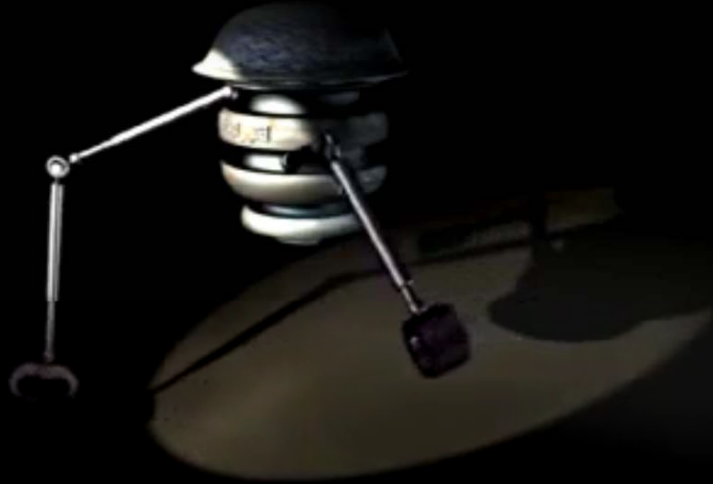




Concepts of Networking Using Video for better Understanding of Students

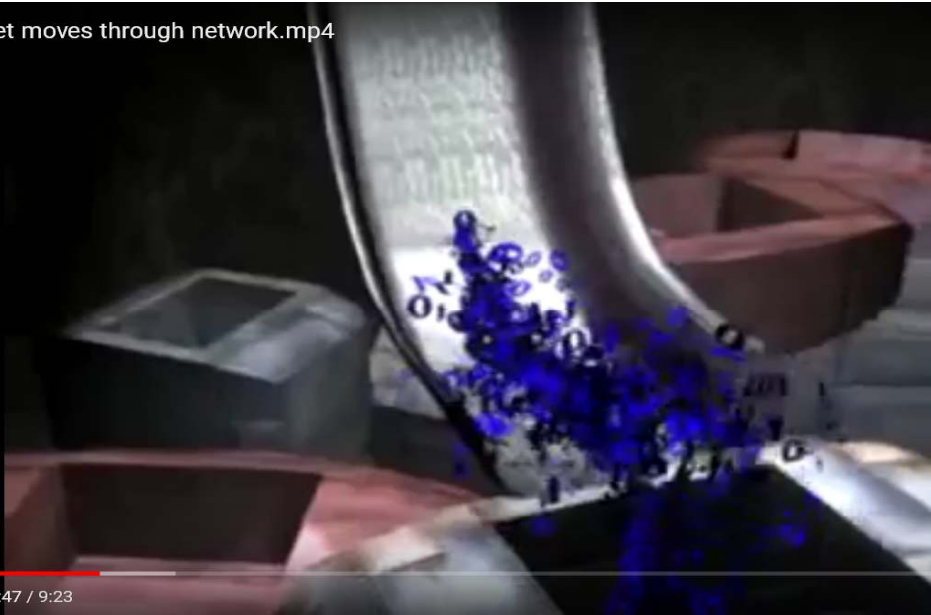
How a packet moves through network.mp4



0:44 / 9:23



How a packet moves through network.mp4



1:47 / 9:23





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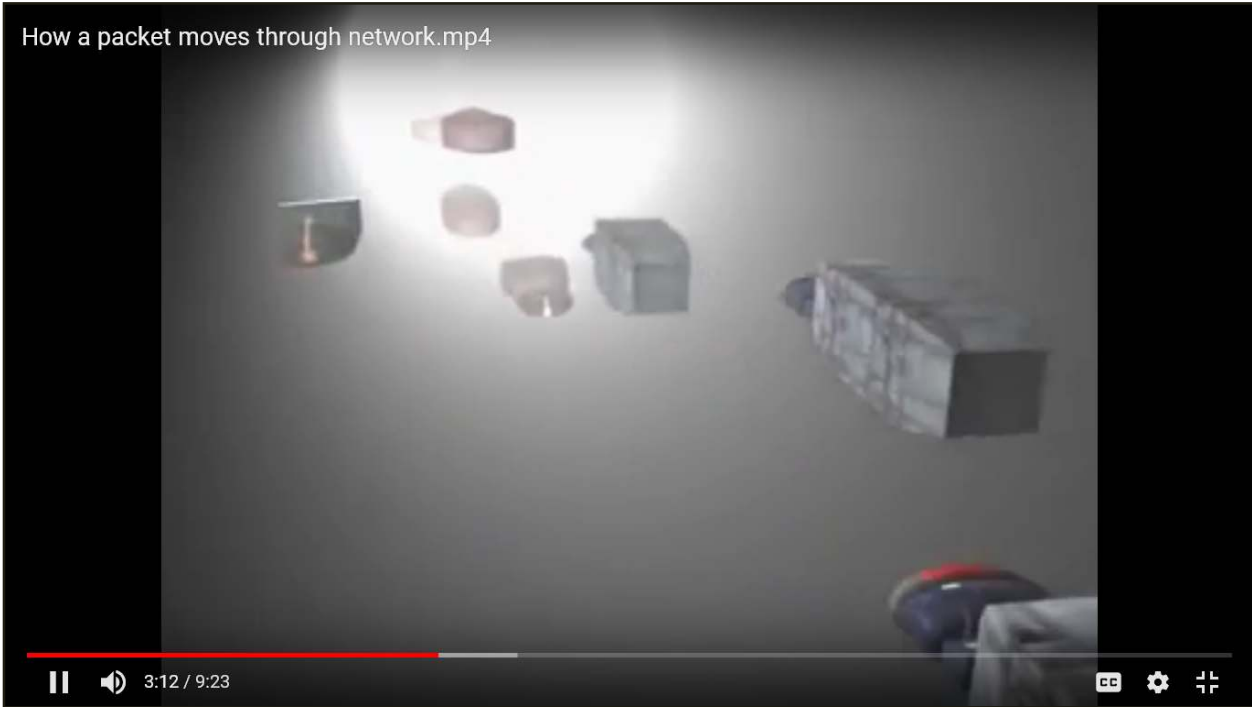
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How a packet moves through network.mp4



