

Bangladesh University of Business and Technology (BUBT) Faculty of Engineering& Applied Sciences (FEAS) Department of Computer Science and Engineering (CSE)

LAB COURSE OUTLINE

1	Program	B.Sc. Engg. in CSE					
2	Course Code	CSE 478					
3	Course Title	Neural Network and Fuzzy Systems Lab					
4	Course Type	Core Course					
5	Academic	Fall 2021-22					
	Session						
6	Credit Hour	1.50					
7	Intake	39					
8	Section	2					
9	Campus	Permanent Campus					
10	Course						
	Teacher	Name: T. M. Amir – Ul – Ha	Designation : Assistant Profes	ssor			
		Bhuiyan					
		Computer Vision) IoT, Blocks	Artificial Intelligence (Machine Learnin	g, Data Mining, Deep Learning,			
		Room No. 314/B-1	Email: amir@bubt.edu.bd	Cell No. 01732-802625			
11	Class Schedule						
		Class Day	Class Hours	Class Room			
		Thursday 9:30 AM – 11.30 AM R:518/B-2					
		7.50 AVI 11.50 AVI R.510/B-2					
12	Course						
12		This lab course is based on	CSE 477: Neural Network and Fuz	zzy Systems' theory course. In			
12	Course Objectives	This lab course is based on this lab course, students can	'CSE 477: Neural Network and Fuz learn to apply fuzzy concepts into p	zzy Systems' theory course. In rogramming language to solve			
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Mapping of	f
COs toPOs	S

C	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
О	1	2	3	4								
CO1					$\sqrt{}$							
CO2			$\sqrt{}$									
CO3							·		V	·		

CO No.	PO No.	Bloom's Domain / Level	Delivery Methods / Activities	Assessment Tools
CO1	PO5	Cognitive / Understanding	Lectures, Lab Task, Assignment.	Lab Performance
CO2	PO3	Cognitive / Applying	Lectures, Lab Task, Assignment.	Lab Performance
CO3	PO9	Psychomotor / Guided Response	Lectures ,Lab Task, Assignment.	Project

16 Teaching Strategy

Maximum topics will be covered from the textbook. For the rest of the topics, reference books will be followed. Some class notes will be uploaded on the web. White board will be used for most of the time. Multimedia projector and a PC will be used for the convenience of the students to understand codes practically. Students must participate in classroom discussions for case studies, problems solving and project developments.

17 Assessm ent and Marks Distribu tion:

Class Attendance and Interaction	:	10%
Presentation	:	10%
Viva	•	10%
Lab Performance Evaluation	:	30%
Final Project	:	40%

18 Weekly Schedule

Week	Lab	Topics	CO
Week1	Lab1	Introduction to Tensorflow with python: Students will learn tensorflow library in python and able to use tensorflow library functions to build feedforward and backpropagation neural network	
Week2	Lab2	Introduction to Keras Library: Students will learn the basics of keras library and learn to use keras in building neural network models	
Week3	Lab3	Image classification from scratch	CO1
Week4	Lab4	Structured data classification from scratch	
Week5	Lab5	Time Series Forecasting , Anomaly Detection	CO1
Week6	Lab6	Lab Performance Evaluation	CO2
Week7		Mid-Term Week	
Week8	Lab7	NLP Application: Text Classification	
Week9	Lab8	Audio Data: Speaker Recognition	CO2
Week10	Lab9	Discussion on project.	

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	Week11	Lab10	GAN: De	GAN: Develop a DCGAN for Grayscale Handwritten Digits C						CO	02	
	Week12	Lab11	Moving S	Moving Square Video Prediction Problem with LSTM						CC	2	
	Week13	Lab12	Project E	Project Evaluation, Presentation and Viva								
	Week14	Lab13	Lab Perfo	Lab Performance Evaluation CO3						3		
	Week		Final Ter	m We	ek							
	15											
19	Overall				s are given below							
	CO Assessment	Asse	essment Ar	ea	Course CO1		omes Co CO2	CO3		Assessment A Mark	Area	
	Criteria	Attend	lance		COI	'	CO2			IVIAIK		
		Presen										
		Viva										
		Lab Po	erformance		10		20			30		
			t Evaluation	ì				40		40		
		Total	Mark		10		20	40		70		
20	Lab			I	T ==	I						
	Performan ce	Lab #	Criteria	COs	Excellent(5)	Good(4) S	Satisfactory(,		Unsatisfactory (0-2)	Mark s	
	Assessment							~ .			(30)	
	Details	L- 6	Tensorflow, Keras,Appli cation of CNN Application of CNN, GAN, LSTM	CO1 , CO2	Student demonstrates an accurate understanding of the lab objectives and concepts. The student can correctly answer questions and if appropriate, can explain concepts to the course teacher.	Studen arrives time to but ma unprep Answe questic are bas and superfi sugges that concep are not fully graspec	on lab, y be ared. rs to ons I ic p s cial diting e lab.	Student tardiness or unpreparedne makes impossible fully anticipate, student has difficulty explaining key ab concepts.	ess it to ate.	Student was absent from lab or did not participate. There was no attempt to make prior arrangements to make up the lab.	10+5	
21	Lab Project	Criteri	a Exce	llent(5)	Good(4)		Satisfa	ctory(3)	Unce	atisfactory(0-	Marks	(40)
	Assessment Details	Project	Stude	ent onstrates	Student can		Student explain	t can	Stude eithe		10	(10)

