



INSTITUTE OF AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING

(Autonomous)

Dundigal, Hyderabad -500 043

COMPUTERE SCIENEC AND ENGINEERING

COURSE DESCRIPTOR

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Course Title | OBJECT ORIENTED ANALYSIS AND DESIGN | | | | |
| Course Code | ACSB10 | | | | |
| Programme | B.Tech | | | | |
| Semester | FIVE | | | | |
| Course Type | Core | | | | |
| Regulation | IARE - R18 | | | | |
| Course Structure | Theory | | | Practical | |
| | Lectures | Tutorials | Credits | Laboratory | Credits |
| | 3 | - | 3 | - | - |
| Chief Coordinator | Dr. C Raghavendra, Associate Professor | | | | |
| Course Faculty | Dr. M Mohana Roopa, Professor Mr. G Chandra Sekhar, Assistant Professor Mr. R M Noorullah, Associate Professor Ms. N Shalini, Assistant Professor | | | | |

I. COURSE OVERVIEW:

The Unified Modeling Language is a graphical language for visualizing, specifying, constructing and documenting the artifacts of a software intensive system. The UML gives you a standard way to write systems blueprints covering conceptual things such as business processes and system functions as well as concrete things such as classes written in a specific programming language database schemas and reusable software components. Learn what the UML is what it is not and why the UML is relevant to the process of developing software intensive systems.

II. COURSE PRE-REQUISITES:

| Level | Course Code | Semester | Prerequisites | Credits |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|--|----------------|
| UG | AITB01 | III | Object Oriented Programming through Python | 3 |

III. MARKS DISTRIBUTION:

| Subject | SEE Examination | CIA Examination | Total Marks |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Object Oriented Analysis and Design | 70 Marks | 30 Marks | 100 |

IV. DELIVERY / INSTRUCTIONAL METHODOLOGIES:

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|---|----------|---|--------------|---|--------|
| ✗ | Chalk & Talk | ✓ | Quiz | ✓ | Assignments | ✗ | MOOCs |
| ✓ | LCD / PPT | ✓ | Seminars | ✗ | Mini Project | ✓ | Videos |
| ✗ | Open Ended Experiments | | | | | | |

V. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY:

The course will be evaluated for a total of 100 marks, with 30 marks for Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA) and 70 marks for Semester End Examination (SEE). Out of 30 marks allotted for CIA during the semester, marks are awarded by taking average of two CIA examinations or the marks scored in the make-up examination.

Semester End Examination (SEE): The SEE is conducted for 70 marks of 3 hours duration. The syllabus for the theory courses is divided into FIVE modules and each module carries equal weightage in terms of marks distribution. The question paper pattern is as follows. Two full questions with “either” or “choice” will be drawn from each module. Each question carries 14 marks. There could be a maximum of two sub divisions in a question.

The emphasis on the questions is broadly based on the following criteria:

| | |
|------|--|
| 50 % | To test the objectiveness of the concept. |
| 50 % | To test the analytical skill of the concept OR to test the application skill of the concept. |

Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA):

CIA is conducted for a total of 30 marks (Table 1), with 20 marks for Continuous Internal Examination (CIE), 05 marks for Quiz and 05 marks for Alternative Assessment Tool (AAT).

Table 1: Assessment pattern for CIA

| Component | Theory | | | Total Marks |
|-----------|----------|------|-----|-------------|
| | CIE Exam | Quiz | AAT | |
| CIA Marks | 20 | 05 | 05 | 30 |

Continuous Internal Examination (CIE):

Two CIE exams shall be conducted at the end of the 8th and 16th week of the semester respectively. The CIE exam is conducted for 20 marks of 2 hours duration consisting of five descriptive type questions out of which four questions have to be answered where, each question carries 5 marks. Marks are awarded by taking average of marks scored in two CIE exams.

