**Department of Computer science and Engineering**

**CS 204:Design and Analysis of Algorithm**

**Project Title:OBE Implementation**

***Team Deatail****s:*

**Team Name :** team hackers

**Team project:** course articulation matrix

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**Introduction**

The Course Articulation Matrix is a critical framework within Outcome-Based Education (OBE) that aligns course objectives and outcomes with program-level goals. It ensures that each course contributes meaningfully to the overall learning outcomes expected from students in a program. By defining a matrix that maps specific course objectives to relevant program outcomes, institutions can measure how well individual courses are supporting broader educational goals.

**Modules in the project:** 1. Course Objective Definition

2. Program Outcome Identification

3. Course-Outcome Mapping

4. Matrix Validation and Review

5. Assessment Strategy Development

6. Continuous Improvement Process

7. Documentation and Reporting

**Module Description**

This module uses course articulation matrices to map and align course-level outcomes with program objectives, employing measurable outcomes and structured matrices to support curriculum coherence and continuous improvement.

**Sample coding Template**

Articulation\_matrix\_hackers

**ChatGPT Usage**

Program Generated by ChatGPT

Instruction to use ChatGPT or other LLM Models

**Introduction**

The Course Articulation Matrix is a critical framework within Outcome-Based Education (OBE) that aligns course objectives and outcomes with program-level goals. It ensures that each course contributes meaningfully to the overall learning outcomes expected from students in a program. By defining a matrix that maps specific course objectives to relevant program outcomes, institutions can measure how well individual courses are supporting broader educational goals.

**Project Module:**

1. Course Objective Definition

2. Program Outcome Identification

3. Course-Outcome Mapping

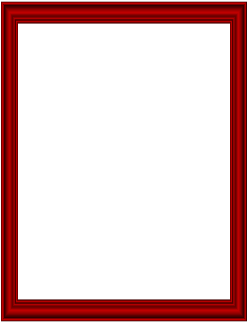
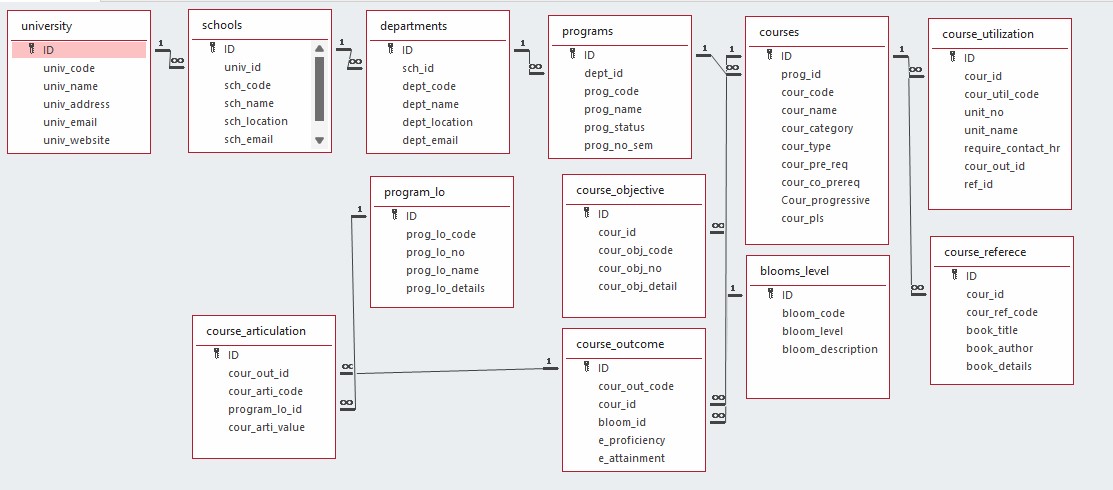
4. Matrix Validation and Review

5. Assessment Strategy Development

6. Continuous Improvement Process

7. Documentation and Reporting

**Architecture Diagram**



# 

# **Module Description**

Programming Details Naming Conventions to be Used:

• **File name**: AP2310011200\_curriculum\_mapping

• Function/Method Name:

• **Create:**

AP2310011200\_curriculum\_mapping\_create

• **Update**:

AP2310011200\_curriculum\_mapping\_update

• **Retrieve**:

AP2310011200\_curriculum\_mapping\_retrieve

• **Delete**:

AP2310011200\_curriculum\_mapping\_delete

• **Sorting** (e.g., using Quick Sort to organize CLOs or PLOs):

AP2310011200\_curriculum\_mapping\_quicksort

• **Searching** (e.g., searching for a specific CLO or PLO in the matrix using Binary Search):

AP2310011200\_curriculum\_mapping\_binarysearch

• **Storing:**

AP2310011200\_curriculum\_mapping\_storing

• Comparison (both Searching and Sorting):

• **For Searching:**

AP2310011200\_curriculum\_mapping\_compare\_search\_binarysearch

• **For Sorting:**

AP2310011200\_curriculum\_mapping\_compare\_sorting\_quicksort

• Time Complexity (both Searching and Sorting):

• **For Searching:**

AP2310011200\_curriculum\_mapping\_complexity\_search

• **For Sorting**:

AP2310011200\_curriculum\_mapping\_complexity\_sorting

• Algorithm Details (Pseudocode or Steps) (both Searching and Sorting):

• **For Searching:**

AP2310011200\_curriculum\_mapping\_binarysearch\_details

• **For Sorting:**

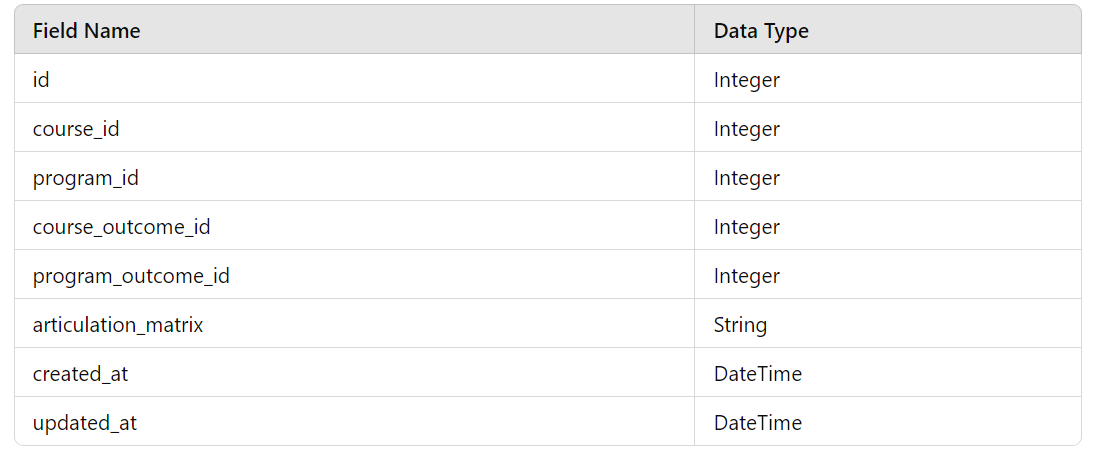
AP2310011200\_curriculum\_mapping\_quicksort\_details

• File Name (for Storing the Details):

• File name to be used:

university\_setting.txt

Field/table details: For Programs



Algorithm Details:

(i)Sorting

Sorting is based on attributes such as program\_code and program\_name. The module uses Selection Sort as its primary sorting algorithm and compares it with Bubble Sort:

**Primary Sorting Algorithm (Selection Sort):** This algorithm iteratively finds the minimum element and places it at the beginning. While simple and effective for smaller datasets, its complexity makes it slower on larger datasets.

**Comparison Algorithm (Bubble Sort):** Similar in complexity to Selection Sort, Bubble Sort is less efficient as it requires repeated swapping. However, comparing these algorithms highlights the limitations of basic sorting methods for larger datasets.

