JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

II Year B.Tech. CSE - II Semester	L	T/P/D	C
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(54012) COMPUTER ORGANIZATION

UNIT I :

BASIC STRUCTURE OF COMPUTERS : Computer Types, Functional unit, Basic OPERATIONAL concepts, Bus structures, Software, Performance, multiprocessors and multi computers. Data Representation. Fixed Point Representation. Floating – Point Representation. Error Detection codes.

UNIT II :

REGISTER TRANSFER LANGUAGE AND MICROOPERATIONS : Register Transfer language.Register Transfer Bus and memory transfers, Arithmetic Mircrooperatiaons, logic micro operations, shift micro operations, Arithmetic logic shift unit. Instruction codes. Computer Registers Computer instructions– Instruction cycle.

Memory – Reference Instructions. Input – Output and Interrupt. STACK organization. Instruction formats. Addressing modes. DATA Transfer and manipulation. Program control. Reduced Instruction set computer.

UNIT III :

MICRO PROGRAMMED CONTROL : Control memory, Address sequencing, microprogram example, design of control unit Hard wired control. Microprogrammed control

UNIT IV :

COMPUTER ARITHMETIC : Addition and subtraction, multiplication Algorithms, Division Algorithms, Floating – point Arithmetic operations. Decimal Arithmetic unit Decimal Arithmetic operations.

UNIT V :

THE MEMORY SYSTEM : Basic concepts semiconductor RAM memories. Read-only memories Cache memories performance considerations, Virtual memories secondary storage. Introduction to RAID.

UNIT-VI

INPUT-OUTPUT ORGANIZATION : Peripheral Devices, Input-Output Interface, Asynchronous data transfer Modes of Transfer, Priority Interrupt Direct memory Access, Input –Output Processor (IOP) Serial communication; Introduction to peripheral component, Interconnect (PCI) bus. Introduction to standard serial communication protocols like RS232, USB, IEEE1394.

UNIT VII :

PIPELINE AND VECTOR PROCESSING : Parallel Processing, Pipelining, Arithmetic Pipeline, Instruction Pipeline, RISC Pipeline Vector Processing, Array Processors.

UNIT VIII :

MULTI PROCESSORS : Characteristics or Multiprocessors, Interconnection Structures, Interprocessor Arbitration. InterProcessor Communication and Synchronization Cache Coherance. Shared Memory Multiprocessors.

TEXT BOOKS :

1. Computer Organization – Carl Hamacher, Zvonks Vranesic, SafeaZaky, Vth Edition, McGraw Hill.
2. Computer Systems Architecture – M.Moris Mano, IIIrd Edition, Pearson/PHI

REFERENCES :

1. Computer Organization and Architecture – William Stallings Sixth Edition, Pearson/PHI
2. Structured Computer Organization – Andrew S. Tanenbaum, 4th Edition PHI/Pearson
3. Fundamentals or Computer Organization and Design, - Sivaraama Dandamudi Springer Int. Edition.
4. Computer Architecture a quantitative approach, John L. Hennessy and David A. Patterson, Fourth Edition Elsevier
5. Computer Architecture: Fundamentals and principles of Computer Design, Joseph D. Dumas II, BS Publication.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

II Year B.Tech. CSE - II Semester	L	T/P/D	C
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(54013) DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

UNIT I :

Data base System Applications, data base System VS file System – View of Data – Data Abstraction –Instances and Schemas – data Models – the ER Model – Relational Model – Other Models – Database Languages – DDL – DML – database Access for applications Programs – data base Users and Administrator – Transaction Management – data base System Structure – Storage Manager – the Query Processor

UNIT II :

History of Data base Systems. Data base design and ER diagrams – Beyond ER Design Entities, Attributes and Entity sets – Relationships and Relationship sets – Additional features of ER Model – Concept Design with the ER Model – Conceptual Design for Large enterprises.

UNIT III :

Introduction to the Relational Model – Integrity Constraint Over relations – Enforcing Integrity constraints – Querying relational data – Logical data base Design – Introduction to Views – Destroying / altering Tables and Views.

Relational Algebra – Selection and projection set operations – renaming – Joins – Division – Examples of Algebra overviews – Relational calculus – Tuple relational Calculus – Domain relational calculus – Expressive Power of Algebra and calculus.

UNIT IV :

Form of Basic SQL Query – Examples of Basic SQL Queries – Introduction to Nested Queries – Correlated Nested Queries Set – Comparison Operators – Aggregative Operators – NULL values – Comparison using Null values – Logical connectivity's – AND, OR and NOT – Impact on SQL Constructs – Outer Joins – Disallowing NULL values – Complex Integrity Constraints in SQL Triggers and Active Data bases.

