



ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY: RAJMAHENDRAVARAM

B.Sc. Honours Course Syllabus (Single Major)

(w.e.f:2023-24A.B)

B.Sc -Computer Science

COURSE STRUCTURE

Year	Semester	Course	Title of the Course	No. of Hrs /Week	No. of Credits
I	I	1	Essentials and Applications of Mathematical, Physical and Chemical Sciences	3+2	4
	I	2	Advances in Mathematical, Physical and Chemical Sciences	3+2	4



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B.Sc. Honours Course Syllabus (Single Major)
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SEMESTER-I

COURSE 1: ESSENTIALS AND APPLICATIONS OF MATHEMATICAL, PHYSICAL
AND CHEMICAL SCIENCES

Theory

Credits: 4

5 hrs/week

Course Objective:

The objective of this course is to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the essential concepts and applications of mathematical, physical, and chemical sciences. The course aims to develop students' critical thinking, problem-solving, and analytical skills in these areas, enabling them to apply scientific principles to real-world situations.

Learning outcomes:

1. Apply critical thinking skills to solve complex problems involving complex numbers, trigonometric ratios, vectors, and statistical measures.
2. To Explain the basic principles and concepts underlying a broad range of fundamental areas of physics and to Connect their knowledge of physics to everyday situations
3. To Explain the basic principles and concepts underlying a broad range of fundamental areas of chemistry and to Connect their knowledge of chemistry to daily life.
4. Understand the interplay and connections between mathematics, physics, and chemistry in various applications. Recognize how mathematical models and physical and chemical principles can be used to explain and predict phenomena in different contexts.
- 5 To explore the history and evolution of the Internet and to gain an understanding of network security concepts, including threats, vulnerabilities, and countermeasures.

UNIT I: ESSENTIALS OF MATHEMATICS:

Complex Numbers: Introduction of the new symbol i – General form of a complex number – Modulus-Amplitude form and conversions

Trigonometric Ratios: Trigonometric Ratios and their relations – Problems on calculation of

angles **Vectors:** Definition of vector addition – Cartesian form – Scalar and vector product

and problems **Statistical Measures:** Mean, Median, Mode of a data and problems

UNIT II: ESSENTIALS OF PHYSICS:

Definition and Scope of Physics- Measurements and Units - Motion of objects: Newtonian Mechanics and relativistic mechanics perspective - Laws of Thermodynamics and Significance- Acoustic waves and electromagnetic waves- Electric and Magnetic fields and their interactions- Behaviour of atomic and nuclear particles- Wave-particle duality, the uncertainty principle- Theories and understanding of universe



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UNIT III: ESSENTIALS OF CHEMISTRY:

Definition and Scope of Chemistry- Importance of Chemistry in daily life -Branches of chemistry and significance- Periodic Table- Electronic Configuration, chemical changes, classification of matter, Biomolecules- carbohydrates, proteins, fats and vitamins.

UNIT IV: APPLICATIONS OF MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS & CHEMISTRY:

Applications of Mathematics in Physics & Chemistry: Calculus, Differential Equations & Complex Analysis

Application of Physics in Industry and Technology: Electronics and Semiconductor Industry, Robotics and Automation, Automotive and Aerospace Industries, Quality Control and Instrumentation, Environmental Monitoring and Sustainable Technologies.

Application of Chemistry in Industry and Technology: Chemical Manufacturing, Pharmaceuticals and Drug Discovery, Materials Science, Food and Beverage Industry.

UNIT V: ESSENTIALS OF COMPUTER SCIENCE:

Milestones of computer evolution - Internet, history, Internet Service Providers, Types of Networks, IP, Domain Name Services, applications.

Ethical and social implications: Network and security concepts- Information Assurance Fundamentals, Cryptography-Symmetric and Asymmetric, Malware, Firewalls, Fraud Techniques- Privacy and Data Protection

Recommended books:

1. Functions of one complex variable by John.B.Conway, Springer- Verlag.
2. Elementary Trigonometry by H.S.Hall and S.R.Knight
3. Vector Algebra by A.R. Vasishta, Krishna Prakashan Media(P)Ltd.
4. Basic Statistics by B.L. Agarwal, New age international Publishers
5. University Physics with Modern Physics by Hugh D. Young and Roger A. Freedman
6. Fundamentals of Physics by David Halliday, Robert Resnick, and Jearl Walker
7. Physics for Scientists and Engineers with Modern Physics" by Raymond A. Serway and John W. Jewett Jr.
8. Physics for Technology and Engineering" by John Bird
9. Chemistry in daily life by Kirpal Singh
10. Chemistry of bio molecules by S. P. Bhutan
11. Fundamentals of Computers by V. Raja Raman
12. Cyber Security Essentials by James Graham, Richard Howard, Ryan Olson



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STUDENT ACTIVITIES

UNIT I: ESSENTIALS OF MATHEMATICS:

1: Complex Number Exploration

Provide students with a set of complex numbers in both rectangular and polar forms.

They will plot the complex numbers on the complex plane and identify their properties

2: Trigonometric Ratios Problem Solving

Give students a set of problems that require the calculation of trigonometric ratios and their relations.

Students will solve the problems using the appropriate trigonometric functions (sine, cosine, tangent, etc.) and trigonometric identities.

3: Vector Operations and Applications

Provide students with a set of vectors in Cartesian form.

Students will perform vector addition and subtraction operations to find the resultant vectors.

They will also calculate the scalar and vector products of given vectors.

