Semester – 5			
Course Code	**Course Type**	**Course Title**	**Credits**
USIT501	Skill Enhancement Course	Software Project Management	2
USIT502	Skill Enhancement Course	Internet of Things	2
USIT503	Skill Enhancement Course	Advanced Web Programming	2
USIT504	Discipline Specific Elective (Any One)	Artificial Intelligence	2
USIT505		Linux System Administration	
USIT506	Discipline Specific Elective (Any One)	Enterprise Java	2
USIT507		Next Generation Technologies	
USIT5P1	Skill Enhancement Course Practical	Project Dissertation	2
USIT5P2	Skill Enhancement Course Practical	Internet of Things Practical	2
USIT5P3	Skill Enhancement Course Practical	Advanced Web Programming Practical	2
USIT5P4	Discipline Specific Elective Practical (Any One)*	Artificial Intelligence Practical	2
USIT5P5		Linux Administration Practical	
USIT5P6	Discipline Specific Elective Practical (Any One)*	Enterprise Java Practical	2
USIT5P7		Next Generation Technologies Practical	
		Total Credits	**20**

(All the practical mentioned in the syllabi are compulsory as per the courses chosen)

Semester – 6			
Course Code	**Course Type**	**Course Title**	**Credits**
USIT601	Skill Enhancement Course	Software Quality Assurance	2
USIT602	Skill Enhancement Course	Security in Computing	2
USIT603	Skill Enhancement Course	Business Intelligence	2
USIT604	Discipline Specific Elective (Any One)	Principles of Geographic Information Systems	2
USIT605		Enterprise Networking	
USIT606	Discipline Specific Elective (Any One)	IT Service Management	2
USIT607		Cyber Laws	
USIT6P1	Skill Enhancement Course Practical	Project Implementation	2
USIT6P2	Skill Enhancement Course Practical	Security in Computing Practical	2
USIT6P3	Skill Enhancement Course Practical	Business Intelligence Practical	2
USIT6P4	Discipline Specific Elective Practical (Any One)*	Principles of Geographic Information Systems Practical	2
USIT6P5		Enterprise Networking Practical	
USIT6P6	Skill Enhancement Course Practical	Advanced Mobile Programming	2
		Total Credits	**20**

*The choice of Practical course is based on the theory Course. For Semester V, USIT504, USIT505, USIT506 and USIT507, the practical courses are USIT5P4, USIT5P5 USIT5P6, USIT5P7. For Semester VI, USIT604, USIT605 the practical courses are USIT6P4, USIT6P5 respectively. Practical Course USIT6P6 is compulsory.

B. Sc. (Information Technology)	Semester – VI	
Course Name: Software Quality Assurance	**Course Code: USIT601**	
Periods per week (1 Period is 50 minutes)	**5**	
Credits	**2**	
	Hours	**Marks**
Evaluation System	**Theory Examination**	**2½**	**75**
	Internal	**--**	**25**

Unit	Details	Lectures
I	**Introduction to Quality:** Historical Perspective of Quality, What is Quality? (Is it a fact or perception?), Definitions of Quality, Core Components of Quality, Quality View, Financial Aspect of Quality, Customers, Suppliers and Processes, Total Quality Management (TQM), Quality Principles of Total Quality Management, Quality Management Through Statistical Process Control, Quality Management Through Cultural Changes, Continual (Continuous) Improvement Cycle, Quality in Different Areas, Benchmarking and Metrics, Problem Solving Techniques, Problem Solving Software Tools. **Software Quality:** Introduction, Constraints of Software Product Quality Assessment, Customer is a King, Quality and Productivity Relationship, Requirements of a Product, Organisation Culture, Characteristics of Software, Software Development Process, Types of Products, Schemes of Criticality Definitions, Problematic Areas of Software Development Life Cycle, Software Quality Management, Why Software Has Defects?Processes Related to Software Quality, Quality Management System Structure, Pillars of Quality Management System, Important Aspects of Quality Management.	12
II	**Fundamentals of testing:** Introduction, Necessity of testing, What is testing? Fundamental test process, The psychology of testing, Historical Perspective of Testing, Definitions of Testing, Approaches to Testing, Testing During Development Life Cycle, Requirement Traceability Matrix, Essentials of Software Testing, Workbench, Important Features of Testing Process, Misconceptions About Testing,	12

	Principles of Software Testing, Salient Features of Good Testing, Test Policy, Test Strategy or Test Approach, Test Planning, Testing Process and Number of Defects Found in Testing, Test Team Efficiency, Mutation Testing, Challenges in Testing, Test Team Approach, Process Problems Faced by Testing, Cost Aspect of Testing, Establishing Testing Policy, Methods, Structured Approach to Testing, Categories of Defect, Defect, Error, or Mistake in Software, Developing Test Strategy, Developing Testing Methodologies (Test Plan), Testing Process, Attitude Towards Testing (Common People Issues), Test Methodologies/Approaches, People Challenges in Software Testing, Raising Management Awareness for Testing, Skills Required by Tester, Testing throughout the software life cycle, Software development models, Test levels, Test types, the targets of testing, Maintenance testing	
III	**Unit Testing: Boundary Value Testing:** Normal Boundary Value Testing, Robust Boundary Value Testing, Worst-Case Boundary ValueTesting, Special Value Testing, Examples, Random Testing, Guidelines for Boundary Value Testing, **Equivalence Class Testing:** Equivalence Classes, Traditional Equivalence Class Testing, Improved Equivalence Class Testing, Edge Testing, Guidelines and Observations. **Decision Table–Based Testing:** Decision Tables, Decision Table Techniques, Cause-and-Effect Graphing, Guidelines and Observations, **Path Testing:** Program Graphs, DD-Paths, Test Coverage Metrics, Basis Path Testing, Guidelines and Observations, **Data Flow Testing:** Define/Use Testing, Slice-Based Testing, Program Slicing Tools.	12
IV	**Software Verification and Validation:**Introduction, Verification, Verification Workbench, Methods of Verification, Types of reviews on the basis od Stage Phase, Entities involved in verification, Reviews in testing lifecycle, Coverage in Verification, Concerns of Verification, Validation, Validation Workbench, Levels of Validation, Coverage in Validation, Acceptance Testing, Management of Verification and Validation, Software development verification and validation activities. **V-test Model:**Introduction, V-model for software, testing during Proposal stage, Testing during requirement stage, Testing during test planning phase, Testing during design phase, Testing during coding, VV Model, Critical Roles and Responsibilities.	12
V	**Levels of Testing:** Introduction, Proposal Testing, Requirement Testing, Design Testing, Code Review, Unit Testing, Module Testing, Integration Testing, Big-Bang Testing, Sandwich Testing, Critical Path First, Sub System Testing, System Testing, Testing Stages. **Special Tests:**Introduction, GUI testing, Compatibility Testing, Security Testing, Performance Testing, Volume Testing, Stress Testing, Recovery Testing, Installation Testing, Requirement Testing, Regression Testing, Error Handling Testing, Manual Support Testing,	12

Intersystem Testing, Control Testing, Smoke Testing, Adhoc Testing, Parallel Testing, Execution Testing, Operations Testing, Compliance Testing, Usability Testing, Decision Table Testing, Documentation Testing, Training testing, Rapid Testing, Control flow graph, Generating tests on the basis of Combinatorial Designs, State Graph, Risk Associated with New Technologies, Process maturity level of Technology, Testing Adequacy of Control in New technology usage, Object Oriented Application Testing, Testing of Internal Controls, COTS Testing, Client Server Testing, Web Application Testing, Mobile Application Testing, eBusiness eCommerce Testing, Agile Development Testing, Data Warehousing Testing.

Books and References:

Sr. No.	Title	Author/s	Publisher	Edition	Year
1.	Software Testing and Continuous Quality Improvement	William E. Lewis	CRC Press	Third	2016
2	Software Testing: Principles, Techniques and Tools	M. G. Limaye	TMH		2017
3.	Foundations of Software Testing	Dorothy Graham, Erik van Veenendaal, Isabel Evans, Rex Black	Cengage Learning	3rd	
4.	Software Testing: A Craftsman's Approach	Paul C. Jorgenson	CRC Press	4th	2017

B. Sc. (Information Technology)		Semester – VI	
Course Name: Security in Computing		**Course Code: USIT602**	
Periods per week (1 Period is 50 minutes)		**5**	
Credits		**2**	
		Hours	**Marks**
Evaluation System	**Theory Examination**	**2½**	**75**
	Internal	**--**	**25**

