JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

M. Tech. SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

EFFECTIVE FROM ACADEMIC YEAR 2017- 18 ADMITTED BATCH

COURSE STRUCTURE AND SYLLABUS

I Semester

Category	Course Title	Int. marks	Ext. marks	L	T	P	C
PC-1	Advanced Algorithms	25	75	4	0	0	4
PC-2	Software Development Methodologies	25	75	4	0	0	4
PC-3	Software Requirements and Estimation	25	75	4	0	0	4
PE-1	1. Cloud Computing 2. Database Internals 3. Cryptography and Network Security 4. Internet Technologies and Services	25	75	3	0	0	3
PE-2	1. Big Data Analytics 2. Web Mining 3. Machine Learning 4. Software Metrics and Quality Assurance	25	75	3	0	0	3
OE-1	***Open Elective – 1**	25	75	3	0	0	3
Laboratory I	Software Development Methodologies Lab	25	75	0	0	3	2
Seminar I	Seminar-I	100	0	0	0	3	2
Total		**275**	**525**	**21**	**0**	**6**	**25**

II Semester

Category	Course Title	Int. marks	Ext. marks	L	T	P	C
PC-4	Software Architecture and Design Patterns	25	75	4	0	1	4
PC-5	Software Process and Project Management	25	75	4	0	1	4
PC-6	Software Quality Assurance and Testing	25	75	4	0	1	4
PE-3	1. Scripting Languages 2. Information Retrieval Systems 3. Semantic Web and Social Networks 4. E-Commerce	25	75	**3**	0	0	3
PE-4	1. Software Security Engineering 2. Cyber Security 3. Information Security and Audit 4. Systems Engineering	25	75	**3**	0	0	3
OE-2	***Open Elective – 2**	25	75	3	0	0	3
Laboratory II	Software Testing Lab	25	75	0	0	3	2
Seminar II	Seminar -II	100	0	0	0	3	2
Total		**275**	**525**	**21**	**0**	**6**	**25**

III Semester

Course Title	Int. marks	Ext. marks	L	T	P	C
Technical Paper Writing	100	0	0	3	0	2
Comprehensive Viva-Voce	0	100	0	0	0	4
Project work Review I	100	0	0	0	22	8
Total	**200**	**100**	0	**3**	22	**14**

IV Semester

Course Title	Int. marks	Ext. marks	L	T	P	C
Project work Review II	100	0	0	0	24	8
Project Evaluation (Viva-Voce)	0	200	0	0	0	16
Total	**100**	**200**	**0**	**0**	**24**	**24**

***Open Elective subjects must be chosen from the list of open electives offered by various departments.**

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

M. Tech- I Year – I Semester (Software Engineering)

ADVANCED ALGORITHMS (PC -1)

Course Objectives:

- The fundamental design, analysis, and implementation of basic data structures.
- Basic concepts in the specification and analysis of programs.
- Principles for good program design, especially the uses of data abstraction.
- Significance of algorithms in the computer field
- Various aspects of algorithm development
- Qualities of a good solution

Unit - I : Introduction - Role of algorithms in computing, Analyzing algorithms, Designing Algorithms, Growth of Functions, Divide and Conquer- The maximum-subarray problem, Strassen's algorithms for matrix multiplication, The substitution method for solving recurrences, The recurrence-tree method for solving recurrence, The master method for solving recursions, Probabilistic analysis and random analysis.

Unit - II: Review of Data Structures- Elementary Data Structures, Hash Tables, Binary Search Trees, Red-Black Trees.

Unit - III: Dynamic Programming - Matrix-chain multiplication, Elements of dynamic programming, Longest common subsequence, Greedy Algorithms **-** Elements of the greedy strategy, Huffman codes, Amortized Analysis - Aggregate analysis, The accounting method, The potential method, Dynamic tables.

Unit - IV: Graph Algorithms - Elementary Graph Algorithms, Minimal spanning trees, Single-Source Shortest Paths, Maximum flow.

Unit - V: NP-Complete & Approximate Algorithms-Polynomial time, Polynomial-time verification, NP-completeness and reducibility, NP-complete & approximation problems - Clique problem, Vertex-cover problem, formula satisfiability, 3 CNF Satisfiabilty, The vertex-cover problem, The traveling-salesman problem, The subset-sum problem.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. "Introduction to Algorithms", Thomas H. Cormen, Charles E. Leiserson, Ronald L. Rivest, Clifford Stein, Third *Edition*, PHI Publication.
2. "Data Structures and Algorithms in C++", M.T. Goodrich, R. Tamassia and D.Mount, Wiley India.

REFERENCES:

1. Fundamentals of Computer Algorithms, Ellis Horowitz, Sartaj Sahni, Sanguthevar Rajasekaran, Second Edition, Galgotia Publication
2. Data structures with C++, J. Hubbard, Schaum's outlines, TMH.
3. Data structures and Algorithm Analysis in C++, 3rd edition, M. A. Weiss, Pearson.
4. Classic Data Structures, D. Samanta, 2nd edition, PHI.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

M. Tech- I Year – I Semester (Software Engineering)

SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT METHODOLOGIES (PC - 2)

Course Objectives: Your studies will enable you to develop:

- A broad and critical understanding of all the processes for engineering high quality software and the principles, concepts and techniques associated with software development
- An ability to analyze and evaluate problems and draw on the theoretical and technical knowledge to develop solutions and systems
- A range of skills focused on the analysis of requirements, design and implementation of reliable and maintainable software, with strong emphasis on engineering principles applied over the whole development lifecycle
- An awareness of current research in software development, the analytical skills and research techniques for their critical and independent evaluation and their application to new problems.

UNIT - I

Introduction to Software Engineering: The evolving role of software, Changing Nature of Software, legacy software, Software myths.

A Generic view of process: Software engineering - A layered technology, a process framework, The Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMI), Process patterns, process assessment, personal and team process models.

Process models: The waterfall model, Incremental process models, Evolutionary process models, specialized process models, The Unified process.

UNIT - II

Software Requirements: Functional and non-functional requirements, User requirements, System requirements, Interface specification, the software requirements document.

Requirements engineering process: Feasibility studies, Requirements elicitation and analysis, Requirements validation, Requirements management.

System models: Context Models, Behavioural models, Data models, Object models, structured methods.

UNIT - III

Design Engineering: Design process and Design quality, Design concepts, the design model, pattern based software design.

Creating an architectural design: software architecture, Data design, Architectural styles and patterns, Architectural Design, assessing alternative architectural designs, mapping data flow into software architecture.

Software Design Approaches, Structured Analysis, Structured Design.

UNIT - IV

Object Oriented Concepts and Principles, Object Oriented Analysis, Object Oriented Design,

Modelling component-level design: Designing class-based components, conducting component-level design, object constraint language, designing conventional components.