4: Statistical Measures and Data Analysis

Give students a dataset containing numerical values.

Students will calculate the mean, median, and mode of the data, as well as other statistical measures if appropriate (e.g., range, standard deviation).

They will interpret the results and analyze the central tendencies and distribution of the data.

UNIT II: ESSENTIALS OF PHYSICS:

1. Concept Mapping

Divide students into groups and assign each group one of the topics.

Students will create a concept map illustrating the key concepts, relationships, and applications related to their assigned topic.

Encourage students to use visual elements, arrows, and labels to represent connections and interdependencies between concepts.

2. Laboratory Experiment

Select a laboratory experiment related to one of the topics, such as motion of objects or electric and magnetic fields.

Provide the necessary materials, instructions, and safety guidelines for conducting the experiment.

Students will work in small groups to carry out the experiment, collect data, and analyze the results.

After the experiment, students will write a lab report summarizing their findings, observations, and conclusions.



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UNIT III: ESSENTIALS OF CHEMISTRY

1: Chemistry in Daily Life Presentation

Divide students into groups and assign each group a specific aspect of daily life where chemistry plays a significant role, such as food and nutrition, household products, medicine, or environmental issues.

Students will research and create a presentation (e.g., PowerPoint, poster, or video) that showcases the importance of chemistry in their assigned aspect.

2: Periodic Table Exploration

Provide students with a copy of the periodic table.

Students will explore the periodic table and its significance in organizing elements based on their properties.

They will identify and analyze trends in atomic structure, such as electronic configuration, atomic size, and ionization energy.

3: Chemical Changes and Classification of Matter

Provide students with various substances and chemical reactions, such as mixing acids and bases or observing a combustion reaction.

Students will observe and describe the chemical changes that occur, including changes in color, temperature, or the formation of new substances.

4: Biomolecules Investigation

Assign each student or group a specific biomolecule category, such as carbohydrates, proteins, fats, or vitamins.

Students will research and gather information about their assigned biomolecule category, including its structure, functions, sources, and importance in the human body.

They can create informative posters or presentations to present their findings to the class.

UNIT IV: APPLICATIONS OF MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS & CHEMISTRY

1: Interdisciplinary Case Studies

Divide students into small groups and provide them with interdisciplinary case studies that involve the interdisciplinary application of mathematics, physics, and chemistry.

Each case study should present a real-world problem or scenario that requires the integration of concepts from all three disciplines.

2: Design and Innovation Project

Challenge students to design and develop a practical solution or innovation that integrates mathematics, physics, and chemistry principles.

Students can choose a specific problem or area of interest, such as renewable energy, environmental conservation, or materials science.



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3: Laboratory Experiments

Assign students laboratory experiments that demonstrate the practical applications of mathematics, physics, and chemistry.

Examples include investigating the relationship between concentration and reaction rate, analyzing the behavior of electrical circuits, or measuring the properties of materials.

.4: Mathematical Modeling

Present students with real-world problems that require mathematical modeling and analysis.

UNIT V: ESSENTIALS OF COMPUTER SCIENCE:

1. Identifying the attributes of network (Topology, service provider, IP address and bandwidth of your college network) and prepare a report covering network architecture.
3. Identify the types of malwares and required firewalls to provide security.
- 4. Latest Fraud techniques used by hackers.**



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Course – I & II Model Paper Time:3Hrs (70 Marks)

SECTION A (Multiple Choice Questions)

30 x 1 = 30 M

30 Multiple Choice Questions (Each Unit 6 Questions)

SECTION B (Fill in the blanks)

10 x 1 = 10 M

10 Fill in the Blanks (Each Unit 2 Questions)

SECTION C (Very short answer questions)

10 x 1 = 10 M

10 Very short answer questions (Each Unit 2 Questions)

SECTION D (Matching) (From 5 Units)

2 x 5 = 10 M

1 A

B

C

D

E

2 A

B

C

D

E

SECTION E (True or False)

10 x 1 = 10 M

10 True or False (Each Unit 2 Questions)



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Single Major (w.e.f. AY 2023-24)

