



JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY KAKINADA
KAKINADA – 533 003, Andhra Pradesh, India

DEPARTMENT OF CSE – CYBER SECURITY

COURSE STRUCTURE AND SYLLABUS

For UG – R20

B. Tech - COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING with Specialization

Common to

- (i) CSE (CYBER SECURITY) – Branch Code:46**
- (ii) CYBER SECURITY – Branch Code:59**

(Applicable for batches admitted from 2020-2021)



JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY KAKINADA

KAKINADA - 533 003, Andhra Pradesh, India



JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY KAKINADA
KAKINADA – 533 003, Andhra Pradesh, India

DEPARTMENT OF CSE – CYBER SECURITY

COURSE STRUCTURE

I Year – I SEMESTER

S. No	Course Code	Subjects	L	T	P	Credits
1	BS1101	Mathematics - I	3	0	0	3
2	BS1104	Applied Physics	3	0	0	3
3	HS1101	Communicative English	3	0	0	3
4	ES1101	Computer Engineering Workshop	1	0	4	3
5	ES1102	Programming for Problem Solving Using C	3	0	0	3
6	HS1102	English Communication skills Laboratory	0	0	3	1.5
7	BS1105	Applied Physics Lab	0	0	3	1.5
8	ES1103	Programming for Problem Solving Using C Lab	0	0	3	1.5
Total Credits						19.5

I Year – II SEMESTER

S. No	Course Code	Subjects	L	T	P	Credits
1	BS1202	Mathematics – II	3	0	0	3
2	BS1206	Applied Chemistry	3	0	0	3
3	ES1204	Problem Solving Using Python	3	0	0	3
4	ES1205	Basic Electrical & Electronics Engineering	3	0	0	3
5	ES1206	Digital Logic Design	3	0	0	3
6	ES1207	Problem Solving Using Python Lab	0	0	3	1.5
7	BS1207	Applied Chemistry Lab	0	0	3	1.5
8	ES1208	Digital Logic Design Lab	0	0	3	1.5
9	MC1203	Constitution of India	2	0	0	0
Total Credits						19.5



JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY KAKINADA

KAKINADA – 533 003, Andhra Pradesh, India

DEPARTMENT OF CSE – CYBER SECURITY

I Year - II Semester		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
MATHEMATICS - II (BS1202)					

Course Objectives

- To instruct the concept of Matrices in solving linear algebraic equations
- To elucidate the different numerical methods to solve nonlinear algebraic equations
- To disseminate the use of different numerical techniques for carrying out numerical integration.
 - To equip the students with standard concepts and tools at an intermediate to advanced level mathematics to develop the confidence and ability among the students to handle various real world problems and their applications.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course, the student will be able to

- Develop the use of matrix algebra techniques that is needed by engineers for practical applications (L6)
- Solve system of linear algebraic equations using Gauss elimination, Gauss Jordan, Gauss Seidel (L3)
- Evaluate approximating the roots of polynomial and transcendental equations by different algorithms (L5)
- Apply Newton's forward & backward interpolation and Lagrange's formulae for equal and unequal intervals (L3)
- Apply different algorithms for approximating the solutions of ordinary differential equations to its analytical computations (L3)

Unit I: Solving systems of linear equations, Eigen values and Eigen vectors:(10 hrs)

Rank of a matrix by echelon form and normal form – Solving system of homogeneous and non-homogeneous equations linear equations – Gauss Elimination for solving system of equations – Eigen values and Eigen vectors and their properties.

Unit-II: Cayley-Hamilton theorem and Quadratic forms: (10 hrs)

Cayley- Hamilton theorem (without proof) – Finding inverse and power of a matrix by Cayley-Hamilton theorem – Reduction to Diagonal form – Quadratic forms and nature of the quadratic forms –Reduction of quadratic form to canonical forms by orthogonal transformation.

Singular values of a matrix, singular value decomposition (Ref. Book – 1).

UNIT III: Iterative methods:

(8 hrs)

Introduction – Bisection method – Secant method – Method of false position – Iteration method – Newton-Raphson method (One variable and simultaneous Equations) – Jacobi and Gauss-Seidel methods for solving system of equations.

UNIT IV: Interpolation:

(10 hrs)

Introduction – Errors in polynomial interpolation – Finite differences – Forward differences – Backward differences – Central differences – Relations between operators – Newton's forward and backward formulae for interpolation – Interpolation with unequal intervals – Lagrange's interpolation formula – Newton's divide difference formula.



JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY KAKINADA
KAKINADA – 533 003, Andhra Pradesh, India

DEPARTMENT OF CSE – CYBER SECURITY

UNIT V: Numerical integration and solution of ordinary differential equations: (10 hrs)
Trapezoidal rule – Simpson's $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ and $3/8^{\text{th}}$ rule – Solution of ordinary differential equations by Taylor's series – Picard's method of successive approximations – Euler's method – Runge-Kutta method (second and fourth order).

Text Books:

1. B. S. Grewal, Higher Engineering Mathematics, 43rd Edition, Khanna Publishers.
2. B. V. Ramana, Higher Engineering Mathematics, 2007 Edition, Tata Mc. Graw Hill Education.

Reference Books:

1. David Poole, Linear Algebra- A modern introduction, 4th Edition, Cengage.
2. Steven C. Chapra, Applied Numerical Methods with MATLAB for Engineering and Science, Tata Mc. Graw Hill Education.
3. M. K. Jain, S. R. K. Iyengar and R. K. Jain, Numerical Methods for Scientific and Engineering Computation, New Age International Publications.
4. Lawrence Turyn, Advanced Engineering Mathematics, CRC Press.



JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY KAKINADA

KAKINADA – 533 003, Andhra Pradesh, India

DEPARTMENT OF CSE – CYBER SECURITY

I Year - II Semester		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
APPLIED CHEMISTRY (BS1206)					

Knowledge of basic concepts of Chemistry for Engineering students will help them as professional engineers later in design and material selection, as well as utilizing the available resources.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- **Importance** of usage of plastics in household appliances and composites (FRP) in aerospace and automotive industries.
- **Outline** the basics for the construction of electrochemical cells, batteries and fuel cells. Understand the mechanism of corrosion and how it can be prevented.
- **Explain** the preparation of semiconductors and nanomaterials, engineering applications of nanomaterials, superconductors and liquid crystals.
- **Recall** the increase in demand for power and hence alternative sources of power are studied due to depleting sources of fossil fuels. Advanced instrumental techniques are introduced.
- **Outline** the basics of computational chemistry and molecular switches

UNIT I: POLYMER TECHNOLOGY

8 hrs

Polymerisation:- Introduction, methods of polymerization (emulsion and suspension), mechanical properties.

Plastics: Compounding, fabrication (compression, injection, blown film and extrusion), preparation, properties and applications (PVC, polycarbonates and Bakelite), mention some examples of plastic materials used in electronic gadgets, recycling of e-plastic waste (waste to wealth).

Elastomers:- Introduction, preparation, properties and applications (Buna S, thiokol and polyurethanes).

Composite materials: Fiber reinforced plastics, conducting polymers, biodegradable polymers, biopolymers, biomedical polymers.

Course Outcomes: At the end of this unit, the students will be able to

- **Analyze** the different types of composite plastic materials and **interpret** the mechanism of conduction in conducting polymers.

UNIT II: ELECTROCHEMICAL CELLS AND CORROSION

10 hrs

Single electrode potential, electrochemical series and uses of series, standard hydrogen electrode, calomel electrode, construction of glass electrode, batteries (Dry cell, Li ion battery and zinc air cells), fuel cells (H₂-O₂, CH₃OH-O₂, phosphoric acid and molten carbonate).

Corrosion:- Definition, theories of corrosion (chemical and electrochemical), galvanic corrosion, differential aeration corrosion, stress corrosion, galvanic series, factors influencing rate of corrosion, corrosion control (proper designing and cathodic protection), Protective coatings (surface preparation, cathodic coatings, anodic coatings, electroplating and electroless plating [nickel]), Paints (constituents, functions and special paints).

Course Outcomes: At the end of this unit, the students will be able to

- **Utilize** the theory of construction of electrodes, batteries and fuel cells in redesigning new engineering products and **categorize** the reasons for corrosion and study methods to control corrosion.

UNIT III: MATERIAL CHEMISTRY

10 hrs

Part I: Non-elemental semiconducting materials:- Stoichiometric, controlled valency & chalcogen photo/semiconductors-preparation of semiconductors (distillation, zone refining, Czochralski crystal pulling, epitaxy, diffusion, ion implantation) - Semiconductor devices (p-n junction diode as rectifier, junction



JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY KAKINADA

KAKINADA – 533 003, Andhra Pradesh, India

DEPARTMENT OF CSE – CYBER SECURITY

transistor).

Insulators & magnetic materials: electrical insulators-ferro and ferri magnetism-Hall effect and its applications.