23	Additional Course Policies	A+ ≥80 Assignments	No lat	e homewo Any k or more co e shown i	ork will be k ind of co j	accepted. by/manipu nments w	l ation in 11 carry 2	ge marks o	<i>nt will car</i> n all assig	gnments wi	<i>ırk</i> . ero tol	ounted.	
22	Grading Policy	The followin provided by	present approp and ex- questic proper	tation riately plains the ons ly.	unprepa in the p but can share hi knowle appropa	ared resentation is dge riately grading.	his lack in the press	entation	dge the	cannot delesentation	liver		
		Usage of Library Project Report Presentation	comple unders of the p and the The rep approp format no port the cor copied	where riate t has the ete tanding project e report. port is riate ted and tion of atent is	Student knowle content may lac underst some correport i appropri formatt some ir althoug of the	t uses library newhere vingly thas a bas dge of , but ek some anding of oncepts. T s riate ed with regularitie h no porti-	deta Stud few und pytl libr ic Stud of kno pro and The repe form at a son the inap	erstanding and ary dent has lace whedge above ect the report. Out is not natted all and the tent of report is poropriate.	ry Stucon of library not not represent tot ina	ident has no incept of pyrary or they rary or they dent either submit the port or the copied and ally ppropriate	thon 7 do • did •	10	
Ï				etely	the	nain parts o	pro	ne term of t ects but not describe		out the proj	ect		

- Project must be based on advanced knowledge of AI and Python programming in order to use modern AI tools and techniques.
- You can propose your project proposal but that must be up to the standard.
- Focus on real life problems while finalizing your proposal.

Problem Definition

In your project report you should present the situation you have tackled while implementing your project and how you managed to solve it. Your document should start by:

- Illustrate the problem.
- Specify how you will solve the problem.
- You must have at least five features for your intended project.
- Mention the object-oriented principles (Encapsulation, Polymorphism, Inheritance, Abstraction) used in your project.

Design and Programming

- You can use standard packages, but provide proper reference in the report.
- You may use python (or other language) to write program by exploiting AI models in your project.
- The graphical user interface is not mandatory but for representation purpose you can incorporate it.
- Your data in your project report.

Team Work

- A group can be formed with maximum three members
- Every member of a group should have equal contribution to the project (N.B. They will be asked about their individual role)

Project Submission

Remember to properly indent your code and add comments as required before submitting your full project source code. You also have to submit your Project report, Project presentation Slide along with your project source code.

Note:

By following the above points, you will be meeting the basic requirements. Make sure the Project report reflects also good word-processing skills (headers/footers/page numbering, etc.) as marks will be rewarded for that as well in your report.

24 Additional Information

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- a. Academic Calendar Fall 2021-22: https://www.bubt.edu.bd/Home/page_details/Academic Calender
- b. Academic Policies: http://www.bubt.edu.bd/academics/academic-rules-a-regulations.
- c. Grading & Evaluation: http://www.bubt.edu.bd/academics/academic-rules-a-regulations.
- d. Proctorial Rules: http://www.bubt.edu.bd/administrator/proctors-office.

Bloom's Taxonomy for Teaching-Learning

Bloom's Taxonomy is a set of three hierarchical models used to classify educational learning objectives into levels of complexity and specificity. The three lists cover the learning objectives in Cognitive, Affective and Psychomotor domains. The Cognitive domain list has been the primary focus of most education and is frequently used to structure curriculum learning objectives, assessments and activities. The three domains and respective levels are illustrated below.

