

DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS

OBJECTIVES:

- Provides an introduction to the fundamentals of distributed computer systems, assuming the availability of facilities for data transmission, IPC mechanisms in distributed systems, Remote procedure calls.
- Expose students to current technology used to build architectures to enhance distributed Computing infrastructures with various computing principles

UNIT-I:

Characterization of Distributed Systems: Introduction, Examples of Distributed Systems, Resource Sharing and the Web, Challenges.

System Models: Introduction, Architectural Models- Software Layers, System Architecture, Variations, Interface and Objects, Design Requirements for Distributed Architectures, Fundamental Models- Interaction Model, Failure Model, Security Model.

UNIT-II:

Interprocess Communication: Introduction, The API for the Internet Protocols- The Characteristics of Interprocess communication, Sockets, UDP Datagram Communication, TCP Stream Communication; External Data Representation and Marshalling; Client Server Communication; Group Communication- IP Multicast- an implementation of group communication, Reliability and Ordering of Multicast.

UNIT-III:

Distributed Objects and Remote Invocation: Introduction, Communication between Distributed Objects- Object Model, Distributed Object Model, Design Issues for RMI, Implementation of RMI, Distributed Garbage Collection; Remote Procedure Call, Events and Notifications, Case Study: JAVA RMI

UNIT-IV:

Operating System Support: Introduction, The Operating System Layer, Protection, Processes and Threads –Address Space, Creation of a New Process, Threads.

UNIT-V:

Distributed File Systems: Introduction, File Service Architecture; Peer-to-Peer Systems: Introduction, Napster and its Legacy, Peer-to-Peer Middleware, Routing Overlays.

Coordination and Agreement: Introduction, Distributed Mutual Exclusion, Elections, Multicast Communication.

UNIT-VI:

Transactions & Replications: Introduction, System Model and Group Communication, Concurrency Control in Distributed Transactions, Distributed Dead Locks, Transaction Recovery; Replication-Introduction, Passive (Primary) Replication, Active Replication.

OUTCOMES:

- Develop a familiarity with distributed file systems.
- Describe important characteristics of distributed systems and the salient architectural features of such systems.
- Describe the features and applications of important standard protocols which are used in distributed systems.
- Gaining practical experience of inter-process communication in a distributed environment

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Ajay D Kshemkalyani, Mukesh Sigal, “Distributed Computing, Principles, Algorithms and Systems”, Cambridge
2. George Coulouris, Jean Dollimore, Tim Kindberg, “Distributed Systems- Concepts and Design”, Fourth Edition, Pearson Publication

REFERENCE BOOKS

Distributed-Systems-Principles-Paradigms-Tanenbaum PHI

IV Year - II Semester

L	T	P	C
4	0	0	3

MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

Course Objectives:

***To familiarize with the process of management and to provide basic insight into select contemporary management practices**

***To provide conceptual knowledge on functional management and strategic management.**

UNIT I

Introduction to Management: Concept –nature and importance of Management –Generic Functions of Management – Evaluation of Management thought- Theories of Motivation – Decision making process-Designing organization structure- Principles of organization – Organizational typology- International Management: Global Leadership and Organizational behavior Effectiveness(GLOBE) structure

UNIT II

Operations Management: Principles and Types of Management – Work study- Statistical Quality Control- Control charts (P-chart, R-chart, and C-chart) Simple problems- Material Management: Need for Inventory control- EOQ, ABC analysis (simple problems) and Types of ABC analysis (HML, SDE, VED, and FSN analysis).

UNIT III

Functional Management: Concept of HRM, HRD and PMIR- Functions of HR Manager- Wage payment plans(Simple Problems) – Job Evaluation and Merit Rating - Marketing Management- Functions of Marketing – Marketing strategies based on product Life Cycle, Channels of distributions. Operationlizing change through performance management.

UNIT IV

Project Management: (PERT/CPM): Development of Network – Difference between PERT and CPM Identifying Critical Path- Probability- Project Crashing (Simple Problems)

Unit V

Strategic Management: Vision, Mission, Goals, Strategy – Elements of Corporate Planning Process – Environmental Scanning – SWOT analysis- Steps in Strategy Formulation and Implementation, Generic Strategy Alternatives. Global strategies, theories of Multinational Companies.

UNIT VI

Contemporary Management Practice: Basic concepts of MIS, MRP, Justin- Time(JIT) system, Total Quality Management(TQM), Six sigma and Capability Maturity Model(CMM) Levies, Supply Chain Management , Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), Business Process outsourcing (BPO), Business process Re-engineering and Bench Marking, Balanced Score Card.

