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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

USAGE OF LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

LMS TOOL: ZOOM (Uploaded to You Tube channel)

Faculty: Dr S. KRISHNA RAO

Subject: DATA STRUCTURES

YouTube link: <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL4MqPajK1jN5vtidPTTz87uuFrweesHOX>

The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting window with a presentation slide. The slide is titled "Reducing the Number of Comparisons" and contains the following text:

- On the Nth "bubble up", we only need to do **MAX-N** comparisons.
- For example:
 - This is the 4th "bubble up"
 - MAX is 6
 - Thus we have **2** comparisons to do

Below the text, a sequence of numbers is shown in a table:

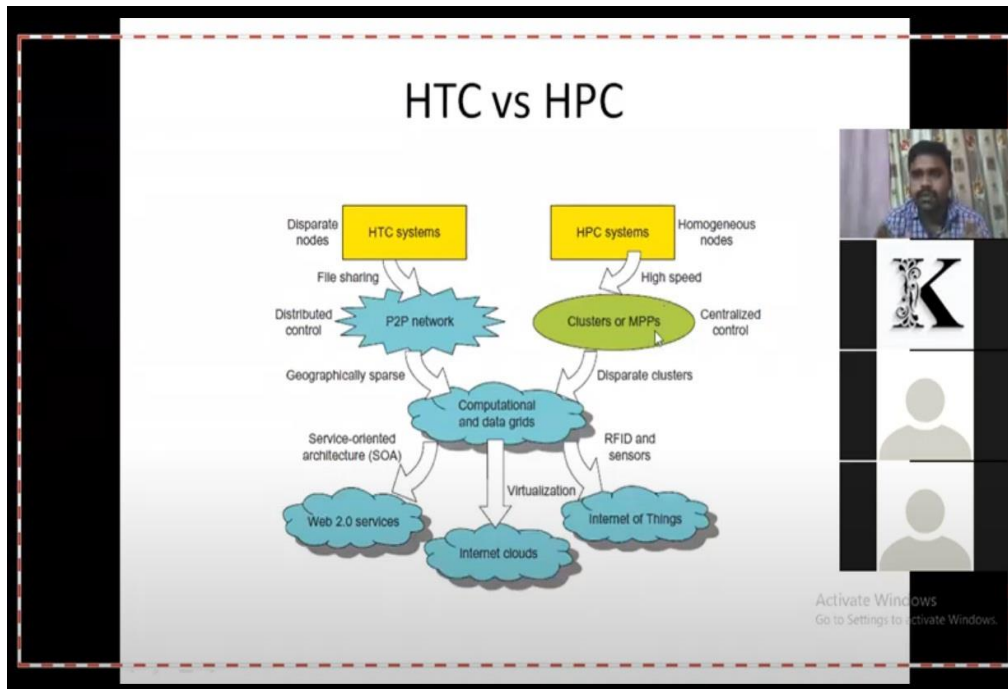
1	2	3	4	5	6
12	35	5	42	77	101

Brackets under the numbers 5 and 42 indicate that these two elements are compared. The slide also features a sidebar with three placeholder icons for other participants and a status bar at the bottom showing "Slide 17 / 153" and "1501 Template".

Faculty: EBK MANASH

Subject: CLOUD COMPUTING

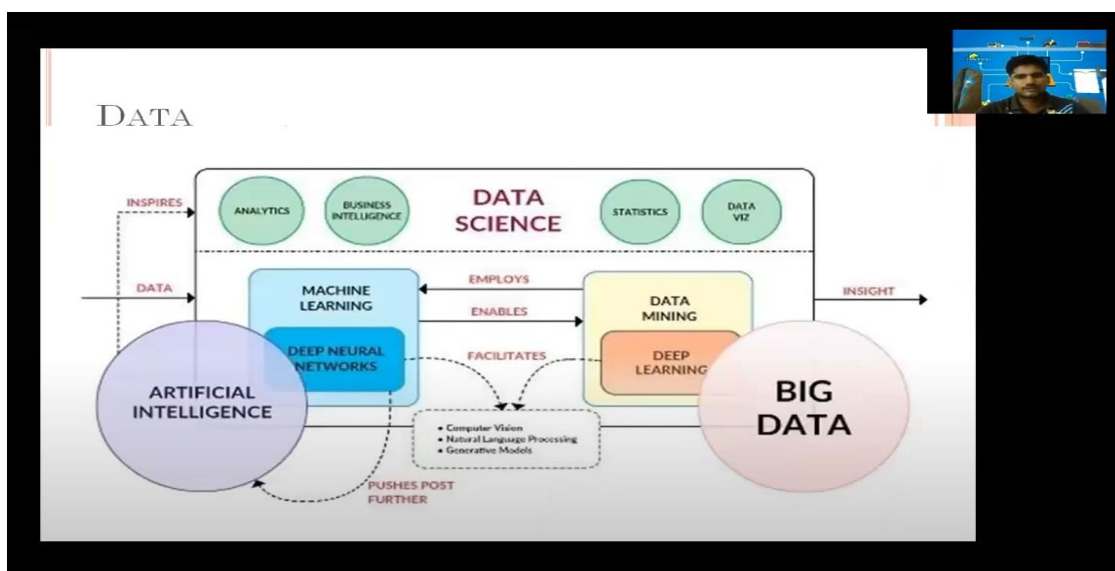
YouTube link: <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLCn2rwfUqzYYbaRwMTYZOECsBZo9chiC1>



Faculty: CH YELLAMANDA NAIDU

Subject: BIGDATA ANALYTICS

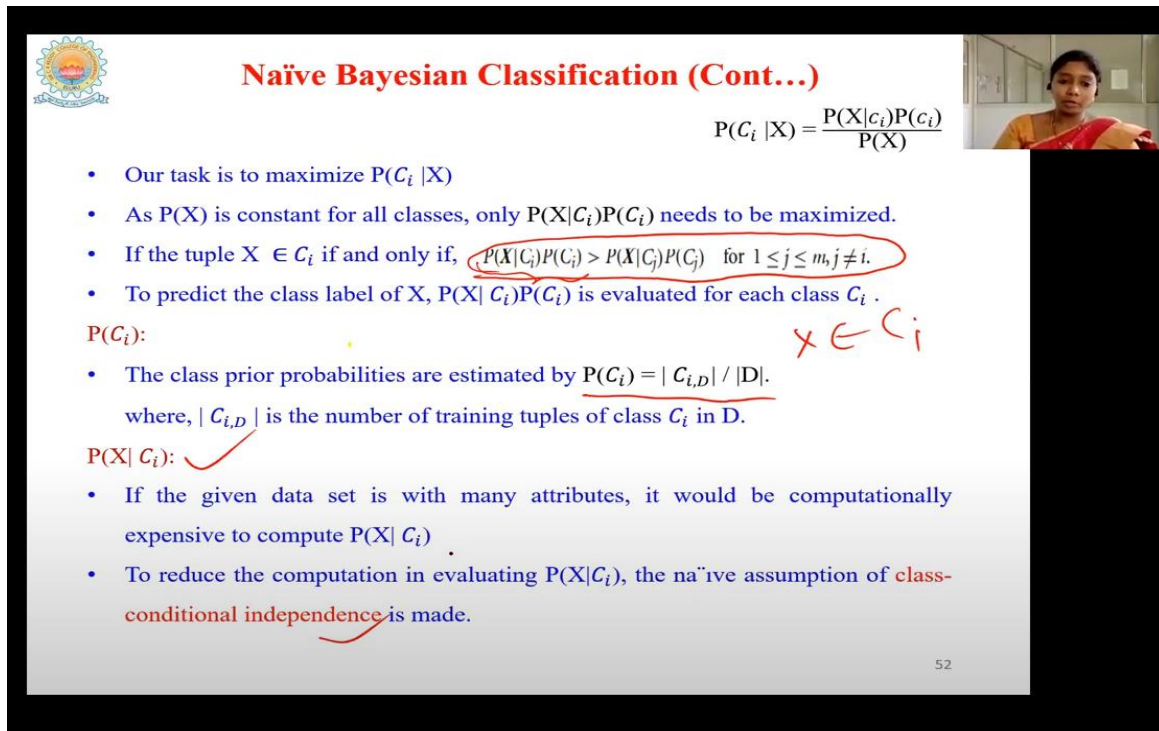
YouTube link: <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLCn2rwfUqzYbjtI2VN4ogpAP43hEt9V7V>



FACULTY: N SAMEERA

SUBJECT: DATA WAREHOUSING AND BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE

YouTube link: <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLCn2rwfUqzYZMUnyPlzNuOMlpEvAogFkV>



Naïve Bayesian Classification (Cont...)

$$P(C_i | X) = \frac{P(X|C_i)P(C_i)}{P(X)}$$

- Our task is to maximize $P(C_i | X)$
- As $P(X)$ is constant for all classes, only $P(X|C_i)P(C_i)$ needs to be maximized.
- If the tuple $X \in C_i$ if and only if, $P(X|C_i)P(C_i) > P(X|C_j)P(C_j)$ for $1 \leq j \leq m, j \neq i$.
- To predict the class label of X , $P(X|C_i)P(C_i)$ is evaluated for each class C_i .

$P(C_i)$:

- The class prior probabilities are estimated by $P(C_i) = |C_{i,D}| / |D|$,
where, $|C_{i,D}|$ is the number of training tuples of class C_i in D .

$P(X|C_i)$:

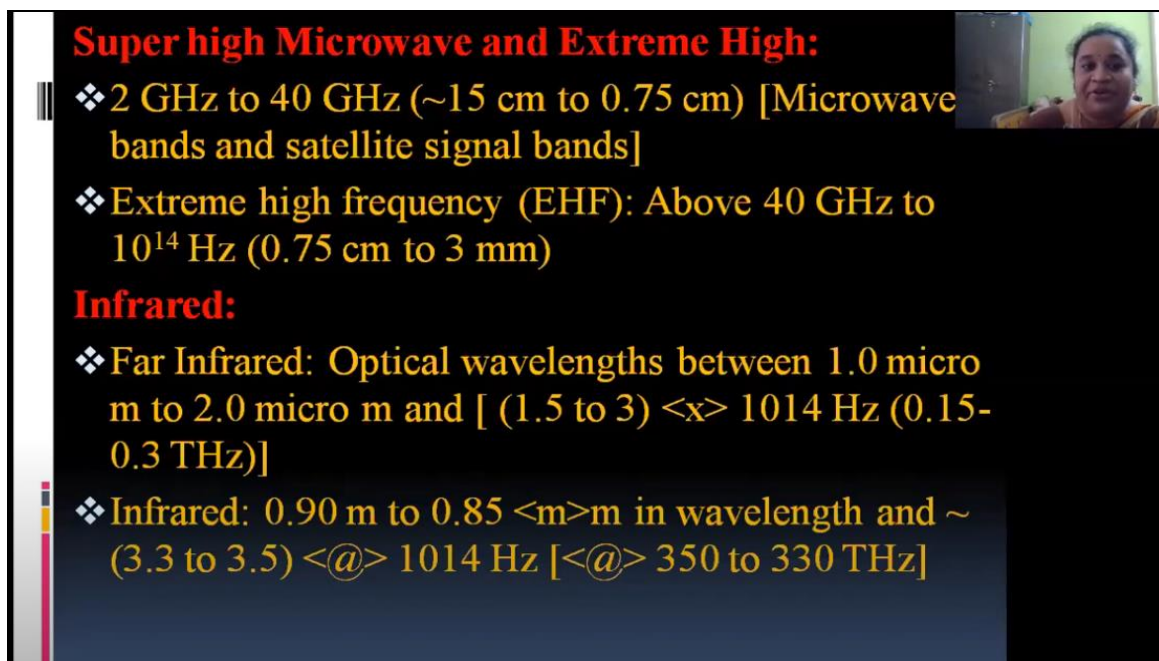
- If the given data set is with many attributes, it would be computationally expensive to compute $P(X|C_i)$.
- To reduce the computation in evaluating $P(X|C_i)$, the naïve assumption of **class-conditional independence** is made.

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FACULTY: T SATYA NAGAMANI

SUBJECT: MOBILE COMPUTING

YouTube link : https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLCn2rwfUqzYYzGu_cEXz2TryGPR73N1VL



Super high Microwave and Extreme High:

- ❖ 2 GHz to 40 GHz (~15 cm to 0.75 cm) [Microwave bands and satellite signal bands]
- ❖ Extreme high frequency (EHF): Above 40 GHz to 10^{14} Hz (0.75 cm to 3 mm)

Infrared:

- ❖ Far Infrared: Optical wavelengths between 1.0 micro m to 2.0 micro m and [(1.5 to 3) $\times 10^{14}$ Hz (0.15-0.3 THz)]
- ❖ Infrared: 0.90 m to 0.85 μ m in wavelength and ~ (3.3 to 3.5) $\times 10^{14}$ Hz [350 to 330 THz]

FACULTY: G KRISHNAVENI

SUBJECT: MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS AND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

YouTube link : <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLCn2rwfUqzYZK7kdJIHER83XrgDXBjV6B>

1.9 Relation with other subjects

Managerial economics also take the help of other subjects also.

They are explained below.

- **Managerial Economics and Traditional Economics:**
-----Traditional economics provide certain concepts, methods and principles which can be applied to solve the problems of business management.



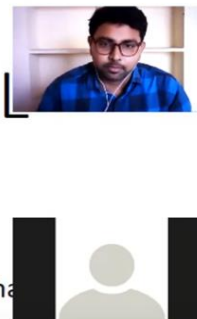
FACULTY: G VIHARI

SUBJECT: DISCRETE MATHEMATICAL STRUCTURE

YouTube link: https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL4MqPajK1jN4svNjdGMkfx_9n0KM2i1kO

DISCRETE MATHEMATICAL STRUCTURES

Instructor :Vihari



FACULTY: P RAMAIAH CHOWDARY
SUBJECT: COMPUTER ORGANIZATION

YouTube link: https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL4MqPajK1jN4H_vo4AE1NwiO27InPVX8c

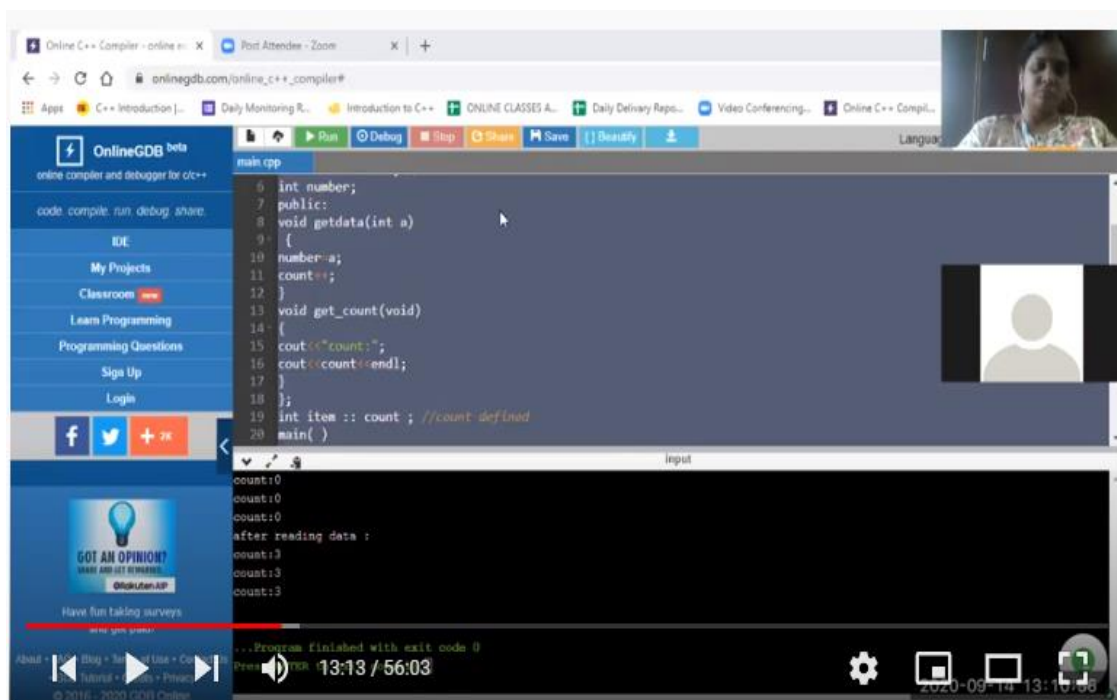


UNIT	TITLE	CONTENTS
UNIT 1	Basic Structure of Computers , Data Representation , Computer Arithmetic	Basic Organization of Computers, Historical Perspective, Bus Structures, Data types Complements, Fixed Point Representation, Floating – Point Representation, Other Binary Codes, Error Detection Codes, Addition and Subtraction, Multiplication Algorithms, Division Algorithms.
UNIT 2	Register Transfer Language and Micro operations , Basic Computer Organization and Design	Register Transfer language, Register Transfer Bus and Memory Transfers, Arithmetic Micro operations, Logic Micro Operations, Shift Micro Operations, Arithmetic Logic Shift Unit, Instruction Codes, Computer Register, Computer Instructions, Instruction Cycle, Memory – Reference Instructions, Input–Output and Interrupt, Complete Computer Description.
UNIT 3	Central Processing Unit, Microprogrammed Control	General Register Organization, STACK Organization, Instruction Formats, Addressing Modes, Data Transfer and Manipulation, Program Control, Reduced Instruction Set Computer, Control Memory, Address Sequencing, Micro Program example, Design of Control Unit
UNIT 4	Memory Organization, Input-Output Organization	Memory Hierarchy, Main Memory, Auxiliary Memory, Associative Memory, Cache Memory, Virtual Memory, Peripheral Devices, Input-Output Interface, Asynchronous data transfer, Modes of Transfer, Priority Interrupts, Direct Memory Access.
UNIT 5	Multi Processors , Pipeline	Introduction, Characteristics of Multiprocessors, Interconnection Structures, Inter Processor Arbitration, Parallel Processing, Pipelining, Instruction Pipeline, RISC Pipeline, Array Processor, C

FACULTY: N.V.S.K.Vijaya Lakshmi K

SUBJECT: OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING THROUGH C++

YouTube link: <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL4MqPajK1jN6i0VL5ViMrbPZ8hpn1iLzs>



```
main.cpp
6 int number;
7 public:
8 void getdata(int a)