UNIT - V

User Interface Design, Performing User interface design: Golden rules, User interface analysis and design, interface analysis, interface design steps, Design evaluation. Coding and Documentation.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Software Engineering: A practitioner's Approach, Roger S Pressman, sixth edition. McGraw

Hill International Edition, 2005 (Unit 1, 2, 3, 5)

2. Software Engineering by Jibitesh Mishra, Ashok Mohanty. Pearson.(Unit 4, 5)

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Software Engineering, A Precise Approach, Pankaj Jalote, Wiley India, 2010.
2. Software Engineering : A Primer, Waman S Jawadekar, Tata McGraw-Hill, 2008
3. Fundamentals of Software Engineering, Rajib Mall, PHI, 2005
4. Software Engineering, Principles and Practices, Deepak Jain, Oxford University Press.
5. Software Engineering1: Abstraction and modeling, Diner Bjorner, Springer International edition, 2006.
6. Software Engineering2: Specification of systems and languages, Diner Bjorner, Springer International edition, 2006.
7. Software Engineering Foundations, Yingxu Wang, Auerbach Publications, 2008.
8. Software Engineering 3: Domains, Requirements and Software Design, D.Bjorner, Springer, International Edition.
9. Software Engineering Principles and Practice, Hans Van Vliet, 3rd edition, Wiley India edition.
10. Introduction to Software Engineering, R.J. Leach, CRC Press.
11. Software Engineering Fundamentals, Ali Behforooz and Frederick J. Hudson, Oxford University Press, RP 2009
12. Software Engineering Handbook, Jessica Keyes, Auerbach, 2003.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

M. Tech- I Year – I Semester (Software Engineering)

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS AND ESTIMATION (PC - 3)

Course Objectives:

- Students will demonstrate knowledge of the distinction between critical and non- critical systems.
- Students will demonstrate the ability to manage a project including planning, scheduling, and risk assessment/management.
- Students will author a software requirements document.
- Students will demonstrate an understanding of the proper contents of a software requirements document.
- Students will author a formal specification for a software system.
- Students will demonstrate an understanding of distributed system architectures and application architectures.
- Students will demonstrate an understanding of the differences between real-time and non-real time systems.
- Students will demonstrate proficiency in rapid software development techniques.
- Students will demonstrate proficiency in software development cost estimation
- Students will author a software testing plan.

UNIT - I

Software Requirements: What and Why

Essential Software requirement, Good practices for requirements engineering, Improving requirements processes, Software requirements and risk management

Software Requirements Engineering

Requirements elicitation, requirements analysis documentation, review, elicitation techniques, analysis models, Software quality attributes, risk reduction through prototyping, setting requirements priorities, verifying requirements quality,

UNIT - II

Software Requirements Management

Requirements management Principles and practices, Requirements attributes, Change Management Process, Requirements Traceability Matrix, Links in requirements chain

Software Requirements Modeling

Use Case Modeling, Analysis Models, Dataflow diagram, state transition diagram, class diagrams, Object analysis, Problem Frames

UNIT - III

Software Estimation: Components of Software Estimations, Estimation methods, Problems associated with estimation, Key project factors that influence estimation

Size Estimation: Two views of sizing, Function Point Analysis, Mark II FPA, Full Function Points, LOC Estimation, Conversion between size measures,

UNIT - IV

Effort, Schedule and Cost Estimation: What is Productivity? Estimation Factors, Approaches to Effort and Schedule Estimation, COCOMO II, Putnam Estimation Model, Algorithmic models, Cost Estimation

UNIT - V

Tools for Requirements Management and Estimation

Requirements Management Tools: Benefits of using a requirements management tool, commercial requirements management tool, Rational Requisite pro, Caliber – RM, implementing requirements management automation, **Software Estimation Tools:** Desirable features in software estimation tools, IFPUG, USC's COCOMO II, SLIM (Software Life Cycle Management) Tools

TEXT BOOK:

1. Software Requirements and Estimation by Rajesh Naik and Swapna Kishore, Tata Mc Graw Hill.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Software Requirements by Karl E. Weigers, Microsoft Press.
2. Managing Software Requirements, Dean Leffingwell & Don Widrig, Pearson Education, 2003.
3. Mastering the requirements process, second edition, Suzanne Robertson & James Robertson, Pearson Education, 2006.
4. Estimating Software Costs, Second edition, Capers Jones, TMH, 2007.
5. Practical Software Estimation, M.A. Parthasarathy, Pearson Education, 2007.
6. Measuring the software process, William A. Florac & Anita D. Carleton, Pearson Education, 1999.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

M. Tech - I Year-I Sem (Software Engineering)

CLOUD COMPUTING
(Professional Elective- 1)

Course Objectives:

- To learn the new computing model which enables shared resources on demand over the network.
- To learn about the pay-per-use scenarios.
- To learn about the new kind of service models and deployment models.
- To learn about the virtualization technology.
- To learn the python programming or various services and models.
- To develop cloud applications in Python

UNIT-I

Principles of Parallel and Distributed Computing, Introduction to cloud computing, Cloud computing Architecture, cloud concepts and technologies, cloud services and platforms, Cloud models, cloud as a service, cloud solutions, cloud offerings, introduction to Hadoop and Map Reduce.

UNIT –II

Cloud Platforms for Industry, Healthcare and education, Cloud Platforms in the Industry, cloud applications.

Virtualization, cloud virtualization technology, deep dive: cloud virtualization,

Migrating in to cloud computing, Virtual Machines Provisioning and Virtual Machine Migration Services, On the Management of Virtual Machines for cloud Infrastructure, Comet cloud, T-Systems,

UNIT-III

Cloud computing Applications: Industry, Health, Education, Scientific Applications, Business and Consumer Applications, Understanding Scientific Applications for Cloud Environments, Impact of Cloud computing on the role of corporate IT.

Enterprise cloud computing Paradigm, Federated cloud computing Architecture, SLA Management in Cloud Computing, Developing the cloud: cloud application Design.

UNIT-IV

Python Basics, Python for cloud, cloud application development in python, Cloud Application Development in Python.

Programming Google App Engine with Python: A first real cloud Application, Managing Data in the cloud, Google app engine Services for Login Authentication, Optimizing UI and Logic, Making the UI Pretty: Templates and CSS, Getting Interactive. Map Reduce Programming Model and Implementations.

UNIT-V

Cloud management, Organizational Readiness and change management in the cloud age, Cloud Security, Data security in the cloud, Legal Issues in the Cloud , Achieving Production Readiness for the cloud Services

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Cloud Computing: Raj Kumar Buyya , James Broberg, andrzej Goscinski, 2013 Wiley
2. Mastering Cloud Computing: Raj Kumar buyya, Christian Vecchiola, selvi-2013.
3. Cloud Computing: Arshdeep Bahga, Vijay Madisetti, 2014, University Press.

