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B.Tech. II Year II Sem.

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**Course Objective:** To learn the basic Business types, impact of the Economy on Business and Firms specifically. To analyze the Business from the Financial Perspective.

**Course Outcome:** The students will understand the various Forms of Business and the impact of economic variables on the Business. The Demand, Supply, Production Cost, Market Structure, Pricing aspects are learnt. The Students can study the firm's financial position by analysing the Financial Statements of a Company.

### UNIT – I

#### Introduction to Business and Economics:

### UNIT- III

#### Production, Cost, Market Structures & Pricing:

**Production Analysis:** Factors of Production, Production Function, Production Function with one variable input, two variable inputs, Returns to Scale, Different Types of Production Functions.

**Cost analysis:** Types of Costs, Short run and Long run Cost Functions.

**Market Structures:** Nature of Competition, Features of Perfect competition, Monopoly, Oligopoly, and Monopolistic Competition.

**Pricing:** Types of Pricing, Product Life Cycle based Pricing, Break Even Analysis, and Cost Volume Profit Analysis.

#### **UNIT - IV**

**Financial Accounting:** Accounting concepts and Conventions, Accounting Equation, Double-Entry system of Accounting, Rules for maintaining Books of Accounts, Journal, Posting to Ledger, Preparation of Trial Balance, Elements of Financial Statements, and Preparation of Final Accounts.

#### **UNIT - V**

**Financial Analysis through Ratios:** Concept of Ratio Analysis, Liquidity Ratios, Turnover Ratios, Profitability Ratios, Proprietary Ratios, Solvency, Leverage Ratios (simple problems). Introduction to Fund Flow and Cash Flow Analysis (simple problems).

#### **TEXT BOOKS:**

1. D. D. Chaturvedi, S. L. Gupta, Business Economics - Theory and Applications, International Book House Pvt. Ltd. 2013.
2. Dhanesh K Khatri, Financial Accounting, Tata McGraw Hill, 2011.
3. Geethika Ghosh, Piyali Gosh, Purba Roy Choudhury, Managerial Economics, 2e, Tata McGraw Hill Education Pvt. Ltd. 2012.

#### **REFERENCES:**

1. Paresh Shah, Financial Accounting for Management 2e, Oxford Press, 2015.
2. S. N. Maheshwari, Sunil K Maheshwari, Sharad K Maheshwari, Financial Accounting, 5e, Vikas Publications, 2013.

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## CS406ES: COMPUTER ORGANIZATION LAB

B.Tech. II Year II Sem.

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### Exercises in Digital Logic Design:

1. Implement Logic gates using NAND and NOR gates
2. Design a Full adder using gates
3. Design and implement the 4:1 MUX, 8:1 MUX using gates /ICs.
4. Design and Implement a 3 to 8 decoder using gates
5. Design a 4 bit comparator using gates/IC
6. Design and Implement a 4 bit shift register using Flip flops
7. Design and Implement a Decade counter

### Exercises in Micro Processor programming:

Write assembly language programs for the following using GNU Assembler.

1. Write assembly language programs to evaluate the expressions:
  - i)  $a = b + c - d * e$
  - ii)  $z = x * y + w - v + u / k$
  - a. Considering 8-bit, 16 bit and 32 bit binary numbers as b, c, d, e.
  - b. Considering 2 digit, 4 digit and 8 digit BCD numbers.  
Take the input in consecutive memory locations and also Display the results by using "int xx" of 8086. Validate program for the boundary conditions.
2. Write an ALP of 8086 to take N numbers as input. And do the following operations on them.
  - a. Arrange in ascending and descending order.
3. Write an ALP of 8086 to take N numbers as input. And do the following operations on them.
  - a. Find max and minimum
  - b. Find averageConsidering 8-bit, 16 bit binary numbers and 2 digit, 4digit and 8 digit BCD numbers. Display the results by using "int xx" of 8086. Validate program for the boundary conditions.
4. Write an ALP of 8086 to take a string of as input (in 'C' format)and do the following Operations on it.
  - a. Find the length
  - b. Find it is Palindrome or n.Considering 8-bit, 16 bit binary numbers and 2 digit, 4digit and 8 digit BCD numbers. Display the results by using "int xx" of 8086. Validate program for the boundary conditions.
5. Write an ALP of 8086 to take a string of as input (in 'C' format) and do the following Operations on it.
  - a. Find whether given string substring or not.



