

Learning Assessment											
Bloom's Level of Thinking		Continuous Learning Assessment (50% weightage)								Final Examination (50% weightage)	
		CLA – 1 (10%)		CLA – 2 (10%)		CLA – 3 (20%)		CLA – 4 (10%)			
		Theory	Practice	Theory	Practice	Theory	Practice	Theory	Practice	Theory	Practice
Level 1	Remember	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
	Understand										
Level 2	Apply	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
	Analyze										
Level 3	Evaluate	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
	Create										
Total		100 %		100 %		100 %		100 %		100%	

Course Designers		
Experts from Industry	Experts from Higher Technical Institutions	Internal Experts
Mr. S. Karthik, IT Analyst, Tata Consultancy Services	Dr. Neelananarayanan,, Professor, School of Computer Science and Engineering, VIT Chennai	1.Mrs. E. Sweety Bakyarani
		2.Mr. M.R.Vinodh
		3.Dr. J.AnithaRuth

Course Code	USA20202J	Course Name	DATA STRUCTURES AND ALGORITHMS				Course Category	C	Professional Core				L	T	P	C
													4	0	2	5
Pre-requisite Courses	Nil			Co-requisite Courses	Nil			Progressive Courses	Nil							
Course Offering Department		Computer Science			Data Book / Codes/Standards			Nil								

Course Learning Rationale (CLR):	The purpose of learning this course is to:	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CLR-2 :	Utilize linked list in developing applications	Level of Thinking (Bloom)	Expected Proficiency (%)	Expected Attainment (%)	Engineering Knowledge	Problem Analysis	Design & Development	Analysis, Design, Research	Modern Tool Usage	Society & Culture	Environment & Sustainability	Ethics	Individual & Team Work	Communication	Project Mgt. & Finance	Life Long Learning	PSO - 1	PSO - 2	PSO - 3
CLR-3 :	Utilize stack and queues in processing data for real-time applications				L	H	-	H	L	-	-	-	L	L	-	H	-	-	-
CLR-4 :	Utilize tree data storage structure for real-time applications				M	H	L	M	L	-	-	-	M	L	-	H	-	-	-
CLR-5 :	Utilize algorithms to find shortest data search in graphs for real-time application development				M	H	M	H	L	-	-	-	M	L	-	H	-	-	-
CLR-6 :	Utilize the different types of data structures and its operations for real-time programming applications				M	H	M	H	L	-	-	-	M	L	-	H	-	-	-
Course Learning Outcomes (CLO):	At the end of this course, learners will be able to:	Level of Thinking (Bloom)	Expected Proficiency (%)	Expected Attainment (%)	H	H	M	H	L	-	-	-	M	L	-	H	-	-	-
CLO-1 :	Identify linear and non-linear data structures. Create algorithms for searching and sorting	2	80	70	L	H	-	H	L	-	-	-	L	L	-	H	-	-	-
CLO-2 :	Create the different types of linked lists and evaluate its operations	2	85	75	M	H	L	M	L	-	-	-	M	L	-	H	-	-	-
CLO-3 :	Construct stack and queue data structures and evaluate its operations	2	75	70	M	H	M	H	L	-	-	-	M	L	-	H	-	-	-
CLO-4 :	Create tree data structures and evaluate its types and operations	2	85	80	M	H	M	H	L	-	-	-	M	L	-	H	-	-	-
CLO-5 :	Create graph data structure, evaluate its operations, implement algorithms to identify shortest path	2	85	75	H	H	M	H	L	-	-	-	M	L	-	H	-	-	-
CLO-6 :	Construct the different data structures and evaluate their types and operations	2	80	70	L	H	-	H	L	-	-	-	L	L	-	H	-	-	-

