



ATME College of Engineering

C1.1.1 - The Institution ensures effective curriculum delivery through a well planned and documented process

Supporting Documents

Index

Sl. No.	Academic Year	Particulars
1		Academic Calendar- College & Department
2	-	Teaching Plan
3	-	Department Meeting – Sample MoM
4	-	Learning Outcome- Course Module
5	-	Time Table
6		Teaching – Learning resources
7	- 2019-20	Attendance Record
8	-	Bridge & Remedial Classes
9	_	Question Bank-VTU Previous Year QP
10		Academic Activity and its Planning
11		Result Analysis
12		Teachers Diary





JULY 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	2 WORKSHOP ART OF COUNSELING START DAY	3	4	5	6
7 START OF INTERNSHIP FOR 7TH SEM STUDENTS	8	9 WORKSHOP ART OF COUNSELING END DAY	10	11	12	13
14	15 FACULTY TRAINING MS OFFICE	16 FACULTY TRAINING MS OFFICE	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	NBA CRITERIA 2 & 3 WORKSHOP
28	29 COMMENCEMENT OF ODD SEM 2019-20 III, VI , VII	30	31			
		June 2019 S M T W Th 2 3 4 5 6 9 10 11 12 13 16 17 18 19 20 23 24 25 26 27 30	1 7 8 14 15 21 22	August 2019 M T W Th F Sa 1 2 3 5 6 7 8 9 10 .2 13 14 15 16 17 .9 20 21 22 23 24 26 27 28 29 30 31	atme College	F M E of Engineering

AUGUST 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1	2	3
						NON-WORKING
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					COMMENCEMENT	WORKING
					OF INDUCTION	MONDAY TT
					PROGRAM FOR FIRST YEAR	ORIENTATION PROGRAM
					FIRST TEAR	FIRST YEAR
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	HOLIDAY BAKRID			HOLIDAY INDEPENDENCE DAY		NON-WORKING
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
						WORKING THURSDAY TT END OF 11 DAYS INDUCTION PRG FOR FIRST YEAR
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	COMMENCEMENT OF THEORY CLASSES FOR FIRST YEAR					WORKING MONDAY TT
		July 2019		September 2019		
		S M T W Th 1 2 3 4 7 8 9 10 11 14 15 16 17 18 21 22 23 24 25 28 29 30 31	F Sa 5 6 12 13 19 20	M T W Th F Sa 2 3 4 5 6 7 9 10 11 12 13 14 16 17 18 19 20 21 23 24 25 26 27 28	atme College	of Engineering

SEPTEMBER 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2 HOLIDAY SWARNA GOWRI VRATAM GANESHA CHATHURTHI	3	4	5	6	7 NON-WORKING
8	9	10 10TH DAY OF MUHARRAM	11	12 FIRST IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	13 FIRST IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	14 WORKING MONDAY TT FIRST IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7
15	16	17	18	19	20	21 NON-WORKING
22	23	24	25	26	27	28 HOLIDAY MAHALAYA AMAVASYA
29	30					
		S M T W Th 4 5 6 7 8 11 12 13 14 15 18 19 20 21 22 25 26 27 28 29	F Sa S M 2 3 - - 9 10 6 7 16 17 13 14 23 24 20 2	October 2019 1 T W Th F Sa 1 2 3 4 5 7 8 9 10 11 12 4 15 16 17 18 19 1 22 23 24 25 26 8 29 30 31	atme Colleg	T M E e of Engineering

OCTOBER 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1	2 HOLIDAY	3	4	5
		FIRST IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	150TH GANDHI JAYANTHI	FIRST IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	FIRST IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	NON- WORKING
6	7 HOLIDAY AYUDHA POOJA	8 HOLIDAY VIJAYA DASHAMI	9	10	11	12 WORKING WEDNESDAY TT
13	14	15	16	17	18 SECOND IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	19 NON- WORKING
20	21 SECOND IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	22 SECOND IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	23	24	25	26 WORKING TUESDAY TT
27	28	29 HOLIDAY BALIPADYAMI	30	31		
		September 20 S M T W Th 1 2 3 4 5 8 9 10 11 12 15 16 17 18 19 22 23 24 25 26 29 30 - - -	F Sa S M 6 7 - - 13 14 3 4 20 21 10 11 27 28 17 18	Volume T W Th F Sa 1 2 1 2 5 6 7 8 9 12 13 14 15 16 19 20 21 22 23 26 27 28 29 30	atme To and some way to and some way	T M E e of Engineering

NOVEMBER 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1 HOLIDAY KANNADA RAJYOTSAVA	2 NON-WORKING
3	4	5	6	7	8	9 WORKING FRIDAY TT
10	11 WORLD SCIENCE DAY	12 SECOND IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	13 SECOND IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	14 FIRST IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	15 HOLIDAY KANAKADASA JAYANTHI	16 NON-WORKING
17	18	19	20	21	22 THIRD IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	23 WORKING TUESDAY TT PTM FIRST YEAR THIRD IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7
24	25 THIRD IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	26	27	28	29	30 LAST WORKING DAY HIGHER SEM WORKING FRIDAY TT
		S M T W Th S M T W Th 1 2 3 3 6 7 8 9 10 13 14 15 16 17 20 21 22 23 24 27 28 29 30 31 1	F Sa S M 4 5 1 2 11 12 8 9 18 19 15 16	3 4 5 6 7 10 11 12 13 14 17 18 19 20 21 24 25 26 27 28	ATN college of Eng	

DECEMBER 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3 LAB EXAM COMMENCEMENT HIGHER SEM	4	5	6	7 NON WORKING
8	9	10	11	12	13 THIRD IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER LAB EXAMS END HIGHER SEM	14 WORKING THIRD IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER
15	16 THIRD IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER THEORY EXAMS COMMENCEMENT FOR HIGHER SEM	17	18	19	20	21 NON WORKING LAST WORKING DAY FOR FIRST YEAR
22	23 LAB EXAMS COMMENCEMENT FIRST YEAR	24	25 HOLIDAY CHRISTMAS DAY	26	27	28 WORKING
29	30	31				
		November 201 S M T W Th 3 4 5 6 7 10 11 12 13 14 17 18 19 20 21 24 25 26 27 28	F Sa S M 1 2 - - 8 9 5 6 15 16 12 13 22 23 19 20	January 2020 T W Th F Sa 1 2 3 4 7 8 9 10 11 14 15 16 17 18 21 22 23 24 25 28 29 30 31 	A T M College of Engineer	E ing Dr. L delawaraj



ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, MYSURU

Academic Calendar (EVEN SEMESTER, 2019-20)

WEEK	MONTH	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	HOLIDAY (H)	COLLEGE EVENTS
1					1	2	3	4		
2	RY	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
3	JANUARY	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	MAKARA SANKRANTHI	
4	JA	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
5		26	27	28	29	30	31		REPUBLIC DAY	Training the Trainer Program
5								1		
6	RY	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
7	FEBRUARY	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		COMMENCEMENT OF EVEN SEMESTER
8	FEB	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	MAHA SHIVARATHRI	Alumni Day
9		23	24	25	26	27	28	29		ATMEYA-2020
10		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
11	КСН	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		International Wonmen's Day Personality Enhancement Training for 4th Sem Students
12	MARCH	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		IA-1
13		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	UGADI	First PTM
14		29	30	31						





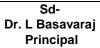
ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, MYSURU

Academic Calendar (EVEN SEMESTER, 2019-20)

WEEK	MONTH	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	HOLIDAY (H)	COLLEGE EVENTS
14					1	2	3	4		
15	г	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	MAHAVEERJAYAN THI GOOD FRIDAY	ICPTST_2020
16	APRIL	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	DR. AMBEDKAR JAYANTHI	IA Test II
17		19	20	21	22	23	24	25		ATMEYA
18		26	27	28	29	30			BASAVA JAYANTHI	Second PTM
18							1	2	MAY DAY	
19		3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
20	MAY	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
21	М	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		IA Test III
22		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	IDUL FITR	Lab Test Week
23		31								
23			1	2	3	4	5	6		Last Working Day
24		7	8	9	10	11	12	13		Practical Examination Schedule
25	JUNE	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		Commencement of Theory Examination, II Sem till 4th July 2020, Higher Semesters till 20th July 2020 Graduation Day
26		21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
27		28	29	30					Non Working Saturdays	The commencement of Odd Semester is from 27 th July 2020

* Weekly Mentoring as per time table.

* Attendance will be regulary sent to parents through SMS PTM dates for higher sem left to the descreption of HoDs.









Month	Dille	AN AUDITE MADE	Sternbarler	Remarks
July	294	Commencement of ODD Semister	ш, v	VII Semestor Postponed to August
August	6th to Sth	Elective List Submission	11 15 11 11	80,
August	7th to 1-4th	Counseling week	V &VII	
August	Sth	Commencement of ODD	111, V, VII	
	2020	Semester	VII	
August	1214	Bakrid Holiday		
August	13%	Project Synopsis submission	VII	
August	130	Result Analysis-2018-19 Even Semester		
August	15th	Independence Day		
August	164	Technical Talk	V.VII	
August	29th to 314	Project-Phase-t Review I	VII	and the second second
September	214	Ganesh Choturthi		
September	10%	Moharram		and the state of the
September	12th ,13th, 14th	IA-Test-1		CALIFORNIA CONTRACTOR
September	20 th	HIM CONTRACT STOLEN OF THE		
September	2141e 29b	IA-I Result Analysis	III, V, VII	
September	30%	Counseling week	111, V, VII	
October	14	Department Technical Fest	III, V, VII	
and south	L	Monthly attendance status and report	m, v, vn	
October	3rd ,4th & 5th	Industry Visit	VII	
October	714	Ayudha Pooja		
October	18th, 21*1, 22*1	IA-Test-II Week		
October	24th to 30th	Counseling week	III, V, VII	
October	24 th ,25 th ,26 th	Project-Phase-1 Review 11	VII	
October	27 th	FTM	111, V, VII	
October	27 ⁿ¹	IA -2 Result Analysis	111, V.VII	
October	27th and 29th	Naraka Chaturdasi and Balipadyami	in North and	
November	14	Kanmada Rajyotsaya		
November	dik	Project-Phase-1	VII	
	1.1.2.2.	Review II for Re-assessment Projects	Contraction of	
November	Sur	Project Draft Report Assessment and Pingiarism check	VII	
November	15 th	Kanakadasa Jayanthi		A DECEMBER OF THE OWNER
November	16 ^{/h}	Project Final Report submission	VII	and the second second second second
November	22nd, 23nd, 25th	IA-Test-III	III,V,VII	Participant in the second
November	27 th , 28 th , 29 th & 30 th	Lab IA	111, V, VII	
November	28th, 20th & 30th	Counseling	111, V, VII	Contract of the second
Carl and children in Carnels in Farmer	30%	and a second sec		and the second second
November	30	Last Working day	m.v.y4	

Department Calendar of Events- 2019-20 Odd Semester

Dr. PARTHASARATHY L.

ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING For THANSARATINY L. 13th Kilometer, Mysore-Kanakapura-Bangalore Road, Mysore – 570 028 of Factor 2013 (1995) 100 (

and the second	-		-			-			* & 4 th Year of BE ment of Electrical & Elect	ronics Engineering
WEEK	MONTH	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	State of the state	EVENTS
1	10000000	T TRACE	and the second second	19825	1	2	3	4		
2	ž	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1. 10.00	
3	JANUARY	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	MAKARA SAN KRANTHI	
4	IAL	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	12	
5		26	27	28	29	30	31		REPUBLIC DAY	
5	100							1		
6		2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
7	4RY	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1.00	COMMENCEMENT OF EVEN SEMESTER
8	FEBRUARY	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	MAHA SHIVARÄTHRI	Finalisation of Course Elective List Indust Visit-IV & VI Semester
9	Ī	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		ATMEYA MARATHON EVENT
10		1	2	3	4	-	1	7		ATMEYA STAGE EVENT
11	ſ	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		FIRST IA
12	HO	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		FIRST IA Project Phase-II Review -II
13	MARCH	22	25	24	25	26	27	28	CHANDRAMANA UBADI	Project Phase-II Review -I Parent Teachers Meeting Technical Talk
14		29	30	31				-		

				-	2 nd , 3 nd & 4 th Year of BE										
WEEK	MONTH	SUN	MON	TUR	WID	THU	FRS	SAT	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL	COLLEGE EVENTS					
14		1			1	2	3	4							
-15	E	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	MAHAVSERJAYANTH GOOD PRIDAY	International Conference Workshop -IV Semester					
-16	_	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	DR. AMBEDKAR JAVANTHI						
17	APRIL	19	20	21	22	29	24	25	2v 1	SECOND IA, 25 th Alumni Meet					
18		26	27	28	29	10			EASAVA JAYANTHI	Project Phase-II Review -II					
18							1	2	HAY DAY						
19		3	4	5	6	7	a	\$		Project Draft Report Submission Department Technical Project- Avagamah					
20	MAY	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		Bepartier Provident Project Projection					
21	z	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		THIRD IA					
22		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	IOUL FITR	LAB IA					
23	Į	31													
23			4	2	3	4	5	6	1.	Last Working Day of Even Servester					
24	щ	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1. 187 3. 1	Practical Examination Schedule					
25	JUNE	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		Commencement of Theory Examination, II Sem till 4 ⁸ July 2020, Higher Semesters, till 20 th July 2020					
28	1.5	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		Graduation Day					
27	<u> </u>	28	29	30				1000	Nen Working Saturdays	Commencement of Odd Semester is from 27"					

Ur. PARTHOPSARATHY L. Pholessor and HOD Days of Electrical & Electronics Engineering

17	A	Т	Μ	E
atme	Colle	ege of	Enginee	ering

	-	Dena	rimont of El	antrical & I	Electronics Engineering			
					AY:2019-20, ODD Semester			
Cour	se with Code	: Management & Entrepreneurship / 17E			Vited Kumar P	Semester & Sect	finar V	-
Class No.	Date	Topics to be covered	TLP Planned	Date of Conduction (DD/MM)	Tepics Covered	TLP Executed	Remarks if any deviation	class
				MODULE	-1		A PARTY	1
1	31/7	MANAGEMENT: Definition, ImportanceNature and Characteristics of Management	ЮТ	31/7	Mangement : Definition montance-natilie + montance for a many	ICT	Completed	1
2	1/8	Management Functions & Roles of Manager	Chalk & Talk	¥8	Management furctions	Talle	Complete	2
3	2/8	Levels of Management , Managerial Skills, Management & Administration	Chalk & Talk	218	logity of Management	Thete	Completed.	3
4	2/8	Management as a Science, Art & Profession	ICT	2/8	Marge met asa scina	ur	completed	4
5	7/8	PLANNING: Nature, Importance and Purpose of Planning	Chaik & Talk	7/8	Planning - Neutoll	chellet	Completed	5
6	8/8	Types of Plans	Chalk & Talk	8/8	Types of plane	cheffet	Completed	6
7		Steps in Planning , Limitations of Planning	Chalk & Talk	14/8	steps in planning.	datte	Completed,	A
- (S-		Decision Making -Meaning	ICT	16/8	Delition melay	ter	Consplated	8
	1410 N	Making.	Chaik & Taik	1618	TYPE of De cueron	Cheffe	Confected	9
)	16/8 A	Assessment & Overview of Module-1	1CT	21849/10	Ats eliment + Oveline	100	Completed	10

Class Na.	Date planned (DD/MM)	Topics to be covered	TLP Planned	Date of Conduction (DD/MM)	Topics Covered	TLP Executed	Remarks if any deviation	Cl n
				MODULE 2				
n	16'8	ORGANISING AND STAFFING: Meaning, Nature and Characteristics of Organization – Process of Organization	Chalk & Talk	292/8	organizing Latoffy Mening, process	Talk I		T
12	21/8	Principles of Organization, Departmentalisation	Chalk & Taik	2318	Principles of organizet	t chellet		1
13	22/8	Committees -meaning, Types of Committees	ICT	28 ls	Committeer, Types	LET	1.	
14	23/8	Centralization Vs Decentralization of Authority and Responsibility	ICT	2818	enhalistion VIS	Let	10.23	1
15	23/8	Span of Control (Definition only)	Chalk & Talk	29/8	Spen of Control.	alk Talk	1 - 23	T
16	28/8	Nature and Importance of Staffing, Process of Selection and Recruitment.	Chalk & Talk	308	Nature of Improfessie	Galle		1
17	28/8	DIRECTING & CONTROLLING: Meaning and Nature of Directing- Leadership Styles	ICT	469	Dilecting & Controlling Meaning Nature Styles	SICT		
18		Motivation Theories ,Communication - Meaning and Importance	ют	419	Motrobion theory	Ler		
19	30/8	Coordination-Meaning and Importance, Techniques of Coordination. Controlling -Meaning	Chalk & Talk	519	Co-orderistion - Mea.	if chalkh Talk	RS	
20	4/9	Steps in Controlling, Assessment & Overview of Module-2 Broast well Conducte	ICT	5190	Steps in Controlling		1.3	

CORTS 17EE5		:: Course with Code: Management & Ent	repreneursmp?	Faculty: Mr.	Vinod Kumar P	Semester & Secti	ion: V	
Class No.	Date planned (DD/MIM)	Toples to be conserved	TLP Planned	Date of Conduction (DD/MM)	Topics Covered	TLP Essecuted	Remarks if any deviation	
		1 S. M.	0.000	MODULE 3			1	T
21	4/9	Social Responsibilities of Business: Meaning of Social Responsibility,	ICT	1919	& Bueined Menny	1¢T		1
22	5/9	Social Responsibilities of Business towards Different Groups	ICT	2669	Social perportibilities	LCT	1	
23	6.9	Social Audit, Business Ethics and Corporate Governance	Chaik & Taik	2719	Social Andit Susiney	fulle		
24	11/9	ENTREPRENEUR: Definition of Entrepreneur, Iroportance of Entrepreneurship, concepts of Entrepreneurship	ICT	ulg	Entreplanens, Defents	107		
25	11/9	Characteristics of successful Entrepreneur, Classification of Entrepreneurs	Chalk & Talk	2019	chalacteristics of Entropeneur	challef Tille		
26	1/98/9	Intrapreneur -An Emerging Class, Comparison between Entrepreneur and Intrapreneur	ICT	2367	Energine - An	ler		
27	18/9	Myths of Entrepreneurship,	Chalk & Talk	2319	mythe of satseptence	Talk	I Fearing	
28	19/9	Entrepreneurial Development models	ICT	2519	Entertenuid ridel	107	In the second	ľ
29	30.0	Entrepreneurial development cycle, Problems faced by Entrepreneurs	Chalk & Talk	25/9	Entreplinentiel development Cycle	Challet		
30	25/9	Capacity building for Entrepreneurship	Chaik & Taik	2719	Copa Eity builder	and the second se	10 Mar	
31	25/9	Assessment & Overview of Module-3	ICT	17 10	Acs essent hope	ler	11176	

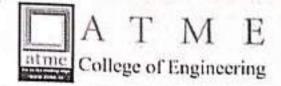
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	Date planned DD/MIMD	Topics to be covered	TLP Planned	Date of Conduction (DD/MM)	Topics Covered	TLP Executed	Remarks if any deviation	clan
				MODULE 4				T
32	26/9	Modern Small Business Enterprises: Role of Small Scale Industries,	JCT .	3/10	model & mall Busines	107		.3
33	27/9	Concepts and definitions of SSI Enterprises	Chalk & Talk	4/10	Concepts & definitions	Chellich Tulle		3
34	3/10	Government policy and development of the Small Scale sector in India	Chaik & Taik	9/10	Government policy +	chelke		3
35	4/10	Growth and Performance of Small Scale Industries in India, Sickness in SSI sector	ICT	9/10	Growth & patronance	LCT	100	3
36	9/10	Problems for Small Scale Industries, Impact of Globalization on SSI	ICT	Lolio	Problem for SSE	lcr	C	3
37	9/10	Impact of WTO/GATT on SSIs, Ascillary Industry and Tiny Industry (Definition only).	Chalk & Talk	11/10	Indert of LITO /AATT	chellet	1	3
38	10/10	Institutional Support for Business Enterprises: Introduction, Policies & Schemes of Central-Level Institutions	ICT	12/10	for Butten Enterstan	105		1
39	11/10	Meaning; Nature of Support; Objectives; Functions; Types of Help; Ancillary Industry and Tiny Industry	ICT	12/10	Meaning involved of 8 upport . abjectives	La		3
40	12/10	State-Level Institutions	ICT	15/10	State level	ित	112	1
41	12/10	Assessment & Overview of Modele-4	ICT	16/10	Acceptent & overies	105	1	
	A	gessment Conduct	ed on	25/10	12015			

Class No.	Date plansed (DD/MM)	Topics to be covered	TLP Planned	Date of Conduction (DD/MM)	Topics Covered	TLP Executed	Remarks if any deviation	clay No.
			1.5	MODULE	5			
42	16/10	Project Management: Meaning of Project, Project Objectives & Characteristics	Chalk & Talk	23/10	Project Managementing	chellet		42
43	23/10	Project Identification-Meaning & Importance: Project Life Cycle	Chalk & Talk	24/10	Repeit I dentification	chillet	M Still	43
44	24/10	Project Scheduling, Capital Budgeting,	Chaik & Taik	30/10	Project Scheduling	chelle t	A. Lui	44
45	30/10	Generating an Investment Project Proposal, Project Report-Need and Simificance of Report	Chaik & Telk	31/10	Generating an Investme	Still	a starting	45
46	31/10	Contents, Formulation, Project Analysis-Market	KT	5/19	Contents, formulations	LCT		495
47	6/11	Technical, Financial, Economic, Ecological, Project Evaluation and Selection	ICT	6 l H	Rechied finered	la	1.0	47
48	7/11	Project Financing, Project Implementation Phase, Human & Administrative aspects of Project Management	Chalk & Talk	+lu velu	Project Penancity Project Implementation	chelkf. Palk	1	48
49	9/11	Prerequisites for Successful Project Implementation	Chalk & Talk	12/11	pleleguistis for recemployarcet	Velke Talle	all as	49
50	13/11	Assessment & Overview of Module-5	ICT	Ialu	Accepted project	LCT		50
		Accepsment of rue	dule-T	Conduc	ted on billy	24.9	and and all	

	Activity	Planned	Actual	Remarks
1	Theory Classes	50	. 50	
2	Assignments/Quizzes/ Self study	· 5	.5 .	Through SRS: allement
3	Tutorials/ Extra classes	-		
4	Internal Assessments	3	3	12 N.
5	ICT based Teaching (% of usage in Curriculum)	50%	50%	
115	Planning	ALL DESCRIPTION OF THE	Salar Land	Execution
Faculty (Signature: Uno J		Faculty Signature:	Kunt
HoD Sig	natures for	24.26	HoD Signature: (far

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KCLNO.ATME/EEE/	AY_2019-20/Odd/Dept_Meeting/17	Date: 04/12/2019
Agenda	 Discussion on Course Allotment for the upcoming semester 2019-20 Even 	ar
-	 Topics related to the department 	

Following points were discussed during the meeting 1. Course allotment for 2nd, 4th, 6th and 8th semester are as follows

2nd Semester

SI.No	Course/ Course Code	Faculty Alloted
1	BEE - 18ELEL27	LK
2	DEE - INCLEUZ/	KRS

4th Semester

SI.No	Course/ Course Code	Faculty Alloted
1	18MAT41	PNB
2	PGE - 18EE42	SH
3	T&D - 18EE43	RL
4	EM - 18EE44	MS
5	EFT - 18EE45	VK
6	OLIC - 18EE46	SSR/RKS

6th Semester

SLNo	Course/ Course Code	Faculty Alloted
1	CS - 17EE61	RKS
2	PSA-1 17EE62	MP
3	DSP - 17EE63	SH
4	EMD - 17EE64	HOD
5	CAED - 17EE651	MS
6	S&T-17EE662	KRS

8th Semester

Sl.No	Course/ Course Code	Faculty Alloted
1	PSOC - 15EE81	SSR
2	IDA - 15EE82	MP
3	IDG - 15EE83	RL

2. Laboratory Allotment for the faculty and Instructors 2nd Semester

SI.No	Course/ Course Code	Faculty Alloted	Instructor Alloted		
1	BEE Lab 18ELEL27	KRS,LK	СВ		

4th Semester

SI.No	Course/ Course Code	Faculty Alloted	Instructor Alloted	
1	EM-II Lab 18EEL47	MS, SH	KR	
2	OLIC Lab18EEL48	RKS,MP,SSR	Somasekhar	

6th Semester

SI.No	Course/ Course Code	Faculty Alloted	Instructor Alloted	
1	CS Lab 17EEL67	RL, RKS	SL	
2	DSP Lab17EEL68	VK.SSR,SH	Mr. Yaseen	
3	CAED Lab	MS/VK	Mr. Yaseen, KR	

SI.No		Faculty Alloted	Instructor Alloted	
1	PLC Lab	KRS	СВ	
	1000000000000		Mr. Yaseen	

3. Instructors are informed to produce updated Lab Manuals for the next semester.

4. Faculties are informed to submit counseling report for the respective R-File.

5. Email to the students need to be followed on the even semester.

6. Class Incharges for the upcoming semester

SLNo.	Semester	Class Incharge
1	4 ⁿ	VK
2	6ª	KRS
3	· 8 th	MP

1	Project Coordinator	SSR
2	Seminar Coordinator	MS
3	Internship Coordinator	RKS

InD

Faculty Signature:

RL	KRS	LK	MP	VK	SSR	SH	MS	RKS
liphe	dell	WX.	H	Rung	FRA	R	alle	e

SL. No	Faculty Name	Initials	SL.
1 2	Mr. Raghavendra L Mr. Sathish K R	RL KRS	6
3	Mrs. Lakshmi K	LK	7
4	Mr. Praveen Kumar M	MP	8
5	Mr. Vinod Kumar P	VK	9

SL. No	Faculty Name	Initials
6	Mr. ShreeShayana R	SSR
7	Ms. Swapna H	SH
8	Mrs. Maria Sushma S	MS
9	Mr. Rajesh K S	RKS





COURSE MODULE OF THE COURSE TAUGHT FOR THE SESSION August- November 2019-20(ODD SEM)

Course Syllabi with CO's

Faculty Membe	er: Mr. Vinod Kumar	P	Academic Year: 20	19-20			
Department: E	lectrical & Electronics E	Engineering					
Course Code	Course Title	Core/Elective	Prerequisite	Cor	Contact HoursLTP		Total Hrs/
			1	L	Т	Р	Sessions
17EE51	Management & Entrepreneurship	Core		4	-	-	50
Objectives	 of planning, staf 2. To discuss the w communication 3. To explain need business and lea 4. To explain the re- concepts of entre 5. To explain vario and the factors r 6. To discuss the in involved. 7. To discuss meth the importance of 8. To introduce the 9. To explain proje 	f recruitment and vays in which wor and importance o of coordination b dership. ole and importance epreneurship. ous types of entrep equired for capac nportance of Sma ods for generating of business plan.	nent, task of the mana selection process. k is allocation, structu f managerial control in retween the manager a re of the entrepreneur preneurs and their func- ity building for entrep Il Scale Industries and g new business ideas a ect management and d y and project appraisa tions at state and centre	re of organi n business. nd staff, the in economic ctions, the m reneurs l the related and business liscuss capito l and discuss	zatior socia deve yths o terms oppo ol buil s proj	as, mod l respo lopmen of entre and pr rtunitie lding pr ect fina	les of nsibility of at and the preneurship roblems s in India and rocess. uncing
Module – 1 Management: of Manager, Lu Art & Professio Planning: Nati Decision Maki	ure, Importance and Pur ng - Meaning, Types of	Aanagerial Skills, pose Of Planning Decisions- Steps	Management & Adm , Types of Plans, Steps in Decision making.	iinistration, l s in Planning	Mana	gement	as a Science
Bloom's Taxo Module-2	nomy Level L1 – Re	emembering, L2 -	- Understanding, L4 –	Analysing			
Organizing a Principles of O Decentralization Staffing, Proce Directing and Communication	nd Staffing: Meaning Drganization, Departmeton on of Authority and Re- ss of Selection and Rect d Controlling: Mean n - Meaning and Impor Meaning, Steps in contro	ntalization, Comi sponsibility, Spa ruitment. ing and Nature tance, Coordinati	nittees -meaning, Typ n of Control (Definit e of Directing-Lead	pes of Com tion only), M ership Style	mittee Nature es, N	es, Cen e and l Motivat	tralization Va Importance o ion Theorie
Bloom's Taxo			– Applying, L4 – Ana	lysing.			
Different Grou Entrepreneurs	sibilities of Business: M ps, Social Audit, Busine ship: Definition of En of successful Entrepro	Meaning of Social ess Ethics and Cor trepreneur, Impo	Responsibility, Socia porate Governance. rtance of Entrepreneu	al Responsib arship, conc	epts	of Ent	repreneurship





Bloom's Taxo Module-4	
	nomy Level L3 – Applying
Modern Smal	Business Enterprises: Role of Small Scale Industries, Concepts and definitions of SSI Enterprises.
	blicy and development of the Small Scale sector in India, Growth and Performance of Small Scale
	idia, Sickness in SSI sector, Problems for Small Scale Industries, Impact of Globalization on SSI.
	D/GATT on SSIs, Ancillary Industry and Tiny Industry (Definition only).
	Support for Business Enterprises: Introduction, Policies & Schemes of Central-Level Institutions,
State-Level Ins	
Bloom's Taxo	nomy Level L3 – Applying
Module-5	
Project Man	agement: Meaning of Project, Project Objectives & Characteristics, Project Identification Meaning
& Importance	Project Life Cycle, Project Scheduling, Capital Budgeting, Generating an Investment Project
	Project Report-Need and Significance of Report, Contents, Formulation,
	sis-Market, Technical, Financial, Economic, Ecological, Project Evaluation and Selection,
	ncing, Project Implementation Phase, Human & Administrative aspects of Project
-	Prerequisites for Successful Project Implementation. New Control Techniques- PERT and CPM, Steps
	veloping the network, Uses and Limitations of PERT and CPM (10 Hours)
Bloom's Taxo	
List of Text B	
	Management - P. C. Tripathi, P. N. Reddy; Tata McGraw Hill, 4th Edition, 2010
	rship Development - Small Business Enterprises - Poornima M Charantimath – Pearson Education –
2006.	
List of Referen	ace Books
1. Dynamics	of Entrepreneurial Development and Management, Vasant Desai, Himalaya Publishing House, 2007.
	of Management: An International, Innovation and Leadership perspective, Harold Koontz, Heinz
	McGraw Hill, 10thEdition 2016.
	Text Books, Notes, Multimedia Content, etc
1 h44ma	Text Books, Notes, Multimedia Content, etc
	//www.youtube.com/watch?v=0GyKxRYx1tQ
2. https	//www.youtube.com/watch?v=0GyKxRYx1tQ ://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1EL3VCo98IE
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The Correlation of Course Outcomes (CO's) and Program Outcomes (PO's)

Course Code:	17EE51		Title: Management & Entrepreneurship						lame:	Mr. V	inod Ku	mar P
List of					Р	rogran	o Outc	omes				
Course Outcomes	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO-1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
CO-2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
CO-3	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
CO-4	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
CO-5	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-
Note: 3 =	Strong Co	ntributi	on 2 :	= Avera	age Con	tributio	n	1 = Weak	Contril	oution -	= No Co	ontributio

The Correlation of Course Outcomes (CO's) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSO's)

Course Code:	17EE51	Title: Managem Entrepreneurs		Faculty Name:	Mr. Vinod Kumar P
List of		Program Specific Outcomes			
Course Outcomes	PSO1		PSO2		
CO-1	-		1		
CO-2	-			1	
CO-3	-		2		2
CO-4	-		1		
CO-5	-			2	

Note: 3 = Strong Contribution 2 = Average Contribution 1 = Weak Contribution -= No Contribution

Dr. PARTIMSSARATHY L. Professor and HOD The Statistical & Electronics Engineering AGEL Composition Statistics, Mysere

T. M College of Engineering

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ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS



TIME TABLE FOR ODD SEMESTER - 2019-20

Date: 03/10/2019

(Line)

Staff Name: Mr. Vinod Kumar P

DAY/TIME	9:00 - 10:00	10:00-11:00	11:15 - 12:15	12:15 - 1:15	1:15-2:00	2:00-2:55	2:55 - 3:50	3:50- 4:45
MONDAY		MC LAB- Batch-1:VK (KR)				PS	S LAB Batch-1:VK (C	'B)
TUESDAY	17EE51				1.20.1	PS	S LAB Batch-2:VK (C	B)
WEDNESDAY	15EE71	EL LAB-Batch-2: RKS+VK (CB)				17EE51		
THURSDAY	15EE71		15EE71	17EE51				
FRIDAY			17EE51	15EE71				
SATURDAY								

Course Code	Course Title	Semester	Contact Hours	
15EE71	EE71 Power System Analysis-2		4	
17FE51	Management and Entrepreneurship	v	. 4	
EL Lab-BC	12			
Total Contact Hours Weekly			20	

Co-ordinatos

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ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

13th KM Stone, Bannur Road, Mysore - 560 028



DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

(ACADEMIC YEAR 2019-20)

COURSE: MANAGEMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP SUB CODE: 17EE51 SEMESTER: V

Vision & Mission of ATME College of Engineering

Vision

Development of academically excellent, culturally vibrant, socially responsible and globally competent human resources.

Mission

To keep pace with advancements in knowledge and make the students competitive and capable at the global level.

To create an environment for the students to acquire the right physical, intellectual, emotional and moral foundations and shine as torchbearers of tomorrow's society.

To strive to attain ever-higher benchmarks of educational excellence.

Vision & Mission of Department of Electrical & Electronics Engineering

Vision of the department

To create Electrical and Electronics Engineers who excel to be technically competent and fulfill the cultural and social aspirations of the society.

Mission of the Department

- To provide knowledge to students that builds a strong foundation in the basic principles of electrical engineering, problem solving abilities, analytical skills, soft skills and communication skills for their overall development.
- To offer outcome based technical education.
- To encourage faculty in training & development and to offer consultancy through research & industry interaction.

PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMME OUTCOMES

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES:

Engineering Graduates will be able to:

PO1. Engineering knowledge: Apply the knowledge of mathematics, science, engineering fundamentals, and an engineering specialization to the solution of complex engineering problems.

PO2. **Problem analysis**: Identify, formulate, review research literature, and analyze complex engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using first principles of mathematics, natural sciences, and engineering sciences.

PO3. Design/development of solutions: Design solutions for complex engineering problems and design system components or processes that meet the specified needs with appropriate consideration for the public health and safety, and the cultural, societal, and environmental considerations.

PO4. **Conduct investigations of complex problems**: Use research-based knowledge and research methods including design of EXPERIMENTs, analysis and interpretation of data, and synthesis of the information to provide valid conclusions.

PO5. **Modern tool usage**: Create, select, and apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools including prediction and modeling to complex engineering activities with an understanding of the limitations.

PO6. **The engineer and society**: Apply reasoning informed by the contextual knowledge to assess societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to the professional engineering practice.

PO7. **Environment and sustainability**: Understand the impact of the professional engineering solutions in societal and environmental contexts, and demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for sustainable development.

PO8. **Ethics**: Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of the engineering practice.

PO9. **Individual and team work**: Function effectively as an individual, and as a member or leader in diverse teams, and in multidisciplinary settings.

PO10. **Communication**: Communicate effectively on complex engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large, such as, being able to comprehend and write effective reports and design documentation, make effective presentations, and give and receive clear instructions.

PO11. **Project management and finance**: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the engineering and management principles and apply these to one's own work, as a member and leader in a team, to manage projects and in multidisciplinary environments.

PO12. Life-long learning: Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broadest context of technological change.

Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

At the end of graduation the student will be able,

PSO1: Apply the concepts of Electrical & Electronics Engineering to evaluate the performance of power systems and also to control industrial drives using power electronics.

PSO2: Demonstrate the concepts of process control for Industrial Automation, design models for environmental and social concerns and also exhibit continuous self- learning.

Program Educational Objectives (PEOs)

PEO1: To produce Electrical and Electronics Engineers who will exhibit the technical and managerial skills with professional ethics for the societal progress.

PEO2: To make students continuously acquire, enhance their technical and socio-economic skills and also to be globally competent.

PEO3: To impart the experience of research and development to students so that they develop abilities in offering solutions to relevant diverse career path.

PEO4: To produce quality engineers with a team leading capabilities, also show good coordination to contribute towards real time application of projects.

MODULE 1 Unit

MANAGEMENT

Learning Objectives :

- □ To introduce the concept and definitions of management.
- D Present the characteristics of management.
- □ Understand the functions of management.
- □ Understand the functional areas of management.
- Distinguish administration and management.
- □ Introduce the role of management.
- D Present the levels of management.
- □ Trace the development of management thought.

1.1 MEANING

Giving precise definition of management is not so simple because the term management is used in a variety of ways. Being a new discipline it has drawn concepts and principles from a number of disciplines such as Sociology, Economics, Psychology, Statistics,

Anthropology and so on. The contributors from each of these groups have viewed **management differently. For example economists have treated management as 'a factor of production'; Sociologists treated it as 'a group of persons'. Hence, taking all these view points, it becomes difficult to define management in a comprehensive way and no definition of management has been universally accepted. Many definitions were given by**

various contributors; one popular definition is given by Mary Parker Follet. According to **Follet management is 'the art of getting things done through people'.** This definition

clearly distinguishes between manager and other personnel of the organization. A **manager is a person who contributes to the organization's goal indirectly by directing the** efforts of others, not by performing the task by him. A person who is not a manager **makes his contribution to the organization's goal directly by performing the tasks by** himself. Some times a person may play both roles simultaneously. For example, a sales

2 // Management and Entrepreneurship

manager plays managerial role by directing the sales force to meet the organization's goal

and plays non-managerial role by contacting an important customer and negotiating deal with him. The principal of an institution plays the role of manager by directing the heads of the departments and plays non-managerial role by teaching a subject. There are two weaknesses of this definition. The first weakness is that the definition states that management is an art. Art deals with application of knowledge. But management is not merely application of knowledge. It also involves acquisition of knowledge i.e., Science. Managing using intuition or thumb rule is not correct management. The second weakness of this definition is that it does not explain the various functions of management.

A better definition is given by George R Terry who defines management as "a

process consisting of planning, organizing, actuating and controlling performed to **determine and accomplish the objectives by the use of people and resources''.** According

to him, management is a process-a systematic way of doing thing using four managerial functions namely planning, organizing, actuating and controlling. 'Planning' means thinking of the manager's action in advance. The actions of the managers are based on logic, plan or some method rather than hunch. 'Organizing' means coordinating machines, materials and human resources of the organization. 'Actuating' means motivating, directing the subordinates. 'Controlling' means that manager must ensure that

there is no deviations from plans. This definition also indicates that managers use people, materials and other resources to accomplish the organizations objectives. The objectives may vary with each organization. For example the objective of a technical or management institute might be to provide quality education according to the needs of the industry. The objective of a hospital might be to provide medical care to the community at reasonable price. Whatever may be the objectives of the organization management is a process by which the objectives are achieved.

From the view point of economics, sociology, psychology, statistics and anthropology management has different meanings. There are four views of management:

- (1) Management is a process.
- (2) Management is a discipline.
- (3) Management is a human activity.
- (4) Management is a career.

Management is a process: A process is defined as systematic method of handling **activities**. Often we hear the statements "that company is well managed" or "the company is missmanaged". These statements imply that management is some type of work or set

of activities, these activities sometimes performed quite well and some times not so well. These statements imply that management is a process involving certain functions and activities that managers perform. *Management is a discipline*: Discipline refers to the field of study having well defined concepts and principles. Classifying management as discipline implies that it is an accumulated body of knowledge that can be learnt. Thus, management is a subject with principles and concepts. The purpose of studying management is to learn how to apply these principles and concepts at right circumstances at the right time to produce desired result.

Management is a human activity: If you say that "the restaurant has an entirely new management" or "He is the best manager I have worked for", you are referring to the people who guide, direct and thus manage organizations. The word 'management' used here refers to the people who engage in the process of management. Managers are responsible for seeing that work gets done in organization.

Management is a career: Today management is developed as a career focused on specialization. Marketing management, finance management, personal management, Industrial management, production management, quality management are some of the specializations in management. Specialists are appointed at various positions of the organizational hierarchy. Hence, management is career.

According to Ralph C Devis, "Management is the executive leadership anywhere". According to William Spriegal, "Management is that function of an enterprise which

concerns itself with the direction and control of various activities to attain business activities".

Ross Moore states "Management means decision-making".

According to Donald J Clough, "Management is the art and science of decisionmaking and leadership".

Joseph L Massie defines as "Management is the process by which a cooperative group directs actions towards common goals".

According to F.W. Taylor, "Management is the art of knowing what you want to do and then seeing that it is done in the best and cheapest way".

John F Mee states "Management is the art of securing maximum results with minimum efforts so as to secure maximum prosperity for employer and employee and give the public the best possible service".

According to Koontz and O'Donnel, "Management is the direction and maintenance of an internal environment in an enterprise where individuals working in groups can perform efficiently and effectively towards the attainment of group goals". It is the art of getting the work done through and with people in formally organized groups.

Learning Activity 1.1: List the Managerial and Non-managerial activities of your Principal and Head of the department.

4 // Management and Entrepreneurship

1.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF MANAGEMENT

The critical analysis of the above definitions, the following characteristics of management evolve.

(1) *Management is a continuous process*: The process of management consists of planning, organizing, directing and controlling the resources to ensure that resources are used to the best advantages of the organization. A single function alone cannot produce the desired results. Management involves continuous planning, organizing, directing and controlling.

(2) *Management is an art as well as science*: Management is an art in the sense of possessing managing skill by a person. Management is science because certain principles, laws are developed which are applicable in place where group activities are coordinated. This will be discussed in detail later in this chapter.

(3) *Management aims at achieving predetermined objectives*: All organizations have objectives that are laid down. Every managerial activity results in achievement of these predetermined objectives.

(4) *Management is a factor of production*: An enterprise produce goods or services using resources like land, labour, capital, machines etc. These resources themselves cannot realize the organizations goals. The goals are achieved when these are effectively coordinated by the entrepreneur. In case of small enterprises an individual can do such type of job where as in large enterprises the coordination job is done by management. Therefore, management is a factor of production.

(5) *Management is decision-making*: Decision-making is selecting the best among alternative courses. Decision-making is an important function of a manager. Whatever a manager does, he does it by making decisions. The success or failure of an organization depends upon the quality of decision. A manager must make a right decision at right time.

(6) *Universal application*: The principles and concepts of management are applicable to every type of industry. The practice of management is different from one organization to another according to their nature.

(7) *Management is needed at all levels*: The functions of management are common to all levels of organization. The functions of planning, organizing, directing, controlling, decision-making are performed by top level as well as lower level supervisors.

(8) *Management aims at maximum profit*: The resources are properly utilized to maximize profit. Maximizing the profit is the economic function of a manager.

(9) **Dynamic:** Management is not static. Over a period of time new principles, concepts and techniques are developed and adopted by management. Management is changed accordingly to the social change.

(10) *Management as a career*: Today management is developed as a career focused on specialization. Marketing management, finance management, personal management,

industrial management, production management, quality management are some of the specializations in management. Specialists are appointed at various positions of the organizational hierarchy. Hence management is career.

(11) *Management is a profession*: Management is a profession because it possesses the qualities of a profession. The knowledge is imported and transferred. The established principles of management are applied in practice. This is discussed in detail later in this chapter.

(12) *Management is a discipline*: Discipline refers to the field of study having well defined concepts and principles. Classifying management as disciplines implies that it is an accumulated body of knowledge that can be learnt. Thus, management is a subject with principles and concepts. The purpose of studying management is to learn how to apply these principles and concepts at right circumstances, at the right time to produce desired result.

1.3 NATURE OF MANAGEMENT

The principles, concepts and techniques of management have changed over the period of time. Various contributions to the field of management have changed its nature. The nature of management can be described as follows:

(1) *Multidisciplinary*: Management is multidisciplinary. It draws freely ideas and concepts from the disciplines like economics, sociology, psychology, statistics, operations research etc. Management integrates the ideas taken from various disciplines and presents newer concepts which can be put into practice. The integration of these ideas is the major contribution of management.

(2) **Dynamic nature of principles:** A principle is truth which establishes cause and effect relationships of a function. Principles are developed by integration of ideas from various disciplines supported by practical evidence. These principles are flexible and change with the environment in which organization works. Continuous researches are being carried on to establish new principles; many older principles are changed by new principles. There is nothing permanent in management.

(3) **Relative not absolute principles:** Management principles are relative and not absolute. They must be applied according to the need of the organization. Each organization is different from other. The principles of management should be applied in the light of prevailing conditions.

(4) *Management – science or art*: There is controversy whether management is science or art. Earlier management was regarded as art but now it is both science and art. This aspect has been discussed in detail in this chapter.

(5) *Universality of management*: Management is universal phenomena. Though universal yet management principles are not universally applicable but are to be modified according to the needs of the situation.

1.4 MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS OR THE PROCESS OF MANAGEMENT

A function is a group of similar activities. There is divergence of view on "What functions are undertaken by managers in organizations?" Some management experts

classify these functions into four types and others classify into five types and some others classify them as seven items. The Table 1.1 presents the management functions identified by various writers. The Table 1.2 gives the combined list of management functions.

	Write rs	Management Functions	
1	Henry Fayol	Planning, organizing, commending, coordinating, controlling	
2	Luther Gulick	Planning, organizing, staffing, directing, coordinating, reporting and budgeting (POSDCORB)	
3	Lyndall Urwick	Planning, organizing, commanding, coordinating, communi- cating, forecasting, and investigating.	
4	E.F.L. Brech	Planning, organizing, motivating, coordinating, controlling	
5	Koontz and O'Donnell	Planning, organizing, staffing, directing (leading), controlling.	

Table 1.1: Management functions

Table 1.2: Combined list of management functions

Planning	Directing	Controlling	
Formulating purpose	Leading	Investigating	
Decision making	Motivating	Evaluating	
Innovating	Commanding	Coordinating	
Organizing	Activating	Representing	
Staffing	Securing Efforts	Administration	
Appraising	Communicating		

The list of management functions is too long. However it can be shortened by combining some functions into one. For example, leading, motivating, communicating and commanding may be combined into a single function namely directing.

For our purpose we shall designate the following five as the functions of the manager. In addition we briefly refer **to "Innovation and representation as two additional** managerial functions considered important by Earnest Dale.

(1) *Planning*: Planning is the primary function of management. It is looking ahead and preparing for the future. It determines in advance what should be done. It is conscious determination of future course of action. This involves determining why to take action? What action? How to take action? When to take action? Planning involves

determination of specific objectives, programs, setting policies, strategies, rules and procedures and preparing budgets. Planning is a function which is performed by managers at all levels – top, middle and supervisory. Plans made by top management for

the organization as a whole may cover periods as long as five to ten years, whereas plans **made by low level managers cover much shorter periods. This "Planning" is** discussed in detailed in Chapter–2.

(2) **Organizing:** Organizing is the distribution of work in group-wise or section-wise for effective performance. Once the managers have established objectives and developed plans to achieve them, they must design and develop a human organization that will be able to carry out those plans successfully. Organizing involves dividing work into convenient tasks or duties, grouping of such duties in the form of positions, grouping of various positions into departments and sections, assigning duties to individual positions and delegating authority to each position so that the work is carried out as planned.

According to Koonz O'Donnel, "Organization consists of conscious coordination of people towards a desired goal". One has to note that different objectives require different kinds of organization to achieve them. For example, an organization for scientific research will have to be very different from one manufacturing automobiles.

(3) *Staffing*: Staffing involves managing various positions of the organizational structure. It involves selecting and placing the right person at the right position. Staffing includes identifying the gap between manpower required and available, identifying the sources from where people will be selected, selecting people, training them, fixing the financial compensation and appraising them periodically. The success of the organization depends upon the successful performance of staffing function.

(4) *Directing*: Planning, organizing and staffing functions are concerned with the preliminary work for the achievement of organizational objectives. The actual

performance of the task starts with the function of direction. This function can be called **by various names namely "leading", "directing", "motivating", "activating" and so on.** Directing involves these sub functions:

- (a) *Communicating*: It is the process of passing information from one person to another.
- (b) *Leading*: It is a process by which a manager guides and influences the work of his subordinates.
- (c) *Motivating*: It is arousing desire in the minds of workers to give their best to the enterprise.

(5) *Controlling*: Planning, organizing, staffing and directing are required to realize organizational objectives. To ensure that the achieved objectives confirm to the preplanned objectives control function is necessary. Control is the process of checking to determine whether or not proper progress is being made towards the objectives and goals and acting if necessary to correct any deviations. Control involves three elements:

- (a) Establishing standards of performance.
- (b) Measuring current performance and comparing it against the established standard.
- (c) Taking action to correct any performance that does not meet those standards.

(6) *Innovation*: Innovation means creating new ideas which may be either results in the development of new products or finding new uses for the old ones. A manager who invents new products is an innovator. A salesman who persuades Eskimos to purchase refrigerator is an innovator. One has to note that innovation is not a separate function but a part of planning.

(7) **Representation:** A manager has to spend a part of his time in representing his organization before various groups which have some stake in the organization. A manager has to be act as representative of a company. He has dealings with customers, suppliers, government officials, banks, trade unions and the like. It is the duty of every manager to have good relationship with others.

Learning Activity 1.2: Visit your bank and identify various functions performed by the bank manager.

1.5 FUNCTIONAL AREAS OF MANAGEMENT

Management process involves several functions. A distinction should be maintained between management functions (planning, organizing, staffing, directing and controlling) and the organizational functions (productions, finance etc.) Organizational functions differ from organization to organization depending upon their nature while management functions are common to all. A manager may be put either in production or finance or marketing, he performs all the managerial functions. These organization functions are called functional areas of management. There are four functional areas of management namely production, finance, marketing and finance and personnel. Each functional area may have a number of sub-activities.

Production: This is generally put under production manager and he is responsible for all production related activities.

This area has a number of activities, few of them are given below:

- (1) *Purchasing*: Which is related with the purchase of various materials required by the organization. Purchasing involves procuring right quantity of materials at the right quality, at the right time and at the right price from the right supplier.
- (2) *Materials management*: This involves storing of materials, issue of materials to various departments.
- (3) *Research and Development*: It deals with improving the existing products and process and developing new products and process.

Marketing: This area involves the distribution of organizations' products to the buyers. The sub-activities are:

- (1) *Advertising*: Involves giving information about products to buyers.
- (2) *Marketing research*: It is related with the systematic collection, analysis of data relating to the marketing of goods and services.
- (3) *Sales management*: It involves management efforts directed towards movement of products and services from producers to consumers.

Finance and accounting: It deals with intelligent investment of financial resources and record-keeping of various transactions. The various sub-functions are

- (1) *Financial Accounting*: Deals with record keeping of various transactions.
- (2) *Management Accounting*: Deals with analysis and interpretation of financial records so that management can take certain decision.
- (3) *Costing*: It deals with recording of costs, their classification and analysis for cost control.
- (4) *Investment Management*: Takes care of how financial resources can be invested in various alternatives to maximize returns.
- (5) *Taxation*: Deals with various direct and indirect taxes to be paid by the organization.

Personnel: It deals with the management of human resources with the following sub-activities:

- (1) *Recruitment and Selection*: It deals with recruitment and selection of employees.
- (2) *Training and Development*: It deals with training of employees and making them more efficient.
- (3) *Wage and Salary Administration*: Deals with fixing of salaries, job evaluation, promotion, incentives etc.
- (4) *Industrial Relations*: Deals with maintenance of good employee relations.

1.6 MANAGEMENT: A SCIENCE OR ART?

There is great controversy whether management is science or art. It is an art in the sense of possessing of managing skill by a person. It is a science also because of developing principles or laws which are applicable in a place where a group of activities are coordinated. In fact management is both science and art as it clear from the following discussion.

Management as science: Science is a systematized body of knowledge. We call a discipline scientific if its

- (1) Methods of inquiry are systematic and empirical.
- (2) Information can be ordered and analyzed; and
- (3) Results are cumulative and communicable.

'Systematic' means, being orderly and unbiased. Moreover, enquiry must be

empirical and not merely an armchair speculation. Scientific information collected in the raw form is finally ordered and analyzed with statistical tools. It is communicable which permits repetition of study. When study is replicated then the second try produces the results similar to the original. Science is also cumulative in that what is discovered is added to that which has been found before. We build upon the base that has been left by others.

Science denotes two types of systematic knowledge; natural or exact and behavioural or inexact. In exact or natural science (such as physics and chemistry) we can study the effect of any one of many factors affecting a phenomenon. For example, we can study in the laboratory, the effect of heat on density by holding other factors (like humidity, pressure etc.) constant, whereas in behavioural or in exact science it is not possible. In management we have to study man and number of factors affecting him. For example, we cannot study the effect of monetary incentives on workers productivity, because in addition to monetary incentives other inseparable factors like leadership styles, workers need hierarchy and leadership styles will also have simultaneous effect on productivity. At the most we may get only rough idea of the relationship between monetary incentives and productivity. Therefore, management is in the category of behavioural science.

Management is an art: Management is the art of getting things done through others in dynamic situations. A manager has to coordinate various resources against several constraints to achieve predetermined objectives in the most efficient manner. Manager has to constantly analyze the existing situation, determine objectives, seek alternatives, implement, and control and make decision. The theoretical lessons on principles, concepts and techniques learnt by a manager in classroom is not enough to get the aimed results unless he possess the skill (or art) of applying such principles to the problems. The knowledge has to be applied and practised. It is like the art of musician or painter who achieves the desired results with his own skill which comes by practice. A comparison between science and art is given in table 1.3.

Sc ie nc e	Art
Advances by knowledge	Advances by policies
Process	Feels
Predicts	Guesses
Defines	Describes
Measures	Opines
Impresses	Expresses

Table 1.3: Comparison between science and art

Management uses both scientific knowledge and art in managing an organization. As the science of management increases so should the art of management. A balance between the two is needed.

1.7 MANAGEMENT: A PROFESSION

According to McFarland, "Profession" possesses the following characteristics:

- (1) Existence of an organized knowledge.
- (2) Formalized method of acquiring training and expertise.
- (3) Existence of professional association.
- (4) Existence of an ethical code to regulate the behaviour.
- (5) Charging of fees based on service with due regard to social interest.

Management does not possess all the above characteristics of profession. Management has no fixed norms for managerial behaviour. There is no uniform code of conduct or licensing of managers. There are no restrictions to individuals to possess an academic degree. Unlike medical or legal professionals, a manager need not possess an

academic degree. In the light of absence of these characteristics, management cannot be **called as profession. However, 'professionalization' of management started and it is** essential nowadays to acquire some professional knowledge or training. In this regard government of India has started six national institutes of management and a number of universities and institutions are offering MBA programmes.

1.8 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

The term administration and management are used synonymously. Some writers urge that running of a business requires skills, which is known as management and functioning of government departments and non-profit institutions requiring skill is known as administration. Various views expressed by thinkers of management led to the emergence of there approaches:

- (1) Administration is above management.
- (2) Administration is a part of management.
- (3) Management and administration are same.

According to classical thinkers, Administration is above management so far as **different** in the organization are concerned. According to Spreigal, "Administration is

that phase of business enterprise that concerns itself with the overall determination of institutional objectives and the policies necessary to be followed in achieving those

objectives. Management on the other hand is an executive function which is primarily **concerned** with carrying of broad policies laid down by the administration''. This implies

that administration deals with establishing objectives and policies and is done by the top level whereas management is the execution of these policies by the middle and lower organizational level. Table 1.4 shows the distinction between administration and management.

Table: 1.4: Differences between administration and management

Bas is of difference	Adminis tration	Management
1. Level of organization	Top Level	Middle and Lower Level
2. Major focus	Policies formulation and objective determination	Policies execution for objectives achievements
3. Nature of function	Determinative	Executive
4. Scope of functions	Broad & Conceptual	Narrow & Operational
5. Factors affecting decision	Mostly external	Mostly internal
6. Employer – Employee relation	Entrepreneurs & Owners	Employee
7. Qualities required	Administrative	Technical

E. El. Brech urges that administration is a part of management. According to Brech, "Management is a generic name for the total process of executive control in industry or commerce. It is a social process entailing responsibility for the effective and economical planning and regulation of the operation of an enterprise in the fulfilment of a given purpose or risk. Administration is that part of management which is concerned with the installation and carrying out of procedures by which it is laid down and communicated, and the process of activities regulated and checked against plans. According to this view, administration become a subordinate function to overall management function. According to the third approach which is the most popular and practical one, management and administration are same. Both involve the same functions, principles and objectives. The term administrator found its origin in bureaucratic structure of government or in regulation of some laws. The government often uses the terms administrator who is supposed to execute broad policies laid down by government.

The basic point of controversy between management and administration lies in forms of coverage of activities. The content of policy formulation is higher at higher levels; it is lower at lower levels, while executive is more at lower levels and lower at higher levels. Hence, it becomes unimportant whether policy formulation function is known as administration or management.

1.9 ROLE OF MANAGEMENT

A manager performs planning, organizing, directing and controlling to achieve the organizational objectives. It has been questioned whether these functions provide an adequate description of the management process. As against these management functions Henry Mintzberg has defined the role of managers to identify what managers do in the organizations. Mintzberg has identified ten roles of manager which are classified into three broad categories as shown in fig. 1.1.

Management // 13

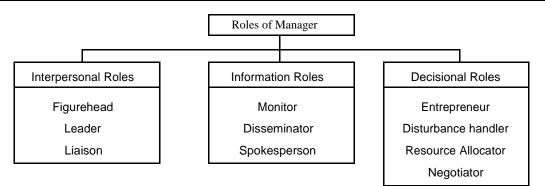


Fig. 1.1: Roles of manager

Interpersonal role: This role is concerned with his interacting with people both organizational members and outsiders. There are three types of interpersonal roles:

- (1) *Figure head role*: In this role manager has to perform duties of ceremonial nature such as attending social functions of employees, taking an important customer to lunch and so on.
- (2) *Leader role*: Manager's leader role involves leading the subordinates motivating and encouraging them.
- (3) *Liaison*: In liaison role manager serves as a connecting link between his organization and outsiders. Managers must cultivate contacts outside his vertical chain to collect information useful for his organization.

Information roles: It involves communication. There are three types of informational roles:

- (1) *Monitor*: In his monitoring role, manager continuously collects information about all the factors which affects his activities. Such factors may be within or outside organization.
- (2) **Disseminator:** In the disseminator role, manager possesses some of his privileged information to his subordinates who otherwise not be in a position to collect it.
- (3) *Spokesperson*: As a spokesperson manager represents his organization while interacting with outsiders like customers, suppliers, financers, government and other agencies of the society.

Decisional roles: Decisional role involves choosing most appropriate alternative among all so that organizational objectives are achieved in an efficient manner. In his decisional role manager perform four roles:

1. *Entrepreneur*: As an entrepreneur, a manager assumes certain risks in terms of outcome of an action. A manager constantly looks out for new ideas and seeks to improve his unit by adopting it to dynamic environment.

- 2. *Disturbance handler*: In this role manager works like a fire-fighter manager contains forces and events which disturb normal functioning of his organization. The forces and events may be employee complaints and grievances, strikes, shortage of raw materials etc.
- 3. *Negotiator*: In his role of negotiator, manager negotiates with various groups in the organization. Such groups are employees, shareholders and other outside agencies.

Readers are advised to note that management functions and roles do not exist opposite to each other but these are two ways of interpreting what managers do. All these roles can be integrated with earlier classification of management which is presented in fig. 1.2.

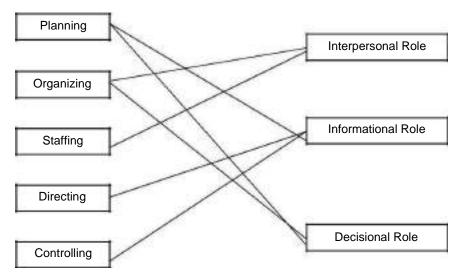


Fig. 1.2: Functions and roles of manager

In planning a manager performs informational and decisional role as he has to collect information on the basis in which he makes decisions. Similarly in performing other functions some or the other roles are performed by manager.

Learning Activity 1.3: Visit an industry, identify and analyze various roles of the manager.

1.10 LEVELS OF MANAGEMENT

People in an organization are arranged in an hierarchy and they all have the relationship of superior-subordinates. Every manager in an organization performs all five management functions. The relative importance of these functions varies along the managerial levels. There may be as many levels in the organization as the number of superiors in a line of command. Some of these levels are merged into one on the basis of nature of functions performed and authority enjoyed. E.F.L. Brech has classified management levels into three categories – Top Management, Middle Management and Supervisory/Lower Level as shown in fig 1.3.

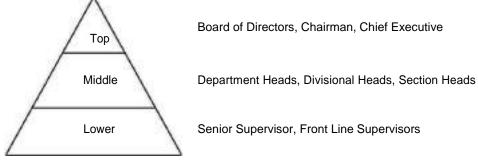


Fig. 1.3: Levels of management

Top management of an organization consists board of directors, chairman and chief executive officer. Top level management determines goals and objectives. It performs overall planning, organizing, staffing, directing and controlling. It integrates organization with environment, balances the interest groups and is responsible for overall results. Middle management stands between top management and supervisory management level. Middle level management establishes programs for department and carries out functions for achieving specific goals. The other functions of middle level management are training and development of employees, integrating various parts of the department. Supervisory management is concerned with efficiency in using resources of the organization. A supervisor is an executor of policies and procedures making a series of decisions with well-defined and specified premises.

Learning Activity 1.4: Identify various levels of management of your institution.

1.11 EVOLUTION OF MANAGEMENT

Management in one or other form has existed in every hook and corner of the world service the down of civilization. Although the 20th century is marked in history as an 'Era of scientific management', yet it does not mean that management was totally absent in yester years. 1700 to 1800 highlights the industrial revolution and the factory system highlights the industrial revolution and the factory system highlighted the importance of direction as a managerial function. Several economists during this period explained the concept of management. For example, Adam Smith explained the concept of division of labour, Jacques Turgot explained the importance of direction and control, and Baptiste explained the importance of planning. But management is emerged as a separate discipline in the second half of 19th century with the introduction of Joint Stock

Company. This form of enterprises separated management of business from their ownership and gave rise to labour inefficiency and inadequate systems of wage payments. In search of solution to this problem, people began to recognize management as a separate field of study. During 20th century, Management has become more scientific discipline with standard principles and practices. The evaluation of management thought during this period can be classified into two parts namely

- (1) Early management approaches represented by Taylor's scientific management, Foyal's administrative management and human relations movement.
- (2) Modern management approaches, represented by behavioural approach, quantitative/management science approach, systems approach and contingency approach.

Early Management Approaches

Taylor's Scientific Management

F.W. Taylor started his career as an apprentice in a steel company in USA and finally became Chief Engineer. Taylor along with his associates made the first systematic study in management. He launched a new movement in 1910 which is known as scientific management. Taylor is known as father of scientific management and has laid down the following principles of scientific management.

- (1) *Separation of planning and doing*: In the pre-Taylor era, a worker himself used to decide or plan how he had to do his work and what machines and equipments would be required to perform the work. But Taylor separated the two functions of planning and doing, he emphasized that planning should be entrusted to specialists.
- (2) *Functional foremanship*: Taylor introduced functional foremanship for supervision and direction. Under eight-boss-scheme of functional foremanship, four persons: (i) route clerk, (ii) instruction card clerk, (iii) time and cost clerk and (iv) disciplinarian are related with planning function, and the remaining four: (vi) speed boss, (vii) inspector, (viii) maintenance foreman, and (ix) gangboss are concerned with operating function.
- (3) *Elements of scientific management*: The main elements of scientific management are:
 - (a) Work study involving work important and work measurement using method and time study.
 - (b) Standardization of tools and equipments for workmen and improving working conditions.
 - (c) Scientific Selection, placement and training of workers by a centralized personal department.

- (4) *Bilateral mental revolution*: Scientific management involves a complete mental revolution of workmen towards their work, toward their fellow-men and toward **their employers. Mental revolution is also required on the part of management's** side—the foreman, the superintendent, the owners and board of directions.
- (5) *Financial incentives*: In order to motivate workers for greater and better work Taylor introduced differential piece-rate system. According to Taylor, the wage should be based on individual performance and on the position which a worker occupies.
- (6) *Economy*: Maximum output is achieved through division of labour and specialization. Scientific Management not only focuses on technical aspects but also on profit and economy. For this purpose, techniques of cost estimates and control should be adopted.

Henry Fayol's Administrative Management (1841–1925)

Henry Fayol was a French Mining Engineer turned into a leading industrialist and successful manager. Fayol provided a broad analytical framework of the process of administration. He used the word Administration for what we call Management. Foyal focused on general administrative and managerial functions and processes at the organizational level. Foyal divided activities of business enterprise into six groups: Technical, Financial, Accounting, Security, and Administrative or Managerial. He focused on this last managerial activity and defined management in terms of five functions: Planning, Organizing, Commanding, Coordinating and Controlling. He emphasized repeatedly that these managerial functions are the same at every level of an organization and is common to all types of organizations.

Foyal presented 14 principles of management as general guides to the management process and management practice. His principles of management are as follows:

- 1. *Division of work*: This is the principle of specialization which is so well expressed by economists as being necessary to efficiency in the utilization of labour. Fayol goes beyond shop labour to apply the principle to all kinds of work, managerial as well as technical.
- 2. *Authority and responsibility*: In this principle, Fayol finds authority and responsibility to be related with the letter, the corollary of the former and arising from the latter. The conceives of authority as a combination of official authority

deriving from a manager's official position and personal authority,

"Compounded of intelligence, experience, moral worth, past services etc".

- Discipline: Holding that discipline is "respect for agreements which are directed at achieving obedience, application, energy and the outward marks of respect".
 Fayol declares that discipline requires good superiors at all levels, clear and fair agreement, and judicious application of penalties.
- 4. *Unity of command*: This is the principle that an employee should receive orders from one superior only.
- 5. *Unity of direction*: According to Fayol, unity of direction is the principle that each group of activities having the same objective must have one head and one plan. As distinguished from the principle of unity of command, Fayol perceives unity of direction as related to the functioning of personnel.
- 6. *Subordination of individual interest to general interest*: In any group the interest of the group should supersede that of the individual; when these are found to differ, it is the function of management to reconcile them.
- 7. *Remuneration of personnel:* Fayol perceives that remuneration and methods of payment should be fair and afford the maximum satisfaction to employee and employer.
- 8. *Centralization*: Although Fayol does not use the term 'Centralization of Authority', his principle definitely refers to the extent to which authority is concentrated or dispersed in an enterprise. Individual circumstances will determine the degree of centralization that will give the best overall yield.
- 9. Scalar chair: Fayol thinks of the scalar chair as a line of authority, a 'Chain of Superiors' from the highest to the lowest ranks and held that, while it is an error of subordinate to depart 'needlessly' from lines of authority, the chain should be short-circuited when scrupulous following of it would be detrimental.
- 10. Order: Breaking this principle into 'Material order' and 'Social Order', Fayol thinks of it as the simple edge of "a place for everything (everyone), and everything (everyone) in its (his) place". This is essentially a principle of organization in the arrangement of things and persons.
- 11. *Equity*: Fayol perceives this principle as one of eliciting loyalty and devotion from personnel by a combination of kindliness and justice in managers dealing with subordinates.
- 12. *Stability of tenure of personn* : Finding that such instability is both the causeand effect of bad management,
- 13. *Initiative*: Initiative is conceived as the thinking out and execution of a plan.

Since it is one of the "Keenest satisfactions for an intelligent man to experience", Fayol exhorts managers to "Sacrifice Personal Vanity" in order to permit subordinates to exercise it.

14. *Esprit de corps*: This is the principle that **'union is strength' an extension of** the principle of unity of command. Fayol here emphasizes the need for teamwork and the importance of communication in obtaining it.

Human Relations Approach

The human rationalists (also known as neo-classicists) focused as human aspect of industry. They emphasize that organization is a social system and the human factor is the most important element within it. Elton Mayo and others conducted experiments (known as Hawthorne experiments) and investigated informal groupings, informal relationships, patterns of communication, patterns of internal leadership etc. Elton Mayo is generally recognized as father of Human Relations School.

The human relationists, proposed the following points as a result of Hawthorne experiments.

- (1) *Social system*: The organization in general is a social system composed of numerous interacting parts. The social system defines individual roles and establishes norms that may differ from those of formal organization.
- (2) *Social environment*: The social environment of the job affects the workers and is also affected.
- (3) *Informal organization*: The informal organization does also exist within the frame work of formal organization and it affects and is affected by the formal organization.
- (4) *Group dynamics*: At the workplace, the workers often do not act or react as individuals but as members of group. The group plays an important role in determining the attitudes and performance of individual workers.
- (5) *Informal leader*: There is an emergence of informal leadership as against formal leadership and the informal leader sets and enforces group norms.
- (6) *Non-economic reward*: Money is only one of the motivators, but not the sole motivator of human behaviour. Man is diversely motivated and socio-psychological factors act as important motivators.

Modern Management Approaches

Behavioural Approach

This is an improved and more matured version of human relations approach. The various contributors of this approach are Douglas Mc Gregor, Abraham Maslow, Curt Levin, Mary Porker Follelt, Rensis Likert etc. Behavioural Scientists regard the classical approach as highly mechanistic, which finds to degrade the human spirit. They prefer more flexible organization structures and jobs built around the capabilities and aptitudes of average employees. The behavioral approach has laid down the following conclusions.

(1) Decision-making is done in a sub-optimal manner, because of practical and situational constraints on human rationality of decision-making. The behaviorists attach great weight age on participative and group decision-making.

- (2) Behavioral Scientists encourage self direction and control instead of imposed control.
- (3) Behavioral Scientists consider the organization as a group of individuals with certain goals.
- (4) In view of behavioural scientists the democratic-participative styles of leadership are desirable, the autocratic, task oriented styles may also be appropriate in certain situation.
- (5) They suggest that different people react differently to the same situation. No two people are exactly alike and manager should tailor his attempts to influence his people according to their needs.
- (6) They recognize that organizational conflict and change are inevitable.

Quantitative Approach

Quantitative approach (also known as management approach) started during Second World War during which each participant country of the war was trying to seek solutions to a number of new and complex military problems. The interdisciplinary teams who were engaged for this purpose were known as operation research teams. These operation research teams developed quantitative basis for making military decisions. These quantitative tools later are used to make business, industry and enterprise decisions.

The focus of quantitative approach is on decision making, and to provide tools and techniques for making objectively rational decisions. Objective rationality means an ability and willingness to follow reasonable, unemotional and scientific approach in relating means with ends and in visualizing the totality of the decision environment. This approach facilitates disciplined thinking while defining management problems and establishing relationships among the variables involved. This approach is widely used in planning and control activities where problems can be defined in quantitative terms.

Systems Approach

A system is a set of interdependent parts which form a unit as a whole that performs some function. An organization is also a system composed of four independent parts namely, task, structure, people and technology. The central to the system approach is **'holism' which means that each part of the system bears relation of interdependence with**

other parts and hence no part of the system can be accurately analyzed and understood apart from the whole system. A system can be open or closed system. In open system, a system interacts with surrounding. An organization is open system because it interacts with it.

Contingency Approach

According to this approach, management principles and concepts have no general and universal application under all conditions. There is no best way of doing things under

all conditions. Methods and techniques which are highly effective in one situation may not give the same results in another situation. This approach suggests that the task of managers is to identify which technique in a situation best contribute to the attainment of goals. Managers therefore have to develop a sort of situational sensitivity and practical selectivity. Contingency views are applicable in designing organizational structure, in deciding degree of decentralization, in motivation and leadership approach, in establishing communication and control systems, in managing conflicts and in employee development and training.

_____ Chapter Summary

Management is defined as the art and science of getting things done through others. Management is the process of designing and maintaining the environment in which individuals working together in groups, accomplish their aims effectively and efficiently. Managers carry out the functions for Planning, Organizing, Staffing, Directing and Controlling. Planning involves thinking ahead and preparing for future. It determines in advance what should be done. Organizing involves dividing work into convenient tasks or duties, grouping of such duties in the form of positions, grouping of various positions into departments and sections, assigning duties to individual positions, and delegating authority to each position so that work is carried out as planned. Staffing consists of selecting and placing the right people at right position. Directing involves various sub functions like Communicating, Leading and Motivating. Control is the process of checking to determine whether or not proper progress is being made towards the objectives and goals and acting if necessary to correct any deviations. All these functions are performed to achieve predetermined goals. The nature of management can be described by its multidisciplinary, dynamic nature, relative principles and universality of Management. The functional areas of Management are Production, Finance, Marketing and Personnel. A clear distinction can be made between Administration and Management. Administration involves policy formulation, objective determination and Management deals with policy execution and achieving objectives. A manager plays inter-personal roles, information roles and decision roles. There are many theories of Management and each theory contributes something to our knowledge of what managers do. F W Taylor, Adam Smith, Henry Fayol, Elton Mayo and others have contributed to the development of Management concept.

QUESTIONS

(4) Discuss the functional areas of management.

⁽¹⁾ Define management. Explain the functions to be performed by managers to attain the set goals.

⁽²⁾ Explain in brief the nature management.

⁽³⁾ Write a note on characteristics of management.

- (5) 'Management is an art as well as science'. Comment on this statement.
- (6) Draw the distinction between administration and management.
- (7) Explain different roles of management.
- (8) Discuss the levels of management.
- (9) Explain Taylor's concept of scientific management.
- (10) Discuss Henry Fayol's principles of management.
- (11) Explain in brief the following approaches of management
 - (a) Systems approach.
 - (b) Contingency approach.
 - (c) Behavioural approach.
 - (d) Human relations approach.
- (12) Write short notes on the following
 - (a) Planning
 - (b) Organizing
 - (c) Staffing
 - (d) Directing
 - (e) Controlling

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<u>UNIT 2</u>

PLANNING

Learning Objectives :

- □ To introduce the meaning and definitions of management.
- □ Analyze the nature and importance of planning.
- Discuss various types of planning.
- □ Understand types of plan.
- □ Present steps in planning.
- □ Understand the meaning and types of decisions.
- Discuss steps in rational decision making.
- Present decision environment.

2.1 MEANING

The management functions as discussed earlier are planning, organizing, staffing, direction and controlling. These functions are essential to achieve organizational objectives. If objectives are not set then there is nothing to organize, direct and control. An organization has to specify what it has to achieve. Planning is related with this aspect.

Every person whether in business or not has framed a number of plans during his life. The plan period may be short or long. One of the characteristic of human being is that he plans. Planning is the first and foremost function of management. According to Koontz and O'Donnel "Planning is deciding in advance what to do, how to do it, when to do it

and who is to do it. It bridges the gap from where we are and to where we want to go. It is in essence the exercise of foresight". According to M.S. Hardly "Planning is deciding in advance what is to be done. It involves the selection of objectives, policies, procedures and programmes from among alternatives.

Heying and Massie define "Planning is that function of the manager in which he

decides in advance what he will do. It is a decision making process of a special kind. It is an intellectual process in which creative mind and imagination are essential". Planning is an attempt to anticipate the future in order to achieve better performance. Plans derive the following benefits:

- (1) Planning focus managers to think ahead.
- (2) It leads to development of performance standards.
- (3) Having to formulate plans forces management to articulate clear objectives.
- (4) Planning makes organization to be better prepared for sudden developments.

On the basis of definitions of planning the following **features** can be identified.

- (1) Planning is primarily concerned with looking into future. It requires forecasting the future.
- (2) Planning involves selection of suitable course of action. It means there are several ways to achieving objectives.
- (3) Planning is undertaken at all levels of the organization because managers at all level are concerned with determination of future course of action.
- (4) Planning is flexible. Planning involves selection of best course of action under specific environment. If environment changes an adjustment is needed between various factors of planning.
- (5) Planning is pervasive and continuous managerial function.

2.2 NATURE OF PLANNING

The nature of planning may be understood in terms of it being a rational approach, open system, flexibility and pervasiveness.

Planning: A Rational Approach

Planning is a rational approach for defining where one stands, where one wants to go in future and how to reach there. Rationalist denotes a manager chooses appropriate means for achieving the stated objectives rational approach fills the gap between the current status and future status. The difference between two time periods T1 and T2 may be as long as 5 years or as short as one year. The desired and the current results are usually expressed in terms of objectives, which can be achieved by an action or set of actions. The actions required resources and the rational approach emphasis an appropriate use of resources.

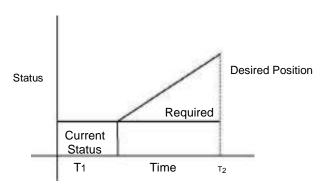


Fig. 2.1: Planning for bridging current & desired

Planning: An Open System Approach

An organization is an open system because it accepts inputs from the environment and exports output to environment. Planning adopt an open system approach. Open system approach indicates that the gap between current and desired status and the action required to bridge this gap is influenced by a variety of environmental economic, legal, political, technological, socio-cultural and competitive factors. These factors are dynamic and change with time. Therefore managers have to take into account the dynamic features of environment while using open system approach.

Flexibility of Planning

By flexibility of a plan is meant its ability to change direction to adopt to changing situations without undue cost. The plans must be flexible to adapt to changes in technology, market, finance, personal and organizational factors. However flexibility is possible only within limits, because it involves extra cost. Some times the benefit of flexibility may not be worth the cost.

Pervasiveness of Planning

Planning is pervasive and it extends throughout the organization. Planning is the fundamental management function and every manager irrespective of level, has a planning function to perform within his particular area of activities. Top management is responsible for overall objectives and action of the organization. Therefore it must plan what these objectives should be and how to achieve them. Similarly a departmental head has to devise the objectives of his department within the organizational objectives and also the methods to achieve them. Thus planning activity goes in hierarchy as shown in fig 2.2.

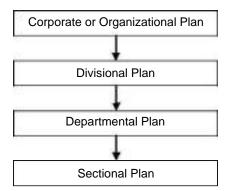


Fig. 2.2: Planning at various levels

2.3 IMPORTANCE OF PLANNING

Planning is of great importance in all types of organization whether business or nonbusiness, private or public, small or large. The organization which thinks much ahead

about what it can do in future is likely to succeed as compared to one which fails to do so. Without planning, business decisions would become random, ad hoc choices. Planning is important because of the following reasons.

(1) **Primacy of planning:** Planning is the first and foremost function of management, other functions follow planning. What is not planned cannot be organized and controlled. Planning establishes the objectives and all other functions are performed to achieve the objectives set by the planning process as shown in fig 2.3.

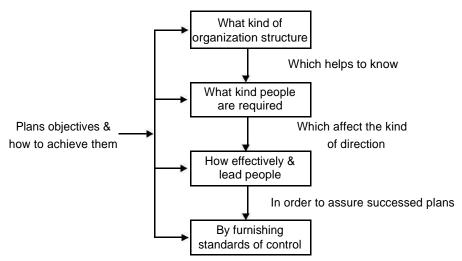


Fig. 2.3: Primacy of planning

- (2) **To minimize risk and uncertainty:** The organization continuously interacts with the external dynamic environment where there is great amount of risk and uncertainty. In this changing dynamic environment where social and economic conditions alter rapidly, planning helps the manager to cope up with and prepare for changing environment. By using rational and fact based procedure for making decisions, manager can reduce the risk and uncertainty.
- (3) *To focus attention on objectives*: Planning focuses on organizational objectives and direction of action for achieving these objectives. It helps managers to apply and coordinate all resources of the organization effectively in achieving the objectives. The whole organization is forced to embrace identical goals and collaborate in achieving them.
- (4) *To facilitate control*: Planning sets the goals and develops plans to achieve them. These goals and plans become the standards or benchmarks against which the actual performance can be measured. Control involves the measure-ment of actual performance, comparing it with the standards and initiating corrective action if there is deviation. Control ensures that the activity confirm to plans. Hence control can be exercised if there are plans.

(5) *To increase organizational effectiveness*: Effectiveness implies that the organization is able to achieve its objectives within the given resources. The resources are put in a way which ensures maximum contribution to the organizational objectives. Effectiveness leads to success.

2.4 TYPES OF PLANNING

Though the basic process of planning is same yet there are several ways in which an organization can undertake planning process. Planning can be classified on the basis of coverage of activities, importance of contents in planning, approach adopted in planning process, time dimension and degree of formalization in planning process as shown in Table 2.1

Dime ns ion	Types of planning	
1. Coverage of activity	Corporate and functional planning	
2. Importance of contents	Strategic and tactical/operational planning	
3. Time period involved	Long term and short term planning	
4. Approach adopted	Proactive and reactive planning	
5. Degree of formalization	Formal and Informal planning	

Table 2.1: Types of planning

Corporate and functional planning: The planning activities at the corporate level which cover the entire organizational activities are known as corporate planning. The focus in corporate planning is to determine long term objectives as a whole and to generate plans to achieve these objectives bearing in mind the probable changes in dynamic environment. This corporate planning is the basis for functional planning. Functional planning which is derived from corporate planning is undertaken for each major function of the organization like production, marketing, finance etc., Since functional planning is derived out of corporate planning and therefore it should contribute to the corporate planning.

Strategic and operational planning: Strategic planning sets future directions of the organization in which it wants to proceed in future. Strategic planning involves a time horizon of more than one year and for most of the organization it ranges between 3 and 5 years. Examples of strategic planning may be diversification of business into new lines, planned grown rate in sales etc. Operational planning also known of tactical planning on the other hand involves deciding the most effective use of resources already allocated to achieve the organizational objectives. The time horizon in operational planning is less than one year. Operational planning is undertaken out of the strategic planning. The examples of operational planning may be adjustment of production within available capacity, increasing the efficiency of the operating activity by analyzing past

performance etc. Table 2.2 gives the differences between strategic and operational planning.

Strategic planning	Operational planning	
 It decides major goals and policies of allocation of resources to achieve these goals. 	1. It decides the detailed use of resources for achieving these goals	
 It is carried at higher level of management. 	2. It is carried at lower level of management.	
3. It is long term.	3. It is short term.	
 It is based on long term forecasting considering the possible impact of political, economical, technological and competitive factors and is more uncertain. 	 It is generally based on past performance of the organization and is less uncertain. 	
5. It is less detailed.	5. It is more detailed.	

Table 2.2: Differences between strategic and operational planning.

Long and short term planning: The long term planning is strategic in nature and involves more than one year period and can extend to 15 to 20 years or so. Short term planning usually covers one year. Short term plans are made with reference to long term plans because short term plans contribute to long term plans.

Proactive and reactive plans: Planning is an open system approach and hence it is

affected by environmental factors which keep on changing continuously. The **organization's** response to these changes differs. Based on these responses planning may

be proactive and reactive. Proactive planning involves designing suitable courses of action in anticipation of likely changes of environment. Managers adopting proactive changes do not wait for environment to change, but take action in advance of environmental changes. For this, continuous scanning of environment is necessary. In reactive planning response comes after environmental changes take place. By the time organization responds to change in environment there may be further change in environment. Hence this type of planning is suitable in the environment which is fairly stable over a long period of time.

Formal and informal planning: Large organizations undertake planning in a formal way. Generally a separate corporate planning cell is formed at higher level. The cell is staffed by people of different backgrounds like engineers, economists, statisticians etc., depending upon the nature. The cell continuously monitors the environment. When environment shows some change the cell analysis the environment and suggest suitable

measures to take the advantage of the changing environment. This type of planning is rational, systematic, regular and well documented. On the other hand informal planning is undertaken generally by small organizations. This planning process is based on **manager's experience, intuitions rather than based on systematic evaluation of environmental changes. This planning process is part of manager's regular activity and is** suitable for small organizations.

Learning activity 2.1: Identify and analyze the long range and short plans of your institution.

2.5 TYPES OF PLANS

Plans are classified into standing plans and single use plans as shown in fig 2.3. Standing plans provide guidelines for further course of action and are used over a period of time. Standing plans are designed for situations that recur often enough to justify a standardize approach. For example a bank designs a standing plan to process a loan application. Using this standing plan the bank manager decides whether to approve or not a loan application depending upon the details furnished by the applicant. Once formulated these plans are in operation for a long period unless there is change in these plans. Examples of such plans are organizational mission, long term objective, strategies, policies, procedures and rules. On the other hand single use plans are designed for specific end; when that end is reached, the plan is dissolved or formulated again for next end. Examples of such plans are project, budgets, quotas, targets etc. Single use plans are generally derived from standing plans. Organization set their mission and objectives, out of which strategic actions are determined. In order to put these actions into operations, projects, budgets etc., are prepared for specific time period.

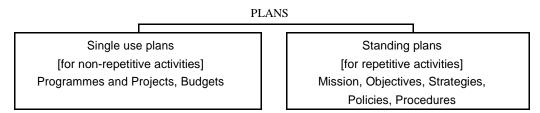


Fig. 2.3: Types of plans

Various organizational plans discussed above are interlinked and may be arranged in hierarchy in which higher order plans helps to derive lower order plans. In turn a lower order plan contributes to the achievement of the objectives of a higher order plans. The hierarchical nature of various plans is represented in fig. 2.4.



Fig. 2.4: Hierarchies of plans

Mission and Purpose

Setting organizational objectives is the starting point of managerial actions. Every

organization is purposive creation, it has some objectives; the end results for which the **organization strive. These end results are referred to as mission, 'purpose', 'goal', 'target'** etc. which are often used inter-changeably. However there are differences in the contest in which these terms are used.

In every social system, enterprises have a basic function or task, which is assigned to them by society. The mission or purpose identifies this basic function or task of the organization, for example the purpose of university.

Mission and purpose are often used interchangeably though there is difference between the two at least at theoretical level. Mission has external orientation and relates the organization to the society in which it operates. A mission statement links the organization activities to the needs of the society and legitimates its existence. Purpose is also externally focused but is relates the organization to that segment of the society to which it serves; it defines the business which the company will undertake. The difference between the two may be visualized in the mission and purpose of Hindustan Lever Limited. The mission statement of HLL is:

"Hindustan Lever's commitment to national priorities has ensured that the company is a part of people lives at the grass root level, making a difference to India and to Indians- in depth, width and size. Hindustan has always identified itself with the nations priorities; employment generation, development of backward area, agricultural linkages, exports etc."

The purpose of the company is:

Our purpose in Hindustan lever is to meet the every day needs of the people every where – to anticipate the aspirations of consumers and customers and to respond creatively and competitively with branded products and services which raise the quality of life.

The mission of the company says what it can be for the country i.e., society in general and purpose suggest how this contribution can be made. However in general practice mission and purpose are either used interchangeably or jointly.

Objectives

Every organization is established for the purpose of achieving some objectives. An individual who starts a business has the objective of earning profits. A chartable institution which starts schools and colleges has the objectives of rendering service to the public in the field of education. Though objectives may differ from one organization to another, yet each organization has its own objective. According to Mc Farland,

"Objectives are the goals, aims or purposes that the organizations wish to achieve over varying periods of time". George R Terry defines ". A managerial objective is the intended goal which describes definite scope and suggests direction to the efforts of a manager". Objective is the term used to indicate the end point of management programme, for which an organization is established and tries to achieve.

Objectives have the following characteristics.

- (1) *Objectives are multiple in numbers*: Every business enterprise has a package of objectives set in various key areas. Peter Drucker has emphasized setting objectives in eight key areas namely market standing, innovation, productivity, physical and financial resources, profitability, manager performance and development, worker performance and attitude, and public responsibility.
- (2) *Objectives are tangible or intangible*: Some of the objectives such as productivity, physical and financial resources are tangible; where as objectives in the **areas of manager's performance, workers morale is completely intangible.**
- (3) *Objectives have a priority*: At a given point of time one objective may be important than another. For example maintaining minimum cash balance is important than due date of payment.
- (4) *Objectives are generally arranged in hierarchy:* It implies that organization has corporate objectives at the top and divisional, departmental and sectional objectives at the lower level of organization.
- (5) *Objectives some time clash with each other*: An objective of one department may clash with the objectives of other department. For example the objectives of production of low unit cost achievement through mass production of low quality products may conflict with goal of sales department selling high quality products.

Requirements of Sound Objectives

(1) Objectives must be clear: There should not be ambiguity in objectives. The framed objectives should be achievable and are to be set considering various factors affecting their achievements.

- (2) Objectives must support one another.
- (3) Objectives must be consistent with organizations mission.
- (4) Objectives should be consistent over period of time.
- (5) Objectives should be rational, realistic and not idealistic.
- (6) **Objectives should start with word 'to' and be followed by an action verb.**
- (7) Objectives should be periodically reviewed.

Advantages of Objectives

The following are some of the advantages of objectives.

- (1) **Unified planning:** Various plans are prepared at various level in the organization. These plans are consistent with the objectives and hence objectives encourage unified planning.
- (2) *Individual motivation*: Objectives act as motivators for individual and departments imbuing their activity with a sense of purpose.
- (3) *Coordination*: Objectives facilitate coordinated behavior of various groups which otherwise may pull in different directions.
- (4) *Control*: Objectives provide yardstick for performance. The actual performance is compared with standard performance and hence objectives facilitate control.
- (5) **Basis for decentralization:** Department-wise or section wise objectives are set in order to achieve common objectives of the organization. These objectives provide basis for decentralization.

Learning activity 2.2: Identify the objectives of your department and institution.

Strategies

'Every organization has to develop plans logically from goals considering the

environmental opportunities and threats and the organizational strengths and weakness. A strategy is a plan which takes into these factors and provides an optimal match between the firm and external environment. Two activities are involved in strategy formulation namely environmental appraisal and corporate appraisal.

Environmental appraisal involves identifying and analysis of the following factors:

- (1) *Political and legal factors*: Stability of government, taxation and licensing laws, fiscal policies, restrictions on capital etc.
- (2) *Economic factors*: Economic development, distribution of personal income, trend in prices, exchange rates etc.,
- (3) *Competitive factors*: Identifying principal competitors and analysis of their performance, anti-monopoly laws, protection of patents, brand names etc.

Corporate analysis involves identifying and analyzing company's strength and

weakness. For example a companies strength may be low cost manufacturing skill, excellent product design, efficient distribution etc.,. Its weakness may be lack of physical and financial resources. A company must plan to exploit these strengths to maximum and **circumvent it's weakness**.

The formulation of strategy is like preparing for beauty contest in which a lady tries

to highlight her strong points and hide her weak points. The process of matching **company's strength and weakness with environmental opportunities and threats is known** as SWOT analysis.

Standing Plans

Policies

A policy is a general guideline for decision making. It sets up boundaries around

decisions. Policies channelize the thinking of the organization members so that it is consistent with the organizational objectives. According to George R Terry "Policy is a verbal, written or implied overall guide, setting up boundaries that supply the general limits and directions in which managerial action will take place". Although policies deal with "how to do" the work, but do not dictate terms to subordinates. They only provide framework within which decisions are to be made by the management in various areas. Hence an organization may have recruitment policy, price policy, advertisement policy etc.,

Types of policies: Policies may be classified on the basis of sources, functions or organizational levels as shown in fig 2.5.

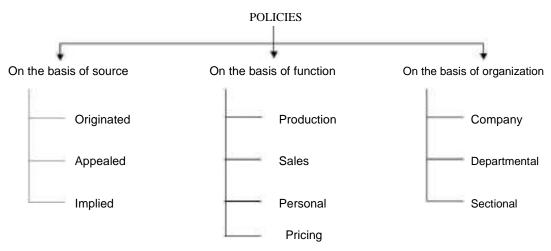


Fig. 2.5: Classification of policies

Originated policies are policies which are established formally. These policies are established by top managers for guiding the decisions of their subordinates and also

their own and are made available in the form of manuals. Appealed policies are those which arise from the appeal made by a subordinate to his superior regarding the manner of handling a given situation. When decisions are made by the supervisor on appeals made by the subordinates, they become precedents for further action. For example a books dealer offers a discount of 10% on all text books. Suppose if an institution requests for a discount of 15% and prepared to pay full amount in advance, the sales manager not knowing what to do may approach his superior for his advice. If the superior accepts the proposal for 15% discount, the decision of the superior become a guideline for the sales manager in future. This policy is an appealed policy because it comes into existence from the appeal made by the subordinate to the superior. The policies which are stated neither in writing nor verbally are known as implied policies. The presence of implied policies

can be ascertained by watching the actual behavior of various superiors in specific situations. For example **if company's residential quarters are repeatedly allotted to** individuals on the basis of seniority, this may become implied policy.

On the basis of business function policies may be classified into production, sales, finance, personnel policies etc. Every one of these function may have a number of policies. For example the personnel function may have recruitment policy, promotion policy and finance function may have policies related to capital structure, dividend payment etc.,

On the basis of organizational level policies may range from major company policies through major departmental policy to minor or derivative policies applicable to smallest segment of the organization.

Advantages of Policies

The advantages of policies are as follows:

- (1) Policies ensure uniformity of action at various organization points which make actions more predictable.
- (2) Since the subordinates need not consult superiors, it speeds up decision.
- (3) Policies make easier for the superior to delegate more and more authority to his subordinates because, he knows that whatever decision the subordinates make will be within the boundaries of the policies.
- (4) Policies give a practical shape to the objectives by directing the way in which predetermined objectives are to be attained.

Procedures

Policies are carried out by means of more detailed guidelines called procedures. A procedure provides a detailed set of instructions for performing a sequence of actions involved in doing a certain piece of work. A procedure is a list of systematic steps for handling activities that occur regularly. The same steps are followed each time that

activity is performed. A streamlined, simplified and sound procedure helps to accelerate clerical work without duplication and waste of efforts and other resources. Difference between policies and procedures can be explained by means of an example. A company may adopt a policy of centralized recruitment and selection through labor department. The labor department may chalk out the procedure of recruitment and selection. The procedure may consist of several steps like inviting application, preliminary interview aptitude and other tests, final interview, medical examination and issue of appointment orders. The following are advantages of procedures.

- (1) They indicate a standard way of performing a task.
- (2) They result in simplification and elimination of waste.
- (3) Procedure improves the efficiency of employees.
- (4) Procedure serves as a tool of control by enabling managers to evaluate the performance of their subordinates.

Methods

A method is a prescribed way in which one step of procedure is to be performed. A method is thus a component part of procedure. It means an established manner of doing an operation. Medical examination is a part of recruitment and selection procedure, method indicate the manner of conducting medical examination. Methods help in increasing the effectiveness and usefulness of procedures. By improving methods,

reduced fatigue, better productivity and lower costs can be achieved. Methods can be improved by eliminating wastes by conducting "motion study".

Rules

The rules are the simplest and most specific type of standing plans. Every organization attempts to operate in an orderly way by laying down certain rules. Rules are detailed and recorded instructions that a specific action must or must not be performed in a given situation. Rules are more rigid than policies. Rules generally pertain to the administrative area of a procedure. For example sanctioning overtime wages to workers, sanctioning

traveling bills etc., need uniform way of handling them. These are all covered by rules of the enterprises. A rule may not be part of procedure. **For example 'no smoking' is not** related to any procedure. Rules demand strict compliance. Their violation is generally associated with some sort of disciplinary action.

Single Use Plans

Programme

A programme is a sequence of activities directed towards the achievement of certain objectives. A programme is action based and result oriented. A programme lays down the definite steps which will be taken to accomplish a given task. It also lays down the time to be taken for completion of each step. The essential ingredients of every

programme are time phasing and budgeting. This means that specific dates should be laid down for the completion of each successive stage of programme. In addition a provision should be made in the budget for financing the programme. A programme might include such general activity as purchasing new machines or introducing new product in the market. Thus a programme is a complex of objective, policies, procedures, task assignments, steps to be taken, resources to be employed and other elements to carry out a given course of action.

Budgets

A budget is a single use plan since it is drafted for a particular period of time. A budget is a statement of expected results expressed in quantitative terms i.e. rupees, man hours, product units etc. Since it is a statement of expected results, it is also used as an instrument of managerial control. It provides a standard by which actual operations can be measured and variation could be controlled. One should not forget that making budget is clearly planning. The important budgets are sales budgets, production budgets, cash budgets, and revenue and expenses budgets.

2.6 STEPS IN PLANNING

The planning process is different from one plan to another and one organization to another. The steps generally involved in planning are as follows:

- (1) *Establishing goals/objectives*: The first step in planning process is to determine the enterprise objectives. These are set by upper level managers after number of objectives has been carefully considered. The objective set depends on the number of factors like mission of the organization, abilities of the organization etc., Once the organizations objectives are determined, the section wise or department wise objectives are planned at the lower level. Defining the objectives of every department is a very essential one; then only clear cut direction is available to the departments. Control process is very easy if the objectives are clearly defined.
- (2) *Establishing planning premises*: This is the second step in planning which involves establishing planning premises that is the conditions under which planning activities will be undertaken. Planning premises are planning assumptions—the expected environmental factors, pertinent facts and information relating to the future such as general economic conditions, population trends, competitive behavior etc.

The planning premises can be classified as below:

- (1) Internal and External premises.
- (2) Tangible and Intangible premises.
- (3) Controllable and non-controllable premises.

Internal and External premises: Premises may exist within or outside the enterprise. Internal premises include sales forecasts, ability of the organization in the form of machines, methods of design, behavior of the owners and employees etc., The external premises exists outside the enterprise and include general business and economic environment, technological changes, government policies and regulations, population growth etc.,

Tangible and Intangible premises: Tangible premises are those which can be quantified. They include population growth, industry demand, capital and resources invested etc., On the other hand political stabilities, sociological factors, attitudes and behavior of the owners etc., are intangible premises.

Controllable and non-controllable premises: Some of the planning premises are controllable and others are non-controllable. Some examples of non-controllable factors are strikes, wars, natural calamity, legislation etc., Because of the presence of non-controllable factors; organizations have to revise plans periodically in accordance with current development. The controllable factors are availability of resources, skill of managers and labor etc.,

- (3) **Deciding the planning period:** Once the long term objectives and planning premises are decided, the next task is to decide the period of the plan. Some plans are made for a year and in others it will be decades. Companies generally base their period on a future that can reasonably be anticipated. The factors which influence the choice of a period are:
 - (a) Lead time in development and commercialization of a new product: An aircraft building company planning to start a new project should have a planning period of five to ten years where as a small manufacturer of spare parts who can commercialize his idea in a year or so makes annual plans.
 - (b) Time required for recovering capital investment or the pay back period: The pay back period also influence the planning period. For example, if a machine costs 50 lakhs and generates cash in flow of Rs. 10 lakhs a year, it has a pay back period of 5 years. Therefore the plans should also be for at least five years.
 - (c) Length of commitment already made: The plan period should be long enough to enable the fulfillment of already made commitments. For example if a company has agreed to supply goods for five years, it needs to plan for the same period to fulfill its commitments.
- (4) *Identification of alternatives*: The fourth step in planning is identifying

alternatives. A particular objective can be achieved through various actions. For **example an organization's objective is to grow further which can be achieved in** several ways like expanding in the same field of business or product line, diversifying in other areas, joining hands with other organization

and so on. With each category there may be several alternatives. For example, diversification may point out the possibility of entering into one of the several fields.

- (5) *Evaluation and selection of alternative*: Once the alternatives are identified the next step is to evaluate the alternatives in the light of the premises and goals and to select the best course or courses of action. This is done with the help of quantitative techniques and operations research. In addition software packages are available for evaluating alternatives.
- (6) *Developing derivative/supportive plans*: Once the plan is selected, various plans are derived so as it support the main plan. The derivative may be planning for buying equipments, buying raw material etc. These derivative plans are formulated out of the main plan and therefore, they support.
- (7) *Measuring and controlling the process:* One should not allow plan to run on its own without monitoring its progress. Managers need to check the progress of their plans so that remedial action can be taken to make plan work or change the plan if it is unrealistic. Hence process of controlling is a part of any plan.

2.7 DECISION-MAKING

Decision-making is an essential part of modern management. Whatever a manager does he does by making decisions. A manager makes hundreds of decisions consciously or subconsciously every day. Decisions are made by the managers and actions are taken by others. Major decisions are taken carefully and consciously by the application of human judgment and experience where as minor decisions are made almost subcon-sciously using rules. Decision-making permeates through all managerial functions namely planning, organizing, staffing, directing and control. In planning for example manager decides what to produce, where and when etc., and in organizing manager decides about division of work, delegating authority and fixing responsibility. Decision-making is commitment to something, a point of view, a principle or course of action. It is selecting the best among alternative courses of action. The decision-making has the following factors.

- (1) Decision-making implies that there are various alternatives and the most desirable alternative is chosen to solve the problem.
- (2) Existence of alternatives suggests that the decision-maker has freedom to choose an alternative of his liking.
- (3) Decision-making like any other managerial process is goal oriented. It implies that the decision maker attempts to achieve some results through decision-making.

Types of Decisions

Decisions are classified in a number of ways as below:

Programmed and non-programmed decisions: Programmed decisions are those that are made in accordance to policy, procedure and rules. These decisions are routine and repetitive and programmed decision are relatively easy to make. For example determining salary payment to the workers who have been ill, offering discounts for regular customers etc. are programmed decision. Non-programmed decisions are novel and non-repetitive. If a problem has not arisen before or if there is no clear cut method for handling it, it must be handled by non-programmed decision. For example what to do about a failing product line is a non-programmed decision because no definite procedure exists for it. For programmed decision clear cut rules exists and hence it is not possible for two persons to reach different solutions to the some problem.