3:12 / 9:23





<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1hZZvi3oJvBrzlaf5s4m1Dgwd6Je5AFbV/view?ts=5cb6fc4c>

Clearing concept of Networking by animated video.mp4

802.5 *TOKEN RING*

PowerCert.com

0:37 / 8:09

CC ⚙️ 🔍

Detailed description: This is a screenshot of a video player showing a network diagram. The title is '802.5 TOKEN RING'. The diagram illustrates a central MSAU (Multistation Access Unit) with a yellow light on its front panel. Four laptops are connected to the MSAU in a ring topology. The background is dark blue with a grid of colored dots in the top right corner. The video player interface at the bottom shows a progress bar at 0:37 / 8:09 and control icons for play/pause, volume, closed captions, settings, and full screen.

Clearing concept of Networking by animated video.mp4

RJ-45 *CONNECTOR*

- Most common network connector.
- Used with twisted pair cabling.
- Used to attach network interface card

PowerCert.com

0:57 / 8:09

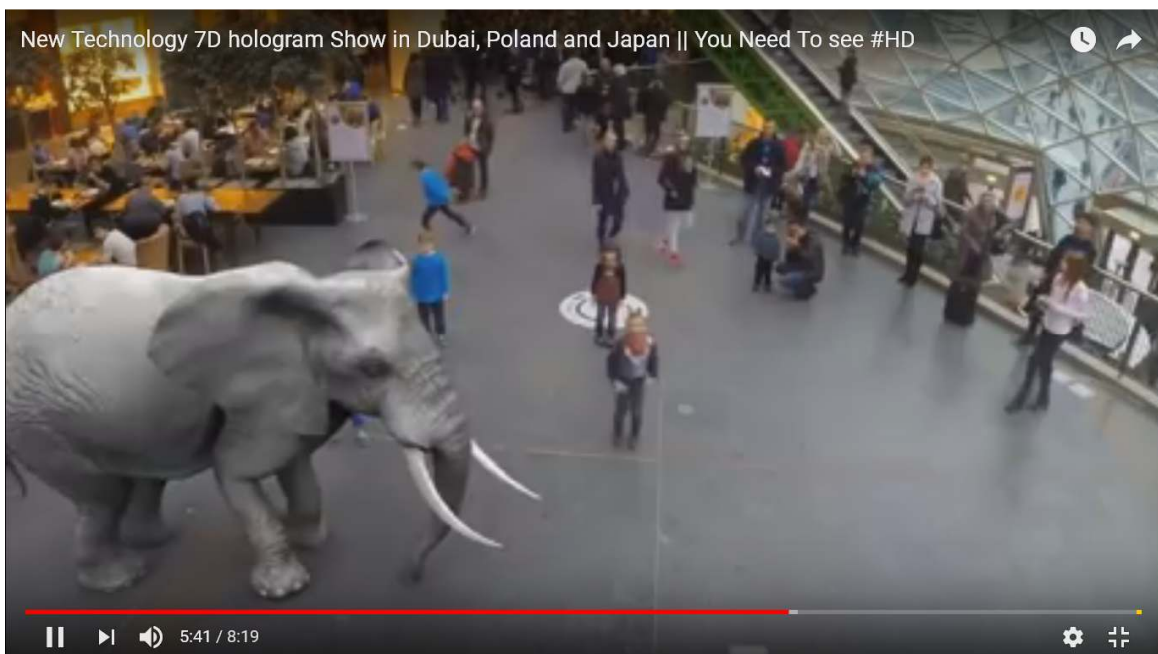
CC ⚙️ 🔍

Detailed description: This is a screenshot of a video player showing text and an image. The title is 'RJ-45 CONNECTOR'. Below the title is a bulleted list: '• Most common network connector.', '• Used with twisted pair cabling.', and '• Used to attach network interface card'. To the right of the text is an image of a white RJ-45 network connector with a blue Ethernet cable plugged into it. The background is dark blue with a grid of colored dots in the top right corner. The video player interface at the bottom shows a progress bar at 0:57 / 8:09 and control icons for play/pause, volume, closed captions, settings, and full screen.



*Concepts of Computer Graphics Using Video for better
Understanding of Students*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6fs-mhjwyno&t=307s>





*Problems of Operating System Using Video for better
Understanding of Students*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hy5dn9mK36I>

OS - Round Robin Explanation (Animation)

Round Robin Scheduling

Process	Burst Time	Timer
P1	4	4
P2	2	
P3	1	

Average Turnaround Time =

5:10 / 8:13



OS - Round Robin Explanation (Animation)

Round Robin Scheduling

Process	Burst Time	Timer
P1	0	9
P2	0	
P3	0	

Average Turnaround Time = $6 + 8$

6:33 / 8:13

Round Robin Scheduling

Process	Burst Time	Timer
P1	0	10
P2	0	
P3	0	

Average Turnaround Time = $(6 + 8 + 10) / 3 = 8.0$ seconds



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***Sample Research Paper Written by Students Based on
Knowledge given during Lecture***



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Browser tabs: pdf compressor - Google Se..., PDF Compressor - Compres..., Downloads, pdf compressor converter s..., Free PDF Compression Soft..., Fw: BI Case Studies[MSC(CS) X

Address bar: <https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?tab=rm#inbox/FMf0gkwCgLldgjHRbmRxHzrJktVtDnT>

Warning: This version of Chrome is no longer supported. Please upgrade to a supported browser. Dismiss

Gmail interface:

- Search mail
- Compose
- Inbox: 1,708
- Starred
- Snoozed
- Important
- Sent
- Drafts: 19
- Categories
- Social: 264
- Updates: 1,640
- Forums
- Promotions: 327
- More

swati

From: Pooja Adodra <pjddr165@gmail.com>
Sent: Tue, 16 Aug 2016 22:23:52
To: jsp15@rediffmail.com
Subject: BI Case Studies[MSC(CS) - 2]

Hello maam,

Attached are the BI case study of Prince Gupta and mine.
Kindly accept them.