4. Cloud computing: Dr Kumar Saurab Wiley India 2011.

REFERENCES:

1. Code in the Cloud: Mark C. Chu-Carroll 2011, SPD. (Second part of IV UNIT)
2. Essentials of cloud computing: K Chandrasekharan, CRC Press.
3. Cloud Computing: John W. Rittinghouse, James Ransome, CRC Press.
4. Cloud Security and Privacy: Mather, Kumara swamy and Latif. 2011. SPD, Oreilly.
5. Virtualization Security: Dave shackleford 2013. SYBEX a wiley Brand.
6. Cloud Computing Bible: Sosinsky 2012. Wiley India.
7. Cloud Computing: Dan C. Marinescu-2013, Morgan Kaufmann.
8. Distributed and Cloud Computing, Kai Hwang, Geoffery C. Fox, Jack J. Dongarra, Elsevier, 2012.
9. Fundamentals of Python Kenneth A. Lambert, B.L. Juneja

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

M. Tech- I Year – I Semester (Software Engineering)

DATABASE INTERNALS
(Professional Elective- 1)

Course Objectives: By the end of the course, student will know:

- History and Structure of databases
- How to design a database
- How to convert the design into the appropriate tables
- Handling Keys appropriately
- Enforcing Integrity Constraints to keep the database consistent
- Normalizing the tables to eliminate redundancies
- Querying relational data
- and processing the queries
- Storage Optimizing Strategies for easy retrieval of data through index
- Triggers, Procedures and Cursors ,Transaction Management
- Distributed databases management system concepts and Implementation

UNIT - I

Database System Applications, Purpose of Database Systems, View of Data – Data Abstraction, Instances and Schemas, Data Models – the ER Model, Relational Model, Other Models – Database Languages – DDL, DML, Database Access from Applications Programs, Transaction Management, Data Storage and Querying, Database Architecture, Database Users and Administrators, ER diagrams,. Relational Model: Introduction to the Relational Model – Integrity Constraints Over Relations, Enforcing Integrity constraints, Querying relational data, Logical data base Design, Introduction to Views –Altering Tables and Views, Relational Algebra, Basic SQL Queries, Nested Queries, Complex Integrity Constraints in SQL, Triggers

UNIT - II

Introduction to Schema Refinement – Problems Caused by redundancy, Decompositions – Problem related to decomposition, Functional Dependencies - Reasoning about FDS, Normal Forms – FIRST, SECOND, THIRD Normal forms – BCNF –Properties of Decompositions- Loss less- join Decomposition, Dependency preserving Decomposition, Schema Refinement in Data base Design – Multi valued Dependencies – FOURTH Normal Form, Join Dependencies, FIFTH Normal form.

UNIT - III

Transaction Management: The ACID Properties, Transactions and Schedules, Concurrent Execution of Transactions – Lock Based Concurrency Control, Deadlocks – Performance of Locking – Transaction Support in SQL.

Concurrency Control: Serializability, and recoverability – Introduction to Lock Management – Lock Conversions, Dealing with Deadlocks, Specialized Locking Techniques – Concurrency Control without Locking.

Crash recovery: Introduction to Crash recovery, Introduction to ARIES, the Log, and Other Recovery related Structures, the Write-Ahead Log Protocol, Check pointing, recovering from a System Crash, Media recovery

UNIT - IV

Overview of Storage and Indexing: Data on External Storage, File Organization and Indexing – Clustered Indexes, Primary and Secondary Indexes, Index data Structures – Hash Based Indexing, Tree based Indexing

Storing data: Disks and Files: -The Memory Hierarchy – Redundant Arrays of Independent Disks.

Tree Structured Indexing: Intuitions for tree Indexes, Indexed Sequential Access Methods (ISAM)

B+ Trees: A Dynamic Index Structure, Search, Insert, Delete.

Hash Based Indexing: Static Hashing, Extendable hashing, Linear Hashing, Extendable Vs Linear Hashing.

UNIT - V

Distributed databases: Introduction to distributed databases, Distributed DBMS architectures, Storing data in a distributed DBMS, Distributed catalog management, Distributed query processing Updating distributed data, Distributed transactions, Distributed concurrency control, Distributed recovery

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Data base Management Systems, Raghu Ramakrishnan, Johannes Gehrke, TMH, 3rd Edition, 2003.
2. Data base System Concepts, A. Silberschatz, H.F. Korth, S. Sudarshan, McGraw hill, VI edition, 2006.
3. Fundamentals of Database Systems 5th edition, Ramez Elmasri, Shamkant B. Navathe, Pearson Education, 2008.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Introduction to Database Systems, C.J. Date, Pearson Education.
2. Database Management System Oracle SQL and PL/SQL, P.K. Das Gupta, PHI.
3. Database System Concepts, Peter Rob, & Carlos Coronel, Cengage Learning, 2008.
4. Database Systems, A Practical approach to Design Implementation and Management Fourth edition, Thomas Connolly, Carolyn Begg, Pearson education.
5. Database-Principles, Programming and Performance, P. O'Neil & E. O'Neil, 2nd ed, ELSEVIER
6. Fundamentals of Relational Database Management Systems, S. Sumathi, S. Esakkirajan, Springer.
7. Introduction to Database Management, M.L. Gillenson and others, Wiley Student Edition.
8. Database Development and Management, Lee Chao, Auerbach publications, Taylor & Francis Group.
9. Distributed Databases Principles & Systems, Stefano Ceri, Giuseppe Pelagatti, TMH.
10. Principles of Distributed Database Systems, M. Tamer Ozsu, Patrick Valduriez , Pearson Education, 2nd Edition.
11. Distributed Database Systems, Chhanda Ray, Pearson.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

M. Tech- I Year – I Semester (Software Engineering)

CRYPTOGRAPHY AND NETWORK SECURITY
(Professional Elective- 1)

Course Objectives:

- Understand the basic categories of threats to computers and networks
- Understand various cryptographic algorithms.
- Describe public-key cryptosystem.
- Describe the enhancements made to IPv4 by IPSec
- Understand Intrusions and intrusion detection
- Discuss the fundamental ideas of public-key cryptography.
- Generate and distribute a PGP key pair and use the PGP package to send an encrypted e-mail message.
- Discuss Web security and Firewalls

Course Outcomes:

- Student will be able to understand basic cryptographic algorithms, message and web authentication and security issues.
- Ability to identify information system requirements for both of them such as client and server.
- Ability to understand the current legal issues towards information security

UNIT – I

Security Concepts: Introduction, The need for security, Security approaches, Principles of security, Types of Security attacks, Security services, Security Mechanisms, A model for Network Security

Cryptography Concepts and Techniques: Introduction, plain text and cipher text, substitution techniques, transposition techniques, encryption and decryption, symmetric and asymmetric key cryptography, steganography, key range and key size, possible types of attacks.

UNIT – II

Symmetric key Ciphers: Block Cipher principles, DES, AES, Blowfish, RC5, IDEA, Block cipher operation, Stream ciphers, RC4.

Asymmetric key Ciphers: Principles of public key cryptosystems, RSA algorithm, Elgamal Cryptography, Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange, Knapsack Algorithm.

UNIT – III

Cryptographic Hash Functions: Message Authentication, Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA-512), **Message authentication codes:** Authentication requirements, HMAC, CMAC, Digital signatures, Elgamal Digital Signature Scheme.