In case of non-programmed decision there are no clear cut rules for handling the problem, each manager may bring his own personal beliefs, attitudes and judgments to bear on the decision, it is possible for two managers to arrive at distinctly different solutions to the same problem. For manager at higher level this ability to make non-programmed decisions becomes important.

Major and minor decisions: The decisions which have their impact for long-period or which have impact on other departments are known as major decision. On the other hand decisions which does not have long term effect or affecting one department are known as minor decisions, diversification of existing product lines, adopting new technology are the major decisions. The decision to procure raw materials is a minor decision, Major decisions are made at higher level and minor decisions are taken at lower level in the organizational hierarchy.

Simple and complex decisions: If very few variables are to be considered for solving a problem the decision is sample. If the variables are many, then it is a complex decision.

Strategic and tactical or operational decisions: Strategic decision is a major choice of actions concerning allocation of resources and contribution to the achievement of organizational objectives. Strategic decisions are major and non-programmed decisions having long term impact. A strategic decision may involve major departure from earlier ones. For example change in the product mix. Strategic decisions are made by the higher level managers. Tactical or operational decision is derived out of strategic decision. It relates to day-to-day working of the organization and is made in the context of well-set policies and procedures. Decisions relating to provisions of air conditioning, parking facilities are operational decision. These decisions are made at the lower level of the organization.

Individual and group decisions: Decision may be taken either by an individual or group. Decisions which are routine in nature, with few variables and definite procedures exists to deal with them are taken by individuals. On the other hand

decisions which have their impact on other departments, which may result into some changes in the organization, are generally taken by groups.

Learning activity 2.3: Enumerate the major and minor decisions that you have made in the recent past.

Decision Making Process: Steps in Rational Decision Making

A decision is rational if appropriate means are chosen to reach the desired end. The following steps are involved in the process decision making.

- (1) Recognizing the problem.
- (2) Deciding priorities among the problems.
- (3) Diagnosing the problem.
- (4) Developing alternative solutions or courses of activities.
- (5) Evaluating alternatives.
- (6) Converting the decision into effective action and follow up of action.

(1) *Recognizing the problem*: When a manager makes a decision it is in effect the **organization's response to a problem. Hence it is necessary to search the environment for** the existence of a problem. A problem is said to exist;

- (a) When there is deviation from past experience. For example the present year's sales are lower than previous year, the expenses are more than previous years etc.,
- (b) When there is deviation from plan. For example sales are lower than anticipated, expenses are more than expected etc.,
- (c) When competitors outperform. For example other companies manufacture the goods of same quality at lower costs.
- (d) When people bring problems to the manager, For example workers may complain about poor ventilation.

(2) **Deciding priorities among problems:** A manager might have identified a number of problems. All these problems vary in their importance. He may find that some of the problems are such that they can be solved by their subordinates because they are closest to them. All such problems should be passed on to them. Some problems may need information available only at higher level or affecting other departments. Such problems are referred to higher level managers. And those problems which can be best solved by him are to be focused.

(3) *Diagnosing the problems*: Symptoms of the problem that are observed by the manager may some times mislead him. The symptom may lead manager to suspect one part when the defect may lie hidden in another part. For example if there is decline in sales, the management may think that the problem is one of poor selling procedure or

the saturation of the old market. But the real problem may be inability to move quickly to meet changing needs of the customers. For diagnosing the problem a manager should follow the systems approach. He should study all the sub-parts of his organization which are connected with the sub-part in which the problem seems to be located.

(4) *Developing alternative solutions or courses of action*: A problem can be solved in several ways; however all the ways cannot be equally satisfying. If there is only one way of solving a problem, then no question of decision arises. Therefore decision maker must identify various alternatives available in order to get most satisfactory result of a decision. It should also be borne in mind that it is not possible to consider all alternatives either because information about all alternatives may not be available or some of the alternatives; the concept of limiting factor should be applied. Limiting factor is one which stands in the way of accomplishing a desired objective. For example, if an organization has limitation in raising sizable finance, it cannot consider projects involving high investment.

A decision maker can identify alternatives using his own experience, practices followed by others and using creative technique. A decision maker using past experience takes into account the action taken by the decision maker in the past with the difference between former challenges and the present one. The successful action of the past may become an alternative for the future. The limitation of this is, what was successful in the past may not be so in the present context because of change in context under which decision was made. Copying from experience of others is another way of generating alternatives. Alternatives used by successful decision makers can be thought of alternatives of decision making. The third method of generating alternatives is through creative process where various exercises are taken to generate entirely new ideas. Creative ideas of individuals or groups help in developing alternatives. One popular group technique is brain storming. The brain storming group consists of 5 to 10 people. The best idea behind brain storming is to think of as many alternatives as possible without pausing to evaluate them.

(5) *Measuring and comparing consequences of the alternative solution*: Once various alternatives are developed, the next step is to measure and compare their consequences of alternatives using quality and acceptability. The quality of a decision must be determined considering both tangible and intangible consequences. Tangible consequences are those which can be quantitatively measured or mathematically demonstrated. For example the one can calculate the installing and running costs of two types of air conditioners. Intangible consequences cannot be measured quantitatively. For example the effect of good labor relationship in one location cannot be compared with the local taxes in another location.

Acceptability of solution is also important. A decision though good in quality may be poor in acceptability or decision though acceptable may not be good in quality. In

such cases managers must find the relative importance of these two. In production, **finance**, **purchase etc. the solution's quality is important than acceptability, where as** in

all human maters such as lighting condition, layout of office etc., the acceptability is more important. If sufficient information about quality or acceptability of a solution is not available, it is suggested to experiment it on a small scale known as pilot testing. For example a company may test a new product in a certain market before expanding its sale nationwide.

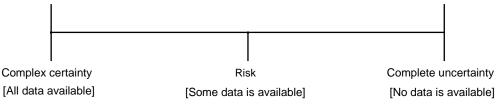
(6) *Converting the decision into effective action and follow up of action*: This step involves communication of decisions to the employees. Decision must be communicated in clear and unambiguous terms. All necessary efforts should be made to secure employees participation in some stages of decision making. Association of employees in decision making not only enhance the acceptability, but also improves the quality of decision. Sometimes due to non-availability of data, a manager may not take correct decision. As a safeguard against incorrect decision, the manager while converting a decision into effective action should institute a system of follow-up so that he can modify or alter his decision at the earliest opportunity.

ENVIRONMENT OF DECISION-MAKING

A decision-maker may not have the complete knowledge about decision alternatives or

about the outcome of a chosen alternative. This problem may be highly complex and **uncertain**. These conditions of knowledge are referred to as the 'environment of decision making'. The environment may be of three types; certainty risks and uncertainty. The

environment of decision-making is a continuum, at one end there is complete certainty and at the other end there is complete uncertainty as shown in fig 2.6.





Decision-making under certainty: The term certainty refers to accurate knowledge of the outcome of each alternative. All relevant data are available for making decision. For example a company wants to transport goods from five warehouses to a number of customers. It is possible to obtain the relevant facts for the problem like type of transport available, the cost of transporting a unit from each warehouse to each customer. With this it is possible to design least cost distribution pattern.

Decision-making under risk: In decision making under risk, the consequences of a particular decision cannot be specified with certainty but can be specified with known

probability values. The value of probability is a measure of likelihood of the occurrence of that event. In such cases, alternatives are evaluated by computing the expected value of the payoff associated with each alternative. For example, while estimating the demand of a product for future where there is great amount of uncertainty, a manager can make three estimates of demand associated with the probability of occurrence as show is table 2.3.

Table 2.3				
Types of demand	Demand	Probability		
High demand	1000	0.3		
Medium demand	800	0.5		
Low demand	500	0.2		

Then the expected demand is computed as follows

Expected demand = 1000(0.3)+800(0.5)+500(0.2)

Decision making under uncertainty: Uncertainty is said to exist when the decision maker does not know the probabilities associated with the possible outcomes, though he has been able to identify the possible outcomes and their related pay-offs. Since the probabilities are not known, the decision maker cannot use the criterion of maximizing the pay off. He can however use MaxiMin criterion. MaxiMaxi criterion or Minimax regret criterion. If a manufacturer is pessimistic or cautions in his approach, he can choose that decision act which maximizes the minimum pay-off, which is called as MaxiMin criterion. If a manufacturer is optimistic he may choose that decision act which maximizes the maximum pay-off. This is called as max-max criterion. A manager using minimax regrets criterion look at the decision problem neither as pessimistic nor as optimistic. As the name implies the minimax regret criterion is the one by which the decision maker minimizes the maximum regret can occur, no matter what the outcome.

Learning activity 2.4: List at least two decisions that you have made under complete certainty, risk and complete uncertainty.

Chapter Summary

Planning is the first and foremost function of management Planning is deciding in advance what to do, when to do, how to do and who is to do it. It is in essence the exercise of foresight. The nature of planning may be understood in terms of it being a rational approach, open system, flexibility and pervasiveness. Planning can be classified on the basis of coverage of activities, importance of contents in planning, approach adopted in planning process, time dimension and degree of formalization and so on.

44 // Management and Entrepreneurship

Plans are classified into standing plans and single use plans. Single use plans (programmes, projects, budgets) are for non-repetitive activities and standing plans (mission, objectives, strategies, policies and procedures) are for repetitive activities. The steps involved in planning process are establishing goals/objectives, establishing planning premises, deciding the planning period, identifying alternatives, evaluation and selection of alternative, developing derivative/supportive plans, and measuring and controlling process. Decision making is selecting the best among alternative courses of action. Decisions may be classified as programmed and non-programmed decisions, major and minor decisions, simple and complex decisions, strategic and operational (tactical) decisions. The environment of decision may be of three types; certainty, risk and uncertainty.

- (1) Briefly discuss the nature of planning.
- (2) Explain in brief the importance of planning.
- (3) Discuss the strategic and tactical planning.
- (4) Write a note on hierarchy of plan.
- (5) Discuss the steps in planning.
- (6) Explain in brief planning premises.
- (7) Enumerate requirements of sound objectives.
- (8) Write a note on characteristics of objectives.
- (9) Explain in brief standing and single use plans.
- (10) Discuss different types of decisions.
- (11) Explain in brief the steps involved in rational decision making.
- (12) Write a note on decision making environment.

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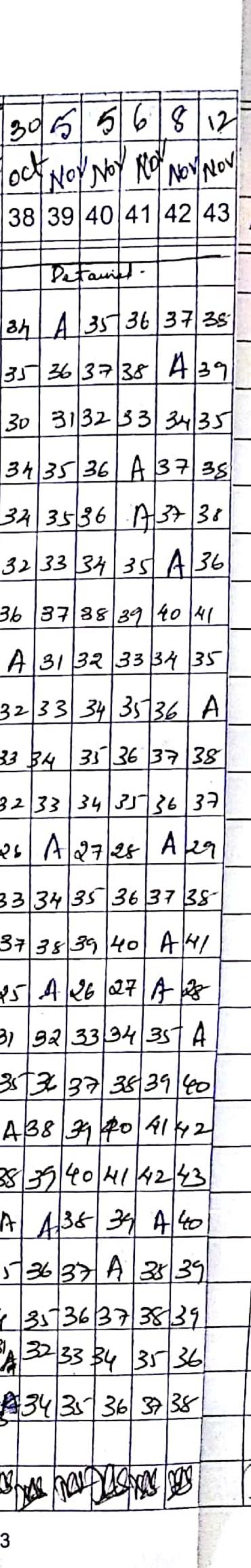
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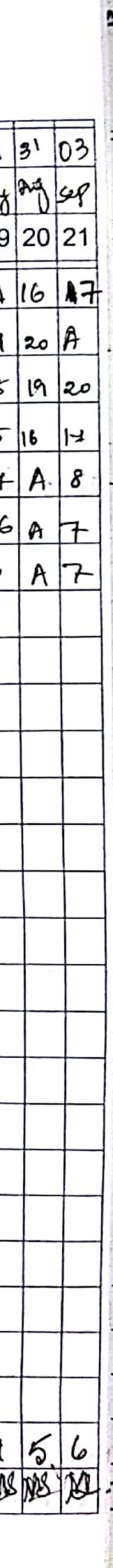
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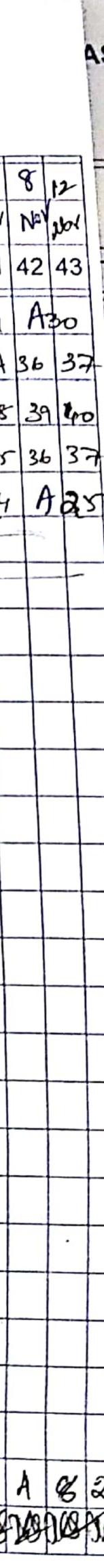
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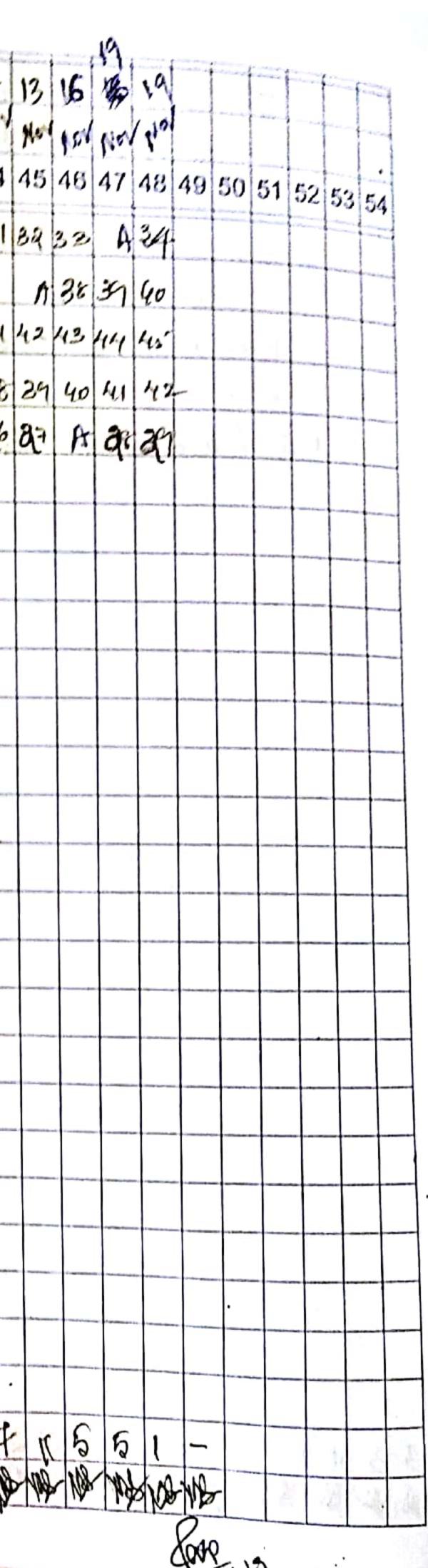
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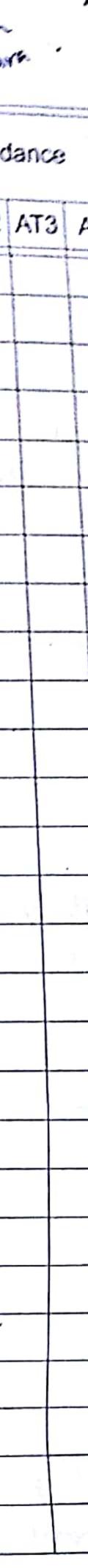
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Additional Tutorial Session

Based on the previous results, student ability to grasp the course extra sessions are offered to

Identified courses.

a. University Allotted Hours for courses:

			(Effective from the									
111 9	EMES	TER			Teachi /Week	Teaching Hours /Work			Ecan	ination		
SL No		Course and Jourse Code	Course Title	Teaching Department	Thesey Locture	Tutodia	Practicul/ Drawing	Duration in Bours	CIE Marks	SEE Marks	Total Marks	Credits
					1.	T	P		<i>.</i>	1.52	2000	
1	BSC	18MAT31	Transform Calculus, Fourier Series and Numerical Techniques (Common to all Branches)	Mathematics	2	2		03	40	50	100	3
2	PCC	18EE32	Electric Circuit Analysis	EEE	. 1	2	.++	03	40	68	100	- 4
3	PCC	18EE33	Transformers and Generators	EIEE	3	0		- 03	40	-60	100	3
4	PCC	18 EE 34	Analog Electronic Circuits	EEE	2	2		03	-40	60	100	3
5	PCC	18 EE 35	Digital System Design	EEE	3	0	++	03	40	-60	100	- 3
6	PCC	18 EE 36	Electrical and Electronic. Measurements	EEE	3	U	-75	03	40-	60	100	3
7	PCC	18 EE 1.37	Electrical Machines Laboratory -1	EEE	0.775	2	2	03	40	60	100	2
8	PCC	18 EE 1.38	Electronics Laboratory	EEE	**	2	2	03	40	60	100	2
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b. Extra Hour Alloted for Identified Courses:

III Semester A Sec:





A- Section Course Title	Course Title	University Alloted Hours	Total Hours Alloted	Course Handling Faculty
18MAT31	Transform Calculus, Fourier Series and Numerical Techniques	4	4	Mrs. Priyanka N (PN)
18EE32	Electric Circuit Analysis	5	5	Dr. Parthasarathy L (HOD)
18EE33	Transformers & Generators	<mark>3</mark>	<mark>4</mark>	Mr. Raghavendra L (RL)
18EE34	Analog Electronic Circuits	4	4	Mr. Rajesh KS (RKS)
18EE35	Digital System Design	<mark>3</mark>	<mark>4</mark>	Mrs. Maria Sushma S (MS)
18EE36	Electrical & Electronic Measurements	<mark>3</mark>	<mark>4</mark>	Ms. Swapna H (SH)
18KAK39	Aadalitha Kannada	1	1	Mr. Nandeesh

B section-Course Title	Course Title	University Alloted Hours	Total Hours Handled	Course Handling Faculty
18MAT31	Transform Calculus, Fourier Series and Numerical Techniques	4	4	Mr. Sudhakar N (SN)
18EE32	Electric Circuit Analysis	5	5	Mrs. Lakshmi K (LK)
18EE33	Transformers & Generators	<mark>3</mark>	<mark>4</mark>	Mr. Raghavendra L (RL)
18EE34	Analog Electronic Circuits	4	4	Mr. Rajesh KS (RKS)
18EE35	Digital System Design	<mark>3</mark>	<mark>4</mark>	Mrs. Maria Sushma S (MS)
18EE36	Electrical & Electronic Measurements	<mark>3</mark>	3	Ms. Swapna H (SH)
18KAK39	Aadalitha Kannada	1	1	Mr. Nandeesh
	DIPMATHS	-	3	Mrs. Priyanka N (PN)





c. Faculty Individual Time Table handling Extra Tutorial Session

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Date: 0416/3919						Staff Name:	Mr. Rightwenth	i.
DA1/TIME	9:00 - 10:00	10:88-11:00	11:15-12:05	13:15 - 1:15	1:15-2:00	2:00-2:55	2:55 - 3:50	358-66
NONDAY							18EE33-A	17EE563
TERSDAY			18EE33-8	185533-8			17EE563	18EE33-A
PEDVESORT	18EE33-B	EM-1	LAB-Barte I. HL-SIP	AL+129				
THURSDAY	HEE33-A	EN-3	LAB-Barb-1: NP-RL	61.101		IREE33-A	18EE33-0	
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Dr. PARTHASARATHY -Protector and 1000 Dam of Protection Electronic Engratering winte Survey of Engineering, Elynnu

A College	M E		DISPARTMENT O	OLLEGE OF ENGINEE F ELECTRICAL AND R FOR ODD SEMILITER	LECTRONICS		3	\triangle
Let #181207						Staff Name: 1	Maria Suntana S	
DAYTIME	5:00-39:00	10:00-17:00	11:15-12:15	12:13 + 1:15	1.15-2.08	2:00-2:55	2:55-3:50	3.50- 1.41
NIGNDAY		18EE35-8	1588242	1 SEE 742		18EE35-B		
TUESDAY	INEE33-A			1306742		18EE35-A		18EE35-B
VEDNESDAT	18EE35-A	1566742						
THURSDAY		t	L LAD-Batch-It STI-NIS	et'ay		MC	LAB-Batch-3: MS/	1.89
FRIDAY	P	SS LAB Batch-J: M	5 (SM)	JISEE35-B		185E33-A		
SATURDAY								

Course Code	Course Title	Semester	Costart Hours
ISEE35	Digital System Design	III-A	4
18EE35	Depital System Design	10-B	4
1566742	Undization of Electrical Power	VII.	
FL Lab-D	1, MC Lab-80, PS3 Lab-80	1.9.20	9
	Total Contact Hours Weekly		21

Dr. PARTRASARATHY L Meritim and HOD "Int of State of 10 to react features A 351 La graf Special Juran





	Lagino, mg		DEPARTMENT OF	LLEGE OF ENGINE FLECTRICAL AND FOR 000 SEMESTE	ELECTRONICS			
-				.4		Staff Name	Ms. Swagna H	
DAVITIME	9,00-18:00	10-06-11:00	11:15-12:15	12:15 - 1:08	1:15-2:00	2:00-1:55	2:55 - 2:59	2.59-4-45
MENDAY	188ED4-A		182835-8			UV and B	elay 1.4.8 Batch-2: SSR	osti (KA)
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THERSDAY		EL L	AB-DARA-D SU-MS P	(70)		PEI	AB Batch-I: SII+BKS	5070
INDAY	HEE36-A		18EE35-8					18EE30-A
SATURDAY					1			

Course Code	Course Title	Semester	Contact Hours
18EE36	Electrical and Electronic Massurements	111-A	4
18EE36	Electrical and Electronic Measurements	III-B	3
17EE54	Signals and Systems	Y.	4
PELab	81-83, HV Lab-82, EL Lab-81	V V,VII, UI	12
	Total Contact Hours Weekly		23

HOD Dr. PARTHASARATHY Professor and HOD of 610 ----- Contract Protecting Kall in Station

d. Sample Lesson Plan & Attendance Report

Faculty member: Mrs.Maria Sushma S

Course:Digital System Design

Course Code:18EE35





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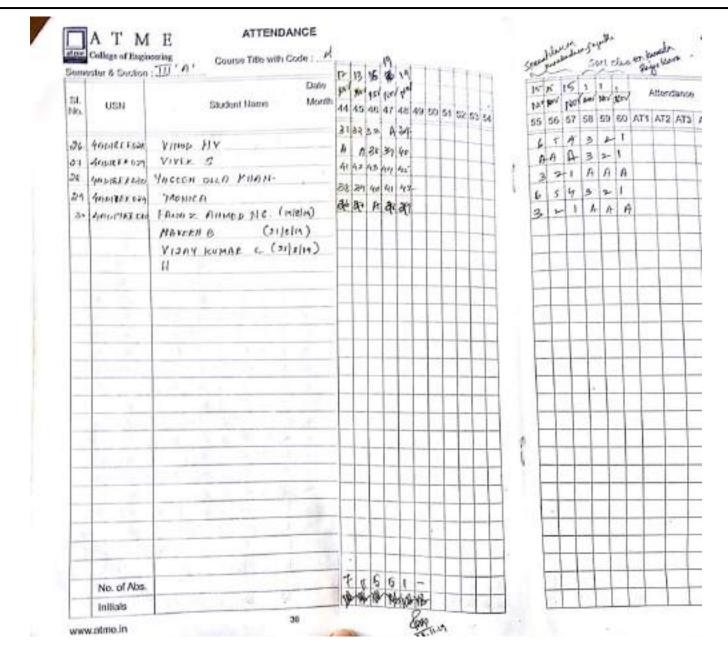




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		Management & Entrepreneurship Developmer	nt
Tim	ie: 3	B hrs. Max. Max. M	/larks; 80
		Note: Answer FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each mod	lule.
	12	Module-1	
1	a.	Classify management into three levels.	(03 Marks)
	b.	Summarize briefly three types of managerial skills.	(06 Marks)
	C.	Analyse management as science and also as an art.	(07 Marks)
		OR	
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2	a.	Define planning. Explain any six limitations of planning.	(07 Marks)
	b.	Illustrate and explain different blocks of decision making process.	(09 Marks)
		Madula 2	
3		Module-2	
3	a.	Select and describe important steps in the process of organizing.	(05 Marks)
	b.	Explain the advantages and disadvantages of committees in an organization.	(05 Marks)
	¢.	Summarize any six types of recruitment process.	(06 Marks)
		OR	
4		What is direction in an organization? Explain any five techniques of co-ordination	
-	al.	what is direction in an organization? Explain any rive recomques of co-ordinatio	(06 Marks)
	b.	Explain the three basic steps in a control process.	(06 Marks)
	C.	List four important characteristics of leadership.	(04 Marks)
	200	List four important characteristics of leadership.	(04 starks)
		Module-3	
5		Why is social audit required?	(02 Marks)
	b.	Illustrate the social responsibilities of business towards different groups.	(02 Marks) (08 Marks)
		List out the advantages of corporate governance.	(06 Marks)
	c.	List out the advantages of corporate governance.	(00 starks)
		OR	
10	<u>.</u>	Explain any four characteristics of successful entrepreneurship.	(08 Model)
6	a.		(08 Marks)
	0,	Summarize capacity building for entrepreneurship.	(08 Marks)
		No. 1. I. I.	
-		Module-4	
7	а,	Explain any four roles or importance of Small Scale Industries (SSI)	
	12	development.	(08 Marks)
		Define Ancillary Industry and Tiny Industry.	(04 Marks)
	с,	Outline any four reasons for sickness in SSI sector.	(04 Marks)
		OR	
8		Summarize any four state level or central level institutions that support sn	uall business
		enterprises.	(16 Marks)
		L of 2	

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Module-5

- 9 a. List out any four characteristics of project.
 - b. Classify projects into different types based on various parameters. (05 Marks)
 - c. What is project formulation? Explain the major steps involved in project formulation.

(07 Marks)

(10 Marks)

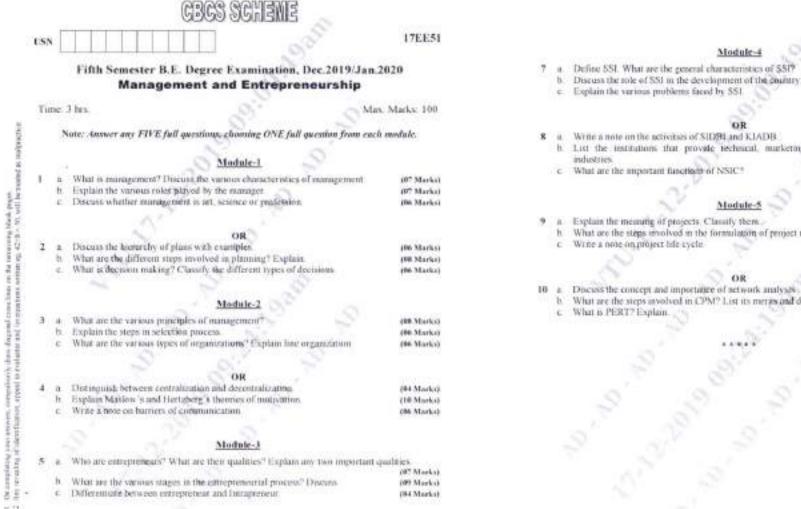
(04 Marks)

(02 Marks)

(04 Marks)

OR

- 10 a. Mention various steps involved in the PERT analysis.
 - b. List out the advantages and limitations of CPM.
 - Show the relation between project design and network using block diagram.



OR

ř.	10.	Discuss the social responsibilities of business towards different groups.	108	Marks)
	24	Write a note in classification of entrepreneurs.	105	Market
	4	What is Social Aubit? List the merits and dements of internal and external audies	18	
			(0)	Market

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17EE51

6	Define SSI. What are the general characteristics of \$\$I?	(Di Marks)
6.	Discuss the role of SSI in the development of the dnahtry.	(88 Marks)
È.	Explain the various problems faced by SS1	(IN: Maries)

(IIII Marias) List the institutions that provide technical, marketing and training support to small (06 Marks) 106 Marks)

9	4	Explain the meaning of projects. Classify them.	(465 Maria)
	h.	What are the steps involved in the formulation of project report? Explain	(10 Maria)
	€.	Wrne a note on project life cycle	(45 Marka)

What are the steps involved in CPM? List its meras and dements

106 Marksi **illt** Marksi (06 Marks)







Department Advisory Board (DAB)

07/09/2019

Minutes of Meeting

The 14th meeting of DAB is held on 7th September 2019 in the Department office for addressing the curriculum gap and Advices to fulfill the gaps.

Agenda: DAB Meeting

- 1. To review Course Outcome (COs) Attainments of Academic Year: 2018-19 Even Semester
- To review Batch Articulation Matrix (BAM) and produce PO and PSO attainment after the University examination for 2018-19 pass out Batch.
- To Identify the curricular gaps for Academic Year: 2019-20 and suggesting the department for academic activities in support of the attainment of the POs & PSOs.

The following points were discussed during the meeting and the minutes were recorded as below:

- 1) The DAB Member secretary was presented the curriculum gaps for academic year 2019-20.
- 2) The curriculum Gap was observed for PO8.
- 3) As per the Batch Articulation Matrix of 2018-19 passed out batch, all the POs and PSOs has attained set target.
- The committee members suggested Industry Institute interactions in support of attainment of selected POs & PSOs.
- The committee suggested including tutorials for course Control Systems and Computer Aided Electrical Drawings.
- 6) The committee members suggested few points for ongoing semester
- Suggested to provide Tutorials for the identified courses

SL No	Semester	Subject with code
1.	3rd	ECA- 18EE32
2.	5 th	S&S-17EE54

- 7) The committee members gave valuable suggestions to bridge the Curriculum Gaps & compliance of PO attainments to conduct workshops/Technical Talk/ Industry Institute Interactions on Concurrent Technologies & issues and also discussed about previous activities suggested for bridging gap.
- 8) The committee members suggested publishing research work of faculty members in journal.
- The committee suggested setting target level for CO attainment as 1.85 for all courses in academic year 2019-20 with increment of 0.05 for next academic years.
- The CO attainment for any course fails to attain set target level and target level can be addressed based on historical data of previous years.
- Suggested to provide the Assignments that induce self-learning.
- 12) Informed to Program Assessment Committee for the preparation of CO Attainments of the ongoing Semester.





SL NO.	Event	No. of Days	Staff/Student	Topic/ Title
1	State Level Technical Fest "Avagamah"	1 day	EEE students	Hackathon & Technical Treasure Hunt
2	FDP	5 days	Faculty	National Level one week Online Faculty Development Program on " Contemporary scenario in power systems"
3	Industry Visit	1 day	6th Semester	Industrial visit to Techno Power Corporation, Bengaluru for VI semester students
4	Industry Visit	1 day	6th Semester	Industrial visit to Adarsha Control System Pvt. Ltd., Bengaluru for VI semester students
5	Industry Visit	1 day	4th Semester	Industrial visit to Hootagalli substation, Mysuru for IV semester students
6	Technical Talk	1 day	5 th and 7 th Semester	Smart Grid Initiatives in India
7	Technical Talk	1 day	6 th and 4 th Semester	Career Opportunities and Skillset for Engineering Graduates – Industry Expert Perspective

Planned Activity

HoD Dr. PARTHASARATHY L. Professor and HOD Dapt. of Electrical & Electronics Engineering ATME College of Engineering, Mysuru

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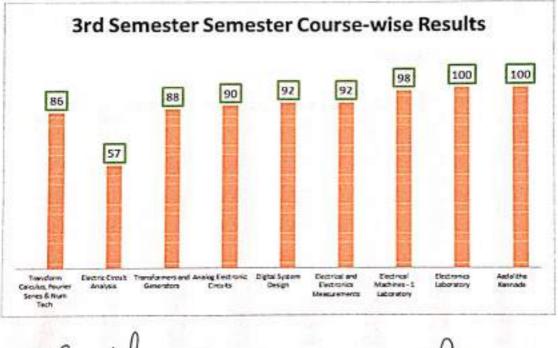




Result Analysis of Odd Semester- Academic Year- 2019-20

Class	No. of Students	No. of Pass	FCD	FC	SC	Pass %
3rd semester		and the second s	1.1	LUL25	Europ	all second
Regular	29	19	2	12	5	66
Lateral	30	12	1	6	5	40
Overall	59	31	03	18	10	53
5th semester	48	35	21	09	05	73
7th semester	72	63	19	28	16	88

3rd Semester Course wise result



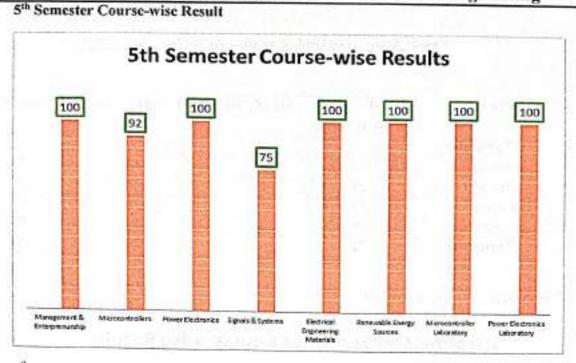
Result Analysis Coordinator



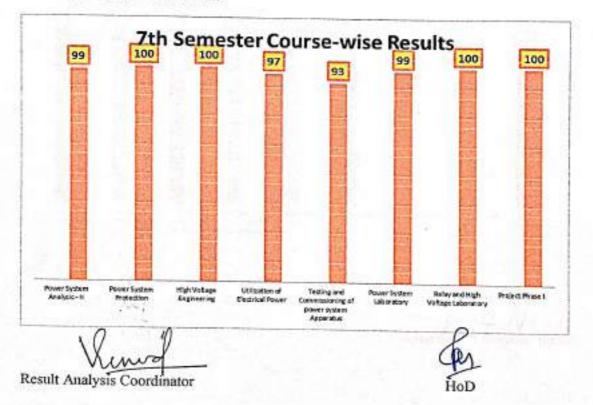
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7th Semester Course-wise Result



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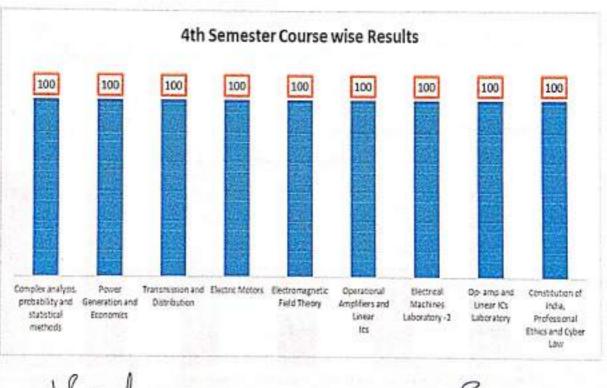




	No. of Students	No. of Pass	FCD	FC	SC	Pass %
4th semester	CALIFORNIA STRATE	and the second	Antes	1000		1
Regular	29	29	23	5	1	100
Lateral	29	29	14	13	2	100
Overall	58	58	37	18	03	100
6th semester	48	48	41	07	00	100
8th semester	72	71	40	30	01	99

Result Analysis of Even Semester- Academic Year- 2019-20

4th Semester Course wise result



Result Analysis Coordinator

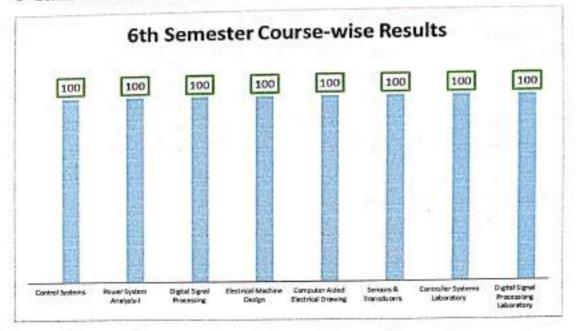
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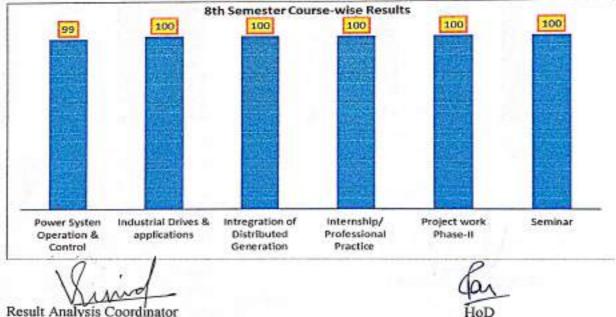




6th Semester Course-wise Results



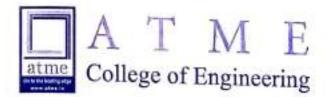
8th Semester Course-wise Results



Result Analysis Coordinator

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VISION OF THE INSTITUTE

Development of academically excellent, culturally vibrant, socially responsible and globally competent human resources.

MISSION OF THE INSTITUTE

- To keep pace with advancements in knowledge and make the students competitive and capable at the global level.
- · To create an environment for the students to acquire the right physical, intellectual, emotional and moral foundations and shine as torch bearers of tomorrow's society.
- To strive to attain ever-higher benchmarks of educational excellence.

To Gente Electrica & Electronics Engineers who excel to be technically competent and fulfill the cultured and social aspirations of the society.

MISSION OF THE DEPARTMENT

To provide Knowledge to students that builds a Strong foundation in the basic principles of electrical engineering problem solving abilities analytical skills soft skills and commenciation skills for their overall development. To affer outcome based technical education. 1 € To encourage faculty in training of development and to offer consultancy through research of industry interaction.



Period From 29th July2019 To 30th Nov 2019

Semester : Odd / Even

Faculty Member	: Vincel Kunal.P
Designation	: Assistant Bofereor
Department	: Electrical & Electronics
Faculty Member ID	:

SI. No.	Sem. / Sec. / Branch	Course Title	Course Code
1	VII	Power system Analysis -II	1 5 EE ≠1
2	V.	Management & Entrepreneurship	ITEESI
3			
4			

	Review at the end of the				
	1 st Month	2 nd Month	3 rd Month	4 th Month	End of Semester
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HOD	lan	Can	Can	En	an

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			P	ersonal Time	etable			
	09:00 AM 10:00 AM	10:00 AM 11:00 AM	11:15 AM 12:15 PM	12:15 PM 01:15 PM		02:00 PM 02:55 PM	02:55 PM 03:50 PM	03:50 PM 04:45 PM
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Wednesday	15FF 71	-		17EE51	Lunch Break	17 EES		
Thursday	158271		15EE‡1	178851	Г		15EEH	
Friday			17EESI					
Saturday						13		1

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Lesson Plan

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atme College of Engineering Lourse: POWM Lysten Analysis -II (15EE71) Semester & Section : VIth

Class No	Date Planned	Topics proposed to be covered	c	Topic Covered Date	Remarks
1	88	Introduction to Power systems, Direction of complex Power. Introduction to retrierk topology, Elementary go theory - oriented graph, the, to tole	8	18	
2	88	Introduction to retrierk topology, Elementary go	ph s	318	
3	918	the comentary graph theory materies - & Anothix	9	18	
4	918	Bauic loop and Augmented loop, primitive retwerk - impedance form and admittance form.	9	18	
5	16[8	Your by singular transformation. Your by inspection of numerical problem. Your by inspection including transformer off- nominal top setting.	9	18	
6	16/8	Your by Inspection including transformer off-	10	518	
7	2218	Provellas entine close time a bullet	1.68	5/8	
8	2218.	Gaues- sidel method Algorithm and fla Chait for 28 burns did numericals. Gaues reidel method Algorithm and flaschat for pV burge and numericals.	2	218	
9.	23/8	Gauces reided method- Algorithm and flar chat	04	19	
10	28 8	Assessment of overview of produce. 1	51		
11	29/8	Newton Raphson's method - Algorithm.	11	19	
12	29/8	Flow chert for NK nethod in polar coordinates	18	\$ 9	
13	29/8	Numerical problems on Newton Raphson	19	19	
14	419	Numerical problems on Newton Rapheon.	19	19	4 disignme
15	<u>sl</u> 9	Numerical problems on Newton Rayhson.	_	19	-athome
16	519	Algorithm for fast Decoupled Load flow	_	19	~ nerrie
17	5/9	Numerical probleme.	25		Given gesign
18	119	Comparison of Lood flew methods	25		used ppt.
19	189	Control of Voltage Profile	25		pothconcept
20	19/9	Atternant Concerson Ca	9	-	Assignment to
21	19/9	System of preformance operation of Power	26	19	
22	1919	Introduction to economic operation of Power system of preference peration of Power Floremic generation scheduling including generator limite and neglecting Power. I Itelative fednegues	26	1	
	25/9		261	10.00	
	2619	Numerical problems	26	19	One Bystem
25	2619	Numicical problems		10	0

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26	26/9	E conomic Dispatch including traymusion	3 10
27	3 10	Economic Dispatch including transmusion Torres- approximate penalty factor Hecdive Remaisure for fourtion of economic dispatch, Light Torres.	3/10
28	3 10	Numerical problems	3 10
29	3 10	Acressment of Overview of Module-3.	12/10
30	910	Derivation of franciscion below	glin
31	10/10	Optimal acheduling for fly draftered plents	Loluo
32	1010	Optimal scheduling for fly trateend plants Optimal scheduling for fix too freend plant Optimal scheduling for fix too freend plant Colution por ceduce and algorithm.	10/10
33	10/10	Numerical problems	10/10
34	12 10	Numerical problems	12/10
35	12 10	Numerical problems	16/10
36	tolo	Assessment of overview of madule-4	16/10
37	16/10	Introduction to the concept of poner	12/10
38	17/10	Aleration of swing Equation	otty
39	17/10	Numerical solution & Ching Equation	2/11
40	23 10	Numetical problem on Runge-Kattle	8/4
41	24/10	Numerical potation of sing condicing	13/11
42	24/10	Numerical solution of sing Equation Melnelis predictor corrector method. Multi-machine systems and multi- machine transient atability.	20/11
43	30/10	Numerical solutions swing Equation.	20/11
44	31 10	"Nurseicol problems	zily
45	6/11	"Numerical problems.	21/4
46	7111	Introduction to 2 bus, Findling fault ing	24/10
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- 5594	7/11	tomotion of firs impedance motein by	
47	7/11 13/11	steppy beter building algorithm.	24/10
47 48 49		tomotion of this impedance matein by Atephy Beter building algorithm. Problem on 2-bus Problem on 2-bus	

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courses Management & Tertrepreneurship - 17EE51

Semester & Section : W

		Semester & Country								
Class	Date	Topics proposed to be covered	Topic Covered Date	Remarks						
No	Planned	Management Delinition Importance-Nature	317							
1	317	Management: Definition, Importance-Nuture Achelactilization of management.	118							
2	1[8-	As a frighting of kover of Marcins	218							
3	218	Levele of Management of Administration.	1.							
4	218	ALANDER OSP SULACE, TEL TE POR	3							
5	718	Planning: Nature Impostance and prepok of	710							
6	88	Types of plane.	818	10						
7	918	steps in planning and kimitation & Planning	14/8							
8	918	2	1610							
9	14/8	Typeson Decisions - stepsin Decisions	8/21							
10	1618	Assessment & overier of module 1	21/8							
11	16 18	Organizing and staffing - Meaning Nature	22/8							
12	21/8	Poinciples of organization - Departmentaliza	12318							
13	22/8	Committees - Meaning, Types.	28 8							
14	23 8	Centralization Vs Desceptralization?	28/8							
15	23/8	Spen of Control.	29/8							
16	28/8	Wature of Impostance & Ecclasticat	3018							
17	28/8	priecting of precitive Meaning and	419							
18	29/8	Motivation Theories Communication-	419							
19	30/8	Condination - Meaning and Importance	519							
20	419	steps in controlling & Assessment &	5/9							
21	469	Locid Responsibilities of Rusinelic	Inla							
22	sla	Social Responsibiliters & Eusinees	269							
23	619	social Andit, Rusineer office and	22 9							
24	ula	Entrepleneus-Definition of Entrepleneus	. 119							
25	119	chelocticistics of sulcessful Enterior	209							

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26	18/9	Comparison between antreplenene ht	acund3/9
27	1819	mythe of Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneu	23/9
28	1919	Development model - Enfréplenemetrie	259
29	2019	Entrepreneurial development cycle.	25/9
30	2569	Entrepreneurial development cycle. problems fored by Entrepreneurie. Copacity building for Entrepreneuries	97/9
31	2819	Accessment of overview of module 3.	12/10
32	2619	Modern Smill Rusiness Entreplises: Role	3/10
33	2719	concepte & Definition of SST Endepris,	4/10
34	3/10	Government policy & developmentof	9/10
35	4/20	Growth and performance of SSI in	09/10
36	9/10	Problems for smill scale industries.	10/10
37	9 10	Impact of LITO / GATT in SEPA, Anci'lldy	11/10
38	10/10	Institution Support for Businecitide. priset - Introduction, policie A scherer Nature of Killer Ancellory & Ting Indiceto Afote level 1 - stitutions.	12/10
39	11 10	Nature of Europort: Objective furction	12/10
40	12/10	state level 1-stitutions.	15/10
41	12/10	Assessment A overrien & module-4	26/10
42	16/10	Project Management :- Mianing & Bojech project objecture of choice der de fice.	23/10
43	23/10	Project Identification allegations of	24/10 0
44	24/10	Project scheduling, Capital Budgeting	30/10 00
45	30/10	Generating an investment Project Repord	31 10
46	39/10	Contrits, Formation, Project Analysis-ma	Flio
47	6 11	Technied Financial Elanomic Elologica	610
48	7/11	Broject Financing Brief Inplementation	Fluesty
49	9/11	Barguistics for successful project	10m. (2/11/19
50	13/11	Assessment of overview & module 5	19 lulig
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	Others	Took Aphibade Class for 5th server ber- Deliceus HEF, LCAIS Numeri yl: Friend Soul	- Academic (Junior)	tourselling too Et dert barglated Actual plan for admission	5		Others	MILLE Discusted Mille Discusted Miller PS manuel Anti-ale class for the Miller Len I runsel	for ploument	Tako kducshin Tako kducshin Tako kdu shin
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WE	EK 5	MONDAY 25 5 DATE	TUESDAY SE DATE	WEDNESDAY 28/2 DATE		WEE	K 5	THURSDAY 39/8 DATE	FRIDAY	Jels DATE	SATURDAY 3//2 DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	HEEFSE- Repetioned 2 An Versel Operation code + Heary explained 15EE176 flag (account Franking	18 ETELIAN Explored the Jonpurfacts of Multicolo.	1-TEES: Committee Meaning & types, Controlization & Decentralization Autority of Supponibility		ACTIVITY	Class Hours	15EEAD-Load flow analysis classific ion of bugis. Load flow analysis many Gauss raided nature 17EESI: Span of Control, Compunicat Control, Compunicat	J. Involv	si staffing, once, method and at emotocots.	17EEL57- Experime -3 cools conjution COMPLETED. 15EEL76-Busine Everpleted. Agenthin Completed. Agent Completed. Completed. Completed.
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		lege of Engineering	TUESDAY Le 19 DATE	WEDNESDAY 2 WOATE	are l	K 10	THURSDAY	FRIDAY 4 16 05 DATE	atme College of Engineerin
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	Others	applate file	I and I all the bedave in		20	Others	Prepared Apportude quarticular for you rem.	J Pas 66 F Juc 66	90 1
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ACTIVITY	Class Hours			15EETI: Numericat Decivitized D-5 Ste of the formation MEESI-SSS Industries Internet and the Head	ACTIVITY	Class Hours	152571: Modularly Optimal Rehability of Calubility Confingency, they 172551: 537, Topact of Erro, Prosphys In Sall, Planon	17EEST: Impact of Loto/4ATT, Pervolution ion, my SST, development felonomy	PSSLEEL + +11 (2310. 17EESI- Institut Support for SS2- Hout - Fire year pla
	Others			feed whatin of Rss let I melet updation of Acedime		Others	Aphtule test	Michie: Agenta Faculty approval I service meeting will charmen.	Levelt and y a affec LV updates the Recent sheet. PPT is tomperated
VEE	K 12		TUESDAY IS WISDATE	WEDNESDAY 16 10 DATE	WE	K 12	THURSDAY 17 MADATE	FRIDAY LE (ob) DATE	SATURDAY In Inte DATE
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		ege of Engineering	In the LANATE	WEDNESDAY 25 10 DATE	-		3 THURSDAY 14 HANDATE	FRIDAY 25 WIL DATE	SATURDAY 36 mit DATE
WE	EK 13	MONDAY 21 ge M DATE	TUESDAY 22 MIS DATE	Interil' gunetici	WE	EN 1	INCOME DE CONDATE	FRIME AS COLUMNE	
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	<u>[A-2</u>	<u>17-2-</u>	HEDNESDAY 2516 DATE 15EE71: Synchical Fault suffyit Electronics (obs. Topic design experiment: 17EE512- In troduction mont Bally Middler Discussed 10 paper	ACTIVITY	Class Hours	mis i contra - Ann	teening activities. arrighted to sholing	- resource going
	Others	Next invitigation morning Reflection Muebiggs Zeland	specificalistical	Repeted EGARcussimi popul bank Lanbuilty to flad sie.			Vicified lebordown defortupes tomorgan	Infosys down	Tofosys pool in a ordinate with The A pelformed alligned work
WE	EK 14	MONDAY 18 to DATE	TUESDAY 11/10/00ATE	WEDNESDAY 20 MINDATE	WEI	EK 1		ERIDAY I LUCE DATE	SATURDAY 2 /4/10 DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	Milet One Stydent planet and ask to vie che of desperment performed and at performed by perform asked by perform asked by perform		15EFTI: 2545 building algorithm TYPE 1 & TYPE-2- Viel building of Cycles Electronic be Cycles Expediments (FEES): Cless-fictum I project & refield Lork adams to be	ACTIVITY	Class Hours	andysis & fearman	Holiday	
	Others	Son to submit Son to submit Hackforn Elkegu Hurt places of for Hurt plant of first	e	Cleaded Stepperties	¢	Others	Reject leners for 2 cours - anoted 2 coursed about Bion put project about Bion	*	-11
WEE	K 15	MONDAY 4/ tr MATE	TUESDAY SUUMDATE	WEDNESDAY 6/4 ((5 DATE	WE	EK 1			SATURDAY 9/1/13 DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	Psclab - 2 pus bui king	using Myoney that	15EE71- 2845 but Idig lob paycon theray Colcoletion. Clectronic lob- Defining N-645 Littlef of somithing - 176851- Hogert Helmony	ACTIVITY		15EEFH: - Rovert Beling Culve-2hy 17EEFI: - Bogest de 2 batches - 149	A 15E651:- Boject	~
	Others	Completed A consider	12-2 and xis traplete of data fabrication. Property of to to naterix.			Others	la-2 and sis prepretion in excel.		

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74

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		T M E W	ORK DONE DIARY				munanu allaure	FRIDAY IS UIS DATE	A T M College of Engineer
NEE	K 16	MONDAY IL AL DATE	TUESDAY IS HISDATE	WEDNESDAY 13 MIL DATE	WEE	K 16	THURSDAY 14 . TODATE	PRIDAT 16 10117 DATE	SATURDAY (8/4/1)DATE
ACTIVITY		Mclebi- Conducted plenone experiment herebuck ate again- telenter of Keyped	CPM & put outhout	cles attend Reitz whe Clechnic 662 Loste desyn ad Art experiments.	ACTIVITY	Class Hours	Depotment Tech fost Hockethon & Theosure Hent	Holiday	Leore
		Approxisal meeting with Hop sis to levies plensed approxisal meeting		repuerte andange		200	proglam reprojet & a orderstat theorehant the day.		
NEE		MONDAY 18 11 5 DATE	TUESDAY (1 a CDATE	WEDNESDAY 10 4/15 DATE	WEE	K 17	THURSDAY 21 11 PATE	FRIDAY 2 2 11 DATE	SATURDAY 24 Way DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	Mcleb: - Reportion	preprietin viewered	15EE71: Boblemon Aurig Culve and solved Henry mit Electronic last- m Reportion experiment 1. 17GESTI - Bogreet supperiment on Institution	ACTIVITY	Class Hours	15001: 8wing Cueve - notlycode explained portsinfor 1A- 17601: betch.trod Support pluse beton from extraction	(1)	<u>(H-3</u>
	Others			supports.		Othors	promercluster	Test involgistion Luty	Test law lysten July
NEE	K 18	MONDAY 24 445 DATE	TUESDAY 26 MDATE	WEDNESDAY2 + M DATE	WEE	K 18	THURSDAY 28 11 SDATE	FRIDAY 19 14/19 DATE	SATURDAY 30 HOPATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	<u>Leas</u>	Findigitan of alignment meller for PSA-D Henrich all leitnig active for	Findystem q 14 Tests PSA-II	ACTIVITY	Class Hours	Findigation of 14 Test 3 MAE Sudjustion of activities	Pss leb Entunds duty - Momets Biso to Bisopon.	her
	Others	Pist Invilugation during	Prepadition of Alfendence Report and Stanfight of alterd	" WTU attendance works		Others	actionics	-	

SI. No.	Data	Туре	Reason	Actual Class Allotted (Course Code/Time)	Substitute Faculty Member	Signature of Substitute Faculty Mombe
1.	21/8/19	XCL	Personal Liork	150	-	-
2.	aylolig	Ich	Personal Dork	11EE51/3:00to	Rles	2
2.	619/19	14	Personal Lork	11EE51/11:150	RKS	E
4.	13/7/19	Yech	Perend Link	Noclass	-	-
ç.	2019/05	Yech	Presonal WHILE	No clace	1.00	-
<u>Ş+</u> ::	solutor	104	Personal work	no cleur		-
				See.		
				P		
						11

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PROGRAM OUTCOMES (PO'S)

	i contrati contrati a ol
Port	Engineering Knewledge: Addy the knowledge of mathematics, science, engineering fundamentats, and an angewering sates Audion to the solution of complex engineering problems.
PO 2	Problem Analysis: Identity, Immutate, research literature, and analysis complex engineering problems maching substantiated conclusion with Simplemorphies of wathematics, relevant sciences, and engineering antenzas.
PO 1	Besign/Development of Belutions: Design solutions for complex anglewing protocols and design spaces composition of processes. If all the the specified resids with appropriate consideration for the public health and salary, and the cate size, we call, and a work as a market a form.
P0:4	Conduct investig at one of Complex Problems: Use research-based involve type and research-methods including taking of experiments, analytic and interpretation of takin, and synthesis of the information to provide valid conclusions.
POS	Rodern Teel Usage: Create, solect, and soply appropriate indusives, resources, and modern expressing and if teels indusing predictor or modeling to complex engineering activities with an understanding of treatmotions.
PQ:6	The Engineer and Society: Apply recomming informed by the consolution wirelase to assess sectorial headth, using, legal and cultural means of the consequent response billing relevant to the protopole at length wing process.
P0:7	Environment and Bustainobelity. Unimitarial the report of the protocology engineering between an autoral and environmental contrasts, or demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for automotive development.
POS	Ethers Apply ethical principles and convertingly chasterial at ics and responsibilities and reserves of the regime energies at an
PO.9	Individual and Teamwork. Function effectively as an individual, and as amendianal teator individual to an and in multiplicationary settings
PO:10	Communications Communicate effectively on complex angle aning activities with the impressing commands and with effective reports and design datawareheats, reale effective presentations, and give and relative impressions.





ATME College of Engineering

C1.1.1 - The Institution ensures effective curriculum delivery through a well planned and documented process

Supporting Documents

Index

Sl. No.	Academic Year	Particulars
1		Academic Calendar- College & Department
2	-	Teaching Plan
3	-	Department Meeting – Sample MoM
4	-	Learning Outcome- Course Module
5	-	Time Table
6		Teaching – Learning resources
7	- 2019-20	Attendance Record
8	-	Bridge & Remedial Classes
9	_	Question Bank-VTU Previous Year QP
10		Academic Activity and its Planning
11		Result Analysis
12		Teachers Diary





Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering

JULY 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	2 WORKSHOP ART OF COUNSELING START DAY	3	4	5	6
7 START OF INTERNSHIP FOR 7TH SEM STUDENTS	8	9 WORKSHOP ART OF COUNSELING END DAY	10	11	12	13
14	15 FACULTY TRAINING MS OFFICE	16 FACULTY TRAINING MS OFFICE	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	NBA CRITERIA 2 & 3 WORKSHOP
28	29 COMMENCEMENT OF ODD SEM 2019-20 III, VI , VII	30	31			
		June 2019 S M T W Th 2 3 4 5 6 9 10 11 12 13 16 17 18 19 20 23 24 25 26 27 30	1 7 8 14 15 21 22	August 2019 M T W Th F Sa 1 2 3 5 6 7 8 9 10 .2 13 14 15 16 17 .9 20 21 22 23 24 26 27 28 29 30 31	atme College	F M E of Engineering

AUGUST 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1	2	3
						NON-WORKING
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					COMMENCEMENT	WORKING
					OF INDUCTION	MONDAY TT
					PROGRAM FOR FIRST YEAR	ORIENTATION PROGRAM
					FIRST TEAR	FIRST YEAR
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	HOLIDAY BAKRID			HOLIDAY INDEPENDENCE DAY		NON-WORKING
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
						WORKING THURSDAY TT END OF 11 DAYS INDUCTION PRG FOR FIRST YEAR
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	COMMENCEMENT OF THEORY CLASSES FOR FIRST YEAR					WORKING MONDAY TT
		July 2019		September 2019		
		S M T W Th 1 2 3 4 7 8 9 10 11 14 15 16 17 18 21 22 23 24 25 28 29 30 31	F Sa 5 6 12 13 19 20	M T W Th F Sa 2 3 4 5 6 7 9 10 11 12 13 14 16 17 18 19 20 21 23 24 25 26 27 28	atme College	of Engineering

SEPTEMBER 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2 HOLIDAY SWARNA GOWRI VRATAM GANESHA CHATHURTHI	3	4	5	6	7 NON-WORKING
8	9	10 10TH DAY OF MUHARRAM	11	12 FIRST IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	13 FIRST IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	14 WORKING MONDAY TT FIRST IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7
15	16	17	18	19	20	21 NON-WORKING
22	23	24	25	26	27	28 HOLIDAY MAHALAYA AMAVASYA
29	30					
		S M T W Th 4 5 6 7 8 11 12 13 14 15 18 19 20 21 22 25 26 27 28 29	F Sa S M 2 3 - - 9 10 6 7 16 17 13 14 23 24 20 20	October 2019 1 T W Th F Sa 1 2 3 4 5 7 8 9 10 11 12 4 15 16 17 18 19 1 22 23 24 25 26 8 29 30 31	atme Colleg	T M E e of Engineering

OCTOBER 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1	2 HOLIDAY	3	4	5
		FIRST IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	150TH GANDHI JAYANTHI	FIRST IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	FIRST IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	NON- WORKING
6	7 HOLIDAY AYUDHA POOJA	8 HOLIDAY VIJAYA DASHAMI	9	10	11	12 WORKING WEDNESDAY TT
13	14	15	16	17	18 SECOND IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	19 NON- WORKING
20	21 SECOND IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	22 SECOND IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	23	24	25	26 WORKING TUESDAY TT
27	28	29 HOLIDAY BALIPADYAMI	30	31		
		September 20 S M T W Th 1 2 3 4 5 8 9 10 11 12 15 16 17 18 19 22 23 24 25 26 29 30 - - -	F Sa S M 6 7 - - 13 14 3 4 20 21 10 11 27 28 17 18	Volume T W Th F Sa 5 6 7 8 9 12 13 14 15 16 19 20 21 22 23 26 27 28 29 30	atme To and some way to and some way	T M E e of Engineering

NOVEMBER 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1 HOLIDAY KANNADA RAJYOTSAVA	2 NON-WORKING
3	4	5	6	7	8	9 WORKING FRIDAY TT
10	11 WORLD SCIENCE DAY	12 SECOND IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	13 SECOND IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	14 FIRST IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	15 HOLIDAY KANAKADASA JAYANTHI	16 NON-WORKING
17	18	19	20	21	22 THIRD IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	23 WORKING TUESDAY TT PTM FIRST YEAR THIRD IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7
24	25 THIRD IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	26	27	28	29	30 LAST WORKING DAY HIGHER SEM WORKING FRIDAY TT
		S M T W Th S M T W Th 1 2 3 3 6 7 8 9 10 13 14 15 16 17 20 21 22 23 24 27 28 29 30 31 1	F Sa S M 4 5 1 2 11 12 8 9 18 19 15 16	3 4 5 6 7 10 11 12 13 14 17 18 19 20 21 24 25 26 27 28	ATN college of Eng	

DECEMBER 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3 LAB EXAM COMMENCEMENT HIGHER SEM	4	5	6	7 NON WORKING
8	9	10	11	12	13 THIRD IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER LAB EXAMS END HIGHER SEM	14 WORKING THIRD IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER
15	16 THIRD IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER THEORY EXAMS COMMENCEMENT FOR HIGHER SEM	17	18	19	20	21 NON WORKING LAST WORKING DAY FOR FIRST YEAR
22	23 LAB EXAMS COMMENCEMENT FIRST YEAR	24	25 HOLIDAY CHRISTMAS DAY	26	27	28 WORKING
29	30	31				
		November 201 S M T W Th 3 4 5 6 7 10 11 12 13 14 17 18 19 20 21 24 25 26 27 28	F Sa S M 1 2 - - 8 9 5 6 15 16 12 13 22 23 19 20	January 2020 T W Th F Sa 1 2 3 4 7 8 9 10 11 14 15 16 17 18 21 22 23 24 25 28 29 30 31 	A T M College of Engineer	E ing Dr. L dadavaraj



ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, MYSURU

Academic Calendar (EVEN SEMESTER, 2019-20)

WEEK	MONTH	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	HOLIDAY (H)	COLLEGE EVENTS
1					1	2	3	4		
2	RY	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
3	JANUARY	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	MAKARA SANKRANTHI	
4	JA	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
5		26	27	28	29	30	31		REPUBLIC DAY	Training the Trainer Program
5								1		
6	RY	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
7	FEBRUARY	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		COMMENCEMENT OF EVEN SEMESTER
8	FEB	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	MAHA SHIVARATHRI	Alumni Day
9		23	24	25	26	27	28	29		ATMEYA-2020
10		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
11	КСН	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		International Wonmen's Day Personality Enhancement Training for 4th Sem Students
12	MARCH	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		IA-1
13		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	UGADI	First PTM
14		29	30	31						





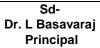
ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, MYSURU

Academic Calendar (EVEN SEMESTER, 2019-20)

WEEK	MONTH	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	HOLIDAY (H)	COLLEGE EVENTS
14					1	2	3	4		
15	г	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	MAHAVEERJAYAN THI GOOD FRIDAY	ICPTST_2020
16	APRIL	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	DR. AMBEDKAR JAYANTHI	IA Test II
17		19	20	21	22	23	24	25		ATMEYA
18		26	27	28	29	30			BASAVA JAYANTHI	Second PTM
18							1	2	MAY DAY	
19		3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
20	MAY	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
21	М	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		IA Test III
22		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	IDUL FITR	Lab Test Week
23		31								
23			1	2	3	4	5	6		Last Working Day
24		7	8	9	10	11	12	13		Practical Examination Schedule
25	JUNE	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		Commencement of Theory Examination, II Sem till 4th July 2020, Higher Semesters till 20th July 2020 Graduation Day
26		21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
27		28	29	30					Non Working Saturdays	The commencement of Odd Semester is from 27 th July 2020

* Weekly Mentoring as per time table.

* Attendance will be regulary sent to parents through SMS PTM dates for higher sem left to the descreption of HoDs.





College of Engineering

Department of Electronics and Communication



JULY 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	2 WORKSHOP ART OF COUNSELING START DAY	3	4	5	6
7 START OF INTERNSHIP FOR 7TH SEM STUDENTS	8	9 WORKSHOP ART OF COUNSELING END DAY	10	11	12	13
14	15 FACULTY TRAINING MS OFFICE FOR Advanced Centred Theory and Latvay START DAY		17	18	19 Theory and LaTeX* END DAY	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	WORKSHOP
28	29 COMMENCEMENT OF ODD SEM 2019-20 00, VT, V0 Toducture Program 2rd Seni Studiests	30 Industing Program for Sch.	31	0		
- Jugar		June 2019 S M T W Th F 2 3 4 5 6 7 9 10 11 12 13 14 16 17 16 19 20 21 23 24 25 26 27 28 30	1 8 4 1 15 11 1 22 16 1	August 2019 4 T W Th F Sa 1 2 3 6 7 8 9 10 2 13 14 15 16 17 9 20 21 22 23 24 6 27 28 29 30 31	A Colleg	T M E ge of Engineering

AUGUST 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		THE REAL PROPERTY	1. A	1	2	3
	and the second	1-2-23				NON-WORKING
4	5	6	7	8 Induction Program For VII Sem Students	9 COMMENCEMENT OF INDUCTION PROGRAM FOR FIRST YEAR	10 WORKING MONDAY TT ORIENTATION PROGRAM FIRST YEAR
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	HOLIDAY BARRID			HOLIDAY INDEPENDENCE DAY	Submission of LP, CM	NON-WORKING
18	19	20	21	22	23	24 WORKING THURSDAY TT END OF 11 DAYS INDUCTION PRG FOR FIRST YEAR
25	26 COMMENCEMENT OF THEORY CLASSES FOR FIRST YEAR	27	28 Attendance & Syllabus Coverage verification	29	30 First Counseling report verification	31 NON-WORKING
		July 2019 S M T W Th 1 2 3 4 7 8 9 10 11 14 15 16 17 18 21 22 23 24 25 28 29 30 31	F Sa S M 5 6 1 2 12 13 8 9 19 20 15 10	3 4 5 6 7 10 11 12 13 14 5 17 18 19 20 21 24 25 26 27 28	A T atme	ME of Engineering

NUMBER OF BRETKWIES AND CONTRACTION

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SEPTEMBER 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	
1	2 HOLIDAY SWARNA GOWRI VRATAM GANESHA CHATHURTHI	3	4 Workshop on Lab VIEW	5	6	7 WORKING MONDAY TT First Phase Project Review for 7th Sem	
8	9	10 10TH DAY OF MUHABRAM	11	12 FIRST LA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	13 FIRST IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	14 WORKING TUESDAY TT FIRST IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	
15	16	17	18	19	"Recent Trends in Power Electronics" for	21 NON-WORKING	
22	23	24	25	26	3rd semester students 27	28 HOLIDAY MAHALAYA AMAVASYA	
29	30 One day workshop on VLSI using Cadence for 5th semester students	August 2019 S M T W Th 4 5 6 7 8 11 12 13 14 15 18 19 20 21 22 25 26 27 28 29	F Sa S M 2 3 9 10 6 7 9 10 6 7 13 14 23 24 20 21 20 21	October 2019 T W Th F Sa 1 2 3 4 5 8 9 10 11 12 15 16 17 18 19 22 23 24 25 26		M E of Engineering	

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OCTOBER 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1	2 HOLIDAY 150TH GANDHI JAYANTHI	3 FIRST IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	4 FIRST IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	5 WORKING WEDNESDAY TT FIRST IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER
6	7 НОГІДАХ АКЛІНА БООІЧ	8 HOLIDAY VIJAYA DASHAMI	9	10	11	12 NON- WORKING
13	14	15	16	17	18 SECOND IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	19 NON-WORKING
20	21 SECOND IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	22 SECOND IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	23	24	25	26 WORKING TUESDAY TT Workshop on "Yowe Converters using
27	28	29 HOLIDAY BALIPADYAMI	30	31	13	PSPICE* for 7th
		September 20 S M T W Th 1 2 3 4 5 8 9 10 11 12 15 16 17 18 19 22 23 24 25 26 29 30	F Sa S M 6 7 13 14 3 4 20 21 10 11 27 26 17 18	T W Th F Sa 1 2 1 2 5 6 7 8 9 12 13 14 15 16 19 20 21 22 23 26 27 28 29 30	A Colleg	T M E e of Engineering

EDLEMBED JUIU

NOVEMBER 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1 HOLIDAY KANNADA RAJYOTSAVA	2 NON-WORKING
3	4	5	6	7	8	9 WORKING FRIDAY TT
10	11 WORLD SCIENCE DAY	12 SECOND IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	13 SECOND IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	14 FIRST IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	15 HOLIDAY KANAKADASA JAYANTHI	16 NON-WORKING
17	18	19	20	21	22 THIRD IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	23 WORKING MONDA TT PTM FIRST YEAR THIRD IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7
24	25 THIRD IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	26	27	28	29	30 LAST WORKING DAY HIGHER SEM WORKING FRIDAY TT
T	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	October 2019 S M T W Th 1 2 3 6 7 8 9 10 13 14 15 16 17 20 21 22 23 24 27 28 29 30 31	F Sa S M 4 5 1 2 11 12 8 9 18 19 15 10	2 3 4 5 6 7 10 11 12 13 14 6 17 18 19 20 21 3 24 25 26 27 28	A Colle	T M E ege of Engineering

LECEMBED JUIU

DECEMBER 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 2		3 LAB EXAM COMMENCEMENT HIGHER SEM	4	5	6	7 NON WORKING
8	9	10	11	12	13 THIRD IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER LAB EXAMS END HIGHER SEM	14 WORKING THIRD IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER
15	16 THIRD IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER THEORY EXAMS COMMENCEMENT FOR HIGHER SEM	17	18	19	20	21 WORKING LAST WORKING DAY FOR FIRST YEAR
22	23 LAB EXAMS COMMENCEMENT FIRST YEAR	24	HOLIDAY CHRISTMAS DAY	26	27	28 NON WORKING
29	30	31	0	4		9
		November 20 S M T W Th 3 4 5 6 7 10 11 12 13 14 17 18 19 20 21 24 25 26 27 28	F Sa S M 1 2 8 9 5 6 15 16 12 1 22 23 19 2	January 2020 4 T W Th F Sa 1 2 3 4 5 7 8 9 10 11 3 14 15 16 17 18 0 21 22 23 24 25 7 28 29 30 31	A Colle	T M E ge of Engineering Dopt_of Elo ATALE GO

opt. of Electronics & Communication TIME COLLEGE OF ERIGINEERIN Mysuru - 570 028



ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, MYSURU Academic Calendar (EVEN SEMESTER, 2019-20)

2nd, 3rd & 4th Year of BE

				_				V UL	4 ICOLUL	
WEEK	MONTH	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	HOLIDAY (H)	COLLEGE/DEPARTMENT EVENTS
1		11	28	19.)	1	2	3	4		
2	RY	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		1-14 - 010
3	JANUARY	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	MAKARA SANKRANTHI	INTERNSHIP TRAINING FOR 7TH SEM STUDENTS
4	IAL	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		Projectical Examination Sciencial
5		26	27	28	29	30	31		REPUBLIC DAY	REVIEW OF PROJECT EVALUATION
5		-11						1		and the second s
6	ARY	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		Workshop on "Recent Trends in Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning Techniques
7	FEBRUARY	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		COMMENCEMENT OF EVEN SEMESTER
8	FEB	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	MAHA SHIVARATHRI	SEMINAR EVALUATION
9		23	24	25	26	27	28	29		PROJECT EVALUATION
10		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		ATMEYA STAGE EVENT
11	Ŧ	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Property of Section 1	FIRST IA, Women's Day 2020
12	MARCH	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		FIRST IA, 2 days Skill Enrichment program (SEP) on Introduction to Swift Programming Language
13	×	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	CHANDRAMANA UGADI	and a second sec
14		29	30	31						

AND COTTREE OF COMPETING IN SUMM

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ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, MYSURU Academic Calendar (EVEN SEMESTER, 2019-20)

WEEK	MONTH	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	HOLIDAY (H)	COLLEGE EVENTS
14					1	2	3	4		PROJECT EVALUATION
15		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	MAHAVEERJAYANTHI GOOD FRIDAY	International Conference
16	APRIL	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	DR. AMBEDKAR JAYANTHI	SEMINAR EVALUATION.
17	A	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		SECOND IA, 25 th Alumni Meet
18	2	26	27	28	29	30		100	BASAVA JAYANTHI	Technical Talk on "Career Opportunities in Digital Marketing"
18							1	2	MAY DAY	Technical Talk on "Antennas and electrom Agnetics HAzArds"
19		3	4	5	6	T	B	9		PROJECT EVALUATION.
20	MAY	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		SEMINAR EVALUATION
21	W	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		THIRD IA / PROJECT EXHIBITION
22	1.8	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	IDUL FITR	LAB IA
23		31								Technical Talk on: Open Knowledge in Network and Security"
23		1000	1	2	3	4	5	6		Last Working Day of Even Semester
24		7	8	9	10	11	12	13		Practical Examination Schedule
25	JUNE	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		Commencement of Theory Examination, II Sem till 4 th July 2020, Higher Semesters, till 20 th July 2020
26		21	22	23	24	25	26	27		Graduation Day
27		28	29	30				1.16	Non Working Saturdays	Commencement of Odd Semester is from 27 ^m July 2020 Sd-

Sd-Dr. L Basavaraj Principal

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Lesson Plan & Work-done Diary for AY: 2019-20, ODD Semester Semester & Section: V & B Course with Code: Digital Signal Processing -17EC52 Faculty: PRATHIBA M K Date of Date TLP Class Conduction Remarks if ar Class planned Topics to be covered **Topics** Covered **TLP** Planned (DD/MM) Executed deviation No. No. (DD/MM) MODULE-1 Introduction to DFT & 29/7/19 Introduction Discrete to chalk Chalk & Talk 1 1. 29/4/19 & Tall Fourier Transforms (DFT) Frequency domain sampling Chalk & Talk 30/7/19 and reconstruction of discrete 3/7/19 2 2 time signals. 31/7/19 DFT linear Chalk & Talk as a Frequery somanie santling & reconstruction transformation, its relationship 3 3 with other transforms. Chalk & Talk linear 1/8/19 DFT as a 5/8/19 Comparision of DIFT H Each saliar contains transformation, its relationship 4 with other transforms. 5/8/19 Chalk & Talk 618119 5 Properties of DFT 5 OFT as a linear Trans mole Chalk & Talk 6/8/19 718119 DFT of some stol signal Properties of DFT 6 6 Sub Chalk & Talk 7/8/19 topil 8/8/19 Solved the problem Properties of DFT 7 27 Chalk & Talk 8/8/19 8 13/8/19 Relationship of PFT Properties of DFT 8 Chalk & Talk Multiplication of two DFTs-10/8/19 9 14/8/19 Realtroniky of DFT with -" 9 the circular convolution

10	13/8/19	Problems based on Multiplication of two DFTs- the circular convolution	Chalk & Talk	10	1918119	Linearity property walk !
				11	2018/19	circular Symmetrices -u- TEa
				12	sullalig	symmetry flopenties - n- con
				13	2218/19	dar convolution formale " - me
				14	26/8/19	Renear Of a Bolved proving

Course	with Code:	Digital Signal Processing -17EC	52	Facult	y: PRATHIBA	Semester & S	Semester & Section: V & B		
Class No.	Date planned (DD/MM)	Topics to be covered	TLP Planned	Class No.	Date of Conduction (DD/MM)	Topics Covered	TLP Executed	Remarks if a deviation	
				M	ODULE-2				
11	14/8/19	Additional DFT properties	Chalk & Talk	15	27/8/19	dar hove & frangeryse	yehall &		
12	19/8/19	Additional DFT properties	Chalk & Talk	16	2018/19				
13	20/8/19	Use of DFT in linear filtering	Chalk & Talk	14	2918119				
14	21/8/19	Overlap-save method	Chałk & Talk	18	3118119	Time Reversal Property	1		
15	22/8/19	Overlap-save method	Chalk & Talk	19					
16	24/8/19	Overlap-add method.	Chalk & Talk	20	5/9/19	OFT of a complex can -gale Sequence prostems solved on Oran time reversal, ES' & him so	aug -n -	-	

17	26/8/19	Overlap-add method.	Chalk & Talk	21	9/7/19	wit list condult	charge &
18	27/8/19	Direct computation of DFT	Chalk & Talk	22	n19119	Solved the previous	
19	28/8/19	Need for efficient computation of the DFT (FFT algorithms).	Chalk & Talk	23	16/9/19	are of DFT sincerfit	
20	29/8/19	Need for efficient computation of the DFT (FFT algorithms algorithms).	Chalk & Talk	24	17/9/19	Problems on overlap - save method	
				25	18/9/19	Prosens no overlag	n
				26	19/9/19	pirect conjulias not	
				27	23/9/19	Need for anefficient Computation of the DFT, F	-1-

Course	with Code:	Digital Signal Processing -17EC:	52	Facult	y: PRATHIBA	Semester & Section: V & B		
Class No.	Date planned (DD/MM)	Topics to be covered	TLP Planned	Class No.	Date of Conduction (DD/MM)	Topics Covered	TLP Executed	Remarks if ar deviation
				M	ODULE-3			
21	3/9/19	Radix-2 FFT algorithm for the computation of DFT and IDFT-decimation-in-time	Chalk & Talk	20	2419/19	Introduction to Cadix 2 FLET algorithm for computed of DET -PIT	chall & talk	
22	5/9/19	Radix-2 FFT algorithm for the computation of DFT and IDFT-decimation-in-time algorithm.	Chalk & Talk			Perivaliat of Radix - 2- FFT Alg (DIT)	-4	
23	7/9/19	Radix-2 FFT algorithm for the computation of DFT and IDFT-decimation-in-time algorithm.	Chalk & Talk	30	2619119	continuation of PIT	-n _	-

24	9/9/19	Radix-2 FFT algorithm for the computation of DFT and IDFT-decimation-in-time algorithm.	Chalk & Talk	31	3 19/19	Solved the problem on OFT DIT	chance tauc
25	11/9/19	Radix-2 FFT algorithm for the computation of DFT and IDFT-decimation-in- frequency algorithm.	Chalk & Talk	32	moliq	Introduction +0 computation of PFT	-n
26	16/9/19	Radix-2 FFT algorithm for the computation of DFT and IDFT-decimation-in- frequency algorithm.	Chalk & Talk	33	3liolig	continued the derivation of DFT-AF	
27	17/9/19	Radix-2 FFT algorithm for the computation of DFT and IDFT-decimation-in- frequency algorithm.	Chalk & Talk	34	9110L(9	companian blu DIT & DIF, Inplace comp- -utalian, problems dation	
28	18/9/19	Radix-2 FFT algorithm for the computation of DFT and IDFT-decimation-in- frequency algorithm.	Chalk & Talk	35	Iolioli9		-n
29	19/9/19	Goertzel algorithm	Chalk & Talk	3,6	luliolig	Sowed the Previous	~~~ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
30	23/9/19	Chirp-z transforms.	Chalk & Talk	37	isticlig		
				38	17/10/19	chip 2-transfolue	-11

Course	with Code:	Digital Signal Processing -17EC:	52	Facult	y: PRATHIBA	M K.	Semester & Section: V & B		
Class No.	Date planned (DD/MM)	Topics to be covered	TLP Planned	Class No.	Date of Conduction (DD/MM)	Topics Covered	TLP Executed	Remarks if a deviation	
				M	ODULE-4				
31	24/9/19	Structure for IIR Systems: Direct form	Chalk & Talk	39	23/10/19	Staurue foursgeleis	chall &		
32	25/9/19	Structure for IIR Systems: Direct form,	Chalk & Talk	40	24/10/19	Steiture folliksgelais: 01 Steiture fol IIR syrkas: gylad Steiture fol IIR syrkas: gylad Steiture fol IIR syrkas: gylad Paralle folg	9-4-		
33	26/9/19	Structure for IIR Systems: Cascade form	Chalk & Talk	41	25/10/19	Steituro fot UP Stelleris.			
34	11/10/1 9	Structure for IIR Systems: Cascade form	Chalk & Talk	45		11 & fillet duign	-1-		
35	3/10/19	Structure for IIR Systems: Parallel form	Chalk & Talk	46	blul19	Analog to analo of	_1-		
36	5/10/19	IIR filter design: Characteristics of commonly used analog filter – Butterworth & Chebyshev filters	Chalk & Talk	47		Deriger of 112 filles from analog hiller wing Bullin octor hiller Einpulse invaiou	1		
37	9/10/19	Analog to analog frequency transformations.	Chalk & Talk	48	1/11/19	Empulse Invariance BT & problems	-4_		
38	10/10/1 9	Design of IIR Filters from analog filter using Butterworth filter:	Chalk & Talk	49	11/11/19				
39	14/10/1 9	Impulse invariance, Bilinear transformation.	Chalk & Talk	50	11/11/19	-			
40	15/10/1 9	Bilinear transformation.	Chalk & Talk	50					

Course	with Code:	Digital Signal Processing -17EC	52	Facult	y: PRATHIBA	MK	Semester & S	ection: V & B
Class No.	Date planned (DD/MM)	Topics to be covered	TLP Planned	Class No.	Date of Conduction (DD/MM)	Topics Covered	TLP Executed	Remarks if a deviation
_				M	ODULE-5			
41	16/10/1 9	Structure for FIR Systems: Direct form	Chalk & Talk	42	30/10/19	Anchure of FIR Syclemis Direct folion Annal phase Lattice Strike Striker for FIR Syclemis Fromeny Panping the	chalk &	
42	17/10/1 9	Structure for FIR Systems: Linear Phase	Chalk & Talk	43	31/10/19	Structure of File Sycleing Linear phase Lattic Statu	-n	
43	23/10/1 9	Structure for FIR Systems: frequency sampling structure.	Chalk & Talk	44	Hulig	Status for FIR Sylleris Francery Sandy ug that	-4-	-
44	24/10/1 9	Structure for FIR Systems: Lattice structure.	Chalk & Talk	51	12/11/19	FIR filler duiga: Retaining	a. "-	
45	26/10/1 9	Structure for FIR Systems: Lattice structure.	Chalk & Talk	52		FIR filler derige Hannie		
46	28/10/1 9	FIR filter design: Introduction to FIR filters.	Chalk & Talk	53	12/11/19	File filler derige Hannie Hanning winde	-u	
47	30/10/1 9	FIR filter design: Rectangular window	Chalk & Talk					
48	31/10/1 9	FIR filter design: Hamming window	Chalk & Taik					
49	4/11/19	FIR filter design: Hanning window	Chalk & Talk					
50	5/11/19	FIR filter design: Bartlett window.	Chalk & Talk					

	Activity	Planned	Actual	Remarks
1	Theory Classes	50	53	During the month of Nov Extra Class I been taken.
2	Assignments/ Quizzes/ Self-study	2	2	
3	Tutorials/ Extra classes	÷	. *	
4	Internal Assessments	3	3	
5	ICT based Teaching (% of usage in Curriculum)	2	-	
	Planning			Execution
Faculty	Signature: NUL		Faculty Signature:	mer .
HOD Si	mature: Nul		HOD Signature:	rahl

Department of Electronics and Communication



Minutes of Meeting

Agenda:

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Date: 21/10/2019

- Syllabus coverage and Plan of action
- Attendance status

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- NBA
- Faculty members handling 7th semester are informed to collect CERP attendance from 7th semester class tecaher and placement attendance placement coordinator.
- By now if 3.5 modules should have been covered. If not, action plan to cover the remaining syllabus must be given to HOD.
- Lateral entry class teacher is informed to give lesson plan date wise to cover the portions by 21/10/2019.
- Ms. Anupama Shetter is given in charge to create and maintain Google form regarding the ICT based teaching carried out by faculty members every week.
- All the faculty members are informed to carry the print out of student profile to the classes.
- CERP counseling should be carried out by faculty members mandatorily.
- After revaluation results, 2 members from 3rd semester, 3 members from 5th semester and 2 members from 7th semester have been detained. Faculty members are informed to remove their names from the attendance list and improve students results to avoid detainees.
- Peer review status should be submitted to HOD sir by Dr. Bhagyashree S R, Dr. Prakash Kuravatti and Dr. Yathisha L by 21/10/2019.
- Machine Learning Workshop to be conducted to final year students with 2nd week of commencement of 2019-20 even semester. Harshitha N and Manjunath K are informed to take complete responsibility of the workshop.
- All the faculty members are informed to take print out do's and don'ts in classroom.





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- Class teachers are informed to identify weak and bright students and share the google form with the counselors.
- Project committee members should finalize pending works by 21/10/2019.
- All the faculty members are informed to maintain a book regarding students project and seminar meetings.
- 2018-19 SAR should be updated. All the faculty members are informed to go through SAR as many times as possible to understand and complete the assigned work without any doubts.
- All the faculty members are informed to update SAR in Lates.
- Below is the list of allotted R-files. C-files and criteria files for 2018-19 SAR updation. The last date to complete the allotted work is 10/11/2019.

SI No	Allotted work	Faculty members	
1	Criterion-1, all 'R' files and all 'P' files updation.	Dr. Prakash Kuravtti Ms. Anupama Shetter Mrs. Keerthi Kumbar	
2	Criterion-6	Mrs. Prathiba M K Mr. Guruprasad K N Mr. Manjunath H R	
3	Criterio-4 and criterion-5	Dr. S.R. Blugyashree Mrs. A.C. Pavithra Mr. Guruprasad K.N. Mr. Pradeep Kumur Y. Mr. Chandrashekar P. Ms. Darshim M.B.	
4	Criterion-2, criterion-3 and Criterion-7	Dr. Yathishu L. Mr. Abhilash G. Mr. Manjunath K. Mr. Prajwalasimina S N. Mr. Girish M. Mrs. Harshitha N. Mrs. Juslin F.	-1×1 .



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A T M E College of Engineering

Department of Electronics and Communication



SL No	Faculty Name	Signature	SI, No.	Faculty Name	Signature
1	Dr. S.R. Bhagyashree	The	10	Mr. Prajwalasimha S N	St
2	Dr. Prakash Kurnyatti	A.	11	Mr. Manjunath K	ON
3	Dr. Yathisha L	Jathitel	-12	Mr. Girish M	Q2
- 4	Mrs. Prathiba M K	my	13	Ms. Darshini M B	P
5	Mr. Shashidhar S Goldhale	Sele	-14	Mrs. Harshitha N	-M
6	Mrs. A C Pavithra	It-	15	Mrs. Juslin F	3F
7	Mr. Guruprasad K N	que	16	Ms. Anupama shetter	property
8	Mr. Pradeep Kumar Y	Nes.	17	Mrs Keerthi A Kumbar	Keenth
8	Mr. Abhilash G	tone	18	Mrs. Shalini V S	sheli ug
9	Mr. Chandrashekar P	1. Si	-		

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The second		2000 TO 2000 T	E MODULE				
The first to be a set of the second sec	Mr. Chandra Sheka		Academic	Year	2019	-20	
Department: Elec	ctronica and Comm	unication Enginee	aring				
Course Code	Course Title	Core/Elective	Prerequisite	Con	tact I	lours	Total Hrs/
				L	Т	P	Sessions
17EC54	Information Theory and Coding (ITC)	Core	Knowledge about the probability theory, linear algebra, random processes and communication systems	4	(F)		50
CLO1: Understau and independent : CLO2: Study var CLO3: Model di: CLO4: Study var	es: This course (17E) nd the concept of Ent source, ious source encoding screte & continuous of ious error control coo d as per Syllabus	ropy, Rate of info algorithms. communication cha	rmation and order of the sou	rce wi	th ref	erence	to dependen
	and has extended	MOI	DULE-I		_		
Encoding of the S	ource Output, Shann	m, Prefix Codes, K on's Encoding Alg	DULE-2 Sraft McMillan Inequality pro porithm. tended Huffman coding, Ari		- KN	41.	, 1.2 and 1.3
					(RB	T: L1.	L2 and L3
13 No. 13	12.22		ULE - 3				
Binary Symmetric	c Channel, System Er	tropies, Mutual In	annel Models, Channel Ma formation, Channel Capacity	, Cha			
symmetric Chash	ei, Binary Brasure Ci	nannet, Muroga s i	Theorem, Continuous Channe	els.	(RB	T-11	L2 and L3
		MOD	ULE-4		2140		- and 100 (a)
Errors, types of C Correction Capab- ising Standard Ar Binary Cyclic Co	odes, Linear Block C ilities of Linear Block rray.	Examples of Error odes: matrix descr x Codes, Single Er ture of Cyclic Cod	control coding, methods of 0 iption of Linear Block Codes for Correcting Hamming Codes, Encoding using an (n-k)	s, Erro des, Ta	r Detable la	ection a ookup	and Error Decoding
					(RB	T: L1,	L2 and L3)
			ULE-5				
In the second second	Cyclic Codes: Golay C		pproach, Transform domain a	pproad	sh, Co	de Tro	Tells
Convolution Code	es: Convolution Encoc 9 Viterbi Algorithm.						e, freats and
Convolution Code	Viterbi Algorithm.				(RB	T: L1,	L2 and L3)

ISBN:978-81-265-5305-1.

List of Reference Books

ITC and Cryptography Ranian Rose TMH II edition 2007 1



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Engineering

ollege of Engineering

 Digital Communications – Fundamentals and Applications, Bernard Sklar, Second Edition, Pearson Education, 2016, ISBN: 9780134724058.

4. Information Theory and Coding, K.N. Haribhat, D.Ganesh Rao, Cengage Learning, 2017.

List of URLs, Text Books, Notes, Multimedia Content, etc.

1 http://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/teaching/exams/pastpapers/t-InformationTheoryandCoding.html

2. http://freevideolectures.com/Course/3052/Information-Theory-and-Coding/2

Printed Copy (Soft Copy): Available

Course Outcomes: Students will be able to

1. Explain concept of Dependent & Independent Source, measure of information, Entropy, Rate of Information and Order of a source

2. Represent the information using Shannon Encoding, Shannon Fano, Prefix and Huffman Encoding Algorithms

3. Model the continuous and discrete communication channels using input, output and joint probabilities

4 Determine a codeword comprising of the check bits computed using Linear Block codes, cyclic codes & convolutional codes

5. Design the encoding and decoding circuits for Linear Block codes, cyclic codes, convolutional codes, BCH and Golay codes

Internal Assessment Marks: 40 (30 Marks three Session tests are conducted during the semester and marks allotted based on the average of three performances and additional 10 Marks for Assignments /Unit tests/ written quizzes).

The Correlation of Course Outcomes (CO's) and Program Outcomes (PO's)

Subject Code:	17EC	54			Т	ITLE:	Inform	ation Th	eory ar	d Codin	ß		
List of	Program Outcomes												
Course Outcomes	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	POS	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12	
CO-1	3	2	1	1		+		2	-		-	2	
CO-2	3	3	1	1	-	-	+	2			-	2	
CO-3	3	2	2	1		- 22	1.	1				2	
CO-4	3	3	2	2				1	-		-	2	
CO-5	3	2	3	2		-		1		14	-	2	

The Correlation of Course Outcomes (CO's) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSO's)

Subject Code:	17EC54 TITLE: Information Theory and Coding				
List of Course Outcomes	Program Specific Outcomes				
	PSO1	PSO2			
CO-1	2	2			
CO-2	3	2			
CO-3	2	2			
CO-4	3	2			
CO-5	2	2			

Note: 3 = Strong Contribution 2 = Average Contribution 1 = Weak Contribution -= No Contribution

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Fri B1: VLSI LAB			MMC(B) A1: HDL) B1: VLSI	ITC(B) MMC(B) A1: HDL B1: VLS1	IE 09.00 - 10.00 10.00 -11.00 1 ITC(B) MMC(B) A1: HDL 1 B1: VLS1	
		A1: HDL LAB	MMC(B) BREAK A1: HDL LAB		2.00 -11.00 11.00 -11.15 TEA MMC(B) BREAK A1: HDL LAB	1andrashekar P 2.00 -11.00 -11.15 TEA MMC(B) A1: HDL LAB
	MMC(B)	MMC(B)	MMC(B)	ITC(B) MINIC(B)	S 11.15 - 12.15 ITC(B) NINIC(B)	5 11.15 - 12.15 ITC(B) MINIC(B)
		MMC(B)	MMC(B)	MMC(B)	12.15 - 01.15 MINIC(B)	12.15 - 01.15 MMIC(B)
~ >) Z	NC) N C F) N C F	01.15-2.00 L B U R N E	01.15-2.00 L B U R N E
		MNIC(B)			02.00 - 02.55 ITC(B) NINIC(B)	02.00 - 02.55 ITC(B) MINIC(B)
100, 1 100, 100 to 10	RT-VISIIAR	R1- VI SI I A P	R1- VI SI I A F	A2:HDL LAB	02.00 - 02.55 02.55 - 03.50 03.50 - 04.45 A2:HDL LAB ITC(B)	02.55 - 03.50 A2:HDL LAB
5					03,50 - 04,45	03,50 - 04,45

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Information Theory & Coding Module:1 Information The Suy Introduction: In the design and analysis of a Communi. cation system two important things need to be considered (i) If information source is given, how to evaluate the grate at which the source is emitting information (2). If a noisy communication Channel is given, how do we evaluate the maximum "rate" at which neliable information transmission Can take place ones the challnel. Information sources can be classified into two categories (1) Analog (continuous-valued) 3 (2) Discrete Analog source emits a continuous electrical waveform Discrete source emits a sequence of symbols. The output of the discrete information source is a String & sequence of symbol. The meaning of the word "information" in Information theory is "menage". It can be an electrical mag such as vig & current & power & «peech mensage & picture mensage. A. Source which produces there neesages is called information Source. Rystem is shown in figure (a).

Discrete Encoder Encoder Modulator 7 Intomation Source Binary Binary Stra Electroical input stream stream the Communication Channel Segnence syntals Destination Source Channel Decoder Decoder Decoder tig: Functional blocks of Digital Communication System Source Encoder Channel Decoder User informations Fransmitter & Noise. Receiver ->) tigen: Block diagram of Information System. In the block diagram, Let us assume that the Information source is a discrete source emitting discrete message symbols \$1, 3 -- - Sq with the probabilities of occurrence p, , P2 - - pg, respectively. The sum of all there probabilities must be equal to unity. Source Encoder converts the symbol sequence into a binary sequence of 0's & is by averigning code-words to the symbols in the fund sequence.

Source Symbol's occur at the nate of "no" symbols / second.

A communication channel provides electrical connection between the source & destination. The signals will be compted by unwanted unpredictable electrical signal referred as Noise. The main objective effects of noise as much as possible. Source Decoder converts binary output of the channel decoder Puto a symbol sequence. The transmitter couples the ip mensage signal - to the channel. And the <u>Receiver</u> will always identify the symbol sequence & match it with the correct requerce. Measure of Information: A measure is necessary to know the Information content of various measages produced by an information source. Let us convider an information source producing Independent sequence of symbols from source alphabet S= 281, 82. . . . sq) with probabilities P= {P1, P2 - - Parz nespectively. Let Sx be a symbol Chosen for transmission at any instant of time with a probability Pk, then the Amount of information & self information of Sk is given by IK × the & IK = log2 the bits.

Note: If the base of logarithm is 2, then the units are called Bits, If the base is 10, unit is Hartleys & Decity. If the base is e, units is Nats. Logarithmic expression is chosen for measuring Enformation because of the following reasons. (1) The information content & self information of any mersage cannot be negative. Each mersage must contain certain amount of information. (2) The lowest possible self-information is zero. which occurs for a snee event is., p(sneeenent)=1 (3) More information is carried by a leve likely mersage (4) ishen independent symbols are transmitted, the total self information must be equal to the sum of individual self informations. IKJ = IK + IJ P1. The binary symbols o's & i's are transmitted with probabilities 1/4 & 3/4 respectively. Find self information Sdi Self information of 'O'symbol, Io=log_ Po Io = log_4 = 2 bits Self information of '1' symbol, In=log_ Pi I,= log_2 4/3 = log_ 4/3 = 0,415 bits It is observed, more informationis cassiod bulers likelymen.

Average Information Content (Entropy) of Symbols in long independent segnences Let us consider the source alphabet S= {81, 82, ... sq} with probabilities p= {p1, p2- por} Respectively. Lect us consider a long independent Sequence of length 'L' symbols. This long sequence then contains PIL number of messages of type 81 P2L number of messages of type 82 Pgi number of mersages of type 89. W. K.T self information of si is I1 = log + bits. · · PIL NO. of messages of type &1 contains P, Llog fibite of inf. P2L NO. of messages of type &2 contains P2Llog pbite of inf. Pgi no. of menages of type say contains Pyrlog to bits of "inf". Then the total self - information content of mag symbols is given by Itotal = P, Llog 1 + P2 Llog 1 + P2 Llog 1 + + Par Llog 1 bits = L I Pilog - Pi ." A verage self - information = Itotal H(S)= Z Pilog + bite/symbol Average self information is called Entropy of source's' is denoted by HCS).

Information Rate: Average source information rate It is defined as the product of the average Information content per symbol and symbol rate "2". Symbol rate "91," is the fixed rate at which the symbols are emitted by the source (Symbol/sec). Rs= 918. Hes) bits/sec. P2. A discrete source emits one of six symbols once every m-sec. The symbol probabilities are \$ 4. 18, 16, 52 & 52 prespectively. Find the source entropy and sufficient state. Entropy of source His) = 2 pilog 1 Soli H(s)= fulog2 + flog4 + flog8 + flog16 + 2 flog 32 [H(s) = 1.9375 bits [sym] Information rate; Rs = ns. Hec). no = 1 symbol m-sec 918 = 103 sym/sec. ·. Rs = 10 x 1.9375 Rs = 1937.5 bite/sec

.: Symbol 9rate =
$$91_8 = 4$$
 Symbols
100 m-sec
 $91_8 = 40$ Sym / sec
 1_{100} mation state = $R_8 = 91_8 + 1(8)$
 $R_8 = 40 \times 0.8113$
 $R_8 = 40 \times 0.8113$
 $R_8 = 32.452$ bits/sec
P4 A coard is drawn from a deck.
(1) you are told it is a spade atom much Information
did you 9receive?
(1) How much information did you 9receive if you are
told that the coard drawn is an ace of
spades, how much information did you 9receive?
(11) If you are told that the card drawn is an ace of
spades, how much information did you 9receive?
(11) If you are told that the card drawn is an ace of
spades, how much information did you 9receive?
(11) Is is information obtained in (111) is the sum of
Information obtained in (111) is the sum of
Information obtained in (111) is the sum of
Information dotained in (111) is the sum of
Information obtained in (111) is the sum of
Spade (2, 3, 4 - - - 10, Ate, J. K + 8)
III If 13 theast, 13 clovers & 13 Diamond Shape cards.
(1) Since there are 13 spade cards in a deck of 52 cards
 $P_{spade} = \frac{13}{52} = \frac{1}{4}$
Self inf?; I spade = log $\frac{1}{P_{spade}} = \log 4 = 2bib$
(11) There are 4 ace in a deck of 52 cards.
 $P_{ac} = \frac{4}{32} = \frac{1}{13}$
 \therefore Self inf?; I ace = log $\frac{1}{P_{spade}} = \log_{13} = 3.7bils$

(iii) There is only one ace of Apader in a deck of szcords
... Price of spide =
$$\frac{1}{52}$$

Self information; $T_{ace of spide} = \log_2 \frac{1}{P_{ace of spide}}$
 $T_{ace of spide} = \log_2 52 = 5.7$ bits
(iv) Yes, The information obtained in Civil) is the Rum
of COS & Civilie., To tal Relf information must be equal
to individual Relf information.
Trice of spide = Trice + Tspide
 $S \cdot 7. = 9 + 3.7 = 5.7$
PS Find the grelationship between that flys, bits & nats.
 $D = \log_2 \frac{1}{p_2 + 3.7} = 5.7$
PS Find the grelationship between that flys, bits & nats.
 $D = \log_2 \frac{1}{p_2 + 3.7} = \log_2 \frac{1}{p_2}$ bits, $T = \log_2 \frac{1}{p}$ nate.
 $1 + \log_2 \frac{1}{p_2 + 1} = \log_2 \frac{1}{p}$ bits, $T = \log_2 \frac{1}{p}$ nate.
 $1 + \log_2 \frac{1}{p_2 + 1} = \log_2 \frac{1}{p_2}$ bits, $T = \log_2 \frac{1}{p}$ nate.
 $1 + \log_2 \frac{1}{p_2 - 1} = \log_2 \frac{1}{p_2}$ bits, $T = \log_2 \frac{1}{p_2 - 1}$ nate.
 $1 + \log_2 \frac{1}{p_2 - 1} = \log_2 \frac{1}{p_2 - 1}$ log $b = \frac{1}{\log_2 \theta}$
 $= \frac{1}{\log_2 \theta}$
 $1 + \log_2 \frac{1}{\log_2 \theta} = \log_2 \theta = \log_2 \theta = \log_2 \theta$.
 $1 + \log_2 \frac{1}{\log_2 \theta} = \log_2 \theta = \log_2 \theta = \log_2 \theta$.
 $1 + \log_2 \frac{1}{\log_2 \theta} = \log_2 \theta = \log_2 \theta = \log_2 \theta$.