2 Attachments

- PDF BI-CaseStudy-MSC...
- PDF BI-CaseStudy-MSC...



Business Intelligence Software at Oracle

Submitted By :-
Pooja Adodra
(Roll No :- 501)

Introduction

Oracle Corporation is an American multinational computer technology corporation, headquartered in Redwood City, California. The company primarily specializes in developing and marketing database software and technology, cloud engineered systems and enterprise software products—particularly its own brands of database management systems. In 2011 Oracle was the second-largest software maker by revenue, after Microsoft.[4]

The company also develops and builds tools for database development and systems of middle-tier software, enterprise resource planning (ERP) software, customer relationship management (CRM) software and supply chain management (SCM) software.

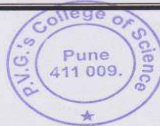
History

Technology timeline

1979: offers the first commercial SQL RDBMS
1983: offers a VAX-mode database
1984: offers the first database with read-consistency
1986: offers a client-server DBMS
1987: introduces UNIX-based Oracle applications
1988: introduces PL/SQL
1992: offers full applications implementation methodology
1995: offers the first 64-bit RDBMS
1996: moves towards an open standards-based, web-enabled architecture
1999: offers its first DBMS with XML support
2001: becomes the first to complete 3 terabyte TPC-H world record
2002: offers the first database to pass 15 industry standard security evaluations
2003: introduces what it calls "Enterprise Grid Computing" with Oracle10g
2005: releases its first free database, Oracle Database 10g Express Edition (XE)
2008: Smart scans in software improve query-response in HP Oracle Database Machine / Exadata storage
2013: begins use of Oracle 12c which is capable of providing cloud services with Oracle Database

Products and services

Oracle designs, manufactures, and sells both software and hardware products, as well as offers services complementing them (such as financing, training, consulting, and hosting services). Many of the products have been added to Oracle's portfolio through acquisitions.
Software



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Business Intelligence Software at SYSCO

Submitted By :-

Prince V Gupta

(Roll No :- 519)

Introduction:

SYSCO is the largest food distributor in North America. Founded in 1969, its headquarter is located in 1390 Enclave Parkway, Houston, Texas, U.S. It focuses on distributing food and food related products and services to restaurants, health-care, and educational facilities, lodging establishment, and other organization.

At present, the company serves close to 420,000 customers, employs 45,000 employees and has over 100 operating companies.

Sysco is the global leader in selling, marketing and distributing food products to restaurants, healthcare and educational facilities, lodging establishments and other customers who prepare meals away from home. Its family of products also includes equipment and supplies for the foodservice and hospitality industries. The company operates 196 distribution facilities serving approximately 425,000 customers. For Fiscal Year 2015 that ended June 27, 2015, the company generated sales of more than \$48 billion.

Bill DeLaney assumed the role of President and CEO for the corporation in 2010, having become CEO and a member of Sysco's Board of Directors in 2009. He began his Sysco career in 1987 as Assistant Treasurer at Sysco's corporate headquarters in Houston.

