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The Institution ensures effective curriculum planning and delivery through a well-planned and documented process including Academic calendar and conduct of continuous internal Assessment

Greater Noida Institute of Technology (Engg. Institute)

Plot No. 7, Knowledge Park II, Greater Noida
Uttar Pradesh 201310 India



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Uttar Pradesh (India) 201310
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Curriculum Implementation
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Department of CSE
B.Tech. II, Sem III, Sec- B/C
Session 2022-23 (Odd Semester)
Assignment-1
Subject Name: DSTL
Subject Code: KCS-303
Date of Assignment: 08/10/21
Date of Submission: 26/10/21

Q.No	Questions	Marks	CO	KL
1	Let $A = \{a, \{a\}\}$. Determine whether the following statements true or false: (i) $\{a, \{a\}\} \in P(A)$ (ii) $\{a, \{a\}\} \subseteq P(A)$ (iii) $\{\{\{a\}\}\} \in P(A)$ (iv) $\{\{\{a\}\}\} \subseteq P(A)$	5	1	K2
2	Find out the cardinality of the following sets: (i) $A = \{x: x \text{ is weeks in a leap year}\}$ (ii) $A = \{x: x \text{ is a + ve divisor of 24 and not equal to zero}\}$ (iii) $C = \{\{\{\}\}\}$ (iv) $D = \{\{0, \{0\}\}\}$	5	1	K2
3	How many symmetric and reflexive binary relations are possible on set S with cardinality n?	5	1	K1
4	Define transitive closure with suitable example.	5	1	K1
5	Prove by using mathematical induction that: $7 + 77 + 777 + \dots + 777 + \dots + 7 = \frac{7}{81} [10^{n+1} - 9n - 10] \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$	5	1	K3
6	Let $A = \{1, 2, 3 \dots 13\}$. Consider the equivalence relation on AXA defined by $(a, b) R(c, d)$ if $a+d=b+c$ find equivalence classes of (5, 8).		1	K3

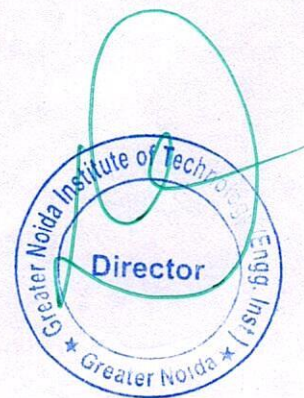
7	Show that $R = \{(a, b) a \equiv b \pmod{m}\}$ is an equivalence relation on Z . Show that if $x_1 \equiv y_1$ and $x_2 \equiv y_2$ then $(x_1 + x_2) \equiv (y_1 + y_2)$.	5	1	K3
8	Prove for any two sets A and B that, $(A \cup B)' = A' \cap B'$.	5	1	K2
9	Let R be binary relation on the sets of all strings of 0's and 1's such that $R = \{(a, b) a \text{ and } b \text{ are the strings that have the same no. of 0's}\}$ is R is an equivalence relation? A partial ordering relation?	5	1	K3
10	If $f: A \rightarrow B, g: B \rightarrow C$ are invertible functions, then show that $(g \circ f)^{-1} = f^{-1} \circ g^{-1}$.	5	1	K3

CO-Course Outcomes mapped with respective question

KL- Bloom's Knowledge Level (K1, K2, K3, K4, K5, K6)

K1 – Remember K2 – Understand K3 – Apply K4 – Analyze K5 – Evaluate K6- Create

Note: Use a Separate copy to write their answer. Avoid copying assignments



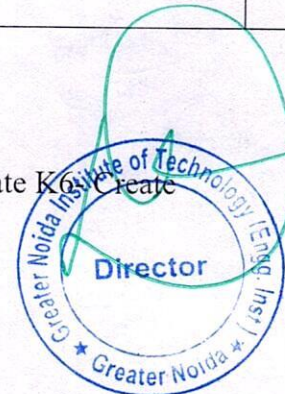
Department of CSE
B.Tech. II, Sem III, Sec- B/C
Session 2022-23 (Odd Semester)
Assignment-2
Subject Name: DSTL
Subject Code: KCS-303
Date of Assignment: 28/11/21
Date of Submission: 02/12/21

Q.No	Questions	Marks	CO	KL
1	Let G be the set of all non zero real numbers and let $a*b = ab/2$. Show that $(G, *)$ be an abelian group.	5	2	K3
2	Show that set $Z_6 = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ forms a group with respect to addition modulo 6.	5	2	K2
3	Define cyclic group with example. Let $G = \{a, a^2, a^3, a^4, a^5, a^6 = e\}$ Find order of every elements.	5	2	K2
4	Give the definitions of rings, integral domains and fields	5	2	K1
5	Discuss homomorphism and isomorphic group	5	2	K2
6	If the permutation of the elements of $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ are given by $a = (1\ 2\ 3)(4\ 5)$, $b = (1)(2)(3)(4\ 5)$, $c = (1\ 5\ 2\ 4)(3)$. Find the value of x , if $ax = b$.	5	2	K3
7	Prove that the set $Z_4 = (0, 1, 2, 3)$ is a commutative ring with respect to binary modulo operation $+_4$ and $*_4$.	5	2	K3
8	Let G be a group let $a, b \in G$ be any elements. Then show that: i) $(a^{-1})^{-1} = a$, ii) $(a * b)^{-1} = b^{-1} * a^{-1}$	5	2	K3
9	Write and prove the Lagrange's theorem.	5	2	K2
10	(i) Prove that the identity element in a group is unique. (ii) Prove that the inverse of a element in a group is unique.	5	2	K3

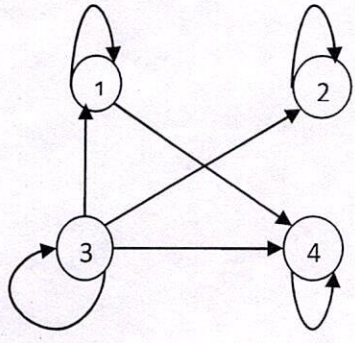
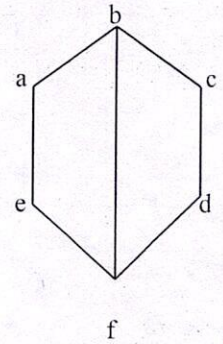
CO-Course Outcomes mapped with respective question

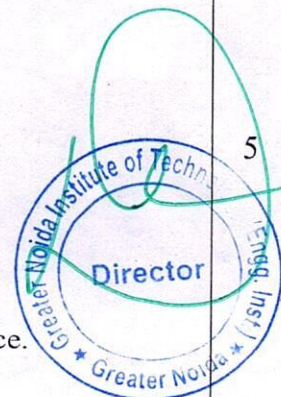
KL- Bloom's Knowledge Level (K1, K2, K3, K4, K5, K6)

K1 – Remember K2 – Understand K3 – Apply K4 – Analyze K5 – Evaluate K6 – Create

Note: Use a Separate copy to write their answer. Avoid copying assignments


Department of CSE
B.Tech. II, Sem III, Sec- B/C
Session 2022-23 (Odd Semester)
Assignment-3
Subject Name: DSTL
Subject Code: KCS-303
Date of Assignment: 21/12/21
Date of Submission: 06/01/22

Q.No	Questions	Marks	CO	KL
1	<p>The directed graph G for a relation R on set $A=\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ is shown below:</p>  <p>(i) Verify that (A, R) is a poset and find its Hasse diagram. (ii) Is this a lattice? (iii) How many more edges are needed in the figure to extend (A, R) to a total order? (iv) What are the maximal and minimal elements?</p>	5	3	K3
2	<p>If the lattice is represented by the Hasse diagram given below:</p>  <p>(i) Find all the complements of 'e'. (ii) Prove that the given lattice is bounded complemented lattice.</p>	5	3	K2



3	<p>Consider the Boolean function $f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = x_1 + (x_2 \cdot (x_1' + x_4)) + x_3 \cdot (x_2' + x_4')$</p> <p>(i) Simplify f algebraically.</p> <p>(ii) Draw the circuit of f and reduction of f.</p> <p>(iii) Find minterm normal form of f.</p>	5	3	K2
4	<p>Let (A, \leq) be a partially ordered set. Let \leq be a binary relation on A such that for a and b in A, a is related to b iff $b \leq a$.</p> <p>(i) Show that \leq partially ordered relation.</p> <p>(ii) Show that (A, \leq) is lattice or not.</p>	5	3	K3
5	<p>Simplify the following Boolean functions using three variable maps:</p> <p>(a) $F(x, y, z) = \sum (0, 1, 5, 7)$.</p> <p>(b) $F(x, y, z) = \sum (1, 2, 3, 6, 7)$.</p>	5	3	K3
6	<p>Let $A = \{2, 3, 6, 12, 24, 36\}$ and relation \leq be such that '$x \leq y$' iff x divides y. Draw Hasse Diagram and find minimal and maximal elements.</p>	5	3	K3
7	<p>Draw the Hasse diagram of $[P(a, b, c), \leq]$. Find greatest element, least element, minimal element and maximal element.</p>	5	3	K3
8	<p>Simplify the following Boolean expression using k map:</p> <p>(a) $Y = ((AB)' + A' + AB)'$</p> <p>(b) $A'B'C'D' + A'B'C'D + A'B'CD + A'B'B'CD' = A'B'$</p>	5	3	K3
9	<p>Draw a logic circuit corresponding to Boolean expression</p> <p>(a) $Y = \overline{A + BC} + B$</p> <p>(b) $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1x_2 + x_3)(x_2 + x_3) + x_3$</p>	5	3	K2
10	<p>Write steps conversion of Disjunction Normal Form (DNF) to its Conjunctive Normal Form (CNF) and vice-versa.</p>	5	3	K2

CO-Course Outcomes mapped with respective question

KL- Bloom's Knowledge Level (K1, K2, K3, K4, K5, K6)

K1 – Remember K2 – Understand K3 – Apply K4 – Analyze K5 – Evaluate K6- Create

Note: Use a Separate copy to write their answer. Avoid copying assignments



Sample Sheets

Assignment

Section - B (2nd year)
 Subject - DSTL

Q1) (a) Conjunction - If P and Q are two propositions then conjunction of P and Q is a proposition which is true when both P and Q are true otherwise false. It is denoted by $P \wedge Q$.

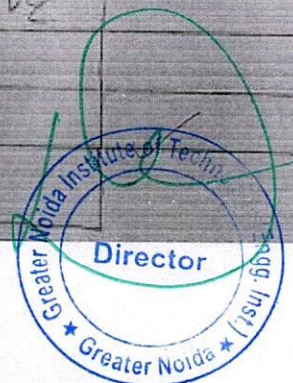
Truth Table:

Ex. P : Ram is healthy	P	Q	$P \wedge Q$
Healthy	T	T	T
He has blue eye	T	F	F
He is healthy and he has blue eyes	F	T	F
	F	F	F

(b) Disjunction - If P and Q are two propositions, then disjunction of P and Q is a proposition which is true when either one of P or Q or both are true and is false when both P and Q are false and it is denoted by $P \vee Q$.

Truth Table:

P	Q	$P \vee Q$
T	T	T
T	F	T
F	T	T
F	F	F



P : I have will go to Delhi
 Q : Ram will go to Calcutta
 $P \vee Q$: Ram will go to Delhi or Calcutta

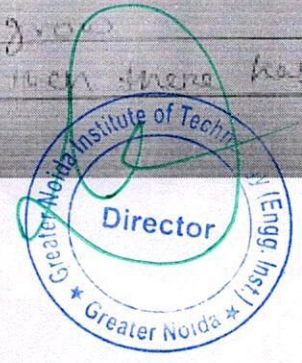
(c) Conditional: If P and Q are Propositions, then
 Compound proposition if P then Q is called
 by $P \rightarrow Q$ or $P \supset Q$ and is called
 Conditional proposition or implication.
 It is read as "if P then Q " and its
 truth table is

P	Q	$P \rightarrow Q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	T
F	F	T

ex: P : Ram works hard.
 Q : He will get good marks.
 $P \rightarrow Q$: If Ram work hard then he will
 get good marks.

(d) Converse: If $P \rightarrow Q$ is an implication then
 its converse is given by $Q \rightarrow P$
 states that S: If the crops are

P : It rains.
 Q : The crops will grow.
 S : If the crops grow, then there has been
 rain.



(a) Contrapositive : If $P \rightarrow Q$ is an implication then its contrapositive is given by $\neg Q \rightarrow \neg P$ that

P : It rains

Q : The crops will grow

\neg If the crops do not grow then there has been no rain. ✓

(b) show that the statement

$P \rightarrow Q$ and $\neg Q \rightarrow \neg P$ are equivalent

P	Q	$P \rightarrow Q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	T
F	F	T

$\neg P$	$\neg Q$	$\neg Q \rightarrow \neg P$
F	F	T
F	T	F
T	F	T
T	T	T

So, both are equivalent.

(c) State the contrapositive and converse statement of the following statement

"If the triangle is equilateral, then it is equiangular".



Ex. inverse of the triangle is equivalent then it is equilateral"

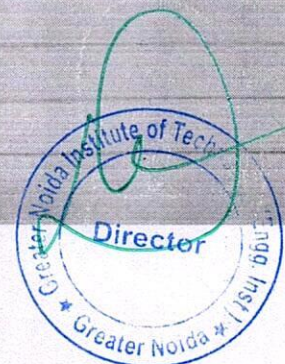
Q (conclusion) : If the triangle is equivalent
 P (hypothesis) : it is equilateral

Contrapositive $\sim p \rightarrow \sim q$ is "If the triangle is ^{not} equivalent then it is not equilateral"

Converse $p \rightarrow q$ is "If the triangle is equivalent then it is equilateral"

Inverse $\sim p \rightarrow \sim q$ is "If it is not equilateral then it is not triangle"

Q5) The statement corresponding to the given
 sub converse is "if a steel rod is stretched, then it has been heated". Now the inverse of this statement is "if a steel rod is not stretched then it has not been heated".



Q.73 Construct the truth table for the following

(a) $(P \rightarrow Q) \rightarrow R$

P	Q	R	$P \rightarrow Q$	$(P \rightarrow Q) \rightarrow R$
T	T	T	T	T
T	F	T	F	F
F	T	T	T	T
F	F	T	T	T

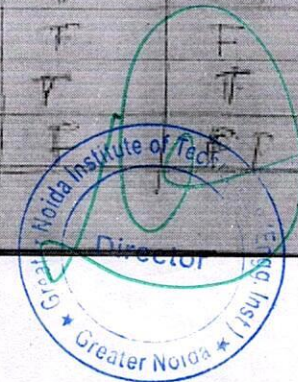
(b) $b \rightarrow (b \vee c)$

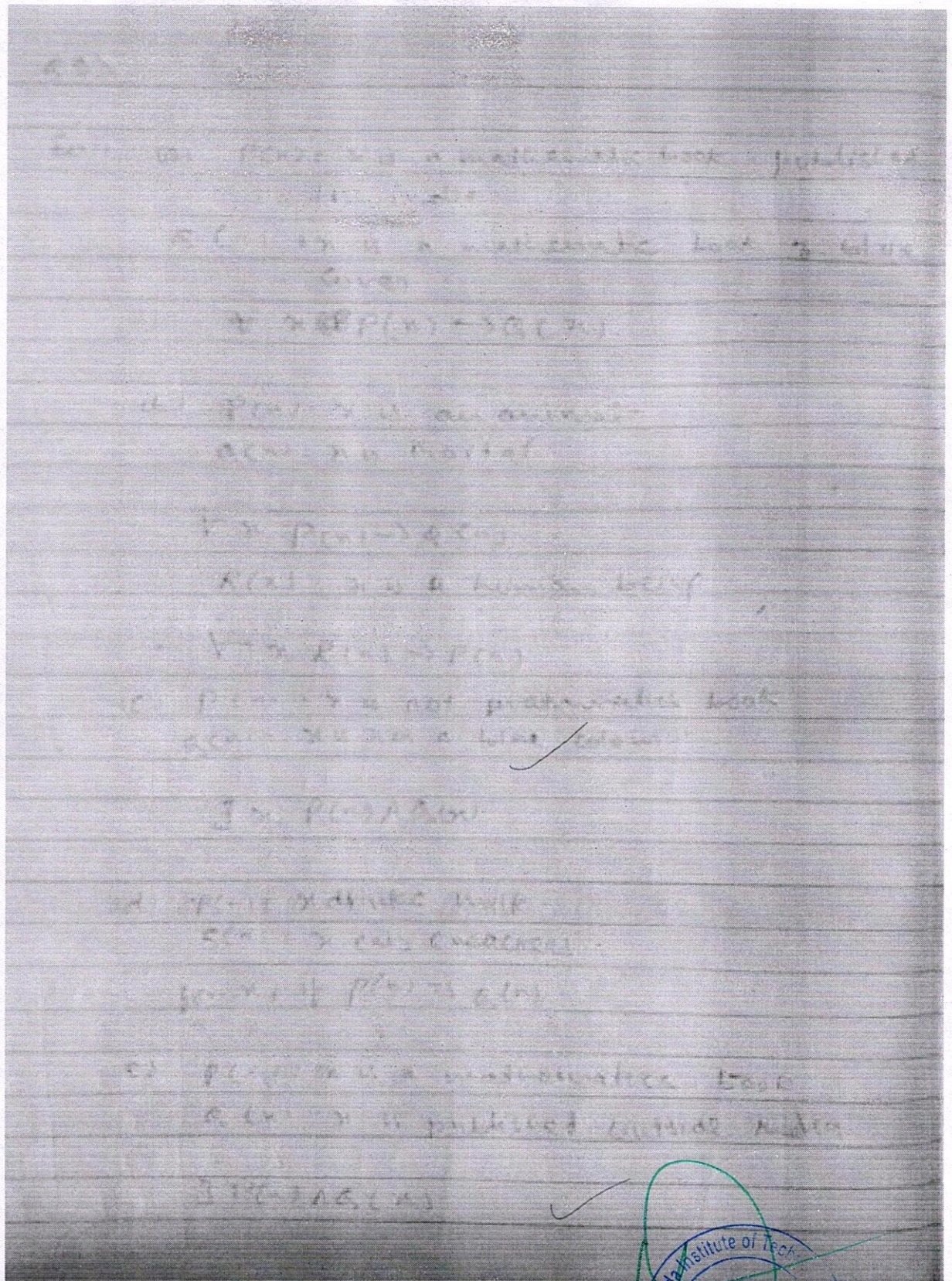
P	Q	R	$b \vee c$	$b \rightarrow (b \vee c)$
T	T	F	T	T
T	F	T	T	T
F	T	T	T	T
F	F	T	T	T

Q.74 Construct the truth table for

$(P \vee Q) \wedge (b \rightarrow c) \wedge (Q \rightarrow R) \rightarrow S$

P	Q	R	$P \vee Q$	$b \rightarrow c$	$Q \rightarrow R$	$(P \vee Q) \wedge (b \rightarrow c) \wedge (Q \rightarrow R)$	S
T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
T	F	T	T	T	F	F	F
F	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
F	F	T	F	T	F	F	F





Q1) $P(x) : x$ is a student having library

$\forall x, P(x)$

Q2) $P(x) : x$ is a student in my class but
 taking some course

$Q(x) : x$ is the department of computer
 science ✓

$\forall x, P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)$

Q10) Prove that $P \rightarrow Q$ is equivalent to

5 $(P \rightarrow Q) \wedge (Q \rightarrow P)$

sol	P	Q	$P \rightarrow Q$ = A	$Q \rightarrow P$ = B	$A \rightarrow B$	$P \leftrightarrow Q$
	T	T	T	T	T	T
	T	F	F	T	F	F
	F	T	T	F	F	F
	F	F	T	T	T	T

$(P \rightarrow Q) \wedge (Q \rightarrow P) = P \leftrightarrow Q$ ✓



11)

Sol. let

P_1 : the labour market is perfect

P_2 : wages of all persons in a particular employment will be equal

$\sim P_2$: wages for such persons are not equal

$\sim P_1$: the labour market is not perfect

The premises are $P_1 \rightarrow P_2$ & $\sim P_2$ and the conclusion

is $\sim P_1$. the argument $P_1 \rightarrow P_2, \sim P_2 \rightarrow \sim P_1$ is

valid if $(P_1 \rightarrow P_2) \wedge \sim P_2 \rightarrow \sim P_1$ is a tautology

Its truth table is

P_1	P_2	$P_1 \rightarrow P_2$	$\sim P_2$	$(P_1 \rightarrow P_2) \wedge \sim P_2$	$(P_1 \rightarrow P_2) \wedge \sim P_2 \rightarrow \sim P_1$
T	T	T	F	F	T
T	F	F	T	F	T
F	T	T	F	F	T
F	F	T	T	T	T

Since $(P_1 \rightarrow P_2) \wedge \sim P_2 \rightarrow \sim P_1$ is a tautology

Hence this is a valid argument.

114) $(P \vee Q) \rightarrow (P \wedge Q) = P \leftrightarrow Q$

P	Q	$P \vee Q$	$P \wedge Q$	$(P \vee Q) \rightarrow (P \wedge Q)$	$P \leftrightarrow Q$
T	T	T	T	T	T
T	F	T	F	F	F
F	T	T	F	F	F
F	F	F	F	T	T



Assignment - 4

1. (a) Ans: - Conjunction:

* The connective which gives True (1) as a result if both the statements are true otherwise false.

* It works as AND gate.

* Ex - P: I am poor

Q: I am not happy

$P \wedge Q$: I am poor and not happy.

P	Q	$P \wedge Q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	F
F	F	F

(b) Ans: - Disjunction:

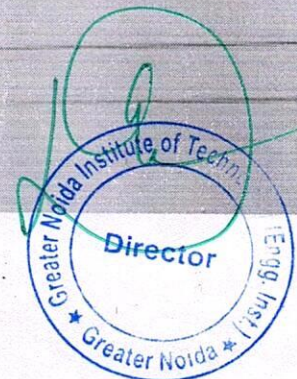
* The connective which gives True (1) as a result if either of the statement is true or both are true.

* Ex - P: $1+5 < 9$

Q: Today is my birthday.

$P \vee Q$: $1+5 < 9$ or today is my birthday.

P	Q	$P \vee Q$
T	T	T
T	F	T
F	T	T
F	F	F



© Ans:— Conditional:

* The connectivity which gives true (1) as a result if both the statements are true or the second statement is true.

Ex- p: I will get a job
 q: I will be rich

$p \rightarrow q$: If I will get a job then I will be rich.

p	q	$p \rightarrow q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	T
F	F	T

© Ans:— Converse:

* It is the statement which gives opposite sense of a relation.

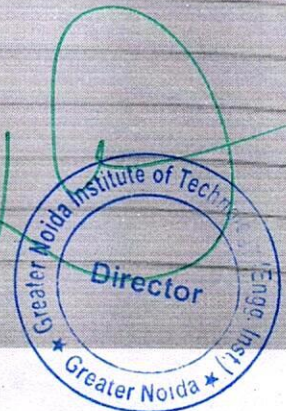
Ex- * if a statement is $p \rightarrow q$ then its converse is $q \rightarrow p$

© Ans:— Contrapositive:

* The statements which gives negation of a converse statement

Ex- statement: $p \rightarrow q$

Contrapositive: $\sim q \rightarrow \sim p$



2. Solⁿ - To show: $p \rightarrow q$ and $\sim q \rightarrow \sim p$ are equivalent

p	q	$p \rightarrow q$	$\sim q$	$\sim p$	$\sim q \rightarrow \sim p$
T	T	T	F	F	T
T	F	F	T	F	F
F	T	T	F	T	T
F	F	T	T	T	T

* From the truth table it is clear that $p \rightarrow q$ and $\sim q \rightarrow \sim p$ are equivalent statements.

3. Ans: - "If the triangle is equilateral, then it is equiangular."

p: The triangle is equilateral.

q: It is equiangular.

Given: $p \rightarrow q$

* Converse: $q \rightarrow p$

* If the triangle is equiangular then it is equilateral.

* Contrapositive: $\sim q \rightarrow \sim p$

* If the triangle is not equiangular then it is not equilateral.

5. Solⁿ: - Statement: If steel rod is stretched then it has been heated.

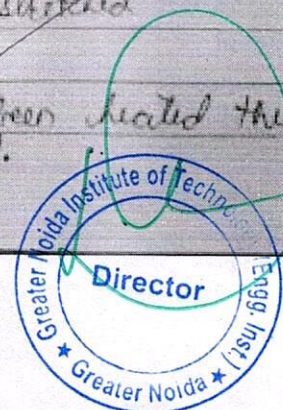
Given: $p \rightarrow q$

p: Steel has been heated

q: Steel rod is stretched

Inverse: $\sim p \rightarrow \sim q$

* If steel rod has not been heated then it is not stretched.



7. Solⁿ - Truth Table

p	q	\bar{q}	\bar{p}	$p \rightarrow \bar{q}$	(a) $(p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow p$	$\bar{p} \vee q$	(b) $p \leftrightarrow (\bar{p} \vee q)$
T	T	F	F	F	T	F	F
T	F	T	F	T	F	T	T
F	T	F	T	T	T	T	F
F	F	T	T	T	T	T	F

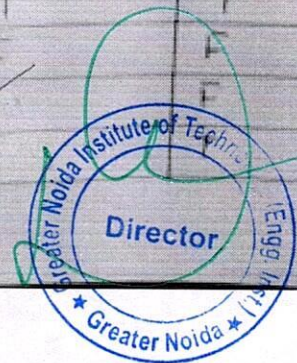
8. Solⁿ - Truth Table

p	q	r	$p \vee q$	$p \rightarrow r$	$q \rightarrow r$	$A \wedge B$	$A \wedge B \wedge C$	$[(p \vee q) \wedge (p \rightarrow r) \wedge (q \rightarrow r)] \rightarrow r$
T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
T	T	F	T	F	F	F	F	T
T	F	T	T	T	T	F	F	T
T	F	F	T	F	T	F	F	T
F	T	T	T	T	T	F	F	T
F	T	F	T	F	F	F	F	T
F	F	T	F	T	T	F	F	T
F	F	F	F	T	T	F	F	T

(b) From the truth table it is clear that the resultant column i.e. $[(p \vee q) \wedge (p \rightarrow r) \wedge (q \rightarrow r)] \rightarrow r$ is true (T) in all cases.
 So, it is a tautology.

10. Solⁿ - To prove: $p \rightarrow q$ is equivalent to $(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow p)$

p	q	$p \rightarrow q$	$q \rightarrow p$	$(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow p)$	$p \leftrightarrow q$
T	T	T	T	T	T
T	F	F	T	F	F
F	T	T	F	F	F
F	F	T	T	T	T



* From the truth table, the column of $p \leftrightarrow q$ and $(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow p)$ are identical. So, they are equivalent.

19. Solⁿ - Truth table:

P	Q	$P \vee Q$	$(P \vee Q) \rightarrow (P \vee Q)$	$P \leftrightarrow Q$
T	T	T	T	T
T	F	T	T	F
F	T	T	T	F
F	F	F	T	T

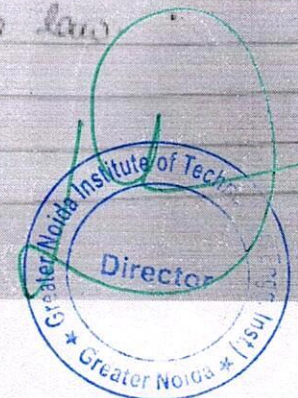
$\therefore (P \vee Q) \rightarrow (P \vee Q)$ is not identical with $P \leftrightarrow Q$
 So they are not ~~identical~~ equivalent.

6. Solⁿ -

P	Q	\bar{Q}	$p \rightarrow \bar{q}$	$p \leftrightarrow q$	$p \vee (p \leftrightarrow q)$
T	T	F	F	T	T
T	F	T	T	F	T
F	T	F	T	F	F
F	F	T	T	T	T

* If $p \rightarrow q$ is true then we can't determine the value of $p \vee (p \leftrightarrow q)$ because it is not always true or false.

12. Solⁿ - (b) $p \rightarrow q \Rightarrow p \rightarrow (p \wedge q)$
 By law Absorption law.



12. Q1? —

i) $P \wedge Q \Rightarrow P \rightarrow Q$

As we know,

$$P \rightarrow Q \Rightarrow \neg P \vee Q$$

\therefore they are not equivalent.

ii) $P \rightarrow Q \Rightarrow \neg P \rightarrow (P \wedge Q)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RHS, } P \rightarrow (P \wedge Q) &= \neg P \vee (P \wedge Q) && [P \rightarrow Q \Rightarrow \neg P \vee Q] \\ &= (\neg P \vee P) \wedge (\neg P \vee Q) && \text{complement law} \\ &= T \wedge (\neg P \vee Q) && \text{identity law} \\ &= \neg P \vee Q \\ &= P \rightarrow Q \\ &= \text{LHS} \end{aligned}$$

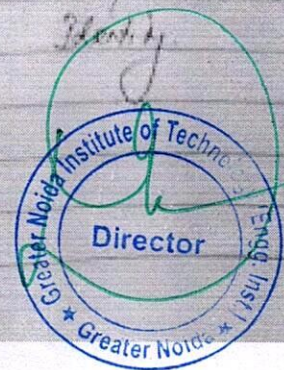
\therefore It is equivalent.

iii) $(P \rightarrow Q) \rightarrow Q \Rightarrow P \vee Q$

LHS

$$\begin{aligned} (P \rightarrow Q) \rightarrow Q &= (\neg P \vee Q) \rightarrow Q && [P \rightarrow Q \Rightarrow \neg P \vee Q] \\ &= \neg(\neg P \vee Q) \vee Q && [P \rightarrow Q \Rightarrow \neg P \vee Q] \\ &= (\neg(\neg P) \wedge \neg Q) \vee Q \\ &= (P \wedge \neg Q) \vee Q && \text{Involution law} \\ &\Leftrightarrow P \wedge \neg Q \\ &= (P \vee Q) \wedge (\neg Q \vee Q) && \text{Distributive} \\ &= (P \vee Q) \wedge T && \text{complement law} \\ &= P \vee Q && \text{Identity} \end{aligned}$$

\therefore It is equivalent.



11. Solⁿ -

P_1 : The labour market is perfect

P_2 : Wages of all persons in a particular employ-
ment will be equal

$\sim P_2$: Wages for such persons are not equal.

$\sim P_1$: The labour market is not perfect

The premises are $P_1 \Rightarrow P_2, \sim P_2$

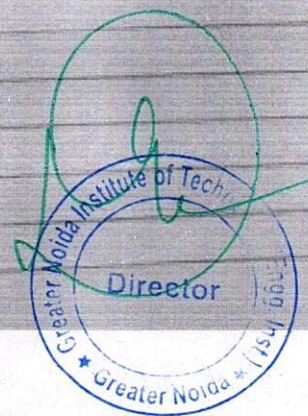
Conclusion : $\sim P_1$

Argument : $P_1 \Rightarrow P_2,$

$\sim P_2 \Rightarrow \sim P_1$ valid if $(P_1 \Rightarrow P_2) \wedge (\sim P_2) \Rightarrow \sim P_1$

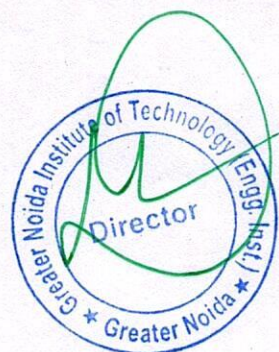
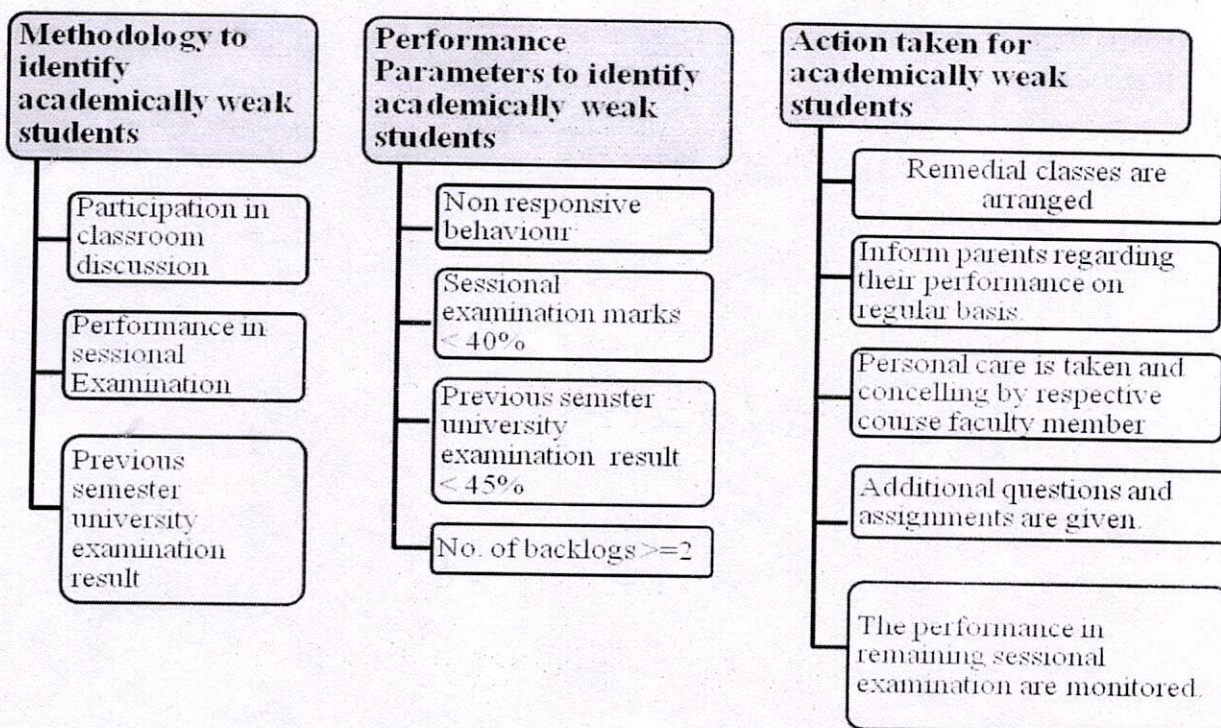
P_1	P_2	$\sim P_1$	$\sim P_2$	$P_1 \Rightarrow P_2$	$(P_1 \Rightarrow P_2) \wedge \sim P_2$	$(P_1 \Rightarrow P_2) \wedge \sim P_2 \Rightarrow \sim P_1$
T	T	F	F	T	F	T
T	F	F	T	F	F	T
F	T	T	F	T	F	T
F	F	T	T	T	T	T

$\therefore ((P_1 \Rightarrow P_2) \wedge \sim P_2) \Rightarrow \sim P_1$ is tautology. Hence,
it is valid argument.



Assessment and Preparation Methods for Slow & Advance Learners

1.1 Criteria for identification of Slow Learners:



1.2 Policy Guidelines for Slow learners

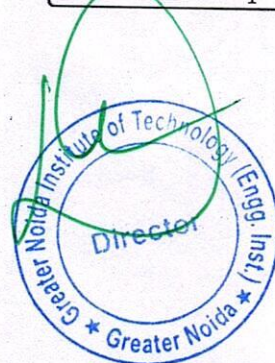
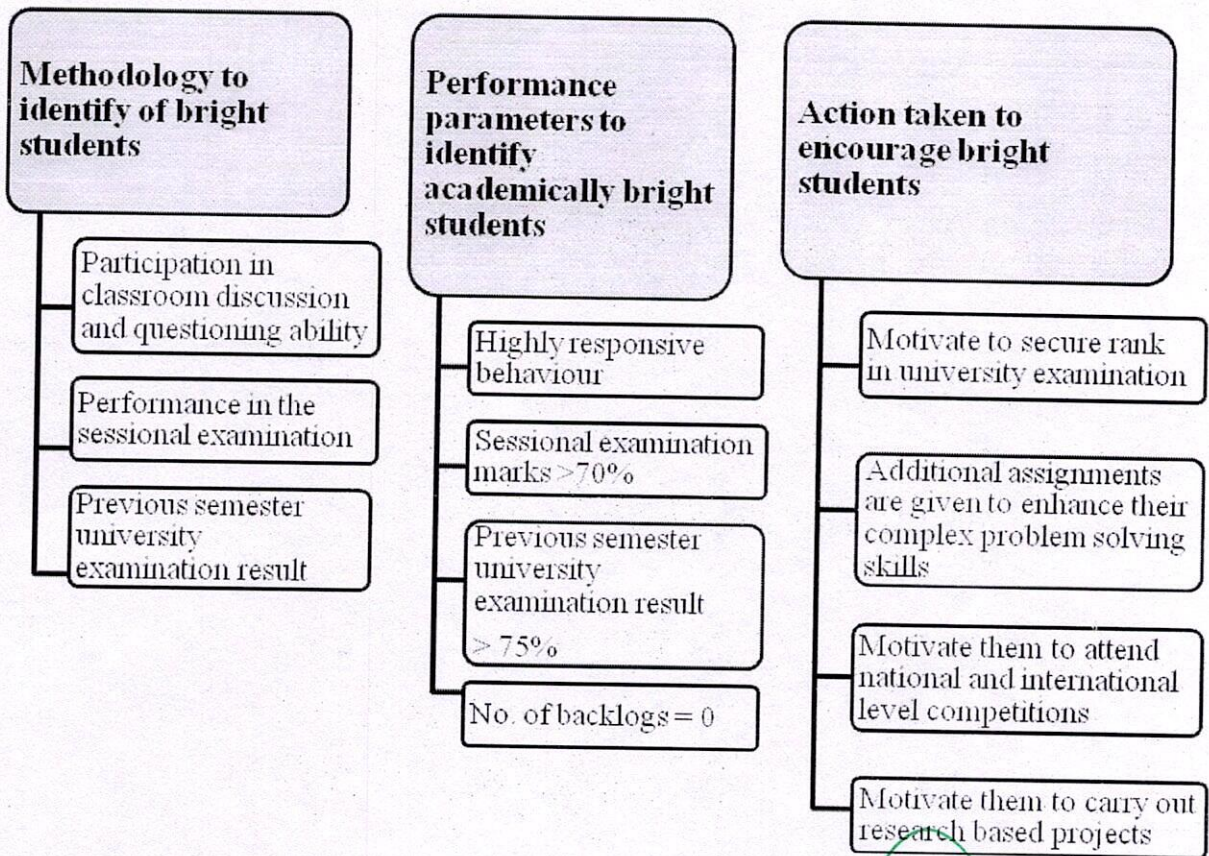
- Each Department should have provision of 2-3 hours every week for remedial classes in each course.
- Conduct extra classes for the difficult subjects (based on the previous university results) in the curriculum.
- Special attention is given to the students in the classes, who are identified as the slow learners.
- Slow learners are specially advised and counselled by a mentor and the subject teacher.
- Corrective discussion is conducted for the weaker students based on the results of class tests.
- Bilingual explanation and discussions are imparted to the slow learners after the class hours for better understanding.
- Provision of simple and standard lecture notes/course materials and special preparation for the exams will be good.
- Getting the support of the advanced learners to the slow learners in making their learning process more participatory and interesting.
- Encouraging the group learning activities and practical will be useful to the slow learners.

Note:

Document proofs should be maintained by the faculty members, that will be added into the subject course file.



2.1 Criteria for identification of Advance Learners

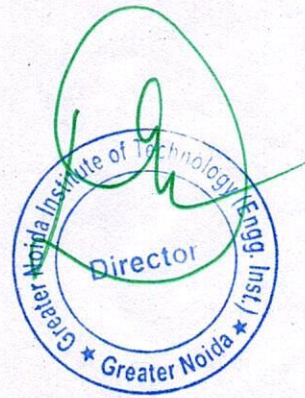


2.2 Policy Guidelines for Advanced learners

- Advanced learners are motivated to strive for higher goals. They are provided with additional inputs for better career planning and growth through offering special coaching for higher level competitive examinations
- Motivating them to involve in research projects to inculcate research orientation and higher studies aspirations
- Encouraging them to participate in National International Conferences and also to make presentations
- Stirring the advanced learners to make quality publications and creative contributions to the academic as well as to the practical world.
- They are made the supporters to the average and the slow learners.

Note:

Documents proofs should be maintained by the faculty members, which should be added into the Subject course file.