Part II:

Nano materials:- Introduction, sol-gel method, characterization by (Brunauer Emmet Teller [BET]), (scanning electron microscopy [SEM]) and (transmission electron microscopy [TEM]), applications of graphene and fullerenes, carbon nanotubes (types, preparation and applications)

Liquid crystals:- Introduction-types-applications.

Super conductors:-Type –I, Type II-characteristics and applications

Course Outcomes: *At the end of this unit, the students will be able to*

- **Synthesize** nanomaterials for modern advances of engineering technology.
- **Summarize the** preparation of semiconductors; analyze the applications of liquid crystals and superconductors.

UNIT IV: SPECTROSCOPIC TECHNIQUES & NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES

10 hrs

Part A: SPECTROSCOPIC TECHNIQUES

Electromagnetic spectrum-UV (laws of absorption, instrumentation, theory of electronic spectroscopy, Frank-condon principle, chromophores and auxochromes, intensity shifts, applications), FT-IR [instrumentation and differentiation of sp, sp², sp³ and IR stretching of functional groups (alcohols, carbonyls, amines) applications], magnetic resonance imaging and CT scan (procedure & applications).

Part B: NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES

Design, working, schematic diagram, advantages and disadvantages of photovoltaic cell, hydropower, geothermal power, tidal and wave power, ocean thermal energy conversion.

Course Outcomes: *At the end of this unit, the students will be able to*

- **Analyze** the principles of different analytical instruments and their applications.
- **Design** models for energy by different natural sources.

UNIT V: ADVANCED CONCEPTS/TOPICS IN CHEMISTRY

8 hrs

Computational chemistry: Introduction to computational chemistry, molecular modelling and docking studies

Molecular switches: characteristics of molecular motors and machines, Rotaxanes and Catenanes as artificial molecular machines, prototypes – linear motions in rotaxanes, an acid-base controlled molecular shuttle, a molecular elevator, an autonomous light-powered molecular motor

Course Outcomes: *At the end of this unit, the students will be able to*

- **Obtain** the knowledge of computational chemistry and molecular machines

Standard Books:

1. P.C. Jain and M. Jain “**Engineering Chemistry**”, 15/e, Dhanpat Rai & Sons, Delhi, (Latest edition).
2. Shikha Agarwal, “**Engineering Chemistry**”, Cambridge University Press, New Delhi, (2019).
3. S.S. Dara, “**A Textbook of Engineering Chemistry**”, S.Chand & Co, (2010).
4. Shashi Chawla, “**Engineering Chemistry**”, Dhanpat Rai Publishing Co. (Latest edition).

Reference:

1. K. Sessa Maheshwaramma and Mridula Chugh, “**Engineering Chemistry**”, Pearson India Edn.
2. O.G. Palana, “**Engineering Chemistry**”, Tata McGraw Hill Education Private Limited, (2009).
3. CNR Rao and JM Honig (Eds) “**Preparation and characterization of materials**” Academic press, New York (latest edition)
4. B. S. Murthy, P. Shankar and others, “**Textbook of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology**”, University press (latest edition)



JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY KAKINADA

KAKINADA – 533 003, Andhra Pradesh, India

DEPARTMENT OF CSE – CYBER SECURITY

I Year – II Semester		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
PROBLEM SOLVING USING PYTHON (ES1204)					

Course Objectives:

The Objectives of Python Programming are

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

Course Outcomes:

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

UNIT I

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

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

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

UNIT II

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

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

UNIT III

List and Dictionaries: Lists, Defining Simple Functions, Dictionaries

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

Modules: Modules, Standard Modules, Packages.

UNIT IV

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

Object Oriented Programming: Concept of class, object and instances, Constructor, class attributes and destructors, Real time use of class in live projects, Inheritance , overlapping and overloading operators,



JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY KAKINADA
KAKINADA – 533 003, Andhra Pradesh, India

DEPARTMENT OF CSE – CYBER SECURITY

Adding and retrieving dynamic attributes of classes, Programming using OOPS support
Design with Classes: Objects and Classes, Data modeling Examples, Case Study An ATM, Structuring
Classes with Inheritance and Polymorphism

UNIT V

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

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

Programming: Introduction to Programming Concepts with Scratch.

Text Books

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

Reference Books:

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

e-Resources:

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



JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY KAKINADA

KAKINADA – 533 003, Andhra Pradesh, India

DEPARTMENT OF CSE – CYBER SECURITY

I Year - II Semester		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
BASIC ELECTRICAL & ELETRONICS ENGINEERING (ES1205)					

This course introduces the student, the fundamentals of electrical engineering concepts needed for future courses to be learned. The first three units cover the electric circuit laws, theorems and electrical machines. The next two units cover the principles of Electro static and electromechanical conversions, measurement of electrical quantities, electrical safety and batteries.