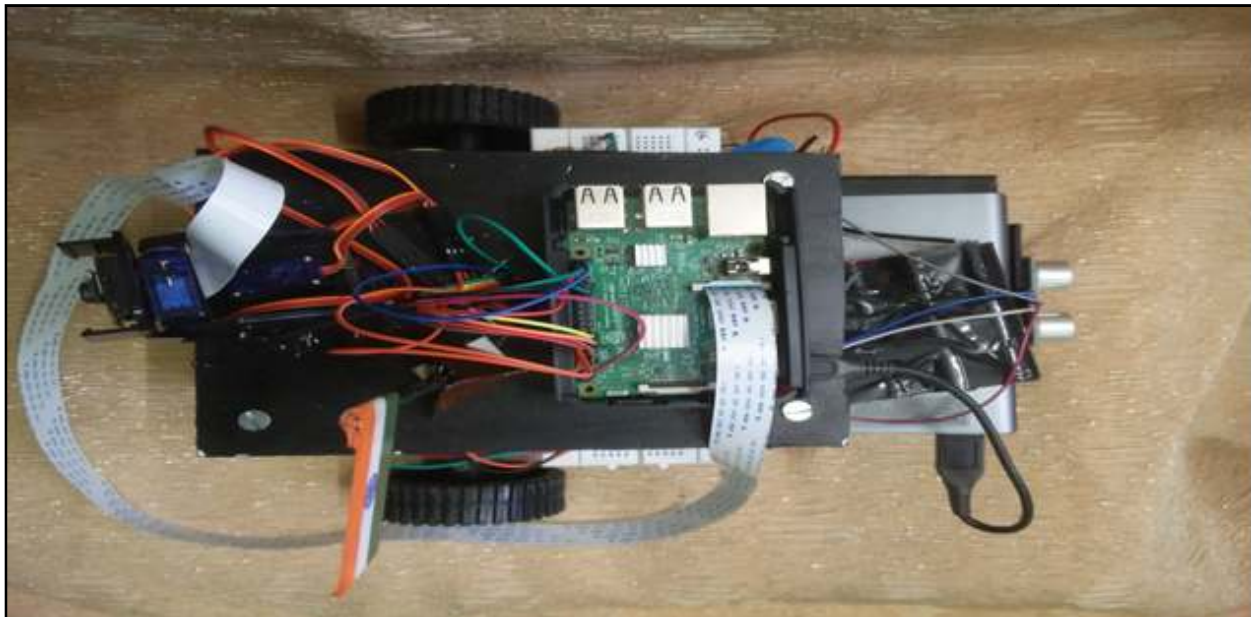
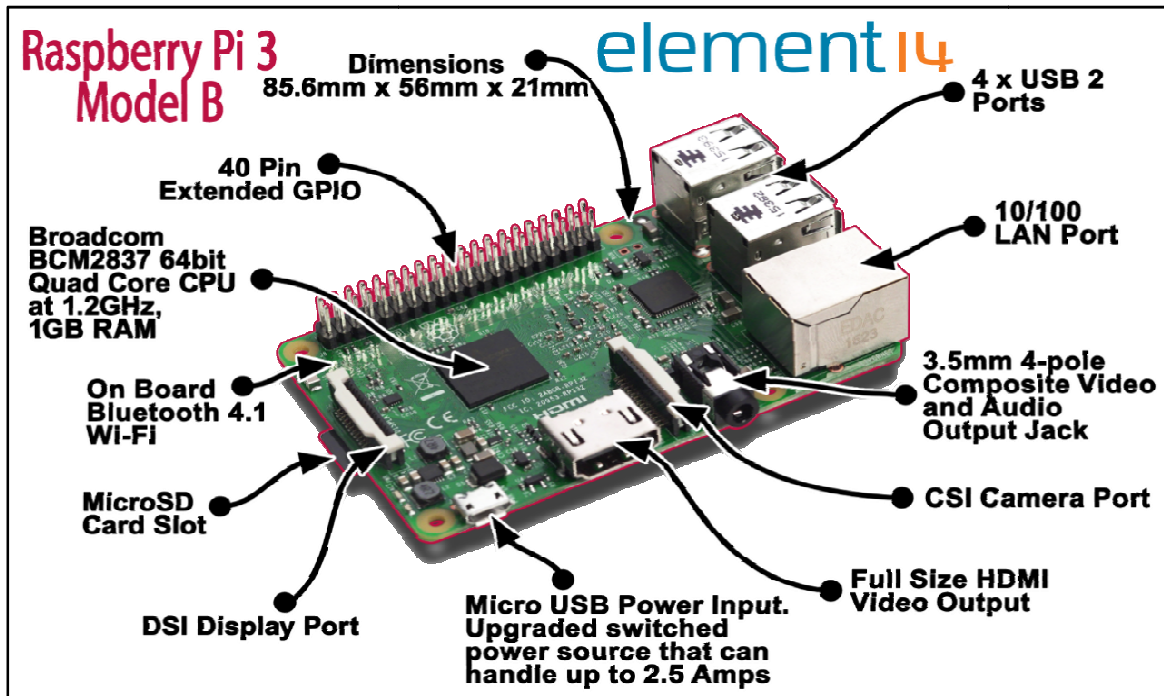
Area of service: USA and Canada

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*Project done by Students based on Raspberry Pi 3 Model B
& Guided by Staff Member*