Department of-Computer science Department--(3rd YEAR, SEC : A)

Ref.No. : GNIOT/DIR/2022-23

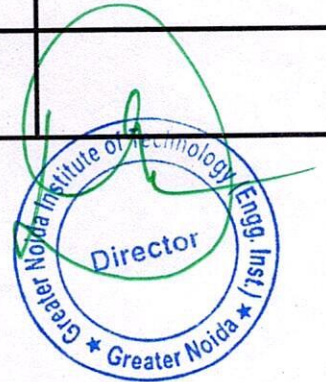
Dated:-4/10/2022

Syllabus Coverage & Class Report

S.No.	Name of Faculty	Subjects / Labs with Code	No. of Lectures Alloted	No. of Lectures taken till date	Syllabus Covered / No. of practical	Remark (if less, then reason by faculty)
1						
2						
3						
4						
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Signature:
HOD

Director





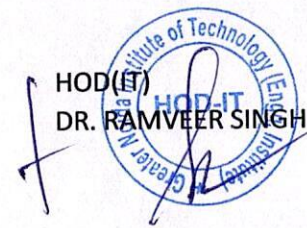
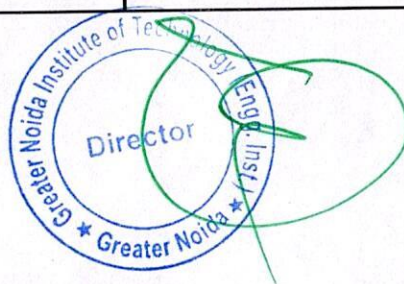
ग्रेटर नोएडा इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी (इंजीनियरिंग इंस्टीट्यूट)
GREATER NOIDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (Engg. Institute)

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Ref.No.: GNIOT/AA/IT/2021-22/ODD/2

Date: 25/11/2021

S.No	Code	Subject	Faculty	No. of Lectures Alloted	No. of Lectures taken till date	Syllabus Covered/ No. of practical	Remark (if less, then reason by faculty)
1	KAS-302	Mathematics-IV	Dr.Renu Kaushik	44	42	95	
2	KVE-301	Universal Human Values	Ms. Swati Saxena	30	28	92	
3	KCS-301	Data Structure	Mr. Puspendra Kumar	45	44	98	
4	KCS-302	Computer Organization And Architecture	Dr. Indradeep Verma	46	45	98	
5	KCS-303	Discrete Structure and Theory of Logic	Dr.Manoj Singhal	46	44	96	
6	KNC-301	Computer System Security	Ms. Rifa	32	30	97	
7	KCS-351	Data Structure Using C Lab	Dr. Ramveer Singh	12	10	10	
8	KCS-352	Computer Organization Lab	Ms. Shipra Srivasatva	12	10	10	
9	KCS-353	Discrete Structure and Logic Lab	Mr. Anand Singh	12	10	10	
10	KCS-354	Mini Project or Internship Assessment	Dr. Indradeep Verma	12	10	10	





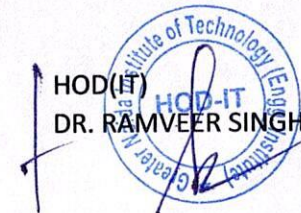
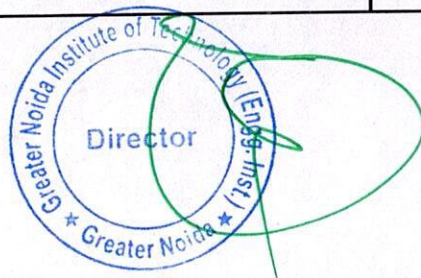
ग्रेटर नोएडा इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी (इंजीनियरिंग इंस्टीट्यूट)
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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Ref.No.: GNIOT/AA/IT/2021-22/ODD/2

Date: 25/11/2021

S.No	Code	Subject	Faculty	No. of Lectures Alloted	No. of Lectures taken till date	Syllabus Covered/ No. of practical	Remark (if less, then reason by faculty)
1	KAS-302	Mathematics-IV	Dr.Kirti Singh	45	41	92	
2	KVE-301	Universal Human Values	Ms. Swati Saxena	30	27	95	
3	KCS-301	Data Structure	Mr. Puspendra Kumar	45	44	98	
4	KCS-302	Computer Organization And Architecture	Ms.Shipra Srivastava	46	45	98	
5	KCS-303	Discrete Structure and Theory of Logic	Dr.Manoj Singhal	46	44	96	
6	KNC-301	Computer System Security	Ms. Rifa	32	30	97	
7	KCS-351	Data Structure Using C Lab	Mr. Puspendra Kumar	12	10	10	
8	KCS-352	Computer Organization Lab	Ms.Shipra Srivastava	12	10	10	
9	KCS-353	Discrete Structure and Logic Lab	Dr.Manoj Singhal,	12	10	10	
10	KCS-354	Mini Project or Intership Assessment	Dr. Indradeep Verma	12	10	10	





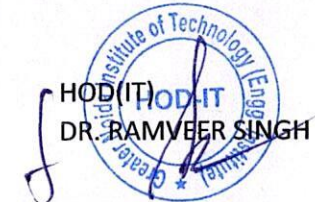
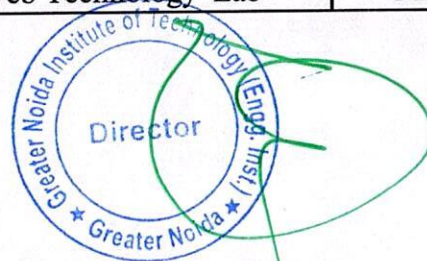
ग्रेटर नोएडा इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी (इंजीनियरिंग इंस्टीट्यूट)
GREATER NOIDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (Engg. Institute)

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

f.No.: GNIOT/AA/IT/2021-22/ODD/2

Date: 25/11/2021

S.No	Code	Subject	Faculty	No. of Lectures Alloted	No. of Lectures taken till date	Syllabus Covered/ No. of practical	Remark (if less, then reason by faculty)
	KCS055	Machine Learning	Mamta Narwaria	45	42	95	
2	KCS056	Soft Computing	Ravinder Bharti	34	32	92	
3	KCS503	Design & Analysis of Algorithm	Mr. Vikas Singhal	45	44	98	
4	KIT-052	Object Oriented Design	Ms. Uma Tomer	46	45	98	
5	KIT-501	Web Technology	Mr. Shiv Shankar Pal	46	44	96	
6	KCS501	Database Management System	Mr. Manoi Chaurasiva	45	43	97	
7	KNC-501	Constitution of India	Ms. Vineeta Chauhan	35	32	95	
8	KCS-553	Design & Analysis of Algorithm Lab	Mr. Vikas Singhal	12	10	10	
9	KCS-551	Database Management System Lab	Ms. Uma Tomer	12	10	10	
10	KCS-554	Mini Project Lab	Dr. Indradeep Verma	12	10	10	
11	KIT-551	Web Technology Lab	Ms.RifaNizam Khan	12	10	10	





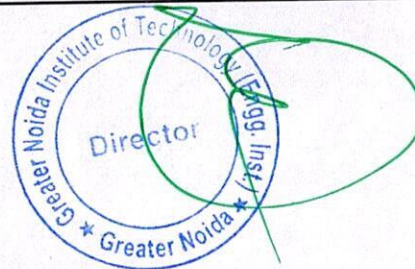
ग्रेटर नोएडा इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी (इंजीनियरिंग इंस्टीट्यूट)
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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Ref.No.: GNIOT/AA/IT/2021-22/ODD/2

Date: 25/11/2021

S.No	Code	Subject	Faculty	No. of Lectures Alloted	No. of Lectures taken till date	Syllabus Covered/ No. of practical	Remark (if less, then reason by faculty)
1	KCS055	Machine Learning	Ms. Mamta Narwaria	45	44	95	
2	KCS056	Soft Computing	Mr. Ravinder Bharti	32	30	94	
3	KCS503	Design & Analysis of Algorithm	Mr. Anand Singh	48	45	90	
4	KIT-052/KCS0	Object Oriented Design	Uma Tomer	48	46	98	
5	KIT-501	Web Technology	Mr. Shiv Shankar Pal	45	44	95	
6	KCS501	Database Management System	Mr. Manoi Chaurasiva	45	43	96	
7	KNC-501	Constitution of India	Ms. Vineeta Chauhan	36	34	94	
8	KCS-553	Design & Analysis of Algorithm Lab	Mr. Anand Singh	12	10	10	
9	KCS-551	Database Management System Lab	Mr. Manoi Chaurasiva	12	10	10	
10	KCS-554	Mini Project Lab	Dr. Indradeep Verma	12	10	10	
11	KIT-551	Web Technology Lab	Mr. Shiv Shankar Pal	12	10	10	





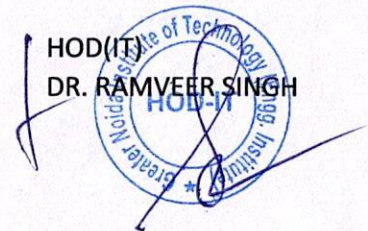
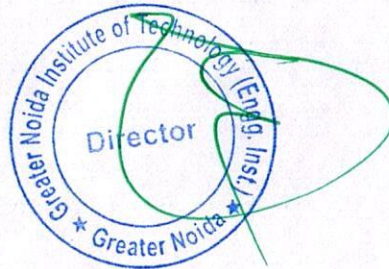
GREATER NOIDA इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी (इंजीनियरिंग इंस्टीट्यूट)
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Ref.No.: GNIOT/AA/IT/2021-22/ODD/2

Date: 25/11/2021

S.No	Code	Subject	Faculty	No. of Lectures Alloted	No. of Lectures taken till date	Syllabus Covered/ No. of practical	Remark (if less, then reason by faculty)
1	KCS713	CLOUD COMPUTING (Deptt. Elective V)	Mr. Saurabh Chauhan	43	41	95	
2	KCS076	SOFTWARE TESTING (Deptt. Elective IV)	Dr. Rambeer Singh	44	40	92	
3	KOE074	RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES (Open Elective II)	Mr. Jitender Kumar Tripathi	45	42	98	
4	KHU702	PM & E (HSMC2)	Ms. Ranjana Agarwal	40	39	90	
5	KIT751A	ST LAB (G1)	Ms. Rifa	12	10	10	





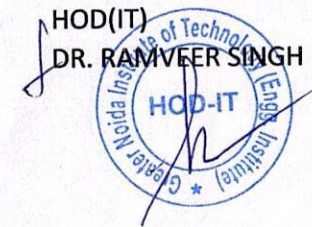
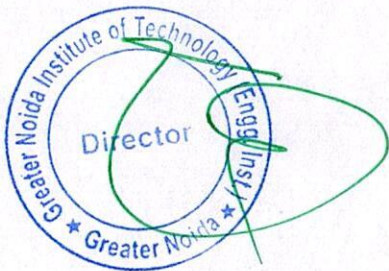
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GREATER NOIDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (Engg. Institute)

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Ref.No.: GNIOT/AA/IT/2021-22/ODD/2

Date: 25/11/2021

S.No	Code	Subject	Faculty	No. of Lectures Alloted	No. of Lectures taken till date	Syllabus Covered/ No. of practical	Remark (if less, then reason by faculty)
1	KCS713	CLOUD COMPUTING (Deptt. Elective V)	Mr. Saurabh Chauhan	44	40	90	
2	KCS076	SOFTWARE TESTING (Deptt. Elective IV)	Prof. Vikas Singhal	45	44	98	
3	KOE074	RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES (Open Elective II)	Mr. Jitender Kumar Tripathi	45	43	95	
4	KHU702	PM & E (HSMC2)	Ms. Ranjana Agarwal	45	41	92	
5	KIT751A	ST LAB (G1)	Ms. Rifa	12	10	10	

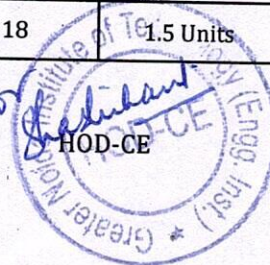


Ref.No. : GNIOT/CE/Syllabus/2020-21/01

Dated:- 20 Sept 2020

Syllabus Coverage & Class Report

S.No.	Name of Faculty	Subject/Lab Name	Code	No. of Lectures Alloted	No. of Lectures taken till date	Syllabus Covered / No. of practical	Remark (if less, then reason by faculty)
1	ARVIND KUMAR	Building Materials & Construction	RCE-301	45	20	1.5 Units	
2	ARVIND KUMAR	Building Materials Lab	RCE-351	18	8	3 Experiments	
3	ARVIND KUMAR	Mechanics of Solids	RME-303	45	18	1.8 units	
4	SHASHI KANT	Fluid Mechanics	RCE-303	45	20	2 Units	
6	SHUBHASH PATEL	Building Materials & Construction	RCE-301	18	8	4 Experiments	
7	VASHWATI GHOSH	Fluid Mechanics Lab	RCE-353	18	8	3 Experiments	
8	VIKAS NAGAR	Fluid Mechanics Lab	RCE-353	18	8	4 Experiments	
9	VIKAS NAGAR	Mechanics of Solids	RME-303	45	20	2 Units	
10	KOMAL CHAUDHAR	Building Materials Lab	RCE-353	18	19	5 Experiments	
11	KOMAL CHAUDHAR	Fluid Mechanics Lab	RCE-353	18	8	4 Experiments	
12	RESHU TYAGI	CBSNT Lab	RCE-354	18	8	3 Experiments	
13	RAUNAK SULEKH	CBSNT Lab	RCE-354	18	8	4 Experiments	
14	SWATI SAXENA	Environment & Ecology	RAS-302	45	16	almost 2 Units	
15	SHIKHA SRIVASTAV	Engg Mathematics - III	RAS-301	45	17	1.8 Units	
16	DEEPANSHU AGAR	Personality Development	PDP-301	45	19	almost 2 Units	
17	SWATI VERMA	Surveying	RCE-302	45	22	2.4 Units	
18	SWATI VERMA	Surveying Lab	RCE-352	18	6	5 Experiments	
19	RAHUL GARG	Surveying Lab	RCE-352	18	8	4 Experiments	
20	HRIDESH	CBSNT Lab	RCE-354	18	8	almost 2 Units	
21	RENU KAUSHIK	Engg Mathematics - III	RAS-301	45	18	1.5 Units	



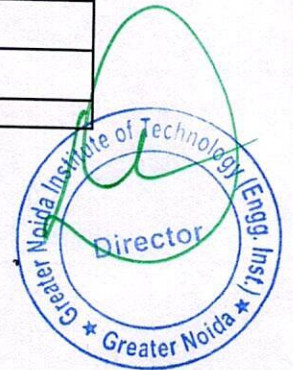
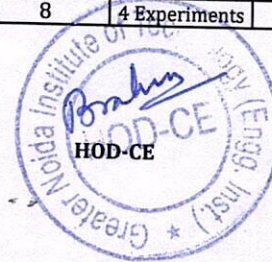
Department of Civil Engineering (3rd YEAR, SEC : A & B)

Ref.No. : GNIOT/CE/Syllabus/2020-21/02

Dated:- 20 Sept 2020

Syllabus Coverage & Class Report

S.No.	Name of Faculty	Subject/Lab Name	Code	No. of Lectures Alloted	No. of Lectures taken till date	Syllabus Covered / No. of practical	Remark (if less, then reason by faculty)
1	BRAHM PAL	Estimation Costing & Valuation	NCE-554	18	8	1.5 Units	
2	BRAHM PAL	Transportation Engineering-I	NCE-502	45	22	3 Experiments	
3	RK TEOTIA	Structural Analysis - II	NCE-504	45	18	1.8 units	
4	RK TEOTIA	Estimation Costing & Valuation	NCE-554	18	8	2 Experiments	
5	ANUPAM KUMAR SHARMA	Transportation Engineering-I	NCE-502	45	19	1.6 Units	
6	ANUPAM KUMAR SHARMA	Transportation Engineering Lab	NCE-552	18	8	4 Experiments	
7	DEEPAK PAL	CAD Lab-1	NCE-553	18	8	5 Experiments	
8	DEEPAK PAL	Design of Concrete Structures	NCE-505	45	18	4 Experiments	
9	SHUBHAM SINGH	Transportation Engineering Lab	NCE-553	18	8	2 Units	
10	VASHWATI GHOSH	Geotechnical Engineering Lab	NCE-552	18	8	5 Experiments	
11	KOMAL CHAUDHARY	CAD Lab-1	NCE-551	18	8	4 Experiments	
12	DEEPANSHU AGARWAL	Personality Development Program	NCE-553	18	8	3 Experiments	
13	RAHUL GARG	Environmental Engineering-I	PDP-501	45	22	4 Experiments	
14	B.K. SINGH	Design of Concrete Structure	NCE-503	45	16	almost 2 Units	
15	PRIYANKA GAUTAM	Engineering Economics	NCE-505	45	17	1.8 Units	
16	RISHABH TIWARI	Geotechnical Engineering	NHU-501	45	19	almost 2 Units	
17	RISHABH TIWARI	Transportation Engineering Lab	NCE-501	45	22	2.4 Units	
18	SACHIN TIWARI	Geotechnical Engineering Lab	NCE-552	18	8	5 Experiments	
19	SACHIN TIWARI	Geotechnical Engineering	NCE-551	18	8	4 Experiments	
20	MANJU PAWAR	Environmental Engineering-I	NCE-501	45	19	almost 2 Units	
21	MANJU PAWAR	Estimation Costing & Valuation	NCE-503	45	18	1.5 Units	
22	MOHIT KUMAR	Geotechnical Engineering Lab	NCE-554	18	8	4 Experiments	
23	ANUBHAV MAURYA	Geotechnical Engineering	NCE-551	18	8	4 Experiments	
24	ANUBHAV MAURYA	Geotechnical Engineering Lab	NCE-501	45	19	almost 2 Units	
25	ABHILASHA PAWAR	Structural Analysis - II	NCE-551	18	8	4 Experiments	



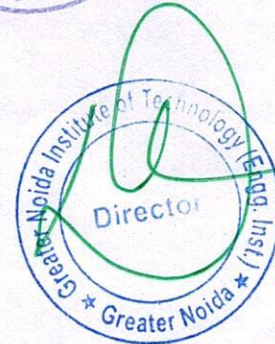
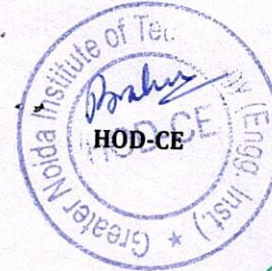
Department of Civil Engineering (4th YEAR, SEC : A & B)

Ref.No. : GNIOT/CE/Syllabus/2020-21/03

Dated:- 20 Sept 2020

Syllabus Coverage & Class Report

S.No.	Name of Faculty	Subject/Lab Name	Code	No. of Lectures Alloted	No. of Lectures taken till date	Syllabus Covered / No. of practical	Remark (if less, then reason by faculty)
1	SHUBHAM SINGH	Engineering Hydrology	NCE-035	45	18	1.8 units	
2	VASHWATI GHOSH	Water Resource Engineering	RCE-702	45	17	3 units	
3	MOHIT KUMAR	Open Channel Flow	NCE-043	45	22	2 Units	
4	KESHAV BHATIA	Entrepreneurship Development	NOE-071	45	24	2.5 units	
5	SUMAIYA KHANAM	Design of Steel Structures	NCE-701	45	26	3 Units	



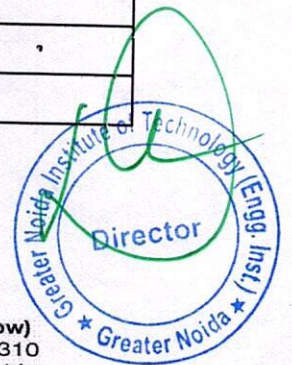
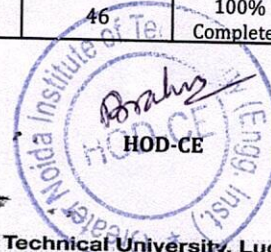
Department of Civil Engineering (2nd YEAR, SEC : A & B)

Ref.No. : GNIOT/CE/Syllabus/2020-21/04

Dated:- 15 Nov 2020

Syllabus Coverage & Class Report

S.No.	Name of Faculty	Subject/Lab Name	Code	No. of Lectures Alloted	No. of Lectures taken till date	Syllabus Covered / No. of practical	Remark (if less, then reason by faculty)
1	ARVIND KUMAR	Building Materials & Construction	RCE-301	45	48	100% Completed	
2	ARVIND KUMAR	Building Materials Lab	RCE-351	45	43	100% Completed	
3	ARVIND KUMAR	Mechanics of Solids	RME-303	45	46	100% Completed	
4	SHASHI KANT	Fluid Mechanics	RCE-303	45	44	100% Completed	
5	SHUBHASH PATEL	Building Materials & Construction	RCE-301	45	47	100% Completed	
6	SHUBHASH PATEL	Fluid Mechanics Lab	RCE-353	18	18	100% Completed	
7	VASHWATI GHOSH	Fluid Mechanics Lab	RCE-353	18	18	100% Completed	
8	VIKAS NAGAR	Mechanics of Solids	RME-303	18	20	100% Completed	
9	VIKAS NAGAR	Building Materials Lab	RCE-353	45	45	100% Completed	
10	KOMAL CHAUDHARY	Fluid Mechanics Lab	RCE-353	18	18	100% Completed	
11	KOMAL CHAUDHARY	CBSNT Lab	RCE-354	18	18	100% Completed	
12	RESHU TYAGI	CBSNT Lab	RCE-354	18	18	100% Completed	
13	RAUNAK SULEKH	Environment & Ecology	RAS-302	18	18	100% Completed	
14	SWATI SAXENA	Engg Mathematics - III	RAS-301	45	47	100% Completed	
15	SHIKHA SRIVASTAVA	Personality Development Program	PDP-301	45	48	100% Completed	
16	DEEPANSHU AGARWAL	Surveying	RCE-302	45	43	100% Completed	
17	SWATI VERMA	Surveying Lab	RCE-352	45	46	100% Completed	
18	SWATI VERMA	Surveying Lab	RCE-352	18	18	100% Completed	
19	RAHUL GARG	CBSNT Lab	RCE-354	18	18	100% Completed	
20	HRIDESH	Engg Mathematics - III	RAS-301	18	18	100% Completed	
21	RENU KAUSHIK		RAS-301	45	46	100% Completed	



(Approved by AICTE, Delhi & Affiliated to Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University, Lucknow)
 Plot No. 7, Knowledge Park-II, Greater Noida, Gautam Buddh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh-201310
 0120-2328214/15/16 | 1800 274 6969 director@gniot.net.in www.gniot.net.in

Department of Civil Engineering (3rd YEAR, SEC : A & B)

Ref.No. : GNIOT/CE/Syllabus/2020-21/05

Dated:- 15 Nov 2020

Syllabus Coverage & Class Report

S.No.	Name of Faculty	Subject/Lab Name	Code	No. of Lectures Alloted	No. of Lectures taken till date	Syllabus Covered / No. of practical	Remark (if less, then reason by faculty)
1	BRAHM PAL	Estimation Costing & Valuation	NCE-554	18	18	8 Experiments	
2	BRAHM PAL	Transportation Engineering-I	NCE-502	45	47	5 units	
3	RK TEOTIA	Structural Analysis - II	NCE-504	45	46	5 units	
4	RK TEOTIA	Estimation Costing & Valuation	NCE-554	18	20	8 Experiments	
5	ANUPAM KUMAR SHARMA	Transportation Engineering-I	NCE-502	45	44	5 units	
6	ANUPAM KUMAR SHARMA	Transportation Engineering Lab	NCE-552	18	16	4 Experiments	
7	DEEPAK PAL	CAD Lab-1	NCE-553	18	18	5 Experiments	
8	DEEPAK PAL	Design of Concrete Structures	NCE-505	45	50	5 units	
9	SHUBHAM SINGH	Transportation Engineering Lab	NCE-553	18	16	8 Experiments	
10	VASHWATI GHOSH	Geotechnical Engineering Lab	NCE-552	18	18	8 Experiments	
11	KOMAL CHAUDHARY	CAD Lab-1	NCE-551	18	18	8 Experiments	
12	DEEPANSHU AGARWAL	Personality Development Program	NCE-553	18	18	8 Experiments	
13	RAHUL GARG	Environmental Engineering-I	PDP-501	45	48	5 units	
14	B.K. SINGH	Design of Concrete Structure	NCE-503	45	46	5 units	
15	PRIYANKA GAUTAM	Engineering Economics	NCE-505	45	45	5 units	
16	RISHABH TIWARI	Geotechnical Engineering	NHU-501	45	46	5 units	
17	RISHABH TIWARI	Transportation Engineering Lab	NCE-501	45	48	5 units	
18	SACHIN TIWARI	Geotechnical Engineering Lab	NCE-552	18	18	8 Experiments	
19	SACHIN TIWARI	Geotechnical Engineering	NCE-551	18	18	8 Experiments	
20	MANJU PAWAR	Environmental Engineering-I	NCE-501	45	43	5 units	
21	MANJU PAWAR	Estimation Costing & Valuation	NCE-503	45	43	5 units	
22	MOHIT KUMAR	Geotechnical Engineering Lab	NCE-554	18	18	8 Experiments	
23	ANUBHAV MAURYA	Geotechnical Engineering	NCE-551	18	18	8 Experiments	
24	ANUBHAV MAURYA	Geotechnical Engineering Lab	NCE-501	45	44	5 units	
25	ABHILASHA PAWAR	Structural Analysis - II	NCE-551	18	18	8 Experiments	

Greater Noida Institute of Technology (Engg. Inst.)
 Director

Greater Noida Institute of Technology (Engg. Inst.)
 HOD-CE

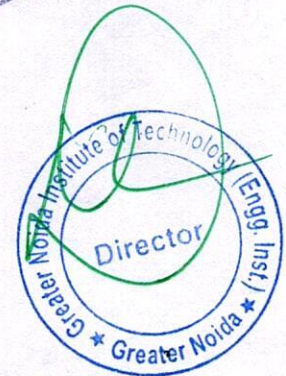
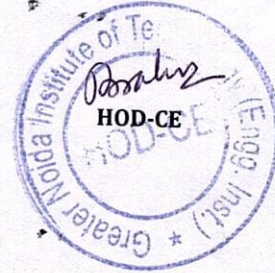
Department of Civil Engineering (4th YEAR, SEC : A & B)

Ref.No. : GNIOT/CE/Syllabus/2020-21/06

Dated:- 15 Nov 2020

Syllabus Coverage & Class Report

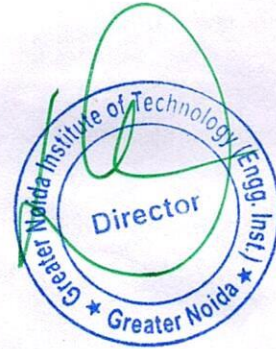
S.No.	Name of Faculty	Subject/Lab Name	Code	No. of Lectures Alloted	No. of Lectures taken till date	Syllabus Covered / No. of practical	Remark (if less, then reason by faculty)
1	SHUBHAM SINGH	Engineering Hydrology	NCE-035	45	50	5 Units	
2	VASHWATI GHOSH	Water Resource Engineering	RCE-702	45	47	5 Units	
3	MOHIT KUMAR	Open Channel Flow	NCE-043	45	40	5 Units	
4	KESHAV BHATIA	Entrepreneurship Development	NOE-071	45	46	5 Units	
5	SUMAIYA KHANAM	Design of Steel Structures	NCE-701	45	51	5 Units	





ग्रेटर नोएडा इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी (इंजीनियरिंग इंस्टीट्यूट)
GREATER NOIDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (Engg. Institute)

Department of Electrical Engineering
Syllabus Coverage Report
Session 2017-18
Odd Semester



Department of Electrical Engineering (2nd Year, Sec-A)

Ref.No. : GNIOT/DIR/2017-18

Dated:- 12-10-2017

Syllabus Coverage & Class Report

S.No.	Name of Faculty	Subjects / Labs with Code	No. of Lectures Alloted	No. of Lectures taken till date	Syllabus Covered / No. of practical	Remark (if less, then reason by faculty)
1	Mr. Dharmesh Pathak	ROE-037	60	42	60%	
2	Mr. Akhil Mohan	REC-309	58	38	55%	
3	Mr. Siddrath Jain	REE-301	58	38	60%	
4	Mr. Sandeep Goyat	REE-302	60	32	60%	
5	Mrs. Dalvinder Kaur Mangal	REE-303	60	31	60%	
6	Ms. Priyanka Gautam	RVE-301	45	23	70%	
7	Mr. Akhil Mohan	REC-359	45	22	70%	
8	Mr. Siddrath Jain	REE-351	10	6	60%	
9	Mr. Sandeep Goyat	REE-352	10	5	50%	
10	Mr. Nikhil Kumar Gupta	REE-353	10	6	50%	



Department of Electrical Engineering (3rd Year, Sec-A)

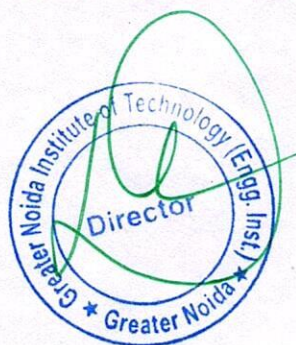
Ref.No. : GNIOT/DIR/2017-18

Dated:- 12-10-2017

Syllabus Coverage & Class Report

S.No.	Name of Faculty	Subjects / Labs with Code	No. of Lectures Alloted	No. of Lectures taken till date	Syllabus Covered / No. of practical	Remark (if less, then reason by faculty)
1	Mr. Ankit Gupta	NEE-501	62	41	60%	
2	Mr. Dharmesh Pathak	NEE-502	60	38	55%	
3	Mr. Nikhil Gupta	NEE-503	58	29	60%	
4	Mrs. Renuka Gandhi	NEE-504	58	28	60%	
5	Mr. Sushil Singh	NEC-508	60	32	58%	
6	Mrs. Ranjana	NHU-501	45	25	60%	
7	Mr. Dharmesh Pathak	NEE-551	10	5	40%	
8	Mr. Nikhil Gupta	NEE-552	11	6	50%	
9	Mrs. Dalvinder Kaur Mangal	NEE-553	10	5	50%	
10	Mr. Siddharth Jain	NEE-554	10	5	40%	


 Head of Department


 Director

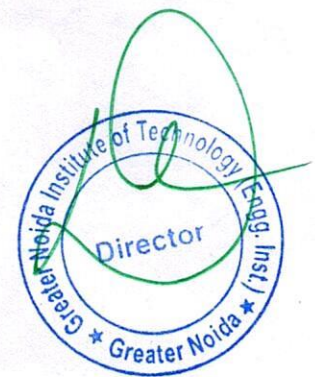
Director

Department of Electrical Engineering (4th Year, Sec-A)

Date: 12-10--2017

Syllabus Coverage & Class Report

S.No.	Name of Faculty	Subjects / Labs with Code	No. of Lectures Alloted	No. of Lectures taken till date	Syllabus Covered / No. of practical	Remark (if less, then reason by faculty)
1	Mr. Shresth Varshney	NEC-702A	62	34	60%	
2	Mr. Harish Dalal	NOE-072	60	32	60%	
3	Mrs. Indu Bhushan	NEE-031	58	30	60%	
4	Mr. Aneep Malik	NEE-702	58	30	60%	
5	Mr. Rajesh Kumar	NEE-701	60	32	60%	
6	Mr. Shresth Varshney	NEC-752B	45	23	70%	
7	Mr. Rajesh Kumar	NEE-751	10	5	40%	
8	Mr. Aneep Malik	NEE-754	11	6	50%	
9	Mr. Aneep Malik	NEE-753	10	5	40%	



Department of Electrical Engineering (3rd Year, Sec-B)

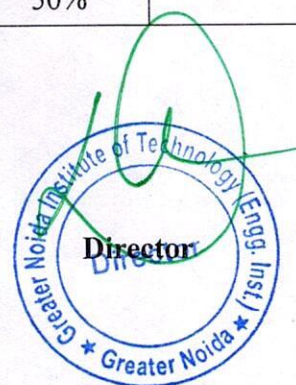
Ref.No. : GNIOT/DIR/2017-18

Dated:- 12-10-2017

Syllabus Coverage & Class Report

S.No.	Name of Faculty	Subjects / Labs with Code	No. of Lectures Alloted	No. of Lectures taken till date	Syllabus Covered / No. of practical	Remark (if less, then reason by faculty)
1	Mr. Ankit Gupta	NEE-501	62	34	60%	
2	Dr. Sunil Choudhary	NEE-502	60	32	60%	
3	Mr. Nikhil Gupta	NEE-503	58	30	60%	
4	Mrs. Renuka Gandhi	NEE-504	58	30	60%	
5	Mr. Sushil Singh	NEC-508	60	32	60%	
6	Mrs. Ranjana	NHU-501	45	23	70%	
7	Dr. Sunil Choudhary	NEE-551	10	5	40%	
8	Mr. Sushil Singh	NEE-552	11	6	50%	
9	Mrs. Renuka Gandhi	NEE-553	10	5	40%	
10	Mr. Siddharth Jain	NEE-554	10	5	50%	


 Head of Department

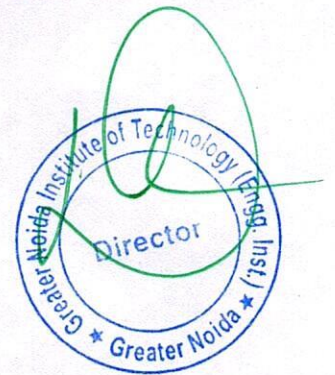

 Director

Department of Electrical Engineering (4th Year, Sec-B)

Date : 27-10-2017

Syllabus Coverage & Class Report

S.No.	Name of Faculty	Subjects / Labs with Code	No. of Lectures Alloted	No. of Lectures taken till date	Syllabus Covered / No. of practical	Remark (if less, then reason by faculty)
1	Mr.Shresth Varshney	NEC-702A	45	23	60%	
2	Mr. Harish Dalal	NOE-072	45	24	60%	
3	Mrs. Indu Bhushan	NEE-031	44	22	60%	
4	Mr Aneep Malik	NEE-702	40	21	70%	
5	Mr. Rajesh Kumar	NEE-701	40	22	70%	
6	Mr.Shresth Varshney	NEC-752	10	5	50%	
7	Mrs. Indu Bhushan	NEE-751	10	5	40%	
8	Mr Aneep Malik	NEE-753	10	5	40%	
9	Mr. Ankit Gupta	NEE-753	10	5	50%	



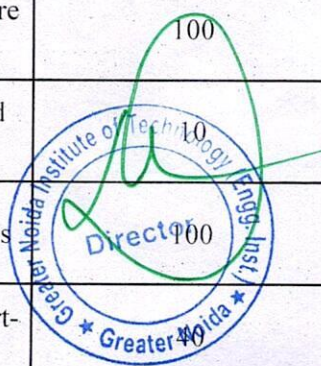


List of Activities (Session 2020-2021)

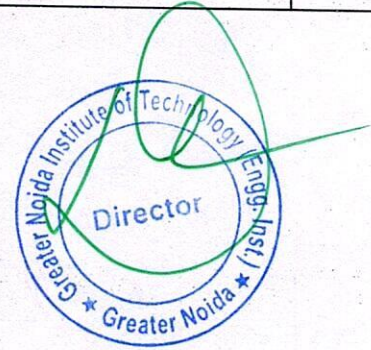
S.N	YEAR	NAME OF THE ACTIVITY	NO. OF STUDENTS ATTENDED/ PARTICIPATED	BRANCH
1	2020-21	Workshop on "Entrepreneurship and Innovation as Career Opportunity"	100	CSE
2	2020-21	Workshop on Entrepreneurship and Innovation as Career Opportunity	255	CSE
3	2020-21	My Story - Motivational Session by Successful Innovators	120	CSE
4	2020-21	Session on How to write case study/ report on innovation happening at the campus and publish the case studies in the Institute webpage	100	CSE
5	2020-21	Expert Talk on Design Thinking Approach for Product Development	100	R&D
6	2020-21	Training Program on "Transforming Public Services through Innovation "	130	R&D
7	2020-21	Expert Lecture on "Transforming Public Services through Innovation"	200	R&D
8	2020-21	"Cloud ERP"	100	R&D
9	2020-21	Training Program on "Innovation in Energy Efficiency in Mobile ad hoc Network"	40	R&D
10	2020-21	IKS Orientation Session	14	R&D
11	2020-21	GNIOT- Smart India Hackathon 2020	300	R&D
12	2020-21	Orientation Session on National Education Policy (with a focus on Innovation and entrepreneurship	255	R&D
13	2020-21	Orientation Session on National Innovation and Startup Policy (NISP)	100	R&D
14	2020-21	Session with Village people of Khedi Village to know their problems	5	R&D
15	2020-21	Session on identifying Intellectual Property component at the early stage of Innovation	200	R&D

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Director
Greater Noida

16	2020-21	IIC Council Meeting- Review of Q2 progress and Planning of Q3	11	R&D
17	2020-21	Interactive Session/Mentoring Session with "Successful Start-up founders" (Entrepreneurs in Campus)	125	R&D
18	2020-21	Field/Exposure Visit to Incubation Unit/Patent Facilitation Centre/Technology Transfer Centre/ Co-working spaces	56	R&D
19	2020-21	Expert lecture on Innovation in Embedded System	108	R&D
20	2020-21	Session on Why IP is important in academia?	20	R&D
21	2020-21	Workshop on Innovation in AI and Machine Learning	200	R&D
22	2020-21	Workshop on INNOVATION IN INTERNET OF THINGS	252	R&D
23	2020-21	Workshop on Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) and IP management for start up	121	R&D
24	2020-21	Session on "How to plan for Start-up and legal & Ethical Steps"	110	R&D
25	2020-21	Session/ Panel discussion with innovation and Startup Ecosystem Enablers from the region/state/national level	90	R&D
26	2020-21	Orientation session for all students & faculties of Institute by Innovation Ambassador(s).	71	R&D
27	2020-21	Session on Building an Innovation/ product fit for market	110	R&D
28	2020-21	Expert lecture on Development of better skill mechanism to boost current employability	121	R&D
29	2020-21	Session on Prototype Validation - Converting Prototype into a Start-up	110	R&D
30	2020-21	Workshop on Innovation in Logistics is Health care Industries	100	R&D
31	2020-21	IIC Council Meeting- Review of Q3 progress and Planning of Q4	100	R&D
32	2020-21	workshop on Innovation in Big Data Technologies	100	R&D
33	2020-21	talk on "From your Ph.D./ Masters Thesis to a start-up	100	ME

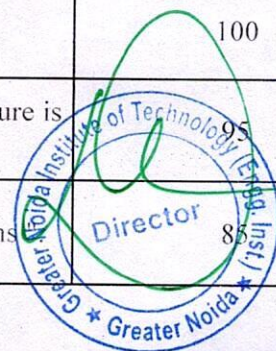


34	2020-21	EXPERT TALK ON "Awareness on sustainable, efficient Industrial Technology"	70	ME
35	2020-21	EXPERT TALK ON "Hybrid Additive Manufacturing"	70	ME
36	2020-21	"Coding Contest"	100	MCA

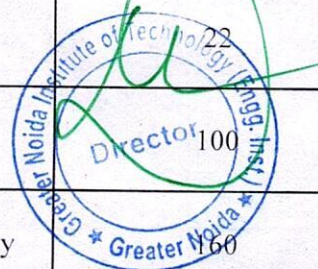


List of Activities (Session 2021-2022)

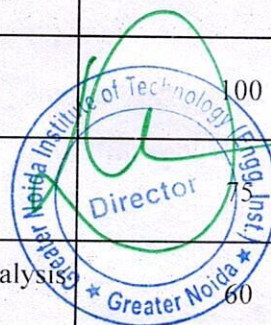
S.N	YEAR	NAME OF THE ACTIVITY	NO. OF STUDENTS ATTENDED/ PARTICIPATED	BRANCH
1	2021-22	LabView & It's application in industrial automation	65	ECE
2	2021-22	" Hardware design using Digital & HDL & implementation on FPGA"	40	ECE
3	2021-22	Airport Authority India (AAI), New Delhi	50	ECE
4	2021-22	webinar on Machine Learning in Healthcare	70	ECE
5	2021-22	webinar on "Game Theory"	50	ECE
6	2021-22	webinar on "Application and Scope of Arduino Platform	60	ECE
7	2021-22	"Opportunities in Dot net".	80	ECE
8	2021-22	"DESIGN THINKING, CRITICAL THINKING & INNOVATION DESIGN"	70	ECE
9	2021-22	HANDS ON TRAINING on "ARDUINO & ITS APPLICATION"	100	ECE
10	2021-22	Debate competition on the topic -"Science for the people and people for the science"	80	ECE
11	2021-22	visit to OMAC Automation , sector-8, Noida	100	ECE
12	2021-22	workshop on " FPGA Prototyping with Xilinx Tools"	80	ECE
13	2021-22	National Energy Conservation Day	100	ECE
14	2021-22	Workshop on Circuit Design	100	ECE
15	2021-22	expert talk on "The best way to predict the Future is to create it"	95	ECE
16	2021-22	webinar on " Deep Learning & It's applications	85	ECE



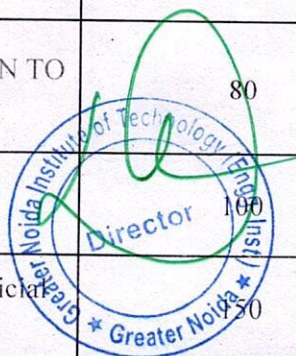
17	2021-22	workshop on "FPGA Prototyping with Xilinx Tools"	50	ECE
18	2021-22	workshop on "FPGA Prototyping with Xilinx Tools"	80	ECE
19	2021-22	"Innovative Projects- Projects as a Product"	70	ECE
20	2021-22	"Intellectual Property Rights & IP Management for a start-up	85	ECE
21	2021-22	talk on "Know-how of getting your dream Job "	75	ECE
22	2021-22	a poster making competition on the topics -"Ukraine war, Ban of Chinese App in India, Impact of Covid, Online vs. Offline"	80	ECE
23	2021-22	A Journey From Campus to Corporate	242	COMMON
24	2021-22	ROLE OF EDUCATION IN HOLISTIC DEVELOPMENT	50	COMMON
25	2021-22	Fundamentals of Relativity	200	COMMON
26	2021-22	Artificial Intelligence and its Application	200	COMMON
27	2021-22	A STEP BY STEP GUIDE TO PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY	30	COMMON
28	2021-22	Internal combustion Engine and it's Working	50	COMMON
29	2021-22	BASICS OF MATRIX REQUIRED FOR ENGINEERING	35	COMMON
30	2021-22	Electrical Circuit Analysis	40	COMMON
31	2021-22	Water Treatment	36	COMMON
32	2021-22	3D Printing	10	COMMON
33	2021-22	de-Broglie Hypothesis(wave particle duality)"	20	COMMON
34	2021-22	INTERNET OF THINGS	22	COMMON
35	2021-22	P-N Junction	100	COMMON
36	2021-22	Communication in an Organizational Hierarchy	160	COMMON