UNIT V :

Schema refinement – Problems Caused by redundancy – Decompositions – Problem related to decomposition – reasoning about FDS – FIRST, SECOND, THIRD Normal forms – BCNF – Lossless join Decomposition – Dependency preserving Decomposition – Schema refinement in Data base Design – Multi valued Dependencies – FORTH Normal Form.

UNIT VI :

Transaction Concept- Transaction State- Implementation of Atomicity and Durability – Concurrent – Executions – Serializability- Recoverability – Implementation of Isolation – Testing for serializability- Lock –Based Protocols – Timestamp Based Protocols- Validation- Based Protocols – Multiple Granularity.

UNIT VII :

Recovery and Atomicity – Log – Based Recovery – Recovery with Concurrent Transactions – Buffer Management – Failure with loss of nonvolatile storage-Advance Recovery systems- Remote Backup systems.

UNIT VIII :

Data on External Storage – File Organization and Indexing – Cluster Indexes, Primary and Secondary Indexes – Index data Structures – Hash Based Indexing – Tree base Indexing – Comparison of File Organizations – Indexes and Performance Tuning- Intuitions for tree Indexes – Indexed Sequential Access Methods (ISAM) – B+ Trees: A Dynamic Index Structure.

TEXT BOOKS :

1. Data base Management Systems, Raghurama Krishnan, Johannes Gehrke, TATA McGrawHill 3rd Edition

2. Data base System Concepts, Silberschatz, Korth, McGraw hill, V edition.

REFERENCES :

1. Data base Systems design, Implementation, and Management, Peter Rob & Carlos Coronel 7th Edition.
2. Fundamentals of Database Systems, Elmasri Navrate Pearson Education
3. Introduction to Database Systems, C.J.Date Pearson Education
4. Oracle for Professionals,The X Team,S.Shah and V.Shah,SPD.
5. Database Systems Using Oracle:A Simplified guide to SQL and PL/SQL,Shah,PHI.
6. Fundamentals of Database Management Systems, M.L.Gillenson, Wiley Student Edition.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

	L	T/P/D	C
II Year B.Tech. CSE - II Semester	**4**	**-/-/-**	**4**

(54014) OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING

UNIT I :

Object oriented thinking :- Need for oop paradigm, A way of viewing world – Agents, responsibility, messages, methods, classes and instances, class hierarchies (Inheritance), method binding, overriding and exceptions, summary of oop concepts, coping with complexity, abstraction mechanisms.

UNIT II :

Java Basics History of Java, Java buzzwords, data types, variables, scope and life time of variables, arrays, operators, expressions, control statements, type conversion and casting, simple java program, concepts of classes, objects, constructors, methods, access control, this keyword, garbage collection, overloading methods and constructors, parameter passing, recursion, nested and inner classes, exploring string class.

UNIT III :

Inheritance – Hierarchical abstractions, Base class object, subclass, subtype, substitutability, forms of inheritance- specialization, specification, construction, extension, limitation, combination, benefits of inheritance, costs of inheritance. Member access rules, super uses, using final with inheritance, polymorphism- method overriding, abstract classes, the Object class.

UNIT IV :

Packages and Interfaces : Defining, Creating and Accessing a Package, Understanding CLASSPATH, importing packages, differences between classes and interfaces, defining an interface, implementing interface, applying interfaces, variables in interface and extending interfaces. Exploring java.io.

UNIT V :

Exception handling - Concepts of exception handling, benefits of exception handling, Termination or resumptive models, exception hierarchy, usage of try, catch, throw, throws and finally, built in exceptions, creating own exception sub classes.

String handling,Exploring java.util

UNIT VI :

Multithreading- Differences between multi threading and multitasking, thread life cycle, creating threads, thread priorities, synchronizing threads, interthread communication, thread groups, daemon threads. Enumerations, autoboxing, annotations ,generics.

UNITVII :

Event Handling : Events, Event sources, Event classes, Event Listeners, Delegation event model, handling mouse and keyboard events, Adapter classes.

The AWT class hierarchy, user interface components- labels, button, canvas, scrollbars, text components, check box, check box groups, choices, lists panels – scrollpane, dialogs, menubar, graphics, layout manager – layout manager types – border, grid, flow, card and grid bag.

UNIT VIII :

Applets – Concepts of Applets, differences between applets and applications, life cycle of an applet, types of applets, creating applets, passing parameters to applets.

Swing – Introduction, limitations of AWT, MVC architecture, components, containers, exploring swing- JApplet, JFrame and JComponent, Icons and Labels, text fields, buttons – The JButton class, Check boxes, Radio buttons, Combo boxes, Tabbed Panes, Scroll Panes, Trees, and Tables.