1 Hartleys = log 10 nats []Hartleys = 2.30 nate uly 1 Haatleys = log 10 bits I Hastleys = 3.32 bits 1 bits = log 2 Haatleys = 1 Hartleys 1 Thits = 0.30 Hartleys 1 bits = log 2 nats = ln 2 nate [1 bits = 0.693 nats] 1 nate = log e bits = - 1 = - = - = - bits 1 nate = 1. 443 bite 1 nate = hog @ Hartleys = 1 = 1 = 1 Hartleys Inats = 0. 43 Hartleys $H(s) = \sum_{j=1}^{4} p_j \log \frac{1}{p_j} = \frac{1}{2} \log_2 2 + \frac{1}{4} \log_2 4 + \left(\frac{1}{8} \log_2 8\right)^2$ Soli Hes)= 1.75 bite/sym

(3)
10. p. T
$$\pm bib = 0.693$$
 nati
 $\therefore + 115) = 1.75 \times 0.693$ nati $[aym]$
 $[\pm 123] = 1.213$ nati $[aym]$
24. A binary rowace is emitting an Endependent
sequence of 0.5.8 is with probabilities $p \leq (1-p)$ Repetuly
Plot the entropy of source versus $p \leq (0-p)$ Repetuly
 $Plot + Re entropy of source versus $p \leq (0-p)$ Repetuly
 $Plot = P_1 \log \frac{1}{P_1} + P_2 \log \frac{1}{P_2}$
 $[\pm 15] = \frac{1}{P_1} \log \frac{1}{P_1}$
 $P = 0.1, 1-p = 0.9; Hts) = 0.1 \log \frac{1}{1-p}$
 $P = 0.3, 1-p = 0.8; Hts) = 0.8 \log \frac{1}{0.2} \pm 0.8 \log \frac{1}{0.8} = 0.722 bit form
 $P = 0.4, 1-p = 0.6; Hts) = 0.4 \log \frac{1}{0.3} \pm 0.71 \log \frac{1}{0.5} = 0.881 (bit faym)$
 $P = 0.5, 1-p = 0.5; Hts) = 0.4 \log \frac{1}{0.5} = 2.971 (bit faym)$
 $P = 0.5, 1-p = 0.5; Hts) = 0.4 \log \frac{1}{0.5} = 2 = 1 bit \frac{1}{8} prodes$
 $P = 0.5, 1-p = 0.8; P = 1; Hts) = 0.72$$$

Hrs) 11+ 0.9-0.8-0.7.+ 0.6+ 0.54 0.4 -0.3-0.2 -9 0.1 0.2 0.30.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1 p fig: plot of Hes) vering p - Entropy function is continuous & symmetrical function of its arguments. Properties of Entropy: 1. The entropy function is continuous for every independent variable px in the interval (0,1) ie., p_k varies continuously from $0 \notin 1$, Entropy function vanishes at both $p_k = 0 \notin p_k = 1$ 2. The entropy function is symmetrical function of its arguments. ie., H[Pk, CI-Pe] = H[CI-Pe], PF] f& all K= 0,2,3. -- 9. Extremal Property: Entropy attains a "maximum value" when all the source symbols becomes equiprobable. ie., H(S)max = log_ q/ bits symbol where 'q' is the number of Rombole in a Conserve

4. <u>Additive Property</u>: The partitioning of symbols into sub-symbols cannot decrease the entropy. i., H(s) = H(s) + a positive quantity. $H'(s) \ge H(s)$ 5. <u>Source Efficiency</u>: It is the ratio of entropy of Some to maximum entropy of somece & is given by No = Hes) His)max. Source Redundancy: Rn = 1-no Both No & Rys are expressed interns of percentage P8. A black & white TV picture consists of 525 lines of Picture Information. Assume that each line consists of 525 pictual elements (pixels) & that each element can have 256 brightness levels. Pictures are repeated at the sate of 30 frames sec. Calculate the average hate of suformation conveyed by a TV set to a vience Soli TV frame consisting of 525 horizontal lines with each live containing 525 pixels. Total number of pixels in one frame = 525 x 525 = 2,75,625 pixels. Given that each pixel has 256 different brightness level. ... Total no. of different frames possible = 2 frames. Let us assume that all there frames occur with equal probability ... maximum suffermation content per frame is HES)max = Log q/

H(s) max = log (256) 525×525 = 2,75,625.log256 Hts)max= 22.05× 10° bits/frame Given that 918 = 30 frames/sec. Avg. rate of information; Rs=915. Hes)mar R= 30 × 22.05 × 105 Rs = 66. 15 × 10° bits [sec] P9. A discrete sonrce "s" emite two independent symbols × & 1 with probabilities 0.55 & 0.45 respectively. Calculate the efficiency & redundancy of the eous Soli Hrs) = Ź Pilog + = 0.55 log 1 + 0.45 log - 45 H(s) = 0.9928 bite (sym maximum enteropy Hes max = log_ 2 - log_2 = 1 bits/kym Source efficiency: No = Hrs) max 0.9928 ns = 99.28% Source Redundancy Ry = 1 - 75 = 1 - 0,9928 Rn. = 0.72%

8 Extension of Zeap memory Source: Zero memory source of Memoryles Source is a type of Source, in which there is no connection between any two symbols and that the Source has no memory. Extension of zero menusy source becomes a necessity in some of the coding situations. Let up consider a binary source "S'emitting symbols 5, 852 with probabilities p1 & p2 respectively such that Pi+ P2=) Then the 2nd extension of binary eonace will have [(number of basic source symbol) ertension] ie., 2=4 symbols. SSI > PiPi = Pi Sum of all probabilities of the 2nd extendend Bource is equal to unity $S_1S_2 \rightarrow P_1P_2 = p_1P_2$ 5251-5 P2P1 = P2P1 $S_2 S_2 \rightarrow P_2 P_2 = P_2^2$ $p_1^2 + p_1 p_2 + p_2 p_1 + p_2^2 = 1$ $(P_1 + P_2)^2 = 1.$ Entropy of basic binary source is given by HTS)= 2 P, log = P, log = P, log = P, log = P, + P2 log = . Entropy of and extended source is given by $H(s^{\perp}) = \underbrace{\overset{\mathcal{H}}{\underset{i=1}{\overset{\mathcal{H}}{\overset{\mathcal{H}}}}}_{i=1} P_i \log \underbrace{\overset{\mathcal{H}}{\underset{p_i}{\overset{\mathcal{H}}{$ = Pilog to + PiB2 log to + PiBlog to + P2 log to

= 2 pi log 1 + 2 pi p2 log 1 Pi + 2 pi p2 log 1 Pi P2 + 2 p2 log 1 P2 = 2pilog + +2pip2log + +2piBlog + + 2p2log + = 2P, $[P_1 \log \frac{1}{P_1} + P_2 \log \frac{1}{P_2}] + 2P_2 [P_1 \log \frac{1}{P_1} + P_2 \log \frac{1}{P_2}]$ =2[P, log $\frac{1}{P_1}$ + P2log $\frac{1}{P_2}$ [P, +P2] - ' log - = log ftbg1 H(S2) = 2. [P, log + + P2 log +] : Pi+P2=1 (H(S2)= 2. H(S) Illy for 3rd extension Hes?)=3. Hes?. In general, nth extension of the basic binary source will have 2° symbols and the entropy of the nth extended source is given by (Hes") = n. Hes) PIO Consider à discrète membry les source with source alphabet S= 2,81, 82, 83) with peobabilities P= 52, 4, 4. Find the entropy of this enace. Also determine the entropy of its end extension & verify that H(s=)=2. H(s) gol Bassic Source with 3 symbols; Hrs) = 2 pilog 1 i=1 pilog Pi = 1 log 2 + 2 (1 log 2 4) Hes) = 1.5 bits / Rym

The 2nd extension of basic source with ssymbols toill have 3= 9 symbols. SISI = 1 - 1 = 1/4 $t(cs^2) = \sum_{j=1}^{2} P_j \log \frac{1}{P_i}$ SI S2 = 1/2: 1/4 = 1/8 SI S3 = 1/2 - 1/4 = 1/8 $H(s^2) = \frac{1}{4} \log_2 4 + (\frac{1}{8} \log_2 8) 4 + (\frac{1}{16} \log_2 16) 4$ 5251 = X4 · 12 = 18 S2 S2 = 1/4.1/4 = 1/4 Hes?) = 3 bits (Rym. S2 S3 = X4 · X4 = X16 5351 = Xu · 1/2 = 1/8 Abo Hes2) = 2. Hes) S3 52 = X4 · X4 = 16 3 = 2×1.5 3 = 3 proved S3 S3= X . 14 = 16. Note: Sum of all the probabilities of 2nd extended Sonace symbols must be equal to 1. PII. An analog eignal is band limited to Soo Hz and is Sampled at "Nyquist state". The samples are quantized into 4 levels. The quantization levels are assumed to be independent yoccur with probability Pi=Py= #, P2 = P3 = 3. Find the information rate of the source. Sol $H(s) = \sum_{i=1}^{4} P_i \log \frac{1}{P_i} = \left(\frac{1}{8}\log_2 8\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{8}\log_2 8\right)^2$ HIS) = 1.8113 bite/sym & level Since the signal is sampled at Nyquist rate, Symbol Rate '91's' is 91 = 2 B = 2×500 = 1000 symbols [sec. . Information hate . R = ng. Hes) = 1000× 1.8113 Rs = 1811 hit loon

Average Information Content of Symbols in Long dependent sequences. All practical rources emit requence of symbols that are statistically dependent. In the heal-life sources, these is interhymbol influence Present, Such that the occurrence of x, in the Seath position so of message depends on previous V' symbol. Such source is known as yt order "Markoff Source & Markov Source" & are specified by a set of conditional peobabilities. P(X/31, 82. . Sq] Since p(di) depends on earlier Visymbols, the transitional probabilities are shown in state diagram. Entropy & Information Rate of Markoff Source: H; is defined as average information content of the symbols emitted from the it's state. -- H; = I Pij log fi bits [sym] The entropy of the source is then the average of the entropy of each state ie., H = Z Pi Hi. bits/sym. Where Pi is the probability of the source in state"?" The average suformation state Rs for source is defined as [Rs = 918. H' bits[sec] where no is the not state transition per second or sym rate of sire.

These if p(m;) is the probability of a sequence mi of Neymbols from the source if $\int G_{IN} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i} p(m_{i}) \log \frac{1}{p(m_{i})} = \frac{1}{N} H(S^{-N})$ Where H(3) is entropy of adjoint source. The adjoint sonace "s" is defined as a zero memory Source that has the same source alphabet & Same first order peobabilities as the initial state. Then the 2nd extension of adjoint source 5 will have the source alphabet & second order probabilities at the start of the 2nd symbol interval & at the end of the 1st symbol interval & so on ... where the sum is over all sequences m? containing N symbols, then GN is monotonically decreasing function of N & lim GN = H bits (sec. P12 For the Markov source shown in figure find COThe entropy of each state cit The entropy of the source (iii) G1, G2, G3 & then show that G1>G2>G3>H. Draw the tree diagram representing the states at the end of second symbol interval & find the correspondy probabilities. PGD = p(2) = p(3)= 1/3

y Y4 fig: Maskov Source 3 1/4_ sdi WEntropy of Each state is given by $H_{i} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} P_{ij} \log \frac{1}{P_{ij}}$ Pn → state transition from state 1 to state 1. $H_{1} = P_{11} \log \frac{1}{P_{11}} + P_{12} \log \frac{1}{P_{12}} + P_{13} \log \frac{1}{P_{13}}$ H1 = 1 log 2 + 4 log 4 + 4 log 4 HI= 1.5 bits (Rym) H2 = P21 log + + P22 log + + P23 log - 1 P21 + P22 log - + P23 log - 1 P23 H2= 4 log 4 + 1 log 2 + 4 log 4 H2 = 1.5 bite/kym H3 = P31 Log + P32 Log + P33 Log + P33 Log + P33 H3 = 4 log 4 + 1 log 4 + 1 log 2 H3 = 1.5 bits/sym (i) Entropy of source H = 2 Pitti $H = P_1 H_1 + P_2 H_2 + P_3 H_3$ 1+= (1 ×1.5)3 H = 1.5 bits kym

îi 8 transpartin the 1 + 1 + 1 1= -6×== 1/2 1 1/4 TV4 2 24 3 24 1/4 1/4 1 48 PW=1 1/2 2 2 Y4 24 1/4 3 48 12 1/4 1/48 1 3 14 2 V2 48 1/24 3 1/24 12 : Jace diagram 4 2)-48 1/4 1/4 of Markov Source 3 48 1/2)1/24 1 P6)= 2 1/2 \overline{V}_{4} 2 1/12 1/4 3) 1/24 12 1/4) 1/48 1 J4 3 2)1/48 1/2 3 1/24 1/2 1/4 D1/24 1/4 2 1/48 1/4 13=10 3 1/48 3 1/4 1/48 I 42 1/2 Vy 2 /24 3) /48 Vy Vy 3 D 1/284 2/44 Initia 3 1/2 state at the end of 2nd State at the end of Stake trinst symbol internal 5

(11) Jo find
$$G_{N}$$
; $G_{N} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{2} p(m_{i}) \log \frac{1}{p(m_{i})}$
 $N = 1$; $G_{1} = \frac{1}{1} \sum_{i=1}^{2} p(m_{i}) \log \frac{1}{p(m_{i})}$ $P_{i} = \{\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\}$
 $G_{1} = (\frac{1}{3} - \log 3) 3$
 $G_{1} = 1 \cdot 585 \text{ bits} [sym)$
 $N = 2$; $G_{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{9}{2}$ from tructure diagram
 $N = 2$; $G_{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{9}{2} p(m_{i}) \log \frac{1}{p(m_{i})}$ $P_{2} = \{\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1$

P13. For the first order markov source with a source alphabet S=SA, B, CZ shown in figure (i) compute the probabilities of states (i) Find His) & His"). P A P Sol: From the state diagram, state equations can be written by considering the incoming arrows for the individual peobability. ie, $P(A) = p P(A) + p P(C) \longrightarrow 0$ $P(B) = \neq P(A) + \neq P(B) \longrightarrow \textcircled{}$ $P(c) = pp(b) + pp(c), \longrightarrow (3)$ W.K.T Summations of the probability is unity P(A) + P(B) + P(C) = 1by substituting Equations (), () & (), we get \$ P(A) + \$ P(c) + \$ P(A) + \$ P(B) + \$ P(B) + \$ P(C) = 1 2pp(A)+2pp(B)+2pp(c)=1 2p[P(A) + P(B) + P(C)] = 1:- | p= 1/2

$$\begin{split} (\textcircled) \implies P(A) &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot P(A) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot P(c) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} P(A) = \frac{1}{2} P(c) \\ &\therefore P(A) = P(c) \\ (\textcircled) \implies P(B) = \frac{1}{2} P(B) + \frac{1}{2} P(A) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} P(B) = \frac{1}{2} P(A) \\ P(B) &= P(A) \\ &\therefore P(A) = P(B) = P(c) = \frac{1}{3} \\ ci) \quad H_i = \sum_{j=1}^{n} P_{ij} \log \frac{1}{P_{ij}} \\ p_{AA} + P_{AB} \log \frac{1}{P_{AA}} + P_{AC} \log \frac{1}{P_{AC}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \log 2 + \frac{1}{2} \log 2 + 0 = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \log 2\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \log 2 + \frac{1}{2} \log 2 + 0 = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \log 2\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \log 2 + \frac{1}{2} \log 2 + \frac{1}{2} \log 2 = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \log 2\right) \\ &= 0 + \frac{1}{2} \log 2 + \frac{1}{2} \log 2 = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \log 2\right) \\ &= 0 + \frac{1}{2} \log 2 + \frac{1}{2} \log 2 = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \log 2\right) \\ &= 0 + \frac{1}{2} \log 2 + \frac{1}{2} \log 2 = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \log 2\right) \\ &= 0 + \frac{1}{2} \log 2 + \frac{1}{2} \log 2 = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \log 2\right) \\ &= 1 \text{ bits } / K \text{ gm} \end{aligned}$$

Entropy of source
$$H(s) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i H_i$$

 $H(s) = P(A) \cdot H_A + p(B) \cdot H_B + p(C) \cdot H_C$
 $= \frac{1}{3} \times 1 + \frac{1}{3} \times 1 + \frac{1}{3} \times 1$
 $H(s) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} \times 1$
 $H(s^2) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} \times 1$
 $H(s^2) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} +$

P

$$P(G) = 0.4 P(A) + 0.5 P(D) \implies (3)$$

$$P(C) = 0.6 P(C) + 0.5 P(B) \implies (3)$$

$$P(D) = 0.4 P(C) + 0.5 P(B) \implies (4)$$

$$As there are form unknowns, we can represent
one istate in terms of other state.
$$u_{.,} (1) \implies 0.4 P(A) = 0.5 P(D)$$

$$P(A) = 1.25 P(D)$$

$$(3) \implies 0.4 P(C) = 0.5 P(B)$$

$$P(D) = 0.5 P(D) + 0.5 P(B)$$

$$P(D) = 0.5 P(D) + 0.5 P(B)$$

$$0.5 P(D) = 0.5 P(B)$$

$$\vdots P(B) = P(D)$$

$$ko. k.T; P(A) + P(B) + P(C) + P(D) = 1$$

$$1.25 P(B) = 1$$

$$P(D) = 1.25 P(D) = 1$$

$$P(A) = P(C) = 1.25 P(D)$$

$$P(A) = P(C) = 1.25 P(D)$$

$$P(A) = P(C) = 1.25 P(D)$$$$

$$H_{1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P_{ij} \log \frac{1}{P_{ij}}$$

$$H_{A} = P_{AA} \log \frac{1}{P_{AA}} + P_{AB} \log \frac{1}{P_{AB}} + P_{AE} \log \frac{1}{P_{AE}} + P_{AD} \log \frac{1}{P_{AD}}$$

$$H_{A} = 0.971 \text{ bi} \text{ tr} \int Aym$$

$$H_{B} = P_{BA} \log \frac{1}{P_{BA}} + P_{BB} \log \frac{1}{P_{BB}} + P_{BC} \log \frac{1}{P_{BC}} + P_{BD} \log \frac{1}{P_{BD}}$$

$$H_{B} = \frac{1}{P_{BA}} \log \frac{1}{P_{CA}} + P_{BB} \log \frac{1}{P_{BB}} + P_{BC} \log \frac{1}{P_{BC}} + P_{CD} \log \frac{1}{P_{BD}}$$

$$H_{C} = P_{BA} \log \frac{1}{P_{CA}} + P_{CB} \log \frac{1}{P_{CB}} + P_{CC} \log \frac{1}{P_{CC}} + P_{CD} \log \frac{1}{P_{CD}}$$

$$H_{C} = \frac{1}{P_{DA}} \log \frac{1}{P_{DA}} + P_{DB} \log \frac{1}{P_{BB}} + P_{DC} \log \frac{1}{P_{DD}} + P_{DD} \log \frac{1}{P_{DD}}$$

$$H_{D} = \frac{1}{1} \frac{\text{bits}}{\text{bits}} \left[\frac{8}{8}ym \right]$$

$$(ii) Enterpy of Source H(cs) = \sum_{i=1}^{L} P_{i} H_{i}$$

$$H(cs) = P(A) \cdot H_{A} + P(B) \cdot H_{B} + P(c) \cdot H_{C} + P(D) \cdot H_{D}$$

$$= \frac{2}{18} \times 0.971 + \frac{2}{9} \times 1 + \frac{5}{18} \times 0.971 \times \frac{2}{9} \times 1$$

$$H(cs) = 0.9839 \text{ bits} \left[\frac{8}{8}ym \right]$$

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ATTENDANCE

Semester & Section : . 3^{+d} 'A' Course Title with Code : ELECTRONIC DEVICES - IBEC

SI.		Date	01	02	06	07	08	09	13	14	1
No.	USN	Student Name Mont		1.10	08	80	08	08	80	08	0
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	0
01	4ADITECOUT	& BERNICE MATTENAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
02	4 AD 186 CORI	AISHWARYA B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
03	4 AD18 E COO3	ANEES FATHIMA A 8	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	8
04	4101820005	ANUSHA A R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
05	4 AD 18 E COOT	APOORVA HS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
06	4 AD 18 E CO 07	CAROLINE SYMPHONY S	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	8	4
07	4 AD 18 & CO 11	CHANDANA MD	E	2	3	4	4	5	¢	7	8
08	4AD 18 E CO13	CHANDU BG .	1	2	3	1	5	6	7	8	2
01	4ADI8ECOIS	CHETHEN S	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	2
10	4401820011	DOJHORATHA A M	1	2	3	4	5	1	7	8	2
11	4001820019	HAJIRA SIMRAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	7	8
12	4 AD186 6021	HARSHITHO HJ	1	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13	4401880023	HITHASHREE SG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	2
14	4001861025	KARTHIK R	i.	1	3	1	5	6	7	8	3
15	4401860027	LAKSHITH GONDA J K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	2
16	4001851029	LIKHITH UISAY KUMAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1
17	4001820031	MANSOOR FATHAR	0	0	1	2	3	3	3	3	4
18	4 4018 6 (033	MEGHONO S	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	- 8
19	4 AD18 5 CO35	NANDITHA A	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	7	8
20	4 AD 18 E 1037	NAVANEETH M	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	4
21	4 AD 18 E CO 3 9	NEHA D R	1	2	J	4	5	6	7	8	
22	4 AD185 0041	P BALAKRISHNA	0	1	2	3	4	4	5	6	7
23	4401860043	POOJA V	1	2	2	3	4	5	1	7	7
24	4 AD 1821045	POORVA M N	1	2	+		-	-			
25	4 AD 18 E CO 47	PROSHONTH YS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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72	33	39		30	10	29	10	28	10		20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	0 11	1
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68		37		30	10	26	10	24	10	-	20	11	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10
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	ester & Section	Date	19	20	24	25	26	27	01	03	84	1
SI. No.	USN	Student Name Month	09	09	07	07	07	07	10	10	10	
			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
11	4ADITECOOT	B BERNICE MATTENAL	22	23	23	24	25	26	27	28	21	
12	4 AD 18E COOI	AISHUARYA 8	21	22	23	23	24	25	26	27	28	- Angeler
13	4 AD18 E COO3	ANEES FATHIMA A B	21	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	1
94	4AD 18 EL005	ANUSHA A R	18	17	20	2]	22	23	24	25	26	1
15	4 AD 18 E COOT	APOORUA HS	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
26	4 AD 18 E CO 09	CAROLINE SYMPHONY S	21	22	22	22	23	24	25	26	26	
77	4 AD 18 & CO 11	CHANDANA MD	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	26	27	
8	4AD 18 2 (013	CHANDU 8 9 .	21	22	22	11	24	25	26	26	26	
07	4 AD 18 E CO15	CHETHAN S	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	29	1
10	4001860011	DASHARATHA A M	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	1
11	440182 (019	HAJIRA SIMRAN	20	21	22	23	24	24	25	26	27	1
12	4 AD188 CO21	HARSHITHA H J	20	21	22	23	23	24	25	26	27	ł
13	4 AD 18 E CO23	HITHASHREE 5 G	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	27	1
14	400180025	KARTHIK R	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	ł
15	4001800027	LAKSHITH GONDA J K	21	22	12	24	25	. 16	27	28	29	1
16	4001851029	LIKHITH UIJAY KUMAR	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	28	27	9
17	4401820031	MANSOR FATHAK	17	11	11	20	24	21	22	23	3	ł
18	4 AD 18 E (033	MEGHOND S	30	3	22	. 23	23	3 24	25	26	3	7
19	4 AD 18 E CO35	NANDITHA A	18	1	19	20	21	22	23	29	2	3
20	4 AD 18 E (037	NAVANEETH M	21	2	2 23	23	23	5 26	17	28	2	;
21	4 AD 18 E CO3 9	NEHA D R	2	0 2	1 23	22	1 2	1 23	1 25	24	52	1
22	4 AD186 (041	P BALAKRISHNA	1	1 18	17	20	1 3	1 23	1 21	25	2	1
23	4401820043	POOJA U	1	9 20	1 21	1 23	2 23	3 23	1 25	- 26	2	1
24	4 AD 18 & 1045	POORVA M N	1				-			-		
25	4AD18EC047	PRASHANTH YS	2	2 2	1 2	4 23	5 2	6 27	7 28	21	3	ų
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72	33	39	-	30	10	21	0		28	10	-	30	22	1.1.1	1.111	1.00			- and	33	-	
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68	31	37		30	10	26	0		24	10	_	39			1				32	2.31	30	
5.3	26	37	100	29	10	26	2	1	26	10	_	38	-		35		-	-		30		28
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75	36	31	5.00	30	10	27	1	1	30	10		40	31							33		31
57	23	31	2.0	29	10	18	18	1	23	10		40	40		38	1120	1531	-		33	1000	31
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74	39	35	15	25	10	22		1	26	10		41	40	31	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31
67	33	34		25	10	8	6.	1	22	10		39	38	37	37	37	37	31	36	35	34	33
43	14	29		12	10	3	10	1	25	10		41	40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31
66	35	31		28	10	2		1	22	10		42	41	40	39	38	37	36	25	33	33	12
41	15	26		19	10	8		1	20	10		35	34	34	33	32	31	30	30 .	29	28	27
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12	44	36		30	0.01		-	1	30	10		38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31 .	30	29	28
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78		35		29				1	26	10	-	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	31 .	31	30	19
	42	27		21			-	1	16	10	-	37	36 .	35	34	33	32	31	30	27	21	27
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ATTENDANCE

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Course Title with Code : .E.

Semester & Section : .3*4 'A'

		Date	4.5.5	19	14	1000		-1				-
SI. IO.	USN	Student Name Month	1.1	ICTL.	11	-		-	-		-	
			44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	1
01	4ADITE COOT	B BERNICE MATTENAL	42	93	44	45	46	101				
12	4 AD ISECOOL	AISHNARYA B	51	32	43	44	15	1	12	-	-	+
13	4AD18E (003	ANEES FATHIMA A B	40	#	42	43	11	-		-		+
24	4 AD 18 ELOOS	ANUSHA A R	37	38	31	40	41	-0	-		-	-
15	4 BO 18 E COOT	APOORVA HS	hint	-	37	1			-	-	-	-
06	4 80 18 8 6009	CAROLINE SYMPHONY S		-	42			9		-	-	
01	401820011	CHANDANA MD	-	-	41	-	-	-	-			
08	400 18E (013	CHANDU B G	39	40	41	3.	2 1.	3		-	-	
07	4 ADISE COIS	CHETHAN S	41	4.	1 10	4	4 4	3	-		-	
10	4401860011	DOSHARATHA A M	- 41	3	4:	2 4	3 4	4	-			1
11	4001820019	HAJIRA SIMRAN	43	4	1 41	4	5 4	\$	-		-	-
12	4 AD188021	HARSHITHD HJ	- 3	3	8 3	9 4	0. 1	1	-		-	-
13	4 AD 18 E CO23	HITHBSHREE SG	1.	2 4	3 4	4 3	3 4	1			-	-
14	4001860025	KARTHIK R		-	1 4.	-		_	-			-
15	4001860027	LAKSHITH GONDA JK	- 4	2 5	34	4	45	45	-			1
16	4001850029	LIKHITH VISAY KUMAR	4	3 4	4 4	5	4.6	47		-		-
17	4401820031	MANSOOR FATHAK	3	6 3	7 3	8 .	39	40	-	-	-	-
18	4 AD 18 E CO33	MEGHONO S	3	9 3	0	1	42	43		-		-
19	4 AD 18 E CO35	NANDITHA A		19 4	0	41	42	43			1	
20	4 4 0 18 2 10 31	NAVANEETH M	-	18	39	40	41	42			-	_
21	4AD18EC039	NEHA D R		38	31	40	41	42		-	-	
22	4 AD18 E CO 41	P BALAKRISHNA	_	38	39	40	41	42	-	1	-	
23	44018200+3	POOJA U	-	18	31	40	41	42			-	-
24	4 40 1861045	POORVA M N	-	-			_		_	_		-
2	\$ 4 AD 18 E CO 47	PRASHANTH YS	_		44		-	47	_	-	-	
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16



			15	1			Atten	dance						nmen Test I	ts / //arks			Marks	Total Marks
55	56	57	58	59	60	AT1	AT2	AT3	AT	A1	T1	A2	T2	A3	ТЗ	T4	CIE Marka	SEE	Total
					1					10	20	10	22	10	30	1.50	34	29	63
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ATTENDANCE

Course Title with Code : E4ECTRONIC DEVICES - 18E

Semester & Section : 3rd 1

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				1	2	3	4	5	6	-	-	+
16	4AD18EC047	RAMYA K	-	1	2	3	4	5	-	6	7	+
	4 ADIBELOSI	RIYANKA K		1	2	3	4	5		7	8	
8	400 1850053	SANGEETHA KS	-	1	2	3	4	-	-		8	
9	4 AD 18 & COSS	SARA SIMRAN		1	-	1	-	5		1	-	
0	4 AD 18 ECOST	SHEETAL K ATHREYA		1	2						1	
1	4 AD 18 E C 059	SOMASHEKAL MN		1	2				-		-	
2	440188 2061	SUMAN S .	14	1	2			-	-			
3	4401860043	SUSHMITHA P		1	2	-		-				
4	4001821015	TEJASHINI E	21	1	-							
5		THANUSHREE D		1	-	-	-	-				
36		THE JASHINI P	1.21	1	-	-	3 4		5 6		1 8	
37		VAISHNAVI G	1 28	-						-	7 2	
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10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	17	18	17		10	18	10	06	10	15		23	24	47
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	<i>I</i> Ţ	18	19	20		10	24	10	20	10	24		33	34	67
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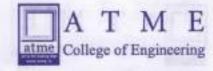
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Course Title with Code : £4

Semester &	Section : .	3th A
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Course Title with Code : ELECTRONIC DEVICES : IBEC.

Semester & Section : 3rd C

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Course Title with Code : ... 4

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Model Question Paper -1 with effect from 2020-21(CBCS Scheme)

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Fifth Semester B.E. Degree Examination

Information Theory and Coding

TIME: 03 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

Note: 01. Answer any **FIVE** full questions, choosing at least **ONE** question from each **MODULE**. 02.

03.

		Module – 1	
	(a)	Define (i) Self information Also justify why to take logarithmic function for measurement of self-information? (ii)Entropy (iii)Rate of source	6
	(b)	independent sequence.	8
Q.1	(c)	The international Morse code uses a sequence of dots and dashes to transmit letters of the English alphabet. The dash is represented by a current pulse that has a duration of 3 units and the dot has a duration of 1 unit. The probability of occurrence of a dash is 1 of the probability of occurrence of a dot. (i) Calculate the information content of a dot and a dash. (ii) Calculate the average information in the dot-dash code. (iii) Assume that the dot lasts 1 msec, which is the same time interval as the pause between symbols. Find the average rate of information transmission.	6
		OR	
Q.2	(a)	For the markov source shown below find i) State entropies ii)Source entropy iii) G1 G2 and show that G1≥G2≥H(s).	10
	(b)	Prove that entropy of zero memory extension source is given by H(S ⁿ)=nH(S).	5
	(c)	A binary source is emitting an independent sequence of O's and 1 's with probabilities p and 1 - p, respectively. Plot the entropy of this source versus p ($0 < P < 1$).	5
		Module – 2	
	(a)	State and prove source encoding theorem	8
	(b)	A Memory less source emits six messages with probabilities {0.4, 0.2, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1}. Find the Shannon - Fano code and determine its efficiency	6

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Q.3	(c)	Construct the Huffman code with minimum code variance for the following probabilities and also determine the code variance and code efficiency: {0.25, 0.25, 0.125, 0.125, 0.125, 0.0625, 0.0625}	6
		OR	
	(a)	State and prove Kraft McMillan Inequality	10
Q.4	(b)	Design a source encoder using Shannon encoding algorithm for the information source given Compare the average output bit rate and efficiency of the coder for $N = 1$ and 2	10
		$A \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ p_1 - \frac{1}{2} \\ k \\ $	
	(c)		
Q.5	(a)	Module – 3 What is mutual information? Mention its properties.	4
		Discuss the Binary Erasure Channel and also derive channel capacity equation for BEC	8
	(b) (c)	The noise characteristics of a channel as shown below. Find the capacity of a channel if $r_s=2000$ symbols/sec using Muroga's method.	8
		$\begin{array}{c} X_1 \\ \chi_1 \\ \chi_1 \\ \chi_3 \end{array} \xrightarrow{0.1} 0.4 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.6 $	
	T	OR	
	(a)	What is joint probability matrix? State its properties	4
Q.6	(b)	Find the Channel capacity of the channel with channel matrix shown below $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6
	(c)	Consider that two sources emit messages x1, x2, x3 and y1, y2, y3 with the joint probabilities p (X, Y) as shown in the matrix form:	10

18EC54

		X1 0.1 0.2 Y.	
		X1 0.2 Y2	
		X3 0.6 Y3	
		(i) Calculate the entropies of X and Y. (ii) Calculate the joint and conditional entropies, H (X,Y) , H (X/Y) , H (Y/X) between X and Y (iii) Calculate the average mutual information I(X;Y).	
		Module – 4	
	(a)	Consider a (6,3) linear block code whose generator matrix is given by	10
Q.7		$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	
		(i) Find the parity check matrix. (ii) Find the minimum distance of the code. (iii) Draw the encoder and syndrome computation circuit.	
	(b)	In a (15,5) cyclic code, the generator polynomial is given by : $g(X) = 1+X+X^2+X^4+X^5+X^8 + X^{10}$ (i) Draw the block diagram of encoder and syndrome calculator. (ii) Find whether $r(X) = 1+X^4+X^6+X^8+X^{14}$ a valid code word or not.	10
	(c)		
		OR	
	(a)	Define G and H matrix and show that $CH^T = 0$.	5
Q.8	(b)	Design a linear block code with a minimum distance of 3 and a message block size of 8 bits.	5
	(c)	The generator polynomial of a (7,4) cyclic code is $g(x) = 1 + x + x^3$, find the 16 code words of this code by forming the code polynomials V(x) using V(x) = D(x)g(x), where D(x) is the message polynomial.	10
	(a)	Module – 5	8
Q.9	(a) (b)	Explain general form of a decoder for cyclic codes with error correction procedure For (2,1,3) Convolution Encoder with g ⁽¹⁾ =1101, g ⁽¹⁾ =1011 (i) Write transition table (ii) State diagram	8
		 (ii) State diagram (iii) Draw the code tree (iv) Draw the trellis diagram (v) Find the encoded output for the message(11101) by traversing the code tree 	
	(c)		

18EC54

		OR	
	(a)	Consider a (3,1,2) Convolution Encoder with $g^{(1)}=110$, $g^{(1)}=101$ and $g^{(1)}=111$	15
		(i) Draw the encoder diagram	
Q.10		(ii) Find the code word for the message sequence (11101) using Generator Matrix	
X		and Transform domain approach.	
	(b)	Explain Viterbi decoding	5
	(c)		

Ta	ble sl	howing the Bloom's Tax	konomy L Outc	-	come and Programme
Quest	ion	Bloom's Taxonomy L attached	level	Course Outcome	Programme Outcome
Q.1	(a)	L1		C01	PO1,PO2
	(b)	L1		C01	PO1,PO2
	(c)	L2		C01	PO1,PO2
Q.2	(a)	L2		C01	PO1,PO2
	(b)	L1		C01	PO1,PO2
	(c)	L2		C01	PO1,PO2
Q.3	(a)	L1		CO2	PO1,PO2,PO3
	(b)	L2		CO2	PO1,PO2,PO3
	(c)	L3		CO2	PO1,PO2,PO3
Q.4	(a)	L1		CO2	PO1,PO2,PO3
	(b)	L2		CO2	PO1,PO2,PO3
	(c)				
Q.5	(a)	L1		CO3	PO1,PO2,PO3
-	(b)	L2		CO3	PO1,PO2,PO3
	(c)	L3		CO3	PO1,PO2,PO3
Q.6	(a)	L1		CO3	PO1,PO2,PO3
	(b)	L3		CO3	PO1,PO2,PO3
	(c)	L3		CO3	PO1,PO2,PO3
Q.7	(a)	L2		CO4	PO1,PO2,PO3
-	(b)	L3		CO4	PO1,PO2,PO3
	(c)				
Q.8	(a)	L1		CO4	PO1,PO2,PO3
-	(b)	L3		CO4	PO1,PO2,PO3
	(c)	L2		CO4	PO1,PO2,PO3
Q.9	(a)	L1		CO5	PO1,PO2,PO3,PO4
-	(b)	L2		CO5	PO1,PO2,PO3,PO4
	(c)				
Q.10	(a)	L2		CO5	PO1,PO2,PO3,PO4
	(b)	L1		CO5	PO1,PO2,PO3,PO4
	(c)				
				order thinking skill	
Bloom' Taxono Levels		Remembering(knowledge):L ₁		tension): L_2	Applying (Application): L_3
Levels	-	Analyzing (Analysis): L ₄		order thinking skill g (Evaluation): L ₅	Creating (Synthesis): L_6
		maryzing (miarysis). L4	v aruatili	$\underline{\mathbf{S}}$ (Evaluation). $\underline{\mathbf{L}}_5$	Creating (Synthesis). L ₆





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Date: 27-09-2019

Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering

Department Advisory Board (DAB)

Minutes of Meeting

Agenda:

- · Briefing minutes of PAC and suggestions on improving the CO, PO, and PSOs attainment
- Action plans regarding the curriculum Gaps identified for the AY 2019-20
- · Comments received by the NBA committee to improve the department performance
- To discuss the redefinition of PEOs and PSOs.

Following Members were present during the meeting:

- 1. Dr. Mahesh P K Chairman and Program Coordinator
- Dr. S R Bhagyashree- Member
- 3. Mrs. Prathiba M K- Member
- 4. Mr. Shashidhar S Gokhale Member
- 5. Mrs. Pavithra A C Member
- 6. Mr. Sunil Kumar H V Employer Member
- 7. Mr. Karthik Alumni Member
- 8. Dr. Yathisha L Member Secretary

The highlights of the meeting discussions are as follows:

- Program Coordinator & Chairman of DAB committee welcomed the DAB members assembled for the discussion of the agendas stated above.
- Dr. Yathisha L, Member secretary summarized the minutes of the PAC meeting before the DAB committee members.
- Dr. Mahesh P K asked the committee members to provide necessary action or suggestions to improve the Course Outcome attainment and curriculum gaps.
- Mrs. Prathibha M K said that tutorials must be conducted for the 4th sem subjects like signals & systems and control systems inorder to solve more number of problems.
- Dr. Bhagyashree S R said that students should be motivated to participate in the Smart India Hackathon or any project competitions held across the country so that students can develop the skill as an individual and as a team member which contributes the attainment of POs and PSOs as well.
- Dr. Mahesh P K said that the same will be intimated to the PSE committee to motivate students to participate in SIH 2020.



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- Dr. Yathisha L noted down the suggestions and then presented the curriculum gaps identified for the AY 2019-20 and highlighted the POs that have a shortfall compared to the set target levels, namely PO4, PO6, PO7 & PO11.
- Mr. Sunil Kumar H V said that students need to take up the real-time projects to carry out their academic projects with industry trends to fill the shortfall of POs.
- Mr. Karthik M said that internship work with thrust areas like IoT, VLSI designs may increase the contribution to bridge the gaps.
- Mr. Shashidhar S Gokhale said that industry-oriented training can be conducted to the faculty
 and students through the MoUs which will contribute to the attainment of curricular gaps.
- Member secretary Dr. Yathisha L presented the tentatively planned activities to fill the curriculum gaps.

SI. No.	Event	Planned Date	Relevance to PO/PSOs
1	Workshop on "Machine Learning "	3^{rd} to $7^{th} Feb 2020$	PO-4, PSO-2
2	2 days Skill Enrichment program (SEP) on Introduction to Swift Programming Language	21 st Mar 2020	PO-4, PO-5
3	Technical Talk on "Antennas and electrom Agnetics HAzArds",	15 th April 2020	PO-6, PO-7
4	Technical Talk on "Career Opportunities in Digital Marketing" Network and Security"	29 th April 2020	PO-11
5	Technical Talk on: Open Knowledge in Network and Security"	9 th May 2020	PO-6

- · Dr. Mahesh P K asked the member secretary to share the NBA reviewer comments.
- Dr. Yathisha L presented the weakness and deficiencies mentioned by the reviewers which is as follows:

Weakness:

- 1. The entry-level rank of students starts more than 8000.
- 2. The success rate without backlog is very low.
- 3. No inclination towards higher studies.
- 4. No inspiration towards entrepreneurship is seen from the staff to the students.
- 5. PEOs and PSOs are adequately defined.
- 6. Quality of Publication needs improvement.
- 7. Placement needs improvement, and the Average package is shallow.





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Deficiency:

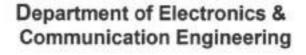
- 1. No Significant R&D Activities.
- 2. Quality of Publication needs improvement.
- Dr. Mahesh P K informed that the junior faculty members should be encouraged to take up their research work by the ph.D holders of the department which contributes to improve the publications with enhanced quality.
- Mrs. Prathibha M K said that entrepreneurship-related programs or activities to be conducted for the students to enrich the entrepreneurial skills.
- Dr. Mahesh P K said that the Department had procured the lifetime licensed LabVIEW software with which students can engage their project work in-house and the quality publications may emerge.
- Dr. Bhagyashree S R said that the faculties have to take up research-related projects or consultancy projects contributing towards the research and developmental activities under the department banner.
- Dr. Mahesh P K said that PSOs and PEOs are redefined by a group of people which includes senior members of the Department along with the necessary feedback from the stakeholders like employer and alumni members as well. The redefined PSOs and PEOs are as follows:

Redefined PEOs

- To produce Graduates to excel in the profession, higher education, and pursue research exercises in Electronics and Communication Engineering.
- To Produce technically able alumni with the capacity to examine, plan, create and execute Electronics and Communication frameworks thereby involving in deeprooted learning.

Redefined PSOs

- To comprehend the fundamental ideas in Electronics and Communication engineering and apply them to identify, formulate and effectively solve complex engineering problems using the latest tools and techniques.
- 2 To work effectively in a group as an independent visionary, team member, and leader, having the ability to understand any requirements and develop feasible solutions to emerge as a potential entrepreneur.





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 Dr. Yathisha L noted down all the committee members action plans and the suggestions to improve the Department's overall performance & the meeting was concluded by thanking everyone.

SI. No.	Name	Designation	Signature
1.	Dr. Mahesh P K	Chairman & Program Coordinator	Ruhl
2.	Dr. S R Bhagyashree	Member	The
3.	Mrs. Prathiba M K	Member	Mulp
4.	Mr. Shashidhar S Gokhale	Member	- <u>889</u>
5.	Mrs. Pavithra A C	Member	E.
6.	Mr. Sunilkumar H V	Employer Member	JAN HA
7.	Mr. Karthik M	Alumni Member	Karther 1 yattike
8.	Dr. Yathisha L	Member Secretary	Mathike L

Copy to:

College of Engineering

1. Principal's office

2. DAB Committee



Class	No. of Students	No. of Pass	FCD	FC	SC	Pass %
3 rd semester				1		
Regular	71	60	5	22	33	85
Lateral	34	19	0	7	12	56
Overall	105	79	5	29	45	75
4 th Semester	105	105	72	28	5	98
5 th semester	95	85	49	32	4	89
6 th Semester	95	81	14	0	0	100
7 th semester	129	122	77	40	5	95
8 th Semester	130	129	105	24	0	99

Result analysis of Odd Semester- Academic Year- 2019-20

3rd Semester Course wise result



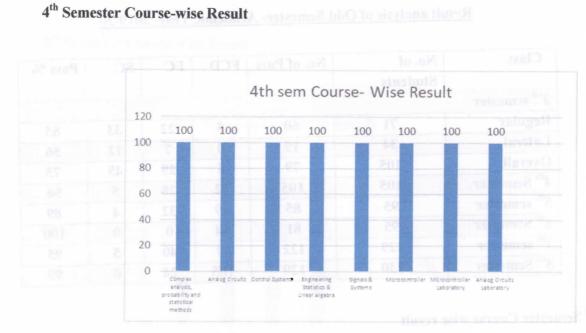
Result Analysis Coordinator

ISO 9001

ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING 13th Kilometer, Mysore-Kanakapura-Bangalore Road, Mysore – 570 028 P : 0821-2593335 F: 0821-2593328 Email: <u>info@atme.in</u>, Web : www.atme.in







Result Analysis Coordinator

5th Semester Course-wise Result



Result Analysis Coordinator

ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

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6th Semester Course-wise Result



Result Analysis Coordinator

7th Semester Course-wise Result

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Result Analysis Coordinal



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Result Analysis Coordinator

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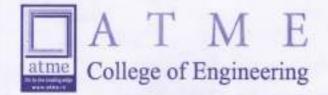


8th Semester Course-wise Result



Result Analysis Coordinator

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VISION OF THE INSTITUTE

Development of academically excellent, culturally vibrant, socially responsible and globally competent human resources.

MISSION OF THE INSTITUTE

- To keep pace with advancements in knowledge and make the students competitive and capable at the global level.
- To create an environment for the students to acquire the right physical, intellectual, emotional and moral foundations and shine as torch bearers of tomorrow's society.
- To strive to attain ever-higher benchmarks of educational excellence.

VISION OF THE DEPARTMENT

To develop highly skilled and globally competent professionals in the field of electronics and communication engineering to meet industrial and social requirements with ethical responsibility.

MISSION OF THE DEPARTMENT

- 1. To provide state of art technical education in Electronics and Communication at undergraduate and post - graduate levels to meet the needs of the profession and society.
- 2. To adopt the best educational methods and achieve excellence in teaching learning and research.
- 3. To develop talented and committed human resource, by providing an opportunity for innevation, creativity and entrapreneorial leader ship with high standards of professional ethics, transparency and accountability.
- 4. To function collaboratively with technical institutes/oniversities industries and offer opportunities for long term interaction with academia and industry.
- 5. To fecilitate effective interactions among faculty and Students, and promote networking with alumai, industries, institutions and other stake holders.



Period From JULY 2012 To NOVEMBER 2019

Semester : Odd / Even

1

Faculty Member	: GURUPRASAD K.N.
Designation	: ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
Department	: ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION
Faculty Member ID	: EC0/020

SI. No.	Sem. / Sec. / Branch	Course Title	Course Code
1	3/ A/ ECE	ELECTRONIC DEVICES	18 E C 33
2	3/ C/ ECE	ELECTRONIC DEVICES	18 E C 33
3	3/8/ ECE	ELECTRONIC DEVICES AND INSTRUMENTATION LABORATORY	18ECL37
4	3/ 0/ ECE	ELECTRONIC DEVICES AND INSTRUMENTATION LABORATORY	18 E C L 3 J

	-	Review at th	e end of the		End of
	1" Month	2 nd Month	3 rd Month	4 th Month	Semester
Staff	Gun	- front	from.	yre	the
HOD Reviewer	North-	landa	and	Rala	Rulp



DAY	€ 0 (c)	10:00 AM 11:00 AM	11:15 AM 12:15 PM	12:15 PM 01:15 PM		 02:00 PM 02:55 PM
Tuesday	4	C3:		E D(A)	T series X	
Wednesday	dime til	CLASSES	60(0)	ED(A)	unch Breal	-
Thursday	£ D [C]		81:-	Î	٦	E D(A)
Friday	ED(A)		82 EDI 1A8			ED(C)
Saturday			1911	200		

2

Personal Timetable



Course Outcomes	Title ELECTRONIC DEVICES Course Code /	8 E C 33
CO-1	Describe the principles of semiconductor physics	100
CO-2	Explain the principles and characteristics of different of semiconductor devices.	types
CO-3	Illustrate the fabrication process of Semiconductor devices	
CO-4	Utilize the mathematical models of semiconductor junctions and Mos transistors for circuits and s,	ystems
CO-5		
CO-6		F03

Course Title with Code :	E	686	TRO.	NIC	D	EVIC	ES	2	18 E	C 33			Sem	lester	: 3	d	
Course	-	Program Outcomes											Program Specific Outcomes				
Outcomes	PO1	P02	PO3	PO4	POS	PO6	P07	PO8	P09	PO10	PO11	P012	PS01	PS02	PSO3	PS04	
CO-1	3	2	2	2	3	1	1	-	+3	-	j.	2	3	1	1	-	
CO-2	3	2	2	2	1	t	1	1	-	1	-	2	3	1	1	1	
CO-3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	-	-	Tes	-	2	3	1	D.	-	
CO-4	3	2	2	2	3	10	1	1	-	+	-	2	3	1	1	-	
CO-5															69		
CO-6															1-01		

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Course	Course ELECTRONIC DEVICES AND Course Title INSTRUMENTATION LABORATORY	se 18 E C
CO-1	Describe the characteristics of Various Electronic and measurement of parameters.	devices
CO-2	Design and test simple electronic circuits	
CO-3	Use of circuit simulation software for the imples and characterization of electronic circuits and a	
co-4		1.0
CO-5		00
CO-6		

Course Title with Code :						TA TION	Semester : ///								
attack cost	Program Outcomes							Pr	Program Speci Outcomes						
Course Outcomes	PO1	P02	PO3	PO4	POS	POG	PO7	PO8	60d	PO10	PO11	P012	PS01	PS02	PS03
CO-1	3	2	2	F	1	1	2	-	3	1	1	2	3	1	1
CO-2	3	2	2	i	1	1	2	-	3	1	1	2	Ĵ	1	10
CO-3	3	2	2	1	3	I	1	-	2	1	2	2	3	1	
CO-4															10
CO-5															0.6
CO-6						1									8-0

Lesson Plan

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E

Semester & Section : 3rd

Class No	Date Planned	Topics proposed to be covered	Topic Covered Date	Remarks
1	1-8-2019	Semiconductors : Introduction	1-8-2019	
2	2-8-2019	Bonding forces in solids	2-8-2019	
3	6-8-2019	Energy bands, Metals	6-8-2019	-
4	7-8-2019	Semiconductors and Insulators	1-8-2017	
5	8-8-2019	Electrons and holes, Intrinsic and extrinsic	8/9 -8-2017	1
6	9-8-2019	Conductivity and Mobility	13/19-8-19	
7	13-8-2019	Effects of timp and deping on mobility	16/20-8-19	603
8	14-8-2019	Hall Effect	27/28-8-19	
9	16-8-2019	Numerical Prestems	28-8-19	0.05
10	20-8-2019	Numerical Problems and revision	30-8-17	-
11	21-8-2017	PN JUNCTIONS : Forward & reverse bind Junctions	3-9-19	875 \$ 1PT
12	22-8-2019			125-2/82 min
13	23-8-2017		6-9-19	PRT
14	24-8-2019	Avalanche breakdown, Rectifiers	11/17-9-19	per
15	27-8-2019	optoclectronic devices, photodiodes	18-7-19	P.P.T
16		current and voltage in illuminated junction	19-1-19	PPT
17		Jelar cells, Photo- detectors	20-7-17	
18		6 EDs = Light emitting materials	39-9-17	ThO.
19		Numerical problems	25-7-19	2 200
20		Numerical problems and revision	26-9-19	
21	5-9-2019	Bipolar Junction Transister : fundamentals	8-11-19	Altrid B.
22	6-9-2019	Amplification with BJTs	7-11-17	
23	200 A 100 A 100	BJT Fabrication	7-11-19	8.00
24		The coupled diode model	8-11-19	
25		Shitching operation of a transistor	8-11-19	

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26	19-9-2019	cotoff, saturation, switching cycle	12-11-07	
27	20-9-2019		13-11-41	
28	24-9-2019	0	13-11-19	and the
29		Numerical problems	12-11-19	and k
30		Nomerical problems and tevision	12-11-19	kala ki
31		Field effect transistors : Bosic PN JFET		Altried by YL
32		Equivalent Circuit and Frequency limitations		
33	1000 Mar 1000	MOJFET : THO EXAMINAL MOS Structure	14-11-19	
34		Energy band diagram	14-11-17	1-21-21
35		Ideal Capacitonce - Voltage characteristics	18-11-19	14-1-6 a
36		Basic Mosfet operation	18-11-19	in second
37		MOJFET Structure	18-11-19	EL
38		current - voltaje characteristics	19-11-19	EL.
39	Bucher and the second	Numerical problems	20-11-11	EL
40	1011 N 124	Numerical problems and revision	20-11-19	Servis E
41	1.0.0	Fabrication of PN Junctions = Thermal oxidation	01/10/17	
42		Diffusion, Rayid thermal processing	03/10/19	
43		Ion implantation, chemical Vapour deposition	04 110 117	- market
44	a second second second	Phetolithography	09710/19	Infosys dvive
45	CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS	*		Infasya detva
46	the second second	Integrated circuits : Background	23/11/17	See is the
47	100 SYL200 STA	Evolution of ICs. C mos process integration	24/10/19	
48		Integration and other circuit produms	30/10/19	1
49		Numerical problems		
50		Numirical problems and revision	5/10/17 0	1.1.1

Faculty Member Signature

HOD Signature

Lesson Plan

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Semester & Section :

Class No	Date Planned	Topics proposed to be covered	Topic Covered Date	Remarks
1	5-9-2019	Semiconductors = introduction	5-1-19	41.15
2		Bonding forces in solids	5-9-19	61.6
3	9-9-2019	Energy bands, metals	9-9-17	15 604
4	11-9-2019	semiconductors and insulators	11-7-19	a to the second
5	12-9-2019	Electrons and holes, intrinsic and extrinsic	12-9-19	ac server 1
6	24 3000	Conductivity and Mobility	12-9-19	10 A 2
7		Effects of temperature and doping on mobility	14-9-19	Ber King Soturady
8	18-9-2017		16-9-19	
9	19-9-249	Numerical problems	18-7-19	12-11-2
10	the an arrive	Numerical problems and revision	19-9-19	A. Te-M
11		PN junctions : Forward and reverse bias junctions	19-9-19	director 1
12	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Qualitative description of current flow at In	25.9-19	Notes and
13		Reverse bias breakdown - Zener breakdown	26-9-19	< 1 N
14		Avalanche breakdown, rectifiers	26-9-19	
15		optoelectronic devices, photodiodes	27-9-17	SHOPPed L KAK
16		current and voltage in illuminated junction	30-9-19	1
17	Land Color	solar cells, photo detectors	30-9-19	Swapped a Dr. PI
18	Contraction of the second	LEDS : Light emitting materials	03-7-17	N. N. T.
19	and the second s	NUmerical problems	0.3-9-19	EL
20		Numerical problems and revision	07-7-17	EL
21		Bipolar junction transisters - Fundamentals	16 - 10 - 19	EL
22		Amplification with BJTS	17-10-19	1
23		BJT Fabrication	17-10-19	Sec. and
24		The coupled diode model	23-10-17	
25		Switching operation of a transistor	24-10-19	Ener I



-		and the second s	a year and a second second
26	24-10-2019 Eutoff, Laturation, Awitching cycle	24-10-1	9
27	24-10-2017 Drift in the base region, base narrow	109 28-10-1	9
28	28-10-2417 Avolonche breakdown	28-10-19	Altered by Dr. PK
29	30-10-2017 Nomerical problems	30-10-1	
30		31-10-11	
31	31-10-2013 Field effect transistors : Bouic PN SFI		
32	4-11-2019 Equivalint circuit and Frequency limita		
33	6-11-2013 MOSFET : THO triminal Mos structure		and the second se
34	7-11-2019 Energy band diagram	19-11-19	
35	1-11-2017 Ideal capacitance - Voltage characteris		
36	1-11-2017 Badic Mos FET operation	34-11-19	
37	9-11-2417 MOSFET Structure	20-11-19	Swapped by Dr. yL
38		21-11-19	
39	13-11-2019 Numerical problems	21-11-19	
40	19-11-2017 NUMERICAL problems and revision	28-11-19	1 17
41	14-11-2019 Fabrication of PN Junctions: Thumalow	and the local data in the loca	
42	18-11-2017 Diffusion, Rapid thermal processing	1-11-17	Special Class
43	18-11-2019 Ion implantation, Chemical Vapor depositi	on 1-11-19	Special class
44	20-11-2017 photolithography		Special class
45	21-11-2019 Etching, Metallization	04-11-29	aperior crime
46	21-11-2019 Integrated Circuits : Background	06-11-19	
47	25-11-2017 Evolution of Ics. CMOS Process Integration		06
48	27-11-2019 Integration and other circuit problem	5 7-11-17	2 15
49	28-11-2019 Numerical Troblems	8-11-19	SHAPPed by
50	28 - 11 - 2 - 11 Numerical problems and revision	11-11-19	

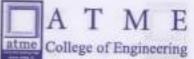
Faculty Member Signature

HOD Signature

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WE	EK 1	MONDAY 29/7/17 DATE	TUESDAY 34/7/17DATE	WEDNESDAY 31/1/19 DAT
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	LABVIEN INTERNSHIP CLASSES Commencement of Odd Acmedter	LOBVIEN INTERNIHIP CIOSSES	CLAD EXAM
	Others			meeting with principal and other FPCs in boording m regarding aftitude training
WEI	EK 2	MONDAY 5/8/19 DATE	TUESDAY 6/8/19 DATE	WEDNESDAY 7/8/19 DAT
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	Dotobase preparation OF Final year Students	13.15 to 1.15 PM ED: 3rd A Bondings in Jolids Jonic and Metallic bonding	12.15 to 1.15 pm ED : 3rd A Covalent bindings, Energy bands
4	Others	First Module and Second module PIT pregaration.	Lob Video Making Rectified. HUR and FUR	Halt day CL
WE	EK 3	MONDAY 13/8/11 DATE	TUESDAY 13/2/17 DATE	WEDNESDAY /9/8/11 DAT
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	HOLIDAY * BAKRID'	12-15 to 1.15 PM ED: 3rd A Mctald, Insulators and Acmiconductors	1215 to 1.15 PM Direct and Indirect Atmiconductors, Electrons and Hold
	Others		Lob video making Shunt and Seried clipping.	Lob video making clampers. positive and Negati
ww.	atme	in	66	anh



	THURSDAY of 1/1 DATE	FRIDAY 03/08/17 DATE	
ACTIVITY Class Hours	10-15 AM to 4.25 PM. Batch BI- EDI LOB Introduction to Lab, resultor color coding, highal generation 2-cogm to 3-55.PM ED: 314 A Introduction, objectives	9 to 10 AM ED: 3rd A Introduction to mod.1 Semiconductors, Orbitals, materials Classification 10.15 to 1.15 pm Batch 02: EDI LAB Introduction to Jab	NON - NORKING JOTURDBY
Others		preparing Aptitude training schedule and aptitude syllabus	
VEEK 2	THURSDAY 8/8/19 DATE	FRIDAY 2/8/19 DATE	SATURDAY 10/8/17 DATE
Class Hours	10.15 MM to 1.15 PM Batch BI: EDI lab Half Dove rectifier with and without copacitor filter. 2.00 PM to 2.55 PM ED: 3rd A Linear combination of atomic orbitals	9 to 10 AM ED: 2rd A	Non - Dorking for Students.
Others	Assignment from Models - 1 proporation and question bank Perparation	EDI Los Manual Updation Cycic I experiments.	1st Year Induction Program JARO COMPUS drive for final year studiots
EEK 3	THURSDAY 15/8/17 DATE	FRIDAY 16/8/17 DATE	SATURDAY /7/8/1/DATE
Others Class Hours	HOLIDBY "TO RO INDEPENDENCE DBY"	9 to 10 AM ED: 3rd A IE.E.) diagrom and related Problem 10 15 to 1.15 PM Batch B2: EDI Tab FUII Dave rectifier and shunt Publitive and negative clippers. Preparing Technical training Syllabus and schedule	NON - WORKING SATURDAY

67

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1	WE	EK	A MONDAY MALALA DATE		
Î		T	4 MONDAY 11/8/11 DATE	, , , , OAIE	WEDNESDAY 21/8/17 DAT
	ACTIVITY	Class Hours	10.15 Am to 1.15 pm Batch AI - EDI (4.4 JHapped by Dr. JRJ Half Have and full Half Nave and full Have rectifier with and Without copacil filter.	B B B B Derivation of Conductivity and	Apticude and pre- placement training for 7 th sem studme by Carrier prime. 12-15 to 1.15 pm ED class altered
	-	Others	Lob video making 2 earr diede Forward and Tevrese bias.	Line and Load regulation: Zener diode video moring	to Dr. YL Talk by Mr. Arasu on soft skills at ouditoriom.
N	VEE	K 5	MONDAY 28/8/17 DATE	TUESDAY 27/8/17 DATE	
ACTIVITY		Class Hours	Aptitude training Ly Mr. Raghu nandan Carrier prime.	Jott Skill training	r ED: John A r ED: John A r Elfect of temperature and doping on mobility. Hall effect - Introduction
WE	1	Siamo 6		J. 55 to 4.45 PM Jechnical class for 5th B studiats. Topic: Jemiconductors	Joft JKill training by Mr. Arasu for final Year students, Result analysis meeting
e e tes		O IN	ONDAY 03/01/19 DATE	TUESDAY 03/03/01 DATE	WEDNESDAY 04/09/19 DATE
ACINITY	Class Hours		Ногору GANESHA СНАТИКТНІ	12-15 to 1-15 pm ED: JTH A Module 2 · PN Jupstiens Introduction, qualitative description of current at a junction	12.15 to 1.15 pm ED: 310 A AUDILEDEN den 11
	Others		1044 C	2 PM to 3 PM Registration process If carsier prine for Final year students at 401	Lab Video Work. Depostment meeting at 3 pm.

68

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ACTIVITY Others Class Hours	<u>< 4</u>	THURSDAY Juje/17 DATE	FRIDAY 23/8/17 DATE	SATURDAY 37/8/11DATE
Y ACT ACT ACT Strength ACT		10.15 to 1.15 PM		The second se
WEEK S	2 1	Batch BI: EDI LOS FOIL DOVE Sectifier Ord Short Clippers, 2 to 2.55 pm ED class altered to Dr. P.K.	10.15 to 1.15 pm Batch B2: EDI Lab Clippers - Series, Shunt and two hided. 9 to 10 AM ED class altered to AS	Thursday Timetable 10.15 to 1.15 PM Batch BI: EDI Lab Series clippers, Two sided clippers and clampers. 2 to 3.55 pm ED altered to Dr. PK
Y ss Hours	omers	Aptitude training classes - Tethnical session by Mr. youras carrier prime	Aptitude training by Mr. Raghunandan and Mr. Vignesh - Carrier prime	Verbol and Reasoning training classes by MJ. Menika and MJ. Joumya
Y ss Hours	5	THURSDAY 21/8/11 DATE	FRIDAY 3 4/8/19 DATE	SATURDAY 31/8/19 DATE
•	5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10.15 to 1.15 pm Batch B1: ED1 Lob Zener diode characteristics and voltage regulator 200 pm to 3.55 pm ED: 3 rd A 4all effect and related problems. T.so to 4.45 pm Fechnical class for	9 to ro AM ED: 3rd A Class test on pt module MIS to 1.15 PM Batch B2: EDI Lab Zener diode characteristics and voltage regulator Record evaluation	CL
Others	10	stogstudents : Semiconducture inal Year : Aptitude morning Session.	stodents.	and the state of the
WEEK 6	5 T		FRIDAY 06/09/17 DATE	SATURDAY 1/1/1 DATE
ACTIVITY Class Hours	3 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	9 to to AM 3rd C : Basics, Introduction 0.15 to 1.15 Am Patch BI : EDI 194 CR Characteristics to 3.55 Am D 210 A : Diode current		NON - HORKING JATURDAY
Others	1)	the second state and	Question paper preparation for 1st 1A. coordinated Astitude class the stable Question	

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WE	EK 7	MONDAY 09/09/19 DATE	TUESDAY 10/03/11 DATE	WEDNESDAY /// DATE
	Class Hours	10.15 to 11.15 AM Batch AI : 601 105 Alterned by Dr. 588	HOLID BY MO HOREAM	11.15 to 12.15 pm 50: Joh C Bonding forces in solid 12.15 to 1.15 pm 50: Joh A 2 ener broardown and Revision
	Others	Placement meeting by TPO in placement office. Coordinated Aptitude class for 3rd B.		Lab experiment RC Eniggering SCR practice
WE	EK 8	MONDAY 16/01/19 DATE	TUESDAY 17/07/19 DATE	WEDNESDAY 12/1/17 DATE
ACTIVITY		11. 15 to 12.15 AM ED: 3*4 C Direct and Indirect Semiconductors, Electrons and Holes. Soopm to 4.45 PM EDI 106: Batch Cl HUR and FOR with and Without Copocitor Filter	13.15 1 H to 1.15 1 ML ED: 31d A	NUMINICAL PROJEM. 12-15 to 1.15 PM ED. Jrd A Puttificts, diode appro.
	Others	Database preparation for JUSPAY and JUEGO Jtodio Pool drive. Uldation of 1st 1A mains in CERP	245 to 445 PM Technicol talk for final year students: TOPICS Ergenemics and HUMAN interface.	9 15 to 1100 AM Jeminar by Mr. Kousuke Noguchi Jan og "Japancese languaje" importances
WE	EK 9	MONDAY 23/9/19 DATE	TUESDAY 23/7/17 DATE	WEDNESDAY 25/1/17 DAT
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	details. 2.00 pm and 3.45 pm EDI las: Batch CI Clippers : Jeriw, Jhunt	7.00 AM to 12.00 PM Jod C: EDI Lab Batch CL Clippers and clamping. Shont and Jerics clippers. HO inded and dooble Rided clippers. 12.15 PM to 1.15 PM ED: 3rd A Jolor Colld, Working, I-V characterstics, Solar Panol.	Extrinuic materials. Dones binding threads. 12.15 to 1.15 pm ED: 3rd A Photodetectors, working principle. Parometers. LED - Introduction
	Others	JUEGO drive announcement in class. Brief address for 7th A f 7th 8 on suego drive.	preparation of database	QP Preparation for Lob IA. TEACHERS DAY AND ENSINEERS DAY CELEBRAN

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70



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WE	EK 7	THURSDAY 13/11/9 DATE	FRIDAY 13/09/19 DATE	SATURDAY 1/09/19 DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	9 to perm ED: Jok C Bending Forces in Solids, Energy backs. 1 st INSERNALS. In Invigilation duty 3.50 to 9.45 PM ED: 3rdc Energy bands, LCAO	In Invigilation duty	1st InsterNALS IA Invigilation doty II is to 1215 PM ED: sid C Metals, semiconductor and insulators.
	Others	Announcement for final Year students rej. wireo twit.	Lad monsal updation EDI lad. Announcement in the class reg. CERP test for 3rd Acm students.	BIDE JOOK VAIVAtion.
WE	EK 8	THURSDAY /9/1/19 DATE	FRIDAY 20/ 1/19 DATE	SATURDAY #1/1/1/DATE
ACTIVITY	ss Hours	9 to 10 AM (E4 K) diagram, Intrinsic Atmiconductors 10 15 to 1.15 PM 3rd B: BI HNR & FAR Wing SCR 2.00 PM to 3.55 PM ED: 3rd A Photodiode, current equation 3.50 to 445 PM ED: 3rd C intrinsic Atmiconductors.	9 to 10 AM Photodiodes, solar cell construction. 40.15 to 1.15 PM ED 106:82 batch WH2 and EUP Using SCR	From 9.30 AM E-Sim Norkshop Conducted by HT bombay. NON- DORKING JATURDAY
	Others	9.30 to 11 00 pm JUJPAY ON-line that	Aptitude El ass for S th A and S th B. Coordinated the class.	
/EE	K 9	THURSDAY 26/9/17 DATE	FRIDAY 27/9/19 DATE	SATURDAY
	Class Hours	9 to 10 pm ED: 3rd C Conductivity and Mobility problems. 10.15 to 1.15 pm 3rd 8:81 LOB INSERNALS TEST 3.00 pm to 3.55 pm ED: 3 rd A LED, CED matchels.	9 to 10 AM Class teut: Module 2 10.15 to 1.15 Pm ED 106: B2 latch FIRST LAB INSERNALS ItST - Cycle 1 2.55 to 3.50 Pm: 3rd C Swapped by KAR Drift and Sesistance	SATURDAY 28/9/17DATE HOLIDAY MAHALAYA AMAVASYE
	Others	Lab IA blue book Valuation. Cognistat Drive	Ireparation of dotabase for HPE company drive to be held on with g 19th Nov. 2013 @ 9555	

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A T M E WORK DONE DIARY

WE	EK 10	MONDAY 30/09/17 DATE	TUESDAY #//JO/IJDATE	WEDNESDAY 12/0/17DATE
ACTIVITY	s Hours	10.00 An to 11.00 AM ED : 3td C Swapped by Br. 12 Effect of temp and Deping on Mobility 11.15 to 12.15 AM ED : 3td C Hall Effect 3.00 PM to 4.45 PM ED I 6 AB : Batch Cl Clompeld and Zear diedc	9 BN to 139M EDI: 3rd C: Batch 62 clampers and 2smir diade. 13.15 to 1.15 PM ED: 3rd A Module S: Fabrication of PN Vunctions. Introduction.	- State of the second
	Others	Iseparation of data base to servicini drive and mailed to spo	Resource drive database preparation and mailed to TPO. Student data Vuification	
WEE	K 11	MONDAY OFficing DATE	TUESDAY 08/10/17 DATE	WEDNESDAY Or /10/17 DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	HOLIDAY AYUDHA POOSA	HOLIDAY VIJAYA DAJHAMI	10.15 to 12.15 : ED 3rd c Numerical problem on Diode equation 12.15 to 1.15 : EC 3rd A ron implactation, chemical vajour deposition
	Others			LEAVE
NEE	K 12	MONDAY 14/10/11 DATE	TUESDAY 15/11/17 DATE	WEDNESDAY /6/10/11 DATE
ACTIVITY	ass Hour	ON LEAVE 11.15 - 1215 : ED : Dr. 44 2- 2.55 : ED 6 : DMB 2.55 - 3.50 : ED 6 : MA 3.50 - 4.45 : ED 6 : DMD	0N LEAVE 9-10: EDL : DMB 10-11: EDL : KAK	10.15 to 1215:ED: 3xd C Reverse bias breakdown 12.15 - 1.15: ED: 3xd A Chemical Vapour deposition
	Others			Question poper preparation for 1st 10 of 3rd sem 's' section



	-	Portantino and a second		
WEE	EK 10	THURSDAY 03/10/17DATE	FRIDAY 04 /10/19 DATE	SATURDAY & S /10/19DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	1 to rean ED: 3rd C Models 3: PA Substiants Introduction, dualitative approach of current flow. This to 1.15: EDI Lab: BI ELST No. 6: Kelvin and Nacat Stone bridge. 2 to 2.55 PM: ED: 3rd A Thermol Oxidation	9 to 10 pm: ED sid A Diffusion, Rapid thermal Processing 10.15 to 1.15 EDIJA6: 82 Espt. No. 6 Dheat Stone and Kelvin Bridge Uptriment.	AYNDHA POOSA
	Others	3.50 to 4.45 PM ED: 3th C Prodlems on Holl effect.	tooxdinating JRJ test for sth Aim students for Aptitude class. bab attion flam preparation.	
WEE	K 11	THURSDAY 10/10/11DATE	FRIDAY M/10/17 DATE	SATURDAY 13/10/17 DATE
ACTIVITY	Hou	ON LEAVE 9-10:E0:KAK 10.15-1-15:E0L:JS 2-2.55:ED:AS 3.50-4.45:ED:DI.PK	0N LEAVE J-10: ED: AS 10.15-11.15: EDL: AB1 11.15-12.15: EDL: GM 12.15-1.15: EDL: KAL	0N LEAVE 11.15 - 12.15 : ED : DF. PA 12.15 - 1.15 : ED : DF. YL
11 1 P 1	Others			
NEE	K 12	THURSDAY 17/10/17 DATE	FRIDAY 18/10 119 DATE	SATURDAY / 1/1/1/ DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hou	9-10: 50: 3th & Ziner breakdown 10.15 - 1.15: EDI SAB BI Transfer and drain characteristics of a JFET 2 to 2.55: 50: 3th A Photolithography	I INFTERNAL ASJESSMENT	NON NORKING SOTURDAY
		3.50 to 445 PM ED: 3th C Avalon Che Bseakdown Comparision.	Room invigilation duty for sod Internal Assessment	

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WEE	K 13	MONDAY 20/10/19 DATE	TUESDAY 33/10/19DATE	WEDNESDAY 23/10/19 DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	E Internal Assessment	E internal Assessment Meeting with Principal Bis regarding intesys drive to be held on 25/10/2019 and 26/10/19	9 to le AM : ED : 31d C 3 NO PPEd by DY. YL Diode Opproximations 11 15 to 13.15 : ED : 3rd C optoclectronics, Philodiode 13.15 to 1.15 : ED : 3rd A
	Others	Ream invigilation duty. Blue book valuation of grd dim "e" dection	Jchedole preparation for infosys meck lest and Aptitude training on 23/10/19 and 34/10/19	Blue book Valuation. Aptitude training coordination. Project Synopsis correction.
WEE	K 14	MONDAY 28/10/17 DATE	TUESDAY 29/14/19 DATE	WEDNESDAY 31/10/13DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	10 to 11 0m : ED : 3th C Altured by Dr. PK. Photo detectors. 11. 15 to 12 15 Pm : ED : 3C GE DS, Norking, characturi -J. 2 pm to 3-45PM : EDI Lob 3th C: Batch CI HUR and FUR USING	HOLIDAY	H. 15 to 12.15 ED: Jud C LED Materials module 5: fabrication of PN junctions. 13.15 to 1.15 PM: ED: 3 rd A Module S(4) Integrated Circuits, Advantages, types of Ics.
	Others	JCR. Entering 3rd C bNG book jut in marks to CERP.		Preparation of database for Maveatic Selutions. IBM drive appearatement in the class. Updation Of IA marks in CERP.
WEEK	K 15	MONDAY 04/11/1 DATE	THE LET OF THE AVE.	WEDNESDAY #4/#// DATE
	Class Hours	11.15 AM TOTAIS: 60: 3rd C Integrated circuits : Backgrou -nd, Evolution, Advantages. 2 Pm to 495 Pm : EDI 4AB : Batch Cl Kelvin bridge, LDR characteristics, LCD and temperature seasor Using Thermister.	9 Am to 12 pm : EDI : 3th C Batch C2 kelvin and wheatstone bridge. LOR characteristics and turn on LED. Measurement of vostage and evicent using temp. Jenvor bridge. 12.15 to 1.15 pm : EDI: 3th A	9 to IAAM: ED: Jude Altired by Dr. YL Thin Well-self aligned Emos process, Fabrication of N Mos on PMOS Using Sidewall Spacers. 11. 15 to 12.15 PM: ED: 3rd G 12.15 to 1.15 PM: ED: 3rd A Modes, configuration and Horking of a transistor
and the second se	Others	preparation and mailed, to TPO to I in 10th/12th/ 2.E.	THIN- New Fabrication Process, Fabrication of N- New On F-MOS. Module 3: BST introduction	1/2 Day CL



			Landard and A	T and the second s
WEE	K 13	THURSDAY 34/14/17 DATE	FRIDAY 2 5/10/19 DATE	SATURDAY 26/10/19 DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hour	9 to 10 mm : 3th c: 60 Jolar cells - construction Werking Principle. 10.15 to 1.15 pm: 3rd A : EDI Low Transfir characterutics of Masser. Loopm to 255 pm: ED: 3rd A Metallization and dimpli fied approach	DRIVE IN ASUCCIATION WITH UTU-CPC	INFOSIS POOL DRIVE 1 ND ROUND Technical and HR. Tound interview
		J. So to 4.45 PM : ED: 304 G operation of Jojar Cell, B-I characteristics, Jojar Panels, Numericald.	on-line test in 3 different batches. 124 students got shortlisted.	81 students get Jelected, out of Which 12 are from ATMECE
VEE	K 14	THURSDAY JI/II/II DATE	FRIDAY 01/11/19 DATE	SATURDAY 0 3/11/19DATE
ACTINITY	Class Hours	g to 10 Am : jed C : ED Thermal Oxidation, Diffusion. 10. 15 to 1.15 Pm : Jed A: EDI LOB LOR and Temp. Jenjor 200 to 255 pm : ED: Jed A Evolution of IC, CMOJ Fabrication.	HOLIDAY KANNADA RAJYOTSAVA 4 HOUIS ELTIA CLASS	NON NOEKING SATURDAY
	1.1.1.1.1.1.1	3.50 to \$ \$5 Pm: ED: 3td C Rapid thermal protessing, Ion implantation	Special class for sidin 'c' dection. ED - 185033 Ion impleatation, CVD, Photolithagraphy, Etching, Metallization, Summary	A NOR AND A
VEE	K 15	THURSDAY 07/11/19 DATE	FRIDAY 08/11/17 DATE	SATURDAY 07/1/19 DATE
ACTIVITY	ass Hours	9 to 10 An : ED: Jud C Module 3 : BST Introduction, model. Configuration & Norking 10:15 to 1.15 Pm : EDI Lob : 3rd B - UST based FDR and RPS 2.00 Pm to 2.55 Pm : ED: 2 rd A Amplification with BSTS Ebers - Moll Model	9 ro 10 pm: ED: 2rd A Eber - Mall Model, BJT as Awitch 10.15 to 1.15 pm: EDI Lab Regulated power ANPPY and Repetition in Hardware lab. 3.55 to J.Sopm: ED: 3rdc JWAPped by KAR Amplification with BJTs	HOLIDAY DECLARED BY GOUT OF KARNATAKA FOR AYODHYA SUDGEHENT
	Others	3.50 to 4.45 PM; ED: 3th C Movement of holes and electrons in P-n-p transistor Xmplar on-linetet for registered students.	notobally preparation for	

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WORK DONE DIARY

NEE	K 16	MONDAY "/"/" DATE	TUESDAY ///// DATE	WEDNESDAY M/n/19 DATE
ACTIVITY		11 15 to 12 15 pm : ED: 3+4 C Ebers MOH Model 2.00 pm to 4.45 pm : EDI Lob 3rd c: Batch Cl Simulation Input and ole characteristic of CE configuration. Transfer and drain Characteristics of JFFT	9 to 12 pm: EDILAD: C2 NP f alp characteristics of CE configuration Transfer and Drain characteristics of SFET and MOSFET 12 15 to 1.15 pm: ED: 3rd A Transistor an Switch, cut-off 5 Jafuration Itgun	
	Others	and MOJFET. JAR preparation in Latex. Criteria 4	Campus drive coordination N/s Genpact Campus drive - No cut off Accord Soft Dare Jool drive Q NIE, Mysure - Jol 839	breakdapn. Mad-4 FET- Introducti Special additional lab for sid 8 - Repetition 3.00-4-45PM
WEE	K 17	MONDAY 18/1/19 DATE	TUESDAY /1/1/DATE	WEDNESDAY 20/0/19 DAT
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	1115 to 12. 15 pm: ED: 3th C Balic Operation of n- Channel Ph. JFET. 13.15 Pm to 130 pm: ED: 3rd A. MOJFET; Norking, Construction and energy band diagram. 3.00 pm to 4.45 pm: EDI: Cl if and of characteristics	9 to 10 AM: J DapAd by Mr. Gopal: 3rd C Jooph to 495PA. Jod C 601 102: Batch C - UST charasteristics. Bangn and simulation of 2PS	9 to 10 mm : Shappid by Or. yb. 3td C Frequency limitations and cut-off frequency 11.15 to 13.15 pm : 3td C Numerical problems 200 to 4.45 pm : 3td B Special lub for Simulus
	Others	of CE Configuration	Preparatory tham for srd. sth and th hemister stodarts.	Konnada Rujyotsara Milting at librars at 4.00 pm
NEE	K 18	MONDAY 25/1117 DATE	TUESDAY 26/11/19 DATE	WEDNESDAY 27/11/19 DAT
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	C L	KANNADA RAJYOTJAUA CELEBRATION IN CAMPUS	CL
	Others		Blue book Valuation Jrd Semester "c" Section, and Updation of marks in CERP	



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WE	EK 16	THURSDAY /+////DATE	FRIDAY 15/11/19 DATE	SATURDAY 16/11/11 DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	9 80 12 AM . ED . 37 K C Specifications. Drift in the base region. 18 15 to 1.15 PM: EDI: BI RAJ and UST - Simulation 3-00 to 3.55 M : ED: 3TAC HOIXING OF A Channel PM SIET. 3.50 to 4.45 PM: ED: 3TAC	RANA KADAJA J BYANJHI	IBM Pool drive at ATME compus. coordinated the drive with TPO.
-	Others	Early effect, Avalonche breakdown. Dept. Meeting at 1.30pm		to de la contra po
WEE	K 17	THURSDAY 21/1/1/DATE	FRIDAY 22/11/19 DATE	SATURDAY 23/11/19DATE
ACTIVITY	ass Hours	9 to 10 AM : ED : 3rd C MOSFER Fabri Cation 10 15 to 1 15 PM : EDI. BI Repetition of experiments 3.50 to 445 PM : ED 3rd C Enirgy band diogram	TT INTERNAL ASSESSMENT "Sampoorna kannada" Event Coordination at TAP CEN	TO INTERNAL ALLESIMENT
	Others	Rajyestava cvmt "Sampcerna kannada" anneuntemint in the classes	In invigilation duly from 9.30 to 11.00 Am and 200 to 4.30 pm. Blue book valuation of 3rd A Section.	IA INVIGILATION duty from 9.30 to is coon and 3.00 to 4.30 pm. Updating I IA Marks in CERP.
NEE	K 18	THURSDAY 28/11/19DATE	FRIDAY 2 1/11/19 DATE	SATURDAY 3 4/1/ DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	LAB INTERNALS FOR JRD B STUDENTS 9 FO 10 AM: ED: Jrd C MNFET NOTKINT N- channel enhancement and depletion type MOSFET 3.50 to 4.45 PA: ED: Jrdc	LAB INTERNALS FOR 3RD B STUDENTS LOB TA duty from 9.00 AM to 4.45 PM	LAB INTERNALS FOR 3AD A STUDENTS
	hers	P- Channel Enhancement and depiction type MOJFET. Io to 11 45 AM : Preparatory Exam Invigilation duty.		All lob represements wideo links are shared with students.

LEAVE DETAILS

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SI. No.	Date	Туре	Reason	Actual Class Allotted (Course Code/Time)	Substitute Faculty Member	Signature of Substitute Faculty Memb
01	10/2/19	64	personal	-	-	1
02	22/1/19	22	personal		State Mark	x 4
03	7/ 8 /17 AN	1/2 66	personal		-	1111
04	31/8/19	c.L	personal	-		
05	09/10/19	ŧ L	Personal	-> Mentioned in	LIOFK done	dairy ->
-	15/ 10/17					
06	06/11/19	1/2 66	Personal	-	-	1 24
07	25/11/19	66	personal	3TH IA. No class	-	-
08	27/11/19	66	personal .	18EC34 11.15 to 12.15 PM	PRY	pes-
09	02/12/19	1/2 6 6	personal			2-
10	24/12/19	RH	Christmas Eve	1	-	-
11	28/12/19	C.L	Personal	-		
				a second and	and the star	
						3
	1			- ton of		NI C

PROGRAM OUTCOMES (PO'S)

PO:1	Engineering Knowledge: Apply the knowledge of mathematics, science, engineering fundamentals, and an engineering specialization to the solution of complex engineering problems							
PO:2	Problem Analysis: Identify, formulate, research literature, and analyze complex engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions usin first principles of mathematics, natural sciences, and engineering sciences							
PO:3	Design/Development of Solutions: Design solutions for complex engineering problems and design system components or processes that me the specified needs with appropriate consideration for the public health and safety, and the cultural, societal, and environmental considerations							
PO:4	Conduct investigations of Complex Problems: Use research-based knowledge and research methods including design of experiments, anal and interpretation of data, and synthesis of the information to provide valid conclusions							
PO:5	Modern Tool Usage: Create, select, and apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools including predicts modeling to complex engineering activities with an understanding of the limitations							
PO:6	The Engineer and Society: Apply reasoning informed by the contextual knowledge to assess societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues a the consequent responsibilities relevant to the professional engineering practice							
PO:7	Environment and Sustainability: Understand the impact of the professional engineering solutions in societal and environmental contexts, a demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for sustainable development							
PO:8	Ethics: Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of the engineering practice							
PO:9	Individual and Teamwork: Function effectively as an individual, and as a member or leader in diverse teams, and in multidisciplinary settings							
PO:10	Communication: Communicate effectively on complex engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large, such a being able to comprehend and write effective reports and design documentation, make effective presentations, and give and receive cle instructions							
PO:11	Project Management and Finance: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the engineering and management principles and apply the to one's own work, as a member and leader in a team, to manage projects and in multidisciplinary environments							
PO:12	Life-Long Learning: Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broad context of technological change							





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C1.1.1 - The Institution ensures effective curriculum delivery through a well planned and documented process

Supporting Documents

Index

Sl. No.	Academic Year	Particulars
1		Academic Calendar- College & Department
2	-	Teaching Plan
3	-	Department Meeting – Sample MoM
4	-	Learning Outcome- Course Module
5	-	Time Table
6		Teaching – Learning resources
7	- 2019-20	Attendance Record
8	-	Bridge & Remedial Classes
9	_	Question Bank-VTU Previous Year QP
10	-	Academic Activity and its Planning
11		Result Analysis
12		Teachers Diary





Department of Civil Engineering

JULY 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	2 WORKSHOP ART OF COUNSELING START DAY	3	4	5	6
7 START OF INTERNSHIP FOR 7TH SEM STUDENTS	8	9 WORKSHOP ART OF COUNSELING END DAY	10	11	12	13
14	15 FACULTY TRAINING MS OFFICE	16 FACULTY TRAINING MS OFFICE	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	NBA CRITERIA 2 & 3 WORKSHOP
28	29 COMMENCEMENT OF ODD SEM 2019-20 III, VI , VII	30	31			
		June 2019 S M T W Th 2 3 4 5 6 9 10 11 12 13 16 17 18 19 20 23 24 25 26 27 30	1 7 8 14 15 21 22	August 2019 M T W Th F Sa 1 2 3 5 6 7 8 9 10 .2 13 14 15 16 17 .9 20 21 22 23 24 26 27 28 29 30 31	atme College	F M E of Engineering

AUGUST 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1	2	3
						NON-WORKING
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					COMMENCEMENT	WORKING
					OF INDUCTION	MONDAY TT
					PROGRAM FOR FIRST YEAR	ORIENTATION PROGRAM
					FIRST TEAR	FIRST YEAR
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	HOLIDAY BAKRID			HOLIDAY INDEPENDENCE DAY		NON-WORKING
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
						WORKING THURSDAY TT END OF 11 DAYS INDUCTION PRG FOR FIRST YEAR
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	COMMENCEMENT OF THEORY CLASSES FOR FIRST YEAR					WORKING MONDAY TT
		July 2019		September 2019		
		S M T W Th 1 2 3 4 7 8 9 10 11 14 15 16 17 18 21 22 23 24 25 28 29 30 31	F Sa 5 6 12 13 19 20	M T W Th F Sa 2 3 4 5 6 7 9 10 11 12 13 14 16 17 18 19 20 21 23 24 25 26 27 28	atme College	of Engineering

SEPTEMBER 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2 HOLIDAY SWARNA GOWRI VRATAM GANESHA CHATHURTHI	3	4	5	6	7 NON-WORKING
8	9	10 10TH DAY OF MUHARRAM	11	12 FIRST IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	13 FIRST IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	14 WORKING MONDAY TT FIRST IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7
15	16	17	18	19	20	21 NON-WORKING
22	23	24	25	26	27	28 HOLIDAY MAHALAYA AMAVASYA
29	30					
		S M T W Th 4 5 6 7 8 11 12 13 14 15 18 19 20 21 22 25 26 27 28 29	F Sa S M 2 3 - - 9 10 6 7 16 17 13 14 23 24 20 20	October 2019 1 T W Th F Sa 1 2 3 4 5 7 8 9 10 11 12 4 15 16 17 18 19 1 22 23 24 25 26 8 29 30 31	atme Colleg	T M E e of Engineering

OCTOBER 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1	2 HOLIDAY	3	4	5
		FIRST IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	150TH GANDHI JAYANTHI	FIRST IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	FIRST IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	NON- WORKING
6	7 HOLIDAY AYUDHA POOJA	8 HOLIDAY VIJAYA DASHAMI	9	10	11	12 WORKING WEDNESDAY TT
13	14	15	16	17	18 SECOND IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	19 NON- WORKING
20	21 SECOND IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	22 SECOND IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	23	24	25	26 WORKING TUESDAY TT
27	28	29 HOLIDAY BALIPADYAMI	30	31		
		September 20 S M T W Th 1 2 3 4 5 8 9 10 11 12 15 16 17 18 19 22 23 24 25 26 29 30 - - -	F Sa S M 6 7 - - 13 14 3 4 20 21 10 11 27 28 17 18	Volume T W Th F Sa 1 2 1 2 5 6 7 8 9 12 13 14 15 16 19 20 21 22 23 26 27 28 29 30	atme To and some way to and some way	T M E e of Engineering

NOVEMBER 2019

Sunday	nday Monday Tuesday W		Wednesday	Thursday	Friday Saturday		
					1 HOLIDAY KANNADA RAJYOTSAVA	2 NON-WORKING	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9 WORKING FRIDAY TT	
10	11 WORLD SCIENCE DAY	12 SECOND IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	13 SECOND IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	14 FIRST IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	15 HOLIDAY KANAKADASA JAYANTHI	16 NON-WORKING	
17	18	19	20	21	22 THIRD IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	23 WORKING TUESDAY TT PTM FIRST YEAR THIRD IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	
24	25 THIRD IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	26	27	28	29	30 LAST WORKING DAY HIGHER SEM WORKING FRIDAY TT	
		S M T W Th S M T W Th 1 2 3 3 6 7 8 9 10 13 14 15 16 17 20 21 22 23 24 27 28 29 30 31 1	F Sa S M 4 5 1 2 11 12 8 9 18 19 15 16	3 4 5 6 7 10 11 12 13 14 17 18 19 20 21 24 25 26 27 28	ATN college of Eng		

DECEMBER 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3 LAB EXAM COMMENCEMENT HIGHER SEM	4	5	6	7 NON WORKING
8	9	10	11	12	13 THIRD IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER LAB EXAMS END HIGHER SEM	14 WORKING THIRD IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER
15	16 THIRD IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER THEORY EXAMS COMMENCEMENT FOR HIGHER SEM	17	18	19	20	21 NON WORKING LAST WORKING DAY FOR FIRST YEAR
22	23 LAB EXAMS COMMENCEMENT FIRST YEAR	24	25 HOLIDAY CHRISTMAS DAY	26	27	28 WORKING
29	30	31				
		November 201 S M T W Th 3 4 5 6 7 10 11 12 13 14 17 18 19 20 21 24 25 26 27 28	F Sa S M 1 2 - - 8 9 5 6 15 16 12 13 22 23 19 20	January 2020 T W Th F Sa 1 2 3 4 7 8 9 10 11 14 15 16 17 18 21 22 23 24 25 28 29 30 31 	A T M College of Engineer	E ing Dr. L delawaraj



ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, MYSURU

Academic Calendar (EVEN SEMESTER, 2019-20)

WEEK	MONTH	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	HOLIDAY (H)	COLLEGE EVENTS
1					1	2	3	4		
2	RY	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
3	JANUARY	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	MAKARA SANKRANTHI	
4	JA	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
5		26	27	28	29	30	31		REPUBLIC DAY	Training the Trainer Program
5								1		
6	RY	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
7	FEBRUARY	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		COMMENCEMENT OF EVEN SEMESTER
8	FEB	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	MAHA SHIVARATHRI	Alumni Day
9		23	24	25	26	27	28	29		ATMEYA-2020
10		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
11	КСН	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		International Wonmen's Day Personality Enhancement Training for 4th Sem Students
12	MARCH	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		IA-1
13		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	UGADI	First PTM
14		29	30	31						





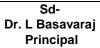
ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, MYSURU

Academic Calendar (EVEN SEMESTER, 2019-20)

WEEK	MONTH	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	HOLIDAY (H)	COLLEGE EVENTS
14					1	2	3	4		
15	г	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	MAHAVEERJAYAN THI GOOD FRIDAY	ICPTST_2020
16	APRIL	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	DR. AMBEDKAR JAYANTHI	IA Test II
17		19	20	21	22	23	24	25		ATMEYA
18		26	27	28	29	30			BASAVA JAYANTHI	Second PTM
18							1	2	MAY DAY	
19		3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
20	MAY	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
21	М	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		IA Test III
22		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	IDUL FITR	Lab Test Week
23		31								
23			1	2	3	4	5	6		Last Working Day
24		7	8	9	10	11	12	13		Practical Examination Schedule
25	JUNE	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		Commencement of Theory Examination, II Sem till 4th July 2020, Higher Semesters till 20th July 2020 Graduation Day
26		21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
27		28	29	30					Non Working Saturdays	The commencement of Odd Semester is from 27 th July 2020

* Weekly Mentoring as per time table.

* Attendance will be regulary sent to parents through SMS PTM dates for higher sem left to the descreption of HoDs.