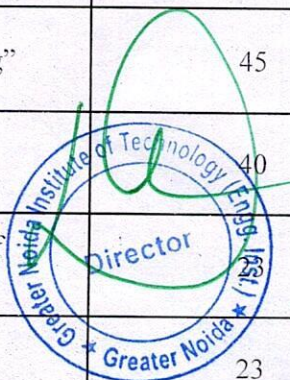
37	2021-22	Happiness and prosperity	200	COMMON
38	2021-22	Harmony in Nature		COMMON
39	2021-22	Role of Education in Holistic Development	200	COMMON
40	2021-22	Harmony in Nature	60	COMMON
41	2021-22	Creative Arts	80	COMMON
42	2021-22	Brand you	100	COMMON
43	2021-22	Startup a revolutionary world a journey from job seeker to creator	150	COMMON
44	2021-22	Setting Goals for the Four Years of Engineering	80	COMMON
45	2021-22	Peer Training on Java	55	CSE
46	2021-22	Mini Hackathon	20	CSE
47	2021-22	presentation ceremony for the events Mini Hackathon and Peer Training on Java	30	CSE
48	2021-22	Hibernate, Spring, Spring Boot	50	CSE
49	2021-22	Workshop on Intellectual Property Rights	150	CSE
50	2021-22	Seminar on NLP using RASA Framework	170	CSE
51	2021-22	“Seminar on Emerging Technologies”	100	CSE
52	2021-22	Expert Talk on "Innovation in Energy Efficiency in Mobile ad hoc Network"	250	CSE
53	2021-22	Peer Training on Data Science	140	CSE
54	2021-22	Memorandum of Understanding	100	CSE
55	2021-22	Robotic Process Automation (RPA)	70	CSE
56	2021-22	“Organising a hands-on Workshop on Data Analysis using R-Programming”	60	CSE



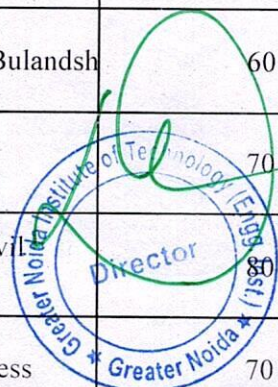
57	2021-22	“Organising a hands-on Workshop on Data Analysis using R-Programming”	60	CSE
58	2021-22	Network bulls (Cisco Training Lab), Gurgaon, Haryana	75	CSE
59	2021-22	celebrated National Technology Day	150	CSE
60	2021-22	"Process of Innovation Development Technology Readiness Level (TRL) & Commercialization of Lab Technologies and Tech-Transfer"	100	CSE
61	2021-22	FDPon “Recent Trends in Cyber Security and Machine Intelligence”	100	CSE
62	2021-22	“Cyber Security	175	CSE
63	2021-22	"Knowledge is of no value unless you put it into practice"	120	CSE
64	2021-22	” carried out by Indian Metrological Department (IMD) in Ministry of Earth Science	50	CSE
65	2021-22	“IP and Youth: Innovating for a Better Future”	100	CSE
66	2021-22	“Placement Talk”	100	IT
67	2021-22	INDUSTRIAL VISIT at TRAINING BASKET, ITHUM TOWER NOIDA Sec-62, Noida	30	IT
68	2021-22	"GROUP DISCUSSION" ON THE TOPIC " IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON DAILY LIFE"	100	IT
69	2021-22	alumni talk	25	IT
70	2021-22	industrial visit to National Center for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF)”	70	IT
71	2021-22	Impact lecture series on “Entrepreneurial opportunities in India and Start-up India”	40	IT
72	2021-22	ALUMNI TALK ON “HIGHER EDUCATION TO LAND YOUR DREAM JOB”	80	IT
73	2021-22	Women Awareness Camp	100	IT
74	2021-22	Workshop on “Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence”	50	IT



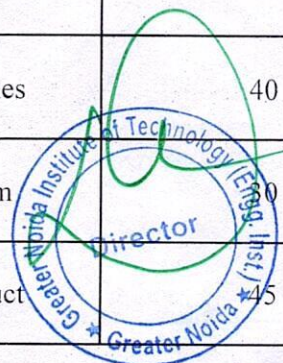
75	2021-22	Webinar on "Innovation/Prototype Validation- Converting Innovation into a Start-up".	135	IT
76	2021-22	"Importance of financial literacy"	145	IT
77	2021-22	Industrial Visit ,NETWORK BULLS, Gurugram	40	IT
78	2021-22	SIH 2022	100	IT
79	2021-22	ALUMNI TALK OF INTRODUCTION TO CLOUD COMPUTING	140	IT
80	2021-22	ALUMNI TALK OF INTRODUCTION TO CLOUD COMPUTING	140	IT
81	2021-22	"Developing Online Repository of Start-ups Developed / incubated and Way Forward Plan"	60	IT
82	2021-22	How to plan for Start-up and legal & Ethical Steps	140	IT
83	2021-22	BOOKS DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM	40	ME
84	2021-22	CLOTH DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM	10	ME
85	2021-22	Webinar on "Entrepreneurship in Rural and Urban Setting"	40	ME
86	2021-22	Technical Quiz	50	ME
87	2021-22	Webinar ON "Automation Studio Software"	70	ME
88	2021-22	ON "A Success story of a successful Innovator turned	75	ME
89	2021-22	Orientation Program Cum Workshop	20	ME
90	2021-22	AutoCAD Compitetion	23	ME
91	2021-22	EXPERT TALK ON "Career Counseling"	45	ME
92	2021-22	Industrial Visit	40	ME
93	2021-22	EXPERT TALK ON "Fundamentals of Entrepreneurship"		ME
94	2021-22	Workshop on IC Engine.	23	ME



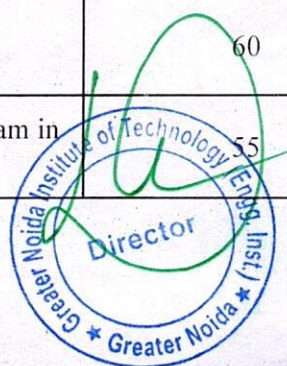
95	2021-22	ALUMNI TALK ON "Industry Expectation from Young Professionals"	40	ME
96	2021-22	EXPERT TALK ON "Financial and Business performance measures "	45	ME
97	2021-22	workshop on "Prototype /Process Design and Development- Prototyping"	40	ME
98	2021-22	EXPERT TALKS ON "Become an Entrepreneur"	40	ME
99	2021-22	Industrial visit	25	ME
100	2021-22	Webinar ON "Design concept in PEB Industries"	70	ME
101	2021-22	Seminar on Advancement in Concrete Technology and New Inventions	30	CIVIL
102	2021-22	1-Day Workshop on Fundamentals of ArcGIS	35	CIVIL
103	2021-22	The Power of Engineering – Create your Future	50	CIVIL
104	2021-22	ACTIVITY REPORT	55	CIVIL
105	2021-22	Webinar on 'Applications of GIS & Remote Sensing in Civil Engineering'	76	CIVIL
106	2021-22	Construction of Retaining Wall in Greater Noida Institute	55	CIVIL
107	2021-22	Virtual Student Development Program on How to Stay Safe on the Internet	60	CIVIL
108	2021-22	Industrial visit to GNIOT Pre-Incubation Centre	80	CIVIL
109	2021-22	WORKSHOP ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IPR's AND IP MANAGEMENT FOR STARTUP	90	CIVIL
110	2021-22	Webinar on Renewable Energy Resources	75	CIVIL
111	2021-22	Industrial Visit, Anamika Sugar Mills Pvt. Ltd., Bulandsh	60	CIVIL
112	2021-22	Alumni Talk, Site Investigation	70	CIVIL
113	2021-22	Static & Dynamic Models related to Civil Engineering	70	CIVIL
114	2021-22	Nukkad Natak on Social Media Awareness	70	CIVIL

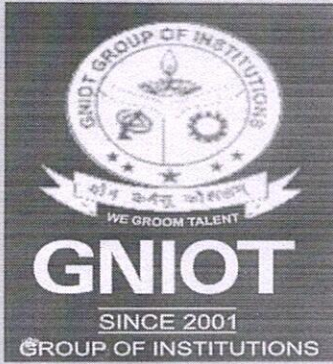


115	2021-22	on "Prototype /Process Design and Development-Prototyping"	60	CIVIL
116	2021-22	Alumni Talk, 'Advancement in Concrete'	75	CIVIL
117	2021-22	"Creative Projects-Projects as a start-up"	45	EE
118	2021-22	Clean-a-thon drive	35	EE
119	2021-22	Online counseling and doubt clearing	45	EE
120	2021-22	industrial visit to 'Procon India Pvt. Ltd., Greater Noida,	25	EE
121	2021-22	"Plantation Drive"	0	EE
122	2021-22	Webinar on Amazon Web Services	73	EE
123	2021-22	National Energy Conservation Day	30	EE
124	2021-22	'Latest Technology in Collaboration with Indian Culture & Women Empowerment'	40	EE
125	2021-22	webinar on 'Control System'	50	EE
126	2021-22	Visit to Anamika Sugar Mills Pvt. Ltd., Bulandshahr	55	EE
127	2021-22	Webinar on Health Awareness	50	EE
128	2021-22	Visit to Param Dairy, Bulandshahr	50	EE
129	2021-22	alumni talk on Future Aspects After Engineering	50	EE
130	2021-22	Industrial Visit to the "132 KV UPPTCL SUBSTATION", Sikandrabad, UP	30	EE
131	2021-22	on Renewable Energy Sources	30	EE
132	2021-22	Social behaviour change in Corona times	40	EE
133	2021-22	Deregulation in Electric Power System		EE
134	2021-22	Innovative Projects-Projects as a Product	45	EE



135	2021-22	Women's Awareness Campaign	45	EE
136	2021-22	Plantation Drive	30	EE
137	2021-22	Alumni Talk	40	EE
138	2021-22	Industrial visit to Sarvoch (India) Corporation, Bulandshahr	45	EE
139	2021-22	Innovative Projects-Projects as a Product	100	EC&EE
140	2021-22	Expert Talk on "Data Analysis Using Python".	40	MCA
141	2021-22	quiz based on programming skills	60	MCA
142	2021-22	Alumni Talk on "Client & Supply Chain Management".	30	MCA
143	2021-22	visit to India International Trade Fair	55	MCA
144	2021-22	Organizeda Tree Plantation	50	MCA
145	2021-22	"Industrial Visit"	55	MCA
146	2021-22	"CODING CONTEST"	50	MCA
147	2021-22	Alumni talk on CI/CD,JENKINS,GROOVY	55	MCA
148	2021-22	'Unnat Bharat Abhiyan,	50	MCA
149	2021-22	"SOCIAL MEDIA PROMOTION".	62	MCA
150	2021-22	"SMASH CODING"	65	MCA
151	2021-22	Alumni Talk on "Power of Cloud Computing	65	MCA
152	2021-22	"WORLD ATHELETICS DAY"	60	MCA
153	2021-22	One Day Entrepreneurship Awareness Program in Collaboration with GNIOT-IIC	55	AIML





GNIOT

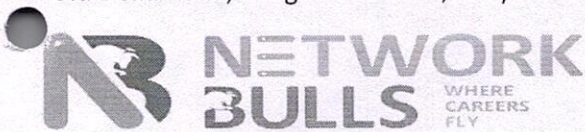
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Industrial Visit Report

SCO 9,10,11,12- 2nd& 3rd Floor, Above Vishal Mega Mart,

Old Delhi Road, Gurgaon-122001, Haryana India



One Day Industrial Visit Report

Place of visit: Network bulls (Cisco Training Lab), Gurgaon, Haryana

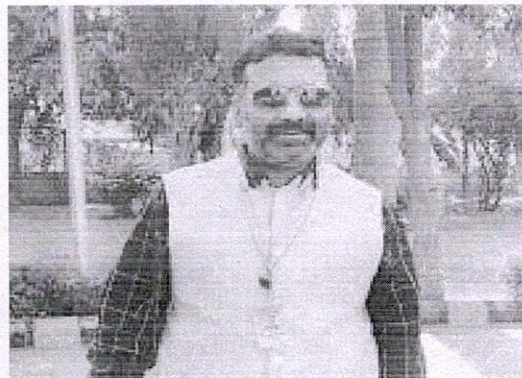
Date of Industrial Visit: 30th March 2022.

Industrial Visit is organized by **Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Greater Noida Institute of Technology (Engineering Institute)** to third year students to give exposure in the field of computer Networking. This could only possible with kind support of our Head of Department Prof. Dr Vijay Shukla, Dr. Dheeraj Gupta (Engineering Institute Director), Prof. Dr. Rajesh Pathak (Director &A) and Prof.

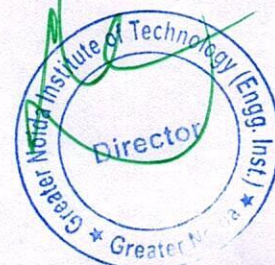
Dr. Hoshiyaar Singh.



Prof. (Dr) Dheeraj Gupta (Director-132)

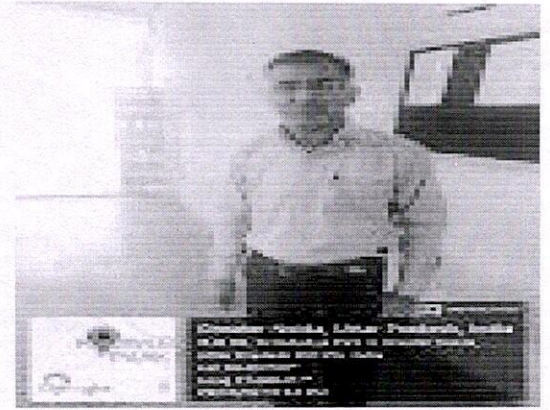


Prof. (Dr) Rajesh Pathak (Director, Q & A)





Prof. (Dr) Vijay Shukla, Hod , CSE



Prof. (Dr) Hoshiyaar Singh , (Indust. Visit Coordinator)

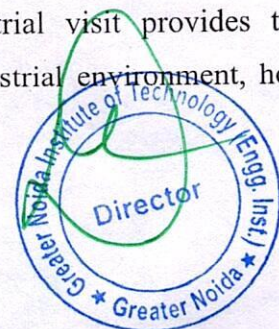


Students ready for industrial visit

Objective & Importance of Industrial Visit:

Industrial visit is now considered as a part of curriculum activities for the development of the students. Its main objective is to provide students an insight into the internal working of companies in the corporate world. There are various benefits of Industrial visits. Students get a chance to learn something outside the college walls.

It provides students a chance to learn practically from theoretical knowledge through interaction, working methods, and employment practices in large industries. It gives exposure to current work practices against possibly theoretical knowledge being taught in the college. Industrial visit provides the wonderful opportunity to interact with industries and know more about the industrial environment, how it relates



technologies working and the machines/devices working and principles they work for. Industrial visits are arranged by colleges for the students to provide an opportunity to explore different sectors i.e Computer Networking, software development etc in which students are passionate about it. It mixes theoretical knowledge with practical knowledge in a good way. Hence, industrial realities are opened to the students through industrial visits.

It is considered to be the most tactical method of teaching. Through industrial visits, students get to know about the latest technologies in their interested domain. Technology development could be the main factor, about which the students should have a piece of good knowledge in their fields. Visiting different companies helps students to make a good relationship with those companies. We all know building relationships with companies has always been good because it helps to get a good job in the future. Finally students will be more concerned about getting employment after undertaking an industrial visit.

Benefits of industrial visit to our students

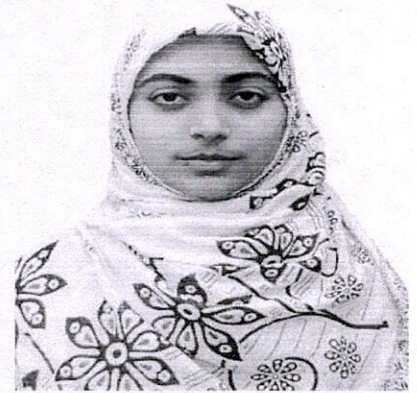
1. Helps students to understand the functioning of the industry.
2. Provide the insight into the real working environment .
3. Provides an opportunity to plan, organize and engage things.
4. A good opportunity to interact with the experts.
5. Helps to enhance their interpersonal skills.
6. Developed Confidence.
7. Learning Experience.
8. Help to understand dos and don'ts of the industrial practices.
9. A free day from the college to enjoy cum learning.
10. The industrial visit makes students choices easier.
11. Learn time Management.
12. Enhanced Employability.

Faculty Coordinator during Industrial Visit:

1. Prof. Mohd. Jawed Khan



2. Prof. Ms. Ibtesaam Rais



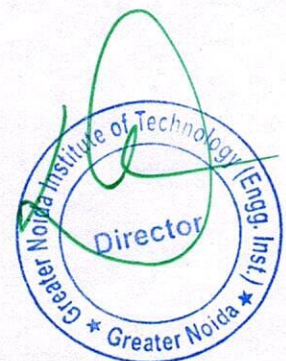
About Company

Network Bulls aims at making students job ready by imparting quality training and thus provides for aims at making students job ready by imparting quality training and thus provides for aims at making students job ready by imparting quality training and thus provides for **6 months industrial training** for shaping the career of students. Every graduate dreams of getting placed with top IT companies after the completion of the **IT course**. However, one needs to have hands-on technical skills for starting the career with Big IT MNC.

In today's world students opt for taking high-end certification courses for enhancing their practical skills which is also possible with six months industrial training at NB during their graduation. Enrolling with Network Bull's 6 months industrial training in Gurgaon will serve a long a way in getting a job in top IT company, post completion of your graduation. In addition, NB also provides a top IT company, post completion of your graduation. In addition, NB also provides a certificate for industrial training which brings your practical skills to light at times of recruitment. So what are you waiting for, click here to and enroll for industrial training at Network Bulls!

Sessions conducted during the Industrial Training

Speaker: MrPramod



Industrial training @ Network Bulls is divided into two sessions –

- Theoretical Session
- Practical Session

Topics covered in theoretical cum technical session

The Theoretical session is conducted to introduce students to the basic concepts of networking. In addition, to introduce them to **scope of networking** in today's technologically driven era. Below listed are topics covered in the theoretical session –

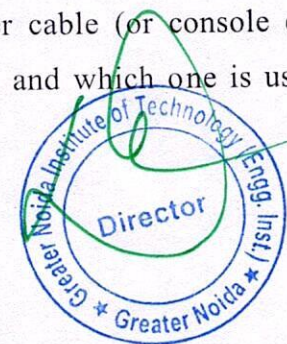
- A brief introduction to Networking – what is networking, Why we need Networking, Scope of Networking etc.
- Types of Network i.e., Local Area Network (LAN), Metropolitan Area Network (MAN), Wide Area Network (WAN) etc.
- Different modes of data transmission such as unicasting, multicasting, and broadcasting.
- OSI model and its layers - details about each and every layer of the OSI model one by one along with the services provided by each layer.

Students were also briefed about the different **Cisco certifications** that can help them to get into networking with the base being **CCNA in R&S** (Routing & Switching). Simultaneously, a Question & Answer round was also going on to make them understand more about the concept.

Topics covered in practical sessions

After the theoretical session, it was time to practically implement a network. Students were taken to the World's biggest Cisco training labs where Mr. Baljot gave a presentation about routers and switches. At first, the students were told about the **basic difference between the routers and the switches** and then they were shown those devices.

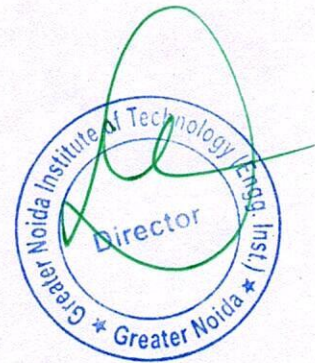
In addition, they were shown three different types of cables for making the connections in a network such as cross-over cable, straight cable, and roll-over cable (or console cable). They were also shown the differences between all these cables and which one is used for

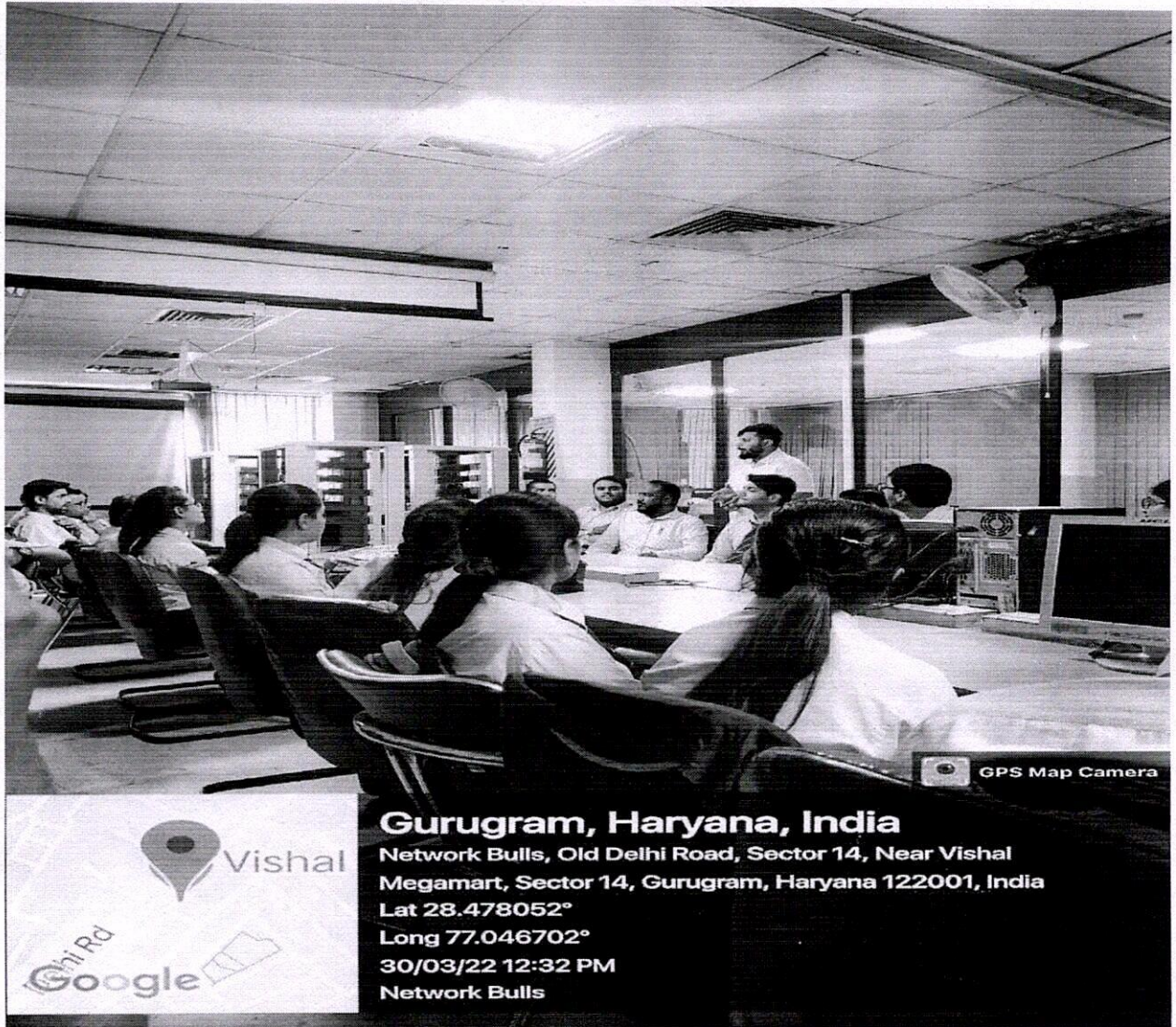


which type of connection. They also got to know about the different pin configurations in these cables. Other topics covered in practical session are-

- How to configure a router on Cisco Packet Tracer?
- The three modes of a router i.e., user mode (or default mode), privilege mode, and global configuration mode.
- How to first enable a router & configure a terminal.
- How to provide a password for enabling the router in future to protect any third party influence?
- How to provide a secret key if anyone want the given password to be shown in encrypted format so it won't be understood by anyone else.

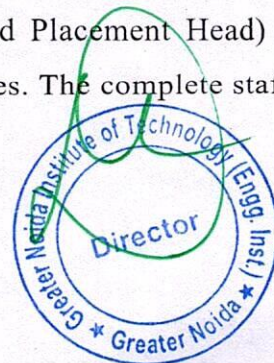
The lab session also ended with a Q&A round to clear our doubts. A real-time example of networking really helped them understand and sharpen their concepts.





Conclusion:

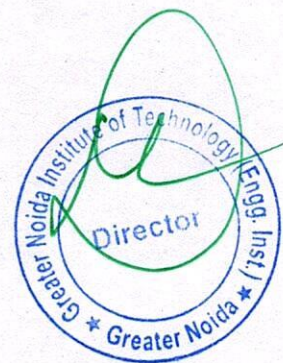
The Department of Computer Science & Engineering (CSE) of Greater Noida Institute of Technology (GNIOT) has organized an Industrial Visit for the selected students of 3rd Year at NETWORK BULLS, Gurugram on 30th March 2022. During the visit students had got the learning about the practical aspects of various components of IT and Computing used to establish various topologies. They got to know about the various levels of computer networking i.e, Basics, mid & high levels and their related courses offered by Network Bulls. Students worked on router, switches and various networking devices involved in computer Networking. MrPramod Ji (Network Trainer and Placement Head) of Network bulls given live demonstration on various networking devices. The complete staff was really

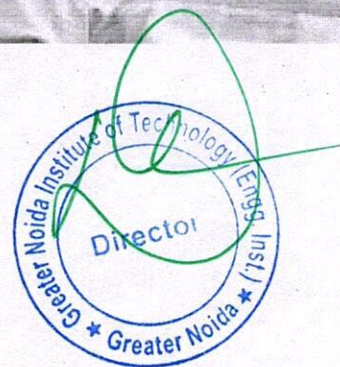
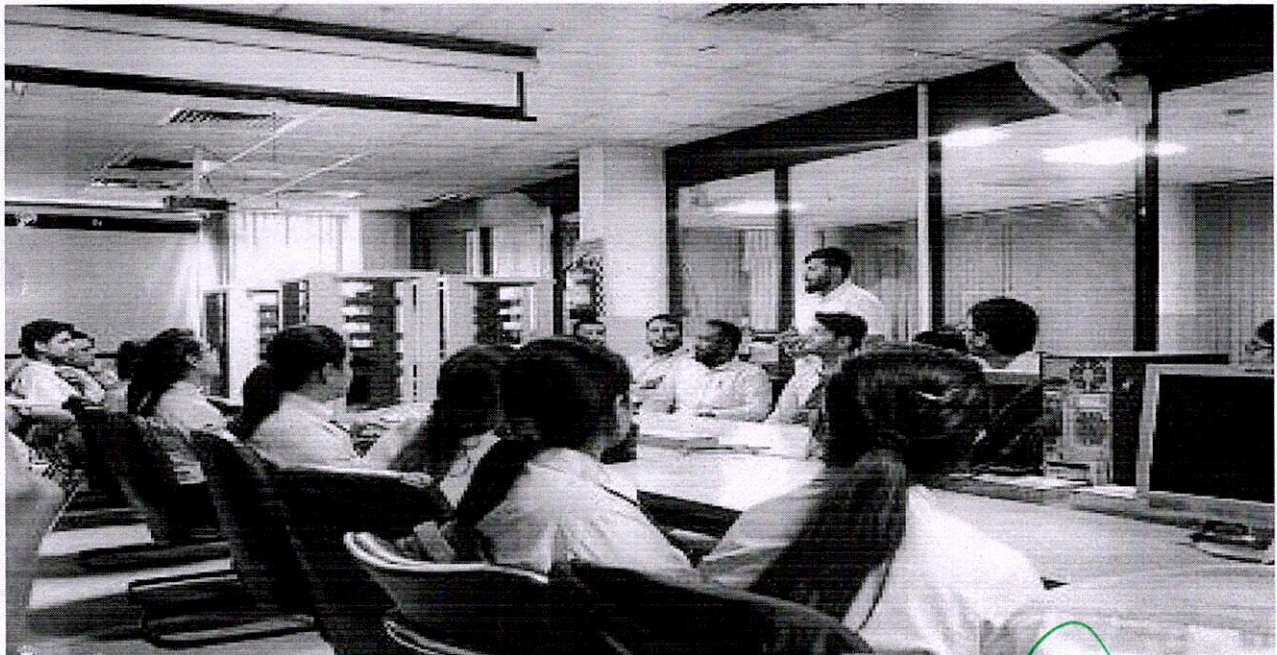
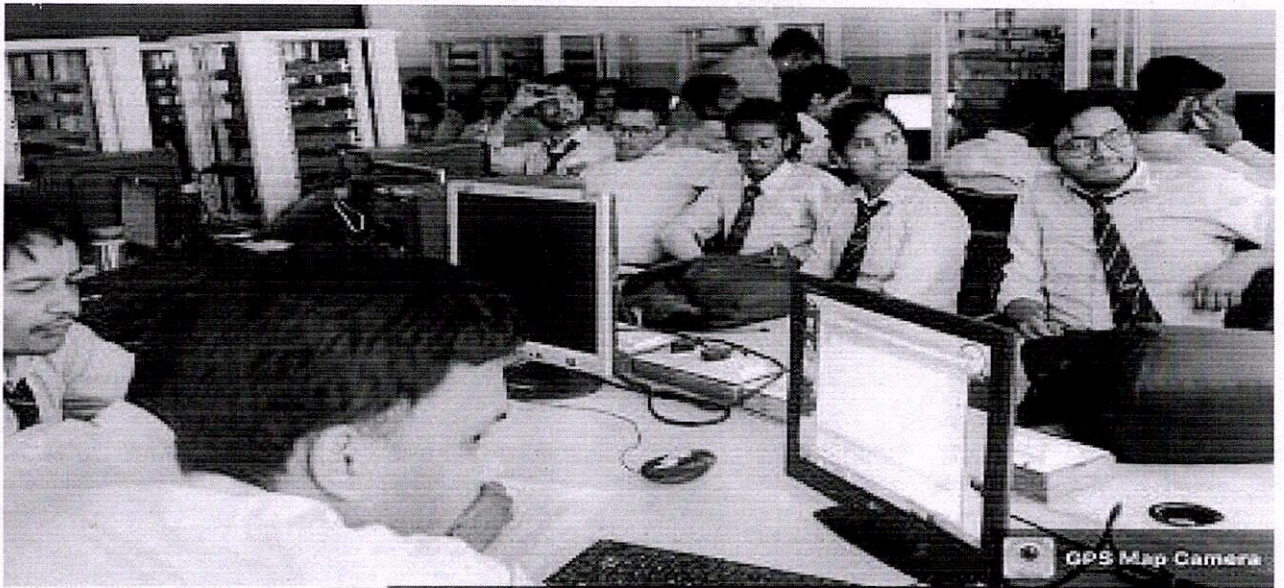


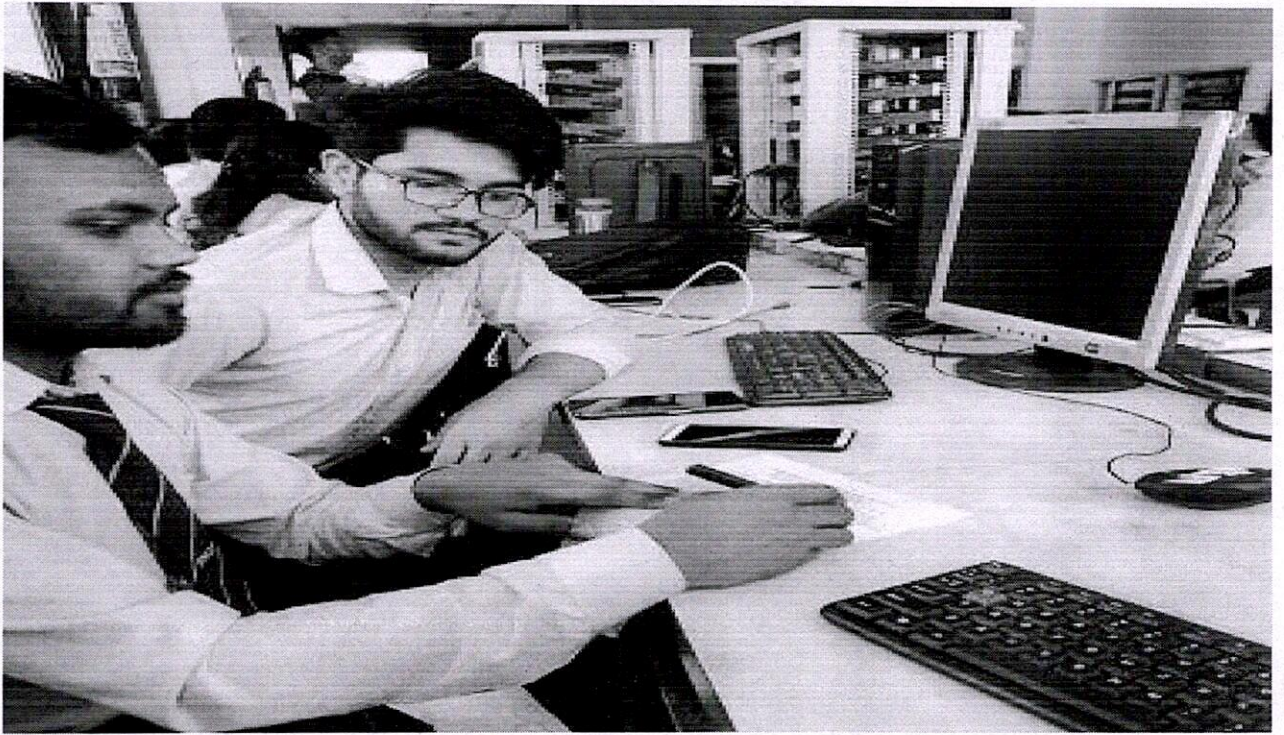
helpful and interacted with our students during all the time of their presence. Mohd Jawed Khan, Prof., CSE Deptt. and Ms. Ibtesaam Rais, Prof., CSE Deptt. escorted the students during the visit. The visit was well coordinated by Prof. Hoshiyaar Singh who has given vote of thanks to the HR and other technical staff of Network Bulls. The students were found the visit very interesting and informative. The Director of the Institute Dr. Dhiraj Gupta has appreciated the effort of the department.

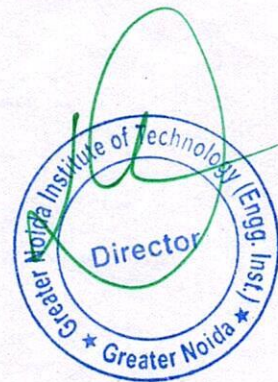


Insight:











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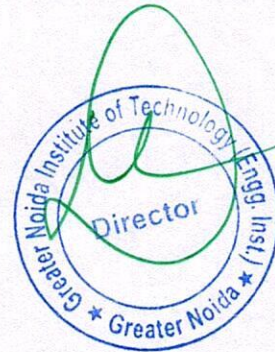
Department of Information Technology

ALUMNI TALK

Department: - INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
Activity: - “Alumni Talk on Financial Literacy and Planning”
Held On: - 29th March, 2022 (Friday) at 11:45 AM onwards.
Venue: - Online.
Attended by: - HOD & All Faculty members of IT Department and the students of IT.

Faculty coordinator: Ms.Shipra Srivastava (Asstt. Professor)
Ms.Mamta Narwaria(Asstt. Professor)

Alumni Cell and Department of Information Technology organised an alumni talk on “Importance of financial literacy” on 29th March, 2022 from 4:00 PM TO 5:00 PM. Our guest speaker Mr.Tushar Srivastava is currently working as Head of Technology Operations in Estee Advisors (Algorithmic trading Firm). Mr.Tushar briefed us about why along with professional education ,it’s important to have financial education to handle things in real world. Total 49 students participated in the alumni talk.



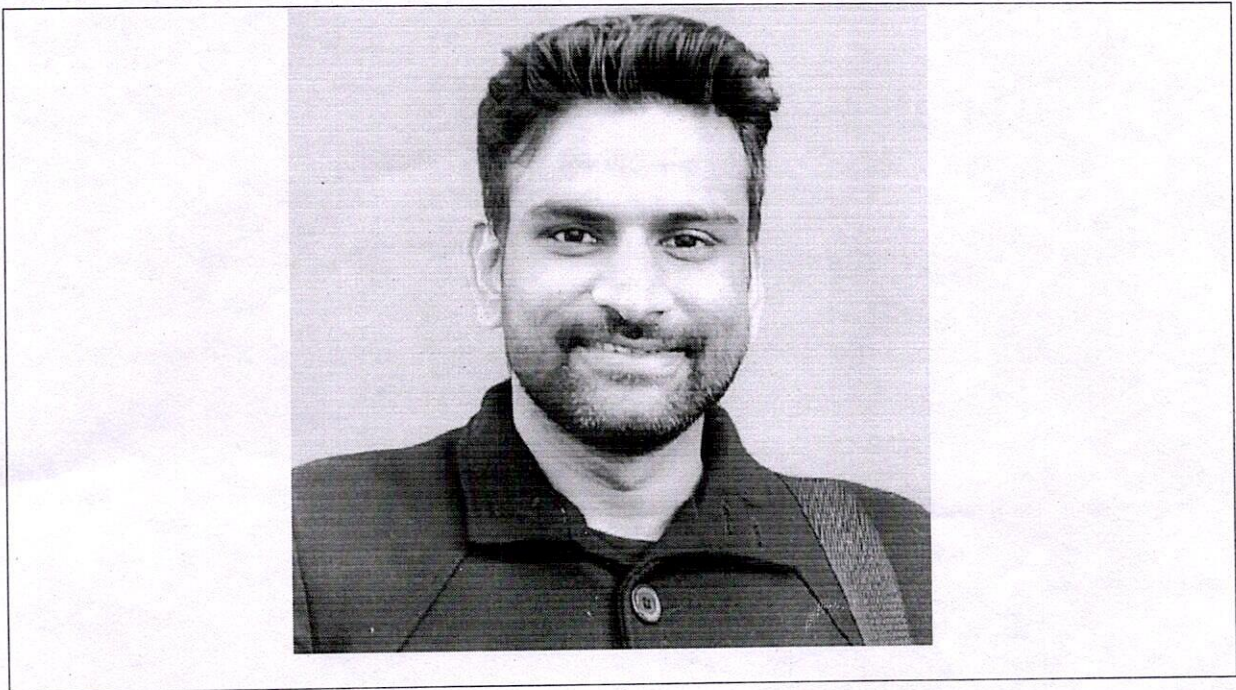
Prof. Vikas Singhal
Head of the Department, IT



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GNIoT GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS DEPARTMENT OF IT

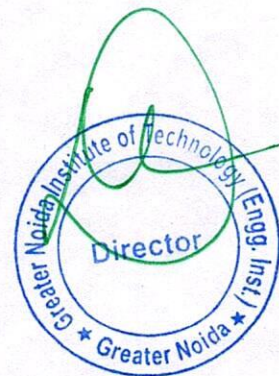
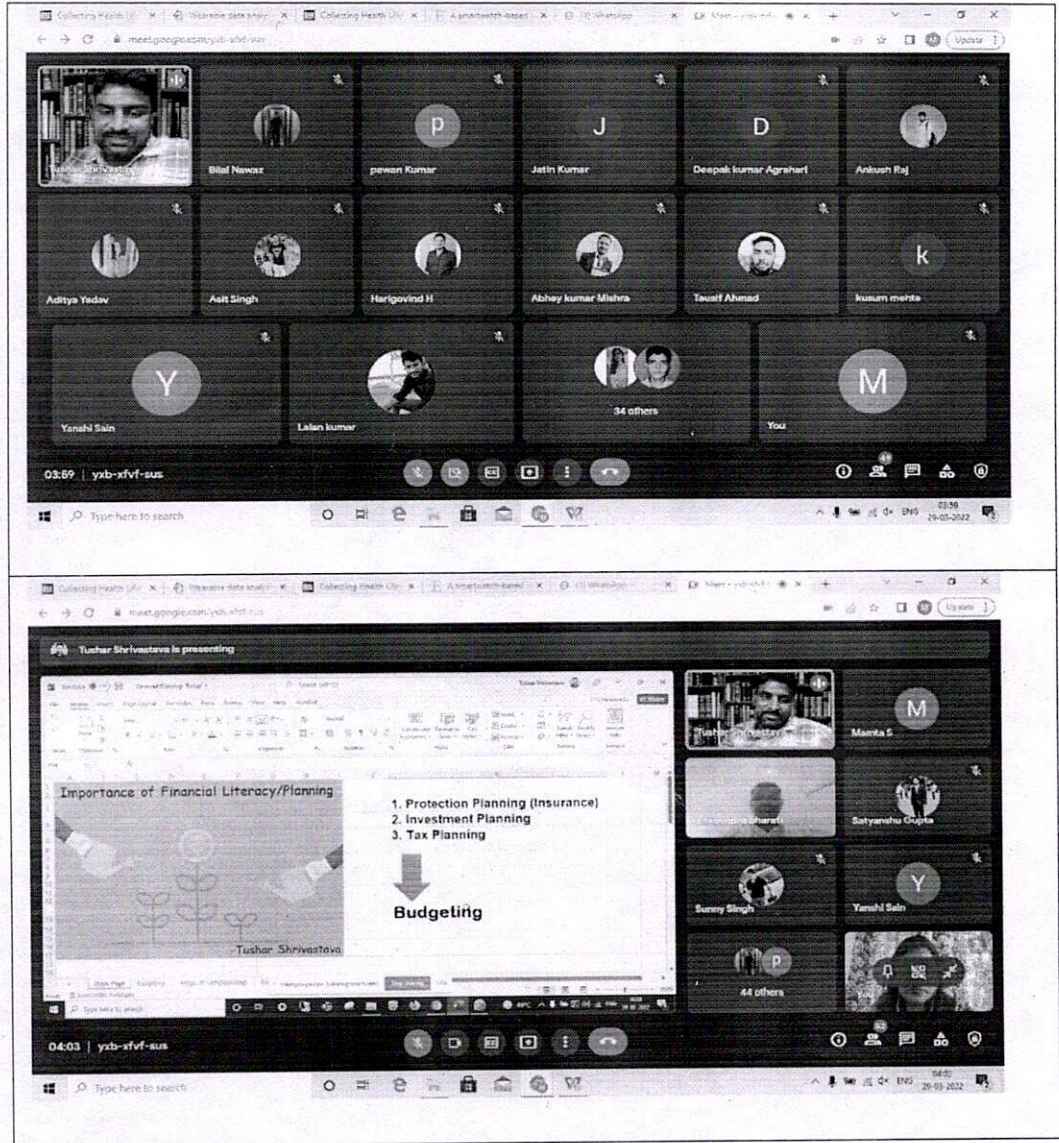
Brief Profile :



Mr. Tushar Srivastava is alumni of IT (2012 batch) and is currently working as Head of Technology Operations in Estee Advisors (Algorithmic trading Firm). He did his masters in EPGD in International Business and International Finance from "Indian Institute of Foreign trade, New Delhi". He is also certified Investment advisor from National Institute of Securities Markets.



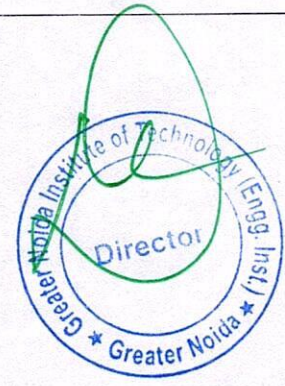
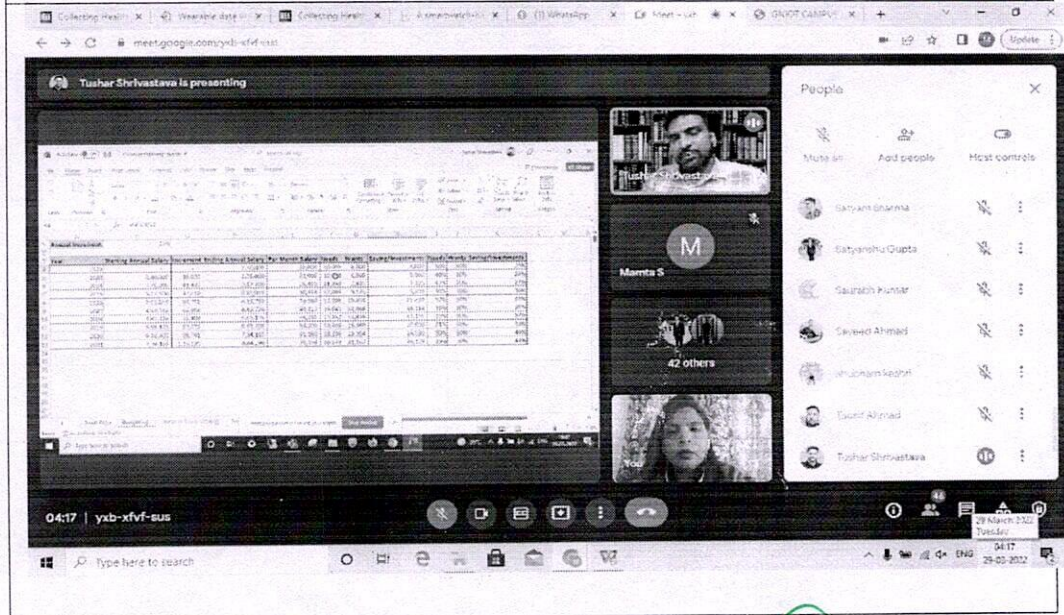
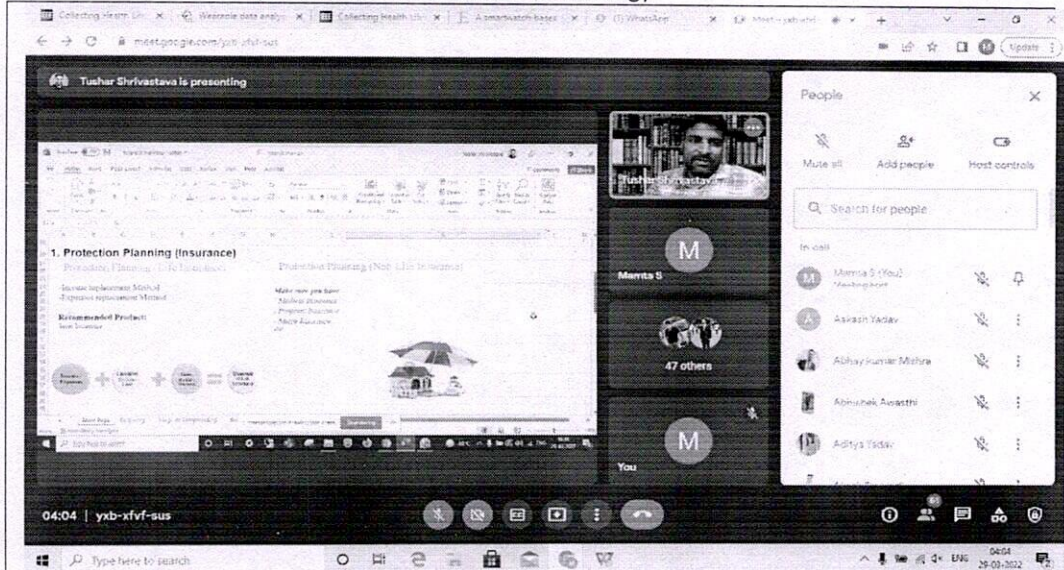
Prof. Vikas Singhal
Head of the Department, IT



Prof. Vikas Singhal
Head of the Department, IT




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 Department of Information Technology




Prof. Vikas Singhal
 Head of the Department, IT




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TRANSFORMING STUDENTS
INTO INDUSTRY READY
PROFESSIONALS





ALUMINI CELL &
DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
IS
ORGANISING
ALUMINI TALK ON
IMPORTANCE OF FINANCIAL
LITERACY/PLANNING




Tushar Shrivastava
Alumini - IT (2012)
Head of Technology Operations,
Esteem Advisors (Algorithmic Trading firm)


Our Proud Alumni



Prof. (Dr.) Dhiraj Gupta
DIRECTOR



Prof. Vikas Singhal
HOD - IT

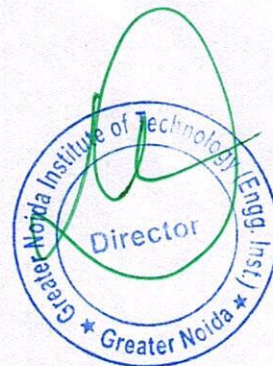


Ms. Mamta Narwaria
MODERATOR

#ALUMINI TALK

29th March,
2022, Tuesday | 4:00 PM
Onwards

Plot No. 7, Knowledge Park II, Greater Noida, (UP) 201306 | www.gniotgroup.edu.in | 1800-274-6969



Prof. Vikas Singhal
Head of the Department, IT



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Tele.: 0120-2320210, 11, 12 Fax: 0120-2326653
E-mail: gnit@gnit.net Website : www.gnit.net

Activity Report

Department:- Mechanical Engineering

Activity:- AutoCAD Competition

Duration:- 14th March 2022

Venue:- CAD Lab, Room No.46, GNIOT Campus, Greater Noida

Participants:- 3rd Year students of Mechanical Engineering Deptt.

About the activity:

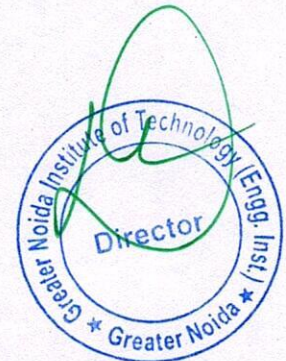
Mechanical Engineering Department is going to organised an AutoCAD competition under the banner of its technical club "Tech Mechanizer's" in association with ITC, GNIOT. The main objective of such competition it to nurture the students mind in the field of Design and it's applications. Furthermore such competition will help in revocation of new and modern ideas in the field of mechanical Engineering design problems and it's problem solutions in a very innovative and lucid manner.

The Competition was inaugurated by our honorable **Director Prof.(Dr.) Dheeraj Gupta, HOD(ME) Prof.(Dr.) Iqbal Ahamd Khan** and Faculty members of the department. The Competition was Conducted by **Mr. Girendra Singh Bhati**.

About 23 students have attended the Compition.

Furthermore the winners for first 3 positions were awarded by Certificate of appreciation from Institutional Technical committee (ITC), GNIOT. The Detail is as follows:

1. Yogesh Kumar pathak.-----1st Position
2. Shubham Jaiswal.-----2nd Position
3. Mohit Pal. -----3rd Position.





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Photographs:



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TRANSFORMING STUDENTS
INTO INDUSTRY READY
PROFESSIONALS



DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

ORGANIZED BY

Autocad Competition

Under the banner of Tech Mechanizer's in
association with Institute Technical Committee



#AUTOCADCOMPETITION

14th March
Monday, 2022

CAD LAB
Room No. 46

Facebook
YouTube
LinkedIn
Twitter
Instagram

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

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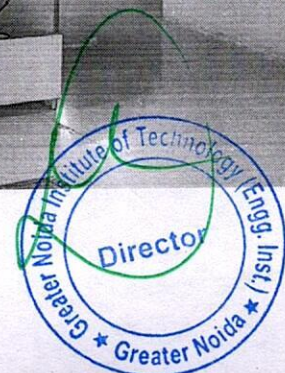
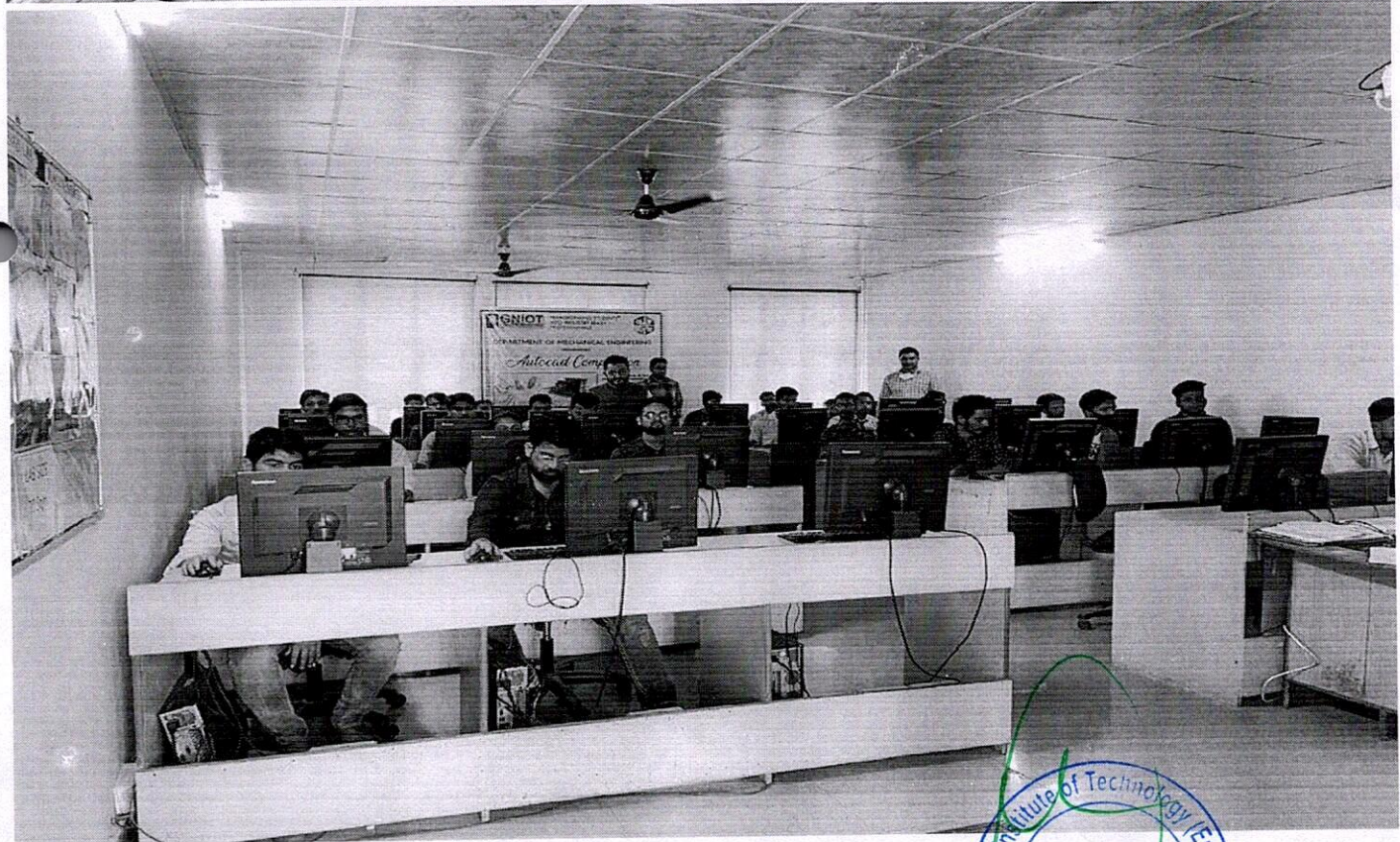
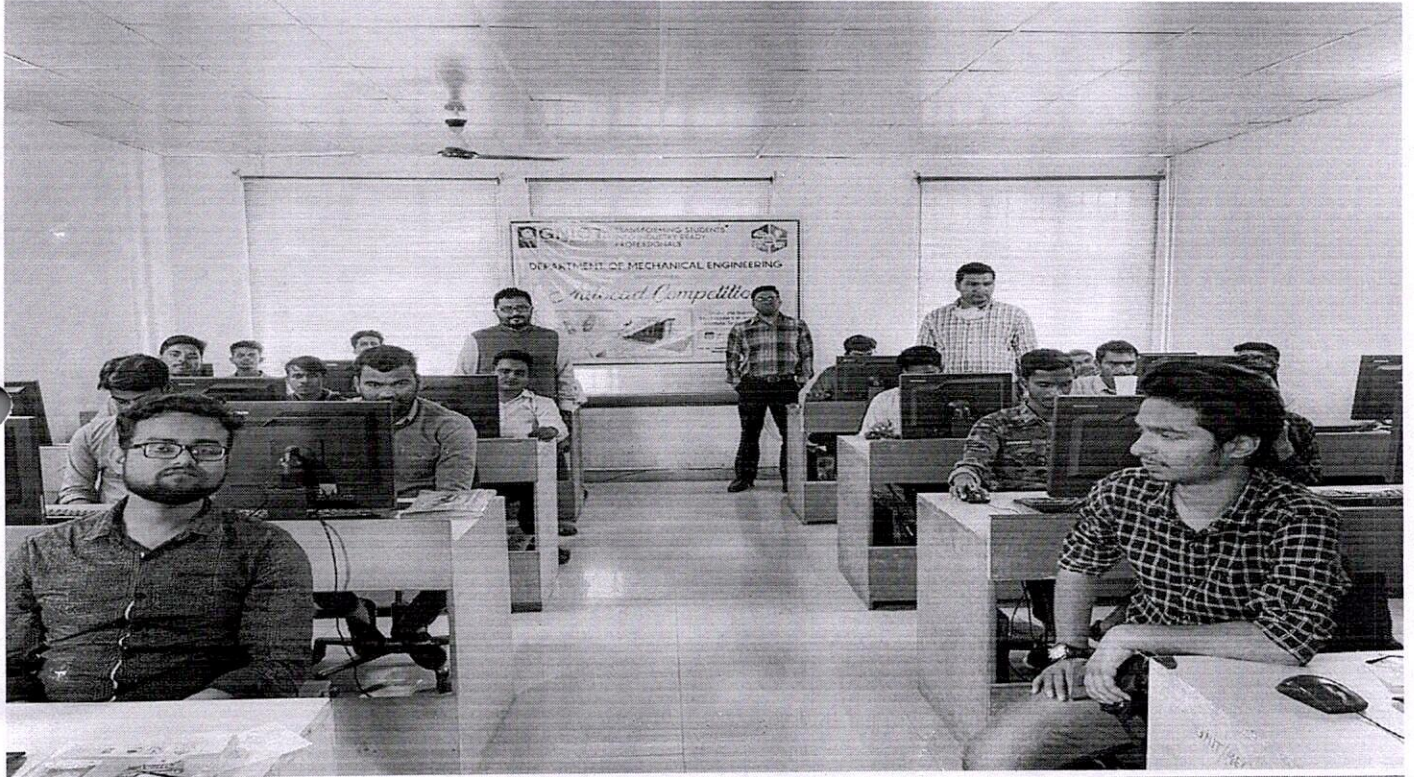
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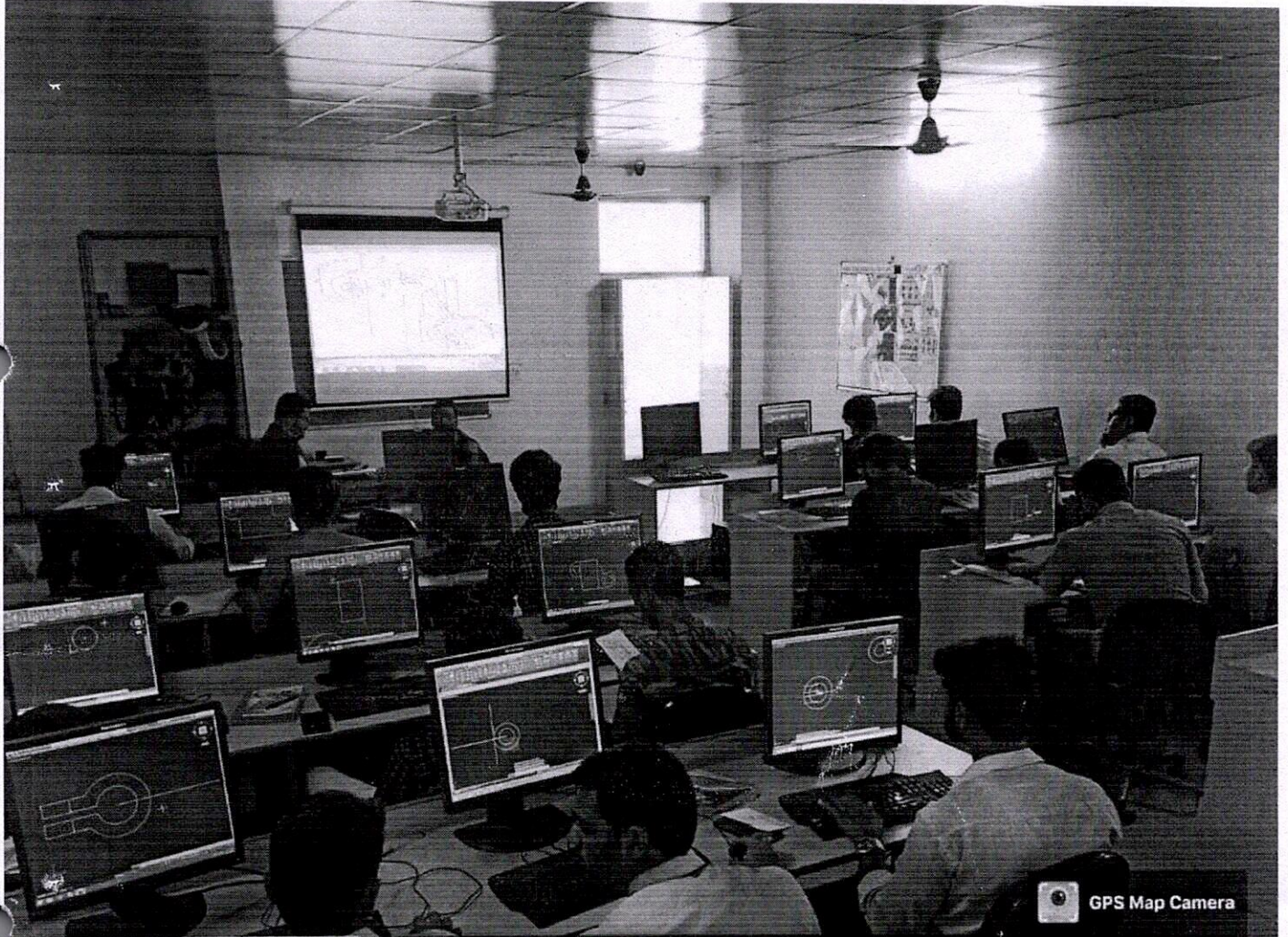
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GPS Map Camera



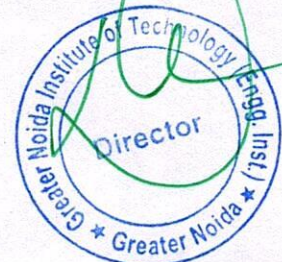
Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India

CLASSROOM, GNIOT GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS, Knowledge Park II, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh 201310, India

Lat 28.460837°

Long 77.495743°

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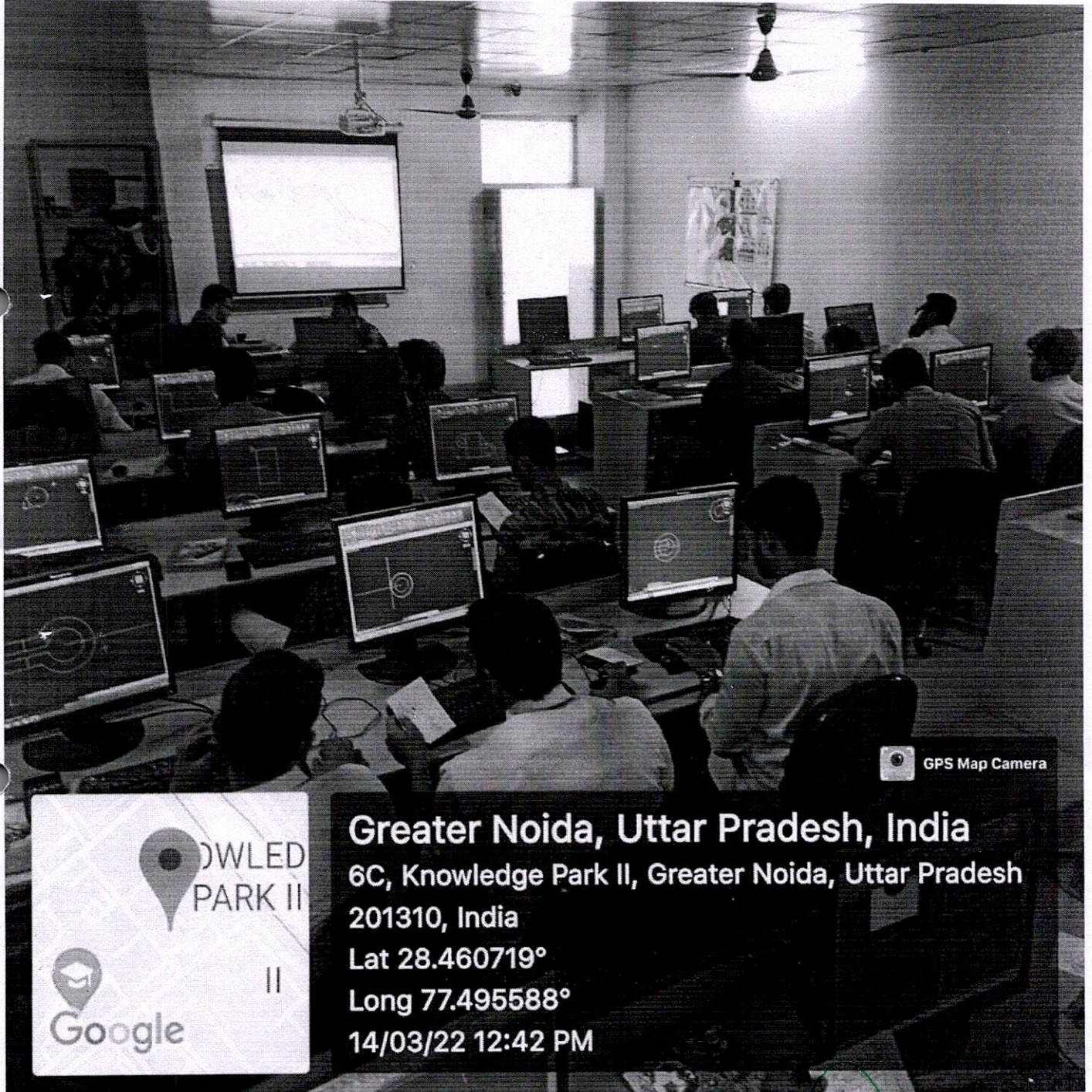
(APPROVED BY AICTE & Affiliated to U.P. Technical University, Lucknow)

7, Knowledge Park-II, Greater Noida-201 306 Distt. Gautam Budh Nagar (U.P.)

Tele.: 0120-2320210, 11, 12 Fax: 0120-2326653

E-mail: gnit@gnit.net

Website : www.gnit.net



GPS Map Camera



Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India

6C, Knowledge Park II, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh
201310, India

Lat 28.460719°

Long 77.495588°

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Long 77.495568°

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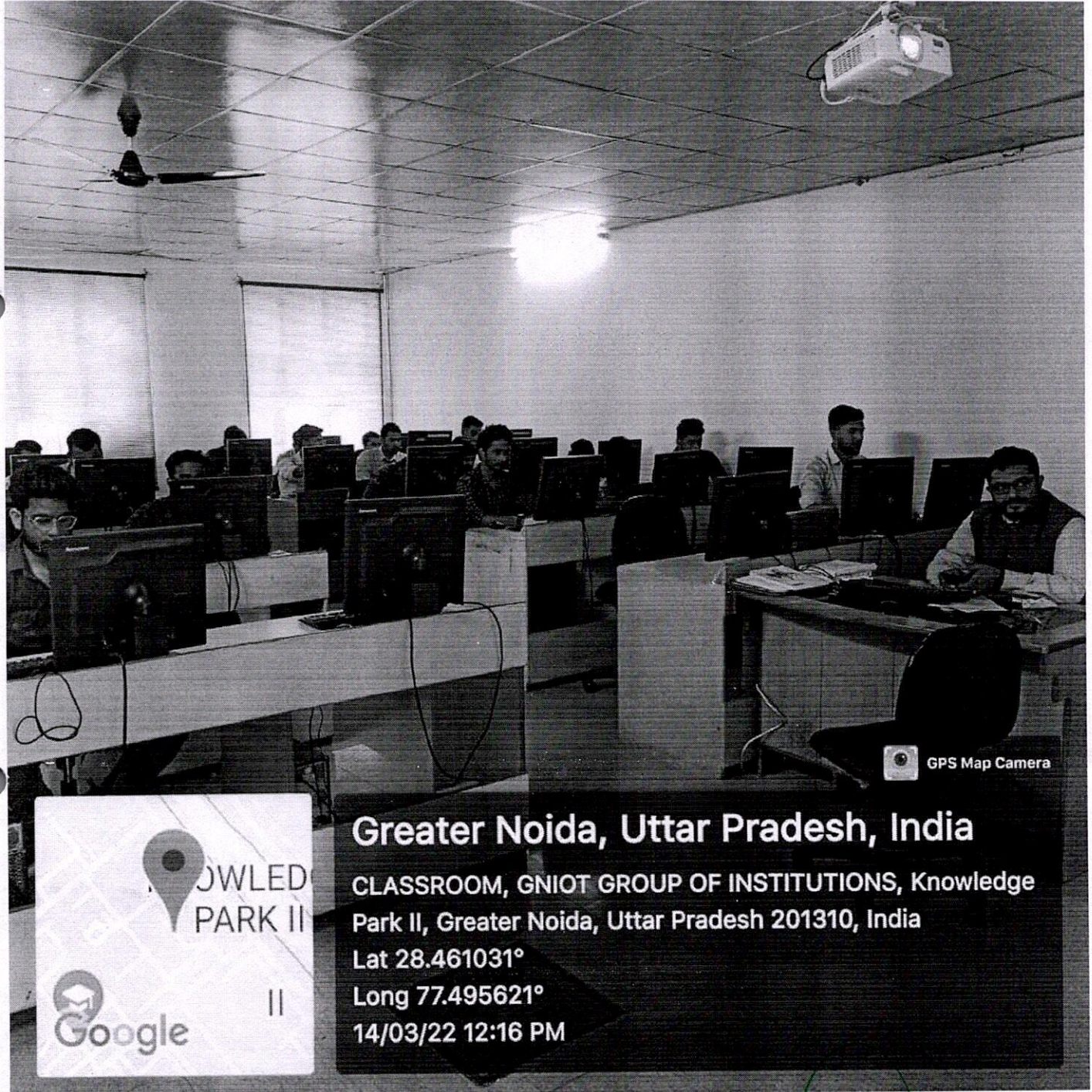
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Long 77.495621°

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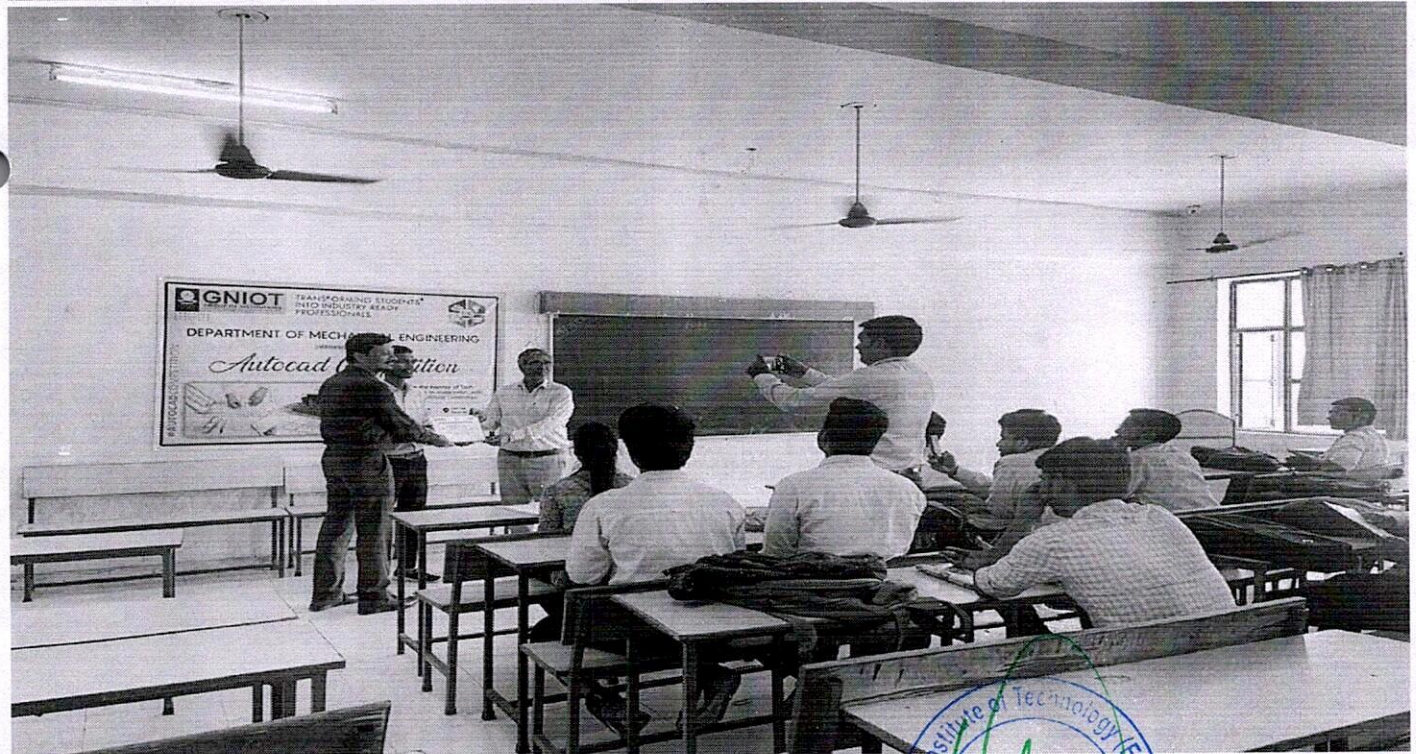
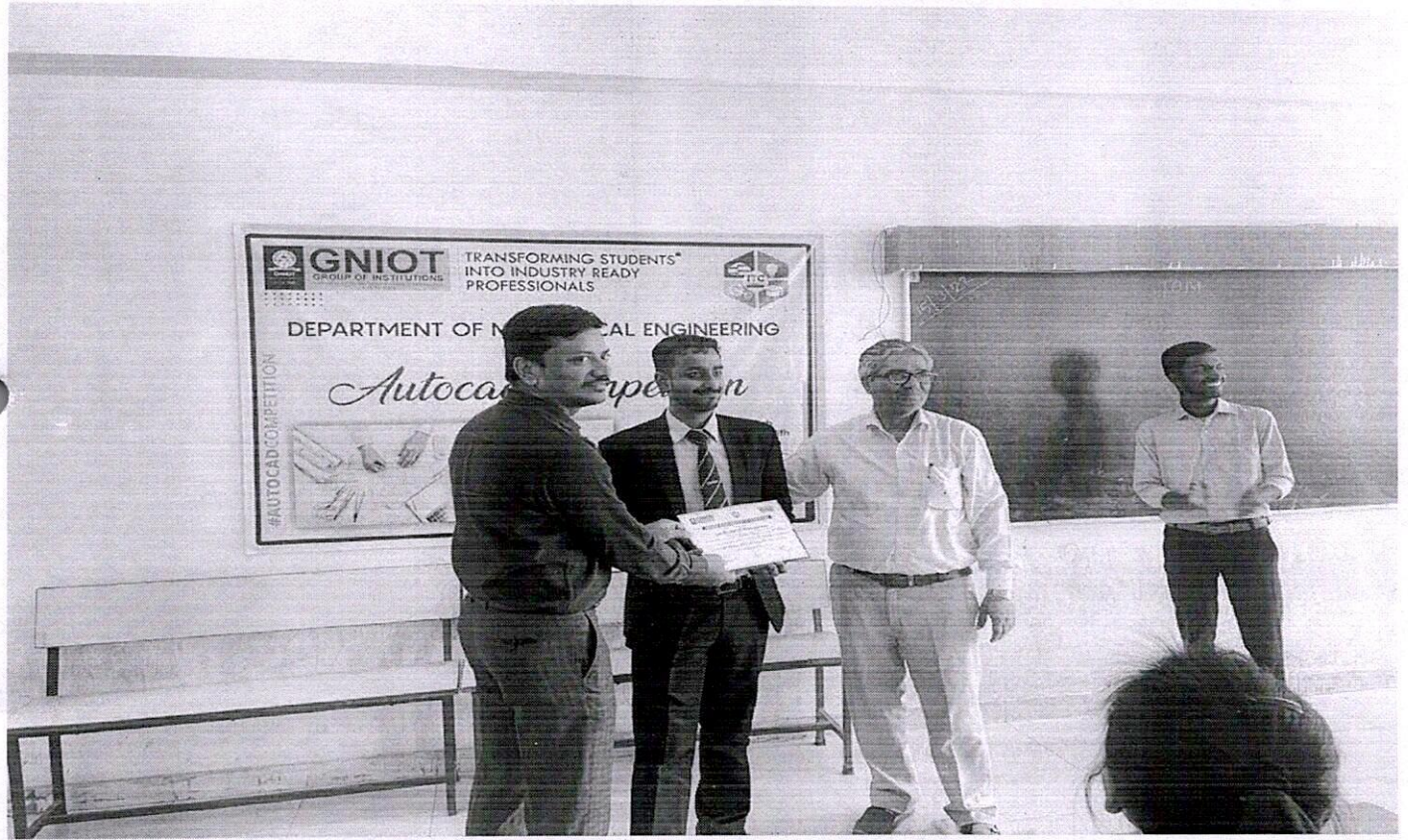
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Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India

ADMIN BLOCK, GNIOT GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS, Knowledge Park II, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh 201310, India

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Long 77.495416°
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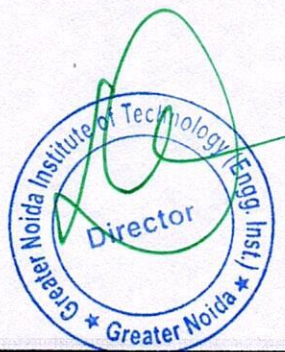


**GREATER NOIDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
GREATER NOIDA**

**STUDENTS INDUCTION PROGRAM
(SIP2021-22)**

(SESSION 2021-22)

B. TECH (FIRST YEAR)

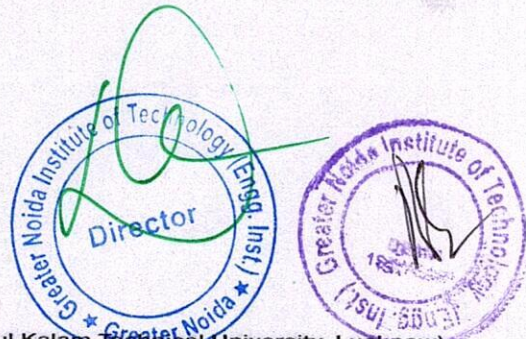


STUDENTS INDUCTION PROGRAM

(SIP2021-22)

Index

S. No.	Title
1	Final Report
2	Circular
3	Time Table for Induction Program
4	Proficiency Module/Bridge Course
5	A Detailed Report on Induction Program
6	Attendance





Dr A. P. J. Abdul Kalam Technical University, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow
(Formerly Uttar Pradesh Technical University)

Report of Induction Program Session 2021-22

College Details		
College Code: 132	College Name: Greater Noida Institute of Technology (Engineering Institute), Greater Noida	City: Greater Noida

Date of induction Program:	From 16.11.2021 to 07.12.2022		
Intake of College:	1078	Number of Students in First Year:	724
Number of students participated in Induction	482	Number of students not participated in Induction	242
Number of students have more than 75 %	66.57%	Number of students have less than 75 %	33.4%

Details of Induction Program Coordinator of Institute		
Name: Mr. Manoj Kumar Gupta	Department: MBA	Designation: Assistant Professor
Phone: 9999280930	Email: uhv.mkgupta@gmail.com	Trained = Yes

Details of Class Mentors

Sr. No.	Name of Faculty	Faculty ID	Department	Trained [Y/N]
1	Dr B. S. Chauhan	241166394498	Chemistry	Y
2	Dr Moti Singh	515637174877	Physics	Y
3	Dr. Priyanka Gautum	340928192516	MBA	Y
4	Dr. Dipti Bharti	646622843770	Chemistry	Y
5	Ms. Swati saxena	704524646238	Chemistry	Y
6	Dr. R K Chauhan	241043229874	Mathematics	Y
7	Dr. Nitash Kaushik	485154380528	Mathematics	Y
8	Mr. J P Singh	589916921961	Mathematics	Y
9	Mr. Mohit Tyagi	246019562993	Mathematics	Y
10	Dr Shekhar	475941243468	Physics	Y
11	Mr. Sachin Chaturvedi	604821161832	Electrical Engg	Y
12	Ms. Pallavi gupta	495375799312	Electrical Engg	Y
13	Mr. Rajesh Kumar	680525963778	Eelctrical Engg	Y
14	Mr. Sushil Singh	242012343502	Eelctrical Engg	Y
15	Mr. Prashant Chaudhary	335356022497	Mathematics	Y
16	Mr. Sandeep Singh Yadav	903270079573	Computer Science & Eng	Y
17	Ms. Shilpi Bansal	268566134009	Computer Science & Eng	Y
18	Mr. Virendra Kumar Saraswat	508768317127	Computer Science & Eng	Y
19	Ms. Vineeta Chauhan	219131339627	MBA	Y
20	Mr. Ankita Singh	828149339072	MBA	Y
21	Ms. Ranjana Agrawal	355522409582	MBA	Y
22	Mr. Deepak Pal	502956660389	Civil	Y
23	Dr. Shweta Tyagi	585558613573	Chemistry	N
24	Dr Kapil Tyagi	338891840052	Chemistry	N
25	Ms. Minakshi Awasthi	855410484198	Chemistry	N
26	Dr. Renu Kaushik	382313683885	Mathematics	N
27	Dr. Shikha Srivastava	868721221749	Mathematics	N
28	Dr. Kirti Upadhyay	813954575728	Mathematics	N
29	Ms. Vasudha Tiwari	957472743368	Information Technology	N
30	Mr. Mayank Maheswari	233447047672	Computer Science	N
31	Mr. Sunil Kumar	448789420240	Electrical Engg	N
32	Mr. Siraj Ahmad	287215138654	Electrical Engg	N
33	Dr. Anju Malhotra	632535270815	English	N
34	Ms. Shreshtha	454188650298	English	N
35	Mr. Abdul Kalam	694209000197	Mechanical Engg.	N
36	Mr. Vishwajeet ranjan	616508223012	Mechanical Engg.	N
37	Mr. Deepak Malhotra	787189875389	Mechanical Engg.	N
38	Mr. Priyesh Tiwari	875670645511	Electronic Communication	N
39	Mr. Kapil Kumar	230920019817	Mechanical Engg.	N
40	Mr. Rishi Kumar	325207609503	Mechanical Engg.	N

(Institution Program Coordinator)

Name: Dr B S Chauhan

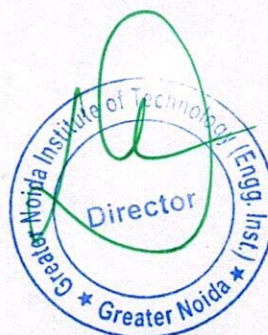
Signature:



(Head of Institution)

Name: Dr Dheeraj Gupta

Signature:



Dr. Rachna Asthana
Dean
Value Education Cell



Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University
Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow
Sector-11, Jankipuram Extension, Lucknow

Letter No. AKTU/Dean VE Cell/2021/0146
Dated: 13/11/2021

To
The Director(s) / Principal(s)
Institutions / Colleges affiliated to
Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam Technical University
Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow

Subject: Conduction of Induction Program as per AICTE Guidelines


Sir/Madam,

As per the letter AKTU/Reg. Office/2021/13984 dated 8th Nov. 2021 regarding commencement of induction program for UG first year students as per AICTE Mandate, all the Institutions/Colleges are required to conduct the 3-Week Induction Program for 1st year students (session 2021-22) of Undergraduate Courses. It is expected from all the institutions/colleges to follow the attached schedule of induction program. The institutions/colleges have to **display their induction program schedule** duly signed by Director/Principal **on their website**.

The general guidelines for the smooth conduction of Induction Program are attached herewith.

Thanking you.

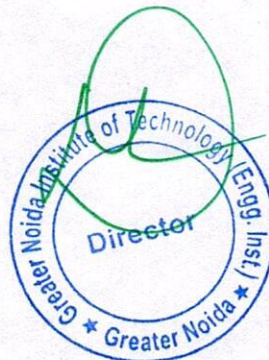
With Warm Regards


(Rachna Asthana)

Copy to:

1. Registrar, APJ AKTU, Lucknow.
2. Value Education Cell, APJ AKTU, Lucknow.
3. Staff Officer, Honorable Vice Chancellor for kind information.

Dr. Rachna Asthana



**Topics for Discussion on Universal Human Values with 1: 20 Mentor – Student ratio
(Mentor must have certificate of Participation in 8-day face to face FDP or 5-day online
Introductory and Refresher FDP on Universal Human Values and Professional Ethics
Organized by Value Education cell of University or AICTE)**

Details of each topic given in Mentor Guide

UHV Lecture Topic1- Aspirations and Family Expectations

UHV Lecture Topic2-Purpose of Course

UHV Lecture Topic3- Self and Body

UHV Lecture Topic4- Peer Pressure, Peer Pressure and English

UHV Lecture Topic5- Activates of self

UHV Lecture Topic6- Prosperity

UHV Lecture Topic7- Relationship in family -Justice

UHV Lecture Topic8- Trust, Anger

UHV Lecture Topic9- Respect, Self Confidence

UHV Lecture Topic10- Gratitude

UHV Lecture Topic11- Relationship vs Transaction

UHV Lecture Topic12- Competition and Cooperation

UHV Lecture Topic13- Competition and Excellence

UHV Lecture Topic14- Interaction and Ragging

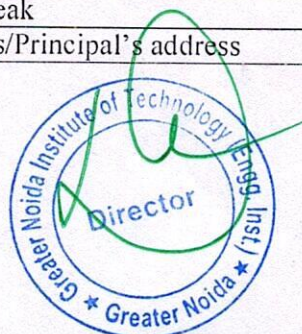
UHV Lecture Topic15-Four Orders of Nature

Schedule

The activities during the Student Induction Program would have an Initial Phase, a Regular Phase and a Closing Phase. The Initial and Closing Phases would be two days each.

5.1 Initial Phase

Time	Time	Activity
Day 0	Whole day	External students arrive - Hostel allotment. (Preferably do pre-allotment)
Day 1	09:00 am - 03:00 pm	Academic registration
	04:00 pm - 06:00 pm	Orientation - Institute/college level
Day 2	09:00 am - 10:00 am	Diagnostic test (for English etc.)
	10:15 am - 12:25 pm	Visit to respective depts.
	12:30 pm - 01:55 pm	Lunch break
	02:00 pm - 02:55 pm	Director's/Principal's address



	03:00 pm - 05:00 pm	Interaction with parents by Director/Principal
	03:30 pm - 05:00 pm	Mentor-mentee groups meet - Introductions of new students within group. (Same as Universal Human Values groups)

In the Orientation Program on Day 1, the Principal, Deans, and other college functionaries address and welcome the new students along with their parents. It serves to provide space for telling the new students about the college, and their academic and student life.

5.2 Regular Phase

After the first two days is the start of the Regular Phase of induction. In this phase, there would be regular sessions conducted every day.

5.2.1 Daily Schedule

Some of the activities are on a daily basis, while some others are at specified periods within the Induction Program. We first show a typical daily timetable.

Typical day (Day 3 onwards):

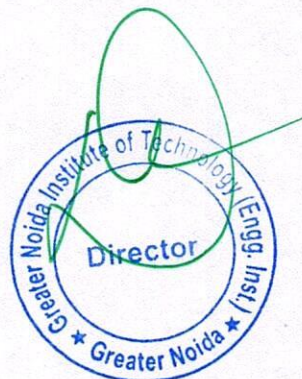
Session	Time	Activity	Remarks
I	09:00 am - 10:55 am	Creative Arts / Universal Human Values	
II	11:00 am - 12:55 pm	Universal Human Values / Creative Arts	
01:00 pm - 02:00 pm Lunch break			
III	02:00 pm - 02:55 pm	Afternoon Session See below	
IV	03:00 pm - 03:55 pm	Afternoon Session See below	
V	04:00 pm - 05:00 pm	Games & Sports	

Sundays are off. Saturdays have the same schedule as above or have outings.

5.2.2 Afternoon Activities (Non-Daily)

The activities given below are scheduled at different times of the Induction Program, and are not held daily for everyone.

1. Familiarization with College, Dept./Branch
2. Literary activity
3. Proficiency Modules
4. Lectures & Workshops by Eminent People
5. Visits in Local Area



6. Extra-Curricular Activities in College

7. Feedback and Report on the Program

Here is the activity schedule for the afternoons and may be changed to suit local needs.

Activity	Session	Remarks
Familiarization with College, Dept/ Branch	III & IV	For 3 days (Day 3 to 5)
Visits in Local Area	III, IV & V	For 3 days - interspersed (e.g., 3 Saturdays)
Lectures & Workshops by Eminent People	III or IV	As scheduled - 3-5 lectures
Literary (Play / Book Reading / Lecture)	III	For 3-5 days
Proficiency Modules	IV or V	Daily, but only for those who need it
Extra-Curricular Activities in College	III & IV	During second week (for 1 or 2 days)
Feedback and Report on the Program		On second last day

Additional Daily Schedule for Hostellers

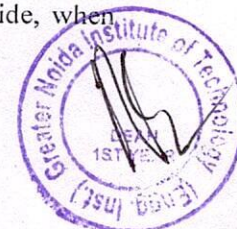
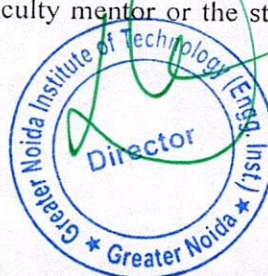
Session	Time	Activity	Remarks
	06:00 am	Wake up call	
Morn	06:30 am - 07:10 am	Physical activity (mild exercise/yoga)	
	07:15 am - 08:55 am	Bath, Breakfast, etc.	
	05:00 pm - 05:25 pm	Snacks break	
	05:30 pm - 08:25 pm	Rest and dinner break	
Eve	08:30 pm - 09:25 pm	Informal interactions with faculty mentors and student guides (in hostels) As arranged (not every day)	

5.3 Closing Phase

Time	Activity
Second Last Day	
08:30 am - 12 noon	Discussions and Finalization of Presentation within each group (Meeting among students only)
02:00 am - 05:00 pm	Presentation of Report by each group
Last Day Whole day	Tests of Creative Arts, Universal Human Values (as planned by college)

5.4 Follow Up after Closure

A question comes up as to what would be the follow up program after the formal 3-week Induction Program is over? The groups which are formed should function as mentor-mentee network. A student should feel free to approach his faculty mentor or the student guide, when



facing any kind of problem, whether academic or financial or psychological etc. (For every 10 undergraduate first year students, there would be a senior student as a student guide, and for every 20 students (for two such 10-student groups), there would be a faculty mentor.) Such a group should remain for the entire 4-5 year duration of the stay of the student. Therefore, it would be good to have groups with the students as well as teachers from the same department/discipline²

Here we list some important suggestions which have come up and which have been experimented with successfully.

5.4.1 Follow Up after Closure – Same Semester

It is suggested that the groups meet with their faculty mentors once a month, within the semester after the 3-week Induction Program is over. This should be a scheduled meeting shown in the timetable. (The groups are of course free to meet together on their own more often, for the student groups to be invited to their faculty mentor's home for dinner or tea, nature walk, etc.)

5.4.2 Follow Up – Subsequent Semesters

It is extremely important that continuity be maintained in subsequent semesters. It is suggested that at the start of the subsequent semesters (upto fourth semester), three days be set aside for three full days of activities related to follow up to Induction Program. The students be shown inspiring films, do collective art work, and group discussions be conducted. Subsequently, the groups should meet at least once a month.

6. Summary

Engineering institutions were set up to generate well trained manpower in engineering with a feeling of responsibility towards oneself, one's family, and country. The incoming undergraduate students are driven by their parents and society to join engineering without understanding their own interests and talents. As a result, most students fail to link up with the goals of their own institution. The graduating student must have values as a human being, and knowledge and met skills related to his/her profession as an engineer and as a citizen. Most students who get 17 demotivated to study engineering or their branch, also lose interest in learning. The Induction Program is designed to make the newly joined students feel comfortable, sensitize them towards exploring their academic interests and activities, reducing competition and making them work for excellence, promote bonding within them, build relations between teachers and students, give a broader view of life, and building of character. The Universal Human Values component,



which acts as an anchor, develops awareness and sensitivity, feeling of equality, compassion and oneness, draw attention to society and nature, and character to follow through. It makes them reflect on their relationship with their families and extended family in the college (with hostel staff and others). It also connects students with each other and with teachers so that they can share any difficulty they might be facing and seek help.

Universal Human Values

General Instruction

1. Mode of conducting classes:

- This is not a moral values class. There will be no Dos and Don'ts.
- This class would go primarily on interactive basis. Out of the deliberation, general (classes) opinion on the point under discussion may be drawn, wherever applicable.
- It is expected that all the students will actively and spontaneously take part in the discussion, (coming out of their shell).
- At the beginning of every class, two students would independently be assigned for writing the summary of the class. They would be asked to present the summary in about 5-7 minutes at the beginning of the next class, and submit the write-up.

2. Evaluation Process:

- There might be take home or open book examinations for this course. Purpose of examination would be to make them reflect. The teacher would evaluate them and also see how much is being absorbed by students. Satisfactory (S) or Unsatisfactory (X) grade.
- Evaluation would be done mainly on the basis of:
 - i. Taking active participation in discussion, exhibiting that the *essence of the topics under discussion* has been grasped.
 - ii. Submission of Assignments with proper thought, on regular basis, and
 - iii. Presentation and submission of summary write-up when the turn comes.

(Mentors may maintain separate notebook for noting the names of the students with date of submission of assignments and summary write-up etc.)

3. Attendance criteria:



Attendance criteria remain the same as per the other courses i.e.in principle, a student is expected to attend all the classes. If the attendance is less than 75% whatever may be the circumstances- the course has to be *Repeated*.

If a student is absent in class, ask him/her the reason for absence in the next class. If a student is absent in consecutive classes, her/she should give reason for absence in writing. Tell them that if students are absent, it breaks continuity of the class discussions. Such absences would affect their final grade.

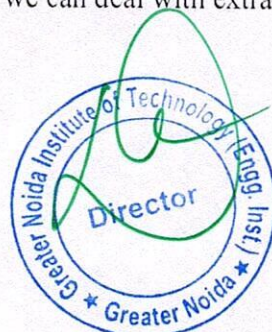
4. Maintaining a separate class notebook:

Students may maintain a dedicated Notebook for Universal Human Values-II to take notes. At the end of the semester, the mentor may like to give a glance thought it.

It is expected that in the coming semester, the same Notebook will be used which was used when they studied for the course Universal Human values-I this would help the student to find the total material on Human Values in one Notebook for referring in their future life(which in one of the purpose of the course).

5. Remarks

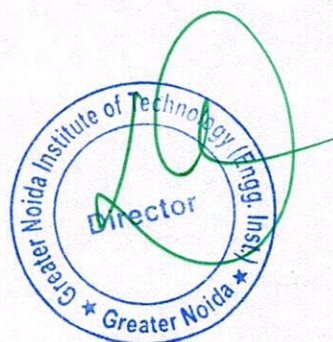
1. Ask every student in the class to write the summary of the class at home, preferably in their course notebook. At the beginning of the next class, randomly select some 2-3 students to present the summary in about 5-7 minutes. This will help you understand whether the students have understood the material covered in the previous class. The student would also be more attentive in the class, since they know that they have to write its summary. Writing the summary helps the students in thinking at home about the material covered in the class. Keep a record of which students have presented the summary in which class.
2. Language is not a bar. They students may speak in English, Hindi, or their mother-tongue.
3. In discussions, take the students from near to far, that is, from what they know to new things and situations.
4. The course will take *ordinary* everyday situations. and not extra-ordinary situations. If we can deal with ordinary situations, hopefully we can deal with extra-ordinary situations as and when they arise.



5. When discussing a situation, avoid the discussion on third persons. Ask the student to place himself/herself in the shoes of the third person, and speak in first person.
6. Bring about a shift from physical things to feeling and mental needs.
7. Do not be judgemental. Students should feel free to speak their mind frankly, without feeling the pressure of being judged. They should feel comfortable and be able to see a bond with you.
8. Avoid talking about hostel, mess, department problems in first few classes. First build a rapport and deliver some content.

Check List for Mentors

S.No	Question	Check
1	Does every student in your class have a course register?	
2a.	Is every student writing course summary for every class in their respective course registers?	
2b.	Are you asking 3-4 students to read the summary before you begin the class?	
3a.	Are you giving written Home Assignments (HA) to be submitted by them? (By now you should have given 2 to 3 home assignments, and they should have submitted 1 to 2 home assignments.)	
3b.	Are you returning their HAs to them with your feedback by the next class?	
4.	Check on the following regarding the conduct of your class	
a.	Are the students interacting?	
b.	Are the students interacting with frankness without feeling the pressure of the being judged?	
c.	Does your language consist of "do", "don't", "should", "should not", "karo", "chaahiye", etc.?	
d.	Are you able to draw the attention of the students to their self? When they talk about others in 3 rd person are you able to get them to change it to "I"?	
5	Are students connected to you? Would they share with you any difficulties they might be facing?	



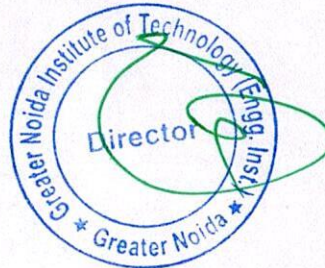


ग्रेटर नोएडा इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी (इंजीनियरिंग इंस्टीट्यूट)
GREATER NOIDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (Engg. Institute)

TIME TABLE FOR INDUCTION PROGRAM (Date: 27/10/2021)									
Group A (IT, CS-AIML, CS-IOT, CE)									
Day 0 (Wednesday)									
Whole Day		Students Arrive - Hostel Allotment							
TIME TABLE FOR INDUCTION PROGRAM (Date: 27/10/2021)									
Group B (CSE, EC, EE, ME)									
Day 0 (Wednesday)									
Whole Day		Students arrive - Hostel Allotment							

M. Singh

Co-Convener Induction Program
(Dr Moti Singh)



Convener Induction Program
(Dr B. S. Chauhan)





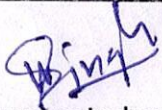
ग्रेटर नोएडा इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी (इंजीनियरिंग इंस्टीट्यूट)
GREATER NOIDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (Engg. Institute)

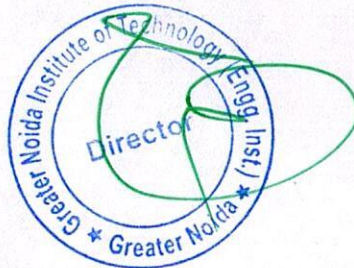
TIME TABLE FOR INDUCTION PROGRAM (Date: 28/10/2021)

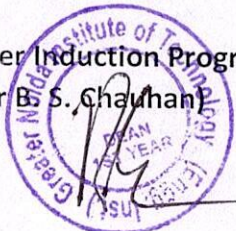
Group A (IT, CS-AIML, CS-IOT, CE) & Group B (CSE, EC, EE, ME)

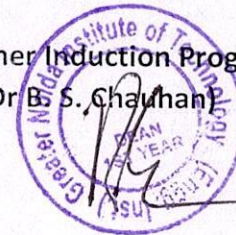
Day 01 (Thursday)

Day 01 (Thursday)		
6:00 AM	WAKE UP CALL	Hosteller
6:30 AM -7:10AM	YOGA / PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES (Mild Exercise/Yoga)	Hosteller
7:15 AM -8:55AM	BATH, BREAKFAST, etc	Hosteller
9:00 AM -3:00AM	Academic Registration	Hosteller/ Day Scholar
3:30 PM - 5:00 PM	Orientation Program	Hosteller/ Day Scholar
5:00 PM -5:30PM	EVENING TEA	Hosteller
5:30 PM -6:45PM	YOGA / PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES (Games-Play Ground)	Hosteller
6:45 PM -8:25PM	DINNER	Hosteller
8:30 PM -9:25PM	INFORMAL INTERACTIONS IN HOSTELS	Hosteller
8:30 PM -9:30PM	LIGHTS OFF	Hosteller


Co-Convenor Induction Program
(Dr Moti Singh)




Convener Induction Program
(Dr B. S. Chauhan)



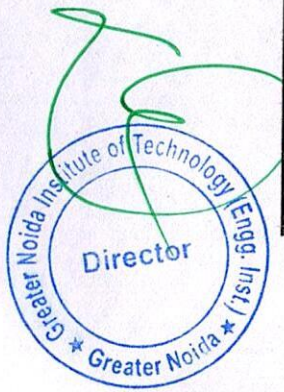


ग्रेटर नोएडा इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी (इंजीनियरिंग इंस्टीट्यूट)
GREATER NOIDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (Engg. Institute)

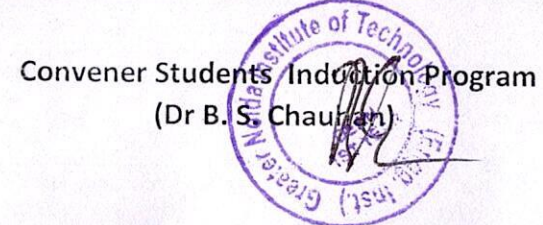
Initial Phase

TIME TABLE FOR INDUCTION PROGRAM (Date: 29/10/2021)

Group A (IT, CS-AIML, CS-IOT, CE) & Group B (CSE, EC, EE, ME)		
Day 02 (Friday)		
6:00 AM	WAKE UP CALL	Hosteller
6:30 AM -7:10AM	YOGA / PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES (Mild Exercise/Yoga)	Hosteller
7:15 AM -8:55AM	BATH, BREAKFAST, etc	Hosteller/ Day Scholar
9:00 AM -10:00AM	Diagnostic Test (For English etc.)	Hosteller/ Day Scholar
10:15 AM -12:25PM	Visit to respective Departments	Hosteller/ Day Scholar
12:30 PM - 1:55 PM	Lunch	Hosteller/ Day Scholar
2:00 PM - 2:55 PM	Director's Address	Hosteller/ Day Scholar
3:00 PM - 5:00 PM	Interaction with Parents	Hosteller/ Day Scholar
3:30 PM - 5:00 PM	Mentor - Mentee Groups - Introduction within group	Hosteller
5:00 PM -5:30PM	EVENING TEA	Hosteller
5:30 PM -6:45PM	YOGA / PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES (Games-Play Ground)	Hosteller
6:45 PM -8:25PM	DINNER	Hosteller
8:30 PM -9:25PM	INFORMAL INTERACTIONS IN HOSTELS	Hosteller
8:30 PM -9:30PM	LIGHTS OFF	Hosteller



Co-Convener Students Induction Program
(Dr Moti Singh)



Convener Students Induction Program
(Dr B. S. Chauhan)

TIME TABLE FOR STUDENTS INDUCTION PROGRAM (From 30/10/2021 to 17/10/2021)

Regular Phase											
Group A (IT, CS-AIML, CS-IOT, CE)											
Session	Time / Date	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 8	Day 9	Day 10	Day 11	REMARK
		30/10/2021	31/10/2021	1/11/2021	2/11/2021	3/11/2021	4/11/2021	5/11/2021	6/11/2021	7/11/2021	
	Day	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	
	6:00 AM	WAKE UP CALL									Hosteller
	6:30 AM -7:10AM	PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES (Mild Exercise/Yoga)									Hosteller
	7:15 AM -8:55AM	BATH, BREAKFAST, etc									Hosteller
I	9:00 AM -10:55 AM	Visit to Local Area	SUNDAY OFF	Creative Arts	Creative Arts	Creative Arts	HOLIDAY (DIWALI)	HOLIDAY (GOVARDHAN)	HOLIDAY (BHAIYA DUJ)	SUNDAY OFF	Hosteller/ Day Scholar
II	11:00 AM -12:55 PM			UHV (MKG)	UHV (MKG)	UHV (MKG)					Hosteller/ Day Scholar
	1:00 PM -2:00 PM			LUNCH							Hosteller/ Day Scholar
III	2:00 PM -2:55 PM			Proficiency Module (PPS:VT)	Proficiency Module (Phys:VKS)	Proficiency Module (Maths:RKC)					Hosteller/ Day Scholar
IV	3:00 PM -3:55PM			Proficiency Module (Soft Skill:AN)	Proficiency Module (Electrical: PG)	Proficiency Module (PPS:MM)					Hosteller/ Day Scholar
V	4:00 PM -5:00 PM			GAMES & SPORTS	GAMES & SPORTS	GAMES & SPORTS					Hosteller/ Day Scholar
	5:00 PM -5:25PM	BREAK/ LIGHT TEA									Hosteller
	5:30 PM -6:45PM	GAMES / SPECIAL LECTURE									Hosteller
	6:50 PM -8:25PM	REST / DINNER									Hosteller
	8:30 PM -9:25PM	INFORMAL INTERACTIONS WITH FACULTY MENTORS AND STUDENTS GUIDE IN HOSTELS									Hosteller

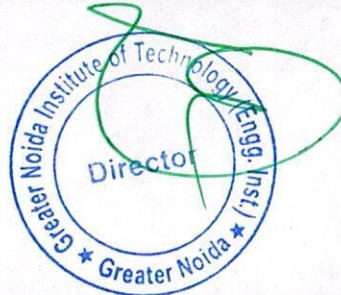
UHV Lecture: - Universal Humen Values -Mr Manoj Kumar Gupta (MKG)

Creative Arts: - 1 Ms Vasudha Tiwari (Incharge) 2 Dr Moti Singh 3 Dr Nitash Kaushik 4 Ms Pallavi Gupta 5 Ms Anju Nanwani 6 Ms Chandana Rathi

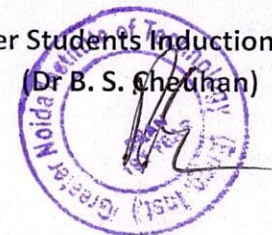
Games & Sports:- 1 Mr sachin Chaturvedi (Incharge) 2 Mr Priyesh Tiwari 3 Mr Seraj Ahmad 4 Dr D K Sharma 5 Mr Rajesh Kumar

Proficiency Module/Bridge Course: 1 VT: Ms Vasudha Tiwari 2 VKS: Dr V K Shamra 3 RKC: Dr Ravindra Kumar Chauhan 4 AN: Ms Anju Nanwani 5 PG: Ms Pallavi Gupta 6 MM: Mayank Maheswari

Co-Convener Students Induction Program
(Dr Moti Singh)



Convener Students Induction Program
(Dr B. S. Chauhan)



TIME TABLE FOR STUDENTS INDUCTION PROGRAM (From 30/10/2021 to 17/10/2021)
Group B (CSE, EC, EE, ME)

Session	Time / Date	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 8	Day 9	Day 10	Day 11	REMARK
		30/10/2021	31/10/2021	1/11/2021	2/11/2021	3/11/2021	4/11/2021	5/11/2021	6/11/2021	7/11/2021	
	Day	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	
	6:00 AM	WAKE UP CALL									Hosteller
	6:30 AM -7:10AM	YOGA / PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES (Mild Exercise/Yoga)									Hosteller
	7:15 AM -8:55AM	BATH, BREAKFAST, etc									Hosteller
I	9:00 AM -10:55 AM	Visit to Local Area	SUNDAY OFF	UHV (RA)	UHV (RA)	UHV (RA)	HOLIDAY (DIWALI)	HOLIDAY (GOVARDHAN)	HOLIDAY (BHAIYA DUJ)	SUNDAY OFF	Hosteller/ Day Scholar
II	11:00 AM -12:55 PM			Creative Arts	Creative Arts	Creative Arts					Hosteller/ Day Scholar
	1:00 PM -2:00 PM			LUNCH							Hosteller/ Day Scholar
III	2:00 PM -2:55 PM			Proficiency Module (Chem:MA)	Proficiency Module (Maths:NK)	Proficiency Module (Soft skill:SK)					Hosteller/ Day Scholar
IV	3:00 PM -3:55PM			Proficiency Module (Soft skill:SK)	Proficiency Module (Mech:KK)	Proficiency Module (EC:PT)					Hosteller/ Day Scholar
V	4:00 PM -5:00 PM	GAMES & SPORTS	GAMES & SPORTS	GAMES & SPORTS	Hosteller/ Day Scholar						
	5:00 PM -5:25PM	BREAK/ LIGHT TEA									Hosteller
	5:30 PM -6:45PM	GAMES / SPECIAL LECTURE									Hosteller
	6:50 PM -8:25PM	REST / DINNER									Hosteller
	8:30 PM -9:25PM	INFORMAL INTERACTIONS IN HOSTELS									Hosteller

UHV Lecture: - Universal Humen Values -Ms Ranjana Agarwal (RA)

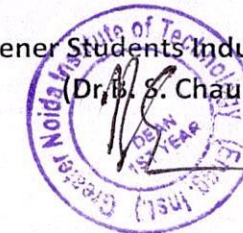
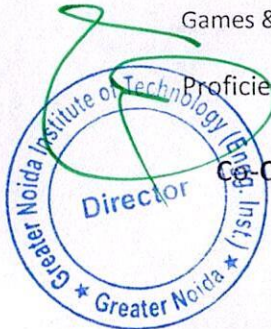
Creative Arts: - 1Dr ravindra Kumar Chauhan (Incharge) 2 Ms Minakshi Awasthi 3 Dr Kapil Tyagi 4 Mr Mohit Tyagi 5 Dr Shivani Kaul 6 Dr Dipti Bharti

Games & Sports:- 1 Mr sachin Chaturvedi (Incharge) 2 Mr Priyesh Tiwari 3 Mr Seraj Ahmad 4 Dr D K Sharma 5 Mr Rajesh Kumar

Proficiency Module/Bridge Course:: 1. MA: Ms Minakshi Awasthi 2 NK: Dr Nitash Kaushik 3 SK: Dr Shivani Kaul 4 KK: Mr Kapil Kumar 5 PT: Mr. Priyesh Tiwari

Convener Students Induction Program
 (Dr Moti Singh)

Convener Students Induction Program
 (Dr. B. S. Chauhan)



TIME TABLE FOR STUDENTS INDUCTION PROGRAM (From 08/11/2021 to 16/11/2021)

Group A (IT, CS-AIML, CS-IOT, CE)

Session	Time / Date	Day 12	Day 13	Day 14	Day 15	Day 16	Day 17	Day 18	Day 19	Day 20	REMARK
		8/11/2021	9/11/2021	10/11/2021	11/11/2021	12/11/2021	13/11/2021	14/11/2021	15/11/2021	16/11/2021	
	Day	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	
	6:00 AM	WAKE UP CALL									Hosteller
	6:30 AM -7:10AM	YOGA / PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES (Mild Exercise/Yoga)									Hosteller
	7:15 AM -8:55AM	BATH, BREAKFAST, etc									Hosteller
I	9:00 AM -10:55 AM	Creative Arts	Creative Arts	Creative Arts	Creative Arts	Creative Arts	Visit to Local Area	SUNDAY OFF	Creative Arts	Creative Arts	Hosteller/ Day Scholar
II	11:00 AM -12:55 PM	UHV (RA)	UHV (RA)	UHV (RA)	UHV (RA)	UHV (RA)			UHV (RA)	UHV (MKG)	Hosteller/ Day Scholar
	1:00 PM -2:00 PM	LUNCH							LUNCH		Hosteller/ Day Scholar
III	2:00 PM -2:55 PM	Proficiency Module (Electrical: SA)	Proficiency Module (Soft Skill:AN)	Proficiency Module (Maths:AR)	Extra-Curricular Activities	Familiarization to Department			Proficiency Module (Phys:MS)	Proficiency Module (Maths:AR)	Hosteller/ Day Scholar
IV	3:00 PM -3:55PM	Proficiency Module (Maths:RKC)	Literary Activities	Literary Activities	Extra-Curricular Activities	Familiarization to Department			Familiarization to Department	Feedback	Hosteller/ Day Scholar
V	4:00 PM -5:00 PM	GAMES & SPORTS	GAMES & SPORTS	GAMES & SPORTS	GAMES & SPORTS	GAMES & SPORTS			GAMES & SPORTS	GAMES & SPORTS	Hosteller/ Day Scholar
	5:00 PM -5:25PM	BREAK/ LIGHT TEA									Hosteller
	5:30 PM -6:45PM	GAMES / SPECIAL LECTURE									Hosteller
	6:50 PM -8:25PM	REST / DINNER									Hosteller
	8:30 PM -9:25PM	INFORMAL INTERACTIONS IN HOSTELS									Hosteller

UHV Lecture: - Universal Humen Values -Ms Ranjana Agarwal

Creative Arts: - 1 Ms Vasudha Tiwari (Incharge) 2 Dr Moti Singh 3 Dr Nitash Kaushik 4 Ms Pallavi Gupta 5 Ms Anju Nanwani 6 Ms Chandana Rathi

Familiarization of Department - 1 Mr sachin Chaturvedi (Incharge) 2 Mr Priyesh Tiwari 3Mr Seraj Ahmad 4 Dr D K Sharma 5 Mr Rajesh Kumar

Literary Activities:- 1 Dr V K Sharma (Incharge) 2 Ms Anju Nanwani 3Mr Mayank Maheswari 4 Mr Abdul Kalam

Extra-Curricular Activities:- 1 Ms Vasudha Tiwari (Incharge) 2 Ms Pallavi Gupta 3 Dr Nitash Kaushik 4 Dr Shivani Kaul

Proficiency Module/Bridge Course: 1 SA: Seraj Ahamad 2 RKC: Dr Ravindra Kumar Chauhan 3 AN: Ms Anju Nanwani 4 AR: Dr Abdul Rahman 5 MS: Dr Moti Singh

Co-Convener Students Induction Program
(Dr Moti Singh)

Convener Students Induction Program
(Dr B. S. Chauhan)

TIME TABLE FOR STUDENTS INDUCTION PROGRAM (From 08/11/2021 to 16/11/2021)

Group B (CSE, EC, EE, ME)

Session	Time / Date	Day 12	Day 13	Day 14	Day 15	Day 16	Day 17	Day 18	Day 19	Day 20	REMARK		
	Day	8/11/2021	9/11/2021	10/11/2021	11/11/2021	12/11/2021	13/11/2021	14/11/2021	15/11/2021	16/11/2021			
	6:00 AM	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday			
	6:30 AM - 7:10AM	WAKE UP CALL											
	7:15 AM - 8:55AM	YOGA / PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES (Mild Exercise/Yoga)											
	9:00 AM - 10:55 AM	BATH, BREAKFAST, etc											
I	9:00 AM - 10:55 AM	UHV (MKG)	UHV (MKG)	UHV (MKG)	UHV (MKG)	UHV (MKG)	Visit to Local Area				UHV (MKG)	UHV (MKG)	Hosteller/ Day Scholar
II	11:00 AM - 12:55 PM	Creative Arts	Creative Arts	Creative Arts	Creative Arts	Creative Arts	LUNCH				Creative Arts	Creative Arts	Hosteller/ Day Scholar
III	1:00 PM - 2:00 PM	Proficiency Module (Maths:MK)	Extra-Curricular Activities	Familiarization to Department	Proficiency Module (EC:PT)	Proficiency Module (Maths:DKS)	LUNCH				Proficiency Module (Mech:RKS)	Familiarization to Department	Hosteller/ Day Scholar
IV	2:00 PM - 2:55 PM	Proficiency Module (Chem:ST)	Extra-Curricular Activities	Familiarization to Department	Literary Activities	Literary Activities	LUNCH				Proficiency Module (Maths:DKS)	Feedback	Hosteller/ Day Scholar
V	3:00 PM - 3:55PM	GAMES & SPORTS	GAMES & SPORTS	GAMES & SPORTS	GAMES & SPORTS	GAMES & SPORTS	LUNCH				GAMES & SPORTS	GAMES & SPORTS	Hosteller/ Day Scholar
	4:00 PM - 5:00 PM	GAMES & SPORTS	GAMES & SPORTS	GAMES & SPORTS	GAMES & SPORTS	GAMES & SPORTS	LUNCH				GAMES & SPORTS	GAMES & SPORTS	Hosteller/ Day Scholar
	5:00 PM - 5:25PM	BREAK/ LIGHT TEA											
	5:30 PM - 6:45PM	GAMES / SPECIAL LECTURE											
	6:50 PM - 8:25PM	REST / DINNER											
	8:30 PM - 9:25PM	INFORMAL INTERACTIONS IN HOSTELS											

UHV Lecture: - Universal Human Values -Mr Manoj Kumar Gupta (MKG)

Creative Arts: - 1 Dr Ravindra Kumar Chauhan (Incharge) 2 Ms Minakshi Awasthi 3 Dr Kapil Tyagi 4 Mr Mohit Tyagi 5 Dr Shivani Kaul 6 Dr Dipti Bharti

Familiarization to Department:- 1 Mr Sachin Chaturvedi (Incharge) 2 Mr Priyesh Tiwari 3Mr Seraj Ahmad 4 Dr D K Sharma 5 Mr Rajesh Kumar

Literary Activities:- 1 Dr Shweta Tyagi (Incharge) 2 Mr Rishi Kumar Singh 3 Dr Abdul Rahman 4 Mr Navin Sangwan

Extra-Curricular Activities:- 1 Ms Minakshi Awasthi (Incharge) 2 Dr Shweta Tyagi 3 Mr Rishi Kumar Singh 4 Dr Dipti Bharti

Feedback:- 1 Mr Kapil Kumar (Incharge) 2 Mr Horesh Kumar

Proficiency Module/Bridge Course:: 1 NK: Dr Nitash Kaushik 2. ST: Dr Shweta Tyagi 3. PT: Mr. Priyesh Tiwari 4. DKS: Dr D K Sharma 5. RKS: Mr. Rishi Kumar

Singh



Co-Convenor Students Induction Program

(Dr Moti Singh)

Convenor Students Induction Program

(Dr B. S. Chauhan)



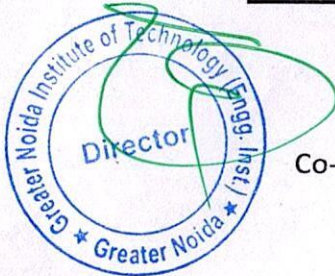


ग्रेटर नोएडा इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी (इंजीनियरिंग इंस्टीट्यूट)
GREATER NOIDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (Engg. Institute)

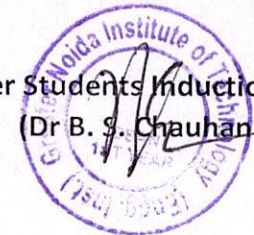
Closing Phase

TIME TABLE FOR STUDENTS INDUCTION PROGRAM (17/11/2021)

Day 21 (Wednesday)		
Group A (IT, CS-AIML, CS-IOT, CE) & Group B (CSE, EC, EE, ME)		
6:00 AM	WAKE UP CALL	Hosteller
6:30 AM -7:10AM	YOGA / PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES (Mild Exercise/Yoga)	Hosteller
7:15 AM -8:55AM	BATH, BREAKFAST, etc	Hosteller
9:00 AM -12:30AM	Discussions and finalisation of presentation within each Group	Hosteller/ Day Scholar
12:30 PM - 1:55 PM	Lunch	Hosteller/ Day Scholar
2:00 PM - 5:00 PM	Presentation by each group in front of other four groups	Hosteller/ Day Scholar
5:00 PM -5:30PM	EVENING TEA	Hosteller
5:30 PM -6:45PM	YOGA / PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES (Games-Play Ground)	Hosteller
6:45 PM -8:25PM	DINNER	Hosteller
8:30 PM -9:25PM	INFORMAL INTERACTIONS IN HOSTELS	Hosteller
8:30 PM -9:30PM	LIGHTS OFF	Hosteller



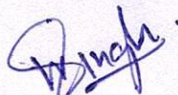
Moti Singh
Co-Convener Students Induction Program
(Dr Moti Singh)

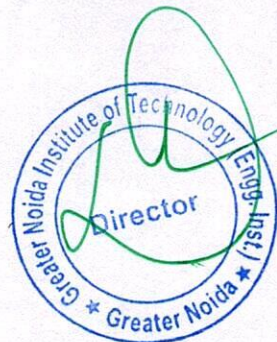



Convener Students Induction Program
(Dr B. S. Chauhan)

RESPONSIBILITIES FOR STUDENTS INDUCTION PROGRAM (B. TECH, FIRST YEAR)
(SIP 2021-22)

S.No.	Name of Faculty	Group	Activity Head	Activities
1	Ms. Vasudha Tiwari (Incharge)	Group - A	Creative Arts	
	Dr Moti Singh			
	Dr Nitash Kaushik			
	Ms. Chandana			
	Ms. Pallavi Gupta			
	Ms. Anju Nanwani			
2	Dr Ravindra Kumar (Incharge)	Group - B	Creative Arts	
	Ms. Minakshi Awasthi			
	Dr Kapil Tyagi			
	Mr. Mohit Tyagi			
	Dr Shivani Kaul			
	Dr. Dipti Bharti			
1	Dr V. K. Sharma (Incharge)	Group -A	Literary Activities	
	Dr. Anju Nanwani			
	Mr. Mayank Maheswari			
	Mr. Abdul Kalam			
2	Dr. Shweta Tyagi (Incharge)	Group -B	Literary Activities	
	Mr. Rishi Kumar			
	Dr Abdul Rahman			
	Mr. Navin sangwan			
1	Mr. Sachin Chaturvedi (Incharge)	Group A & B	Visit to Local Area/Familiarization to department	
	Mr. Priyesh Tiwari			
	Mr. Seraj Ahmad			
	Dr. D. K. sharma			
	Mr. Rajesh Kumar			
1	Ms. Vashudha Tiwari (Incharge)	Group -A	Extracurricular	
	Ms. Pallavi Gupta			
	Dr Nitash Kaushik			
	Dr. Shivani Kaul			
	Dr. Shweta Tyagi (Incharge)	Group -B	Extracurricular	
	Ms. Minakshi Awasthi			
	Mr. Rishi Kumar Singh			
	Dr Dipti Bharti			
4	Mr. Kapil Kumar (Incharge)	Group A & B	Feedback/Attendance	
	Mr. Horesh Kumar			


Co-Convener Induction Program
(Dr Moti Singh)




Convener Induction Program
(Dr B. S. Chauhan)

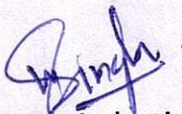



Schedule for Visit to Local Area (2:30 PM - 4:30 PM)		STUDENTS
INDUCTION PROGRAM (SIP 2021-22)		
Date	Day	Section/Person Concern
8/17/2018	Friday	A5 (Mr Abdul Kalam & Mr Abdul Ahad)
8/20/2018	Monday	A1 (Mr Abdul Kalam & Mr Abdul Ahad)
8/21/2018	Tuesday	B4 (WS1/Ashutosh Kumar)
8/22/2018	Wednesday	A3 (Mr Abdul Kalam & Mr Abdul Ahad)
8/24/2018	Friday	A4 (Mr Abdul Kalam & Mr Abdul Ahad)
8/27/2018	Monday	B3 (Pushpendra Singh & Mayank Maheswari)
8/28/2018	Tuesday	A2 (Mr Abdul Kalam & Mr Abdul Ahad)
8/29/2018	Wednesday	B5 (Ms Meenakshi Awasthi & Dr Dipti Barti)
8/30/2018	Thursday	B2 (ASHUTOSH/WS1)
8/31/2018	Friday	B1 (ASHUTOSH/WS1)

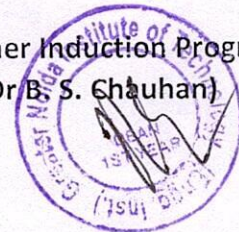
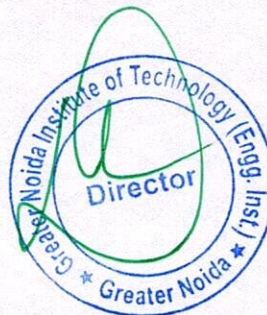
Requirment: 01 College Bus

Local Places to Visit:

S. No.	Place
1	Pari Chowk
2	Kailash Hospital
3	City Park
4	Jagat Farm
5	Sharda Hospital
6	GNIOT


Co-Convener Induction Program
(Dr Moti Singh)


Convener Induction Program
(Dr B. S. Chauhan)



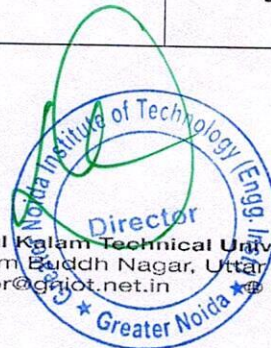
B.TECH FIRST YEAR
2021-22**ORIENTATION PROGRAMME****PROGRAM SCHEDULE**

Date: October 30, 2021

Venue: Expo-Mart, Greater NOIDA

S.NO.	EVENT	DURATION
1.	<i>Welcome of Guest</i>	2:00 mins
2.	<i>Presentation of bouquet</i>	2:00 mins
3.	<i>Lamp Lighting</i>	2:00 mins
4.	<i>Dance Performance-Ganesh Vandana</i>	5:00 mins
5.	<i>Address by Dean B.Tech First Year</i>	5:00 mins
6.	<i>Address by Director</i>	5:00 mins
7.	<i>Address by Director General</i>	5:00 mins
8.	<i>Musical Performance</i>	7:00 mins
9.	<i>Address by Guest of Honor (First)</i>	10:00 mins
10.	<i>Address by Guest of Honor (Second)</i>	10:00 mins
11.	<i>Address by Chairman</i>	
12.	<i>Address by Chief Guest</i>	
13.	<i>Group Dance Performance</i>	7:00 mins
14.	<i>Felicitation of Guest</i>	2:00 mins

(Approved by AICTE, Delhi & Affiliated to Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University, Lucknow)
Plot No. 7, Knowledge Park-II, Greater Noida, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Uttar Pradesh-201308
0120-2328214/15/16 | 1800 274 6969 | director@gniot.net.in | www.gniot.net.in





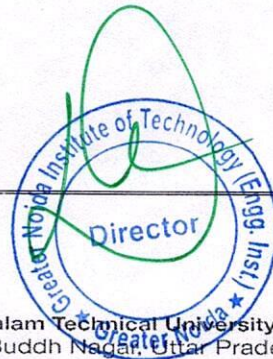
GNIOT
ENGG. INSTITUTE

ग्रेटर नोएडा इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी (इंजीनियरिंग इंस्टीट्यूट)
GREATER NOIDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (Engg. Institute)

B. TECH (FIRST YEAR)

**Proficiency
Module/Bridge Course**

(Session 2021-22)



(Approved by AICTE, Delhi & Affiliated to Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University, Lucknow)
Plot No. 7, Knowledge Park-II, Greater Noida, Gautam Buddh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh-201310
0120-2328214/15/16 | 1800 274 6969 director@gniot.net.in www.gniot.net.in



TRANSFORMING STUDENTS INTO INDUSTRY READY PROFESSIONALS



GREATER NOIDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY GREATER NOIDA

“BRIDGE COURSE”

FOR B.TECH I YEAR STUDENTS
(2021-2022)

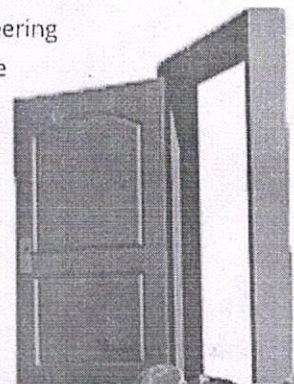
HIGHLIGHTS OF THE COURSE

- Bridge the gap between courses studied at (10+2) level and courses to be studied in Engineering
 - Recap the theory and problems of applications of science
 - Address the weakness areas of students at 10+2 level
- Provide a better conceptual understanding of the pre-requisite courses for Engineering
- Make the transition from school level to engineering smooth and comfortable

BRIDGE COURSE STRUCTURE COVERS:

Maths | Physics | Chemistry
English Communication | Computer Programming

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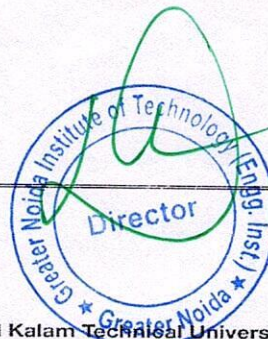
ग्रेटर नोएडा इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी (इंजीनियरिंग इंस्टीट्यूट)
GREATER NOIDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (Engg. Institute)

Engineering Physics

Proficiency Module/Bridge Course

(Session 2021-22)

B. TECH FIRST YEAR



(Approved by AICTE, Delhi & Affiliated to Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University, Lucknow)
9 Plot No. 7, Knowledge Park-II, Greater Noida, Gautam Buddh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh-201310
t 0120-2328214/15/16 | 1800 274 6969 ✉ director@gniot.net.in 🌐 www.gniot.net.in

Syllabus of Proficiency Module Physics

1. MECHANICS

- State of rest and motion, Displacement, Velocity and acceleration
- Frame of reference
- Newton's laws of motion
- Force, Momentum, Conservation of energy and momentum

2. ELECTROMAGNETICS

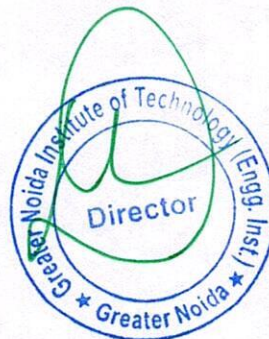
- Scalar and vector quantities, scalar and vector product, line surface and volume integral.
- Curl divergence and curl, Gauss divergence theorem and Stock's theorem, Basics laws of electromagnetics.

3. MODERN PHYSICS

- Dual nature of light and matter, photoelectric effect, de-Broglie hypothesis, Davisson Germer experiment, Black body radiations.

4. OPTICS

- Reflection and refraction of light, Snell's Law
- Total internal reflection of light
- Interference, Condition of maxima and minima





Notes

MECHANICS

- **State of rest:** - Rest is the state of a body or an object being stationary relative to a particular frame of reference or another object.
- **State of motion:** - The state of motion of an object is defined by the speed with direction relative to a particular frame of reference or another object.
- **Displacement:** - Displacement is defined to be the change in position of an object.
- **Velocity:** - velocity specifically refers to the measurement of the rate and direction of change in position of an object. It is a vector quantity that specifies both the speed of a body and its direction of motion. It is represented by the equation $v = \Delta s / \Delta t$.

SI unit: M/dimension: LT⁻¹ Other units: mph, ft./s

- **A frame of reference;** - it is a set of coordinates that can be used to determine positions and velocities of objects in that frame; different frames of reference move relative to one another.
- **Acceleration:** - it is a vector quantity that is defined as the rate at which an object changes its velocity. An object is accelerating if it is changing its velocity. It is represented by the equation $a = \Delta v / \Delta t$.

Dimension length/time². In SI units, acceleration is measured in **meters/second²**.

- **Newton's first law: the law of inertia:** - Newton's first law states that if a body is at rest or moving at a constant speed in a straight line, it will remain at rest or keep moving in a straight line at constant speed unless it is acted upon by a force.
- **Newton's Second Law of Motion:-** It is, also known as the Law of Force and Acceleration, a force upon an object causes it to accelerate according to the formula net force = mass x acceleration. So the acceleration of the object is directly proportional to the force and inversely proportional to the mass.

$$\vec{F} = m\vec{a}$$

- **Newton's Third Law of Motion:** - In the third law, when two objects interact, they apply forces to each other of equal magnitude and opposite direction.

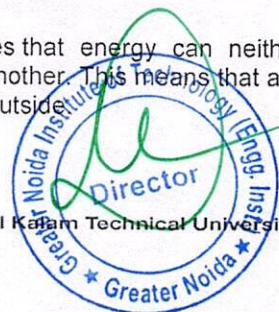
- **Force;** - A force is a push or pull upon an object resulting from the object's interaction with another object. Force (N) = mass (kg) × acceleration (m/s²). The SI unit of force is the newton.

$$F = ma$$

- **Momentum:** - momentum is the product of the mass of a particle and its velocity. Momentum is a vector quantity; i.e., it has both magnitude and direction.

- **Law of conservation of energy:** - It states that energy can neither be created nor destroyed - only converted from one form of energy to another. This means that a system always has the same amount of energy, unless it's added from the outside.

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- **Law of conservation of momentum:** - Law of conservation of momentum states that. For two or more bodies in an isolated system acting upon each other, their total momentum remains constant unless an external force is applied. Therefore, momentum can neither be created nor destroyed.

ELECTROMAGNETICS

- **Scalar and vector quantities:** - Scalar quantities are defined by a magnitude with no applicable direction. In contrast, vector quantities must have both magnitude and direction of action. Some common scalar quantities are distance, speed, mass, and time. Some common vector quantities are force, velocity, displacement, and acceleration.

- **Scalar and vector product:-** The scalar product of two vectors is obtained by multiplying their magnitudes with the cosine of the angle between them the scalar product of a and b is

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}||\vec{b}| \cos\theta$$

- **Line Integral:** - A line integral is also known as a path integral, curvilinear integral or a curve integral. Line integrals have several applications such as in electromagnetic, line integral is used to estimate the work done on a charged particle traveling along some curve in a force field defined by a vector field.

- **Surface integral:** - the surface integral is the generalization of multiple integrals to integration over the surfaces.

- **Volume integral:-** The volume integral of charge or mass density gives the charge or mass of in that volume.it is represented by the formula

$$V = \int A. dV$$

- **Gradient:-**The gradient of a function f , written $\text{grad } f$ or ∇f , is

$$\nabla f = i f_x + j f_y + k f_z$$

where f_x , f_y , and f_z are the first partial derivatives of f and the vectors i , j , and k are the unit vectors of the

- **Divergence:** -Divergence measures the change in density of a fluid flowing according to a given vector field.The divergence of $F(x, y)$ is given by

$\nabla \cdot F(x, y)$ which is a dot product.

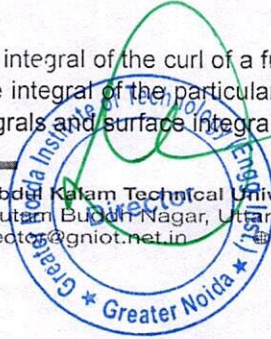
- **Curl:** - The curl of a field is formally defined as the circulation density at eachpoint of the field. A vector field whose curl is zero is called irrotational. The *curl* of a vector field A , denoted by $\text{curl } A$ or $\nabla \times A$

- **Gauss's Divergence Theorem:** - The divergence theorem states that the surface integral of the normal component of a vector point function "F" over a closed surface "S" is equal to the volume integral of the divergence of F. the divergence theorem is symbolically denoted as:

$$\iiint_V \nabla \cdot \vec{F} dv = \iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{ds}$$

The divergence theorem can be used to calculate a flux through a closed surface that fully encloses a volume,

- **Stoke's theorem:** -it states that "the surface integral of the curl of a function over the surface bounded by a closed surface will be equal to the line integral of the particular vector function around it." Stokes theorem gives a relation between line integrals and surface integrals. Mathematically





$$\oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \iint_S (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot d\vec{S}$$

- **Basic laws of electromagnetism:**-there are four basic laws of electromagnetism
- **Gauss law for electrostatics:** -According to the Gauss law, the total flux linked with a closed surface is $1/\epsilon_0$ times the charge enclosed by the closed surface.

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = 1/\epsilon_0 (\sum q)$$

- **Gauss law for magnetostatics:** - It states that the magnetic field B has divergence equal to zero, in other words, that it is a solenoidal vector field. It is equivalent to the statement that magnetic monopoles do not exist.
- **Faraday law in electromagnetic induction:** - Faraday law of electromagnetic induction states that whenever the flux of magnetic field through the area bounded by a closed loop changes, an emf is produced in the loop or the magnitude of the induced EMF is equal to the rate of change of flux linkages.
- **Ampere's law:**-Ampere's law states that "The magnetic field created by an electric current is proportional to the size of that electric current with a constant of proportionality equal to the permeability of free space."

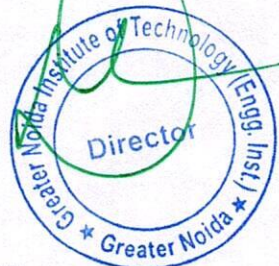
MODERN PHYSICS

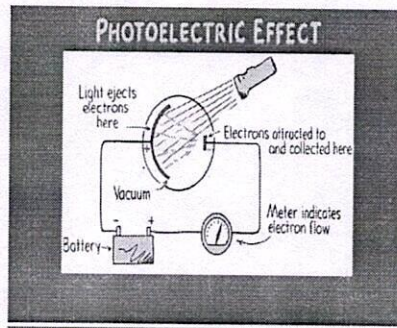
- **Dual nature of light and matter:** - wave-particle duality holds that light and matter exhibit properties of both waves and of particles. A central concept of quantum mechanics, duality addresses the inadequacy of conventional concepts like "particle" and "wave" to meaningfully describe the behavior of quantum objects.

Light consists of dual nature which means sometimes it behaves like a particle (known as photon), which explains how the light travels in straight lines. Sometimes light behaves as the wave, which explains how light bends (or diffract) around an object.

The dual nature of matter and the dual nature of radiation were revolutionary concepts of physics. At the beginning of the twentieth century, scientists unraveled one of the best-kept secrets of nature – the wave particle duality or the dual nature of matter and radiation. Everything is a wave and a particle!

- **Photoelectric Effect:** - photoelectric effect, phenomenon in which electrically charged particles are released from or within a material when it absorbs electromagnetic radiation. The effect is often defined as the ejection of electrons from a metal plate when light falls on it.





Einstein's explanation of the photoelectric effect was very simple. He assumed that the kinetic energy of the ejected electron was equal to the energy of the incident photon minus the energy required to remove the electron from the material, which is called the work function.

- **de-Broglie hypothesis:** - de-Broglie extended the wave particle dualism of light to the material particles. This is known as de-Broglie hypothesis. According to this hypothesis, material particles in motion possess a wave character. The waves associated with material particles are called matter waves or de-Broglie waves.

According to Planck's theory of radiation,

$$E = h\nu \quad \text{-----} \quad (1)$$

Where, ν is the frequency associated with the radiation

According to Einstein's mass-energy relation,

$$E = mc^2 \quad \text{-----} \quad (2)$$

where m is the mass of the photon and c is the velocity of light

Combining (1) and (2),

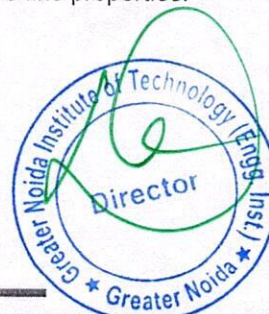
$$\text{i.e., } h\nu = mc^2 \Rightarrow \frac{hc}{\lambda} = mc^2 \quad \left(\text{since } \nu = \frac{c}{\lambda}\right)$$

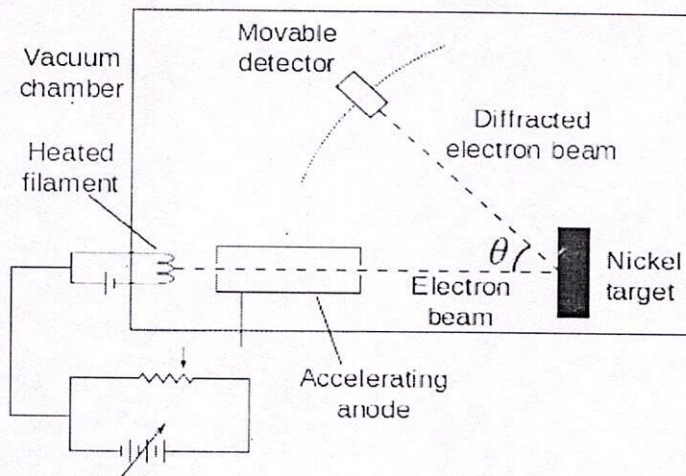
$$\frac{h}{\lambda} = mc$$

Therefore, momentum associated with the particle is given by $p = mc$,

or, $\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$ where λ is called de-Broglie wavelength.

- **Davisson Germer experiment:**-The Davisson–Germer experiment was a physics experiment conducted by American physicists Clinton Davisson and Lester Germer in 1927, which confirmed the de Broglie hypothesis. This hypothesis advanced by Louis de Broglie in 1924 says that particles of matter such as electrons have wave like properties.





The experimental arrangement of the Davisson Germer experiment is discussed below:

- An electron gun comprising a tungsten filament F was coated with barium oxide and heated through a low voltage power supply.
- While applying suitable potential difference from a high voltage power supply, the electron gun emits electrons which were again accelerated to a particular velocity.
- In a cylinder perforated with fine holes along its axis, these emitted electrons were made to pass through it, thus producing a fine collimated beam.
- The beam produced from the cylinder is again made to fall on the surface of a nickel crystal. Due to this, the electrons scatter in various directions.
- The beam of electrons produced has a certain amount of intensity which is measured by the electron detector and after it is connected to a sensitive galvanometer (to record the current), it is then moved on a circular scale.
- By moving the detector on the circular scale at different positions that is changing the θ (angle between the incident and the scattered electron beams), the intensity of the scattered electron beam is measured for different values of angle of scattering.

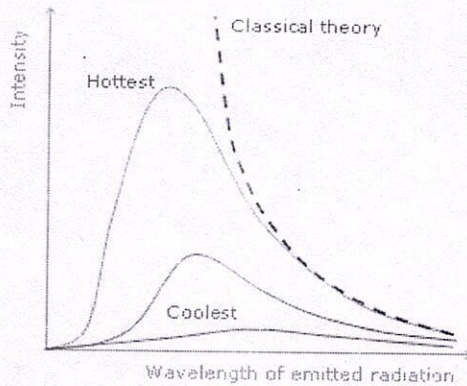
Observations of Davisson Germer experiment:

From this experiment, we can derive the below observations:

- We obtained the variation of the intensity (I) of the scattered electrons by changing the angle of scattering, θ .
- By changing the accelerating potential difference, the accelerated voltage was varied from 44V to 68 V.
- With the intensity (I) of the scattered electron for an accelerating voltage of 54V at a scattering angle $\theta = 50^\circ$, we could see a strong peak in the intensity.
- This peak was the result of constructive interference of the electrons scattered from different layers of the regularly spaced atoms of the crystals.
- With the help of electron diffraction, the wavelength of matter waves was calculated to be 0.165 nm.

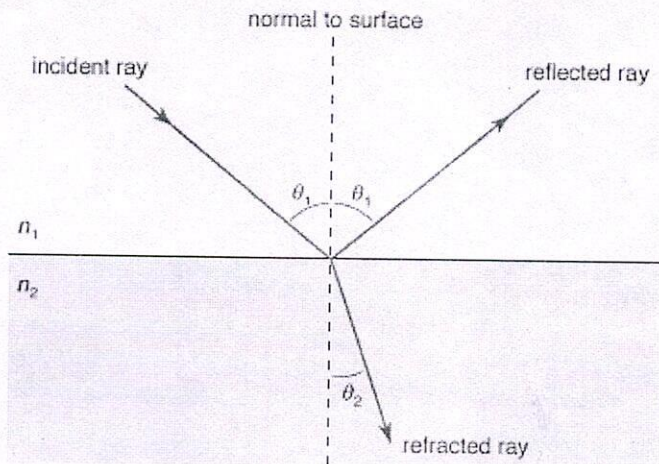
Black body radiations:-In physics a black body is an object that absorbs all light that falls on it, no light passes through it nor reflected. Black bodies do produce thermal radiation such as light. The light (wavelength) emitted by a black body is called **black-body radiation**. The emission from a

black-body depends only on its temperature. The black body radiation graph (fig. 2.1) shows that as the temperature decreases, the peak of the black body radiation curve moves to lower intensities and longer wavelengths.



OPTICS

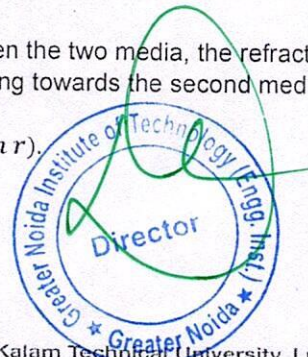
- **Reflection and refraction of light:** - Whenever light travelling in a straight line hits any surface, it is either absorbed or reflected. Bouncing back of light rays after hitting any surface is called reflection of light. Bending of light rays as they pass from one medium to the other is called refraction of light.



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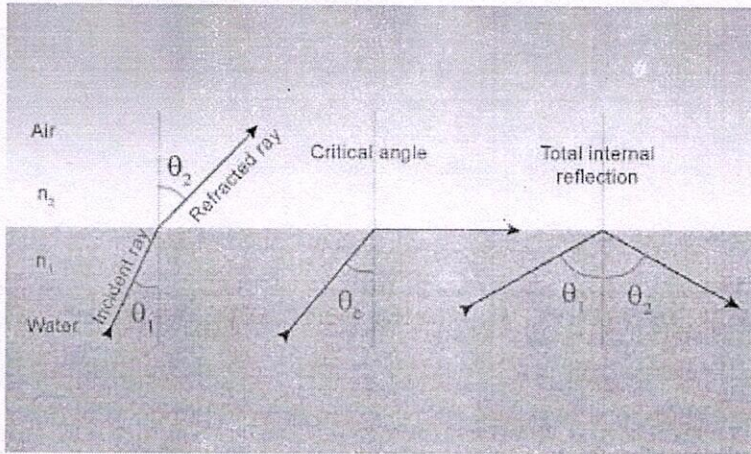
- **Snell's Law:** -The normal to the boundary between the two media, the refracted ray, and the incident ray lie on the same plane. The ray of light is moving towards the second medium in relation to the former one and is given as

$$n_1 \sin i = n_2 \sin r$$





- **Total internal reflection of light:** - Consider the following situation.



A ray of light passes from a medium of water to that of air. Light ray will be refracted at the junction separating the two media. Since it passes from a medium of a higher refractive index to that having a lower refractive index, the refracted light ray bends away from the normal. At a specific angle of incidence, the incident ray of light is refracted in such a way that it passes along the surface of the water. This particular angle of incidence is called the critical angle. Here the angle of refraction is 90 degrees. When the angle of incidence is greater than the critical angle, the incident ray is reflected back to the medium. We call this phenomenon total internal reflection.

- **Interference of light wave:**-When two light waves from different coherent sources meet together, then the distribution of energy due to one wave is disturbed by the other. This modification in the distribution of light energy due to super-position of two light waves is called 'Interference of light'.

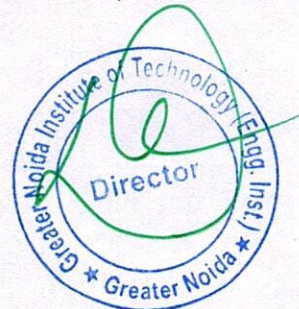
One of the best examples of interference is demonstrated by the light reflected from a film of oil floating on water.

there are two types of the following interference

Constructive interference: When the amplitude of the waves increases because of the wave amplitudes reinforcing each other is known as constructive interference.

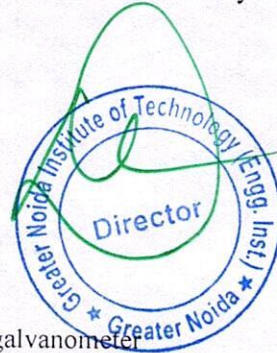
Destructive interference: When the amplitude of the waves reduces because of the wave amplitudes opposing each other is known as destructive interference.

- **Condition of maxima and minima:**- the point at which amplitudes of two waves add up is called maxima or the intensity is maximum and the point at which amplitudes of two waves cancel each other is called minima of the intensity is minimum.

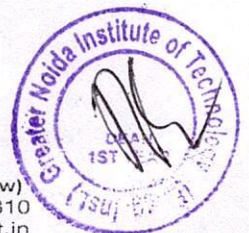


QUESTIONS FOR PROFICIENCY MODULE**SET - 01**

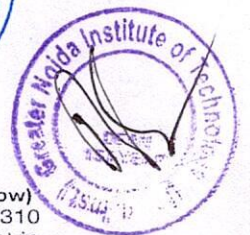
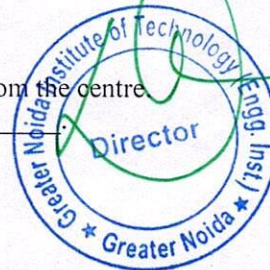
1. A parallel plate air capacitor is charged to a potential difference of V volts. After disconnecting the charging battery, the distance between the plates of the capacitor is increased using an insulating handle. As a result, the potential difference between the plates.
 - (a) Increases
 - (b) Decreases
 - (c) Does not change
 - (d) Becomes zero
2. Who has stated the Right-hand Thumb Rule?
 - (a) Orated
 - (b) Fleming
 - (c) Einstein
 - (d) Maxwell
3. By what percentage does the kinetic energy increase, if the linear momentum is increased by 50%.
 - (a) 25%
 - (b) 50%
 - (c) 100%
 - (d) 125%
4. Second glass plate in Michelson 's Interferometer is known as
 - (a) Extra glass plate
 - (b) Simple Glass Plate
 - (c) Compensating glass plate
 - (d) None of these
5. What is the condition of electromagnetic induction?
 - (a) There must be a relative motion between the coil of wire and the galvanometer
 - (b) There must be a relative motion between the galvanometer and a magnet
 - (c) There must be a relative motion between galvanometer and generator
 - (d) There must be a relative motion between the coil of wire and a magnet



6. The direction in which electromagnetic waves propagate is the same as that of.
 - (a) $\vec{E} \times \vec{B}$
 - (b) $\vec{B} \times \vec{E}$
 - (c) \vec{E}
 - (d) \vec{B}
7. Combine three resistors 5 Q, 4.5 Q, and 3 Q in such a way that the total resistance of this combination is maximum.
 - (a) 12.5 Q
 - (b) 13.5 Q
 - (c) 14.5 Q
 - (d) 16.5 Q
8. Which of the following radiations cannot eject photoelectrons?
 - (a) ultraviolet
 - (b) Infrared
 - (c) Visible
 - (d) X-rays
9. Equipotential surfaces.
 - (a) Are closer in regions of large electric fields compared to regions of lower electric fields.
 - (b) Will be more crowded near the sharp edges of a conductor.
 - (c) Will always be equally spaced.
 - (d) Both (a) and (b) are correct.
10. Light is
 - (a) an electromagnetic wave
 - (b) a form of energy visible to the human eye
 - (c) the same type of energy as an X ray
 - (d) the same type of energy as a radio wave
11. What is electromagnetic induction?
 - (a) The process of charging a body
 - (b) The process of rotating a coil of an electric motor.
 - (c) Producing induced current in a coil due to relative motion between a magnet and the coil
 - (d) The process of generating a magnetic field due to current passing through a coil.
12. Who has stated the Right-hand Thumb Rule?
 - (a) oersted
 - (b) Fleming
 - (c) Einstein
 - (d) Maxwell
13. Two identical capacitors are joined in parallel, charged to a potential V, separated, and then connected in series; the positive plate of one is connected to the negative of the other. Which of the following is true?
 - (a) The charges on the free plates connected together are destroyed.
 - (b) The energy stored in the system increases.
 - (c) The potential difference between the free plates is 2V.
 - (d) The potential difference remains constant.
14. If a conductor has a potential $V \neq 0$ and there are no charges anywhere else outside, then.
 - (a) There must be charges on the surface or inside itself.
 - (b) There cannot be any charge in the body of the conductor.
 - (c) There must be charges only on the surface.
 - (d) Both (a) and (b) are correct.
15. The concept of the lines of force in the study of electric field was introduced by.....



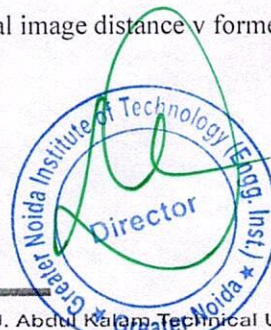
- (a) Edison
(b) Faraday
(c) Kirchhoff
(d) Fleming
16. Two charges q_1 and q_2 are kept at a certain distance in air. If a metal plate is placed between them, the force between them.....
(a) Decreases
(b) Increases
(c) Does not change
(d) Will be zero
17. 8 equally charged drops are combined to form a big drop. If the potential on each drop is 10 V, then the potential of the big drop will be.....
(a) 40 V
(b) 30 V
(c) 25 V
(d) 20 V
18. The SI unit of surface integral of electric field is.....
(a) V
(b) NIC
(c) V-m
(d) C/m^2
19. The negative electric flux indicates that the net flux through the surface is.....
(a) outward
(b) inward
(c) may be outward or inward
(d) neither outward nor inward
20. The SI unit of electric flux is.....
(a) volt / m^2
(b) newton - metre
(c) volt- metre
(d) newton $m^2 / (\text{coulomb})^3$
21. The difference between electric and gravitational force is that.....
(a) the electric force is attractive while gravitational force is repulsive
(b) the electric force is repulsive while gravitational force is attractive
(c) the electric force is either attractive or repulsive while gravitational force is always attractive
(d) the electric force is always repulsive while the gravitational force may be repulsive or attractive.
22. In Newton's rings the central spot is _____.
(a) Always bright
(b) always dark
(c) can be bright or dark
(d) of blue color
23. The electric field at a point inside a sphere uniform surface density of charge is.....
(a) constant
(b) directly proportional to the distance of the point from the centre
(c) zero
(d) inversely proportional to the square of the distance of the point from the centre
24. The phenomenon of Newton's rings can be used to check the _____.
(a) Wavelength of monochromatic light
(b) phase coherence of two sources
(c) flatness of any glass surface
(d) velocity of light
25. Two sources of light are said to be coherent if _____.

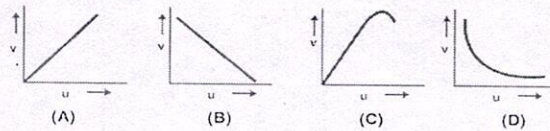


- (a) they produce waves of the same wave length
- (b) they have the same amplitude of vibration
- (c) they produce waves in the medium simultaneously
- (d) they produce waves of the same amplitude

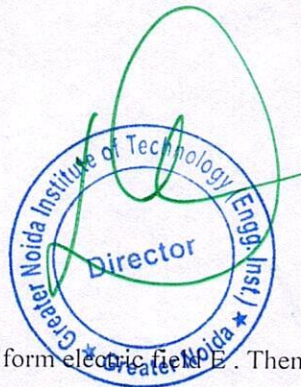
QUESTIONS FOR PROFICIENCY MODULE**SET - 02**

1. What is the force acting on the particle if the motion of the particle is given as $y=ut+1/2gt^2$.
 - (a) $F = ma$
 - (b) $F = 0$
 - (c) $F = mg$
 - (d) $F \neq 0$
2. Which of the following does not exhibit polarization.
 - (a) longitudinal wave in a gas
 - (b) transverse wave in a gas
 - (c) neither (a) nor (b)
 - (d) both (a) and (b)
3. What is the condition of electromagnetic induction?
 - (a) there must be a relative motion between the coil of wire and the galvanometer
 - (b) there must be a relative motion between the galvanometer and a magnet
 - (c) there must be a relative motion between galvanometer and generator
 - (d) there must be a relative motion between the coil of wire and a magnet
4. In all the electrical appliances, the switches are put in the.
 - (a) live wire
 - (b) earth wire
 - (c) neutral wire
 - (d) all of above
5. What is the condition of electromagnetic induction?
 - (a) there must be a relative motion between the coil of wire and the galvanometer
 - (b) there must be a relative motion between the galvanometer and a magnet
 - (c) there must be a relative motion between galvanometer and generator
 - (d) there must be a relative motion between the coil of wire and a magnet
6. Which of the following is not a component of the communication system?
 - (a) transmitted
 - (b) transmission channel
 - (c) noise
 - (d) receiver
7. How does magnifying power change for an objective lens if the focal length of the objective lens is increased?
 - (a) The microscope will decrease but for the telescope, it will increase.
 - (b) the microscope will increase but for the telescope, it decreases
 - (c) the microscope and telescope will increase
 - (d) the microscope and telescope will decrease
8. Which of the following graph is correct when the real image distance v formed by a convex lens is measured for different object distance u .



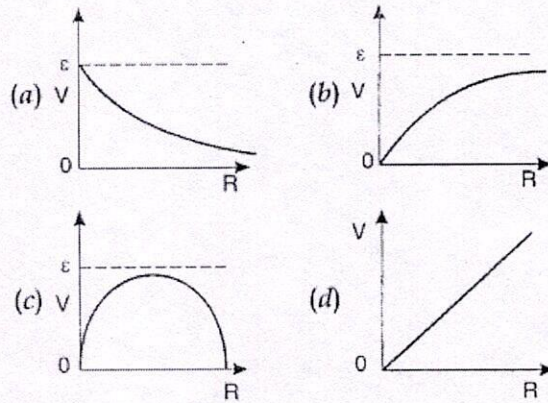


9. The characteristic that distinguishes a laser beam from an ordinary light beam is:
- The greater frequency of the laser beam
 - The coherence of the laser beam
 - The color of the laser beam
 - The greater polarization of the laser beam Equipotential surfaces.
10. Who has stated the Right-hand Thumb Rule?
- Oersted
 - Fleming
 - Einstein
 - Maxwell
11. The wave nature of light is demonstrated by which of the following?
- The photoelectric effect
 - Color
 - The speed of light
 - Diffraction
12. When the motion of a body is confined to only one plane, the motion is said to be.
- plane motion
 - rectilinear motion
 - curvilinear Motion
 - none of the mentioned
13. If a conductor has a potential $V \neq 0$ and there are no charges anywhere else outside, then.
- There must be charges on the surface or inside itself.
 - There cannot be any charge in the body of the conductor.
 - There must be charges only on the surface.
 - Both (a) and (b) are correct.
14. The concept of the lines of force in the study of electric field was introduced by.....
- Edison
 - Faraday
 - Kirchhoff
 - Fleming
15. Which of the following does not exhibit polarization?
- longitudinal wave in a gas
 - transverse wave in a gas
 - neither (a) nor (b)
 - both (a) and (b)
16. Rainbow is an example of which phenomenon?
- refraction and scattering
 - refraction and total internal reflection
 - dispersion and reflection
 - dispersion and total internal reflection
17. Choose the best relation.
- $A = -\text{Div}(V)$
 - $V = \text{Curl}(A)$
 - $H = -\text{Grad}(V)$
 - $V = \text{Div}(E)$
18. An electric dipole of moment p is placed in a uniform electric field E . Then.

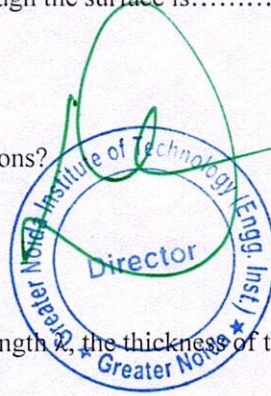




- (i) the torque on the dipole is $p \times E \rightarrow$
 - (ii) the potential energy of the system is $p \cdot E \rightarrow$
 - (iii) the resultant force on the dipole is zero. Choose the correct option.
 - (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
 - (b) (i) and (iii) are correct and (ii) is wrong
 - (c) only (i) is correct
 - (d) (i) and (ii) are correct and (iii) is wrong
19. A cell having an emf E and internal resistance r is connected across a variable external resistance R . As the resistance R is increased, the plot of potential difference V across R is given by.

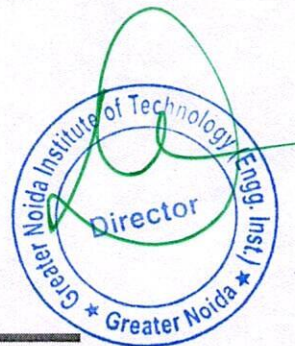


20. 8 equally charged drops are combined to form a big drop. If the potential on each drop is 10 V, then the potential of the big drop will be.....
- (a) 40 V
 - (b) 30 V
 - (c) 25 V
 - (d) 20 V
21. The SI unit of surface integral of electric field is.....
- (a) V
 - (b) NIC
 - (c) V-m
 - (d) C/m^2
22. The negative electric flux indicates that the net flux through the surface is.....
- (a) outward
 - (b) inward
 - (c) may be outward or inward
 - (d) neither outward nor inward
23. Which of the following radiations cannot eject photoelectrons?
- (a) ultraviolet
 - (b) Infrared
 - (c) Visible
 - (d) X-rays
24. To observe interference in thin films with a light of wavelength λ , the thickness of the film
- (a) Should be much smaller than λ





- (b) Should be a few thousand times of λ
(c) Should be of the order of λ
(d) Should be of the order of nanometer
25. Interference in thin film is mainly because of
(a) Division amplitude
(b) Division of wave fronts
(c) Addition of amplitude
(d) Addition of wave fronts

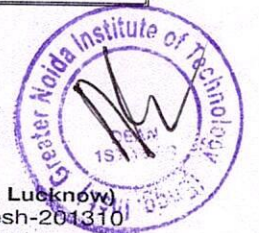
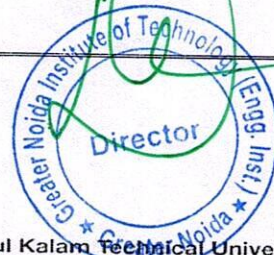


Engineering Chemistry

Proficiency Module/Bridge Course

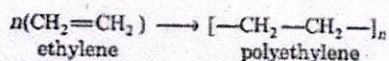
(Session 2021-22)

B. TECH (FIRST YEAR)



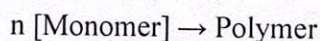
Polymers

The word polymer has a Greek origin, which means many units (parts). Polymer is defined as a chemical substance of a high molecular mass formed by the combination of a large number of simple molecules, called monomers. e.g.,



Polymerisation

The process by which the monomers get combined and transformed into polymers, is known as polymerisation.



Difference between Polymers and Macromolecules

Polymers are also called macromolecules due to their large size but converse is not always true. A macromolecule may or may not contain monomer units, e.g., chlorophyll ($\text{C}_{55}\text{H}_{72}\text{O}_5\text{N}_4\text{Mg}$) is a macromolecule but not a polymer since there are no monomer units present so we can conclude that all polymers are macromolecules while all macromolecules may not be polymers in nature.

Classification of Polymers Based on Source of Origin

(i) **Natural polymers** Those polymers which occur in nature, i.e., in plants or animals, are called natural polymers.

S.N.	Natural polymer	Occurrence
1.	Starch	Main reserve food of plants
2.	Cellulose	Main structural material of plants
3.	Proteins	Act as building blocks in animals.
4.	Natural rubber	Occurs as latex (a colloidal dispersion of rubber in water) in the bark of many tropical trees, particularly from <i>Heva Brasiliensis</i> .

(ii) **Synthetic polymers** The polymers which are prepared in the laboratory are known as synthetic polymers or man-made polymers, e.g., polythene, synthetic rubber, PVC, nylon-66, teflon, orlon etc.



(iii) **Semisynthetic polymers** Polymers obtained by making some modification in natural polymers by artificial means, are known as semi synthetic polymers, e.g., cellulose acetate(rayon), vulcanised rubber etc.

Classification of Polymers Based on Structure



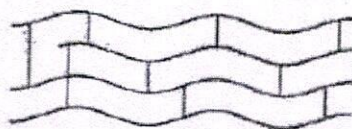
Linear chain polymer

(i) **Linear polymers** These are the polymers in which the monomer units are linked to one another to form long linear chains. These linear chains are closely packed in space. The close packing results in high densities, tensile strength and high melting and boiling points. e.g., high density polyethene, nylon and polyesters are linear polymers.



Branched chain polymer

(ii) **Branched chain polymers** In such polymers, the monomer units are linked to form long chains with some branched chains of different lengths with source. As a result of branching, these polymers are not closely packed in space. Thus, they have low densities, low tensile strength as well as low melting and boiling points. Some common examples of such polymers are low density polyethene, starch, glycogen etc.



Cross linked polymer

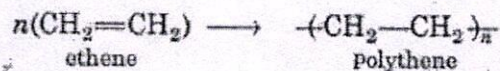
(iii) **Cross-linked polymers or network polymers** In such polymers, the monomer units are linked together to form three dimensional network. These are expected to be quite hard, rigid and brittle. Examples of cross linked polymers are bakelite, glyptal, melamine-formaldehyde polymer etc.