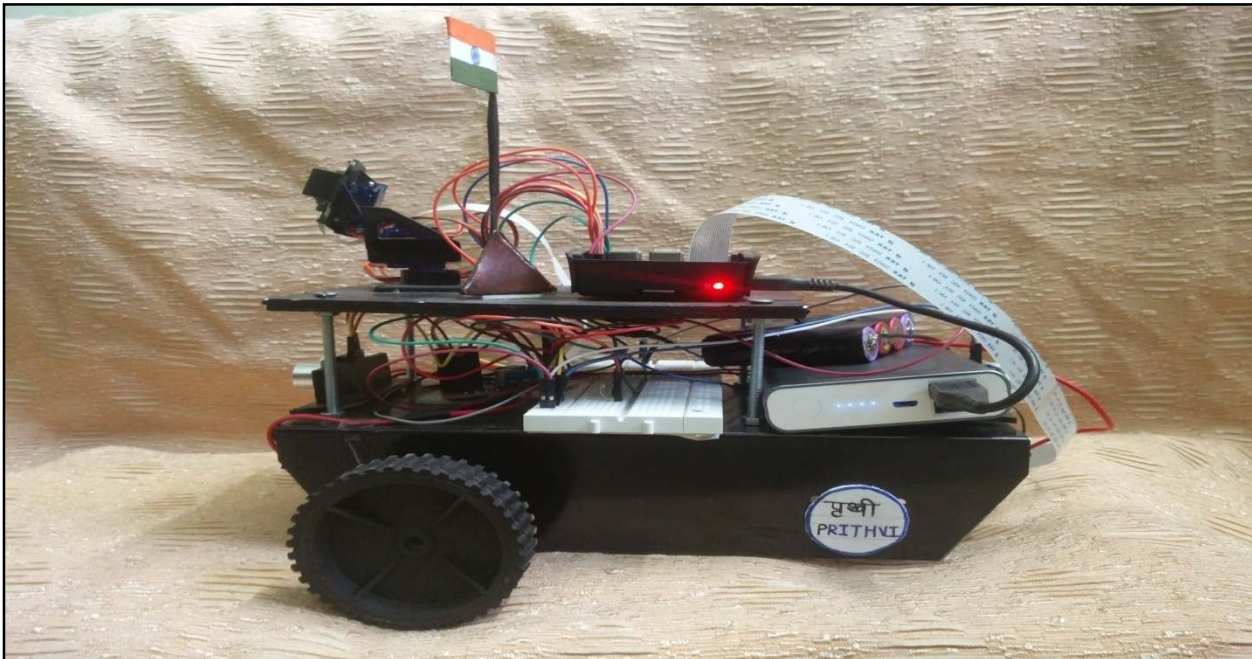
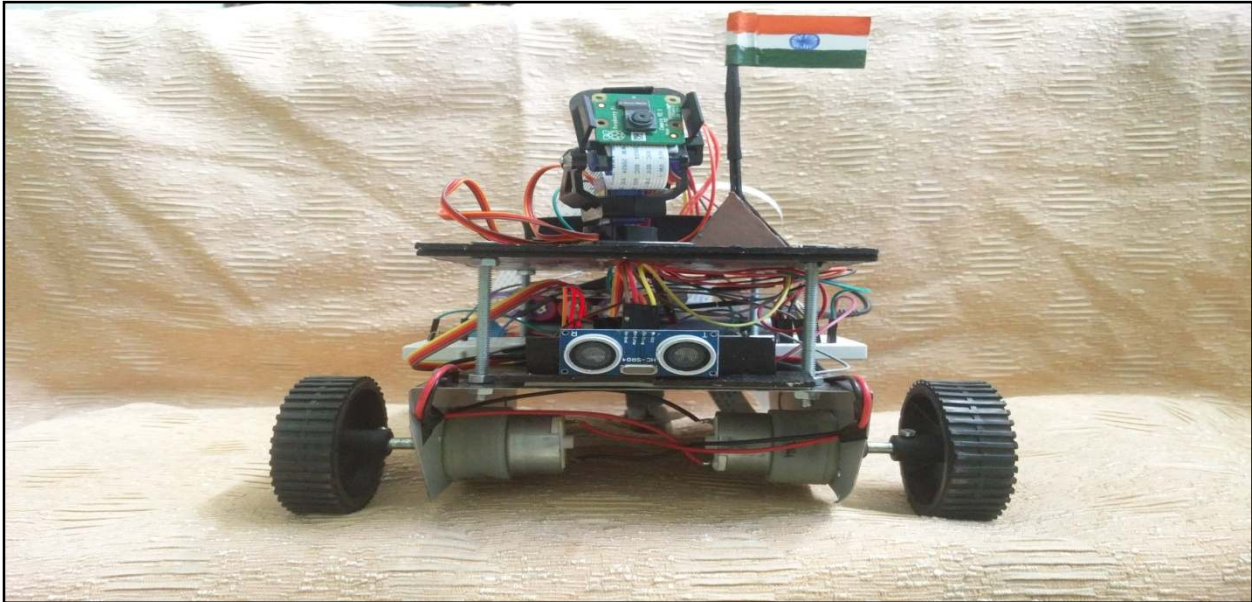
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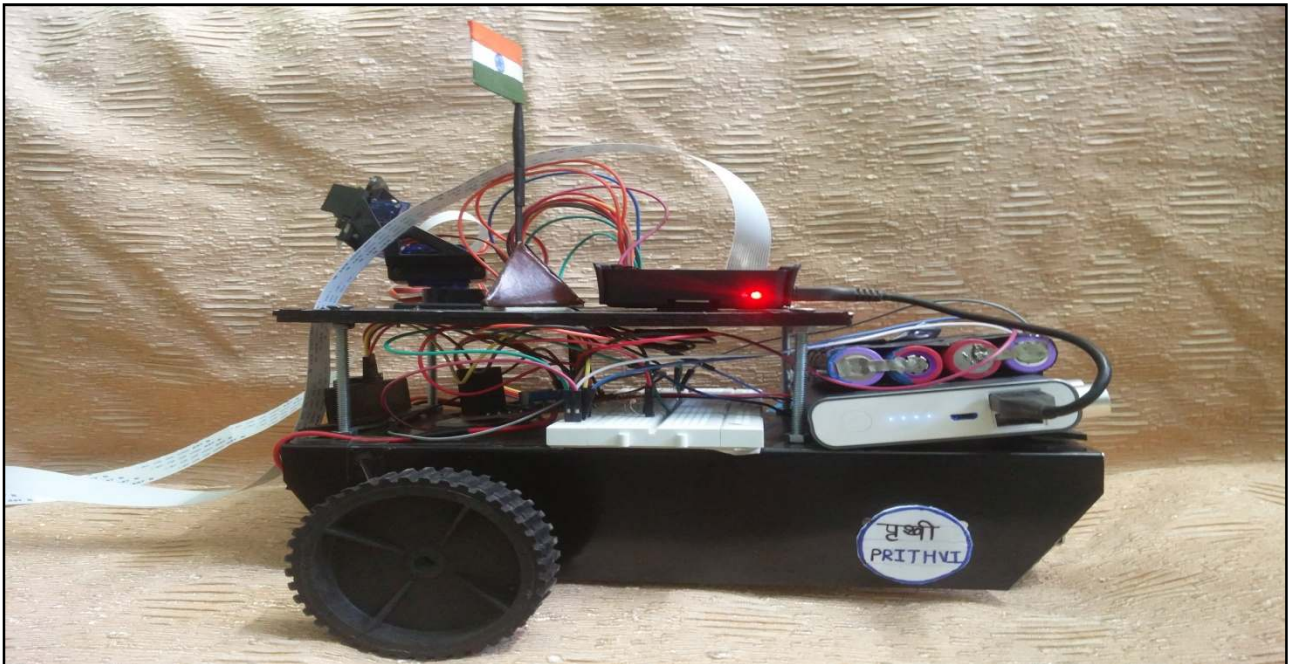
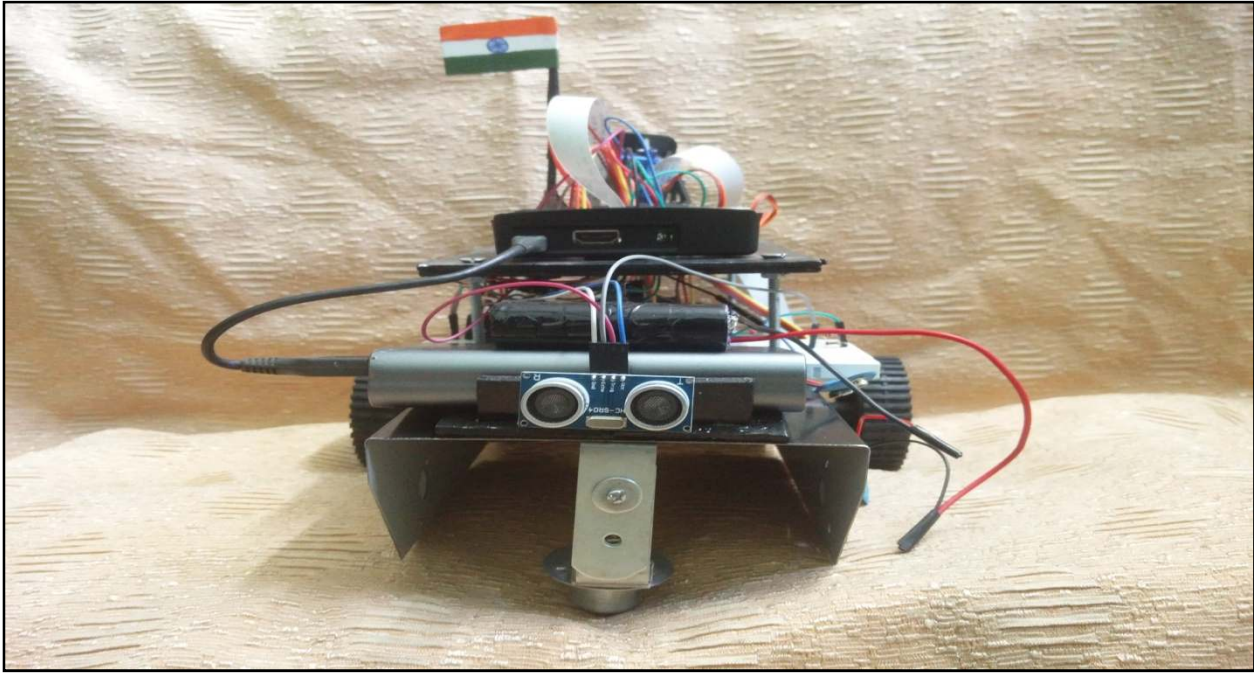
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Extra Practice Problem taken in Practical