Quiz - Online Examination

Two Quiz exams shall be online examination consisting of 25 multiple choice questions and are to be answered by choosing the correct answer from a given set of choices (commonly four). Such a question paper shall be useful in testing of knowledge, skills, application, analysis, evaluation and understanding of the students. Marks shall be awarded considering the average of two quiz examinations for every course.

Alternative Assessment Tool (AAT)

This AAT enables faculty to design own assessment patterns during the CIA. The AAT converts the classroom into an effective learning centre. The AAT may include tutorial hours/classes, seminars, assignments, term paper, open ended experiments, METE (Modeling and Experimental Tools in Engineering), five minutes video, MOOCs etc. The AAT chosen for this course is given in table 3.

Table 3: Assessment pattern for AAT

| 5 Minutes Video | Assignment | Tech-talk | Seminar | Open Ended Experiment |
|-----------------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------------------|
| 20% | 30% | 30% | 10% | 10% |

VI. HOW PROGRAM OUTCOMES ARE ASSESSED:

| Program Outcomes | | Proficiency assessed by |
|------------------|--|-------------------------|
| PO1 | Engineering knowledge: Apply the knowledge of mathematics, science, engineering fundamentals, and an engineering specialization to the solution of complex engineering problems. | CIA/SEE/AAT |
| PO2 | Problem analysis: Identify, formulate, review research literature, and analyze complex engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using first principles of mathematics, natural sciences, and engineering sciences. | CIA/SEE/AAT |
| PO3 | Design/development of solutions: Design solutions for complex engineering problems and design system components or processes that meet the specified needs with appropriate consideration for the public health and safety, and the cultural, societal, and environmental considerations. | CIA/SEE/AAT |
| PO 4 | Conduct investigations of complex problems: Use research-based knowledge and research methods including design of experiments, analysis and interpretation of data, and synthesis of the information to provide valid conclusions. | CIA/SEE/AAT |
| PO 5 | Modern tool usage: Create, select, and apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools including prediction and modeling to complex engineering activities with an understanding of the limitations. | CIA/SEE/AAT |

VII. HOW PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOMES ARE ASSESSED:

| Program Specific Outcomes | | Proficiency assessed by |
|---------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| PSO 1 | Understand, design and analyze computer programs in the areas related to Algorithms, System Software, Web design, Big data, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning and Networking. | CIA/SEE/AAT |

| Program Specific Outcomes | | Proficiency assessed by |
|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| PSO 3 | Make use of modern computer tools for creating innovative career paths, to be an entrepreneur and desire for higher studies. | CIA/SEE/AAT |

