

Lecture Plan 1

Faculty:- Semester-I Class: ECE-I,II,ME,ME Course Code:-CSE-101F

Subject:-FCPC

Unit:-I

S. No.	Topic :- Introduction of the Subject	Time Allotted:-
1.	Introduction to subjects, books, Teaching methodology	<u>10</u>
2	Division Subject Introduction Books	<u>30</u>
3.	Conclusion	<u>5</u>
4	Question / Answer	<u>5</u>

Assignment to be given:-Nil

Reference Readings:- Commuter Fundamental by P.K.Sinha

The c programming language by Dennis M. Ritchie, The c programming language by Y.M.Kanitkar

Lecture Plan 3

Faculty:-Eva Aggarwal

Semester-I

Class: ECE-I, II Course Code:- CSE-101F

Subject:- FCPC

Unit:-I

S. No.	Topic :- Hardware organization of a computer	Time Allotted:-
1.	<p>Introduction</p> <p>The terms "storage" or "memory" refer to the parts of a digital computer that retain physical state (data) for some interval of time, possibly even after electrical power to the computer is turned off.</p> <p>Main memory- Programs to be executed by the computer are placed in main memory and the CPU fetches each instruction in turn from memory and executes it. Main memory is fast and limited in capacity. Main memory cannot retain information when the computer is switched off. Main memory consists of a series of locations called bytes, each byte being eight bits.</p> <p>Memory other than main memory; generally a mass-storage subsystem containing disk drives and backup tape drives, controller(s) and buffer memory (also called peripheral memory).</p>	<u>10</u>
2	<p>Division of the Topic</p> <p>Memory unit</p> <p>Main memory (also called as primary memory) RAM,ROM, PROM, EPROM.</p> <p>Auxiliary memory(also called as secondary memory) HDD,FLOPPY DISC, COPMACT DISC.</p>	<u>30</u>
3.	<p>Conclusion</p> <p>Concept of memory successfully covered with diagram with microprocessor</p> <p>Memory refers to the parts of a digital computer that retain physical state (data) for some interval of time. Student understands the topic of main memory and auxiliary memory.</p>	<u>5</u>
4	<p>Question / Answer</p> <p>What is difference between primary and secondary memory?</p>	<u>5</u>

Assignment to be given:- Nil

Reference Readings:- Commuter Fundamental by P.K.Sinha

The c programming language by Dennis M. Ritchie, The c programming language by Y.M.Kanitkar

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Lecture Plan 4

Faculty:- Semester-I Class: ECE-I,II,ME,ME Course Code:-CSE-101F

Subject:-FCPC

Unit:-I

S. No.	Topic :- Introduction to microprocessors, Its generations and commonly used CPUs	Time Allotted:-
1.	Introduction What are microprocessors? Its evolutions and generations Commonly used CPUs	<u>10</u>
2	Division of the Topic What are microprocessors? Its evolutions and generations Commonly used CPUs	<u>30</u>
3.	Conclusion Students understand the concept of microprocessors. History of microprocessors contained first computing device. Various generations.	<u>5</u>
4	Question / Answer How you will define a microprocessor.. Different generations of it.	<u>5</u>

Reference Readings:- Commuter Fundamental by P.K.Sinha

The c programming language by Dennis M. Ritchie, The c programming language by Y.M.Kanitkar

Lecture Plan 5

Faculty:- Semester-I Class: ECE-I,II,ME,ME Course Code:-CSE-101F

Subject:-FCPC

Unit:-I

S. No.	Topic :- Input/Output Ports and connectors	Time Allotted:-
1.	Introduction to Input Ports Output Ports Connectors Explain with examples	<u>10</u>
2	Introduction to Input Ports Output Ports Connectors With examples	<u>30</u>
3.	Conclusion Students understand the concept of ports and connectors	<u>5</u>
4	Question / Answer How you will define i/p o/p ports. Classify different types.	<u>5</u>

Assignment to be given:-Nil

Reference Readings:- Commuter Fundamental by P.K.Sinha

The c programming language by Dennis M. Ritchie, The c programming language by Y.M.Kanitkar