Key Management and Distribution: Symmetric Key Distribution Using Symmetric & Asymmetric Encryption, Distribution of Public Keys, Kerberos, X.509 Authentication Service, Public – Key Infrastructure

UNIT – IV

Transport-level Security: Web security considerations, Secure Socket Layer and Transport Layer Security, HTTPS, Secure Shell (SSH)

Wireless Network Security: Wireless Security, Mobile Device Security, IEEE 802.11 Wireless LAN, IEEE 802.11i Wireless LAN Security

UNIT – V

E-Mail Security: Pretty Good Privacy, S/MIME **IP Security:** IP Security overview, IP Security architecture, Authentication Header, Encapsulating security payload, combining security associations, Internet Key Exchange

Case Studies on Cryptography and security: Secure Multiparty Calculation, Virtual Elections, Single sign On, Secure Inter-branch Payment Transactions, Cross site Scripting Vulnerability.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Cryptography and Network Security - Principles and Practice: William Stallings, Pearson Education, 6th Edition
2. Cryptography and Network Security : Atul Kahate, Mc Graw Hill, 3rd Edition

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Cryptography and Network Security: C K Shyamala, N Harini, Dr T R Padmanabhan, Wiley India, 1st Edition.
2. Cryptography and Network Security : Forouzan Mukhopadhyay, Mc Graw Hill, 3rd Edition
3. Information Security, Principles, and Practice: Mark Stamp, Wiley India.
4. Principles of Computer Security: WM. Arthur Conklin, Greg White, TMH
5. Introduction to Network Security: Neal Krawetz, Cengage Learning
6. Network Security and Cryptography: Bernard Menezes, Cengage Learning

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

M. Tech- I Year – I Semester (Software Engineering)

INTERNET TECHNOLOGIES AND SERVICES
(Professional Elective- 1)

Course Objective:

The student who has knowledge of programming with java should be able to develop web based solutions using multi-tier architecture. S/he should have good understanding of different technologies on client and server side components as Follows:

- Client Side: HTML5, CSS3, Javascript, Ajax, JQuery and JSON
- Server Side: Servlets, JSP
- Database: MySQL with Hibernate and Connection Pooling
- Framework: Struts with validation framework, Internationalization (I18N)
- SOA: Service Oriented Architecture, Web services fundamentals, Axis framework for WS

UNIT - I

Client Side Technologies:

Overview of HTML - Common tags, XHTML, capabilities of HTML5, Cascading Style sheets, CSS3 enhancements, linking to HTML Pages, Classes in CSS, Introduction to Java Scripts, variables, arrays, methods and string manipulation, BOM/DOM (Browser/Document Object Model), accessing elements by ID, Objects in Java Script, Dynamic HTML with Java Script and with CSS, form validation with Java Script, Handling Timer Events, Simplifying scripting with JQuery, JASON for Information exchange.

UNIT - II

Introduction to Java Servlets:

Introduction to Servlets: Lifecycle of a Servlet, Reading request and initialization parameters, Writing output to response, MIME types in response, Session Tracking: Using Cookies and Sessions, Steps involved in Deploying an application, Database Access with JDBC and Connection Pooling, Introduction to XML, XML Parsing with DOM and SAX Parsers in Java, Ajax - Ajax programming with JSP/Servlets, creating XML Http Object for various browsers, Sending request, Processing response data and displaying it. Introduction to Hibernate

UNIT - III

Introduction to JSP:

JSP Application Development: Types of JSP Constructs (Directives, Declarations, Expressions, Code Snippets), Generating Dynamic Content, Exception Handling, Implicit JSP Objects, Conditional Processing, Sharing Data Between JSP pages, Sharing Session and Application Data, Using user defined classes with jsp:useBean tag, Accessing a Database from a JSP

UNIT - IV

Introduction to Struts Framework:

Introduction to MVC architecture, Anatomy of a simple struts2 application, struts configuration file, Presentation layer with JSP, JSP bean, html and logic tag libraries, Struts Controller class, Using form data in Actions, Page Forwarding, validation frame work, Internationalization

UNIT - V

Service Oriented Architecture and Web Services

Overview of Service Oriented Architecture – SOA concepts, Key Service Characteristics, Technical Benefits of a SOA, Introduction to Web Services– The definition of web services, basic operational model of web services, basic steps of implementing web services.

Core fundamentals of SOAP – SOAP Message Structure, SOAP encoding, SOAP message exchange models, Describing Web Services –Web Services life cycle, anatomy of WSDL
Introduction to Axis– Installing axis web service framework, deploying a java web service on axis. Web Services Interoperability **–** Creating java and .Net client applications for an Axis Web Service
(Note: The Reference Platform for the course will be open source products Apache Tomcat Application Server, MySQL database, Hibernate and Axis)

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Web Programming, building internet applications, Chris Bates 3rd edition, WILEY Dreamtech.
2. The complete Reference Java 7th Edition, Herbert Schildt., TMH.
3. Java Server Pages,Hans Bergsten, SPD, O'Reilly.
4. Professional Jakarta Struts - James Goodwill, Richard Hightower, Wrox Publishers.
5. Developing Java Web Services, R. Nagappan, R. Skoczylas, R.P. Sriganesh, Wiley India, rp – 2008.
6. Understanding SOA with Web Services, Eric Newcomer and Greg Lomow, Pearson Edition – 2009
7. Java Web Service Architecture, James McGovern, Sameer Tyagi et al., Elsevier - 2009

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Programming the world wide web, 4th edition, R.W. Sebesta, Pearson
2. Core Servlets and Javaserver Pages VOLUME 1: Core Technologies, Marty Hall and Larry Brown Pearson.
3. Internet and World Wide Web – How to program, Dietel and Nieto PHI/Pearson.
4. Jakarta Struts Cookbook, Bill Siggelkow, S P D O'Reilly.
5. Professional Java Server Programming, S. Allamaraju & others Apress (dreamtech).
6. Java Server Programming, Ivan Bayross and others, The X Team, SPD
7. Web Warrior Guide to Web Programming - Bai/Ekedaw-Cengage Learning.
8. Beginning Web Programming-Jon Duckett , WROX.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

M. Tech- I Year – I Semester (Software Engineering)

BIG DATA ANALYTICS
(Professional Elective- 2)

Course Objectives:

- To understand about big data
- To learn the analytics of Big Data
- To Understand the Map Reduce fundamentals

Unit - I

Big Data Analytics: What is big data, History of Data Management; Structuring Big Data; Elements of Big Data; Big Data Analytics; Distributed and Parallel Computing for Big Data;

Big Data Analytics: What is Big Data Analytics, What Big Data Analytics Isn't, Why this sudden Hype Around Big Data Analytics, Classification of Analytics, Greatest Challenges that Prevent Business from Capitalizing Big Data; Top Challenges Facing Big Data; Why Big Data Analytics Important; Data Science; Data Scientist; Terminologies used in Big Data Environments; Basically Available Soft State Eventual Consistency (BASE); Open source Analytics Tools;

Unit - II

Understanding Analytics and Big Data: Comparing Reporting and Analysis, Types of Analytics; Points to Consider during Analysis; Developing an Analytic Team; Understanding Text Analytics;

Analytical Approach and Tools to Analyze Data: Analytical Approaches; History of Analytical Tools; Introducing Popular Analytical Tools; Comparing Various Analytical Tools.