TEXT BOOKS :

1. Java; the complete reference, 7th editon, Herbert schildt, TMH.

2. Understanding OOP with Java, updated edition, T. Budd, pearson eduction.

REFERENCES :

1. An Introduction to programming and OO design using Java, J.Nino and F.A. Hosch, John wiley & sons.
2. An Introduction to OOP, third edition, T. Budd, pearson education.
3. Introduction to Java programming , Y. Daniel Liang, pearson education.
4. An introduction to Java programming and object oriented application development, R.A. Johnson- Thomson.
5. Core Java 2, Vol 1, Fundamentals, Cay.S.Horstmann and Gary Cornell, eighth Edition, Pearson Education.
6. Core Java 2, Vol 2, Advanced Features, Cay.S.Horstmann and Gary Cornell, eighth Edition, Pearson Education
7. Object Oriented Programming with Java, R.Buyya, S.T.Selvi, X.Chu, TMH.
8. Java and Object Orientation, an introduction, John Hunt, second edition, Springer.
9. Maurach's Beginning Java2 JDK 5 , SPD.
10. Programming and Problem Solving with Java, JM Slack, B S Publications.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

II Year B.Tech. CSE - II Semester

L	T/P/D	C
3	1/-/-	3

(54004) ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

UNIT-I : ECOSYSTEMS: Definition, Scope and Importance of ecosystem, Concept of ecosystem, Classification of ecosystems, Structure and Structural Components of an ecosystem, Functions of ecosystem, Food chains, food webs and ecological pyramids. Flow of energy, Biogeochemical cycles, Homeostasis / Cybernetics, Food chain concentration, Biomagnification, ecosystems value, services and carrying capacity.

UNIT-II: NATURAL RESOURCES: Classification of Resources: Living and Non-Living resources, Renewable and non-renewable resources. Water resources: use and over utilization of surface and ground water, floods and droughts, Dams: benefits and problems. Mineral resources: use and exploitation, environmental effects of extracting and using mineral resources – case studies. Energy resources: growing energy needs, renewable and non renewable energy sources, use of alternate energy sources – case studies. Land resources: land as a resource, land degradation, man induced landslides and land use / land cover mapping.

UNIT-III: BIODIVERSITY AND BIOTIC RESOURCES: Introduction, Definition, genetic, species and ecosystem diversity. Value of biodiversity: consumptive use, productive use, social, ethical, aesthetic and intrinsic values. Hot spots of biodiversity. Threats to biodiversity: habitat loss, poaching of wildlife, man-wildlife conflicts, conservation of biodiversity: In-Situ and Ex-situ conservation. Food and fodder resources, Timber and non-timber forest products.

UNIT-IV: ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION AND CONTROL: Classification of pollution and pollutants, causes, effects and control technologies. Air Pollution: Primary and secondary pollutants, Automobile and Industrial pollution, Ambient air quality standards. Water pollution: Point and non-point sources of pollution, Major pollutant of water and their sources, drinking water quality standards, Waste water treatment methods: effluent treatment plants (ETP), Sewage treatment plants (STP), common and combined effluent treatment plants (CETP).Soil Pollution: Soil as sink for pollutants, Impact of modern agriculture on soil, degradation of soil. Marine Pollution: Misuse of International water for dumping of hazardous waste, coastal pollution due to sewage and marine disposal of industrial effluents. Noise Pollution: Sources, Industrial Noise-Occupational Health hazards, standards, Methods of control of Noise. Thermal Pollution: Thermal Comforts, Heat Island effect, Radiation effects. Nuclear Pollution: Nuclear power plants, nuclear radiation, disasters and impacts, genetical disorders. Solid waste: types, Collection processing and disposal of industrial and municipal solid wastes composition and characteristics of e-Waste and its management.

UNIT-V: GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS AND GLOBAL EFFORTS : Green house effect, Green House Gases (GHG), Global Warming, Sea level rise, climate change and their impacts on human environment. Ozone depletion and Ozone depleting substances (ODS).Deforestation and desertification. International conventions / Protocols: Earth summit, Kyoto protocol and Montréal Protocol

UNIT-VI: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: Definition of Impact: classification of impacts, Positive and Negative, Reversible and irreversible, light, moderate and severe, methods of baseline data acquisition. Impacts on different components: such as human health resources, air, water, flora, fauna and society. Prediction of impacts and impact assessment methodologies. Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Environmental Management Plan (EMP): Technological Solutions, preventive methods, Control technologies, treatment technologies: green-belt-development, rain water harvesting, Remote sensing and GIS methods.

