

DIPLOMA (INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY) – PART FOUR

PART FOUR			
S. No.	Name of Module	Credits	Total Marks
1	Data Structures Using C	5	100
2	Operating Systems	4	100
3	Database Management System	4	100
4	System Analysis & Design	5	100
5	Principle of Management	4	100
Total		22	

Module Name: Data Structures Using C

Unit-I

Basic Concepts

- 1. Fundamental:** Data Structures, Algorithms and various types of applications.
- 2. Basic Data Types:** Stack, Lists and recursion.

Unit-II

Trees & Sets

- 1. Trees:** Definition and implementation of binary tree, tree traversal, postfix, prefix notations, heap.
- 2. Sets:** Definition and Implementation of hash table, priority queues.

Unit-III

Algorithms & File Structure

- 1. Sorting Algorithms :** Quick sort, insertion sort, Bubble sort, merge sort
- 2. Searching Algorithms:** Linear search, Binary search, depth first search and Breadth first search techniques.
- 3. File Structure:** Sequential, Index Sequential file Structure.

Module Name: - Operating Systems

- 1. Operating System Overview:** Introduction, Objectives and functions, Basic Elements, Evolution of Operating System, Instruction Execution, Interrupts, Memory, Memory Hierarchy, System Components, Operating system Services, System Calls, Virtual Machines, System Design and Implementation.
- 2. Process Concepts:** Introduction, Process States, Process Control Block (PCB), Process Scheduling, Co-operating Processes, Threads, Inter Process Communications (IPC).

3. **CPU Scheduling:** Scheduling Criteria, Types of Scheduling, Scheduling Algorithms, Multiple-processor Scheduling, Real-time Scheduling, Disk-Scheduling Policies.
4. **Memory Management:** Introduction, Memory –management Requirements, Logical and Physical Address Space, Swapping, Loading Programs into main memory, Paging, Page Replacement Algorithms, Allocation Of Frames, Translation Look Aside Buffer (TLB), Simple Segmentation with Paging, page Size, Thrashing.
5. **File System:** Introduction, File Organization and Access Methods, Directory Structure, Protection, Security Threats, Intruders, Viruses, File-System Structure, File Allocation Methods, Free-Space Management, Directory Management, Efficiency and Performance of Secondary Storage.
6. **Deadlocks:** Introduction, Principles, Principles Of Deadlocks, System Model, Deadlock Characterization, Resource- allocation Graphs, Methods For Handling Deadlock, Deadlock Prevention, Deadlock Avoidance, Deadlock Detection on, Recovery from Deadlock.
7. **Process Management and Synchronization:** Introduction, Critical Section Problem, Synchronization Hardware, Semaphores, Classical Problems of Synchronization, Critical Regions, Monitors, Message Passing.

Module Name: Database Management System

1. **Basic - Concepts of Database Systems:** Database Schema, Instance and Database state, The Three- Schema Architecture, Data Independence, DBMS Languages, People Deal with Databases.
2. **Entry - Relationship Model:** The E- R Model, Entity Relationship Diagram, Entity sets & relationships sets, Attributes, Integrity Constraints- Entity Integrity Constraints, **Referential Integrity Constraints**, key in entity & relationship sets: super key, candidate key, primary key, and unique key.
3. **Data Models and Its Implementation:** The Hierarchical Data Model, the Network Data Model, Network Modeling Concepts, the Relational Model.
4. **Oracle: A Relational Database Management System** Oracle System Structure,. Oracle Server, Oracle Database Structure, Oracle Schema Objects, Oracle Data Dictionary.
5. **Structured Query Language: SQL:** Three Parts of SQL, Sub-Queries, Referential Integrity, DDL, DML. DCL Command.
6. **Relational Algebra and Relational Calculus:** Relational- Oriented Operation, Set-Oriented Operations and Union Compatibility, Aggregate Function and Grouping, Tuple Relation Calculus.
7. **Normalizing Database:** Benefits of Normalization, Pitfalls in relational database, **Function Dependency**, Lossless Join and Dependency Preservation, Importance of normalization-1st NF, 2nd NF, 3^d NF and comparison with each other.
8. **Database Design and Tuning:** The Database Design Process, Requirements and Analysis, Choice of DBMS, Logical Database Design, Database Implementation and Tuning.
9. **Query Processing and Query Optimization:** Query Processing, Query Optimization, Heuristics Rules in Query Optimization, Information used in Cost Function.
10. **Database Recovery Techniques:** Classification of Transaction Failures, Recovery Techniques Base on Deferred Update, Recovery Techniques Base on Immediate Update, Buffer Management.
11. **Concurrency Control Techniques:** The Acid Test for Transaction Management, Binary Locks, Serializability by Two-Phase Locking, Deadlock Problem.
12. **Data Warehousing:** Data Warehouse Definition, Data Form Legacy Systems, Decision- Support and Executive Information Systems.
13. **Data Mining and Web Mining:** Data Mining Techniques, Future Direction of Data Mining, Data Mining Techniques for Web Searching.

14. Object- Oriented Database: History Of OODBMS, Need for Abstract Data Types, O-O Features in SQL3, Hypertext Databases.

15. Distributed Database: Structure of Distributed Database, Design of Distributed Database, Advantage of Distributed Database, DDBMS Prototypes.