Unit - III

Understanding MapReduce Fundamentals and HBase : The MapReduce Framework; Techniques to Optimize MapReduce Jobs; Uses of MapReduce; Role of HBase in Big Data Processing; Storing Data in Hadoop: Introduction of HDFS, Architecture, HDFC Files, File system types, commands, org.apache.hadoop.io package, HDF, HDFS High Availability; Introducing HBase, Architecture, Storing Big Data with HBase , Interacting with the Hadoop Ecosystem; HBase in Operations-Programming with HBase; Installation, Combining HBase and HDFS;

Unit - IV

Big Data Technology Landscape and Hadoop : NoSQL, Hadoop; RDBMS versus Hadoop; Distributed Computing Challenges; History of Hadoop; Hadoop Overview; Use Case of Hadoop; Hadoop Distributors; HDFC (Hadoop Distributed File System), HDFC Daemons, read,write, Replica Processing of Data with Hadoop; Managing Resources and Applications with Hadoop YARN.

Unit - V

Social Media Analytics and Text Mining: Introducing Social Media; Key elements of Social Media; Text mining; Understanding Text Mining Process; Sentiment Analysis, Performing Social Media Analytics and Opinion Mining on Tweets;

Mobile Analytics: Introducing Mobile Analytics; Define Mobile Analytics; Mobile Analytics and Web Analytics; Types of Results from Mobile Analytics; Types of Applications for Mobile Analytics; Introducing Mobile Analytics Tools;

TEXT BOOKS:

1. BIG DATA and ANALYTICS, Seema Acharya, Subhasinin Chellappan, Wiley publications.

2. BIG DATA, Black Book ^{TM,} Dream Tech Press, 2015 Edition.
3. BUSINESS ANALYTICS 5e , BY Albright |Winston

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Rajiv Sabherwal, Irma Becerra- Fernandez," Business Intelligence –Practice, Technologies, and Management", John Wiley 2011.
2. Lariss T. Moss, Shaku Atre, "Business Intelligence Roadmap", Addison-Wesley It Service.
3. Yuli Vasiliev, "Oracle Business Intelligence: The Condensed Guide to Analysis and Reporting", SPD Shroff, 2012.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

M. Tech- I Year – I Semester (Software Engineering)

WEB MINING
(Professional Elective- 2)

Course Objectives:

- To describe web mining and understand the need for web mining
- To differentiate between Web mining and data mining
- To understand the different application areas for web mining
- To understand the different methods to introduce structure to web-based data
- To describe Web mining, its objectives, and its benefits
- To understand the methods of Web usage mining

UNIT - I

Introduction to Web Data Mining and Data Mining Foundations, Introduction – World Wide Web (WWW), A Brief History of the Web and the Internet, Web Data Mining-Data Mining, Web Mining.
Data Mining Foundations – Association Rules and Sequential Patterns – Basic Concepts of Association Rules, Apriori Algorithm- Frequent Itemset Generation, Association Rule Generation, Data Formats for Association Rule Mining, Mining with multiple minimum supports – Extended Model, Mining Algorithm, Rule Generation, Mining Class Association Rules, Basic Concepts of Sequential Patterns, Mining Sequential Patterns on GSP, Mining Sequential Patterns on PrefixSpan, Generating Rules from Sequential Patterns.

UNIT - II

Supervised and Unsupervised Learning

Supervised Learning - Basic Concepts, Decision Tree Induction – Learning Algorithm, Impurity Function, Handling of Continuous Attributes, Classifier Evaluation, Rule Induction – Sequential Covering, Rule Learning, Classification Based on Associations, Naïve Bayesian Classification , Naïve Bayesian Text Classification - Probabilistic Framework, Naïve Bayesian Model .
Unsupervised Learning – Basic Concepts , K-means Clustering – K-means Algorithm, Representation of Clusters, Hierarchical Clustering – Single link method, Complete link Method, Average link method, Strength and Weakness.

UNIT - III

Information Retrieval and Web Search:

Basic Concepts of Information Retrieval, Information Retrieval Methods - Boolean Model, Vector Space Model and Statistical Language Model, Relevance Feedback, Evaluation Measures, Text and Web Page Preprocessing – Stopword Removal, Stemming, Web Page Preprocessing, Duplicate Detection, Inverted Index and Its Compression – Inverted Index, Search using Inverted Index, Index Construction, Index Compression, Latent Semantic Indexing – Singular Value Decomposition, Query and Retrieval, Web Search, Meta Search, Web Spamming.

UNIT - IV

Link Analysis and Web Crawling:

Link Analysis - Social Network Analysis, Co-Citation and Bibliographic Coupling, Page Rank Algorithm, HITS Algorithm, Community Discovery-Problem Definition, Bipartite Core Communities, Maximum Flow Communities, Email Communities.
Web Crawling – A Basic Crawler Algorithm- Breadth First Crawlers, Preferential Crawlers, Implementation Issues – Fetching, Parsing, Stopword Removal, Link Extraction, Spider Traps, Page Repository, Universal Crawlers, Focused Crawlers, Topical Crawlers, Crawler Ethics and Conflicts.

UNIT - V

Opinion Mining and Web Usage Mining

Opinion Mining - Sentiment Classification – Classification based on Sentiment Phrases, Classification Using Text Classification Methods, Feature based Opinion Mining and Summarization – Problem Definition, Object feature extraction, Feature Extraction from Pros and Cons of Format1, Feature Extraction from Reviews of Format 2 and 3, Comparative Sentence and Relation Mining, Opinion Search and Opinion Spam.

Web Usage Mining - Data Collection and Preprocessing- Sources and Types of Data, Key Elements of Web usage Data Preprocessing, Data Modeling for Web Usage Mining, Discovery and Analysis of Web usage Patterns -Session and Visitor Analysis, Cluster Analysis and Visitor Segmentation, Association and Correlation Analysis, Analysis of Sequential and Navigation Patterns.

TEXT BOOK:

1. Web Data Mining: Exploring Hyperlinks, Contents, and Usage Data by Bing Liu (Springer Publications)

REFERENCES BOOKS:

1. Data Mining: Concepts and Techniques, Second Edition Jiawei Han, Micheline Kamber (Elsevier Publications)
2. Web Mining:: Applications and Techniques by Anthony Scime
3. Mining the Web: Discovering Knowledge from Hypertext Data by Soumen Chakrabarti

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

M. Tech- I Year – I Semester (Software Engineering)

MACHINE LEARNING
(Professional Elective - 2)

Course Objectives:

- To be able to formulate machine learning problems corresponding to different applications.
- To understand a range of machine learning algorithms along with their strengths and weaknesses.
- To understand the basic theory underlying machine learning.
- To be able to apply machine learning algorithms to solve problems of moderate complexity.
- To be able to read current research papers and understands the issues raised by current research.