Unit	Details	Lectures
I	**Information Security Overview**: The Importance of Information Protection, The Evolution of Information Security, Justifying Security Investment, Security Methodology, How to Build a Security Program, The Impossible Job, The Weakest Link, Strategy and Tactics, Business Processes vs. Technical Controls. **Risk Analysis**: Threat Definition, Types of Attacks, Risk Analysis. **Secure Design Principles**: The CIA Triad and Other Models, Defense Models, Zones of Trust, Best Practices for Network Defense.	**12**
II	**Authentication and Authorization**: Authentication, Authorization **Encryption**: A Brief History of Encryption, Symmetric-Key Cryptography, Public Key Cryptography, Public Key Infrastructure. **Storage Security**: Storage Security Evolution, Modern Storage Security, Risk Remediation, Best Practices. **Database Security**: General Database Security Concepts, Understanding Database Security Layers, Understanding Database-Level Security, Using Application Security, Database Backup and Recovery, Keeping Your Servers Up to Date, Database Auditing and Monitoring.	**12**
III	**Secure Network Design**: Introduction to Secure Network Design, Performance, Availability, Security. **Network Device Security**: Switch and Router Basics, Network Hardening. **Firewalls**: Overview, The Evolution of Firewalls, Core Firewall	**12**

	Functions, Additional Firewall Capabilities, Firewall Design. **Wireless Network Security**: Radio Frequency Security Basics, Data-Link Layer Wireless Security Features, Flaws, and Threats, Wireless Vulnerabilities and Mitigations, Wireless Network Hardening Practices and Recommendations, Wireless Intrusion Detection and Prevention, Wireless Network Positioning and Secure Gateways.	
IV	**Intrusion Detection and Prevention Systems**: IDS Concepts, IDS Types and Detection Models, IDS Features, IDS Deployment Considerations, Security Information and Event Management (SIEM). **Voice over IP (VoIP) and PBX Security**: Background, VoIP Components,VoIP Vulnerabilities and Countermeasures, PBX, TEM: Telecom Expense Management. **Operating System Security Models**: Operating System Models, Classic Security Models, Reference Monitor, Trustworthy Computing, International Standards for Operating System Security.	**12**
V	**Virtual Machines and Cloud Computing**: Virtual Machines, Cloud Computing. **Secure Application Design**: Secure Development Lifecycle, Application Security Practices, Web Application Security, Client Application Security, Remote Administration Security. **Physical Security**: Classification of Assets, Physical Vulnerability Assessment, Choosing Site Location for Security, Securing Assets: Locks and Entry Controls, Physical Intrusion Detection.	**12**

Books and References:					
Sr. No.	**Title**	**Author/s**	**Publisher**	**Edition**	**Year**
1.	TheCompleteReference: Information Security	Mark Rhodes-Ousley	McGraw-Hill	2nd	2013
2.	Essential Cybersecurity Science	Josiah Dykstra	O'Reilly	Fifth	2017
3.	Principles of Computer Security: CompTIA Security+ and Beyond	Wm.Arthur Conklin, Greg White	McGraw Hill	Second	2010

B. Sc. (Information Technology)		Semester – VI	
Course Name: Business Intelligence		**Course Code: USIT603**	
Periods per week (1 Period is 50 minutes)		**5**	
Credits		**2**	
		Hours	**Marks**
Evaluation System	**Theory Examination**	2½	75
	Internal	--	25

Unit	Details	Lectures
I	**Business intelligence:** Effective and timely decisions, Data, information and knowledge, The role of mathematical models, Business intelligence architectures, Ethics and business intelligence **Decision support systems:** Definition of system, Representation of the decision-making process, Evolution of information systems, Definition of decision support system, Development of a decision support system	**12**
II	**Mathematical models for decision making:** Structure of mathematical models, Development of a model, Classes of models **Data mining:** Definition of data mining, Representation of input data , Data mining process, Analysis methodologies **Data preparation**: Data validation, Data transformation, Data reduction	**12**
III	**Classification**: Classification problems, Evaluation of classification models, Bayesian methods, Logistic regression, Neural networks, Support vector machines **Clustering:** Clustering methods, Partition methods, Hierarchical methods, Evaluation of clustering models	**12**
IV	**Business intelligence applications:** **Marketing models**: Relational marketing, Sales force management, **Logistic and production models**: Supply chain optimization, Optimization models for logistics planning, Revenue management systems.	**12**

	Data envelopment analysis: Efficiency measures, Efficient frontier, The CCR model, Identification of good operating practices	
V	**Knowledge Management:** Introduction to Knowledge Management, Organizational Learning and Transformation, Knowledge Management Activities, Approaches to Knowledge Management, Information Technology (IT) In Knowledge Management, Knowledge Management Systems Implementation, Roles of People in Knowledge Management **Artificial Intelligence and Expert Systems:** Concepts and Definitions of Artificial Intelligence, Artificial Intelligence Versus Natural Intelligence, Basic Concepts of Expert Systems, Applications of Expert Systems, Structure of Expert Systems, Knowledge Engineering, Development of Expert Systems	**12**

Books and References:					
Sr. No.	**Title**	**Author/s**	**Publisher**	**Edition**	**Year**
1.	Business Intelligence: Data Mining and Optimization for Decision Making	Carlo Vercellis	Wiley	First	2009
2.	Decision support and Business Intelligence Systems	Efraim Turban, Ramesh Sharda, DursunDelen	Pearson	Ninth	2011
3.	Fundamental of Business Intelligence	Grossmann W, Rinderle-Ma	Springer	First	2015

B. Sc. (Information Technology)		Semester – VI	
Course Name: Principles of Geographic Information Systems		Course Code: USIT604 (Elective I)	
Periods per week (1 Period is 50 minutes)		5	
Credits		2	
		Hours	Marks
Evaluation System	Theory Examination	2½	75
	Internal	--	25

Unit	Details	Lectures
I	**A Gentle Introduction to GIS** **The nature of GIS:** Some fundamental observations, Defining GIS, GISystems, GIScience and GIApplications, Spatial data and Geoinformation. **The real world and representations of it:** Models and modelling, Maps, Databases, Spatial databases and spatial analysis **Geographic Information and Spatial Database** **Models and Representations of the real world** **Geographic Phenomena:** Defining geographic phenomena, types of geographic phenomena, Geographic fields, Geographic objects, Boundaries **Computer Representations of Geographic Information:** Regular tessellations, irregular tessellations, Vector representations, Topology and Spatial relationships, Scale and Resolution, Representation of Geographic fields, Representation of Geographic objects **Organizing and Managing Spatial Data** **The Temporal Dimension**	12
II	**Data Management and Processing Systems** **Hardware and Software Trends** **Geographic Information Systems:** GIS Software, GIS Architecture	12

	and functionality, Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) **Stages of Spatial Data handling:** Spatial data handling and preparation, Spatial Data Storage and maintenance, Spatial Query and Analysis, Spatial Data Presentation. **Database management Systems:** Reasons for using a DBMS, Alternatives for data management, The relational data model, Querying the relational database. **GIS and Spatial Databases:** Linking GIS and DBMS, Spatial database functionality.		
III	**Spatial Referencing and Positioning** **Spatial Referencing:** Reference surfaces for mapping, Coordinate Systems, Map Projections, Coordinate Transformations **Satellite-based Positioning:** Absolute positioning, Errors in absolute positioning, Relative positioning, Network positioning, code versus phase measurements, Positioning technology **Data Entry and Preparation** **Spatial Data Input:** Direct spatial data capture, Indirect spatial data capture, Obtaining spatial data elsewhere **Data Quality:** Accuracy and Positioning, Positional accuracy, Attribute accuracy, temporal accuracy, Lineage, Completeness, Logical consistency **Data Preparation:** Data checks and repairs, Combining data from multiple sources **Point Data Transformation:** Interpolating discrete data, Interpolating continuous data	**12**	
IV	**Spatial Data Analysis** **Classification of analytical GIS Capabilities** **Retrieval, classification and measurement:** Measurement, Spatial selection queries, Classification **Overlay functions:** Vector overlay operators,Raster overlay operators **Neighbourhood functions:** Proximity computations, Computation of diffusion, Flow computation, Raster based surface analysis **Analysis:** Network analysis, interpolation, terrain modeling **GIS and Application models:**GPS, Open GIS Standards, GIS Applications and Advances **Error Propagation in spatial data processing:** How Errors propagate, Quantifying error propagation	**12**	
V	**Data Visualization** **GIS and Maps, The Visualization Process** **Visualization Strategies: Present or explore?** **The cartographic toolbox:** What kind of data do I have? How can I map my data? **How to map?** How to map qualitative data, How to map quantitative data, How to map the terrain elevation, How to map time series	**12**	

	Map Cosmetics, Map Dissemination				

Books and References:

Sr. No.	Title	Author/s	Publisher	Edition	Year
1.	Principles of Geographic Information Systems- An Introductory Text Book	Editors: Otto Huisman and Rolf A.	The International Institute of Geoinformation Science and Earth Observation	Fourth	2009
2.	Principles of Geographic Information Systems	P.A Burrough and R.A.McDonnell	Oxford University Press	Third	1999
3.	Fundamentals of Spatial Information Systems,	R.Laurini and D. Thompson,	Academic Press		1994
4.	Fundamentals of Geographic Information Systems	Michael N.Demers	Wiley Publications	Fourth	2009
5.	Introduction to Geographic Information Systems	Chang Kang-tsung (Karl),	McGrawHill	Any above 3rd Edition	2013 7th Edition
6.	GIS Fundamentals: A First Text on Geographic Information Systems	Paul Bolsatd	XanEdu Publishing Inc	5th Edition	