Cognitive [C] (Knowledge-based)	Affective [A] (Emotion-based)	Psychomotor [P] (Action-based)
1. Remembering	1. Receiving	1. Perception
2. Understanding	2. Responding	2. Set
3. Applying	3. Valuing	3. Guided Response
4. Analyzing	4. Organizing	4. Mechanism
5. Evaluating	5. Characterizing	5. Complex Overt Response
6. Creating		6. Adaptation
-		7. Origination

Descriptions of Cognitive Domain (AndersonandKrathwohl'sTaxonomy2001):
The cognitive domain involves the development of our mental skills and the acquisition of knowledge.

Level	Category	_	Keywords
C1	Remembering	Recognizing or recalling knowledge from memory. Remembering is when memory is used to produce or retrieve definitions, facts, or lists, or to recite previously learned information.	Define, describe, draw, find, identify, label, list, match, name, quote, recall, recite, tell, write
C2	Understanding	Constructing meaning from different types of functions be they written or graphic messages or activities like interpreting, exemplifying, classifying, summarizing, inferring, comparing, or explaining.	Classify, compare, exemplify, conclude, demonstrate, discuss, explain, identify, illustrate, interpret, paraphrase, predict, report
C3	Applying	Carrying out or using a procedure through executing, or implementing. Applying relates to or refers to situations where learned material is used through products like models, presentations, interviews or simulations.	Apply,change,choose,compute,dram atize,implement,interview,prepare, produce, role play, select, show, transfer, use
C4	Analyzing	Breaking materials or concepts into parts, determining how the parts relate to one another or how they interrelate, or how the parts relate to an overall structure or purpose. Mental actions included in this function are differentiating, organizing, and attributing, as well as being able to distinguish between the components or parts. When one is analyzing, he/she can illustrate this mental function by creating spreadsheets, surveys, charts, or diagrams, or graphic representations.	Analyze, characterize, classify, com pare, contrast, debate, deconstruct, deduce, differentiate, discriminate, distinguish, examine, organize, outline, relate, research, separate, structure
C5	Evaluating	Making judgments based on criteria and standards through checking and critiquing. Critiques, recommendations, and reports are some of the products that can be created to demonstrate the processes of evaluation.	Appraise, argue, assess, choose, conclude, critique, decide, evaluate, judge, justify, predict, prioritize, prove, rank, rate, select, Monitor
C6	Creating	Putting elements together to form a coherent or functional whole; reorganizing elements into a new pattern or structure through generating, planning, or producing. Creating requires users to put parts together in a new way, or synthesize parts into something new and different creating a new form or product. This process is the most difficult mental function.	Construct, design, develop, generate, hypothesize, invent, plan, produce, compose, create, make, perform, plan, produce

Descriptions of Affective Domain (Krathwohl, Bloom, Masia, 1973)

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The affective domain includes the manner in which we deal with things emotionally, such as feelings, values, appreciation, enthusiasms, motivations, and attitudes.

Leve	Category	Meaning	Keywords
A1	Receiving	Awareness, willingness to hear, selected attention.	acknowledge, asks, attentive, courteous, dutiful, follows, gives, listens, understands
A2	Responding	Active participation on the part of the learners. Attend and react to a particular phenomenon. Learning outcomes may emphasize compliance in responding, willingness to respond, or satisfaction in responding (motivation).	answers, assists, aids, complies, conforms, discusses, greets, helps, labels, performs, presents, tells
A3	Valuing	The worth or value a person attaches to a particular object, phenomenon, or behavior. This ranges from simple acceptance to the more complex state of commitment. Valuing is based on the internalization of a set of specified values, while clues to these values are expressed in the learner's overt behavior and are often identifiable.	appreciates, cherish, treasure, demonstrates, initiates, invites, joins, justifies, proposes, respect, shares
A4	Organizing	Organizes values into priorities by contrasting different values, resolving conflicts between them, and creating an unique value system. The emphasis is on comparing, relating, and synthesizing values.	compares, relates, synthesizes
A5	Characterizing	Has a value system that controls their behavior. The behavior is pervasive, consistent, predictable, and most important characteristic of the learner. Instructional objectives are concerned with the student's general patterns of adjustment (personal, social, emotional).	acts, discriminates, displays, influences, modifies, performs, qualifies, questions, revises, serves, solves, verifies

Descriptions of Psychomotor Domain (Simpson, 1972)

The psychomotor domain includes physical movement, coordination, and use of the motor-skill areas. Development of these skills requires practice and is measured in terms of speed, precision, distance, procedures, or techniques in execution.