6. Write an ALP of 8086 to take a string of as input (in 'C' format) and do the following Operations on it
  - a. Find the Armstrong number
  - b. Find the Fibonacci series for n numbersDisplay the results by using "int xx" of 8086.
7. Write the ALP to implement the above operations as procedures and call from the main procedure.
8. Write an ALP of 8086 to find the factorial of a given number as a Procedure and call from the main program which display the result.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Switching theory and logic design –A. Anand Kumar PHI, 2013
2. Advanced microprocessor & Peripherals-A. K. Ray and K. M. Bherchandavi, TMH, 2nd edition.
3. Switching and Finite Automatic theory-Zvi Kohavi, Niraj K.Jha Cambridge, 3rd edition
4. Digital Design –Morris Mano, PHI, 3rd edition
5. Microprocessor and Interfacing –Douglas V. Hall, TMGH 2nd edition.

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## CS407ES: DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS LAB

B.Tech. II Year II Sem.

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**Course Objectives:** This lab enables the students to practice the concepts learnt in the subject DBMS by developing a database for an example company named “Roadway Travels” whose description is as follows. The student is expected to practice the designing, developing and querying a database in the context of example database “Roadway travels”. Students are expected to use “Mysql” database.

### Course Outcomes:

- Ability to design and implement a database schema for given problem.
- Apply the normalization techniques for development of application software to realistic problems.
- Ability to formulate queries using SQL DML/DDD/DCL commands.

**Roadway Travels:** "Roadway Travels" is in business since 1997 with several buses connecting different places in India. Its main office is located in Hyderabad.

The company wants to *computerize its operations* in the following areas:

- Reservations and Ticketing
- Cancellations

**Reservations & Cancellation:** Reservations are directly handled by booking office. Reservations can be made 30 days in advance and tickets issued to passenger. One Passenger/person can book many tickets (to his/her family). Cancellations are also directly handed at the booking office.

In the process of *computerization* of **Roadway Travels** you have to design and develop a Database which consists the data of Buses, Passengers, Tickets, and Reservation and cancellation details. You should also develop query's using SQL to retrieve the data from the database.

The above process involves many steps like 1. Analyzing the [problem](#) and identifying the Entities and Relationships, 2. E-R Model 3. Relational Model 4. Normalization 5. Creating the database 6. Querying. *Students are supposed to work on these steps week wise and finally create a complete “Database System” to Roadway Travels.* Examples are given at every experiment for guidance to students.

### Experiment 1: E-R Model

Analyze the [problem](#) carefully and come up with the entities in it. Identify what data has to be persisted in the database. This contains the entities, attributes etc.

Identify the primary keys for all the entities. Identify the other keys like candidate keys, partial keys, if any.

Example:

**Entities:** 1. BUS 2. Ticket 3. Passenger

**Relationships:** 1. Reservation 2. Cancellation

**Primary Key Attributes:** 1. Ticket ID (Ticket Entity) 2. Passport ID (Passenger Entity)  
3. Bus\_NO (Bus Entity)

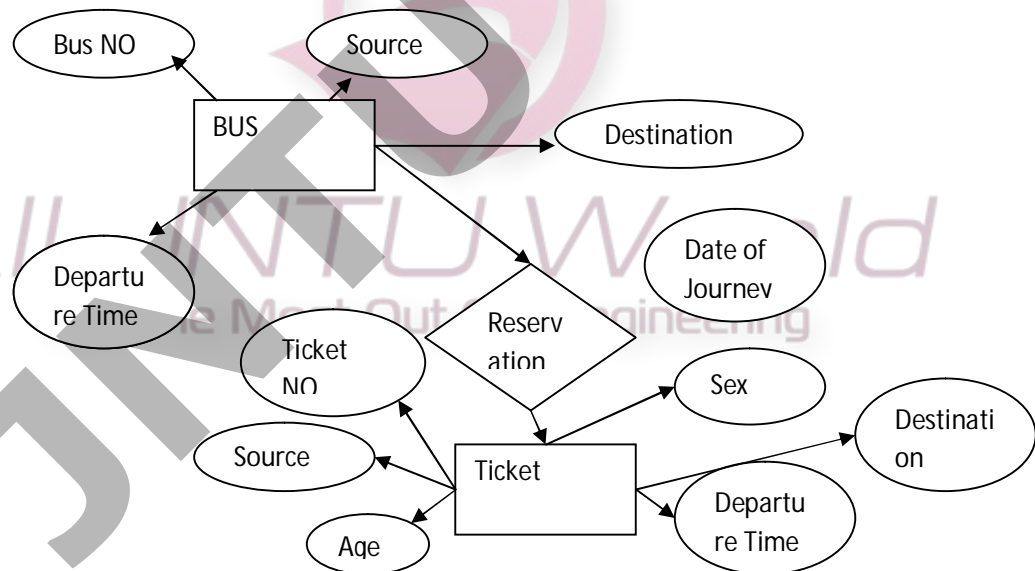
Apart from the above mentioned entities you can identify more. The above mentioned are few.

**Note:** The student is required to submit a document by writing the Entities and Keys to the lab teacher.

### Experiment 2: Concept design with E-R Model

Relate the entities appropriately. Apply cardinalities for each relationship. Identify strong entities and weak entities (if any). Indicate the type of relationships (total / partial). Try to incorporate generalization, aggregation, specialization etc wherever required.

**Example: E-R diagram for bus**



**Note:** The student is required to submit a document by drawing the E-R Diagram to the lab teacher.

### Experiment 3: Relational Model

Represent all the entities (Strong, Weak) in tabular fashion. Represent relationships in a tabular fashion. There are different ways of representing relationships as tables based on the cardinality. Represent attributes as columns in tables or as tables based on the requirement.

Different types of attributes (Composite, Multi-valued, and Derived) have different way of representation.

**Example:** The passenger tables look as below. This is an example. You can add more attributes based on your E-R model. This is not a normalized table.

Passenger

Name	Age	Sex	Address	<u>Passport ID</u>	Ticket _id

**Note:** The student is required to submit a document by Represent relationships in a tabular fashion to the lab teacher.

#### Experiment 4: Normalization

Database normalization is a technique for designing relational database tables to minimize duplication of information and, in so doing, to safeguard the database against certain types of logical or structural problems, namely data anomalies. For example, when multiple instances of a given piece of information occur in a table, the possibility exists that these instances will not be kept consistent when the data within the table is updated, leading to a loss of data integrity. A table that is sufficiently normalized is less vulnerable to problems of this kind, because its structure reflects the basic assumptions for when multiple instances of the same information should be represented by a single instance only.

For the above table in the First normalization we can remove the multi valued attribute Ticket\_id and place it in another table along with the primary key of passenger.

**First Normal Form: The above table can be divided into two tables as shown below.**

Passenger

Name	Age	Sex	Address	<u>Passport ID</u>

<u>Passport ID</u>	Ticket_id

You can do the second and third normal forms if required. Any how Normalized tables are given at the end.

### **Experiment 5: Installation of Mysql and practicing DDL commands**

Installation of MySQL. In this week you will learn Creating databases, How to create tables, altering the database, dropping tables and databases if not required. You will also try truncate, rename commands etc.

Example for creation of a normalized "Passenger" table.

```
CREATE TABLE Passenger (  
    Passport_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,  
    Name VARCHAR (50) Not NULL,  
    Age Integer Not NULL,  
    Sex Char,  
    Address VARCHAR (50) Not NULL);
```

Similarly create all other tables.