UNIT-VII: ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY, LEGISLATION, RULES AND REGULATIONS : National Environmental Policy, Environmental Protection act, Legal aspects Air (Prevention and Control of pollution) Act- 1981, Water(Prevention and Control of pollution) Act-1974, Water pollution Cess Act-1977, Forest Conservation Act, Municipal solid waste management and handling rules, biomedical waste management and handling rules, hazardous waste management and handling rules .

UNIT: VIII — TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

Concept of Sustainable Development, Threats to Sustainability, Population and its explosion, Crazy Consumerism, Over-exploitation of resources, Strategies for Achieving Sustainable development, Environmental Education, Conservation of Resources, Urban Sprawl, Sustainable Cities and Sustainable Communities, Human health, Role of IT in Environment, Environmental Ethics, Environmental Economics, Concept of Green Building, Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).

SUGGESTED TEXT BOOKS:

1. Environmental studies , From crisis to cure by R.Rajagopalan, 2005
2. Text book of Environmental Science and Technology by M.Anji Reddy 2007
3. Environmental studies by Erach Bharucha 2005, University Grants Commission, University Press.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Environmental Science: towards a sustainable future by Richard T.Wright. 2008 PHL Learning Private Ltd. New Delhi
2. Environmental Engineering and science by Gilbert M.Masters and Wendell P. Ela .2008 PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

II Year B.Tech. CSE - II Semester	L	T/P/D	C
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(54015) FORMAL LANGUAGES AND AUTOMATA THEORY

The purpose of this course is to acquaint the student with an overview of the theoretical foundations of computer science from the perspective of formal languages.

- Classify machines by their power to recognize languages.
- Employ finite state machines to solve problems in computing.
- Explain deterministic and non-deterministic machines.
- Comprehend the hierarchy of problems arising in the computer sciences.

UNIT I :

Fundamentals : Strings, Alphabet, Language, Operations, Finite state machine, definitions, finite automaton model, acceptance of strings, and languages, deterministic finite automaton and non deterministic finite automaton, transition diagrams and Language recognizers.

UNIT II :

Finite Automata : NFA with Î transitions - Significance, acceptance of languages. Conversions and Equivalence : Equivalence between NFA with and without Î transitions, NFA to DFA conversion, minimisation of FSM, equivalence between two FSM's, Finite Automata with output- Moore and Melay machines.

UNIT III :

Regular Languages : Regular sets, regular expressions, identity rules, Constructing finite Automata for a given regular expressions, Conversion of Finite Automata to Regular expressions. Pumping lemma of regular sets, closure properties of regular sets (proofs not required).

UNIT IV :

Grammar Formalism : Regular grammars-right linear and left linear grammars, equivalence between regular linear grammar and FA, inter conversion, Context free grammar, derivation trees, sentential forms. Right most and leftmost derivation of strings.

UNIT V :

Context Free Grammars : Ambiguity in context free grammars. Minimisation of Context Free Grammars. Chomsky normal form, Greiback normal form, Pumping Lemma for Context Free Languages. Enumeration of properties of CFL (proofs omitted).

UNIT VI :

Push Down Automata : Push down automata, definition, model, acceptance of CFL, Acceptance by final state and acceptance by empty state and its equivalence. Equivalence of CFL and PDA, interconversion. (Proofs not required). Introduction to DCFL and DPDA.

UNIT VII :

Turing Machine : Turing Machine, definition, model, design of TM, Computable functions, recursively enumerable languages. Church's hypothesis, counter machine, types of Turing machines (proofs not required).

UNIT VIII

Computability Theory : Chomsky hierarchy of languages, linear bounded automata and context sensitive language, LR(0) grammar, decidability of, problems, Universal Turing Machine, undecidability of posts. Correspondence problem, Turing reducibility, Definition of P and NP problems, NP complete and NP hard problems.

TEXT BOOKS :

1. "Introduction to Automata Theory Languages and Computation". Hopcroft H.E. and Ullman J. D. Pearson Education
2. Introduction to Theory of Computation –Sipser 2nd edition Thomson

REFERENCES :

1. Introduction to Computer Theory, Daniel I.A. Cohen, John Wiley.
2. Introduction to languages and the Theory of Computation ,John C Martin, TMH
3. "Elements of Theory of Computation", Lewis H.P. & Papadimition C.H. Pearson /PHI.
4 Theory of Computer Science – Automata languages and computation -Mishra and Chandrashekaran, 2nd edition, PHI

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

II Year B.Tech. CSE - II Semester	L	T/P/D	C
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(54016) DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF ALGORITHMS

UNIT I :

Introduction: Algorithm, Psuedo code for expressing algorithms, Performance Analysis-Space complexity, Time complexity, Asymptotic Notation- Big oh notation, Omega notation, Theta notation and Little oh notation,Probabilistic analysis, Amortized analysis.