Course Outcome:

- *After completion of the Course the student will acquire the knowledge on management functions, global leadership and organizational behavior.**
- *Will familiarize with the concepts of functional management project management and strategic management.**

Text Books

1. Dr. P. Vijaya Kumar & Dr. N. Appa Rao, '*Management Science*' Cengage, Delhi, 2012.
2. Dr. A. R. Aryasri, '*Management Science*' TMH 2011.

References:

1. Koontz & Weihrich: '*Essentials of management*' TMH 2011
2. Seth & Rastogi: *Global Management Systems*, Cengage learning , Delhi, 2011
3. Robbins: *Organizational Behaviour*, Pearson publications, 2011
4. Kanishka Bedi: *Production & Operations Management*, Oxford Publications, 2011
5. Philip Kotler & Armstrong: *Principles of Marketing*, Pearson publications
6. Biswajit Patnaik: *Human Resource Management*, PHI, 2011
7. Hitt and Vijaya Kumar: *Starategic Management*, Cengage learning
8. Prem Chadha: *Performance Management*, Trinity Press(An imprint of Laxmi Publications Pvt. Ltd.) Delhi 2015.
9. Anil Bhat& Arya Kumar : *Principles of Management*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2015.

IV Year - II Semester

L	T	P	C
4	0	0	3

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

OBJECTIVES:

- MIS is very useful for efficient and effective planning and control functions of the management. Management is the art of getting things done through others. MIS will be instrumental in getting the things done by providing quick and timely information to the management.
- MIS is helpful in controlling costs by giving information about idle time, labour turnover, wastages and losses and surplus capacity.
- By making comparison of actual performance with the standard and budgeted performance, variances are brought to the notice of the management by MIS which can be corrected by taking remedial steps.

UNIT - I:

Information System And Organization

Matching the Information System Plan to the Organizational Strategic Plan – Identifying Key Organizational Objective and Processes and Developing an Information System Development – User role in Systems Development Process – Maintainability and Recoverability in System Design.

UNIT - II:

Representation And Analysis Of System Structure

Models for Representing Systems: Mathematical, Graphical and Hierarchical organization Chart, Tree Diagram) – Information Flow – Process Flow – Methods and Heuristics – Decomposition and Aggregation – Information Architecture – Application of System Representation to Case Studies.

UNIT - III:

Systems, Information and Decision Theory

Information Theory – Information Content and Redundancy – Classification and Compression – Summarizing and Filtering – Inferences and Uncertainty.

UNIT- IV:

Identifying Information needed to Support Decision Making – Human Factors – Problem characteristics and Information System Capabilities in Decision Making.

UNIT – V:

Information System Application

Transaction Processing Applications – Basic Accounting Application – Applications for Budgeting and Planning – Other use of Information Technology: Automation – Word Processing – Electronic Mail – Evaluation Remote Conferencing and Graphics – System and Selection – Cost Benefit – Centralized versus Decentralized Allocation Mechanism.

UNIT – VI:

Development And Maintenance Of Information Systems

Systems analysis and design – System development life cycle – Limitation – End user Development – Managing End Users – off– the shelf software packages – Outsourcing – Comparison of different methodologies.

OUTCOMES:

- MIS brings to the notice of the management strength (i.e., strong points) of the organization, to take advantage of the opportunities available.
- MIS reports on production statistics regarding rejection, defective and spoilage and their effect on costs and quality of the products.

TEXT BOOK:

1. Laudon K.C, Laudon J.P, Brabston M.E, “Management Information Systems - Managing the digital firm”, Pearson Education, 2004.

REFERENCES:

1. Turban E.F, Potter R.E, “Introduction to Information Technology”; Wiley, 2004.
2. Jeffrey A.Hoffer, Joey F.George, Joseph S. Valachich, “Modern Systems Analysis and Design”, Third Edition, Prentice Hall, 2002.

CONCURRENT AND PARALLEL PROGRAMMING

(Elective - III)

OBJECTIVES:

- Improvement of students comprehension of CPP, new programming concepts, paradigms and idioms
- Change of 'mood' regarding Concurrency counter-intuitiveness
- Proactive attitude: theoretical teaching shouldn't be so dull
- Multipath, individually paced, stop-and-replay, personalized learning process
- Frequent assessment of learning advances on the subject

UNIT- 1

Concurrent versus sequential programming. Concurrent programming constructs and race condition. Synchronization primitives.

UNIT-II

Processes and threads. Interprocess communication. Livelock and deadlocks, starvation, and deadlock prevention. Issues and challenges in concurrent programming paradigm and current trends.