**Note: Detailed creation of tables is given at the end.**

### **Experiment 6: Practicing DML commands**

DML commands are used to for managing data within schema objects. Some examples:

- SELECT - retrieve data from the a database
- INSERT - insert data into a table
- UPDATE - updates existing data within a table
- DELETE - deletes all records from a table, the space for the records remain

#### **Inserting values into "Bus" table:**

```
Insert into Bus values (1234,'hyderabad', 'tirupathi');
```

```
Insert into Bus values (2345,'hyderabd', 'Banglore');
```

```
Insert into Bus values (23,'hyderabd', 'Kolkata');
```

```
Insert into Bus values (45,'Tirupathi', 'Banglore');
```

```
Insert into Bus values (34,'hyderabd', 'Chennai');
```

#### **Inserting values into "Passenger" table:**

```
Insert into Passenger values (1, 45,'ramesh', 45,'M', 'abc123');
```

```
Insert into Passenger values (2, 78,'geetha', 36,'F', 'abc124');
```

```
Insert into Passenger values (45, 90,'ram', 30,'M', 'abc12');
```

```
Insert into Passenger values (67, 89,'ravi', 50,'M', 'abc14');
```

```
Insert into Passenger values (56, 22,'seetha', 32,'F', 'abc55');
```

#### **Few more Examples of DML commands:**

```
Select * from Bus; (selects all the attributes and display)
```

```
UPDATE BUS SET Bus No = 1 WHERE BUS NO=2;
```

### Experiment 7: Querying

In this week you are going to practice queries (along with sub queries) using ANY, ALL, IN, Exists, NOT EXISTS, UNION, INTERSECT, Constraints etc.

#### Practice the following Queries:

1. Display unique PNR\_no of all passengers.
2. Display all the names of male passengers.
3. Display the ticket numbers and names of all the passengers.
4. Find the ticket numbers of the passengers whose name start with 'r' and ends with 'h'.
5. Find the names of passengers whose age is between 30 and 45.
6. Display all the passengers names beginning with 'A'
7. Display the sorted list of passengers names

### Experiment 8 and Experiment 9: Querying (continued...)

You are going to practice queries using Aggregate functions (COUNT, SUM, AVG, and MAX and MIN), GROUP BY, HAVING and Creation and dropping of Views.

1. Write a Query to display the Information present in the Passenger and cancellation tables. **Hint:** Use UNION Operator.
2. Display the number of days in a week on which the 9W01 bus is available.
3. Find number of tickets booked for each PNR\_no using GROUP BY CLAUSE. **Hint:** Use GROUP BY on PNR\_No.
4. Find the distinct PNR numbers that are present.
5. Find the number of tickets booked by a passenger where the number of seats is greater than 1. **Hint:** Use GROUP BY, WHERE and HAVING CLAUSES.
6. Find the total number of cancelled seats.

### Experiment 10: Triggers

In this week you are going to work on Triggers. Creation of insert trigger, delete trigger, update trigger. Practice triggers using the above database.

Eg: **CREATE TRIGGER updcheck BEFORE UPDATE ON passenger**

```
FOR EACH ROW  
BEGIN  
IF NEW.TicketNO > 60 THEN  
SET New.Ticket no = Ticket no;  
ELSE  
SET New.Ticketno = 0;  
END IF;  
END;
```

### Experiment 11: Procedures

In this session you are going to learn Creation of stored procedure, Execution of procedure and modification of procedure. Practice procedures using the above database.

Eg: **CREATE PROCEDURE myProc()**

```
BEGIN  
SELECT COUNT (Tickets) FROM Ticket WHERE age>=40;  
End;
```

## Experiment 12: Cursors

In this week you need to do the following: Declare a cursor that defines a result set. Open the cursor to establish the result set. Fetch the data into local variables as needed from the cursor, one row at a time. Close the cursor when done

```
CREATE PROCEDURE myProc(in_customer_id INT)
BEGIN
  DECLARE v_id INT;
  DECLARE v_name VARCHAR (30);
  DECLARE c1 CURSOR FOR SELECT stdId,stdFirstname FROM students WHERE
    stdId=in_customer_id;
  OPEN c1;
  FETCH c1 into v_id, v_name;
  Close c1;
  END;
```