UNIT II :

Disjoint Sets- disjoint set operations, union and find algorithms, spanning trees, connected components and biconnected components.

UNIT III :

Divide and conquer: General method , applications-Binary search, Quick sort, Merge sort, Strassen's matrix multiplication.

UNIT IV :

Greedy method: General method, applications-Job sequencing with dead lines, 0/1 knapsack problem, Minimum cost spanning trees, Single source shortest path problem.

UNIT V :

Dynamic Programming: General method, applications-Matrix chain multiplication, Optimal binary search trees, 0/1 knapsack problem, All pairs shortest path problem,Travelling sales person problem, Reliability design.

UNIT VI :

Backtracking: General method, applications-n-queen problem, sum of subsets problem, graph coloring, Hamiltonian cycles.

UNIT VII :

Branch and Bound: General method, applications - Travelling sales person problem,0/1 knapsack problem- LC Branch and Bound solution, FIFO Branch and Bound solution.

UNIT VIII :

NP-Hard and NP-Complete problems: Basic concepts, non deterministic algorithms, NP - Hard and NPComplete classes, Cook's theorem.

TEXT BOOKS :

1. Fundamentals of Computer Algorithms, Ellis Horowitz,Satraj Sahni and Rajasekharam,Galgotia publications pvt. Ltd.
2. Design and Analysis Algorithms - Parag Himanshu Dave, Himanshu Bhalchandra Dave Publisher: Pearson
3. Algorithm Design: Foundations, Analysis and Internet examples, M.T.Goodrich and R.Tomassia,John wiley and sons.

REFERENCES :

1. Introduction to Algorithms, secondedition, T.H.Cormen, C.E.Leiserson, R.L.Rivest, and C.Stein, PHI Pvt. Ltd./ Pearson Education
2. Introduction to Design and Analysis of Algorithms A strategic approach, R.C.T.Lee, S.S.Tseng, R.C.Chang and T.Tsai, Mc Graw Hill.
3. Data structures and Algorithm Analysis in C++, Allen Weiss, Second edition, Pearson education.
4. Design and Analysis of algorithms, Aho, Ullman and Hopcroft,Pearson education.
5. Algorithms – Richard Johnson baugh and Marcus Schaefer, Pearson Education

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

II Year B.Tech. CSE - II Semester	L	T/P/D	C
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(54609) OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING LAB

Objectives:

- To make the student learn an object oriented way of solving problems.
- To teach the student to write programs in Java to solve the problems

Recommended Systems/Software Requirements:

- Intel based desktop PC with minimum of 166 MHZ or faster processor with atleast 64 MB RAM and 100 MB free disk space
- JDK Kit. Recommended

Week1 :

a) Write a Java program that prints all real solutions to the quadratic equation ax2 + bx + c = 0. Read in a, b, c and use the quadratic formula. If the discriminant b2 -4ac is negative, display a message stating that there are no real solutions.

b) The Fibonacci sequence is defined by the following rule:

The fist two values in the sequence are 1 and 1. Every subsequent value is the sum of the two values preceding it. Write a Java program that uses both recursive and non recursive functions to print the nth value in the Fibonacci sequence.

Week 2 :

a) Write a Java program that prompts the user for an integer and then prints out all prime numbers up to that integer.

b) Write a Java program to multiply two given matrices.

c) Write a Java Program that reads a line of integers, and then displays each integer, and the sum of all the integers (Use StringTokenizer class of java.util)

Week 3 :

a) Write a Java program that checks whether a given string is a palindrome or not. Ex: MADAM is a palindrome.

b) Write a Java program for sorting a given list of names in ascending order.

c) Write a Java program to make frequency count of words in a given text.

Week 4 :

a) Write a Java program that reads a file name from the user, then displays information about whether the file exists, whether the file is readable, whether the file is writable, the type of file and the length of the file in bytes.

b) Write a Java program that reads a file and displays the file on the screen, with a line number before each line.

c) Write a Java program that displays the number of characters, lines and words in a text file.

Week 5 :

a) Write a Java program that:

i) Implements stack ADT.

ii) Converts infix expression into Postfix form

iii) Evaluates the postfix expression

Week 6 :

a) Develop an applet that displays a simple message.

b) Develop an applet that receives an integer in one text field, and computes its factorial Value and returns it in another text field, when the button named "Compute" is clicked.

Week 7 :

Write a Java program that works as a simple calculator. Use a grid layout to arrange buttons for the digits and for the +, -,*, % operations. Add a text field to display the result.

Week 8 :

a) Write a Java program for handling mouse and key events.