UNIT-III

Parallel algorithms – sorting, ranking, searching, traversals, prefix sum etc.,

UNIT- IV

Parallel programming paradigms – Data parallel, Task parallel, Shared memory and message passing, Parallel Architectures, GPGPU, pthreads, STM,

UNIT-V

OpenMP, OpenCL, Cilk++, Intel TBB, CUDA

UNIT-VI

Heterogeneous Computing: C++AMP, OpenCL

OUTCOMES:

- Understanding improvement of CPP concepts presented
- The number of reinforcement–exercises assigned
- The time required for the resolution of exercises
- Compliance level with the new model of theoretical teaching

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Mordechai Ben-Ari. Principles of Concurrent and Distributed Programming, Prentice-Hall international.
2. Greg Andrews. Concurrent Programming: Principles and Practice, Addison Wesley.
3. Gadi Taubenfeld. Synchronization Algorithms and Concurrent Programming, Pearson.

REFERENCES:

1. M. Ben-Ari. Principles of Concurrent Programming, Prentice Hall.
2. Fred B. Schneider. On Concurrent Programming, Springer.
3. Brinch Hansen. The Origins of Concurrent Programming: From Semaphor

CYBER SECURITY

OBJECTIVES:

- The Cyber security Course will provide the students with foundational Cyber Security principles, Security architecture, risk management, attacks, incidents, and emerging IT and IS technologies.
- Students will gain insight into the importance of Cyber Security and the integral role of Cyber Security professionals.

UNIT- I: Introduction to Cybercrime:

Introduction, Cybercrime: Definition and Origins of the Word, Cybercrime and Information Security ,Who are Cybercriminals? , Classifications of Cybercrimes, Cybercrime: The Legal Perspectives, Cybercrimes: An Indian Perspective, Cybercrime and the Indian ITA 2000, A Global Perspective on Cybercrimes, Cybercrime Era: Survival Mantra for the Netizens

UNIT -II: Cyber offenses:

How Criminals Plan Them –Introduction, How Criminals Plan the Attacks, Social Engineering, Cyber stalking, Cyber cafe and Cybercrimes, Botnets: The Fuel for Cybercrime, Attack Vector Cloud Computing.

UNIT -III: Cybercrime Mobile and Wireless Devices:

Introduction, Proliferation of Mobile and Wireless Devices, Trends in Mobility, Credit Card Frauds in Mobile and Wireless Computing Era, Security Challenges Posed by Mobile Devices, Registry Settings for Mobile Devices, Authentication Service Security, Attacks on Mobile/Cell Phones, Mobile Devices: Security Implications for Organizations, Organizational Measures for Handling Mobile, Organizational Security Policies and Measures in Mobile Computing Era, Laptops.

UNIT -IV: Tools and Methods Used in Cybercrime:

Introduction, Proxy Servers and Anonymizers, Phishing, Password Cracking, Key loggers and Spywares, Virus and Worms, Trojan Horses and Backdoors, Steganography, DoS and DDoS Attacks, SQL Injection, Buffer Overflow, Attacks on Wireless Networks, Phishing and Identity Theft: Introduction, Phishing, Identity Theft (ID Theft)

UNIT -V: Cybercrimes and Cyber security:

Why Do We Need Cyber laws: The Indian Context, The Indian IT Act, Challenges to Indian Law and Cybercrime Scenario in India, Consequences of Not Addressing the Weakness in Information Technology Act, Digital Signatures and the Indian IT Act, Information Security Planning and Governance, Information Security Policy Standards, Practices, The information Security Blueprint, Security education, Training and awareness program, Continuing Strategies.

UNIT -VI: Understanding Computer Forensics:

Introduction, Historical Background of Cyber forensics, Digital Forensics Science, The Need for Computer Forensics, Cyber forensics and Digital Evidence, Forensics Analysis of E-Mail, Digital Forensics Life Cycle, Chain of Custody Concept, Network Forensics, Approaching a Computer Forensics Investigation, Computer Forensics and Steganography, Relevance of the OSI 7 Layer Model to Computer Forensics, Forensics and Social Networking Sites: The Security/Privacy Threats, Computer Forensics from Compliance Perspective, Challenges in Computer Forensics, Special Tools and Techniques, Forensics Auditing, Ant forensics

OUTCOMES:

- Cyber Security architecture principles
- Identifying System and application security threats and vulnerabilities
- Identifying different classes of attacks
- Cyber Security incidents to apply appropriate response
- Describing risk management processes and practices
- Evaluation of decision making outcomes of Cyber Security scenarios

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Cyber Security: Understanding Cyber Crimes, Computer Forensics and Legal Perspectives, Nina Godbole, Sunit Belapure, Wiley.
2. Principles of Information Security, Micheal E. Whitman and Herbert J. Mattord, Cengage Learning.