Lecture Plan 6

Faculty:-Eva Aggarwal

Semester-I

Class: ECE-I,ECE-II Course Code:- CSE-101F

Subject:- FCPC

Unit:-I

S. No.	Topic:- Input devices	Time Allotted:-
1.	Introduction Input Device-Input devices allow the user to input information (data) into the computer for analysis or storage, as well as give commands to the computer. Examples of input devices are keyboards, scanners, mice, bar-wands, and touch screens.	<u>10</u>
2	Division of the Topic Input Device-Keyboards, scanners, mice, bar-wands, touch screen. Input/Output	<u>30</u>
3.	Conclusion Students understood the input output device and various number systems. Input devices are keyboards, scanners, mice, bar-wands, and touch screens. Covered output devices which were mainly printer, monitor, and plotter. Covered successfully Input/Output ports and connectors	<u>5</u>
4	Question / Answer List the various input device. List the various output devices.	<u>5</u>

Assignment to be given:- Nil

Reference Readings:- Commuter Fundamental by P.K.Sinha

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Lecture Plan 7

Faculty:- Semester-I Class: ECE-I,II,ME,ME Course Code:-CSE-101F

Subject:-FCPC

Unit:-I

S. No.	Topic :- Output Devices	Time Allotted:-
1.	Introduction to Output device-A range of devices can be connected to the output ports. e.g. –printer, monitor, plotter	<u>10</u>
2	Output Device-printer, monitor, plotter	<u>30</u>
3.	Conclusion Students understood the input output device Covered output devices which were mainly printer, monitor, and plotter.	<u>5</u>
4	Question / Answer How you will define a output device Classify different type of o/p deices	<u>5</u>

Assignment to be given:-Nil

Reference Readings:- Commuter Fundamental by P.K.Sinha

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Lecture Plan 8

Faculty:-Eva Aggarwal

Semester-I

Class: ECE-I, ECE-II

Course Code:- CSE-101F

Subject:- FCPC

Unit:-I

S. No.	Topic:- Introduction to Operating system, Functions of an Operating systems, Classification of Operating Systems	Time Allotted:-
1.	Introduction Operating System definition ,introduction,overview, And various function of an operating system Classification of Operating Systems	<u>10</u>
2	Division of the Topic Introduction to Operating system as controller. Functions of an Operating systems like device ,file management Classification of Operating Systems like multiprogramming, multitasking ,real time system	<u>30</u>
3.	Conclusion Students understood the Operating System definition ,introduction,overview And various function of an operating system Classification of Operating Systems	<u>5</u>
4	Question / Answer Define operating system Discuss various function Classify of Operating Systems	<u>5</u>

Assignment to be given:- Nil

Reference Readings:- Commuter Fundamental by P.K.Sinha

The c programming language by Dennis M. Ritchie, The c programming language by Y.M.Kanitkar

Lecture Plan 9

Faculty:- Eva Aggarwal

Semester-I
101F

Class:- ECE-I, ECE-II Course Code:- CSE-

Subject:- FCPC

Unit:-I

S. No.	Topic :- Basic introduction to DOS, UNIX/LINUX OS and windows XP	Time Allotted:-
1.	<p>Introduction</p> <p>Dos-Program used to transfer information to and from a disk. Often referred to as DOS(Single user operating system-disk operating system)</p> <p>Window2000- A. Windows 2000 is the next major release of NT. New X.500-style directory services called Active Directory. In the active Directory, domain controllers store the entire directory database for their domain</p> <p>Unix-UNIX was originally developed at Bell Laboratories as a private research project by a small group of people.</p> <p>Linux-is a free Unix-type operating system originally created by Linus Torvalds with the assistance of developers around the world</p>	<p><u>10</u></p> <p><u>30</u></p>
2	<p>Division of the Topic</p> <p>Dos</p> <p>Internal command</p> <p>External command</p> <p>UNIX</p> <p>LINUX</p> <p>Windows Xp</p>	<p><u>5</u></p>
3.	<p>Conclusion</p> <p>Students understand what DOS exactly and its various commands like time ,date, copy con ,disk copy,chkdsk commands.</p> <p>Dos is disk operating system while window is graphical user interface.</p>	<p><u>5</u></p>
4	<p>Question / Answer</p> <p>What is DOS?</p> <p>What is difference between Dos and Windows?</p>	

Assignment to be given:- Nil

Reference Readings:- Commuter Fundamental by P.K.Sinha
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Lecture Plan 10