Week 9 :

a) Write a Java program that creates three threads. First thread displays "Good Morning" every one second, the second thread displays "Hello" every two seconds and the third thread displays "Welcome" every three seconds.

b) Write a Java program that correctly implements producer consumer problem using the concept of inter thread communication.

Week 10 :

Write a program that creates a user interface to perform integer divisions. The user enters two numbers in the textfields, Num1 and Num2. The division of Num1 and Num2 is displayed in the Result field when the Divide button is clicked. If Num1 or Num2 were not an integer, the program would throw a NumberFormatException. If Num2 were Zero, the program would throw an ArithmeticException Display the exception in a message dialog box.

Week 11 :

a) Write a java program that simulates a traffic light. The program lets the user select one of three lights: red, yellow, or green. When a radio button is selected, the light is turned on, and only one light can be on at a time No light is on when the program starts.

b) Write a Java program that allows the user to draw lines, rectangles and ovals.

Week 12 :

a) Write a java program to create an abstract class named Shape that contains an empty method named numberOfSides ( ).Provide three classes named Trapezoid, Triangle and Hexagon such that each one of the classes extends the class Shape. Each one of the classes contains only the method numberOfSides ( ) that shows the number of sides in the given geometrical figures.

b) Suppose that a table named Table.txt is stored in a text file. The first line in the file is the header, and the remaining lines correspond to rows in the table. The elements are eparated by commas. Write a java program to display the table using Jtable component.

TEXT BOOKS :

1. Java How to Program, Sixth Edition, H.M.Dietel and P.J.Dietel, Pearson Education/PHI
2. Programming with Java,M.P.Bhave and S.A.Patekar, Pearson Education
3. Big Java, 2nd edition, Cay Horstmann, Wiley Student Edition, Wiley India Private Limited.
4. Introduction to Programming with Java, J.Dean & R.Dean, McGraw Hill education.
5. Java Programming, D S Malik, cengage learning, India Edition.
6. Object Oriented Programming through Java, P. Radha Krishna,Universities Press.
7. Essentials of Java Programming,Muthu.C,TMH.
8. Advanced Programming in Java 2,K.Somasundaram,Jaico.
9. The Art,Philosophy,and Science of OOP with Java, R.Miller, R.Kasparian, SPD.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

II Year B.Tech. CSE - II Semester	L	T/P/D	C
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(54610) DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS LAB

Objective: This lab enables the students to practice the concepts learnt in the subject DBMS by developing a database for an example company named "Roadway Travels" whose description is as follows. The student is expected to practice the designing, developing and querying a database in the context of example database "Roadway travels". Students are expected to use "Mysql" database.

Roadway Travels

"Roadway Travels" is in business since 1997 with several buses connecting different places in India. Its main office is located in Hyderabad.

The company wants to ***computerize its operations*** in the following areas:

- Reservations and Ticketing
- Cancellations

Reservations & Cancellation:

Reservations are directly handled by booking office. Reservations can be made 30 days in advance and tickets issued to passenger. One Passenger/person can book many tickets (to his/her family).

Cancellations are also directly handed at the booking office.

In the process of ***computerization*** of **Roadway Travels** you have to design and develop a Database which consists the data of Buses, Passengers, Tickets, and Reservation and cancellation details. You should also develop query's using SQL to retrieve the data from the database.

The above process involves many steps like 1. Analyzing the problem and identifying the Entities and Relationships, 2. E-R Model 3.

Relational Model 4. Normalization 5. Creating the database 6. Querying. ***Students are supposed to work on these steps week wise and finally create a complete "Database System" to Roadway Travels.*** Examples are given at every experiment for guidance to students.

Experiment 1: E-R Model

Analyze the problem carefully and come up with the entities in it. Identify what data has to be persisted in the database. This contains the entities, attributes etc.

Identify the primary keys for all the entities. Identify the other keys like candidate keys, partial keys, if any.

Example: **Entities:**

1. BUS
2. Ticket
3. Passenger

Relationships:

1. Reservation
2. Cancellation

PRIMARY KEY ATTRIBUTES:

1. Ticket ID (Ticket Entity)
2. Passport ID (Passenger Entity)
3. Bus_NO(Bus Entity)

Apart from the above mentioned entities you can identify more. The above mentioned are few.