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Page No. 58



Teacher's Signature

Subject Mathematics Index No. _____

Title Miscellaneous - I

Name Ankur S. Tandulwadkar

Roll No. 118 Batch II

Date 10/12/2016 Date 17/12/16
(Performance) (Submission)

Q1) A bag contain 10 red, 10 yellow, 20 green.
How many balls must be selected randomly
to ensure 7 balls of some colour.

By pigeon hole principle.

$$\frac{N}{k} = 7$$

$k=3 \rightarrow$ No. of types of balls.

$$\frac{N}{3} = 7$$

$\therefore [x] =$ smallest integer greater than x .

$$N = [(7-1) \times 3] + 1$$

$$\therefore N = 19.$$

Q2) Seven friends on a trip to Mumbai found
that they have total Rs 3669, show that
at least one of them as Rs 525 with it

$$N = 3669$$

$$k = 7.$$

By pigeon hole principle.

$$\frac{N}{k} = \frac{3669}{7}$$

$$= 525.$$

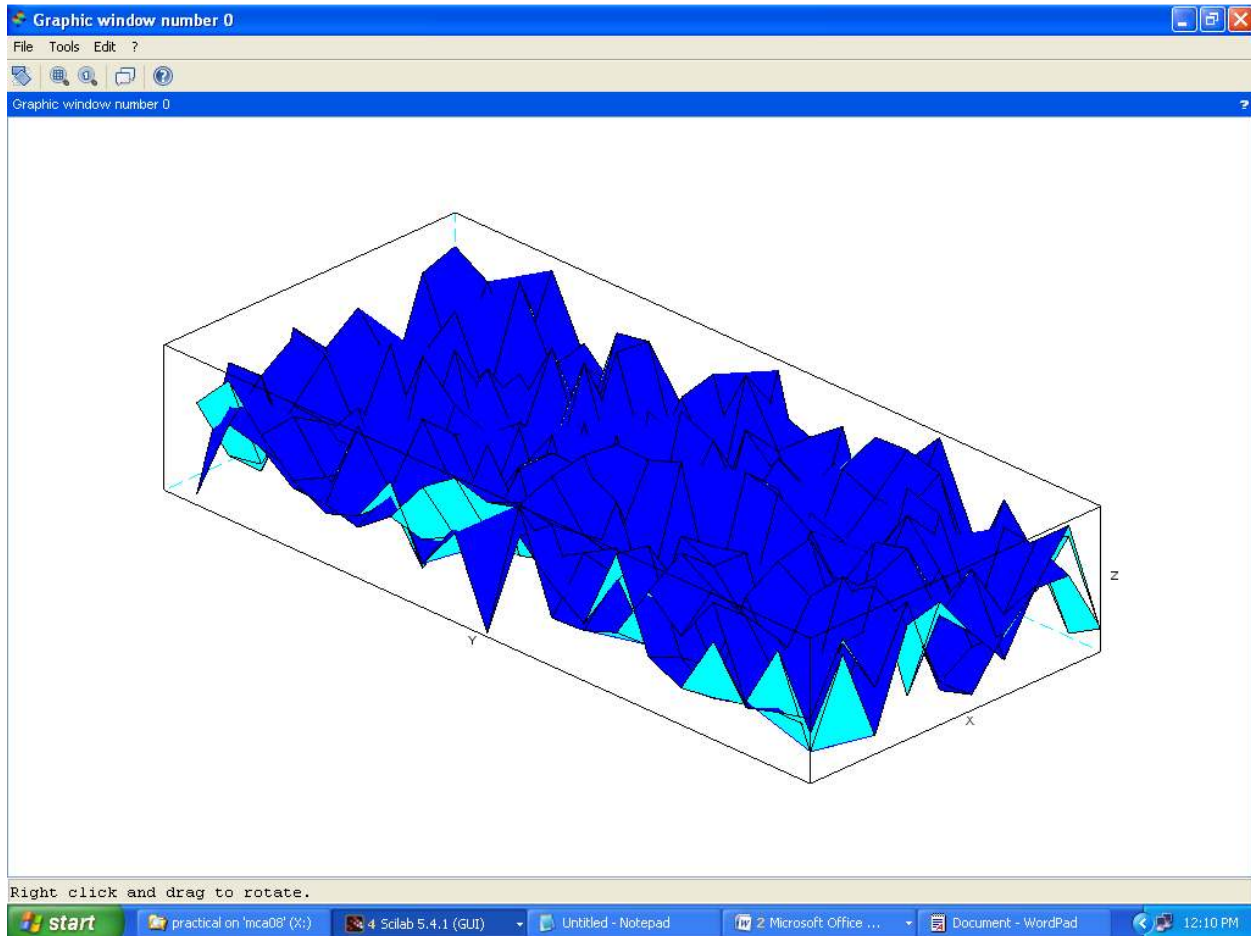
Q3) How many Five person committees can be
formed from a group of 10 boys and 10
girls with:-