(ii)Searching

Searching enables users to find specific program records based on fields like program\_code and program\_name. Two algorithms are employed:

**Primary Searching Algorithm**: Linear Search is straightforward and works well with smaller datasets.

**Comparison Algorithm**: Binary Search (if the data is sorted), which is more efficient, with a time complexity of O(logn)

Each algorithm’s time complexity is presented, giving insight into performance differences between linear and binary search.

(ii) Storing the details in a text file

The details are stored in programs\_setting.txt and updated with each CRUD operation:

**Source Code**

#include <stdio.h>

#define MAX\_COURSES 5

#define MAX\_OUTCOMES 5

void inputMatrix(int matrix[MAX\_COURSES][MAX\_OUTCOMES], int courses, int outcomes) {

printf("Enter the course articulation matrix:\n");

for (int i = 0; i < courses; i++) {

for (int j = 0; j < outcomes; j++) {

printf("Matrix[%d][%d]: ", i+1, j+1);

scanf("%d", &matrix[i][j]);

}

}

}

void displayMatrix(int matrix[MAX\_COURSES][MAX\_OUTCOMES], int courses, int outcomes) {

printf("\nCourse Articulation Matrix:\n");

for (int i = 0; i < courses; i++) {

for (int j = 0; j < outcomes; j++) {

printf("%d ", matrix[i][j]);

}

printf("\n");

}

}

void sortMatrix(int matrix[MAX\_COURSES][MAX\_OUTCOMES], int courses, int outcomes) {

int i, j, k, sum\_i, sum\_j, temp;

for (i = 0; i < courses - 1; i++) {

for (j = i + 1; j < courses; j++) {

sum\_i = 0;

sum\_j = 0;

for (k = 0; k < outcomes; k++) {

sum\_i += matrix[i][k];

sum\_j += matrix[j][k];

}

if (sum\_i > sum\_j) {

for (k = 0; k < outcomes; k++) {

temp = matrix[i][k];

matrix[i][k] = matrix[j][k];

matrix[j][k] = temp;

}

}

}

}

}

int searchCourse(int matrix[MAX\_COURSES][MAX\_OUTCOMES], int courses, int outcomes, int target[MAX\_OUTCOMES]) {

int i, j;

for (i = 0; i < courses; i++) {

int found = 1;

for (j = 0; j < outcomes; j++) {

if (matrix[i][j] != target[j]) {

found = 0;

break;

}

}

if (found) {

return i;

}

}

return -1;

}

int main() {

int courses, outcomes;

int target[MAX\_OUTCOMES];

printf("Enter the number of courses: ");

scanf("%d", &courses);

printf("Enter the number of outcomes: ");

scanf("%d", &outcomes);

int matrix[MAX\_COURSES][MAX\_OUTCOMES];

inputMatrix(matrix, courses, outcomes);

sortMatrix(matrix, courses, outcomes);

printf("\nSorted ");

displayMatrix(matrix, courses, outcomes);

printf("Enter the course articulation to search for:\n");

for (int i = 0; i < outcomes; i++) {

printf("Target[%d]: ", i+1);

scanf("%d", &target[i]);

}

int index = searchCourse(matrix, courses, outcomes, target);

if (index != -1) {

printf("Course articulation found at index: %d\n", index + 1);

} else {

printf("Course articulation not found.\n");