UNIT - I

Introduction - Well-posed learning problems, Designing a learning system, Perspectives and issues in machine learning

Concept learning and the general to specific ordering – Introduction, A concept learning task, Concept learning as search, Find-S: finding a maximally specific hypothesis, Version spaces and the candidate elimination algorithm, Remarks on version spaces and candidate elimination, Inductive bias

UNIT - II

Decision Tree learning – Introduction, Decision tree representation, Appropriate problems for decision tree learning, The basic decision tree learning algorithm, Hypothesis space search in decision tree learning, Inductive bias in decision tree learning, Issues in decision tree learning

Artificial Neural Networks – Introduction, Neural network representation, Appropriate problems for neural network learning, Perceptions, Multilayer networks and the back propagation algorithm, Remarks on the back propagation algorithm, An illustrative example face recognition

Advanced topics in artificial neural networks

Evaluation Hypotheses – Motivation, Estimation hypothesis accuracy, Basics of sampling theory, A general approach for deriving confidence intervals, Difference in error of two hypotheses, Comparing learning algorithms

UNIT - III

Bayesian learning – Introduction, Bayes theorem, Bayes theorem and concept learning, Maximum likelihood and least squared error hypotheses, Maximum likelihood hypotheses for predicting probabilities, Minimum description length principle, Bayes optimal classifier, Gibs algorithm, Naïve Bayes classifier, An example learning to classify text, Bayesian belief networks The EM algorithm

Computational learning theory – Introduction, Probability learning an approximately correct hypothesis, Sample complexity for Finite Hypothesis Space, Sample Complexity for infinite Hypothesis Spaces, The mistake bound model of learning - **Instance-Based Learning**- Introduction, k -Nearest Neighbour Learning, Locally Weighted Regression, Radial Basis Functions, Case-Based Reasoning, Remarks on Lazy and Eager Learning

Genetic Algorithms – Motivation, Genetic Algorithms, An illustrative Example, Hypothesis Space Search, Genetic Programming, Models of Evolution and Learning, Parallelizing Genetic Algorithms

UNIT - IV

Learning Sets of Rules – Introduction, Sequential Covering Algorithms, Learning Rule Sets: Summary, Learning First Order Rules, Learning Sets of First Order Rules: FOIL, Induction as Inverted Deduction, Inverting Resolution

Analytical Learning - Introduction, Learning with Perfect Domain Theories: Prolog-EBG Remarks on Explanation-Based Learning, Explanation-Based Learning of Search Control Knowledge

UNIT - V

Combining Inductive and Analytical Learning – Motivation, Inductive-Analytical Approaches to Learning, Using Prior Knowledge to Initialize the Hypothesis, Using Prior Knowledge to Alter the Search Objective, Using Prior Knowledge to Augment Search Operators,

Reinforcement Learning – Introduction, The Learning Task, Q Learning, Non-Deterministic, Rewards and Actions, Temporal Difference Learning, Generalizing from Examples, Relationship to Dynamic Programming

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Machine Learning – Tom M. Mitchell, - MGH
2. Machine Learning: An Algorithmic Perspective, Stephen Marsland, Taylor & Francis (CRC)

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Machine Learning Methods in the Environmental Sciences, Neural Networks, William W Hsieh, Cambridge Univ. Press.
2. Richard o. Duda, Peter E. Hart and David G. Stork, pattern classification, John Wiley & Sons Inc., 2001
3. Chris Bishop, Neural Networks for Pattern Recognition, Oxford University Press, 1995.
4. Machine Learning by Peter Flach , Cambridge.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

M. Tech- I Year – I Semester (Software Engineering)

SOFTWARE METRICS AND QUALITY ASSURANCE
(Professional Elective- 2)

Course Objectives:

- To gain basic knowledge about metrics, measurement theory and related terminologies
- To learn measure the quality level of internal and external attributes of the software product
- To introduce the basics of software reliability and to illustrate how to perform planning, executing and testing for software reliability
- To explore various metrics and models of software reliability
- To compare various models of software reliability based on its application

Course Outcomes: Upon completion of the course, students shall be able to

- Identify and apply various software metrics, which determines the quality level of software
- Identify and evaluate the quality level of internal and external attributes of the software product
- Compare and Pick out the right reliability model for evaluating the software
- Evaluate the reliability of any given software product
- Design new metrics and reliability models for evaluating the quality level of the software based on the requirement.

UNIT-I

What Is Software Quality: Quality: Popular Views, Quality Professional Views, Software Quality, Total Quality Management, and Summary. Fundamentals Of Measurement Theory: Definition, Operational Definition, And Measurement, Level Of Measurement, Some Basic Measures, Reliability And Validity, Measurement Errors, Be Careful With Correlation, Criteria For Causality, Summary. Software Quality Metrics Overview: Product Quality Metrics, In Process Quality Metrics, Metrics for Software Maintenance, Examples for Metrics Programs, Collecting software Engineering Data.

UNIT-II

Applying The Seven Basic Quality Tools In Software Development: Ishikawa's Seven Basic Tools, Checklist, Pareo Diagram, Histogram, Run Charts, Scatter Diagram, Control Chart, Cause, and Effect Diagram. The Rayleigh Model: Reliability Models, the Rayleigh Model Basic Assumptions, Implementation, Reliability and Predictive Validity.

UNIT-III

Complexity Metrics and Models: Lines of Code, Halstead's Software Science, Cyclomatic Complexity Syntactic Metrics, An Example of Module Design Metrics in Practice .Metric And Lessons Learned for Object Oriented Projects: Object Oriented Concepts And Constructs, Design And Complexity Metrics, Productivity Metrics, Quality And Quality Management Metrics, Lessons Learned For object oriented Projects.

UNIT-IV

Availability Metrics: Definition and Measurement of System Availability, Reliability Availability and Defect Rate, Collecting Customer Outage Data For Quality Improvement, In Process Metrics For Outage And Availability. Conducting Software Project Assessment: Audit Ad Assessment, Software Process Maturity Assessment And Software Project Assessment, Software Process Assessment A Proponed Software Project Assessment Method.

UNIT-V

Dos And Don'ts Of Software Process Improvement :Measuring Process Maturity, Measuring Process Capability, Staged Versus Continuous Debating Religion, Measuring Levels Is Not Enough, Establishing The Alignment Principle ,Take Time Getting Faster, Keep it Simple Or Face Decomplexification, Measuring The Value Of Process Improvement ,Measuring Process Compliance , Celebrate The Journey Not Just The Destination. Using Function Point Metrics to Measure Software Process Improvement: Software Process Improvement Sequences, Process Improvement Economies, Measuring Process Improvement at Activity Levels.

TEXT BOOK:

1. Norman E-Fentor and Share Lawrence Pflieger." Software Metrics". International Thomson Computer Press, 1997.
2. Stephen H Khan: Metrics and Models in Software Quality Engineering, Pearson 2nd edition 2013.

REFERENCES:

1. S.A. Kelkar, "Software quality and Testing, PHI Learning, Pvt., Ltd., New Delhi 2012.
2. Watts S Humphrey, "Managing the Software Process", Pearson Education Inc, 2008.
3. Mary Beth Chrissis, Mike Konrad and Sandy Shrum, "CMMI", Pearson Education (Singapore) Pvt. Ltd., 2003
4. Philip B Crosby, " Quality is Free: The Art of Making Quality Certain ", Mass Market, 1992.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

M. Tech- I Year – I Semester (Software Engineering)

SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT METHODOLOGIES LAB

Course Objectives:

- To understand the software engineering methodologies involved in the phases for project development.
- To gain knowledge about open source tools used for implementing software engineering methods.
- To exercise developing product-startups implementing software engineering methods.