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ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING Department Of Civil Engineering Academic Year: JUL - NOV 2019 - 2020 Calendar of Events for ODD Semester



Week	Month				Day		NY N	No. of Working	Activities	Particulars
No.	AT ALL	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Days		
1	Jul / Aug	29 CB	30	31	1 IP	2	3	6	A MORE REPORTED AND AND AND	CB - Commencement of
2	e y	5	6	7 CRI	8	9 RII	10	6	Varamahalakshmi Vrata	BE Odd Semester
3	Aug	12 H	13 RA	14 RH/ CP	15 11	16	17	4	Bakrid Rig Upskarma Independence Day	CR- Counseling Report
		19	20	21 IC/AS	22	23 RH	24	5	Sri Krishnu Janmashtami	RA – Result Analysis CP – CO PO Assessmen
4		26	27	28	29	30 IV	31	6		and attainment
6		2 H	3	4	5	6 CR2	7	5	Gowri Vrata / Ganesh Chaturthi	• IV – Industrial Visit
7	Sep	9 ASP	10 H	11 RH	12 RH/ TI	13 RH7 T1	14 T1	5	Moharam Last Day Tiru Onam Anantha pedmanabha Vrata Narayanguru Jayanthi	IOP - Industry outreach Program
8	[]	16	17 RH	18	19	20 IV	21	6	Jayanthi Vishwakarma Jayanthi	IP Induction
		23	24	25	26 TT	27	28 H	5	Mahalaya Amavasya	Programme IC-National Conference
	Sep / Oct	30	1	2 H	3	4	5	5	Gandhi Jayanthi	AS- Attendance Status
10		7 H	8 H	9	10 TT	11	12	4	Ayudhapooje Vijayadasami	• ASP - IA & Attendance
11	Oct	14	15	16	17	18 RH/T2	19	6	Tula Sankramana	Status to Parents PTM - Parent Teacher
12	1	21 T2	22 T2	23	24 ASP	25	26 PTM	6		• T1, T2 & T3 - 1 st , 2 ^{od} &
14	Oct / Nov	28	29 H	30	31	l H	2	4	Balipadyami Kannada Rajyotsava	3 rd Internal Test Respectively
15		4 10P	5 IOP/ TT	6 CR3	7	8	9	6	CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER	 LT - Lab Test LWD - Last Working Day for BE
16	Nov	11	12 RH	13	14	15 H	16	5 1	Gurunanak B'day Kanakadasa Jayanthi	Day in Dia
		18	19	20	21	22 T3	23 T3	6	A gamma	
17	1	25 T3	26	27 ASP	28	10	30 LWD		Last Working Day	
19		2	3	4	5	6	7	6	VTU Practical Exam from 3/12/19	
	Dec	9	10	11	12 RH	13	14	6	to 13/12/19 Hethari	
		- A-2010 - 1	17	18	19	20	21	6 0	VTU Theory Exam from 16/12/19 to	
20			24 RH	25 H	26	27	28	5 0	07/02/20	
	Dec / Jan		31	1	2	3	4		Christmas Eve Christmas	

HOROD DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING MYSORE-570028

ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Department Of Civil Engineering Academic Year: FEB – JUN 2019 - 2020 Calendar of Events for EVEN Semester

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Week	Month				Day			No. of		THE REAL PROPERTY.
No.		MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Working Days	Activities	Particulars
1		10 CB	11	12	13	14	15	5.5	Prost Providence Balling	(Animalian Stephene)
2	FEB	17	18	19	20	21 H	22	4.5	Maha Shivaratri	CB - Commencement of BE Even Semester ASE ATMENT
3		24	25	26 TT	27	28	29	5.5		ASE - ATME Stage Event WD - Women's Day
4		2	3	4	5	6 ASE	7 ASE	5.5		INC- International Conference
5	MAR	9 RH	10	11 WD	12	13	14 T1	5.5	Holi Feast	AM – Alumni Meet GD - Graduation Da
6	MAR	16 T1	17 T1	18	19	20	21	5.5		• TT - Technical Talk
7		23	24	25 H	26	27	28 PTM	4.5	Chandramana Ugadi	 IV-Industrial visit Datum-2k20
8	MAR / APR	30	31	1	2 RH	3 TT	4	5.5	Sri Ramanavami	PTM - Parent Teach Meeting
9	APR	6 H	7	8 INC	9 INC	10 H	11 RH	3.5	Mahaveera Jayanti Good Friday	 T1, T2 & T3 - 1^a, 2 & 3rd Internal Test Respectively LI - Lab Internal
10	AFK	13 RH	14 H	15	16	17	18	4.5	Holy Saturday Sowra Ugadi Ambedkar	 Assessment LWD - Last Working Day for BE
11	_	20	21	22	23 T2	24 T2	25 T2/AM	5.5	Jayanti	
12	APR/ MAY	27	28 RH	29	30 Datum 2k20	1 H	2	4.5	Shankaracharya / Ramanujacharya Jayanti	
13		4	5	6	7 RH	8	9	5.5	May Day Buddha	
14	MAY	11 IV	12 IV	13	14	15	16	5.5	Poornima	
15		18 T3 25	19 T3	20 T3	21 RH	22 RH	23 PTM	5.5	Shab e Quadar Jumat ul Vida	
16		15 H	26 LI	27 LI	28 LI	29 L1	30 L1	4.5	Qutub e Ramzan	
17		LWD	2	3	4	5	6	5.5	Last Working Day	
18		8	9	10	н	12	13	5.5	Lab Practical Exam 3/6/20 - 13/6/20	
19	JUN	15	16	17	18	19	20	5.5	Commencement	17 1.5
20		22 GD	23	24	25	26	27	5.5	of Theory Exam (15/6/20 - 20/7/20)	16
21		29	30	•				2		E ·

DEPARTMENT BODVIL ENGINEERING ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING MYSORE-570028 A T M E College of Engineering

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING



Lesson Plan & Work-done Diary for AY:2019-20, EVEN Semester

Course wi	ith Code:	Elements of (Civil Engineering & Mechanics (18CIV24)		Faculty: SRIV	VATHSA H U	Semester & Section: 2 nd Sem 'C'	
Module	Class No.	Date planned (DD/MM)	Topics to be covered	TLP Planned	Date of Conduction (DD/MM)	Topics Covered	TLP Executed	Remarks if any deviation
	1	17.2.2020	Introduction to Civil Engineering: Scope of different fields of Civil Engineering	Chalk & Talk	17.2.2020	Introduction to Cto? Engy Scope of deffect-fields y Court Engs	chalk &	12
	2	19.2.2020	Role of Civil Engineers in the Infrastructural development, effect of infrastructural facilities on social-economic development of a country.	Chalk & Talk	19.2.2020	Poles of Cost I Enphants he the Intrastitual divitopment, lifeds of Intrastitudie on sodo-economy	Chair & Talk.	
	3	19.2.2020	Introduction to Engineering Mechanics: Basic concepts of idealization- Particle, Continuum and Rigid Body, Basic Principles – Physical Independence of forces, Superposition, Transmissibility	Chalk & Talk	19.2.2020	Shin. to Engr. Mechanites : Basic Oncepto E. Basic pronciples of Mechanics	Chaix & Taik	
MODULE-1	4	24.2.2020	Force, Systems of Forces, Newton's Laws of Motion, Resolution and Composition of forces, Law of parallelogram of forces, Polygonal law	Chalk & Talk	24.2.2020	Force, system of proces, Neuton's Laws, Risolution & composition Prallitiognam Laws of frus, Polyport	Chair e Talk	
~	5	26.2.2020	Resultant of Concurrent coplanar force systems, Coplanar Non- Concurrent Force System, Moment of a Forces, couple- problems	Chalk & Talk	26.2.2020	Resultant of Coplaner Non-concents force system, Coplaner Non-concents Moment of force, couple problem	<i>chai</i> k	
	6	26.2.2020	Varingon's theorem, Resultant of Coplanar non-concurrent force system, problems - Concurrent coplanar force systems	Chalk & Talk	26.2.2000	Poolling on to manar concurrent		
	7	02.3.2020	Problems- Concurrent coplanar force systems	Chalk & Talk	09.3.2020	Vallyon's theoren, Resultant of Copland varioniumit & prostories	Chaik &	Berause 2 college fest activities
	8	05.3.2020	Problems- Coplanar non-concurrent force system	Chalk & Talk	10.3.2020		chelk &	Berouse & college fest a closethes





Course w	itti Code	: Liements of	Civil Engineering & Mechanics (18CIV)	24)	Faculty: SRI	VATHSA H U	Semester & Section: 2nd Sem *C*		
Module	Class No.	Date planned (DD/MM)	Topics to be covered	TLP Planned	Date of Conduction (DD/MM)	Topics Covered	TLP Executed	Remarks if any deviation	
	9	09.3.2020	Equilibrium of Forces: Free body diagrams, Lami's theorem, Equations of Equilibrium	Chalk & Talk	12-3-2020	Equillebrium of form: brussey tanis's theren, Equations of equillebrium	Charle & Talle	Baause z college but admittes	
	10	12.3.2020	Equilibrium of concurrent and non- concurrent coplanar force systems, Problems	Chalk & Talk	24.3.2020	Probleme on Equilibrium of loneurrent coplar free system	PPT	Buaure q word Panderere sthildin Comes conducted a	
	11	18.3.2020	Problems - Equilibrium of concurrent and non-concurrent coplanar force systems	Chalk & Talk	24.3 . 2090	Boosdins on Querchismon 9 non-concurrent-coploror free	PPT	1	
	12	18.3.2020	Friction: Types of friction, Laws of dry Friction, Limiting friction, Concept of Static and Dynamic Friction	Chalk & Talk	26.3.2020	Forction: Types, laws, concerts of Stales & dynamic Boda	ር የየፓ		
MODULE-2	13	19.3.2020	Numerical problems on motion of single and connected bodies on planes	Chalk & Talk	26.3.2020	Numerical problems on nation of suble & connected bodies	ዮዮፓ	Because of could be change conducted o	
MOD	14	23.3.2020	Wedge friction -Problems	Chalk & Talk		wedge friction - Pooldems	PPT		
	15	26.3.2020	Ladder friction - problems	Chalk & Talk	03.06.2000	Ladder forction - Por bleng	PPT		
	16	28.3.2020	Rope and Pulley systems - problems	Chalk & Talk	05.06-2000	Rope & pully - prosens	PPT	4	
				· · · · · ·					
Ī					30				

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Class No.	Date planned (DD/MM)	Topics to be covered		Date of				
	(manual)		TLP Planned	Conduction (DD/MM)	Topics Covered	TLP Executed	Remarks if any deviation	
17 30.	30.3.2020	Support Reactions: Types of Loads and Supports, statically determinate and indeterminate beams	Chalk & Talk	30.3.20%	Support reactions: Types of loads Supports, stalially delteringle	PPT	1	
18	01.4.2020	Support Reaction in beams, Numerical problems on support reactions for statically determinate beams - Point load, uniformly distributed	Chalk & Talk	303.2020	Suppert reaction & beans runcillal probleme works Potel load & 12D1	PPT		
19	01.4.2020	Problems on Support Reactions	Chalk & Talk		Conservation of the two states of the	PPT		
20	02.4.2020	Numerical problems on support reactions for statically determinate beams - uniformly varying loads and Moments	Chalk & Talk	02.04.2020	Numetrial problems on support-	7PT	Brigues of coursel situation classes war taken antine	
21	11.4.2020	Introduction to Truss, Types of trusses	Chalk & Talk	06.4.2020		PPT		
22	13.4.2020	Analysis of statically determinate trusses using method of joints and method of sections	Chalk & Talk	08.4.3020	Analysis of stalozally deliverent for method	PPT		
23	15.4.2020	Problems on trusses	Chalk & Talk	13.4. 2020	Andepsis of Stalually deliverati	PPT		
24	15.4.2020	Problems on trusses	Chalk & Talk	14.4.2020	Problems on trusses	PPT		
	18 19 20 21 22 23	18 01.4.2020 19 01.4.2020 20 02.4.2020 21 11.4.2020 22 13.4.2020 23 15.4.2020	1730.3.2020Supports, statically determinate and indeterminate beams1801.4.2020Support Reaction in beams, Numerical problems on support reactions for statically determinate beams - Point load, uniformly distributed1901.4.2020Problems on Support Reactions2002.4.2020Numerical problems on support reactions for statically determinate beams - uniformly varying loads and Moments2111.4.2020Introduction to Truss, Types of trusses2213.4.2020Analysis of statically determinate trusses using method of joints and method of sections2315.4.2020Problems on trusses	1730.3.2020Supports, statically determinate and indeterminate beamsChaik & Talk1801.4.2020Support Reaction in beams, Numerical problems on support reactions for statically determinate beams - Point load, uniformly distributedChalk & Talk1901.4.2020Problems on Support ReactionsChalk & Talk1901.4.2020Problems on Support ReactionsChalk & Talk2002.4.2020Numerical problems on support reactions for statically determinate beams - uniformly varying loads and MomentsChalk & Talk2111.4.2020Introduction to Truss, Types of trusses trusses using method of joints and method of sectionsChalk & Talk2315.4.2020Problems on trussesChalk & Talk2415.4.2020Problems on trussesChalk & Talk	17 50.3.2020 Supports, statically determinate and indeterminate beams Chalk & Talk 30.3.2020 18 01.4.2020 Support Reaction in beams, Numerical problems on support reactions for statically determinate beams - Point load, uniformly distributed Chalk & Talk 30.3.2020 19 01.4.2020 Problems on Support Reactions Chalk & Talk 01.04.3020 19 01.4.2020 Problems on Support Reactions Chalk & Talk 01.04.3020 20 02.4.2020 Numerical problems on support reactions for statically determinate beams - uniformly varying loads and Moments Chalk & 02.04.2020 02.04.2020 21 11.4.2020 Introduction to Truss, Types of trusses Chalk & Talk 06.4.9020 22 13.4.2020 Analysis of statically determinate trusses using method of joints and method of sections Chalk & 7alk 08.4.9020 23 15.4.2020 Problems on trusses Chalk & 7alk 08.4.9020 24 15.4.2020 Problems on trusses Chalk & 13.4.9020	17 30.3.2020 Supports, statically determinate and indeterminate beams Chalk & Talk 30.3.2020 Supports, statically determinate and indeterminate beams Supports, statically determinate and indeterminate beams, Numerical problems on support reactions for statically determinate beams - Point load, uniformly distributed Supports, statically determinate beams, Numerical problems on support reactions for statically determinate beams - Point load, uniformly distributed Chalk & Talk 30.3.2020 Support,	17 30.5.2020 Supports, statically determinate and indeterminate beams Chalk & Talk 30.3.20.20 Supports, statically determinate beams PT 18 01.4.2020 Support Reaction in beams, Numerical problems on support reactions for statically determinate beams - Point load, uniformly distributed Chalk & Talk 30.3.20.20 Support Reaction h beams, Numerical problems on support reactions for statically determinate beams - Point load, uniformly distributed Chalk & Talk 30.3.20.20 Support Reaction h beams, Numerical problems on support reactions Chalk & Talk 30.3.20.20 Support Reaction h beams, Numerical problems on support reactions of statically determinate beams - uniformly varying loads and Moments Chalk & D1.04.3000 Support Reaction h beams, Numerical problems on support reactions for statically determinate beams - uniformly varying loads and Moments Chalk & D2.04.2000 Support Reaction h beams, Numerical problems on support reactions for statically determinate beams - uniformly varying loads and Moments Chalk & D2.04.2000 Support Reaction h beams, Numerical problems on support reactions for statically determinate trusses using method of joints and method of sections Chalk & D2.04.2000 Support Reaction h beams, Numerical problems on trusses PT 21 11.4.2020 Introduction to Truss, Types of trusses Chalk & D6.4.3000 Analysis of statically determinate trusses using method of joints and method of sections Chalk & D8.4.3000 Analysis of statically determinate trus	





Course w	ith Code	: Elements o	Civil Engineering & Mechanics (18CIV)	24)	Faculty: SRI	VATHSA H U	Semester & Section: 2" Sem 'C'	
Module	Class No.	Date planned (DD/MM)	Topics to be covered	TLP Planned	Date of Conduction (DD/MM)	Topics Covered	TLP Executed	Remarks if any deviation
	25	16.4.2020	Centroid: Centroid of simple figures from first principle	Chalk & Talk	20.4.2020	Centropol + Centroid of simple -figures from 1st principle	PPT	
	26	20.4.2020	Centroid of composite/built-up sections - Problems	Chalk & Talk	21.4.2020	C. Ind Brown till with yo	PPT	More chanses requires
	27	22.4.2020	Problems	Chalk & Talk	24.4.9020	Produce	PPT	store dones required
	28	30.4.2020	Moment of Inertia: Introduction, second moment of area of plane sections from first principles	Chalk & Talk	28.4.2020	Honunt of Trestia: - Intro. Sciaid acoment of ascar plane	PPT	
MODULE4	29	04.5.2020	Parallel axes and perpendicular axes Theorems, Radius of gyration - problems	Chalk & Talk	28.4.2020	Toullil and the perpendicular axis theorem, Radius 2 gents	PDT	
MO	30	06.5.2020	Moment of inertia of composite area and built-up sections - Problems	Chalk & Talk	29.4.2020	Monent of Prentia of congeste	PPT	Flore classe signed
	31	06.5.2020	Problems	Chalk & Talk	4.5.2020 5.5.2020		PPT	More classie sezudiele understendez rector
	32	07.5.2020	Concept of Product of Inertia(No Problems)	Chalk & Talk	05.06.2000	Concepts of product of India	PPT	

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Course w	ith Code:	: Elements of	Civil Engineering & Mechanics (18CIV)	24)	Faculty: SRI	VATHSA H U	Semester & Section: 2nd Sem 'C'	
Module	Class No.	Date planned (DD/MM)	Topics to be covered	TLP Planned	Date of Conduction (DD/MM)	Topics Covered	TLP Executed	Remarks if any deviation
	33	11.5.2020	Definitions, Displacement Average velocity, Instantaneous velocity, Speed	Chalk & Talk	13.5.2070	Kinematics: Def", Displacional Ang velocity, Instarteneous Velocity, Speed	PPT	
	34	13.5.2020	Acceleration, Average acceleration, Variable acceleration, Acceleration due to gravity, Newton's Laws of Motion.	Chalk & Talk	13.5.7070	Ang velocety, Instarteneous Velocety, Speed Acet, Ane acct, Variable acet, newton's laws, moderns on rectilinal motion	PPT	
	35	13.5.2020	Rectilinear Motion - Numerical problems	Chalk & Talk	4.5.2020	Revellencar rudion - problem	PPT	
	36	14.5.2020	Rectilinear Motion – Numerical problems	Chalk & Talk	14.5.000	Motion under gravily - produces	PPT	More clance is a
.E-5	37	18.5.2020	Motion under gravity - Numerical problems	Chalk & Talk	the second se	Cultinear notion - problemy	PPT	1
MODULE-5	38	20.5.2020	Curvilinear Motion - Numerical problems	Chalk & Talk		Projectile notion - problems	PPT	
~	39	21.5.2020	Projectile Motion - Numerical problems	Chalk & Talk	05-6.2020	D'Alemberts principle & its applecation - problems	PPT	
	40	21.5,2020	D'Alemberts principle and its applications in connected bodies including pulleys	Chalk & Talk	5.6.7070	D'Alemberts principle & its applecation - problems D'Alemberts pomiciple & its application - problems	PPT	
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DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

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College of Engineering

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	Activity	Planned	Actual	Remarks
1	Theory Classes	40	45	More classes required for understa -Rie Coppers
2	Assignments/Quizzes/ Self study	3	2+1	Two written anignments & 1 quiz assemment were assigned
3	Tutorials/ Extra classes	272 4	-	Ū Ū
4	Internal Assessments	3	2	Because of could pardence struction Are a sentemals is considered as VTU guildelines. Because of could pandinus serval classes where conducted it online
5	ICT based Teaching (% of usage in Curriculum)	0%		Because à corta pandinisciptual classes where conducted it online
	Planning			Execution
Faculty :	Signature: Avertlisa	- 1929 1940	Faculty Signature:	guatuse
HoD Sig	signature: Avertusa		HoD Signature:	ant

Minutes of Meeting-30

Attended by:-

- 1) ManuVijay (HoD) -
- 2) Dr.Ranganathan A
- 3) Dr. Akshaya B.J Mehan BJ
- 4) Dr Suresha K.J
- 5) Shruthi H.G
- 6) Jyothi D.N
- 7) Srivathsa. H.U
- 8) Mandeep G
- 9) Bharathi B
- 10) Rudresh A N
- 11) Shashank P
- 12) Puneeth K

- Aneveren

Review of previous meeting:

In the view of previous meeting the discussion was about Resource person, funding agencies, workshop, I cloud.

Agenda of the meeting : Admission, convocation, vacation slot, subject allotment & coordinators.

Discussion

- CET fees & college fees 95000 Rs + transportation charges.
- Convocation on June 18th -2019
- Co- coordinators: Puneeth K & Shashank P
- Vacation slot from May 28th to 30th June.

Date: - 27/05/2019

<u>Subject allotment</u>

3rd Sem A Section

Subject code	Subject name	Faculty name
18CV32	Strength of Materials	Jyothi D N
18CV33	Fluid Mechanics	Dr. Akshaya B J
18CV34	Basic Materials and Construction	Shruthi H G
18CV35	Basic Surveying	Mandeep G
18CV36	Engineering Geology	Dr. Suresha K J

3rd Sem B Section

Subject code	Subject name	Faculty name
18CV32	Strength of Materials	Manu Vijay
18CV33	Fluid Mechanics	Puneeth K
18CV34	Basic Materials and Construction	Shruthi H G
18CV35	Basic Surveying	Rudresh A N
18CV36	Engineering Geology	Dr. Suresha K J

5thSem

.

Subject code	Subject name	Faculty name
17CV51	Design of RC Structural Elements	Shruthi H G
17CV52	Analysis of Indeterminate Structures	Manu Vijay
17CV53	Applied Geo-Technical Engineering	Jyothi DN
17CV54	Computer Aided Building Planning & Drawing	P Shashank
17CV552	Railway, Harbor, Tunneling and Airports	Rudresh AN
17CV563	Remote Sensing and GIS	Dr. Suresha K J

7th Sem

Subject code	Subject name	
15CV71		Faculty name
15CV72	Municipal and Industrial Waste Water Engineering	Shashank P
15CV73	Design of RCC and Steel Structures	Mandeep G
	Hydrology and Irrigation Engineering	Punceth K
15CV742	Ground water & Hydraulics	Dr. Akshaya B
15CV751	Urban Transportation Engineering	Rudresh A N

CO-ordinators :

Placement - Mandeep G

Test coordinators - Dr. Akshaya B J

Time Table - Puneeth K

CEA - Srivathsa H U

Project - Bharathi B

CERP - Shruthi H G

Department magazine - Shruthi H G

EMS - P Shashank

Result analysis - Mr. Manuvijay

ISO - - Bharathi B

LIC - Mr. Manuvijay

Department library - Mandeep G

NIRF, AICTE - Mr. Manuvijay

Alumni - Dr. Suresha K J

MOM - Jyothi D N

Technical Talk - Jyothi D N

NBA

CLUB - Jyothi DN, Bharathi. B, Puneeth. K, Srivathsa



ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING



COURSE MODULES OF THE SUBJECT TAUGHT FOR THE SESSION AUG-DEC 2019-20 (ODD SEM)

Course Syllabi with CO's

Faculty Name :			Academic Year: 2019-2020					
Department: Civil Engineering								
Course Code	Course Title	Core/Electiv	ve	e Pre-requisite	Contact Hours			Total Hrs/ Sessions
					L	Т	Р	565510118
18CIV14	ELEMENTS OF CIVIL	CORE		ELEMENTARY				
	ENGINEERING AND			KNOWLEDGE OF	2	2	-	40
	MECHANICS			PHYSICS				
Objectives	• To make students to learn Scope of various fields of Civil Engineering, basics of civil engineering concepts and importance of infrastructure development.							
	• To develop a student's ability to analyze the problems involving Forces and Moments with their applications, Centroid and Moment of inertia and Kinetics of bodies.							
Topics Covered as per Syllabus								

MODULE 1:

Introduction to Civil Engineering: Scope of different fields of Civil Engineering; Surveying, Building Materials, Construction Technology, Geotechnical Engineering, Structural Engineering, Hydraulics, Water Resources & Irrigation Engineering, Transportation Engineering and Environmental Engineering. Role of Civil Engineers in the Infrastructural development, effect of infrastructural facilities on social economic Development of a country.

Introduction to Engineering Mechanics: Basic concepts of idealization- Particle, Continuum and Rigid Body; Force; Systems of Forces; Basic Principles – Physical Independence of forces, Superposition, Transmissibility, Newton's Laws of Motion, Resolution and Composition of forces, Law of parallelogram of forces, Polygonal law, Resultant of Concurrent coplanar force systems, Coplanar Non Concurrent Force System: Moment of a Forces, couple, Varignon's theorem, Resultant of Coplanar non-concurrent force system.

MODULE 2:

Equilibrium of Forces: Free body diagrams, Lami's theorem, Equations of Equilibrium, equilibrium of concurrent and non-concurrent coplanar force systems.

Friction: Types of friction, Laws of dry Friction, Limiting friction, Concept of Static and Dynamic Friction; Numerical problems on motion of single and connected bodies on planes, wedge friction, ladder friction, rope and Pulley systems

MODULE 3:

Support Reactions: Types of Loads and Supports, statically determinate and indeterminate beams, Support Reaction in beams, Numerical problems on support reactions for statically determinate beams (Point load, uniformly distributed & uniformly varying loads and Moments)

Analysis of Simple trusses: Types of trusses, Analysis of statically determinate trusses using method of Joints and method of sections.

MODULE 4:

Centroid: Centroid of simple figures from first principle, Centroid of composite/built-up sections.

Moment of Inertia: Introduction, second moment of area of plane sections from first principles, Parallel axes and perpendicular axes Theorems, Radius of gyration, Moment of inertia of composite area and built-up sections.

Concept of Product of Inertia(No Problems)

MODULE 5:

Kinematics: Definitions, Displacement, Average velocity, Instantaneous velocity, Speed, Acceleration, Average acceleration, Variable acceleration, Acceleration due to gravity, Newton's Laws of Motion. Rectilinear Motion–Numerical problems. Curvilinear Motion-Super elevation, Projectile Motion, Relative motion, Numerical problems. Motion under gravity, Numerical problems.

Kinetics: D'Alembert's principle and its applications in plane motion and connected bodies including pulleys

List of T	ext book								
1. Elem	ents of Civil Engineering and Engineering Mechanics by M.N. Shesha Prakash and Ganesh.	B. Mogaveer,							
	Learning, 3 rd Revised edition (2014)								
	neering Mechanics-Statics and Dynamics by A Nelson, Tata McGraw Hill Education Prince	vate Ltd, New							
	i, 2009.								
3. Elen	ents of Civil Engineering (IV Edition) by S.S. Bhavikatti, New Age International Publishe	er, New Delhi,							
List of R	eference Books								
1. Engi	neering Mechanics by S. Timoshenko, D. H. Young, and J. V .Rao, TATA McGraw-Hill B	ook Company,							
New	Delhi								
2. Beer	FP and Johnson ER, "Mechanics for Engineers- Dynamics and Statics"- 3rdSI Metric	edition, Tata							
McC	McGraw Hill. – 2008								
3. Shar	es IH, "Engineering Mechanics – Statics & Dynamics"- PHI – 2009								
List of U	RLs, Text Books, Notes, Multimedia Content, etc.								
1. https	//nptel.ac.in/courses/122104014/								
	After the completion of course, students are able to	RBT Level							
	1. Mention the applications of various fields of Civil Engineering.	L1							
	2. Compute the resultant of given force system subjected to various loads.	L3							
Course Outcome	3. Comprehend the action of Forces, Moments and other loads on systems of rigid bodies and compute the reactive forces that develop as a result of the external loads.	L3							
outcom	4. Locate the Centroid and compute the Moment of Inertia of regular and built-up sections.	L3							
	5. Express the relationship between the motions of bodies and analyze the bodies in motion.								
	us Internal Evaluation Marks: 40 (30 Marks three Session tests are conducted during the otted based on the average of three performances and additional 10 Marks for Assignment								
written q									
1	,								

The Correlation	of Course Outcomes	(CO's) and	Program	Outcomes	$(\mathbf{PO's})$
The Correlation	of course outcomes	(00 5) and	1 I VGI um	Outcomes	(105)

Subject Code:	18CIV14	TITLE Mecha	E: Eleme anics	ents of (Na	ulty me:	SRIV	/ATHSA	ΗU
List of					Pr	ogram (Outcome	s			-	
Course Outcomes	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO-1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
CO-2	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
CO-3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
CO-4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
CO-5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Note: 3 = Strong Contribution 2 = Average Contribution

 $\mathbf{1} =$ Weak Contribution $\mathbf{-} =$ No Contribution

HOROD DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING MYSORE-570028

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Transa .			DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING									
atme College c	d'Engineering		T	IME TABLE F	OR FOURTH SE	EMESTER - 2019	9-2020		*GINCEN'			
A SEC	<u>6</u>							Room No:- (CV-207			
DAY TIME	9.00 - 10.00	10.00 -11.00	11.00-11.15	11.15 -12.15	12.15-1.15	1.15 - 02.00	2.00 - 2.55	2.55 - 3.50	3.50 - 4.45			
Mon	18CV45	18CV46		18CV42 (VTU e learning)	18MAT41		18CVL47-B1(KJS)/18CV		VL48-B2(ABJ)			
Tue	18CV43	18MAT41	4	18CV46	18CV42(VTU e learning)	ŧ	18CVL47-B2(KJS)/18CVL48-B1(J					
Wed	18CV43	18CV45	Ine	AP	18CV44	Bi	TUTORIAL	CLUB A	CTIVITIES			
Thu	18MAT41	18CV43	Tca Break	18CV44	18CV45	Lunch Break	18CV42 (VTU e learning)	Cou	Counselling			
Fri	18CV44	18CV42 (VTU e learning)		18MAT41	18CV45	1	18CPC49	Cou	nselling			
Sat	18CV42	18CV43	A Contract	18CV46	TUTORIAL							

Subject Code	Subject Title	Faculty In - charge	Initials
18MAT41	Complex Analysis, Probability And Statistical Methods	Sudhakar N	SN
18CV42	Analysis of Determinate Structures	Shashank P	PS
18CV43	Applied Hydraulies	Dr. Akshaya B J	ABJ
18CV44	Concrete Technology	Jyothi D N	JDN
18CV45	Advanced Surveying	Rudresh A N	RG
18CV46	Water Supply & Treatment Engineering	Shruthi H G	SHG
18CVL47	Engineering Geology Laboratory	Dr Suresha K J	KJS
18CVL48	Fluid Mechanics and Hydraulic Machines Laboratory		ABJ/JDN
18CPC49	Constitution of India, Professional Ethics & Cyber Law	Chandrashekhar C	CC
AP	Aptitude Class	-	

Time Table Coordinator Department of Civil Engineering ATME College of Engineering Mysuru-570028

Нар DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING MYSORE-570028

10/2/2020

Principal PRINCIPAL ATME College of Engineering sh KM, Mysuru-Kanakapura-Bangalore Ro-Mellahalli. Mysuru-* 70028

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ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

TIME TABLE FOR FOURTH SEMESTER - 2019-2020



B SEC Room No:- CV-208									
DAY TIME	9.00 - 10.00	10.00 -11.00	11.00-11.15	11.15 -12.15	12.15 - 1.15	01.15 - 02.00	2.00 - 2.55	2.55 - 3.50	3.50 - 4.45
Mon	18CV42	18CV43	1	18CV42	18CV45		18MAT41	18MATDIP41	Counselling
Tue	18MAT41	18CV43	×	18CV43	18CV42	ak	18CV45	Couns	selling
Wed	18CV43	18MATDIP41	rca	AP	18MAT41	Bre	18CV46	CLUB AC	TIVITIES
Thu	18CV46	18CV42	58 B	18MAT41	18CV44	ich		18CVL48-B3(k	ζP)
Fri	18CV44	18MATDIP41	Ť	18CV45	18CPC49	3		18CVL47-B3(K	(JS)
Sat	18CV46	18CV42	The forest of the	18CV44	TUTORIAL	a state of the			

Subject Code	Subject Title	Faculty In – charge	Initials			
18MAT41	Complex Analysis, Probability And Statistical Methods	Sudhakar N	SN			
18CV42	Analysis of Determinate Structures	Manu Vijay/Dr Syed Shakeeb Ur Rehman	MV/SSR			
18CV43	Applied Hydraulies	Puneeth K	KP			
18CV44	Concrete Technology	Mandeep G	MG			
18CV45	Advanced Surveying	Dr. Akshaya B J				
18CV46	Water Supply & Treatment Engineering	Shruthi H G				
18CVL47	Engineering Geology Laboratory	Dr. Suresha K J				
18CVL48	Fluid Mechanics and Hydraulic Machines Laboratory	Puneeth K				
18CPC49 Constitution of India, Professional Ethics & Cyber Law		Chandrashekhar C				
18MATDIP41	Additional Mathematics - II	Priyanka B				
AP Aptitude Class						

Time Table Coordinator Department of Civil Eligineering ATME College of Engineering Mysuru-570028

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DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING MYSORE-570028

10/2/2020

Principal PRINCIPAL ATME College of Engineering sh KM, Mysuru-Kanakapura-Bangalore Rna-Mellahalli. Mysuru-* 70028

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L A I	ME	-	D	EPARTMENT	OF CIVIL I	NGINEERIN			. C	
atiue College of Engineering			TIME	TABLE FOR	SIXTH SEM	ESTER - 2019	-2020	Ro	om No:- CV-107	
A SEC	0.00 10.00	10.00 -11.00	11.00-11.15	11.15 -12.15	12.15 - 1.15	01.15 - 02.00	2.00 - 2.55	2.55 - 3.50	3,50 - 4.45	
DAY TIME	9.00 - 10.00 17CV661	17CV64	11.00-11.15	17CV62	17CV61	DE CARA	17CVL67-B	1(KP+MG)/170	7CVL68-B2(SHG)	
Mon		17CV654		17CV63	17CV62	Break	17CVL67-	7-B2(PS+MV)/17CVL68-B3(BB)		
Tue	17CV64		eak	17CV654	17CV61		17CV63	CLUB A	CLUB ACTIVITIES	
Wed	17CV62	17CV64	Tea Break	17CV661	AP	÷	17CVL67-E	33(SV+SHG)/1	7CVL68-B1(RG)	
Thu	17CV61	17CV63	Iea		TT	Lunch	17CV64	Cou	nselling	
Fri	17CV654	17CV62		17CV61		Contract Name	increa.			
Sat	17CV661	17CV63		17CV62	EVS-DIP	State of the large			1	

0.11 C. I.	Subject Title	Faculty In - charge	Initials
Subject Code		Puneeth K	KP
17CV61	Construction Management and Entrepreneurship	Srivathsa H U	SV
17CV62	Design of Steel Structural Elements		RG
17CV63	Highway Engineering	Rudresh A N	
17CV64	Water Supply and Treatment Engineering	Shashank P	PS
17CV654	Ground Improvemnt Techniques	Manu Vijay	MV
17CV654	Water Resource Management	Dr. Suresha K J	KJS
	Software Application Laboratory		SV/SHG/PS/MV/KP/MG
17CVL67			RG/BB/SHG
17CVL68	Extensive Survey Project /Camp	Dr. Suresha K J	KJS
EVS	Environmental Science (For Diploma)	Dr. Sutesna K J	
AP	Aptitude Classes	-	
TT	Technical Training	•	

Time Table Coordinator Department of Civil Engineering ATME College of Engineering Mysuru-570028

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DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING MYSORE-570028

10/2/2020

A T	ME			ATME CO	LLEGE OF EN	GINEERING	-				
n	111 12		DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING								
College of Engineering TIME TABLE FOR SIXTH SEMESTER - 2019-2020									**************************************		
-	B SEC							Room No:- C	V-107		
DAY TIME	9,00 - 10.00	10.00 -11.00	11.00-11.15	11.15 -12.15	12.15 - 1.15	01.15 - 02.00	2.00 - 2.55	2.55 - 3.50	3,50 - 4,45		
Mon	15CV661	15CV64	Plan a second	15CV62	15CV61	Mar Andrew	15CVL67-B1(KP+MG)/15CVL6				
Tue	15CV64	15CV654		15CV63	15CV62	Break	15CVL67-B2(PS+MV)/15CVL68-B3(BB)				
Wed	15CV62	15CV64	Break	15CV654	15CV61		15CV63		CTIVITIES		
Thu	15CV61	15CV63	a B	15CV661	AP		15CVL67-B3(SV+SHG)/15CVL68-B1				
Fri	15CV654	15CV62	Tea	15CV61	TT	13	15CV64	Cou	nselling		
Sat	15CV661	15CV63	2011-1-222	15CV62	Counselling	themes to the					

	Subject Title	Faculty In - charge	Initials
Subject Code		Punceth K	KP
	Construction Management andEntrepreneurship	Srivathsa H U	SV
15CV62	Design of Steel Structural Elements		RG
15CV63	Highway Engineering	Rudresh A N	
	Water Supply and Treatment Engineering	Shashank P	PS
	Ground Improvement Techniques	Manu Vijay	MV
	Water Resource Management	Dr. Suresha K J	KJS
	Software Application Laboratory	-	SV/SHG/PS/MV/KP/MG
	Extensive Survey Project /Camp		RG/BB/SHG
	Aptitude Classes	•	
TT	Technical Training		

Time Table Coordinator Department of Civil Engineering ATME College of Engineering Mysuru-570028

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING MYSORE-570028

1012/2020 Principal PRINCIPAL ATME College of Engineering Sh KM, Mysuru-Kanakapura-Bangalore Ono-Mellahalli Mysuru- "002F

ΑΤΜΕ		ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING							
A SEC		1	12					Room No	o:- CV-106
DAY TIME	9.00 - 10.00	10.00 -11.00	11.00-11.15	11.15 -12.15	12.15 - 01.15	01.15 - 02.00	02.00 - 2.55	2.55 - 3.50	3.50 - 4.45
Mon	15CV81	15CV82	Tca Brcak	15CV833	15CV82	Lunch Break			
Tue	1CV833	15CV81		15CV81	15CV82		15CV84-Internship/Professional Practice		
Wed	15CV82	15CV81		15CV833	Counselling		Counselling	CLUB ACTIVITIES	
Thu	15CVS8	6-Seminar on current trends in Engineering and Techno			ology	15CVP85-F		CVP85-Projec	oject Work
Fri		15CVP85-Project Work			Counselling	2	15CVP85-Project Work		
Sat									
Subject Code	Subject Title			Faculty In – charge			l	Initials	
	Quantity Surveying and ContractsManagement			Jyothi D N				JDN	

15CV81	Quantity Surveying and ContractsManagement	Jyothi D N	JDN
15CV82	Design of Pre Stressed Concrete Elements	Mandeep G	MG
15CV833	Pavement Design	Rudresh A N	RG
15CV84	Internship/Professional Practice	•	•
15CVP85	Project Work		
15CVS86	Seminar on current trends in Engineering & Technology		

Time Table Coordinator

ATME College of Engineering Mysuru-570028

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DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING MYSORE-570028

5-1012/2020

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ATME College of Engineering

13th K M Stone, Bannur Road, Mysore – 570028



DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING (ACADEMIC YEAR 2019 - 20)

SUBJECT NAME: RAILWAYS, HARBOUR, TUNNELING AND AIRPORTS SUB CODE: 17CV552 SEMESTER: V

INSTITUTIONAL MISSION AND VISION

Vision of the Institute

Development of academically excellent, culturally vibrant, socially responsible and globally competent human resources.

Mission of the Institute

- To keep pace with advancements in knowledge and make the students competitive and capable at the global level.
- To create an environment for the students to acquire the right physical, intellectual, emotional and moral foundations and shine as tourch bearers of tomorrow's society.
- > To strive to attain ever-higher benchmarks of educational excellence

DEPARTMENT VISION AND MISSION

Vision of the Department

To develop globally competent Civil Engineers who excel in academics, research and are ethically responsible for the development of the society.

Mission of the Department

- > To provide quality education through faculty and state of art infrastructure
- To identify the current problems in society pertaining to Civil Engineering disciplines and to address them effectively and efficiently
- To inculcate the habit of research and entrepreneurship in our graduates to address current infrastructure needs of society

Program outcomes (POs)

Engineering Graduates will be able to:

PO1. Engineering knowledge: Apply the knowledge of mathematics, science, engineering fundamentals, and an engineering specialization to the solution of complex engineering problems.

PO2. Problem analysis: Identify, formulate, review research literature, and analyze complex engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using first principles of mathematics, natural sciences, and engineering sciences.

PO3. **Design/development of solutions**: Design solutions for complex engineering problems and design system components or processes that meet the specified needs with appropriate consideration for the public health and safety, and the cultural, societal, and environmental considerations.

PO4. Conduct investigations of complex problems: Use research-based knowledge and research methods including design of experiments, analysis and interpretation of data, and synthesis of the information to provide valid conclusions.

PO5. **Modern tool usage**: Create, select, and apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools including prediction and modeling to complex engineering activities with an understanding of the limitations.

PO6. The engineer and society: Apply reasoning informed by the contextual knowledge to assess societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to the professional engineering practice.

PO7. **Environment and sustainability**: Understand the impact of the professional engineering solutions in societal and environmental contexts, and demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for sustainable development.

PO8. **Ethics**: Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of the engineering practice.

PO9. **Individual and team work**: Function effectively as an individual, and as a member or leader in diverse teams, and in multidisciplinary settings.

PO10. **Communication**: Communicate effectively on complex engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large, such as, being able to comprehend and write effective reports and design documentation, make effective presentations, and give and receive clear instructions.

PO11. **Project management and finance**: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the engineering and management principles and apply these to one's own work, as a member and leader in a team, to manage projects and in multidisciplinary environments.

PO12. Life-long learning: Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broadest context of technological change

Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

PSO 1 – To apply science, mathematics and mechanics to solve problems in engineering realm

PSO 2 – To analyze the techniques, skills and modern engineering tools necessary for engineering practices

PSO 3 – To develop ability to function as a leader and a team player in multidisciplinary teams

PSO 4 – To recognize of the need for and an ability to engage in research and life-long learning for developing sustainable construction practices

PSO 5 – To design and conduct experiments as well as to analyze and interpret data

Program Educational Objectives (PEOs)

PEO 1- Engaged in professional practices, such as construction, environmental, geotechnical, structural, transportation, water resource engineering by using technical, communication and management skills.

PEO 2- Engaged in higher studies and research activities in various civil engineering fields and life time commitment to learn ever changing technologies to satisfy increasing demand of sustainable infrastructural facilities.

PEO 3- Serve in a leadership position in any professional or community organization or local or state engineering board

PEO 4- Registered as professional engineer or developed a strong ability leading to professional licensure being an entrepreneur.

Course Title: Railwa	• /	0	d Airports	
Pr [As per Choice Ba		stem (CBCS)	scheme]	
Subject Code	SEMESTER	IA Marks		20
Number of Lecture Hours/Week	17CV552 03			20 80
Total Number of Lecture Hours	40	Exam Marks		
	-	Exam Hours	Τ-4-1 Ν.4-	03
Course Objectives: This course will er	REDITS – 03		Total Mar	KS-100
 Understand the history and develops based on essential criteria's. Learn different types of structural calculate the material quantities require Understand various aspects of geo maintenance of tracks. Design and plan airport layout, de knowledge about visual aids Apply design features of tunnels, ha them to various methods of tunnelling a 	ment, role of ra components, o d for construct ometric eleme esign facilities rbours, dock at	ailways, railwa engineering pro ion nts, points and required for r nd necessary na	operties of the crossings, unway, taxiv	he materials, to significance of way and impart
Modules			Teaching Hours	Revised Bloom's Taxonomy (RBT) Level
transports – Coordination of all modes Elements of permanent way – Rails, S and fastenings, – Track Stress, conin defects in rails – Route alignment modern methods- – Soil suitability and railways, gradient, super elevation, wi				
Points and Crossings.				
Module -2: Railway Construction and Ma Stabilization of track on poor soil, Calc for track laying – Construction and mai methods of construction & maintenan yards and passenger amenities- Urba Metro, Mono and underground railways Module -3:	ulation of Matent ntenance of trans nce – Railway an rail – Infra	cks – Modern stations and	8 hours	L2, L3
Harbour and Tunnel Engineering: Planning and Design of Harbours: R Location and Design Principles – Ha Facilities, Coastal Structures, Inland action on Coastal Structures and Coasta Tunnelling: Introduction, size and sha methods in soils, tunnel lining, tunnel d	equirements, (rbour Layout Water Trans I Protection W ape of the tunr	Classification, and Terminal port – Wave orks. nel, tunnelling	8 hours	L1,L2,L3
Module -4:	t characteris ectives, compo cteristics of t	tics, airport onents, layout he catchment	8 hours	L1,L2,L3

airport layouts, Parking and circulation area.	
Module -5:	
Airport Design: Runway Design: Orientation, Wind Rose 8 hours	L1,L2,L3
Diagram, Runway length, Problems on basic and Actual Length,	
Geometric design of runways, Configuration and Pavement Design	
Principles, Elements of Taxiway Design, Airport Zones, Passenger	
Facilities and Services, Runway and Taxiway Markings and	
lighting.	

Course Outcomes: After studying this course, students will be able to:

1. Acquires capability of choosing alignment and also design geometric aspects of railway system, runway, and taxiway.

2. Suggest and estimate the material quantity required for laying a railway track and also will be able to determine the hauling capacity of a locomotive.

3. Develop layout plan of airport, harbour, dock and will be able relate the gained knowledge to identify required type of visual and/or navigational aids for the same.

4. Apply the knowledge gained to conduct surveying, understand the tunnelling activities.

Program Objectives:

· Engineering knowledge

· Problem analysis

 \cdot Interpretation of data

Question Paper Pattern:

 \cdot The question paper will have 5 modules comprising of ten questions. Each full question carrying 16 marks

 \cdot There will be two full questions (with a maximum of three subdivisions, if necessary) from each module.

 \cdot Each full question shall cover the topics as a module

 \cdot The students shall answer five full questions, selecting one full question from each module. If more than one question is answered in modules, best answer will be considered for the award of marks limiting one full question answer in each module.

Text Books:

1. Saxena Subhash C and Satyapal Arora, "A Course in Railway Engineering", Dhanpat Rai and Sons, Delhi,

2. Satish Chandra and Agarwal M.M, "Railway Engineering", 2nd Edition, Oxford University Press, New Delhi,

3. Khanna S K, Arora M G and Jain S S, "Airport Planning and Design", Nemchand and Brothers, Roorkee,

4. C Venkatramaiah, "Transportation Engineering", Volume II: Railways, Airports, Docks and Harbours, Bridges and Tunnels, Universities Press

Reference Books:

1. Oza.H.P. and Oza.G.H., "A course in Docks & Harbour Engineering". Charotar Publishing Co.,

2. Mundrey J.S. "A course in Railway Track Engineering". Tata McGraw Hill,

3. Srinivasan R. Harbour, "Dock and Tunnel Engineering", 26th Edition 2013

Module – 1 Railway Planning

Structure

- 1.0 Introduction
 1.1 Objectives
 1.2 Elements of permanent way
 1.3 Rails
 1.4 Sleepers
 1.5 Ballast
 1.6 Track fittings and fastenings
 1.7 Track Stress
 1.8 Route alignment surveys
 1.9 Geometric Design of Track
 1.10 Points and Crossings
 1.11 Recommended questions
 1.12 Outcomes
- 1.13 Further Reading

1.0 Introduction

Different Modes of Transport: Our environment consists of land, air, and water. These media have provided scope for three modes of transport-land transport, air transport and water transport. Rail transport and road transport are the two components of land transport. Each mode of transport, depending upon its various characteristics, has intrinsic strengths and weaknesses.

1.1 Objectives

Understand the history and development, role of railways, railway planning and development based on essential criteria's.

Significance of Road, Rail, Air and Water transports – Coordination of all modes to achieve sustainability

Rail transport Owing to the heavy expenditure on the basic infrastructure required, rail transport is best suited for carrying bulk commodities and a large number of passengers over long distances. This is the most commonly used and cost effective long distance transport system of the country.

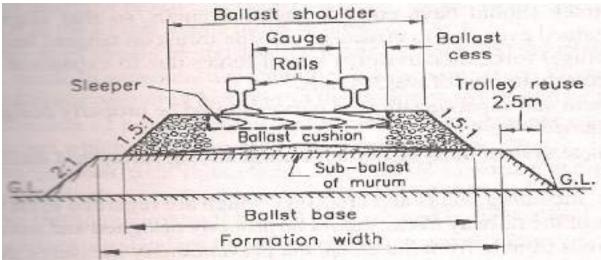
Road transport Owing to flexibility of operation and the ability to provide door-to-door service, road transport is ideally suited for carrying light commodities and a small number of passengers over short distances. The importance of roads in connecting the vast rural areas of India to form the national market and economy cannot be overstated. Connectivity provided by roads is perhaps the single most important determinant of well being and the quality of life of people living in an urban area. The efficiency of the innumerable government programmes aimed at rural development, employment generation, and local industrialization is, to large extent, determined by the connectivity provided by roads.

Air transport Owing to the heavy expenditure on the sophisticated equipment required and the high fuel costs, air transport is better suited for carrying passengers or goods that have to reach their destinations in a very short period of time. Air transport is an integral part of transport infrastructure and a significant sector of the economy. Airports are recognized for their ability to multiply business activity in their proximity and stimulate further development. Aviation creates a large number of jobs.

Water transport Owing to low cost of infrastructure and relatively slow speeds, water transport is best suited for carrying heavy and bulky goods over long distances, provided there is no consideration of the time factor. Water transport is the cheapest and the oldest mode of transport. It operates on a natural track and hence does not require huge capital investment in the construction and maintenance of its track except in case of canals. The cost of operation of water transport is also very less. It has the largest carrying capacity and is most suitable for carrying bulky goods over long distances. It has played a very significant role in bringing different parts of the world closer and is indispensable to foreign trade.

1.2 Elements of permanent way

- Sub-grade
- Ballast
- Sleepers
- Rails
- Fixture and Fastening



- The track or permanent way is the rail road on which trains run.
- The combination of rails, fitted on sleepers and resting on ballast and subgrade is called the railway track or permanent way.
- In a permanent way, the rails are joined in series by fish plates and bolts and then they are to sleepers by different types of fastenings.
- The sleepers properly spaced, resting on ballast, are suitably packed and boxed with ballast.
- The layer of ballast rests on the prepared subgrade called the formation.
- The rails act as girders to transmit the wheel load to the sleepers.

- The sleepers hold the rails in proper position with respect to the proper tilt, gauge and level, and transmit the load from rails to the ballast.
- The ballast distributes the load over the formation and holds the sleepers in position.
- On curved tracks, super elevation is maintained by ballast and the formation is levelled. Minimum cushion is maintained at the inner rail, while the outer rail gets kept more ballast cushion.
- Permanent track is regarded to be semi-elastic in nature.
- There is possibility of track getting disturbed by the moving wheel loads.
- The track should be therefore be constructed and maintained keeping the requirements of a permanent way, in view, so as to achieve higher speed and better riding qualities with less future maintenance.

Following are some of the basic requirements of a permanent way:

- The gauge should be correct and uniform.
- The rails should be in proper level. In a straight track, two rails must be at the same level. On curves, the outer rail should have proper super elevation and there should be proper transition at the junction of a straight and a curve.
- The alignment should be correct i.e., it should be free from irregularities.
- The gradient should be uniform and as gentle as possible. Any change of gradient should be followed by a smooth vertical curve, to give smooth riding quality.
- The track should be resilient and elastic in order to adsorb shocks and vibrations of running tracks.
- The radii and super elevation on curves should be properly designed and maintained.
- Drainage system must be perfect for enhancing safety and durability of track.
- Joints, including points and crossings which are regarded to be weakest points of the railway track, should be properly designed and maintained.
- There should be adequate provision for easy renewals and replacements.
- The track structure should be strong, low in initial cost as well as maintenance cost.
- The various components of track i.e., rails, fittings, sleepers, ballast and formation must fully satisfy the requirements for which they have been provided. If any component is lacking in fulfilling its requirements then either it should be improved or replaced.

Choice of Gauge: The choice of gauge is very limited, as each country has a fixed gauge and all new railway lines are constructed to adhere to the standard gauge. However, the following factors theoretically influence the choice of the gauge.

Cost Considerations: There is only a marginal increase in the cost of the track if a wider gauge is adopted. In this connection, the following points are important.

(a) There is a proportional increase in the cost of acquisition of land, earthwork, rails, sleepers, ballast, and other track items when constructing a wider gauge.

(b) The cost of building bridges, culverts, and tunnels increases only marginally due to a wider gauge.

(c) The cost of constructing station buildings, platforms, staff quarters, level crossings, signals, etc. associated with the railway network is more or less the same for all gauges.

(d) The cost of rolling stock is independent of the gauge of the track for carrying the same volume of traffic.

Traffic Considerations: The volume of traffic depends upon the size of wagons and the speed and hauling capacity of the train.

(a) As a wider gauge can carry larger wagons and coaches, it can theoretically carry more traffic.

(b) A wider gauge has a greater potential at higher speeds, because speed is a function of the diameter of the wheel, which in turn is limited by the width of the gauge.

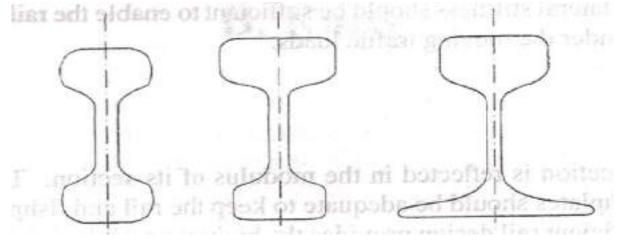
(c) The type of traction and signalling equipment required are independent of the gauge.

Physical Features of the Country: It is possible to adopt steeper gradients and sharper curves for a narrow gauge as compared to a wider gauge.

Uniformity of Gauge: The existence of a uniform gauge in a country enables smooth, speedy, and efficient operation of trains. Therefore a single gauge should be adopted irrespective of the minor advantages of a wider gauge and the few limitations of a narrower gauge.

1.3 Rails

- Rails on the track can be considered as steel girders for the purpose of carrying axle loads.
- They are made of high carbon steel to withstand wear and tear.



Types of Rails

The rails used in the construction of railway track are of following types:

- 1. Double headed rails (D.H Rails)
- 2. Bull headed rails (B.H Rails)
- 3. Flat footed rails (F.F Rails)

Double headed rails

The rail sections, whose foot and head are of same dimensions, are called Double headed or Dumb-bell rails. In the beginning, these rails were widely used in the railway track.

The idea behind using these rails was that when the head had worn out due to rubbing action of wheels, the rails could be inverted and reused. But by experience it was found that their foot could not be used as running surface because it also got corrugated under the impact of wheel loads. This type of rail is not in use in Indian Railways now-a day.

Bull headed rails

The rail section whose head dimensions are more than that of their foot are called bull headed rails. In this type of rail the head is made little thicker and stronger than the lower part by adding more metal to it. These rails also require chairs for holding them in position. Bull headed rails are especially used for making points and crossings.

Merits

(i) B.H. Rails keep better alignment and provide smoother and stronger track.

(ii) These rails provide longer life to wooden sleepers and greater stability to the track.

(iii) These rails are easily removed from sleepers and hence renewal of track is easy.

Demerits

(i) B.H. rails require additional cost of iron chairs.

(ii) These rails require heavy maintenance cost.

(iii) B.H. rails are of less strength and stiffness.

Flat footed rails

The rail sections having their foot rolled to flat are called flat footed or vignole's rails. This type of rail was invented by Charles Vignole in 1836. It was initially thought that the flat footed rails could by fixed directly to wooden sleepers and would eliminate chairs and keys required for the B.H. rails. But later on, it was observed that heavy train loads caused the foot of the rail to sink into the sleepers and making the spikes loose. To remove this defect, steel bearing plates were used in between flat footed rails and the wooden sleeper. These rails are most commonly used in India.

Merits

(i) F.F. rails have more strength and stiffness.

(ii) No chairs are required for holding them in position.

(iii) These rails require less number of fastenings.

(iv) The maintenance cost of track formed with F.F. rails is less.

Demerits

(i) The fittings get loosened more frequently.

(ii) These rails are not easily removed and hence renewal of track becomes difficult.

(iii) It is difficult to manufacture points and crossings by using these rails.

Functions of rails

- 1. Rails provide a hard, smooth and unchanging surface for passage of heavy moving loads with a maximum friction between the steel rails and steel wheels.
- 2. Rails bear the stresses developed due to heavy vertical loads, lateral and braking forces and thermal stresses.
- 3. The rail material used is such that it gives minimum wear to avoid replacement charges and failures of rails due to wear.

4. Rails transmit the loads to sleepers and consequently reduce pressure on ballast and formation below.

Composition of rail steel

- For ordinary rails: high carbon steel
- For rails on points and crossing: medium carbon steel

Requirements of Rails

- 1. They should be of proper composition of steel and should be manufactured by open fireplace or duplex process.
- 2. The vertical stiffness should be high enough to transmit the load to several sleepers underneath. The height of rail should therefore adequate.
- 3. Rails should be capable of withstanding lateral forces. Large width of head and foot endows the rails with high lateral stiffness.
- 4. The head must be sufficiently deep to allow for an adequate margin of vertical wear. The wearing surface should be hard.
- 5. Web of rails should be sufficiently thick to bear the load coming on it and should provide adequate flexural rigidity.
- 6. Foot should be wide enough so that rails are stable against overturning especially on curves.
- 7. Bottom of the head and top of the foot of rails should be so shaped as to enable the fish plates to transmit the vertical load efficiently from the head to the foot at rail joints.
- 8. Relative distribution of material of rail in head, web and foot must be balanced for smooth transmission of loads.
- 9. The centre of gravity of the rail section must lie approximately at mid height so that maximum tensile and compressive stresses are equal.
- 10. The tensile strength of the rail piece should not be less than 72kg/m².

1.4 Sleepers and Ballast:

Sleepers:

Sleepers are members generally laid transverse to the rails on which the rails are supported and fixed, to transfer the loads from rails to the ballast and subgrade below.

Functions of sleepers

- 1. To hold the rails to correct gauge.
- 2. To hold the rails in proper level or transverse tilt so as to provide a firm and even supports to rails.
- 3. To act as an elastic medium in between the ballast and rails to absorb the blows and vibrations of moving loads.
- 4. To distribute the load from the rails to the index area of ballast underlying it or to the girders in case of bridges.

- 5. Sleepers also add to the longitudinal and lateral stability of the permanent track on the whole.
- 6. They also provide means to rectify track geometry during service life.

Requirements of sleepers

- 1. The sleepers to be used should be economical i.e., they should have minimum possible initial and maintenance costs.
- 2. The fittings of the sleepers should be such that they can be easily adjusted during maintenance operations such as easy lifting, packing, removal and replacement.
- 3. The weight of sleepers should not be too heavy or excessively light i.e., they should have moderate weight for ease of handling.
- 4. The design of sleepers should be such that the gauge, alignment of track and levels of the rails can be easily adjusted and maintained.
- 5. The bearing area of sleepers below the rail seat and over the ballast should be enough to resist the crushing due to rail seat and crushing of the ballast underneath the sleeper.
- 6. The sleeper design and spacing should be such as to facilitate easy removal and replacement of ballast.
- 7. The sleepers should be capable of resisting shocks and vibrations due to passing of heavy loads of high speed trains.
- 8. The design of the sleepers should be such that they are not damaged during packing processes.
- 9. The design of sleepers should be such that they are not pushed out easily due to moving trains especially with steel sleepers.

Classification of sleepers

- 1. Wooden sleepers
- 2. Metal sleepers
 - a. Cast-iron sleepers
 - b. Steel sleepers
- 3. Concrete sleepers
 - a. Reinforced concrete sleepers
 - b. Pre-stressed concrete sleepers

Wooden/Timber Sleepers

- Wooden sleepers are regarded to be best as they fulfill almost all the requirements of ideal sleeper.
- Their life depends upon their ability to resist wear, decay, attack by vermin (white ants) and quality of timber used.

Advantages:

- Timber is easily available in all the parts of India.
- Fittings for wooden sleepers are few and simple in design.
- These sleepers are able to resist shocks and vibrations due to heavy moving loads and also give less noisy track.

- These are easy to lay, relay, pack, lift and maintain.
- These are suitable for all types of ballast.
- Wooden sleepers are over-all economical.

Disadvantages:

- These sleepers are subjected to wear, decay, attack by white ants, warping, cracking, end splitting, rail cutting etc.
- It is difficult to maintain gauge in the case of wooden sleepers.
- Track is easily disturbed.
- Wooden sleepers have got minimum service life (12-15 years) as compared to other types.
- Maintenance cost of wooden sleepers is highest as compared to other types.

Metal Sleepers

- Due to growing scarcity of wooden sleepers, high cost and short life metal sleepers were being used.
- Metal sleepers are either of cast-iron or steel. Cast-iron is in greater use because of its resistance to corrosion.

Advantages:

- Metal sleepers are uniform in strength and durability.
- In metal sleepers, the performance of fittings is better and hence lesser creep occurs.
- Metal sleepers are economical as life is longer and maintenance is easier.
- Gauge can be easily adjusted and maintained.
- Frequent renewal is not required.
- Have good scrap value, easy to manufacture and not susceptible to fire hazards.

Disadvantages:

- More ballast is required than other types of sleepers.
- Fittings required are greater in number and difficult to maintain/inspect.
- They are liable to rusting/corrosion.
- Metal being good conductor of electricity interferes with track circuiting.
- They are unsuitable for bridges, level crossings and in case of points and crossings.
- These are only suitable for stone ballast and for rails which they are manufactured.

Concrete Sleepers

These are made of strong homogenous material, impervious to effects of moisture, and is unaffected by the chemical attack of atmospheric gases or subsoil salts.

These can easily moulded to size and shape required to withstand stresses produced by fast and heavy traffic.

Advantages:

- These are free from natural decay and attack by vermin etc.
- They have maximum life as compared to others (40-60 years)
- These are not affected by moisture, chemical action of ballast and subsoil salts.
- There is no difficulty in track circuiting of electrified tracks.
- Increased weight helps to reduces joint maintenance, greater stability of track and better resistance against temperature variation.

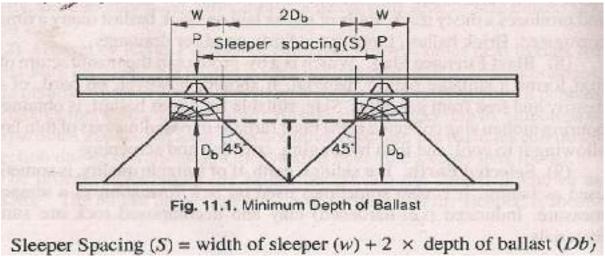
- These have higher elastic modulus and hence can withstand the stresses induced by fast and heavy traffic.
- They offer an ideal track in respect of gauge, cross-level and alignment.

Disadvantages:

- The weight of concrete sleeper is as high as 2.5 to 3 times of wooden sleeper, requiring the mechanical appliances for handling.
- These require pads and plugs for spikes.
- They damage the bottom edge during packing.
- The scrap value is almost nil.
- The damages to the concrete sleepers are very heavy in case of derailment.

Spacing of sleepers and sleeper density

- The space between two adjacent sleepers determines the effective span of the rail over the sleepers.
- The spacing of sleepers, therefore in a track depends on the axle load which the track is expected to carry and lateral thrust of locomotives to which it is subjected.
- The number of sleepers in a track is indicated by the number per rail length.
- Since sleeper also provides lateral stability to the track, so more the number of sleepers more is the lateral stability.
- The number of sleepers however cannot be increased indefinitely as certain minimum space between sleepers is required for packing of ballast.
- In India, this minimum distance for manual packing of ballast is kept 30.5cm to 35.5cm
- The number of sleepers per rail varies in India from M+4 to M+7 for main tracks, where M= length of rail in metres.
- Sleeper density is the number of sleepers per rail length and it is specified as M+x or N+x, where M is the length of the rail in metres(N is the length of rail in yards) and x is a number, varying according to the factors.
- Factors governing the sleeper density are: axle load, speed, type and section of the rails, type of ballast and ballast cushion, type and strength of sleepers and nature of foundation.



1.5 Ballast

- It is the granular material usually broken stone or brick, shingle or kankar, gravel or sand placed and packed below and around the sleepers to transmit load from sleepers, to formation and at the same time allowing drainage of the track.
- It provides a suitable foundation for the sleepers and also hold the sleepers in their correct level and position, preventing their displacement by lateral or longitudinal thrusts.
- The lateral stability of track depends on the ballast.

Functions of ballast

- It provides levelled bed or support for the railway sleepers.
- It transfers the load from sleepers to subgrade and distributes the load uniformly on subgrade.
- It holds the sleepers in a firm position while the trains pass by.
- It prevents the longitudinal and lateral movement of sleepers.
- It offers good drainage to the track

Requirements of the good ballast

- It should be tough and wear resistant.
- It should be hard so that it does not get crushed under the moving loads.
- It should be generally cubical with sharp edges.
- It should be non-porous and should not absorb water.
- It should resist both attrition and abrasion.
- It should be durable and should not get pulverized or disintegrated under adverse weather conditions.
- It should allow for good drainage of water.
- It should be cheap and economical.
- It should not make the track dusty or muddy due powder under dynamic wheel loads but should be capable of being cleaned to provide good drainage.
- It should not produce any chemical action in rail and metal sleepers
- The size of stone ballast should be 5cm for wooden sleepers, 4cm for metal sleepers and 2.5cm for turnouts and crossovers.

Types of Ballast

1. Broken stone Ballast: Broken stone is widely used ballast in railways. It is obtained by crushing hard stones like granite, hard trap, quartzite etc. In lieu of broken stones, limestone and sandstone can also be used. It is suitable for high-speed railway tracks. The broken stone selected as ballast should be hard, tough and non-porous. It should stay strong against inclement weather conditions.

Benefits of Broken Stone Ballast

- Broken stones are hard, tough and durable.
- Hold the sleepers in a strong position and provide stability to the track.
- Suitable for heavy traffic tracks and for high-speed tracks.

- Economical with respect to their durability.
- Require less maintenance.

Drawbacks of Broken Stone Ballast

- Since broken stones are not easily available, their initial cost is a little high.
- Produce noise when the train is moving on the track.
- They are sharp and angular and hence wooden sleepers may be liable to damage by these broken stones.

2. Sand Ballast: Sand can also be used as a ballast material. It is well suitable under cast iron sleepers and can be seen in desert railway tracks where plenty of sand gets accrued on the track. Coarse sand is best suitable as ballast than fine sand.

Benefits of Sand Ballast

- It provides excellent drainage facilities to the track.
- Well suitable for Cast iron sleepers and does not produce any noise while the train is moving on track.
- Cheap and abundantly available material.

Drawbacks of Sand Ballast

- Sand may blow off easily due to vibrations produced by train or due to high winds. So, a frequent renewal is required.
- Excessive wear of sleepers and moving parts can occur due to friction developed by sand.

3. Gravel Ballast: Gravel is a naturally occurring material formed by the erosion of rocks. They are suitable for all types of sleepers and are usually round and smooth and can be obtained from river beds, gravel pits etc.

Benefits of Gravel Ballast

- It occurs naturally and hence is cheap and easily available.
- Properly cleaned gravel offers excellent drainage facilities to the track.
- Well packed gravel requires less maintenance and has high durability.

Drawbacks of Gravel Ballast

- Because of their smoothness and roundness, they may get separated from the bed under vibrations.
- Since it occurs naturally, it may contain some amount of earth or clay which should be cleaned. If not cleaned, the drainage properties of gravel may get affected.
- Sieving should be done to eliminate small size gravel particles otherwise they may affect the drainage properties.
- Produce noise when the train is moving on the track.

4. Moorum Ballast: Moorum is formed by the decomposition of laterite. It is available mostly in red colour and, sometimes, in yellow. If the track is to be laid on black cotton soil, moorum can be used as a blanketing material or sub-ballast since it prevents permeability of water into the subgrade or formation.

Benefits of Moorum Ballast

- Moorum is good as sub-ballast especially in the case of weak soil sub-grades.
- Provides good aesthetics to the track.

Drawbacks of Moorum Ballast

- It is very soft and when subjected to vibrations gets converted into a powdered form and blows away.
- It requires frequent maintenance.
- Not recommended unless there is no other material available.

5. Coal Ash or Cinder Ballast: Coal ash also called cinder is the by-product of coal-fired power plants and railway locomotives. It can be used as a ballast material since it is cheaply available and also possesses good drainage properties. It is used as ballast especially for station yards and as initial ballast for newly constructed tracks.

Benefits of Coal Ash Ballast

- It is economical and abundantly available.
- It has excellent drainage properties.
- It can be handled with ease and is light in weight.

Drawbacks of Coal Ash Ballast

- Turns into dust when subjected to loads.
- Makes the track dirty and complicates the maintenance procedure.
- It is not recommended when steel sleepers are used because of its corrosive action.
- The rails may also get affected by the corrosive action of coal ash.

6. Brickbat Ballast: Brickbats are nothing but crushed pieces of bricks which are generally over-burnt. Under-burnt brickbats are not suitable since they are not as porous as over-burnt brickbats.

Benefits of Brickbat Ballast

- Porous brickbats have good drainage properties.
- Brickbats are useless products of brick industries and hence can be bought at cheap prices.

Drawbacks of Brickbat Ballast

- When subjected to loads they turn into a powder which can be easily blown away by the wind.
- The brick dust makes the track dirty and demands frequent maintenance

Size and section of ballast

- The size of the ballast varies from 1.9cm to 5.1cm
- Stones of larger size are not desirable and the maximum size as 5.1cm is preferable as interlocking of stones of this size is better than that of stone of larger sizes.
- The size of stone ballast should be 5cm for wooden sleepers, 4cm for metal sleepers and 2.5cm for turnouts and crossovers.
- The section of ballast layer consists of depth of ballast under the sleepers and the width of the ballast layer.
- The depth of the ballast under the sleepers is an important factor in the load bearing capacity and uniformity of distribution of load.

- In India, this recommendation will give unnecessarily thicker layer of ballast due to large spacing of sleepers being used.
- The lateral strength increases with increase in width of ballast layer but there is a limit beyond which no useful purpose is served by widening.
- This width limit is at 38cm to 43cm from the end of these sleepers as computed.
- Although the lines of equal pressure in ballast through wheel loads are in the shape of a bulb yet simplicity purpose, the load dispersion can be assumed at 45° to the vertical.

1.6 Track fittings and fastenings

Track fittings and fastenings are fittings requires for joining of rails end to end and also for fixing the rails to sleepers in a track.

Functions of track fittings and fastenings

Rail fixtures and fastenings have the following functions:

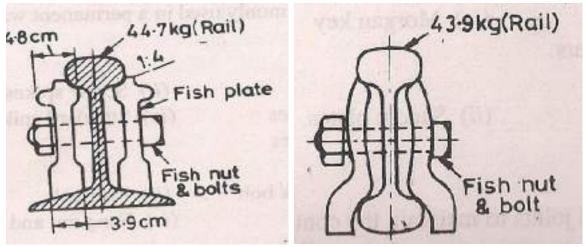
- (i) To join the rails end to end to form full length of track.
- (ii) To fix the rails to sleepers.
- (iii) To maintain the correct alignment of the track.
- (iv) To provide proper expansion gap between rails.
- (v) To maintain the required tilt of rails.
- (vi) To set the points and crossings in proper position.

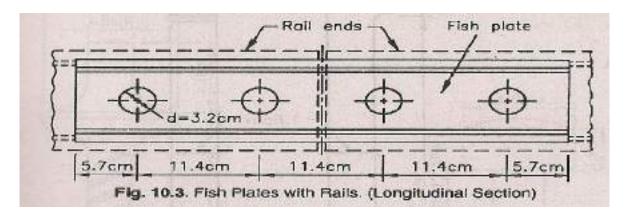
Fish plates

Fish plates are used in rail joints to maintain the continuity of the rails.

Two types of fish plates are commonly used on Indian Railways for joining F.F. and B.H. rails, each fish plate is 457 mm long and provided with four holes 32 mm at a spacing of 114 mm c/c.

These are manufactured of steel and are so designed that they fit in between the head and foot of the rail.





Requirements of fish plates

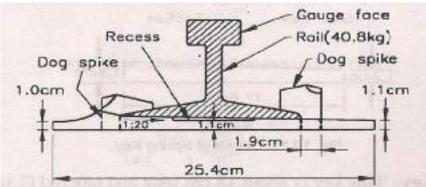
(i) They should hold the adjoining ends of rails in correct horizontal and vertical plane.

- (ii) They should allow free longitudinal movements of rails due to temperature variation.
- (iii) They should be able to resist all types of wear.

(iv) They should allow easy renewal and replacement of rails in case of wear and damage.

Bearing plates

- Bearing plates are cast iron or steel plates placed in between the F.F rail and wooden sleepers of a railway track.
- F.F. rails if fixed directly on wooden sleepers sink in the sleeper due to the heavy loads of trains and thus loosen the spikes.
- To overcome this difficulty bearing plates are used under F.F. rails to distribute the load over a wider area and bring the intensity of pressure within limit.



Advantages

- (i) They distribute the loads to wider area and prevent sinking of the rail to the sleeper.
- (ii) They enable the spikes to remain tight and require less maintenance.
- (iii) Bearing plates prevent the widening of gauge on curves.
- (iv) Bearing plates increase the overall stability of the track.
- (v) They prevent the destruction of the sleeper due to rubbing action of the rail.

Disadvantages

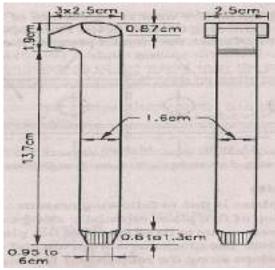
- i. When the bearing plates become loose due to settlement of ballast, moisture is likely to enter between the sleepers and plates, causing sleepers to wear.
- ii. If spike is damaged and it is required to be redriven at another place, all other spikes of the bearing plates have to be removed, which reduce the holding power of the spikes.

Spikes

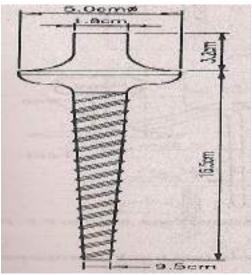
Requirements of a good spike

- It should be easy in fixing or removing from the sleepers.
- It should hold the rails and bearing plates in proper position.
- It should be cheap.
- It should require minimum maintenance.
- It should not come out of the sleepers under vibrations.

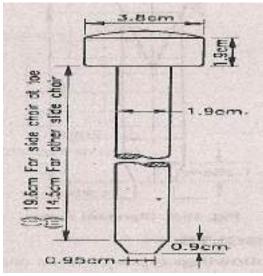
Dog spikes: Dog spikes are the cheaper type of spikes which hold the rails at correct gauge and can be easily fixed and removed. These are commonly used for holding F.F. rails. Four dog spikes are used per sleeper, two on either side of the rail.



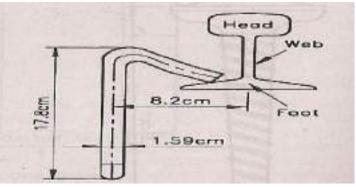
Screw spikes: Screw spikes are tapered screws with V-threads. Their head is circular with a square projection and are used to fasten rails with wooden sleepers. The holding power of these spikes is more than double to that of dog spikes and can resist the lateral thrust better than the dog spikes.



Round spikes: Round spikes are used for fixing chairs of B.H. rails to wooden sleepers and also for fixing slide chairs of points and crossings. These have both cylindrical or hemispherical head and blunt end.



Elastic spikes: Elastic spikes are used for fixing F.F. rails to wooden sleepers. These give better grip and result in reduction of wear and tear of rail. The advantage of this type of spike is that it is not pulled up by the wave action of the moving train.



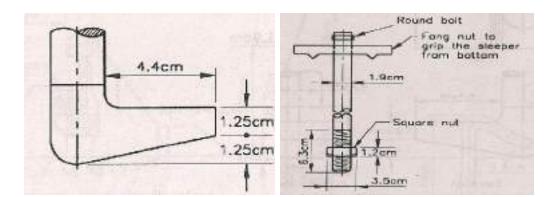
Bolts

Fish bolts: Fish bolts are used for connecting fish plates with the rails. Four bolts are required for each pair of fish plates. These bolts are inserted from outside the track and bolted on the inside of the track.

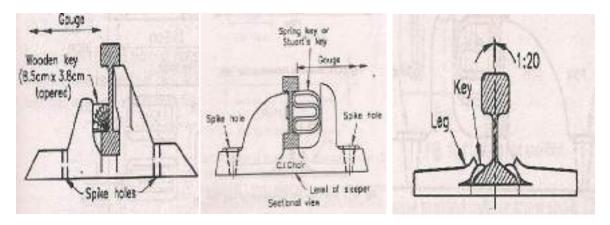
Hook bolts: Hook bolts are also known as dog bolts due to the shape of their heads. These bolts are used to fix sleepers which rest directly on a girder. Two bolts per sleeper are used. Dog bolts are of two types.

- (i) Sloping lips- for fixing sleepers to plate girder spans.
- (ii) Straight lips- for fixing sleepers to joint spans.

Fang bolts: Fang bolts are used for fixing side chairs to sleepers. These are alternative to screw or round spikes. The fang bolts are found to be more effective but are not generally used, because fixing and removal of these bolts are difficult.



Chairs



Keys: These are small tapered pieces of timber or steel used to fix rails to chairs on metal sleepers.

Keys are of two types

(i) Wooden keys

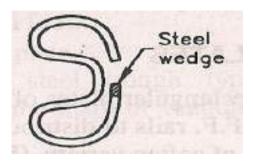
(ii) Metal keys

Wooden keys are small straight or tapered pieces of timber. These are cheap and easily prepared. These are not strong and become loose under vibrations. These require frequent maintenance. Wooden keys are not used now-a day in Indian Railways.

Metal keys are small tapered or spring like pieces of steel. These keys are much more durable than wooden keys. Metal keys are of two types.

(i) Stuart`s key and

(ii) Morgan key



1.7 Track stress:

The wheel loads: The static load due to wheel is transmitted to the point of contact of the wheel and the rail

Dynamic effect of wheel loads: The dynamic effect is caused due to speed and hammer blows by the moving wheels.

Hammer blow: Due to over balance of driving wheels of locomotive.

The horizontal thrust: Due to nosing action of the locomotive.

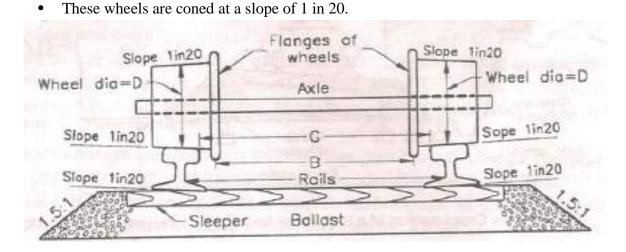
The pressure by the flanges of wheels on the sides of the rail: There is lateral pressure due to flanges collision with the rails because the locomotive or train moves in zig-zag manner.

Stresses due to irregularities in the track: When ballast or subgrade are not evenly laid, non-uniformity in the gauge and top of the rails are not in one level.

Additional stresses on curves: Lateral bending due to rigid wheel base of the vehicle and non-uniform distribution of pressure over outer and inner wheels.

Coning of wheels

- The distance between the inside edges of wheel flanges is generally kept less than the gauge of the track.
- So there is a gap between the wheel flanges and running edges of the rails, nearly equal to 1cm on either side.

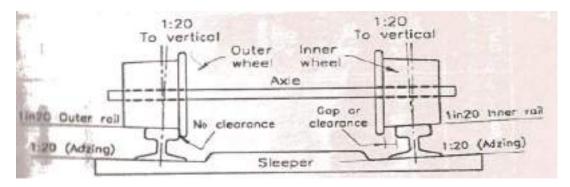


The advantages of coning of the wheels are

- To reduce the wear and tear of the wheel flanges and rails.
- To provide a possibility of lateral movement of the axle with its wheels.
- To prevent the wheels from slipping to some extent.
- It provides a smooth ride.
- It helps the train to negotiate a curve smoothly.

Tilting of rails

- Rails are tilted inward at an angle of 1 in 20 to reduce wear and tear on the rails as well as on the tread of the wheels.
- As the pressure of the wheel acts near the inner edge of the rail, there is heavy wear and tear of the rail.
- Lateral bending stresses are also created due to eccentric loading of rails.
- To reduce the wear and tear as well as lateral stresses, rails are tilted at a slope of 1 in 20, which is also the slope of wheel cone.



Creep of rails

- It is defines as the longitudinal movement of rails with respect to sleepers in a track.
- Creep is common to all railway tracks, but varies in magnitude considerably, the rail in some places moves by several centimetres in a month while in other location the movement of rails may be negligible.
- It is observed that the rails have tendency to move gradually in the direction of dominant traffic.
- Indications of creep can be noticed from the following observations:
 - Closing of successive expansion spaces at rail joints in the direction of creep and opening out of joints at the point from where creep starts.
 - Marks on flanges and webs of rails made by spike heads, by scraping or scratching as the rail slide.

Causes:

- Wave action.
- Drag theory.
- Starting, accelerating, slowing/stopping of train.
- Expansion or contraction of rail.
- Unbalanced traffic.
- Alignment of track.
- Grade of track.
- Type of rails.
- Poor maintenance of track components and ill design.

Remedies:

- Pulling back the rails.
- Provision of Anti-creepers.
- Use of Steel Sleepers.

Wear on rails

- Wear is one of the prominent defects of rails.
- When the axle loads are abnormally heavy and the train moves with very fast speed then the concentrated stresses exceed the elastic limit resulting in metal flow, on the gap or joint the ends are battered and at the curves the occurrence of skidding, slipping and striking of wheel flanges with rails results in wear and tear of rails.
- Classification of wear
 - On the basis of location.
 - On the basis of position of wear on rails.

- On the basis of location
 - On sharp curves
 - On gradients
 - On approaches to stations, where brakes are frequently applied.
 - In tunnels
 - Coastal areas(sea breeze)
 - Weak foundations
- On the basis of position of wear
 - Wear on the top or head of rail
 - Wear at the ends of rails
 - Wear on the sides of the head.

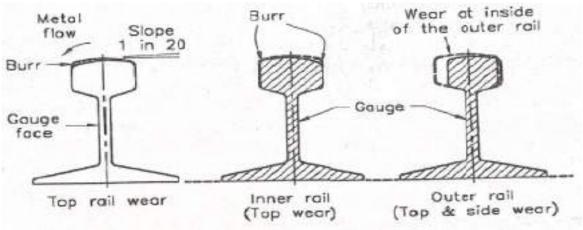
Wear on the top or head of rail: This type of wear occurs on straight i.e., tangent tracks and at curves.

On tangent tracks: the following are the factors which cause or encourage the wear on the top of rails on tangent lengths:

- Due to flow of metal- this is because the heavy loads concentrated on small area produce the stresses which exceed the elastic limit and hence plastic flow of the metal takes place and burrs are formed which later get chipped of by moving wheel flanges
- Heavy axle load and its recurring impact cause the wear at the top of rails.
- Due to abrasion of rolling wheels, the rails generally get worn out at the top of rails.
- Due to constant brake application, which results in skidding and burning of the rail head? This finally results in excessive wear and abrasion.
- Due to use of sand which is spread to produce friction in case of dampness in tunnels. The grinding action of sand particles with rails gives rise to wear.
- Due to fluctuations in gradients.
- Due to corrosion of rails by the action of sea breeze, this also gives rise to wear on top of rails.

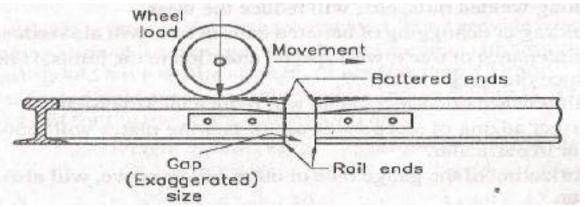
On curves: the wear on top of rails at curves is due to the following causes:

- i. Due to slipping or skidding of wheels
- ii. Due to effect of centrifugal force and improper super elevation, load on one rail is greater than the other.



Wear on the ends of the rails:

- This type of wear occurs, when a wheel jumps over the gap, giving blow to the end of the rail, as rough riding in the track, loosens the ballast under the joints and even disturbs the sleeper.
- This type of wear is occurs due to following factors:
 - Due to lose fish plates and fish bolts
 - Due to heavy loads and large joint openings
 - Difference in levels at joints
 - Bad conditions of the vehicle springs
 - Poor maintenance of the track



- Wear on sides of the rail head
 - This type of wear is only prominent when the rails are laid at curves.
 - This wear is more than first two types of wear and is most destructive in nature.
 - This wear occurs due to following causes
 - At curves, there is greater thrust on inner rail, when trains run at lesser speed than equilibrium speed.
 - Due to the rigidity of the wheel base.
 - Slipping and skidding of wheel at curves.
- Allowable limits of wear: in India prescribed limit of wear is 5% of rail weight.

Wear Prevention

- Better maintenance of track
- Reducing number of joints
- Use of special alloy steel
- Interchanging inner and outer rails
- Regular maintenance of rail joints
- Maintenance of correct gauge
- Application of heavy mineral oil-corrosion
- Lubricating gauge face
- Using check rails in sharp curves

1.8 Route alignment surveys

1.8.1 Conventional method: In the manual method how we can get generate railway alignment by the following various surveys which consume a huge time and money and sources too. In order to have a proper and satisfactory new route, various surveys are carried out:

- 1. Reconnaissance Survey
- 2. Preliminary Survey
- 3. Location Survey

Reconnaissance Survey: It is the first engineering survey. It is a rough and visual identification about location and check map data to live location.

A reconnaissance survey can divided into two parts:

- 1. Traffic survey
- 2. Engineering survey

Traffic survey: This consists of collection of the information regarding the following:

- The general scenario of the location.
- Information of the local industries.
- The general information of agriculture, crop types and any mineral sources are there or not.
- The probable scenario of traffic to divert or used by new railway alignment.
- General study of existing transportation facilities and which mode is mostly used.
- Planning forecasting of economic and social growth of area that would be covered by this new railway line.

Engineering survey:

- Physical features of the country;
- The surface of the ground;
- Types of soil and its classification
- Streams and rivers, those which will cross the proposed railway line;
- Positions of valleys, mountains and rivers.
- Availability of materials and man power and transportation facilities of material for use during construction.

Preliminary Survey:

Object of preliminary survey

• To conduct the survey work along the alternative routes found out by reconnaissance survey and;

• To determine with greater accuracy the cost of the railway line along these alternative routes.

Importance of preliminary survey

• It decides the final route and recommends only one particular route in preference to other alternative routes

• Thus, should be carried out with great precision as on it depends the alignment of the final route.

Location Survey:

Object of location survey

• To carry out the detailed survey of the selected route to find whether it is economical and feasible? From preliminary surveys data. It the centre-line of the alignment track to be laid.

• As soon as the location survey is completed, the construction work is started.

Work of location survey It is carried out in two stages:

1. Paper location

• The final route selected is put up on paper and details such as gradient, curves, contours, etc. are worked out;

• All the working drawings are prepared, even of minor structures such as signal cabins.

• After the paper location is over, the field work is started and the centre-line of the track is fixed.

- 2. Field location:
- The field location transfers paper location on the ground.
- It gives all the requirements of the construction engineer such as bench-marks, levels, measurements, etc.
- The centre-line pegs are driven at every 300 meters along the centre-line of the track.
- Every change of direction, the beginning and end of the curve and also the intersecting points are clearly marked.

• In addition to the fixing up of the centre-line of the track, the centre-lines of bridges, culverts, tunnels, station buildings, signal cabins, etc. should also be fixed.

1.8.2 Modern methods of designing of railway alignment

GIS study: This how we can generate various thematic maps for any particular area

Planning of proposed railway alignment with the help by generating thematic maps:

• Safety: The track should be aligned so as to ensure that goods and passengers are transported with minimal chances of accidents and derailment.

• Aesthetic aspect: The railway line should be constructed to provide a memorable and pleasant railway journey to train passengers by keeping the track within beautiful natural surroundings.

• Economy: The track should be as short and direct as possible with minimal construction, maintenance and operating costs from an engineering perspective.

• Linking of centres: A new railway line should connect and inter link important town centers and cities so as to provide the necessary transportation services.

In view of the above alignment requirements, minimal evaluation factors and constraints are identified as follows:

- ϖ Slope Factor: The slope of terrain is considered very critical in railway routing as it directly influences the construction and operating costs. The higher the slope, the higher the costs and vice-versa
- ϖ Soil Factor: Soils that are susceptible to erosion and unconsolidated materials cost more to construct a railway line on. Poorly drained soils are also undesirable for railway line construction. It is therefore comparatively cheaper to construct a railway on ground with

soil that is unconsolidated and well drained. Rocky grounds should be avoided as they increase construction costs due to heavy excavation of rocks.

Proximity to Rivers Factor

Railways should be constructed as far away from rivers as possible because of the following Reasons:

- To avoid constructing many bridges that may arise because of the meandering of the rivers.
- Rivers have the propensity to flood and this could cause damage to the railway line.
- Rivers often change their course and this could cause rerouting of the railway which is a very expensive affair.

ω Important Towns and Cities constraint

Town centres form important obligatory nodes and the track should pass through important town centres for economic, social and political reasons. Quarries and human habitats are found in the neighbourhood of town centres and therefore construction materials and labour are easily available.

Even though a town centre may neither be economically nor industrially active, sociopolitical considerations may still constrain the construction of a railway line through it.

 ϖ Areas the Route must not pass through constraint

These are areas in which the railway track must be completely avoided since they result in very high construction and operation costs. They also pose a danger to the safety in operations of the rail vehicles. Such undesirable areas include:

- Areas with ground slopes greater than 4.5%.
- Areas within 100m of the centrelines of rivers.
- Flood plains or swampy grounds.
- Areas within 50m of the centres of existing roads (to avoid accidents).

Multi-Criteria Evaluation: A MCE technique is a multi-criteria method which combines different data of different variable in to one indexed form and make fair decision with more alternatives in consistent and precise way. The main use of it is a rather than doing differently calculation for different parameter we can do it in to a one way with combination of different variables in to one indexed form and by MCE and AHP method.

The importance of network analysis in GIS: Networks are all around us. Roads, railways, cables, pipelines, streams, arteries, metro and etc.

Networks are used to transport freight, people, goods and communication and water too, even network of retail markets to home and from retail markets to sources, networks are everywhere.

Network analysis enables you to solve problems, such as finding the most efficient travel route, generating travel Directions, finding the closest facility, defining service areas based on travel time, travel cost and traffic too.

What is network analysis arc GIS used for design of railway alignment?

• Finding the best route in order of consume less time and money through passing of various stops.

• Finding the closest facility in order to minimize travel cost between incidents and multiple facilities.

- Driving direction in order to generated closest facility and consumes less time path.
- Finding and origin and cost o-d matrix.

• On basis of all this thematic maps and generated data in network analysis we can generate an alignment which is best and accurate comparatively on conventional methods.

Soil Suitability Analysis

Many different types of soils may be suitable for use in the construction of an embankment or fill, ranging from granular soils (sand and gravel), which are highly desirable, to the more finely sized soils (silt and clay), which are usually somewhat less desirable. Certain types of soils (such as saturated clays and highly organic soils) are considered unsuitable for use as materials in embankment or fill construction. Regardless of the type(s) of soil(s) used to construct embankments or fills, the material should be well graded, capable of being well compacted, be within a proper range of moisture to optimize compaction, and be free of unsuitable or deleterious materials, such as tree roots, branches, stumps, sludge, metal, or trash.

Material Properties and Testing Methods

Some of the more important properties of materials that are used for the construction of embankments or fills include:

- **Gradation**: Well-graded fill materials that consist of two or more soil types, usually a mixture of granular and fine-grained soils, are most suitable for embankment construction. Because of the wide variety of soils that may be encountered, there is no universally recommended range of gradation for fill materials, although the maximum particle size should be less than 100 mm so that it can be readily placed within a 200 mm layer.
- Unit Weight and Specific Gravity: Fill materials can vary in unit weight over a fairly wide range, depending on the type of material and its moisture content. Fill materials that are relatively low in unit weight offer the advantage of transmitting less dead load to the underlying soil that supports an embankment. There are usually no specified requirements for a minimum or maximum unit weight, either before or after compaction.
- Moisture-Density Characteristics: The compaction characteristics (optimum moisture content and maximum dry density) of a soil fill material are the most important single property that affects embankment performance. Most specifications for embankment construction require the compacted fill material to have an in-place density that is within a certain percentage (usually 95 percent or greater) of the maximum dry density at a moisture content that is within a certain percentage (usually 3 percent or less) of optimum. The optimum moisture and maximum dry density of fill material(s) are determined in advance in the laboratory by means of either standard or modified moisture-density compaction tests. These tests methods are applicable for soils or earthen fill materials. Moisture-density characteristics cannot usually be determined for oversize (over 100 mm materials) materials.

- Shear Strength: The shear strength characteristics (cohesion and/or internal friction) are indicative of the ability of a fill material to support loads that are imposed upon it under given drainage conditions. Shear strength characteristics are not always specified for earthen fill materials, but are determined by tri-axial compression or direct shear testing and are used to compute the slope stability of an embankment.
- **Compressibility:** Compressibility refers to the consolidation or settlement characteristics of a material under long-term loading conditions. The compressibility of a fill material is related to its shear strength, degree of compaction, void ratio, permeability, and degree of saturation. The settlement characteristics of an earthen fill material are determined by one-dimensional consolidation testing. Some settlement of an embankment or fill will occur during its construction, while the remainder of the settlement (if any) will occur in the post construction period.
- **Bearing Capacity** bearing capacity refers to the ability of a fill material to support the loadings imposed upon it over the life of the facility without undue settlement, volume change, or structural damage. Bearing capacity can be determined by laboratory testing and by field load tests.
- **Permeability:** Permeability or hydraulic conductivity refers to the ability of a soil to transmit water through the pore structure of the fill material at a given rate. This property is indicative of the ability of a compacted fill material to provide drainage for excessive moisture.
- **Corrosion Resistance:** Corrosion is a basic chemical or electro-chemical property of a material that can induce damage to concrete structures, steel piles, or metal appurtenances with which the embankment or fill material may come in contact.

1.9 Geometric Design of Track

Necessity of geometric design of a railway track

The need for proper geometric design of a track arises because of the following considerations:

- (a) To ensure the smooth and safe running of trains
- (b) To achieve maximum speeds
- (c) To carry heavy axle loads
- (d) To avoid accidents and derailments due to a defective permanent way
- (e) To ensure that the track requires least maintenance
- (f) For good aesthetics

Gradients:

Gradients are provided to negotiate the rise or fall in the level of the railway track. A rising gradient is one in which the track rises in the direction of movement of traffic and in a down or falling gradient the track loses elevation the direction of movement of traffic.

A gradient is normally represented by the distance travelled for a rise or fall of one unit. Sometimes the gradient is indicated as per cent rise or fall. For example, if there is a rise of 1 m in 400 m, the gradient is 1 in 400 or 0.25 per cent.

Gradients are provided to meet the following objectives:

- (a) To reach various stations at different elevations
- (b) To follow the natural contours of the ground to the extent possible
- (c) To reduce the cost of earthwork

The following types of gradients are used on the railways: (a) Ruling gradient (b) Pusher or helper gradient (c) Momentum gradient (d) Gradients in station yards

Ruling Gradient: The ruling gradient is the steepest gradient that exists in a section. It determines the maximum load that can be hauled by a locomotive on that section. While deciding the ruling gradient of a section, it is not only the severity of the gradient, but also its length as well as its position with respect to the gradients on both sides that have to be taken into consideration. The power of the locomotive to be put into service on the track also plays an important role in taking this decision, as the locomotive should have adequate power to haul the entire load over the ruling gradient at the maximum permissible speed.

In plain terrain: 1 in 150 to 1 in 250

In hilly terrain: 1 in 100 to 1 in 150

Once a ruling gradient has been specified for a section, all other gradients provided in that section should be flatter than the ruling gradient after making due compensation for curvature.

Pusher or Helper Gradient: In hilly areas, the rate of rise of the terrain becomes very important when trying to reduce the length of the railway line and, therefore, sometimes, gradients steeper than the ruling gradient are provided to reduce the overall cost. In such situations, one locomotive is not adequate to pull the entire load, and an extra locomotive is required. When the gradient of the ensuing section is so steep as to necessitate the use of an extra engine for pushing the train, it is known as a pusher or helper gradient. A Pusher gradient of 1 in 75, 1 in 100 with additional one engine is generally used.

Momentum Gradient: The momentum gradient is also steeper than the ruling gradient and can be overcome by a train because of the momentum it gathers while running on the section. In valleys, a falling gradient is sometimes followed by a rising gradient. In such a situation, a train coming down a falling gradient acquires good speed and momentum, which gives additional kinetic energy to the train and allows it to negotiate gradients steeper than the ruling gradient. In sections with momentum gradients there are no obstacles provided in the form of signals, etc., which may bring the train to a critical juncture.

Gradients in Station Yards: The gradients in station yards are quite flat due to the following reasons:

(a) It prevents standing vehicles from rolling and moving away from the yard due to the combined effect of gravity and strong winds.

(b) It reduces the additional resistive forces required to start a locomotive to the extent possible.

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and																	08 SI 5 HI 5 MI 5 MI 5 MI 5	21 2 11 2 45 2 21 2 11 2 45 2 2 45 2 45 2 11 2 12	21 3·31 32 33 34 5 0C C 11 5 1C 18	1/ W II II II II II II II III IIII IIII IIII IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII		
Intractar as an as a start as the start as t																	SI 51 51 11 5 90 5 11 5 11 5 11 5 11 5 11	21 2 11 2 45 2 21 2 11 2 45 2 2 45 2 45 2 11 2 12	21 3·31 32 33 34 5 0C C II S IC 10	1/ 1/ 1/ 1/ 1/ 1/ 1/ Assignments / Internal Test Marks 3/4 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 T A1 T1 A2 T2 A3 T3 T4 cit		A

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Lesson Plan



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ТМЕ

Semester & Section : 3rd A.

Cla		Topics proposed to be covered	Topic Covered Date	Remarks
1	29.07.19	7 Concept of Huid, System of units, properties of	29.07.19	
2	01.05.10	1 Newtone law of Viscossily (theory & foobland)	01.08.19	
3	01.08.10	C War des C Level 11 to L the send date	01.02.19	1.1.2
4	02.08.10		05.08.19	
5	0.5.08.10		08.08.19	
6	05.08.19	Numerical foroblems on Measurement of pressure.	09.08.19	
7	08.08.19	Simple, diffrential & inclined reanonable	19.08.19	1.1.1.1.1.1.1
8	09.08.19		22.08.19	1.1
9	10.05.19	Numerical foroblems on	24.08.19	day program
10	16.08.19	Numerical problems.	26.08.19	
11	19.08.19	Definition of total foressoure, canta of freesure total foressure on horizontal plane.	29.05.19	6.00
12	22.08.19	Total pressure on vertical & inclined frome	29.08.19	
13	22.08.19	Total pressure on cound frame.	30.08.19	Contraction of
14	23.08.19	water pressure on granity dames, lock gales.	05.09.19	No. of Long
15	24.08.19	Froldems on lock gales	0.5.09.19	
6	24. 08.19	Methods of durnitoing fluid motion velocity of Total acclemation of fluid particle.	19.09.19	
7	26.08.19		19.09.19	-
8	29.08.19	Potential function, Steam function	23.09.19	the Sec
9	30.08.19	Orthogonality of stream lines and eari potential	23.09.19	1954EDD
	3608.19	Numerical footdams on Afream function and	20.09.19	12-2-1-1
0	05.09.19.	Numerical forblems on Afream function and Velocity truction. Forces acting on fluid in motion, Enlers ed of motion along a streambine.	26.09.19	1.0
0	5.09.19	Bernovilli's eq, Accomptions & Limitations, Modified Bernovillig eq	2209.19	1.14
0	9.09.19	Problems on Benowshills eq.	23.09.19	
16	5.09.19	Problems on Bernonsthis eg.	03.10.19	-
1.0	.09.19	Folced volters, free volters, Momentum es	03-10.19	502

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26	20.9.19	Problems on free & forced vortex.	05.10.19	
27	23.09.19	Problems on Momentin eq	10.10.19	
28	26.09.19	Problems on fipe bounds.	10.10.19.	1
29	26.09.19	Venturineter, difice neta, pritet tube.	10.10.19	÷.,
30	27.09.19	problems on Venturincler, difice neler,	15.10.19	
31	30.09.19	Classification of Drifice, flow through Bifile, hydraulic coeff.	\$4.10.19	- 11-
32	03-10.19	Numerical frolden on Brigice	31.10.19.	
33	04.10.19	Clausification of Monthipiece	31.10.19.	1.0
34	10.10.19	Notches, & weiks	04.11.19	19.4
35	10.10.19	Discharge Over reetangular notch	86.14.19	1.00
36	11.10.19	Discharge over trimigular notch	06.11.19	1100
37	14.10.19	Discharge oner, a trapezoidal notch.	07.10.19	nà -
38	17.10.19	Dis Cippoletti notch, brond cauted weres	04.19.19	
39	17.10.19	Numerical problems	08.11.19	1.1
40	24.10.19	Ventilation of weiks, submerged weirs	08.10.19.	1.4
41	24.10.19	Major & Minor Losses in fipe flow, Dary -	11.11.19	લુલ છે.
42	25.10.19	Pipe in Revies, friper in forallel, caniment	14.14.19	tijet en s
43	28.10.19	Eq for head loss due to expansion	14-10 19.	
44	8). 10.19	Hydraulic gradient line, Energy gradient	14.11.19.	(* 11. j.)
45	31.10.19	Numerical foroblems on fipes	15-11.19	the end
16	04.11.19	Numerical forobland on head love due to endden expansion, major of mindi loves 2.	16.11.19	41.19
17	07.11.19	pipe networks, havedy while method.	18.11.19	193
18	07.11.19	water hammer in pipes	18-11-19	100
9	08.11.19	EQ for foressive rise due to gradual value Closure for nigidal claritic pipes	21.11.19	Ť.
50	14.11.19	Eg for prusive rise due to sudden clamene	21.11.19	
	Faculty	Member Signature	HOD Sig	nature

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Lesson Plan



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Semester & S	Section :	7 A
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Class No	Date Planned	Topics proposed to be covered	Topic Covered Date	Remarks
1	19.08.19	Entroduction to ground write, Emportance	14.02.19	
2	10.08.19	Vertical distribution of subrustace water	16.08.19	
3	14 -08 -19	Drammence in diff. Types of rocks is soils.	20.08.19	
4	16.08.19	Defn. Abrifers, Aonifrage, Adnitard, Anidude	21.08.19	0.0
5	19.08.19	confired & an confired a onifers.	30.09.19	
6	21.08.19	Barric defen à leine in Ground water	05.09.19	
7	23.08.19	Statallius on water Gw. in India.	03.09.19	11.94
8	26.08.19	Aanijer falameleis	03.09.19	- 14
9	28.08.19	Specific yeild & Specific retention, porasily	03.09.19 04.09.19 06.09.19	22
10	30-0819	Storage wefficient, Desination	11.09.19	81.8
11	03.09419	Drug's law, hydrauhic conductivity	11.09.19	- 27 Ban
12	c4.09 .19		11.09.19.	1, 11
S	06.04.19	Permeatorihily unisobopic layered Soils.	16.09.19.	·
14	11.09.19	Steady one dimensional How.	17.09.19	
15	17-09.19	Steady flow in confined and unconfined	18.09.19	
16	18.07.19	Rodine flow in confined of Unconfined iter	20.09.19	1.1
17	20.09.99	Pumping test & Unsteady flow.	25.09.19.	
18	24.09.19	Germant en unsteady flow.	27.09.19	11:5
19	25.19.19	Derivation Uter's method.	04.10.19	4.6.15
20	2709.19	Derivation coopers & Jacob method.	09.10.19	1.0
21	01.10.19	Delivation in chow's method.	11:10-19	de la
22	c4. 10.19	Som of unsteady flow eq	12.10.19	101
23	09.10.19	Leaky aginger, interference of well.	15.10.19	1.000
24	11.10.19	Juage well thedy.	16.10.19	
5	12 10 . 19	Ground water Exploration : Seemic Method.	23.10.19	1

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_			1775 B	
26	15.10.19	Electrical ranistivity Method	05.14.19	
27	16 .10.19	Geo-physical techniones	05-11-19	
28	23.10.19	Geo-physical techniavez	06.11.19	
29	25.10.19	Electrical Logging	06.11.19.	
30	26.10.19	Radioactive Logging and induction Logging	1.5.1.0.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.	2 1
31	50.10.19	Somic and fluid logging	12.11.19	
32	05.14.19	Types of wells, Method of construction	16-14-19	
33	06. 11.19	Tube well design	16.11.19	
34	02.11.19	dug wells, fumps for higting water.	\$6.11.19	
35	07.11.19	Working camptes principles power	BS-11-19	
36	12.11.19	Conjuctive use necessity techninaves	18.11.19	1.4
37	13.11.17	Conjuctive use economics	A 11.15	
38	19.11.19	Ground water recharge : Artificial house	19.11.19	
39	20.11.19	Ground water sunaff.	20.11.19	
40	26.11.19,	Mathematrial modelling Introduction.	26.11.19	
41			Y.,	1 N N
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45			1	11
46			1	. in
47				1.20
48				1.1
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-HOD Signature

Faculty Member Signature

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	CBCS SCHEME	
USN		15CV55
	Fifth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Dec.201	
	Railways, Harbours, Tunneling and A	lirports
Time	: 3 hrs.	Max. Marks: 80
	Note: Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question ;	from each module.
	Module-1	
1 a	Discuss the significance of road, rail, water and air transport.	(06 Mark
b	the second se	(05 Mark
c	. Illustrate the constituents of right hand turnout in detail.	(05 Mark
	OR	
2 a	The second	(08 Mark
b		or an average speed of
3 a	Module-2	
3 a b	and a second sec	(08 Mark
	esphant the modern methods of manifenance of ranway track.	(08 Mark
	OR	
	Define yards. Explain the types of yards.	(08 Mark
b	The second secon	
	Density = $(m + 6)$, Length of Rail = $13m$,	(08 Mark
	Module-3	
5 a	List and briefly explain the classification of harbour based on	protection needed, an
h	location.	(08 Mark
b	Define tunnel. Explain the shapes of tunnel with neat sketch.	(08 Mark
	OR	
6 a		(08 Marks
b	이는 그 수집에서 집에 있는 것이 많은 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없다. 이 것이 많은 것이 있는 것이 같은 것이 같은 것이 없다. 것이 없는 것이 같은 것이 같은 것이 같이 없는 것이 같이 없다.	(08 Marks
7 a	Discuss the characteristics of air transport?	(A. A. A
b		(04 Marks (06 Marks
с		(06 Marks
	OR	1201000000
8 a		(00.34 1
b	Explain the various factors which you would keep in view while se	(08 Marks) lecting a suitable site fo
	an airport.	(08 Marks
	1 of 2	

83

15CV552

Module-5

- 9 a. Define orientation of runway. Briefly explain the procedure of plotting Type-II wind Rose diagram. (08 Marks) (08 Marks)
 - Explain the different types of Markings used in airport. b.

OR

- 10 Describe the elements of taxiway geometric design. a.
 - Calculate the actual length of runway from the following data: b. .
 - (i) Airport elevation : R.L 100
 - (ii) Airport Reference Temperature : 28°
 - (iii) Basic Runway length : 600 m
 - (iv) Highest Point along the length : R.L 98.2
 - (v) Lowest point along the length : R.L 95.2

(08 Marks)

(08 Marks)





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

Date: 16/09/2020

CIRCULAR

The following members are identified as Department Advisory Board (DAB) members for the smooth conduction of departmental activities to promote development, cooperation and other policies so as to contribute for the sustainable development of the department during the year 2020.

SI No.	Name	Designation/Stake holders
1.	Mr. Manu Vijay	Chairman & Program Coordinator
2.	Dr Suneeth Kumar S M	Member
3.	Dr. Akshaya B J	Member Secretary
4.	Mr Srivathsa H U	Member
5.	Mrs. Shruthi H G	Member
6.	Er. Deepak	Proprietor - Deepak Consultants - Industry Expert
7.	Ms. Jayashree T L	Meritorious Alumni

HOD

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING MYSORE-570028

Sherther Sur Hunsm.





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

Date: 30/09/2020

Department Advisory Board (DAB)

Minutes of the Meeting

The 11th meeting of Department Advisory Board committee of civil department was held on 30th September 2020 in the Department meeting room.