### Tables

#### BUS

Bus No: Varchar: PK (public key)

Source : Varchar

Destination : Varchar

#### Passenger

PPNO: Varchar (15)) : PK

Name: Varchar (15)

Age : int (4)

Sex:Char (10) : Male / Female

Address: VarChar (20)

#### Passenger\_Tickets

PPNO: Varchar (15)) : PK

Ticket\_No: Numeric (9)

#### Reservation

PNR\_No: Numeric (9) : FK

Journey\_date : datetime (8)

No\_of\_seats : int (8)

Address: Varchar (50)

Contact\_No: Numeric (9) --> Should not be less than 9 and Should not accept any other character other than Integer

Status: Char (2) : Yes / No

#### Cancellation

PNR\_No: Numeric(9) : FK

Journey\_date : datetime(8)

No\_of\_seats : int (8)

Address : Varchar (50)

Contact\_No: Numeric (9) --> Should not be less than 9 and Should not accept any other character other than Integer

Status: Char (2) : Yes / No

**Ticket**

Ticket\_No: Numeric (9): PK

Journey\_date : datetime(8)

Age : int (4)

Sex:Char(10) : Male / Female

Source : Varchar

Destination : Varchar

Dep\_time : Varchar

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Introduction to SQL, Rick F. Vander Lans, Pearson education.
2. Oracle PL/SQL, B. Rosenzweig and E. Silvestrova, Pearson education.
3. SQL & PL/SQL for Oracle 10 g, Black Book, Dr. P. S. Deshpande, Dream Tech.
4. Oracle Database 11 g PL/SQL Programming, M. Mc Laughlin, TMH.

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## CS408ES: OPERATING SYSTEMS LAB

**B.Tech. II Year II Sem.**

<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>

### **Course Objectives:**

- To write programs in Linux environment using system calls.
- To implement the scheduling algorithms.
- To implement page replacement algorithms
- To implement file allocation methods.
- To understand and implement ipc mechanism using named and unnamed pipes.
- To develop solutions for synchronization problems using semaphores.

### **Course Outcomes:**

- Ability to develop application programs using system calls in Unix.
- Ability to implement interprocess communication between two processes.
- Ability to design and solve synchronization problems.
- Ability to simulate and implement operating system concepts such as scheduling, deadlock management, file management, and memory management.

### **Use Linux operating system and GNU C compiler.**

#### **List of Programs:**

1. Write C programs to simulate the following CPU scheduling algorithms:  
a) Round Robin    b) SJF
2. Write C programs to simulate the following CPU scheduling algorithms:  
a) FCFS            b) Priority
3. Write C programs to simulate the following File organization techniques:  
a) Single level directory    b) Two level    c) Hierarchical
4. Write C programs to simulate the following File allocation methods:  
a) Contiguous            b) Linked            c) Indexed
5. Write a C program to copy the contents of one file to another using system calls.
6. Write a C program to simulate Bankers Algorithm for Dead Lock Avoidance
7. Write a C program to simulate Bankers Algorithm for Dead Lock Prevention
8. Write C programs to simulate the following page replacement algorithms:  
a) FIFO    b) LRU    c) LFU
9. Write C programs to simulate the following techniques of memory management:  
a) Paging    b) Segmentation
10. Write a C program to implement the ls | sort command. (Use unnamed Pipe)
11. Write a C program to solve the Dining- Philosopher problem using semaphores.
12. Write C programs to implement ipc between two unrelated processes using named pipe.

#### **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. An Introduction to Operating Systems, P.C.P Bhatt, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, PHI.
2. Unix System Programming Using C++, Terrence Chan, PHI/Pearson.
3. Modern Operating Systems, Andrew S Tanenbaum, 3rd Edition, PHI

## MC400HS: GENDER SENSITIZATION LAB

B.Tech. II Year II Sem.