REFERENCES:

1. Information Security, Mark Rhodes, Ousley, MGH.

ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS

OBJECTIVES:

- Understand the role of neural networks in engineering, artificial intelligence, and cognitive modeling.
- Provide knowledge of supervised learning in neural networks
- Provide knowledge of computation and dynamical systems using neural networks
- Provide knowledge of reinforcement learning using neural networks.
- Provide knowledge of unsupervised learning using neural networks.
- Provide hands-on experience in selected applications

UNIT-I: Introduction and ANN Structure.

Biological neurons and artificial neurons. Model of an ANN. Activation functions used in ANNs. Typical classes of network architectures.

UNIT-II

Mathematical Foundations and Learning mechanisms. Re-visiting vector and matrix algebra. State-space concepts. Concepts of optimization. Error-correction learning. Memory-based learning. Hebbian learning. Competitive learning.

UNIT-III

Single layer perceptrons. Structure and learning of perceptrons. Pattern classifier - introduction and Bayes' classifiers. Perceptron as a pattern classifier. Perceptron convergence. Limitations of a perceptrons.

UNIT-IV: Feed forward ANN.

Structures of Multi-layer feed forward networks. Back propagation algorithm. Back propagation - training and convergence. Functional approximation with back propagation. Practical and design issues of back propagation learning.

UNIT-V: Radial Basis Function Networks.

Pattern separability and interpolation. Regularization Theory. Regularization and RBF networks. RBF network design and training. Approximation properties of RBF.

UNIT-VI: Support Vector machines.

Linear separability and optimal hyperplane. Determination of optimal hyperplane. Optimal hyperplane for nonseparable patterns. Design of a SVM. Examples of SVM.

OUTCOMES:

- This course has been designed to offer as a graduate-level/ final year undergraduate level elective subject to the students of any branch of engineering/ science, having basic foundations of matrix algebra, calculus and preferably (not essential) with a basic knowledge of optimization.
- Students and researchers desirous of working on pattern recognition and classification, regression and interpolation from sparse observations; control and optimization are expected to find this course useful. The course covers theories and usage of artificial neural networks (ANN) for problems pertaining to classification (supervised/ unsupervised) and regression.
- The course starts with some mathematical foundations and the structures of artificial neurons, which mimics biological neurons in a grossly scaled down version. It offers mathematical basis of learning mechanisms through ANN. The course introduces perceptrons, discusses its capabilities and limitations as a pattern classifier and later develops concepts of multilayer perceptrons with back propagation learning.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Simon Haykin, "Neural Networks: A comprehensive foundation", Second Edition, Pearson Education Asia.
2. Satish Kumar, "Neural Networks: A classroom approach", Tata McGraw Hill, 2004.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Robert J. Schalkoff, "Artificial Neural Networks", McGraw-Hill International Editions, 1997.

SOFTWARE QUALITY ASSURANCE

OBJECTIVES:

- Describe approaches to quality assurance
- Understand quality models
- Evaluate the system based on the chosen quality model

Unit I: Introduction:

The Software Quality Challenge. What is Software Quality?

Software Quality Factors: The Components of the Software Quality Assurance System -

Overview **Pre-Project Software Quality Components**

Unit II:

SQA Components in the Project Life Cycle

Integrating Quality Activities in the Project Life Cycle, Reviews Software Testing - Strategies

Software Testing –Implementation, Assuring the Quality of Software Maintenance

Unit III: Software Quality Infrastructure Components

Procedures and Work Instructions. Supporting Quality Devices Staff Training, Instructing and Certification. Preventive and Corrective Actions.

Unit IV: Software Quality Management Components

Project Progress Control: Software Quality Metrics, Software Quality Costs

Unit V: Standards, Certification and Assessment

SQA Standards ISO 9001 Certification Software, Process Assessment

Unit VI: Organizing for Quality Assurance

Management and its Role in Quality Assurance, The Software Quality Assurance

OUTCOMES:

Upon Completion of the course, the students will be able to

- Describe different approaches to testing software applications
- Analyze specifications and identify appropriate test generation strategies
- Develop an appropriate test design for a given test object

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Software Quality Assurance, Theory of implementation-Daniel Galin, Pearson
2. MauroPezze and Michal Young, "Software Testing and Analysis. Process, Principles, and Techniques", John Wiley 2008

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. BorizBeizer, "Software Testing Techniques", 2nd Edition, DreamTech, 2009.
2. Aditya P. Mathur, "Foundations of Software Testing", Pearson, 2008
3. Mauro Pezze and Michal Young, "Software Testing and Analysis. Process, Principles, and Techniques", John Wiley 2008
4. Stephen H. Kan, "Metrics and Models in Software Quality Engineering", 2nd Edition, Pearson, 2003
5. KshirasagarNaik and PriyadarshiTripathy (Eds), "Software Testing and Quality Assurance: Theory and Practice", John Wiley, 2008