B. Sc. (Information Technology)		Semester – VI	
Course Name: Enterprise Networking		**Course Code: USIT605 (Elective II)**	
Periods per week (1 Period is 50 minutes)		**5**	
Credits		**2**	
		Hours	**Marks**
Evaluation System	**Theory Examination**	2½	75
	Internal	--	25

Unit	Details	Lectures
I	**General Network Design:** Network Design Methodology, Architectures for the Enterprise, Borderless Networks Architecture, Collaboration and Video Architecture, Data Center and Virtualization Architecture, Design Lifecycle: Plan, Build, Manage Plan Phase Build Phase Manage Phase Prepare, Plan, Design, Implement, Operate, and Optimize Phases Prepare Phase Plan Phase Design Phase Implement Phase Operate Phase Optimize Phase Summary of PPDIOO Phases Project Deliverables Design Methodology Identifying Customer Design Requirements Characterizing the Existing Network Steps in Gathering Information Network Audit Tools Network Checklist Designing the Network Topology and Solutions Top-Down Approach Pilot and Prototype Tests Design Document **Network Design Models:** Hierarchical Network Models Benefits of the Hierarchical Model, Hierarchical Network Design, Core Layer, Distribution Layer, Access Layer, Hierarchical Model Examples, Hub-and-Spoke, Design Collapsed Core, Design Enterprise Architecture Model, Enterprise Campus Module, Enterprise Edge Area, E-Commerce Module, Internet Connectivity Module, VPN/Remote Access, Enterprise WAN, Service Provider Edge Module, Remote Modules, Enterprise Branch Module, Enterprise Data Center Module, Enterprise Teleworker Module, High Availability Network Services, Workstation-to-Router Redundancy and LAN, High Availability Protocols, ARP Explicit Configuration, RDP, RIP, HSRP, VRRP, GLBP, Server Redundancy, Route	**12**

	Redundancy, Load Balancing, Increasing Availability, Link Media Redundancy	
II	**Enterprise LAN Design:** LAN Media, Ethernet Design Rules, 100Mbps Fast Ethernet Design Rules, Gigabit Ethernet Design Rules, 1000BASE-LX Long-Wavelength Gigabit Ethernet, 1000BASE-SX Short-Wavelength Gigabit Ethernet, 1000BASE-CX Gigabit Ethernet over Coaxial Cable, 1000BASE-T Gigabit Ethernet over UTP 86, 10 Gigabit Ethernet Design Rules, 10GE Media Types, EtherChannel, Comparison of Campus Media LAN Hardware, Repeaters, Hubs, Bridges, Switches, Routers, Layer 3 Switches, Campus LAN Design and Best Practices Best Practices for Hierarchical Layers, Access Layer Best Practices, Distribution Layer Best Practices, Core Layer Best Practices, STP Design Considerations, STP Toolkit, PortFast, UplinkFast, BackboneFast, Loop Guard, Root Guard, BPDU Guard, BPDU Filter, VLAN and Trunk Considerations, Unidirectional Link Detection (UDLD) Protocol, Large-Building LANs, Enterprise Campus LANs, Edge Distribution, Medium-Size LANs, Small and Remote Site LANs, Server Farm Module, Server Connectivity Options, Enterprise Data Center Infrastructure, Campus LAN QoS Considerations, Multicast Traffic Considerations, CGMP, IGMP Snooping. **Data Center Design:** Enterprise DC Architecture, Data Center Foundation Components, Data Center Topology Components, Data Center Network Programmability, SDN, Controllers, APIs, ACI, Challenges in the DC, Data Center Facility Aspects, Data Center Space, Data Center Power, Data Center Cooling, Data Center Heat, Data Center Cabling, Enterprise DC Infrastructure, Data Center Storage, Data Center Reference Architecture, Defining the DC Access Layer, Defining the DC Aggregation Layer, Defining the DC Core Layer, Security in the DC, Fabric Extenders, Virtualization Overview, Challenges, Defining Virtualization and Benefits, Virtualization Risks, Types of Virtualization, Virtualization Technologies, VSS, VRF, vPC, Device Contexts, Server Virtualization, Server Scaling, Virtual Switching, Network Virtualization Design Considerations, Access Control, Path Isolation, Services Edge, Data Center Interconnect, DCI Use Cases, DCI Transport Options, DCI L2 Considerations, Load Balancing in the DC, Application Load Balancing, Network Load Balancing.	**12**
III	**Wireless LAN Design:** Wireless LAN Technologies, WLAN Standards, ISM and UNII Frequencies, Summary of WLAN Standards, Service Set Identifier, WLAN Layer 2 Access Method, WLAN Security, Unauthorized Access, WLAN Security Design Approach, IEEE 802.1X-2001 Port-Based Authentication, Dynamic WEP Keys and LEAP, Controlling WLAN Access to Servers, WLAN Authentication, Authentication Options, WLAN Controller Components, WLC Interface Types, AP Controller Equipment	**12**

Scaling, Roaming and Mobility Groups, Intracontroller Roaming, Layer 2 Intercontroller Roaming, Layer 3 Intercontroller Roaming, Mobility Groups, WLAN Design, Controller Redundancy Design: Deterministic vs. Dynamic, N+1 WLC Redundancy, N+N WLC Redundancy, N+N+1 WLC Redundancy, Radio Management and Radio Groups, RF Groups, RF Site Survey, Using EoIP Tunnels for Guest Services, Wireless Mesh for Outdoor Wireless, Mesh Design Recommendations, Campus Design Considerations, Power over Ethernet (PoE), Wireless and Quality of Service (QoS), Branch Design Considerations, Local MAC, REAP, Hybrid REAP, Branch Office Controller Options.

WAN Technologies and the Enterprise Edge: WAN and Enterprise Edge Overview, Definition of WAN, WAN Edge Module, Enterprise Edge Modules, WAN Transport Technologies, ISDN, ISDN BRI Service, ISDN PRI Service, Digital Subscriber Line, Cable, Wireless, Frame Relay, Time-Division Multiplexing, Metro Ethernet, SONET/SDH, Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS), Dark Fiber, Dense Wavelength-Division Multiplexing, Ordering WAN Technology and Contracts, WAN and Edge Design Methodologies, Response Time, Throughput, Reliability, Bandwidth Considerations, WAN Link Categories, Optimizing Bandwidth Using QoS, Queuing, Traffic Shaping and Policing, Classification, Congestion Management, Priority Queuing, Custom Queuing, Weighted Fair Queuing, Class-Based Weighted Fair Queuing, Low-Latency Queuing, Traffic Shaping and Policing, Link Efficiency, Window Size, DMZ Connectivity, Segmenting DMZs, DMZ Services, Internet Connectivity, Centralized Internet (Branch) vs. Direct Internet (Branch), High Availability for the Internet Edge, VPN Network Design.

WAN Design
Traditional WAN Technologies Hub-and-Spoke Topology
Full-Mesh Topology Partial-Mesh Topology Point-to-Point Topology
Remote Site Connectivity
Enterprise VPN vs. Service Provider VPN Enterprise Managed VPN: IPsec IPsec Direct Encapsulation Generic Routing Encapsulation IPsec DMVPN IPsec Virtual Tunnel Interface Design GETVPN Service Provider–Managed Offerings ,Metro Ethernet Service Provider VPNs: L2 vs. L3 ,Virtual Private Wire Services VPWS L2 VPN Considerations ,Virtual Private LAN Services VPLS L2 VPN Considerations ,MPLS, MPLS Layer 3 Design Overview MPLS L3 VPN Considerations ,VPN Benefits WAN Backup Design WAN Backup over the Internet Enterprise WAN Architecture Cisco Enterprise MAN/WAN Enterprise WAN/MAN Architecture Comparison ,Enterprise WAN Components Comparing Hardware and Software Enterprise Branch Architecture Branch Design Branch

