers. Design of adders - ripple carry and can ALU. Fixed point multiplication -Book Restoring and non-restoring algorithms tandard. Memory organization, static and dynamics associative memory. Memory unit desimplementation of CPU-memory interechnology: Inclusion, Coherence and	ram computer and operation sequence perating systems and ad execute cycle, Concept of operator, ection format. Instruction sets and number systems. Fixed and floating arry look ahead principles. Design of oth's algorithm. Fixed point division - ms. Floating point - IEEE 754 amic memory, memory hierarchy, esign with special emphasis on orfacing Hierarchical memory. I locality properties; Cache memory	6	Mark
<u>Unit</u> 1	Basic organization of the stored prog for execution of a program. Role of o compiler/assembler. Fetch, decode an operand, registers and storage, Instruaddressing modes. Commonly used a point representation of numbers. Design of adders - ripple carry and carry and carry and carry and carry and numbers and point multiplication -Book Restoring and non-restoring algorithm standard. Memory organization, static and dynamics associative memory. Memory unit desimplementation of CPU-memory interpretations.	ram computer and operation sequence perating systems and ad execute cycle, Concept of operator, ection format. Instruction sets and number systems. Fixed and floating arry look ahead principles. Design of oth's algorithm. Fixed point division - ms. Floating point - IEEE 754 amic memory, memory hierarchy, esign with special emphasis on orfacing Hierarchical memory. I locality properties; Cache memory	6	Marks

organization, mapping and management techniques, memory replacement

	policies.		
4	Pipelining: Basic concepts, instruction and arithmetic pipeline, data	7	
	hazards, control hazards and structural hazards, techniques for handling		
	hazards. Exception handling. Pipeline optimization techniques;		
5	Instruction-level parallelism: basic concepts, techniques for increasing ILP,	6	
	superscalar, super pipelined and VLIW processor architectures. Array and		
	vector processors.		
6	Design of control unit - hardwired and micro programmed control.	3	

Text Books:

- 1. V. Carl, G. Zvonko and S. G. Zaky, "Computer organization", McGraw Hill, 1978.
- 2. B. Brey and C. R. Sarma, "The Intel microprocessors", Pearson Education, 2000.
- 3. J. L. Hennessy and D. A. Patterson, "Computer Architecture A Quantitative Approach", Morgan Kauffman, 2011.
- 4. W. Stallings, "Computer organization", PHI, 1987.
- 5. P. Barry and P. Crowley, "Modern Embedded Computing", Morgan Kaufmann, 2012.
- 6. N. Mathivanan, "Microprocessors, PC Hardware and Interfacing", Prentice Hall, 2004.

Reference Books:

- 1. Y. C. Lieu and G. A. Gibson, "Microcomputer Systems: The 8086/8088 Family", Prentice Hall India, 1986.
- 2. J. Uffenbeck, "The 8086/8088 Design, Programming, Interfacing", Prentice Hall, 1987.
- 3. B. Govindarajalu, "IBM PC and Clones", Tata McGraw Hill, 1991.
- 4. P. Able, "8086 Assembly Language Programming", Prentice Hall India6. Winfried Karl Grassmann and Jean-Paul Tremblay, Logic and Discrete Mathematics, PEARSON.
- 5. Rajaraman "Computer Organization & Architecture", PHI
- 6. B.Ram "Computer Organization & Architecture", Newage Publications

Course Outcome:

On completion of the course students will be able to

- 1. Learn pipelining concepts with a prior knowledge of stored program methods
- 2. Learn about memory hierarchy and mapping techniques.
- 3. Study of parallel architecture and interconnection network

Special Remarks:

Name	e of the course	Electric Machine Laboratory	
Cours	se Code: PC-ECS 491	Semester: 4th	
Durat	ion: 6 months	Maximum Marks: 100	
	ning Scheme	Examination Scheme	
	ry: Nil	Continuous Internal Assessment:40	
	ial: Nil	External Assessment: 60	
	ical: 2 hrs/week		
Credi	t Points: 1		
		tory Experiments:	
1	Determination of the characteristics of a separately excited DC generator.		
2	Determination of the characteristics of a	DC motor	
3	Study of methods of speed control of DC	C motor	
4	Determination of the characteristics of a	compound DC generator (short shunt)	
5	Determination of speed of DC series mo	tor as a function of load torque.	
6	Polarity test on a single phase transformed	er	
7	Determination of equivalent circuit of a	single phase transformer and efficiency.	
8	Study of different connections of three p	hase transformer.	
9	Study of Parallel operation of a single ph	ase transformers.	
10	Determination of temperature rise and eff	ficiency of the transformer.(Back to back test)	

Course Outcome:

After completion of this course, the learners will be able to

- Analyze the characteristics and performance of DC generators and motors.
- Demonstrate various speed control methods for DC motors.
- Perform and interpret transformer tests including polarity, efficiency, and equivalent circuit.
- Understand different transformer connections and their parallel operation.
- Evaluate transformer performance under load and conduct back-to-back testing for efficiency and temperature rise.