SEMESTER-I

COURSE – I ESSENTIALS AND APPLICATIONS OF MATHEMATICAL, PHYSICAL &
CHEMICAL SCIENCES

Time:3hrs

MAX MARKS: 70 M

I Multiple Choice Questions **3x10=30M**

1. If $\text{Arg}(Z) < 0$ the $\text{Arg}(-Z) - \text{arg}(Z) =$ []
a) π b) $\frac{-\pi}{4}$ c) $\frac{-\pi}{2}$ d) $\frac{\pi}{2}$
2. If $\left| \frac{Z_1}{Z_2} \right| = 1$ and $\text{Arg}(Z_1 Z_2) = 0$ then []
a) $Z_1 = Z_2$ b) $|Z_1|^2 = Z_1 Z_2$ c) $Z_1 Z_2 = 1$ d) None of these
3. The value of $\sin 50^\circ - \sin 70^\circ + \sin 10^\circ$ is equal to []
a) 1 b) 0 c) $\frac{1}{2}$ d) 2
4. If $\bar{a} + m\bar{b} + 3\bar{c}$, $-2\bar{a} + 3\bar{b} - 5\bar{c}$ and $\bar{a} - 3\bar{b} - 5\bar{c}$ are coplanar $m =$ _____ []
a) 2 b) -1 c) 1 d) -9/7
5. If the vectors $2\bar{i} + \lambda\bar{j} - \bar{k}$ and $4\bar{i} - 2\bar{j} + 2\bar{k}$ are perpendicular to each other, then
 $\lambda =$ _____ []
a) 2 b) 5 c) 3 d) 1
6. Find the mode for the following data 0,0,1,1,2,2,2,4,5. []
a) 1 b) 0 c) 4 d) 2
7. Newton – Second is the unit of []
a) Velocity b) Angular Momentum c) Momentum d) Energy
8. If the force applied to a body is doubled and the mass is cut in half. What would be the acceleration ratio? []
a) 1:2 b) 2:1 c) 1:4 d) 4:1
9. Which unit is used to measure angle the S.I system? []
a) Radian b) Steradian c) Degree d) Minute
10. The mass – Energy relation is given by []
a) $E = mc^2$ b) $F = ma$ c) $P = mv$ d) $W = Fd$
11. How many types of Robots are there []
a) 7 b) 10 c) 6 d) 8
12. Light energy emitted by stars is due to []
a) Breaking of nuclei b) Joining of nucleons
c) Burning of nuclei d) Reflection of Solar Light
13. Organic chemistry is the study of _____. []
a) Nitrogen based compounds b) Carbon based compounds
c) Copper based compounds d) Chromium based compounds
14. Number of electrons present in outer shell of chlorine atom is ____ []
a) 5 b) 6 c) 7 d) 8
15. Which of the following is a disaccharide _____ []
a) Sucrose b) Glucose c) Fructose d) Ribose
16. The Monomers present in proteins are _____ []
a) Alcohols b) Acids c) Amino acids d) Esters
17. Lipids composed mainly of _____ []
a) C, H, N b) C, H, O c) O, N, S d) N, S, Cl



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18. Vitamin by is also known as _____ []
a) Vitamin – H b) Vitamin – O c) Vitamin – Bd) Vitamin – L
19. Who is introduced in Calculus _____. []
a) Isaac Newton b) Goff fried Leibniz
c) Both of the mentioned d) None of the mentioned
20. How many systems does a robot have _____. []
a) 2 b) 6 c) 4 d) 3
21. A place where power information (or) a result leaves a system. []
a) Chassis b) Output c) Sensor d) Input
22. The main electronic component used in first generation computers was []
a) Transistors b) Vacuum Tubes and Valves
c) Integrated Circuits d) None of above
23. Magnetic disk is an example of []
a) Secondary memory b) Primary memory
c) Main memory d) Both 1 & 2
24. http stands for []
a) hypertext transfer protocol b) hypertext transmission protocol
c) high transfer transport protocol d) hyper transfer text protocol
25. What is the full form of WWW? []
a) World Wide Web b) World with Web
c) Work Wide Web d) World Wide Wet
26. Which one of the following is a type of antivirus program? []
a) Quick heal b) McAfee
c) Kaspersky d) All of the above
27. Hackers usually used the computer virus for _____ purpose. []
a) To log, monitor each and every user's stroke
b) To gain access the sensitive information like user's Id and Passwords
c) To corrupt the user's data stored in the computer system
d) All of the above
28. Which of the following is an example of f BDD screening technique []
a) U V spectroscopy b) HPLC c) NMR spectroscopy d) None
29. Fertilizers mainly consists of _____ []
a) N, P, K b) O, N, Cl c) C, O, K d) H, P, O
30. The substance that facilitate chemical reactions without being consumed is []
a) Reactions b) Product c) Catalyst d) Inhibin

SECTION – B

II Fill in the Blanks

10x1=10M

1. Find the value of $\sqrt{3} \cos ec 20^\circ - \sec 20^\circ$ is _____.
2. The area of the parallelogram whose diagonals are $3i + j - 2k$ and $i - 3j + 4k$ is _____.
3. _____ is the number of cycles made by a sounding body per unit time.
4. A light year is a unit of _____.
5. EXPAND SAR _____.
6. Peptide bond formula _____.
7. A robot is a _____.
8. Differential equations that _____ the definition of linear are nonlinear.
9. A string of 8 bits is _____
10. ROM stands for _____



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SECTION – C

III Answer the following Short Questions

10x1=10M

1. If $3 \tan A = 5$ then Find Sin A and Cos A.
2. Find A.M from the following distribution.

Wages	100	120	140	160	180	200
No of workers	4	8	12	7	6	3

3. Write any two applications of Semi – Conductor?
4. Define Zeroth law of Thermodynamics? with example.
5. Expand FBDD.
6. What are fat soluble vitamins?
7. Define Newton's 1st Law.
8. Write any two application of Environmental monitoring?
9. What is E-mail?
10. What is a gateway?

SECTION – D

III Match the following

10x1=10M

1. A. Unit Vector in the direction $\vec{a} = 3\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + 6\vec{k}$ () a) Angular Momentum
B. Polar form $-1 + \sqrt{3}i$ () b) Glucose
C. Joule x Sec () c) $\frac{1}{7}(3\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + 6\vec{k})$
D. Mass of a proton () d) $2\left[\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)\right]$
E. Reducing Sugar () e) 1.676×10^{-24} grams
2. A. Vitamin – B12 () a) Newton
B. Force () b) Newton second
C. Impulse () c) RBC formation
D. Punch Card () d) Computer games
E. Joy Stick () e) Hollerith code



SECTION – E

IV True (or) False

10x1=10M

1. If \bar{Z} is a complex number then $Z\bar{Z}$ is purely real.
2. If Z is a complex number such that $Z^2 = (\bar{Z})^2$ then purely real.
3. The Mass of a body is equivalent to the ratio of the force action on it to the acceleration it generates.
4. The region of the atmosphere above troposphere is known as Lithosphere.
5. Essential Amino acids can be synthesized by the human body
6. Electrons fill the lowest energy levels first
7. For every action is nature here is an unequal and opposite reaction.
8. The special theory of relativity is concerned with frames of reference that are not experiencing any acceleration.
9. A terabyte is equal to 1 million gigabytes
10. Remote browser access is used to avoid browser-based hacking.