	Connectivity Redundancy for Branches Single WAN Carrier vs. Dual WAN Carriers Single MPLS Carrier Site ,Dual MPLS Carriers Hybrid WAN: L3 VPN with IPsec VPN ,Internet for Branches Flat Layer 2 vs. Collapsed Core ,Enterprise Branch Profiles Small Branch Design Medium Branch Design Large Branch Design Enterprise Teleworker Design ,ISRs for Teleworkers	
IV	Internet Protocol Version 4 Design,IPv4 Header ToS IPv4 Fragmentation IPv4 Addressing ,IPv4 Address Classes Class A Addresses Class B Addresses ,Class C Addresses Class D Addresses Class E Addresses ,IPv4 Address Types IPv4 Private Addresses NAT ,IPv4 Address Subnets Mask Nomenclature IP Address Subnet Design Example Determining the Network Portion of an IP Address Variable-Length Subnet Masks, Loopback Addresses IP Telephony Networks ,IPv4 Addressing Design Goal of IPv4 Address Design , Plan for Future Use of IPv4 Addresses , Performing Route Summarization , Plan for a Hierarchical IP Address Network , Private and Public IP Address and NAT Guidelines , Steps for Creating an IPv4 Address Plan Case Study: IP Address Subnet Allocation , Address Assignment and Name Resolution , Recommended Practices of IP Address Assignment , BOOTP DHCP DNS , Internet Protocol Version 6 Design, IPv6 Header IPv6 Address Representation IPv4-Compatible IPv6 Addresses IPv6 Prefix Representation IPv6 Address Scope Types and Address Allocations IPv6 Address Allocations IPv6 Unicast Address Global Unicast Addresses Link-Local Addresses , Unique Local IPv6 Address Global Aggregatable IPv6 Address , IPv4-Compatible IPv6 Address IPv6 Anycast Addresses , IPv6 Multicast Addresses IPv6 Mechanisms ICMPv6 , IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Protocol IPv6 Name Resolution , Path MTU Discovery IPv6 Address-Assignment Strategies , Manual Configuration SLAAC of Link-Local Address , SLAAC of Globally Unique IPv6 Address DHCPv6 , DHCPv6 Lite IPv6 Security IPv6 Routing Protocols RIPng OSPFv3 , BGP4 Multiprotocol Extensions (MP-BGP) for IPv6 , IPv6 Addressing Design , Planning for Addressing with IPv6 , Route Summarization with IPv6 IPv6 Private Addressing IPv6 for the Enterprise IPv6 Address Allocation , Partly Linked IPv4 Address into IPv6, Whole IPv4 Address Linked into IPv6 IPv6 Addresses Allocated Per Location and/or Type , IPv4-to-IPv6 Transition Mechanisms and Deployment Models , Dual-Stack Mechanism IPv6 over IPv4 Tunnels , Protocol Translation Mechanisms IPv6 Deployment Models , Dual-Stack Model Hybrid Model Service Block Model ,IPv6 Deployment Model Comparison IPv6 Comparison with IPv4 ,OSPF, BGP, Route Manipulation, and IP Multicast,OSPFv2 OSPFv2 Metric OSPFv2 Adjacencies and Hello Timers , OSPFv2 Areas OSPF Area Design Considerations OSPF Router Types OSPF DRs LSA Types Autonomous System External Path Types OSPF Stub Area Types Stub Areas Totally Stubby Areas ,	**12**

	NSSAs Virtual Links OSPFv2 Router Authentication , OSPFv2 Summary OSPFv3 OSPFv3 Changes from OSPFv2, OSPFv3 Areas and Router Types OSPFv3 LSAs OSPFv3 Summary BGP BGP Neighbors eBGPiBGP Route Reflectors Confederations BGP Administrative Distance, BGP Attributes, Weight, and the BGP Decision Process BGP Path Attributes Next-Hop Attribute Local Preference Attribute Origin Attribute Autonomous System Path Attribute MED Attribute Community Attribute Atomic Aggregate and Aggregator Attributes Weight BGP Decision Process, BGP Summary, Route Manipulation PBR Route Summarization Route Redistribution Default Metric OSPF Redistribution Route Filtering Transit Traffic Routing Protocols on the Hierarchical Network Infrastructure IP Multicast Review, Multicast Addresses Layer 3 to Layer 2 Mapping IGMP, IGMPv1 IGMPv2 IGMPv3 CGMP IGMP Snooping, Sparse Versus Dense Multicast Multicast Source and Shared Trees PIM PIM-SM PIM DR Auto-RP PIMv2 Bootstrap Router, DVMRP IPv6 Multicast Addresses	
V	Managing Security Network Security Overview Security Legislation Security Threats Reconnaissance and Port Scanning Vulnerability Scanners Unauthorized Access Security Risks Targets Loss of Availability Integrity Violations and Confidentiality Breaches , Security Policy and Process Security Policy Defined , Basic Approach of a Security Policy Purpose of Security Policies, Security Policy Components Risk Assessment , Risk Index Continuous Security Integrating Security Mechanisms into Network Design Trust and Identity Management , Trust Domains of Trust Identity Passwords Tokens Certificates , Network Access Control Secure Services Encryption Fundamentals Encryption Keys VPN Protocols , Transmission Confidentiality Data Integrity Threat Defense , Physical Security Infrastructure Protection Security Management Solutions Security Solution Network Security Platforms , Trust and Identity Technologies Firewall Fundamentals , Types of Firewalls Next-Gen Firewalls NAT Placement , Firewall Guidelines Firewall ACLs , Identity and Access Control Deployments Detecting and Mitigating Threats IPS/IDS Fundamentals IPS/IDS Guidelines , Threat Detection and Mitigation Technologies , Threat-Detection and Threat-Mitigation Solutions , FirePOWER IPS Security Management Applications , Security Platform Solutions Security Management Network Integrating Security into Network Devices IOS Security, ISR G2 Security Hardware Options Securing the Enterprise, Implementing Security in the Campus Implementing Security in the Data Center Implementing Security in the Enterprise Edge Network Management Protocols, Simple Network Management Protocol SNMP Components, MIB SNMP Message Versions	**12**

| | SNMPv1 SNMPv2 SNMPv3, Other Network Management Technologies RMON, RMON2 NetFlow Compared to RMON and SNMP, CDP LLDP Syslog | |

Books and References:

Sr. No.	Title	Author/s	Publisher	Edition	Year
1.	CCDA200-310Official Cert Guide	ANTHONY BRUNO, CCIE No. 2738 STEVE JORDAN, CCIE No. 11293	**Cisco Press**		
2.	Network Warrior	Gary A Donabue	**O Reilly**	2nd	2011

B. Sc. (Information Technology)	**Semester – VI**
Course Name: IT Services Management	**Course Code: USIT606 (Elective I)**
Periods per week (1 Period is 50 minutes),	**5**
Credits	**2**

		Hours	**Marks**
Evaluation System	**Theory Examination**	**2½**	**75**
	Internal	**--**	**25**

Unit	Details	Lectures
I	**IT Service Management:** Introduction, What is service management? What are services? Business Process, Principles of Service management: Specialisation and Coordination, The agency principle, Encapsulation, Principles of systems, The service Life Cycle, Functions and processes across the life cycle. **Service Strategy Principles:** Value creation, Service Assets, Service Provider Service Structures, Service Strategy Principles. **Service Strategy:**Define the market, Develop the offerings, Develop Strategic Assets, Prepare for execution. **Challenges, Critical Success factors and risks:**Complexity, Coordination and Control, Preserving value, Effectiveness in measurement, Risks.	**12**
II	**Service Design:** Fundamentals, **Service Design Principles:** Goals, Balanced Design, Identifying Service requirements, identifying and documenting business requirements and drivers, Design activities, Design aspects, Subsequent design activities, Design constraints, Service oriented architecture, Business Service Management, Service Design Models **Service Design Processes:**Service Catalogue Management, Service Level Management, Capacity Management, Availability Management, IT Service Continuity Management, Information Security	**12**

	Management, Supplier Management **Challenges, Critical Success factors and risks:**Challenges, Risks	
III	**Service Transition:** Fundamentals, **Service Transition Principles:** Principles Supporting Service Transition, Policies for Service Transition **Service Transition Processes:** Transition planning and support, Change Management, Service Asses Configuration Management, Service and Deployment Management, Service Validation and Testing, Evaluation, Knowledge Management. **Challenges, Critical Success factors and risks:**Challenges, Critical Success factors, Risks, Service Transition under difficult Conditions.	**12**
IV	**Service Operation:** Fundamentals, **Service Operation Principles:** Functions, groups, teams, departments and divisions, a chieving balance in service operations, Providing service, Operation staff involvement in service design and service transition, Operational Health, Communication, Documentation **Service Operation Processes:**Event Management, Incident Management, Request fulfilment, Problem Management, Access Management, Operational activities of processes covered in other lifecycle phases. **Challenges, Critical Success factors and risks:**Challenges, Critical Success factors, Risks	**12**
V	**Continual Service Improvement(CSI) Principles:** CSI Approach, CSI and organizational change, Ownership, CSI register, External and Internal drivers, Service level management, Knowledge management, The Deming cycle, Service Measurement, IT governance, Frameworks, models, standards and quality Systems, CSI inputs and outputs. **CSI Process:** The seven-step improvement process. **CSI Methods nad Techniques:** Methods and techniques, Assessments, benchmarking, Service Measurement, Metrics, Return on Investment, Service reporting, CSI and other service management processes, **Organising for CSI:**Organisational development, Functions, roles, Customer Engagement, Responsibility model - RACI, Competence and training. **Technology considerations:** Tools to support CSI activities. **Implementing CSI:**Critical Considerations for implementing CSI,The start, Governance, CSI and organisational change, Communication Strategy and Plan	**12**

Books and References:					
Sr. No.	**Title**	**Author/s**	**Publisher**	**Edition**	**Year**
1.	ITIL v3 Foundation Complete Certification Kit				2009
2.	ITIL v3 Service Strategy		OGC/TSO		

3.	ITIL v3 Service Transition		OGC/TSO		
4.	ITIL v3 Service Operation		OGC/TSO		
5.	ITIL Continual Service Improvement		TSO	2011	2011