Course Objectives:

- Study the basic DC and AC networks used in electrical circuits.
- Study the basic concepts of electrical engineering.
- Demonstrate the concepts of electrical wiring and safety.
- To understand the principle of operation and construction details of DC machines & Transformers.
- To understand the principle of operation and construction details of alternator and 3-Phase Inductionmotor.

UNIT I

Introduction: Concept of Potential difference, voltage, current, Fundamental linear passive and active elements to their functional current-voltage relation, voltage source and current sources, ideal and practical sources, concept of dependent and independent sources, Kirchhoff-s laws and applications to network solutions using mesh and nodal analysis, Concept of work, power and energy.
Series – Parallel Circuits – Inductive & Capacitive networks.

UNIT II

DC Circuits: Current-voltage relations of the electric network by mathematical equations to analyze the network (Thevenin's theorem, Norton's Theorem, Maximum Power Transfer theorem), Superposition theorem. Simplifications of networks using series-parallel, Star/Delta transformation.

AC Circuits: AC waveform definitions, form factor, peak factor, study of R-L, R-C, RLC series circuit, phasor representation in polar and rectangular form, concept of impedance, admittance, active, reactive, apparent and complex power, power factor.

UNIT III

Dc Machines:

Principle of operation of DC generator – EMF equation - Types of DC machine – Torque equation – Applications.

Transformers:

Principle of operation and construction of single phase transformers – EMF equation – Losses.

UNIT IV

AC Rotating Machines:

Principle of operation and construction of alternators– Types of alternators – Principle of operation of synchronous motor - Principle of operation of 3-Phase induction motor – Slip-torque characteristics - Efficiency –Applications



JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY KAKINADA
KAKINADA – 533 003, Andhra Pradesh, India

DEPARTMENT OF CSE – CYBER SECURITY

Unit V

Rectifiers & Linear ICs:

PN junction diodes - Diode applications (Half wave and bridge rectifiers). Characteristics of operation amplifiers (OP-AMP) - application of OP-AMPs (inverting, non-inverting, integrator and differentiator). Transistors: PNP and NPN junction transistor, transistor as an amplifier - Transistor amplifier - Frequency response of CE amplifier - Concepts of feedback amplifier.

Text Book(s)

1. B. L. Theraja, A Textbook of Electrical Technology, (vol. I), 1/e, Chand and Company Ltd., New Delhi, 2005.
2. V. K. Mehta, Basic Electrical Engineering, 6/e, S. Chand and Company Ltd., New Delhi, 2012.
3. J. Nagrath and Kothari, Theory and problems of Basic Electrical Engineering, 2/e, Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., 2017.
4. Electrical Technology by Surinder Pal Bali, Pearson Publications.
5. Electronic Devices and Circuits, R.L. Boylestad and Louis Nashelsky, 9th edition, PEI/PHI 2006.

References

1. T. K. Nagsarkar and M. S. Sukhija, Basic of Electrical Engineering, 2/e, Oxford University Press, 2011.
2. Smarjith Ghosh, Fundamentals of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, 1/e, Prentice Hall (India) Pvt. Ltd., 2004.
3. Electrical Circuit Theory and Technology by John Bird, Routledge Taylor & Francis Group
4. Basic Electrical Engineering by M.S.Naidu and S.Kamakshiah, TMH Publications
5. Basic Electrical Engineering by Nagsarkar, Sukhija, Oxford Publications, 2nd edition
6. Industrial Electronics by G.K. Mittal, PHI



JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY KAKINADA

KAKINADA – 533 003, Andhra Pradesh, India

DEPARTMENT OF CSE – CYBER SECURITY

I Year - II Semester		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
DIGITAL LOGIC DESIGN (ES1206)					

Course Objective

- To study the basic philosophy underlying the various number systems, negative number representation, binary arithmetic, theory of Boolean algebra and map method for minimization of switching functions.
- To introduce the basic tools for design of combinational and sequential digital logic.
- To learn simple digital circuits in preparation for computer engineering.

UNIT- I: Digital Systems and Binary Numbers

Digital Systems, Binary Numbers, Octal and Hexadecimal Numbers, Complements of Numbers, Signed Binary Numbers, Arithmetic addition and subtraction, 4-bit codes: BCD, EXCESS 3, alphanumeric codes, 9's complement, 2421, etc..