VIII. COURSE OBJECTIVES:

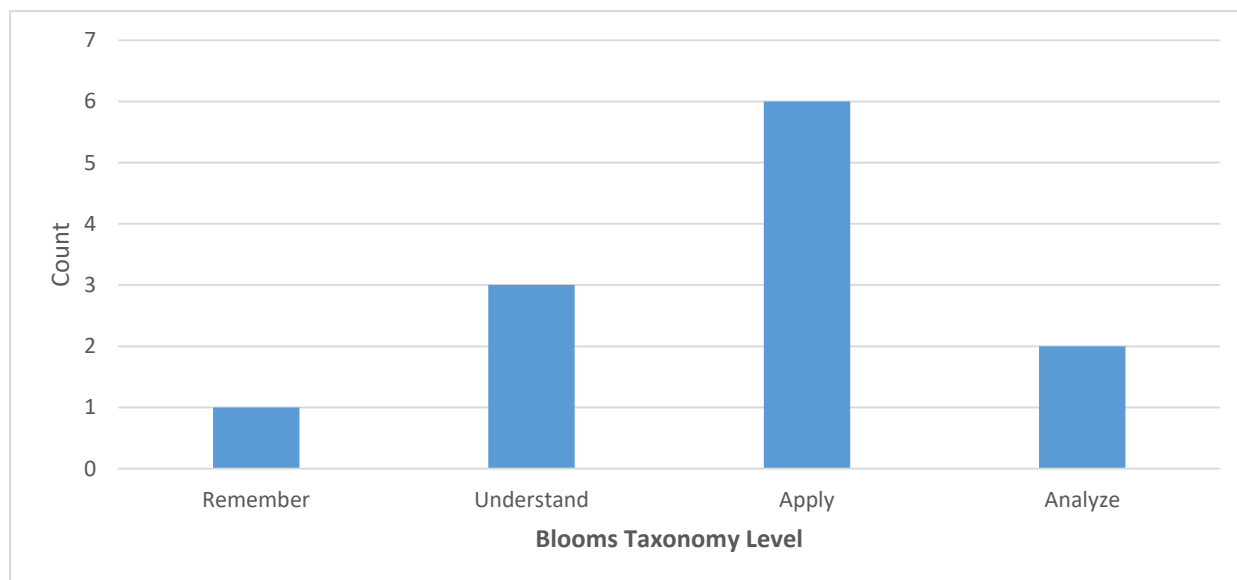
| The course should enable the students will try to learn: | |
|--|--|
| I | The basic and advanced building blocks of Unified Modeling Language for analysis and design of software systems. |
| II | The Object-oriented approach for analysis and design of System/Subsystem/Functional units based on the given specifications through UML Diagrams |
| III | The implementation of design document of real time software applications using advanced CASE tools. |

IX. COURSE OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course, the students are able to:

| CO No | Course Outcomes | Knowledge Level (Bloom's Taxonomy) |
|-------|---|------------------------------------|
| CO 1 | List the importance and use of basic principles in object oriented modeling for appropriate analysis and design of given scenarios. | Remember |
| CO 2 | Make use of building blocks and different views for creating conceptual model architectural view of system in Unified Software Development Life cycle. | Apply |
| CO 3 | Demonstrate static and dynamic aspects of the system through UML diagrams for specifying structure and interaction of objects during runtime. | Understand |
| CO 4 | Identify basic building blocks for visualizing artifacts of an Object Oriented System. | Apply |
| CO 5 | Summarize advanced building blocks in structural and behavioral modeling of a software system for visualizing web of relationships. | Understand |
| CO 6 | Classify structural modeling of system for representing framework with UML diagrams. | Analyze |
| CO 7 | Illustrate behavioral modeling of system for conveying dynamic concepts of the system. | Understand |
| CO 8 | Categorize advanced behavioral modeling for visualizing flow control of objects and activities of specified case study like next gen POS system. | Analyze |
| CO 9 | Make use of common modeling techniques in UML for modeling vocabulary of real time applications. | Apply |
| CO 10 | Develop architectural model of a scenario for preparing blueprint of the entire system. | Apply |
| CO 11 | Model software application like Unified Library with the help of UML diagrams for documenting static and dynamic aspects of a system. | Apply |
| CO 12 | Develop a design document using UML for simple and complex scenarios of the specific case study. | Apply |

COURSE KNOWLEDGE COMPETENCY LEVELS



X. MAPPING COURSE OUTCOMES LEADING TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES

| Course Outcomes | Program Outcomes | | | | | | | | | | | | Program Specific Outcomes | | |
|-----------------|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|---------------------------|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| CO 1 | | | | | √ | | | | | | | | √ | | |
| CO 2 | √ | | √ | √ | √ | | | | | | | | | | √ |
| CO 3 | | √ | | √ | √ | | | | | | | | | | |
| CO 4 | √ | | √ | √ | √ | | | | | | | | √ | | √ |
| CO 5 | | √ | | √ | √ | | | | | | | | √ | | √ |
| CO 6 | | | | √ | | | | | | | | | √ | | √ |
| CO 7 | | √ | | √ | √ | | | | | | | | √ | | √ |
| CO 8 | | | | √ | | | | | | | | | √ | | √ |
| CO 9 | √ | | √ | √ | √ | | | | | | | | √ | | √ |
| CO 10 | √ | | √ | √ | √ | | | | | | | | √ | | √ |
| CO 11 | √ | | √ | √ | √ | | | | | | | | √ | | √ |
| CO 12 | √ | | √ | √ | √ | | | | | | | | √ | | √ |