Duration (Hour)	18	18	18	18	18
S-1	SLO-1	Introduction to theory of data structures	Introduction to stack	Tree Traversals – Inorder, preorder	Introduction to sorting
	SLO-2	Data representation	Representation of stack through array	Tree Traversals - Postorder	Efficiency of algorithm
S-2	SLO-1	Abstract Data type	Representation of stack through linked list	Binary Search Tree	Time complexity and space complexity
	SLO-2	Classification of data types	Operations on stack	Threaded Binary Search Tree	Different types of sorting
					Graph Terminology
					Representation of graph - Arrays
					Representation of graph – Linked list
					Graph Traversal – BFS

S-3	SLO-1	Program design and algorithm	Disadvantages of Stack, Polish notations	Binary Search Tree :Construction	Bubble sort	Example
	SLO-2	Problem Solving using algorithm	Applications – Evaluation of expression	Binary Search Tree : Insertion	Example	Graph Traversal – DFS
S-4	SLO-1	Recursion	Infix to Postfix expression	Binary Search Tree : Searching	Insertion Sort	Example
	SLO-2	Example	Tower of Hanoi, Recursion	Example	Example	Topological Sorting
S-5-6	SLO-1	Laboratory 1: Recursion	Laboratory 4 : stack and its applications	Laboratory 7 : Tree Traversals	Laboratory 10 : Implementation of Bubble and Insertion sort	Laboratory 13: Implementation of Graph using Array
	SLO-2	Recursion				
S-7	SLO-1	Asymptotic Notation	Queue	Applications of trees	Selection sort	Shortest Path Algorithm- Introduction
	SLO-2	Algorithm Analysis	Representation of Queue using Arrays and Linked list	Applications of BST	Example	Shortest Path Algorithm: Dijkstra
S-8	SLO-1	Introduction to Data structures	Operations on Queue	Expression trees	Comparison of sorts	Minimum spanning tree – Prims
	SLO-2	Data Structures and its uses	Circular Queue	Example	Quick sort	Example
S-9	SLO-1	Linear and Non Linear Data Structures	Double ended Queue	AVL Tree	Example	Minimum Spanning Tree - Kruskals
	SLO-2	Operations on data structure	Priority Queue	AVL Tree Rotations	Merge sort	Example
S-10	SLO-1	Arrays and Pointers	Reversing a Queue using another queue	Example	Example	Network flow problem
	SLO-2	Structure and Pointers	Applications of Queue	Applications of AVL tree	Radix sort	Applications of Graph
S-11-12	SLO-1	Laboratory 2: Arrays, structure using pointers	Laboratory 5: Queue implementation using array and pointers	Laboratory 8: Implementation of BST	Laboratory 11 : Implementation of Quick sort and merge sort	Laboratory 14 : Implementation of shortest path algorithm
	SLO-2					
S-13	SLO-1	Array types	Introduction to non linear data structures	Heap Data Structure	Shell sort	Define Hashing
	SLO-2	Array operations	Tree ADT and Terminologies	Minimum Heap Construction	Example	Hashing: Hash functions
S-14	SLO-1	Dynamic memory allocation	Tree Terminologies	Minimum Heap Deletion Construction	Heap Sort	Hashing : Collision avoidance
	SLO-2	Introduction to lists	Tree Representation	Example	Example	Hashing : Separate chaining

S-15	SLO-1	Linked list operations	Tree Types and Operations	Maximum Heap Construction	Linear search	Example
	SLO-2	Types of Linked Lists	Binary Tree Representation	Maximum Heap Deletion Construction	Binary search	Open addressing
S-16	SLO-1	Linked list vs. Arrays	Properties of binary tree	Example	Comparison of different search	Example
	SLO-2	Application of linked list		Applications of Heaps and AVL trees	Example	Advantages of Hashing
S-17-18	SLO-1	Laboratory 3 : Linked List	Laboratory 6: Implementation of binary tree using Arrays	Laboratory 9 :Heap Implementation	Laboratory 12: Linear search and Binary search	Laboratory 15 : Implementation of minimum spanning tree
	SLO-2					