UNIT -II: Concept of Boolean algebra

Basic Theorems and Properties of Boolean algebra, Boolean Functions, Canonical and Standard Forms, Minterms and Maxterms.

Gate level Minimization

Map Method, Three-Variable K-Map, Four Variable K-Maps. Products of Sum Simplification, Sum of Products Simplification, Don't – Care Conditions, NAND and NOR Implementation, Exclusive-OR Function.

UNIT- III:Combinational Logic

Introduction, Analysis Procedure, Binary Adder–Subtractor, Binary Multiplier, Decoders, Encoders, Multiplexers, Demultiplexers, Priority Encoder, Code Converters, Magnitude Comparator, HDL Models of Combinational Circuits.

Realization of Switching Functions Using PROM, PAL and PLA.

UNIT- IV: Synchronous Sequential Logic

Introduction to Sequential Circuits, Storage Elements: Latches, Flip-Flops, RS- Latch Using NAND and NOR Gates, Truth Tables. RS, JK, T and D Flip Flops, Truth and Excitation Tables, Conversion of Flip Flops.

UNIT -V: Registers and Counters

Registers, Shift Registers, Ripple Counters, Synchronous Counters, Ring Counter, Johnson Counter.

OUTCOMES:

A student who successfully fulfills the course requirements will have demonstrated:

- An ability to define different number systems, binary addition and subtraction, 2's complement representation and operations with this representation.
- An ability to understand the different switching algebra theorems and apply them for logic functions.
- An ability to define the Karnaugh map for a few variables and perform an algorithmic reduction of logic functions.
- Students will be able to design various logic gates starting from simple ordinary gates to complex programmable logic devices & arrays.



JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY KAKINADA
KAKINADA – 533 003, Andhra Pradesh, India

DEPARTMENT OF CSE – CYBER SECURITY

- Students will be able to design various sequential circuits starting from flip-flop to registers and counters.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Digital Design, 5/e, M.Morris Mano, Michael D Ciletti, PEA.
2. Fundamentals of Logic Design, 5/e, Roth, Cengage.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Digital Logic and Computer Design, M.Morris Mano, PEA.
2. Digital Logic Design, Leach, Malvino, Saha, TMH.
3. Modern Digital Electronics, R.P. Jain, TMH.



JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY KAKINADA
KAKINADA – 533 003, Andhra Pradesh, India

DEPARTMENT OF CSE – CYBER SECURITY

I Year - II Semester		L	T	P	C
		0	0	3	1.5
PROBLEM SOLVING USING PYTHON LAB (ES1207)					

Course Objectives:

The aim of Python Programming Lab is

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

Course Outcomes:

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

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

- 1) Write a program that asks the user for a weight in kilograms and converts it to pounds. There are 2.2 pounds in a kilogram.
- 2) Write a program that asks the user to enter three numbers (use three separate input statements). Create variables called total and average that hold the sum and average of the three numbers and print out the values of total and average.
- 3) Write a program that uses a *for* loop to print the numbers 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, . . . , 83, 86, 89.
- 4) Write a program that asks the user for their name and how many times to print it. The program should print out the user's name the specified number of times.
- 5) Use a *for* loop to print a triangle like the one below. Allow the user to specify how high the triangle should be.


```
*
**
***
****
```
- 6) Generate a random number between 1 and 10. Ask the user to guess the number and print a message based on whether they get it right or not.
- 7) Write a program that asks the user for two numbers and prints *Close* if the numbers are within .001 of each other and *Not close* otherwise.
- 8) Write a program that asks the user to enter a word and prints out whether that word contains any vowels.
- 9) Write a program that asks the user to enter two strings of the same length. The program should then check to see if the strings are of the same length. If they are not, the program should print an appropriate message and exit. If they are of the same length, the program should alternate the characters of the two strings. For example, if the user enters *abcde* and *ABCDE* the program should print out *AaBbCcDdEe*.
- 10) Write a program that asks the user for a large integer and inserts commas into it according to the standard American convention for commas in large numbers. For instance, if the user enters 1000000, the output should be 1,000,000.



JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY KAKINADA
KAKINADA – 533 003, Andhra Pradesh, India

DEPARTMENT OF CSE – CYBER SECURITY

- 11) In algebraic expressions, the symbol for multiplication is often left out, as in $3x+4y$ or $3(x+5)$. Computers prefer those expressions to include the multiplication symbol, like $3*x+4*y$ or $3*(x+5)$. Write a program that asks the user for an algebraic expression and then inserts multiplication symbols where appropriate.
- 12) Write a program that generates a list of 20 random numbers between 1 and 100.
 - Print the list.
 - Print the average of the elements in the list.
 - Print the largest and smallest values in the list.
 - Print the second largest and second smallest entries in the list
 - Print how many even numbers are in the list.
- 13) Write a program that asks the user for an integer and creates a list that consists of the factors of that integer.
- 14) Write a program that generates 100 random integers that are either 0 or 1. Then find the longest run of zeros, the largest number of zeros in a row. For instance, the longest run of zeros in $[1,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,0]$ is 4.
- 15) Write a program that removes any repeated items from a list so that each item appears at most once. For instance, the list $[1,1,2,3,4,3,0,0]$ would become $[1,2,3,4,0]$.
- 16) Write a program that asks the user to enter a length in feet. The program should then give the user the option to convert from feet into inches, yards, miles, millimeters, centimeters, meters, or kilometers. Say if the user enters a 1, then the program converts to inches, if they enter a 2, then the program converts to yards, etc. While this can be done with if statements, it is much shorter with lists and it is also easier to add new conversions if you use lists.
- 17) Write a function called *sum_digits* that is given an integer num and returns the sum of the digits of num.
- 18) Write a function called *first_diff* that is given two strings and returns the first location in which the strings differ. If the strings are identical, it should return -1.
- 19) Write a function called *number_of_factors* that takes an integer and returns how many factors the number has.
- 20) Write a function called *is_sorted* that is given a list and returns True if the list is sorted and False otherwise.
- 21) Write a function called *root* that is given a number x and an integer n and returns $x^{1/n}$. In the function definition, set the default value of n to 2.
- 22) Write a function called *primes* that is given a number n and returns a list of the first n primes. Let the default value of n be 100.
- 23) Write a function called *merge* that takes two already sorted lists of possibly different lengths, and merges them into a single sorted list.
 - Do this using the sort method. (b) Do this without using the sort method.
- 24) Write a program that asks the user for a word and finds all the smaller words that can be made from the letters of that word. The number of occurrences of a letter in a smaller word can't exceed the number of occurrences of the letter in the user's word.
- 25) Write a program that reads a file consisting of email addresses, each on its own line. Your program should print out a string consisting of those email addresses separated by semicolons.
- 26) Write a program that reads a list of temperatures from a file called *temps.txt*, converts those temperatures to Fahrenheit, and writes the results to a file called *ftemps.txt*.



JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY KAKINADA
KAKINADA – 533 003, Andhra Pradesh, India

DEPARTMENT OF CSE – CYBER SECURITY

- 27) Write a class called Product. The class should have fields called name, amount, and price, holding the product's name, the number of items of that product in stock, and the regular price of the product. There should be a method *get_price* that receives the number of items to be bought and returns a the cost of buying that many items, where the regular price is charged for orders of less than 10 items, a 10% discount is applied for orders of between 10 and 99 items, and a 20% discount is applied for orders of 100 or more items. There should also be a method called *make_purchase* that receives the number of items to be bought and decreases amount by that much.
- 28) Write a class called Time whose only field is a time in seconds. It should have a method called *convert_to_minutes* that returns a string of minutes and seconds formatted as in the following example: if seconds is 230, the method should return '5:50'. It should also have a method called *convert_to_hours* that returns a string of hours, minutes, and seconds formatted analogously to the previous method.
- 29) Write a class called Converter. The user will pass a length and a unit when declaring an object from the class—for example, `c = Converter(9,'inches')`. The possible units are inches, feet, yards, miles, kilometers, meters, centimeters, and millimeters. For each of these units there should be a method that returns the length converted into those units. For example, using the Converter object created above, the user could call `c.feet()` and should get 0.75 as the result.
- 30) Write a Python class to implement `pow(x, n)`.
- 31) Write a Python class to reverse a string word by word.
- 32) Write a program that opens a file dialog that allows you to select a text file. The program then displays the contents of the file in a textbox.
- 33) Write a program to demonstrate Try/except/else.
- 34) Write a program to demonstrate try/finally and with/as.



JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY KAKINADA
KAKINADA – 533 003, Andhra Pradesh, India

DEPARTMENT OF CSE – CYBER SECURITY

I Year - II Semester		L	T	P	C
		0	0	3	1.5
APPLIED CHEMISTRY LAB (BS1207)					

Introduction to Chemistry laboratory – Molarity, normality, primary, secondary standard solutions, volumetric titrations, quantitative analysis

Determination of HCl using standard Na₂CO₃ solution.