B. Sc. (Information Technology)		Semester – VI	
Course Name: Cyber Laws		**Course Code: USIT607 (Elective I)**	
Periods per week (1 Period is 50 minutes)		**5**	
Credits		**2**	
		Hours	**Marks**
Evaluation System	**Theory Examination**	2½	75
	Internal	--	25

Unit	Details	Lectures
I	**Power of Arrest Without Warrant Under the IT Act, 2000:** A Critique, Crimes of this Millennium, Section 80 of the IT Act, 2000 – A Weapon or a Farce? Forgetting the Line Between Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Offences, Necessity of Arrest without Warrant from Any Place, Public or Otherwise, Check and Balances Against Arbitrary Arrests,Arrest for "About to Commit" an Offence Under the IT Act: A Tribute to Draco, Arrest, But NO Punishment! **Cyber Crime and Criminal Justice: Penalties, Adjudication and Appeals Under the IT Act,2000:** Concept of "Cyber Crime " and the IT Act , 2000, Hacking, Teenage Web Vandals, Cyber Fraud and Cyber Cheating, Virus on the Internet, Defamation, Harassment and E-mail Abuse, Cyber Pornography, Other IT Act Offences, Monetary Penalties, Adjudication and Appeals Under IT Act , 2000, Network Service Providers, Jurisdiction and Cyber Crime, Nature of Cyber Criminality, Strategies to Tackle Cyber Crime and Trends, Criminal Justice in India and Implications on Cyber Crime.	**12**
II	**Contracts in the Infotech World:** Contracts in the Infotech World, Click-Wrap and Shrink-Wrap Contract: Status under the Indian	**12**

	Contract Act, 1872, Contract Formation Under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, Contract Formation on the Internet, Terms and Conditions of Contracts. **Jurisdiction in the Cyber World:** Questioning the Jurisdiction and Validity of the Present Law of Jurisdiction, Civil Law of Jurisdiction in India, Cause of Action, Jurisdiction and the Information Technology Act,2000, Foreign Judgements in India, Place of Cause of Action in Contractual and IPR Disputes, Exclusion Clauses in Contracts, Abuse of Exclusion Clauses, Objection of Lack of Jurisdiction, Misuse of the Law of Jurisdiction, Legal Principles on Jurisdiction in the United State of America, Jurisdiction Disputes w.r.t. the Internet in the United State of America.	
III	**Battling Cyber Squatters and Copyright Protection in the Cyber World:** Concept of Domain Name and Reply to Cyber Squatters, Meta-Tagging, Legislative and Other Innovative Moves Against Cyber Squatting, The Battle Between Freedom and Control on the Internet, Works in Which Copyright Subsists and meaning of Copyright, Copyright Ownership and Assignment, License of Copyright, Copyright Terms and Respect for Foreign Works, Copyright Infringement, Remedies and Offences, Copyright Protection of Content on the Internet; Copyright Notice, Disclaimer and Acknowledgement, Downloading for Viewing Content on the Internet, Hyper-Linking and Framing, Liability of ISPs for Copyright Violation in the Cyber World: Legal Developments in the US, Napster and its Cousins: A Revolution on the Internet but a Crisis for Copyright Owners, Computer Software Piracy.	**12**
IV	**E-Commerce Taxation: Real Problems in the Virtual World:** A Tug of War on the Concept of 'Permanent Establishment', Finding the PE in Cross Border E-Commerce, The United Nations Model Tax Treaty, The Law of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements and Taxable Jurisdiction Over Non-Residents, Under the Income Tax Act, 1961, Tax Agents of Non-Residents under the Income Tax Act,1961 and the Relevance to E-Commerce, Source versus Residence and Classification between Business Income and Royalty, The Impact of the Internet on Customer Duties, Taxation Policies in India: At a Glance. **Digital Signature, Certifying Authorities and E-Governance:** Digital Signatures, Digital Signature Certificate, Certifying Authorities and Liability in the Event of Digital Signature Compromise, E-Governance in India: A Warning to Babudom!	**12**
V	**The Indian Evidence Act of 1872 v. Information Technology Act, 2000:** Status of Electronic Records as Evidence, Proof and Management of Electronic Records; Relevancy, Admissibility and Probative Value of E-Evidence, Proving Digital Signatures, Proof of Electronic Agreements, Proving Electronic Messages, Other Amendments in the Indian Evidence Act by the IT Act, Amendments to the Bankers Books Evidence Act, 1891 and Reserve Bank of India	**12**

Act, 1934.

Protection of Cyber Consumers in India: Are Cyber Consumers Covered Under the Consumer Protection Act? Goods and Services, Consumer Complaint, Defect in Goods and Deficiency in Services, Restrictive and Unfair Trade Practices, Instances of Unfair Trade Practices, Reliefs Under CPA, Beware Consumers, Consumer Foras, Jurisdiction and Implications on cyber Consumers in India, Applicability of CPA to Manufacturers, Distributors, Retailers and Service Providers Based in Foreign Lands Whose Goods are Sold or Services Provided to a Consumer in India.
Amendments in Indian IT Act 2000

Books and References:					
Sr. No.	Title	Author/s	Publisher	Edition	Year
1.	Cyber Law Simplified	VivekSood	TMH Education		2001
2.	Cybersecurity Law	Jeff Kosseff	Wiley		2017

B. Sc. (Information Technology)		Semester – VI	
Course Name: Project Implementation		**Course Code: USIT6P1**	
Periods per week (1 Period is 50 minutes)		3	
Credits		2	
		Hours	**Marks**
Evaluation System	**Practical Examination**	2½	150
	Internal	--	-

The details are given in Appendix – I

B. Sc. (Information Technology)		Semester – VI	
Course Name: Security in Computing Practical		**Course Code: USIT6P2**	
Periods per week (1 Period is 50 minutes)		**3**	
Credits		**2**	
		Hours	**Marks**
Evaluation System	**Practical Examination**	**2½**	**50**
	Internal	**--**	**-**

Practical No	Details
1	**Configure Routers**
a	OSPF MD5 authentication.
b	NTP.
c	to log messages to the syslog server.
d	to support SSH connections.
2	**Configure AAA Authentication**
a	Configure a local user account on Router and configure authenticate on the console and vty lines using local AAA
b	Verify local AAA authentication from the Router console and the PC-A client
3	**Configuring Extended ACLs**
a	**Configure, Apply and Verify an Extended Numbered ACL**
4	**Configure IP ACLs to Mitigate Attacks and IPV6 ACLs**

a	Verify connectivity among devices before firewall configuration.
b	Use ACLs to ensure remote access to the routers is available only from management station PC-C.
c	Configure ACLs on to mitigate attacks.
d	Configuring IPv6 ACLs
5	**Configuring a Zone-Based Policy Firewall**
6	Configure IOS Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) Using the CLI
a	Enable IOS IPS.
b	Modify an IPS signature.
7	**Layer 2 Security**
a	Assign the Central switch as the root bridge.
b	Secure spanning-tree parameters to prevent STP manipulation attacks.
c	Enable port security to prevent CAM table overflow attacks.
8	**Layer 2 VLAN Security**
9	**Configure and Verify a Site-to-Site IPsec VPN Using CLI**
10	**Configuring ASA Basic Settings and Firewall Using CLI**
a	Configure basic ASA settings and interface security levels using CLI
b	Configure routing, address translation, and inspection policy using CLI
c	Configure DHCP, AAA, and SSH
d	Configure a DMZ, Static NAT, and ACLs

B. Sc. (Information Technology)		Semester – VI	
Course Name: Business Intelligence Practical		**Course Code: USIT6P3**	
Periods per week (1 Period is 50 minutes)		**3**	
Credits		**2**	
		Hours	**Marks**
Evaluation System	**Practical Examination**	**2½**	**50**
	Internal	**--**	**-**

Practical No	Details
1	Import the legacy data from different sources such as (Excel , SqlServer, Oracle etc.) and load in the target system. (You can download sample database such as Adventureworks, Northwind, foodmart etc.)
2	Perform the Extraction Transformation and Loading (ETL) process to construct the database in the Sqlserver.
3	a. Create the Data staging area for the selected database. b. Create the cube with suitable dimension and fact tables based on ROLAP, MOLAP and HOLAP model.
4	a.Create the ETL map and setup the schedule for execution. b. Execute the MDX queries to extract the data from the datawarehouse.
5	a. Import the datawarehouse data in Microsoft Excel and create the Pivot table and Pivot Chart.

	b. Import the cube in Microsoft Excel and create the Pivot table and Pivot Chart to perform data analysis.
6	Apply the what – if Analysis for data visualization. Design and generate necessary reports based on the datawarehouse data.
7	Perform the data classification using classification algorithm.
8	Perform the data clustering using clustering algorithm.
9	Perform the Linear regression on the given datawarehouse data.
10	Perform the logistic regression on the given datawarehouse data.

The BI tools such as Tableau / Power BI / BIRT / R / Excel or any other can be used.