Learning Resources	1.Seymour Lipschutz, (2014), "Data Structures with C", McGraw Hill Education, Special Indian Edition 2.ISRD Group, (2013), "Data structures using C", McGraw Hill, 2 nd Edition, 3.R.F.Gilberg, B.A.Forouzan, (2005), "Data Structures", Thomson Indi, Second Edition 4.A.V.Aho, J.E Hopcroft, J.D.Ullman, (2003), "Data structures and Algorithms", 1 st Edition, Pearson Education	5.Mark Allen Weiss, "Data Structures and Algorithm Analysis in C", 2 nd Edition, Pearson Education 6.ReemaThareja, (2011), "Data Structures Using C", 1 st Edition, Oxford Higher Education
--------------------	---	--

Learning Assessment											
Bloom's Level of Thinking		Continous Learning Assessment(50% weightage)								Final Examination (50% weightage)	
		CLA – 1 (10%)		CLA – 2 (10%)		CLA – 3 (20%)		CLA – 4 (10%)			
		Theory	Practice	Theory	Practice	Theory	Practice	Theory	Practice	Theory	Practice
Level 1	Remember	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
	Understand										
Level 2	Apply	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
	Analyze										
Level 3	Evaluate	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
	Create										
Total		100 %		100 %		100 %		100 %		100%	

CLA – 4 can be from any combination of these: Assignments, Seminars, Tech Talks, Mini-Projects, Case-Studies, Self-Study, MOOCs, Certifications, Conf. Paper etc.,

Course Designers		
Experts from Industry	Experts from Higher Technical Institutions	Internal Experts
Mr. S. Karthik, IT Analyst, Tata Consultancy Services	Dr. Neelanarayanan,, Professor, School of Computer Science and Engineering, VIT Chennai	Mrs.P.Yogalakshmi
		Dr..S.Sabeen
		Dr.L.V.Raja

Course Code	UMS20G02T	Course Name	MATHEMATICAL FOUNDATION	Course Category	G	Generic Elective Course	L	T	P	C
							3	1	0	4

Pre-requisite Courses	Nil	Co-requisite Courses	Nil	Progressive Courses	Nil
Course Offering Department	Mathematics and Statistics			Data Book / Codes/Standards	Nil

Course Learning Rationale (CLR):	The purpose of learning this course is to:	Learning	Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)
----------------------------------	--	----------	---------------------------------

CLR-1 :	To apply the basic concepts and theorems of matrices	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CLR-2 :	To learn the concepts of polynomial equations, reciprocal equations and approximation of roots.																		
CLR-3 :	To learn the basic concepts of differentiation, successive differentiation and partial differentiation																		
CLR-4 :	To learn the basic concepts of integration and to apply Bernoulli's formula and reduction formula.																		
CLR-5 :	To understand how a function is transformed by Laplace and inverse Laplace methods and how they are related.																		

Course Learning Outcomes (CLO):	At the end of this course, learners will be able to:	Level of Thinking (Bloom)	Expected Proficiency (%)	Expected Attainment (%)	Scientific Knowledge	Problem Analysis	Design & Development	Analysis, Design, Research	Modern Tool Usage	Society & Culture	Environment & Sustainability	Ethics	Individual & Team Work	Communication	Project Mgt. & Finance	Life Long Learning	PSO - 1	PSO - 2	PSO - 3
CLO-1 :	Gaining knowledge in basic concepts of matrix method.	3	85	80	L	L	L	M	L	-	-	-	L	M	H	M	-	-	-
CLO-2 :	Gaining knowledge in the concepts of polynomial equations and reciprocal equations and applying Horner's and Newton's methods for finding roots	3	80	75	M	M	M	M	M	-	-	-	M	M	H	M	-	-	-
CLO-3 :	Understanding the concepts of differentiation and to solve the problems of Radius of	3	85	80	H	H	M	H	M	-	-	-	M	M	H	H	-	-	-