1. Determination of alkalinity of a sample containing Na₂CO₃ and NaOH.
2. Determination of Mn⁺² using standard oxalic acid solution.
3. Determination of ferrous iron using standard K₂Cr₂O₇ solution.
4. Determination of Cu⁺² using standard hypo solution.
5. Determination of temporary and permanent hardness of water using standard EDTA solution.
6. Determination of Fe⁺³ by a colorimetric method.
7. Determination of the concentration of acetic acid using sodium hydroxide (pH-metry method).
8. Determination of iso-electric point of amino acids using pH-metry method/conductometric method.
9. Determination of the concentration of strong acid vs strong base (by conductometric method).
10. Determination of strong acid vs strong base (by potentiometric method).
11. Determination of Mg⁺² present in an antacid.
12. Determination of CaCO₃ present in an egg shell.
13. Estimation of Vitamin C.
14. Determination of phosphoric content in soft drinks.
15. Adsorption of acetic acid by charcoal.
16. Preparation of nylon-6, 6 and Bakelite (demonstration only).

Of the above experiments at-least 10 assessment experiments should be completed in a semester.

Outcomes: The students entering into the professional course have practically very little exposure to lab classes. The experiments introduce volumetric analysis; redox titrations with different indicators; EDTA titrations; then they are exposed to a few instrumental methods of chemical analysis. Thus at the end of the lab course, the student is exposed to different methods of chemical analysis and use of some commonly employed instruments. They thus acquire some experimental skills.

Reference Books

1. A Textbook of Quantitative Analysis, Arthur J. Vogel.



JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY KAKINADA
KAKINADA – 533 003, Andhra Pradesh, India

DEPARTMENT OF CSE – CYBER SECURITY

I Year - II Semester		L	T	P	C
		1	0	4	1.5
DIGITAL LOGIC DESIGN LAB (ES1208)					

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

The objectives of this course are to:

- Introduce the concept of digital and binary systems.
- To know the concepts of Combinational circuits.
- Be able to design and analyze Sequential logic circuits.
- To understand the concepts of flip-flops, registers and counters.
- Students will learn and understand the basics of logic gates and circuits.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- A student who successfully fulfils the course requirements will have demonstrated:
- CO1: To learn about the basics of gates.
- CO2: To understand, analyse and design the basic digital circuits and any digital design in real time applications.
- CO3: Construct basic combinational circuits and verify their functionalities.
- CO4: Apply the design procedures to design basic sequential circuits.
- CO5: An ability to measure and record the experimental data, analyse the results, and prepare a formal laboratory report.

List of Experiments:

1. Verification of Basic Logic Gates.
2. Implementing all individual gates with Universal Gates NAND & NOR.
3. Design a circuit for the given Canonical form, draw the circuit diagram and verify the De-Morgan laws.
4. Design a Combinational Logic circuit for 8x1 MUX and verify the truth table.
5. Verify the data read and data write operations for the IC 74189.
6. Construct Half Adder and Full Adder using Half Adder and verify the truth table.
7. Design a 4-bit Adder/Subtractor.
8. Design and realization of 4-bit comparator.
9. Design and implement a 3 to 8 decoder using gates.
10. Design and realization of a 4-bit Gray to Binary and Binary to Gray converter.
11. Implementation of Master Slave Flip-Flop with J-K Flip-Flop and verify the truth table for race around condition.
12. Design a Decade Counter and verify the truth table.
13. Design and implement a 4-bit shift register using Flip flops.
14. Design and Verify the 4-bit synchronous.
15. Design and verify 4-bit ripple counter (Asynchronous).



JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY KAKINADA
KAKINADA – 533 003, Andhra Pradesh, India

DEPARTMENT OF CSE – CYBER SECURITY

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Digital Design ,4/e, M.Morris Mano, Michael D Ciletti, PEA.
2. Fundamentals of Logic Design, 5/e, Roth, Cengage.
3. Digital Logic Design, Leach, Malvino, Saha, TMH.

REFERENCES:

1. Switching and Finite Automata Theory,3/e,Kohavi, Jha, Cambridge.
2. Verilog HDL primer, Jaya Bhaskar, PEA.
3. Modern Digital Electronics, R.P. Jain, TMH.
4. Digital Fundamentals, Thomas L. Floyd, Pearson Education, ISBN:9788131734483.



JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY KAKINADA
KAKINADA – 533 003, Andhra Pradesh, India

DEPARTMENT OF CSE – CYBER SECURITY

I Year - II Semester		L	T	P	C
		2	0	0	0
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA (MC1203)					

Course Objectives:

- To Enable the student to understand the importance of constitution
- To understand the structure of executive, legislature and judiciary
- To understand philosophy of fundamental rights and duties
- To understand the autonomous nature of constitutional bodies like Supreme Court and high court
- Controller and auditor general of India and election commission of India.
- To understand the central and state relation financial and administrative.

UNIT-I

Introduction to Indian Constitution: Constitution meaning of the term, Indian Constitution - Sources and constitutional history, Features - Citizenship, Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy.

Learning outcomes:

After completion of this unit student will

- Understand the concept of Indian constitution
- Apply the knowledge on directive principle of state policy
- Analyze the History, features of Indian constitution
- Evaluate Preamble Fundamental Rights and Duties

UNIT-II

Union Government and its Administration Structure of the Indian Union: Federalism, Centre- State relationship, President: Role, power and position, PM and Council of ministers, Cabinet and Central Secretariat, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, The Supreme Court and High Court: Powers and Functions;

Learning outcomes:-After completion of this unit student will

- Understand the structure of Indian government
- Differentiate between the state and central government
- Explain the role of President and Prime Minister
- Know the Structure of supreme court and High court

UNIT-III

State Government and its Administration Governor - Role and Position - CM and Council of ministers, State Secretariat: Organisation, Structure and Functions

Learning outcomes:-After completion of this unit student will

- Understand the structure of state government
- Analyze the role Governor and Chief Minister
- Explain the role of state Secretariat
- Differentiate between structure and functions of state secretariat

UNIT-IV

A. Local Administration - District's Administration Head - Role and Importance, Municipalities - Mayor and role of Elected Representative - CEO of Municipal Corporation Pachayati Raj: Functions PRI: Zila Panchayat, Elected officials and their roles, CEO



JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY KAKINADA
KAKINADA – 533 003, Andhra Pradesh, India

DEPARTMENT OF CSE – CYBER SECURITY

ZilaPanchayat: Block level Organizational Hierarchy - (Different departments), Village level - Role of Elected and Appointed officials - Importance of grass root democracy

Learning outcomes:-After completion of this unit student will

- Understand the local Administration
- Compare and contrast district administration role and importance
- Analyze the role of Myer and elected representatives of Municipalities
- Evaluate Zillapanchayat block level organisation

UNIT-V

Election Commission: Election Commission- Role of Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissionerate State Election Commission:,Functions of Commissions for the welfare of SC/ST/OBC and women

Learning outcomes:-After completion of this unit student will

- Know the role of Election Commission apply knowledge
- Contrast and compare the role of Chief Election commissioner and Commissiononerate
- Analyze role of state election commission
- Evaluate various commissions of viz SC/ST/OBC and women

References:

1. Durga Das Basu, Introduction to the Constitution of India, Prentice – Hall of India Pvt.Ltd.. New Delhi
2. SubashKashyap, Indian Constitution, National Book Trust
3. J.A. Siwach, Dynamics of Indian Government & Politics
4. D.C. Gupta, Indian Government and Politics
5. H.M.Sreevai, Constitutional Law of India, 4th edition in 3 volumes (Universal Law Publication)
6. J.C. Johari, Indian Government andPolitics Hans
7. J. Raj IndianGovernment and Politics
8. M.V. Pylee, Indian Constitution Durga Das Basu, Human Rights in Constitutional Law, Prentice – Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.. New Delhi
9. Noorani, A.G., (South Asia Human Rights Documentation Centre), Challenges to Civil Right), Challenges to Civil Rights Guarantees in India, Oxford University Press 2012

Constitution Course Outcomes:

At the end of the semester/course, the student will be able to have a clear knowledge on the following:

- Understand historical background of the constitution making and its importance for building a democratic India.
- Understand the functioning of three wings of the government ie., executive, legislative and judiciary.
- Understand the value of the fundamental rights and duties for becoming good citizen of India.
- Analyze the decentralization of power between central, state and local self-government.
- Apply the knowledge in strengthening of the constitutional institutions like CAG, Election Commission and UPSC for sustaining democracy.
 1. Know the sources, features and principles of Indian Constitution.
 2. Learn about Union Government, State government and its administration.
 3. Get acquainted with Local administration and Pachayati Raj.
 4. Be aware of basic concepts and developments of Human Rights.
 5. Gain knowledge on roles and functioning of Election Commission