B. Sc. (Information Technology)		Semester – VI	
Course Name: Principles of Geographical Information System Practical		Course Code: USIT6P4 (Elective II)	
Periods per week (1 Period is 50 minutes)		3	
Credits		2	
		Hours	Marks
Evaluation System	Practical Examination	2½	50
	Internal	--	-

Practical No	Details
0	Familiarizing Quantum GIS: Installation of QGIS, datasets for both Vector and Raster data, Maps.
1	Creating and Managing Vector Data: Adding vector layers, setting properties, formatting, calculating line lengths and statistics
2	Exploring and Managing Raster data: Adding raster layers, raster styling and analysis, raster mosaicking and clipping
3	Making a Map, Working with Attributes, Importing Spreadsheets or CSV files Using Plugins, Searching and Downloading OpenStreetMap Data

4	Working with attributes, terrain Data
5	Working with Projections and WMS Data
6	Georeferencing Topo Sheets and Scanned Maps Georeferencing Aerial Imagery Digitizing Map Data
7	Managing Data Tables and Saptial data Sets: Table joins, spatial joins, points in polygon analysis, performing spatial queries
8	Advanced GIS Operations 1:Nearest Neighbor Analysis, Sampling Raster Data using Points or Polygons, Interpolating Point Data
9	Advance GIS Operations 2: Batch Processing using Processing Framework Automating Complex Workflows using Processing Modeler Automating Map Creation withPrint Composer Atlas
10	Validating Map data

B. Sc. (Information Technology)		Semester – VI	
Course Name: Advanced Networking Practical		**Course Code: USIT6P5 (Elective II)**	
Periods per week (1 Period is 50 minutes)		3	
Credits		2	
		Hours	**Marks**
Evaluation System	**Practical Examination**	2½	50
	Internal	--	-

Practical No	Details
1	**Configuring OSPF – I**
a	Single-Area OSPF Link Costs and Interface Priorities
b	Multi-Area OSPF with Stub Areas and Authentication
2	**Configuring OSPF – II**
a	OSPF Virtual Links and Area Summarization
b	OSPF over Frame Relay
3	**Redistribution and Administrative Distances**
a	Redistribution Between RIP and OSPF
b	Manipulating Administrative Distances

4	**BGP**
a	Configuring BGP with Default Routing
b	Using the AS_PATH Attribute
c	BGP Route Reflectors and Route Filters
5	**IPv6**
a	Configuring OSPF for IPv6
b	Configuring 6to4 Tunnels
6	**VLANs and EtherChannel**
a	Static VLANS, VLAN Trunking, and VTP Domains and Modes
b	Configuring EtherChannel
7	**Spanning Tree Protocol**
a	Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) Default Behavior
b	Modifying Default Spanning Tree Behavior
8	**VLAN and Spanning Tree**
a	Per-VLAN Spanning Tree Behavior
b	Multiple Spanning Tree
9	**Internal VLAN Routing**
a	Inter-VLAN Routing with an External Router
b	Inter-VLAN Routing with an Internal Route Processor
10	**Configure NAT Services**

B. Sc. (Information Technology)	Semester – VI	
Course Name: Advanced Mobile Programming Practical	**Course Code: USIT6P6**	
Periods per week (1 Period is 50 minutes)	**3**	
Credits	**2**	
	Hours	**Marks**
Evaluation System	Practical Examination	2½	50
	Internal	--	--

Practical No	Details
1	**Introduction to Android, Introduction to Android Studio IDE, Application Fundamentals:** Creating a Project, Android Components, Activities, Services, Content Providers, Broadcast Receivers, Interface overview, Creating Android Virtual device, USB debugging mode, Android Application Overview. Simple "Hello World" program.
2	**Programming Resources** Android Resources: (Color, Theme, String, Drawable, Dimension, Image),
3	**Programming Activities and fragments** Activity Life Cycle, Activity methods, Multiple Activities, Life Cycle of fragments and multiple fragments.
4	**Programs related to different Layouts**

		Coordinate, Linear, Relative, Table, Absolute, Frame, List View, Grid View.
	5	**Programming UI elements** AppBar, Fragments, UI Components
	6	**Programming menus, dialog, dialog fragments**
	7	**Programs on Intents, Events, Listeners and Adapters** The Android Intent Class, Using Events and Event Listeners
	8	**Programs on Services, notification and broadcast receivers**
	9	**Database Programming with SQLite**
	10	**Programming threads, handles and asynchronized programs**
	11	**Programming Media API and Telephone API**
	12	**Programming Security and permissions**
	13	**Programming Network Communications and Services (JSON)**

APPENDIX – 1

Project Dissertation Semester V and Project Implementation Semester VI

Chapter 1 to 4 should be submitted in Semester V in spiral binding. These chapter have also to be included in Semester VI report. Semester VI report has to be hard bound with golden embossing. Students will be evaluated based on the dissertation in semester V and dissertation and viva voce in Semester VI.

I. OBJECTIVES

- Describe the Systems Development Life Cycle (SDLC).
- Evaluate systems requirements.
- Complete a problem definition.
- Evaluate a problem definition.
- Determine how to collect information to determine requirements.

- Perform and evaluate feasibility studies like cost-benefit analysis, technical feasibility, time feasibility and Operational feasibility for the project.

- Work on data collection methods for fact finding.

- Construct and evaluate data flow diagrams.

- Construct and evaluate data dictionaries.

- Evaluate methods of process description to include structured English, decision tables and decision trees.

- Evaluate alternative tools for the analysis process.

- Create and evaluate such alternative graphical tools as systems flow charts and state transition diagrams.

- Decide the S/W requirement specifications and H/W requirement specifications.

- Plan the systems design phase of the SDLC.

- Distinguish between logical and physical design requirements.

- Design and evaluate system outputs.

- Design and evaluate systems inputs.

- Design and evaluate validity checks for input data.

- Design and evaluate user interfaces for input.

- Design and evaluate file structures to include the use of indexes.

- Estimate storage requirements.

- Explain the various file update processes based on the standard file organizations.

- Decide various data structures.

- Construct and evaluate entity-relationship (ER) diagrams for RDBMS related projects.

- Perform normalization for the unnormalized tables for RDBMS related projects

- Decide the various processing systems to include distributed, client/server, online and others.

- Perform project cost estimates using various techniques.

- Schedule projects using both GANTT and PERT charts.

- Perform coding for the project.

- Documentation requirements and prepare and evaluate systems documentation.

- Perform various systems testing techniques/strategies to include the phases of testing.

- Systems implementation and its key problems.

- Generate various reports.

- Be able to prepare and evaluate a final report.

- Brief the maintenance procedures and the role of configuration management in operations.

- To decide the future scope and further enhancement of the system.

- Plan for several appendices to be placed in support with the project report documentation.

- Decide the various processing systems to include distributed, client/server, online and others.

- Perform project cost estimates using various techniques.

- Schedule projects using both GANTT and PERT charts.

- Perform coding for the project.

- Documentation requirements and prepare and evaluate systems documentation.

- Perform various systems testing techniques/strategies to include the phases of testing.

- Systems implementation and its key problems.

- Generate various reports.

- Be able to prepare and evaluate a final report.

- Brief the maintenance procedures and the role of configuration management in operations.

- To decide the future scope and further enhancement of the system.

- Plan for several appendices to be placed in support with the project report documentation.

- Work effectively as an individual or as a team member to produce correct, efficient, well-organized and documented programs in a reasonable time.

- Recognize problems that are amenable to computer solutions, and knowledge of the tool necessary for solving such problems.

- Develop of the ability to assess the implications of work performed.

- Get good exposure and command in one or more application areas and on the software

- Develop quality software using the software engineering principles

- Develop of the ability to communicate effectively.

II. Type of the Project

The majority of the students are expected to work on a real-life project preferably in some industry/ Research and Development Laboratories/Educational Institution/Software Company. Students are encouraged to work in the areas listedbelow . However, it is ***not mandatory*** for a

student to work on a real-life project. The student can formulate a project problem with the help of her/his Guide and submit the project proposal of the same. **Approval of the project proposal is mandatory**. If approved, the student can commence working on it, and complete it. Use the latest versions of the software packages for the development of the project.

III. SOFTWARE AND BROAD AREAS OF APPLICATION

FRONT END / GUI Tools	.Net Technologies,Java
DBMS/BACK END	Oracle, SQL Plus, MY SQL, SQL Server,
LANGUAGES	C, C++, Java, VC++, C#, R,Python
SCRIPTING LANGUAGES	PHP,JSP, SHELL Scripts (Unix), TcL/TK,
.NET Platform	F#,C#. Net, Visual C#. Net, ASP.Net
MIDDLE WARE (COMPONENT) TECHNOLOGIES	COM/DCOM, Active-X, EJB
UNIX INTERNALS	Device Drivers, RPC, Threads, Socket programming
NETWORK/WIRELESS TECHNOLOGIES	-
REALTIME OPERATING SYSTEM/ EMBEDDED SKILLS	LINUX, Raspberry Pi, Arduino, 8051
APPLICATION AREAS	Financial / Insurance / Manufacturing / Multimedia / Computer Graphics / Instructional Design/ Database Management System/ Internet / Intranet / Computer Networking-Communication Software development/ E-Commerce/ ERP/ MRP/ TCP-IP programming / Routing protocols programming/ Socket programming.

