



VIGNAN'S LARA

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY & SCIENCE

(AUTONOMOUS)

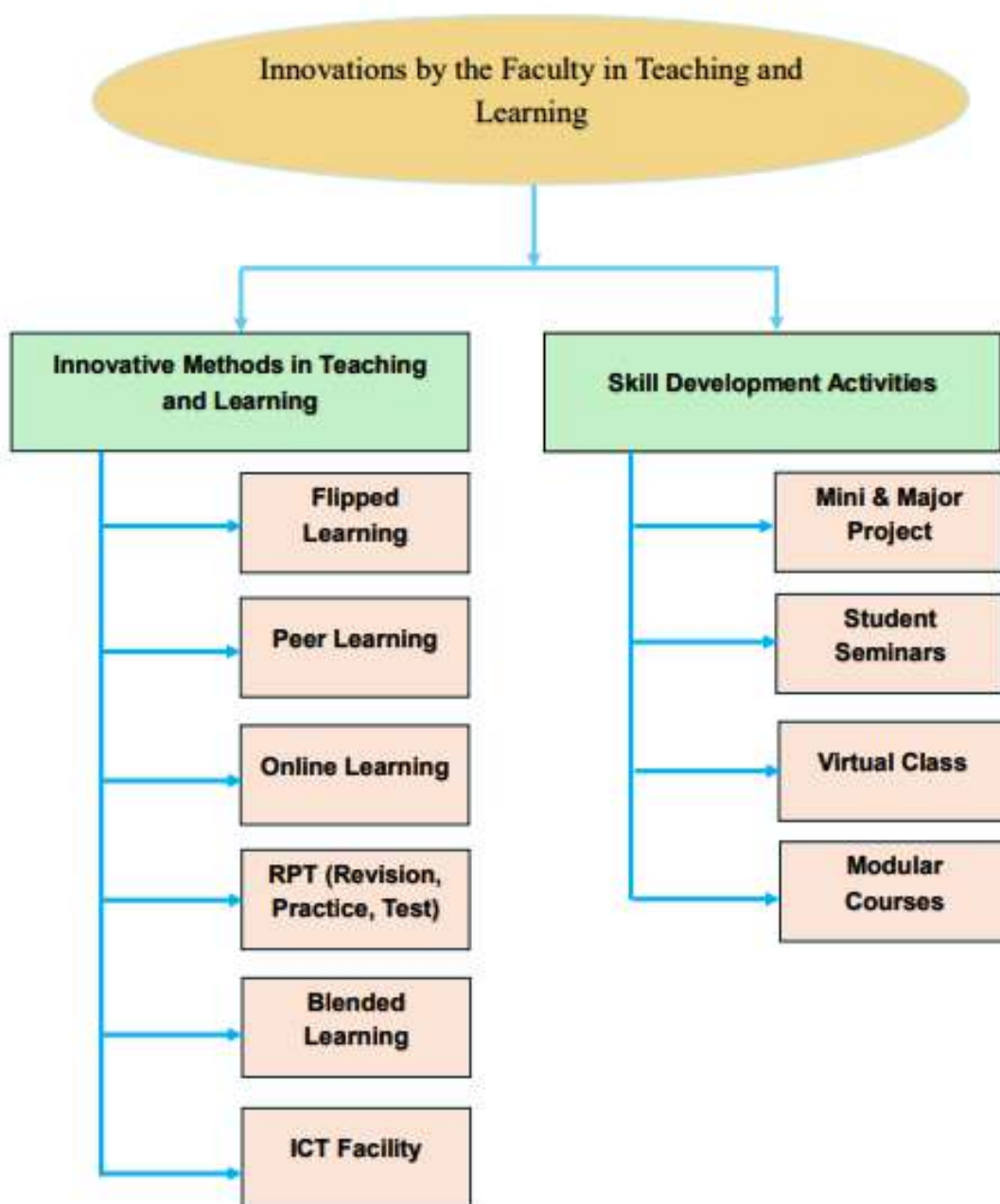
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Vadlamudi - 522 213, Guntur District

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

Innovative Methods Used in Teaching and Learning



1. Flipped Learning

a. Process:

The flipped learning process is an instructional strategy that reverses the traditional learning model. Instead of introducing new concepts in class and assigning homework for practice, students engage with learning materials—videos, readings, or interactive modules—before class. Then, class time is used for discussions, problem-solving, and hands-on activities.

Key Features of Flipped Learning:

- **Pre-Class Preparation:** Students access instructional content outside class, allowing them to learn independently.
- **Active Engagement in Class:** Instead of passive lectures, class time is dedicated to application-based learning, group activities, and personalized guidance.
- **Teacher Facilitation:** Educators shift from being lecturers to facilitators, guiding deeper understanding through interaction.
- **Higher Student Autonomy:** Learners take more responsibility for their education, leading to better comprehension and retention.

This approach fosters critical thinking and improves engagement by making learning more dynamic.

b. Outcomes:

Improved Understanding and Retention: Students engage more deeply with the material, often leading to better comprehension and long-term retention.

Higher Academic Performance: Studies show that flipped classrooms can lead to improved test scores and course grades compared to traditional methods.

Greater Student Accountability: Students take more ownership of their learning due to the self-paced pre-class work.

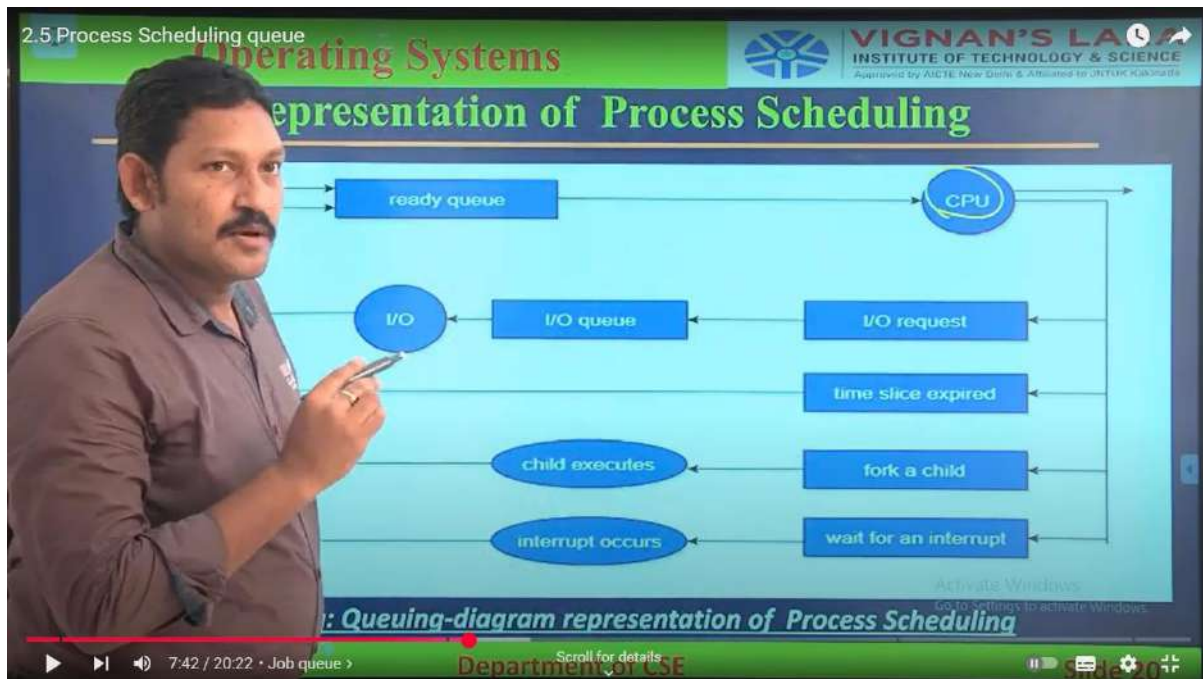
c. Supporting Information:

Topic: Process Scheduling Queues.

Following are Instructional video and material provided to the student for learning the content

1. Instructional video

https://youtu.be/0vPTTfO70hs?si=v7_kdCfHPwshIdKfo



Types of Scheduling Queues

We will look at the numerous types of Scheduling Queues used in computer systems in the following sub-topics.

Job Queue (In Disk)

This queue is known as the job queue; it contains all the processes or jobs in the list that are waiting to be processed. Job: When a job is created, it goes into the job queue and waits until it is ready for processing.

- Contains all submitted jobs.
- Processes are stored here in a wait state until they are ready to go to the execution stage.
- This is the first and most basic state that acts as a default storage of new jobs added to a scheduling system.
- Long Term Scheduler Picks a process from Job Queue and moves to ready queue.

Ready Queue (In Main Memory)

The Stand-by queue contains all the processes ready to be fetched from the memory, for execution. When the process is initiated, it joins the ready queue to wait for the CPU to be free. The operating system assigns a process to the executing processor from this queue based on the scheduling algorithm it implements.

- Contains processes (mainly their PCBs) waiting for the CPU to execute various processes it contains.

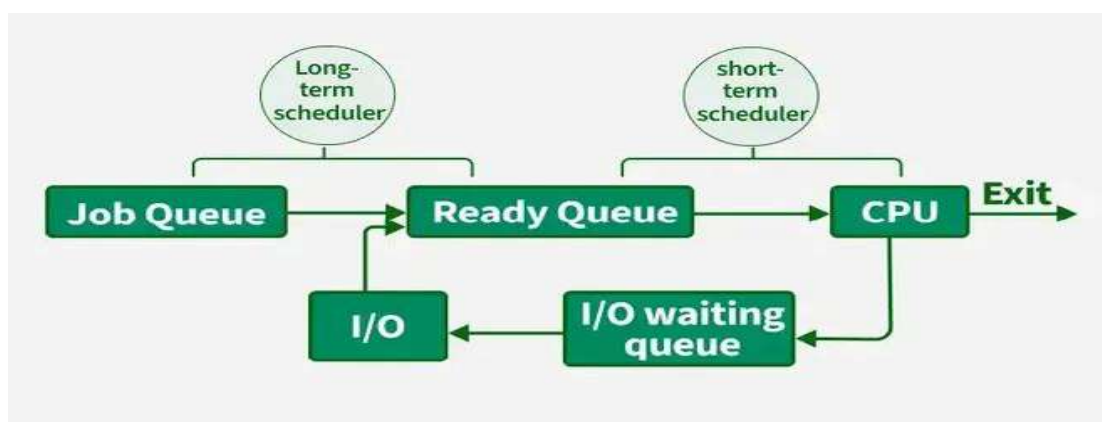
- They are controlled using a scheduling algorithm like FCFS, SJF, or Priority Scheduling.
- Short Term Scheduler picks a process from Ready Queue and moves the selected process to running state.

Block or Device Queues (In Main Memory)

The processes which are blocked due to unavailability of an I/O device are added to this queue. Every device has its own block queue.

Flow of Movement in the above Queues

The below diagram shows movements of processes in different queues.



- All processes are initially in the Job Queue.
- A new process is initially put in the Ready queue by scheduler. It waits in the ready queue until it is selected for execution(or dispatched). Once the process is assigned to the CPU and is executing, one of the following several events can occur:
 - 1) The process could issue an I/O request, and then be placed in a Device queue.
 - 2) The process could create a new subprocess and wait for its termination.

2. Peer Learning

a. Process:

Peer learning is an educational process in which students learn from and with each other. It involves the mutual exchange of knowledge, ideas, and experiences to enhance understanding, often outside of traditional teacher-led instruction. In this process identification of student mentors based on academic performance. The mentor supports mentees, who are lagging in their academics.

Key Aspects of Peer Learning:

- **Collaborative Learning:** Students work together, sharing insights, solving problems, and clarifying doubts.
- **Active Participation:** Encourages students to engage in discussions, debates, and hands-on activities.
- **Knowledge Sharing:** Learners teach and learn from one another, reinforcing their understanding.
- **Skill Development:** Enhances communication, teamwork, and critical thinking abilities.
- **Mutual Support:** Creates a more inclusive and supportive learning environment.

b. Outcomes:

Peer learning has several positive outcomes, shaping both academic and social development. Here are some key benefits:

- **Deeper Understanding:** Students reinforce their own knowledge by explaining concepts to peers, leading to stronger comprehension and retention.
- **Improved Communication Skills:** Engaging in discussions helps learners articulate ideas clearly and confidently, boosting verbal and written communication.
- **Increased Engagement:** Active participation makes learning more dynamic, encouraging curiosity and motivation.
- **Development of Critical Thinking:** Exchanging perspectives challenges students to analyze, evaluate, and synthesize information effectively.
- **Boosted Confidence and Independence:** Students gain confidence in their abilities and take ownership of their learning, becoming more self-reliant.

c. Supporting Information



3. Online Learning

a. Process:

The online learning process is a method of education that takes place digitally, allowing learners to access materials, interact with instructors, and engage with peers remotely. This approach has transformed education, making it more flexible and accessible. In this learning, students are encouraged to learn through online platforms like NPTEL, Coursera, UdeMy etc., so that they are evaluated on a common platform-learning environment.

Stages of Online Learning:

- **Course Enrolment & Access:** Learners sign up for courses and gain access to digital resources like videos, readings, and assignments.
- **Self-Paced or Live Learning:** Classes may be asynchronous (learn at your own pace) or synchronous (real-time interactive sessions).
- **Engagement & Interaction:** Online forums, video conferences, and collaborative projects help learners connect with instructors and peers.
- **Assignments & Assessments:** Digital quizzes, projects, and exams evaluate knowledge and progress.
- **Feedback & Improvement:** Instructors provide personalized feedback, guiding learners to refine their understanding.
- **Certification & Application:** Learners complete courses and earn certifications, applying their skills in real-world scenarios.

b. Outcomes:

Online learning has transformed education, offering a range of impactful outcomes for students, educators, and professionals. Here are some key benefits:

- **Increased Accessibility:** Learners from different locations can access high-quality education without geographical constraints.
- **Enhanced Flexibility:** Students can learn at their own pace, balancing education with work, family, and other responsibilities.
- **Improved Self-Discipline & Time Management:** Since online learning requires personal motivation, students develop strong time-management and self-regulation skills.

- **Diverse Learning Resources:** Interactive videos, AI-assisted tools, and digital libraries enhance understanding and engagement.
- **Global Collaboration:** Students connect with peers and instructors worldwide, gaining diverse perspectives and networking opportunities.
- **Cost-Effectiveness:** Many online courses are more affordable than traditional education, reducing expenses related to commuting and materials.
- **Skill-Based Learning & Certification:** Courses focus on practical skills, often providing industry-recognized certifications that improve career prospects.
- **Continuous Learning & Career Growth:** Professionals can upskill and reskill through online programs, staying updated with industry trends.

c. Supporting Information





Elite

NPTEL ONLINE CERTIFICATION

(Funded by the MoE, Govt. of India)



This certificate is awarded to
TAMMISETTY LAKSHMI PRASANNA KUMAR
 for successfully completing the course
The Joy of Computing Using Python

with a consolidated score of **68** %

Online Assignments	24.94/25	Proctored Exam	43.5/75
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Total number of candidates certified in this course: **16472**


Prof. Andrew Thangaraj
 Chair
 Centre for Outreach and Digital Education, IITM

Jul-Oct 2024
 (12 week course)


Prof. Vignesh Muthuvijayan
 NPTEL Coordinator
 IIT Madras



Indian Institute of Technology Madras



Roll No: NPTEL24CS113S755800884

To verify the certificate



No. of credits recommended: 3 or 4

4. RPT (Revision, Practice, & Test)

a. Process:

Revising the topics unit-wise while stressing on important areas. Providing students a chance to recap their preparation with focus. Conducting a test in line with the university end examination.

b. Outcomes:

The **Revision, Practice, and Testing process** plays a crucial role in academic success. These activities reinforce learning, enhance retention, and improve performance. Here are the key outcomes:

- **Strengthened Knowledge Retention:** Regular revision helps students recall information more effectively, ensuring concepts stay fresh in their minds.
- **Improved Problem-Solving Skills:** Practice allows students to apply theoretical concepts, helping them develop analytical and critical thinking abilities.
- **Increased Confidence & Reduced Anxiety:** Consistent testing familiarizes students with exam formats, reducing stress and boosting self-assurance.
- **Identification of Weak Areas:** Through revision and tests, learners recognize gaps in their understanding and focus on improving them.
- **Enhanced Time Management:** Timed tests and structured revision schedules teach students how to manage their study time efficiently.
- **Long-Term Academic Growth:** Frequent practice and assessments build a strong foundation for advanced learning and future career success.

c. Supporting Information



5. ICT Facility

a. Process:

The **ICT (Information and Communication Technology) process in teaching and learning** refers to the use of digital tools, technologies, and platforms to enhance education. It improves accessibility, engagement, and interactivity in learning environments. To make the teaching-learning process simple and more effective through audiovisuals. The realization of the course content is straightforward.

b. Outcomes:

The **outcomes of ICT (Information and Communication Technology) in education** have revolutionized teaching and learning, improving accessibility, engagement, and efficiency. Here are some key impacts:

- **Enhanced Learning Experiences:** ICT-based tools, such as interactive simulations, virtual labs, and multimedia content, make learning more engaging and dynamic.
- **Increased Accessibility:** Online platforms and digital classrooms allow students to learn from anywhere, bridging gaps in education for remote and underserved areas.
- **Personalized Learning:** Adaptive learning systems use AI to customize lessons based on individual student performance, catering to different learning styles.
- **Improved Collaboration:** Cloud-based platforms and communication tools enable students and teachers to connect, share resources, and collaborate beyond physical classrooms.
- **Efficient Assessment & Feedback:** Automated grading, online quizzes, and AI-powered evaluations provide immediate feedback, helping students improve more effectively.
- **Time & Resource Optimization:** Digital libraries, cloud storage, and e-books reduce dependency on physical resources, making education more cost-effective and environmentally friendly.
- **Professional Development for Educators:** Teachers access training, webinars, and digital teaching resources to enhance their skills and stay updated with modern educational trends.
- **Preparation for the Digital Economy:** Students develop essential digital literacy skills, preparing them for tech-driven careers in an increasingly interconnected world.

c. Supporting Information



6. Blended Learning

a. Process:

The **blended learning process** is a teaching approach that combines traditional face-to-face instruction with digital learning tools. It integrates in-person and online methods to create a flexible, engaging, and personalized learning experience.

Stages of Blended Learning:

- **Pre-Class Digital Learning:** Students access online materials like videos, readings, or interactive modules before attending in-person sessions.
- **In-Class Collaboration & Discussion:** Traditional classroom sessions focus on deeper learning, discussions, and hands-on activities.
- **Independent Practice & Online Assessments:** Students complete assignments, quizzes, or exercises online to reinforce their understanding.
- **Personalized Feedback & Support:** Teachers use digital tools to monitor progress and provide individual guidance.
- **Continuous Learning & Iteration:** Students revisit online content, refine skills, and engage in self-directed learning.

b. Outcomes:

Blended learning offers several key benefits by combining traditional and digital education methods. Here are some important outcomes:

Improved Learning Retention: Students engage with content in multiple formats—videos, interactive exercises, and discussions—which enhances understanding and recall.

Increased Flexibility: Learners can access materials anytime and anywhere, allowing them to study at their own pace while benefiting from face-to-face interaction.

Personalized Learning Experiences: Adaptive digital tools help tailor lessons to individual student needs, ensuring a customized approach to education.

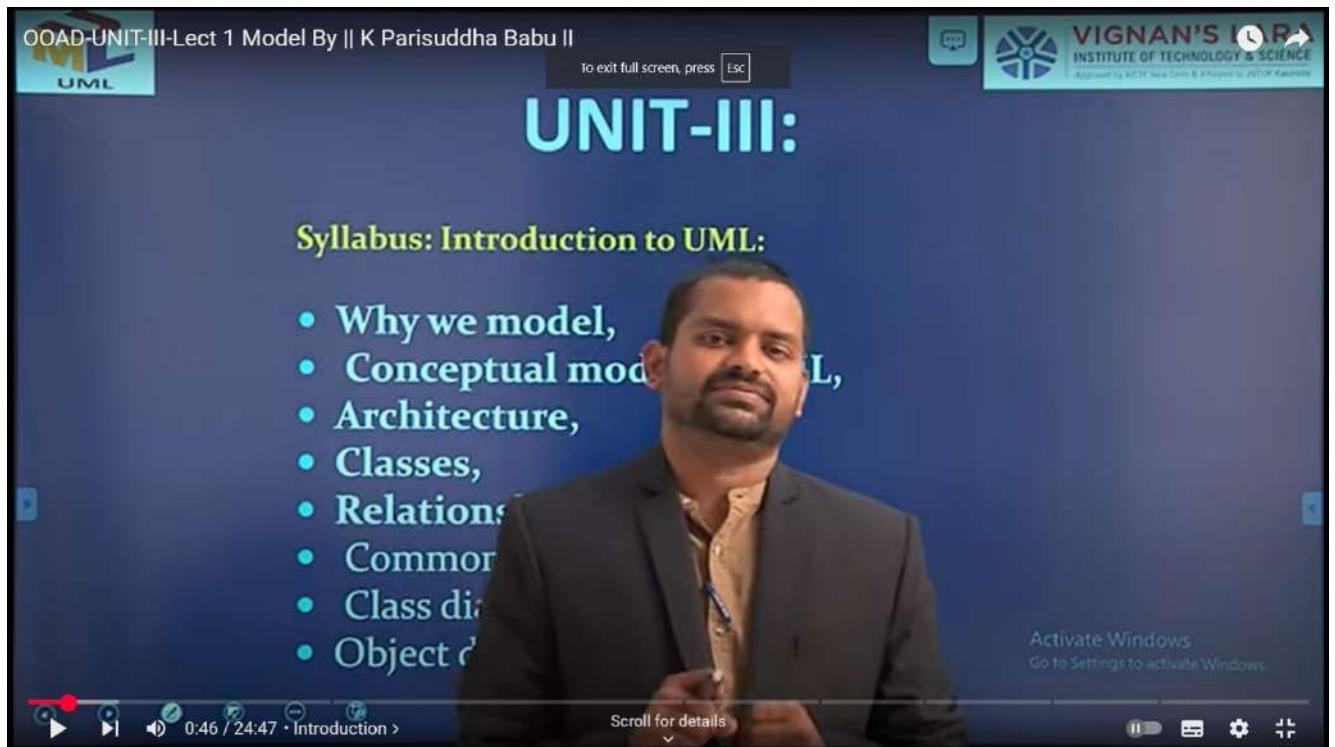
Enhanced Engagement: A mix of multimedia, gamified learning, and interactive classroom discussions keeps students motivated and actively participating.

Stronger Collaboration: Digital platforms enable students and educators to interact beyond the classroom through online forums, group projects, and discussions.

Efficient Use of Time: Teachers can focus on deeper discussions and problem-solving during in-person sessions, while students learn foundational concepts independently.

Improved Digital Literacy: Students gain experience using digital tools, preparing them for tech-driven workplaces and modern learning environments.

c. Supporting Information



7. Mini & Major Projects

a. Process:

Mini and major projects in academics play a crucial role in enhancing students' research, problem-solving, and practical application skills. Here's a breakdown of the process for both:

Mini Project Process

Mini projects are smaller in scope but help students gain hands-on experience with concepts.

- **Topic Selection:** Choose a relevant subject based on course requirements.
- **Research & Planning:** Gather background information, set objectives, and define project scope.
- **Design & Development:** Create a prototype or solution, applying theoretical knowledge.
- **Implementation:** Execute the project, whether it's an experiment, software, model, or case study.
- **Testing & Analysis:** Evaluate results, refine methods, and troubleshoot issues.
- **Report Preparation & Presentation:** Summarize findings in a structured report and present to peers or faculty.

Major Project Process

Major projects involve deeper research and are often industry or research-oriented.

- **Problem Identification:** Define a real-world issue or research gap to address.
- **Literature Review:** Study existing research to identify gaps and build on past findings.
- **Project Proposal:** Outline objectives, methodology, expected outcomes, and feasibility.
- **Design & Development:** Implement theoretical knowledge into a structured project.
- **Experimentation & Testing:** Validate results through trials, analysis, or simulations.
- **Documentation & Report Writing:** Create a comprehensive report detailing methodology, findings, and conclusions.
- **Presentation & Evaluation:** Showcase the project to faculty, experts, or industry professionals.

b. Outcomes:

Mini and major academic projects yield significant learning outcomes that help students develop technical, analytical, and problem-solving skills. Here are the key benefits:

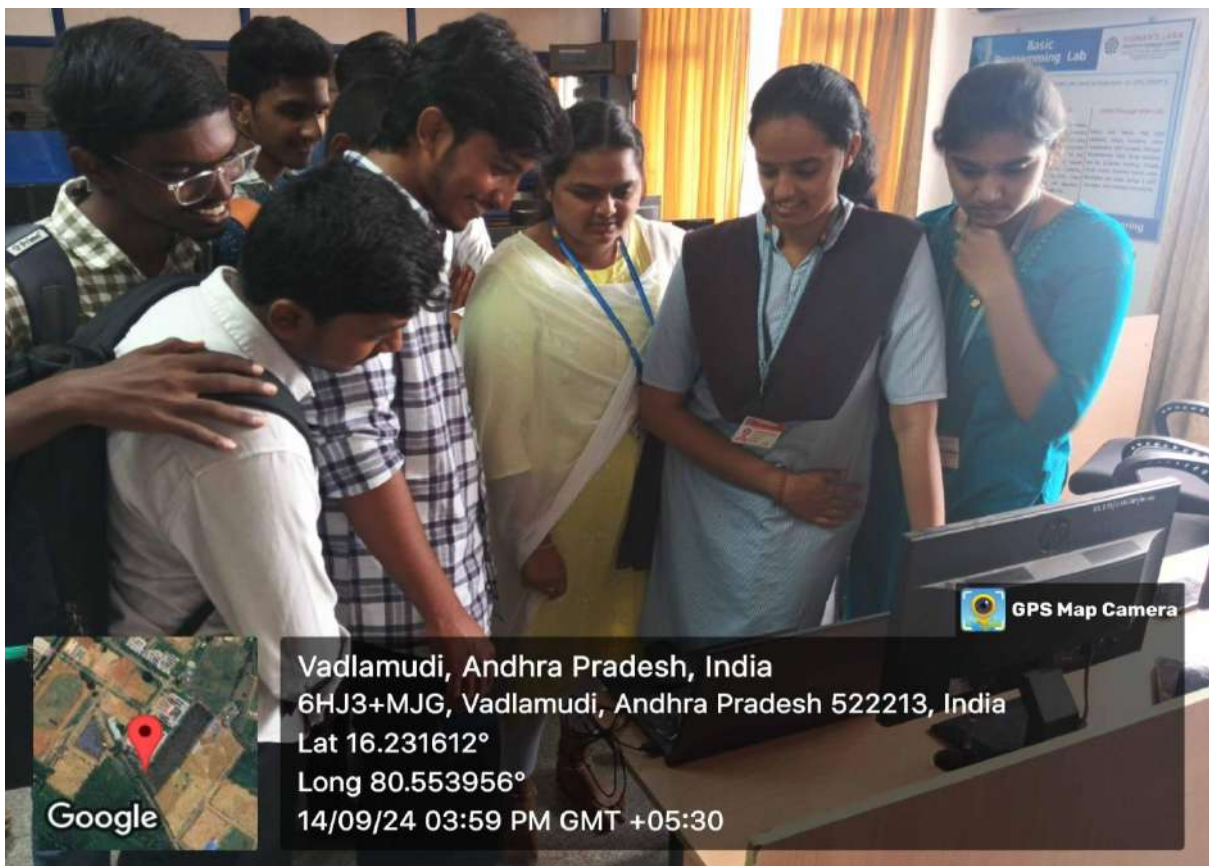
Outcomes of Mini Projects

- **Practical Knowledge Enhancement:** Helps students apply theoretical concepts in real-world scenarios.
- **Skill Development:** Improves research, coding, design, and analytical skills.
- **Creativity & Innovation:** Encourages students to think critically and develop new ideas.
- **Teamwork & Collaboration:** Promotes working effectively in groups, and improving communication skills.
- **Time Management:** Teaches students how to meet deadlines and manage project milestones.
- **Confidence Building:** Completing a project successfully boosts self-confidence and presentation skills.

Outcomes of Major Projects

- **Advanced Technical Expertise:** Develops in-depth understanding of complex subjects and industry practices.
- **Problem-Solving & Critical Thinking:** Enhances the ability to analyze challenges and devise solutions.
- **Professional Exposure:** Many major projects involve industry collaboration, giving students valuable experience.
- **Research & Documentation Skills:** Helps learners refine academic writing, reporting, and data analysis abilities.
- **Career Readiness:** Strengthens a student's portfolio and prepares them for job placements or higher education.
- **Innovation & Contribution:** Many major projects lead to real-world implementations or further research opportunities.

c. Supporting Information:



8. Modular Courses

a. Process:

The process of modular courses in academics involves breaking down a subject into independent, self-contained units or modules. This approach allows students to learn in smaller, manageable segments while maintaining flexibility in their education.

Modular Course Implementation:

- **Course Structuring & Module Design:** The syllabus is divided into distinct modules, each covering a specific concept or skill.
- **Self-Paced or Scheduled Learning:** Students can complete modules sequentially or at their own pace, ensuring customized learning.
- **Digital & Interactive Learning Resources:** Multimedia tools like videos, quizzes, and simulations support each module.
- **Assessment for Each Module:** Small tests or assignments are conducted after every module to evaluate understanding before moving to the next.
- **Student Feedback & Adaptation:** Learners provide feedback to refine and enhance future module delivery.
- **Certification & Credit Accumulation:** Successful completion of modules earns student's credits toward final certification or degree completion.

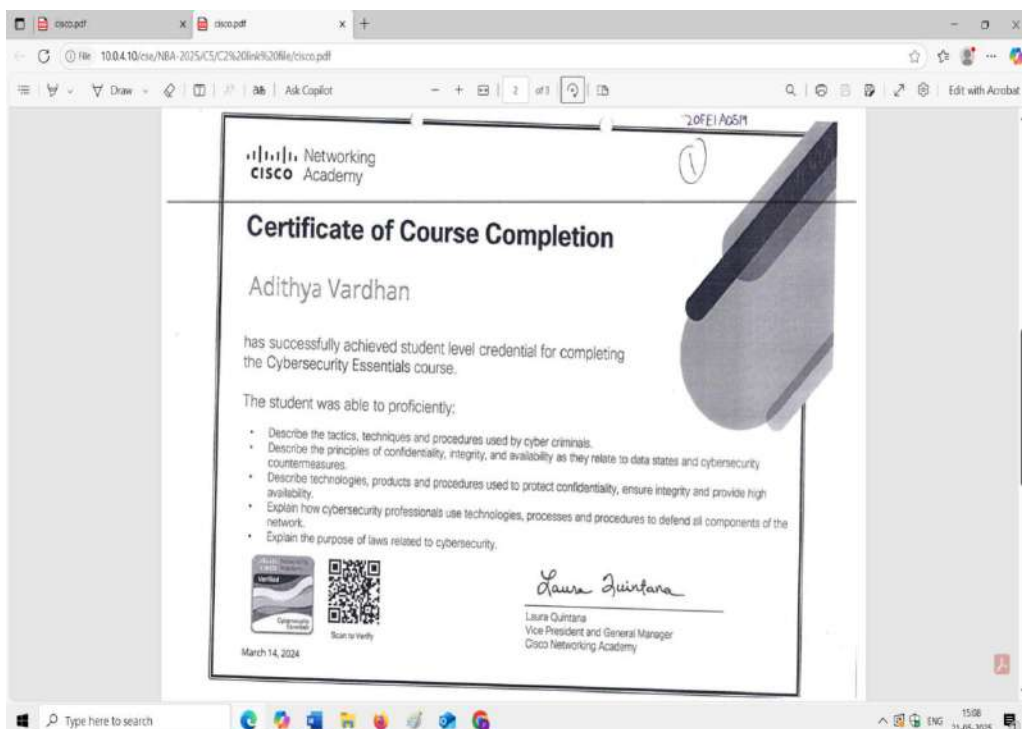
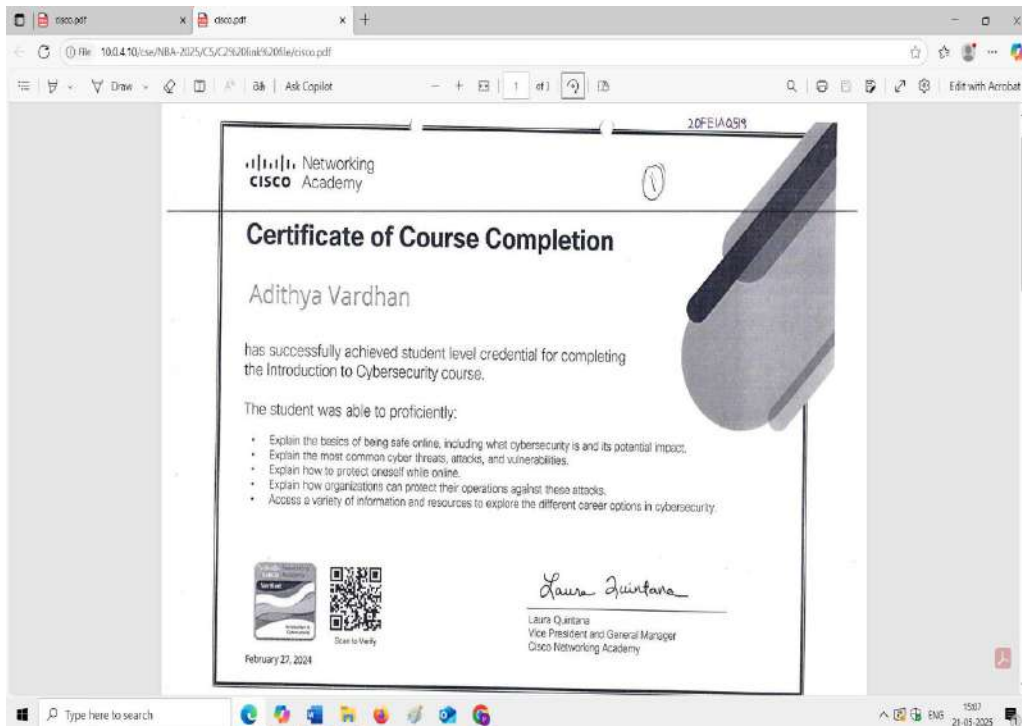
b. Outcomes:

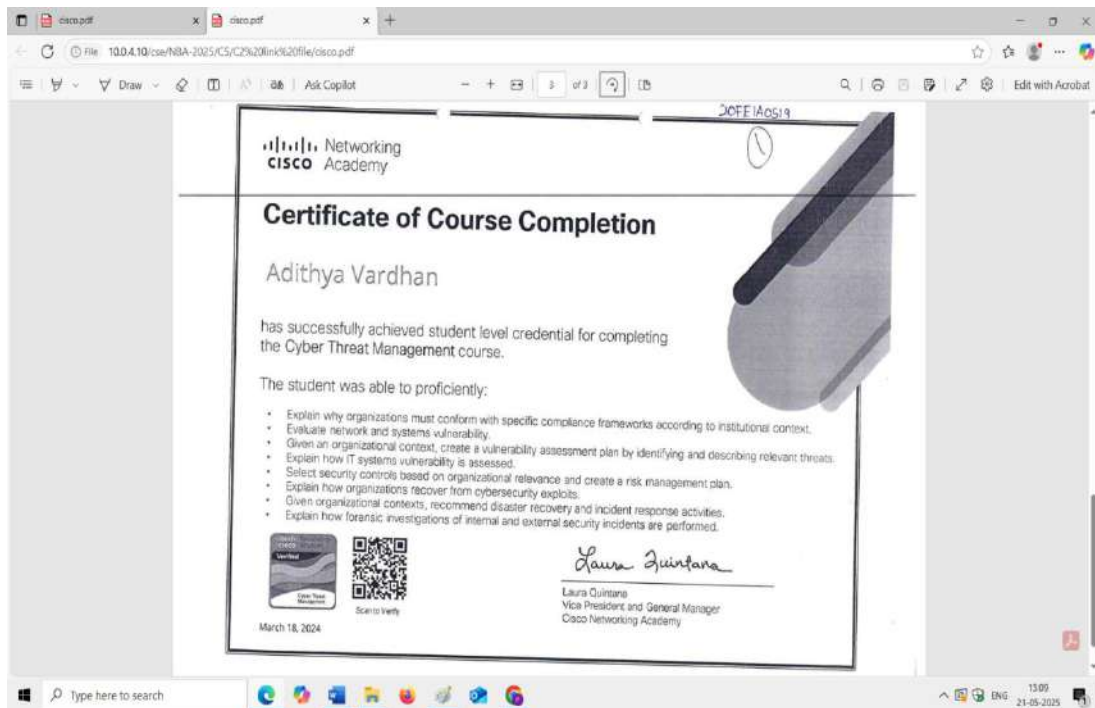
Modular courses offer several valuable outcomes, enhancing flexibility and effectiveness in academic learning. Here are the key benefits:

- **Improved Knowledge Retention:** Since content is divided into focused modules, students absorb information in manageable segments, leading to better comprehension and recall.
- **Enhanced Flexibility & Personalization:** Learners can progress at their own pace, selecting modules that suit their needs rather than following a rigid course structure.
- **Skill-Based & Practical Learning:** Each module often focuses on a specific skill or concept, making learning more application-oriented and relevant to real-world scenarios.
- **Efficient Time Management:** Students and professionals can complete modules based on availability, making education more adaptable to different schedules.
- **Continuous Learning & Career Growth:** Modular courses allow individuals to upskill and reskill efficiently, making lifelong learning easier and more accessible.

- **Better Assessment & Feedback:** Since each module often includes evaluation, students receive timely feedback, allowing them to improve before progressing to the next stage.
- **Increased Accessibility:** These courses often leverage digital platforms, enabling learners from various locations and backgrounds to access high-quality education.

c. Supporting Information





Key Features of Modular Courses

- **Self-Contained Units:** Each module addresses a distinct subject area, allowing learners to concentrate on one topic at a time.
- **Flexibility:** Learners can often choose the sequence in which they complete modules, facilitating personalized learning paths.
- **Independent Certification:** Modules may be individually assessed and certified, enabling learners to receive recognition for each completed unit.
- **Adaptability:** Modular courses can be tailored to meet specific learning needs, making them suitable for various educational and professional contexts.
- **Reusability:** Modules can be reused across different courses or programs, enhancing the efficiency of curriculum development.

9. Virtual Classes

a. Process:

The process of virtual classes in academics involves delivering education through digital platforms, enabling students and educators to interact remotely. This approach combines live sessions, recorded materials, interactive discussions, and assessments to create a structured learning environment.

Virtual Class Implementation:

- **Course Design & Digital Content Creation:** Educators prepare lectures, videos, presentations, and learning materials in a digital format.
- **Platform Selection & Setup:** Institutions choose virtual learning environments like Zoom, Google Classroom, or Learning Management Systems (LMS).
- **Scheduled Live or Asynchronous Learning:** Classes may be conducted in real-time (synchronous) or allow self-paced learning (asynchronous).
- **Interactive Engagement & Collaboration:** Features like breakout rooms, discussion forums, and group activities ensure student participation.
- **Assignments & Assessments:** Online quizzes, projects, and exams are conducted to evaluate learning progress.
- **Feedback & Continuous Improvement:** Educators analyze student participation and performance to refine teaching strategies.

b. Outcomes:

- Virtual classes have transformed academic learning, offering several meaningful outcomes for students and educators. Here are the key benefits:
- **Increased Accessibility:** Students can attend classes from anywhere, making education more inclusive for those in remote or underserved areas.
- **Flexible Learning Opportunities:** Self-paced modules and recorded sessions allow learners to customize their study schedules according to their needs.
- **Enhanced Digital Literacy:** Students and teachers develop essential tech skills by engaging with online platforms, preparing them for the digital age.
- **Improved Engagement with Multimedia:** Virtual classes integrate videos, interactive simulations, and AI-assisted tools to make learning more immersive.
- **Cost-Effective & Scalable Education:** Reduces expenses related to travel, physical infrastructure, and printed materials, making education more affordable.

- **Better Time Management & Self-Discipline:** Students learn to manage their schedules effectively, fostering independence and responsibility.
- **Global Learning & Collaboration:** Virtual classrooms connect learners worldwide, encouraging diverse perspectives and knowledge exchange.
- **Data-Driven Insights & Personalized Learning:** AI-powered analytics help educators tailor lessons to student needs, ensuring personalized guidance.

c. Supporting Information

CONSTRAINT SATISFACTION PROBLEM (or) CRYPT-ARITHMATIC PROBLEMS

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C R O S S

Lecture_1_Datastructures_Introduction_Classification_Operations On Data Structures

Data structure

- **(I) Linear Data Structures:** A data structure is called linear if all of its elements are arranged in the linear order.
- Example:
 - (1) Arrays:** Arrays are defined as the collection of similar type of data items stored at contiguous memory locations.
- **(2) Linked List:** Linked List can be defined as collection of objects called **nodes** that are randomly stored in the memory.

Dept of CSE Scroll for details T.V.Vamsikrishna



PSE Unit-1 Session 2

Principles of Software Engineering

Principles of Software Engineering

II B.Tech Semester IT (R19)

Lakshmi

Department of Science Engineering

0:03 / 31:42

Scroll for details

Computer Organization

Fixed-Point Representation

- Two ways to designate binary point position in a register
- Fixed point representation
- Floating point representation

Representations are easier to design ,
is easy, Accuracy and precision are

er system , Octal number system,
system , Hexa decimal system.

Access Control

Access Modifiers in java

There are two types of modifiers in java: **access modifiers** and **non-access modifiers**.

The access modifiers in java specifies accessibility (scope) of a data member, method, constructor or class.

There are 4 types of java access modifiers:

1. public
2. private
3. default
4. protected



10. Student Seminars

a. Process:

The **student seminar process** is designed to encourage knowledge sharing, presentation skills, and academic discussions. It involves students researching, preparing, and delivering presentations on specific topics to their peers and instructors. Here's the typical process:

Student Seminar:

- **Topic Selection & Research:** Students choose a relevant subject based on course requirements or personal interest. Conduct in-depth research using textbooks, scholarly articles, and digital resources.
- **Presentation Preparation:** Create slides, visual aids, or handouts to support the seminar. Organize content logically, ensuring clarity and engagement.
- **Seminar Delivery & Interaction:** Present findings to peers, instructors, or a wider audience. Engage participants through discussions, Q&A sessions, and interactive elements.
- **Feedback & Evaluation:** Instructors and peers provide constructive feedback. Students refine their presentation skills and subject understanding based on responses.
- **Report Submission (if required):** Some seminars require students to submit a detailed written report summarizing key insights.

b. Outcomes:

Student seminars contribute significantly to academic and professional development. Here are some key outcomes:

- **Enhanced Communication & Public Speaking Skills:** Presenting ideas in front of an audience improves confidence and clarity in speech, preparing students for future professional interactions.
- **Strengthened Research & Analytical Abilities:** Students engage in in-depth research, sharpening their ability to evaluate, synthesize, and present complex information effectively.
- **Increased Peer Collaboration & Knowledge Exchange:** Seminars encourage interactive discussions, fostering teamwork and collective learning among students.
- **Critical Thinking & Problem-Solving Development:** Presenters and audience members analyze topics from multiple perspectives, enhancing critical thinking and the ability to form well-rounded arguments.
- **Boosted Confidence & Leadership Skills:** Leading a seminar builds self-assurance and leadership capabilities, which are valuable in academic and professional settings.

- **Improved Organization & Time Management:** Students learn to structure their content efficiently, manage presentation timing, and prioritize key information.
- **Greater Awareness of Current Trends & Topics:** Seminars expose students to diverse subjects, helping them stay informed about new developments in their fields.

c. Supporting Information