Agenda

- Review the Minutes of Meeting of Program Assessment Committee (PAC) dated on 23/09/2020.
- Identification of Curriculum gap for the next even semester of the academic year 2020-21 and to give necessary suggestions.
- To analyse the surveys carried in the department to assess COs, POs & PSOs.
- Y To analyse and suggest improvements for increasing student placement.

During the meeting the following members were present,

- 1. Mr. Manu Vijay, Chairman & Program Coordinator
- 2. Dr. Akshaya B J, Member Secretary Malan 65
- 3. Dr. Suneeth Kumar S M, Member Sune Un- Sm-
- 4. Mrs. Shruthi H G, Member Chult
- 5. Mr. Srivathsa H U, Member 9000000
- 6. Er. Deepak Proprietor Deepak Consultants Industry Expert
- 7. Ms. Jayashree T L, Meritorious Aluminous Jayashree . T.L

The following points were discussed during the meeting and the minutes were recorded as below,

- HOD, welcomed the members of the committee who had assembled for reviewing the assessment method of PEOs, PSOs and POs.
- Mr. Manu Vijay, HOD informed Mr. Akshaya B J, Member Secretary to provide the previous minutes of meeting of PAC and necessary documents for discussion.

- HOD congratulated the members that POs & PSOs attainment has reached the set target level for the batch 2016-20.
- 4. The committee resolved that average CO attainment values of the previous year may be set as a target for 5th & 7th semester courses and a target of 1.8 may be set for 3rd semester courses for analyzing the gaps. For 5th & 7th semesters if the CO attainment score exceeds '2' then same might be retained as target, if it is lower than 2 then the average of CO attainment might be set as an target.
- 5. Er. Deepak, Industry Expert suggested to organize Industry Interaction & Industrial Tours for the final year students which will be helpful for them to have an idea about the recent advancements in the civil engineering field.
- Ms. Jayashree T L, Meritorious alumni congratulated the department for showing interest in organizing technical talks and workshops which will be helpful in enriching the knowledge of the students.
- HOD informed the members as a part of "Decennial Celebrations" various activities have been planned and will be conducted throughout the academic year at various timelines.
- 8. Dr. Akshaya B J, Member Secretary stated that all the above points will be noted and it will be forwarded to the Internal Quality Assurance cell (IQAC).
- HOD, thanked the members of the committee who had assembled for reviewing the Program outcome of the civil department.

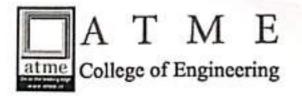
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Internal Quality Assurance cell (IQAC)

HOD Department of Civil Engineering ATME College of Enginee Mysore-570 028

 HerO, we have at the permitter of the committee who had receasified for contenous strutesees ment mathed of PEDS, PSDs and POS.

 Mr. Marra Vijey, 1000 and moved Mr. Alerbaya (E.; Maniher Securitary in mercide the previous neuroscil inertial of PAC and recessing documents/or theme of





DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

Date: 30/09/2019

Department of Civil Engineering

Department Advisory Board (DAB)

Minutes of the Meeting

The 9th meeting of Department Advisory Board committee of civil department was held on 30th September 2019 in the Department meeting room.

Agenda

- Review the Minutes of Meeting of Program Assessment Committee (PAC) dated on 25/09/2019.
- Identification of Curriculum gap for the next even semester of the academic year 2019-20 and to give necessary suggestions.
- > To analyse the surveys carried in the department to assess COs, POs & PSOs.
- > To analyse and suggest improvements for increasing student placement.

During the meeting the following members were present,

- 1. Mr. Manu Vijay, Chairman & Program Coordinator
- 2. Dr. Akshaya B J, Member Secretary
- 3. Mr. Mandeep G, Member Jamburn
- 4. Mrs. Shruthi H G, Member
- 5. Mr. Srivathsa H U, Member Huckey
- 6. Er. Badrinath Proprietor Subadra Constructions Industry Expert
- 7. Ms. Sukrutha K N, Meritorious Aluminous Suckenthen KN

The following points were discussed during the meeting and the minutes were recorded as below,

 HOD, welcomed the members of the committee who had assembled for reviewing the assessment method of PEOs, PSOs and POs.

- HOD informed the members that the PSOs were revised with proper approvals as per the discussions of previous meet held on 16.04.2019. These revised PSOs has been suitably disseminated and conveyed to all the stake holders
- HOD congratulated the members that POs & PSOs attainment has reached the set target level for the batch 2015-19.
- Mr. Manu Vijay, HOD informed Mr. Akshaya B J, Member Secretary to provide the previous minutes of meeting of PAC and necessary documents for discussion.
- 5. The committee mentioned about the curriculum gap for the academic year 2019-20 where there were gaps related to PO4, PO6, PO7, PO8, PO10, PO11 & PSO2 and discussed to conduct activities in order to fulfill the above PO & PO's.
- 6. Mr. Srivathsa H U informed the committee members that in 4th, 6th semester some of the subjects didn't attain target level w.r.t the Course Outcome for which the committee suggested for academic activities in the next year to attain those COs.
- 7. The committee resolved that average CO attainment values of the previous year may be set as a target for 5th & 7th semester courses and a target of 1.8 may be set for 3rd semester courses for analyzing the gaps. For 5th & 7th semesters if the CO attainment score exceeds '2' then same might be retained as target, if it is lower than 2 then the average of CO attainment might be set as an target.
- Committee verified the Course exit survey, Team rubrics, Employer, alumni, Exit, Background surveys (Indirect Assessment) for the attainment of POs & PSOs and came to the conclusion as below:
 - A. The Course exit survey indicates overall the POs & PSOs, PEOs attainments are satisfactory.
 - B. The Background survey of 2019-20 batch students indicates that the students admitted via lateral entry are more from rural & Kannada medium.
 - C. Team rubrics survey shows the excellent contribution from the students in the team work tasks carried out in final year projects.
- Er. Badrinath, Industry Expert suggested to organize Industry Interaction for the final students which will be helpful for them to have an idea about the recent advancements in the civil engineering field.

 HOD, thanked the members of the committee who had assembled for reviewing the Program outcome of the civil department.

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HOD '

HOD Department of Civil Engine ATME College of En Mysore-570 025

Internal Quality Assurance cell (IQAC)



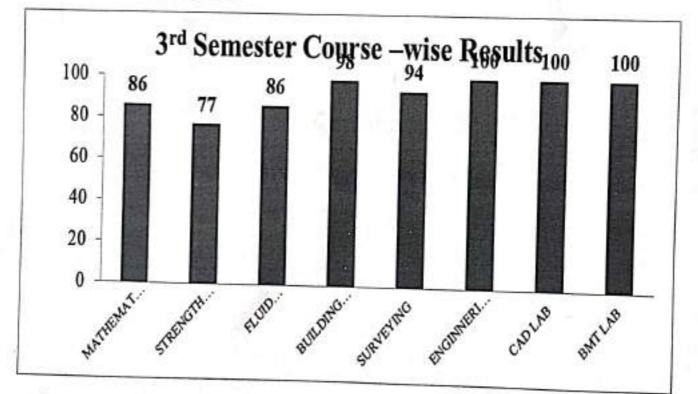


Department of Civil Engineering

Result analysis of Odd Semester- Academic Year- 2019-20

Class	No. of Students			FC	SC	Pass %
3rd semester		AND THE REAL OF	SALERIAN	CHIESON	Participation (charged)	CALCER THE REAL PROPERTY OF
Regular	45	32	18	12	2	71
Lateral	19	14	11	3	0	74
Overall	64	46	29	15	2	72
5th semester	65	54	44	7	3	83
7th semester	77	69	.55	14	0	90

3rd Semester Course wise result

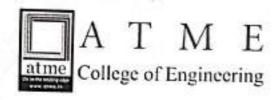


Result Analysis Coordinator

DEPARTMEN HODCIVIL ENGINEERING ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING **MYSORE-570028**

ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

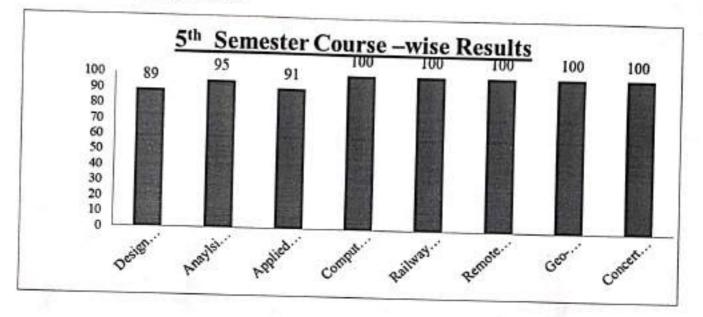
13th Kilometer, Mysore-Kanakapura-Bangalore Road, Mysore - 570 028 P: 0821-2593335 F: 0821-2593328 Email: info@atme.in, Web : www.atme.in



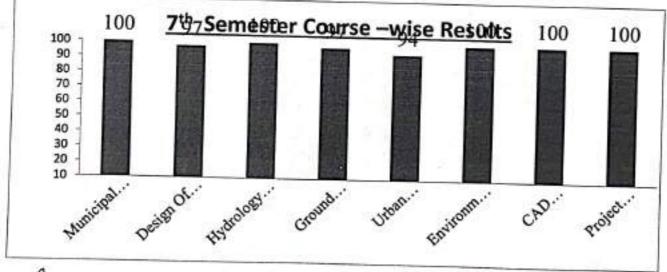


Department of Civil Engineering

5th Semester Course-wise Result



7th Semester Course-wise Result



Result Analysis Coordinator

Hadod

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING MYSORE-570028

ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

13th Kilometer, Mysore-Kanakapura-Bangalore Road, Mysore - 570 028 P: 0821-2593335 F: 0821-2593328 Email: info@atme.in, Web : www.atme.in

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	-		/	5.)

Period From Aug-2019. To Dec-2019 Semester : Odd / Even Faculty Member : Dr. Akshaya B. J. Designation : Associate Professor. Department : Civil Engineering. Faculty Member ID : CV01029

SI. No.	Sem. / Sec. / Branch	Course Title	Course Code
1	3 rd . A	Fluid Mechanics	18CV33
2	7 ^m .A	Ground Inlater and Hydraulics	15cv742
3			2
4	· · · · ·	1	1

		End of				
	1" Month	2 rd Month	3" ^d Month	4 [∞] Month	Semester	
Staff	Ashing	Andrew 87	Alexand B3	Autur 83	Abstra 6.7	
HOD	- Jud	lis	ling	- Just	wh	

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Personal Timetable

	E 09:00 AM 10:00 AM	10:00 AM 11:00 AM	11:15 AM 12:15 PM	12:15 PM 01:15 PM		02:00 PM 02:55 PM	02:55 PM 03:50 PM	03:50 PM 04:45 PM
Monday		-		6		18CV33 (A)		
Tuesday		18CVL 38 (B1)	>	1507742			15CVL76 (房本)	
Wednesday	15Cx742				Lunch Break			3
Thursday	<	1800238 (B3)		18CV 33 (H)	3	1954 33 (A)		15
Friday		1504742		195CV 335 ' (4)	-		17241.57 (B1)	,
Saturday				1	ι.,			

A T M E

		atme	College of	Engineerin
Course Outcomes	E Course FLUID MECHANICS Demonstrate a round knowledge on fundamon Junids and fluid continuum. Slove forobloms of hydrostatics, including for Slove forobloms of hydrostatics, including for Apply principles of Mathematics to represent concepts related to Julid flow Apply fundamental lows of Julid mechanics principle for foractical applications. Compute the discharge through fores and	Course Code	IBCV33	
CO-1	Demo	nstale a round knowledge on fundamontal	foro per	ties of
CO-2	Slove	foroblems of hydrostatics, including pract	ical for	obiens
CO-3	Apply	principles of Mathematics to represent to eplis related to Zhrid flow	inemat	ic
CO-4	Apply	r fundamental lowes of fluid mechanics a heiple for forachical applications.	nd B	ernonlli
	Comp	onle the discharge through pipes and over		ches \$
CO-5				

Course Title with Code :	-	FLUED MECHANICS (18CV33).									3	Semester: 3rd						
Course	Program Outcomes													Program Specific Outcomes				
Outcomes	PO1	P02	PO3	PO4	POS	PO6	POT	PO8	P09	P010	P011	P012	PS01	PS02	PS03	PS04		
CO-1	3	3	1	١	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		-00			
CO-2	3	3	a	I.	-	-	-	-	г	-	F	I.			200			
CO-3	3	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1						
CO-4	3	3	1	1	-	•	-	-	-	-		2	- 20		100			
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CO-6					1		1								2.2			

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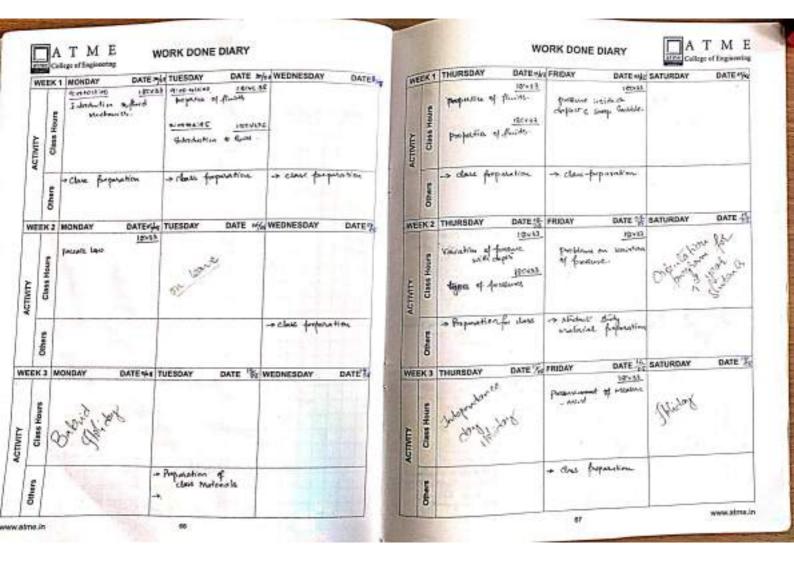
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A T M E College of Engineering

LEAVE DETAILS

SI. No.	Date	Туре	Reason	Actual Class Allotted (Course Code/Time)	Substitute Faculty Member	- B
1	06.05.20M	CL	Personal work.		Mrs. Jyothi DN. Nr. Punusel K	Paculty
2	30.07.2017	CL	Personal whe.	18cv33 . (2 to 2:55)	Mrs. Jyolin DN.	- S.V
	01.90.2019	CL		1904238,91012. 1504276, 2:001044	Mrc. Jystini DN Mr. Runcofy K.	2
3.	2.8.10.2019	CL	Pasand wolk.	180133 .9:01 102:5	Dr. Smesha KJ	ophn
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PROGRAM OUTCOMES (PO'S)

PO:1	Engineering Knowledge: Apply the knowledge of mathematics, spinore, and participation of the spinore s
FU.I	Engineering Knowledge: Apply the knowledge of mathematics, science, engineering fundamentals, and an engineering specialization to provide solution of complex engineering problems
P0:2	Problem Analysis: Identify, formulate, research literature, and analyze complex engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions us n first principles of mathematics, natural sciences, and engineering sciences.
PO:3	Design/Development of Solutions: Design solutions for complex engineering problems and design system components or processes that ment the specified needs with appropriate consideration for the public health and safety, and the cultural, societal, and environmental considerations
PO:4	and interpretation of data, and synthesis of the information to provide vatid conclusions
PO:5	Modern Tool Usage: Create, select, and apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools including prediction an modeling to complex engineering activities with an understanding of the limitations.
PO:6	The Engineer and Society: Apply reasoning informed by the contextual knowledge to assess societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to the professional engineering practice.
PO:7	Environment and Sustainability: Understand the impact of the professional engineering solutions in societal and environmental contexts, and demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for sustainable development.
PO:8	Ethics: Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of the engineering practice
PO:9	individual and reamwork, runcoun electively as aningvidual, and as a member or locate to
PO:10	being able to comprehend and write effective reports and design documentation, make effective presentations, and give and receive cear
PO:11	Project Management and Finance: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the engineering and management principles and apply three to one's own work, as a member and leader in a team, to manage projects and is no difference on an apply three to one of the engineering and the engineer
PO:12	Life-Long Learning: Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broadest context of technological change

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ATME College of Engineering

C1.1.1 - The Institution ensures effective curriculum delivery through a well planned and documented process

Supporting Documents

Index

Sl. No.	Academic Year	Particulars
1		Academic Calendar- College & Department
2	-	Teaching Plan
3	-	Department Meeting – Sample MoM
4	-	Learning Outcome- Course Module
5	-	Time Table
6		Teaching – Learning resources
7	- 2019-20	Attendance Record
8	-	Bridge & Remedial Classes
9	_	Question Bank-VTU Previous Year QP
10		Academic Activity and its Planning
11		Result Analysis
12		Teachers Diary





Department of Basic Science & Humanities

T M E DEPARTMENT OF BASIC SCIENCES **AND HUMANITIES**

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AUGUST 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1	2	3 NON-WORKING
4	5	6	7	8	9 COMMENCEMENT OF INDUCTION PROGRAM FOR FIRST YEAR	10 WORKING MONDAY TT ORIENTATION PROGRAM FIRST YEAR
11	12 NGLIDBRY BANDHD	13	14	15 MOLIDAY MOLPHINGENCE Gary	16	17 NON-WORKING
18	19	20	21	22	23	24 WORKING THURSDAY TT END OF 11 DAYS INDUCTION PRG FOR FIRST YEAR
25	26 COMMENCEMENT OF THEORY CLASSES FOR FIRST YEAR	27	28	29	30	31 WORKING MONDAY TT
		July 2019 S M T W Th 1 2 3 4 7 6 9 10 11 14 15 16 17 18 21 22 23 24 25 20 29 20 21	F Sa S M 5 6 1 2 12 13 6 9 19 20 15 16	plember 2019 T W Th F Sa 3 4 5 6 7 10 11 12 13 14 17 10 19 20 21 24 25 26 27 20		T M E of Engineering

 $M \ \ E \ \mbox{Department of basic sciences}$ **AND HUMANITIES**

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SEPTEMBER 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2 НСШЛЛАУ ЕЖИАЛСКА СОЗИТЫ УПАТАЛА СКАТАЛИСТИ	3	4	5	6	7 NON-WORKING
8	9	10 18TH DAY OF MURARRAM	11	12 FIRST IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	13 FIRST IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	14 WORKINS MONDAY TT FIRST IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7
15	16	17	18	19	20	21 NON-WORKING
22	23	24	25	26	27	28 HOLIDAY ISARALAYS AMANASYS
29	30					
		August 2015 5 M T W Th 4 5 6 7 0 111 12 133 144 155 18 19 20 21 22 25 26 27 26 29	F Sa S M 2 J 9 10 6 7 16 17 13 14	October 2019 T W Th F Sa 1 2 3 4 S Sa 9 10 11 12 15 Sa 9 10 11 12 15 16 17 18 19 22 22 23 24 25 26 29 20 31 1 21 25 26 25 26 25 26 25 26 27 31 1 22 23 31 1 23 24 25 26 25 31 1 23 24 31 1 24 25 26 25 26 25 26 25 26 25 26 25 26 25 26		Γ Μ E of Engineering

OCTOBER 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1	2	3	4	5
		THE PART IS THE PART	HOLIDAY			
		FIRST IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	190TH QANDHI JAYANTHI	FIRST IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	FIRST IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	NON-WORKING
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
•	1	0	,	10	11	12
	HOLIDAY	HOLDAY				WORKING
	AYUDHA POOJA	VIJAYA DASHAMI				WEDNESDAY TT
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
					SECOND IA SEMESTERS	NON-WORKING
					3,5 & 7	
20	23	22	23	24	75	26
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	SECOND IA	SECOND IA				WORKING
	SEMESTERS	SEMESTERS				TUESDAY TT
	3,5 & 7	3,5 & 7				
27	28	29	30	31		
		HOLIDAY BALI/MDYAMI				
		GUALSE INTERIORIE				
		September 20	9 N	bember 2019		
		SMTWTh	F Sa S M	T W Th F Sa		
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		15 16 17 18 19 22 23 24 25 26	20 21 10 11 27 28 17 18	5 6 7 8 9 12 13 14 15 16 19 20 21 22 23 26 27 28 28 30	atme College	e of Engineering
		29 30	24 25	26 27 26 29 30	********	

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NOVEMBER 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1 HOLIDAY RANNADA RAJIVOTISANA	2 NON-WORKING
3	4	5	6	7	8	9 WORKING FRIDAY TT
10	11 WORLD SCIENCE DAY	SECOND IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	13 SECOND IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	14 FIRST IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	15 HOLIDAY RANARADABA JAYANTHI	16 NON-WORKING
17	18	19	20	21	THIRD IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	23 WORKING TUESDAY TT PTM FIRST YEAR THIRD IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7
24	25 THIRD IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	26	27	28	29	30 LAST WORKING DAY HIGHER SEM WORKING FRIDAY TT
		October 2015 5 H T W To 1 2 3 6 7 8 9 10 13 14 15 16 17 20 21 22 23 24 27 26 29 20 31	F Sa S M 4 S 1 2 11 12 8 9 16 19 15 16	exember 2019 T W Th F Sa 3 4 5 6 7 10 11 12 13 14 17 16 19 20 21 24 25 26 27 28 21	A T M Office of English	E entites

DECEMBER 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3 LAB EXAM COMMENCEMENT HIGHER SEM	4	5	6	7 NON WORKING
8	9	10	11	12	13 THIRD IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER LAB EXAMB END HIGHER SEM	14 WORKING THIRD IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER
15	16 THIRD IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER THEORY EXAMS COMMENCEMENT FOR HIGHER SEM	17	18	19	20	21 NON WORKING LAST WORKING DAY FOR FIRST YEAR
22	23 LAB EXAMS COMMENCEMENT FIRST YEAR	24	25 NOLIBRY CRIME TRAD LONY	26	27	28 WORKING
29	30	31				
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atme	A T N College of Engi								ENGINEERING, M /En semester, 20	
WEEK	MONTH	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	HOLIDAY (H)	COLLEGE EVENTS
1					1	2	3	4		
2	ß	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
3	IANUARY	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	MAKARA SANKRANTHI	
- 4	Ŋ	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
5		26	27	28	29	30	31		REPUBLIC DAY	Training the Trainer Program
5								1		
6	RY	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
7	FEBRUARY	9		11	12	13	14	15		COMMENCEMENT OF EVEN SEMESTER
8	FEF	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	MAHA SHIVARATHRI	Alumni Day
9		23	24	25	26	27	28	29		ATMEYA-2020
10		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
11	CH	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		International Wonmen's Day Personality Enhancement Training for 4th Sem Students
12	MARCH	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		IA-1
13		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	UGADI	First PTM
14		29	30	31						

Baśavaraj

atme	A T N College of Engi								ENGINEERING, M VEN SEMESTER, 201	
WEEK	MONTH	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	HOLIDAY (H)	COLLEGE EVENTS
14					1	2	3	4		
15	_	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	MAHAVEERJAYAN THI GOOD FRIDAY	
16	APRIL	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	DR. AMBEDKAR JAYANTHI	IA Test II
17		19	20	21	22	23	24	25		ATMEYA
18		26	27	28	29	30			BASAVA JAYANTHI	Second PTM
18							1	2	MAY DAY	
19		3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
20	MAY	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
21	M	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		IA Test III
22		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	IDUL FITR	Lab Test Week
23		31								
23			1	2	3	4	5	6		Last Working Day
24		7	8	9	10	11	12	13		Practical Examination Schedule
25	JUNE	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		Commencement of Theory Examination, II Sem till 4th July 2020, Higher Semesters till 20th July 2020 Graduation Day
26		21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
27		28	29	30					Non Working Saturdays	The commencement of Odd Semester is from 27 th July 2020

ME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING MYSURU

* Weekly Mentoring as per time table.

* Attendance will be regulary sent to parents through SMS PTM dates for higher sem left to the descreption of HoDs.

Sd-Dr. L Basavaraj Principal



 $\rm M~~E~$ department of basic sciences Т College of Engineering

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AND HUMANITIES

	1	Model 3										Ļ	Module 2									1	Madule				
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time	College of En	gineering	ter & Sec	tion :
	Date	Topics proposed to be covered	Topic Covered Date	Remarks
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51	12/11/19	Dependence of Fermi factor on Temp. Expression for fermi Entropy derivation	82/11/19	1011-1-2
52	20/11/19	Succes of afer, Humanes In		Kups abau
53	21/11/19	Numerical problems	25/11/19	ou we sunt U
54	22/11/19	Numerical productions Semi Conduction - Fermi level in Intriunic St, Carrier Concentration Expo in CD and VB	25/11/19	
55	25/11/19	Concentration Exps" in CB and VIS Conductivity in Sc desivation, Hall effect, Express for Hall Co-efficient	37/11/19	Kept abade
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57	27/11/19	Dichatric Matriale, Fundamentale, Polarization, Dichatric Matriale, Fundamentale, Polarization, Pelation the Er and P. Polar and Nonpolar dicheting Dichatrice the Er and P. Polar and Nonpolar dicheting Dichatrice the Er and P. Polar and Nonpolar dicheting		
58	28/11/19	Internal field in solid, mention of Expression 1D and 3D, Loventy field, Clausius Momothi relation	381119	
59	20/11/19	Internal field in Solid, marine & Mometti relation and 2D, Lorent, tilld, Clausier Mometti relation Solid, Liquid and gamen dicketing, application of dielectrice in Total, much, Numerical Prostance	2/12/19	
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	ATME College of Engineering DEPARTMENT OF BASIC SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES PERSONAL TIME TABLE FOR ODD SEMESTER 2019-2020											
PERSONAL	TIME TAE	BLE FOR	ODD SEM	ESTER 20	019-2020							
STAFF NAMI	E: Dr Mahe	esh Lohith	KS									
DAV	9.00	10.00	11.00	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.00	2.55	2 50 4 45			
DAY TIME	10.00	11.00	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.00	2.55	3.50	3.50 4.45			
Mon	Е		E-1]	Batch								
Tue			В			LB	E					
Wed		E	Tr			ur						
Thu	Е		e e			n e c a		E-2 Bate	h			
Fri			aa	E		h k						
Sat			k									
Curricu	ılar	Units	(Co-curricul	ar	Units			,			
Lecture	4h*2units	8	HOD			6						
Lab	6h*1unit	6	NBA coor	dinator		2						
Tutorial	1h*2unit	2										
Lab Co	6h*1units	6										
Total		22				8						

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Faculty Nam Dr. Mahesh			Academic Year: 2019-20 (Odd Semester)								
Department:	Physics										
Course Code	Course Title	Core/ Elective	Prerequisite Contact Hours Total								
18PHY12 Engineering Physics Core		Pre-University Physics, Electricity & Magnetism, Properties of Matter, Waves and Sound, Radiataion	3	2		50					
		-									

Course Svillabi with CO's

Course Learning Objectives: This course will enable students to

- Learn the basic concepts in Physics which are very much essential in understanding and solving. engineering related challenges.
- Gain the knowledge of newer concepts in modern physics for the better appreciation of modern technology.

Topics Covered as per Syllabus

Module -1: Oscillations and Wayes

Free Oscillations: Definition of SHM, derivation of equation for SHM, Mechanical and electrical simple harmonic oscillators (mass suspended to spring oscillator), complex notation and phasor representation of simple harmonic motion. Equation of motion for free oscillations, Natural frequency of oscillations.

Damped and forced oscillations: Theory of damped oscillations: over damping, critical & under damping, quality factor. Theory of forced oscillations and resonance, Sharpness of resonance. One example for mechanical resonance.

Shock waves: Mach number, Properties of Shock waves, control volume. Laws of conservation of mass, energy and momentum. Construction and working of Reddy shock tube, applications of shock waves. Numerical problems

Module -2: Elastic properties of materials:

Elasticity: Concept of elasticity, plasticity, stress, strain, tensile stress, shear stress, compressive stress, strain hardening and strain softening, failure (fracture/fatigue), Hooke's law, different elastic moduli: Poisson's ratio, Expression for Young's modulus (Y), Bulk modulus (K) and Rigidity modulus (n) in terms of [^] and β. Relation between Y, n and K, Limits of Poisson's ratio.

Bending of beams: Neutral surface and neutral plane, Derivation of expression for bending moment. Bending moment of a beam with circular and rectangular cross section. Single cantilever, derivation of expression for young's' modulus

Tersion of cylinder: Expression for couple per unit twist of a solid cylinder (Derivation), Torsional pendulum-Expression for period of oscillation. Numerical problems

Module -3: Maxwell's equations. EM waves and Optical fibers

Maxwell's equations: Fundamentals of vector calculus. Divergence and curl of electric field and magnetic field (static), Gauss' divergence theorem and Stokes' theorem. Description of laws of electrostatics, magnetism and Faraday's laws of EMI. Current density & equation of Continuity; displacement current (with derivation) Maxwell's equations in vacuum.

EM Waves: The wave equation in differential form in free space (Derivation of the equation using Maxwell's equations), Plane electromagnetic waves in vacuum, their transverse nature, polarization of EM waves (Qualitative).

Optical fibers: Propagation mechanism, angle of acceptance. Numerical aperture. Modes of propaga-

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tion and Types of optical fibers. Attenuation: Causes of attenuation and Mention of expression for attenuation coefficient. Discussion of block diagram of point to point communication. Merits and demerits. Numerical problems.

Module -4: Ouantum Mechanics and Lasers

Quantum mechanics: Introduction to Quantum mechanics, Wave nature of particles, Heisenberg's uncertainty principle and applications (non confinement of electron in the nucleus), Schrodinger time independent wave equation, Significance of Wave function, Normalization, Particle in a box, Energy Eigen values of a particle in a box and probability densities.

Lasers: Review of spontaneous and stimulated processes, Einstein's coefficients (derivation of expression for energy density). Requisites of a Laser system. Conditions for laser action. Principle, Construction and working of CO2 and semiconductor Lasers. Application of Lasers in Defense (Laser range finder) and Engineering (Data storage). Numerical problems.

Module -5: Material science

Quantum Free electron theory of metals: Review of classical free electron theory, mention of failures. Assumptions of Quantum Free electron theory, Mention of expression for density of states, Fermi-Dirac statistics (qualitative), Fermi factor, Fermi level, Derivation of the expression for Fermi energy, Success of OFET.

Physics of Semiconductor: Fermi level in intrinsic semiconductors, Expression for concentration of electrons in conduction band, Hole concentration in valance band (only mention the expression), Conductivity of semiconductors (derivation), Hall effect, Expression for Hall coefficient (derivation).

Dielectric materials: polar and non-polar dielectrics, internal fields in a solid, Clausius- Moszotti equation (Derivation), mention of solid, liquid and gaseous dielectrics with one example each. Application of dielectrics in transformers. Numerical problems.

List of Text Books:

- 1. A Text book of Engineering Physics- M.N. Avadhanulu and P.G. Kshirsagar, 10th revised Ed, S. Chand & Company Ltd, New Delhi.
- Engineering Physics-Gaur and Gupta-Dhanpat Rai Publications-2017.
- 3. Concepts of Modern Physics-Arthur Beiser: 6th Ed; Tata McGraw Hill Edu Pvt Ltd- New Delhi 2006

List of Reference Books:

- Introduction to Mechanics MK Verma: 2st Ed, University Press(India) Pvt Ltd, Hyderabad. 2009.
- Lasers and Non Linear Optics BB laud, 3st Ed, New Age International Publishers 2011.
- 3. Solid State Physics-S O Pillai, 8th Ed- New Age International Publishers-2018.
- 4. Shock waves made simple- Chintoo S Kumar, K Takayama and KPJ Reddy: Willey India Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi 2014
- Introduction to Electrodynamics- David Griffiths: 4th Ed. Cambridge University Press 2017.
- 6. S.O.Pillai, Solid State Physics, New Age International. Sixth Edition.
- Prof. S. P. Basavaraju, Engineering Physics, Subhas Stores, Bangalore 2
- Dr. Shaila U.D, Rathnaprabha P.A, Engineering Physics, Eastern Book Promoters Belgaum.
- PK Mittal, Applied Physics, IK International Publishing House Pvt Ltd.

H.J Sawant, Engineering Physics, Technical publications.

List of URLs, Text Books, Notes, Multimedia Content, etc.

https://www.researchgiate.net/publication/259574083_Lecture_Notes_on_Engineering_Physics file:///C:/Users/abc/Downloads/EEE-I-ENGINEERING-PHYSICS-15PHY12-NOTES.pdf

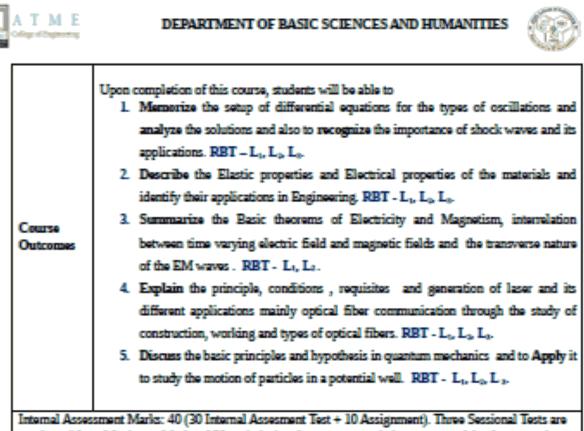
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conducted for a Maximum Marks of 50 each during the semester and the average of the three tests is reduced to a Maximum of 30. CIE is the sum of the performances in IA Test and Assignment.

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Subject Code:	10PHTY12		TITLI	8: Engi	seering l	Physics			ulty me:	Mr. I	Dr. Mahe	sh Lohit	b KS
List of					Pre	gram (Dutcome						Total
Course Outcomes	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	P07	PO6	PO9	PO10	роц	PO12	
CO-1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		6
CO-2	3	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
CO-3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
CO-4	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
CO-5	3	2	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
Total	15	10	1	-	-	1	-	•	-	-	-	5	32

The Correlation of Course Outcom we (CO'e) and Provi - (DO'-)

Note: 3 = Strong Contribution 2 = Average Contribution 1 = Weak Contribution - = No Contribution

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Faculty Nam	a *	(Course Syllabi with CO's				
Dr. Mahesh			Academic Year: 2019-20 (Even S	emest	H)		
Department:	Physics						
Course Code	Course Title	Care / Elective	Prerequisite	Cont	lact H	ours P	Total Hrs/ Sessions
	Profession		Pre-University Physics, Electricity	L	-	<u></u>	
18PHY12	Engineering Physics	Core	& Magnetiam, Properties of Matter, Waves and Sound, Radiataion	3	2		50
Course Lear	ning Objective	s: This cou	use will enable students to				
			sics which are very much essential	in und	kryta	nding	and solving
	eering related cl					-	
		of newer co	incepts in modern physics for the b	etter a	ppiles	istin	n of modern
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			, derivation of equation for SHM,				
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tions.							
			heory of damped oscillations: ov				
			reed oscillations and resonance, Sh	er hies	ss ot i	10200	ance. One ex-
-	echanical reson						
		**	ties of Shock waves, control volu				
			uction and working of Reddy sho	ck tub	w, ap	plicat	ions of shock
waves. Nue	nerical problems	5					
M-4-1- 3-	Election						
	Elastic proper						
			icity, stress, strain, tensile stress, sl				
			failure (fracture/fatigue), Hooke's				
			s's modulus (Y), Bulk modulus (K		Right	uty n	nodulus (n) m
			, n and K, Limits of Poisson's ratio				-
			nd neutral plane, Derivation of ex				
			ilar and rectangular cross section.	Single		lever,	, derivation of
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			couple per unit twist of a solid cy		r (De		on), Iorsional
	• •		cillation. Numerical problems				
			I waves and Optical fibers				
			of vector calculus. Divergence and				
			theorem and Stokes' theorem. Des				
			f EMI. Current density & equatio	n ot (Onto	nuiy,	displacement
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		e electrom	agnetic waves in vacuum, their tra	III III III	A DEC	ure, p	olarization of
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TME DEPARTMENT OF BASIC SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES Optical fibers: Propagation mechanism, angle of acceptance. Numerical aperture. Modes of propaga tion and Types of optical fibers. Attenuation: Causes of attenuation and Mention of expression for attenuation coefficient. Discussion of block diagram of point to point communication. Merits and demerits. Numerical problems. Module -4: Quantum Mechanics and Lasers Quantum mechanics: Introduction to Quantum mechanics, Wave nature of particles, Heisenberg's uncertainty principle and applications (non confinement of electron in the nucleus), Schrodinger time independent wave equation, Significance of Wave function, Normalization, Particle in a box, Energy Eigen values of a particle in a box and probability densities. Lasers: Review of spontaneous and stimulated processes, Einstein's coefficients (derivation of expression for energy density). Requisites of a Laser system. Conditions for laser action. Principle, Construction and working of CO2 and semiconductor Lasers. Application of Lasers in Defense (Laser range finder) and Engineering (Data storage). Numerical problems. Module -5: Material science Quantum Free electron theory of metals: Review of classical free electron theory, mention of failures. Assumptions of Quantum Free electron theory, Mention of expression for density of states, Fermi-Dirac statistics (qualitative), Fermi factor, Fermi level, Derivation of the expression for Fermi energy, Success of QFET. Physics of Semiconductor: Fermi level in intrinsic semiconductors, Expression for concentration of electrons in conduction band, Hole concentration in valance band (only mention the expression), Conductivity of semiconductors (derivation), Hall effect, Expression for Hall coefficient (derivation). Dielectric materials: polar and non-polar dielectrics, internal fields in a solid, Clausius- Mossotti equation (Derivation), mention of solid, liquid and gazeous dielectrics with one example each. Application of dielectrics in transformers. Numerical problems. List of Text Books: A Text book of Engineering Physics- M.N. Avadhanulu and P.G. Kshirsagar, 10⁶ revised Ed, S. Chand & Company Ltd, New Delhi. 5. Engineering Physics-Gaur and Gupta-Dhanpat Rai Publications-2017. 6. Concepts of Modern Physics-Arthur Beiser: 6* Ed; Tata McGraw Hill Edu Pvt Ltd- New Delhi 2006. List of Reference Booles: Introduction to Mechanics — MK Verma: 2nd Ed, University Press(India) Pvt Ltd, Hyderabad. 2009. 12. Lasers and Non Linear Optics - BB laud, 3st Ed, New Age International Publishers 2011. Solid State Physics-S O Pillai, 8th Ed- New Age International Publishers-2018. Shock waves made simple- Chintoo S Kumar, K Takayama and KPJ Reddy: Willey India Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi 2014 Introduction to Electrodynamics- David Griffiths: 4th Ed, Cambridge University Press 2017 S.O.Pillai, Solid State Physics, New Age International. Sixth Edition. Prof. S. P. Basavaraju, Engineering Physics, Subhas Stores, Bangalore - 2 Dr. Shaila U.D, Rathnaprabha P.A, Engineering Physics, Eastern Book Promoters Belgaum. 19. P.K.Mittal, Applied Physics, I.K.International Publishing House Pvt Ltd. 20. H.J Sawant, Engineering Physics, Technical publications. List of URLs, Text Books, Notes, Multimedia Content, etc. https://www.researchgiate.net/publication/259574083_Lecture_Notes_on_Engineering_Physics

file:///C:/Users/abc/Downloads/EEE-I-ENGINEERING-PHYSICS-15PHY12-NOTES.pdf

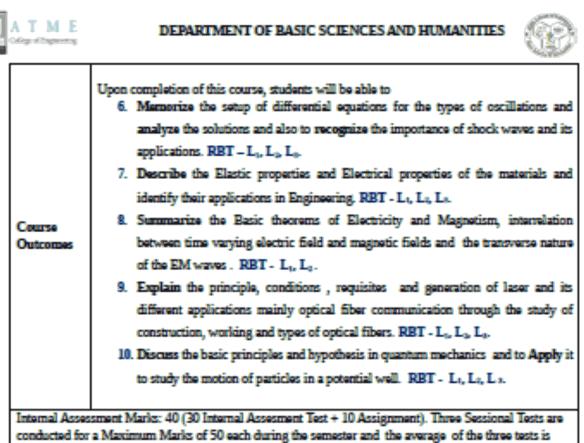
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reduced to a Maximum of 30. CIE is the sum of the performances in IA Test and Assignment.

The Con	relation o	f Cours	a Out		(CO's)	and P	togican	a Outo	omes (PO's)			
Subject Code:	LAPHY22		mu	l: Engi	seering l	Physics			uliy ne:	Mr. I	Dr. Mahe	sh Lohit	bKS
List of					Pre	igram (Jutcome	1					Total
Course Outcomes	PO1	PO2	P03	PO4	PO5	PO6	P07	PO8	PO9	PO10	POII	P012	
CO-1	3	2	-	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	-	1	6
CO-2	3	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
CO-3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	1	6
C0-4	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	1	6
CO-8	3	2			-		-	-		-	-	1	6
Total	15	10	1		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	32

Note: 3 = Strong Contribution 2 = Average Contribution 1 = Weak Contribution - = No Contribution

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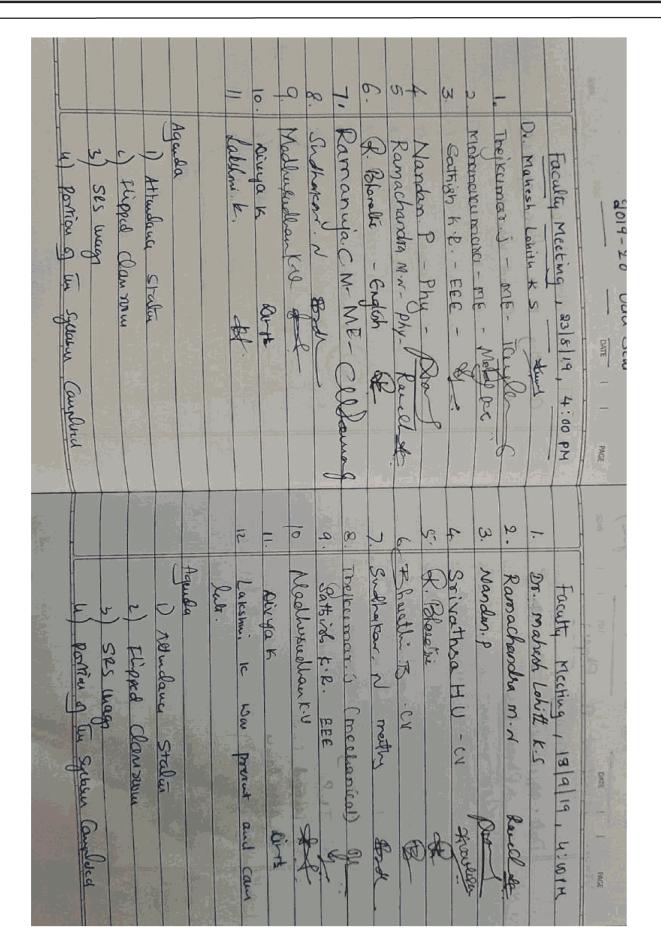
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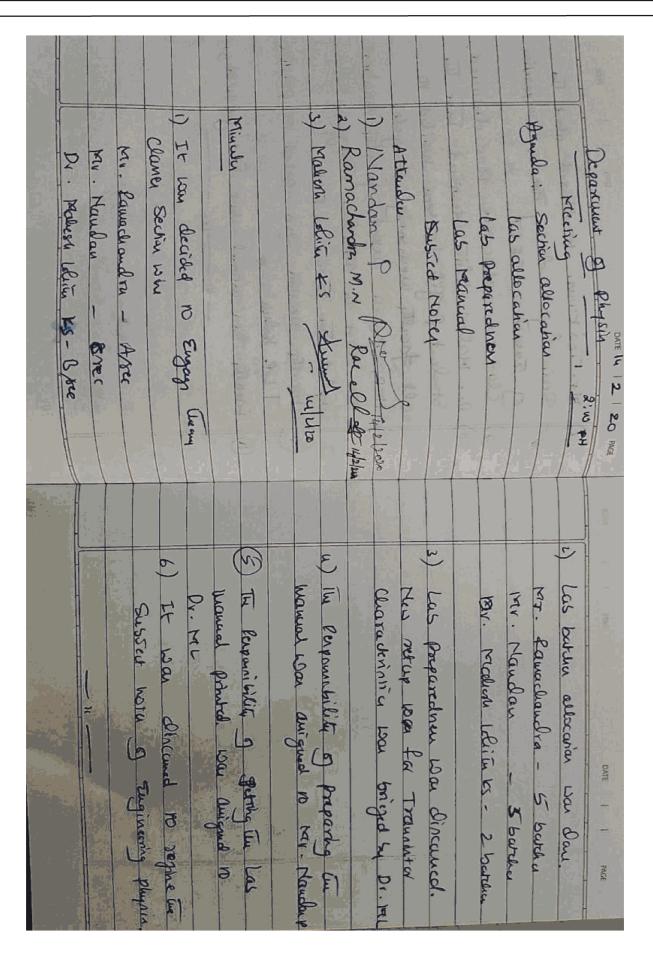
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Engineering Chemistry Notes (18CHE12/22)



MODULE 1: Electroche	mistry and Battery Technology
Structure: Electrochemistry	Battery and Fuel Cells
1.1 Thermodynamic functions (Entropy & Free energy)	1.7 Construction & principle of Glass electrode
1.2 Nernst Equation derivation	1.8 Determination of pH using GE
1.3 Numerical problems (E, E ^o & E _{Cell})	1.9 Introduction & Classifications of battery.
1.4 Reference Electrodes	1.10 Nickel – Metal Hydride Battery
1.5 Calomel electrode	1.11 Lithium ion Batteries
1.6 Glass Electrode (Determination of pH)	

1.1 Thermodynamic Function

Four important and useful thermodynamic functions will be considered in this section (two of them have been encountered in the previous sections). These are the internal energy U, the enthalpy H, the Helmholtz free energy (or simply the free energy) Ψ and the Gibbs free energy (or simply the Gibbs function) G.

1.1.1. Entropy: Measure of amount of disorderness in the system. Boltzmann proposed the following equation to describe the relationship between entropy and the amount of disorder in a system.

 $S = k \ln W$

Where S is the entropy of the system, k is a proportionality constant equal to the ideal gas constant divided by Avogadro's constant, and W is the number of equivalent ways of describing the state of the system.

1.1.2 Enthalpy: It is the measure of energy in a thermodynamic system which is defined to be the sum of the internal energy U plus the product of the pressure p and volume V.

H=U+PV

1.1.3 Helmholtz free energy: The part of internal energy which is used in useful work at constant temperature and volume.

 $\Psi = G - PV$

1.1.4 Gibbs free energy: The energy associated with a chemical reaction that can be used to do work. The free energy of a system is the sum of its enthalpy (H) plus the product of the temperature (Kelvin) and the entropy (S) of the system

G = H - TS

SINGLE ELECTRODE POTENTIAL

"The measure of tendency of a given half-cell reaction to undergo reduction when it is at equilibrium with other half-cell".

The potential arises at single electrode due to reduction.

The half-cell having lower reduction potential undergoes oxidation.

The half-cell having higher reduction potential undergoes reduction.

The EMF of the cell is due to the difference between the potentials of the cathode and the anode.

 $EMF_{cell} = E_{reductionelectrode} - E_{oxidationelectrode}$

$$EMF_{cell} = E_{cathode} - E_{anode}$$

1.2 Nernst equation

Nernst equation is a thermodynamic equation which relates the cell potential with concentrations M" using standard free energy equation.

The decrease in free energy change $(-\Delta G)$ is given by the maximum amount of work done by an electrochemical cell.

$$-\Delta G = W_{max} - - - \rightarrow 1$$

The maximum work done by the electrochemical cell depends on, Number of coulombs that flow and the energy available per coulomb.

The number of coulombs that flow is equal to the number of moles of electrons (n) and the faraday (F).

 \therefore No of coulombs = nF

Energy available per coulomb is the emf of the cell E.

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Engineering Chemistry Notes (18CHE12/22) The maximum work done for an electrochemical cell is given by $W_{max} = nFXE - 2$ Substituting equation 2, in 1 we have, $\Delta G = -nFE - -- \rightarrow 3$ When the concentrations of all species is unity at 25° C the standard free energy change ΔG° is given as $\Delta G^0 = -nFE^0 - - - \rightarrow 4$ Where E⁰ is the standard electrode potential "Standard electrode potential is the potential when a metal is dipped in 1M solution of its ions or when an inert electrode is in contact with a gas at temperature at 298K" Consider a red-ox reaction involved in an electrochemical cell, Mⁿ⁺ + ne^{-____}M The equilibrium constant K_o is given by change in free energy by the equation, where $K_c = \frac{[M]}{[M^{n+1}]}$ $\Delta G = \Delta G^0 + RT ln K_c$ Therefore the above equation becomes, $\Delta G = \Delta G^{0} + RT ln \frac{[M]}{[M^{n+1}]}$ $\Delta G = \Delta G^0 + RTln[M] - RTln[M^{n+}] - - \rightarrow 5$ Substituting equations 3 and 4 in equation 5 we have, $-nFE = -nFE^{0} + RTln[M] - RTln[M^{n+}]$ Dividing throughout by -nF, and under standard conditions M=1. Hence the above equation becomes, $\therefore E = E^0 + \frac{RT}{nF} ln[M^{n+}]$ $E^0 = std.$ electrode potential, R = gas constant = 8.314 j/k/mole,

Where E= electrode potential,

F= Faraday = 96500 coulombs, n= no. of electron involved in the reaction T = temperature.

Nemst equation at 298K and converting natural log to the base 10 is,

$$E = E^{0} + \frac{2.303 X 8.314 X 298}{nX 96500} \log[M^{n+}]$$
$$E = E^{0} + \frac{0.0591}{n} \log[M^{n+}]$$

This is the Nernst equation for single electrode potential

ernst equation for cell potential:

$$E_{cell} = E_{cell}^{0} + \frac{0.0591}{n} log \frac{[species at cathode]}{[species at anode]}$$

1.4 Reference electrode

1.3 N

A Reference electrode is an electrode whose electrode potential is known and remains constant. Reference electrodes are of two types

Primary reference electrodes: The electrodes whose potential is arbitrarily taken as zero, for example Hydrogen electrode. It is used to measure potential of all other electrodes.

Secondary reference electrodes: The electrodes whose potential is known w.r.t SHE and it is used to measure potential of other electrodes. Ex; Calomel, Ag-AgCl electrode etc.

- It is simple to construct.
- The cell potential is reproducible and constant for long period.
- The cell potential does not vary with temperature.

1.5 Calomel Electrode

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Engineering Chemistry Notes (18CHE12/22)

Construction:

Calomel Electrode is a Secondary Reference electrode. It consists of a drop of mercury at the bottom, over which a paste of mercury-mercurous chloride is placed. A solution of Saturated solution of potassium chloride is filled inside the glass tube. A platinum wire sealed to the bottom of glass tube is taken out for making the electrical contact. This reference electrode is connected to other electrode system by the help of the side tube which serves as salt bridge.

Working: It is a reversible electrode. It undergoes both oxidation and reduction depending upon the other electrode (Half-cell) in contact. If it acts as anode, undergoes oxidation add vice versa.

It is represented as KCl(natd) | Hg2Cl2(natd) | Hg

Half-cell for Calomel Electrode:

The net reaction involving both anode and cathode is,

The potential of the calomel electrode depends upon the concentration of the potassium chloride solution. The reduction potentials of the calomel electrodes on hydrogen scale at 298K are as follows: Saturated KC1 0.2415 V1.0N, KC1 0.2800 V& 0.1NKC1 0.3338 V.

Advantages:

Simple to Construct.

- Electrode potential is reproducible and constant for long period.
- Used as reference electrode to measure pH.

1.6 ION – SELECTIVE ELECTRODES

"The electrodes that are selectively sensitive to certain ions and develop potential proportional to the concentration of ions".

An ion selective membrane electrode consists of generally a membrane which is capable of exchanging the ions with solutions with which it is in contact.

Some of the ion selective membranes are,

1. Glass membranes 2. Solid state membranes 3. Heterogeneous membranes Application of Ion selective electrodes

- 1. Concentration of several cations such as H⁺, Na⁺, Li⁺, K⁺, Ag⁺ etc.,
- 2. Concentration of some anions such as NO3, CN etc.,
- 3. pH of a solution using glass electrode.

1.6.1 Glass Electrode Principle

Thin walled glass bulb containing an acid is immersed in another solution as shown in figure 1.4. A potential is developed across the glass membrane. This is called boundary potential E_b . The potential is due to the difference in potential (E_1 - E_2) developed between the two liquids across the layer of the glass membrane.

Glass Electrode showing boundary potential due to different concentration of H⁺ ion

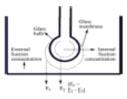
$$E_b$$
 gives the difference in the hydrogen ion concentration of the two solutions and is given by the relation

$$E_b = E_1 - E_2 = \frac{RT}{F} \log_{10} \frac{C_2}{C_1}$$

Where, C1& C2 are the concentrations of H⁺ ions of the acid solution inside and outside the glass bulb respectively. The concentration of H⁺ (C₁) ions inside the solution is constant

$$\therefore E_b = L + 0.0591 \log_{10}C_2$$

Where L is constant, since $p^H = -\log_{10}[H^+]$
$$\therefore E_b = L - 0.0591 p^H$$





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WKT $E_{h} = L - 0.0591p^{H}$

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$$E_G = L-0.0591p^H + E_{Ag/AgC1} + E_{asy}$$

 $E_G = L_1 - 0.0591p^H$

Where $L_1 = L - E_{Ag(AgCl} + E_{ary})$

1.7 Determination of pH using glass electrode

The glass electrode is immersed in the solution whose pH is to be determined. It is combined with external reference electrode such as calomel electrode through a salt bridge to complete the cell. The emf is determined using pH meter as shown in figure.

The cell is represented as,

Saturated calomel electrode | solution of unknown pH | glass | 0.1MH Cl | Ag Cl Ag

 $E_{\rm xell}$ is the difference between E_0 and the calomel electrode $E_{\rm SCE}$

$$E_{cell} = E_G - E_{SCE}$$

Conventionally, glass electrode always acts as cathode

W. K. T,
$$E_G = L - 0.0591p^H$$

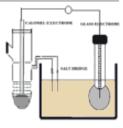
 $\therefore E_{cell} = L - 0.0591p^H - E_{SCE}$
 $p^H = \frac{L - E_{SCE} - E_{cell}}{0.0591}$

The above equation may be written by replacing the constants L-E_{SCE} by another term K (electrode assembly constant).

$$p^{H} = \frac{K - E_{cell}}{0.0591}$$

In order to calculate K, a known pH of solution is used and the potential of the cell is measured. Application of Ion selective electrodes

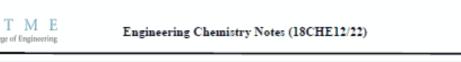
- Concentration of a number of cations such as H⁺, Na⁺, Li⁺, K⁺, Ag⁺ etc.,
- Concentration of some anions such as NO3', CN' etc.,
- pH of a solution using glass electrode. ٠



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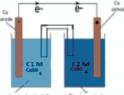




1.8 Concentration cells

"Concentration cells are the electrochemical devices in which both the electrodes are made up of same metal and are in contact with their own electrolyte, but of different concentrations".

Electrolyte concentration cell (Difference in the concentration of electrolyte): Example: An electrochemical cell, where two copper electrodes are submerged in two copper (II) sulfate solutions as shown in figure 1.8, whose concentrations are C1 M and C2 M, (C2>C1) connected through a salt bridge. Le Chatelier's principle indicates that the reaction is more favorable to reduction as the concentration of Cu2+ ions increases. Reduction take place in the cell's compartment where concentration is higher and oxidation occur on the more dilute side.



The following cell diagram describes the cell mentioned above:

$$Cu(s) | Cu^{2+}(C_1M) | | Cu^{2+}(C_2M) | Cu_0$$

Where the half-cell reactions for oxidation and reduction are:

Oxidation
$$Cu_{(s)} \longrightarrow Cu^{2+}_{(0.05M)} + 2e$$

Reduction $Cu^{2+}_{(2M)} + 2e^{-} \longrightarrow Cu_{(s)}$
Overall reaction $Cu^{2+}_{(2M)} \longrightarrow Cu^{2+}_{(0.05M)}$

Where the cell's emf is calculated through Nernst equation as follows:

$$E_{cell} = E^{0}_{cathode} - E^{0}_{anode}$$

$$E_{cell} = \left[E^{0}_{\frac{Cu^{n+}}{Cu}} + \frac{0.0591}{2}log(C_{2})\right] - \left[E^{0}_{\frac{Cu^{n+}}{Cu}} + \frac{0.0591}{2}log(C_{1})\right]$$

$$E_{cell} = \left[\frac{0.0591}{2}\right][log(C_{2}) - log(C_{1})]$$

$$\overline{E}^{i0i}_{i}$$
s value of concentration cell is zero, as electrodes and ions are the same.
Generally, $\overline{E} = \frac{0.0591}{n}log\frac{C_{2}}{C_{1}}$ Where $C_{2} > C_{1}$

1.9 Batteries: Introduction

Battery is an electrochemical device which converts stored chemical energy into electrical energy.

Classification of Batteries:

Batteries are classified as primary (non-rechargeable), secondary (rechargeable) and reserve (inactive until activated):

Primary batteries	Secondary batteries	Reserve batteries
→ Primary batteries are those	→Secondary batteries are those	→Reserve batteries are special purpose primary
which cannot be recharged.	which can be recharged.	batteries designed for emergency use and for long term
\rightarrow The net cell reaction is not	→Net cell reaction is reversible.	storage.
reversible.	\rightarrow Example: Lead acid,	\rightarrow The vital part of the battery is stored separately & is
→Primary batteries are	Li-Ion batteries etc	activated when it is needed.
relatively inexpensive.	\rightarrow Used in cell phones, laptops etc	→Self-Discharge is eliminated.
\rightarrow Example: Dry cell.		→Eg: Magnesium-AgCl, zinc-silver oxide batteries, etc. →Used in Missiles, space ships, etc.

1.10 Nickel-Metal Hydride Batteries:

The nickel metal hydride battery is similar to those of the nickel-cadmium battery. Due to the environmental problems resulted due to the presence of cadmium. In 1970's cadmium compounds was replaced by metal hydride. These are reversible, alkaline batteries. Schematic diagram of nickel metal hydride is shown in figure

Cell Representation: MH | KOH | NiO(OH), Ni(OH)2

It consist of

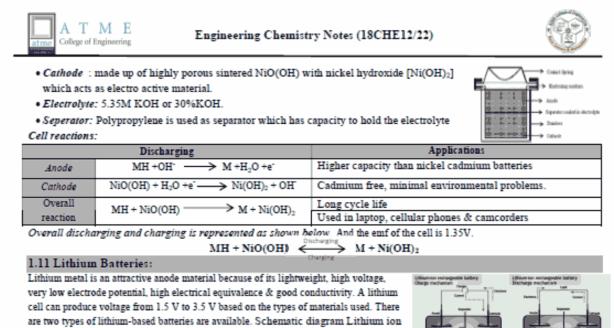
 Anode : Porous nickel wire gauge coated with a paste of metal hydrides (VH2, TiH4 etc) and hydrogen storage metal alloys such as TiNi or LaNis. The metal alloy is capable of undergoing reversible reaction when the battery is charging or discharging.

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Battery is shown in fig.

1.14.1 Construction and working of Li-Ion Batteries:

The cell is represented as, C, Li⁺ Li⁺ LiMn₂O₄

It consist of

- Anode: is made of graphite (C₆)
- Cathode : The cathode material is made of intercalated lithium compound, such as multi layered lithium cobalt oxide(LiCoO₂), lithium iron phosphate(LiFePO₄), lithium manganese oxide(LiMn₂O₄) etc
- Electrolyte: A non-coordinating electrolyte salt such as LiPF₆/ LiAsF₆/ or lithium LiBF₄ is dissolved in an organic solvent like ethylene carbonate or diethyl carbonate etc.
- Separator: Polypropylene soaked with electrolyte.

Working: During charging; an external load forces the Li^+ ions to travel from cathode (lithium compound of $LiMn_2O_4$) to anode and accumulates on the surface of graphite. During discharge, Li^+ spontaneously starts migrating back to lithium compound ($LiMn_2O_4$) at cathode and electrons flow through the external circuit.

	Probable cell reactions	Applications
Anode	$Li_xC_6 \rightarrow xLi^+ + 6C + xe^-$	Light weight and compact, low maintenance
Cathode	$Mn_2O_4 + xLi^+ + xe^- \longrightarrow Li_xMn_2O_4$	High voltage and high energy density
Overall reaction	$Li_xC_6 + Mn_2O_4 \rightarrow Li_xMn_2O_4 + 6C$	Used in medical devices, electric cars, auto mobiles
	rall charging and discharging, $Mn_3O_1 \xrightarrow{Discharging}{Charging} Li_8Mn_2O_4 + 6C$	Used in mobile phones, tabs, laptops, wireless communication devices

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Engineering Chemistry Notes (18CHE12/22)



1.17 Expected Questions

Electrochemistry

- 1. Derive Nernst equation for single electrode potential.
- 2. Explain the construction and working of a. Calomel electrode
- 3. What are ion selective electrodes? Explain the construction and working of Glass electrode.
- 4. Write a note on concentration cells?

Battery Technology & Fuel Cells

- 1. Explain the construction and working of Ni-MH battery.
- 2. Explain the construction and working of Lithium-Ion

1.18 Module Outcome

- 1. Students acquire the knowledge of Electrochemistry and Batteries.
- Students will be able to know the basics like electrode potential, Electrode systems, Battery terminologies. Primary
 and secondary battery working principle.
- 3. Students can analyse the need of developing new batteries for future development.

1.12 Further Studies

- 1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electrochemistry
- 2. https://www.corrosionpedia.com/definition/206/calomel-electrode
- 3. www.horiba.com/application/.../measuring-ph-using-a-glass-electrode/
- 4. https://www.batterystuff.com/kb/articles/battery-articles/battery-basics.html
- 5. batteryuniversity.com/learn/archive/understanding_lithium_ion
- https://www.myprivatetutor.com/questions/details/8065/discuss-the-construction-and-working-of-methanol-oxygenfuel



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Vision & Mission of ATME College of Engineering

Vision

Development of academically excellent, culturally vibrant, socially responsible and

globally competent human resources.

Mission

To keep pace with advancements in knowledge and make the students competitive and capable at the global level.

To create an environment for the students to acquire the right physical, intellectual, emotional and moral foundations and shine as torchbearers of tomorrow's society.

To strive to attain ever-higher benchmarks of educational excellence.



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PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMME OUTCOMES

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES:

Engineering Graduates will be able to:

PO1. Engineering knowledge: Apply the knowledge of mathematics, science, engineering fundamentals, and an engineering specialization to the solution of complex engineering problems.

PO2. Problem analysis: Identify, formulate, review research literature, and analyze complex engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using first principles of mathematics, natural sciences, and engineering sciences.

PO3. Design/development of solutions: Design solutions for complex engineering problems and design system components or processes that meet the specified needs with appropriate consideration for the public health and safety, and the cultural, societal, and environmental considerations.

PO4. Conduct investigations of complex problems: Use research-based knowledge and research methods including design of EXPERIMENTs, analysis and interpretation of data, and synthesis of the information to provide valid conclusions.

PO5. Modern tool usage: Create, select, and apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools including prediction and modeling to complex engineering activities with an understanding of the limitations.

PO6. The engineer and society: Apply reasoning informed by the contextual knowledge to assess societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to the professional engineering practice.

PO7. Environment and sustainability: Understand the impact of the professional engineering solutions in societal and environmental contexts, and demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for sustainable development.

PO8. Ethics: Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of the engineering practice.

PO9. Individual and team work: Function effectively as an individual, and as a member or leader in diverse teams, and in multidisciplinary settings.

PO10. Communication: Communicate effectively on complex engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large, such as, being able to comprehend and write effective reports and design documentation, make effective presentations, and give and receive clear instructions.

PO11. Project management and finance: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the engineering and management principles and apply these to one's own work, as a member and leader in a team, to manage projects and in multidisciplinary environments.

PO12. Life-long learning: Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broadest context of technological change.



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M E DEPARTMENT OF BASIC SCIENCES **AND HUMANITIES**



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and the second s			CBCS S	CHEME		
5 5 - 5	ISN			- 5	180	CHE12/22
		st/Second Semest	er B.E. Degree	Examination, D	ec.2019/Jan.	.2020
		20	Engineering	Chemistry		
and a second	Time: 3	hrs. 11 to a set of	a sector a s		Max. M	1arks: 100
	No	te: Answer any FIVE	full questions, choo	sing ONE full question	on from each mo	dule.
malpractice			Mo	dule-1		(07 Marks)
as	1 a. b.	Define Free Energy. De What are Reference	erive Nernst equatio Electrodes? Descri	n for single electrode be the construction	and working	of Calomel
tes. be treated	с.	electrode. Explain the construction	on and working of	Ni – Metal Hydride	battery. Give t	(06 Marks) the reaction
ji ba	n vy stronou	during charging and dis	scharging mode. Giv	e any two application	is.	(07 Marks)
- 10 H	2 a.	Describe the constructi	on and working of L	R Jithium – jon battery.	Give its applicat	ions.
conain eg, 42+		Write a note on Primar				(07 Marks) (06 Marks)
On completing your answers, compulsorily draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank Any revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator and /or equations written eg. $42+8 = 50$, w	с.	What are Concentration 0.8V. Calculate C ₁ of the	n Cells? EMF of the	cell Ag/AgNO ₃ (C ₁) /	$AgNO_3 (C_2 = 0)$.2m) / Ag is (07 Marks)
s lines of tions without a second sec			Modu		·	
al cros		What is Corrosion? Es example.			rosion by taking	g iron as an (07 Marks)
diagon or and /	b.	Explain i) Differential What do you mean by i				(07 Marks)
On completing your answers, compulsorily draw diagonal Any revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator and (or		what do you mean by i	metar minshing? Me	ntion any rive teennor	ogical importanc	(06 Marks)
ulsoril cal to c	4 a.	Define and explain any	OI Constant	τ		
, comp on, app		i) Polarisation ii)	Decomposition po	tential iii) Over	voltage.	(06 Marks)
unswers		What is Electroless Pla Explain the process of		ectroless plating of co	opper.	(07 Marks) (07 Marks)
your a		2 N	Modu			
pleting	b. (What is Knocking? Exp On burning 0.96 grams	s of solid fuel in bo	mb calorimeter the te	mperature of 35	(07 Marks) 00 grams of
n com ny rev	19	water increased by 2. 385 grams and 587 cal/	7°C water equivale	ent of calorimeter ar	id latent heat o	f staam ara
		net calorific value. Spe What are Fuel Cells? D	cific heat of water =	= 4 187 k I/kg K		101.11
Important Note		GCV = 467	1534.032 1	KJKg NCL		
mporta	6 a.	HAS = 1105 What are Solar Cells? I Explain the production	.96 KJ/KO 01	2	= 467042	8 KJ/Kg
		Explain the production Write a note on : i) 1		Union Carbide Proce	ess,	(07 Marks)
		Q.		ii) Unleaded peti	ol.	(06 Marks)
			-	of 2		
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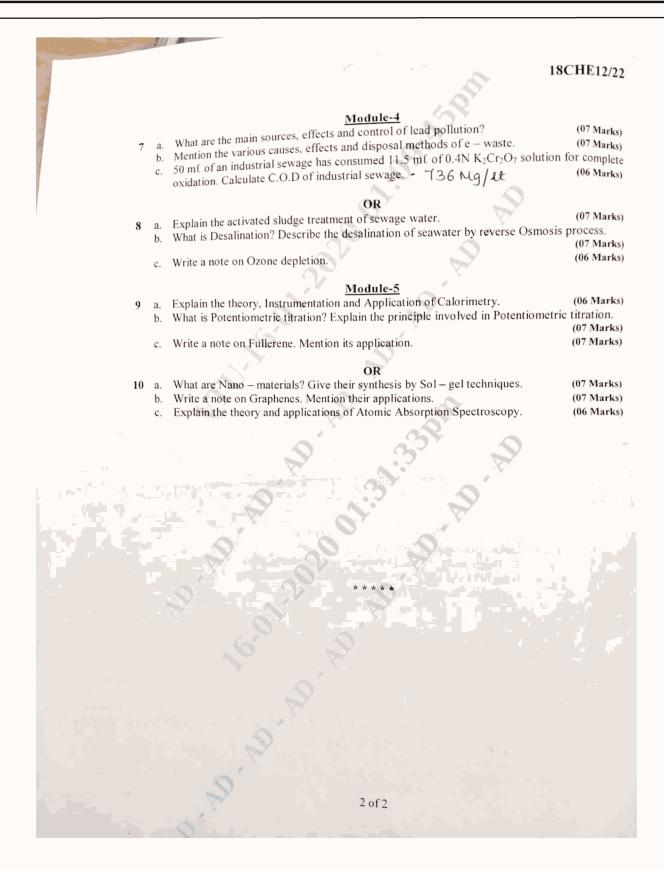
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	Result Analysis I SEM 2019-20											
Vidyaasare Scheme Students Branch: ECE, EEE & ME												
Subject	ТА	PASS	FAIL	FCD	FC	SC	%P					
18MAT11	12	12	0	6	6	0	100					
18CHE12	12	12	0	5	6	1	100					
18CPS13	12	12	0	0	10	2	100					
18ELN14	12	12	0	4	6	2	100					
18ME15	12	12	0	1	8	3	100					
18CHEL16	12	12	0	10	2	0	100					
18CPL17	12	12	0	11	1	0	100					
18EGH18	12	12	0	0	11	1	100					



Graphical representation of % pass Vidyaasare Scheme Students Branch: ECE, EEE & ME



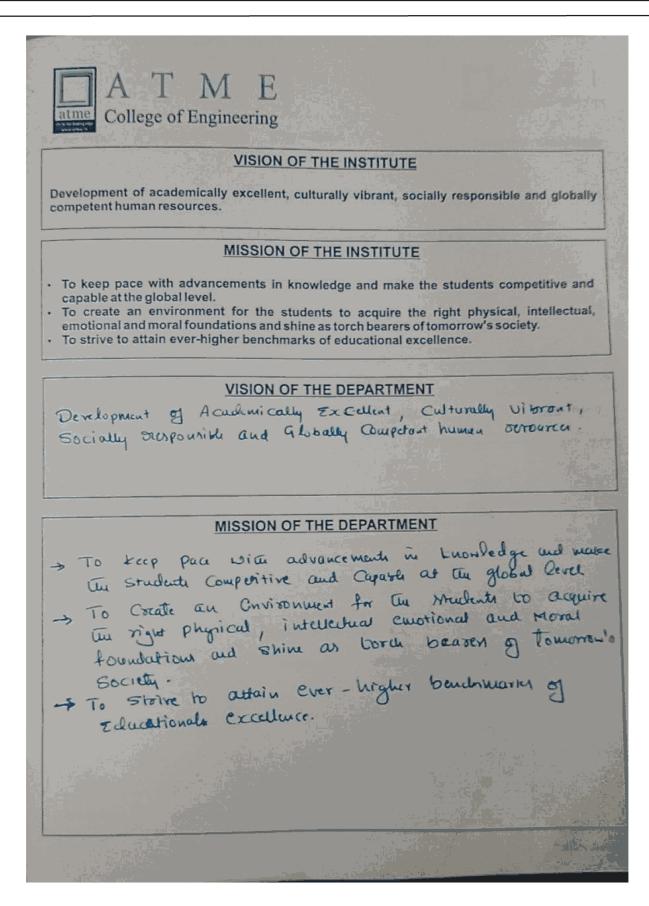
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Others	Class Hours	Wmm K Others	Class Hours	WEEK 2	Others	ACTIVITY Class Hours	WEEK 1
	Reddy Shear Tusy Huminicada 9-10 Lab E1 10:15-31:17 Lab E2 2-10 34:17	MONDAY DATE 69	Holiky Granning Chathurus	2 MONDAY SEP DATE 02		9-10 Thom Clam Introduction Schemel Lab Introduction 2-00 To His F. Bath Lab Introduction Lab Introduction	(1 MONDAY AUG DATE 26
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with Army par-	MOM- IND'S REALING	prinupul, appointer	UNCONTRA SALURUAT	Co-Po	T 42-) Januar Granar	DATE 18 SATURDAY	Aggregation of Co-Pa Of Armyton Sustille Of Parts.	A 11.11 11.16 Homobyle Key g Erri: Homobyle Key g Erri:	DATE IN SATURDAY

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	ACTIVITY	ME	ACTIVITY	5		<u></u>
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	the second	Hadar daig of citran - v - sac peping date regt. man Merky Task S	202 pH Humerical proveins	TUESDAY DATE OS		DATE 28 TUESDAY DATE 29 on 9 Jun 10 Holiday Jun 10 Holiday Gaca (Balipedgen i Fratisi
Valuation 9 IT IA Blue Brown Hov's Mechina	4	How'n Meeting an Co-PD INIC Chairman	Especial for Europy Bruth, Paplovia Universion, Mitasiante Jack, Regunite D Luney Jack, 10-11 At	WEDNESDAY DATERS	Hod's Meeting With Chairman. Aphinula Twod., CSE III Sen 'A' See.	Non-II and I've DATES Prosessible durating Normalization gast Sign Jundin and Sign Jund
	and the second					
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Others		Vmm A Others		WEEK 11 1	Others	Class Hours 1
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HOM- Mapping	TT IA Holiday	THURSDAY DATE I4	Cartan Divid Larer Aplication g Semicondium Lener Luce, Rang d LAD-Fr. 10:1, 10 1:15 LAB-Gr. 2:10 10 4:41		Others More Britania	DATES

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	ACTIVITY	WEEK 15		ACTIVITY	WE		ACTIVITY	
Others	Class Hours		Others	Class Hours	WEEK 14	Others	Class Hours	S A
	Chuntum - Marketh Velanin, Edia Dighid and Gan Churdin and Gan Churdin and Gan Churdin and Gan LAB E1 - Birenkini	DATE 2		Formi kent in Inni - Cindusta, Relation H. Egand EF in St. Expression on 5. 9000 Las E1 - 10:570 1:574 Las E1 - 2:00 PUISTA	MONDAY		ACTIVITY Class Hours Class Hours Class Hours ACTIVITY Class Hours Class Hours	T M E
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		12			12			
		2						
	ACTIVITY	2	Others	ACTIVITY				
Others	ACTIVITY Class Hours	WEEK 15 THURSDAY	Others	ACTIVITY Class Hours Hindowsky LAD - Fre Control - Fre	WEEK 14 Inunoun	Others	ACTIVITY Class Hours Elimity at C LAB FL LAB FL	WEEK 13 THURSDAY
Others	Class Hours	WEEK 15 THURSDA	Churren Churren	ACTIVITY Class Hours Headowine - Edward Jdd , S Headowine - Edwarine Lab - Edwarine - Harmonia Lab - Edwarine - Harmonia Harmonia	WEEK 14 Inumouri Expansion Francis for T	Others	ACTIVITY Class Hours Eury at 0 k Chain LAB FL LAB FL Was	WEEK 13 THURSDAY

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	AT			E DETAILS		
atm		1	Reason	Actual Class Allotted (Course Code/Time)	Substitute Faculty Member	Signa Subi Faculty
No.	Date	Туре		1866613	Mr. Salliski	18 TK
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1	and a feet		Sinurathy		-	
2						
3						
4						
				VAUX JANA		
						1
			PROGRAM	OUTCOMES (PO'S)		
PO:1	Engineering H solution of com	Knowledge	Apply the knowledge of mathemat	lics, science, engineering fundame	ntals, and an engineering	specializa
PO:2	Problem Anal	vala: Identit	v formulate research literature one			
PO:3	Design/Develo	amont of t	al distance in the second second	a several second as a second		
	Conductinves	tigations o	Complex Brokland II		ocietal, and environmental of	processe considera
PO:4	Modern Tool U	same: Crea	to select and much concernation	and a second	athods including design of e	xperimen
	The Engineer a	plex engine ind Society	rening activities with an understandin	g of the limitations	ngineering and IT tools incl	uding pre
PO:6	the consequent	responsibili	lies relevant to the professional engin	ontextual knowledge to assess soci idening practice	etal, health, safety, legal an	d cultural
PO:7	demonstrate the	knowledge	ability: Understand the impact of th of, and need for sustainable develop	idening practice the professional engineering solutio ment	ns in societal and environm	mental cor
PO:8 PO:9	The state of the s	HOME DATE	BS and committee medand	the second s		
PO:10	Communication being able to co instructions	1: Commun Imprehend	icate effectively on complex engine and write effective reports and de	ering activities with the engineering	e teams, and in multidiscipling community and with socie	ity at large
19au	Project Manage to one's own work	ment and F	Inance: Demonstrate knowledge a	nd understanding of the passion		e anu ne
PO:12	Life-Long Learn	Ing: Recog	mize the need for, and have the pre-	nd understanding of the engineerin projects and in multidisciplinary env paration and ability to engage in ind	g and management princip pronments	ples and a





ATME College of Engineering

C1.1.1 - The Institution ensures effective curriculum delivery through a well planned and documented process

Supporting Documents

Index

Sl. No.	Academic Year	Particulars
1		Academic Calendar- College & Department
2	-	Teaching Plan
3	-	Department Meeting – Sample MoM
4	-	Learning Outcome- Course Module
5	-	Time Table
6		Teaching – Learning resources
7	- 2019-20	Attendance Record
8	-	Bridge & Remedial Classes
9	_	Question Bank-VTU Previous Year QP
10		Academic Activity and its Planning
11		Result Analysis
12		Teachers Diary





Department of Computer Science and Engineering

JULY 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	2 WORKSHOP ART OF COUNSELING START DAY	3	4	5	6
7 START OF INTERNSHIP FOR 7TH SEM STUDENTS	8	9 WORKSHOP ART OF COUNSELING END DAY	10	11	12	13
14	15 FACULTY TRAINING MS OFFICE	16 FACULTY TRAINING MS OFFICE	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	NBA CRITERIA 2 & 3 WORKSHOP
28	29 COMMENCEMENT OF ODD SEM 2019-20 III, VI , VII	30	31			
		June 2019 S M T W Th 2 3 4 5 6 9 10 11 12 13 16 17 18 19 20 23 24 25 26 27 30	1 7 8 14 15 21 22	August 2019 M T W Th F Sa 1 2 3 5 6 7 8 9 10 .2 13 14 15 16 17 .9 20 21 22 23 24 26 27 28 29 30 31	atme College	F M E of Engineering

AUGUST 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1	2	3
						NON-WORKING
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					COMMENCEMENT	WORKING
					OF INDUCTION	MONDAY TT
					PROGRAM FOR FIRST YEAR	ORIENTATION PROGRAM
					FIRST TEAR	FIRST YEAR
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	HOLIDAY BAKRID			HOLIDAY INDEPENDENCE DAY		NON-WORKING
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
						WORKING THURSDAY TT END OF 11 DAYS INDUCTION PRG FOR FIRST YEAR
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	COMMENCEMENT OF THEORY CLASSES FOR FIRST YEAR					WORKING MONDAY TT
		July 2019		September 2019		
		S M T W Th 1 2 3 4 7 8 9 10 11 14 15 16 17 18 21 22 23 24 25 28 29 30 31	F Sa 5 6 12 13 19 20	M T W Th F Sa 2 3 4 5 6 7 9 10 11 12 13 14 16 17 18 19 20 21 23 24 25 26 27 28	atme College	of Engineering

SEPTEMBER 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2 HOLIDAY SWARNA GOWRI VRATAM GANESHA CHATHURTHI	3	4	5	6	7 NON-WORKING
8	9	10 10TH DAY OF MUHARRAM	11	12 FIRST IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	13 FIRST IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	14 WORKING MONDAY TT FIRST IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7
15	16	17	18	19	20	21 NON-WORKING
22	23	24	25	26	27	28 HOLIDAY MAHALAYA AMAVASYA
29	30					
		S M T W Th 4 5 6 7 8 11 12 13 14 15 18 19 20 21 22 25 26 27 28 29	F Sa S M 2 3 - - 9 10 6 7 16 17 13 14 23 24 20 2	October 2019 1 T W Th F Sa 1 2 3 4 5 7 8 9 10 11 12 4 15 16 17 18 19 1 22 23 24 25 26 8 29 30 31	atme Colleg	T M E e of Engineering

OCTOBER 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1	2 HOLIDAY	3	4	5
		FIRST IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	150TH GANDHI JAYANTHI	FIRST IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	FIRST IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	NON- WORKING
6	7 HOLIDAY AYUDHA POOJA	8 HOLIDAY VIJAYA DASHAMI	9	10	11	12 WORKING WEDNESDAY TT
13	14	15	16	17	18 SECOND IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	19 NON- WORKING
20	21 SECOND IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	22 SECOND IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	23	24	25	26 WORKING TUESDAY TT
27	28	29 HOLIDAY BALIPADYAMI	30	31		
		September 20 S M T W Th 1 2 3 4 5 8 9 10 11 12 15 16 17 18 19 22 23 24 25 26 29 30 - - -	F Sa S M 6 7 - - 13 14 3 4 20 21 10 11 27 28 17 18	Volume T W Th F Sa 5 6 7 8 9 12 13 14 15 16 19 20 21 22 23 26 27 28 29 30	atme To and some way to and some way	T M E e of Engineering

NOVEMBER 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1 HOLIDAY KANNADA RAJYOTSAVA	2 NON-WORKING
3	4	5	6	7	8	9 WORKING FRIDAY TT
10	11 WORLD SCIENCE DAY	12 SECOND IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	13 SECOND IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	14 FIRST IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	15 HOLIDAY KANAKADASA JAYANTHI	16 NON-WORKING
17	18	19	20	21	22 THIRD IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	23 WORKING TUESDAY TT PTM FIRST YEAR THIRD IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7
24	25 THIRD IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	26	27	28	29	30 LAST WORKING DAY HIGHER SEM WORKING FRIDAY TT
		S M T W Th S M T W Th 1 2 3 3 6 7 8 9 10 13 14 15 16 17 20 21 22 23 24 27 28 29 30 31 1	F Sa S M 4 5 1 2 11 12 8 9 18 19 15 16	3 4 5 6 7 10 11 12 13 14 17 18 19 20 21 24 25 26 27 28	ATN college of Eng	

DECEMBER 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3 LAB EXAM COMMENCEMENT HIGHER SEM	4	5	6	7 NON WORKING
8	9	10	11	12	13 THIRD IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER LAB EXAMS END HIGHER SEM	14 WORKING THIRD IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER
15	16 THIRD IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER THEORY EXAMS COMMENCEMENT FOR HIGHER SEM	17	18	19	20	21 NON WORKING LAST WORKING DAY FOR FIRST YEAR
22	23 LAB EXAMS COMMENCEMENT FIRST YEAR	24	25 HOLIDAY CHRISTMAS DAY	26	27	28 WORKING
29	30	31				
		November 201 S M T W Th 3 4 5 6 7 10 11 12 13 14 17 18 19 20 21 24 25 26 27 28	F Sa S M 1 2 - - 8 9 5 6 15 16 12 13 22 23 19 20	January 2020 T W Th F Sa 1 2 3 4 7 8 9 10 11 14 15 16 17 18 21 22 23 24 25 28 29 30 31 	A T M College of Engineer	E ing Dr. L dadavaraj



ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, MYSURU

Academic Calendar (EVEN SEMESTER, 2019-20)

WEEK	MONTH	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	HOLIDAY (H)	COLLEGE EVENTS
1					1	2	3	4		
2	RY	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
3	JANUARY	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	MAKARA SANKRANTHI	
4	JA	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
5		26	27	28	29	30	31		REPUBLIC DAY	Training the Trainer Program
5								1		
6	RY	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
7	FEBRUARY	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		COMMENCEMENT OF EVEN SEMESTER
8	FEB	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	MAHA SHIVARATHRI	Alumni Day
9		23	24	25	26	27	28	29		ATMEYA-2020
10		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
11	КСН	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		International Wonmen's Day Personality Enhancement Training for 4th Sem Students
12	MARCH	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		IA-1
13		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	UGADI	First PTM
14		29	30	31						





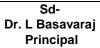
ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, MYSURU

Academic Calendar (EVEN SEMESTER, 2019-20)

WEEK	MONTH	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	HOLIDAY (H)	COLLEGE EVENTS
14					1	2	3	4		
15	г	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	MAHAVEERJAYAN THI GOOD FRIDAY	ICPTST_2020
16	APRIL	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	DR. AMBEDKAR JAYANTHI	IA Test II
17		19	20	21	22	23	24	25		ATMEYA
18		26	27	28	29	30			BASAVA JAYANTHI	Second PTM
18							1	2	MAY DAY	
19		3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
20	MAY	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
21	М	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		IA Test III
22		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	IDUL FITR	Lab Test Week
23		31								
23			1	2	3	4	5	6		Last Working Day
24		7	8	9	10	11	12	13		Practical Examination Schedule
25	JUNE	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		Commencement of Theory Examination, II Sem till 4th July 2020, Higher Semesters till 20th July 2020 Graduation Day
26		21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
27		28	29	30					Non Working Saturdays	The commencement of Odd Semester is from 27 th July 2020

* Weekly Mentoring as per time table.

* Attendance will be regulary sent to parents through SMS PTM dates for higher sem left to the descreption of HoDs.





		JUL	Y 20	019		t-hudeut
Sunday	Monday 1	2 WORKSHOP ART OF COUNSELING START DAY	Wednesday 3	Thursday 4	Friday 5	Saturday 6
7 START OF INTERNSHIP FOR 7TH SEM STUDENTS	8	9 WORKSHOP ART OF COUNSELING END DAY	10	11	12	13
14	15	16 FACULTY TRAINING MS OFFICE	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27 CRITERIA 2 & WORKSHOP
28	29 COMMENCEMENT OF ODD SEM 2019-20 III, VI, VII	30	31			
		June 2019 5 H T W Th 2 3 4 5 6 9 10 11 12 23 16 17 18 19 20 21 24 25 26 27 96	1 7 8 4 1 14 15 11 1 21 22 18 3	August 2019 4 T W Th F Se 1 2 3 5 6 7 8 9 10 2 13 14 15 16 17 9 20 21 22 23 24 6 27 28 29 30 31	A Colleg	T M E

AUGUST 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1 Induction Program For III,VSem Students	2	3 NON-WORKING
4	5	6	7	8 Induction Program For VII Sem Students	9 COMMENCEMENT OF INDUCTION PROGRAM FOR FIRST YEAR	10 WORKING MONDAY TT ORIENTATION PROGRAM FIRST YEAR
11	12 POLDAY EAKRIE	13	14	15 HOL DAY NDEPENDENCE DAY	16	17 NON-WORKING
18	19	20	21	22	23	24 WORKING THURSDAY TT END OF 11 DAYS INDUCTION PRG FOR FIRST YEAR
25	26 COMMENCEMENT OF THEORY CLASSES FOR FIRST YEAR	27	28	29	30	31 NON-WORKING
		July 2019 S N T W Th 1 2 3 6 7 6 9 10 11 14 15 16 17 16 21 22 224 25 242 25 28 29 30 31 10 10	P 5a	September 2019 4 T W Th F Sa 2 3 4 5 6 7 9 10 11 12 13 14 6 17 18 19 20 21 3 24 25 26 27 28 0	A College	Γ Μ E of Engineering

SEPTEMBER 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2 HOLIDAY SWARNA GOWRI VRATAW GANESHA CHATHURTHI	3	4	5	6 Workshop on Amazon web services and Cloud Computing for 7th sem Start Day	7 WORKING MONDAY TT Workshop on Amazon web services and Cloud Computing for 7th sem End Day
8	9	10 IOTH DAY OF MUHARRAM	11	12 FIRST IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	13 FIRST IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	14 WORKING TUESDAY TT FIRST IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7
15	16	17	18	19	20	21 NON-WORKING
22	23	24	25	26	27	28 TOLIDAY MATALAYA AWAVASYA
29	30		1967 - 1948 1967 - 1969 - 1969 1967 - 1969 - 1969			
		August 2019 5. H. Y. W. Th 4. 5. 6. 7. 0 11 12 13 14 15 18 19 20 21 22 25 26 27 28 29	F 50 5 P	Cember 2019 1 T W Th F Se 1 2 3 4 5 0 9 10 11 12 4 15 16 17 18 19 1 22 23 24 25 26 8 29 30 31	A Colleg	T M E e of Engineering

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1	2 HOLIDAY 150TH GANDHI JAYANTHI	3 FIRST IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	4 FIRST IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER Workshop on Product Development starts for 5th & 7th Sem Start Day	5 WORKING WEDNESDAY TT FIRST IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER Workshop on Product Development starts for 5th & 7th Sem
6	7 Holiday Avugha pooja	8 HOLIDAY VLAYA DASHAVI	9	10	11	12 NON- WORKING
13	14	15	16 Tushines Tulk- engenteed by dis	17	18 SECOND IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	19 NON-WORKING
20	21 SECOND IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	22 SECONDIA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	23	24	25	26 WORKING TUESDAY TT First Phase Project Review for 7th Sem
27	28	29 HOLDAY BALIPADYAMI September 20	30	31		
		6 M T W Th 1 2 3 4 5 8 9 10 11 12 15 16 17 18 19 22 23 24 25 26 29 30	F Sa S H 6 7 7 23 14 3 4 20 21 10 11 10 11 27 28 17 16 17 16	T W Th F Sa 1 2 5 6 7 8 9 12 13 14 15 16 19 20 21 22 23 26 27 28 29 30	Propagation of the local division of the loc	T M E ge of Engineering

OCTOBER 2019

NOVEMBER 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1 HOLIDAY KANNADA RALYOTSAVA	2 NON-WORKING
3	4	5	6	7	8 Technical Taik-on Block Chain	9 WORKING FRIDAY TT
10	11 WORLD SCIENCE DAY	12 SECOND IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	13 SECOND IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	14 FIRST IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	15 HOLDAY KANAKADASA JAYANTHI	16 NON-WORKING
17	18	19	20	21	22 THIRD IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	23 WORKING MONDA TT PTM FIRST YEAR THIRD IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7
24	25 THIRD IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	26	27 Lab (gat for 0,679 Store	28 Cela in store porta Sem	29	30 LAST WORKING DAY HIGHER SEM WORKING FRIDAY TT
đi		October 2011 S M T W Th 1 2 3 6 7 8 9 10 13 14 15 16 17 20 21 22 23 24 27 28 29 30 31	F Sal S a	December 2019 A T W Th F Sa 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 0 11 12 13 14 6 17 18 19 20 21 3 24 25 26 27 28 0 31	atme A	T M E ege of Engineering

DECEMBER 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3 LAB EXAM COMMENCEMENT HIGHER SEM	4	5	6	7 NON WORKING
8	9	10	11	12	13 THIRD IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER LAB EXAMS END HIGHER SEM	14 WORKING THIRD IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER
15	16 THIRD IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER THEORY EXAMS COMMENCEMENT FOR HIGHER SEM	17	18	19	20	21 WORKING LAST WORKING DAY FOR FIRST YEAR
22	23 LAB EXAMS COMMENCEMENT FIRST YEAR	24	25 HOLDAY CHRISTMAS DAY	26	27	28 NON WORKING
29	30	31				
		November 201 S M T W Th 3 4 5 6 7 30 11 12 13 14 17 18 19 20 21 1 24 25 26 27 28 1	F Se S M 1 2 3 6 12 13 8 9 5 6 12 13 15 16 12 13 19 20	January 2020 T W Th F Sa 1 Z 3 4 7 B 9 10 11 14 15 16 17 18 21 22 23 24 25 28 29 30 31	Theorem 1	T M E e of Engineering

Professor & Head Dept. of Computer Science & Free

ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, MYSURU DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING Calendar of Events - EVEN SEMESTER- 2019-20 2nd, 3nd & 4th Year of BE

A T M E

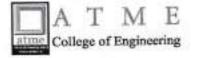
WEEK	MONTH	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	HOLIDAY (H)	COLLEGE EVENTS
i.					1	2	3	4		
2	RY	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
з	ANUARY	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	MAKARA SANKRANTHI	
4	AL.	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
5		26	27	28	29	30	31		REPUBLIC DAY	
5								1		
6	ARY	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1	FEBRUARY	9	- 10	11	12	13	14	15		ROMANNESSENT OF EVENESSION
H	EB	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	MAHA SHIVARATHRI	
ġ.		23	24	25	26	27	28	29		Project Phase -II , Review 1
10		1	2	3	4	5		対策で		ATTAINASTAGE INVENT
11	Ŧ	8	9	10	11	12	13	c-all,		FIRST IA. Women's Day 2020
12	MARCH	15		- Bi	18	19	20	21		FIRST IA, SEMINAR Presentation
13	N I	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	CHANDRAMANA UGADI	National Level event - CSI
14 0		29	30	31						

WEEK	MONTH	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	HOLIDAY (H)	COLLEGE EVENTS
14					1	2	3	4		
15		5	6	7	8	9	-10	11	MAHAVEERJAYANTHI GOOD FRIDAY	International Conference
16	APRIL	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	OR AMBEDKAR	Internship Presentation
177	A	19	20	21	22	35	- 20	25		SECOND IA, 23" Alumni Meet
18		26	27	28	29	30			RASAVA JAYANTHI	Workshop for 6th SEMESTER Students and Project Phase -II , Review 2
18							1	2	MAY DAY	
19		3	4	5	6	7	8	9		CSI Anniversary
20	МАҮ	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
21	Ň	17	10	100	一流	21	22	23		THIRD IA
22		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	IDUL FITR	LAB IA
23		31								
23		1	一重	2	3	4	5	6	·	Hara Waratina (10) of BUG States
24		7	8	9	10	11	12	13		Practical Examination Schedule
25	INNE	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		Commencement of Theory Examination, II Sem till 4 th July 2020, Higher Semesters till 20 th July 2020
26		21	22	23	24	25	26	27		Graduation Day
m		28	29	30					Non Working Seturdays	Commencement of Odd Semester is from 27 th July 2020

ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, MYSURU DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

Cuerda

Dept. of Computer Science & Engra AIME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING MYSURU-570 029





Department of Computer Science & Engineering

Lesson Plan & Work-done Diary for AY: 2019-20, ODD Semester

Course	with Code: Con	nputer Networks-17CS52		Facult	y: Nasreen Fath	ima	Semester & Section: 5 A	
Class No.	Date planned (DD/MM)	Topics to be covered	TLP Planned	Class No.	Date of Conduction (DD/MM)	Topics Covered	TLP Executed	Remarks if any deviation
-				MO	DULE-1			
1	29-07-2019	Application Layer: Principles of Network Applications:	Chalk & Board	1	30-1-19	Application Layer-poinciples	chalk &	
2	30-07-2019	Network Application Architectures, Processes Communicating, Transport Services Available to Applications	Chalk & Board	2	01-8-19	Application Layer-poinciples. Inchitectures process services The services provided by Internet, AL protocols		1
3	01-08-2019	Transport Services Provided by the Internet, Application-Layer Protocols	Chalk & Board	3	2-8-19	overnew g HTTP, Types g Convector & Mig user service interaction	challet board	
4	02-08-2019	The Web and HTTP: Overview of HTTP, Non-persistent and Persistent Connections, HTTP Message Format	Chalk & Board	4	5-8-19	cookies.	boasa	
5	05-08-2019	User-Server Interaction: Cookies, Web Caching, The Conditional GET	Chalk & Board	5	6-8-19	web caching condition	chalk & board	
6	06-08-2019	File Transfer: FTP Commands & Replies	Chalk & Board	6	8-8-19	FTP commande and Replies	chalk & board	
7	08-08-2019	Electronic Mail in the Internet: SMTP, Comparison with HTTP, MailMessage Format, Mail Access Protocols	Chalk & Board	7	13-8-19	Email Applich Overnew, comparison with HTTP,	chellk & board	-
8	09-08-2019	DNS; The Internet's Directory Service:Services Provided by DNS	Chalk & Board	8	16-8-19	small unided by us	chalk f board.	Mass bunk on 9/2/19.

9	13-08-2019	Overview of How DNS Works, DNS Records and Messages	Chalk & Board	9.	19-5-19.	services provided by DNS	chalk f boasd	
10	16-08-2019	Peer-to-Peer Applications: P2P File Distribution, Distributed Hash Tables	Chalk & Board	10	20-8-19.	How DNLS works	chalk? board	Extra class taken for DNS
		Distriction of Control		11	22-8-19		gralk & board	Estra Clark Laken for DNS
				12	23-8-19.	pear to pear Applicat"	undle f	
				13	24-8-19.	to D Ele distrabutions.	walk f	

Course	with Code: Com	puter Networks-17CS52		Facult	y: Nasreen Fatl	Semester & Section: 5 A		
Class No.	Date planned (DD/MM)	Topics to be covered	TLP Planned	Class No.	Date of Conduction (DD/MM)	Topics Covered	TLP Executed	Remarks if any deviation
				MOD	ULE-2		-	
n	19-08-2019	Transport Layer : Introduction and Transport-Layer Services: Relationship Between Transport and Network Layers	Chalk & Board	14	26-8-19	Transfort Layor Services: Delationship bin TL and NL, overneis	s board	Extra clanes taken for Nochele - 1
12	20-08-2019	Overview of the Transport Layer in the Internet, Multiplexing and Demultiplexing: Connectionless Transport: UDP, UDP Segment Structure	Chalk & Board	15	27-8-19	Multiplexing and demuti plessing: connection less Iransport UDP	s board	-
13	22-08-2019	UDP Checksum,	Chalk & Board	16	29-8-19	Building a Reliable date	Walk f.	