Special Remarks:

Name of the course		CONTROL SYSTEMS LABORATORY		
Course Code: PC-ECS 492		Semester: 4th		
Duration: 6 months		Maximum Marks: 100		
Teaching Scheme		Examination Scheme		
Theory: Nil		Continuous Internal Assessment:40		
Tutorial: Nil		External Assessment: 60		
Practi	ical: 2 hrs/week			
Credi	t Points: 1			
	Laboratory Experiments:			
1.	1. Familiarization with MAT-Lab control system tool box, MAT-Lab- Simulink tool			
	PSPICE			
2.	2. Determination of Step response for first order & Second order system with unity fe			
	f control system specification, Time constant, %			
peak overshoot, settling time etc. from the response.				
3.	Simulation of Step response & Impulse response for type-0, type-1 & Type-2 system with unity feedback using MATLAB & PSPICE.			
4.	Determination of Root locus, Bode plot, Nyquist plot using MATLAB control system tool			
		ermining control system specification from the plot.		
5.		ler action of first order simulated process.		
6.	Determination of approximate transfer functions experimentally from Bode plot.			
7.	Evaluation of steady state error, setting time, percentage peak overshoot, gain margin, phase			
	margin with addition of Lead, Lag, Lead-lag compensator.			
8.	Study of a practical position control system obtaining closed step responses for gain setting corresponding to over-damped and under-damped responses. Determination of rise time and peak time using individualized components by simulation. Determination of undamped natural frequency and damping ratio from experimental data.			
9.	Analysis of performance of Lead, Lag and Lead-Lag compensation circuits for a given system using simulation.			
10.		given system from State Variable model and vice		
11.	1 2 2 2	estem using State variable technique by simulation. ion response for a single input, two-output system		

Course Outcome:

After completion of this course, the learners will be able to

- 1. identify appropriate equipment and instruments for the experiment.
- 2. test the instrument for application to the experiment.

- 3. construct circuits with appropriate instruments and safety precautions.
- 4. use MAT-Lab control system tool box, MAT-Lab- simulink tool box & PSPICE for simulation of systems.
- 5. Determine control system specifications of first and second order systems.
- 6. validate step response & impulse response for type-0, type-1 & Type-2 system with unity feedback using MATLAB & PSPICE.
- 7. work effectively in a team

Special Remarks:

Name of the course		Artificial Intelligence Lab
Course Code: PC-ECS 494		Semester: 4th
Duration: 6 months		Maximum Marks: 100
Teaching Scheme		Examination Scheme
Theory: Nil		Continuous Internal Assessment:40
	ial: Nil	External Assessment: 60
	cal: 2 hrs/week t Points: 1	
Credit	t romits. 1	
	Labora	tory Experiments:
1	Create a family tree and solve queries using back tracking through Prolog programming	
2	Write a Prolog program to compute fibonacci term using recursion	
3	Write a Prolog Program to print Fibonacci series up to nth term	
4	Write a Prolog program to print factorial of any number	
5	Write a Prolog program to compute greatest common divisor (using Euclidean algorithm) using recursion	
6	Write a Prolog program of generating numbers in a given range	
7	Write a program in Prolog to insert an element at any position in the list	
8	Write a program in Prolog to delete any element from the list	
9	Write a program in Prolog to concatenate two lists	
10	Write a program in Prolog print all sub lists of a given list or not	
11	Write a program in Prolog to reverse a list	
12	Write a program in Prolog to permute a given list	
13	Write a program in Prolog to delete the Last element from the list	
14	Write a program in Prolog to find the nth element of the List	
15	Write a program in Prolog to check whether a list is palindrome or not	
16	Write a Prolog Program to check whether an element is in a given list or not	
17	Write a Prolog Program to determine the length of a list	
18	Write a Prolog Program to multiply the elements in a given list	
19	Write a Prolog Program to insert an element at the front of the list	
20	Write a Prolog Program to delete an element from a list	
21	Write a program in Prolog to print the nodes of binary tree through INORDER traversal	
22	Write a program in Prolog to print the no	odes of binary tree through POSTORDER traversal
23	Write a program in Prolog to print the no	odes of binary tree through PREORDER traversal

24	Check whether a given element belongs to a binary tree	
25	Write a program for searching an element in a binary search tree	
26	Prolog Programming using Cut and Negation operator	
27	Write a program to implementation of DFS	
28	Write a program to implementation of BFS	
29	Write a Program to find the solution for traveling salesman Problem	
30	Write a program to implement Simulated Annealing Algorithm	
31	Write a program to find the solution for wampus world problem	
32	Write a program to implement 8 puzzle problem	
33	Write a program to implement Tower of Hanoi problem	
34	Write a program to implement A* Algorithm	
35	Write a program to implement Hill Climbing Algorithm	

Course Outcome:

After completion of this course, the learners will be able to

- 1. Demonstrate fundamental understanding of the history of artificial intelligence (AI) and its foundations.
- 2. Apply basic principles of AI in solutions that require problem solving, inference, perception, knowledge representation, and learning.
- 3. Demonstrate awareness and a fundamental understanding of various applications of AI Techniques in intelligent agents, expert systems, artificial neural networks and other machine learning models.
- 4. Demonstrate proficiency developing applications in an 'AI language', expert system shell, or data mining tool.
- 5. Demonstrate proficiency in applying scientific method to models of machine learning.

Special Remarks:

Name of the course		Object Oriented Programming Laboratory	
Course Code: PC-ECS 495		Semester: 4th	
Duration: 6 months		Maximum Marks: 100	
Teaching Scheme		Examination Scheme	
Theory: Nil		Continuous Internal Assessment:40	
Tutorial: Nil		External Assessment: 60	
Practical: 2 hrs/week			
Credit Points: 1			
	Laboratory Experiments:		
1	Assignments on class, constructor, overloading, inheritance, overriding Assignments on wrapper class, arrays		
	Assignments on developing interfaces- multiple inheritance, extending interfaces Assignments on		
	creating and accessing packages		
2	Assignments on multithreaded programming		
	Assignments on applet programming		

^{**} using JAVA

Course Outcome:

After completion of this course, the learners will be able to

- Implement object-oriented concepts such as classes, constructors, inheritance, and polymorphism in Java.
- Apply interfaces, packages, and wrapper classes for modular and reusable code development.
- Develop and manage multithreaded programs for concurrent task execution.
- Create simple Java applets and graphical interfaces for interactive applications.

Special Remarks: