Deep Learning		Semester	7
Course Code	**BCA701**	CIE Marks	50
Teaching Hours/Week (L:T:P: S)	3:0:2:0	SEE Marks	50
Total Hours of Pedagogy	40 hours Theory + 8-10 Lab slots	Total Marks	100
Credits	04	Exam Hours	03
Examination nature (SEE)	Theory/practical		

Course objectives:

- Understand the fundamentals of deep learning.
- Understanding the working of Convolutional Neural Networks and RNN in decision making.
- Illustrate the strength and weaknesses of many popular deep learning approaches.
- Introduce major deep learning algorithms, the problem settings, and their applications to solve real world problems

Teaching-Learning Process (General Instructions)

These are sample Strategies, which teachers can use to accelerate the attainment of the various course outcomes.

1. Lecturer method (L) need not to be only a traditional lecture method, but alternative effective teaching methods could be adopted to attain the outcomes.
2. Use of Video/Animation to explain functioning of various concepts.
3. Encourage collaborative (Group Learning) Learning in the class.
4. Ask at least three HOT (Higher order Thinking) questions in the class, which promotes critical thinking.
5. Adopt Problem Based Learning (PBL), which fosters students' Analytical skills, develop design thinking skills such as the ability to design, evaluate, generalize, and analyze information rather than simply recall it.
6. Introduce Topics in manifold representations.
7. Show the different ways to solve the same problem with different logic and encourage the students to come up with their own creative ways to solve them.
8. Discuss how every concept can be applied to the real world - and when that's possible, it helps improve the students' understanding

MODULE-1

Introduction: What is a Neural Network?, The Human Brain, Models of a Neuron, Neural Networks Viewed As Directed Graphs, Feedback, Network Architectures, **Rosenblatt‟s Perceptron**: Introduction, Perceptron, The Perceptron Convergence Theorem, Relation Between the Perceptron and Bayes Classifier for a Gaussian Environment.

MODULE-2

Multilayer Perceptrons: Introduction, Batch Learning and On-Line Learning, The Back-Propagation Algorithm, XOR Problem, Heuristics for Making the Back- Propagation Algorithm Perform Better, Back Propagation and Differentiation.

MODULE-3

Regularization for Deep Learning: Parameter Norm Penalties - L2 Parameter Regularization, Dataset Augmentation, Semi-Supervised Learning**. Optimization for Training Deep Models:** Challenges in Neural Network Optimization – Ill Conditioning, Local Minima, Plateaus, Saddle Points and Other Flat Regions.

MODULE-4

Convolution neural networks: The Convolution Operation, Motivation, Pooling, Convolution and Pooling as an Infinitely Strong Prior, Variants of the Basic Convolution Function, Structured Outputs, Data Types, Efficient Convolution Algorithms, Convolutional Networks and the History of Deep Learning.

MODULE-5
Sequence Modeling: Recurrent and Recursive Nets: Unfolding Computational Graphs, Recurrent Neural Networks, Bidirectional RNNs, Encoder-Decoder Sequence-to- Sequence Architectures, Deep Recurrent Networks, Recursive Neural Networks, The Long Short-Term Memory and Other Gated RNNs

PRACTICAL COMPONENT OF IPCC *(May cover all / major modules)*

Sl.NO	Experiments
1	Design and implement a neural based network for generating word embedding for words in a document corpus.
2	Write a program to demonstrate the working of a deep neural network for classification task.
3	Design and implement a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) for classification of image dataset
4	Build and demonstrate an autoencoder network using neural layers for data compression on image dataset.
5	Design and implement a deep learning network for classification of textual documents.
6	Design and implement a deep learning network for forecasting time series data.
7	Write a program to enable pre-train models to classify a given image dataset.
8	Write a program to read a dataset of text reviews. Classify the reviews as positive or negative.

Course outcomes (Course Skill Set):

At the end of the course, the student will be able to:

1. Analyze and interpret the concepts of neural networks relating to artificial intelligence.
2. Illustrate the learning processes and their statistical properties.
3. Design deep learning models using regularization and convolutional operations.
4. Analyze sequential data to build recurrent and recursive models.
5. Develop and analyze the applications using Autoencoders.

Assessment Details (both CIE and SEE)

The weightage of Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE) is 50% and for Semester End Exam (SEE) is 50%. The minimum passing mark for the CIE is 40% of the maximum marks (20 marks out of 50) and for the SEE minimum passing mark is 35% of the maximum marks (18 out of 50 marks). A student shall be deemed to have satisfied the academic requirements and earned the credits allotted to each subject/ course if the student secures a minimum of 40% (40 marks out of 100) in the sum total of the CIE (Continuous Internal Evaluation) and SEE (Semester End Examination) taken together.

CIE for the theory component of the IPCC (maximum marks 50)

- IPCC means practical portion integrated with the theory of the course.
- CIE marks for the theory component are **25 marks** and that for the practical component is **25 marks**.
- 25 marks for the theory component are split into **15 marks** for two Internal Assessment Tests (Two Tests, each of 15 Marks with 01-hour duration, are to be conducted) and **10 marks** for other assessment methods mentioned in 22OB4.2. The first test at the end of 40-50% coverage of the syllabus and the second test after covering 85-90% of the syllabus.

- Scaled-down marks of the sum of two tests and other assessment methods will be CIE marks for the theory component of IPCC (that is for **25 marks)**.
- The student has to secure 40% of 25 marks to qualify in the CIE of the theory component of IPCC.

CIE for the practical component of the IPCC

- **15 marks** for the conduction of the experiment and preparation of laboratory record, and **10 marks** for the test to be conducted after the completion of all the laboratory sessions.
- On completion of every experiment/program in the laboratory, the students shall be evaluated including viva-voce and marks shall be awarded on the same day.
- The CIE marks awarded in the case of the Practical component shall be based on the continuous evaluation of the laboratory report. Each experiment report can be evaluated for 10 marks. Marks of all experiments' write-ups are added and scaled down to **15 marks**.
- The laboratory test **(duration 02/03 hours)** after completion of all the experiments shall be conducted for 50 marks and scaled down to **10 marks.**
- Scaled-down marks of write-up evaluations and tests added will be CIE marks for the laboratory component of IPCC for **25 marks**.
- The student has to secure 40% of 25 marks to qualify in the CIE of the practical component of the IPCC.

SEE for IPCC

Theory SEE will be conducted by University as per the scheduled timetable, with common question papers for the course (**duration 03 hours**)

1. The question paper will have ten questions. Each question is set for 20 marks.
2. There will be 2 questions from each module. Each of the two questions under a module (with a maximum of 3 sub-questions), **should have a mix of topics** under that module.
3. The students have to answer 5 full questions, selecting one full question from each module.
4. Marks scored by the student shall be proportionally scaled down to 50 Marks

The theory portion of the IPCC shall be for both CIE and SEE, whereas the practical portion will have a CIE component only. Questions mentioned in the SEE paper may include questions from the practical component.

Suggested Learning Resources:

Text Book:

1. Simon Haykin, Neural networks and Learning Machines, Third Edition, Pearson, 2016
2. Ian Goodfellow, Yoshua Bengio and Aaron Courville, Deep Learning, MIT Press, 2016. https://www.deeplearningbook.org/lecture_slides.html

Web links and Video Lectures (e-Resources):

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VyWAvY2CF9c
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7sB052Pz0sQ
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mubj_fqiAv8
https://www.coursera.org/learn/neural-networks-deep-learning
https://onlinecourses.nptel.ac.in/noc20_cs62/preview

Activity Based Learning (Suggested Activities in Class)/ Practical Based learning

Mini projects (2 to 4 students) using Deep Learning concepts - 10 marks

Machine Learning II		Semester	7
Course Code	**BAI702**	CIE Marks	50
Teaching Hours/Week (L:T:P: S)	3:0:2:0	SEE Marks	50
Total Hours of Pedagogy	40 hours Theory + 8-10 Lab slots	Total Marks	100
Credits	04	Exam Hours	3
Examination nature (SEE)	Theory/practical		

Course objectives:

- To introduce concept learning and General to specific learning
- To learn set of rules using Sequential Covering approach
- To make decisions on decision by committee
- To understand similarities using unsupervised learning .
- To understand Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) and Graphical Methods

Teaching-Learning Process (General Instructions)

These are sample Strategies; that teachers can use to accelerate the attainment of the various course outcomes.

1. Lecturer method (L) need not to be only a traditional lecture method, but alternative effective teaching methods could be adopted to attain the outcomes.
2. Use of Video/Animation to explain functioning of various concepts.
3. Encourage collaborative (Group Learning) Learning in the class.
4. Ask at least three HOT (Higher order Thinking) questions in the class, which promotes critical thinking.
5. Adopt Problem Based Learning (PBL), which fosters students' Analytical skills, develop design thinking skills such as the ability to design, evaluate, generalize, and analyze information rather than simply recall it.
6. Introduce Topics in manifold representations.
7. Show the different ways to solve the same problem with different logic and encourage the students to come up with their own creative ways to solve them.
8. Discuss how every concept can be applied to the real world - and when that's possible, it helps improve the students' understanding

MODULE-1

Introduction: Well-Posed Learning Problems, Designing a Learning System, Perspectives and Issues in Machine Learning.

Concept Learning and the General-to-Specific Ordering: 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.

Text Book 1 : Ch 1 & 2

MODULE-2

Learning Sets of Rules: Sequential Covering Algorithms, Learning Rule Sets: Example-Based Methods, Learning First-Order Rules, FOIL: A First-Order Inductive Learner.

Analytical Learning: Perfect Domain Theories: Explanation-Based Learning, Explanation-Based Learning of Search Control Knowledge, Inductive-Analytical Approaches to Learning.

Text Book 1 : Ch 10 & 11

MODULE-3

Decision by Committee: Ensemble Learning: Boosting: Adaboost , Stumping, Bagging: Subagging, Random Forests, Comparison With Boosting, Different Ways To Combine Classifiers.

Unsupervised Learning: The K-MEANS algorithm : Dealing with Noise ,The k-Means Neural Network , Normalisation ,A Better Weight Update Rule ,Using Competitive Learning for Clustering.

Text Book 2: Chap 13 and 14.1

MODULE-4

Unsupervised Learning: Vector Quantisation**,** the self-organising feature map , The SOM Algorithm, Neighbourhood Connections, Self-Organisation, Network Dimensionality and Boundary Conditions, Examples of Using the SOM. **Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) Methods:** Sampling : Random Numbers ,Gaussian Random Numbers ,Monte Carlo Or Bust ,The Proposal Distribution , Markov Chain Monte Carlo. **Text Book 2: Chap 14.2, 14.3, 15**
MODULE-5
Graphical Models: Bayesian Networks : Approximate Inference , Making Bayesian Networks , Markov Random Fields , Hidden Markov Models (Hmms), The Forward Algorithm , The Viterbi Algorithm , The Baum–Welch Or Forward–Backward Algorithm , Tracking Methods , The Kalman Filter, The Particle Filter. **Text Book 2 : Chap 16**

PRACTICAL COMPONENT OF IPCC *(May cover all / major modules)*

Sl.NO	Experiments
1	Read a dataset from the user and i. Use the Find-S algorithm to find the most specific hypothesis that is consistent with the positive examples. Ii. What is the final hypothesis after processing all the positive examples? Using the same dataset, apply the Candidate Elimination algorithm. Determine the final version space after processing all examples (both positive and negative). What are the most specific and most general hypotheses in the version space?
2	Read a dataset and use an **example-based method** (such as **RIPPER** or **CN2**) to generate a set of classification rules . Apply the **FOIL algorithm** (First-Order Inductive Learner) to learn first-order rules for predicting.
3	Read a supervised dataset and use bagging and boosting technique to classify the dataset. Indicate the performance of the model.
4	Read an unsupervised dataset and group the dataset based on similarity based on k-means clustering .
5	Read a dataset and perform unsupervised learning using SOM algorithm.
6	Write a function to generate **uniform random numbers** in the interval [0, 1]. Use this function to generate 10 random samples and evaluate f(x) for each sample. What are the sampled function values? Using the samples generated in the previous step, estimate the integral I using the **Monte Carlo method**.
7	Read a dataset and indicate the likelihood of an event occurring using Bayesian Networks.
8	Refer to the dataset in question 7 and indicate inferences based on the sequence of steps .

Course outcomes (Course Skill Set):

At the end of the course, the student will be able to:

1. Apply concept learning and General to specific learning
2. Design models to classify supervised data .
3. To analyze methods to identify similarities using unsupervised learning .
4. To understand Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) and Graphical Methods.

Assessment Details (both CIE and SEE)

The weightage of Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE) is 50% and for Semester End Exam (SEE) is 50%. The minimum passing mark for the CIE is 40% of the maximum marks (20 marks out of 50) and for the SEE minimum passing mark is 35% of the maximum marks (18 out of 50 marks). A student shall be deemed to have satisfied the academic requirements and earned the credits allotted to each subject/ course if the student secures a minimum of 40% (40 marks out of 100) in the sum total of the CIE (Continuous Internal Evaluation) and SEE (Semester End Examination) taken together.

CIE for the theory component of the IPCC (maximum marks 50)

- IPCC means practical portion integrated with the theory of the course.
- CIE marks for the theory component are **25 marks** and that for the practical component is **25 marks**.
- 25 marks for the theory component are split into **15 marks** for two Internal Assessment Tests (Two Tests, each of 15 Marks with 01-hour duration, are to be conducted) and **10 marks** for other assessment methods mentioned in 22OB4.2. The first test at the end of 40-50% coverage of the syllabus and the second test after covering 85-90% of the syllabus.
- Scaled-down marks of the sum of two tests and other assessment methods will be CIE marks for the theory component of IPCC (that is for **25 marks)**.
- The student has to secure 40% of 25 marks to qualify in the CIE of the theory component of IPCC.

CIE for the practical component of the IPCC

- **15 marks** for the conduction of the experiment and preparation of laboratory record, and **10 marks** for the test to be conducted after the completion of all the laboratory sessions.
- On completion of every experiment/program in the laboratory, the students shall be evaluated including viva-voce and marks shall be awarded on the same day.
- The CIE marks awarded in the case of the Practical component shall be based on the continuous evaluation of the laboratory report. Each experiment report can be evaluated for 10 marks. Marks of all experiments' write-ups are added and scaled down to **15 marks**.
- The laboratory test **(duration 02/03 hours)** after completion of all the experiments shall be conducted for 50 marks and scaled down to **10 marks.**
- Scaled-down marks of write-up evaluations and tests added will be CIE marks for the laboratory component of IPCC for **25 marks**.
- The student has to secure 40% of 25 marks to qualify in the CIE of the practical component of the IPCC.

SEE for IPCC

Theory SEE will be conducted by University as per the scheduled timetable, with common question papers for the course (**duration 03 hours**)

1. The question paper will have ten questions. Each question is set for 20 marks.
2. There will be 2 questions from each module. Each of the two questions under a module (with a maximum of 3 sub-questions), **should have a mix of topics** under that module.
3. The students have to answer 5 full questions, selecting one full question from each module.
4. Marks scoredby the student shall be proportionally scaled down to 50 Marks

The theory portion of the IPCC shall be for both CIE and SEE, whereas the practical portion will have a CIE component only. Questions mentioned in the SEE paper may include questions from the practical component.

Suggested Learning Resources:

Books

1. Tom Mitchell, ―Machine Learning, McGraw Hill, 3rd Edition, 1997.
2. Stephen Marsland, "Machine Learning - An Algorithmic Perspective", Second Edition, CRC Press - Taylor and Francis Group, 2015.

Web links and Video Lectures (e-Resources):

https://archive.nptel.ac.in/courses/106/106/106106139
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i_LwzRVP7bg
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NWONeJKn6kc

Activity Based Learning (Suggested Activities in Class)/ Practical Based learning

Miniproject in the topics of machine learning.

	CRYPTOGRAPHY & NETWORK SECURITY		Semester	7
	Course Code	**BCS703**	CIE Marks	50
	Teaching Hours/Week (L:T:P: S)	4:0:0:0	SEE Marks	50
	Total Hours of Pedagogy	50	Total Marks	100
	Credits	04	Exam Hours	3
	Examination type (SEE)	Theory		

Course objectives:

1. Understand the basics of Cryptography concepts, Security and its principle
2. To analyse different Cryptographic Algorithms
3. To illustrate public and private key cryptography
4. To understand the key distribution scenario and certification
5. To understand approaches and techniques to build protection mechanism in order to secure computer networks

Teaching-Learning Process

These are sample Strategies, which teachers can use to accelerate the attainment of the various course outcomes.

1. Lecturer method (L) needs not to be only a traditional lecture method, but alternative effective teaching methods could be adopted to attain the outcomes.
2. Use of Video/Animation to explain functioning of various concepts.
3. Encourage collaborative (Group Learning) Learning in the class.
4. Ask at least three HOT (Higher order Thinking) questions in the class, which promotes critical thinking.
5. Adopt Problem Based Learning (PBL), which fosters students' Analytical skills, develop design thinking skills such as the ability to design, evaluate, generalize, and analyze information rather than simply recall it.
6. Introduce Topics in manifold representations.
7. Show the different ways to solve the same problem with different circuits/logic and encourage the students to come up with their own creative ways to solve them.
8. Discuss how every concept can be applied to the real world - and when that's possible, it helps improve the students' understanding
9. Use any of these methods: Chalk and board, Active Learning, Case Studies

Module-1 10 hours

A model for Network Security, Classical encryption techniques: Symmetric cipher model, Substitution ciphers-Caesar Cipher, Monoalphabetic Cipher, Playfair Cipher, Hill Cipher, Polyalphabetic Ciphers, One time pad, Steganography.

Block Ciphers and Data Encryption Standards: Traditional Block Cipher structures, data Encryption Standard (DES), A DES Example, The strength of DES, Block cipher design principles.

Chapter 1: 1.8 Chapter 3: 3.1, 3.2, 3.5 Chapter 4: 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5

Module-2 10 hours

	Pseudorandom number Generators: Linear Congruential Generators, Blum Blum Shub Generator. Public key cryptography and RSA: Principles of public key cryptosystems-Public key cryptosystems, Applications for public key cryptosystems, Requirements for public key cryptography, Public key Cryptanalysis, The RSA algorithm: Description of the Algorithm, Computational aspects, The Security of RSA. Diffie-Hellman key exchange: The Algorithm, Key exchange Protocols, Man-in-the-middle Attack, Elliptic Curve Cryptography: Analog of Diffie-Hellman key Exchange, Elliptic Curve Encryption/Decryption, Security of Elliptic Curve Cryptography. Chapter 8: 8.2 Chapter 9: 9.1, 9.2 Chapter 10: 10.1, 10.4
	Module-3 10 hours
	Applications of Cryptographic Hash functions, Two simple Hash functions, Key management and distribution: Symmetric key distribution using symmetric encryption, Symmetric key distribution using asymmetric encryption, Distribution of public keys, X.509 Certificates, Public Key Infrastructures Chapter 11: 11.1, 11.2 Chapter 14: 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 14.4, 14.5
	Module-4 10 hours
	User Authentication: Remote user authentication principles**,** Kerberos**,** Remote user authentication using asymmetric encryption. Web security consideration, Transport layer security. Email Threats and comprehensive email security, S/MIME, Pretty Good Privacy. Chapter 15: 15.1, 15.3, 15.4 Chapter 17: 17.1, 17.2 Chapter 19: 19.3, 19.4, 19.5
	Module-5 10 hours
	Domainkeys Identified Mail. IP Security: IP Security overview, IP Security Policy, Encapsulating Security Payload, Combining security associations, Internet key exchange. Chapter 19: 19.9 Chapter 20: 20.1, 20.2, 20.3, 20.4, 20.5

Course outcome

At the end of the course, the student will be able to :

CO1: Explain the basic concepts of Cryptography and Security aspects

CO2: Apply different Cryptographic Algorithms for different applications

CO**3:** Analyze different methods for authentication and access control.

CO4: Describe key management, key distribution and Certificates.

CO5: Explain about Electronic mail and IP Security.

Assessment Details (both CIE and SEE)

The weightage of Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE) is 50% and for Semester End Exam (SEE) is 50%. The minimum passing mark for the CIE is 40% of the maximum marks (20 marks out of 50) and for the SEE minimum passing mark is 35% of the maximum marks (18 out of 50 marks). A student shall be deemed to have satisfied the academic requirements and earned the credits allotted to each subject/ course if the student secures a minimum of 40% (40 marks out of 100) in the sum total of the CIE (Continuous Internal Evaluation) and SEE (Semester End Examination) taken together.

Continuous Internal Evaluation:

- For the Assignment component of the CIE, there are 25 marks and for the Internal Assessment Test component, there are 25 marks.
- The first test will be administered after 40-50% of the syllabus has been covered, and the second test will be administered after 85-90% of the syllabus has been covered
- Any two assignment methods mentioned in the 22OB2.4, if an assignment is project-based then only one assignment for the course shall be planned. The teacher should not conduct two assignments at the end of the semester if two assignments are planned.
- For the course, CIE marks will be based on a scaled-down sum of two tests and other methods of assessment.

Internal Assessment Test question paper is designed to attain the different levels of Bloom's taxonomy as per the outcome defined for the course.

Semester-End Examination:

Theory SEE will be conducted by University as per the scheduled timetable, with common question papers for the course (**duration 03 hours).**

1. The question paper will have ten questions. Each question is set for 20 marks.
2. There will be 2 questions from each module. Each of the two questions under a module (with a maximum of 3 sub-questions), **should have a mix of topics** under that module.
3. The students have to answer 5 full questions, selecting one full question from each module.
4. Marks scored shall be proportionally reduced to 50 marks

Books

Text Books:

William stallings, "Cryptography and Network Security", Pearson Publication, Seventh Edition.

References:

1. Keith M Martin, "Everyday Cryptography", Oxford University Press
2. V.K Pachghare,"Cryptography and Network Security", PHI, 2nd Edition

Activity Based Learning (Suggested Activities in Class)/ Practical Based learning

- Group assignment (TWO) to implement Cryptographic Algorithms (15 + 10 marks)