XI. JUSTIFICATIONS FOR CO-PO MAPPING:

| Course Outcomes | POs / PSOs | Justification for mapping (Students will be able to) | No. of key competencies |
|-----------------|------------|---|---|
| CO 1 | PO 5 | Usage of CASE tool for modelling simple to complex engineering activities with understanding requirements and limitations of user. | 1 |
| | PSO 1 | Formulate and Evaluate engineering concepts to Design next-generation computer systems for modelling simple to complex engineering activities with understanding requirements and limitations of user. | 2 |
| CO 2 | PO 1 | Apply Engineering knowledge and modelling principles , building blocks and architectural views of the system with support of UML. | 2 |
| | PO 3 | Design solutions for simple and complex problems by Defining and understanding customer requirements, identifying various static and dynamic functions, managing design process and evaluate the outcomes as UML diagrams. | 6 |
| | PO 4 | Conduct investigation of complex problems for visualizing artefacts by using basic and advanced building blocks with knowledge of process, laboratory skills, understanding knowledge and ability to apply a systems approach to engineering problems. | 5 |
| | PO 5 | Usage of CASE tool for modelling simple to complex engineering activities with understanding requirements and limitations of user for architectural view of system. | 1 |
| | PSO 3 | Make use of computational and advanced CASE tools for creating innovative career paths, to be an entrepreneur and desire for higher studies. | 2 |
| | CO 3 | PO 2 | Understand the given problem and system definition, problem formulation, collecting data, modelling, solution development and documentation by using diagrams for static and dynamic aspects of the system. |
| PO 4 | | Conduct investigation of complex problems for visualizing diagrams of static and dynamic aspects by using basic and advanced building blocks knowledge of process, laboratory skills, understanding knowledge and ability to apply a systems approach to engineering problems. | 5 |
| PO 5 | | Usage of CASE tool for modelling simple to complex engineering activities with understanding requirements and limitations of user. | 1 |
| CO 4 | PO 1 | Apply Engineering knowledge and modelling principles , in identifying basic building blocks for visualizing artefacts of system. | 2 |
| | PO 3 | Design solutions for simple and complex problems by Defining problem, understand customer requirements, identifying basic building blocks to draw UML diagrams. | 3 |
| | PO 4 | Conduct investigation of complex problems for visualizing artefacts by using basic building blocks with knowledge and system approach of process. | 2 |
| | PO 5 | Usage of CASE tool for modelling simple to complex engineering activities with understanding requirements and limitations of user. | 1 |

| | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---|----------|
| | PSO 1 | Formulate and Evaluate engineering concepts to Design next-generation computer systems in identifying basic building blocks for visualizing artefacts of system. | 2 |
| | PSO 3 | Make use of computational and advanced CASE tools for creating innovative career paths, to be an entrepreneur and desire for higher studies. | 2 |
| CO 5 | PO 2 | Understand the given problem and system definition, problem formulation, collecting data, modelling, solution development and documentation for design solution by using advanced building blocks of UML. | 6 |
| | PO 4 | Conduct investigation of complex problems for visualizing artefacts by using advanced building blocks with knowledge and system approach of process. | 2 |
| | PO 5 | Usage of CASE tool for modelling simple to complex engineering activities with understanding requirements and limitations of user. | 1 |
| | PSO 1 | Formulate and Evaluate engineering concepts to Design next-generation computer systems by using advanced building blocks of UML. | 2 |
| | PSO 3 | Make use of computational and advanced CASE tools for creating innovative career paths, to be an entrepreneur and desire for higher studies. | 2 |
| CO 6 | PO 4 | Conduct investigation of complex problems for structural modelling with knowledge and system approach of process. | 2 |
| | PSO 1 | Formulate and Evaluate engineering concepts to Design next-generation computer systems for structural modelling. | 2 |
| | PSO 3 | Make use of computational and advanced CASE tools for creating innovative career paths, to be an entrepreneur and desire for higher studies. | 2 |
| CO 7 | PO 2 | Understand the given problem and system definition, problem formulation, collecting data, modelling, solution development and documentation for design solution by using diagrams of behavioural modelling. | 6 |
| | PO 4 | Conduct investigation of complex problems for visualizing artefacts by using diagrams of behavioural modelling of system with knowledge and system approach of process. | 2 |
| | PO 5 | Usage of CASE tool for modelling simple to complex engineering activities with understanding requirements and limitations of user. | 1 |
| | PSO 1 | Formulate and Evaluate engineering concepts to Design next-generation computer systems by using diagrams of behavioural modelling. | 2 |
| | PSO 3 | Make use of computational and advanced CASE tools for creating innovative career paths, to be an entrepreneur and desire for higher studies. | 2 |
| CO 8 | PO 4 | Conduct investigation of complex problems for visualizing artefacts by using diagrams of advanced behavioural modelling of system with knowledge and system approach of process. | 2 |
| | PSO 1 | Formulate and Evaluate engineering concepts to Design next-generation computer systems for visualizing artefacts by using diagrams of advanced behavioural modelling of system. | 2 |

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---|---|
| | PSO 3 | Make use of computational and advanced CASE tools for creating innovative career paths, to be an entrepreneur and desire for higher studies. | 2 |
| CO 9 | PO 1 | Apply Engineering knowledge and modelling principles , for modelling vocabulary of system by using different common modelling techniques of concepts and diagrams used in UML. | 2 |
| | PO 3 | Design solutions for simple and complex problems by understanding customer requirements, identifying various concepts and common modelling techniques of nine diagrams, managing design process and evaluate the outcomes as UML diagrams. | 4 |
| | PO 4 | Conduct investigation of complex problems for modelling vocabulary of real-time systems by using concepts and common modelling techniques with knowledge and system approach of process. | 2 |
| | PO 5 | Usage of CASE tool for modelling simple to complex engineering activities with understanding requirements and limitations of user. | 1 |
| | PSO 1 | Formulate and Evaluate engineering concepts to Design next-generation computer systems for modelling vocabulary of system by using different common modelling techniques of concepts and diagrams used in UML. | 2 |
| | PSO 3 | Make use of computational and advanced CASE tools for creating innovative career paths, to be an entrepreneur and desire for higher studies. | 2 |
| | CO 10 | PO 1 | Apply Engineering knowledge and modelling principles for preparing blue prints of the system by using architectural modelling diagrams. |
| PO 3 | | Design solutions for simple and complex problems by understanding customer requirements, identifying various diagrams to prepare blue prints, managing design process and evaluate the outcomes as UML diagrams. | 4 |
| PO 4 | | Conduct investigation of complex problems for preparing blue print of entire system by architectural modelling diagrams with knowledge and system approach of process. | 2 |
| PO 5 | | Usage of CASE tool for modelling simple to complex engineering activities with understanding requirements and limitations of user. | 1 |
| PSO 1 | | Formulate and Evaluate engineering concepts to Design next-generation computer systems for preparing blue prints of the system by using architectural modelling diagrams. | 2 |
| PSO 3 | | Make use of computational and advanced CASE tools for creating innovative career paths, to be an entrepreneur and desire for higher studies. | 2 |
| CO 11 | | PO 1 | Apply Engineering knowledge and modelling principles , for documenting static and dynamic aspects of Library Information Management system. |
| | PO 3 | Design solutions for Library Information Management system by understanding customer requirements, identifying various static and dynamic functions, managing design process and evaluate the outcomes as UML diagrams. | 4 |