Open source Tools: StarUML / UMLGraph / Topcased

Prepare the following documents and develop the software project startup, prototype model, using software engineering methodology for at least two real time scenarios or for the sample experiments.

1. Problem Analysis and Project Planning -Thorough study of the problem – Identify Project scope, Objectives and Infrastructure.
2. Software Requirement Analysis – Describe the individual Phases/modules of the project and Identify deliverables. Identify functional and non-functional requirements.
3. Data Modeling – Use work products – data dictionary.
4. Software Designing - Develop use case diagrams and activity diagrams, build and test class diagrams, sequence diagrams and add interface to class diagrams.
5. Prototype model – Develop the prototype of the product.

The SRS and prototype model should be submitted for end semester examination.
List of Sample Experiments:

1. Student Enrolment System.

A University has contracted you to develop their new student records system.
The normal tasks that the system performs are as follows:

Enrol a student at the university: A student provides his or her personal details (name, address, sex, date of birth), along with the code of the course (e.g. Bachelor of Computer Science) in which he or she wishes to enrol. A student record is created, and a unique student ID number is assigned to the student. The system automatically enrols the student in any core first-year subjects for the course.

Enrol a student in a subject: A student provides his or her student ID number and the subject code of the subject in which he or she wish to enrol. The system checks that the subject requested by the student is allowed for the course in which the student is enrolled. If not, the enrolment request is rejected. The system checks what subjects (if any) are specified as prerequisites for the subject in which the student wishes to enrol. If the student has passed all the prerequisite subjects, he or she is enrolled in the desired subject. Otherwise, the enrolment request is rejected.

Record a mark for a student: A staff member accesses the system by giving a subject code and a password for that subject. If the password is correct, the system displays the list of students enrolled in the subject to the staff member. The staff member can then specify a mark for any student on the list.

Create a new subject: An administrator accesses the system using a password. The administrator then chooses a subject code for the new subject. The system checks that this code is not already in use in the system, and if not, creates a new subject record. The administrator then gives the subject name, the course to which it belongs, the year of the course in which it may first be taken, a flag indicating whether or not it is a core subject and the codes of any prerequisite subjects.

Print a transcript of a student's results: An administrator accesses the system using a password. The administrator then gives the student ID number of the student for whom the transcript is to be

generated. The system contacts the finance system to check whether or not the student has paid all fees. If fees have been paid, the system creates a transcript showing all the subjects in which the student has been enrolled in each year, and the mark for that subject. The header of the transcript shows the student's personal details and the course in which he or she is enrolled.

Assign a staff member to a subject: An administrator accesses the system using a password. The administrator then gives the subject code for the subject to which the staff member is to be assigned and the staff ID number of the staff member.

2. Online Bookshop.

A major book retailer is planning to develop a computer system to handle their new online bookshop: Booky.com. You have been chosen to do the analysis and design.

The following requirements have been identified:

Customers can search for books on the Booky.com website, either by author name, or words in the title. A list of all matching books is returned to the customer. A customer does not need to be logged-in in order to search. The system records all the customers of the Booky.com who have ever logged in. A customer may be an individual customer or a business customer. · Each customer has a username and password. Business customers may have several usernames and passwords, corresponding to different divisions within the business.

When a customer has selected a book to buy at the Booky.com website.

The system prompts for the customer's username and password. The customer enters these details. The system verifies the customer's identity and retrieves the customer's name and address, then prompts for credit card details. The customer enters these details. The system checks the credit card details. The system shows the customer the book and delivery price. The customer confirms the transaction.

The system records all books available at Booky.com. For each book, the author, title and ISBN number are recorded. The number of each book in stock is also stored, along with the number on order by customers and the number on order from publishers. Books may be temporarily unavailable.

All books are stored in the Booky.com warehouse. The warehouse can be contacted via a secure internet connection.

For each customer, a permanent record of books bought by that customer is maintained. Likewise, for each book, a record of customers who have bought that book is kept.

A customer order consists of one or more order lines, each corresponding to a particular book. A customer may choose to defer the shipment of an order until all the order lines have been filled.

When the warehouse fills all or part of customer order, an email is sent to the customer informing them of what has been shipped.

If a book ordered by a customer turns out to be unavailable, the corresponding order line is flagged and an email is sent to the customer informing them of the problem. At this stage the customer can cancel this order line.

When a book corresponding to a previously-unavailable order line becomes available, an email is sent to the customer and a copy of the book is held for seven days, after which it is returned to normal stock if the customer has not confirmed the order.

The shop keeps track of which publishers produce particular book titles. Some books may be available from more than one publisher.

Although Booky.com will initially sell only books, it is envisaged that in future it will offer further products, such as CDs. The list of possible future products has not yet been finalized.

3. **Course management system** (CMS)

A course management system (CMS) is a collection of software tools providing an online environment for course interactions. A CMS typically includes a variety of online tools and environments, such as:

- An area for faculty posting of class materials such as course syllabus and handouts
- An area for student posting of papers and other assignments

- A gradebook where faculty can record grades and each student can view his or her grades
- An integrated email tool allowing participants to send announcement email messages to the entire class or to a subset of the entire class
- A chat tool allowing synchronous communication among class participants
- A threaded discussion board allowing asynchronous communication among participants

In addition, a CMS is typically integrated with other databases in the university so that students enrolled in a particular course are automatically registered in the CMS as participants in that course.

The Course Management System (CMS) is a web application for department personnel, Academic Senate, and Registrar staff to view, enter, and manage course information formerly submitted via paper.

Departments can use CMS to create new course proposals, submit changes for existing courses, and track the progress of proposals as they move through the stages of online approval.

4. **Easy Leave**

This project is aimed at developing a web based Leave Management Tool, which is of importance to either an organization or a college.

The **Easy Leave** is an Intranet based application that can be accessed throughout the organization or a specified group/Dept. This system can be used to automate the workflow of leave applications and their approvals. The periodic crediting of leave is also automated. There are features like notifications, cancellation of leave, automatic approval of leave, report generators etc in this Tool.

Functional components of the project:

There are registered people in the system. Some are approvers. An approver can also be a requestor. In an organization, the hierarchy could be Engineers/Managers/Business Managers/Managing Director etc. In a college, it could be Lecturer/Professor/Head of the Department/Dean/Principal etc.