IV.Introduction

The project report should be documented with scientific approach to the solution of the problem that the students have sought to address. The project report should be prepared in order to solve the problem in a methodical and professional manner, making due references to appropriate techniques, technologies and professional standards. The student should start the documentation process from the first phase of software development so that one can easily identify the issues to be focused upon in the ultimate project report. The student should also include the details from

the project diary, in which they will record the progress of their project throughout the course. The project report should contain enough details to enable examiners to evaluate the work. The important points should be highlighted in the body of the report, with details often referred to appendices.

1.1 PROJECT REPORT:

Title Page

Original Copy of the Approved Proforma of the Project Proposal

Certificate of Authenticated work

Role and Responsibility Form

Abstract

Acknowledgement

Table of Contents

Table of Figures

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.2 Objectives

1.3 Purpose, Scope, and Applicability

1.3.1 Purpose

1.3.2 Scope

1.3.3 Applicability

1.4 Achievements

1.5 Organisation of Report

CHAPTER 2: SURVEY OF TECHNOLOGIES

CHAPTER 3: REQUIREMENTS AND ANALYSIS

3.1 Problem Definition

3.2 Requirements Specification

3.3 Planning and Scheduling

3.4 Software and Hardware Requirements

3.5 Preliminary Product Description

3.6 Conceptual Models

CHAPTER 4: SYSTEM DESIGN

The documentation should use tools like star UML, Visuo for windows, Rational Rose for design as part of Software Project Management Practical Course. The documentation should be spiral bound for semester V and the entire documentation should be hard bound during semester VI.

CHAPTER 5: IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING

7.2 Limitations of the System

7.3 Future Scope of the Project

REFERENCES

GLOSSARY

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX B

V. EXPLANATION OF CONTENTS

Title Page

Sample format of Title page is given in Appendix 1 of this block. Students should follow the given format.

Original Copy of the Approved Proforma of the Project Proposal

Sample Proforma of Project Proposal is given in Appendix 2 of this block. Students should follow the given format.

Certificate of Authenticated work

Sample format of Certificate of Authenticated work is given in Appendix 3 of this block. Students should follow the given format.

Role and Responsibility Form

Sample format for Role and Responsibility Form is given in Appendix 4 of this block. Students should follow the given format.

Abstract

This should be one/two short paragraphs (100-150 words total), summarising the project work. It is important that this is not just a re-statement of the original project outline. A suggested flow is background, project aims and main achievements. From the abstract, a reader should be able to ascertain if the project is of interest to them and, it should present results of which they may wish to know more details.

Acknowledgements

This should express student's gratitude to those who have helped in the preparation of project.

Table of Contents: The table of contents gives the readers a view of the detailed structure of the report. The students would need to provide section and subsection headings with associated pages. The formatting details of these sections and subsections are given below.

Table of Figures: List of all Figures, Tables, Graphs, Charts etc. along with their page numbers in a table of figures.

Chapter 1: Introduction

The introduction has several parts as given below:

Background: A description of the background and context of the project and its relation to work already done in the area. Summarise existing work in the area concerned with the project work.

Objectives: Concise statement of the aims and objectives of the project. Define exactly what is going to be done in the project; the objectives should be about 30 /40 words.

Purpose, Scope and Applicability: The description of Purpose, Scope, and Applicability are given below:

• Purpose: Description of the topic of the project that answers questions on why this project is being done. How the project could improve the system its significance and theoretical framework.

• Scope: A brief overview of the methodology, assumptions and limitations. The students should answer the question: What are the main issues being covered in the project? What are the main functions of the project?

• Applicability: The student should explain the direct and indirect applications of their work. Briefly discuss how this project will serve the computer world and people.

Achievements: Explain what knowledge the student achieved after the completion of the work. What contributions has the project made to the chosen area? Goals achieved - describes the

degree to which the findings support the original objectives laid out by the project. The goals may be partially or fully achieved, or exceeded.

Organisation of Report: Summarising the remaining chapters of the project report, in effect, giving the reader an overview of what is to come in the project report.

Chapter 2: Survey of Technologies

In this chapter Survey of Technologies should demonstrate the students awareness and understanding of Available Technologies related to the topic of the project. The student should give the detail of all the related technologies that are necessary to complete the project. The should describe the technologies available in the chosen area and present a comparative study of all those Available Technologies. Explain why the student selected the one technology for the completion of the objectives of the project.

Chapter 3: Requirements and Analysis

Problem Definition: Define the problem on which the students are working in the project.
Provide details of the overall problem and then divide the problem in to sub-problems. Define each sub-problem clearly.
Requirements Specification: In this phase the student should define the requirements of the system, independent of how these requirements will be accomplished. The Requirements Specification describes the things in the system and the actions that can be done on these things. Identify the operation and problems of the existing system.
Planning and Scheduling: Planning and scheduling is a complicated part of software development. Planning, for our purposes, can be thought of as determining all the small tasks that must be carried out in order to accomplish the goal. Planning also takes into account, rules, known as constraints, which, control when certain tasks can or cannot happen. Scheduling can be thought of as determining whether adequate resources are available to carry out the plan. The student should show the Gantt chart and Program Evaluation Review Technique (PERT).

Software and Hardware Requirements: Define the details of all the software and hardware needed for the development and implementation of the project.

• Hardware Requirement: In this section, the equipment, graphics card, numeric co-processor, mouse, disk capacity, RAM capacity etc. necessary to run the software must be noted.

• Software Requirements: In this section, the operating system, the compiler, testing tools, linker, and the libraries etc. necessary to compile, link and install the software must be listed.

Preliminary Product Description: Identify the requirements and objectives of the new system. Define the functions and operation of the application/system the students are developing as project.

Conceptual Models: The student should understand the problem domain and produce a model of the system, which describes operations that can be performed on the system, and the allowable sequences of those operations. Conceptual Models could consist of complete Data Flow Diagrams, ER diagrams, Object-oriented diagrams, System Flowcharts etc.

Chapter 4: System Design

Describes desired features and operations in detail, including screen layouts, business rules, process diagrams, pseudocode and other documentation.

Basic Modules: The students should follow the divide and conquer theory, so divide the overall problem into more manageable parts and develop each part or module separately. When all modules are ready, the student should integrate all the modules into one system. In this phase, the student should briefly describe all the modules and the functionality of these modules.

Data Design: Data design will consist of how data is organised, managed and manipulated.

• Schema Design: Define the structure and explanation of schemas used in the project.

• Data Integrity and Constraints: Define and explain all the validity checks and constraints provided to maintain data integrity.

Procedural Design: Procedural design is a systematic way for developing algorithms or procedurals.

• Logic Diagrams: Define the systematical flow of procedure that improves its comprehension and helps the programmer during implementation. e.g., Control Flow Chart, Process Diagrams etc.

• Data Structures: Create and define the data structure used in procedures.

• Algorithms Design: With proper explanations of input data, output data, logic of processes, design and explain the working of algorithms.

User Interface Design: Define user, task, environment analysis and how to map those requirements in order to develop a "User Interface". Describe the external and internal components and the architecture of user interface. Show some rough pictorial views of the user interface and its components.

Security Issues: Discuss Real-time considerations and Security issues related to the project and explain how the student intends avoiding those security problems. What are the security policy plans and architecture?

Test Cases Design: Define test cases, which will provide easy detection of errors and mistakes with in a minimum period of time and with the least effort. Explain the different conditions in which the students wish to ensure the correct working of theproject.

Chapter 5: Implementation and Testing

Implementation Approaches: Define the plan of implementation, and the standards the students have used in the implementation.

Coding Details and Code Efficiency: Students not need include full source code, instead, include only the important codes (algorithms, applets code, forms code etc). The program code should contain comments needed for explaining the work a piece of code does. Comments may be needed to explain why it does it, or, why it does a particular way.

The student can explain the function of the code with a shot of the output screen of that program code.

• Code Efficiency: The student should explain how the code is efficient and how the students have handled code optimisation.

Testing Approach: Testing should be according to the scheme presented in the system design chapter and should follow some suitable model – e.g., category partition, state machine-based. Both functional testing and user-acceptance testing are appropriate. Explain the approach of testing.

• Unit Testing: Unit testing deals with testing a unit or module as a whole. This would test the interaction of many functions but, do confine the test within one module.

• Integrated Testing: Brings all the modules together into a special testing environment, then checks for errors, bugs and interoperability. It deals with tests for the entire application. Application limits and features are tested here.

Modifications and Improvements: Once the students finish the testing they are bound to be faced with bugs, errors and they will need to modify your source code to improve the system. Define what modification are implemented in the system and how it improved the system.

Chapter 6: Results and Discussion

Test Reports: Explain the test results and reports based on the test cases, which should show that theproject is capable of facing any problematic situation and that it works fine in different conditions. Take the different sample inputs and show the outputs.