Faculty:-Eva Aggarwal Semester-I

Class: ECE-I, ECE-II Course Code:-CSE-101F

Subject:- FCPC

Unit:-I

S. No.	Topic :- Test of Unit I	Time Allotted:-
1.	Test of UNIT I	<u>10</u>
2	TEST	
3.	Conclusion	<u>30</u>
4	Question / Answer	<u>5</u>

Assignment to be given: - Nil

Reference Readings:- Commuter Fundamental by P.K.Sinha

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Lecture Plan 11

Faculty:-Eva Aggarwal

Semester: - II

Class: - ECE-I,II,ME,ME
101F

Course Code: - CSE-

Subject: - FCPC

Unit:-II

S. No.	Topic :- Machine Language, Assembly Languages, Low level languages	Time Allotted:-
1.	<p>Introduction</p> <p>Machine languages are the only <u>languages</u> understood by <u>computers</u>. While easily understood by computers, machine languages are almost impossible for humans to use because they consist entirely of numbers. <u>Programmers</u>, therefore, use either a high-level <u>programming</u> language or an <u>assembly language</u>. An assembly language contains the same <u>instructions</u> as a machine language, but the instructions and <u>variables</u> have <u>names</u> instead of being just numbers.</p>	<u>10</u>
2	<p>Division of the Topic</p> <p>Machine Language</p> <p>Assembly language</p> <p>Low level language</p>	<u>30</u>
3.	<p>Conclusion</p> <p>Student understood the machine language which is in form of 0's and 1's. An assembly language contains the same <u>instructions</u> as a machine language, but the Instructions and <u>variables</u> have <u>names</u> instead of being just number. High level Language is easily understandable. Assembler compiler, interpreter covered.</p>	<u>5</u>
4	<p>Question / Answer</p> <p>What is difference between assembly, machine, and high level language?</p>	<u>5</u>

Reference Readings: - Commuter Fundamental by P.K.Sinha

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Lecture Plan 12

Faculty:-Eva Aggarwal Semester-I

Class: ECE-I, ECE-II Course Code:- CSE-101F

Subject:- FCPC

Unit:-II

S. No.	Topic :- High level Languages, Types of high level languages	Time Allotted:-
1.	Introduction <u>Programs</u> written in <u>high-level languages</u> are translated into assembly language or machine language by a <u>compiler</u> . Assembly language programs are translated into machine language by a <u>program</u> called an <u>assembler</u> .	<u>10</u>
2	Division of the Topic High level language Assembler Compiler Interpreter Type of high level language like C,C++,JAVA.	<u>30</u>
3.	Conclusion Student understood the machine language which is in form of 0's and 1's. An assembly language contains the same <u>instructions</u> as a machine language, but the Instructions and <u>variables</u> have <u>names</u> instead of being just number. High level Language is easily understandable. Assembler compiler, interpreter covered.	<u>5</u>
4	Question / Answer What is difference between assembly, machine, and high level language?	<u>5</u>

Assignment to be given:- Nil

Reference Readings:- Commuter Fundamental by P.K.Sinha

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Lecture Plan 13

Faculty:-Eva Aggarwal Semester-I

Class:- ECE-I, ECE-II Course Code:- CSE-101F

Subject:- FCPC Unit:-II

S. No.	Topic :- Compiler, Interpreter, Assembler, Loader, Linker, and relationship b/w them	Time Allotted:-
1.	Introduction Compiler- it is system software that is used to convert high level language to machine language. Interpreter- it is system software that is used to convert high level language to machine language but one line at a time. Linker- A program that resolves cross-references between separately compiled or assembled object modules and then assigns final addresses to create a single relocatable load module. Loader-That loads translated program into memory.	<u>10</u>
2	Division of the Topic Compiler Interpreter Linker Loader	<u>30</u>
3.	Conclusion Student understand the concept of compiler,interpreter,linker and loader which loads the translated program into memory	<u>5</u>
4	Question / Answer What is difference between linker and loader? What is difference between compiler and interpreter?	<u>5</u>

Assignment to be given: - Q1-Draw the block diagram of computer system and explain its working.

Q2.-What do you mean by complement of a number. How complements are useful for computer Arithmetic.

Q3-Explain Machine, assembly and high level language/

Q4- Describe following-compiler, loader, linker, interpreter

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