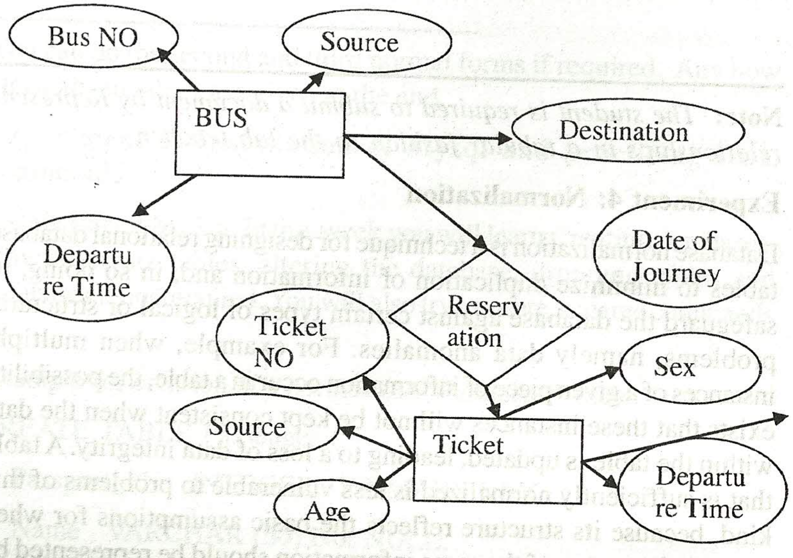
Note: *The student is required to submit a document by writing the Entities and Keys to the lab teacher.*

Experiment 2: Concept design with E-R Model

Relate the entities appropriately. Apply cardinalities for each relationship. Identify strong entities and weak entities (if any). Indicate

the type of relationships (total / partial). Try to incorporate generalization, aggregation, specialization etc wherever required.

Example: E-R diagram for bus



Note: *The student is required to submit a document by drawing the* E-R Diagram *to the* lab teacher.

Experiment 3: Relational Model

Represent all the entities (Strong, Weak) in tabular fashion. Represent relationships in a tabular fashion. There are different ways of representing relationships as tables based on the cardinality. Represent attributes as columns in tables or as tables based on the requirement. Different types of attributes (Composite, Multi-valued, and Derived) have different way of representation.

Example: The passenger tables look as below. This is an example. You can add more attributes based on your E-R model. This is not a normalized table.

Passenger

Name	Age	Sex	Address	Ticket_id	Passport ID

Note: *The student is required to submit a document by Represent relationships in a tabular fashion to the lab teacher.*

Experiment 4: Normalization

Database normalization is a technique for designing relational database tables to minimize duplication of information and, in so doing, to safeguard the database against certain types of logical or structural problems, namely data anomalies. For example, when multiple instances of a given piece of information occur in a table, the possibility exists that these instances will not be kept consistent when the data within the table is updated, leading to a loss of data integrity. A table that is sufficiently normalized is less vulnerable to problems of this kind, because its structure reflects the basic assumptions for when multiple instances of the same information should be represented by a single instance only.

For the above table in the First normalization we can remove the multi valued attribute Ticket_id and place it in another table along with the primary key of passenger.

First Normal Form: The above table can be divided into two tables as shown below.

Passenger

Name	Age	Sex	Address	Passport ID

Passport ID	Ticket_id

You can do the second and third normal forms if required. Any how Normalized tables are given at the end.

Experiment 5: Installation of Mysql and practicing DDL commands

Installation of MySql. In this week you will learn Creating databases, How to create tables, altering the database, dropping tables and databases if not required. You will also try truncate, rename commands etc.

Example for creation of a normalized "Passenger" table.

```
CREATE TABLE Passenger (
   Passport_id    INTEGER    PRIMARY KEY,
   Name   VARCHAR (50) Not NULL,
   Age    Integer Not NULL,
   Sex  Char,
   Address VARCHAR (50) Not NULL);
```

Similarly create all other tables.

Note: Detailed creation of tables is given at the end.

Experiment 6: Practicing DML commands

DML commands are used to for managing data within schema objects. Some examples:

- SELECT - retrieve data from the a database
- INSERT - insert data into a table
- UPDATE - updates existing data within a table
- DELETE - deletes all records from a table, the space for the

records remain

Inserting values into “Bus” table:

Insert into Bus values (1234,’hyderabad’, ‘tirupathi’);

Insert into Bus values (2345,’hyderabd’,’Banglore’);

Insert into Bus values (23,’hyderabd’,’Kolkata’);

Insert into Bus values (45,’Tirupathi,’Banglore’);

Insert into Bus values (34,’hyderabd’,’Chennai’);

Inserting values into “Passenger” table:

Insert into Passenger values (1, 45,’ramesh’, 45,’M’,’abc123’);

Insert into Passenger values (2, 78,’geetha’, 36,’F’,’abc124’);

Insert into Passenger values (45, 90,’ram’, 30,’M’,’abc12’);

Insert into Passenger values (67, 89,’ravi’, 50,’M’,’abc14’);

Insert into Passenger values (56, 22,’seetha’, 32,’F’,’abc55’);

Few more Examples of DML commands:

Select * from Bus; (selects all the attributes and display)

UPDATE BUS SET Bus No = 1 WHERE BUS NO=2;

Experiment 7: Querying

In this week you are going to practice queries (along with sub queries) using ANY, ALL, IN, Exists, NOT EXISTS, UNION, INTERSECT, Constraints etc.