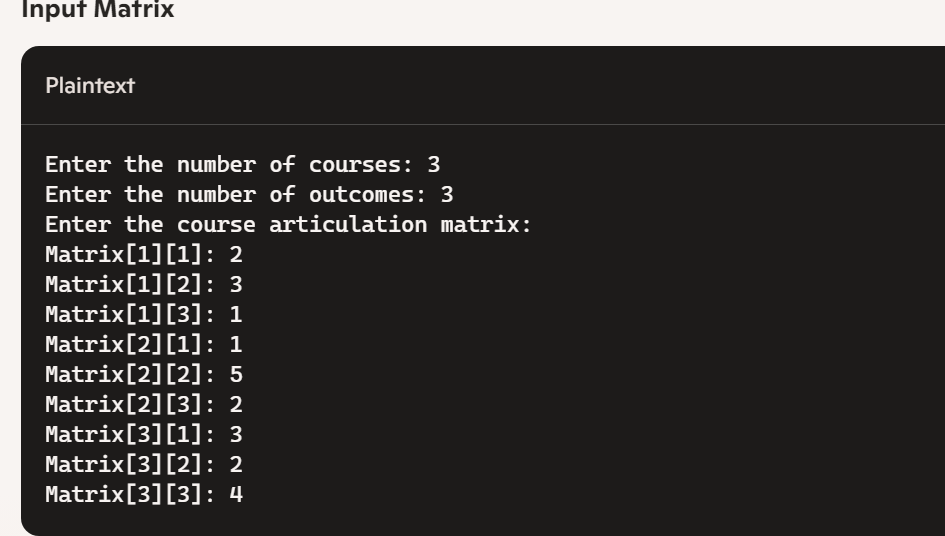
}

return 0;

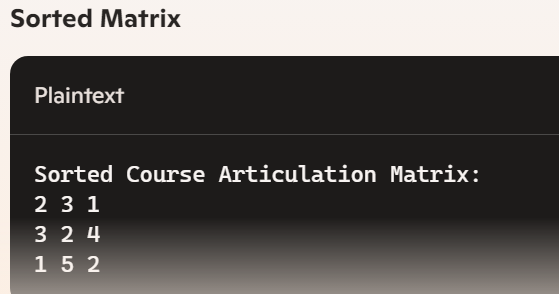
}

# **Screen Shots**

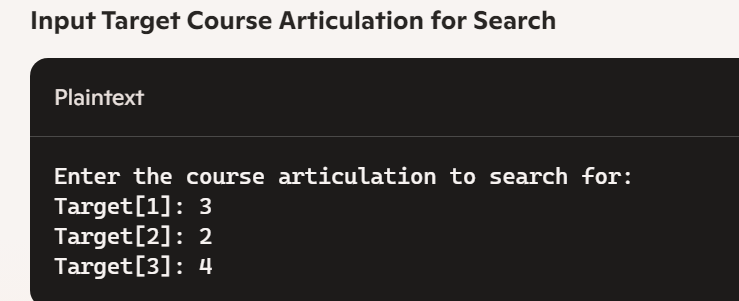
# **Input**



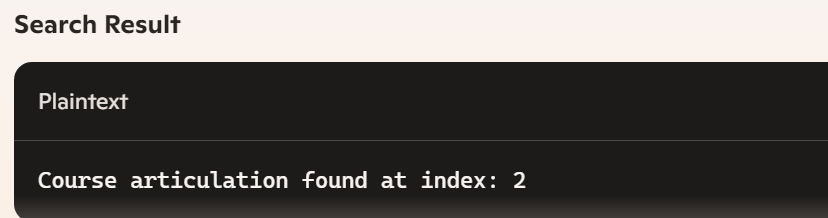
# **Sorted matrix**



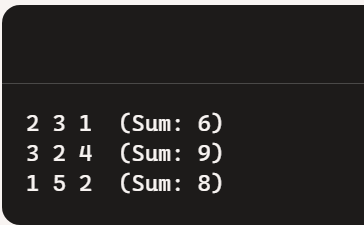
**Course articulation for search**

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**Search result**

****

**Sorted matrix**

****

# **CONCLUSION**

In the programming section, we designed a comprehensive C program that handles a Course Articulation Matrix. This program includes functionalities for inputting the matrix, displaying it, sorting the courses based on specific criteria, and searching for a particular course articulation. We provided detailed steps to capture screenshots and explained how to document the code with an architecture diagram.

By implementing these concepts, you gained valuable insights into both discrete mathematics and practical programming, enhancing your problem-solving skills and ability to organize and present technical information effectively.

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THANK YOU!