L	T	P	C
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### Course Objectives:

- To develop students' sensibility with regard to issues of gender in contemporary India.
- To provide a critical perspective on the socialization of men and women.
- To introduce students to information about some key biological aspects of genders.
- To expose the students to debates on the politics and economics of work.
- To help students reflect critically on gender violence.
- To expose students to more egalitarian interactions between men and women.

### Course Outcomes:

- Students will have developed a better understanding of important issues related to gender in contemporary India.
- Students will be sensitized to basic dimensions of the biological, sociological, psychological and legal aspects of gender. This will be achieved through discussion of materials derived from research, facts, everyday life, literature, and film.
- Students will attain a finer grasp of how gender discrimination works in our society and how to counter it.
- Students will acquire insight into the gendered division of labour and its relation to politics and economics.
- Men and women students and professionals will be better equipped to work and live together as equals.
- Students will develop a sense of appreciation of women in all walks of life.
- Through providing accounts of studies and movements as well as the new laws that provide protection and relief to women, the textbook will empower students to understand and respond to gender violence.

### UNIT - I

#### UNDERSTANDING GENDER

**Gender:** Why Should We Study It? (*Towards a World of Equals*: Unit -1)

**Socialization:** Making Women, Making Men (*Towards a World of Equals*: Unit -2)

Introduction. Preparing for Womanhood. Growing up Male. First lessons in Caste. Different Masculinities.

### UNIT - II

#### GENDER AND BIOLOGY:

**Missing Women:** Sex Selection and Its Consequences (*Towards a World of Equals*: Unit -4)

Declining Sex Ratio. Demographic Consequences.

**Gender Spectrum:** Beyond the Binary (*Towards a World of Equals*: Unit -10)

Two or Many? Struggles with Discrimination.

## UNIT - III

### GENDER AND LABOUR

**Housework:** the Invisible Labour (*Towards a World of Equals*: Unit -3)

“My Mother doesn’t Work.” “Share the Load.”

**Women’s Work:** Its Politics and Economics (*Towards a World of Equals*: Unit -7)

Fact and Fiction. Unrecognized and Unaccounted work. Additional Reading: Wages and Conditions of Work.

## UNIT-IV

### ISSUES OF VIOLENCE

**Sexual Harassment:** Say No! (*Towards a World of Equals*: Unit -6)

Sexual Harassment, not Eve-teasing- Coping with Everyday Harassment- Further Reading: “Chupulu”.

**Domestic Violence:** Speaking Out (*Towards a World of Equals*: Unit -8)

Is Home a Safe Place? -When Women Unite [Film]. Rebuilding Lives. Additional Reading: New Forums for Justice.

Thinking about Sexual Violence (*Towards a World of Equals*: Unit -11)

Blaming the Victim-“I Fought for my Life....” - Additional Reading: The Caste Face of Violence.

## UNIT - V

### GENDER: CO - EXISTENCE

**Just Relationships:** Being Together as Equals (*Towards a World of Equals*: Unit -12)

Mary Kom and Onler. Love and Acid just do not Mix. Love Letters. Mothers and Fathers. Additional Reading: Rosa Parks-The Brave Heart.

### TEXTBOOK

All the five Units in the Textbook, “*Towards a World of Equals: A Bilingual Textbook on Gender*” written by A. Suneetha, Uma Bhrugubanda, Duggirala Vasanta, Rama Melkote, Vasudha Nagaraj, Asma Rasheed, Gogu Shyamala, Deepa Sreenivas and Susie Tharu and published by **Telugu Akademi, Hyderabad**, Telangana State in the year **2015**.

**Note:** Since it is an Interdisciplinary Course, Resource Persons can be drawn from the fields of English Literature or Sociology or Political Science or any other qualified faculty who has expertise in this field from engineering departments.

### REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Menon, Nivedita. Seeing like a Feminist. New Delhi: Zubaan-Penguin Books, 2012
2. Abdulali Sohaila. “*I Fought For My Life...and Won.*” Available online at:  
<http://www.thealternative.in/lifestyle/i-fought-for-my-lifeand-won-sohaila-abdulal/>