Classification of Polymers Based on Mode of Polymerisation

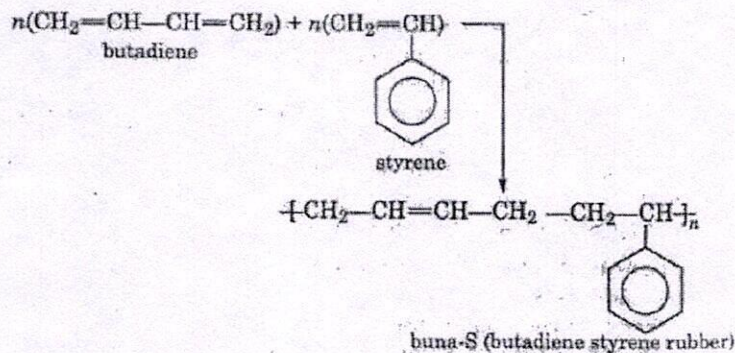
(i) **Addition polymers** The polymers formed by the polymerisation of monomers containing double or triple bonds (unsaturated compounds) are called addition polymers. Addition polymers have the same empirical formula as their monomers.

Addition polymers can further be classified on the basis of the types of monomers into the following two classes:

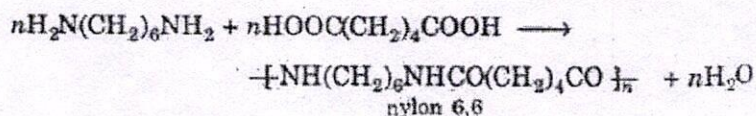
Homopolymers The polymers which are obtained by the polymerisation of a single type of monomer are called homopolymers.



Copolymers The polymers which are obtained by the polymerisation of two or more monomers are called copolymers

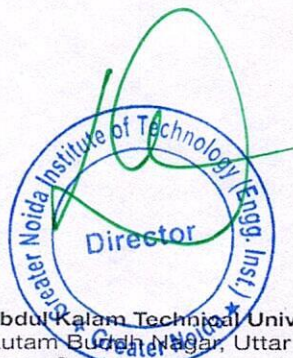


(ii) **Condensation polymers** The polymers which are formed by the combination of monomers with the elimination of small molecules such as water, alcohol, hydrogen chloride etc., are known as condensation polymers, e.g., nylon 6,6 is formed by the condensation of hexamethylene diamine with adipic acid.



Classification of Polymers Based on Molecular Forces

- Elastomers** These are rubber like solid polymers in which the polymer chains are held together by weakest intermolecular forces, e.g., natural rubber, buna-S, buna-N etc. The weak binding forces permit the polymers to be stretched. A few 'cross links' are introduced in between the chains, which help the polymer to retract to its original position after the force is released as in vulcanised rubber.
- Fibres** Fibres belong to a class of polymers which are thread-like and can be woven into fabrics. These are widely used for making clothes, nets, ropes, gauzes, etc. Fibres possess high tensile strength because the chains possess strong intermolecular forces such as hydrogen bonding. The fibres are crystalline in nature and have sharp melting points. A few examples of this class are nylon-66, terylene and polyacrylonitrile.



3. Thermoplastics These are linear polymers and have weak van der Waals' forces acting in the various chains. These forces are intermediate of the forces present in the elastomers and in the fibres. When heated, they melt and form a fluid which sets into a hard mass on cooling. Thus, they can be cast into different shapes by using suitable moulds, e.g., polyethene and polystyrene.

(Plasticizers are high boiling esters or haloalkanes. These are added to I plastics to makethem soft rubber like. ...J

4. Thermosetting plastics These are normally semifluid substances with low molecular masses. When heated, they become hard and infusible due to the cross-linking between the polymer chains. As a result, they also become three dimensional in nature. A few common thermosetting polymers are bakelite, melamine-formaldehyde resin and urea formaldehyde resin.

Types of Polymerisation

1. Chain Growth Polymerisation or Addition Polymerisation

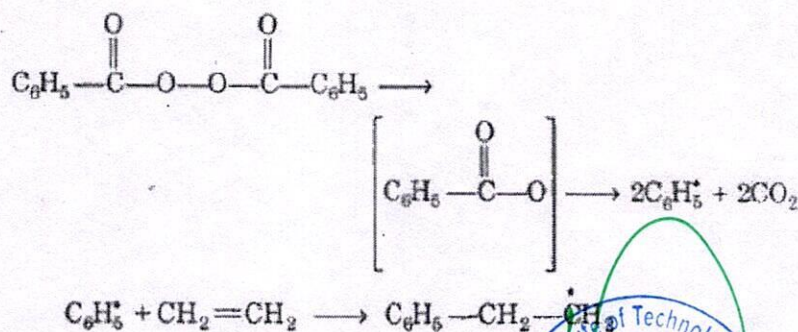
It involves formation of reactive intermediate such as free radical, a carbocation or a carbanion. For this polymerisation monomers used are unsaturated compounds like alkenes; alkadienes and their derivatives. Depending upon the nature of the reactive species involved, chain growth polymerisation occurs by the following mechanisms:

- Free radical addition polymerisation
- Cationic polymerisation
- Anionic polymerisation

(i) **Free radical addition polymerisation** The monomers used are generally monosubstituted alkenes. The most commonly used catalysts are benzoyl peroxide, hydrogen peroxide or t-butyl peroxide etc.

Mechanism The reaction involves the following steps

Step I Chain initiation step In this step, peroxide undergoes homolytic fission, e.g., benzoyl peroxide on heating produces phenyl initiator free radical.



Distinction Between Chain Growth Polymerisation and Step Growth Polymerisation

S.No.	Chain growth polymerisation	Step growth polymerisation
1.	It proceeds by a chain mechanism characterised by initiation, chain propagation and chain termination.	It proceeds by an equilibrium step mechanism. The step growth process is usually much slower than chain growth polymerisation.
2.	Only one repeating unit is added at a time.	Any two species present can react with elimination of some by product.
3.	Reaction mixture contain only monomers, polymers and the growing chain.	All the molecular species are present at every stage of polymerisation.

Molecular Mass of Polymers

The growth of the polymer chain depends upon the availability of the monomers in the reaction. Thus, the polymer sample contains chain of varying lengths and hence, its molecular mass is always expressed as an average molecular mass.

Number-Average Molecular Mass M_n

If N_1 molecules have molecular mass M_1 each, N_2 molecules have molecular mass M_2 each, N_3 molecules have molecular mass M_3 each and so on,

$$\text{then, } M_n = \frac{\sum N_i M_i}{\sum N_i}$$

It is determined by osmotic pressure method.

Mass-Average Molecular Mass (\bar{M}_w)

Supposing, as before that N_1, N_2, N_3 etc., molecules have molecular mass M_1, M_2, M_3 etc., respectively,

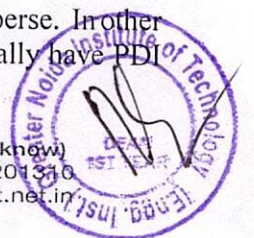
$$\text{then, } \bar{M}_w = \frac{\sum N_i M_i^2}{\sum N_i M_i}$$

It is determined by light scattering and ultracentrifugation method.

Polydispersity Index

It is the ratio of the mass average molecular mass to the number average molecular mass $PDI = M_w / M_n$

For natural polymers, PDI is usually equal to one which means that they are monodisperse. In other words, such polymers are more homogeneous. On the contrary, synthetic polymers generally have $PDI > 1$ which means that they are less homogeneous.



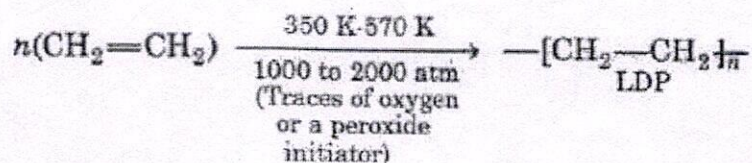
Polyolefins

These are obtained by the addition polymerisation of ethylene and its derivatives

1. Polythene

Polymer of ethylene or ethene.

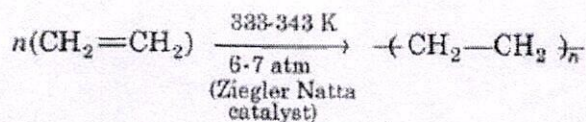
(i) Low density polythene (LDP)



It is tough, flexible, transparent, chemically inert as well as poor conductor of electricity. It has moderate tensile strength but good tearing strength.

It is used in the insulation of electricity carrying wires and manufacture of squeeze bottles, toys and flexible pipes.

(ii) High density polyethylene (HDP)

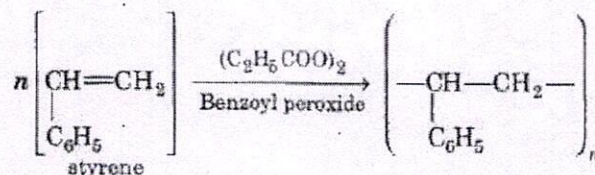


It has high density due to close packing. It is also chemically inert and more tougher and harder.

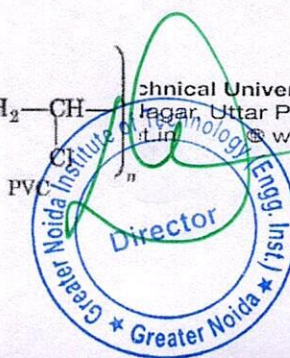
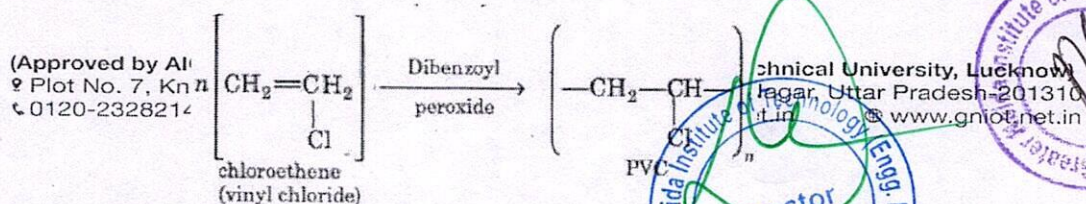
It is used for making containers, house wares, bottles, toys, electric insulation etc.

2. Polystyrene (Styrene)

The monomers are styrene molecules. It is thermoplastic. It is used for making toys, radio and TV cabinets



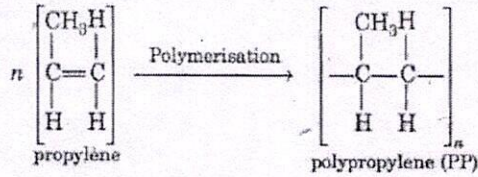
3. Polyvinylchloride (PVC)



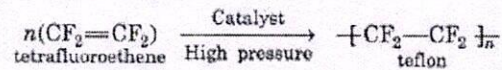
It is used for making rain coats, toys, electrical insulation. It is hard and resistant to heat and chemicals.

4. Polypropylene (PP)

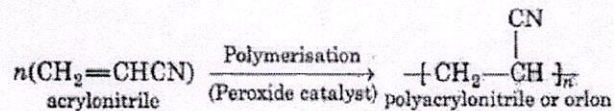
It is obtained by polymerising propylene in the presence of Ziegler-Natta catalyst.



5. Polytetrafluoroethene (Teflon)



It is chemically inert and resistant to attack by corrosive reagent. It is used in making oil seals, gaskets and also for non-stick surface coated utensils.



6. Polyacrylonitrile

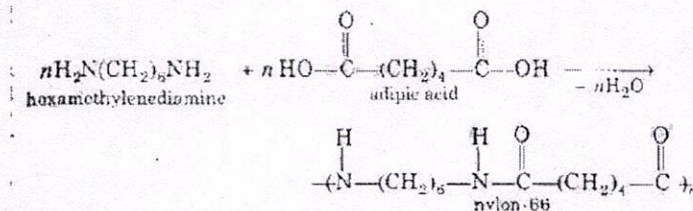
It is used as a substitute for wool in making commercial fibres as orlon or acrilan.

Polyamides

The polymers which contain an amide linkage in chain are known as polyamide, e.g., nylon-6,6.

1. Nylon-66

It is obtained by the condensation of adipic acid and hexamethylenediamine with the elimination of water molecule



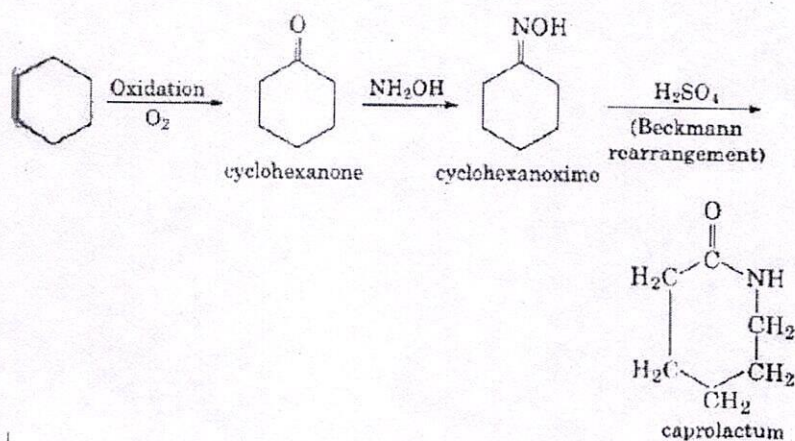
The polyamides are identified by numbers. These numbers refer to the number of carbon atoms in diamine and in the dibasic acid. As in the above case, the carbon atoms are 6 in each case, therefore the product is described as nylon-66.

Properties and uses

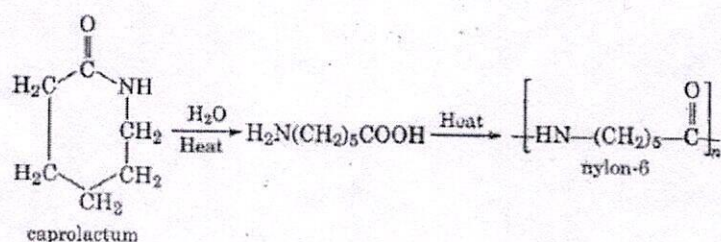
Nylon-66 is a linear polymer and has very high tensile strength. It shows good resistance to abrasion. Nylon-66 is usually fabricated into sheets. It is used in bristles for brushes and in textile

2. Nylon-6

Nylon-6 is obtained by heating caprolactam with water at a high temperature.

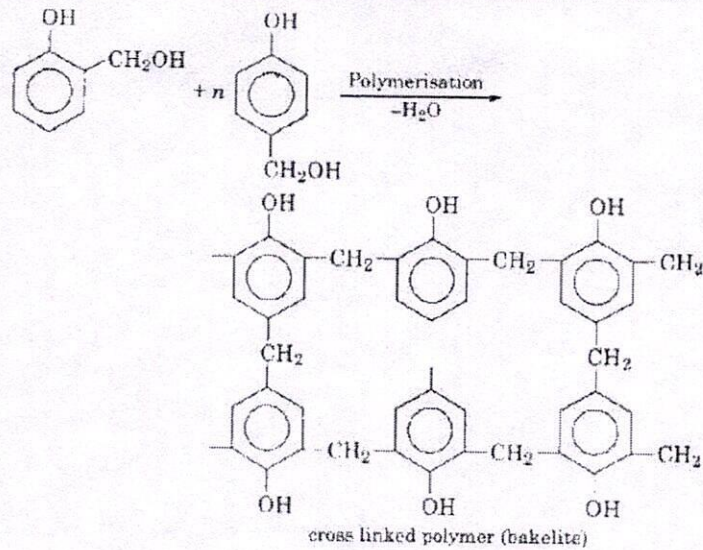


Resins

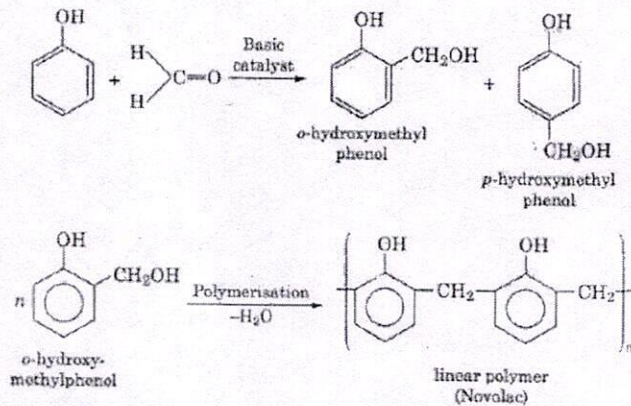


1. Phenol-Formaldehyde Polymer

(Bakelite and Related Polymers)



These polymers are obtained by the condensation reaction of phenol with formaldehyde in the presence of either acid or a base catalyst. The reaction involves the formation of methylene bridge at ortho, para or both ortho and para positions. A linear or cross linked material is obtained depending upon the condition of reaction.



Uses

Bakelite is used for making combs, photograph records, electrical switches etc. Soft bakelites with low degree of polymerisation are used as binding glue for laminated wooden plants, in varnishes and lacquers.

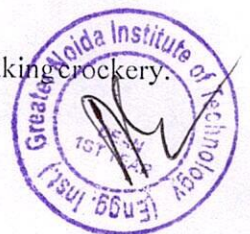
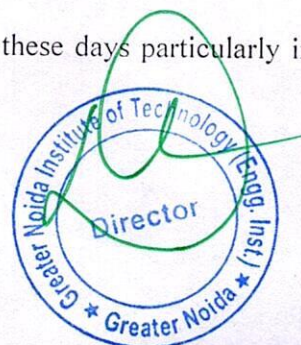
2. Melamine-formaldehyde Resin

It is a copolymer formed by the polymerisation of melamine (which is a heterocyclic triamine) and formaldehyde as follows :

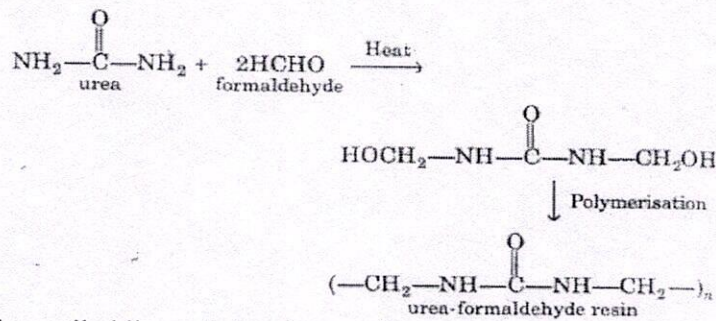
Properties and Uses

It is very hard and tough. It has assumed great importance these days particularly in making crockery. They do not break even when dropped from a height.

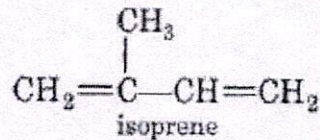
3. Urea-formaldehyde Resin



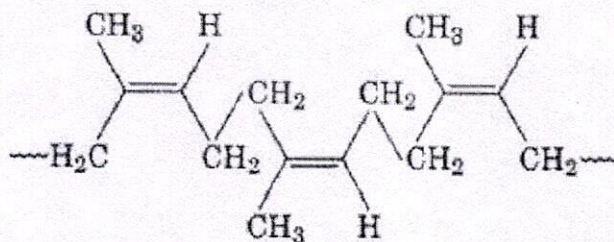
4. Natural Rubber



Natural rubber is a coiled linear 1, 4-polymer of isoprene.



In the polymer chain of natural rubber, the residual double bonds are located between C₂ and C₃ of the isoprene unit. All these double bonds have cis configuration, and thus natural rubber is cis-1,4-polyisoprene.



A section of the polymeric chain of natural rubber

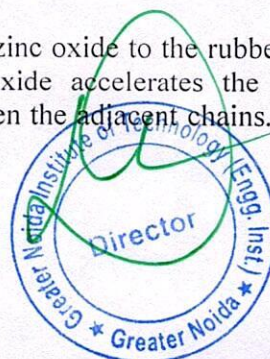
In the natural rubber, there is no polar substituent. The only intermolecular forces are van der Waals' type. The cis-configuration gives the polymeric chain of natural rubber a coiled structure. As a result, it can be stretched by the application of a force. When the force is removed, the chain returns back to its original coiled shape.

Natural rubber is soft and sticky. It can be used only in the temperature range 10°C-50°C. At higher temperature, it becomes soft and at low temperature, it becomes brittle. It has high water absorption capacity. It is attacked by oxidising agents and organic solvents. As such, it cannot be used very extensively for commercial purposes.

Vulcanisation of Rubber

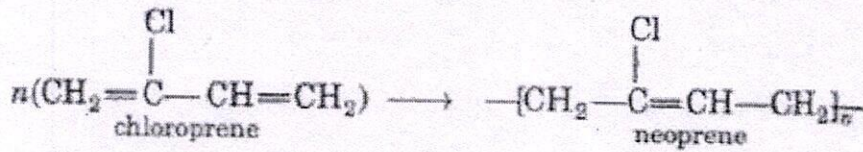
The properties of natural rubber can be modified by introducing -S-S- polysulphide crosslinks in its structure. This process of introducing -S-S- crosslinks in the structure of natural rubber by heating with sulphur at 110°C is called vulcanisation of rubber.

Vulcanisation is carried out by adding sulphur (3-5%) and zinc oxide to the rubber, and then heating the object at about 110°C for about 20-30 minutes. Zinc oxide accelerates the rate of vulcanisation. Vulcanisation introduces polysulphide (-S-S-) bonds between the adjacent chains. These crosslinks tend to limit the motion of chains relative to each other.



5. Neoprene

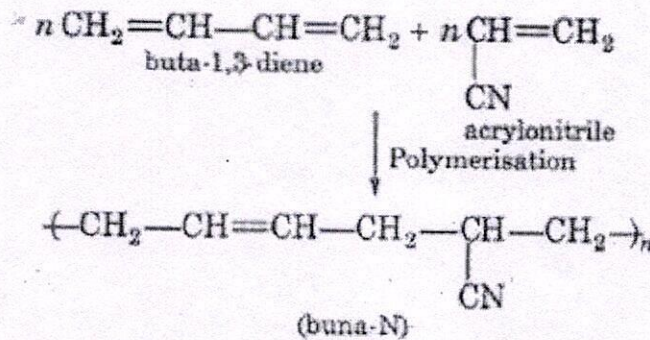
Polymer formed by polymerisation of chloroprene is neoprene or synthetic rubber.



It is used for the manufacturing conveyers belts, gasket and hoses.

6. Buna-N

It is a copolymer of buta-1, 3-diene and acrylonitrile. It is formed as follows



Properties and Uses

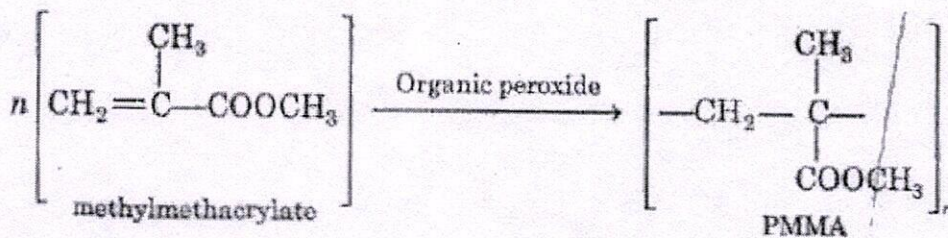
It is insulator in nature and is used for making conveyor belts and printing rollers.

Polyesters

The polymers which contain an ester linkage are known as polyester, e.g., dacron.

1. Polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA)

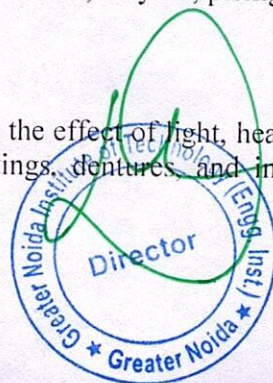
It is prepared by the polymerisation of methylmethacrylate in the presence of suitable organic peroxide.



The polymer is known by several commercial names such as lucite, acrylite, plexiglass and perspex.

Properties and uses

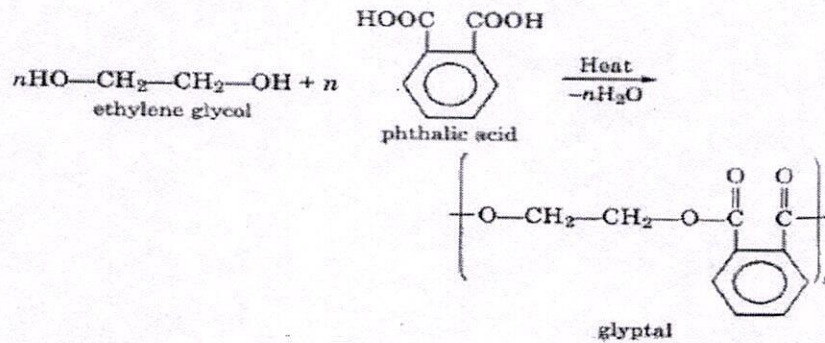
It is a hard and transparent polymer and is quite resistant to the effect of light, heat and ageing. It is used, in the manufacture of unbreakable lights, protective coatings, dentures, and in making windows, for



aircrafts.

2. Glyptal

It is a polyester having crosslinks. It is a thermosetting plastic. It is obtained by condensation of ethylene glycol and phthalic acid or glycerol and phthalic acid.

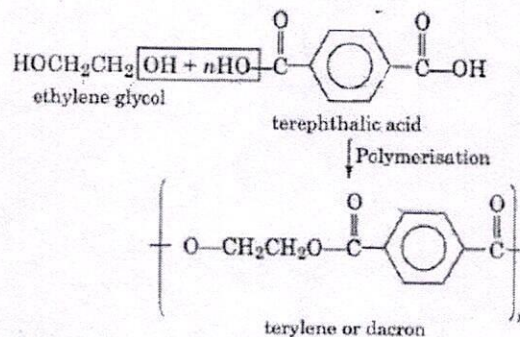


When its solution in a suitable solvent is evaporated, it leaves a tough but non-flexible film. It is, therefore, used in the manufacture of paints and lacquers.

3. Terylene (Dacron)

It is a condensation product of ethylene glycol and terephthalic acid.

Polymerisation is carried out at 420 to 460 K in the presence of catalyst mixture of zinc acetate and antimony trioxide.



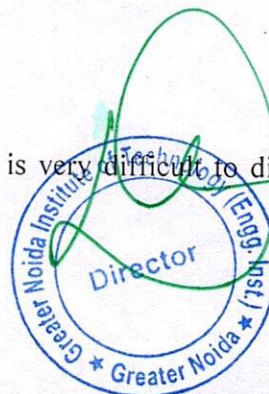
Properties and uses

Terylene is highly resistant to the action of chemical and biological agents. Its fibres are quite strong and durable. It can also be blended with wool or cotton to obtain fabrics of desired composition.

Terylene is used in the manufacture of a variety of clothes such as terycot, terywool and terysilk as a result of blending with other yarns. It is also used for preparing magnetic recording tapes, conveyor belts, aprons for industrial workers etc.

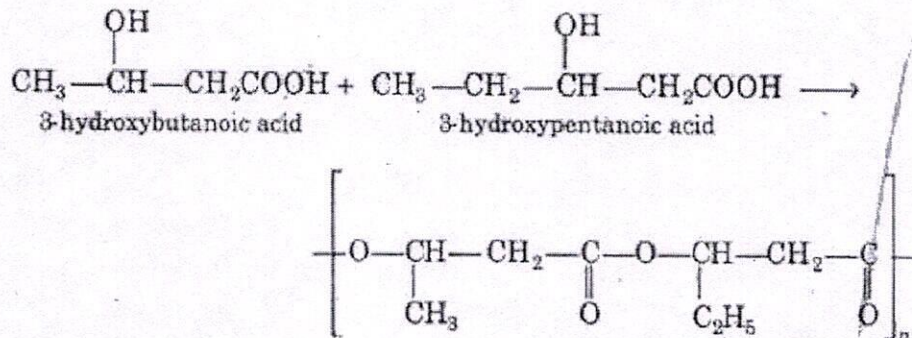
Biopolymers and Biodegradable Polymers

Synthetic polymers are mostly non-biodegradable i.e., it is very difficult to dispose off the polymeric waste, e.g., polythene bags.



Nature has provided us a variety of polymers which can be produced by the biological systems in plants and animals. These are called biopolymers, e.g., polysaccharides, proteins, nucleic acids, etc. In the biological system, these polymers decompose or hydrolyse in the Presence of different enzymes. This means that they are biodegradable.

Aliphatic polyesters are the common examples of biodegradable Polymers. It is a copolymer of 3-hydroxybutanoic acid and 3-hydroxypentanoic acid.

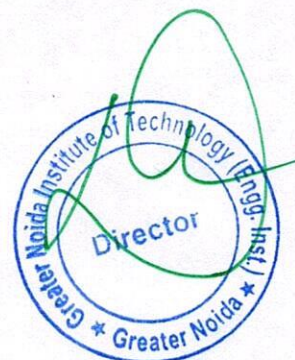
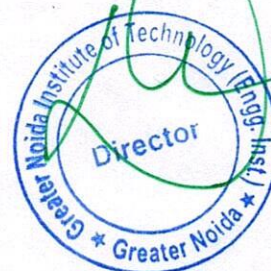


2. Nylon-2-Nylon-6

It is an alternating polyamide copolymer of glycine ($\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{CH}_2-\text{COOH}$) and amino caproic acid [$\text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{COOH}$] and is biodegradable.

Some More Impotent Polymers

1. Saran is a copolymer of vinyl chloride and Issued for wrapping food materials.
2. ASS rubber is a copolymer of acrylonitrile, buta-1, 3-diene and styrene.
3. Bubble gum contains styrene butadiene rubber. Epoxy resins are used In making adhesives such as araldite, etc. These are the copolymer of epichlorohydrin and bisphenol-A.
4. Thikol is another variety of synthetic rubber which is a copolymer of ethylene chloride and sodium tetrasulphide (Na_2S_4).
5. Dynells a copolymer of vinyl chloride and acrylonitrile and is used for making human hair wigs.
6. Silk Is a thread like natural polymer which is obtained from cocoons of silk worms. It is a natural polyamide fibre.
7. Thermocol Is a foamed plastic obtained by blowing air through molten polystyrene or polyurethane.
8. Superglue is a polymer of methyl α -cyanoacrylate and is obtained by anionic polymerisation of monomer.


CHEMICAL BONDING

symbols. These symbols ignore the inner shell electrons. A few examples are given below :

1. INTRODUCTION

Atoms are usually not capable of free existence but groups of atoms of the same or different elements exist as one species, e.g., H_2 , O_2 , P_4 , S_8 , H_2O .

A group of atoms existing together as one species and having characteristic properties is called a molecule.

Obviously, there must be some force which holds these atoms together within the molecules.

2. CHEMICAL BOND

This force which holds the atoms together within a molecule is called a chemical bond.

2.1 Why do atoms combine ?

Lewis-Kossel Approach to Chemical Bonding

The atoms of different elements combine with each other in order to complete their respective octets (i.e., 8 electrons in their outermost shell) or duplet (i.e., outermost shell having 2 electrons) in case of H, Li and Be to attain stable nearest noble gas configuration.

2.2 Modes of Chemical Composition

This can occur in two ways :

1. By complete transference of one or more electrons from one atom to another. This process is referred to as electrovalency and the chemical bond formed is termed as electrovalent bond or ionic bond.

2. By sharing of electrons. This can occur in two ways as follows :

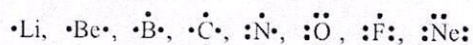
(a) When the shared electrons are contributed by the two combining atoms equally, the bond formed is called covalent bond.

(b) When these electrons are contributed entirely by one of the atoms but shared by both, the bond formed is known as a coordinate bond, also called dative bond.

3. LEWIS SYMBOLS

In the formation of a molecule, only the outer shell electrons are involved and they are known as valence electrons. The inner shell electrons are well protected and are generally not involved in the combination process. It is, therefore, quite reasonable to consider the outer shell electrons, i.e., valence shell electrons while discussing chemical bonds.

G.N. Lewis introduced simple symbols to denote the valence shell electrons in an atom. The outer shell electrons are shown as dots surrounding the symbol of the atom. These symbols are known as Lewis symbols or electron dot

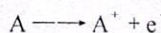


4. IONIC BOND

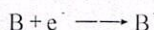
When a bond is formed by complete transference of electrons from one atom to another so as to complete their outermost orbits by acquiring 8 electrons (i.e., octet) or 2 electrons (i.e., duplet) in case of hydrogen, lithium etc. and hence acquire the stable nearest noble gas configuration, the bond formed is called ionic bond or electrovalent bond.

4.1 Explanation of Ionic Bond

Atoms are electrically neutral. Therefore, they possess equal number of protons and electrons. On losing an electron, an atom becomes positively charged since now the number of protons exceeds the number of electrons.

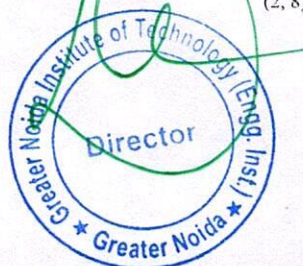
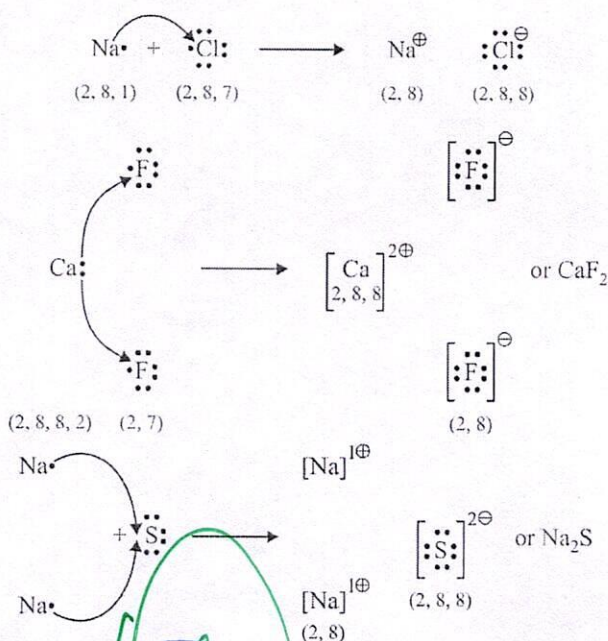


On the other hand, in case of atom, gaining the electron, the number of electrons exceeds the number of protons and thus the atom becomes negatively charged.



The oppositely charged particles formed above attract each other by electrostatic forces of attraction. The bond thus formed is known as electrovalent or ionic bond.

Examples



4.2 Electrovalency

The number of electrons lost or gained during the formation of an electrovalent linkage is termed as the electrovalency of the element.

For example, sodium and calcium lost 1 and 2 electrons respectively and so their valencies are 1 and 2. Similarly, chlorine and oxygen gain 1 and 2 electrons respectively, so they possess an electrovalency of 1 and 2. In other words, valency is equal to the charge on the ion.

4.3 Factors governing the formation of ionic bonds

(i) Ionisation Enthalpy (Ionization Energy)

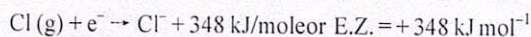
Ionisation enthalpy of any element is the amount of energy required to remove an electron from the outermost shell of an isolated atom in gaseous phase so as to convert it into a gaseous positive ion.

It is clear that lesser the ionisation enthalpy, easier will be the removal of an electron, i.e., formation of a positive ion and hence greater the chances of formation of an ionic bond. Ionisation enthalpy (I.E.) of alkali metals (i.e., group I elements) is low, hence they have more tendency to form positive ions.

(ii) Electron Gain Enthalpy (Electron Affinity)

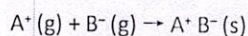
Electron affinity or Electron gain enthalpy of an element is the enthalpy change that takes place when an extra electron is added to an isolated atom in the gaseous phase to form a gaseous negative ion.

Higher is the electron affinity, more is the energy released and stabler will be the negative ion produced. Consequently, the probability of formation of ionic bond will be enhanced. Halogens possess high electron affinity. So the formation of their negative ions is very common, e.g., in case of chlorine, electron affinity is +348 kJ/mole, i.e.,



(iii) Lattice Enthalpy (Lattice Energy)

In the formation of ionic compounds, the positively charged ions combine with negatively charged ions to form the compound.



The energy released when the requisite number of gaseous positive and negative ions combine to form one mole of the ionic compound is called lattice enthalpy.

4.4 Characteristics of Ionic Compounds

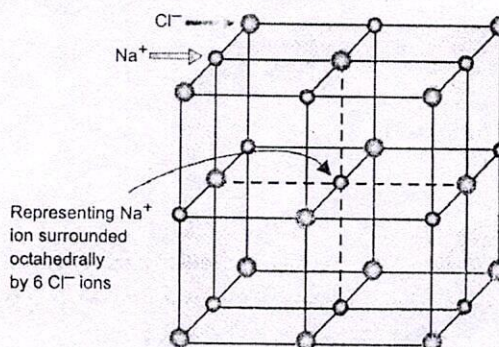
1. Physical State

These compounds usually exist in the solid state.

2. Crystal Structure

X-ray analysis of the ionic compounds shows that they exist as ions and not as molecules. These ions are arranged in a regular pattern in the three dimensional space to form a lattice.

The pattern of arrangement, however, depends upon the size and charges of the ions. For example, in case of sodium chloride, each sodium ion is surrounded by six chloride ions and each chloride by six sodium ions, thus giving rise to a three dimensional octahedral crystal structure (figure). The formula of an ionic compound merely indicates the relative number of ions present.



Crystal structure of NaCl

3. High melting and boiling points

Ionic compounds possess high melting and boiling points. This is because ions are tightly held together by strong electrostatic forces of attraction and hence a huge amount of energy is required to break the crystal lattice.

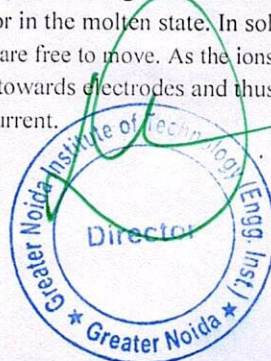
4. Solubility

Electrovalent compounds are soluble in solvents like water which are polar in nature and have high dielectric constant. It is due to the reason that the polar solvent interacts with the ions of the crystals and further the high dielectric constant of the solvent (i.e., capacity of the solvent to weaken the forces of attraction) cuts off the force of attraction between these ions. Furthermore, the ions may combine with the solvent to liberate energy called the hydration enthalpy which is sufficient to overcome the attractive forces between the ions.

Non-polar solvents like carbon tetrachloride, benzene etc. having low dielectric constants are not capable of dissolving ionic solids. Hence, ionic solids are soluble in polar solvents and insoluble in non-polar solvents.

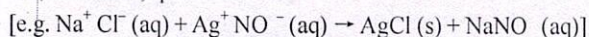
5. Electrical conductivity

Ionic compounds are good conductors of electricity in solution or in the molten state. In solution or molten state, their ions are free to move. As the ions are charged, they are attracted towards electrodes and thus act as carriers of electric current.



6. Ionic Reactions

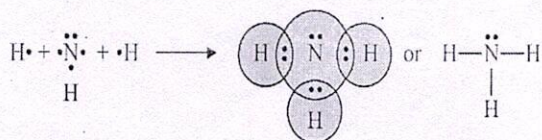
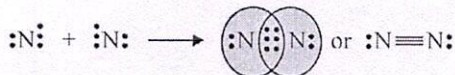
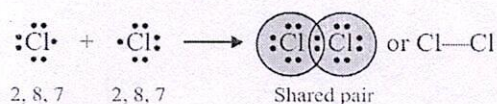
The reactions of the ionic compounds are, in fact, the reactions between the ions produced in solution. As the oppositely charged ions combine quickly, these reactions are, therefore, quite fast.



5. COVALENT BOND

The bond formed between the two atoms by mutual sharing of electrons between them so as to complete their octets or duplets in case of elements having only one shell is called covalent bond or covalent linkage and the number of electrons contributed by each atom is known as covalency.

Example



Example

Draw the Lewis dot structure of HCN molecule.

Sol. Step-1 : Total number of valence electrons in HCN = 1 + 4 + 5 = 10 (${}_1\text{H} = 1, {}_6\text{C} = 2, 4, {}_7\text{N} = 2, 5$)

Step-2 : Skeletal structure is HCN (C is least electronegative).

Step-3 : Putting one shared pair of electrons between H and C and one between C and N, and the remaining as lone pairs, we have

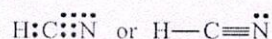


In this structure, duplet of H is complete but octets of C and

N are not complete. Hence, multiple bonding is required between C and N. Thus,

Draw the Lewis dot structure of CO_3^{2-} ion.

Sol. Step-1 : Total number of valence electrons of CO_3^{2-} = 4 + 3 × 6 = 22 (C = 2, 4, O = 2, 6)

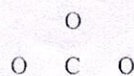


Example

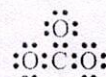
Step-2 : Total number of electrons to be distributed in CO_3^{2-}

$$= 22 + 2 (\text{for two units -ve charge}) = 24$$

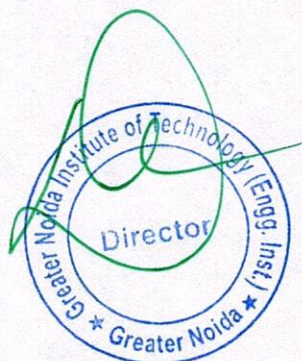
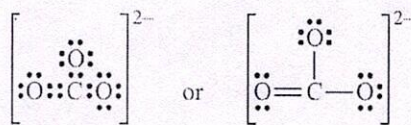
Step-3 : The skeletal structure of CO_3 is



Step-4 : Putting one shared pair of electrons between each C and O and completing the octets of oxygen, we have



In this structure, octet of C is not complete. Hence, multiple bonding is required between C and one of the O-atoms. Drawing a double bond between C and one O-atom serves the purpose:



5.1 Characteristics of covalent compounds :

- Covalent compounds are made up of neutral molecules. ...
- The melting and the boiling points of covalent compounds are generally low. ...
- Covalent compounds are insoluble in water but soluble in organic solvents.
- Covalent compounds do not conduct electricity.