Module Name: System Analysis and Design

Unit-I

- 1. System Definition and Concepts:** General Theory systems, Manual and automated systems, Real-life business Sub - Systems. System environment and boundaries. Real - time and distributed systems. Basic principles of successful systems. Approach to system development: Structure system analysis and design, Prototype, Joint application development.
- 2. System Analyst:** Role and need of system analyst. Qualifications and responsibilities. System analysis as a profession.
- 3. System Development Cycle:** Introduction to Systems Development Life cycle (SDLS). Various phases of SDLS: Study, Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, Maintenance.
- 4. Systems documentation consideration:** Principles of systems documentation, types of documentation and their importance, enforcing documentation discipline in an organization.
- 5. System Planning:** Data and fact gathering techniques: Interviews, group Communication - questionnaires, Presentations and visits. Assessing project feasibility: Technical, Operational, Economic, Cost benefits analysis, Schedule, Legal and contractual, Political. Modern methods for determining system requirement: joint application, Development program, prototyping, Business Process re-engineering. System selection plan and proposal.
- 6. Modular and Structured Design:** module specifications. Top-down and bottom-up design. Module coupling and cohesion. Structure charts.
- 7. System Design and Modeling :** Process modeling , Logical and Physical design Conceptual Data modeling Entity- relationship analysis, Entity -relationship modeling, ERDs and DFDs, Concepts of normalization. Process description: Structured English, Decision tree, Decision tables. Documentation: Data dictionary, Recording data
- 8. Input and Output:** Classification of forms, Input/output forms design. User-interface design, Graphical interfaces. Standards and guideline for GUI design. Designing physical files and databases: Designing field, Designing physical record, Designing Physical files, Designing database. Introduction to CASE tools, Feature, Advantages and Limitations of CASE tools, Awareness about some commercial CASE tools.
- 9. System Implementation and Maintenance:** Planning consideration Conversion methods, Procedures and Controls. System acceptance criteria. System evaluation and performance. Testing and Validation. Preparing user manual .Maintenance activities and issues.
- 10. Computer System Audit and Security:** Audit of Computer system usage. Types of threats to computer system control measures: Threat and risk analysis, Disaster recovery and contingency planning, viruses.
- 11. OO Analysis/ Design:** Introduction to UML OO development life cycle and modeling .Static and dynamic modeling. Comparison of OO and module-oriented approach. Modeling using UML.
- 12. Introduction to Management Information System (MIS) :** Meaning and role of MIS. System approach to MIS. Types of information systems: Transaction processing system, Management information system Decision support system, Expert system case studies (Illustrative) : MIS for accounting and function, MIS for marketing system.

Module Name: Principle of Management

Unit-I

Planning and Organizing Management

- 1. Definitions of Management:** Its Nature and Purpose, Management as a Science and art, the Elements of Science, Patterns of Management Analysis-Systems Approach to Operational Management. Function of Managers. Management and Society - Social Responsibility and Ethics with Reference to India and EN India. Operating in a pluralistic Society, Social Responsibility of Managers, ethics in Managing. A Broad Overview of the Different Forms of Business Enterprises in India.
- 2. Nature and Purpose of Planning:** Types of Plans; Steps in Planning Process - A Rational Approach to Goal Achievement. Objectives - The Nature of Objectives, Evolving Concepts in Management by Objectives (MBO), the Process of MBO, Setting Objective, Benefits and Weakness of MBO. The Nature and Purpose of strategies Planning Process , The TOWS Matrix, The Portfolio Matrix , Major Kinds of Strategies and policies, The Three Generic Competitive Strategies by Porter, Effective Implementation of Strategies , Premising and forecasting. Decision Making - The Importance and Limitations of Rational Decision Making, Evaluation of Alternatives, Selecting a Alternative, Programmed and Non-Programmed Decision , Decision Making Under Certainty , Uncertainty and risk, Modern Approaches to Decision Making under Uncertainty, Evaluating the Important for a Decision , Other Actor in Decision Making, Decision Support System , Systems Approach and Decision Making.
- 3. Nature and Purpose of Organizing:** Formal and Informal Organization, Organizational Division - The Department, Organization Levels and the span of management, factors Determining an Effective span, organization Environment for Entrepreneur and Entrepreneur, The Structure and process of Reorganizing.
Department by Simple Members, By time, by Enterprise function, by Territory or Geography , by Customer ,By Process or Equipment, and by Product. Matrix Organization, Strategic Business Units, Choosing the Pattern of Departmentation. Authority and Power, Line and staff concepts, Functional Authority, Benefits and Limitations of staff, Decentralization and Delegation of Authority, art of Delegation, Balance as a key to Decentralization.

Unit-II

Functional Methodology

- 1. Human Resource Management and Selection :** Definition of Staffing, Defining the managerial job, Systems Approach to HRM- an Overview the Staffing function, Situational Factors Affecting Staffing , Selecting - Matching the Person with the job, Systems Approach , Position Requirements and job Design, Skills and Personal Characteristics Required by Managers, matching Qualifications with position Requirements, Selection-Process, Techniques and Instruments, Orienting and Socializing New Employees. Performance Appraisal -- Purposes and user of appraisal, Problem of Management Appraisal choosing The Appraisal Criteria, Traditional Trait Appraisals, Appraising Managers against Verifiable Objectives, Appraising Managers As Managers, Rewards and Stress of Managing, Formulating the Career Strategy. Manager Development Process and Training, Approaches to Managers Development, On -The- Job training and internal and external Training, Managing Changes, Organizational Conflict, Organizational Development.
- 2. Controlling The Basis Control Process:** Critical Control points and Standards, Control as a Feedback System, real-time Information and control Feed Forward Control, requirements for Effective Controls. Budget- Traditional non-budgetary Control Devices, Time-even Network analysis, information technology, use of Computers in handling information, Challenges created by information technology. Control of Overall Performance, budget Summaries and report, Profit and loss Control, Control through return on investment, Direct Control v/s Preventive Control, Developing Excellent Mangers.