		Principles of Reliable Data Transfer: Building	PPT	17	30-8-19	Reliable date transpo	PPT	
14	23-08-2019	a Reliable Data Transfer Protocol	20.00.00	3.1	30-8-11	protocol contol-	1.35(1	since topic 4
15	24-08-2019	Pipelined Reliable Data Transfer Protocols, Go-Back-N, Selective repeat,	РРТ	18	31-8-19	Reliable data transfed protocol contd.	PPT	complex entra
6	26-08-2019	Connection-Oriented Transport TCP: The TCP Connection, TCP Segment Structure	Chalk & Board	19	31-8-19	Error Recovery using Go Back N	PPT	Taken exbra class.
17	27-08-2019	Round-Trip Time Estimation and Timeout, Reliable Data Transfer, Flow Control	Chalk & Board	26	3-9-19	selective Repeat protocol	PPT	
18	29-08-2019	TCP Connection Management, Principles of Congestion Control	Chalk & Board	21	9-9-19	connect oneulad transfet	chalkf board	
19	30-08-2019	The Causes and the Costs of Congestion,	Chalk & Board	22	16-9-19	soque and Acknos .	board	
20	03-09-2019	Approaches to Congestion Control	Chalk & Board	23	17-9-19	Reliable data banylos, Telnot RTT estimation	chalkf	
				24	17-9-19	student Response exten		sks wed
				25	19-9-19	Flow with and Tcf connection management	chalts boasd	
				26	20-9-19.	principles of congettion	chalk f board	
				27	23-9-19	causes and lost grougation Approaches to conget "coulto!	- chalk f boasd	

Course with Code: Computer Networks-17CS52					: Nasreen Fathima		Semester & Section: 5 A	
Class No.	Date planned (DD/MM)	Topics to be covered	TLP Planned	Class No.	Date of Conduction (DD/MM)	Topics Covered	TLP Executed	Remarks if any deviation
				MOD	ULE-3			

21	05-09-2019	The Network layer: What's Inside a Router?: Input Processing	Chalk & Board	28	24-9-19	pocusing, switching, output	PPT
22	06-09-2019	Switching, Output Processing, Where Does Queuing Occur? Routing control plane,	Chalk & Board	29	26-9-19	Queuenicy, 1PV6	PPT
23	07-09-2019	IPv6,A Brief foray into IP Security	Chalk & Board	30	27-9-19	IPVE, IP security, Routing algors thin	PPT
24	09-09-2019	Routing Algorithms: The Link-State (LS) Routing Algorithm, The Distance-Vector (DV) Routing Algorithm	PPT	31	30-9-19	Link state algorithm the distance vector algorithm	PPT
25	16-09-2019	Hierarchical Routing, Routing in the Internet	РРТ	32	3-10-19	Construction March	PP-T
26	17-09-2019	Intra-AS Routing in the Internet	РРТ	33	10-10-19	theoretical Routing Louting	PPT
27	19-09-2019	RIP, Intra-AS Routing in the Internet	PPT	34	11-10-19	Intra As Roulting,	PPT
28	20-09-2019	OSPF, Inter/AS Routing	PPT	35	14-10-101	OSPF Mer As souting. Border gateway protocol	SPT
29	23-09-2019	BGP	PPT	36	15-10-19	Prosdeast & Nuturast	PPT
30	24-09-2019	Broadcast Routing Algorithms and Multicast	PPT	37	17-10-19	Question paper deiversion	PP-T

1.24

Course	e with Code: Con	nputer Networks-17CS52		Facult	y: Nasreen Fat	hima	Semester & Section: 5 A	
Class No.	Date planned (DD/MM)	Topics to be covered	TLP Planned	Class No.	Date of Conduction (DD/MM)	Topics Covered	TLP Executed	Remarks if any deviation
				MO	DULE-4			
31	26-09-2019	Wireless and Mobile Networks: Cellular Internet Access	РРТ	38	4-11-19	cellular nlus: 29 voice nelvoork, 36 voice + data, 46	PPT	contait is
32	27-09-2019	An Overview of Cellular Network Architecture, 3G Cellular Data Networks	РРТ	39	8-11-19	Mobility management miciple, Addressive Contine	PPT.	simple content
33	30-09-2019	Extending the Internet to Cellular subscribers	PPT	40	11-11-19	MODILE IP	PPT	
34	01-10-2019	On to 4G: LTE, Mobility management	PPT	41	12-11-19	Hands of in CELLULar No. Hands of in GSM, Impart	PPT	
35	03-10-2019	Principles, Addressing, Routing to a mobile node	PPT			M 1		
36	10-10-2019	Mobile IP,	РРТ					
37	11-10-2019	Managing mobility in cellular Networks	РРТ					
38	14-10-2019	Routing calls to a Mobile user	PPT					
39	15-10-2019	Handoffs in GSM	PPT					
40	17-10-2019	Wireless and Mobility: Impact on Higher- layer protocols.	РРТ					

Course	with Code: Com	puter Networks-17CS52		Fac	ulty: Nasreen F	athima	Semester & Section: 5 A	
Class No.	Date planned (DD/MM)	Topics to be covered	TLP Planned	Class No.	Date of Conduction (DD/MM)	Topics Covered	TLP Executed	Remarks if any deviation
1.00	(MOI	DULE-5			
41	24-10-2019	Multimedia Networking: Properties of video	PPT	42	14-11-19	Properties q video, Audio, Types q multimedia nhoops		
42	25-10-2019	properties of Audio, Types of multimedia Network Applications	PPT	43	16-11-19	sheaming stored notes,	PDT	
43	26-10-2019	Streaming stored video: UDP Streaming,HTTP Streaming	PPT	44	18-11-19	NIW support for multimedia	PPT	simple content so converd in fer
44	28-10-2019	Adaptive streaming and DASH	PPT	45	19-11-19	Resource Resentation and call admission	PPT	
45	31-10-2019	content distribution Networks, case studies: You Tube	PPT					
46	04-11-2019	Network Support for Multimedia:	PPT					
47	05-11-2019	Dimensioning Best-Effort Networks	PPT					
48	07-11-2019	Providing Multiple Classes of Service	PPT					
49	08-11-2019	Diffserv, Per-Connection Quality-of- Service (QoS) Guarantees	PPT					
50	09-11-2019		PPT					

	Activity	Planned	Actual	Remarks
1	Theory Classes	50	45	could get only there many clarkes
2	Assignments/ Quizzes/ Self-study	3	3	
3	Tutorials/ Extra classes		-	
4	Internal Assessments	3	3	
5	ICT based Teaching (% of usage in Curriculum)	50%	.50%	
	Planning		E E WERE AND	Execution
Faculty	Signature: Nutfatt		Faculty Signature:	Xastatt-
	inature: Rioude		HoD Signature:	Crowde

Refno! ATME CSE 2018-19/MOM-18

DATE: PAGE 11/6/19 Agenda:) Subject Allotment PRolis & responsibilities 3) reacation stote 4) Academic & personal file updation. 1.12 Provee dings;) Subjects for the academic year todd icn) mas alloted 2019-20 mes- co PGD - CO, CO. ACJ - ATC, ADE, ADELab. MF - CNIENS, CNLAB AMR - ADE , ACA, ADE LAB . MSSP - . NET, ML, MLLAB SS - ACA, PS, PSLAB ABH - DBMS, SE, DBMS LAB MBM - ME, ML LAB, ML, ME - SE, DS, DSLAB ZA SNP DIBMS, DOBMS LAB, INS 12133 JAVA KB -Ser B. SCR -- WEB, WEB LAB, NET 15 KMM - ADE, ADE LAB, ATC SG SAN , SAN , JAVA RAS DS, DMS, DS LAB KED DMS, DMS, WEB, WEB LAB -29 PS CN, SE, CN LAB SV CPS , CPS LAB - 14514 CPS, CPS LAB . P AD 61.64

DATE: PAGE: a) roles and responsibilities has been finalized as follows. PGD - NAB Dept co-ordinator, staff welfare association college Alumni Association secretory, STOCK incharge, department budget incharge, Aptitude training chief co-ordinator, project co-ordination . ACI - NBA dept cordinator, language lab chief . co-ordinator, smast India Hackton co-ordinator, Aptitude training, Lab aram time table co-ordinator, Iso management representative IRAC co-ordinator. NF - NBA dept coordinator, modeshop and reminar co-ordinator, research funding co-ordinator, Aptitude training, publication co-ordinator NBA dept co-ordinator, calendar of events, internal assessment co-ordinator, aptitude training AMR -Aptitude lesting, project & Internetup coordinator. CISCO braining co-ordinator, placement mscp ABH co-ordinator . Dept of cs Mail, Dept activity report, aptitude training, VTV circular co-ordinator. 22 Inductival visit coordinator, POP co-ordinator mBm -IA - Time table coordination, Dept Iso coordination Aptitude training SNP - AICTE co-ordinator, cer- co-ordinator, Meeting proceeding, Aptitude training.

DATE: KB - college ERP Admin, Aptitude training club Activities co-ordinator. SCR - NIRF, Ruult Analysis co-ordinator, SG - Workshop & PPP ro-ordinator, Industry institute interaction (Mou co-ordinator) Kmm- Cultural committee and stage coordinator meksife - co-ordinator, Internal assessment assistant co-ordinator. RAS - Dept ERP co-ordinator PS - Dept Association (cosmics), technical training co-ordinator, us committee co-ordinator, AD - Dept library incharge, Ems co-ordinator. KED - placement assistant co-ordinator SV - Language lab in change, NEN Cell coordinals Nes/Red 20095 co-ordinalis, Intership co-ordinals 3) faculties was informed not to club vaction leave 4) Faculties max informed to update their academic and personal file for the cacademic year 2018-19. Copy to principal. SCR- Joul n ACT- Quina SS- W PS - trate NE- Nasfalt MBH-M KUH - 141. 4. 11 SG-OF ABH-Bh AD-OF SV - Sughme.V AMP-A IA - ot RAS- A KB - Ma MSSP- NO

Rep No: ATME/CSE/ 2019-20/MOM-13. PAGE: DATE: 16/12/19 Agenda: 1. CO-PO Mapping VTU Masks uploading 2. ROP program 3. Lab setup proposal 4-Conference 5. Training program in depastment Subject Allotment. 6. 7. other issues 8. Proceedings. 4 - FRANK 19 19 1. Following faculties was informed to complete co-po mapping using CI/PI method. co-po mapping 3 dem: 5th len; 1 ME-MBM PS-PAS CN-NF SE - IA DBMS - ABH DMS - KED -ATC - AEJ 0-PS ·Net - SCR ADE -AMR Jana - KB ADELab - KMM Nuelab - PS DSLab-SS PBMSlab-SNP PLD -SV 1steem. PCOLab-AD. 1 . Think J them! Histem INS -SNP HED -SCR . milab - MBM AGA - PGD . meblab-KED ML-MESP/ Project - MSSP, Seminar - AMR SAN-SG

 All families was informed to verify the subject co's, check whether its making with BLT, if not matching co has to be reframed.
 ○ co-po mapping process to be completed by 23/12/19.
 ○ co-po mapping process to be completed by 23/12/19.
 ○ co-po mapping process to be completed by 23/12/19.
 ○ co-po mapping process to be completed by 23/12/19.
 ○ co-po mapping process to be completed by 23/12/19.
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COURSE MODULES FOR THE SESSION 2019-2020 (ODD SEM)

Academic Y	ear: 2019-2020						
Department	: Computer Scienc	e and Engineering	1				
Course Code	Course Title	Core/Elective	Prerequisite	Contact Hours			Total Hrs/
				L	T	Р	Session
17CS52	COMPUTER NETWORKS	Core	Basics of Physical and Data link Layer	4	0	0	50

Module -1: Application Layer: Principles of Network Applications: Network Application

Architectures, Processes Communicating, Transport Services Available to Applications, Transport Services Provided by the Internet, Application-Layer Protocols. The Web and HTTP: Overview of HTTP, Non-persistent and Persistent Connections, HTTP Message Format, User-Server Interaction: Cookies, Web Caching, The Conditional GET, File Transfer: FTP Commands & Replies, Electronic Mail in the Internet: SMTP, Comparison with HTTP, Mail Message Format, Mail Access Protocols, DNS; The Internet's Directory Service: Services Provided by DNS, Overview of How DNS Works, DNS Records and Messages, Peer-to-Peer Applications: P2P File Distribution, Distributed Hash Tables.

Module -2: Transport Layer :Introduction and Transport-Layer Services: Relationship Between Transport and Network Layers, Overview of the Transport Layer in the Internet, Multiplexing and Demultiplexing: Connectionless Transport: UDP,UDP Segment Structure, UDP Checksum, Principles of Reliable Data Transfer: Building a Reliable Data Transfer Protocol, Pipelined Reliable Data Transfer Protocols, Go-Back-N, Selective repeat, Connection-Oriented Transport TCP: The TCP Connection, TCP Segment Structure, Round-Trip Time Estimation and Timeout, Reliable Data Transfer, Flow Control, TCP Connection Management, Principles of Congestion Control: The Causes and the Costs of Congestion, Approaches to Congestion Control..

Module – 3: The Network layer: What's Inside a Router?: Input Processing, Switching, Output Processing, Where Does Queuing Occur? Routing control plane, IPv6,A Brief foray into IP Security, Routing Algorithms: The Link-State (LS) Routing Algorithm, The Distance-Vector (DV) Routing Algorithm, Hierarchical Routing, Routing in the Internet, Intra-AS Routing in the Internet: RIP, Intra-AS Routing in the Internet: OSPF, Inter/AS Routing: BGP, Broadcast Routing Algorithms and Multicast.

Module-4: Wireless and Mobile Networks: Cellular Internet Access: An Overview of Cellular Network Architecture, 3G Cellular Data Networks: Extending the Internet to Cellular subscribers, On to 4G:LTE, Mobility management: Principles, Addressing, Routing to a mobile node, Mobile IP, Managing mobility in cellular Networks, Routing calls to a Mobile user, Handoffs in GSM, Wireless and Mobility: Impact on Higher-layer protocols.

Module-5: Multimedia Networking: Properties of video, properties of Audio, Types of multimedia Network Applications, Streaming stored video: UDP Streaming, HTTP Streaming, Adaptive streaming and DASH, content distribution Networks, case studies: You Tube. College of Engineering

A T M E DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

TIME TABLE FOR ODD SEMESTER - 2019-20



STAFF NAME:Nasreen Fathima

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Total		29							5	

COORDINATOR

Runde

Professor & Head Dept. of Computer Science & Engg. AIME COLLEGE OF ENGINFEREIG MYSURU-570 (***

Network Support for Multimedia: Quality-of- Service (QoS) Guarantees: Resource Reservation and Call Admission.

List of Text Books

 James F Kurose and Keith W Ross, Computer Networking, A Top-Down Approach, Sixth edition, Pearson, 2017.

List of Reference Books

- Behrouz A Forouzan, Data and Communications and Networking, Fifth Edition, McGraw Hill, Indian Edition
- 2. Larry L Peterson and Brusce S Davie, Computer Networks, fifth edition, ELSEVIER
- 3. Andrew S Tanenbaum, Computer Networks, fifth edition, Pearson
- 4. Mayank Dave, Computer Networks, Second edition, Cengage Learning

List of URLs, Text Books, Notes, Multimedia Content, etc

- 1. https://www.tutorialspoint.com/computer_networks/index.asp
- 2. https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/computer-network-tutorials/
 - 1. Explain principles of application layer protocols

Course

- 2. Outline transport layer services and infer UDP and TCP protocols
- 3. Classify routers, IP and Routing Algorithms in network layer

Outcomes

Explain the Wireless and Mobile Networks covering IEEE 802.11 Standard
 Define Multimedia Networking and Network Management

Internal Assessment Marks: 40 Marks (3 Session Tests are conducted during the semester and 30 marks will be allotted based on average of 2 best performances) and a additional 10 marks will be allotted from assignment.

The Correlation of Course Outcomes (CO's) and Program Outcomes (PO's)

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List of					Pro	gram O	utcome	-8	-	_	-	_			
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CO-5	2	1		-	<u></u>		-	-	- 10	- 20		27			

Note: 3 = Strong Contribution 2 = Average Contribution 1 = Weak Contribution - = No Contribution

The Correlation of Program Specific Outcome's (PSO's) and Program Outcomes (PO's)

Subject Code:	17CS52	Computer Networks
List of		Program Specific Outcomes
Course Outcomes	PSO-1	PSO-2
CO-1	-	1
CO-2	-	1
CO-3	2	1
CO-4	-	1
CO-5		1

Note: 3 = Strong Contribution 2 = Average Contribution 1 = Weak Contribution - = No Contribution

Professor & Head Dept. of Computer Science & Engg. AIME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

13th KM Stone, Bannur Road, Mysore - 560 028



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

(ACADEMIC YEAR 2019-20)

LESSON NOTES

SUBJECT: COMPUTER NETWORKS SUB CODE: 17CS52 SEMESTER: V

INSTITUTIONAL MISSION AND VISION

Objectives

- To provide quality education and groom top-notch professionals, entrepreneurs and leaders for different fields of engineering, technology and management.
- To open a Training-R & D-Design-Consultancy cell in each department, gradually introduce doctoral and postdoctoral programs, encourage basic & applied research in areas of social relevance, and develop the institute as a center of excellence.
- To develop academic, professional and financial alliances with the industry as well as the academia at national and transnational levels.
- To develop academic, professional and financial alliances with the industry as well as the academia at national and transnational levels.
- To cultivate strong community relationships and involve the students and the staff in local community service.
- To constantly enhance the value of the educational inputs with the participation of students, faculty, parents and industry.

Vision

• Development of academically excellent, culturally vibrant, socially responsible and globally competent human resources.

Mission

- To keep pace with advancements in knowledge and make the students competitive and capable at the global level.
- To create an environment for the students to acquire the right physical, intellectual, emotional and moral foundations and shine as torch bearers of tomorrow's society.
- To strive to attain ever-higher benchmarks of educational excellence.

Department of Computer Science & Engineering

Vision of the Department

To develop highly talented individuals in Computer Science and Engineering to deal with real world challenges in industry, education, research and society.

Mission of the Department

- To inculcate professional behavior, strong ethical values, innovative research capabilities and leadership abilities in the young minds & to provide a teaching environment that emphasizes depth, originality and critical thinking.
- Motivate students to put their thoughts and ideas adoptable by industry or to pursue higher studies leading to research.

Program Educational Objectives (PEO'S):

- Empower students with a strong basis in the mathematical, scientific and engineering fundamentals to solve computational problems and to prepare them for employment, higher learning and R&D.
- 2. Gain technical knowledge, skills and awareness of current technologies of computer science engineering and to develop an ability to design and provide novel engineering solutions for software/hardware problems through entrepreneurial skills.
- 3. Exposure to emerging technologies and work in teams on interdisciplinary projects with effective communication skills and leadership qualities.
- 4. Ability to function ethically and responsibly in a rapidly changing environment by applying innovative ideas in the latest technology, to become effective professionals in Computer Science to bear a life-long career in related areas.

Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

- 1. Demonstrate understanding of the principles and working of the hardware and software aspects of Embedded Systems.
- 2. Use professional Engineering practices, strategies and tactics for the development, implementation and maintenance of software.
- 3. Provide effective and efficient real time solutions using acquired knowledge in various domains.

Module - 1

APPLICATION LAYER

Principles of NetworkApplications

Network application development is writing programs that run on different end systems and communicate with each other over the network.

For example, in the Web application there are two distinct programs that communicate with each other: the browser program running in the user's host and the Web server program running in the Web server host.

Network ApplicationArchitectures.

There are two different network application architecture, they are

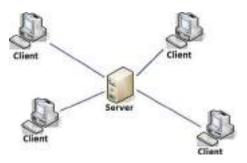
- 1) Client ServerArchitecture
- 2) P2PArchitecture

Client Server Architecture:

• In client-server architecture, there is an always-on host, called the server, which provides services when it receives requests from many other hosts, called clients.

Example: In Web application Web server services requests from browsers running on client hosts. When a Web server receives a request for an object from a client host, it responds by sending the requested object to the client host.

- In client-server architecture, clients do not directly communicate with eachother.
- The server has a fixed, well-known address, called an IP address. Because the server has a fixed, well-known address, and because the server is always on, a client can always contact the server by sending a packet to the server's IPaddress.
- Some of the better-known applications with a client-server architecture include the Web, FTP, Telnet, ande-mail.



Client Server Architecture

- In a client-server application, a single-server host is incapable of keeping up with all the requests from clients. For this reason, a data center, housing a large number of hosts, is often used to create a powerful virtualserver.
- The most popular Internet services—such as search engines (e.g., Google and Bing), Internet commerce (e.g., Amazon and e-Bay), Web-based email (e.g., Gmail and Yahoo Mail), social networking (e.g., Facebook and Twitter)— employ one or more datacenters.

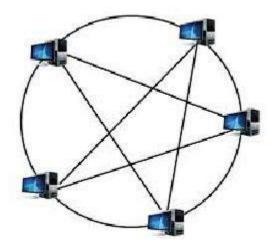
Peer-to-peer (P2P) Architecture:

- In a P2P architecture, there is minimal dependence on dedicated servers in datacenters.
- The application employs direct communication between pairs of intermittently connected hosts, calledpeers.
- The peers are not owned by the service provider, but are instead desktops and laptops controlled by users, with most of the peers residing in homes, universities, and offices.
- Many of today's most popular and traffic-intensive applications are based on P2P architectures. These applications include file sharing (e.g., BitTorrent), Internet Telephony (e.g., Skype), and IPTV (e.g., Kankan andPPstream).
- Features:
 - Self-scalability:

For example, in a P2P file-sharing application, although each peer generates workload by requesting files, each peer also adds service capacity to the system by distributing files to other peers.

Costeffective:

P2P architectures are also cost effective, since they normally don't require significant server infrastructure and server bandwidth



P2P Architecture

Future P2P applications face three major challenges:

- 1. **ISP Friendly.** Most residential ISPs have been dimensioned for "asymmetrical" bandwidth usage, that is, for much more downstream than upstream traffic. But P2P video streaming and file distribution applications shift upstream traffic from servers to residential ISPs, thereby putting significant stress on the ISPs. Future P2P applications need to be designed so that they are friendly toISPs
- 2. **Security.** Because of their highly distributed and open nature, P2P applications can be a challenge tosecure
- 3. **Incentives.** The success of future P2P applications also depends on convincing users to volunteer bandwidth, storage, and computation resources to the applications, which is the challenge of incentived sign.

ProcessesCommunicating

- A Process is a program or application underexecution.
- When processes are running on the same or different end system, they can communicate with each other with inter process communication, using rules that are governed by the end system's operating system.
- Processes on two different end systems communicate with each other by exchanging messages across the computer network. A sending process creates and sends messages into the network; a receiving process receives these messages and possibly responds by sending messagesback.

Client and Server Processes

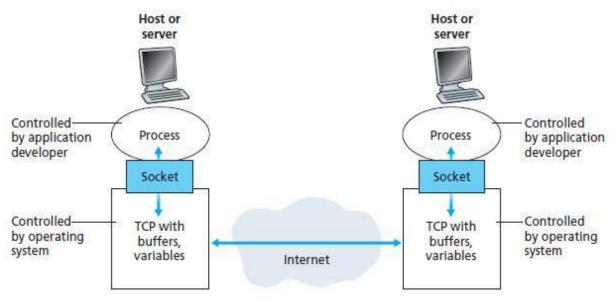
• A network application consists of pairs of processes that send messages to each other over a network.

For example, in the Web application a client browser process exchanges messages with a Web server process.

• In the context of a communication session between a pair of processes, the process that initiates the communication is labeled as the client. The process that waits to be contacted to begin the session is theserver.

The Interface between the Process and the Computer Network

- A process sends messages into, and receives messages from, the network through a software interface called asocket.
- It is also referred to as the Application Programming Interface (API) between the application and the network, since the socket is the programming interface with which network applications are built.
- The application at the sending side pushes messages through the socket. At the other side of the socket, the transport-layer protocol has the responsibility of getting the messages to the socket of the receivingprocess.



Application processes, sockets, and underlying transport protocol

Addressing Processes

- For a process running on one host to send packets to a process running on another host, the receiving process needs to have anaddress.
- To identify the receiving process, two pieces of information need to bespecified:
 - (1) The address of thehost
 - (2) An identifier that specifies the receiving process in the destinationhost.
- In the Internet, the host is identified by its IPaddress.
- In addition to knowing the address of the host to which a message is destined, the sending process must also identify the receiving process running in the host. A destination port number serves this purpose. Popular applications have been assigned specific port numbers. For example, a Web server is identified by port number 80. A mail server process (using the SMTP protocol) is identified by port number25.

Transport Services Available toApplications

1) Reliable DataTransfer

- Packets can get lost within a computer network. For example, a packet can overflow a buffer in a router, or can be discarded by a host or router after having some of its bitscorrupted.
- For many applications—such as electronic mail, file transfer, remote host access, Web document transfers, and financial applications—data loss can have devastatingconsequences.
- Thus, to support these applications, something has to be done to guarantee that the data sent by one end of the application is delivered correctly and completely to the other end of the application.
- If a protocol provides such a guaranteed data delivery service, it is said to provide reliable data transfer. One important service that a transport-layer protocol can potentially provide to an application is process-to-process reliable data transfer.
- When a transport protocol provides this service, the sending process can just pass its data into the socket and know with complete confidence that the data will arrive without errors at the receivingprocess.
- When a transport-layer protocol doesn't provide reliable data transfer, some of the data sent by the sending process may never arrive at the receiving process. Thismay be acceptable for

loss-tolerant applications, most notably multimedia applications such as conversational audio/video that can tolerate some amount of data loss.

2) Throughput

- Transport-layer protocol could provide guaranteed available throughput at some specified rate.
- With such a service, the application could request a guaranteed throughput of r bits/sec, and the transport protocol would then ensure that the available throughput is always at least r bits/sec. Such a guaranteed throughput service would appeal to manyapplications.
 For example, if an Internet telephony application encodes voice at 32 kbps, it needs to send

data into the network and have data delivered to the receiving application at this rate.

- If the transport protocol cannot provide this throughput, the application would need to encode at a lower rate or may have to giveup.
- Applications that have throughput requirements are said to be bandwidth-sensitive applications. Many current multimedia applications are bandwidthsensitive
- Elastic applications can make use of as much, or as little, throughput as happens to beavailable. Electronic mail, file transfer, and Web transfers are all elasticapplications.

3) Timing

- A transport-layer protocol can also provide timingguarantees.
- Interactive real-time applications, such as Internet telephony, virtual environments, teleconferencing, and multiplayer games require tight timing constraints on data delivery in order to beeffective.

4) Security

- Transport protocol can provide an application with one or more securityservices.
 For example, in the sending host, a transport protocol can encrypt all data transmitted by the sending process, and in the receiving host, the transport-layer protocol can decrypt the data before delivering the data to the receiving process.
- A transport protocol can provide security services like confidentiality, data integrity and endpointauthentication.

Transport Services Provided by theInternet

Application	Data Loss	Throughput	Time-Sensitive
File transfer/download	No loss	Elastic	No
E-mail	No loss	Elastic	No
Web documents	No loss	Elastic (few kbps)	No
Internet telephony/ Video conferencing	Loss-tolerant	Audio: few kbps—1Mbps Video: 10 kbps—5 Mbps	Yes: 100s of msec
Streaming stored audio/video	Loss-tolerant	Same as above	Yes: few seconds
Interactive games	Loss-tolerant	Few kbps—10 kbps	Yes: 100s of msec
Instant messaging	No loss	Elastic	Yes and no

The Internet makes two transport protocols available to applications, UDP and TCP.

Requirements of selected network applications

TCP Services

The TCP service model includes a connection-oriented service and a reliable data transfer service.

1) Connection-orientedservice:

- In TCP the client and server exchange transport layer control information with each other before the application-level messages begin toflow.
- This handshaking procedure alerts the client and server, allowing them to prepare for an onslaught ofpackets.
- After the handshaking phase, a TCP connection is said to exist between the sockets of the twoprocesses.
- The connection is a full-duplex connection in that the two processes can send messages to each other over the connection at the same time.
- When the application finishes sending messages, it must tear down the connection.

2) Reliable data transferservice:

• The communicating processes can rely on TCP to deliver all data sent without error and in the properorder.

• When one side of the application passes a stream of bytes into a socket, it can count on TCP to deliver the same stream of bytes to the receiving socket, with no missing or duplicate bytes.

TCP also includes a congestion-control mechanism.

UDP Services

- UDP is connectionless, so there is no handshaking before the two processes start to communicate.
- UDP provides an unreliable data transfer service—that is, when a process sends a message into a UDP socket, UDP provides no guarantee that the message will ever reach the receiving process.
- UDP does not include a congestion-control mechanism, so the sending side of UDP can pump data into the layer below (the network layer) at any rate itpleases.

Application	Application-Layer Protocol	Underlying Transport Protocol
Electronic mail	SMTP [RFC 5321]	TCP
Remote terminal access	Telnet [RFC 854]	TCP
Web	HTTP [RFC 2616]	TCP
File transfer	FTP [RFC 959]	TCP
Streaming multimedia	HTTP (e.g., YouTube)	TCP
Internet telephony	SIP [RFC 3261], RTP [RFC 3550], or proprietary (e.g., Skype)	UDP or TCP

Popular Internet applications, their application-layer protocols, and their underlying transport protocol

Application-LayerProtocols

An application-layer protocol defines:

- The types of messages exchanged, for example, request messages and responsemessages
- The syntax of the various message types, such as the fields in the message and how the fields are delineated

- The semantics of the fields, that is, the meaning of the information in thefields
- Rules for determining when and how a process sends messages and responds tomessages.

The Web and HTTP

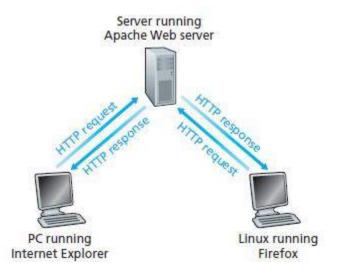
Overview of HTTP

- The Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP), the Web's application-layer protocol, is at the heart of the Web.
- HTTP is implemented in two programs: a client program and a server program. The client program and server program, executing on different end systems, talk to each other by exchanging HTTP messages. HTTP defines the structure of these messages and how the client and server exchange themessages.
- A Web page consists of objects. An object is simply a file like HTML file, a JPEG image, a Java applet, or a video clip—that is addressable by a singleURL.
- Most Web pages consist of a base HTML file and several referenced objects. For example, if a Web page contains HTML text and five JPEG images, then the Web page has six objects: the base HTML file plus the fiveimages.
- The base HTML file references the other objects in the page with the objects' URLs. Each URL has two components: the hostname of the server that houses the object and the object's pathname.

For example, the URL <u>http://www.saividya.ac.in/home/picture.gif</u>has www.saividya.ac.in for a hostname and **/home/picture.gif** for a path name.

- HTTP defines how Web clients request Web pages from Web servers and how servers transfer Web pages toclients.
- When a user requests a Web page (for example, clicks on a hyperlink), the browser sends HTTP request messages for the objects in the page to the server. The server receives the requests and responds with HTTP response messages that contain the objects.
- HTTP uses TCP as its underlying transport protocol. The HTTP client first initiates a TCP connection with the server. Once the connection is established, the browser and the server processes access TCP through their socketinterfaces.

• It is important to note that the server sends requested files to clients without storing any state information about the client. If a particular client asks for the same object twice in a period of a few seconds, the server does not respond by saying that it just served the object to the client; instead, the server resends the object, as it has completely forgotten what it did earlier. Because an HTTP server maintains no information about the clients, HTTP is said to be a stateless protocol.



Non-Persistent and PersistentConnections

If Separate TCP connection is used for each request and response, then the connection is said to be non persistent. If same TCP connection is used for series of related request and response, then the connection is said to be persistent.

HTTP with Non-Persistent Connections

Let's suppose the page consists of a base HTML file and 10 JPEG images, and that all 11 of these objects reside on the same server.

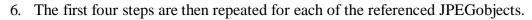
Further suppose the URL for the base HTML file is

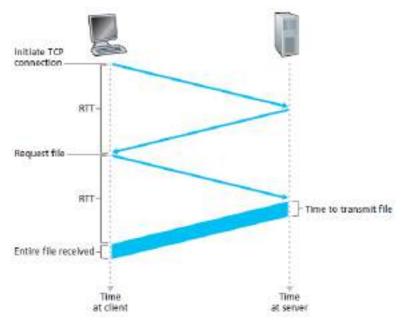
http://www.someSchool.edu/someDepartment/home.index

Here is what happens:

1. The HTTP client process initiates a TCP connection to the server www.someSchool.edu on port number 80, which is the default port number for HTTP. Associated with the TCP connection, there will be a socket at the client and a socket at theserver.

- 2. The HTTP client sends an HTTP request message to the server via its socket. The request message includes the path name /someDepartment/home.index.
- 3. The HTTP server process receives the request message via its socket, retrieves the object /someDepartment/home.index from its storage (RAM or disk), encapsulates the object in an HTTP response message, and sends the response message to the client via its socket.
- 4. The HTTP server process tells TCP to close the TCP connection.
- 5. The HTTP client receives the response message. The TCP connection terminates. The message indicates that the encapsulated object is an HTML file. The client extracts the file from the response message, examines the HTML file, and finds references to the 10 JPEG objects.





- Round-trip time (RTT) is the time it takes for a small packet to travel from client to server and then back to the client.
- The RTT includes packet-propagation delays, packet queuing delays in intermediate routers and switches, and packet-processingdelays.
- When a user clicks on a hyperlink, the browser initiate a TCP connection between the browser and the Web server; this involves a "three-way handshake"—the client sends a small TCP segment to the server, the server acknowledges and responds with a small TCP segment, and, finally, the client acknowledges back to theserver.

- The first two parts of the three way handshake take one RTT.
- After completing the first two parts of the handshake, the client sends the HTTP request message combined with the third part of the three-way handshake (the acknowledgment) into the TCPconnection.
- Once the request message arrives at the server, the server sends the HTML file into the TCP connection. This HTTP request/response eats up another RTT. Thus, roughly, the total response time is two RTTs plus the transmission time at the server of the HTMLfile.

HTTP with Persistent Connections

Non-persistent connections have some shortcomings.

- A brand-new connection must be established and maintained for each requested object. For each of these connections, TCP buffers must be allocated and TCP variables must be kept in both the client and server. This can place a significant burden on the Web server, which may be serving requests from hundreds of different clientssimultaneously.
- 2. Each object suffers a delivery delay of two RTTs— one RTT to establish the TCPconnection and one RTT to request and receive anobject.

With persistent connections, the server leaves the TCP connection open after sending a response. Subsequent requests and responses between the same client and server can be sent over the same connection. In particular, an entire Web page can be sent over a single persistent TCP connection. Moreover, multiple Web pages residing on the same server can be sent from the server to the same client over a single persistent TCPconnection.

HTTP MessageFormat

HTTP RequestMessage:

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er lines —	=					4	
	header fiel	d name:	sp	value	a	If	
k Bne	cr If		V _ X		16,000		

Where sp - space, cr - carriage return and lf - line feed.

Method:

There are five HTTP methods:

- **GET:** The GET method is used when the browser requests an object, with the requested object identified in the URLfield.
- **POST:** With a POST message, the user is still requesting a Web page from the server, but the specific contents of the Web page depend on what the user entered into the form fields. If the value of the method field is POST, then the entity body contains what the user entered into the formfields.
- **PUT:** The PUT method is also used by applications that need to upload objects to Web servers.
- **HEAD:** Used to retrieve header information. It is used for debuggingpurpose.
- **DELETE:** The DELETE method allows a user, or an application, to delete an object on a Webserver.

URL: Specifies URL of the requested object

Version: This field represents HTTP version, usually HTTP/1.1

Header line:

Ex:

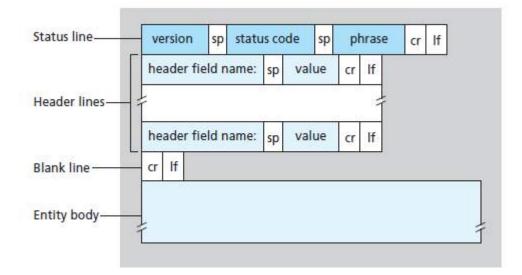
Host: www.someschool.edu

Connection: close User-agent: Mozilla/5.0 Accept-language: fr

The header line **Host:www.someschool.edu** specifies the host on which the object resides. By including the **Connection:close**header line, the browser is telling the server that it doesn't want to bother with persistent connections; it wants the server to close the connection after sending the requested object.

The **User-agent:** header line specifies the user agent, that is, the browser type that is making the request to the server. Here the user agent is Mozilla/5.0, a Firefox browser.

The Accept-language: header indicates that the user prefers to receive a French version of the object, if such an object exists on the server; otherwise, the server should send its default version.



HTTP Response Message

Ex:

HTTP/1.1 200 OK Connection: close Date: Tue, 09 Aug 2011 15:44:04 GMT Server: Apache/2.2.3 (CentOS) Last-Modified: Tue, 09 Aug 2011 15:11:03 GMT Content-Length: 6821 Content-Type: text/html

(data datadatadata ...)

The status line has three fields: the protocol version field, a status code, and a corresponding status message.

Version is HTTP/1.1

The status code and associated phrase indicate the result of the request. Some common status codes and associated phrases include:

• 200 OK: Request succeeded and the information is returned in the response.

• 301 Moved Permanently: Requested object has been permanently moved; the new URL is specified in Location: header of the response message. The client software will automatically retrieve the newURL.

• 400 Bad Request: This is a generic error code indicating that the request could not be understood by theserver.

• 404 Not Found: The requested document does not exist on thisserver.

• 505 HTTP Version Not Supported: The requested HTTP protocol version is not supported by the server.

Header fields:

- The server uses the **Connection: close** header line to tell the client that it is going to close the TCP connection after sending themessage.
- The Date: header line indicates the time and date when the HTTP response was created and sent by theserver.
- The **Server:** header line indicates that the message was generated by an Apache Web Dept of CSE, ATMECE, MYSURU 15 | Page

server; it is analogous to the User-agent: header line in the HTTP requestmessage.

- The **Last-Modified:** header line indicates the time and date when the object was created or lastmodified.
- The **Content-Length:** header line indicates the number of bytes in the object beingsent.
- The **Content-Type:** header line indicates that the object in the entity body is HTMLtext.

User-Server Interaction:Cookies

It is often desirable for a Web site to identify users, either because the server wishes to restrict user access or because it wants to serve content as a function of the user identity. For these purposes, HTTP uses cookies.

Cookie technology has four components:

- (1) A cookie header line in the HTTP responsemessage;
- (2) A cookie header line in the HTTP requestmessage;
- (3) A cookie file kept on the user's end system and managed by the user'sbrowser;
- (4) A back-end database at the Website.

Ex:

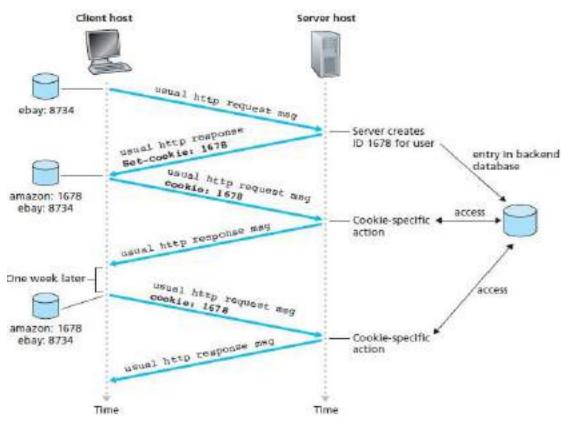
Suppose a user, who always accesses the Web using Internet Explorer from her home PC, contacts Amazon.com for the first time. Let us suppose that in the past he has already visited the eBay site. When the request comes into the Amazon Web server, the server creates a unique identification number and creates an entry in its back-end database that is indexed by the identification number. The Amazon Web server then responds to Susan's browser, including in the HTTP response a Set-cookie: header, which contains the identification number.

For example, the header line might be:

Set-cookie: 1678

When users browser receives the HTTP response message, it sees the Set-cookie: header. The browser then appends a line to the special cookie file that it manages. This line includes the hostname of the server and the identification number in the Set-cookie: header.

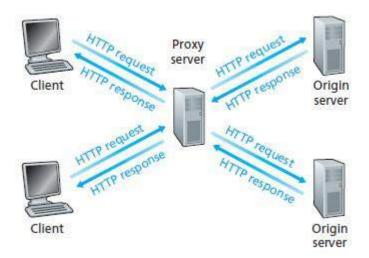
As user continues to browse the Amazon site, each time he requests a Web page, his browser consults his cookie file, extracts his identification number for this site, and puts a cookie header line that includes the identification number in the HTTP request. Specifically, each of his HTTP requests to the Amazon server includes the header line:



Cookie: 1678

WebCaching

- A Web cache—also called a proxy server—is a network entity that satisfies HTTP requests on the behalf of an origin Webserver.
- The Web cache has its own disk storage and keeps copies of recently requested objects in this storage.
- A user's browser can be configured so that all of the user's HTTP requests are first directed to the Webcache.



Ex: Suppose a browser is requesting the object http://www.someschool.edu/campus.gif. Here is what happens:

- 1. The browser establishes a TCP connection to the Web cache and sends an HTTP request for the object to the Webcache.
- The Web cache checks to see if it has a copy of the object stored locally. If it does, the Web cache returns the object within an HTTP response message to the clientbrowser.
- 3. If the Web cache does not have the object, the Web cache opens a TCP connection to the origin server, that is, to www.someschool.edu. The Web cache then sends an HTTP request for the object into the cache-to-server TCPconnection.
- 4. After receiving this request, the origin server sends the object within an HTTP response to the Webcache.
- 5. When the Web cache receives the object, it stores a copy in its local storage and sends a copy, within an HTTP response message, to the client browser (over the existing TCP connection between the client browser and the Webcache).

- When web cache receives requests from and sends responses to a browser, it is a server. When it sends requests to and receives responses from an origin server, it is aclient.
- Typically a Web cache is purchased and installed by an ISP. For example, a university might install a cache on its campus network and configure all of the campus browsers to point to the cache. Or a major residential ISP (such as AOL) might install one or more caches in its network and pre configure its shipped browsers to point to the installed caches.
- Web caching has seen deployment in the Internet for two reasons. First, a Web cache can substantially reduce the response time for a client request. Second, Web caches can substantially reduce traffic on an institution's access link to the Internet.

The ConditionalGET

- Although caching can reduce user-perceived response times, it introduces a new problem the copy of an object residing in the cache may be stale. In other words, the object housed in the Web server may have been modified since the copy was cached at the client.
- HTTP has a mechanism that allows a cache to verify that its objects are up to date. This mechanism is called the conditionalGET.
- An HTTP request message is a so-called conditional GET message if (1) the request message uses the GET method and (2) the request message includes an If-Modified- Since: header line.

Ex:

First, on the behalf of a requesting browser, a proxy cache sends a request message to a Web server:

GET /fruit/kiwi.gif HTTP/1.1

Host: www.exotiquecuisine.com

Second, the Web server sends a response message with the requested object to the cache:

HTTP/1.1 200 OK Date: Sat, 8 Oct 2011 15:39:29 Server: Apache/1.3.0 (Unix) Last-Modified: Wed, 7 Sep 2011 09:23:24 Content-Type: image/gif (data datadatadatadata ...) The cache forwards the object to the requesting browser but also caches the object locally. Importantly, the cache also stores the last-modified date along with the object.

Third, one week later, another browser requests the same object via the cache, and the object is still in the cache. Since this object may have been modified at the Web server in the past week, the cache performs an up-to-date check by issuing a conditional GET. Specifically, the cache sends:

GET /fruit/kiwi.gif HTTP/1.1

Host: www.exotiquecuisine.com

If-modified-since: Wed, 7 Sep 2011 09:23:24

This conditional GET is telling the server to send the object only if the object has been modified since the specified date.

Suppose the object has not been modified since 7 Sep 2011 09:23:24. Then, fourth, the Web server sends a response message to the cache:

HTTP/1.1 304 Not Modified

Date: Sat, 15 Oct 2011 15:39:29

Server: Apache/1.3.0 (Unix)

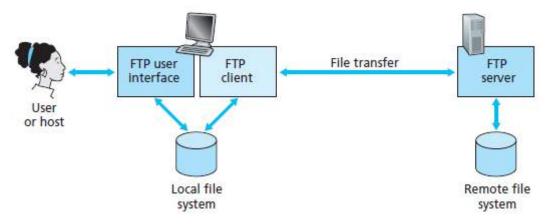
(empty entity body)

We see that in response to the conditional GET, the Web server still sends a response message but does not include the requested object in the response message.

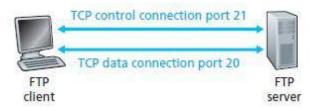
File Transfer:FTP

- FTP is used for transferring file from one host to anotherhost.
- In order for the user to access the remote account, the user must provide user identification and a password. After providing this authorization information, the user can transfer files from the local file system to the remote file system and viceversa.
- The user first provides the hostname of the remote host, causing the FTP client process in the local host to establish a TCP connection with the FTP server process in the remotehost.
- The user then provides the user identification and password, which are sent over the TCP connection as part of FTPcommands.

• Once the server has authorized the user, the user copies one or more files stored in the local file system into the remote file system (or viceversa).



- FTP uses two parallel TCP connections to transfer a file, a control connection and a data connection.
- The control connection is used for sending control information between the two hosts information such as user identification, password, commands to change remote directory, and commands to "put" and "get"files.
- The data connection is used to actually send afile.



- When a user starts an FTP session with a remote host, the client side of FTP (user) first initiates a control TCP connection with the server side (remote host) on server port number 21.
- The client side of FTP sends the user identification and password over this control connection. The client side of FTP also sends, over the control connection, commands to change the remotedirectory.
- When the server side receives a command for a file transfer over the control connection (either to, or from, the remote host), the server side initiates a TCP data connection to the clientside.

- FTP sends exactly one file over the data connection and then closes the data connection. If, during the same session, the user wants to transfer another file, FTP opens another data connection.
- Thus, with FTP, the control connection remains open throughout the duration of the user session, but a new data connection is created for each file transferred within a session (that is, the data connections arenon-persistent).
- Throughout a session, the FTP server must maintain state about the user. In particular, the server must associate the control connection with a specific user account, and the server must keep track of the user's current directory as the user wanders about the remote directorytree.

FTP Commands and Replies

Some of the more common commands are given below:

- USER username: Used to send the user identification to theserver.
- PASS password: Used to send the user password to theserver.
- LIST: Used to ask the server to send back a list of all the files in the current remote directory. The list of files is sent over a (new and non-persistent) data connection rather than the control TCPconnection.

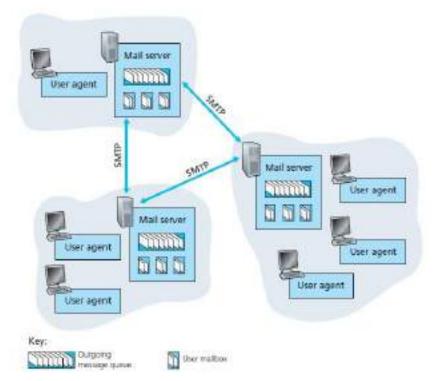
• RETR filename: Used to retrieve (that is, get) a file from the current directory of the remote host. This command causes the remote host to initiate a data connection and to send the requested file over the dataconnection.

• STOR filename: Used to store (that is, put) a file into the current directory of the remote host. Each command is followed by a reply, sent from server to client. The replies are three-digit numbers, with an optional message following thenumber.

- 331 Username OK, passwordrequired
- 125 Data connection already open; transferstarting
- 425 Can't open dataconnection
- 452 Error writingfile

Electronic Mail in theInternet

E-mail has three major components: user agents, mail servers, and the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP).



- User agents allow users to read, reply to, forward, save, and composemessages.
- **Mail servers** form the core of the e-mail infrastructure. Each recipient has a mailbox located in one of the mail servers. A typical message starts its journey in the sender's user agent, travels to the sender's mail server, and travels to the recipient's mail server, where it is deposited in the recipient'smailbox.
- **SMTP** is the principal application-layer protocol for Internet electronic mail. It uses the reliable data transfer service of TCP to transfer mail from the sender's mail server to the recipient's mail server. As with most application-layer protocols, SMTP has two sides: a client side, which executes on the sender's mail server, and a server side, which executes on the recipient's mailserver.

SMTP

SMTP transfers messages from senders' mail servers to the recipients' mail servers. It restricts the body (not just the headers) of all mail messages to simple 7-bit ASCII.

Suppose Alice wants to send Bob a simple ASCII message.

1. Alice invokes her user agent for e-mail, provides Bob's e-mail address (for example, bob@someschool.edu), composes a message, and instructs the user agent to send the message.

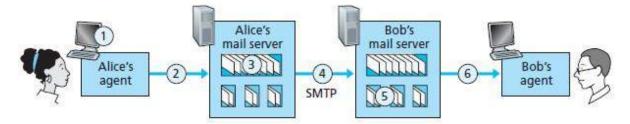
Alice's user agent sends the message to her mail server, where it is placed in a messagequeue.

2. The client side of SMTP, running on Alice's mail server, sees the message in the message queue. It opens a TCP connection to an SMTP server, running on Bob's mail server.

3. After some initial SMTP handshaking, the SMTP client sends Alice's message into the TCP connection.

4. At Bob's mail server, the server side of SMTP receives the message. Bob's mail server then places the message in Bob'smailbox.

5. Bob invokes his user agent to read the message at hisconvenience.



An example transcript of messages exchanged between an SMTP client (C) and an SMTP server (S).

- S: 220 hamburger.edu
- C: HELO crepes.fr
- S: 250 Hello crepes.fr, pleased to meet you
- C: MAIL FROM: <alice@crepes.fr>
- S: 250 alice@crepes.fr ... Sender ok
- C: RCPT TO:<bob@hamburger.edu>
- S: 250 bob@hamburger.edu ... Recipient ok
- C: DATA
- S: 354 Enter mail, end with "." on a line by itself
- C: Do you like ketchup?
- C: How about pickles?
- C: .
- S: 250 Message accepted for delivery
- C: QUIT
- S: 221 hamburger.edu closing connection

Comparison withHTTP

HTTP	SMTP
Pull Protocol- someone loads information on a	Push Protocol- the sending mail server pushes
Web server and users use HTTP to pull the	the file to the receiving mail server.
information from the server at their	
convenience.	
HTTP does not mandates data to be in 7-bit	SMTP requires each message, including the
ASCII format.	body of each message, to be in 7-bit ASCII
	format.
HTTP encapsulates each object in its own	Internet mail places all of the message's
HTTP response message.	objects into onemessage.

Mail MessageFormats

When an e-mail message is sent from one person to another, a header containing peripheral information precedes the body of the message.

The header lines and the body of the message are separated by a blank line.

Every header must have a From: header line and a To: header line; a header may include a Subject: header line as well as other optional header lines.

A typical message header looks like this:

From: alice@crepes.fr

To: bob@hamburger.edu

Subject: Searching for the meaning of life.

Mail AccessProtocols

SMTP protocol delivers the mail to the mail server. To fetch the mail from mail server receiver used mail access protocols.

There are currently a number of popular mail access protocols, including Post Office Protocol— Version 3 (POP3), Internet Mail Access Protocol (IMAP), and HTTP.

POP3

- POP3 is an extremely simple mail accessprotocol.
- POP3 begins when the user agent (the client) opens a TCP connection to the mail server (the server) on port110.
- With the TCP connection established, POP3 progresses through three phases: authorization, transaction, andupdate.
- During the **authorization phase**, the user agent sends a username and a password to authenticate theuser.
- During the **transaction phase**, the user agent retrieves messages; also during this phase, the user agent can mark messages for deletion, remove deletion marks, and obtain mailstatistics.
- The update phase occurs after the client has issued the quit command, ending the POP3 session; at this time, the mail server deletes the messages that were marked fordeletion.
- In a POP3 transaction, the user agent issues commands, and the server responds to each command with a reply. There are two possible responses: +OK used by the server to indicate that the previous command was fine; and -ERR, used by the server to indicate that something was wrong with the previous command.
- The authorization phase has two principal commands: user <username> andpass <password>.

user bob
+OK
pass hungry
+OK user successfully logged on

- A user agent using POP3 can often be configured (by the user) to "download and delete" or to "download andkeep."
- In the download-and-delete mode, the user agent will issue the list, retr, and delecommands. Ex:

C: list S: 1498 S: 2 912 S: . C: retr 1 S: (blah blah ... S:blah) S: . C: dele 1 C: retr 2 S: (blah blah ... S: S......blah) S: . C: dele 2 C: quit S: +OK POP3 server signing off

- A problem with this download-and-delete mode is that the recipient cannot access mail messages from multiplemachines.
- In the download-and keep mode, the user agent leaves the messages on the mail server after downloading them. In this case, user can reread messages from different machines.

IMAP

- With POP3 access, once user has downloaded his messages to the local machine, he can create mail folders and move the downloaded messages into the folders. User can then delete messages, move messages across folders, and search for messages (by sender name or subject).
- But this paradigm—namely, folders and messages in the local machine—poses a problem for the nomadic user, who would prefer to maintain a folder hierarchy on a remote server that canbe accessed from any computer. This is not possible with POP3—the POP3 protocol does not provide any means for a user to create remote folders and assign messages to folders.
- To solve this and other problems, the IMAP protocol was invented. Like POP3, IMAP is a mail access protocol. It has many more features than POP3, but it is also significantly more complex.

- An IMAP server will associate each message with a folder; when a message first arrives at the server, it is associated with the recipient's INBOXfolder.
- The recipient can then move the message into a new, user-created folder, read the message, delete the message, and soon.
- The IMAP protocol provides commands to allow users to create folders and move messages from one folder toanother.
- IMAP also provides commands that allow users to search remote folders for messages matching specificcriteria.
- Another important feature of IMAP is that it has commands that permit a user agent to obtain components of messages. For example, a user agent can obtain just the message header of a message or just one part of a multipart MIME message. This feature is useful when there is a low-bandwidth connection (for example, a slow-speed modem link) between the user agent and its mail server. With a low bandwidth connection, the user may not want to download all of the messages in its mailbox, particularly avoiding long messages that might contain, for example, an audio or videoclip.

Web-Based E-Mail

More and more users today are sending and accessing their e-mail through their Web browsers. In this case user communicates with its remote mailbox viaHTTP.

DNS—The Internet's DirectoryService

- All the hosts connected to network is identified by IP address. But it is difficult for human beings to remember these IP address to access a particular host. Hence hosts are identified by hostnames. Ex:google.com
- But the routers require IP address to forward thepacket.
- In order to map hostname with the IP address DNS isused.

Services Provided byDNS

• The DNS is (1) a distributed database implemented in a hierarchy of DNS servers, and (2) an application-layer protocol that allows hosts to query the distributed database.

• DNS is commonly employed by other application-layer protocols—including HTTP, SMTP, and FTP—to translate user-supplied hostnames to IPaddresses.

Example:

Consider what happens when a browser running on some user's host, requests the URL www.someschool.edu/index.html.

In order for the user's host to be able to send an HTTP request message to the Web server www.someschool.edu, the user's host must first obtain the IP address of www.someschool.edu. This is done as follows.

- 1. The same user machine runs the client side of the DNSapplication.
- 2. The browser extracts the hostname, www.someschool.edu, from the URL and passes the hostname to the client side of the DNSapplication.
- 3. The DNS client sends a query containing the hostname to a DNSserver.
- 4. The DNS client eventually receives a reply, which includes the IP address for thehostname.
- 5. Once the browser receives the IP address from DNS, it can initiate a TCP connection to the HTTP server process located at port 80 at that IPaddress.

DNS provides a few other important services in addition to translating hostnames to IP addresses:

- Host aliasing: A host with a complicated hostname can have one or more alias names. For example, a hostname such as relay1.west-coast.enterprise.com could have, say, two aliases such as enterprise.com and www.enterprise.com. In this case, the hostname relay1.westcoast. enterprise.com is said to be a **canonical hostname**. Alias hostnames, when present, are typically more mnemonic than canonical hostnames. DNS can be invoked by an application to obtain the canonical hostname for a supplied alias hostname as well as the IP address of the host.
- Mail server aliasing: For obvious reasons, it is highly desirable that e-mail addresses be mnemonic. For example, if Bob has an account with Hotmail, Bob's e-mail address might be as simple as bob@hotmail.com. However, the hostname of the Hotmail mail server is more complicatedandmuchlessmnemonicthansimplyhotmail.com(forexample,thecanonical

hostname might be something like relay1.west-coast.hotmail.com). DNS can be invoked by a mail application to obtain the canonical hostname for a supplied alias hostname as well as the IP address of the host.

• Load distribution: DNS is also used to perform load distribution among replicated servers, such as replicated Web servers. Busy sites, such as cnn.com, are replicated over multiple servers, with each server running on a different end system and each having a different IP address. For replicated Web servers, a set of IP addresses is thus associated with one canonical hostname. The DNS database contains this set of IP addresses. When clients make a DNS query for a name mapped to a set of addresses, the server responds with the entire set of IP addresses, but rotates the ordering of the addresses within each reply. Because a client typically sends its HTTP request message to the IP address that is listed first in the set, DNS rotation distributes the traffic among the replicatedservers.

Overview of How DNSWorks

- Suppose that some application running in a user's host needs to translate a hostname to an IP address. The application will invoke the client side of DNS, specifying the hostname that needs to betranslated.
- DNS in the user's host then takes over, sending a query message into thenetwork.
- All DNS query and reply messages are sent within UDP datagrams to port 53. After a delay, ranging from milliseconds to seconds, DNS in the user's host receives a DNS reply message that provides the desired mapping. This mapping is then passed to the invokingapplication.

In this centralized design, clients simply direct all queries to the single DNS server, and the DNS server responds directly to the querying clients. Although the simplicity of this design is attractive, it is inappropriate for today's Internet, with its vast (and growing) number of hosts. The problems with a centralized designinclude:

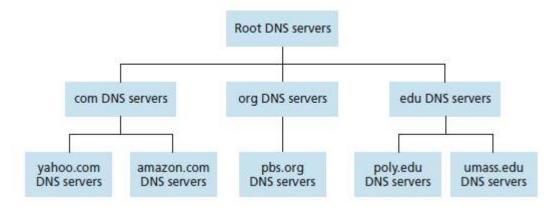
- A single point of failure. If the DNS server crashes, so does the entireInternet!
- Traffic volume. A single DNS server would have to handle all DNSqueries.
- Distant centralized database. A single DNS server cannot be "close to" all the querying clients. If we put the single DNS server in New York City, then all queries from Australia

must travel to the other side of the globe, perhaps over slow and congested links. This can lead to significant delays.

• Maintenance. The single DNS server would have to keep records for all Internet hosts. Not only would this centralized database be huge, but it would have to be updated frequently to account for every newhost.

A Distributed, Hierarchical Database

- In order to deal with the issue of scale, the DNS uses a large number of servers, organized in a hierarchical fashion and distributed around theworld.
- There are three classes of DNS servers—root DNS servers, top-level domain (TLD) DNS servers, and authoritative DNS servers—organized in ahierarchy.



• **Root DNS servers.** In the Internet there are 13 root DNS servers (labeled A through M), most of which are located in NorthAmerica.

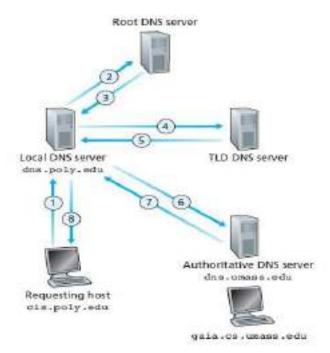
Although we have referred to each of the 13 root DNS servers as if it were a single server, each "server" is actually a network of replicated servers, for both security and reliability purposes. All together, there are 247 root servers.

- **Top-level domain (TLD) servers:** These servers are responsible for top-level domains such as com, org, net, edu, and gov, and all of the country top-level domains such as in,uk, fr,ca.
- Authoritative DNS servers: Every organization with publicly accessible hosts on the Internet must provide publicly accessible DNS records that map the names of those hosts to IP addresses. An organization's authoritative DNS server houses these DNS records.
- There is another important type of DNS server called the **local DNS server**. A local DNS server does not strictly belong to the hierarchy of servers but is nevertheless central to he

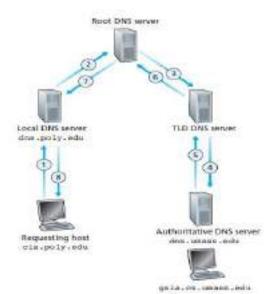
DNS architecture. Each ISP—such as a university, an academic department, an employee's company, or a residential ISP—has a local DNS server.

Two type of Interaction:

1) Recursive Queries:



Here DNS query is sent to local DNS server then to root server, then to TLD server and finally to authoritative DNS server. DNS response arrives in the reverseorder.



2) Iterative Queries:

Here DNS query will be sent to Local DNS server, then to root server. Root server sends the IP address of TLD server. Now local DNS server sends query to TLD DNS server. TLD DNS server sends the IP address of authoritative DNS server to local DNS server. Now Local DNS server sends query to authoritative DNS server. Authoritative DNS server sends the IP address of host to local DNS server. Local DNS server sends it to thehost.

DNS Caching

In a query chain, when a DNS server receives a DNS reply it can cache the mapping in its local memory.

If a hostname/IP address pair is cached in a DNS server and another query arrives to the

DNS server for the same hostname, the DNS server can provide the desired IP address, even if it is not authoritative for the hostname. Because hosts and mappings between hostnames and IP addresses are by no means permanent, DNS servers discard cached information after a period of time (often set to two days).

DNS Records and Messages

The DNS servers that together implement the DNS distributed database store **resource records** (RRs).

A resource record is a four-tuple that contains the following fields:

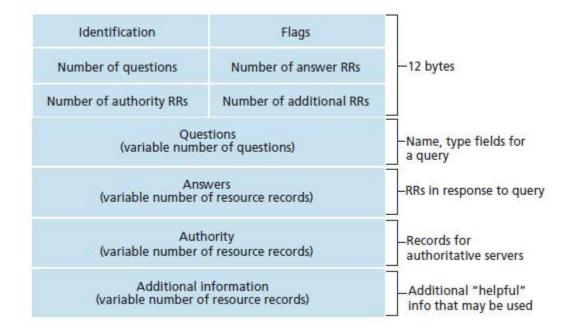
(Name, Value, Type, TTL)

TTL is the time to live of the resource record; it determines when a resource should be removed from a cache.

The meaning of Name and Value depend on Type:

- If Type=A, then Name is a hostname and Value is the IP address for thehostname.
- If Type=NS, then Name is a domain (such as foo.com) and Value is the hostname of an authoritative DNS server that knows how to obtain the IP addresses for hosts in the domain.
- If Type=CNAME, then Value is a canonical hostname for the alias hostname Name. This record can provide querying hosts the canonical name for ahostname.
- If Type=MX, then Value is the canonical name of a mail server that has an alias hostname Name.

DNS Messages



- The first 12 bytes is the header section, which has a number offields.
- The first field is a 16-bit number that identifies the query. This identifier is copied into the reply message to a query, allowing the client to match received replies with sentqueries.
- There are a number of flags in the flagfield.

A 1-bit query/reply flag indicates whether the message is a query (0) or a reply (1). A1-bit authoritative flag is set in a reply message when a DNS server is an authoritative server for a queried name.

A 1-bit recursion-desired flag is set when a client (host or DNS server) desires that the DNS server perform recursion when it doesn't have the record.

A 1-bit recursion available field is set in a reply if the DNS server supports recursion.

- In the header, there are also four number-of fields. These fields indicate the number of occurrences of the four types of data sections that follow theheader.
- The **question** section contains information about the query that is being made. This section includes (1) a name field that contains the name that is being queried, and (2) a type field that indicates the type of question being asked about thename
- In a reply from a DNS server, the **answer** section contains the resource records for the name that was originally queried.

- The **authority** section contains records of other authoritativeservers.
- The **additional** section contains other helpfulrecords.

Inserting Records into the DNS Database

Suppose you have just created an exciting new startup company called Network Utopia. The first thing you'll surely want to do is register the domain name networkutopia.com at a registrar. A registrar is a commercial entity that verifies the uniqueness of the domain name, enters the domain name into the DNS database (as discussed below), and collects a small fee from you for its services.

For the primary authoritative server for networkutopia.com, the registrar would insert the following two resource records into the DNS system:

(networkutopia.com, dns1.networkutopia.com,NS)

(dns1.networkutopia.com, 212.212.212.1,A)

Peer-to-PeerApplications

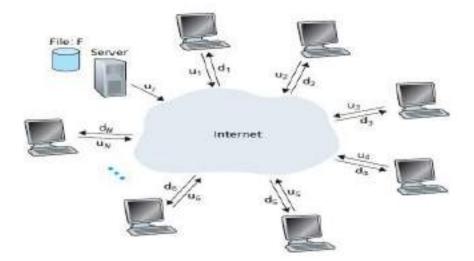
In P2P architecture, there is minimal (or no) reliance on always-on infrastructure servers. Instead, pairs of intermittently connected hosts, called peers, communicate directly with each other.

P2P File Distribution

- In P2P file distribution, each peer can redistribute any portion of the file it has received to any other peers, thereby assisting the server in the distribution process.
- The most popular P2P file distribution protocol isBitTorrent.

Scalability of P2P Architectures

As shown in below Figure the server and the peers are connected to the Internet with access links. Denote the upload rate of the server's access link by u_s , the upload rate of the ith peer's access link by u_i , and the download rate of the ith peer's access link by d_i . Also denote the size of the file to be distributed (in bits) by F and the number of peers that want to obtain a copy of the file byN.



The **distribution time** is the time it takes to get a copy of the file to all N peers.

In the client-server architecture, none of the peers aids in distributing the file. We make the following observations:

- The server must transmit one copy of the file to each of the N peers. Thus the server must transmit NF bits. Since the server's upload rate is us, the time to distribute the file must be at leastNF/us.
- Let dmindenote the download rate of the peer with the lowest download rate, that is, dmin = min{d1,dp,...,dN}. The peer with the lowest download rate cannot obtain all F bits of the file in less than F/dmin seconds. Thus the minimum distribution time is at leastF/dmin.
 Putting these two observations together, we obtain

$$D_{cs} \geq \max\left\{\frac{NF}{u_s}, \frac{F}{d_{min}}\right\}.$$

In the P2P architecture we make the following observations:

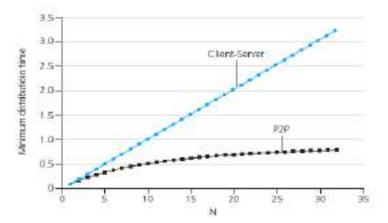
- At the beginning of the distribution, only the server has the file. To get this file into the community of peers, the server must send each bit of the file at least once into its access link. Thus, the minimum distribution time is at leastF/us.
- As with the client-server architecture, the peer with the lowest download rate cannot obtain all F bits of the file in less than F/dmin seconds. Thus the minimum distribution time is at leastF/dmin.

Finally, observe that the total upload capacity of the system as a whole is equal to the upload rate of the server plus the upload rates of each of the individual peers, that is, utotal = us +u1 + ... + uN. The system must deliver (upload) F bits to each of the N peers, thus delivering a total of NF bits. This cannot be done at a rate faster than utotal. Thus, the minimum distribution time is also at least NF/(us + u1 + ... + uN).

Putting these three observations together, we obtain the minimum distribution time for P2P, denoted by D_{P2P} .

$$D_{\text{p2p}} \ge \max\left\{\frac{F}{u_s}, \frac{F}{d_{\min}}, \frac{NF}{u_s + \sum_{i=1}^N u_i}\right\}$$

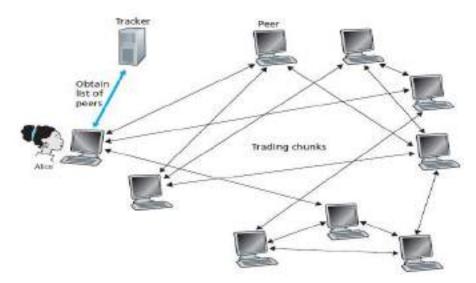
Below Figure compares the minimum distribution time for the client-server and P2P architectures assuming that all peers have the same upload rate u.



BitTorrent

- In BitTorrent, the collection of all peers participating in the distribution of a particular file is called atorrent.
- Peers in a torrent download equal-size chunks of the file from one another, with a typical chunk size of 256KBytes.
- When a peer first joins a torrent, it has no chunks. Over time it accumulates more and more chunks. While it downloads chunks it also uploads chunks to otherpeers.
- Once a peer has acquired the entire file, it may leave the torrent, or remain in the torrent and continue to upload chunks to otherpeers.
- Also, any peer may leave the torrent at any time with only a subset of chunks, and later rejoin thetorrent.

- Each torrent has an infrastructure node called atracker.
- When a peer joins a torrent, it registers itself with the tracker and periodically informs the tracker that it is still in the torrent. In this manner, the tracker keeps track of the peers that are participating in the torrent.
- When a new peer joins the torrent, the tracker randomly selects a subset of peers (for concreteness, say 50) from the set of participating peers, and sends the IP addresses of these 50 peers to newpeer.
- Possessing this list of peers, new peer attempts to establish concurrent TCP connections with all the peers on this list. All the peers with which new peer succeeds in establishing a TCP connection will be called as "neighboringpeers."
- As time evolves, some of these peers may leave and other peers (outside the initial 50) may attempt to establish TCPconnections.
- Periodically, peer will ask each of its neighboring peers (over the TCP connections) for the list of the chunks they have. If peer has L different neighbors, it will obtain L lists of chunks. With this knowledge, peer will issue requests (again over the TCP connections) for chunks currently it does nothave.
- In deciding which chunks to request, peer uses a technique called **rarest first**. The idea is to determine, from among the chunks peer does not have, the chunks that are the rarest among its neighbors and then request those rarest chunks first. In this manner, the rarest chunks get more quickly redistributed, aiming to equalize the numbers of copies of each chunk in the torrent.



- To determine which requests peer responds to, BitTorrent uses a clever trading algorithm. The basic idea is that peer gives priority to the neighbors that are currently supplying data to it at the highest rate. Specifically, for each of its neighbors, peer continually measures the rate at which it receives bits and determines the four peers that are feeding bits at the highest rate. Peer then reciprocates by sending chunks to these same fourpeers.
- Every 10 seconds, peer recalculates the rates and possibly modifies the set of fourpeers.
- In BitTorrent lingo, these four peers are said to be**unchoked**.
- Importantly, every 30 seconds, peer also picks one additional neighbor at random and sends itchunks. In BitTorrent lingo, this randomly selected peer is said to be **optimistically unchoked.**
- The random neighbor selection also allows new peers to get chunks, so that they can have something totrade.
- The incentive mechanism for trading just described is often referred to astit-for-tat.

Distributed Hash Tables(DHTs)

- Centralized version of this simple database will simply contain (key, value) pairs. We query the database with a key. If there are one or more key-value pairs in the database that match the query key, the database returns the corresponding values.
- Building such a database is straightforward with client-server architecture that stores all the (key, value) pairs in one centralserver.
- P2P version of this database will store the (key, value) pairs over millions ofpeers.
- In the P2P system, each peer will only hold a small subset of the totality of the (key, value) pairs. We'll allow any peer to query the distributed database with a particular key. The distributed database will then locate the peers that have the corresponding (key, value) pairs and return the key-value pairs to the querying peer.
- Any peer will also be allowed to insert new key-value pairs into the database. Such a distributed database is referred to as a distributed hash table(DHT).
- One naïve approach to building a DHT is to randomly scatter the (key, value) pairs across all the peers and have each peer maintain a list of the IP addresses of all participating peers.In

this design, the querying peer sends its query to all other peers, and the peers containing the (key, value) pairs that match the key can respond with their matching pairs.

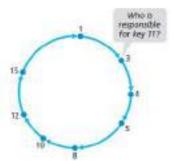
- Such an approach is completely unscalable as it would require each peer to know about all other peers and have each query sent to all peers.
- An elegant approach to designing a DHT is to first assign an identifier to each peer, where each identifier is an integer in the range [0, 2ⁿ-1] for some fixedn.
- This also require each key to be an integer in the same range.
- To create integers out of such keys, we will use a hash function that maps each key (e.g., social security number) to an integer in the range [0,2ⁿ-1].

Problem of storing the (key, value) pairs in the DHT:

- The central issue here is defining a rule for assigning keys to peers. Given that each peer has an integer identifier and that each key is also an integer in the same range, a natural approach is to assign each (key, value) pair to the peer whose identifier is the closest to thekey.
- Toimplementsuchascheme, let's define the closest peer as the closest successor of the key.
- Now suppose a peer, Alice, wants to insert a (key, value) pair into the DHT. Conceptually, this is straightforward: She first determines the peer whose identifier is closest to the key; she then sends a message to that peer, instructing it to store the (key, value)pair.
- If Alice were to keep track of all the peers in the system (peer IDs and corresponding IP addresses), she could locally determine the closest peer. But such an approach requires each peer to keep track of all other peers in the DHT—which is completely impractical for a large-scale system with millions ofpeers.

Circular DHT

To address this problem of scale, let's now consider organizing the peers into a circle. In this circular arrangement, each peer only keeps track of its immediate successor and immediate predecessor (modulo 2^n).



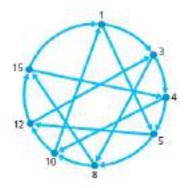
Each peer is only aware of its immediate successor and predecessor; for example, peer 5 knows the IP address and identifier for peers 8 and 4 but does not necessarily know anything about any other peers that may be in the DHT.

Now suppose that peer 3 wants to determine which peer in the DHT is responsible for key 11. Using the circular overlay, the origin peer (peer 3) creates a message saying "Who is responsible for key 11?" and sends this message clockwise around the circle. Whenever a peer receives such a message, because it knows the identifier of its successor and predecessor, it can determine whether it is responsible for (that is, closest to) the key in question. If a peer is not responsible for the key, it simply sends the message to its successor. So, for example, when peer 4 receives the message asking about key 11, it determines that it is not responsible for the key (because its successor is closer to the key), so it just passes the message along to peer 5. This process continues until the message arrives at peer 12, who determines that it is the closest peer tokey

11. At this point, peer 12 can send a message back to the querying peer, peer 3, indicating that it is responsible for key 11.

Although each peer is only aware of two neighboring peers, to find the node responsible for a key (in the worst case), all N nodes in the DHT will have to forward a message around the circle; N/2 messages are sent onaverage.

Shortcuts are used to expedite the routing of query messages. Specifically, when a peer receives a message that is querying for a key, it forwards the message to the neighbor (successor neighbor or one of the shortcut neighbors) which is the closet to thekey.



When peer 4 receives the message asking about key 11, it determines that the closet peer to the key (among its neighbors) is its shortcut neighbor 10 and then forwards the message directly to peer 10. Clearly, shortcuts can significantly reduce the number of messages used to process a query.

Peer Churn

In P2P systems, a peer can come or go without warning. Thus, when designing a DHT, we also must be concerned about maintaining the DHT overlay in the presence of such peer churn.

To handle peer churn, we will now require each peer to track its first and second successors; for example, peer 4 now tracks both peer 5 and peer 8. We also require each peer to periodically verify that its two successors are alive

Let's now consider how the DHT is maintained when a peer abruptly leaves. For example, suppose peer 5 in above figure abruptly leaves. In this case, the two peers preceding the departed peer (4 and 3) learn that 5 has departed, since it no longer responds to ping messages. Peers 4 and 3 thus need to update their successor state information. Let's consider how peer 4 updates its state:

1. Peer 4 replaces its first successor (peer 5) with its second successor (peer8).

2. Peer 4 then asks its new first successor (peer 8) for the identifier and IP address of its immediate successor (peer 10). Peer 4 then makes peer 10 its second successor.

Let's say a peer with identifier 13 wants to join the DHT, and at the time of joining, it only knows about peer 1's existence in the DHT. Peer 13 would first send peer 1 a message, saying "what will be 13's predecessor and successor?" This message gets forwarded through the DHT until it reaches peer 12, who realizes that it will be 13's predecessor and that its current successor, peer 15, will become 13's successor. Next, peer 12 sends this predecessor and successor and by notifying peer 12 that it should change its immediate successor to13.

Socket Programming: Creating NetworkApplications

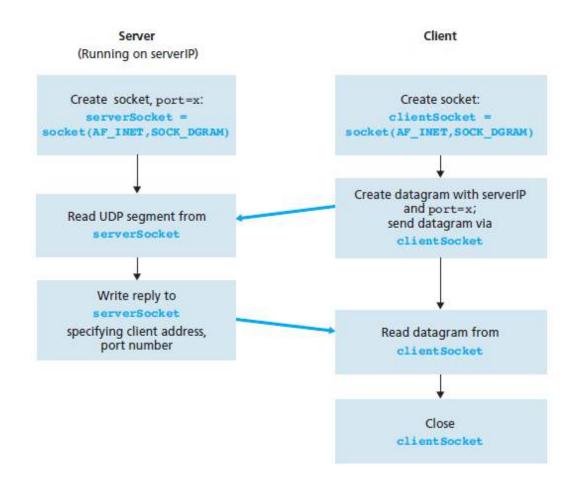
- A typical network application consists of a pair of programs—a client program and a server program—residing in two different endsystems.
- When these two programs are executed, a client process and a server process are created, and these processes communicate with each other by reading from, and writing to,sockets.
- When creating a network application, the developer's main task is therefore to write the code for both the client and serverprograms.

Socket Programming withUDP

Before the sending process can push a packet of data out the socket door, when using UDP, it must first attach a destination address to the packet. After the packet passes through the sender's socket, the Internet will use this destination address to route the packet through the Internet to the socket in the receiving process. When the packet arrives at the receiving socket, the receiving process will retrieve the packet through the socket, and then inspect the packet's contents and take appropriate action.

Example application:

- 1. The client reads a line of characters (data) from its keyboard and sends the data to the server.
- 2. The server receives the data and converts the characters touppercase.
- 3. The server sends the modified data to the client.
- 4. The client receives the modified data and displays the line on itsscreen.



UDPClient.py

Here is the code for the client side of the application:

from socket import *

serverName = 'hostname'

serverPort = 12000

clientSocket = socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_DGRAM)

message = raw_input('Input lowercase sentence:')

clientSocket.sendto(message,(serverName, serverPort))

modifiedMessage, serverAddress = clientSocket.recvfrom(2048)

print modifiedMessage

clientSocket.close()

UDPServer.py

from socket import *

serverPort = 12000

serverSocket = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM)

serverSocket.bind(('', serverPort))

print "The server is ready to receive"

while 1:

message, clientAddress = serverSocket.recvfrom(2048)

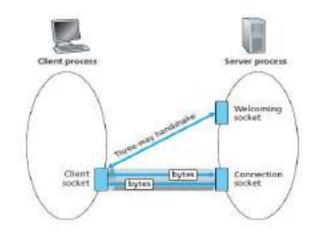
modifiedMessage = message.upper()

serverSocket.sendto(modifiedMessage, clientAddress)

Socket Programming with TCP

• Unlike UDP, TCP is a connection-oriented protocol. This means that before the client and server can start to send data to each other, they first need to handshake and establish a TCP connection.

- One end of the TCP connection is attached to the client socket and the other end is attached to a serversocket.
- When creating the TCP connection, we associate with it the client socket address (IP address and port number) and the server socket address (IP address and port number). With the TCP connection established, when one side wants to send data to the other side, it just drops the data into the TCP connection via its socket. This is different from UDP, for which the server must attach a destination address to the packet before dropping it into thesocket.
- During the three-way handshake, the client process knocks on the welcoming door of the server process. When the server "hears" the knocking, it creates a new door— more precisely, a new socket that is dedicated to that particularclient.



TCPClient.py

from socket import *
serverName = 'servername'

serverPort = 12000

clientSocket = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM)

clientSocket.connect((serverName,serverPort))

sentence = raw_input('Input lowercase sentence:')

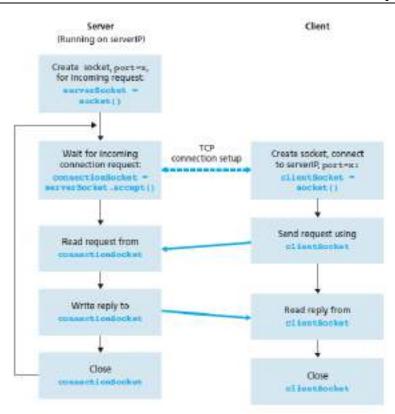
clientSocket.send(sentence)

modifiedSentence = clientSocket.recv(1024)

print 'From Server:',

modifiedSentenceclientSocket.close()

Computer Networks (17CS52)



TCPServer.py

```
from socket import *
serverPort = 12000
                   socket(AF_INET,SOCK_STREAM)
serverSocket
               =
serverSocket.bind((``,serverPort)) serverSocket.listen(1)
print 'The server is ready to receive'
while 1:
connectionSocket, addr = serverSocket.accept()
                   connectionSocket.recv(1024)
sentence
             =
capitalizedSentence
                               sentence.upper()
                        =
connectionSocket.send(capitalizedSentence)
```

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ATTENDANCE

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43	43	Monika CS,	A	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
44	44		A	A	1	2	A	3	4	5	6	A
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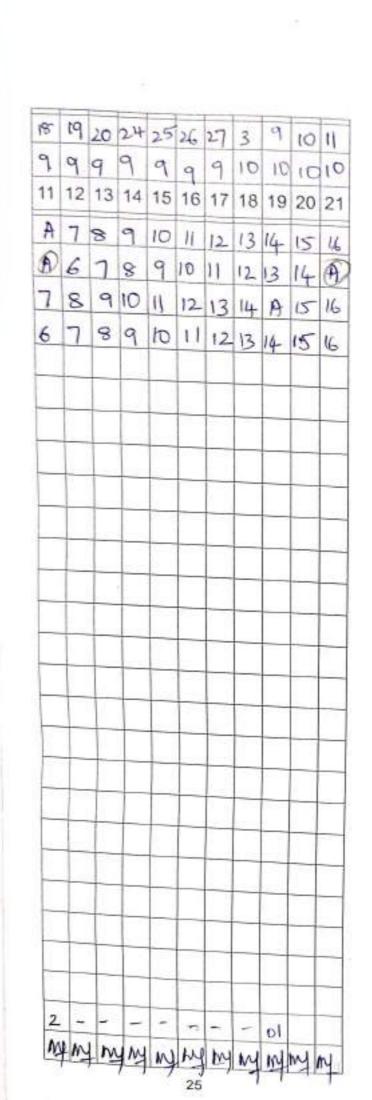
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3	031	Madeeha & Rahman	A	A		·T		TT I	10	10	11	15	19
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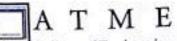
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Course Title with Code: Computer Networks 176552

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30	030	Harshitha MP	A	1	2	3	4	5	A	A	6	7
31	031	Hemavilh B	A	A	1	A	2	A	3	A	4	A
32	032	Janavi K V	A	A	1	2	3	4	5	A	6	7
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Fifth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, June/July 2016 Computer Networks – I

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks:100

Note: Answer any FIVE full questions, selecting atleast TWO questions from each part.

PART - A

1	a.	What is data communication? Explain with neat sketch three types of communications between the devices considering data flow. (06 Marks)
	ΨĽ.	
		With sketch, explain two types of wide area network in use. (04 Marks)
	¢.	List out the functionalities of physical layer, data link layer and network layer. Explain in brief. (06 Marks)
	d,	Give four levels of addresses used in TCP/IP protocol and give its significances. (04 Marks)
2	a,	Define the following : i) Frequency shift keying ii) Band width of composite signal iii) Base band transmission iv) Broad band transmission v) SNR
		vi) Nyquist bit rate. (06 Marks)
	b,	이 가슴을 가 좀 가지 않는 것 같아요. 그는 것은 것 같아요. 이는 것
	.0.	transfer 5 M bytes of data if band width is 1 Gbps. (04 Marks)
	1	What is line coding? Draw line code of the sequence 01001110 in NRZ_L, Manchester,
	c.	differential Manchester, RZ and AMI coding scheme. (06 Marks)
	10	
	d.	Give the block diagram of PCM encoder and state the role of each processes. (04 Marks)
3	a,	What is multiplexing? Differentiate synchronous TDM with statistical TDM giving the working of both procedures in brief. (06 Marks)
	b.	State and explain the data rate management to handle disparity in input data rates in TDM.
		(04 Marks)
	с.	Explain in brief FHSS technique. (06 Marks)
	d.	List out the differences between datagram switching and virtual circuit switching. (04 Marks)

What is hamming code? With the structure of the encoder and decoder for hamming code а. C(7, 4), explain how it can find the error and corrects the same. (06 Marks)

b. Find codeword, using cyclic redundancy code given generator 1011, data word 1001 and show how it is used to check for error detection in the receiver side. (08 Marks) Write note on error detection method using 16 bit check sum used in internet. Calculate C. check sum for a text 'Food' given ASCII values of F is 46, o is 6F and d is 64. (06 Marks)

PART - B

5 With neat sketch, explain two approaches used in variable size framing. (06 Marks) а.

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What should be send window size in Go-Back-N ARQ? Justify your answer. b. (06 Marks) What are the 3 types of HDLC frames used in HDLC bit oriented protocol? Explain its C. . significance with its structure. Show how that frames can be used for exchange of data using piggy backing. (08 Marks)

1 of 2

Any revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator and /or equations written eg. 42+8 = 50, will be treated as malpraction Important Note : 1. On completing your answers, compulsorily draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank pages. 2. Any reventing of identification, appeal to evaluator and for equations written eg. 42+8 = 50, will be 1

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(06 Marks)

6	b. c.	With flow diagram, explain the working of CSMA/CD. Explain working of CDMA with suitable example. Give the details of minimum and maximum length of Ethernet frame. explain the format of Ethernet address.	(08 Marks) (06 Marks) With an example, (06 Marks)
7	а.	With neat sketch, explain BSS and ESS,	(06 Marks)
	b.	Explain with necessary sketch IEEE 802.11 addressing mechanism.	(08 Marks)

- c. Show two types of networks used in Bluetooth. Explain in brief the same.
- 8 a. Write note on five classes of address used in IPV4 addressing. Give the details of address space. (10 Marks)
 - b. Give the IPV4 datagram format and brief description of each field. (10 Marks)

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(07 Marks)

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Fifth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Dec.2015/Jan.2016

Computer Networks – I

Time: 3 hrs.

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Max. Marks:100

Note: Answer FIVE full questions, selecting at least TWO questions from each part.

PART - A

- a. Define network. With a neat diagram, explain the four basic topologies. (05 Marks)
 b. With the help of a diagram, explain the functionalities of each layer of OSI reference model.
- c. List and explain the four levels of addresses used in an internet employing the TCP/IP protocols.
 (10 Marks) (10 Marks) (05 Marks)
- a. Define latency. Briefly explain the components of latency. What are the propagation time and transmission time for a 5 Mbyte message (image), if the bandwidth of the network is 1 Mbps? Assume that the distance between the sender and receiver is 12000 km and that light travels at 2.4 × 10⁸ m/s.
 - Explain the PCM technique used for analog to digital conversion. (Taking suitable example). (08 Marks)
 - c. What is line coding? Represent the sequence "01001110" using NRZ-L, NRZ-I and Manchester schemes. (04 Marks)

3 a. What is TDM? Explain in detail.

Explain virtual circuit network with an example, and also briefly discuss the phases. (10 Marks)

- c Five channels, each with a 100 kHz bandwidth are to be multiplexed together. What is the minimum bandwidth of the link is there is a need for a guard band of 10 kHz between the channels to prevent interference? (03 Marks)
- How does datawords and codewords is represented in block coding and also explain how can errors be detected and corrected by using block coding. (10 Marks)
 - b. Find the code word using CRC given data "1101" and generator "1100". (10 Marks)

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PART - B

-	44.4	with a near diagram, explain any two protocols of noisy chamer.	(12 (Marks)
	Ь.	Explain the frame format of HDLC protocol.	(08 Marks)
6	а.	Describe pure ALOHA and slotted ALOHA.	(10 Marks)
	b.	What is channelization? List and explain the channelization protocols.	(10 Marks)
7	a.	Explain the different types of addressing mechanism in IEEE 802.11.	(05 Marks)
	b.	Define Bluetooth and explain the architecture of Bluetooth.	(05 Marks)
	c.	With a neat diagram, explain the categories of connecting devices.	(10 Marks)
8	а.	Explain classful addressing and classless addressing with respect to IPV4.	(08 Marks)
	b.		(08 Marks)
	c.	Give a comparison between IPV4 and IPV6.	(04 Marks)

Important Note: 1., On completing your answers, compulsority draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank pages.

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Fifth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Dec.2016/Jan.2017 Computer Networks – I

Time: 3 hrs.

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Max. Marks:100

Note: Answer any FIVE full questions, selecting atleast TWO questions from each part.

PART-A

Explain the fundamental characteristics and components of a data communication system.

- b. With a neat diagram explain the TCP/IP protocol suite mentioning the different layers and their functions in TCP/IP. Why is TCP/IP called a defacto standard? (08 Marks)
- Explain the different addresses used in TCP/IP and diagrammatically indicate how they are related to different layers in TCP/IP. (04 Marks)
- Mention and explain with reasons the causes of impairment of transmission of signals through transmission media.
 (08 Marks)
 - b. What is pulse code modulation (PCM)? Draw the block schematic of a PCM encoder indicating different components and relevant waveforms for the input voltage
 - v(t) = 2t for t = 0 to t = T/2 and v(t) = 0 for t = T/2 to T. (08 Marks)
 c. The human voice normally contains frequencies from 0 to 4000 Hz. What is the minimum sampling rate as per Nyquist theorem? Assuming 8-bits/sample, what is the bit rate?

(04 Marks)

(08 Marks)

- 3 a. When is the use of multiplexing justified? Mention and explain different types of multiplexing. (08 Marks)
 - Describe the different switched networks used in computer networks, mentioning specifically which of these need setup, transfer and teardown phase. (08 Marks)
 - c. A path in a digital circuit switched network has a data rate of 1 Mbps. Exchange of 1000 bits is required for setup and 1000 bits for teardown. The distance between two parties is 8000 km. calculate the total time required to transfer 2000 bits of data if acknowledgement requires exchange of 500 bits and tearing down of connection is initiated from source assuming no error in data transmission, no processing delay and propagation speed in connecting medium 2×10⁸ m/s (Protocol ends with sending of tearing down message from source side). (04 Marks)

Data word	Code word
0.0	00000
0.1	01011
1 0	10101
1.1	11110

4 a. For the following code find the minimum Hamming distance.

Based on the minimum Hamming distance found, discuss the capabilities of this code. Represent the code in symbolic form. (08 Marks)

b. Draw the block schematic diagram for encoder and decoder which uses a standard polynomial CRC-8 = x⁸ + x² + x + 1 for coding and decoding. Explain how code words are generated and errors in received code words are detected, if the message length is 8-bits, say 10101010. (08 Marks)

2. Any revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator and (or equations written eg. 42+8 - 50, will be treated as mulpractice. important Note : 1. On completing your answers, computativity draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank pages

1 of 2

c. In a system using CRC (Cyclic Redency Check) for error detection the generation used is 1011 and codeword received is 1011110. Explain with reason what is the action taken at receiver. (04 Marks)

PART - B

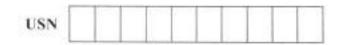
- 5 a. In stop-and-wait automatic repeat request (Stop-and-wait ARQ), explain how is error control mechanism added to stop-and-wait protocol of noise free channel for a noisy channel. With frame flow diagram, explain how a frame is delivered when (i) it is delivered first time and acknowledged (ii) When it is lost (iii) when it is delivered but it's acknowledgement is lost. (08 Marks)
 - b. What is a High-Level Data Link Control (HDLC) protocol? Indicate in diagrammatic form, the frame format of different HDLC frames. Which field in these frames indicates the type of frame? (08 Marks)
 - c. Assume that in a stop-and-wait ARQ system the bandwidth of the line is 1 Mbps and 1 bit takes 10 ms for one way trip. What is the bandwidth-delay product? If the system data frames are 1000 bits in length, what is the utilization percentage of the link? (04 Marks)
- a. Describe CSMA/CD access method with space/time model and indicate the requirements needed for this type of access.
 (08 Marks)
 - b. With a neat diagram describe the different fields and their lengths in bytes of standard Ethernet (802.3 MAC) frame. (08 Marks)
 - c. A network using CSMA/CD has a bandwidth of 10 Mbps. What should be the minimum size of frame if the maximum propagation time including delays in devices is 25.6×10⁻⁶ s.

(04 Marks)

- Describe how the communication takes place in wireless LANs with the help of CSMA/CA flowchart. Also explain how is collision avoided. (08 Marks)
 - Draw the schematic diagram of a cellular system in cellular telephony and describe how a call is made and a call is received by the mobile station. (08 Marks)
 - c. Advanced Mobile Phone' System (AMPS) uses 824 MHz to 849 MHz (25 MHz) band for reverse communication and 869 MHz to 894 MHz (25 MHz) band for forward communication. Calculate the number of analog channels if the bandwidth of analog channel is 30.04 kHz. If AMPS has frequency reuse factor of 7, how many channels are available in a cell? (04 Marks)
- 8 a. Why is Network Address Translation (NAT) used in IPv4 protocol? Explain with example how the address of datagram gets changed? (Use private source address 198.168.0.1, NAT router address 200.24.5.8 and Destination address 25.8.2.10). (08 Marks)
 - Draw the diagram showing the IPv4 datagram format showing different fields with their length in bits. Explain the function of each field. (08 Marks)
 - c. In IPv4 datagram has arrived with the following information in the header (in hexadecimal) OX 4500 0054 0003 5850 2006 0000 7C4E 0302 B40E 0F20
 - Answer the following questions:
 - (i) Is the packet fragmented? (Give reason to your answer)
 - (ii) What is the size of data?
 - (iii) How many routers the packet can travel to?
 - (iv) What is the identification of the packet in decimal?

(04 Marks)

2 of 2





10CS55

(05 Marks)

Fifth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Dec.2014/Jan.2015 Computer Networks – I

Time: 3 hrs.

a,

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Any revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator and /or equations written eg. 42+8 = 50, will be treated as malpractice.

important Note : 1. On completing your answers, compulsorily draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank pages.

Max. Marks:100

Note: Answer any FIVE full questions, selecting atleast TWO questions from each part.

PART - A

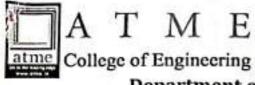
What are the components of data communication system? Explain in brief

With a near diagram, explain the interaction between layers in the OSI model. (10 Marks) b. What is the difference between a physical and logical address? Explain with example. C. . (05 Marks) Distinguish between low pass channel and a band pass channel. 2 a. (06 Marks) A network with bandwidth of 10Mbps can pass only an average of 18,000 frames per minute b. with each frame carrying an average of 10,000 bits. What is the throughput of this network? (04 Marks) c. Compare and contrast between PCM and DM. (06 Marks) d. Explain polar biphase Manchester and differential Manchester encoding schemes with example. (04 Marks) a. Explain following modulation techniques: 3 Amplitude modulation i) Frequency modulations, ii) (06 Marks) b. A multiplexer combines four 100kbps channels using a time slot of 2 bits. Show the output with four arbitrary inputs. What is the frame rate? What is the frame duration? What is the bit rate? What is the bit duration? (04 Marks) With relevant diagrams, explain the data transfer phase in a virtual circuit network. C. (10 Marks) 4 a. . Explain CRC error detection method with an example. (06 Marks) Explain the structure of encoder and decoder for a Hamming code. (04 Marks) b. What is internet checksum? If a sender needs to send four data items 0 × 3456, 0 × ABCC, 0. 0 × 02BC and 0 × EEEE, answer the following: Find the checksum at sender site. i) (10 Marks) ii) Find the checksum at receiver's site if there is no error. PART - B

5 Explain GO-BACK-N ARQ and selective-repeat-ARQ. List the differences between them. 3. (10 Marks) Explain the different frame types in HDLC. (06 Marks) b. Write a short note on piggybacking. (04 Marks) с. With a flow diagram, explain the working of CSMA/CD. 6 a. (10 Marks) ii) CDMA. Explain the following channelization techniques: i) TDMA (10 Marks) b.

10CS55

a. What do you mean by hidden and exposed station problems in IEEE 802.11 protocol. 7 Explain in detail. (06 Marks) b. With neat diagram, explain the architecture of Piconet and Scatternet Bluetooth networks. (06 Marks) c. Explain the working of global system for mobile (GSM) in detail. (08 Marks) -004. -004. (10 Marks) Explain IPV6 header format with its extension headers. 8 a, Write short note for following: 5. Token passing n) gab. JIIng JSS. Childel document file BC. Ook. Barksona OB:31:08 ii)) Gigabit Ethernet Polling iii) iv) Highly confidential document Et 2 of 2





Department of Computer Science & Engineering

20-09-2019

Department Advisory Board (DAB)

MINUTES OF MEETING

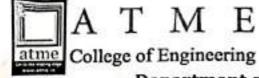
The meeting of Department Advisory Board committee of Computer Science and Engineering Department was held at 20th September 2019 in the department meeting room.

The following members attended the meeting:

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Signature
1	Dr. Manjunath S S	Chairman and Program Coordinator	Stor-1
2	Dr. Puttegowda D	Member	Rowde
3	Mrs. NasreenFathima, Asst. Prof.	Member	
4	Mrs. Sunitha Patel M S, Asst. Prof.	Member	Nachett-
5	Mr. Anil Kumar B H	Member	BR
6	Mr. Karthik G, Managing Director, VSG Software Solutions	Industry Expert	Karetatay
7	Ms. Lavanya N	Alumni	Lavanija N
8	Mr. Anil Kumar C J, Assoc. Prof.	Member Coordinator	(Dune)

Agenda

- Review the Minutes of Meeting of Program Assessment Committee (PAC) dated on 09/09/2019.
- Review of course attainment for even semester of the academic year 2018-19 and to give necessary suggestions.
- To verify the curriculum gap identified for the AY 2019-20 and to suggest necessary actions.
- 4. Discussion on any other matter with the permission of chair.



ΜE



Department of Computer Science & Engineering

The following points were discussed during the meeting and the minutes were recorded as below,

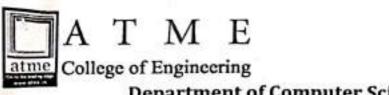
1. Dr. Manjunath S S, welcomed the committee members who have gathered in the meeting room.

2. Mr. Anil Kumar C J, Member Coordinator provided the minutes of meeting of PAC and read out the agenda of the meeting.

3. As stated in PAC MOM, 6th semester one of the courses have not attained the target level of COs. Hence, for the same the committee members called the course coordinator and discussed regarding the same and suggested to take tutorial classes.

4. As per the MOM of PAC, Program outcomes - PO6, PO7, PO8 and PO11 are identified as curriculum Gap. To fulfil the curriculum gap, the following suggestions were made by the DAB committee.

- 1. Mr. Karthik G, suggested to conduct workshops on recent technologies like, Block chain, Amazon web services and Cloud computing.
- Ms. Lavanya N, suggested to organize industrial visits to students to promote carrying out projects in the industries.
- 3. Mr. Anil Kumar B H, suggested that students to be encourage to carryout internship in industries which helps in knowledge gain and improves communication skills.
- 4. Mr. Anil Kumar C J, suggested to organize technical events under professional body - CSL
- 5. DAB committee revised the target level for the attainment of POs and PSOsfor the AY 2019-20 as 2.1. And also it is decided to change the weightage for direct and indirect attainment surveys to 70% and 30% from 80% and 20% respectively.
- 6. DAB members recommended that indirect CO assessment process need to be incorporated from 2019-20 batch onwards.





Department of Computer Science & Engineering

- HoD, presented the new tool for classifying the advanced and slow learners. Committee members approved the same and suggested to use the tool henceforth.
- 8. Mr. Anil Kumar C J, Member coordinator stated that all the above points are noted.
- Dr. Manjunath S S, thanked all the committee members for attending the meeting and meeting was adjourned.

Copy to:

The Principal Circulate among DAB Members Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)

Shan-11

Dept. of Computer Science & Ence ATME College of Engineering Mysuru-57004-1





Department of Computer Science & Engineering

List of activities conducted during the year 2019-20

Sl. No.	Activity	No. of participants	Date
1	Three days webinar on "Latest Technologies"	390	9 to11 July 2020
2	Interview Skills Training- Technical Talk	72	18-02-2020
3	Two day workshop on "Android App Development"-Workshop	68	6-7 Nov 2019

Academy for Technical & Management Excellence13th Kilometer, Mysore – Kanakapura – Bangalore Road, Mysore- 570 028P: 0821-2593335F: 0821-2593328E-Mail: csdept@atme.inWeb: www.atme.in



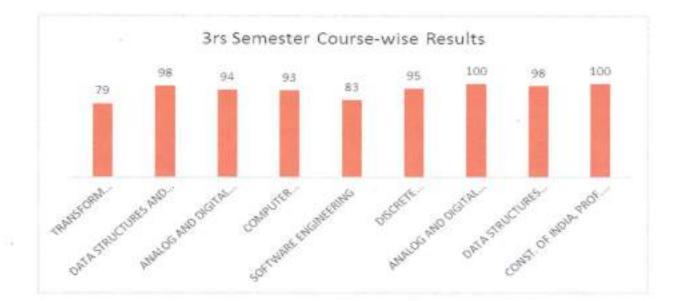




Result analysis of Odd Semester- Academic Year- 2019-20

Class	No. of Students	No. of Pass	FCD	FC	SC	Pass %
3rd semester	1		1	10000	-	
Regular	84	67	22	28	17	79.76
Lateral	29	9	0	2	7	32.14
Overall	113	76	22	30	24	67.86
5th semester	91	75	40	35	0	83.3
7 th semester	111	96	31	54	11	87.27

3rd Semester Course wise result



Guina Result Analysis Coordinator

HoD

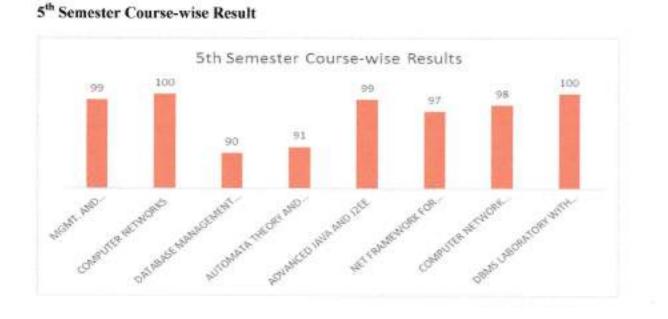
Professor & Head Dept. of Computer Science & Fing. AIME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING MYSURU-570 028

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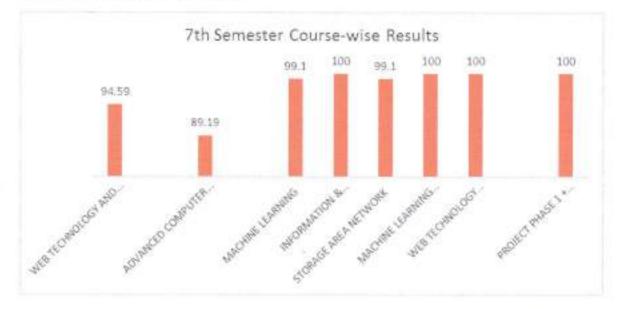




Department of Computer Science and Engineering



7th Semester Course-wise Result



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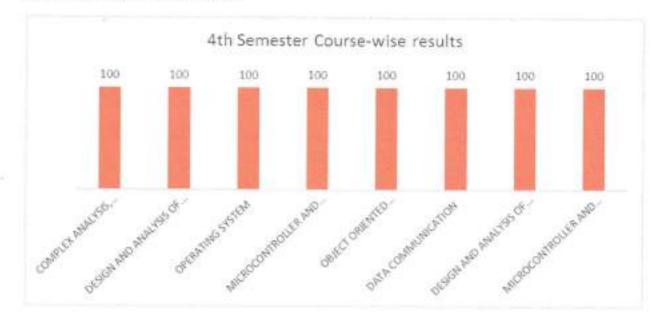


Department of Computer Science and Engineering

Result analysis of Even Semester- Academic Year- 2019-20

Class	No. of Students	No. of Pass	FCD	FC	SC	Pass %
4th semester			The second		-	10.00
Regular	84	84	75	9	0	100
Lateral	29	29	20	9	0	100
Overall	113	113	95	18	0	100
6 th semester	91	91	89	2	0	100%
8 th semester	111	110	104	6	0	99.1%

4th Semester Course wise result



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HoD Professor & Head Dept. of Computer Science & Thing AIME COLLEGE OF ENGINE, MYSURU-570 025



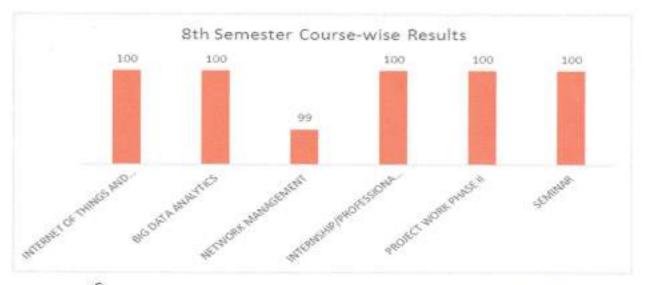


Department of Computer Science and Engineering



6th Semester Course-wise Result

8th Semester Course-wise Result

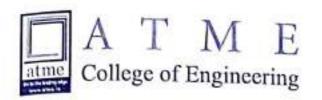


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HoD Professor & Head Dept. of Computer Science & Form AIME COLLEGE OF ENGINEER MYSURU-570 (Ph)

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VISION OF THE INSTITUTE

Development of academically excellent, culturally vibrant, socially responsible and globally competent human resources.