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SEMESTER-I
COURSE 2: ADVANCES IN MATHEMATICAL, PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL
SCIENCES

Theory

Credits: 4

5 hrs/week

Course Objective:

The objective of this course is to provide students with an in-depth understanding of the recent advances and cutting-edge research in mathematical, physical, and chemical sciences. The course aims to broaden students' knowledge beyond the foundational concepts and expose them to the latest developments in these disciplines, fostering critical thinking, research skills, and the ability to contribute to scientific advancements.

Learning outcomes:

1. Explore the applications of mathematics in various fields of physics and chemistry, to understand how mathematical concepts are used to model and solve real-world problems.
2. To Explain the basic principles and concepts underlying a broad range of fundamental areas of physics and to Connect their knowledge of physics to everyday situations.
3. Understand the different sources of renewable energy and their generation processes and advances in nanomaterials and their properties, with a focus on quantum dots. To study the emerging field of quantum communication and its potential applications. To gain an understanding of the principles of biophysics in studying biological systems. Explore the properties and applications of shape memory materials.
3. Understand the principles and techniques used in computer-aided drug design and drug delivery systems, to understand the fabrication techniques and working principles of nanosensors. Explore the effects of chemical pollutants on ecosystems and human health.
4. Understand the interplay and connections between mathematics, physics, and chemistry in various advanced applications. Recognize how mathematical models and physical and chemical principles can be used to explain and predict phenomena in different contexts.
- 5 Understand and convert between different number systems, such as binary, octal, decimal, and hexadecimal. Differentiate between analog and digital signals and understand their characteristics. Gain knowledge of different types of transmission media, such as wired (e.g., copper cables, fiber optics) and wireless (e.g., radio waves, microwave, satellite).

UNIT I: ADVANCES IN BASICS MATHEMATICS

Straight Lines: Different forms – Reduction of general equation into various forms – Point of intersection of two straight lines

Limits and Differentiation: Standard limits – Derivative of a function – Problems on product rule and quotient rule

Integration: Integration as a reverse process of differentiation – Basic methods of integration



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Matrices: Types of matrices – Scalar multiple of a matrix – Multiplication of matrices – Transpose of a matrix and determinants

UNIT II: ADVANCES IN PHYSICS:

Renewable energy: Generation, energy storage, and energy-efficient materials and devices.

Recent advances in the field of nanotechnology: Quantum dots, Quantum Communication- recent advances in biophysics- recent advances in medical physics- Shape Memory Materials.

UNIT III: ADVANCES IN CHEMISTRY:

Computer aided drug design and delivery, nano sensors, Chemical Biology, impact of chemical pollutants on ecosystems and human health, Dye removal - Catalysis method

UNIT IV: ADVANCED APPLICATIONS OF MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS & CHEMISTRY

Mathematical Modelling applications in physics and chemistry

Application of Renewable energy: Grid Integration and Smart Grids,

Application of nanotechnology: Nanomedicine,

Application of biophysics: Biophysical Imaging, Biomechanics, Neurophysics,

Application of medical physics: Radiation Therapy, Nuclear medicine

Solid waste management, Environmental remediation- Green Technology, Water treatment.

UNIT V: Advanced Applications of computer Science

Number System-Binary, Octal, decimal, and Hexadecimal, Signals-Analog, Digital, Modem, Codec, Multiplexing, Transmission media, error detection and correction- Parity check and CRC, Networking devices- Repeater, hub, bridge, switch, router, gateway.

Recommended books:

1. Coordinate Geometry by S.L.Lony, Arihant Publications
2. Calculus by Thomas and Finny, Pearson Publications
3. Matrices by A.R.Vasishtha and A.K.Vasishtha, Krishna Prakashan Media(P)Ltd.
4. "Renewable Energy: Power for a Sustainable Future" by Godfrey Boyle
5. "Energy Storage: A Nontechnical Guide" by Richard Baxter
6. "Nanotechnology: Principles and Applications" by Sulabha K. Kulkarni and Raghvendra A. Bohara
7. "Biophysics: An Introduction" by Rodney Cotterill
8. "Medical Physics: Imaging" by James G. Webster
9. "Shape Memory Alloys: Properties and Applications" by Dimitris C. Lagoudas
10. Nano materials and applications by M.N.Borah
11. Environmental Chemistry by Anil.K.D.E.
12. Digital Logic Design by Morris Mano
13. Data Communication & Networking by Bahrouz Forouzan.



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STUDENT ACTIVITIES

UNIT I: ADVANCES IN BASIC MATHEMATICS

1: Straight Lines Exploration

Provide students with a set of equations representing straight lines in different forms, such as slope-intercept form, point-slope form, or general form.

Students will explore the properties and characteristics of straight lines, including their slopes, intercepts, and point of intersection.

2: Limits and Differentiation Problem Solving

Students will apply the concept of limits to solve various problems using standard limits.