Leve l	Category	Meaning	Keywords
P1	Perception	The ability to use sensory cues to guide motor activity. This ranges from sensory stimulation, through cue selection, to translation.	chooses, describes, detects, differentiates, distinguishes, identifies, isolates, relates, selects.
P2	Set	Readiness to act. It includes mental, physical, and emotional sets. These three sets are dispositions that predetermine a person's response to different situations (sometimes called mindsets).	begins, displays, explains, moves, proceeds, reacts, shows, states, volunteers.
P3	Guided Response	The early stages in learning a complex skill that includes imitation and trial and error. Adequacy of performance is achieved by practicing.	copies, traces, follows, react, reproduce, responds
P4	Mechanism	This is the intermediate stage in learning a complex skill. Learned responses have become habitual and the movements can be performed with some confidence and proficiency.	assembles, calibrates, constructs, dismantles, displays, fastens, fixes, grinds, heats, manipulates, measures, mends, mixes, organizes, sketches.

	P5	Complex overt Response	The skillful performance of motor acts that involve complex movement patterns. Proficiency is indicated by a quick, accurate, and highly coordinated performance, requiring a minimum of energy. This category includes performing without hesitation, and automatic performance.	assembles, builds, calibrates, constructs, dismantles, displays, fastens, fixes, grinds, heats, manipulates, measures, mends, mixes, organizes, sketches.
	P6	Adaptation	Skills are well developed and the individual can modify movement patterns to fit special requirements.	adapts, alters, changes, rearranges, reorganizes, revises, varies.
	P7	Origination	Creating new movement patterns to fit a particular situation or specific problem. Learning outcomes emphasize creativity based upon highly developed skills.	arranges, builds, combines, composes, constructs, creates, designs, initiate, makes, originates.

Graduate Attributes (Program Outcomes) for B.Sc. in Engineering Program based on Washington Accord

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Program Outcomes (POs) are narrower statements that describe what students are expected to know and be able to do by the

Time of graduation. These relate to the knowledge skills and attitudes that students acquire while progressing through the program. The students of the B.Sc. in CSE program are expected to achieve the following graduate attributes or program outcomes at the time of graduation.

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

PO2–Problem analysis (Cognitive): Identify, formulate, research the literature and analyze complex engineering problems and reach substantiated conclusions using first principles of mathematics, the natural sciences and the engineering sciences.

PO3–Design/development of solutions (Cognitive, Affective): Design solutions for complex engineering problems and design system components or processes that meet the specified needs with appropriate consideration for public health and safety as well as cultural, societal and environmental concerns.

PO4–Investigation (**Cognitive, Psychomotor**): Conduct investigations of complex problems, considering design of experiments, analysis and interpretation of data and synthesis of information to provide valid conclusions.

PO5–Modern tool usage (**Psychomotor, Cognitive**): 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 (Affective): Apply reasoning informed by contextual knowledge to assess societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to professional engineering practice.

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

PO8—**Ethics** (**Affective**): Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics, responsibilities and the norms of the engineering practice.

PO9–Individual work and teamwork (Psychomotor, Affective): Function effectively as an individual and as a member or leader of diverse teams as well as in multidisciplinary settings.

PO10–Communication (Psychomotor, Affective): Communicate effectively about complex engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large. Be able to comprehend and write effective reports, design documentation, make effective presentations and give and receive clear instructions.

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

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

30 Social & Moral Capital

Our promises are based on the three cardinal principles:

(a) What we do believe (b) What we do practice, and (c) What we will promote

However, students are advised to undertake the following commitments for moral development.

- **1.** To be punctual and attentive in class
- **2.** To maintain inclusive learning environment
- **3.** To ensure mutual respect
- **4.** To be cooperative in group learning.
- **5.** To be innovative and Creative
- **6.** To follow dress code and wearing ID card
- 7. To be always proactive

- **8.** Try to follow and review day to day class
- **9.** To avoid conspiracy
- 10. To prioritize honesty & faith
- **11.** To be motivated for asking question and encourage feedback
- **12.** To develop attitude for speaking in English
- **13.** Do not ignore to carry out any assignments or commitments
- **14.** To be clean and decent in all levels.

- **15.** To be sincere for class preparation
- **16.** Do not forget to switch-off the cell phone in class
- **17.** Do not forget to carry course pack and learning stuffs in class
- **18.** To maintain loyalty and trust to the university
- **19.** Must avoid unfair means and plagiarism in exam, reports and assignments
- **20.** Must maintain eco-friendly environment in the campus.

Prepared by: Checked by: Approved by:

T. M. Amir – Ul – Haque Bhuiyan