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| **Sl. No** | **Syllabus** | **Curriculum** | **Deployment Strategy and**  **Tool** | **Cross-cutting issues**  **integrated** | **PO, PSO and CO** | **Attainment Verification** |
| 1. | DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF ALGORITHMS | * Algorithm analysis is an important part of a broader computational complexity theory, which provides theoretical estimates for the resources needed by any algorithm which solves a given computational problem. These estimates provide an insight into reasonable directions of search for efficient algorithms. * Algorithms are used in every part of computer science. They form the field's backbone. In computer science, an algorithm gives the computer a specific set of instructions, which allows the computer to do everything, be it running a calculator or running a rocket. * When solving a problem, choosing the right approach is often the key to arriving at the best solution. In psychology, one of these problem-solving approaches is known as an algorithm. An algorithm is a defined set of step-by-step procedures that provides the correct answer to a particular problem. | 1. Chalk and   Talk method   1. PPT | * Business   Ethics   * Human   values | PO1:Engineering Knowledge  PO2:Problem Analysis  PO3:Design/Development Of Solutions |  |
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|  |  | PSO2:Problem Solving Skill |
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|  |  | CO1:Analyze the complexity of recursive and non-recursive algorithms.  CO2:Design algorithmic steps to provide solution for a given problem.  CO3:Apply different technique to obtain optimal solution for real world problems.  CO4:Identify practical problem as P or NP to provide approximate solutions.  CO5:Design parallel algorithms for a given problem. |
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