9 {
10 number=a;
11 count++;
12 }
13 void get_count(void)
14 {
15 cout<<"count:";
16 cout<<count<<endl;
17 }
18 };
19 int item :: count ; //count defind
20 main()

input

count:0
count:0
count:0
after reading data :
count:3
count:3
count:3

...Program Finished with exit code 0
13:13 / 56:03
```

FACULTY: G.PAVAN

SUBJECT: PYTHON PROGRAMMING

YouTube link: <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL4MqPajK1jN5DqpSIyz4g8fEwUd9dMRtX>

17-8-2020 @ 8:00AM to 9:50AM - Microsoft PowerPoint

Home Insert Design Animations Slide Show Review View

Clipboard Slides Font Paragraph Drawing

Python PROGRAMMING (ES2101)

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Click to add notes

Slide 1 of 15 | Office Theme | English (United States)

FACULTY: J.MALATHI

SUBJECT: PRINCIPLES OF SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

YouTube link: https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL4MqPajK1jN7E143ZOmiV67wi_RsKN8oU

Unique nature of webapps:

- **Network intensiveness.** A WebApp resides on a network and must serve the needs of a diverse community of clients.
- **Concurrency.** A large number of users may access the WebApp at the same one time.
- **Unpredictable load.** The number of users of the WebApp may vary by orders of magnitude from day to day.
- **Performance.** If a WebApp user must wait too long (for server-side processing, for client-side formatting and display) she may decide to go elsewhere.
- **Availability.** Although expectation of 100 percent availability is unreasonable, users of popular WebApps often demand access on a "24/7/365" basis.

3:45 / 26:03

FACULTY: P.RAJENDRA KUMAR

SUBJECT: OPERATING SYSTEM

YouTube link: https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLduE93e4FT7XsaDrTA_mHIIOCCM63H3RB

Shortest remaining Time First (SRTF) criteria: Burst time preemptive

P.No	A.T	B.T	C.T	TAT	W.T
1	0	8			
2	1	6			
3	2	4			
4	3	1			
5	4	2			
6	5	1			

0-P1-8-7
~~1-P2-0-5~~
~~2-P3-4-3~~
~~3-P4-1~~
~~4-P5-2-1~~
~~5-P6-1~~

P1 P2 P3 P4 P5 P5 P6 P3 P2 P1

23:40 / 52:11

FACULTY: B.LALITHA BHAVANI

SUBJECT: HUMAN COMPUTER INTERACTION

YouTube link: <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLduE93e4FT7V6vWADyOHY15xggoOPsgAz>

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE HUMAN-COMPUTER INTERFACE

- Movements and gestures are language independent
- The next higher level, in terms of universality and complexity, is spoken language.
- At the third and highest level of complexity is written language. While most people speak, not all can write.
- -Systems that recognize human speech and handwriting now exist

12:58 / 32:15