MISSION OF THE INSTITUTE

- To keep pace with advancements in knowledge and make the students competitive and capable at the global level.
- To create an environment for the students to acquire the right physical, intellectual, emotional and moral foundations and shine as torch bearers of tomorrow's society.
- To strive to attain ever-higher benchmarks of educational excellence.

VISION OF THE DEPARTMENT

To develop highly talented individuals in computer science and Engineering to deal with real world challenges in Industry, Education research and society.

MISSION OF THE DEPARTMENT

* To incultate professional behavior, strong ethical values, innovative research capabilities and leadership abilities in the young minds and to provide a teaching environment - that emphasizes depth, originality and contrart - thenkeing.

* notivate students to put their thoughts and ideas adoptable by industry or to pussue higher stuckes leading to research.

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 period From July 2019. To Nov 2019
 Semester: Odd / Even

 Faculty Member
 NASREEN FATHIMA

 Designation
 Assistant Professor

 Department
 COMPUTER SCIENCE ENGINEERING

 Faculty Member ID
 CSO1019

SI. No.	Sem. / Sec. / Branch	Course Title	Course Code
1	TIALCSE	Information Network Security	1565743
2	5 A CSE	Computer Netisooks	176552
3	5 A CSE	Computer Nelioork Lab	ITCSL57
4			1.9.1

	1	Review at the end of the			
	1 [≈] Month	2 rd Month	3 [™] Month	4" Month	Semester
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HOD Reviewer	Stog-12 11/9/19	Stoffl	81-1-1	Sty-IL	- Stog-1/ 4/12/19

DAY	09:00 AM 10:00 AM	10:00 AM 11:00 AM	11:15 AM 12:15 PM	12:15 PM 01:15 PM		02:00 PM 02:55 PM	02:55 PM 03:50 PM	03:50 PM 04:45 PM
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Personal Timetable

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ATME

Lesson Plan

atme College of Engineering

1565743

Course with code: Information Network Security Semester & Section: 7A

Class No	Date Planned	Topics proposed to be covered	Topic Covered Date	Remarks
1		Module - 1		
2	08-08-19	Introduction to speak crypto, classic crypto	13-8-19	
3	09-08-19	Small (L d'E E C A) (D k M (M O L D) L A "	13-8-19	
4	13-8-19	inplanatysis of a simple substitution.	14-8-19	
5	14-8-19	Double transposition cipher one time pad.	16-8-19	in second
6	16-8-19	Project VENONA codebook ciphers.	16-8-19	
7	20-8-19	Ciphers of the Election of 1876.	20-8-19.	s -1/
8	21-8-19	Modern Crypto History. Taxonomy 7	20-8-19	Aqil
9	22-8-19	Taxonomy & comptanalysis.	29-8-19	3.00
10		Module - 2		
11	23-8-19	What is a Hash Function ? The Birthday	4-9-19	i so
12	24-8-19	Non cryptographic Hashes.	11-9-19.	a ill
	College State State 1	Tiger Hash HMAC.	17-9-19	21.7
14	28-8-19	uses of Hash Functions. Online Bids .	18-9-19	145.000
15	29-8-19	span Reduction. Other crypto Related topics.	19-9-19	
16	30-8-19	secret shaning, Key ESLIDIO.	19-9-19	1 15
17	the second secon	Random Numbers. Texas Hold'en Poker.	20-9-19	
18	04-9-19	Generating Landon Bits Information .	20-9-19	
19		Module-3		100
20	05-9-19	Random number generation providing	25-9-19	100
21	11-9-19	Fundamentals of eichty authentication	27/9/19.	14
22	17-9-19	Dynamic parsond schemes.	3/10/19	1.00
23	18-9-19	zoro knowledge mechanisms.	10/10/19	Lip_3
24	19-9-19	Further reading couplographic protocoly	11/10/19.	
25	20-9-19	protocol basis from objective to a protocol Analyzing a simple protocol.	12/10/19	6.00

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44	25-10-19	1. Couplography for home users.	19-11-19.	31.1-11
43	24-10-10	1 Cryptography for identity cards	19-11-19.	「一角」
42	23-10-19		16-11-19.	7-1-10
41	17-10-19	enplography for secure payment cardion	1.4-11-19	
40	16-10-19	cryptography for mobile telecommunications.	13-11-19	1.0 M
39	15-10-19	cryptography on the internet cryptography	12-11-19	1-9-5
38	11-10-19	coyptographic Applications	12-11-19	1.10
37	10 10 11	Module - 5	1	
36	10-10-19	The certificate lifecycle public Key management models Alternation approaches	08-11-19.	
35	09-10-19		8-11-19	in Louis
1.12	05-10-19	certification à public deys	7/11/19	20-2-22
2.8	05-10-19	public Key Management	6/11/19	ten mil
	03-10-19	Governing Key management	blulig	<u></u>
11	01-10-19	Key storage ky wage	sulla	1000
10	27-9-19	Key generation key establishment	5/11/19	Lengt.
9	26-9-19	Key management fundamentals Key lengthe and lifetimes	30/10/19.	i e
8	20 1.1	Module-4		
7	25-9-19		Inliola	- 1 3
26	24-9-19	Authentication and key establishment	16/10/19.	

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Lesson Plan

170552

lass No	Date Planned	Topics proposed to be covered	Topic Covered Date	Remarks
1	29-7-19	Application Layer: principles of New Applications	30/7/19	
2	30-7-19	Nho Applien Architectures, populates communicating	3017/19	nance n
3	01-8-19	Transport service provided by the internet.	018/19	Salar a
4	02-8-19	the web and HTTP: overnew gHTTP. Non prosistent & provisitent conner. My format.	0218/19	n sector and
5	05-8-19	conditional GET. Cookies, web caching	518/19	
6	06-8-19	File transfor: FTP commande & Replice	8 18/19	The Market
7	08-8-19	HTTP, Mail may formant, Mail Actions prolocote.	1318 49	1.1.7
8	09-8-19	DNS, services provided by DNS.	16 18 19	and a
9	13-8-19	How DNS works, DNS Records and Mukages	2018/19	Trailed X
10	16-8-19	peer-to-per Applications : P2P File distributions	24/8119	1.4
11	19-8-19	Module-2 Transport Layer services : Relationly bln	26-8-19	Ptopon 68
12	20-8-19	Multiplexing & Demultiplexing connectionless Transport.	27-8-19	de la contra
13	22-8-19	UDP checksum.	27 0-19	1. 1.
14	23-8-19	Principlus 9 Reliable Data locinger; Building a Reliable data transfer protocol	29-9-19	stey IL
15	24-8-19	Go-Back-N, selective repeat	31-9-19-	+2 h75
16	26-8-19	connection oriented transport TCP: The TCP connect, segment structure.	1 1000 30	81.j-l
17	27-8-19	RTT estimation and Timeouts, Reliable Dater Transfer, Flow coutrol	17-9-19	Eztra clay(2) U student Rapo
18	29-8-19	congestion control principles of	19-9-19	
19	30-8-19		20-9-19	
20	03-9-19	Approaches to congrestion control.	23-9-19	10
21	05-9-19	Router ? Input processing.	24-9-19	18
22	06-9-19	switching, output processing, where does queering occur? Routing control plane.	26-9-19	19
23	07-9-19	INO, A Drig foray into IP security.	27/9/19	•
24	09-9-19	Routing Algorithms: The Link-state RA, The Distance vector RA	3/10/19	
25 .	16-9-19	Using drig 1 Poulition P. t. 2 The Interest	10/10/19.	

A T M E College of Engineering

26	17-9-19	Intra As Routing in the Internet	ulioleg.	
27	19-9-19	RIP, Intoa AS Routing in the Internet	uliolog.	
28	20-9-19	OSPF, Inter / AS Routing	14/10/19	
29	23-9-19		14/10/19	
30	24-9-19		15/10/19.	Holla La loula
31	26-9-19	Module - 4 Wholes and ad 11 who all the	4/11/19	
32	27-9-19	An overiew of cellular sho Architedone, 39 cellular Data allo's	4/uliq	1040
33	30-9-19		4/11/19	stor A
34	01-10-19	on to 46: LTE, Mobility Management	shilly	and services
35	03-10-19	principles, Addressing, Routing to a mobile	stulig.	parel 1
36	10-10-19	Mobile IP	ululeq	
37	11-10-19	Managing mobility in cellulor Nelwooky.	4/11/19	1.1
38	14-10-19	Routing calls to a Mobile user	ulula	and MD
39	15-10-19	Handoffs in GSM	12/11/19	11-25
40	17-10-19	While is Mobility: Impart on Higher	12/11/19.	-10 (B) 20
41	24-10-19	Multimedia Networking : properties of indeo	14/11/19.	-
12	25-10-19	properties & Audio, Lynes of millimedia	14/11/19	19
43	26-10-19	streaming stored video; upp streaming.	16/1/19.	
44	28-10-19	Adaptive streaming and DASH.	16/11/19	9-51
15	31-10-19	content distribution Nelisosts, case studies	· ichilia	1-7 2 81
6	04-11-19	Network support for multimedia	Istulia	6
7	05-11-19	Dimensioning Best sport Nelicosty	and the second se	industries and
8	07-11-19	providing multiple clarks & service	Islulig.	IP-S*
9	8-11-19	Diffsen, per connection shality of senice	19/11/19 19/11/19	
0	9-11-19	Resource Reservation and call Admission	19/11/19.	sty-Il

Navjatt Faculty Member Signature

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АТМЕ

Lesson Plan

atme College of Engineering

Course with Code : computer Nelwork Lab

Semester & Section : 5 A

Class No	Date Planned	Topics proposed to be covered	Topic Covered Date	Remarks
1		Batch 41	132 1 1	
2	05-8-19	PART B Program 7: Error defecting code	ostering.	29/8/19 Man Burk
3	19-8-19	program 8: Bellman Ford AlgonThin	1910-119	
4	26-8-19	program 9: client server using TCP/IFRete	26/8/19	
5		program 10: client server using dalagram		ale to SE
6		mogram 11: Encryption using RSA	9/9/19	BE
7		program 12: Leaky Bucket	16/9/19.	Them internals
8	16-09-19	Rension lab	2319/19.	2.6
9	23-09-19	PARTA program 1; 3 Node point-pointask	30/9/19	
10		piogram 2: Routing Ping messages	14/10/19	Proton Stre
11	14-10-19	program 3: Implement Etheonet LAN	28/10/19.	I-way 1
12	28-10-19	program 4: Implement ESS	Alula	1 15
13	04-11-19	program 5: Implement GSM	ululus	1.011 68
14	11-11-19	program 6: Implement CDMA.	and an owner of the local of th	18/11/19 Repetition by
15		INTERNALS	1000	repetition
16		Baten A2		1.1.1.1.1.
17	07-8-19	PART & program 7: Error detection using CRC	7/8/19	31/s/19 Introduct lat
18	14-8-19	program 8: Bellman Ford Algorithm	1415-119	
19	21-8-19	program 9: client server weing TCPISP	21/8/19	
20	2818/19	program 10: client server using datagram	28/8/19	dial go a
21	04-9-19	program II: Encryption using RSA	4/9/19.	
22	11-9-19	program 12: Leaky Bucket	u/9/19.	the second se
23	18-9-19	Revision Lab	18/9/19	25/9/19
24	25-9-19	PART A program 1: 3 Node point to point Nelio	4.9110/19	Allow States
25	05-18-19	program 2 : Routing Ping nessages	12/10/19.	

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26	09-10-19	program 3: Implement Ethemet LAN	16/10/19.	23/10/14 Revision
27		program 4: Implement ESS	30/10/19.	
28		program 5: Implement GSM	13/11/19	
29		program 6: Implement CDMA	13/11/19	20/4/19 Repetitiona
30		INTERNALS	1000-	
31		Balth A3		
32	01-8-19	PART B program 7: Error detection using	orlalig	
33	08-8-19	program 8: Bellman Ford Algorithm	08/8/19	0
34	22-8-19	program 9: client server using TUP /2P Bock	1 22/5/19	24/8/19 7 Renisión
35	24-8-19	program 10: client server using dalagram	29/8/19.	HEART R
36	29-8-19	program 11: Encryption using RSA	stala.	
37	05-09-19	program 12: Leaky Bucket	19 laly.	
38		REUSION LAB	26/9/19.	
39		PART A program 1 : 3 Node point to point	03/10/19	
40	03-10-19	program 2: Routing 71NG Newsage.	10/10/19	
41	10-10-19	program 3: Implement Ethernet LAN	17/10/19	24/10/19 Repetitu
42	17-10-19	program 4: Implement ESS	31/10/19	a
43			14/11/19	11
44	31-10-19		14/11/19.	21/11/19 Repetition le
45	07-11-19	I A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	1845 C.	21/11/19 Lepetition le
46		OF E STRIKE VIM SPEEDENTRY		010-10
47			- Aller	F BL
48		AL 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Bierra II	-
49	Sec. 2	the second se	and the	-
50	1.11	A A A A A	and the	1 100

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Faculty Member Signature

A T M E

WORK DONE DIARY

_		ge of Engineering	DATE	TUESDAY	DATE	WEDNESDAY	DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	SALN	2917/19 Nava Bunk.	Applien Le Architeitu services.	3017119 InFroductions wer-principles nes, processes	lab.	ion to
A	Others			preparing	Lenou plan (ab video <u>'</u> 3	Aptilude d 3A-Basic	ars for Mathematic
WE	EK 2	MONDAY	DATE	TUESDAY	DATE	WEDNESDAY	DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	CN Lab AL prog 7. CR MBMS Cab to Cab	518/19 interaction Batch C Introduction Simple	conditio	6/8/19 wg, not GET.	CN Lab (B2 bo prog 7: CRC	
	Others	queries.		Research	work.	Aptilúde da 3A-HCF \$L	us tor .c.M.
WE	EK 3	MONDAY	DATE	TUESDAY	DATE	WEDNESDAY	DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	Holiday allour B	1000	overnew with HTT format <u>74 INS</u> Me Introduce	the to speak	<u>CN lab</u> (B2 box prog. 8 : Belling TH INS (oypla Definition of	nalysis, serve.
	Others	<u>i</u> t				Aptiliale cla 3B-Time F	distance

A T M E College of Engineering

~		THURSDAY DATE	FRIDAY	DATE	SATURDAY	DATE
ACTIVITY		introduction to lab	<u>571 CN</u> The web an onemiers . lyn NGG format Half d	us Z courre cors	Non Wor	oalelia King
4	Others	Elecuting programe. Research Work.				
NEE	K 2	THURSDAY DATE	FRIDAY	DATE	SATURDAY	DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	<u>cN (ab</u> : B3 batch stells) program s: Bellman Ford. <u>SA CN</u> : FTP commands and Replies <u>TA INS</u> : Mars Bunk.	<u>TA INS</u> Mars Bu	ινK	First Yes Induct Pr	iotelia ion ocpan
	Others	to receive a second	poepaning	LCR.	200 - 200	
WE	EK 3	THURSDAY DATE	FRIDAY	DATE	SATURDAY	DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	Istelig Holiday ou account of Independence day	1A INS DO Looneposition	pad jack	Non	roleslig
	Others	America post data colorida A constitución A constitución A constitución	Section 195	ciphos documou	100	

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WORK DONE DIARY

WE	EK 4	MONDAY DATE	TUESDAY DATE	WEDNESDAY DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	<u>SA CN</u> <u>Jenius</u> provided by DNS <u>CN lab</u> : At Baten Program 8: Bellman Ford 5B DBMS lab: DB2: Order db creation		<u>SA CN (ab</u> CA2 Batelo <u>Program 9</u> : TCP/IP Sockets <u>TA INS</u> : placement braining
	Others	3 insertion.	Executing programs	.38 Aptitude das could. Times dulaire_ Average.
WE	EK 5	MONDAY DATE	TUESDAY DATE	WEDNESDAY DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	CN Lab AI 2618/19 prog 9. TCP/IP Socket programming 5A CN Module -2 Thransport Layer Relationship bln Tand NL, Overier 5B DBMS Lab	<u>5A CN</u> 27/8/19 Multiplexing s demultiplexing connectionless boars post: UDP <u>TA INS</u> placement braining	program 10: Dalagram socket. THINS placement baining.
	Others	Executionary queries for order DB.	Document updation	Result Analysis Meeting
WE	EK 6	MONDAY DATE	TUESDAY DATE	WEDNESDAY DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	ozlalia Holiday on account of Ganesha chathyrethi	<u>5A CN</u> 03/9/19. selective Repeat protocol <u>7A INS</u>	TA INS 4/9/19 Module-2 Introductions, (mptoga hash functions, <u>en lab</u> A2 balth RSA Algorithm
	Others	the second se	NPTEL Assignment.	OP preposation, commitment Report, syllabus overage prepeoalitois.



-	11	THURSDAY	DATE	FRIDAY	DATE	SATURDAY	DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	OVERNEW & H WOTKS: CN Lab A3 Prog 9. TCPI programming TA INS: placen	IP socket	peer to) <u>TA INS</u> placeme	2318/19 ords and es. see Application sut Training	distributio Hash	s batch in 65 p2p File n, Distributi tables
	2	+ IIT Bomba preperation + updating	y wooskshof	to on hinux		→ Worked a assignme → Attended Aptitude	7 sem
NEE	К 5	THURSDAY	DATE	FRIDAY	DATE	SATURDAY	DATE
ACTIVITY Class Hours		<u>(N lab</u> A3 bal prog 10 : Dala <u>TA INS</u> : Taxonom cryptanal Discussion of	y J ysis- r seperted	tontd toonster b 7AINS Pool co	3018/19 Reliable data rolācol ampus daine	DBMSLab program 10 Socket 5A CN: contd	letiable dat
	Others	<u>5A CN</u> Build Reliable das protocol	ding à ta transfer	Hay	day leave in AN	STACN ! (E) Froor Rec GBN	atra class sg
WE	EK 6	THURSDAY	DATE	FRIDAY	DATE	SATURDAY	DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	Attended Resease	slali 2 Day h pro	al chint	6/alia p on reperation	in al free	n Norsking
	Others		i cai	Arthoft - pa	an fait - 2 mil	17. 2 AP	Page 1

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WE	EK 7	MONDAY DATE	TUESDAY DATE	WEDNESDAY DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	57 CN 9/9/19 connection oneuled Transport connection, segment structure 57,000 CN(ab Arbatch RSA H90. 58 DBMS Lab	Holiday on account of Muhaman	<u>TA INS</u> Illelig Binthday problem Attack Non Cryptographie hashes <u>cN lab</u> Az batchi Leaky Bucket <u>tigonithm</u>
	Others	company db. QP scrutiny	n Laboutte d'Aller Monthe d'Aller Monthe d'Aller	QP scoulting QP point/prepare
WE	EK 8	MONDAY DATE	TUESDAY DATE	WEDNESDAY DATE
ACTIVITY	Others Class Hours	CN (ab Hibatin 16/9/19, program 12; Leaky Bucket Algorithm CN: &p/ descelence discussion, soperce No- and Ack nos. 5B DBM 5 lab company db queries	CN clarks 17/9/19. Reliable dails transfer, Telnet, RTT estimations CN clark 2 (KNM extra clark)	CN LAB Istalia Repetition Lab. <u>INS 7A</u> Application 7 hash online biding comecting
i.	oth	i de la constante de la consta		Blue books.
WE	EK 9	MONDAY DATE	TUESDAY DATE	WEDNESDAY DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	CN (ab 23)9/19 Repetition (ab <u>57+00</u> causes and cost 9 congestions. Approaches to congestions control	SACN Module 3 what's inside a Router, Input processing, Switching output processing.	<u>TAINS</u> Hodule 3 2 staling 2 st
	Others	58 DBMSKB BOOK DB (reation)	preparing PPT for paper presentation	Teachers's day 5 Engineers day celebration

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70

A T M E College of Engineering

WEE	K 7	THURSDAY	DATE	FRIDAY	DATE	SATURDAY	DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	<	izlalia I	Internal	13/9/19 5		i4lalıa.
	Others	QP Scoul Inngilar QP prepero THURSDAY	L	& P scout preparing publication	toticle ou	NPTEL AS Blue book	cossectio
NEE	K 8	THURSDAY	DATE	FRIDAY	DATE	SATURDAY	DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	<u>CN Lab</u> Leaky b algorit <u>5AOV</u> ' Flo Ticp connects manager	tin weatrol neut.	<u>CN</u> SA poncipil Congestion <u>7A INS</u> du continued	er applich,	Non Work	zilalia. ing
	Others		n Reductions introng Assay	NPTEL A	ssignment		23
WEE	EK 9	THURSDAY	DATE	FRIDAY	DATE	SATURDAY	DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	SA CN Q	26/9/19 on Ob hner out of hanentals fulliented	" <u>INS</u> : placen	lgon llins rent	Holidan account Mahalaya	g
	Others	27V6. 3C DS Geb S	trong ortio is	Prepanieg - Eaam	for NPTEL	an stort	

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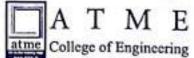
WEE	K 10	MONDAY	DATE	TUESDAY	DATE	WEDNESDAY	DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	CN lab. PAR program 1: 3 to point ne <u>5ACN</u> Lint algorithm.	30-9-19. TA rook point twoosk (state	Appl	01-10-19	Holiday account Gandhi Ja	02-10-10 on J yanthi
10	Others	5B DBNS 646 Represention Emsertion queriers	soo Kab			al a Canada da Canada da an 14 12	
WEE	K 11	MONDAY	DATE	TUESDAY	DATE	WEDNESDAY	DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	Holiday account Ayudh	on on t g o quyer	account	sliolig y on f g lashami	TA INS contal. Dyna passoord sch Az batch CN (PAR T A P	herries.
	Others			. 1.0	in and	Training pr socumental	ognam 2, Tois 1001k
WE	EK 12	MONDAY	DATE	TUESDAY	DATE	WEDNESDAY	DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	p: Pouting 1	14/10/19 Fr AS Laten P Laten P NG NG	thenting "	isticii9 3 multiost algositus algositus	<u>TA INS</u> Authentication Key establishme <u>civilab</u> A2 program	16/10/19 out and but proteco bateth
	Others	Movie DE Greatio	s B	prepaning Videos Documen	las tation	QP scritin	1

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72

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	THURSDAY DATE crilab Az batch 03-10-	19			DATE
Class Hours	PART A program 1 <u>TA INS</u> Entity cullient Dynamic parswood Schemens: <u>5A CN</u> Dislame	diatos Abolio	04-10-19 el	Ayudh Celebra	5-10-19 puja tion
Others	Vector RA Ds lab 3C stack operation	g -	¢.	2 00 - 700 ES	
EEK 11	THURSDAY DATE		DATE	SATURDAY	DATE
ACTIVITY Class Hours	CN last As balth to 10 10 program 2 7A INS Zero Knowledge mechanism SACN Hierarchical	TAINS CONF	togaphie Basics	entres As	baller)
Others	Routing Routing in the literat Dslab 3C Transal words porfordor, Evaluat	r to prepanney	attainment	Peer revie Mentonio	us.
VEEK 1	2 THURSDAY DATE	FRIDAY	DATE	SATURDAY	DATE
ACTIVITY Class Hours	<u>7A INS</u> control. Kuy extablishment pol <u>5A CN</u> Discussing question on module 3 Kension	il II Voã	Islioli9	xlon	19/10/19
	<u>cNlab</u> program 3 <u>Ds bb 3C</u>	· vonting cn	scheme	Auro and	القر



WEE	K 13	MONDAY	DATE	TUESDAY	DATE	WEDNESDAY	DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	≺.	21110/19 - T Jr	itemaly -	22-110-119	and I	balth
	Others	winting 10 Scher	NS Ne	Blue book a	metion	Half day	CL
WE	K 14	MONDAY	DATE	TUESDAY	DATE	WEDNESDAY	DATE
ACTIVITY Class Hours	Class Hours	<u>SA CN lab</u> program 3	28-18-19 In ballet	Holiday account Diroc		TAINS Module 4 + Management Fundamente Kay length fl CN/015 A 2	30-6-19 Key I - ty Jetine
14	Others	prepanning related to			n de 19 Talenda	Hay day c	STG
WEE	K 15	MONDAY	DATE	TUESDAY	DATE	WEDNESDAY	DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	SA CN lab H Program 4 <u>CN</u> Modu 26 voice nlu 36 voice + 46 LT E 26Ms lab SB	le 4 O date NIW	7A INS Key geveral establishin key slorege	stulig. tois and nent.	74 INS Governing - public Key,	slulla Kymanage
	Others	Noire DB Querce	an an a	prepanya		Attended me	

АТМЕ WORK DONE DIARY College of Engineering atme WEEK 13 THURSDAY DATE SATURDAY DATE DATE FRIDAY 26/10/19 24/10/19 25/10/19 Joboys drine, workshop en Class Hours Inforge dinne ACTIVITY -CL Virtual labs. Others DATE SATURDAY WEEK 14 THURSDAY DATE FRIDAY DATE 2-11-19 1-11-19 31-10-19 5A CIVILAD ; program 4. A3 batch Holiday on Account of Kamataka Class Hours 7AINS Talk on AWS ACTIVITY lajuptsavo SACN Others Dslab Csec DATE SATURDAY FRIDAY DATE DATE WEEK 15 THURSDAY glulig. shila 7AINS 7/11/19 THINS The certificate costiguation of public Keys. CN Kuy Mensegener model Class Hours Dslab ac section Del ACTIVITY Dubly Linked list Declared mobilitymanages Holiday on lo-po Working on co-to Horking Others mappind Mapping

A T M E College of Engineering

WORK DONE DIARY

WEE	K 16	MONDAY	DATE	TUESDAY	DATE	WEDNESDAY DAT
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	CN lab A mogram 5 5A CN Mobile DP	\$ 6	nlos's. #	12filli andoff in son graphic y, capologege	Ar baten 13/11
	Others	DBMS lab clavs DB	N.	Mapping	(o -p0	
WEE	K 17	MONDAY	DATE	TUESDAY	DATE	WEDNESDAY DAT
ACTIVITY .	Class Hours	574 CN/ab Ar bat Repetition CN N/10 Si Multimedia DBMS/ab Repetitio	~lab. upport-for a	and call 14 INS crystographic home use	for incase	7 <u>4 INS</u> 20/11 Quertitions discussion CN/ab (Az batch Lepetitions bab
	Others					Internal imigilation preparing 8P
WEE	EK 18	MONDAY	DATE	TUESDAY	DATE	WEDNESDAY DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	T sn	2stullog	e les des const la désignation des constants des constants des constants des constants	26/u/19	lab Internals
	Others			in a contra c	ula e est	

76

-	K 16	THURSDAY	DATE	FRIDAY	DATE		e of Engineering
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	5ACN Module 5 Properties of Audio, Typ a multimedia TH INS CYP for secure Payment,	nlw applic	Hol n accou Kanakad	idayon nf g asa	SATURDAY <u>SA (N</u> Streaminey s video, UDP CON, YOUTUS TA-INS (N) fro video 6	e.
	Others	payment,		1	yanthi		non-pri B Concerni a
VE	EK 17	THURSDAY	DATE	FRIDAY	DATE	SATURDAY	DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	<u>CN lab</u> Az balet Repetition	21/11/19. - - 616 ·	-	2 2 lulig	mals -	231nliq >
	Others		. 1910	versor un			
W	EEK 1	18 THURSDAY	DATE	FRIDAY	DATE	SATURDAY	DATE
	ACTIVITY	Class nome	2.8111/19		29lulio	Impronen SI-j-N Levst	vent 30/1/10 test. Working day
1	¥						

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LEAVE DETAILS

SI. No.	Date	Туре	Reason	Actual Class Allotted (Course Code/Time)	Substitute Faculty Member	Signature of Substitute Faculty Memb
١·	02-8-19	1/2 CL AN	To neet Guide		-	
2.	30-8-19	1/2 CL AN	To meet Guide	9 - 10	-	-
3.	5-9-19	2 days	To attend 2 days wortshop on lesart	1505743-1215-1115	TTSCR.	8.8
4.	6-9-19.] Sc[Proposal preperation	176552 - 2100-100 176552 - 9100-100 1565743-11:15-121	E SG. TKMM	MQ
				176552 - 10:00-11:	0 - 40.0	styre
5	01-10-19	ICL	Mother Hospitalized	1505 743 - 2155 -3	Sector George	aD
6	04-10-19	ICL		17652 - 9:00-10		34.
				1505743 - 11:15-12	is - Mssp	
7.	23-10-19	YCL	To meet guide	A.A. 1 2040	60050	1200
8	24-10-19	002.55	Doctored connittee meet	17(5257 - 9100-12	NO SNA NO KB	tins
9.	30-10-19	1/2CL	To meet quide	•	-	-
<u>.</u>		-				1.1
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PROGRAM OUTCOMES (PO'S)

PO:1	Engineering Knowledge: Apply the knowledge of mathematics, science, ongineering fundamentals, and an engineering specialization to the
PO:2	Problem Analysis: Identify, formulate, research literature, and analyze complex engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using first principles of mathematics, natural sciences, and engineering sciences.
PO:3	Design/Development of Solutions: Dosing and the
PO:4	the specified needs with appropriate consideration for the public health and safety, and the cultural, societal, and environmental considerations Conduct investigations of Complex Problems: Use research-based knowledge and research methods including design of experiments, analysis and interpretation of data, and synthesis of the information to provide valid conclusions
PO:5	Modern Tool Usage: Create, select, and apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools including prediction and
PO:6	The Engineer and Society: Apply reasoning informed by the contextual knowledge to assess societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues and Engineering practice
PO:7	Environment and Sustainability: Understand the impact of the professional engineering solutions in societal and environmental contexts, and demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for sustainable demonstrate demonstrate and environmental contexts, and
PO:8	Ethics: Apply ethical principles and commit to professional athless and
PO:9	Ethics: Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of the engineering practice
PO:10	Individual and Teamwork: Function effectively as an individual, and as a member or leader in diverse teams, and in multidisciplinary settings being able to comprehend and write effective reports and design documentation, make effective presentations, and give and receive clear
PO:11	Project Management and Finance: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the engineering and management principles and apply these to one's own work, as a member and leader in a team, to manage projects and in multidisciplinary environments
PO:12	Life-Long Learning: Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broadest context of technological change





ATME College of Engineering

C1.1.1 - The Institution ensures effective curriculum delivery through a well planned and documented process

Supporting Documents

Index

Sl. No.	Academic Year	Particulars
1		Academic Calendar- College & Department
2	-	Teaching Plan
3	-	Department Meeting – Sample MoM
4	-	Learning Outcome- Course Module
5	-	Time Table
6		Teaching – Learning resources
7	- 2019-20	Attendance Record
8	-	Bridge & Remedial Classes
9	_	Question Bank-VTU Previous Year QP
10	-	Academic Activity and its Planning
11		Result Analysis
12		Teachers Diary





Department of Mechanical Engineering

JULY 2019

Sunday			Thursday				
	1	2 WORKSHOP ART OF COUNSELING START DAY	3	4	5	6	
7 START OF INTERNSHIP FOR 7TH SEM STUDENTS	8	9 WORKSHOP ART OF COUNSELING END DAY	10	11	12	13	
14	15 FACULTY TRAINING MS OFFICE	16 FACULTY TRAINING MS OFFICE	17	18	19	20	
21	22	23	24	25	26	NBA CRITERIA 2 & 3 WORKSHOP	
28	29 COMMENCEMENT OF ODD SEM 2019-20 III, VI , VII	30	31				
		June 2019 S M T W Th 2 3 4 5 6 9 10 11 12 13 16 17 18 19 20 23 24 25 26 27 30	1 7 8 14 15 21 22	August 2019 M T W Th F Sa 1 2 3 5 6 7 8 9 10 .2 13 14 15 16 17 .9 20 21 22 23 24 26 27 28 29 30 31	atme College	F M E of Engineering	

AUGUST 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1	2	3
						NON-WORKING
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					COMMENCEMENT	WORKING
					OF INDUCTION	MONDAY TT
					PROGRAM FOR FIRST YEAR	ORIENTATION PROGRAM
					FIRST TEAR	FIRST YEAR
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	HOLIDAY BAKRID			HOLIDAY INDEPENDENCE DAY		NON-WORKING
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
						WORKING THURSDAY TT END OF 11 DAYS INDUCTION PRG FOR FIRST YEAR
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	COMMENCEMENT OF THEORY CLASSES FOR FIRST YEAR					WORKING MONDAY TT
		July 2019		September 2019		
		S M T W Th 1 2 3 4 7 8 9 10 11 14 15 16 17 18 21 22 23 24 25 28 29 30 31	F Sa 5 6 12 13 19 20	M T W Th F Sa 2 3 4 5 6 7 9 10 11 12 13 14 16 17 18 19 20 21 23 24 25 26 27 28	atme College	of Engineering

SEPTEMBER 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2 HOLIDAY SWARNA GOWRI VRATAM GANESHA CHATHURTHI	3	4	5	6	7 NON-WORKING
8	9	10 10TH DAY OF MUHARRAM	11	12 FIRST IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	13 FIRST IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	14 WORKING MONDAY TT FIRST IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7
15	16	17	18	19	20	21 NON-WORKING
22	23	24	25	26	27	28 HOLIDAY MAHALAYA AMAVASYA
29	30					
		S M T W Th 4 5 6 7 8 11 12 13 14 15 18 19 20 21 22 25 26 27 28 29	F Sa S M 2 3 - - 9 10 6 7 16 17 13 14 23 24 20 2	October 2019 1 T W Th F Sa 1 2 3 4 5 7 8 9 10 11 12 4 15 16 17 18 19 1 22 23 24 25 26 8 29 30 31	atme Colleg	T M E e of Engineering

OCTOBER 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1	2 HOLIDAY	3	4	5
		FIRST IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	150TH GANDHI JAYANTHI	FIRST IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	FIRST IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	NON- WORKING
6	7 HOLIDAY AYUDHA POOJA	8 HOLIDAY VIJAYA DASHAMI	9	10	11	12 WORKING WEDNESDAY TT
13	14	15	16	17	18 SECOND IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	19 NON- WORKING
20	21 SECOND IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	22 SECOND IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	23	24	25	26 WORKING TUESDAY TT
27	28	29 HOLIDAY BALIPADYAMI	30	31		
		September 20 S M T W Th 1 2 3 4 5 8 9 10 11 12 15 16 17 18 19 22 23 24 25 26 29 30 - - -	F Sa S M 6 7 - - 13 14 3 4 20 21 10 11 27 28 17 18	Volume T W Th F Sa 1 2 1 2 5 6 7 8 9 12 13 14 15 16 19 20 21 22 23 26 27 28 29 30	atme To and some way to and some way	T M E e of Engineering

NOVEMBER 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday Saturday		
					1 HOLIDAY KANNADA RAJYOTSAVA	2 NON-WORKING	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9 WORKING FRIDAY TT	
10	11 WORLD SCIENCE DAY	12 SECOND IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	13 SECOND IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	14 FIRST IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER	15 HOLIDAY KANAKADASA JAYANTHI	16 NON-WORKING	
17	18	19	20	21	22 THIRD IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	23 WORKING TUESDAY TT PTM FIRST YEAR THIRD IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	
24	25 THIRD IA SEMESTERS 3,5 & 7	26	27	28	29	30 LAST WORKING DAY HIGHER SEM WORKING FRIDAY TT	
		S M T W Th S M T W Th 1 2 3 3 6 7 8 9 10 13 14 15 16 17 20 21 22 23 24 27 28 29 30 31 1	F Sa S M 4 5 1 2 11 12 8 9 18 19 15 16	3 4 5 6 7 10 11 12 13 14 17 18 19 20 21 24 25 26 27 28	ATN college of Eng		

DECEMBER 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3 LAB EXAM COMMENCEMENT HIGHER SEM	4	5	6	7 NON WORKING
8	9	10	11	12	13 THIRD IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER LAB EXAMS END HIGHER SEM	14 WORKING THIRD IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER
15	16 THIRD IA FOR FIRST SEMESTER THEORY EXAMS COMMENCEMENT FOR HIGHER SEM	17	18	19	20	21 NON WORKING LAST WORKING DAY FOR FIRST YEAR
22	23 LAB EXAMS COMMENCEMENT FIRST YEAR	24	25 HOLIDAY CHRISTMAS DAY	26	27	28 WORKING
29	30	31				
		November 201 S M T W Th 3 4 5 6 7 10 11 12 13 14 17 18 19 20 21 24 25 26 27 28	F Sa S M 1 2 - - 8 9 5 6 15 16 12 13 22 23 19 20	January 2020 T W Th F Sa 1 2 3 4 7 8 9 10 11 14 15 16 17 18 21 22 23 24 25 28 29 30 31 	A T M College of Engineer	E ing Dr. L delawaraj



ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, MYSURU

Academic Calendar (EVEN SEMESTER, 2019-20)

WEEK	MONTH	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	HOLIDAY (H)	COLLEGE EVENTS
1					1	2	3	4		
2	RY	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
3	JANUARY	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	MAKARA SANKRANTHI	
4	JA	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
5		26	27	28	29	30	31		REPUBLIC DAY	Training the Trainer Program
5								1		
6	RY	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
7	FEBRUARY	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		COMMENCEMENT OF EVEN SEMESTER
8	FEB	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	MAHA SHIVARATHRI	Alumni Day
9		23	24	25	26	27	28	29		ATMEYA-2020
10		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
11	КСН	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		International Wonmen's Day Personality Enhancement Training for 4th Sem Students
12	MARCH	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		IA-1
13		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	UGADI	First PTM
14		29	30	31						





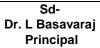
ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, MYSURU

Academic Calendar (EVEN SEMESTER, 2019-20)

WEEK	MONTH	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	HOLIDAY (H)	COLLEGE EVENTS
14					1	2	3	4		
15	г	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	MAHAVEERJAYAN THI GOOD FRIDAY	ICPTST_2020
16	APRIL	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	DR. AMBEDKAR JAYANTHI	IA Test II
17		19	20	21	22	23	24	25		ATMEYA
18		26	27	28	29	30			BASAVA JAYANTHI	Second PTM
18							1	2	MAY DAY	
19		3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
20	MAY	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
21	М	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		IA Test III
22		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	IDUL FITR	Lab Test Week
23		31								
23			1	2	3	4	5	6		Last Working Day
24		7	8	9	10	11	12	13		Practical Examination Schedule
25	JUNE	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		Commencement of Theory Examination, II Sem till 4th July 2020, Higher Semesters till 20th July 2020 Graduation Day
26		21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
27		28	29	30					Non Working Saturdays	The commencement of Odd Semester is from 27 th July 2020

* Weekly Mentoring as per time table.

* Attendance will be regulary sent to parents through SMS PTM dates for higher sem left to the descreption of HoDs.





Mechanical Engineeri	Department
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Accredited by NBA 2019-20 to 2021-22



College of Engineering

	y	July	1			ST	GU	AU		R	BEI	MI	TE	SEP		\$	BEI	101	DC1	(R	BEI	MI	VE	NC
	Π			WI	W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W5	W6	W7	8M	6M	W10	W10	W11	W12	W13	W14	W14	W15	W16	W17	81W
1	8	15	22	29		5	12	19	26		2	9	16	23	30		4	14	21	28		4	11	18	25
2	9	16	23	30		6	13	20	27		ω	10	17	24		1	8	15	22	20		s	12	19	26
3	10	17	24	31		7	14	21	28		4	11	81	25		ы	9	16	23	30		6	13	20	27
4	11	18	25		1	8	15	22	29		ŝ	12	19	26		ω	10	17	12	31		-1	4	5	ž
5	12	19	26		2	9	16	23	30		6	13	20	27		4	11	18	25		-	00	15	22	29
6	13	20	27	-	з	10	17	24	31		7	14	21	28		S	12	19	26		2	9	16	23	30
7	14	21	28	-	4	11	18	25		1	8	15	22	29		6	13	20	27		u	10	17	24	
- 9 : Six day FDP on Art Of Counseling	7: Start of internship for seventh Semester 27: NBA Criteria 2 & 3 Workshop	29: Commencement of Classes of ODD sem 2019-20 for higher semester			9: Commencement of Induction Programme for 1st year students.	24: End of Induction Programme for 1st year students. 26: Commencement of theory Classes for 1st Sam	The second s			3 : Attendance Status	12,33,14: First IA Test for higher Semester (HLV,VII sem) 20: First IA marks Finalization	25: Parents teachers meeting				1: Attendance Status	3,9,5: First IA Test for first Semester 18,21,22: Second IA Test for higher Semester (IILV VII sem)	25: Second IA marks Finalization	26: Parents teachers meeting		4. Attendance Status	11: World Science day 12,13,14: Second IA Test for first Semester	22,23,25: Third IA Test for higher Semester (IILV,VII sem)	27,28,29: Lab IA for higher Semester (HLV,VH sem) 30:Last Working Day for higher semester	A REPORT OF A R
			12: Balcrid	15: Independence Day				02: Ganesha Chaturthi	10: Moharam last day	28: ManatayaAmavasya		and the second s		02.Gandhi jayanthi	07: Ayudhapooja	13: Valmikilavanthi	27 Nraka Chathurdhashi	29: Balipadyami	01: Kannada Rajyothsava	10-ID-Maad	ES: KANakadasa Jayanthi		The second second		

1	AN	UA	RY			DEG	CEN	MB	ER	
W27	W26	W25	W24	W23	W23	W22	W21	W20	W19	W18
27	20	13	6		30	23	16	9	2	
28	21	14	7		31	24	17	10	ш	
29	22	15	8	1		25	18	11	4	
30	23	. 16	9	2		26	19	12	J	
	24	17	10	ω		27	20	13	6	
	25	18	11	4		28	21	14	7	
	26	19	12	5		29	22	15	8	1
						Commencen	Last Workin	Commences	End of Pract	Commenceme IA Marks Fina
						23: Commencement of Practical Examinut Fillst evine even	21: Last Working Day for First year.	 13, 14, 16 : Third: LA Test for hist semicore 16: Commencement of Theory Exam for Higher semester (III,V,VII sem). 	13: End of Practical Examination for Higher semester [ULV,VII sem).	3: Commoncement of Practical Exam for Higher semeone. (2000) 7: IA Marks Finalization (Theory & Lab).

NOTE:

List of Working Saturdays	ng Saturday
Date	Date
10-08-2019	10-08-2019
24-08-2019	24-08-2019
7-09-2019	7-09-2019
14-09-2019	14-09-2019
5-10-2019	5-10-2019
26-10-2019	26-10-2019
9-11-2019	9-11-2019
23-11-2019	23-11-2019
30-11-2019	30-11-2019
14-12-2019	14-12-2019
21-12-2019	21-12-2019

28-12-2019	7-12-2019	16-11-2019	2-11-2019	19-10-2019	12-10-2019	21-09-2019	31-08-2019	17-08-2019	3-08-2019	Date	List of Non working Saturdays
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Claura H.O.D. Department of Mechanical Engineering ATME College of Engineering, Mysacu

Department of Mechanical Engineering



Academic calendar for the year 2019-20 (EVEN Semester)

College of Engineering

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W18	W17	W16	W15	W14	W14	W13	W12	W11	W10	W10	6M	W8	WT	W6	WS	WS	W4	W3	W2	W1	W1				
25	18	11	4		27	20	13	6		30	23	16	9	2	10	24	17	10	3		27	20	13	6	
26	19	12	s		28	21	14	7		31	24	17	10	3		25	18	11	4		28	21	14	7	
27	20	13	6		29	22	15	8	1		25	18	11	4		26	19	12	5		29	22	15	8	1
28	21	14	7		30	23	16	9	2		26	19	12	571	Contraction of the	27	20	13	6		30	23	16	9	2
29	22	15	8	1		24	17	10	3		27	20	13	6		28	21	14	7		31	24	17	10	ω
30	23	16	9	2		25	18	11	4		28	21	14	7		29	22	15	8	1		25	18	11	4
31	24	17	10	w	Sec.	26	19	12	5		29	22	15	8	1		23	16	9	2		26	19	12	5
		W15: Technical talk	18,19,20; Chird JA (05) for aignet semester (11,v,v) (1 sem) 26-30: Lab (A					23,24,25; Second LA test for higher sentester (#27,74.55m) W12 : Technical talk			W9: Technical talk on Need for Entrepreneurship.	14, 16 &17: First IA Test for higher Schester (JH, V, VII sem) WB: helpstrial visit for 4 th semester.		1: ATMEYA Mafadoon eyen: 2-7: ATMEYA 2K20 Cultural Fest week				29: Visit to Open day @ IISc, Bengaluru	10 : Commencenzea et classes et arte sun avait et et intergret terret. W3: Technical talk on Career Guidance.	to compare the followers of Even sem 2010.20 for blother semester					
			25: Rumzan Eid	1. War day		26: Basava Jayanthi	14: Dr. B R Ambedkar Jayanthi	10: Good Friday	5. Makazoon Inmathi					era, museranominana e Barro	75. Chandramana Uradi				State of the state	21: Maha Shivaratti	TO: NEPROVE PRO	16: Republic day	15: Makara Sankranthi		

	J	UL	Y			J	UN	Е	
W27	W26	W25	W24	W23	W23	W22	W21	W20	W19
27	20	13	6		29	22	15	8	11
28	21	14	7		30	23	16	9	2
29	22	15	8	1		24	17	10	3
30	23	16	9	2		25	18	11	4
31	24	17	10	ω		26	19	12	5
	25	18	11	4		27	20	13	6
	26	19	12	ç,		28	21	14	7
			xamination for Higher Semesters				of Theory Examination	of Even Semester ninotion Schedule	
	227		S 11 DANIAU	27. Dalaria					

NOTE:

- * Club Activities will be during all Wednesdays as per Schedule.
- * Aptitude trainings will be run as per schedule.
- * Technical trainings will be run as per schedule.
- * Mentoring as per scheduled timetable.

	18-07-2020	04-07-2020	20-06-2020	06-06-2020	16-05-2020	2-05-2020	18-04-2020	04-04-2020	21-03-2020	07-03-2020	15-02-2020	01-02-2020	18-01-2020	04-01-2020	Date	List of Non working Saturdays
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Lesson Pl	College of Engineering
Lesson Plan & Work-done Diary for AY:2019-20, ODD Semest	0
ar AV-2010-20 ODD Semaster	Department of Mechanical Engineering Accredited by NBA 2019-2022



		00	7	6	5	-	w	2	-		Class No.	Cours
		6.9,19	5.9.19	4.9.19	3.9.19	30.8.19	29.8.19	28.8.19	27.8,19		Date planned (DD'MM)	Course with Code:
		Simple Numericals	Formation of Steam and Thermodynamic properties of steam	Zeroth law, 1st Law, 2nd Law and 3rd Laws of thermodynamics. Concept of Internal energy, Enthalpy and entropy	Basic Concepts of Thermodynamics: Introduction, States, Concepts of work; Heat, Temperature	Bio-fuels. Environmental issues like Global Warming and Ozone Depletion	Conversion of Fossil fuels, hydel, wind and Nuclear	Sources of Energy: Introduction and application of energy sources like fossil fuels	Introduction to Syllabus, Discussion of CLO's, CO's		Topics to be covered	E FIGHIEINS & MICHANIM FIGHI ISMIELS
		Chalk & Talk	Chalk & Talk	Chalk & Talk	Chalk & Talk	Chalk & Talk	Chalk & Talk	Chalk & Talk	Chalk & Talk		TLP Planned	TENHI - ISMER
б	٩	80	4	6	05	4	61	ч	-	3	Class No.	o racuity:
po/cl	u log	06(09	05/09	04/09	p0/80	30/8	8/92	8/8 C	27/8	MODULE-1	Date of Conduction (DD/MM)	
-law	Heart remperchase		Robal waterning &	Tidal, Geotrommal Energy Discussion on Globad		Energy hanusting torage	fossil build, Thermal E.	Introduction to Energy Claus (bication	introduction to course.		n Topics Covered	Ingku moa
Chark.	C Salle	Chatk	Chatte.	Challe, Talle	Challe, Talle	C	Chalk &	Challe 2	Charke Jaux		TLP Executed	a monto
1		TVE E terminology		Additioned sellinhis	Chally Elicbonised	Skiking L	1	1	1		Remarks if any deviation	C THEFT

16 24.9.19	15 20.9.19	14 19.9.19	13 18.9.19	12 17.9.19	11 13.9.19	10 12.9	9 11.		Class pla No. (DD				
 						12.9.19	11.9.19		Date planned (DD/NINI)		$\overline{\gamma}$		
Concept of Cavitation and Priming	Reciprocating pump and Centrifugal Pump	Hydraulic Pumps: Pumps, Introduction, Classification and specification of Pumps	Kaplan Turbine	Francis Turbine	Turbines: Hydraulic Turbines- Classification and specification, Principles and operation of Pelton Wheel Turbine	Babcock and Wilcox Boiler, Introduction to Boiler mounting and accessories	Boilers: Introduction to Boilers, Classification, Lancashire boiler		Topics to be covered				
Chalk & Talk	Chalk & Talk	Chalk & Talk	Chalk & Talk	Chalk & Talk	Chaik & Taik	Chalk & Talk	Chalk & Talk		TLP Planned				
24	2	8	ē	8	17	б.	5	M	·Class No.	138	વ	Ξ	
11/10	10/10	01/60	27/9	26/9	5/30	24/9	p/oc	MODULE-2	Date of Conduction (DD/MM)	13214 18/9	17/09	13/09	
Count rection & priming	Relipso lating pump &	Reported pumps	wupton tus bine	Francis turbine	Petron wheel.	Lancheusnise Beller	Introduction to Boilers Charles		Topics Covered	18/9, 19/9 unnenicul problems crait	Properties of Skein &	in-law , int Erosye 1	
Jure Charles	Chelle 8	Chaur &	Charles	Teur	n Ghalk e Talu		Tauk		TLP Executed	mes Cha	(nouk?	Chalke	
١	,	1	۱	1	1	1	1		Remarks if any deviation	uk/ Gre Solund		1	

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		25	24	23	2	21	20	19	18	17		Class No.
		17.10.19	16.10.19	15.10.19	11.10.19	10.10.19	9.9.19	27.9.19	26.19.19	25.9.19		Date planned (DD/MM)
		Principles and applications of air conditioners, window and split air conditioners	vapor absorption refrigeration	Principle and working of vapor compression refrigeration	Utit of refrigeration, Refrigerants, Properties of refrigerants, List of commonly used refrigerants	Refrigeration - Definitions - Refrigerating effect, Ton of Refrigeration, Ice making capacity, COP, relative COP	Simple problems on indicated power, brake power, indicated thermal efficiency, brake thermal efficiency, mechanical efficiency and specific fuel consumption	4 stroke diesel engines	2 and 4 stroke petrol Engine	Internal Combustion Engines Classification, IC engines parts		Topics to be covered
		ррт	Chalk & Talk	Chalk & Talk	Chalk & Talk	Chalk & Talk	Chaik & Talk	Chalk & Talk	Chalk & Talk	Chalk & Talk		TLP Planned
25	32	<u>c</u>	30	29	28	27	26	ራ	24	3	M	Class No.
05/11	31/10	30/10	25/10	24/10	23/10	22/10	18/10	17/10	16/10	15/10	MODULE-3	Date of Conduction (DD/MM)
usion.	Principle of Room	in the	Contron .	9	Problems.	Performance parameters & Problems	4-Storke Diesel Engine Performance parameters	4-Starko Petrol Engline	el Ingline	Intr I.C. Engines, Clausifi		Topics Covered
D	Survey Charles	Talk	Charte	Cheuke	Trank	Challer & Teak	Challe e Talic.	Charles	Talk.	Challe &		TLP Executed
,		,	,	1	and sectures .		Performente foreinaters heate atta clause		PUCK more thing			Remarks if any deviation

Class No. 32 30 3 23 23 26 24 3 3 37 36 30 39 31.10.19 25.10.19 24.10.19 (DD/MM) 05.11.19 30.10.19 23.10.19 22.10.19 18.10.19 planned 21.11.19 8.11.19 7.11.19 6.11.19 20.11.19 19.11.19 Date materials, Shape memory alloys, thermo setting polymers. Ceramics: Methods of soldering, Brazing and composites, steels and stainless steels. Definitions, Smart Materials: Piezoelectric Glass, optical fiber glass, cements Non-Ferrous: Aluminum, brass, Metals- Ferrous: Cast Iron, Tool Semiconductors and insulators. composites. Polymers: bromze Oxy-acetylene welding Compositesderivations for length of belt in open 1220 Definitions- slip, creep, velocity Brief description of arc welding Welding ratio of tension in flat belt drives Open & TIG welding and MIG welding Types- Spur, helical, bevel, worm simple numerical problems. and crossed belt drive and rack and pinion, Topics to be covered crossed belt drives, Thermoplastics Classification Fiber Metal reinforced Matrix Bid and **TLP** Planned Chalk & Talk PPT PPT. PPT PPT PPT Class No. 5 50 3 52 4 54 S 50 3 8 4 8 42 F MODULE-4 27/1 Conduction 6/12 12/12 0/11 (DD/MNI) 22/11 11/11 11/11 21/11 07/11 26/11 23/11 19/11 Date of 08/11 16/11 Clausificerties rime, adus Only- acchelond (omposites introductor e ceramica Martenary, Tlaws blantar Companysion of Jopping the Sem londu uon Introducerto n. Clausi bachto emastancuesials . 2 Ferancia morenals che Beut danno de nucetor claring there belt drive The mus welding As metting parces int lowing process. Dep of Sup Cherry N.S. Entropluction to Bell-Seldening & Bruzins Ent. Geaus & Clausificition (mut Al, badz & bronze metals Delt alutury txprevelon for tenden in Numbered problems **Topics Covered** welding Chalke Charles Chauce Cherthe Charles Charle 8 Executed CHARTE Chatke Jack DOLK. PPT PPT TLP Jalk. TOLK PPT PPT PPT Jack-100KK JOEK C Talk TOIL . istasted distur med-A Rdate Horal 01- POST 2-post Remarks if any 00255 deviation of mod-4 P 3t

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50 11.	49 10.	48 6.1	47 5.1	46 4.1	45 3.1	44 29.	43 28.	42 27.	41 26.		Class pla No. (DD
11.12.19	10.12.19	6.12.19	5.12.19	4.12.19	3.12.19	29.11.19	28.11.19	27.11.19	26.11.19		Date planned (DD/MM)
Applications of Robots in material bandling, Processing and assembly and inspection.	Common Robot Configurations	Robots: Robot Anatomy, Joints and Links	CNC Machining centers and Turning Centers	Open Loop and Closed Loop Systems	Computer Numerical Control (CNC): Introduction, Components of CNC	Milling Processes - Plane Milling, End Milling, Slot Milling, Angular Milling, Form Milling, Straddle Milling, and Gang Milling	Milling Machine: Principle of Milling Types of Milling Machines, Working Of Horizontal and Vertical Milling Machines.	Taper Turning by Tailstock Offset Method and Compound Slide Swiveling Method	Lathe: Principle of Working of a Center Lathe, Parts of a Lathe. Operations on Lathe-Turning, Facing, Knurling, Thread Cutting, Drilling		Topics to be covered
PPT	PPT	PPT	PPT	PPT	PPT	Chalk & Talk	Chalk & Talk	Chalk & Talk	Chalk & Talk		TLP Planned
1	50	1	49	t	48	47	46	45	AA	M	Class No.
05/12	05/12	offiz	04/12/	03/12	21/20	30/ U	nhec	11)8c	27[11]	MODULE-5	Date of Conduction (DD/MM)
Industrial application	Robot configuration.	Acheannages, Int. Industrie	ENC mathine. Aschieter	& N.C. OPENE CLOSED	introduction to NC mountining, components	milling operations	Int. milling muchine & Clausibleations, milling Operations.	Taper turning operation (have Jaka	Int to monubuluring Process. Latre & its operations.	-	Topics Covered
P97	PPT	FFT	PPT	PPT	PPT	Chaue .	Crack Talk.	Challe	Cher		TLP Executed
			- <u>k</u>	143 123 141	Teptin will						Remarks if any deviation

22.11.19 Velocity ratio, simple numerical problems on velocity ratio Chalk & Talk 39 11/00 Boblems on Geor drive Crasher 0 Jank.

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HoD Signature: G Call Faculty Signature: ω S 4 N (% of usage in Curriculum) ICT based Teaching Tutorials/ Extra classes Internal Assessments Self-study Assignments/ Quizzes/ Theory Classes Taught Activity Planning 0 Planned 50 20 02 5 1 HoD Signature: Claury Faculty Signature: Actual 54 02 = 20 202 Tauja 41/50 = 26% act Based (PAT) Add Clauses huken used for ars quizz Execution : Remarks ۱ ۱ 10 tor madele-1

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Department of Mechanical Engineering



Ref No- ATMECE/ME/2018-19/MOM/10

MINUTES OF MEETING 25/3/2019

3.30pm

AGENDA:

- Change in work timings
- 2. Coverage of syllabus
- 3. Result analysis discussion

The following discussions and announcements were made,

- The college hours are revised. The college will function from 9.00am to 4.45pm from 1/4/2019.
- > Faculties should be covering their syllabus as planned. (As per leuron plan)
- > Faculties are requested to publish their research paper in reputed journals.
- Faculties will have to undergo orientation program regarding innovating teaching.
- Faculties are requested in getting trained with new technologies and software's which are useful for academics.
- Chairman suggested that assignments given to students should be of research standards.
- > Faculties to plan programs relevant to academic improvement.
- > Chairman Sir suggested for an administration calendar.
- Action plan on Result analysis
 - To identify slow learners and give special attention for them.
 - To solve more number of numerical in problem oriented subjects like BTD,DME-1,and MOM.
 - To use innovative teaching Methods to reach to the students.
 - Using SRS system to understand the learning ability of students.
 - Using animated videos of models and ppt for better understanding of subjects
 - Giving assignments, unit tests and other methods to enhance learning.
 - Tutorials for identified weak students
 - To work towards improvement of department subject results.

G. Rattal 15/3/19

HLCLD. Commission of Pranhonical Explored ing ATME College of Engineering, Mysen

Department of Mechanical Engineering

SL. NO	NAME OF THE FACULTY	Signature
1	Dr. Rathnakar G	1. Ball 1
2	Dr. Srinivasa K	Vatu
3	Mr. Devaraj MR	In
4	Mr. Ravi Kumar S	laight
5	Mr. Suresh Kumar S	K
6	Mr. Harsha DN	1 A
7	Mr. Deepak MVS	
8	Mr. Manjunath HS	nak
9	Mr. Chethan S	C.St.
10	Mr. Niranjan Kumar VS	Nella
11	Mr. Arjun MS	- B
12	Mr. Raghu	8n
13	Mr. Thejkumar J	
14	Mr. Mohanakumara K C	Moheloe
15	Mr. MD Nadeem M	- FEL
16	Mr. Yathisha N	12
17	Mr. Ramanuja C M	Cllomant
18	Mr. Rakshith N	Tran 0
19	Mr. Swarnakiran S	Fora
20	Mr. Rohith S	CORC-
21	Mr. Yashwanth N	
22	Mr. Karthik Kumar M	1. Juliet
23	Mr. Pavan Kumar KP	fal for
24	Mr. Girish Kumar G S	4

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College of Engineering

Department of Mechanical Engineering

COURSE MODULE

	Mr. Thejkumar J hanical Engineerin	e	Academ	ic Yea	2019	-20	
Course Code	Course Title	Core/Elective	Prerequisite	Cor	ntact H	lours	Total Hrs
Course Cours	coulse me	Conditionative	riciequisite	L	T	P	Sessions
18ME15/25	Elements of Mechanical Engineering	Core	BASIC SCIENCE	4	•		50

CLO2: Comprehend the basic concepts of thermodynamics.

CLO3: Understand the concepts of boilers, turbines, pumps, internal combustion engines and refrigeration,

CLO4: To understand the properties of various engineering material and their applications.

CLO5: Distinguish different metal joining techniques and understand the concepts of power transmission elements.
CLO6: Enumerate the knowledge of working with conventional machine tools, their specifications

Topics Covered as per Syllabus

MODULE-I

Sources of Energy: Introduction and application of energy sources like fossil fuels, Hydel, Solar, Wind, Nuclear fuels and Bio-fuels. Environmental issues like Global Warming and Ozone Depletion

Basic Concepts of Thermodynamics: Introduction, States, Concepts of work, Heat, Temperature, Zeroth law, 1st Law, 2nd Law and 3rd Laws of thermodynamics. Concept of Internal energy, Enthalpy and entropy (Simple Numericals)

Steam: Formation of Steam and Thermodynamic properties of steam (Simple Numericals)

(RBT: L1, L2 and L3)

MODULE-2

Boilers: Introduction to Boilers, Classification, Lancashire boiler, Babcock and Wilcox Boiler, Introduction to Boiler mounting and accessories (No sketches).

Turbines: Hydraulic Turbines- Classification and specification, Principles and operation of Pelton Wheel Turbine, Francis Turbine and Kaplan Turbine (Elementary Treatment only)

Hydraulic Pumps: Pumps, Introduction, Classification and specification of Pumps, Reciprocating pump and Centrifugal Pump, Concept of Cavitation and Priming.

(RBT: L1, L2 and L3)

MODULE - 3

Internal Combustion Engines

Classification, IC engines parts, 2 and 4 stroke petrol and 4 stroke diesel engines. P-V diagrams of Otto and Diesel cycles. Simple problems on indicated power, brake power, indicated thermal efficiency, brake thermal efficiency, mechanical efficiency and specific fuel consumption.

Refrigeration and Air conditioning

Refrigeration – Definitions – Refrigerating effect, Ton of Refrigeration, Ice making capacity, COP, relative COP and Unit of refrigeration. Refrigerants, Properties of refrigerants, List of commonly used refrigerants, Principle and working of vapor compression refrigeration and vapor absorption refrigeration. Domestic refrigerator, Principles and applications of air conditioners, window and split air conditioners.

(RBT; L1, L2 and L3)

MODULE-4

PROPERTIES, COMPOSITION AND INDUSTRAIL APPLICATIONS OF ENGINEERING MATERIALS: Metals-Ferrous: Cast Iron, Tool steels and stainless steels. Non-Ferrous: Aluminum, brass, bronze, Polymers: Thermoplastics and thermo setting polymers. Ceramics: Glass, optical fiber glass, cements, Composites-Fiber reinforced composites, Metal Matrix composites. Smart Materials: Piezoelectric materials, Shape memory alloys,

Milling Machine: Principle of Milling, Types of Milling Machines, Working Of Horizontal and Vertical M Milling Processes -P lane Milling, End Milling, Slot Milling, Angular Milling, Form Milling, Straddle M Milling	filling Machines. Filling, and Gang
(Layout of sketches of the above machines needs to be dealt. Sketches need to be used only for explaining performed on the machines)	ig the operations
Introduction to Advanced Manufacturing Systems	
Computer Numerical Control (CNC): Introduction, Components of CNC, Open Loop and Closed advantages of CNC, CNC Machining centers and Turning Centers.	Loop Systems,
Robots: Robot Anatomy, Joints and Links, Common Robot Configurations, Applications of Robots in m Processing and assembly and inspection.	aterial handling,
List of Text Books (RBT:	L1, L2 and L3)
1. Elements of Mechanical Engineering, K R Gopal Krishna, Subhash Publication, Bangalore 200	18
2. Work Shop Technology, Vol1 & 2, Hajara Chowdary, Media Promoters, New Delhi 2001	
 A Text Book of Elements of Mechanical Engineering, S.TrymbakaMurthy, 3rd revised editi International Publishing House Pvt Ltd., New Delhi 	on 2006, I. K
List of Reference Books	
 Elements of Mechanical Engineering, R K Rajput, Firewall media, 2005 Elements of Mechanical Engineering, A S Ravindra, Best Publications, 7th edition 2009 CAD/CAM/CIM, Dr. P Radhakrishnan, 3rd edition, New age International Publisher, New Delhi Introduction to Robotics: Mechanics & Control, Craig J J, 2rd edition, Addison-Wesley publis 1989 	hing company,
 Introduction to engineering Materials, B K Agarwal, Tata McGraw Hill Publication, New Delhi. Thermal Science and Engineering, Dr. D S kumar, S K Kataria & Sons Publications, New Delhi 	
List of URLs, Text Books, Notes, Multimedia Content, etc	
Video Demonstration of Different types of automation and Mechanisms auto.bowstuffworks.com/engine1.htm http://nptel.ac.in/courses/112101098/ http://nptel.ac.in/courses/112102103/Module%20G/Module%20G(5)/p3.htm Printed Copy (Soft Copy): Available	
Course Outcomes: Students will be able to	
CO1: Identify different sources of energy, their conversion process and also describe the basic concepts thermodynamics and solving simple numerical problems on steam.	L1, L2, L3
CO2: Explain the working principle of steam boilers, hydraulic Turbines & pumps.	L1, L2
CO3: Demonstrate the working principles of an LC Engine, Refrigeration, air conditioning and	11 12

MODULE-5 Lathe: Principle Of Working of a Center Lathe, Parts of a Lathe. Operations on Lathe-Turning, Facing, Knurling, Thread Cutting, Drilling, Taper Turning by Tailstock Offset Method and Compound Slide Swiveling Method. Specification of

Lathe Milli

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List of

Course Outcomes: Students will be able to		
CO1: Identify different sources of energy, their conversion process and also describe the basic concepts thermodynamics and solving simple numerical problems on steam.	LI, L3	L.2,
CO2: Explain the working principle of steam boilers, hydraulic Turbines & pumps.	LLL	2
CO3: Demonstrate the working principles of an LC Engine, Refrigeration, air conditioning and also calculate the performance parameters of an I. C engine.	LI, L3	1.2,
CO4: Recognize & Classify the various engineering materials, metal joining processes and power transmission elements. Also solve simple numerical on power transmission elements.	LI, L3	L2,
CO5: Describe the working of conventional machine Tools, Machining processes and the	LI, L	2

(RBT: L1, L2 and L3)

JOINING PROCESSES: SOLDERING, BRAZING AND WELDING

drives, simple numerical problems on velocity ratio

Definitions, Classification and Methods of soldering, Brazing and welding, Brief description of arc welding, Oxyacetylene welding, TIG welding and MIG welding

belt drive, ratio of tension in flat belt drives, advantages and disadvantages of V belts and timing belts, simple

Types- Spur, helical, bevel, worm and rack and pinion, Velocity ratio, advantages and disadvantages over belt

BELT DRIVES Open & crossed belt drives, Definitions- slip, creep, velocity ratio, derivations for length of belt in open and crossed

numerical problems. GEAR DRIVES:

Semiconductors and insulators.

advanced manufacturing system.

Internal Assessment Marks: 40 (30 Marks three Session tests are conducted during the semester and marks allotted based on the average of three performances and additional 10 Marks for Assignments /Unit tests/ written quizzes).

Subject Code:	ISME1	5/25	TITLE	Contract of the local sectors	inteerin		nical	1.	ulty me:		Mr. The	jkumar	J
List of					Pre	ogram (Outcon	nes					a second
Course Outcomes	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	P09	PO10	PO11	PO12	Total
CO-1	3	-	-	-	-		2		-		-	2	7
CO-2	2									-			2
CO-3	3	2	-				-				162		5
CO-4	2	2	-	-		-	-	-	-				4
CO-5	2				3	-						2	7
Total	12	4			3		2	-	-	14		4	25

The Correlation of Course Outcomes (CO's) and Program Outcomes (PO's)

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College of Engineering	f Engineerin		IME T.	ABLE F	TIME TABLE FOR HI SEMESTER - 201	EMESTE	R - 2019-20		
SECTION :	: A						RC	ŏ	ROOM NO. MI10
DAY TIME	09.00 -	10.00 -	11.00 -	11.15 -	12.15 - 01.15	01.15 - 2.00	02.00 - 02.55	92	02.55 - 03.50
Mon	18ME35A	18ME33	TEA BREAK	18CPC39	18ME32		18MAT31		18ME36A
Tue		18ME36A	E36A		18ME33		18ME32		I8MAT31
Wed	18ME33	18ME35A		18ME34	18MAT31		18ME32		CLUB ACTIVITIES
Thu	18ME35A	18ME33	TEA	18ME34	18ME32		-	SMEL	18MEL37A (A1)/18MEL38A(A2)
Fri	18ME34	18ME32	BREAK	18MAT31	18ME35A		_	SMEL	18MEL37A(A2)/18MEL38A(A1)
Sat									
Subject Code		Subject Title		Contact hours alloted per week		Facu	Faculty In - Charge		
18MAT31	TCFS			4	Mrs Divya K				
IKME'32	Mechanics of Materials	Materials		5	Mr. Yashwanth N	4			
18MI 33	Basic Thermodynamics	dy that thes		4	Mr. Pavan Kumar K P	rXP		L	
PC IM81	Material Science	RC		1	Mr. Deepek MVS	S.			
INME 35A	Metal cutting and forming	and forming		4	Mr. Niranjao Kumar V S	S A wu			
ISNE36A	Computer An	conputer Aided Machine Drawing	mwin u	5	Mr. Roluth S, Mr. Yathisha N	r Yashisha N			
INCPC39	Constitution of andCyber Law	Constitution of India Professional Ethods and Other Law	onal Ethocs	1	Mr. Chandrashekar C	ar c			
N01137A	Materials Testing Lab	tung Lah		w	Mr Naresh Kumar S (A1) Mr TX-yraj M R(A2)	42)	Mr. Swaranakiran S(A1) Mr. Yathisha N(A2)	101	
NNET 38A	Workshop and	Workshop and Machine Shop Practice	p Practice	3	Mr. Chethan s(A3) Mr.Arjun MS (A2)	3) 2)	Mr Suresh Kumar S (A1) Dr. Manjunath H S(A2)	(A1) (A2)	
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Antment of ME College		-				3	3	3	4	5	3	+	hours alloted per week		18ME32	18ME32	18ME35B	18ME36B	18ME32	UL15- 12.15		LE FOF	MENT OF
G Back-1 HIO(D). Department of Mechanical Engineering ATME College of Engineering, Mysuru			Mr. Swaranakiran S (B2)	Mr. Chethan s(B1)	Mr. Chandrashekar C	Mr Harsha D N	Dr. Rathnakar G	Mr Devaraj M R	Mr Ravikumar S	Mr Suresh Kumar S	Mrs Divya K	Mrs Sowmya K			18ME36B	18ME34	18MAT31	18MATDIP31	18ME34	12.15 - 01.15		TIME TABLE FOR III SEMESTER - 2	DEPARTMENT OFMECHANICAL ENGINEERING
hanical Engineering	Mr Theyk	Mr Niranja	5 (82)		Ċ								Faculty		нк					01.15 - 2.00		ESTER -	ENGINEERIN
	cjkumar J (B2)	Mr. Niranjan Kumar V S(B1)	Mr Agun MS (B2)	Mr. Harsha D.N.(B1)									Faculty In - Charge		18CPC39	18ME33		18M	18M	02.00 - 02.55	ROO	019-	â
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Principal PRINCIPAL ATME College of Engineering Melahalu, Mysuru-: 70028	U.	S.AN	SSK, AMS	11VG NJ	28.	DNH	Dr RG	MRD	SRA	SKS	13	AK	Initials		18ME35B	18ME36B		.38B(B1)	(.388)(82)	03.50 - 04.45	12	Ser.	

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SECTION :							1.00	ROOM NO. M106	6
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Mon	ISMATSI	30	HEA BREAK	18ME32	18ME33		18ME35B	18MATDIP31	
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Wod	18ME35B	ISMAT31		18ME33	18ME32	z c T R	18MEL	18MEL37B(C2)/18MEL38B(C1)	B(C1)
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Subject Code	1.000	Subject Title	F	Contact hours alloted per		-	Faculty In - Charge		Initials
ISMATH	RUN			4	Mrs Divya K				DK
ISMATINESI	Additional Mathematics 1	athematic~1		5	Mrs Sowmya K	Î			SK
ISNE 2	Machanics of Materials	Materials		¢,	Mr. Vathisha N				NA
ISNIESS	Basic Durnodynamics	dy names +		+	Mr Ravikumar S	×			SRK
16 HNS	Venteral Science	E.C.		£	Mr Devraj M R				MRD
ISME 3518	Menal Casting & Wolding	& Welding		3	Dr. Ruthnakær G				Dr. RG
SAM Soft	Macharous M	Meeting of Mensurements and Mensulogy	ind Victoriogy	3	Dr. Scinivasa K				Dr. SK
64. MI 184	Construction of the	Construction of India Productional Educa- and Const Law	or south a finds	1	Mr. Chandrashekar C	sar c			080
	Machines of Microsoftware and Marnology	Carally Income in	nd Microslogy		Mr. Deepsk MVS (cT)	Soci)			SAN
ALCORNEY	1.1		1.33		Mr. Harshu D N4C2)	(02)			DNH
			10 T 10		Mr. Devaraj M R (C1)	RATH			MRD
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Note: Free I 4B Barch students have CLUB ACTIVITIES & TECHNIC 0. TRAINGING.

A T M	ME	1	ATM	E COLI	ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING	NGINEEH			T
Littue College of Engineering	Engineering	T	ME TA	BLE F	TIME TABLE FOR V SEMESTER	IESTER	- 2019-20		يىر
SECTION :	A						ROO	ROOM NO.M103	1103
DAY TIME	09.00 -	10.00 -	11.00 -	11.15-	12.15 - 01.15	01.15 - 2.00	02.00 - 02.55	02.55 - 03.50	03,50 - 04.45
Mon	17ME554	17MES2		17MES3	17ME562		171	17MEL57(A1)/17MEL58(A2)	EL58(A2)
Tue	17MES1	17ME53		17ME562	17ME52		17ME54	17ME554	Aptitude Training
Wed	17ME554	17ME54	TEA	17ME51	17MES3	Z C R	17ME562	17ME53	17ME52
util	17MES2	17MES3	BREAK	17MES4	17ME51		174	17MELS7(A2)/17MELS8(A3)	EL58(A3)
Fri	17ME54	17ME52		17MES1	17MES4		171	17MEL57(A3)/17MEL58(A1)	EL58(A1)
Sat		inverse and					_		
Subject Code		Subject Title		Contact hours alloted per week		Faculty	Faculty In – Charge		Initials
17N0.51	Management and Engineering Economics	and Enginee	Buns	4	Mr. Ramanuja C M	X			RCM
TANK SC	Dynamics of Machinery	Machinery		s	Mr. Suresh Kumar S	S.F			SKS
17N24 53	Tucho Machines	nes		5	Mr. Chethan S				S
17NR-54	Design of Machine Elements - I	white Eleme	1915 - 1	5	Mr. Rohith S				RS
7NH 584	Non Fraditional Machining	ad Machinin	ŋē.	G	Mr. Chethan S				cs
17MI 562	Energy and Environment	nv n/onment		3	Mr. Md Nadeem M	A			MNM
					Dr. Manjunath H S(A1)		Mr. Niranjan Kumar V S(A4)	ar V S(A4)	Dr.HSM,NVS
LUNU 1 Y	Pluid Mechanics & Machinery Lab	mics & Mach	hinery Lab	-	Mr. Yashwanth N(A2)		Mr. Chethan S(A2)	~	NY.CS
					Mr. Payan Kumar K P(A3)		Mr. Niranjan Kumar V S(A3)	ar V S(A3)	KP.NVS
				8	Mr.Ragha(A1)		Mr. Yashwanth N(A1)	A1)	RAGNY
S. 10N.1	Lacres Lab			u.	5	S(A2)		2)	SRK Dr SK
					Mr.Md Nadeem M(A3)		Mr.Raghu(A3)		MNM.RAG

ATME College of Engineering TKM Mysuru-Kanakapura-Bangalone Ros-Melianalli Mysuru-4 70028

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Note: Free L UR Batch students have CLUB_ACTIVITIES & TECHNICAL TRAINGING.

A T M E College of Engineering SECTION : B Non 17ME52 Tue 17ME53 Thu 17ME52	rEngineering 17MES2 17MES2	17ME55 17ME55 17ME52 17ME52	ATMI DEPAR DEPAR TIME TA 10.00-11.00 11.00-11.15 17ME52 17ME52 17ME52 BREAK	E COLLE CTMENT OF BLE FC 11,15- 12,15 17ME54 17ME54 17ME54 17ME54	ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING TIME TABLE FOR V SEMESTER - 20 11.00-11.15 12.15 12.15 12.15-01.15 01.15-2.00 17ME54 17ME54 17ME53 12.15-01.15 01.15-2.00 1.15-2.00	INEERIN ENGINEERIN STER - 2 01.15 - 2.00 01.15 - 2.00 01.15 - 2.00	UNG - 2019-20 - 2019-20 00 02.00 - 02.55 17ME53		ING ING - 2019-20 - 2019-20 - 2019-20 - 2019-20 00 02.00- 01 02.55 02.55 02.55 17ME53 17ME52 17ME53 17ME1.57(B1)/17ME1.58(B2) 17ME54 17ME562
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		Subject Title		Contact hours alloted per week		Fa	culty le	Faculty In – Charge	culty In – Charge
	Manaj	Nanagement and Engineering Fermines	incering	4	Mr. Niranjan Kumar V S	mar V S			
	VCI I	Dynamics of Machinery	ince	5	Mr. Swaranakiran S	Su			
		Lurbo Machines		s	Mr. Raghu				
	Design	Design of Machine Elements - I	entents - 1	s	Mr. Karthik Kumar M	uar M			
	Non	Net: Eraditional Machining	chening	3	Mr. Harsha D N				
	1.	THOSE and Environment	UNIVERSITY	3	Mr. Pavan Kumar K P	IKP			
	I lost NL	boot Maximuma's & Machinery Lab	burery Lab	3	Dr. Marnionath H StBD Mr. Nigarijan Kumar V S(B2) Mr. Yathishgi N(B3)	ABD ar V SdB	2		
		du Liver i		3	Mr. Md Nadeem M (B1) Mr. Ravi Kumar S(B2)	4 (BI) (B2)		Mr. Pavan Ki Mr. Pavan Ki	Mr. Payan Kumar K P(B1) Mr. Payan Kumar K P(B2)
		Contraction of the second			Mr. Pasan Kumar K P(B3)	K P(B3)		Mr. Ranxinu	Mr. Ransinuja C M(R3)

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SECTION :	A						RO	ROOM NO. M101	1101
DAY TIME	09.00 - 10.00	10.00 -11.00	11.00 -	11.15 - 12.15	12.15 - 01.15	01.15 - 2.00	02.00 - 02.55	02.55 - 03.50	03.50 - 04.45
Mon	ISME742	15ME71		ISME73	15ME72	-		Project Phase-1	
Tue	ISME72	ISME71	TEA BREAK	ISME73	15ME753	LB	ISM	ISMEL76(A1) / ISMEL77(A2)	77(A2)
Wed	15ME753	15ME742		ISME71	15ME72		15ME73	CLUB ACTIVITIES	WITIES
Thu		ISMEL76(A2) / ISMEL77(A3)	SMEL77(A3)	ISME73		15ME742	Technical Training	Aptitude
Fri	ISME71	15ME72	TEA BREAK	15ME73	15ME753		ISM	ISMEL76(A3) / ISMEL77(A1)	77(A1)
Sat									
Subject Code		Subject Title		Contact hours alloted per week		Facult	Faculty In - Charge		Initials
(SMIC71	Litergy Engineering	gning		4	Mr. Raghu				RAG
15MI 72	I luid Power Systems	stems		4	Dr. Srinivasa K				Dr. SK
15NH 73	Control Engineering	Guing		5	Mr. Swaranakiran S	ran S			SKS
14NH 742	Tribology			3	Mr. Yathisha N				YN
1347 HAS1	Mechatronics			3	Dr. Manjunath H S	SH			Dr.HSM
				8	Mr. Karthik Kumar M(A)	imar M(Ali)	Mr.Suresh Kumar S(A1)	ar S(A1)	KKM, SSK
-VII 1.76	Design Lab			3	Dr. Scinivasa N(A2 Mr. Rohith S (A3)	(A3)	Mr. Swaranakiran S(A3)	mar M(A2) an S(A3)	Dr.SK, KKM
					Mr. Ramanuja C M(A1)	C M(AI)	Mr. Md Nadeem M(A1)	n M(AI)	RCM,MNM
TANK LONG	di INI Jab			u,	Mr. Md Nadcem M (A2)	m M (A2)	Mr. Ramanuja C M(A2)	C M(A2)	MNM,RCM
					Mr. Harsha D /	N(N3)	Mr. Ravi Kumar S(A3)	r S(A3)	DNH.SRK
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Coordinates		12 LEMET			ISMEL76		ISME7S3	ISME742	ISME73	15ME72	ISME71	Subject Code	Sat	Fri	Thu	Wed	Tue	Mon	DAY TIME	SECTION	Atme College of Engineering	A T M	
		CIML IN			Design Lab		Mechatronics	Tribology	Control Engineering	Fluid Power Systems	Energy Engineering			1SM	ISME73	15ME753	15ME72	ISM	09.00 - 10.00	: B	Engineering	ME	
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C Reverses Department of Mechanical Engineering ATME College of Engineering, Mysuu	Mr. Yashwanth N(B3)	Mr. Harsha D N(B2)	Mr. Mohanakumara K C(B1)	Mr. Karthik Kumar M(B3)	Dr. Srinivasa K (B2)	Mr. Rohith S(B1)	Mr. Karthik Kumar M	Mr. Md Nadeem M	Mr. Arjun M S	Mr. Yashwanth N	Dr. Manjunath H S			ISME72	15ME742	1SME73	15ME73	ISME71	12.15 - 01.15		TIME TABLE FOR VII SEMESTER - 2019-20	ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING	
bering yst. J	83)	2)	a K C(B1)	r M(B3)	2)		M					Faculty		HK		NE		-	01.15 -		STER -	VEERIN	(
	Mr. Md Nadeem M(B3)	Mr. Arjun M S(B2)	Mr. Devraj M R(B1)	Dr. Manjunath H S(B3)	Mr.Rohith S(B2)	Dr. Rathnakar G(B1)						Faculty In – Charge		15ME73	15ME	15ME73		15ME742	02.00 - 02.55	ROOM	2019-20	ά ດ	
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METAL CUTTING AND FORMING 18ME35A

ATME COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

VISION

Development of academically excellent, culturally vibrant, socially responsible and globally competent human resources.

MISSION

- To keep pace with advancements in knowledge and make the students competitive and capable at the global level.
- To create an environment for the students to acquire the right physical, intellectual, emotional and moral foundations and shine as torch bearers of tomorrow's society.
- To strive to attain ever-higher benchmarks of educational excellence.

DEPARTMENT OFMECHANICAL ENGINEERING

VISION

To impart excellent technical education in mechanical engineering to develop technically competent, morally upright and socially responsible mechanical engineering professionals.

MISSION:

- To provide an ambience to impart excellent technical education in mechanical engineering.
- To ensure state of-the- art facility for learning, skill development and research in mechanical engineering.
- To engage students in co-curricular and extra-curricular activities to impart social & ethical values and imbibe leadership quality.

PROGRAM EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEO'S)

After successful completion of program, the graduates will be

PEO 1: Graduates will be able to have successful professional career in the allied areas and be proficient to perceive higher education.

PEO2: The Graduates will attain the ability to understand the need, technical ability to analyze, design and manufacture the product.

PEO 3: Work effectively, ethically and socially responsible in allied fields of Mechanical Engineering.

PEO 4: Work in a team to meet personal and organizational objectives and to contribute to the development of the society in large.

PROGRAM OUTCOMES (PO'S)

The Mechanical engineering program students will attain:

- **PO1. Engineering knowledge:** Apply the knowledge of mathematics, science, engineering fundamentals, and an engineering specialization to the solution of complex engineering problems
- **PO2. Problem analysis:** Identify, formulate, research literature, and analyze complex engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using first principles of mathematics, natural sciences, and engineering sciences
- **PO3. Design/development of solutions:** Design solutions for complex engineering problems and design system components or processes that meet the specified needs with appropriate consideration for the public health and safety, and the cultural, societal, and environmental considerations
- **PO4.** Conduct investigations of complex problems: Use research-based knowledge and research methods including design of experiments, analysis and interpretation of data, and synthesis of the information to provide valid conclusions
- **PO5. Modern tool usage:** Create, select, and apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools including prediction and modeling to complex engineering activities with an understanding of the limitations
- **PO6. The engineer and society:** Apply reasoning informed by the contextual knowledge to assess societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to the professional engineering practice
- **PO7. Environment and sustainability:** Understand the impact of the professional engineering solutions in societal and environmental contexts, and demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for sustainable development
- **PO8. Ethics:** Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of the engineering practice

- **PO9. Individual and team work:** Function effectively as an individual, and as a member or leader in diverse teams, and in multidisciplinary settings
- **PO10. Communication:** Communicate effectively on complex engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large, such as, being able to comprehend and write effective reports and design documentation, make effective presentations, and give and receive clear instructions
- **PO11. Project management and finance:** Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the engineering and management principles and apply these to one's own work, as a member and leader in a team, to manage projects and in multidisciplinary environments
- **PO12. Life-long learning:** Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broadest context of technological change

PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSO'S)

After successful completion of program, the graduates will be

PSO 1: Ability to apply and interpret the acquired mechanical engineering knowledge for advancement in Industrial, Societal, and Environmental arenas.

PSO 2: Ability to meet the needs of Industries in the field of design, manufacturing and testing using mechanical engineering software.

MODULE-1

LESSON CONTENTS: Introduction to Metal cutting: Orthogonal and oblique cutting. Classification of cutting tools: single, and multipoint; tool signature for single point cutting tool. Mechanics of orthogonal cutting; chip formation, shear angle and its significance, Merchant circle diagram. Numerical problems. Cutting tool materials and applications. Introduction to basic metal cutting machine tools: Lathe- Parts of lathe machine, accessories of lathe machine, and various operations carried out on lathe. Kinematics of lathe. Turret and Capstan lathe.

Objectives

To enrich the knowledge pertaining to relative motion and mechanics required for various machine tools

Introduction

Machining Process: Machining is an essential process of finishing by which work pieces are produced to the desired dimensions and surface finish by gradually removing the excess material from the preformed blank in the form of chips with the help of cutting tool(s) moved past the work surface(s).

Machine Tool: A machine tool is a non-portable power operated and reasonably valued device or system of devices in which energy is expended to produce jobs of desired size, shape and surface finish by removing excess material from the preformed blanks in the form of chips with the help of cutting tools moved past the work surface(s).

Orthogonal and Oblique cutting

Orthogonal Cutting Model:

In orthogonal cutting, the cutting edge inclination is zero and chip is expected to flow along the orthogonal plane. The cutting tool is passes such a way that the cutting edge is normal to the tool feed direction. In orthogonal cutting, the radial force is zero, and it involves only two component of force.

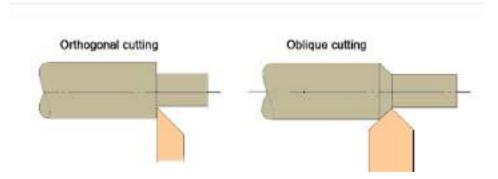


Figure 1.1: Orthogonal and oblique cutting

Oblique Cutting Model:

In oblique cutting, chip flow deviates from the orthogonal plane. Tool passes to workpiece at an acute angel to the tool feed motion. The analysis of cutting includes three mutually perpendicular component of force.

Comparison between Orthogonal and oblique cutting

Sl. No	Orthogonal metal cutting	Oblique metal cutting
1	Cutting edge of the tool is perpendicular to the direction of tool travel.	The cutting edge is inclined at an angle less than 90° to the direction of tool travel.
2	The direction of chip flow is perpendicular to the cutting edge.	The chip flows on the tool face making an angle.
3	The chip coils in a tight flat spiral	The chip flows sideways in a long curl.
4	For same feed and depth of cut the force which shears the metal acts on a smaller area. So the life of the tool is less.	The cutting force acts on larger area and so tool life is more.
5	Produces sharp corners.	Produces a chamfer at the end of the cut
6	Smaller length of cutting edge is in contact with the work.	For the same depth of cut greater length of cutting edge is in contact with the work.
7	Generally parting off in lathe, broaching and slotting operations are done in this method.	This method of cutting is used in almost all machining operations.

Single point Tool Geometry:

The general shape of a single-point cutting tool is illustrated in Figure

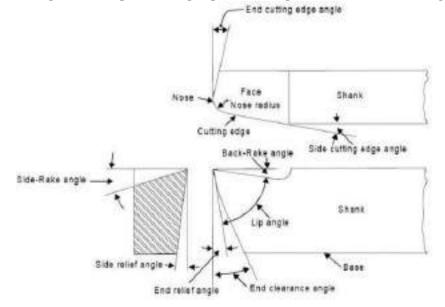


Figure 1.2: Single point Cutting Tool nomenclature

i) Shank: It is that portion of the tool which will be hold on the tool post.

- Back Rake angle: Back rake angle is the angle between the face of the single point cutting tool and a line parallel with base of the tool measured in a perpendicular plane through the side cutting edge. If the slope face is downward toward the nose, it is negative back rake angle and if it is upward toward nose, it is positive back rake angle. Back rake angle helps in removing the chips away from the workpiece.
- ii) Side rake angle: Side rake angle is the angle by which the face of tool is inclined sideways. Side rake angle is the angle between the surface the flank immediately below the point and the line down from the point perpendicular to the base. Side rake angle of cutting tool determines the thickness of the tool behind the cutting edge. It is provided on tool to provide clearance between workpiece and tool so as to prevent the rubbing of workpiece with end flake of tool.
- iv) End relief angle: End relief angle is defined as the angle between the portion of the end flank immediately below the cutting edge and a line perpendicular to the base of the tool, measured at right angles to the flank. End relief angle allows the tool to cut without rubbing on the workpiece. Side relief angle: Side rake angle is the angle between the portion of the side flank immediately below the side edge and a line perpendicular to the base of the tool measured at right angles to the side. Side relief angle is the angle is the angle that prevents the interference as the tool enters the material. It is incorporated on the tool to provide relief between its flank and the workpiece.
- v) End cutting edge angle: End cutting edge angle is the angle between the end cutting edge and a line perpendicular to the shank of the tool. It provides clearance between tool cutting edge and workpiece
- vi) Side cutting edge angle: Side cutting edge angle is the angle between straight cutting edge on the side of tool and the side of the shank. It is responsible for turning the chip away from the finished surface.
- vi) Nose Radius: It is the fillet ground on the edge of the cutting point. This is done in order improve the surface finish on the workpiece while machining.
- vii) Shank: It is that portion of the tool which will be hold on the tool post.

Twist Drill Tool Geometry:

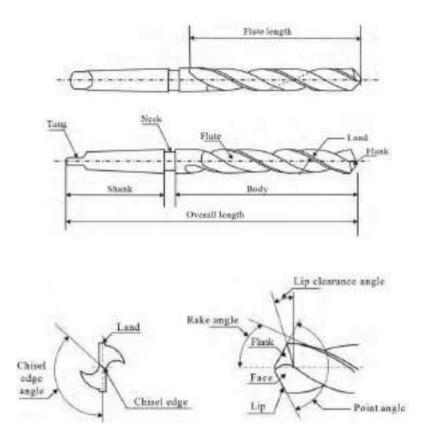


Figure 1.3: Twist Drill Tool nomenclature

Axis: It is the longitudinal center line of the drill running through the centres of the tang and the chisel edge.

Body: It is the part of the drill from its extreme point to the commencement of the neck, if present. Otherwise, it is the part extending up to the commencement of the shank. Helical grooves are cut on the body of the drill.

Shank: It is the part of the drill by which it is held and driven. It is found just above the body of the drill. The shank may be straight or taper. The shank of the drill can be fitted directly into the spindle or by a tool holding device.

Tang: The flattened end of the taper shank is known as tang. It is meant to fit into a slot in the spindle or socket. It ensures a positive drive of the drill.

Neck: It is the part of the drill, which is diametrically undercut between the body and the shank of the drill. The size of the drill is marked on the neck.

Point: It is the sharpened end of the drill. It is shaped to produce lips, faces, flanks and chisel edge.

Lip: It is the edge formed by the intersection of flank and face. There are two lips and both of them should be of equal length. Both lips should be at the same angle of inclination with the axis (59°) .

Land: It is the cylindrically ground surface on the leading edges of the drill flutes adjacent to the body clearance surface. The alignment of the drill is maintained by the land. The hole is maintained straight and to the right size.

Flutes: The grooves in the body of the drill are known as flutes. Flutes form the cutting edges on the point. It allows the chips to escape and make them curl. It permits the cutting fluid to reach the cutting edges.

Chisel edge angle: The obtuse angle included between the chisel edge and the lip as viewed from the end of the drill. It usually ranges from 120° to 135°.

Helix angle or rake angle: The helix or rake angle is the angle formed by the leading edge of the land with a plane having the axis of the drill. If the flute is straight, parallel to the drill axis, then there would be no rake. If the flute is right handed, then it is positive rake and the rake is negative if it is left handed. The usual value of rake angle is 30° or 45° .

Metal removal process is a machining process in which excess amount of material is removed in the form of chips in order to shape the material to the required dimension and size.

Mechanics of orthogonal cutting

Machining is not just one process; it is a group of processes. The common feature is the use of a cutting tool to form a chip that is removed from the work-part. To perform the operation, relative motion is required between the tool and work. This relative motion is achieved in most machining operations by means of a primary motion, called the cutting speed, and a secondary motion, called the feed. The shape of the tool and its penetration into the work surface, combined with these motions, produces the desired geometry of the resulting work surface.

Theory of chip formation:

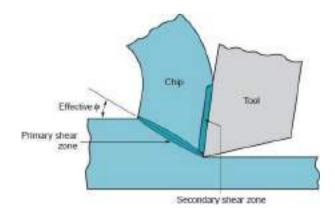


Figure 1.4: Formation of chip in metal cutting

The above figure illustrates the basic geometry of a to dimensional chip formation. When the cutting tool is forced to move against the workpiece, the tool exerts a compressive force on the workpiece. The material of the workpiece is stressed beyond its yield point causing it to deform plastically and shear off. The plastic flow take place in the localised region called Shear plane. The sheared portion of the metal begins to flow along cutting tool face in the form a small piece called chips

Mechanics of chip formation:

As the cutting tool pressed against the workpiece, the tool removes the material in the form a chip at shear zone. Three different types of chips are formed during the process. They are:

- 1. Continuous chips
- 2. Discontinues Chips
- 3. Continuous with built up edges.

Continuous chip: When ductile work materials are cut at high speeds and relatively small feeds and depths, long continuous chips are formed. A good surface finish typically results when this chip type is formed. A sharp cutting edge on the tool and low tool–chip friction encourage the formation of continuous chips. Long, continuous chips (as in turning) can cause problems with regard to chip disposal and/or tangling about the tool. To solve theseproblems, turning tools are often equipped with chip breakers.

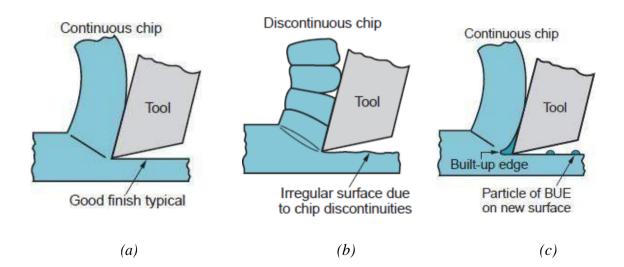


Figure 1.5: (a) Continuous (b) Discontinuous (c) Continuous with built up edges

Discontinuous chip: When relatively brittle materials (e.g., cast irons) are machined at low cutting speeds, the chips often form into separate segments (sometimes the segments are loosely attached). This tends to impart an irregular texture to the machined surface. High tool–chip friction and large feed and depth of cut promote the formation of this chip type.

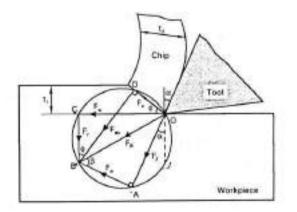
Continuous chip with built-up edge: When machining ductile materials at low-to medium cutting speeds, friction between tool and chip tends to cause portions of the work material to adhere to the rake face of the tool near the cutting edge. This formation is called a built-up edge (BUE). The formation of a BUE is cyclical; it forms and grows, then becomes unstable and breaks off. Much of the detached BUE is carried away with the chip, sometimes taking portions of the tool rake face with it, which reduces the life of the cutting tool. Portions of the detached BUE that are not carried off with the chip become imbedded in the newly created work surface, causing the surface to become rough.

Merchant's Tool equation:

- Merchant circle diagram is used to analyse the forces acting in metal cutting.
- The analysis of three forces system, which balance each other for cutting to occur. Each system is a triangle of forces.

Assumptions made in drawing Merchant's circle:

- Shear surface is a plane extending upwards from the cutting edge.
- The tool is perfectly sharp and there is no contact along the clearance force.
- The cutting edge is a straight line extending perpendicular to the direction of motion and generates a plane surface as the work moves past it
- The chip doesn't flow to either side, that is chip width is constant.
- The depth of cut remains constant.
- Width of the too, is greater than that of the work.
- Work moves with uniform velocity relative tool tip.No built up edge is formed



Shear plane angel = φ Tool rake angel = α Friction angel = β

Fn = normal force Fs= Shear force

Fns= Force normal to shear force Fc= horizontal cutting force

Ft= Thrust force F_R= Resultant Force From the figure,

To find Fc and Ft:

From triangle BOC, $\cos(\beta - \alpha) = Fc/Fr$

$$Fc = Fr \cos(\beta - \alpha)$$

From triangle BOC, $\sin(\beta - \alpha) = Ft/Fr$

$$\mathbf{Ft} = \mathbf{Fr} \, \sin(\beta \cdot \alpha)$$

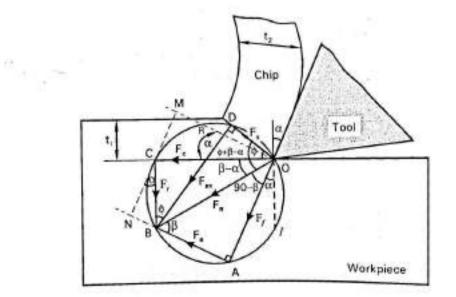
To find Fs and Fns:

From triangle OBD, $\cos(\varphi + \beta - \alpha) = Fs/Fr$

Fs=Fr cos(
$$\phi$$
+Q – a)

From triangle OBD, $Sin(\phi+\beta - \alpha) = Fns/Fr$ **Fns= Fr Sin(\phi+\beta-\alpha)**

To find Ff and Fn, Ff and Fn are expressed in terms of Fc and Ft



Merchants Tool diagram

From the diagram, Ff = OA = MNFf = MN = MC + CNBut from MC=? And CN=? From triangle MCO, $Sin\alpha = MC/OC = MC/Fc$ To find CN=? From triangle CNB $\cos\alpha = CN/CB = CN/Ft$ CN= Ft cosa Therefore, Ff= Fc Sinα+Ft Cosα Fn = AB = ORFn = OR = OM - MROM = ? And MR = ?From triangle OMC $\cos\alpha = OM/OC = OM/Fc$ **OM= Fc cosα** MR = NBFrom triangle CNB, $Sin\alpha = NB/BC = NB/Ft$ NB= Ft Sinα Therefore, Fn= Fc Cosα+Ft Sinα To calculate Co-efficient of friction, $Ff = \mu Fn$ $\mu = Ff/Fn$ Fc Sina + Ft Cosa $\mu = \frac{1}{Fc \, Cosa - Ft \, Sina}$

3.0 Characteristics of Cutting tool materials:

The cutting tool is subjected to (a) high temperatures, (b) high contact stresses, and (c) rubbing along the tool-chip interface and along the machined surface. Consequently, the cutting-tool material must possess the following characteristics:

- **Hot hardness:** Hot hardness is the ability of a material to retain its hardness at high temperatures. This is required because of the high-temperature environment in which the tool operates.
- **Toughness and impact Strength:** To avoid fracture failure, the tool material must possess high toughness. Toughness is the capacity of a material to absorb energy without failing. It is usually characterized by a combination of strength and ductility in the material.

