Lecture Plan 1

Faculty:- Eva Aggarwal Semester-I Class: ECE-I,IICourse Code:-CSE-101F

Subject:-FCPC Unit:-I

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

Assignment to be given:-Nil

Reference Readings:- Commuter Fundamental by P.K.Sinha
The c programming language by Dennis M. Ritche, The c programming language by Y.M.Kanitkar

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Lecture Plan 2

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

Subject:-FCPC Unit:-I

S. No.	**Topic :-** Evaluation of computers	**Time Allotted:-**
1.	Introduction Digital computer carry out operations on discrete data values and operates in a word of binary ones and zeros. History- The Mechanical Era (1623-1945) , First Generation Electronic Computers (1937-1953), Second Generation (1954-1962), Third Generation (1963-1972), Fourth Generation (1972-1984), Fifth Generation (1984-1990), Sixth Generation (1990 -) Classification of computer-Digital, analog, hybrid computer, super , pc computer, main computer.	10
2	Division of the Topic Digital computer History of computer –first to sixth generation Classification of computer-Making principle, application capabilities, cost and Processing manner.	30
3.	Conclusion Students understand the concept of digital computer. History of computer contained first computing device. Various computer generations. In classification of computer there are some basis on which computers are classified.	5
4	Question / Answer How you will define a computer.. Classify different type of computer.	5

Assignment to be given:-Nil

Reference Readings:- Commuter Fundamental by P.K.Sinha
The c programming language by Dennis M. Ritche, The c programming language by Y.M.Kanitkar

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Lecture Plan 3

Faclty:-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.	Introduction 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. 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. 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).	10
2	Division of the Topic Memory unit Main memory (also called as primary memory) RAM.ROM, PROM, EPROM. Auxiliary memory(also called as secondary memory) HDD,FLOPPY DISC, COPMACT DISC.	30
3.	Conclusion Concept of memory successfully covered with diagram with microprocessor 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.	5
4	Question / Answer What is difference between primary and secondary memory?	5

Assignment to be given:- Nil

Reference Readings:- Commuter Fundamental by P.K.Sinha
The c programming language by Dennis M. Ritche, The c programming language by Y.M.Kanitkar

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Lecture Plan 4

Faculty:- Eva Aggarwal Semester-I Class: ECE-I,IICourse 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	10
2	Division of the Topic What are microprocessors? Its evolutions and generations Commonly used CPUs	30
3.	Conclusion Students understand the concept of microprocessors. History of microprocessors contained first computing device. Various generations.	5
4	Question / Answer How you will define a microprocessor.. Different generations of it.	5

Reference Readings:- Commuter Fundamental by P.K.Sinha
The c programming language by Dennis M. Ritche, The c programming language by Y.M.Kanitkar

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Lecture Plan 5

Faculty:- Eva Aggarwal Semester-I Class: ECE-I,II 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	10
2	Introduction to Input Ports Output Ports Connectors With examples	30
3.	Conclusion Students understand the concept of ports and connectors	5
4	Question / Answer How you will define i/p o/p ports. Classify different types.	5

Assignment to be given:-Nil

Reference Readings:- Commuter Fundamental by P.K.Sinha
The c programming language by Dennis M. Ritche, The c programming language by Y.M.Kanitkar

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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.	10
2	Division of the Topic Input Device-Keyboards, scanners, mice, bar-wands, touch screen. Input/Output	30
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	5
4	Question / Answer List the various input device. List the various output devices.	5

Assignment to be given:- Nil

Reference Readings:- Commuter Fundamental by P.K.Sinha
The c programming language by Dennis M. Ritche, The c programming language by Y.M.Kanitkar

Lecture Plan 7

Faculty:- Eva Aggarwal Semester-I Class: ECE-I,IICourse 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	10
2	Output Device-printer, monitor, plotter	30
3.	Conclusion Students understood the input output device Covered output devices which were mainly printer, monitor, and plotter.	5
4	Question / Answer How you will define a output device Classify different type of o/p deices	5

Assignment to be given:-Nil

Reference Readings:- Commuter Fundamental by P.K.Sinha
The c programming language by Dennis M. Ritche, The c programming language by Y.M.Kanitkar

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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	10
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	30
3.	Conclusion Students understood the Operating System definition ,introduction,overview And various function of an operating system Classification of Operating Systems	5
4	Question / Answer Define operating system Disscuss various function Classify of Operating Systems	5

Assignment to be given:- Nil

Reference Readings:- Commuter Fundamental by P.K.Sinha
The c programming language by Dennis M. Ritche, The c programming language by Y.M.Kanitkar

Lecture Plan 9

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

Subject:- FCPC Unit:-I

S. No.	**Topic :-** Basic introduction to DOS, UNIX/LINUX OS and windows XP	**Time Allotted:-**
1.	Introduction Dos-Program used to transfer information to and from a disk. Often referred to as DOS(Single user operating system-disk operating system) 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 Unix-UNIX was originally developed at Bell Laboratories as a private research project by a small group of people. Linux-is a free Unix-type operating system originally created by Linus Torvalds with the assistance of developers around the world	10 30
2	Division of the Topic Dos Internal command External command UNIx LINUX Windows Xp	5
3.	Conclusion Students understand what DOS exactly and its various commands like time ,date, copy con ,disk copy,chkdsk commands. Dos is disk operating system while window is graphical user interface.	5
4	Question / Answer What is DOS? What is difference between Dos and Windows?	

Assignment to be given:- Nil

Reference Readings:- Commuter Fundamental by P.K.Sinha
The c programming language by Dennis M. Ritche, The c programming language by Y.M.Kanitkar

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Lecture Plan 10

Faclty:-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	10
2	TEST	30
3.	Conclusion	
4	Question / Answer	5

Assignment to be given: - Nil

Reference Readings:- Commuter Fundamental by P.K.Sinha
The c programming language by Dennis M. Ritche, The c programming language by Y.M.Kanitkar

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Lecture Plan 11

Faclty:-Eva Aggarwal Semester: - II Class: - ECE-I,II Course Code: - CSE-101F

Subject: - FCPC Unit:-II

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

Reference Readings: - Commuter Fundamental by P.K.Sinha
The c programming language by Dennis M. Ritche, The c programming language by Y.M.Kanitkar

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Lecture Plan 12

Faclty:-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 Programs written in high-level languages are translated into assembly language or machine language by a compiler. Assembly language programs are translated into machine language by a program called an assembler.	10
2	Division of the Topic High level language Assembler Compiler Interpreter Type of high level language like C,C++,JAVA.	30
3.	Conclusion Student understood the machine language which is in form of 0's and 1's. An assembly language contains the same instructions as a machine language, but the Instructions and variables have names instead of being just number. High level Language is easily understandable. Assembler compiler, interpreter covered.	5
4	Question / Answer What is difference between assembly, machine, and high level language?	5

Assignment to be given:- Nil

Reference Readings:- Commuter Fundamental by P.K.Sinha
The c programming language by Dennis M. Ritche, The c programming language by Y.M.Kanitkar

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Lecture Plan 13

Faclty:-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.	10
2	Division of the Topic Compiler Interpreter Linker Loader	30
3.	Conclusion Student understand the concept of compiler,interpreter,linker and loader which loads the translated program into memory	5
4	Question / Answer What is difference between linker and loader? What is difference between compiler and interpreter?	5

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

Reference Readings: - Commuter Fundamental by P.K.Sinha
The c programming language by Dennis M. Ritche, The c programming language by Y.M.Kanitkar