Encourage students to interpret the results and make connections to real-world applications, such as analyzing rates of change or optimizing functions.

3: Integration Exploration

Students will explore the concept of integration as a reverse process of differentiation and apply basic methods of integration, such as the product rule, substitution method, or integration by parts.

Students can discuss the significance of integration in various fields, such as physics and chemistry

4: Matrices Manipulation

Students will perform operations on matrices, including scalar multiplication, matrix multiplication, and matrix transpose.

Students can apply their knowledge of matrices to real-world applications, such as solving systems of equations or representing transformations in geometry.

UNIT II: ADVANCES IN PHYSICS:

1: Case Studies

Provide students with real-world case studies related to renewable energy, nanotechnology, biophysics, medical physics, or shape memory materials.

Students will analyze the case studies, identify the challenges or problems presented, and propose innovative solutions based on the recent advances in the respective field.

They will consider factors such as energy generation, energy storage, efficiency, sustainability, materials design, biomedical applications, or technological advancements.

2: Experimental Design

Assign students to design and conduct experiments related to one of the topics: renewable energy, nanotechnology, biophysics, medical physics, or shape memory materials.



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They will identify a specific research question or problem to investigate and design an experiment accordingly.

Students will collect and analyze data, interpret the results, and draw conclusions based on their findings.

They will discuss the implications of their experimental results in the context of recent advances in the field.

3: Group Discussion and Debate

Organize a group discussion or debate session where students will discuss the ethical, social, and environmental implications of the recent advances in renewable energy, nanotechnology, biophysics, medical physics, and shape memory materials.

Assign students specific roles, such as proponent, opponent, or moderator, and provide them with key points and arguments to support their positions.

UNIT III: ADVANCES IN CHEMISTRY:

1. Experimental Design and Simulation

In small groups, students will design experiments or simulations related to the assigned topic.

For example, in the context of computer-aided drug design, students could design a virtual screening experiment to identify potential drug candidates for a specific disease target.

For nano sensors, students could design an experiment to demonstrate the sensitivity and selectivity of nano sensors in detecting specific analytes.

Chemical biology-related activities could involve designing experiments to study enzyme-substrate interactions or molecular interactions in biological systems.

Students will perform their experiments or simulations, collect data, analyze the results, and draw conclusions based on their findings.

2. Case Studies and Discussion

Provide students with real-world case studies related to the impact of chemical pollutants on ecosystems and human health.

Students will analyze the case studies, identify the sources and effects of chemical pollutants, and propose mitigation strategies to minimize their impact.

Encourage discussions on the ethical and environmental considerations when dealing with chemical pollutants.

For the dye removal using the catalysis method, students can explore case studies where catalytic processes are used to degrade or remove dyes from wastewater.

Students will discuss the principles of catalysis, the advantages and limitations of the catalysis method, and its applications in environmental remediation.

3: Group Project

Assign students to work in groups to develop a project related to one of the topics.

The project could involve designing a computer-aided drug delivery system, developing a nano sensor for a specific application, or proposing strategies to mitigate the impact of



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chemical pollutants on ecosystems.

Students will develop a detailed project plan, conduct experiments or simulations, analyze data, and present their findings and recommendations.

Encourage creativity, critical thinking, and collaboration throughout the project.

UNIT IV: ADVANCED APPLICATIONS OF MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS & CHEMISTRY

1: Mathematical Modelling Experiment

Provide students with a mathematical modelling experiment related to one of the topics. For example, in the context of renewable energy, students can develop a mathematical model to optimize the placement and configuration of solar panels in a solar farm.

Students will work in teams to design and conduct the experiment, collect data, and analyze the results using mathematical models and statistical techniques.

They will discuss the accuracy and limitations of their model, propose improvements, and interpret the implications of their findings in the context of renewable energy or the specific application area.

2: Case Studies and Group Discussions

Assign students to analyze case studies related to the applications of mathematical modelling in nanotechnology, biophysics, medical physics, solid waste management, environmental remediation, or water treatment.

Students will discuss the mathematical models and computational methods used in the case studies, analyze the outcomes, and evaluate the effectiveness of the modelling approach.

Encourage group discussions on the challenges, ethical considerations, and potential advancements in the field.

Students will present their findings and engage in critical discussions on the advantages and limitations of mathematical modelling in solving complex problems in these areas.

3. Group Project

Assign students to work in groups to develop a group project that integrates mathematical modelling with one of the application areas: renewable energy, nanotechnology, biophysics, medical physics, solid waste management, environmental remediation, or water treatment.

The project could involve developing a mathematical model to optimize the delivery of radiation therapy in medical physics or designing a mathematical model to optimize waste management practices.

Students will plan and execute their project, apply mathematical modelling techniques, analyze the results, and present their findings and recommendations. Encourage creativity, critical thinking, and collaboration throughout the project.

UNIT V: Advanced Applications of computer Science

Students must be able to convert numbers from other number system to binary number systems

1. Identify the networking media used for your college network
2. Identify all the networking devices used in your college premises.