User Documentation: Define the working of the software; explain its different functions, components with screen shots. The user document should provide all the details of the product in such a way that any user reading the manual, is able to understand the working and functionality of the document.

Chapter 7: Conclusions

Conclusion: The conclusions can be summarised in a fairly short chapter (2 or 3 pages). This chapter brings together many of the points that would have made in the other chapters.

Limitations of the System: Explain the limitations encountered during the testing of the project that the students were not able to modify. List the criticisms accepted during the demonstrations of the project.

Future Scope of the Project describes two things: firstly, new areas of investigation prompted by developments in this project, and secondly, parts of the current work that was not completed due to time constraints and/or problems encountered.

REFERENCES

It is very important that the students acknowledge the work of others that they have used or adapted in their own work, or that provides the essential background or context to the project. The use of references is the standard way to do this. Please follow the given standard for the references for books, journals, and online material. The citation is mandatory in both the reports. E.g:

Linhares, A., & Brum, P. (2007). Understanding our understanding of strategic scenarios: What role do chunks play? *Cognitive Science*, *31*(6), 989-1007. https://doi.org/doi:10.1080/03640210701703725

Lipson, Charles (2011). Cite right : A quick guide to citation styles; MLA, APA, Chicago, the sciences, professions, and more (2nd ed.). Chicago [u.a.]: University of Chicago Press. p. 187. ISBN 9780226484648.

Elaine Ritchie, J Knite. (2001). *Artificial Intelligence, Chapter 2 ,p.p 23 - 44.* Tata McGrawHill.

GLOSSARY

If you the students any acronyms, abbreviations, symbols, or uncommon terms in the project report then their meaning should be explained where they first occur. If they go on to use any of them extensively then it is helpful to list them in this section and define the meaning.

APPENDICES

These may be provided to include further details of results, mathematical derivations, certain illustrative parts of the program code (e.g., class interfaces), user documentation etc.

In particular, if there are technical details of the work done that might be useful to others who wish to build on this work, but that are not sufficiently important to the project as a whole to

justify being discussed in the main body of the project, then they should be included as appendices.

VI. SUMMARY

Project development usually involves an engineering approach to the design and development of a software system that fulfils a practical need. Projects also often form an important focus for discussion at interviews with future employers as they provide a detailed example of what the students are capable of achieving. In this course the students can choose your project topic from the lists given in Unit 4: Category-wise Problem Definition.

VII. FURTHER READINGS

1. Modern Systems Analysis and Design; Jeffrey A. Hoffer, Joey F. George, Joseph,S. Valacich; Pearson Education; Third Edition; 2002.
2. ISO/IEC 12207: Software Life Cycle Process
   (http://www.software.org/quagmire/descriptions/iso-iec12207.asp).
3. IEEE 1063: Software User Documentation (http://ieeexplore.ieee.org).
4. ISO/IEC: 18019: Guidelines for the Design and Preparation of User Documentation for Application Software.
5. http://www.sce.carleton.ca/squall.
6. http://en.tldp.org/HOWTO/Software-Release-Practice-HOWTO/documentation.html.
7. http://www.sei.cmu.edu/cmm/

<div style="border:1px solid black">

PROFORMA FOR THE APPROVAL PROJECT PROPOSAL

</div>

(Note:All entries of the proforma of approval should be filled up with appropriate and complete information. Incomplete proforma of approval in any respect will be summarily rejected.)

PNR **No.:** ………………… Rollno**: _____**

1. Name of the Student

_____

2. Title of the Project

_____

3. Name of the Guide

_____

4. Teaching experience of the Guide _____

5. Is this your first submission?   Yes ☐   No ☐

Signature of the Student   Signature of the Guide

Date: …………………   Date: …………………….

Signature of the Coordinator

Date: …………………

(All the text in the report should be in times new roman)

TITLE OF THE PROJECT
(NOT EXCEEDING 2 LINES, 24 BOLD,
ALL CAPS)

A Project Report (12 Bold)
Submitted in partial fulfillment of the
Requirements for the award of the Degree of (size-12)

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)(14 BOLD, CAPS)

By(12 Bold)

Name of The Student (size-15, title case)
Seat Number (size-15)

Under the esteemed guidance of (13 bold)
Mr./Mrs. Name of The Guide (15 bold, title case)
Designation (14 Bold, title case)

COLLEGE LOGO

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY(12 BOLD, CAPS)
COLLEGE NAME (14 BOLD, CAPS)
(Affiliated to University of Mumbai) (12, Title case, bold, italic)
CITY, PIN CODE(12 bold, CAPS)
MAHARASHTRA (12 bold, CAPS)
YEAR (12 bold)

COLLEGE NAME (14 BOLD, CAPS)
(Affiliated to University of Mumbai) (13, bold, italic)
CITY-MAHARASHTRA-PINCODE(13 bold, CAPS)

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (14 BOLD, CAPS)

<u>College Logo</u>

<u>CERTIFICATE (14 BOLD, CAPS, underlined, centered)</u>

This is to certify that the project entitled, **"Title of The Project "**, is bonafied work of **NAME OF THE STUDENT** bearing Seat.No: (**NUMBER**) submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of degree of BACHELOR OF SCIENCE in INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY from University of Mumbai. (12, times new roman, justified)

Internal Guide (12 bold)   **Coordinator**

(Don't write names of lecturers or HOD)

External Examiner

Date: **College Seal**

COMPANY CERTIFICATE (if applicable)

Abstract (20bold, caps, centered)

Content (12, justified)

Note: Entire document should be with <u>1.5</u> <u>line spacing and all paragraphs should start with 1 tab space.</u>

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
(20, BOLD, ALL CAPS, CENTERED)

The acknowledgement should be in times new roman,   12 font with 1.5 line spacing, justified.

DECLARATION (20 bold, centered, allcaps)

Content (12, justified)

I here by declare that the project entitled, "**Title of the Project**" done at **place where the project is done**, has not been in any case duplicated to submit to any other university for the award of any degree. To the best of my knowledge other than me, no one has submitted to any other university.

The project is done in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of degree of **BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)** tobe submitted as final semester project as part of our curriculum.

Name and Signature of the Student

TABLE OF CONTENTS (20bold, caps, centered)

Should be generated automatically using word processing software.

List of Tables (20 bold, centered, Title Case)

Should be generated automatically using word processing software.

List of Figures (20 bold, centered, Title Case)

Should be generated automatically using word processing software.

Chapter 1

Introduction (20 Bold, centered)

Content or text (12, justified)

Note: Introduction has to cover brief description of the project with minimum 4 pages.

Chapter 2

System Analysis (20 bold, Centered)

Subheadings are as shown below with following format (16 bold, CAPS)

2.1 Existing System (16 Bold)

2.1.1 ------------ (14 bold, title case)

2.1.1.1 ------------ (12 bold, title case)

2.2 Proposed System

2.3 Requirement Analysis

2.4 Hardware Requirements

2.5 Software Requirements

2.6 Justification of Platform – (how h/w & s/w satisfying the project)

Table 2.1: Caption

Chapter 3

System Design (20 bold, centered)

Subheadings are as shown below with following format (16 bold, CAPS)
Specify figures as Fig 11.1 – caption

3.1   Module Division
3.2   Data Dictionary
3.3   E-R Diagrams
3.4   Data Flow Diagrams / UML

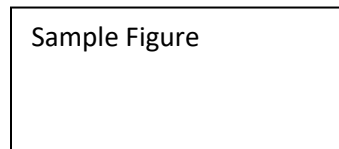Note: write brief description at the bottom of all diagrams

Sample Figure

Fig. 3.1: Caption

Chapter 4

Implementation and Testing (20 bold, centered)

4.1 Code (Place Core segments)

Content includes description about coding phase in your project (Font-12)

(* don't include complete code-----just description)

4.2 Testing Approach

Subheadings are as shown below with following format (16 bold, CAPS)

4.2.1 Unit Testing

4.2.2 Integration Testing

Note:

➢ Explain about above testing methods
➢ Explain how the above techniques are applied in your project
            Provide Test plans, test cases, etc relevant to your project

Chapter 5

Results and Discussions(20 bold, centered)

Note: Place Screen Shots and write the functionality of each screen at the bottom

Chapter 6

Conclusion and Future Work (20 bold, centered)

The conclusions can be summarized in a fairly short chapter around 300 words. Also include limitations of your system and future scope (12, justified)

Chapter 7

References (20 bold, centered)

Content (12, LEFT)

[1] Title of the book, Author

[2] Full URL of online references

[3] ------------

*** <u>NOTE ABOUT PROJECT VIVA VOCE:</u>**

Student may be asked to write code for problem during VIVA to demonstrate his coding capabilities and he/she may be asked to write any segment of coding used in the in the project. The project can be done in group of at most four students. However, the length and depth of the project should be justified for the projects done in group. A big project can be modularised and different modules can be assigned as separate project to different students.

Marks Distribution:

Semester V: 50 Marks

Documentation: 50 marks

Semester VI: 150 Marks

Documentation: 50 Marks:

Implementation and Viva Voce: 100 Marks

The plagiarism should be maintained as per the UGC guidelines.