Wear resistance. Hardness is the single most important property needed to resist abrasive wear. All cutting-tool materials must be hard. However, wear resistance in metal cutting depends on more than just tool hardness, because of the other tool-wear mechanisms. Other characteristics affecting wear resistance include surface finish on the tool (a smoother surface means a lower coefficient of friction), chemistry of tool and work materials, and whether a cutting fluid is used.

- **Thermal Shock Resistance:** To withstand the rapid temperature cycling encountered in interrupted cutting.
- **Chemical stability and inertness** with respect to the material being machined, to avoid or minimize any adverse reactions, adhesion, and tool-chip diffusion that would contribute to tool wear.

Cutting Tool Materials:

The various cutting tool materials which are broadly used in machining of materials are: High Speed Steels, Carbon Steels, Carbides, Coated tools, Cubic boran Nitrade, Diamond, Aluminium Oxides etc.

Carbon Steels: Carbon steels are the oldest tool materials and have been used widely for drills, taps, broaches, and reamers since the 1880s. Low-alloy and medium-alloy steels were developed later for similar applications but with longer tool life. Although inexpensive and easily shaped and sharpened, these steels do not have sufficient hot hardness and wear resistance for cutting at high speeds when the temperature rises significantly. Their use is limited to very low speed cutting operations, particularly in woodworking; hence, they are not of any particular significance in modern machining operations.

High Speed Steels: High-speed steel (HSS) tools are so named because they were developed to machine at higher speeds than Carbon Steels. High-speed steel (HSS) is a highly alloyed tool steel capable of maintaining hardness at elevated temperatures better than high carbon and low alloy steels. Its good hot hardness permits tools made of HSS to be used at higher cutting speeds. Compared with the other tool materials at the time of its development, it was truly deserving of its name "high speed." A wide variety of high-speed steels are available, but they can be divided into two basic types: (1) tungsten-type, designated T-grades by the American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI); and (2) molybdenum-type, designated M-grades by AISI.

Tungsten-type HSS contains tungsten (W) as its principal alloying ingredient. Additional alloying elements are chromium (Cr), and vanadium (V). One of the original and best known HSS grades is T1, or 18-4-1 high-speed steel, containing 18%W,4%Cr, and 1%V. **Molybdenum HSS** grades contain combinations of tungsten and molybdenum(Mo), plus the same additional alloying elements as in the T-grades. Cobalt (Co) is sometimes added to HSS to enhance hot hardness. Of course, high-speed steel contains carbon, the element common to all steels.

Cemented Carbides: Cemented carbides (also called sintered carbides) are a class of hard tool material formulated from tungsten carbide (WC) using powder metallurgy techniques with cobalt (Co) as the binder. There may be other carbide compounds in the mixture, such as titanium carbide (TiC) and/or tantalum carbide (TaC), in addition to WC.

Because of their high hardness over a wide range of temperatures high elastic modulus, high thermal Conductivity, and low thermal expansion, carbides are among the most important, versatile, and cost-effective tool and die materials for a wide range of applications. The two major groups of carbides used for machining are tungsten Carbide and titanium carbide.

Ceramics: ceramic cutting tools are composed primarily of fine-grained aluminium oxide (Al2O3), pressed and sintered at high pressures and temperatures with no binder into insert form (Section 17.2). The aluminum oxide is usually very pure (99% is typical), although some manufacturers add other oxides (such as zirconium oxide) in small amounts. In producing ceramic tools, it is important to use a very fine grain size in the alumina powder, and to maximize density of the mix through high-pressure compaction to improve the material's low toughness.

Aluminum oxide cutting tools are most successful in high-speed turning of cast iron and steel. Applications also include finish turning of hardened steels using high cutting speeds, low feeds and depths, and a rigid work setup. Many premature fracture failures of ceramic tools are because of non-rigid machine tool setups, which subject the tools to mechanical shock. When properly applied, ceramic cutting tools can be used to obtain very good surface finish. Ceramics are not recommended for heavy interrupted cut operations (e.g., rough milling) because of their low toughness. In addition to its use as inserts in conventional machining operations, Al2O3 is widely used as an abrasive in grinding and other abrasive processes.

Cubic Boron Nitride: Next to diamond, cubic boron nitride (Section 7.3.3) is the hardest material known, and its fabrication into cutting tool inserts is basically the same as Synthetic

polycrystalline Diamonds; that is, coatings on WC–Co inserts. Cubic boron nitride (symbolized CBN) does not react chemically with iron and nickel as SPD does; therefore, the applications of CBN-coated tools are for machining steel and nickel-based alloys. Both SPD and CBN tools are expensive, as one might expect, and the applications must justify the additional tooling cost.

Diamonds: Diamond is the hardest material known. By some measures of hardness, diamond is three to four times as hard as tungsten carbide or aluminum oxide. Since high hardness is one of the desirable properties of a cutting tool, it is natural to think of diamonds for machining and grinding applications. Synthetic diamond cutting tools are made of sintered polycrystalline diamond (SPD), which dates from the early 1970s. Sintered polycrystalline diamond is fabricated by sintering fine-grained diamond crystals under high temperatures and pressures into the desired shape. Little or no binder is used. The crystals have a random orientation and this adds considerable toughness to the SPD tools compared with single crystal diamonds. Tool inserts are typically made by depositing a layer of SPD about 0.5mm (0.020 in) thick on the surface of a cemented carbide base. Very small inserts have also been made of 100% SPD. Applications of diamond cutting tools include high-speed machining of nonferrous metals and abrasive non-metals such as fiberglass, graphite, and wood. Machining of steel, other ferrous metals, and nickel-based alloys with SPD tools is not practical because of the chemical affinity that exists between these metals and carbon (a diamond, after all, is carbon.)

1.0 Classification of Machine Tool:

Based on the principle of operation, the type of relative motion exists between the tool and the work surface etc., the machine tools are classified as,

1. According to the direction of major axis:

- a. Horizontal axis machine tools (Lathes, Horizontal milling machine, Boring machines, cylindrical grinding machines etc.,)
- b. Vertical axis machine Tools (Vertical Milling machines, Drilling machines etc.,)
- c. Inclined or multiple axis (CNC machine tools and Special purpose machines)

2. According to the purpose of Use:

- a. general purpose (center lathes, milling machines, drilling machines etc.)
- b. single purpose (facing lathe, roll turning lathe etc.)
- c. special purpose (for mass production.)

3. According to the degree of automation:

- a non-automatic (center lathes, drilling machines etc.)
- b. semi-automatic (capstan lathe, turret lathe, hobbing machine etc.)

c. automatic (single spindle automatic lathe, swiss type automatic lathe, CNC milling machine etc.)

4. According to Size:

- a. Heavy duty (heavy-duty lathes (e.g. ≥ 55 kW), boring mills, planning machine, horizontal boring machine etc.)
- Medium duty (lathes 3.7 ~ 11 kW, column drilling machines, milling machines etc.)
- c. Small duty (table top lathes, drilling machines, milling machines.)
- d. Micro duty (micro-drilling machine etc)

5. According to precision:

- a. Ordinary (Conventional Machine tools)
- b. High Precision (CNC machines, Grinding machines, lapping machines)

6. According to the type of automation:

- a. Fixed automation (Single spindle and multi spindle)
- b. Flexible automation (CNC Milling Machines)

1.1 LATHE MACHINE TOOL

The lathe is a machine tool which holds the work piece between two rigid and strong supports called centers or in a chuck or face plate which revolves. The cutting tool is rigidly held and supported in a tool post which is fed against the revolving work. The normal cutting operations are performed with the cutting tool fed either parallel or at right angles to the axis of the work. The cutting tool may also be fed at an angle relative to the axis of work for machining tapers and angles.

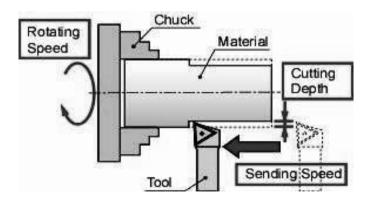


Fig: Principle of working of a lathe

1.2.1 Construction of Centre Lathe: The main parts of the lathe are the bed, headstock, quick changing gear box, carriage and tailstock.

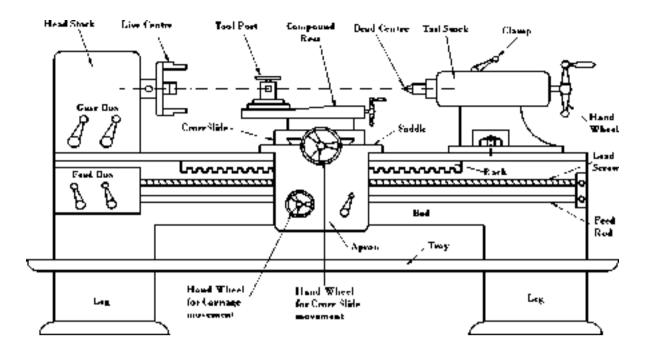


Fig: Parts of Lathe

- **Bed:** Usually made of cast iron. Provides a heavy rigid frame on which all the main components are mounted. It is the foundation part of a lathe and supports the remaining parts. The top of the bed is formed by precision-machined guide ways.
- **Guide Ways**: Inner and outer guide rails that are precision machined parallel toassure accuracy of movement.
- **Headstock:** mounted in a fixed position on the inner ways, usually at the left end. Using a chuck, it rotates the work. The housing comprising of the feed gearbox and the cone pulley called headstock of the lathe. The main spindle projects out from the headstock. The motor drives the cone pulley drives the main spindle through belting. Spindle speeds can be further varied using beck gear mechanism
- **Gearbox:** inside the headstock, providing multiple speeds with a geometric ratio by moving levers.
- **Spindle:** Hole through the headstock to which bar stock can be fed, which allows shafts that are up to 2 times the length between lathe centers to be worked on one end at a time.
- **Chuck:** allows the mounting of difficult work pieces that are not round, square or triangular. 3-jaw (self centering) or 4-jaw (independent) to clamp part being machined.

- **Tailstock:** Fits on the inner ways of the bed and can slide towards al., remaind the headstock to fit the length of the work piece. Tail stock is the movable part of the lathe that carries the dead centre in it. The main function of the tailstock is to support the free end of the long work pieces. It is mounted loosely on the bed ways and can be moved in desired direction an optional taper turning attachment would be mounted to it.
- **Carriage Assembly**: Moves on the outer ways. Used for mounting and moving most the cutting tools. The carriage assembly consists of.
 - Saddle: is a H-shaped casting slides over the outer set of guide ways and serves as the base for the cross slide.

Cross slide: is mounted on the saddle and enables the movement of the cutting tool laterally across the lathe bed by means of cross-feed hand wheel.

- Compound Rest: is mounted on the top of the cross slide and is swiveled to any angle in the horizontal plane to facilitate taper turning and thread cutting operations.
- Apron: is mounted in front of the saddle beneath it and houses the carriage and cross slide mechanisms.
- Tool Post: is mounted in the T-Slot of the compound rest and properly clamps the cutting tool.
- Feed Rod: Has a keyway, with two reversing pinion gears, either of which can be meshed with the mating bevel gear to forward or reverse the carriage using a clutch. is a stationary rod mounted in front of lathe bed and facilitates longitudinal movement of the carriage.
- Lead Screw: is the screw rod that runs longitudinally in front of the lathe bed. The gyration of the lead screw moves the carriage to and fro longitudinally during thread cuttingoperations.

1.2.2 Specification of Lathe:

The size of the lathe is specified in order to know the work holding capacity of the lathe. The specification of the lathe is shown in fig below.

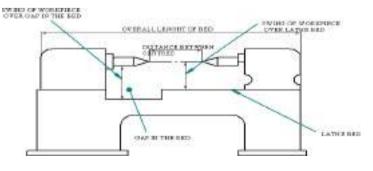


Fig: Specification of Lathe

- 1. Distance between Centers: The maximum length of the work pieces that can be held between the centers.
- 2. Overall length of bed: It is the total length of the lathe.
- **3.** Swing over lathe bed: The Maximum diameter of the work piece that can be revolved over the lathe bed.
- **4. Swing over the gap in bed:** The maximum diameter and width of the work piece that can be revolved over the lathe when the lathe has gap bed.

2.0 Lathe operations/ Turning operations:

The operations that can be performed on a lathe are

1. By holding the job between centers or between chuck and dead center

- a) Turning plain, step, taper, etc
- b) Facing
- c) Chamfering
- d) Knurling
- e) Thread cutting
- f) Polishing
- g) Spinning

2. By holding the job by a chuck alone

- a) Turning and Facing of short length work piece.
- b) Drilling
- c) Reaming
- d) Boring
- e) Thread cutting, internal/external.

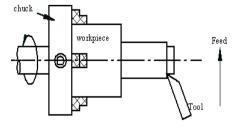
3. By using special attachments.

- a) Grinding
- b) Milling

Facing

Is the operation of machining the ends of a piece of the work to produce a flat surface

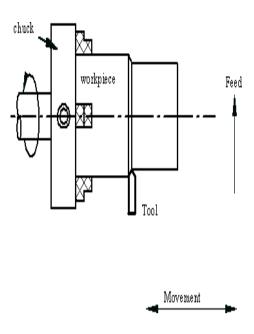
square with the axis. This is used to cut the work to the required length. The operation involves feeding the tool perpendicular to the axis of rotation of the work piece. A regular cutting tool may be used for facing a large work piece. The cutting edge should be set at the same height as the centre of the work piece. A properly ground facing tool is mounted in a tool holder in the tool post to accomplish facing operation.



Movement

Plain Turning

The process of metal removal from the cylindrical jobs is called straight or plain turning. Cross-slide and the carriage are used to perform turning operation and make the operation faster and economical. Plain turning operations are generally performed in two steps-rough and finish turning. Rough turning is usually done for rolled, cast or forged parts to remove the uneven or sandy or rough surface on the jobs. A roughing tool does roughing and used for excess stock removal. For finishing a tool with slightly round cutting edge is used. The depth of cut rate is at the range of 0.2 to 1 mm and the feed rate between 0.1 to 0.3 mm.

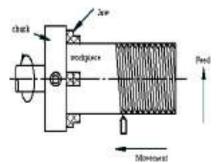


2.2.1 Step Turning

A step turning operation is performed using a step cutting tool, after the turning operation. The work is held in between the centers or with the chuck the tool is held at a height equal is the axis of the work. The depth to obtain the step on the cylinder is provided by cross slide movement and the carriage movement. These operations are performed manually/ automatically.

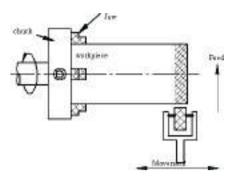
2.2.2 Thread Cutting:

A thread is a helical ridge formed on the cylindrical rod surface. By employing V-Shaped cutting tool it is possible to accomplish threads on the work piece. When the tool is moved longitudinally with linear uniform motion while the work piece is rotating with uniform speed. An appropriate gear ratio is maintained between the spindle on which the work piece is mounted and the lead screw has the ability to enable the tool to move longitudinally at the appropriate linear speed, the screw thread of the required pitch can be cut.



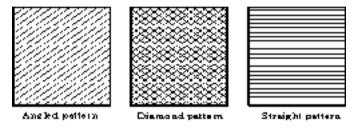
Knurling:

Knurling is an operation performed on the lathe to generate serrated surface on the work piece. This is used to produce a rough surface for griping like the barrel of the micrometer or screw gauge. This is done by a special tool called knurling tool which has a set of hardened roller with the desired serrations.



During knurling operation, the hardened rollers of the tool are

pressed against the slowly rotating work pieces such that the impression of tool serrations are formed on the work pieces' surface. Usually, there are three different pattern of knurling produced as per requirements and is as shown.



OUTCOMES:

- Student can able understand the various cutting tool materials and the tool signatureof single point cutting tool, milling cutter and twist drill.
- Students can solve the numerical on various aspects of machining of turning operation,
- Students can understand the mechanism of chip formation and differentiate between orthogonal and oblique cutting.
- Students able to derive an expression for various cutting forces using merchants tool diagram.
- Students can solve numerical problems on various cutting forces through merchants diagram

QUESTIONS:

- 1. List and explain the various cutting tool materials used in machining operations.
- 2. What is tool Signature? With the help of a neat sketch describe the single point cutting tool nomenclature.
- 3. Obtain the tool signature of a twist drill with a neat sketch.
- 4. Derive an expression to obtain cutting forces Fc, Ft, Fs, Fns, Ff, Fn and Coefficient of friction in orthogonal cutting using merchant tool diagram

MODULE-2

LESSON CONTENTS- Milling: Various Milling operations, classification of milling machines, Vertical & Horizontal milling, up milling & down milling. Indexing: need of indexing, simple, compound & differential indexing. **Drilling:** Difference between drilling, boring & reaming, types of drilling machines. **Boring** operations & boring machines. **Shaping, Planing and Slotting machines**machining operations and operating parameters. **Grinding:** Grinding operation, classification of grinding processes: cylindrical, surface & centerless grinding.

Objectives

To introduce students to different machine tools to produce components having different shapes and sizes

Drilling Machine Tool:

A power operated machine tool, which holds the drill in its spindle rotating at high speeds and when manually actuated to move linearly simultaneously against the work piece produces a hole is called drilling machine. In a drilling machine the holes can be produced to the sizes as small as thousandth of a centimetre and up to 7.5 cm diameter.

The different of types of drilling machines are:

- Portable drilling machine
- Bench Drilling Machine
- Pillar drilling Machine
- Radial Drilling Machine
- Gang Drilling Machine
- Multiple Drilling machine

Construction details of Portable/Upright Drilling Machine:

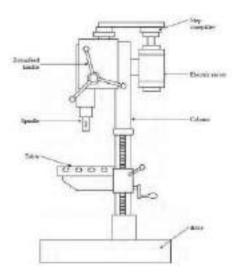


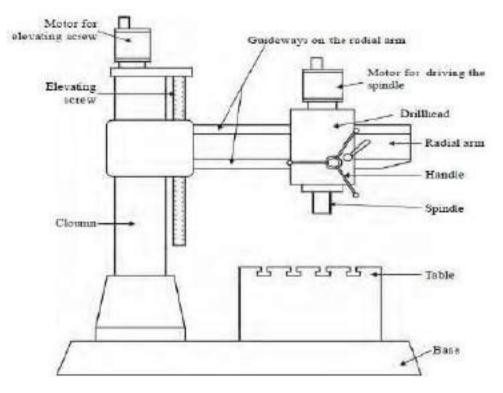
Fig: Upright Drilling Machine

The upright drilling machine is designed for handling medium sized workpieces. Though it looks like a sensitive drilling machine, it is larger and heavier than a sensitive drilling machine. Holes of diameter upto 50mm can be made with this type of machine. Besides, it is supplied with power feed arrangement. For drilling different types of work, the machine is provided with a number of spindle speeds and feed.

Base: The base is made of cast iron and so can withstand vibrations. It may be mounted on a bench or on the floor. It supports all the other parts of the machine on it.

Column: The column stands vertically on the base at one end. It supports the work table and the drill head. The drill head has drill spindle and the driving motor on either side of the column. **Table:** The table is mounted on the vertical column and can be adjusted up and down on it. The table has 'T'-slots on it for holding the workpieces or to hold any other work holding device. The table can be adjusted vertically to accommodate workpieces of different heights and can be clamped at the required position.

Drill head: Drill head is mounted on the top side of the column. The drill spindle and the driving motor are connected by means of a V-belt and cone pulleys. The motion is transmitted to the spindle from the motor by the belt. The pinion attached to the handle meshes with the rack on the sleeve of the spindle for providing the drill the required down feed. There is no power feed arrangement in this machine. The spindle rotates at a speed ranging from 50 to 2000 r.p.m.



1.3.1 : Radial Drilling Machine:

Fig: Radial Drilling Machine

The radial drilling machine is intended for drilling on medium to large and heavy workpieces. It has a heavy round column mounted on a large base. The column supports a radial arm, which can be raised or lowered to enable the table to accommodate workpieces of different heights. The arm, which has the drill head on it, can be swung around to any position. The drill head can be made toslide on the radial arm. The machine is named so because of this reason. It consists of parts like base, column, radial arm, drill head and driving mechanism.

Specification of Drilling Machine:

Drilling machines are specified according to their type.

To specify the machine completely the following factors are considered:

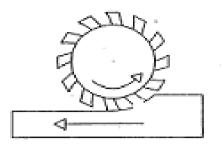
- 1. the maximum diameter of the drill that it can handle
- 2. the size of the largest workpiece that can be centred under the spindle
- 3. distance between the face of the column and the axis of the spindle
- 4. diameter of the table
- 5. maximum travel of the spindle
- 6. numbers and range of spindle speeds and feeds available
- 7. Morse taper number of the drill spindle
- 8. floor space required
- 9. weight of the machine
- 10. Power input is also needed to specify the machine completely.

Milling Machine Tool:

Milling is a metal cutting operation in which the cutting tool is a slow revolving cutter having cutting teeth formed on its periphery. The milling cutter is a multipoint cutting tool. The work piece is mounted on a movable worktable, which will be fed against the revolving milling cutter to perform the cutting operation.

Working Principle:

Figure shown above is the principle of cutting action of a milling cutter. The milling cutter is mounted on a rotating shaft known as arbor. The work piece which is mounted on the table can be fed either in the direction opposite to that of the rotating cutter as shown in below fig (a) or in the same direction to that of the cutter as shown in below fig (b).



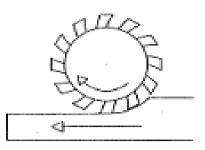


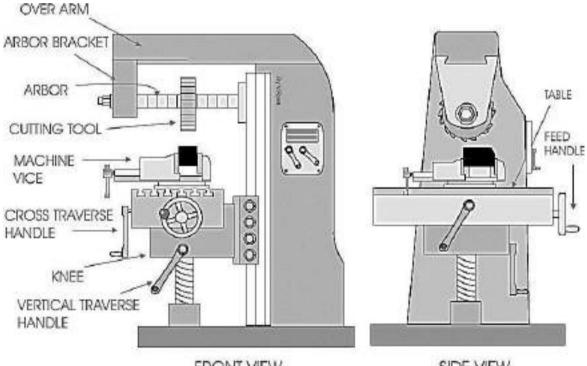
Fig (a): Up Milling

Classification/ Types of Milling Machine:

Various types of milling machines are

- Plain or horizontal type of milling machine. 1)
- Vertical Milling Machine 2)
- 3) Universal Milling machine
- 4) Planer type milling machine
- 5) Profile cutting milling machine.

Horizontal/ Column & Knee type milling Machine:



FRONT VIEW

SIDE VIEW

Fig: Horizontal Milling Machine

(b): Down Milling

The main part of machine is base, Column, Knee, Saddle, Table, Overarm, Arbor Supportand Elevating Screw.

1. Base: It gives support and rigidity to the machine and also acts as a reservoir for the cutting fluids.

2. Column: The column is the main supporting frame mounted vertically on the base. The column is box shaped, heavily ribbed inside and houses all the driving mechanisms for the spindle and table feed.

3. Knee: The knee is a rigid casting mounted on the front face of the column. The knee moves vertically along the guide ways and this movement enables to adjust the distance between the cutter and the job mounted on the table. The adjustment is obtained manually or automatically by operating the elevating screw provided below the knee.

4. Saddle: The saddle rests on the knee and constitutes the intermediate part between the knee and the table. The saddle moves transversely, i.e., crosswise (in or out) on guide ways provided on the knee.

5. Table: The table rests on guide ways in the saddle and provides support to the work. The table is made of cast iron, its top surface is accurately machined and carriers T-slots which accommodate the clamping bolt for fixing the work. The worktable and hence the job fitted on it is given motions in three directions:

a). Vertical (up and down) movement provided by raising or lowering the knee.

b). Cross (in or out) or transverse motion provided by moving the saddle in relation to knee.

c). Longitudinal (back and forth) motion provided by hand wheel fitted on the side of feed screw.

In addition to the above motions, the table of a universal milling machine can be swivelled 45° to either side of the centre line and thus fed at an angle to the spindle.

6. Overarm: The Overarm is mounted at the top of the column and is guided in perfect alignment by the machined surfaces. The Overarm is the support for the arbor.

7. Arbor support: The arbor support is fitted to the Overarm and can be clamped at any location on the Overarm. Its function is to align and support various arbors. The arbor is a machined shaft that holds and drives the cutters.

8. Elevating screw: The upward and downward movement to the knee and the table is given by the elevating screw that is operated by hand or an automatic feed.

Milling machine Specification:

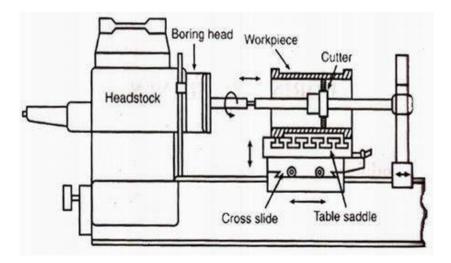
- a) Milling machines are usually specified by the size of the table (lxb)
- b) Along with the size of the table, milling machine is also specified by
 - Motor power required,
 - Feed
 - Floor space required
 - Spindle speed
 - Drives used

Boring Machine:

Boring is a process of producing circular internal profiles on a hole made by drilling or another process. It uses single point cutting tool called a boring bar. In boring, the boring bar can be rotated, or the work part can be rotated. Machine tools which rotate the boring bar against a stationary workpiece are called boring machines (also boring mills). Boring can be accomplished on a turning machine with a stationary boring bar positioned in the tool post and rotating workpiece held in the lathe chuck as illustrated in the figure. In this section, we will consider only boring on boring machines.

1.5.1 Boring Machine Tool:

Boring machines can be *horizontal* or *vertical* according to the orientation of the axis of rotation of the machine spindle. In *horizontal boring* operation, boring bar is mounted in a tool slide, which position is adjusted relative to the spindle face plate to machine different diameters. The boring bar must be supported on the other end when boring long and small-diameter holes.



A *vertical boring mill* is used for large, heavy workparts with diameters up to 12 m. The typical boring mill can position and feed several cutting tools simultaneously. The workpart is mounted on a rotating worktable.

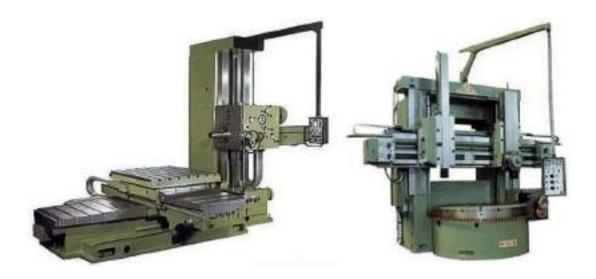


Fig: Horizontal boring machine (Left) and vertical boring mill (Right).

Broaching Machine:

Broaching is a machining process for removal of a layer of material of desired width and depth usually in one stroke by a slender rod or bar type cutter having a series of cutting edges with gradually increased protrusion as indicated in Figure. In shaping, attaining full depth requires a number of strokes to remove the material in thin layers step - by - step by gradually infeeding the single point tool. Whereas, broaching enables remove the whole material in one stroke only by the gradually rising teeth of the cutter called broach. The amount of tooth rise between the successive teeth of the broach is equivalent to the infeed given in shaping.

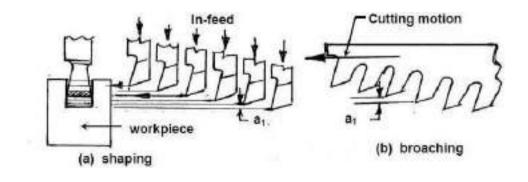


Figure: principle of Broaching

Broaching machine Tool:

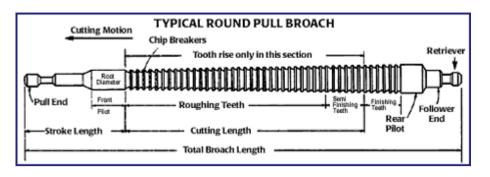


Fig: Horizontal broaching tool

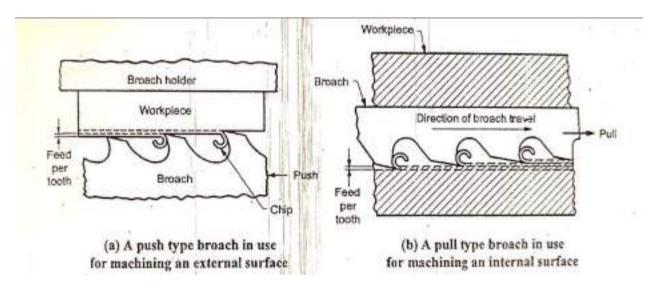


Fig: principle of broaching operation

- a) Horizontal broaching machines are applicable for machining of both internal and external surfaces. Figure shows the principle operation of broaching for internal and external machining.
- b) In operation either workpiece is kept stationary and broach is fed past on the workpiece or broach is kept stationary and workpiece is fed past on the broach.
- c) Horizontal broaching machines have a bed similar to the lathe machine and the broach is moves like a tailstock on the bed ways.
- d) Horizontal internal broaching machines range from 2 to 60 tons and stroke upto 3m, whereas horizontal externa broaching machine are available upto 100 tons and stroke upto 9m.
- e) Horizontal internal broaching is generally used for producing internal.

Shaper machine Tool:

The shaper is a reciprocating type of machine tool intended primarily to produce flat surfaces. These surfaces may be horizontal, vertical, or inclined. In general, the shaper can produce any surface composed of straight line elements. Modern shapers can generate contoured surface. The shaper is a machine tool used primarily for:

- 1. Producing a flat or plane surface which may be in a horizontal, a vertical or an angular plane.
- 2. Making slots, grooves and keyways
- 3. Producing contour of concave/convex or a combination of these

Working principle of Standard Shaper:

The job is rigidly fixed on the machine table. The single point cutting tool held properly in the tool post is mounted on a reciprocating ram. The reciprocating motion of the ram is obtained by a quick return motion mechanism. As the ram reciprocates, the tool cuts the material during its forward stroke. During return, there is no cutting action and this stroke is called the idle stroke. The forward and return strokes constitute one operating cycle of the shaper.

Construction details of Standard Shaper:

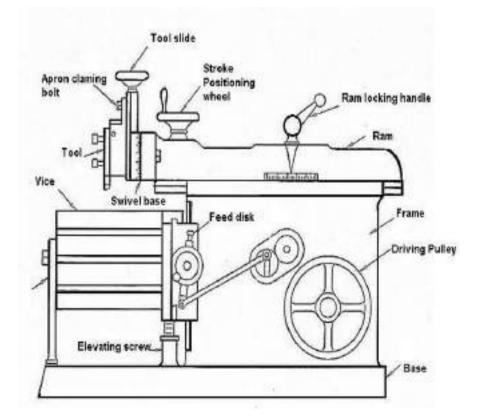


Fig: Standard Horizontal Shaper

Construction: The main parts of the Shaper machine is Base, Body (Pillar, Frame, Column), Cross rail, Ram and tool head (Tool Post, Tool Slide, Clamper Box Block).

Base: The base is a heavy cast iron casting which is fixed to the shop floor. It supports the body frame and the entire load of the machine. The base absorbs and withstands vibrations and other forces which are likely to be induced during the shaping operations.

Body (**Pillar, Frame, Column**): It is mounted on the base and houses the drive mechanism compressing the main drives, the gear box and the quick return mechanism for the ram movement. The top of the body provides guide ways for the ram and its front provides the guide ways for the cross rail.

Cross rail: The cross rail is mounted on the front of the body frame and can be moved up and down. The vertical movement of the cross rail permits jobs of different heights to be accommodated below the tool. Sliding along the cross rail is a saddle which carries the work table.

Ram and tool head: The ram is driven back and forth in its slides by the slotted link mechanism. The back and forth movement of ram is called stroke and it can be adjusted according to the length of the workpiece to be-machined.

1.7.1 Specification of Standard Shaper:

- a) The size of the shaper is specified by the strike length or maximum length of cut
- b) Shapers are made with wide variety of sizes depending upon their stroke length. It is uasually from 175mm to 900mm.
- c) Along with the length the stroke number other details are required specify shaper
 - Type of drive
 - Type of speed reduction
 - Power in-put
 - Maximum momnet of tool, table
 - Cutting to return stroke ratio
 - Type of feed (manual or Automatic)
 - Total floor space required

Planer machine Tool:

The planer is a machine tool designed to produce plane and flat surface on a workpiece which is too large or too heavy. The workpiece is securely fixed on a table called platen, and it reciprocates horizontally against a single edged cutting tool. The surface machined may be horizontal, vertical or at an angle. The planer is used for:

- 1. Planing flat horizontal, vertical and curved surfaces.
- 2. Planing at an angle and machining dovetails.
- 3. Planing slots and grooves.

The planer is available in different types for doing different types and sizes of job; the most common being the standard and double housing planer.

Types of Planner machines:

- 1 Standard or double housing planer.
- 2 Open side planer.
- 3 Pit planer.
- 4 Edge or plate planer.
- 5 Divided or latching table planer.

Standard Double Housing Planner:

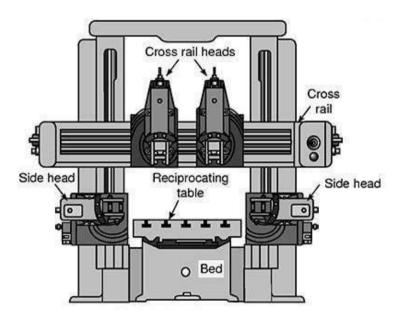


Fig: Double housing Planner

Construction: The main parts of the double Housing Planer machine is Bed and table, Housings, Cross rail, Tool heads, Driving and feed mechanism.

Bed and table: The bed is a long heavy base and table made of cast iron. Its top surface is flat and machined accurately. The flat top surface has slots in which the workpiece can be securely clamped. The workpiece needs rigid fixing so that it does not shift out of its position. The standard clamping devices used on planer machine are: Heavy duty vice, T-holders and clamps, angle plate, planer jack, step blocks and stop. The table movement may be actuated by a variable speed drive through a rack and pinion arrangement, or a hydraulic system.

Housings: The housings are the rigid and upright column like castings. These are located near the centre on each side of the base.

Cross rail: The cross rail is a horizontal member supported on the machined ways of the upright columns. Guide ways are provided on vertical face of each column and that enables up and vertical movement of the cross rail. The vertical movement of the cross rail allows to accommodate workpiece of different heights. Since the cross rail is supported at both the ends, this type of planer machine is rigid in construction.

Tool heads: Generally, two tool heads are mounted in the horizontal cross rail and one on each of the vertical housing. Tool heads may be swivelled so that angular cuts can be made.

Driving and feed mechanism: The tool heads may be fed either by hand or by power in crosswise or vertical direction. The motor drive is usually at one side of the planer near the centre and drive mechanism is located under the table.

The size of the planer is specified by the maximum length of the stroke, and also by the size of the largest rectangular solid that can be machined on it.

Specification of a planner machine:

The planer is specified by the following parameters:

- Radial distance between the top of the table and the bottom most position of thecross rail.
- Maximum length of the table and maximum stroke length of table.
- Power of the motor.
- Range of speeds and feeds available.
- Type of feed and type of drives required.
- Horizontal distance between two vertical housings. Net weight of machine and Floor area require.

Grinding Machine:

Grinding, also called abrasive machining, is a process in which the material is removed in form of fine chips, almost as dust particles by the abrasive action using some kind of abrasive materials. Generally, grinding is employed when a thick layer of material is to be removed in general classes of work, where the surface finish is not that important, and for finishing and polishing works on the parts already machined by some other machining processes.

Grinding Machines:

The different methods of grinding are:

- 1. Surface Grinding,
- 2. Cylindrical Grinding and
- 3. Centre less Grinding.

Surface Grinding Machine:

In the surface grinding process, the grinding wheel revolves on a spindle and the work-piece mounted on a reciprocating table as shown in Figure, is brought into contact with the grinding wheel. Flat, angular and irregular surfaces may be produced by surface grinding.

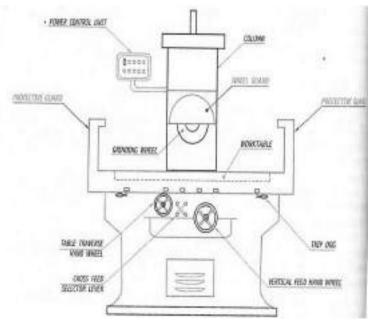


Fig: Horizontal Surface grinding machine

The Surface Grinding Machine is used to grind flat surfaces. Here, the job is mounted on a rectangular table which moves longitudinally as well as in the transverse direction below the rotating grinding wheel. The longitudinal and transverse feed movements can be accomplished either by manual feed or through power feed arrangement. The work-piece can be clamped in two ways; one is by clamping it to the work table by means of clamping elements; the other way is by using a magnetic chuck, which holds the work-piece through its strong magnetic field. There is an internal pump and a piping arrangement to take care of automatic application and recirculation of the coolant. There is a protective safety guard at the end of the table to prevent the wheel from hitting any person or object.

Cylindrical Grinding Machine:

Cylindrical grinding is the process of grinding the curved surfaces of cylindrical pieces. These surfaces may be straight, tapered or contoured. shows the basic principle of the cylindrical grinding. Shows a typical cylindrical grinding machine. The work-piece is mounted on the two centres, one is the tail stock centre and the other is the headstock centre. The tail stock centre is the dead centre and the headstock centre mayor may not revolve during grinding. When high accuracy is required the two supporting canters must remain stationary when the work-piece revolves.

When both canters are dead, precision sizes and good finish can be obtained, because there is no possibility of run out from the headstock spindle. As the work-piece revolves, the grinding wheel rotating much faster in the opposite direction is brought into contact with the work-piece. The work-piece and the table reciprocate while the grinding wheel in contact with the workpiece removes the material.

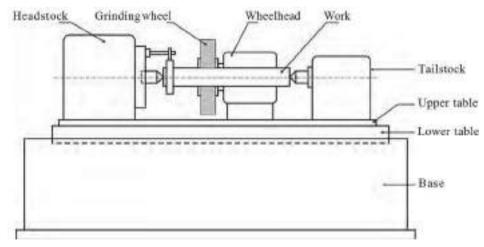


Fig: Cylindrical Grinding Machine

Centreless Grinding Machine:

Centre less grinding method also employed for grinding the curved surfaces of long slender rods which cannot be ground by cylindrical grinding due to the lateral thrust of the wheel on the work-piece. In the centre less grinding, shown in Figure the work-piece rests on a work-rest blade and is backed up by a second wheel, called the regulating wheel. The rotation of the grinding wheel pushes the work-piece down on the work-rest blade and against the regulating wheel. The regulating wheel, usually made up of a rubber bonded abrasive, rotates in the same direction as the grinding wheel and controls the longitudinal feed of the work-piece. A typical centre less grinding machine is shown in Figure.

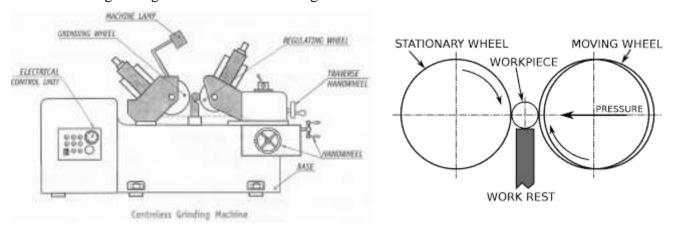


Figure: (a) centreless Grinding machine (b) Principle of centreless grinding operations

OUTCOMES

Students will bale to explain the construction & specification of variousmachine tools.

QUESTIONS:

- 1. What are the basic elements of drilling machine? Explain the construction of upright drilling machine.
- 2. Explain the principle of broaching.
- 3. With the help of a neat sketch explain column and knee type milling machine.
- 4. Give a constructional details of surface grinding machine.
- 5. Define centre less grinding. Briefly explain the construction of it.

A T M E College of Engineering

ATTENDANCE

Course Title with Code : MECHANICS OF MATERIALS - 18ME 32

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-	20	18ME OIS	JEENAN M		1	2	3	ч	5	6	-	8		10
-	21	18 MEDIL	JEEVAN KUMAR M	-	1	2	3	4	5	6		\$	1	10
	22	18ME 019	KLIHOR YN	1	ł	A	A	A	A	1	2	A		4
-	23	18ME021	LIKHTHA S N -	4	+	1	2		4	5	6	7	\$	1.1
-	24	18mE022	MADESH C M -		1	2	3		5	6	7	14	100	10
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40 41		43	A	ny	1		14.		10	07	10	(AB)		27	as	30	(15)	45.
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37 38		no	41	42					10	08	10	11		21		24		35
41 42	43	A	44	45					10	04.	to	(AB)		23	19	26	08)	34
45 41	47	48	49	50					10	17	10	22		25	0.00	32	35	67
45 46	47	48	49	A			1.		10	14	10	10	14	12		22	22	44
45 46	47	48	49	50					10	18	10	AB)	20	1.9	23	21	44
49 50	51	52		A					10	21	ю	20		15		29	23	52
48 49	A	A	12	A					10	14	10	11		06		21	(3)	34
35 36	37	38		40					10	15	10	16		19		27	21	48
48 49	-		-	A					10	18	10	15		17	12	27	28	55
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45 46	-			-	1		171	-	10	12	10	10	18	20	112	24	09	33
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A T M E College of Engineering

ATTENDANCE

Course Title with Code : MECHANICS OF MATERIALS - 18ME

Semester & Section : ... 3-A

		Date	29	30	31	01	02	05	06	07	08	0
SI. No.	USN	Student Name Month	07	07	07	08	08	08	08	08	80	0
0000		part in the part of the	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1
26	LADISME 024	MANOJ KUMAR N	A	A	A	1	2	3	ч	5	6	11
27	18ME025	AMD AFAN JALEEL	A	A	A	1	2	A	3	A	A	P
28	18ME026	MD ALFAZ V I	A	1	2	3	ч	5	6	7	8	P
29	18ME.027	MD JEELANI H	A	1	2	3	ч	5	6	7	8	0
30	18ME028	MD NAIHAN -	A	1	2	3	A	4	5	6	7	8
31	18mE029	MD RAYAN KHAN	A	1	2	A	3	ч	5	6	Ą	7
32	18 ME 030	MD LAQLAIN IBRAHIM	1	2	3	ч	5	6	7	8	9	15
33	18ME031	AMD LOUBAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
34	18ME033	NAHADARSHAN M	A	1	2	3	ч	5	6	7	A	8
35	18ME035	NICHIL R	1	2	A	3	A	4	A	5	A	b
36	18ME 036	NIKHILNAH R	1	2	A	3	4	5	A	b	A	7
37	18ME037	A PARVEEZ AHMED	1	2	3	ч	5	6	7	A	\$	9
38	ISME 038	PETER AX	1	2	3	ч	5	b	7	8	9	34
39	18ME039	A PRASWALA & M	A	A	A	A	A	1	2	3	4	5
40	ISMEDYO	PRASHAL ADOVATAH K B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	K
41	18ME041	A PRIVANKA S V	A	1	2	3	4	A	A	5	6	14
42	18ME OUY	SAIF MADEEN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1
43	18 MEOUS	SAQLAINULLA SHARIFF	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	ŀ
44	18ME046	SHALHANK P	A	1	2	A	3	ч	5	6	7	A
45	18ME048	SREEFANTH LOWDA IN P	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	14
46	18MED49	SRINIVAS KN	A	A	A	1	2	A	3	A	4	A
47	18mED50	SRUJAN R	A	A	1	2	3	4	\$	A	6	4.
48	ISME052	LUJAY N RAJ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	15
49	Ismeosy	LAVED IBAD HULLANN	A	Ą)	A	2	3	4	5	A	6
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A T M E College of Engineering

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АТМЕ atme College of Engineering

ATTENDANCE

Course Title with Code : FWID POWER 14STEMS - ISME72

Semester & Section : 7-B

	T		Date		14	16	20	21		04	05	04	1
SI.		USN	Student Name Month			08	08	-		09 7	09 8	9	0
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21	4	ADISMEDIO	ANDREW MIKHIL A	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	A	
07	-4	ADISME012	ASHWIN H N	A	1	A	2	-	3	4	5	A	ł
0	3	ISMEDI8	DHANVEH S K	1	2	A	A	3	4	5	6	A	+
01	1	ISME090	ADITHYA BHARADWAJ R	1	2	-	-	3	4	A	S	6	
0	5	ISME074	Rajendra A	A	A	A	133	-	A	A	1	A	-
0	6	ISMED83	MANILH S	1	2			1	5	6	-		-
0	7	15ME.088	SEFIN LEBALTIAN	1	2	+	-		5	1.	-		
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1	4	IBME 060	RAWHAVENDRA N	1	4 1	ł	1 1	A s	2 3			-	
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F	21	16ME065	PARLIMITH T P	_	1	-			-+-	-		F	
	12	16ME068	SACHIN P B	-	1	2			-	1		7	
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F	25	11	SHAHBAZ PASHA		A	A	A	1	2	3	4	5	-
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ATTENDANCE

atme College of Engineering

Course Title with Code : FLUID POWER ALTERS - ISME

Semester & Section : 7-B

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1	26	UADISME 077	SHREYAS J	-	1	2	3	4	5	A	6	7	8	1
-	27	16ME 098	SHREYAS I N	_	A	A	A	1	2	3	A	4	5	ł
	28	16ME079	SIDDESH S		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1
	29	16mE082	LUHAS BABN C B		1	2_	3	4	5	6	3	A	4	ł
1	30	IbME083	SVEAJ C		A	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	ł
1	31	16ME084	LURJITH N		A	1	A	2	3	A	4	5	6	1
1	32	16ME085	A HTMAHILL		A	۱	2_	3	4	5	L	Ą	Ą	
3	33	16ME 088	LYED WALEEM		A	A	A	1	A	A	A	A	A	
	34	16ME 089	T M ABHISHER	- 3	A	A	I.	A	2	3	4	5	6	
-	35	16ME 090	TANVJ M		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	A	A	
1	36	16mE091	ULMAN AHMED		А	1	2	3	ч	5	6	7	8	
	37-	IBME 093	VINAY B N		A	A	A	A	۱	2	3	4	2	
-	38	16ME 094	VINAY HS		ī.	2	A	3	ч	A	5	A	A	
1	39	16meo95	VINAY LINUH M		A	A	A	1	2	3	4	A	5	
	40	16mE097	VINOD M		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	41	16me 099	YOUESH M S		A	A	A	1	2	A	3	4	5	
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-	47	17ME425	MD WIMAN A		A	1	A	2	3	4	5	b	7	
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1	49	17ME 428	NIEHIL P		A	A	A	1	2	3	A	A	A	
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ASSESSMENT



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ATTENDANCE

Course Title with Code : Found Power systems - 15 MEZ

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54	17ME434	RAKESH & V		A	A	A	1	2	A	3	4	5	6	
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A T M E College of Engineering

ATTENDANCE

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A T M E College of Engineering

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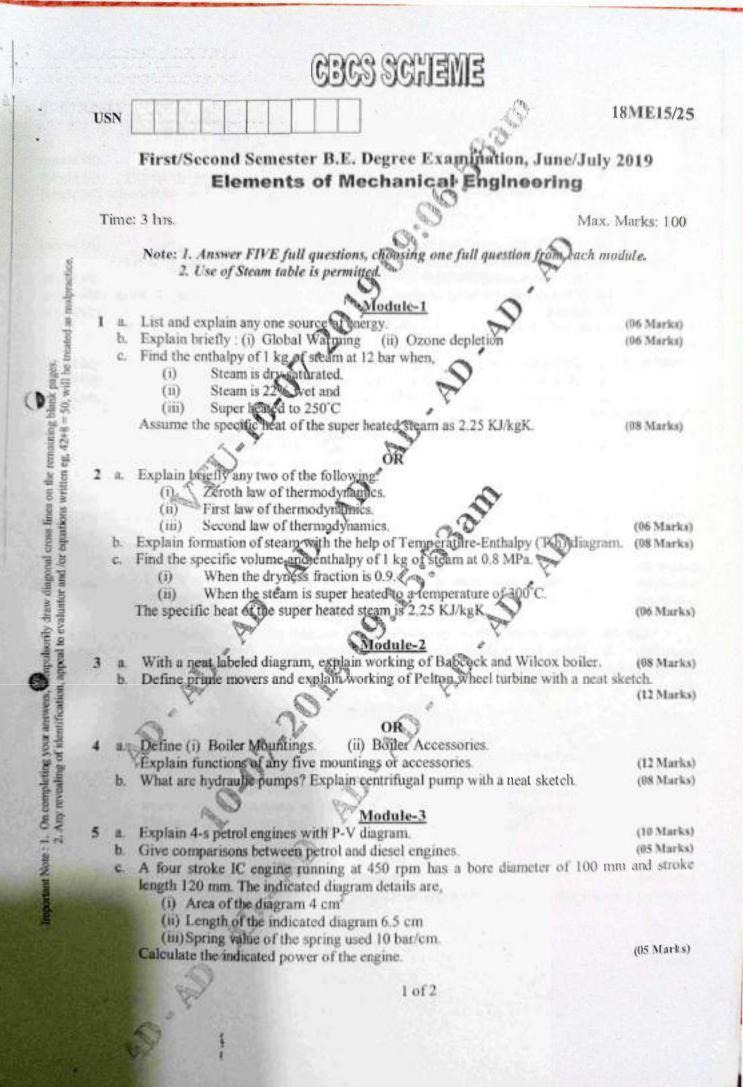
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ATTENDANCE

Course Title with Code : MECHANICS OF MATERIALS -18ME32

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OR Explain with a neat sketch working of vapour compression Refrigerator. 6 a., (fii) Ice making capacity (ii) COP Define : (i) Ton of Refrigerator b., List commonly used refrigerants and mention the applications of air conditioner C. Module-7 Classify ferrous and non ferrous metals. they B. Define composites, explain any two of the following : (i) Piezoelectric material (ii) Shape memory alloys (iii) Optical fibre glass. Classify metal joining processes explain TIG (Tungsten Inert Gas) Welding sketch. b. materials æ., OR Derive an expression for length of the belt in open belt drive. Mention advantages and disadvantages of V-Belt drive. List different types of bears and explain any one with its advantages. 8 n. ь. C. 6273 Explain briefly the following: 10 23 (0)Turning (ii) Facing (iii) Thread cutting Explain the working of horizontal milling machine b. nple line diagram. Explain briefly: C. 6) Angular milling (ii) Gang milling (iii) Plane milling OR Explain briefly the components of a CNC machine with a neat block diagram. 10 44. Define Robots and mention its general applications. b. 10. Write short note on: CNC Machining Center or Furning 2 of 2

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	-		18ME15
USN	L		
		First Semester B.E. Degree Examination, I	
		Elements of Mechanical Eng	jineering
Tim	ne: 3	hrs.	Max. Marks: 100
	No	te: 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full 2. Use of Thermod ynamic data hand book is permitted.	question from each module.
1	a.	Explain briefly the principle of conversion of solar energy	directly into electrical energy in a
-		solar cell	(10 Marks)
	b.	Write a note on wind energy and its conversion.	(10 Marks)
-		OR V	
2	a.	Explain I - law of thermodynamics. List the similarities and heat.	
	b.	Define the following term in relation to steam.	(10 Marks)
		(i) Dryness fraction	
		(ii) Latent heat	
		(iii) Degree of super heat	
		(iv) Saturation temperature	(10 Marks
		Module-2	
3	a.	Differentiate between water fube boiler and fire tube boile	r. (64 Marks
	b.	List the boiler mountings and accessories and also mentio	
	C.	With neat sketch explain the working of Babcock and Wi	icox boiler. (10 Marks
		S him	2. J
4	a	With a neat sketch explain the working of Pelton Wheel.	(10 Mark
	b.	With a neat sketch explain the working of a Recipiocat	
		uses.	(19 Mark
		A. C.	
	1	Module-3	
5	a. he	Differentiate between Two-stroke and Four stroke engine Explain with neat sketch construction and working of 4-	
	100	theoretical P-V diagram.	(19 Mark
	C.,	A four stroke single cylinder Diesel engine piston diame	
		mean effective pressure is 4-bar and speed is 500 rp	
		1000mm. The effective brake load is 400 N. Find IP, BP	and FP. (06 Mark
6	a.	What are the properties of good refrigerant?	(04 Marl
	b.	Explain with neat sketch working principle of vapour co	
	c.	Explain the following	
		(i) Refrigeration effect	
		(ii) Ton of refrigeration	
		(iii) COP.	(06 Mark
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18ME15

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7	a.	Write a note on ann Vienting of Module-4	1
	b.	Write a note on application of ferrous and non-ferrous alloys. Define composite material. State the set	(06 Marks)
		Define composite material. State the advantages and applications of composit	te material.
	C,	Differentiate between Soldering, Brazing and Welding.	(05 Mark)
			(09 Marks)
8	a.	Differentiate between O	
	b.	Differentiate between Open and Crossed belt drive.	(06 Marks)
	C,	Enumerate the advantages and disadvantages of gear drive over belt drive. Derive an equation for length of belt in open belt drive.	(06 Marks)
		i de la segun de dest in open beit drive.	(08 Marks)
9	a.	Explain the first Module-5	State of the
	ч.	(i) Turning operation on lathe with suitable sketches	
	b.	Explain the following and activity (iii) Facing (iv). Thread cutting	(10 Marks)
		Explain the following operation on milling machine with suitable sketches: (i) Form milling (ii) Angular milling (iii) Gang milling	(
		(iii) Gang milling	(10 Marks)
10) a.	Differentia	(3)
	b,	Differentiate between open loop and closed loop systems.	(DE Marke)
	e.	Define robot: Write down industrial applications of robot. Explain the components of CNC wath a block diagram.	(06 Marks) (04 Marks)
		and a block diagram.	(10 Marks)
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JSI	N		18ME1
		Model Question Paper	
		First Semester B.E. Degree (CBCS) Examination	
		Elements of Mechanical Engineering	
me	3 hrs		x. Marks: 10
		Note: 1.Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing one full question from each modul 2. Use of steam tables is permitted.	с.
		MODULE - 1	
1	a	Classifydifferent sources of energy with suitable examples.	(04 Marks)
	b	Find the enthalpy of 1kg of steam at 12 bar when (i) steam is dry saturated	2
		 (ii) steam is 22% wet (iii) superheated to 250°C. Take the specific heat of superheated steam as 2.25kJ/kgK. 	
	c	With the help of T-h diagram, explain the generation of steam at constant pressure.	(10 Marks)
2	а	Write short note on (i) global warming (ii) Ozone depletion	/10 M
	b		(10 Marks) (10 Marks)
		MODULE – II	
3	a	With a neat sketch, explain the working of water tube boiler.	(10 Marks)
	b	Classify Hydraulic pumps and explain the working principle of centrifugalpump with a neat sketch.	(10 Marks)
		OR	(10 pracies)
4	a	Classify hydraulic turbines and with a neat sketch explain the working of Francis turbine.	(10 Marks)
	b	Explain the functions of (i) Water level indicator (ii) Safety valve (iii) Super heater (iv) Pressure gauge (v) Feed check valve	(10 Marks)
		MODULE - III	
5	a b	With the help of P-V diagram, explain the operation of 4-Stroke Petrol engine Following data are collected from a 4-stroke, single cylinder at full load.	(10 Marks)
5		Bore = 200mm, stroke= 280mm, speed = 300 rpm, Indicated mean effective pressure = 5.6bar, Torque on the brake drum = 250 N-m, fuel consumed = 4.2kg/hour, and calorific value of fuel = 41000 KJ/kg.Determine (i) Brake power (ii) Mechanical Efficiency (iii) Indicated thermal efficiency (iv) Brake thermal efficiency	(10 Marks
- 3		OR	
0	а	 Define the following relrigeration terms : i) Refrigerant ii) Ton of refrigeration iii) COP iv) Relative COP v) Refrigerating effect 	(05 Marks
	b	Define refrigeration. State the application of refrigeration	(05 Marks
	c	With the help of a flow diagram, explain the functioning of Vapor Compression refrigeration cycle.	(10 Marks

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18ME15/25

MODULE-IV

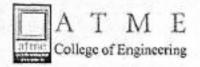
а	Classify and explain various types of Steel	(10 Marks)
b		(10 Marks)
a b	OR Derive an expression for length of belt in open belt drive. A shaft running at 100 rpm, is to drive a parallel shaft at 150 rpm. The pulley on the driving shaft is 350 mm in diameter. Find the diameter of the driven pulley. Calculate the linear velocity of the belt and the velocity ratio.	(10 Marks) (10Marks)
	MODULE - V	
a	Explain the following machining operations on Lathe machine with suitable sketches (i) Turning (ii) Facing (iii) Thread cutting (iv) Knurling	(10 Marks)
b	With a neat sketch explain the working of working to the	10 Marks)
a	OR Explain the advantages and applications of robots in industries.	10Marks)
b	Discuss the elements of a CNC system with a next block discuss	0 Marks)
	b a b a	 b With a neat sketch explain the Arc welding method. OR a Derive an expression for length of belt in open belt drive. b A shaft running at 100 rpm, is to drive a parallel shaft at 150 rpm. The pulley on the driving shaft is 350 mm in diameter. Find the diameter of the driven pulley. Calculate the linear velocity of the belt and the velocity ratio. <u>MODULE - V</u> a Explain the following machining operations on Lathe machine with suitable sketches (i) Turning (ii) Facing (iii) Thread cutting (iv) Knurling b With a neat sketch explain the working of vertical milling machine a Explain the advantages and applications of robots in industries. b Discuss the elements of a CNC system with a neat black diameter

US	N		18ME15
		Model Question Paper	
		First Semester B.E. Degree (CBCS) Examination	
		Elements of Mechanical Engineering	
Time	: 3 hr	0 0	ax. Marks: 100
		Note: 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing one full question from each mode	
		2. Use of Thermodynamic data hand book permitted.	
		MODULE-I	
1	a	Enumerate the method of extracting energy from wind with a neat sketch	(08Marks)
	b	mustrate the formation of steam with relevant sketches.	(08Marks)
	c	What are the different states of steam? Explain them in brief.	(04 Marks)
		OR	
2	a	Explain Zeroth law of thermodynamics. List the similarities and dissimilarities	(10 Marks)
	b	between work and heat.	(
		A stationary mass of gas is compressed without friction from an initial stage of 0.3 m^3 and 0.105 MPa to a final state of 0.15 m^3 , the pressure remaining constant.	
		There is a transfer of 37.6 kJ of heat from the gas during the process. How much	(10 Marks)
		does the internal energy of the gas change?	(
		MODULE – II	
3	а	With a post sketch overlain the set Line C.L.	
-	b	With a neat sketch, explain the working of Lancashire boiler. Explain the different boiler mountings and accessories.	(10 Marks) (10 Marks)
		OR	(IV WIALKS)
4	a	Classify Hydraulic turbines and with a neat sketch explain the working of a typical impulse turbine.	
	b	Describe the working of a reciprocating pump.	(10 Marks) (10 Marks)
			(to marks)
		MODULE - HI	
5	a	With the help of P-V diagram, explain the operation of 4-Stroke Diesel engine	(10 Marks)
	b	The following observations were recorded during a test on single cylinder diesel engine: Brake Power= 75 kW. Brake thermal efficiency= 35% Mechanical	
		efficiency= 90%, calorific value -40000 kJ/kg. Determinei) IP ii) FP iii) fuel	(10 Marks)
		consumed per hour.	
		OR	Contraction of
6	a	Explain the ideal properties of refrigerant.	(06 Marks)
	b c	With the help of a sketch, explain the functioning of Vapor AbsorptionSystem.	(10 Marks)
	C	List the most commonly used refrigerants.	(04 Marks)
		MODULE - IV	
7	a	Classify and explain various types of smart materials	(10 Marks)
	b	With a neat sketch explain TIG welding.	(10 Marks)
8	a	OR Derive an expression for length of belt in cross belt drive.	(10 Market
	b	What are the advantages and disadvantages of gear drives over belt drives?	(10 Marks) (10Marks)

MODULE - V

9	a	What are the various methods of producing taper turning method? Explain tape	r
	b	sketches	
		(i) Plane milling (ii) End milling (iii) Slot milling (iv) Form milling	(10 Marks)
10	a	OR	
	b	Explain the components of a CNC with a block diagram Elaborate the various robot configurations with simple sketches	(10Marks) (10 Marks)

18ME 15/25





Department of Mechanical Engineering

Date: 14-09-2019

Action Plan Academic year 2019-20

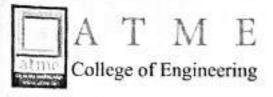
SI. No.	Name of the Activity	Date/Week Planned	POs/PSOs Addressed
01	Industrial Visit	3 rd week of Sept.	PO8
02	Industrial Visit	4 th week of Sept.	PO8
03	Motivational Talk by Guest Lecturer	3 rd week of Oct.	PO8, PO10
04	Workshop on Modern tool usage	4 th week of Oct.	PO5, PO12
05	Technical Talk on Career Guidance	3 rd week of Feb. 2020	PO11
06	Visit to IISc., B'lore on Open day	2 nd or third week of Feb. 2020	PO10, PO11
07	Industrial Visit	4 th week of March.	PO8
08	Technical talk on need for Entrepreneurship	1 st week of April	P011
09.	Technical Talk on Communications in Industry both Written and Oral	4 th week of April	PO10
10	Technical talk on Project Management and Various financial matters associated with it.	3 rd week of May	PO11

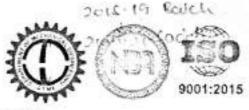
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- Copy to: 1) Principal for kind information. 2) Chairman, IQAC for information and needful. 3) For circulation among Staff members

2-14

HOD H.O.D. Department of Mechanical Engineering ATME College of Engineering, Mysuru





Department of Mechanical Engineering

Date: 14-09-2019

Department Advisory Board (DAB)

Minutes of the Department Advisory Board meeting held on 14-09-2019 at 11:00 am in the Department

The meeting of the Department Advisory board to discuss the matters related to Department activities and the report of the Program Assessment Committee. The following members attended the meeting;

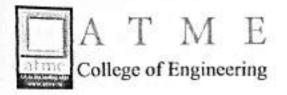
SI. No.	Name and Designation	Role	Signature
01	Dr. Rathnakar G, Prof & Head of the Department	Chairperson	G Patters
02	Dr. Srinivasa K, Professor	Member	Ker t.
03	Mr. Devaraj M R, Associate professor	Member	MAhney
04	Dr. N Ramesh, Unit Head, GTTC Mysuru	Industry Representative	NiRe
05	Mr. Sagar M S R, Design Engineer, Siderforgerossi India Pvt. Ltd, Mysore	Alumni	Jossesse Krit
06	Mr. Mohanakumara KC, Assistant Professor	Member Secretary	Meligler

Agenda.

- 1. Review the Minutes of Meeting of Program Assessment Committee (PAC) dated 07/9/2019
- Identification of the curriculum gap for the academic year 2019-20 and to give necessary suggestions.
- To analyse the surveys carried in the Department for the indirect Assessment calculation.
- 4. Any other discussion with the permission of the Chair.

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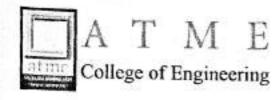
Department of Mechanical Engineering

Proceedings of the meeting:

- HoD welcomed the committee members who are presented in the meeting. And also, HoD welcomed the new members Dr. N Ramesh, Unit Head, GTTC Mysuru and Alumni member Mr. Sagar M S R for the meeting.
- HoD asked Mr. Mohanakumara K C Member secretary to provide the Minutes of the previous PAC meetings and also necessary documents for the discussion.
- 3) As per the PAC report, All POs and PSOs for the batch 2018-19 is attained. But some of the Course Outcomes (COs) of courses for the academic year 2018-19 have not attained the target level and hence Chairman DAB advised the course coordinators to take necessary steps to implement the suggested action plan reported in the course attainment sheet.
- As per the MoM of PAC, to fulfill the curriculum gaps some of the suggestions were made by the DAB members.
 - a. Dr. N Ramesh Suggested to bring in Industry Institute Interaction through organizing Industrial Visits, promoting students to carryout projects and Internships in Industries.
 - b. Mr. Sagar M S R Alumni, advised to organize workshop on advances in manufacturing Technology through Industrial Interaction for students to get knowledge about modern tools and advances in manufacturing process.
 - c. Mr. Mohan Kumar. K.C member suggested that, students can be encouraged by taking project work on investigation on complex problems and also suggested that to organize guest lecture on project management.
 - d. Mr. Devaraj M R, Member advised that to organize workshop under professional body Student Chapter.
- 5) The committee also decided that, to set the target level for POs and PSOs attainment to Level-2 for the batch 2019-20 along with the revised target for COs as 1.95 (5% increment of 3 w.r.t last year target 1.8) and also it is decided to change the weightage for direct attainment and indirect attainment (Surveys) to 70% and 30% respectively from existing 80% & 20%.

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Department of Mechanical Engineering

- 6) Also, it is recommended that indirect CO attainment process need to be incorporated for 2019-20 entry batch onwards by the DAB members. HoD ensures that a suitable tool for the assessment of COs through indirect method will formulated soon.
- 7) The committee also suggests eliminating few of the surveys which are in practice, namely, Learning behavior Survey, Course PO Survey. As these surveys are not contributing much in the process of evaluating the POs-PSOs and PEOs.
- 8) Also, the Chairman DAB presented the new tool for classifying the Advanced and Slow Learners before the members and the committee members acknowledge the tool and approved to follow the same henceforth.
- At the end, HOD thanked all the committee members for attending the meeting and the meeting was adjourned until further notice.

H.O.D. Department of Mechanical Engineering ATME College of Engineering, Mysuru

Copy to,

- 1) The Principal,
- For circulation among PAC & DAB Members
- For Internal Quality Assurance Committee (IQAC)



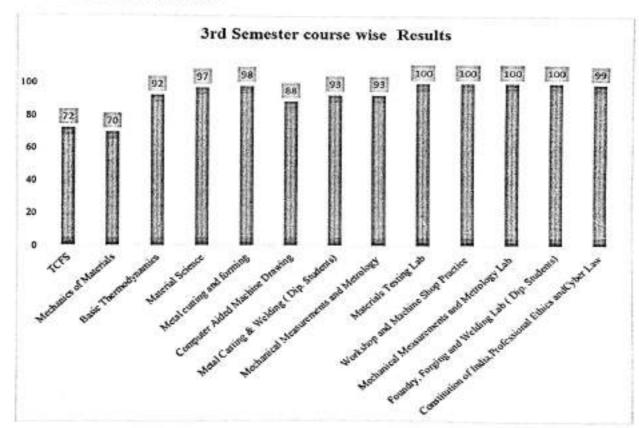
Department of Mechanical Engineering



Result analysis of Odd Semester- Academic Year- 2019-20

Class	No. of Students	No. of Pass	FCD	FC	SC	Pass %
3rd semester	- desired of the set of the			. h	1	
Regular	52	26	4	13	9	50
Lateral	81	45	4	25	16	56
Overall	133	71	8	38	25	53
5th semester	103	69	18	40	11	67
7th semester	129	121	52	59	10	94

3rd Semester Course wise result



Result Analysis Coordinator

HOD.D. Department of Mechanical Engineering & ATME College of Engineering, Mysuru

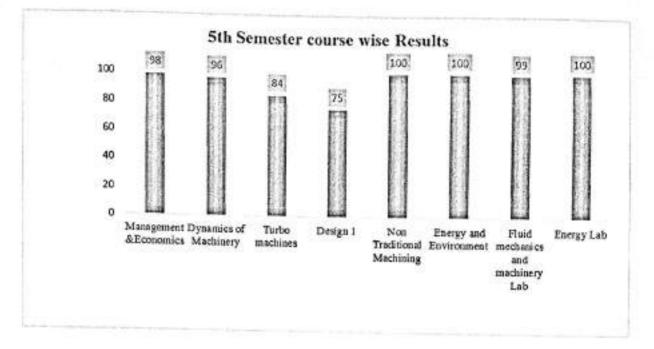
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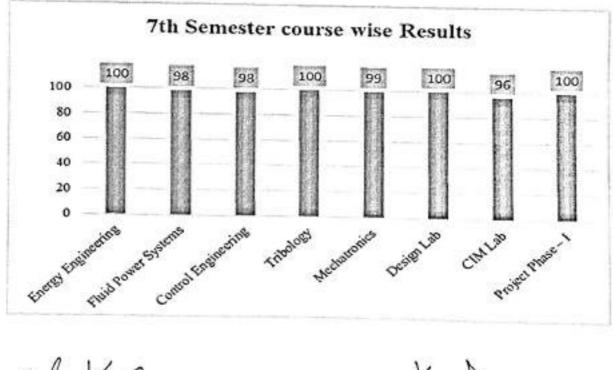


Department of Mechanical Engineering Accredited by NBA 2019-2022

5th Semester Course-wise Result



7th Semester Course-wise Result



Result Analysis Coordinator

1º8.p.

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VISION OF THE INSTITUTE

Development of academically excellent, culturally vibrant, socially responsible and globally competent human resources.

MISSION OF THE INSTITUTE

- To keep pace with advancements in knowledge and make the students competitive and capable at the global level.
- To create an environment for the students to acquire the right physical, intellectual, emotional and moral foundations and shine as torch bearers of tomorrow's society.
- To strive to attain ever-higher benchmarks of educational excellence.

VISION OF THE DEPARTMENT

To import executent technical education in Mechanical Engineering to Jevelop technically competent, morally upright and socially responsible Mechanical Engineering professionals.

MISSION OF THE DEPARTMENT

- · To provide an ambience which import excellent technical education in mechanical Engineering.
- To enable the students to acquire skill development, knowledge of Research and recent trends in mechanical Engineering which will help them in life long learning.
- · To engage students in co-curricular and extra-avariant activities to impart social + ethical values and implice leaderschip quality

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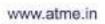
Semester : Odd / Even-

Period From 29-07-2019 To 30-11-2019

Faculty Member	: FASHWANTH N
Designation	: ASSLUTANT PROFESSOR
Department	: MECHANICAL ENVINCEERING
Faculty Member ID	: ME01033

SI. No.	Sem. / Sec. / Branch	Course Title	Course Code
1	7th - B	FINID POWER SYSTEMS	ISME72
2	3 - A	MECHANICS OF MATERIALS	18mE32
3	7th - B3	CIM LAB	ISMEL77
4	5th - A2	FIVID MECHANICS 4 MACHINERY LAB	17mels7

		End of			
	1" Month	2 rd Month	3" Month	4 th Month	Semester
Staff	funt	front	front.	fort	front
HOD Reviewer	a Ball	a Ball I	a Rall-1	C. Ballin	C. Ball



Personal Timetable

Lunch Break	09:00 AM 10:00 AM 11:15 AM 12:15 PM 12:15 PM 11:00 AM 12:15 PM 01:15 PM	8ME31	[Sme?]	 ISMEAL ISMEZL	SmE42	
2 5 7	02:55 PM 03:50 PM 03:50 PM 03:50 PM			13melst -	17-41	- 104 114

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Course Outcomes	Title MECHANICS OF MATERIALS Code 18ME32
CO-1	understand simple, thermal stresses and their relations - RBT L2
CO-2	Analyse structural members for stresses, strains of deformations - RBT L4
CO-3	Anonyse the iterational members subjected to bending I shear loads - RB7 4
CO-4	Analytic shafts subgreated to twisting loads and short columns for stability - RBT 64
CO-5	Apply theories of follows for structural members and strain energy - RBT 43
CO-6	

Course Title with Code :	ME	MECHANICS OF MATERIALS - 18ME32							Semester: 3								
Course		Program Outcomes												Program Specific Outcomes			
Outcomes	PO1	P02	PO3	P04	PO5	P06	POT	PO8	PO9	PO10	P011	P012	PS01	PS02	PS03	pS04	
CO-1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	,	-	1	-	2	3	,	-	-	
CO-2	3	3	2	2	-	155	-	1	-	1	-	2	3	,	-	-	
CO-3	3	3	2	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	2_	3	١	-	-	
CO-4	3	3	2	2	-	2	-	1	-	l	-	2	3	,	-	-	
CO-5	3	3	2	2	T	2	-	-	-	1	4	2	3	1	24	-	
CO-6											15				- 12		
				-									-				

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Course Outcomes	Title FWID POWER SYSTEMS Code 15MEA
CO-1	Identify and analyse the functional requirements of a field power transmission system for a given application
CO-2	Visualise how hydrowsic components will work to accomplish the function
CO-3	understand the functioning of values and design an appropriate hydrausic circuit for given application
CO-4	Subscience of different components and design of pneumaticity
CO-5	Develop a comprehensive circuit diagram by integrating the womponents selected for the given application.
CO-6	

Course Title with Code :								Semester: ISME72									
Course		Program Outcomes												Program Specific Outcomes			
Outcomes	PO1	P02	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	P07	POB	909	P010	P011	P012	PS01	PS02	PS03	PS04	
CO-1	2	1	,	_	-)	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	5	3	-	
CO-2	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	_	1	T	1	2	1	,	-	
CO-3	2	t	3	1	T	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	3	1	1	-	
CO-4	3	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	-)	١	2	2	t	۲	-	
CO-5	3)	2	1	1	+	1	-	1	1	-	2-	3	1	1	-	
CO-6		1-1-1												-	-9		

Lesson Plan



Class No	Date Planned	Topics proposed to be covered	Topic Covered Date	Remarks
1	29-07-19	Introduction to the Jubgect, cost pos	29-07-19	
2	30-07-19	Properties of materials	30-07-19	
3	31-07-19	struss, strain and Hooke's Low	31-07-19	-
4	01-08-19	stress-strain dragram for ductile of brittle	01-08-19	
5		Robiens on limple straigs	02-08-19	Problems when more
6	05-08-19	Roblems on tapened banks of derivation	84-08-19	more cally were lowed
7	06-08-19	Problems on compound bars + composite		Exam publicing
8		True stress of strain, Temperature stresses.	13-08-19	
9	-D-D - D-Speciel U.S.C.	Robiens on temperature struss insimple bas	14-08-19	Andents 1000
10		Problems on compound bays	19-08-19	
11	28 88 65	Roblems on composite bancs	21-08-19	Muded more closely for prob
12		d I I I i a labor daes	26-08-19	
13	16-05-19		27-08-19	
14	and the second second second		28-08-19	1.00
15	20-08-19	Elastic constants and relations blinthem	29-08-19	
16	21-08-19	Module 2: 30 stress + stresses in inclined	30-08-19	
17		Rincipal struss, Rincipal angles	03-09-19	
18		shear stress in principal planes,	03-09-19	
19	26.05-19	max shear stress, mohr circle	04-09-19	24
20	27-08-19	mohr circle for plane stress conditions.	05-09-19	
21		This cylinder: Hoop's sheas derivation	06-09-19	
22	Providence and the second	man shear stress, circumferential 4 longitudi	al 109 +9-19	1.00
23	really an one of the		9-09-19	
24	03-09-19	Thick cylinders: Lames equations	11-09-19	-
25	04-09-19	Roblems on thick cylinders.	16-09-19	

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26	05-09-19	Repeatition of problems from module 142		1. I.
27		module 4: maximum principal etres theory	19-09-19	Den
28	09-09-19	problems on man Rineipal stress throng	20-09-19	s=1-4
29	11-09-19	Maximum shear stress theory	23-09-19	where -
30	A state of the sta	Roblems on mar shear stress throng	24-09-19	Additional Robiense Jav
31	17-09-19	Torsion in circular solid and havowshaft	30-09-19	1-2-1-65
32	18-09-19	Power transmission of straight stepped	03-10-19	9.26-18
33	The second secon	Twilt in that sections	04-10-19	121-221
34	23-09-19	Thin tubular sections	9-10-19	Had additional
35	24-09-19	Thin would sections, Torgroval moment	19-10-19	1.1.13
36	25-09-19	module 5: Bucking of Itability, Critical wad	11-10-19	al national and a
37		Lowins with pinned ands	11-10-19	Hod additional CLASS
38	01-10-19	comments with other support conditions	12-10-19	1.16.26
39	3-10-19	Effective length of Lownes	12-10-19	a
40	9-10-19	secant formula for commune	13-10-19	
41	10-10-19	strain energy due to availar shearformes	15-10-19	1 Parcella
42	14-10-19		11	
43	15-0-9	Castiglianos theorem 5 4 5	31-10-19	177 11 11
44	16-10-19	Applications of lastightano's theorem	31-10-19	9-2-(1
45		modules: Types of beams, loads reactions		-24
46		I almost highling the for making		- 17 M
47	24-10-19	Pin supported beams subjected to contentrated loads	8-11-19	1.0044
48	28-10-19	Roner Apported beanse _subjected to wads	12-11-19	112
49	30-10-19	cases on uniformity varying loads	13-11-19	-1-4.55
50	31-10-19		18-11-19	a should

Faculty Member Signature

HOD Signature

Lesson Plan



2011 - 10 	fu	UID POWER SYSTEMS - ISMET2 Semest	er & Secti	on: 7-B
lass No	Date	Topics proposed to be covered	Topic Covered Date	Remarks
1	13-08-19	module 1: Finid power Lystems, components	14-08-19	X 1+ 183
2	14-08-19	Advantages of FPS, Transmission of power	16-08-19	2 N 8
3	16-08-19	Paraly law + its applications, Roblems.	20-08-19	1
4		Problems on poscal's Law.	21-08-19	11.3
5	21-08-19	finides for hydraunic system, types of	04-09-19	
6	22-08-19	selection of finids, Additives.	04-09-19	13
7	22-08-19	seals and leaving materials	05-09-19	1.0000.12
8	12-18-19	Types of pipes, haves & quick acting	05-09-19	N. S. S.
9	27-08-19	Finid conditioning through finters of sharings	06-09-19	F 11 10 1
10	28-03-19	contamination control of theat exchangers	11-09-19	
10	20-08-19	module2: Clargification of pumps 1	17-09-19	
11			18-09-19	
12	05-04-19			Course 18
13	04-04-14		23-09-19	Additional Robinsonal
14		Rump subtron factors and problems	24-09-19	1
15	06-09-19	Accumulators, types + sucction procedure	31-10-19	- 10 M
16	11-04-19	Application of Accumulators, antunsifiers	25-09-19	
17	17-09-19	Actuators: linear and watary motors	26-09-19	- 4 - 1 - 1
18	18-09-19	single + Double acting ayundur, types		
19	19-09-19	construction + working of rotary actually	01-00-19	
20	20-09-10	g Numerical problems	81-18-19	
21	24-09-19	Symbolic representation of hydraulic actual	09-10-19	
22		q madures: classification of control values		
23	3 26-09-1	9 Dev; poppets niding foool valves	11-10-19	
24	1 27-09-1	9 Pilot operated Dev and chick voures	12-10-19	
2	5. 1-10-1	9 Pressure control valves	14-10-19	

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26	3-10-19	FION control valves - compussated of	15-10-19	Lashitronal
27		Needle volve and fymbolic representation		[Unit token
28	The second se	Hydrownic circuit design: Lingue Adouble	1000	
29	510.51	Regenerative of pump unloading crimit	12-10-19	
30		counterbalance value application	17-10-19	
31	15-10-19	metering in and metering out circuit	30-10-19	
32	*******	Hydraulic circuits with accommentors.	and the second second	
33	17-10-19	module 4! Presmatic power system, appilat	5-11-19	
34	the second se	advantages, limitations, choice of working medium	5-11-19	
	1-12-31 SA 1153	characteristics of compressed air + airon pressor	6-11-19	1.5
		structure of Pheumatic controllystem, FRE.		10
37	1.62	Prevnatic actuators: constructions working	6-11-19	
38		end pasition cushroning, mounting amangunary	17-11-19	
39		Potany cylinders: construction of working	3-11-19	
40		Prematic control valves: Dev, Poppet, Speci	7-1-9	
41	1 mil	Ressure control values, from control values,	1.120	
42	20 5. 0.0	memory valve, Quice whand valve	8-11-19	
43	1822		8-11-19	
44		module 5: simple prevnatic worker - opend	12-11-19	
45	 A state of the state 	Supply air twothing 4 exhaust air thotting	13-11-19	1
46	The second se	Lignal proversing elements: We of Logic gates	14-11-19	
47	20-11-19	Practical examples involving the use of 109:0.	14-11-19	
48	21-11-19	multicylinder application; mation control	19-11-19	<u>a</u> t
49	26-11-19	cascading method principle, postical application	20-11-19	100
50	27-11-19	Electro-previncetic control: Dienoid control Dow, use of relay of contractors.	21-11-19	

Faculty Member Signature

G Bally HOD Signature

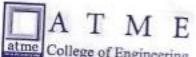
WEE	K 1	MONDAY DATE	TUESDAY	DATE	WEDNESDAY DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	uthhav - 18ME32 - Introduction to the course Discussion of	sth hour - Reoperatizes Elasticity, Ducthility,		stresses and strains. Tensile + compressive loads, Hooke's Law for young's modulus
	Others				
WE	EK 2	MONDAY DATE	TUESDAY	DATE	WEDNESDAY DATE
		yth have 18ME32	sth hour -	18MB2 -	5th how -18ME32 .
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	calculation of lituuses of strains in Atepped bours and its deformation.	Derivation and strai tapping (of street	Robberg or tapened barg of compound barg with muttiple cases were bowed
	Others				đ.
WE	EK 3	MONDAY DATE	TUESDAY	DATES	WEDNESDAY DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	Holiday on the occasion of "BAKRID"	1st wour -	nt to fes, of cos	2nd hour - 15 MEAL - Finid power systems, structure of FPS, Applications Stinhour - 18ME32 - Roblems on therma struces 4 strains
	Others				

h

E WORK DONE DIARY atme College of Engineering 318/19 2/8/19 DATE WEEK 1 THURSDAY FRIDAY DATE SATURDAY 2nd how - 18mE32 -4th hour_ 18ME32 shrul chain relationship Non-working Roblems on simple Class Hours for ductive of brittle shresses and sharing materials. for shought barre. 5th 7th how - 17MELS7 ACTIVITY Introduction to Finid mechanics of machinery Lab Others DATE DATE SATURDAY DATE WEEK 2 THURSDAY FRIDAY ythhow - 18ME32 -2nd how - 18mE32 froblems on compared on composite INDUCTION Roblems Class Hours bases were continued were solved PROURAM barrs + comes problems different variables for first year were laved. ACTIVITOR 5th gth how - 19 MELS7 students. Calibration of vierturi - meter of orificemeter Others DATE DATE 19 SATURDAY DATE P 8 9 FRIDAY WEEK 3 THURSDAY 2nd hour - 18ME32 -Houday on the problems on thermal occasion 0 Non-won Class Hours specces strains 4 "INDEPENDENCE WTM hour - ISMETL atway ACTIVITY Advantages of FPS, DAY " transmission of power in static A dynamic states Industrial vilit to Others "BEML, Mysuru" Anderts 5th B fall www.atme.in 67

WE	EK 4	MONDAY DATE	TUESDAY DATE	WEDNESDAY DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	Lit-Jud hour - ISMEL77 Enchoduction to CIM Lab, h-codes of M-codes, programming 4th hour - 18ME32 - Problems on compound bars	- 15t hour - 15ME72 - Pascal's law its applications in FPS. 5th hour - 18ME32 - Roblems on koncound	2nd hour - LimE72 - Roblins on pascal's Law. 5th hour - 18ME32 -
	Others	Connected Fredbouck from students regarding sudustrian Visit to BEML.		contacted 15+ students and communicated them the facilities anailable in processinge and asked thereto visito
WE	EK 5	MONDAY DATE26	UESDAY DATER 8	WEDNESDAY DATES
ACTIVITY	ans	Beth hour - 18mE32 - Problems on temperature thresses + strains.	Sthhour- 18ME32 - concept of shear shear, shown, Poilson's routio and Nowmetric shrown	5th how - 18ME32- Roblems on volumetric Ithan, Elastic bonstouts - Madulus af Elasticity, Rigidity of Burk Modulus.
	Others	updated the attendance record to the new document provided	lo-oridinated for the event "Lorden hirrs" organized by malabor hold of TOI.	conducted crub activity for 3-sum Industs on Locial neponsibility, Voting 4 Democrossy.
NEE	K 6	MONDAY DATE	TUESDAY DATE 39	WEDNESDAY DATE
ACIIVITY	Class Hours	Howay on the Oconstrom of "how RI-haverna	Ethow: Importance of awareness on S25 partions for the bubgect of study - Hytraulies frommatics stuber: - 18mE32 -	2nd hour - ISMEA2 - Finite for hydraulic systems, types 1 propurties. Sth hour - 18ME32 - man shear sheer 1 Mohr circle
	then	CARES BAR	Vizited "CIPET" to distance the possible trainings of suturnship courses for our students	

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WEEK 4	THURSDAY DATE	FRIDAY	College of Engineering
ACTIVITY Class Hours	4th how - 18ME32 - Problems on them sheases for composi- bance. 5th 7th how - 19MEL Coubroution of NO2211 - Meter for from var	al Robberry on combina te Df compound 4 composite bares.	DATE 24
Others 2	meeting conducted in EEE staff room to discuss the plan of action for E-cell THURSDAY DATE	given information abo the conege and asked	visit to "Tus motor tompany", nongangud -
CTIVITY Class Hours	With how - 18mE32 - Devivation of velations blue two different Elessfic constants.	2nd how - 18mE32 - nip 30 struss of themin in incurred plance. - Rineupon stress - sth_gthhow - 19mELSS- Reliebort without	AND ATE 21 8/1 1st-2" how - 135me L#7 Rogrammes on cuc Twning- uth how - industrial
Others		Admission work	Attended woneshop on "Ict & Ridogogy" by Datta Kumar in the
Class Hours	HURSDAY DATES19 Thour-ISMEA2-Scars Jouring naturiars, JAPS of Pipes - Charses Mhour - 18ME32- ohn's Circle forplane Muss conditions -4th hour - 19MELS7- Borloss + V-notch.	FRIDAY DATE619 2nd how - 18ME32 - Thin equindences, Hoop Shuse derivation. 4th hav - 15ME92 - Fund conditioning through fitteres of stratmens strates of stratmens fitteres of stratmens. Boy's gos acconnector.	Actividay
Others	the set of	NV	

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NEE	K7	MONDAY DATE 9 9	TUESDAY DATE 10)9	WEDNESDAY DATE 11
-	lours	1 st -3 rd hour - ISMEL 77 - Rograms on tuning opwatrons. uth hour - 18ME32 - Roblems on thin cylindesce.	Honidary on occasion of "MOHARAM LAST Dom "	enchant-15mE92- (1allification of pumps pumping theory for Resitive displacement pumps Sthhorr - 18mE32 Roblense on thin sysind Lamas equation.
		fearminged the dept library and arganized books acurding to its iter.	Andreas and a second seco	Reportation of First It existion paper and Icheme, Admission Work
WEE	K 8	MONDAY DATELIA	TUESDAY DATE 19 19	
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	1st-suchour -ISMEL77 Programs on mining opurations urmhour - 18ME32 - Roblems on thick cylinders. E-eel - million +	ist hour - ISME72 - Claulification of pump and pumping theory of patitive displacement Pumps Sth horr - Ruslenss on -three cyclinders.	2nd how - 15ME92 - working of hear pumps of unbouranced work pumps with how - 18ME32 - Theonis of failure, Reincipal stress thomy sth_ of these
	Others	E-eel - million + vision framework, Action plan puparation Type book evaluation.	Discussion with	Reparation for vignian classes.
WE	EK 9	and the second se	TUESDAY DATE2419	WEDNESDAY DATE 23
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	1st-9th herr - ISMEL77- Rograms an mining Liotting of contouring- 4th how - 18ME32 - Problems on theories of failures	Ht hour - 15ME92 RMD duection factors,	2nd how - 15mE92 - Lineor cylinders, Ipeeval cylinders. 5th hour - 18mE32 - Problems on thin
-	Others	Propert work - Preparation for phose 1 - 2 batches.	E-Cell mission + Vision finalization, Roget work phase -1-	Awarrenus program for civil + exchical dept on E-cell: Respure.



WE.	EK 7	THURSDAY DATE	FRIDAY DATE13	SATURDAY DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	"FIRLT INTERNALLS"	"first Internau"	CARWARL LEAVES"
	Others	Admission work- Preparation of scheme and solution	Admission nonk. Evaluation of bue books	
WE	EK 8	wednesday DATES	FRIDAY DATE2019	SATURDAY DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	1st how - 15mE72 - working 4 construction of external 4 internal geor pumps	2ndhour - 18mE32 - max theor these thury of poblems on Arneipoul these there you - swooth plate 1 best ancis type piston Amps Sthe of hour - Repetition	Non-working Johnday
	Others	Industrial Visit to <u>unitic</u> myunyv	Bive book Walnortron.	
WE	K9	THURSDAY DATE	FRIDAY DATE	SATURDAY DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	1972 I	2nchow - 18mE32 -	Houdby on the occasion of "MAHMLAYA AMAWALSYE"
	Others	Communication to VTU, Special officer ED cell regarding our E-cell.	Bine Book normations.	Johnstrial Visit to 'NESTLE, NANJANEWD"

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NEE	K 10		TUESDAY 1 10 DATE	WEDNESDAY 2 10 DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	ISMEL79 - 1st - 3thow. Cricmining operations, Rogram 3 4 4, Cric Drining operations. Uth how - 18ME32 - Discussion on topics covered till date f Jonbt crearing systom.	ISMEAL - Hthow - hear motivis varie motivis 4 performance parameters of Hytraulic nutries 18MESL - 5th how - Devivation of Toxsional equations.	Horiday on the occase on of " handthi Joyanthi
	Others	Project work discussion with students for phase -1. Student coursening (5 students)	completion of Teet accusement for first IA.	
WEE	K 11	MONDAY 7 10 DATE	TUESDAY Sho DATE	WEDNESDAY 9 10 DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	Horiday on the Occassion of "AYUDHA ROOJA"	Horidary on the occassion of "VIJAYADASHAMI"	2nd hour - ISMET2- Lontrol volumed, Clouds: file + grouphical representat of DOVE gth hour - 18ME32 - Twittin Shaftsections and tubular sections
	Others			With hour - 18mE32 - Torisional moment of this would liedionc. Porent-Teacher meeting
WEE	K 12	MONDAY 14 10 DATE	TUESDAY IS NO DATE	WEDNESDAY 14 10DATE
ACTIVITY	Class	ISMEL77 - 12t-3thow. Capinill programs Using Capinill Joftware uth how - 18mE32 - grain energy but to avail theor stress	ISMEAL - When - Russing boucher values Russing white to only A Kressen viduality Value 184832 - 5th how - Robiens on strain energy due to ordial sood	15MEA2 - 2nd how - Delign of hydrownic circuits, contai of Impre 4 doubleacting Cyrindw 18ME22 - 5th how - Itain energy due to bending
	-	- Ecos students registration,	15mE92 - 3rd howr - FLOW bonhos value, weedle walny picture conjuncted FCV-	15mE32 - 1st hour- shitest response system - Quiz-1.

72



EEK	(10	THURSDAY S 10 DATE	FRIDAY 4 10 DATE	SATURDAY Sho DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	2nd hour - 15ME72- Robberg on hydraulic Motors of efficiencies yth hour - 18ME32 - Robbergs on Tossion sth-Athbour - 17MELS7- Rufamance evaluation of Puton wheel.	2nd how - 18MEBL - Problems on Tonsional equation <u>utmberr</u> - 1SMEAL - Lontro 1 Vans, Classification of graphical representation STh-Atmborry_ 17MELSB Two shoke Rehol Engine	celebration in
	Others	Registration for wayoun exam on "namfacturing of compacities"	Assignment evolutions of mechaniss of materials.	•
VEE	K 11		FRIDAY 11 19 DATE	SATURDAY 12/19DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	CAUAL LEAVE " <u>friend</u> <u>MARRIAME</u> "	enthour - 18mE32 - Thin would Justions, Torsion. Umborr - 15mE92 - Devi poppit, chick Voinis Sth-9thor - 19mE138 Two shoke film ingine	2nd how - ISMEAL- Print opwated check value, shuttle value, sorenoid operated value. Some - 18ME32 - strain ways af elastic box for arrial woods
	Others	Lorenza and the	Reported registration from for E-exil and mated whatsapp group for registrations	Roblems on stram energy- Povent - Teacher "meting
WEE	K 12	THURSDAY 19/10 DATE	FRIDAY 18 10 DATE	SATURDAY 19 POATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	2nd how - ISMEAL - Sequencing Circuit, double pump Circuit, uthhow - 18meal - Roblems on trainenengy due to Torsion + bending Sth - Athnow - 17mels7- Simpolet of Set on Vany	"LECOND INTERNALS "	"Non-working _betweeny"
	Others	Question) paper letting for internals-2. hetting it printed from the library		



WEE	EK 13	MONDAY 21 10 DATE	TUESDAY 22410 DATE	WEDNESDAY 24 10 DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	SECOND INTERNALS?	" JECOND INTERNALS"	CALVAL LEAVE "SUTER WEDDING"
	Others			1 Maller 1
WEE	K 14	MONDAY 28 10 DATE	TUESDAY 24 10 DATE	WEDNESDAY Solo DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	1st-3rd how - ISMEL79 Capelmin 4 Capeturn programs with how - JA-mones distribution f scheme of valuation discussion	Houiday on the occassion of DEEPANALI	2nd hour - 15mE72 - Synchwonizing circuits, meter-in - meter-out circuits Gth how - 18mE32 - NUMENICALS ON Itrain every due to Torsion
	Others	completed faculty approximal process in cerp.		thorr-15mE72- (idditional close) Accumulatives fits types.
WEE	K 15	MONDAY 4 1 DATE	TUESDAY 5 N DATE	WEDNESDAY 4 DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	1st-sicher - 15mEL97 capstron programs, windup of cim Lab 4th how - modules Brid of SFD Diagroms, Types of Loads. 4 beams	15t how - ITMEA2 - Itmetrie of preunotic System, sevection of noncing medium. Sth how - 18ME32	2rd how - 15mE72 - Advantages, Limitations of Preumatic Lystom, Preumatic Lystom, Preumatic actuators Sthhow - 18mE32 - Countilever brancy Luggested to different
	Others	Prepared puscentation on "national Envolutions stortup Policy-1019"	book mapping	types of load. E-call meeting with Underts of function of se-leaders



MEE	K 13	THURSDAY 24 10 DATE	FRIDAY 25 10 DATE	SATURDAY 24 10 DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	CALUM LEAVE	CALUAL LEAVE	Altended one day workshop on "VIRTUAL LABS"
	Others			
NEE	K 14	THURSDAY 31 10 DATE	FRIDAY	SATURDAY 2/11 DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	2nd how - 15m692 - Accumulator circuits with applications 4th how - 18mE32 - Costillianio's theorem I + 2 Sth-Atthony - 18mELSF Record evolution.	Housday on the occusion of "KANINADA RASYOTEANAY RASYOTEANAY	Non-working Lotwdony
	Others		control 1	
WEE	K 15	THURSDAY AND DATE	FRIDAY 2 . DATE	SATURDAY 9 DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	2nd how - 15mE72 - menony value, Builde exboust-volve, Time-delong volve 4th how - 18mE32 - Roblems on Contilever beam to time reaction womponets of them	uthnow - ismetz - Direct and indirect	Houdony on 1 Anodin A VERDICT"
	Others	BMD & SFD. Sth_ gth how - 1gmELSF Revformance evaluation of centrifugar brower	5th- 7th how - 17mELS8	19400

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WEE	K 16	MONDAY II II DATE	TUESDAY 12/11 DATE	WEDNESDAY 13 11 DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	Ht-3rd how - 15mer 77 Capetron 4 Capeniii Robiens repeatition 4Th hour - 18mE32 Roblems an Simply supported beams	12thow - 15mE91- Speed control of Procompatic cylinders Jupply on thotting. Sthhow - 18mE32 Problems continued	2nd horr - 15ME72. Exhaust air throtting Use of vogic gates <u>JTh horry - 18ME32</u> Roblems on
	Others			
WEE	K 17	MONDAY IS I DATE	TUESDAY 19 1 DATE	WEDNESDAY 20/11 DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	Ht-3rd how - 15milts lab relard finalization of repetitions of programs. With how - 18milts former supported beams	Let how - 15mE72- Signal elimination method, coulding method, principle <u>Eth how</u> - 18mE32 - Burding schuss of	2nd honr - 15metz Electro-procumantic control, sozenoid control DCV, sthhom - completion of problems
	Others	Indgested to UDL	I beams	winter to Brugg JFD
WEE	K 18	MONDAY 25 1 DATE	TUESDAY 26 11 DATE	WEDNESDAY 27 1 DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	THRD INTERNALS"	· Lab internal accument" - CIM Lab ISMEL 91	Lab Reford Finalization - Crm Lab
	Others			

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				Canada and a
VEE	K 16	THURSDAY 14 1 DATE	FRIDAY 15 1 DATE	SATURDAY 14 11 DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	Ind how - 15 mEAL - OR & AND gotes in Pneumatic applications examples in use of logic gates withow - 18mE22 - Problems continued on overhanging beam	" KANACA DALA JAYANTHI"	18ME32 - 2nd how - f Roblems on overhaging beams 15ME92 - 4th how - Discussion of penous year aps
	Others	FM_qthhorr - 17mets furformence evaluates of recipiocating pump.	→ Sett	- Exam preparation of NPTEL, IwomyAny
WEE	K 17	THURSDAY 21 11 DATE	FRIDAY 22 11 DATE	SATURDAY 24 1 DATE
ACTIVITY	Class Hours	Repetitions sound of Repetitions sound of Removes your offe yth have - 18m632 Doubt clarifications Julions on problems of Brid & CFD	THIRD INTERNALS"	" THIRD INTERNALLY
	Others	sth-gth how 19melog completion of lab records 4 repetitions of experiments,		
ARES	K 18	THURSDAY 28 DATE	FRIDAY 24 1 DATE	saturday مر DATE
AUNITY	Class Hours	Lab internal allessment "conductions -'funid mechanics 4 machinery lab"	Improvement Test " <u>Mychoniss</u> of <u>Materious</u> "	LAS Rewrd Finalization - Finid mechaniss I machinery Lab 7
	Others			

77



LEAVE DETAILS

						the second se
SI. No.	Date	Туре	Reason	Actual Class Allotted (Course Code/Time)	Substitute Faculty Member	Signature of Substitute Faculty Member
17	14-09-19	CL	Pussonal work	< Interno	4 Assessment	
-	10-10-19	CL	Friend Manniage	15mE72(10-11Am)	md Nadeem	M
			1011	18mE32 (12-15-1-15)	Diepar MUS	ant
-	- A 16		- 1 K	17MELS7(2-4.45)	Power Kumer KP	the
37	23-10-19	CL	2	IME72 (10-11 Am)	Konthik kunn	int
1	24-10-19	а	Sister wedding	18mE32 (2-2.55 pm)		
1.64	25-10-19	LL	J	ISMEAL (10-11AM)	nd nodeem	0
				18ME32 (12-15-1-15)	powith s	Rowa
	92, 14		ALL DUE STORE	Amelo7(2-4:45)	Nitrangon Liv	ALLA
				18mE32 (10-11 Am)	Powon Kumor Ki	
	in Stat	100	1	BME32 (12.15-1.15)	Konthikkonner	Ut
	1.		in the second second	17melis (2-2.45)	Pawan kumar kf	>
uz	7 16-11-19	ce	Exam purporration	-	-	
	(AN)		NPTEL			1
			1	1.1.1.2	CON Bread	

PROGRAM OUTCOMES (PO'S)

PO:1	Engineering Knowledge: Apply the knowledge of mathematics, science, engineering fundamentals, and an engineering specialization to the solution of complex engineering problems			
PO:2	Problem Analysis: Identify, formulate, research literature, and analyze complex engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions of first principles of mathematics, natural sciences, and engineering sciences.			
PO:3	Design/Development of Solutions: Design solutions for complex engineering problems and design system components or processes that in the specified needs with appropriate consideration for the public health and safety, and the cultural, societal, and environmental considerations			
PO:4	Conduct investigations of Complex Problems: Use research-based knowledge and research methods including design of experiments, analy and interpretation of data, and synthesis of the information to provide valid conclusions			
PO:5	Modern Tool Usage: Create, select, and apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools including prediction modeling to complex engineering activities with an understanding of the limitations.			
PO:6	The Engineer and Society: Apply reasoning informed by the contextual knowledge to assess societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to the professional engineering practice			
PO:7	Environment and Sustainability: Understand the impact of the professional engineering solutions in societal and environmental contexts, a demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for sustainable development			
PO:8	Ethics: Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of the engineering practice			
PO:9	Individual and Teamwork: Function effectively as an individual, and as a member or leader in diverse teams, and in multidisciplinary settings			
PO:10	Communication: Communicate effectively on complex engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large, such being able to comprehend and write effective reports and design documentation, make effective presentations, and give and receive constructions.			
PO:11	Project Management and Finance: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the engineering and management principles and apply the to one's own work, as a member and leader in a team, to manage projects and in multidisciplinary environments			
PO:12	Life-Long Learning: Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broades context of technological change			
	Las construction reported international definition of the second s			