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Course – I & II Model Paper Time: 3Hrs (70 Marks)

SECTION A (Multiple Choice Questions)

30 x 1 = 30 M

30 Multiple Choice Questions (Each Unit 6 Questions)

SECTION B (Fill in the blanks)

10 x 1 = 10 M

10 Fill in the Blanks (Each Unit 2 Questions)

SECTION C (Very short answer questions)

10 x 1 = 10 M

10 Very short answer questions (Each Unit 2 Questions)

SECTION D (Matching) (From 5 Units)

2 x 5 = 10 M

1 A

B

C

D

E

2 A

B

C

D

E

SECTION E (True or False)

10 x 1 = 10 M

10 True or False (Each Unit 2 Questions)



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B.Sc. Honours Course Syllabus (Single Major)
(w.e.f:2023-24A.B)

Single Major (w.e.f. AY 2023-24)

SEMESTER-I

Model Paper

COURSE -2 ADVANCES OF MATHEMATICAL, PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL SCIENCES

Time: 3Hrs

MAX MARKS: 70 M

I Multiple Choice Questions

3x10=30M

SECTION - A

- The equation of the line passing through the point (1, 2) and perpendicular to the line $x+y+1=0$ is
a) $y-x+1=0$ b) $y-x-1=0$ c) $y-x+2=0$ d) $y-x-2=0$ []
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2}$ is equal to
a) 0 b) 1 c) 2 d) 4 []
- The derivative of $\cos^{-1}(2x^2 - 1)$ w.r.to $\cos^{-1}(x)$ is
a) 2 b) $\frac{-1}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ c) $\frac{2}{x}$ d) $1-x^2$ []
- $\int e^{\tan x} \sec^2 x \, dx =$
a) $e^{\tan x}$ b) $e^{\sin x}$ c) $\tan x$ d) $\sin x$ []
- If $2x + y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $2x - y = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ then X is equal to
a) $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ -4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ b) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ c) $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ d) None of these []
- If $A = [a_{ij}]_{m \times n}$ such that $a_{ij} = 0$ for $i \neq j$ then A is
a) a row matrix b) a column matrix
c) a diagonal matrix d) a scalar matrix []
- Which of the following is an renewable energy source
a) Coal b) Natural gas c) Solar d) Nuclear []
- What is the main purpose of Photovoltaic cells in solar panels
a) Heat generation b) Electricity generation c) Water purification d) Carbon capture []
- Which renewable energy source is harnessed from the earth's Internal heat?
a) Solar b) Wind c) Geothermal d) Hydro []
- What is the fundamental principle behind quantum mechanics
a) Classical Mechanics b) Quantum Superposition c) Newton law of motion d) Maxwell's equation []
- What is the primary application of proton therapy in medical physics?
a) Diagnostic Imaging b) Radiation therapy c) Magnetic resonance Imaging d) Computed Tomography (C.T) []
- What is the primary advantage of using quantum dot in solar cells?
a) Low cost b) High efficiency
c) Fast charging d) Large size []
- The Binding capacity between the drug and target is known as
a) Virtual Screening b) Docking Score c) ADMET d) None []
- The Increased sensitivity of Nanosensors is due to
a) High Surface-to-volume ratio b) Low surface-to-volume ratio []
- The green pigment chlorophyll is affected by
a) CO_2 b) NO_2 c) SO_2 d) CH_4 []



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SECTION – B

III Fill in the Blanks

10x1=10M

1. Tidal energy is an Example for _____ energy.
2. _____ are the particles used in quantum dots.
3. Expand CADD _____
4. First step in the purification of water _____
5. _____ is an application for Medical Physics.
6. MRI stands for _____
7. $\int e^x \sin x \cos x dx =$ _____.
8. Equation of the lines through the point (3, 2) and making an angle of 45° with the line $x-2y = 3$ are _____.
9. A computer understands only code
10. converts audio and video into digital information

SECTION – C

III Answer the following Questions

10x1=10M

1. Give some Examples for renewable sources?
2. Information stored in quantum computer in the form of?
3. What is the difference between MRI and C.T. Scan?
4. Name two applications of Nanotechnology?
5. Solid waste Management? (SWM)
6. Expand ADMET
7. $x \rightarrow 0 \lim \frac{ax + x \cos x}{b \sin x}$; Evaluate
8. Evaluate $\int x(\log x)^2 dx$
9. What are the key design issues of the computer networks?
10. What is multiplexing?

SECTION – D

III Match the following

10x1=10M

1. A. Wind energy () a) Orthodontic applications
B. Solar energy () b) Non invasile imaging
C. Minamata () c) Harness the kinetic energy of wind to produce electricity
D. Ni-Ti wire () d) Convert sunlight into electricity
E. Magnetic Resonance Imaging () e) Mercury
2. A. Fluoroscene microscopy () a) 3
B. $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ m & 5 \end{bmatrix} = 3$ then m value is () b) Moniterity cellular
C. $\frac{d}{dx} [\log(\sec x + \tan x)]$ () c) F1
D. 11110001 () d) Guided media
E. Ethernet cable () e) (secx)



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SECTION – E

IV True (or) False

10x1=10M

1. Quantum dots are the nano particles, are primarily used for structural Reintor cement in medical implants?
2. Quantum mechanics is a branch of physics Extensively used mathematical Models, to describe the behavior of particles at atomic and subatomic level.
3. The Mass of a body is equivalent to the ratio of the force action on it to the acceleration it generates.
4. The region of the atmosphere above troposphere is known as Lithosphere.
5. Essential Amino acids can be synthesized by the human body
6. Electrons fill the lowest energy levels first
7. The equation of a line with slope m and making an intercept c on y axis is $y=mx$
8. Intercept form of a line which cuts a and b respectively on the x and y axis
Then $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$
9. A university would use a CAN to converts its composes in two cities.
10. Gateway device is operate at transport layer.