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---|----------|
| | PO 4 | Conduct investigation of Library Information Management System for documenting by using basic and advanced building blocks with knowledge and system approach of process. | 2 |
| | PO 5 | Usage of CASE tool for modelling simple to complex engineering activities with understanding requirements and limitations of user. | 1 |
| | PSO 1 | Formulate and Evaluate engineering concepts to Design next-generation computer systems for documenting static and dynamic aspects of Library Information Management system. | 2 |
| | PSO 3 | Make use of computational and advanced CASE tools for creating innovative career paths, to be an entrepreneur and desire for higher studies. | 2 |
| CO 12 | PO 1 | Apply Engineering knowledge and modelling principles , for designing simple and complex scenarios of various case studies. | 2 |
| | PO 3 | Design solutions for simple and complex scenarios of various case studies by understanding customer requirements, identifying various static and dynamic functions, managing design process and evaluate the outcomes as UML diagrams. | 4 |
| | PO 4 | Conduct investigation of simple and complex scenarios of various case studies for visualizing artefacts by using basic and advanced building blocks with knowledge and system approach of process. | 2 |
| | PO 5 | Usage of CASE tool for modelling simple to complex engineering activities with understanding requirements and limitations of user. | 1 |
| | PSO 1 | Formulate and Evaluate engineering concepts to Design next-generation computer systems for designing simple and complex scenarios of various case studies. | 2 |
| | PSO 3 | Make use of computational and advanced CASE tools for creating innovative career paths, to be an entrepreneur and desire for higher studies. | 2 |

XII.MAPPING COURSE OUTCOMES LEADING TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES AND PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:

| Course Outcomes | Program Outcomes / Number of Vital Features | | | | | | | | | | | | PSOs / No. of Vital Features | | |
|-----------------|---|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|------------------------------|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 3 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| CO 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| CO 2 | 2 | | 6 | 5 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| CO 3 | | 6 | | 5 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| CO 4 | 2 | | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| CO 5 | | 6 | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| CO 6 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|
| CO 7 | | 6 | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| CO 8 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| CO 9 | 2 | | 4 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| CO 10 | 2 | | 4 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| CO 11 | 2 | | 4 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| CO 12 | 2 | | 4 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 |

XIII. PERCENTAGE FOR KEY COMPETENCIES FOR CO-PO MAPPING:

| Course Outcomes | Program Outcomes/ Number of key competencies | | | | | | | | | | | | PSOs / No. of key competencies | | |
|-----------------|--|------|------|------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------------|-----|-------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 3 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| CO 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO 2 | 66.6 | 0.0 | 60.0 | 45.5 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| CO 3 | 0.0 | 60.0 | 0.0 | 45.5 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CO 4 | 66.6 | 0.0 | 30.0 | 18.2 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| CO 5 | 0.0 | 60.0 | 0.0 | 18.2 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| CO 6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| CO 7 | 0.0 | 60.0 | 0.0 | 18.2 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| CO 8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| CO 9 | 66.6 | 0.0 | 40.0 | 18.2 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| CO 10 | 66.6 | 0.0 | 40.0 | 18.2 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| CO 11 | 66.6 | 0.0 | 40.0 | 18.2 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| CO 12 | 66.6 | 0.0 | 40.0 | 18.2 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |

XIV. COURSE ARTICULATION MATRIX (CO-PO/PSO MAPPING)

COs and POs and COs and PSOs on the scale of 0 to 3, **0** being **no correlation**, **1** being the **low correlation**, **2** being **medium correlation** and **3** being **high correlation**.