Following is a list of functionalities of the system:

1. A person should be able to
    - login to the system through the first page of the application
    - change the password after logging into the system
    - see his/her eligibility details (like how many days of leave he/she is eligible for etc)
    - query the leave balance
    - see his/her leave history since the time he/she joined the company/college
    - apply for leave, specifying the from and to dates, reason for taking leave, address for communication while on leave and his/her superior's email id
    - see his/her current leave applications and the leave applications that are submitted to him/her for approval or cancellation
    - approve/reject the leave applications that are submitted to him/her
    - withdraw his/her leave application (which has not been approved yet)
    - Cancel his/her leave (which has been already approved). This will need to be approved by his/her Superior
    - get help about the leave system on how to use the different features of the system
2. As soon as a leave application /cancellation request /withdrawal /approval /rejection /password-change is made by the person, an automatic email should be sent to the person and his superior giving details about the action
3. The number of days of leave (as per the assumed leave policy) should be automatically credited to everybody and a notification regarding the same be sent to them automatically

An automatic leave-approval facility for leave applications which are older than 2 weeks should be there. Notification about the automatic leave approval should be sent to the person as well as his superior

5. E-Bidding

Auctions are among the latest economic institutions in place. They have been used since antiquity to sell a wide variety of goods, and their basic form has remained unchanged. In this dissertation, we explore the efficiency of common auctions when values are interdependent- the value to a particular bidder may depend on information available only to others-and asymmetric. In this setting, it is well known that sealed-bid auctions do not achieve efficient allocations in general since they do not allow the information held by different bidders to be shared.

Typically, in an auction, say of the kind used to sell art, the auctioneer sets a relatively low initial price. This price is then increased until only one bidder is willing to buy the object, and the exact manner in which this is done varies. In my model a bidder who drops out at some price can "reenter" at a higher price.

With the invention of E-commerce technologies over the Internet the opportunity to bid from the comfort of one's own home has seen a change like never seen before. Within the span of a few short years, what may have began as an experimental idea has grown to an immensely popular hobby, and in some cases, a means of livelihood, the Auction Patrol gathers tremendous response every day, all day. With the point and click of the mouse, one may bid on an item they may need or just want, and in moments they find that either they are the top bidder or someone else wants it more, and you're outbid! The excitement of an auction all from the comfort of home is a completely different experience.

Society cannot seem to escape the criminal element in the physical world, and so it is the same with Auction Patrols. This is one area where in a question can be raised as to how safe Auction Patrols.

Proposed system

1. To generate the quick reports
2. To make accuracy and efficient calculations
3. To provide proper information briefly
4. To provide data security
5. To provide huge maintenance of records
6. Flexibility of transactions can be completed in time

6. Electronic Cash counter

This project is mainly developed for the Account Division of a Banking sector to provide better interface of the entire banking transactions. This system is aimed to give a better out look to the user interfaces and to implement all the banking transactions like:

- Supply of Account Information
- New Account Creations
- Deposits
- Withdraws
- Cheque book issues
- Stop payments
- Transfer of accounts
- Report Generations.

Proposed System:

The development of the new system contains the following activities, which try to automate the entire process keeping in view of the database integration approach.

- User friendliness is provided in the application with various controls.
- The system makes the overall project management much easier and flexible.
- Readily upload the latest updates, allows user to download the alerts by clicking the URL.
- There is no risk of data mismanagement at any level while the project development is under process.

It provides high level of security with different level of authentication

7. Enterprise Security Services

Verification and Validation is a part of S/W Quality Assurance. Verification refers to the set of activities that ensure correctly implements a specific function. Validation refers to a different set of activities that ensure that the software that has been built is traceable to customer requirements.

Verification:" Are we building the product right"

Validation: "Are we building the right product"

The project entitled Independent Project Metrics is an effort, to develop a tool to manage the Verification and Validation process.

The specific purpose of the Independent Verification and Validation Process o f Project Metrics Tool is to bring out the various Verification and validation tasks to be performed. The scope of the Project Metrics is to cover the developed for system.

The goals of the V&V effort is to ensure that the software and the documents are developed are of high quality as expected from any mission critical software. This project generates the plan for Verification and validation process. This project maintain the document names, source code module names, version number, released date, receiving date size of document and source code modules of receiving projects for Verification and validation.

Using this application we assign the tasks/activities to different persons and also calculate the expected efforts and actual efforts. The V&V co-coordinator does this work.

Proposed System:

The general description gives an "executive overview" and is very client-oriented. It expounds on the functional and data requirements of the application. It also lists the limitations, assumptions and dependencies of the application. It also touches on the performance and quality requirements of the application and provides a solid definition of the interface

The computerization of this system would avoid the wrong interpretation and bad calculation of data .The system help the user to see any documents, source code, tasks, activities, team information with details at the click of a button. The record data is maintained and backed up such a way that data is not loss. The speed of the system could also increased

8. ERP

ERP is a powerful human resource tool for maintaining employee and company information. More than a data storage program, ERP helps you manage your employees. ERP offers a wide variety of reports that give you exactly the information you need. View payroll information by department, or find everyone who is receiving company

Module Description:

1. Payroll
2. Employee
3. Employee payslip
4. Selection process
5. Reports
6. Mailing System
7. Training
8. Add Company Information

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system is designed to eliminate all the drawbacks of the existing system. The system is part of a large HRMS Application and shall be responsible for maintaining information about employees,

- positions,
- company benefits,
- departments,
- new recruit checklists,

- employee achievements,
- warnings,
- evaluation reports,
- education & training,
- administration,
- Work changes and several ad hoc reports.

The major advantage of the proposed system is,

- It's online, so that information is available anytime.
- High integrity and security.
- Ability to incorporate newly available data.
- It is user friendly
- Speed and accuracy is increased
- Fully automated.
- Security is associated with user authentication
- Duplication of information is curbed

8. **Examination Branch System**

The project **"Examination Branch System"** is to reduce the overhead involved in the process of maintains the data and the transaction in the Examination branch. Examination branch is an intranet application for an organization. It is software which is used to perform all the examination activities like adding employees, search employees, delete employees, and assign examination duties etc.

The basic framework of the project can be developed in .NET. Making use of this application the administrator can perform their activities through it.

Proposed System: can be extend to assign duties to faculty, can implement edit, update operations, and develop a user friendly type.

9. Exam Experts

The system would be providing a number of services, automating the processes that are being done manually. The services include communication services such as mailing facility, chat service, electronic file transfer etc and office automation packages such as leave letter processing, admission management, teaching evaluation, counseling automation etc.

The aim of the project is to design a comprehensive web enabled application for management of the Examination Process. Examination system is categorized into various sections. Among those sections, this system concentrates on the work being done in section (E-X).

The section (E-X) deals with the confidential work, i.e., Coding-Decoding of answer scripts, Processing of results, Computerization of certificates etc. This is an automated section and it plays a pivotal role in the Examination Process starting from the Application Processing to the final announcement of results

This project is aimed to solve many of the problems that are in the existing system and also provide a hassle free system that is efficient and easy to use. This project concentrates mainly on Application Processing, Marks Processing and Results Processing with an easy to use interface. The system also provides a means to generate and print various types of reports.

This project can include an **Application Processing System:**

This phase involves the storing of the application information and generating the required reports.

- Entry of Application forms according to center ,course order and batch
- Generating Application Id for further transactions
- Capturing of photographs of students for hall ticket processing
- Reports involving the information about students who are appearing for supplementary exams
- Generating nominal roles

Reports describing the college, course, subjects and the students appearing