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Single Major (w.e.f:2023-24A.B)

B.Sc., Honours in Computer Science MAJOR
SEMESTER – II
COURSE STRUCTURE

Year	Semester	Course	Title	Hrs./ Week	Credits
	II	3	Problem Solving using C - (T)	3	3
			Problem Solving using C- (P)	2	1
		4	Digital Logic Design- (T)	3	3
			Digital Logic Design- (P)	2	1



II Semester

Course 3: Problem Solving using C

Credits -3

Course Objectives

1. To explore basic knowledge on computers
2. Learn how to solve common types of computing problems.
3. Learn to map problems to programming features of C.
4. Learn to write good portable C programs.

Course Outcomes

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

1. Understand the working of a digital computer and Fundamental constructs of Programming
2. Analyze and develop a solution to a given problem with suitable control structures
3. Apply the derived data types in program solutions
4. Use the 'C' language constructs in the right way
5. Apply the Dynamic Memory Management for effective memory utilization

UNIT-I

Introduction to computer and programming: Introduction, Basic block diagram and functions of various components of computer, Concepts of Hardware and software, Types of software, Compiler and interpreter, Concepts of Machine level, Assembly level and high-level programming, Flowcharts and Algorithms

Fundamentals of C: History of C, Features of C, C Tokens-variables and keywords and identifiers, constants and Data types, Rules for constructing variable names, Operators, Structure of C program, Input /output statements in C-Formatted and Unformatted I/O

UNIT-II

Control statements: Decision making statements: if, if else, else if ladder, switch statements. Loop control statements: while loop, for loop and do-while loop. Jump Control statements: break, continue and goto.

UNIT-III

Derived data types in C: Arrays: One Dimensional arrays - Declaration, Initialization and Memory representation; Two Dimensional arrays -Declaration, Initialization and Memory representation.

Strings: Declaring & Initializing string variables; String handling functions, Character handling functions

UNIT-IV

Functions: Function Prototype, definition and calling. Return statement. Nesting of functions. Categories of functions. Recursion, Parameter Passing by address & by value. Local and Global variables. **Storage classes:** automatic, external, static and register.

Pointers: Pointer data type, Pointer declaration, initialization, accessing values using pointers. Pointer arithmetic. Pointers and arrays, pointers and functions.

UNIT-V

Dynamic Memory Management: Introduction, Functions-malloc, calloc, realloc, free **Structures:** Basics of structure, structure members, accessing structure members, nested structures, array of



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structures, structure and functions, structures and pointers. **Unions** - Union definition; difference between Structures and Unions.

Text Books:

1. E. Balagurusamy, “Programming in ANSI C”, Tata McGraw Hill, 6th Edn, ISBN-13: 978-1-25-90046-2
2. Herbert Schildt, —Complete Reference with C, Tata McGraw Hill, 4th Edn., ISBN- 13: 9780070411838, 2000
3. Computer fundamentals and programming in C, REEMA THAREJA, OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

Reference Books

1. E Balagurusamy, COMPUTING FUNDAMENTALS & C PROGRAMMING – Tata McGraw-Hill, Second Reprint 2008, ISBN 978-0-07-066909-3.
2. Ashok N Kamthane, Programming with ANSI and Turbo C, Pearson Edition Publ, 2002.
3. Henry Mullish&Huubert L.Cooper: The Spirit of C An Introduction to modern Programming, Jaico Pub. House,1996.
4. Y kanithkar, let us C BPB, 13th edition-2013, ISBN:978-8183331630,656 pages.

SUGGESTED CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES & EVALUATION METHODS:

Unit 1: Activity: Quiz on computer hardware and software concepts

Evaluation Method: Objective-based quiz assessing knowledge and understanding

Unit 2: Activity: Problem-solving using Decision-Making Statements

Evaluation Method: Correctness of decision-making logic

Unit 3: Activity: Array and String Program Debugging

Evaluation Method: Identification and correction of errors in code

Unit 4: Activity: Pair Programming Exercise on Functions

Evaluation Method: Collaboration and Code Quality

Unit 5: Activity: Structured Programming Assignment

Evaluation Method: Appropriate use of structures and nested structures



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Single Major (w.e.f:2023-24A.B)

II Semester
Course 3: Problem Solving using C
Credits -1

List of Experiments

1. A. Write a program to calculate simple & compound interest
B. Write a C program to interchange two numbers.
 2. Find the biggest of three numbers using C.
 3. Write a c program to find the sum of individual digits of a positive integer.
 4. A Fibonacci sequence is defined as follows: the first and second terms in the sequence are 0 and 1. Subsequent terms are found by adding the preceding two terms in the sequence.
 5. Write a c program to check whether a number is Armstrong or not.
 6. Write a c program to generate all the prime numbers between 1 and n, where n is a value supplied by the user.
 7. Write a c program that implements searching of given item in given list
 8. Write a c program that uses functions to perform the following: Addition of two matrices. Multiplication of two matrices.
 9. Write a program for concatenation of two strings.
 10. Write a program for length of a string with and without String Handling functions
 11. Write a program to demonstrate Call by Value and Call by Reference mechanism
 12. Write a Program to find GCD of Two numbers using Recursion
 13. Write a c program to perform various operations using pointers.
 14. Write a c program to read data of 10 employees with a structure of 1.employee id 2.aadar no, 3.title, 4.joined date, 5.salary, 6.date of birth, 7.gender, 8.department.
 15. Write a Program to demonstrate dynamic arrays using Dynamic Memory Management functions
-



II Semester
Course 4: Digital Logic Design
Credits -3

Course Objectives

To familiarize with the concepts of designing digital circuits.