| | |
|---|--|
| 0 – $0 \leq C \leq 5\%$ –No correlation; | 2 – $40\% < C < 60\%$ –Moderate. |
| 1 – $5 < C < 40\%$ – Low/ Slight; | 3 – $60\% \leq C < 100\%$ – Substantial /High |

| Course Outcomes | Program Outcomes | | | | | | | | | | | | Program Specific Outcomes | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|---------------------------|---|------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| CO 1 | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | |
| CO 2 | 3 | - | 3 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| CO 3 | - | 3 | - | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| CO 4 | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 |
| CO 5 | - | 3 | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 |
| CO 6 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 |
| CO 7 | - | 3 | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 |
| CO 8 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 |
| CO 9 | 3 | - | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 |
| CO 10 | 3 | - | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 |
| CO 11 | 3 | - | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 |
| CO 12 | 3 | - | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 |
| TOTAL | 18 | 9 | 12 | 13 | 30 | | | | | | | | 10 | | 30 |
| AVERAGE | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 3.0 | | | | | | | | 1.0 | | 3.0 |

3 = High; 2 = Medium; 1 = Low

XV. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES–DIRECT

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|------------------|--|--------------|--|------------------------|---|
| CIE Exams | PO 1,PO 2, PO 3,PO 4, PO 5,PSO 1, PSO 3 | SEE Exams | PO 1,PO 2, PO 3,PO 4 PO 5,PSO 1, PSO 3 | Assignments | PO 1,PO 2, PO 3,PO 4 PO 5,PSO 1, PSO 3 | Seminars | PO 1,PO 2, PO 3,PO 4, PO 5,PSO 1, PSO 3 |
| Laboratory Practices | - | Student Viva | - | Mini Project | - | Certification | - |
| Term Paper | PO 5,PSO 1, PSO 3 | 15 Minutes Video | PO 5 | Tech talk | PO 10 | Open Ended Experiments | PO 12 |

XVI. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES–INDIRECT

| | | | |
|---|--|---|---------------------------|
| ✓ | Early Semester Feedback | ✓ | End Semester OBE Feedback |
| ✗ | Assessment of Mini Projects by Experts | | |

XVII. SYLLABUS

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| MODULE-I | INTRODUCTION TO UML |
| Introduction to UML: Importance of modeling, principles of modeling, object oriented modeling, conceptual model of the UML, architecture, software development life cycle; Classes, relationships, common mechanisms and diagrams. | |
| MODULE-II | ADVANCED BEHAVIORAL MODELING |
| Advanced classes, advanced relationships, interfaces, types and roles, packages, terms, concepts; Class and Object Diagrams: Terms, concepts, common modeling techniques for class and object diagrams. | |
| MODULE-III | ARCHITECTURAL MODELING |
| Basic Behavioral Modeling - I: Interactions, Interaction diagrams. Basic Behavioral Modeling-II: Use cases, Use case Diagrams, Activity Diagrams. | |
| MODULE-IV | ADVANCED BEHAVIORAL MODELING |
| Events and signals, state machines, processes and threads, time and space, state chart and state chart diagrams. Case study: The next gen POS system. | |
| MODULE-V | ARCHITECTURAL MODELING |
| Component, Component diagrams, Deployment, Deployment diagrams; Case Study: The Unified Library Application. | |
| Text Books: | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grady Booch, James Rumbaugh, Ivar Jacobson, "The Unified Modeling Language User Guide", Pearson Education, 2nd Edition, 2004. 2. Craig Larman, "Applying UML and Patterns: An Introduction to Object Oriented Analysis and Design and Iterative Development", Pearson Education, 3rd Edition, 2005. | |
| Reference Books: | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MeilirPage-Jones: Fundamentals of Object Oriented Design in UML, Pearson Education, 1st Edition, 2006. 2. Hans-Erik Eriksson, Magnus Penker, Brian Lyons, David Fado, "UML 2 Toolkit", WILEY-Dreamtech India Pvt. Ltd., Pearson Education, 3rd Edition, 2005. | |
| Web References: | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. https://www.tutorialspoint.com/uml/uml_overview.html 2. https://www.utdallas.edu/~chung/OOAD/M03_1_StructuralDiagrams.ppt 3. https://onedrive.live.com/download?cid=99CBBF765926367 | |
| E-Text Books: | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. https://www.utdallas.edu/UML2.0/Rumbaugh 2. https://www.utdallas.edu/~chung/SP/applying-uml-and-patterns.pdf | |