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3-D Projection using Scilab

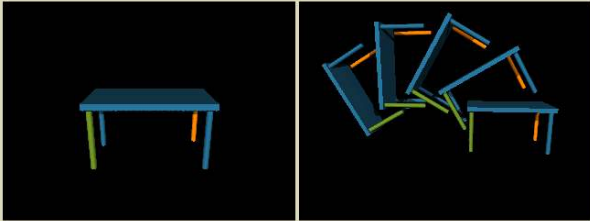




Concept of 2-D Transformation for better Understanding

2D Transformations

Transformations are a fundamental part of computer graphics. Transformations are used to position objects, to shape objects, to change viewing positions, and even to change how something is viewed (e.g. the type of perspective that is used).



In 3D graphics, we must use 3D transformations. However, 3D transformations can be quite confusing so it helps to first start with 2D.

There are 4 main types of transformations that one can perform in 2 dimensions:

- [translations](#)
- [scaling](#)
- [rotation](#)
- [shearing](#)

These basic transformations can also be [combined](#) to obtain more complex transformations. In order to make the representation of these complex transformations easier to understand and more efficient, we introduce the idea of [homogeneous coordinates](#).

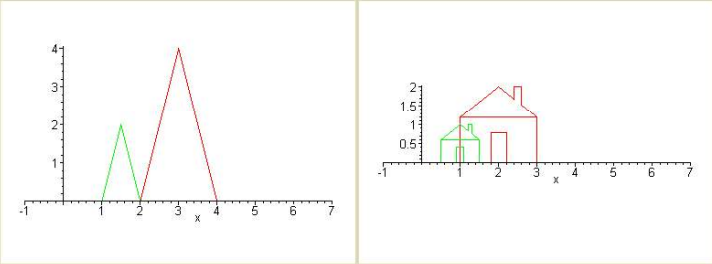
Representation of Points/Objects

A point p in 2D is represented as a pair of numbers: $p = (x, y)$ where x is the x -coordinate of the point p and y is the y -coordinate of p . 2D objects are often represented as a set of points (vertices) (p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n) and an associated set of edges (e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n) . An edge is defined as a pair of points $e = (p_i, p_j)$. What are the points and edges of the triangle below?

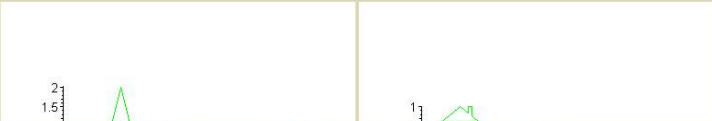
$$q = p + t = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} tx \\ ty \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x + tx \\ y + ty \end{bmatrix}$$

Scaling

Suppose we want to double the size of a 2-D object. What do we mean by double? Double in size, width only, height only, along some line only? When we talk about scaling we usually mean some amount of scaling along each dimension. That is, we must specify how much to change the size along each dimension. Below we see a triangle and a house that have been doubled in *both* width and height (note, the area is more than doubled).



The scaling for the x dimension does not have to be the same as the y dimension. If these are different, then the object is distorted. What is the scaling in each dimension of the pictures below?





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Statistics Quiz for F.Y.B.Sc. Students

Date: 07.01.2017

Notice

(F. Y. B.Sc. Comp. Sci.)

It is to notify that college is conducting Statistics quiz with the help of Pune University Association (PUSA). All F.Y.B.Sc. (Comp. Sci.) students should enroll their names paying entry fee Rs. 20/- to Class Representative Kaustubh Deshpande.

Details of Quiz are as follows:

- Date of Quiz : 17th January 2017
Entry fee : Rs.20/-
Quiz Duration : 1 hour
Place : P.V. G's College of Science, Pune -9.
Syllabus : Paper I - Up to regression (up to Chapter 7)
Paper II - Upto continuous random variables (up to chapter 4)
Pattern of the paper: Written multiple choice test containing 30 questions
Award : Award & Certificate to the top ranker from the centre.