Course Outcomes

Upon successful completion of the course, the students will be able to

1. Understand how to Convert numbers from one radix to another radix and perform arithmetic operations.
2. Simplify Boolean functions using Boolean algebra and k- maps
3. Design adders and subtractors circuits
4. Design combinational logic circuits such as decoders, encoders, multiplexers and demultiplexers.
5. Use flip flops to design registers and counters.

UNIT – I

Number Systems: Binary, octal, decimal, hexadecimal number systems, conversion of numbers from one radix to another radix, r 's, $(r-1)$'s complements, signed binary numbers, addition and subtraction of unsigned and signed numbers, weighted and unweighted codes.

UNIT – II

Logic Gates and Boolean Algebra: NOT, AND, OR, universal gates, X-OR and X-NOR gates, Boolean laws and theorems, complement and dual of a logic function, canonical and standard forms, two level realization of logic functions using universal gates, minimizations of logic functions (POS and SOP) using Boolean theorems, K-map (up to four variables), don't care conditions.

UNIT – III

Combinational Logic Circuits – 1: Design of half adder, full adder, half subtractor, full subtractor, ripple adders and subtractors, ripple adder / subtractor.

UNIT – IV

Combinational Logic Circuits – 2: Design of decoders, encoders, priority encoder, multiplexers, demultiplexers, higher order decoders, demultiplexers and multiplexers, realization of Boolean functions using decoders, multiplexers.

UNIT – V

Sequential Logic Circuits: Classification of sequential circuits, latch and flip-flop, RS- latch using NAND and NOR Gates, truth tables, RS, JK, T and D flip-flops, truth and excitation tables, conversion of flip- flops, flip-flops with asynchronous inputs (preset and clear).

Design of registers, shift registers, bidirectional shift registers, universal shift register, design of ripple counters, synchronous counters and variable modulus counters.



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Text Books:

1. M. Morris Mano, Michael D Ciletti, “Digital Design”, 5th edition, PEA.

Reference Books

1. Kohavi, Jha, “Switching and Finite Automata Theory”, 3rd edition, Cambridge.
2. 2. Leach, Malvino, Saha, “Digital Principles and Applications”, 7th edition, TMH.
3. 3. Roth, “Fundamentals of Logic Design”, 5th edition, Cengage.

SUGGESTED CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES & EVALUATION METHODS:

Unit 1: Activity: JAM (Just a Minute) Session: Explaining Radix Conversion

Evaluation Method: Communication Skills and Knowledge Presentation

Unit 2: Activity: Boolean Algebra Assignment

Evaluation Method: Assignment Completion and Correctness

Unit 3: Activity: Hands-on Lab Activity: Building Adder and Subtractor Circuits

Evaluation Method: Lab Performance and Correctness of Circuit Implementation

Unit 4: Activity: Group Discussion: Applications of Decoders, Encoders, Multiplexers

Evaluation Method: Participation and Critical Thinking

Unit 5: Activity: Quiz on Flip-Flops and Register-Counter Design

Evaluation Method: Quiz Performance and Knowledge Retention



II Semester
Course 4: Digital Logic Design
Credits -1

List of Experiments

The laboratory work can be done by using physical gates and necessary equipment or simulators.

Simulators: <https://sourceforge.net/projects/gatesim/> or <https://circuitverse.org/> or any free open-source simulator

1. Introduction to digital electronics lab- nomenclature of digital ICs, specifications, study of the data sheet, concept of Vcc and ground, verification of the truth tables of logic gates using TTL ICs.
 2. Implementation of the given Boolean functions using logic gates in both SOP and POS forms
 3. Realization of basic gates using universal gates.
 4. Design and implementation of half and full adder circuits using logic gates.
 5. Design and implementation of half and full subtractor circuits using logic gates.
 6. Verification of stable tables of RS, JK, T and D flip-flops using NAND gates.
 7. Verification of stable tables of RS, JK, T and D flip-flops using NOR gates.
 8. Implementation and verification of Decoder and encoder using logic gates.
 9. Implementation of 4X1 MUX and DeMUX using logic gates.
 10. Implementation of 8X1 MUX using suitable lower order MUX.
 11. Implementation of 7-segment decoder circuit.
 12. Implementation of 4-bit parallel adder.
 13. Design and verification of 4-bit synchronous counter.
 14. Design and verification of 4-bit asynchronous counter.
-

BLUE PRINT OF MODEL QUESTION PAPER (Sem-End. Examinations)

COURSE NAME

MODEL QUESTION PAPER - THEORY

Semester: ...

Paper:, Title of the paper

Time: 3 Hours.

Max Marks: 70

SECTION – A

Answer any 5 questions. Each question carries 4 marks (5 X 4 = 20M)
(Total 8 questions, questions 1-5 from Units 1-5 & questions 6-8 from any of the units)

1. Unit -I
2. Unit-II
3. Unit-III
4. Unit-IV
5. Unit-V
6. From any Unit
7. From any Unit
8. From any Unit

SECTION – B

Answer all the questions. Each question carries 10 marks. (5 X 10 = 50M)
(Each question (both 'A' or 'B') from each Unit.

9. from Unit I
(OR)
from Unit I

10. from Unit II
(OR)
from Unit II

11. from Unit III
(OR)
from Unit III

12. from Unit IV
(OR)
from Unit IV

13. from Unit V
(OR)
from Unit V