XVIII. COURSE PLAN:

The course plan is meant as a guideline. Probably there may be changes.

| Lecture No | Topics to be covered | Course Outcomes | Reference |
|------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1 | Introduction to UML | CO 1 | T1:1.1 |

| Lecture No | Topics to be covered | Course Outcomes | Reference |
|-------------------|---|------------------------|------------------|
| 2 | Importance of modeling, and principles of modeling | CO 1 | T1:1.2 |
| 3 | Object Oriented Modeling, | CO 2 | T1:1.3-1.4 |
| 4 | Conceptual model of the UML | CO 2 | T1:2.3 |
| 5 | Architecture of UML | CO 2 | T1:2.4 |
| 6 | Software Development Life Cycle – Unified Model | CO 2 | T1:2.5 |
| 7-8 | Classes | CO 3,CO 4 | T1:4.1 |
| 9-10 | Relationships | CO 3,CO 4 | T1:5.1 |
| 11 | Common mechanisms | CO 3,CO 4 | T1:6.1 |
| 12-13 | Diagrams | CO 3,CO 4 | T1:7.1.1 |
| 14 | Advanced Classes and Advanced Relationships | CO 5 | T1:8.1.1 |
| 15 | Interfaces, types and roles, | CO 5 | T1:11.4 |
| 16 | Packages, terms, concepts | CO 5 | T1:12.5 |
| 17-18 | Class Diagrams- Terms, concepts and common modeling techniques | CO 6,CO 9 | T1:13.1 |
| 19-20 | Object Diagrams: Terms, concepts and common modeling techniques | CO 6,CO 9 | T1:13.3 |
| 21 | Interactions: Interactions, concepts and common modeling techniques | CO 7, CO 9 | T1:14.1 |
| 22-23 | Interaction Diagrams: Terms, concepts, uses and common modeling techniques | CO7, CO 9 | T1:14.3 |
| 24-25 | Use cases: Use case diagrams Terms, concepts, uses and common modeling techniques | CO 7,CO 9 | T1:16.1 |
| 26-27 | Activity Diagrams: Terms, concepts, uses and common modeling techniques | CO 7,CO 9 | T1:16.4 |
| 28 | Events and signals, State machines | CO 8 | T1:20.5 |
| 29 | Processes and threads, Time and space | CO 8 | T1:21.4 |
| 30-31 | State Chart : Terms, concepts, uses and common modeling techniques | CO 8, CO 9 | T1:22.1 |
| 32-33 | State chart diagrams : Terms, concepts, uses and common modeling techniques | CO 8, CO 9 | T1:22.4 |
| 34 | Case study: The next gen POS system | CO 12 | T1:22.7 |
| 35 | Component : Terms and concepts | CO 10 | T1:29.1 |
| 36-37 | Component diagrams : Terms, concepts, uses and common modeling techniques | CO 9,CO10 | T1:29.3 |
| 38 | Deployment: Terms and concepts | CO 10 | T1:30.1 |
| 39-40 | Deployment diagrams : Terms, concepts, uses and common modeling techniques | CO 9,CO 10 | T1:30.7 |

| Lecture No | Topics to be covered | Course Outcomes | Reference |
|-------------------|--|------------------------|------------------|
| 41-43 | Case Study: The Unified Library Application. | CO 11 | T1:30.9 |
| 44-45 | Case Study: Real-Time applications | CO 12 | T1:30.9 |

Prepared by:

Dr. C Raghavendra, Associate Professor

HOD, CSE