Johny
JK PRINCIPAL
P.V.G.'s College of Science
44, Vidyanagari, Pune
Pune - 411 009.

Johny
Principal
P.V.G.'s College of Science
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Seat No. : 131

Avinash A. Londhe

PUNE UNIVERSITY STATISTICS ASSOCIATION (PUSA)

STATISTICS QUIZ -2016

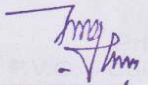
F.Y.B.Sc.(Computer Science)

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Duration is one hour.
2. Calculator, Log Table or any other mathematical tables are not allowed.
3. The question paper contains 30 questions of 2 marks each.
4. There are no negative marks for wrong answers.
5. The symbols have their usual meaning.
6. Answer sheet is provided separately and candidate has to choose an appropriate alternative from the given alternatives (a) to (d) and write it in the space provided against each question number.
7. **Answer sheet along with the question paper has to be returned to the concerned supervisor.**

1 | Page




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1] Distribution of the weights in mg of 25 residuals is given in the following stem and leaf plot:

2 | 7
3 | 1, 1, 3, 3, 5, 7, 7, 7
4 | 2, 2, 3, 6, 6, 8, 9
5 | 0, 1, 1, 1, 5, 6, 7
6 | 5

The mode of the weight of the residuals is
a) 42 b) 43 c) 46 d) 37

2] A group of 10 observations has arithmetic mean 30. If three more observations each of value 30 are added, then the arithmetic mean will be
a) 90 b) 30 c) 39 d) cannot be computed.

3] The elimination of extreme scores at the top of the set has the effect of:
a) Lowering the mean b) Raising the mean c) No effect d) None of the above

4] The median of seven numbers is 18. Two numbers, 13 and 24 are added to the data set. Median of the new data set will
a) be larger than 18.
b) be smaller than 18.
c) be exactly 18.
d) require all the observations for recalculation.

5] If 7 is added to each observation of the data set, then which of the following is true?
a) mean increases by 7 and standard deviation increases by 7
b) mean increases by 7 and standard deviation increases by $\sqrt{7}$
c) mean increases by 7 and standard deviation remains same
d) mean decreases by 7 and standard deviation remains same.

6] If $\sigma_x = \sigma_y$, then it can be concluded that
a) Coefficient of variation of X = Coefficient of variation of Y.
b) Coefficient of variation of X > Coefficient of variation of Y.
c) Coefficient of variation of X < Coefficient of variation of Y.
d) none of the above.

7] For a platykurtic distribution
a) $\mu_4 = \mu_2^2$ b) $\mu_4 > \mu_3^2$ c) $\mu_4 < 3\mu_2^2$ d) $\mu_4 > 3\mu_2^2$

8] The Bowley's coefficient of skewness lies between
a) -3 to +3 b) -1 to +1 c) $-\infty$ to $+\infty$ d) 0 to 1



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Attendance of Statistics Quiz

P. V. G's College of Science, Pune 09.

PUSA : Statistics Quiz 2016

Date: 12.01.2016 Time 1.00 pm to 2.00 pm

Attendance for Quiz

Sr. No.	Roll No.	Seat No.	Name of Student	Sign.
1	101	SQ 1601	Sanket S. Saitawadekar	Sanket S.
2	102	SQ 1602	Mayurvi Agaswal	Mayurvi
3		SQ 1603		
4	104	SQ 1604	Jai R. Bhatt	Jai R.
5	105	SQ 1605	Varsha Shetty	Shetty
6	106	SQ 1606	Chaitanya Ambardkar	Chaitanya
7	107	SQ 1607	Ranjit P. Grade	Ranjit
8	108	SQ 1608	Rasika R. Khenat	Rasika
9	1089	SQ 1609	Parth S. Pujari	Parth
10	110	SQ 1610	Pranksha A. Bankar	Pranksha
11	111	SQ 1611	Saurabh S. Dhamale	Saurabh
12	112	SQ 1612	Suyog R. Shahakavhekar	Suyog
13	113	SQ 1613	Tejashree P. Sawargaonkar	Tejashree
14	114	SQ 1614	Kamano D. Shukla	Kamano
15	115	SQ 1615	Rucha Y. Naik	Rucha
16	116	SQ 1616	Onkar S. Lachhe	Onkar
17	117	SQ 1617	Kiran Wawate	Kiran
18	118	SQ 1618	Swaranala M. Punale	Swaranala
19	119	SQ 1619	Tanmay P. Kulkarni	Tanmay
20	120	SQ 1620	Shivam R. Pawar	Shivam
21	121	SQ 1621	YASH. SUDHIR. SHAM	Yash
22	122	SQ 1622	Navneeth A. Sorkar	Navneeth
23		SQ 1623		
24		SQ 1624		
25		SQ 1625		
26	126	SQ 1626	Onkar R. Kalal	Onkar
27	127	SQ 1627	Rohan J. Kale	Rohan
28	128	SQ 1628	Vaikrant V. Ghatge	Vaikrant
29	129	SQ 1629	Komal G. Konkari	Komal
30	130	SQ 1630	Saraswati K. Nagtilak	Saraswati
31	131	SQ 1631	Avinash A. Landhe	Avinash
32	132	SQ 1632	Siddhesh N. Amrale	Siddhesh
33	133	SQ 1633	Kajal S. Kadam	Kajal
34	134	SQ 1634	Sai M. Kulkarni	Sai
35	135	SQ 1635	Harshad Rajgum	Harshad
36	136	SQ 1636	Rachana P. Pawar	Rachana
37	137	SQ 1637	Onkar Bhakar	Onkar
38	138	SQ 1638	Sheezam Bhalerao	Sheezam
39	139	SQ 1639	Mahali K. Tawale	Mahali
40	140	SQ 1640	Pishikesh vasantika Kadam	Pishikesh

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