Practice the following Queries:

1. Display unique PNR_no of all passengers.
2. Display all the names of male passengers.
3. Display the ticket numbers and names of all the passengers.
4. Find the ticket numbers of the passengers whose name start with ‘r’ and ends with ‘h’.

5. Find the names of passengers whose age is between 30 and 45.
6. Display all the passengers names beginning with ‘A’
7. Display the sorted list of passengers names

Experiment 8 and Experiment 9: Querying (continued...)

You are going to practice queries using Aggregate functions (COUNT, SUM, AVG, and MAX and MIN), GROUP BY, HAVING and Creation and dropping of Views.

1. Write a Query to display the Information present in the Passenger and cancellation tables. **Hint:** Use UNION Operator.
2. Display the number of days in a week on which the 9W01 bus is available.
3. Find number of tickets booked for each PNR_no using GROUP BY CLAUSE. **Hint:** Use GROUP BY on PNR_No.
4. Find the distinct PNR numbers that are present.
5. Find the number of tickets booked by a passenger where the number of seats is greater than 1. **Hint:** Use GROUP BY, WHERE and HAVING CLAUSES.
6. Find the total number of cancelled seats.

Experiment 10: Triggers

In this week you are going to work on Triggers. Creation of insert trigger, delete trigger, update trigger. Practice triggers using the above database.

Eg: **CREATE TRIGGER updcheck BEFORE UPDATE ON passenger**

```
    FOR EACH ROW
    BEGIN
    IF NEW.TickentNO > 60 THEN
    SET New.Tickent no = Ticket no;
```

```
ELSE
SET New.Ticketno = 0;
END IF;
END;
```

Experiment 11: Procedures

In this session you are going to learn Creation of stored procedure, Execution of procedure and modification of procedure. Practice procedures using the above database.

```
Eg:CREATE PROCEDURE myProc()
BEGIN
SELECT COUNT(Tickets) FROM Ticket WHERE age>=40;
End;
```

Experiment 12: Cursors

In this week you need to do the following: Declare a cursor that defines a result set.

Open the cursor to establish the result set. Fetch the data into local variables as needed from the cursor, one row at a time. Close the cursor when done

```
CREATE PROCEDURE myProc(in_customer_id INT)
BEGIN
 DECLARE v_id   INT;
 DECLARE v_name VARCHAR(30);
 DECLARE c1 CURSOR FOR SELECT stdId,stdFirstname
FROM students WHERE stdId=in_customer_id;
OPEN c1;
FETCH c1 into v_id, v_name;
Close c1;
END;
```

Tables

BUS

Bus No: Varchar: PK (public key)
Source : Varchar
Destination : Varchar

Passenger

PPNO: Varchar(15)) : PK
Name: Varchar(15)
Age : int (4)
Sex:Char(10) : Male / Female
Address: VarChar(20)

Passenger_Tickets

PPNO: Varchar(15)) : PK
Ticket_No: Numeric (9)

Reservation

PNR_No: Numeric(9) : FK
Journey_date : datetime(8)
No_of_seats : int (8)
Address : Varchar (50)
Contact_No: Numeric (9) —> Should not be less than 9 and Should not accept any other character other than Integer
Status: Char (2) : Yes / No

Cancellation

PNR_No: Numeric(9) : FK
Journey_date : datetime(8)
No_of_seats : int (8)
Address : Varchar (50)
Contact_No: Numeric (9) —> Should not be less than 9 and Should not accept any other character other than Integer
Status: Char (2) : Yes / No

Ticket

Ticket_No: Numeric (9): PK
Journey_date : datetime(8)
Age : int (4)
Sex:Char(10) : Male / Female
Source : Varchar

Destination : Varchar
Dep_time : Varchar

Reference Books:

1. Introduction to SQL,Rick F.Vander Lans,Pearson education.
2. Oracle PL/SQL, B.Rosenzweig and E.Silvestrova,Pearson education.
3. Oracle PL/SQL Programming,Steven Feuerstein,SPD.
4. SQL & PL/SQL for Oracle 10g,Black Book, Dr.P.S.Deshpande, Dream Tech.
5. Oracle Database 11g PL/SQL Programming,M.Mc Laughlin,TMH.
6. SQL Fundamentals,J.J.Patrick,Pearson Education.