5.2 COORDINATE (DATIVE COVALENT)

A coordinate bond (also called a dative covalent bond) is a covalent bond (a shared pair of electrons) in which **both** electrons come from the same atom. A covalent bond is formed by two atoms sharing a pair of electrons. The atoms are held together because the electron pair is attracted by both of the nuclei. In the formation of a simple covalent bond, each atom supplies one electron to the bond - but that does not have to be the case.

Ammonium ions, NH_4^+ , are formed by the transfer of a hydrogen ion (a proton) from the hydrogen chloride molecule to the lone pair of electrons on the ammonia molecule.

6. VALENCE BOND THEORY

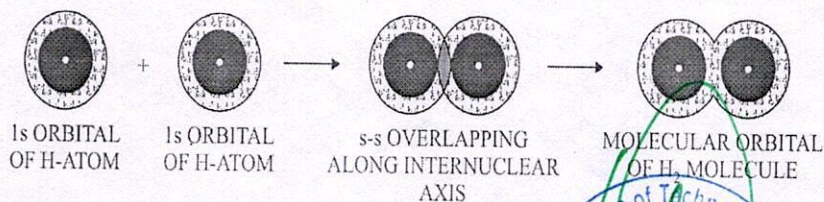
The important postulates of the valence bond theory are listed below.

1. Covalent bonds are formed when two valence orbitals (half-filled) belonging to two different atoms overlap on each other. The electron density in the area between the two bonding atoms increases as a result of this overlapping, thereby increasing the stability of the resulting molecule.
2. The presence of many unpaired electrons in the valence shell of an atom enables it to form multiple bonds with other atoms. The paired electrons present in the valence shell do not take part in the formation of chemical bonds as per the valence bond theory.
3. Covalent chemical bonds are directional and are also parallel to the region corresponding to the atomic orbitals that are overlapping.
4. Depending upon the type of overlapping, the covalent bonds are mainly of two types :

1. Sigma (σ) bond

When a bond is formed between two atoms by the overlap of their atomic orbitals along the internuclear axis (end to end or head on overlap), the bond formed is called sigma (σ) bond.

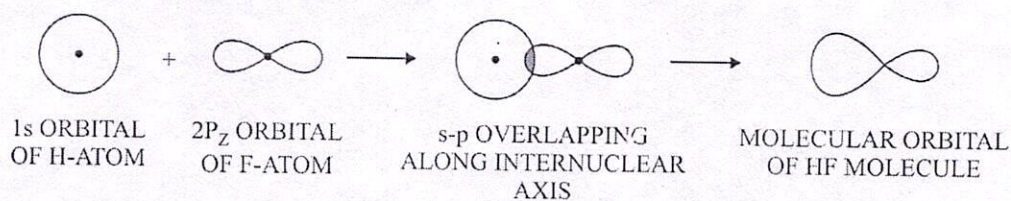
(i) s-s overlapping



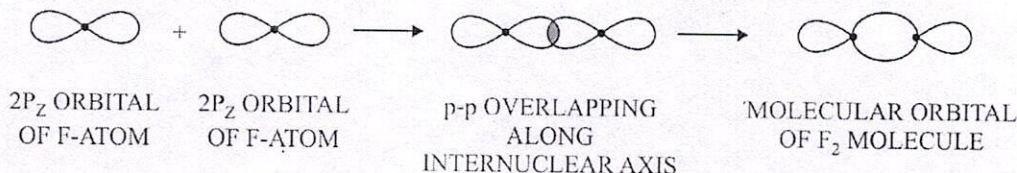
(ii) s-p overlapping

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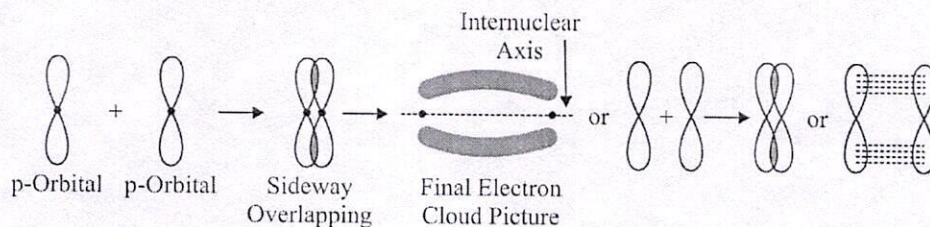


(iii) p-p overlapping



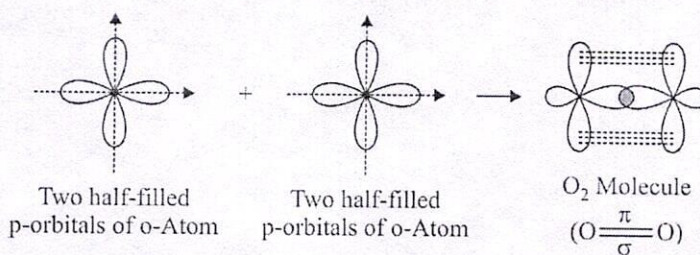
2. Pi (π) Bond

Pi-bond is formed by lateral (sideways) overlapping of p-orbitals, i.e., by overlapping of p-orbitals in a direction at right angles to the internuclear axis (figure).



p-p overlapping forming a pi bond

(i) In case of oxygen molecule (each oxygen atom having electronic configuration, 1s²2s²2p²2p¹2p¹), the two atoms are held together by one σ-bond and one π-bond as shown in figure.



Formation of oxygen molecule

6.1 LIMITATIONS OF VBT

The shortcomings of the valence bond theory include

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- Failure to explain the tetravalency exhibited by carbon.
- No insight offered on the energies of the electrons.
- The theory assumes that electrons are localized in specific areas.
- It does not give a quantitative interpretation of the thermodynamic or kinetic stabilities of coordination compounds.
- No distinction between weak and strong ligands.
- No explanation for the colour exhibited by coordination compounds.

MCQ -POLYMERS

1. Nylon threads are made of

- polyester polymer
- polyamide polymer
- polyethylene polymer
- polyvinyl polymer

2. Which of the following is a branched polymer?

- low density polymer
- polyester
- high density polymer
- nylon

3. On the basis of mode of formation polymers can be classified:

- as addition polymers only
- as condensation polymers only
- as copolymers
- as addition and condensation polymers

4. The process of heat softening, moulding and cooling to rigidity can be repeated for which plastics?

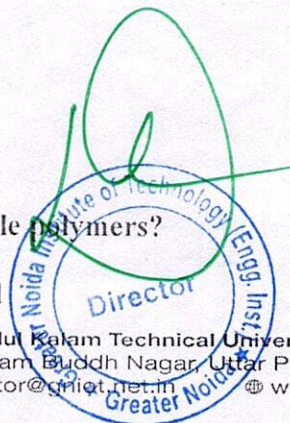
- thermoplastics
- thermosetting plastics
- both (a) and (b)
- neither (a) nor (b)

5. Polymer which has amide linkage is

- nylon-6, 6
- terylene
- teflon
- bakelite

6. Which of the following monomers form biodegradable polymers?

- 3-hydroxybutanoic acid + 3-hydroxypentanoic acid



- b. Glycine + amino caproic acid
- c. ethylene glycol + phthalic acid
- d. both a and b

7. In addition polymer, monomer used is

- a. unsaturated compounds
- b. saturated compounds
- c. bifunctional saturated compounds
- d. trifunctional saturated compounds

8. Polymer formation from monomer starts by

- a. the condensation reaction between monomers
- b. the coordinate reaction between monomers
- c. conversion of monomer to monomer ions by protons
- d. hydrolysis of monomers

9. Which of the following statements is not correct for fibres?

- a. Fibres possess high tensile strength and high modulus
- b. Fibres impart crystalline nature
- c. Characteristic features of fibres are due to strong intermolecular forces like hydrogen bonding
- d. All are correct

10. Which of the following does not undergo additional polymerization?

- a. vinyl chloride
- b. butadiene
- c. styrene
- d. all of the above undergoes addition polymerizations

11. Which of the following is a polymer containing nitrogen?

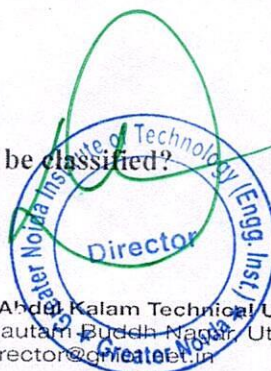
- (a) Polyvinyl chloride
- (b) Bakelite
- (c) Nylon
- (d) Terylene

12. The repeating unit present in Nylon 6 is

- (a) $— [NH(CH_2)_6NHCO(CH_2)_4CO] —$
- (b) $— [CO(CH_2)_5NH] —$
- (c) $— [CO(CH_2)_6NH] —$
- (d) $— [CO(CH_2)_4NH] —$

13. On the basis of mode of formation, polymers can be classified?

- (a) as addition polymers only
- (b) as condensation polymers only



- (c) as copolymers
- (d) both as addition and condensation polymers

14. Which one of the following is not an example of chain growth polymer?

- (a) Neoprene
- (b) Buna-S
- (c) PMMA
- (d) Glyptal

15. Which of the following is not a biopolymer ?

- (a) Proteins
- (b) Rubber
- (c) Cellulose
- (d) RNA

16. Question. Match List-I (Monomer) with List II (Polymer) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List I	List II
I. Hexamethylenediamine	A. Bakelite
II. Phenol	B. Dacron
III. Phthalic acid	C. Glyptal
IV. Terephthalic acid	D. Melamine
	E. Nylon

Codes:

- (a) I-E, II-A, III-B, IV-C
- (b) I-E, II-A, III-C, IV-B
- (c) I-D, II-C, III-A, IV-B
- (d) I-D, II-C, III-B, IV-A

17. The S in buna-S refers to

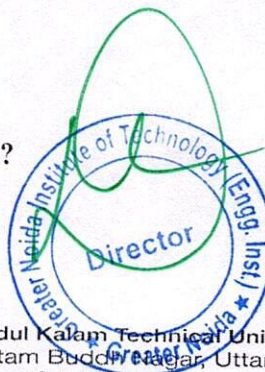
- (a) Sulphur
- (b) Styrene
- (c) Sodium
- (d) Salicylate

18. Identify the type of polymer

- (i) -A-A-A-A-A-A-
- (ii) -A-B-B-A-A-A-B-A-
- (a) (i) Homopolymer, (ii) Copolymer
- (b) (i) Natural polymer, (ii) Synthetic polymer
- (c) (i) Linear polymer, (ii) Branched polymer
- (d) (i) Fibre, (ii) Elastomer

19. Which of the following are thermoplastic polymers?

- (a) Polythene, urea-formaldehyde, polyvinyls
- (b) Bakelite, polythene, polystyrene



- (c) Polythene, polystyrene, polyvinyls
- (d) Urea-formaldehyde, polystyrene, bakelite

20. Nylon 6, 6 is obtained by condensation polymerisation of

- (a) adipic acid and ethylene glycol
- (b) adipic acid and hexamethylenediamine
- (c) terephthalic acid and ethylene glycol
- (d) adipic acid and phenol

21. Natural rubber is a polymer of

- (a) 1, 1-dimethylbutadiene
- (b) 2-methyl-1, 3-butadiene
- (c) 2-chlorobuta-1, 3-diene
- (d) 2-chlorobut-2-ene

22. Dacron is an example of

- (a) polyamides
- (b) polypropenes
- (c) polyacrylonitrile
- (d) polyesters

23. Which of the following is a condensation polymer?

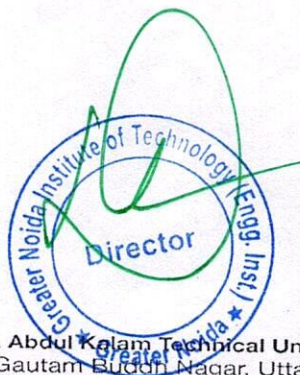
- (a) Teflon
- (b) PVC
- (c) Polyester
- (d) Neoprene

24. Which of the following polymers does not involve cross-linkages?

- (a) Vulcanised rubber
- (b) Bakelite
- (c) Melamine
- (d) Teflon

25. Which of the following is not an example of addition polymer?

- (a) Polythene
- (b) Polystyrene
- (c) Neoprene
- (d) Nylon 6,6

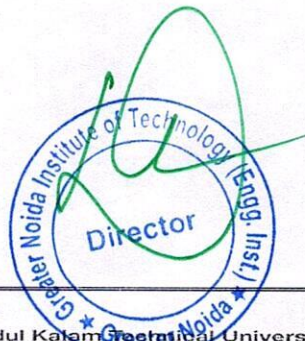


ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS

Proficiency Module/Bridge Course

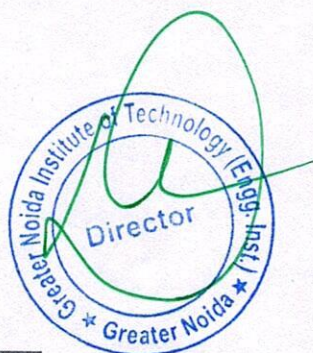
(Session 2021-22)

B. TECH, FIRST YEAR



Syllabus for Mathematics

1. Trigonometric Functions
2. Complex Numbers and Quadratic Equations
3. Sequence and Series
4. Matrices & Determinants
5. Continuity and Differentiability
6. Applications of Derivatives
7. Integrals
8. Applications of the Integrals





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GREATER NOIDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (Engg. Institute)

Electronics Engineering

Proficiency Module/Bridge Course

(Session 2021-22)

B. TECH (FIRST YEAR)





PN Junction

We will learn about one of the most important concepts in the semiconductor electronics i.e. the PN Junction. Although it is not discussed majorly outside the concept of PN Junction Diode and sometimes the Transistor, a PN Junction is an essential topic in semiconductor electronics.

Introduction

When talking about semiconductor devices like diodes, transistors and others, PN Junction forms the basis of it. Few semiconductor devices like Photoconductors, for example, are usually formed by doping a single type of impurity. But this is a limited case scenario and most of the semiconductor devices need both types of doping.

A PN Junction is basically formed by introducing (called as Doping) acceptor impurities on one side of a semiconductor crystal while the other side is doped with donor impurities.

The interface between these two regions is called a PN Junction.

Semiconductor Electronics Basics

The electrical conductivity of a semiconductor for instance silicon or germanium depends on the concentration of electrical carriers within the conduction band. The properties of conductivity rely upon the number of dopants present in the doping process.

The conductivity of Silicon is accumulated by a factor 10^3 at room temperature by the addition of 1 Boron atom per 10^5 Silicon atoms.

An N-type semiconductor is created by doping the silicon crystal with pentavalent impurity like Antimony and a P-type semiconductor is formed by doping the silicon crystal with trivalent impurity like Boron in tiny concentration.

Both antimony and boron are the essential semiconductor impurities utilized in the process of doping; hence they are referred to as "metalloids". Individually both the N-type and P-type semiconductors are electrically neutral.

How is a PN Junction Formed?

PN junction is created in a single semiconductor crystal by doping one side of the crystal with acceptor impurity atoms building it as P-type and doping the opposite side with donor impurity atoms building it as N-type. The region where the P-type and N-type converge is referred to as PN junction.

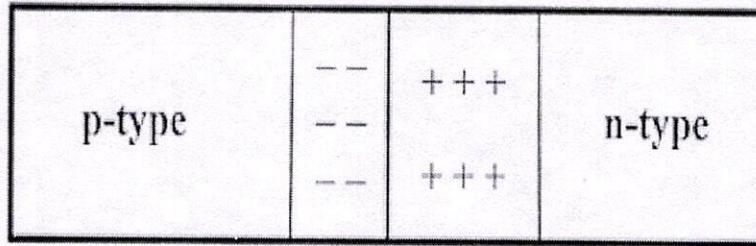
In the region of PN junction, the electrons in the N-type material scatter the junction and combines with the holes in the P-type material. The region of P-type material which is close to the junction in the semiconductor takes on the negative charge for the rationale that the electrons are get attracted by the holes.

As the electrons are departed from the N-type region, it takes on the positive charge. Therefore, at the junction there is an inclination for the free electrons to diffuse into the P-type region and holes to the N-type region and this process is named as diffusion.





The skinny layer sandwiched between these two regions is depleted of majority carriers are referred to as the depletion region. The state of equilibrium of PN junction is defined as the state wherever the PN junction is left without any external electrical potential applied to it.



This can be also be additionally defined as the state of zero voltage bias condition. The width of the depletion region is incredibly thin, typically a few thousands of millimetres, current may not flow through the diode.

PN Junction when Potential is Applied

Different properties are noticed, depending on the width of the depletion region. If the positive potential is applied in such away the P type area becomes positive and therefore the N type becomes negative, holes travel towards the negative voltage.

Equally electrons move towards the positive voltage and jump the depletion layer. The charge density of P-type in the depletion region is staffed with negatively charged acceptor ions as a result the charge density of N-type becomes positive.

Potential barrier constitutes the partition of charge carriers in the middle of the PN junction. This potential barrier should overcome by an external electric potential resource to make the PN junction to conduct electric current.

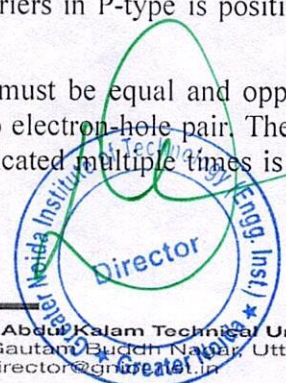
The formation of the junction and potential barrier in the semiconductor diode happens throughout the manufacturing process of the PN junction semiconductor diode. The degree of the potential barrier may be a function of the materials used in manufacturing of PN junction diodes.

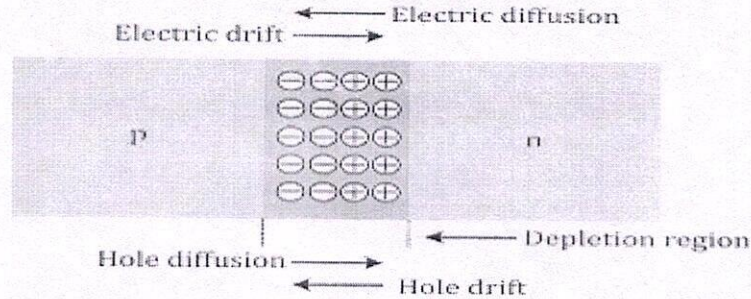
Silicon PN junction semiconductor diode has excellent potential barrier magnitude than germanium PN junction diodes.

PN Junction

A PN junction is fabricated by sticking both the P-type and N-type within the same semiconductor crystal itself. The majority charge carriers in P-type is positively charged holes and in N-type is negatively charged electrons.

The overall charge on both sides of a PN Junction must be equal and opposite to keep up a neutral charge condition around the junction owing to electron-hole pair. The layer between the P-type and N-type where the charge carriers are replicated multiple times is noted as depletion region.





In the equilibrium state no conduction takes place at the PN junction. The conduction of PN junction involves the majority charge carriers diffusion and minority charge carriers drift. Conduction of electrical current in PN junction physically involves in both conduction band and valence band.

Once the external battery is provided the flow of electrons takes place in the conduction band, whereas the flow of holes takes place in the valence band.

At zero voltage bias equilibrium condition, the minority concentration of holes and electrons will drift simply under the influence of incorporating electric field E . The diffusion of majority charge carriers have to cross the potential barrier V_B of the PN junction formed as the effect of the depletion region.

This shall mean that majority charge carriers of the N-type and P-type should at least attain energy of qV_B electron volts (eV) before it will surmount the barrier and diffuse into either P-type or N-type region.

The shift of electrons from N side of the PN junction to holes annihilated on the P side of the PN junction produces a potential barrier voltage. The value of barrier voltage is close to 0.6 to 0.7 V in silicon, 0.3 V in germanium and varies with the levels of doping in different semiconductors.

The blocks of P-type and N-type semiconductors in contact with each other have no exploitable properties. Potential barrier must be crossed by the external voltage source to make the PN junction to conduct electricity. If a source of potential is connected in such a way that positive terminal is connected to P side and the negative terminal is connected to the N side.

The negative terminal provides the electrons to the N-type to diffuse towards the depletion layer. Equally the positive terminal removes the electrons in the P-type creating holes that diffuse towards the depletion region.

If the battery supply is big enough to overcome the barrier voltage, then the majority charge carriers from N-type and P-type combine and deplete the junction. As a result more number of charge carriers is replicated and flows towards the depletion region as long as the applied potential is greater than the potential barrier.

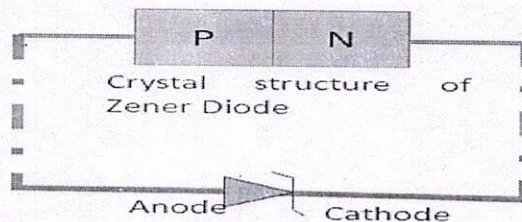
Therefore majority charge current is conducted and flows towards the junction. During this approach once the current is conducted owing to majority charge carriers, the PN junction is said to be forward biased.

If the battery terminals are reversed, then the majority charge carriers of N-type are attracted by the positive terminal from the PN junction and the holes are attracted by the negative terminal far from the PN junction.

The width of the depletion layer increases with the applied potential, as a result the recombination of charge carriers at the depletion layer do not takes place. Therefore, no conduction of electric current takes place. During this approach the PN junction is said to be reverse biased.

Semiconductor Devices - Zener Diode

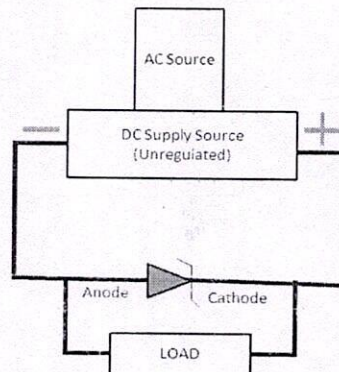
It is a specific type of semiconductor diode, which is made to operate in the reverse breakdown region. The following figure depicts the crystal structure and the symbol of a Zener diode. It is mostly similar to that of a conventional diode. However, small modification is done to distinguish it from a symbol of a regular diode. The bent line indicates letter 'Z' of the Zener.



The most significant difference in Zener diodes and regular PN junction diodes is in the mode which they are used in circuits. These diodes are normally operated only in the reverse bias direction, which implies that the anode must be connected to the negative side of the voltage source and the cathode to the positive.

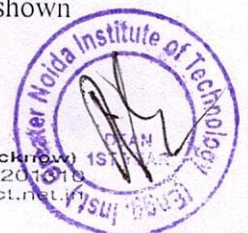
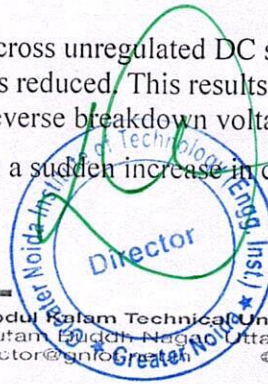
If a regular diode is used in the same way as Zener diode, it will be destroyed due to excessive current. This property makes the Zener diode less significant.

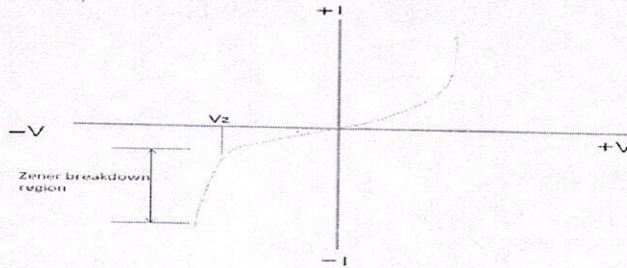
The following illustration shows a regulator with a Zener diode.



The Zener diode is connected in reverse bias direction across unregulated DC supply source. It is heavily doped so that the reverse breakdown voltage is reduced. This results in a very thin depletion layer. Due to this, the Zener diode has sharp reverse breakdown voltage V_z .

As per the circuit action, breakdown occurs sharply with a sudden increase in current as shown in the following figure.





Voltage V_z remains constant with an increase in current. Due to this property, Zener diode is widely used in voltage regulation. It provides almost constant output voltage irrespective of the change in current through the Zener. Thus, the load voltage remains at a constant value.

We can see that at a particular reverse voltage known as knee voltage, current increases sharply with constant voltage. Due to this property, Zener diodes are widely used in voltage stabilization.

Rectifier

The circuit which does rectification is called as a **Rectifier circuit**. A diode is used as a rectifier, to construct a rectifier circuit.

Types of Rectifier circuits

There are two main types of rectifier circuits, depending upon their output. They are

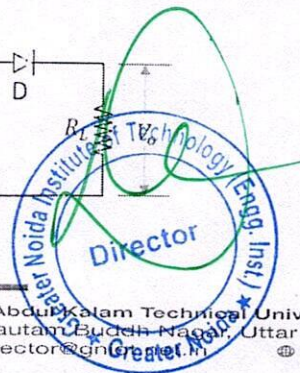
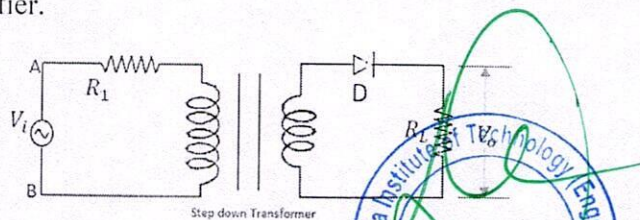
- Half-wave Rectifier
- Full-wave Rectifier

A Half-wave rectifier circuit rectifies only positive half cycles of the input supply whereas a Full-wave rectifier circuit rectifies both positive and negative half cycles of the input supply.

Half-Wave Rectifier

The name half-wave rectifier itself states that the **rectification** is done only for **half** of the cycle. The AC signal is given through an input transformer which steps up or down according to the usage. Mostly a step down transformer is used in rectifier circuits, so as to reduce the input voltage.

The input signal given to the transformer is passed through a PN junction diode which acts as a rectifier. This diode converts the AC voltage into pulsating dc for only the positive half cycles of the input. A load resistor is connected at the end of the circuit. The figure below shows the circuit of a half wave rectifier.



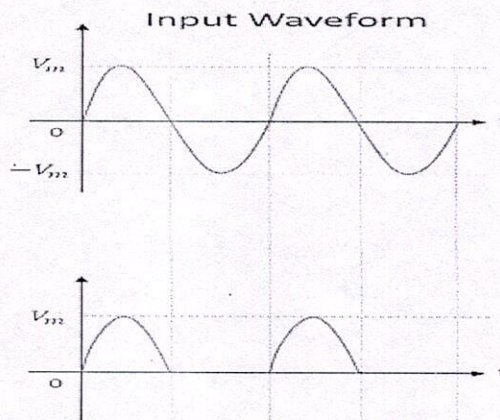
Working of a HWR

The input signal is given to the transformer which reduces the voltage levels. The output from the transformer is given to the diode which acts as a rectifier. This diode gets ON conducts for positive half cycles of input signal. Hence a current flows in the circuit and there will be a voltage drop across the load resistor. The diode gets OFF doesn't conduct for negative half cycles and hence the output for negative half cycles will be, $i_D=0$ and $V_o=0$.

Hence the output is present for positive half cycles of the input voltage only neglecting the reverse leakage current. This output will be pulsating which is taken across the load resistor.

Waveforms of a HWR

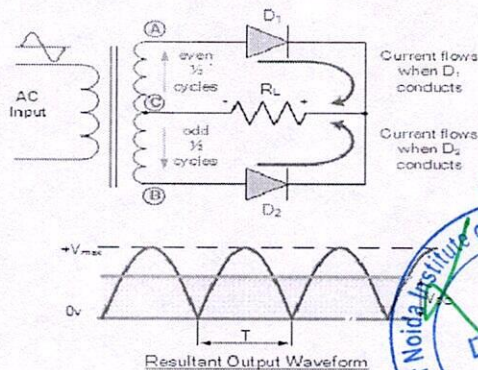
The input and output waveforms are as shown in the following figure.



Hence the output of a half wave rectifier is a pulsating dc. Let us try to analyze the above circuit by understanding few values which are obtained from the output of half wave rectifier.

In a **Full Wave Rectifier** circuit two diodes are now used, one for each half of the cycle. A multiple winding transformer is used whose secondary winding is split equally into two halves with a common centre tapped connection, (C). This configuration results in each diode conducting in turn when its anode terminal is positive with respect to the transformer centre point C producing an output during both half-cycles, twice that for the half wave rectifier so it is 100% efficient as shown below.

Full Wave Rectifier Circuit

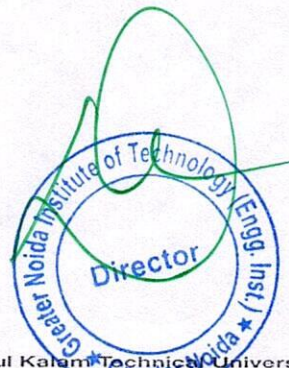


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 Director

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The full wave rectifier circuit consists of two *power diodes* connected to a single load resistance (R_L) with each diode taking it in turn to supply current to the load. When point A of the transformer is positive with respect to point C, diode D_1 conducts in the forward direction as indicated by the arrows.

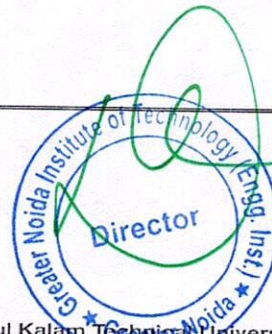


Fundamental of Mechanical Engineering & Mechatronics

Proficiency Module/Bridge Course

(Session 2021-22)

B. TECH FIRST YEAR



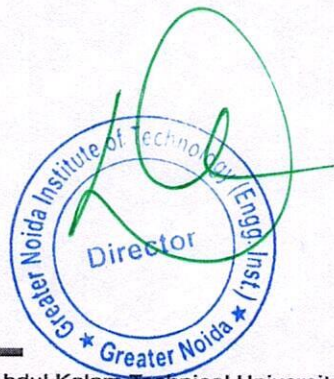


Syllabus of Proficiency Module

Fundamental of Mechanical Engineering & Mechatronics

Content for the proficiency Module for Subject: Fundamental of Mechanical Engineering & Mechatronics (KME 101T) is as follows:

- Newton's laws of motion
- Force
- Characteristics of force
- Resolution and resultant of forces with numerical
- Force system
- Moment of force and its applications with numerical
- Distributed load system with numerical
- Beam and its types
- Strength of a material
- Stress
- Strain





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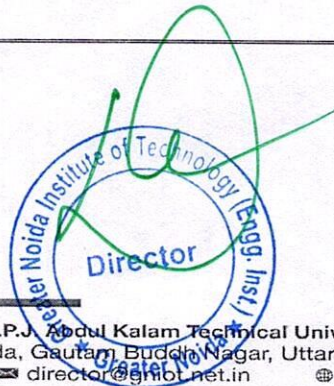
ग्रेटर नोएडा इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी (इंजीनियरिंग इंस्टीट्यूट)
GREATER NOIDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (Engg. Institute)

SOFT SKILLS

Proficiency Module/Bridge Course

(Session 2021-22)

B. TECH FIRST YEAR



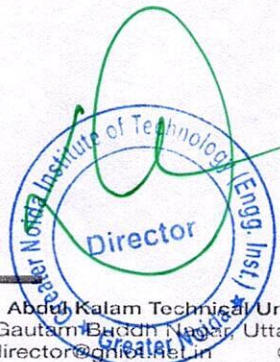
(Approved by AICTE, Delhi & Affiliated to Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University, Lucknow)
Plot No. 7, Knowledge Park-II, Greater Noida, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Uttar Pradesh-201310
0120-2328214/15/16 | 1800 274 6969 ✉ director@gniot.net.in 🌐 www.gniot.net.in



Syllabus of Proficiency Module

SOFT SKILLS

1. Soft Skills & their importance for students of Technology.
2. Communication & it's types.
3. Elements of Communication & the cycle of Communication
4. Barriers to Communication
5. Activity based on communication. (role play / GD/dialogue delivery& expressions etc.)
6. Phonetics & it's importance.



A Report

On

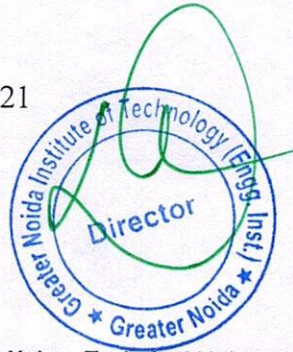
**Induction Programme conducted at
Greater Noida Institute of Technology, Greater Noida**

Prepared for

Induction Programme Coordinator

Dr. A. P. J. AKTU, Lucknow

December 08, 2021

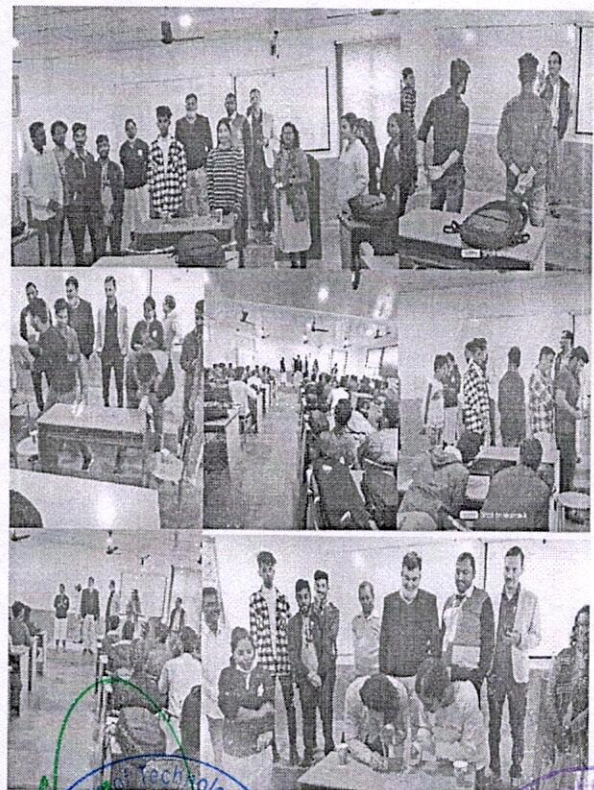
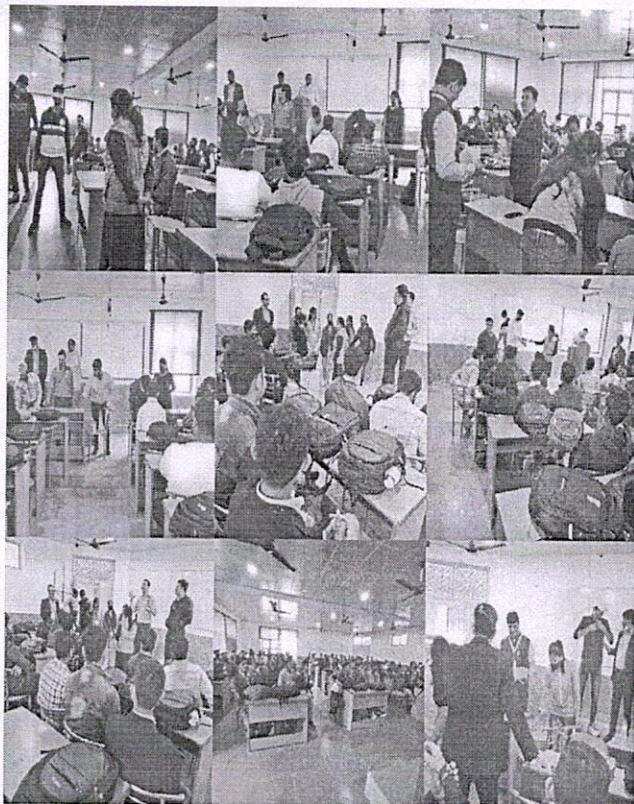


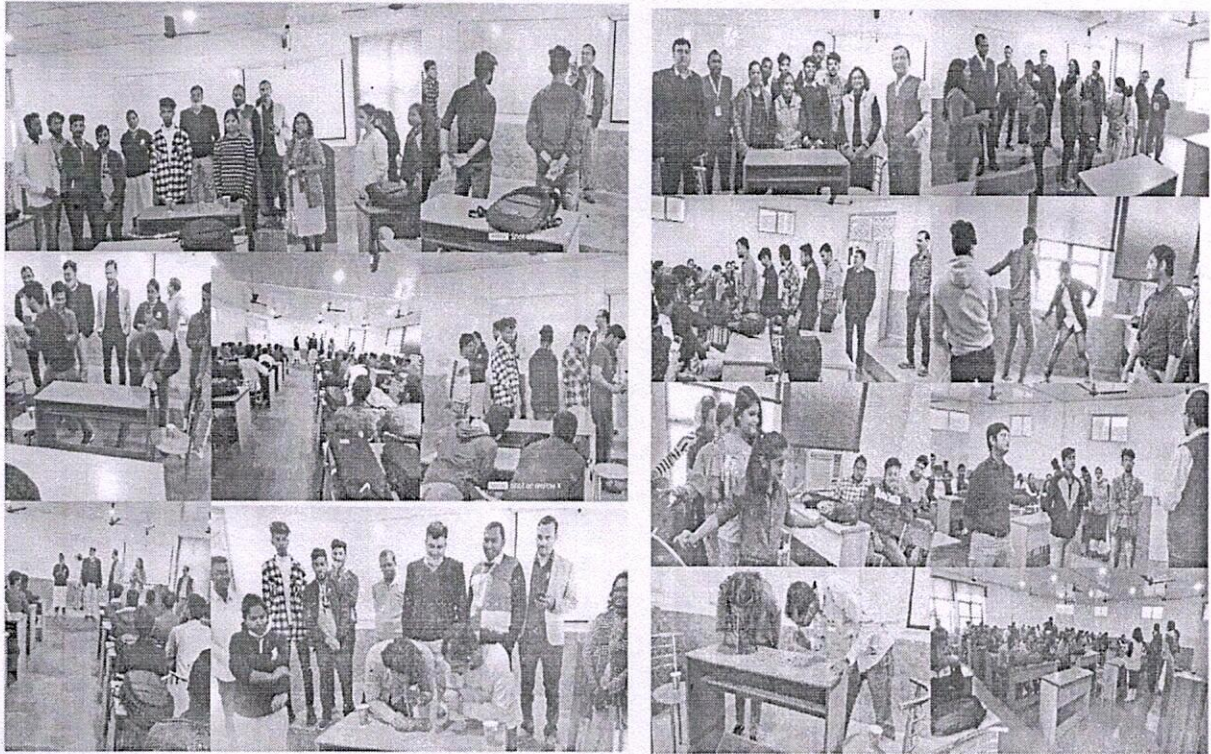
Greater Noida Institute of Technology, Greater Noida has organized an Induction Programme for first year students. It was a 21 day programme. In this programme different type of activities were conducted successfully. The students participated in all the activities with a great zeal. The following activities were purveyed successfully.

Creative Arts:

Creative Arts activities were conducted on different dates from 19.11.2021 – 06.12.2021 as per schedule. These activities were directed by department teachers from 9 a.m. to 10:55 a.m. in group A (IT, CE, EC Branch) while in group B (CS, ME, EE Branch) on the same dates from 11 a.m. to 12:55 p.m. The students enjoyed much by participating in the activities. The following activities were conducted –

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| i. Message Relay
(Non-verbal) | iii. Balloon Race | vii. Dancing |
| ii. Electric Circuit
Making | iv. Candle Lightening | v. Singing |
| | vi. Music | |

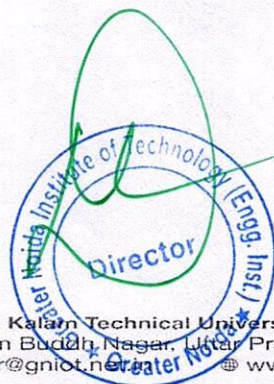




Literary Activities:

In Literary Activities were purveyed flourishingly in both groups from 19.11.2021 – 06.12.2021 as per schedule. These activities proved to be very fruitful to the students as they learnt a lot and became familiar with each other through these activities. The literary activities included the following –

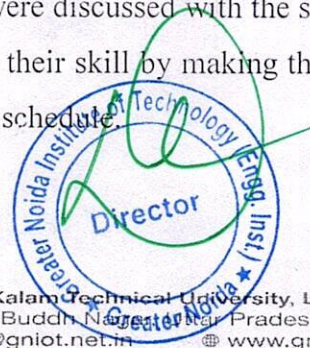
- i. Creative Writing
- ii. Poetry Writing
- iii. Role play
- iv. Debate
- v. Group Discussion
- vi. Speaking One Minute Activity
- vii. Relay Message (Verbal)





Proficiency Module/ Bridge Course:

Proficiency Modules (Bridge Course) were supervised by the head and senior teachers of the subjects. First of all the students were made familiar with the computers in computer lab then the basics of English, Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics were discussed with the students. Having found out the weaker students, the teachers tried to hone their skill by making their basics clear. These activities ran from 19.11.2021 – 06.12.2021 as per schedule.



Director



Physical Activities: Sports are the indifferent activities of student's life so education cannot be completed without sports. Under the induction programme GNIOT conducted different indoor and outdoor games in the campus. The students participated in most of the sports with a great zeal. The different sport activities like cricket, football, volleyball etc. were purveyed successfully.

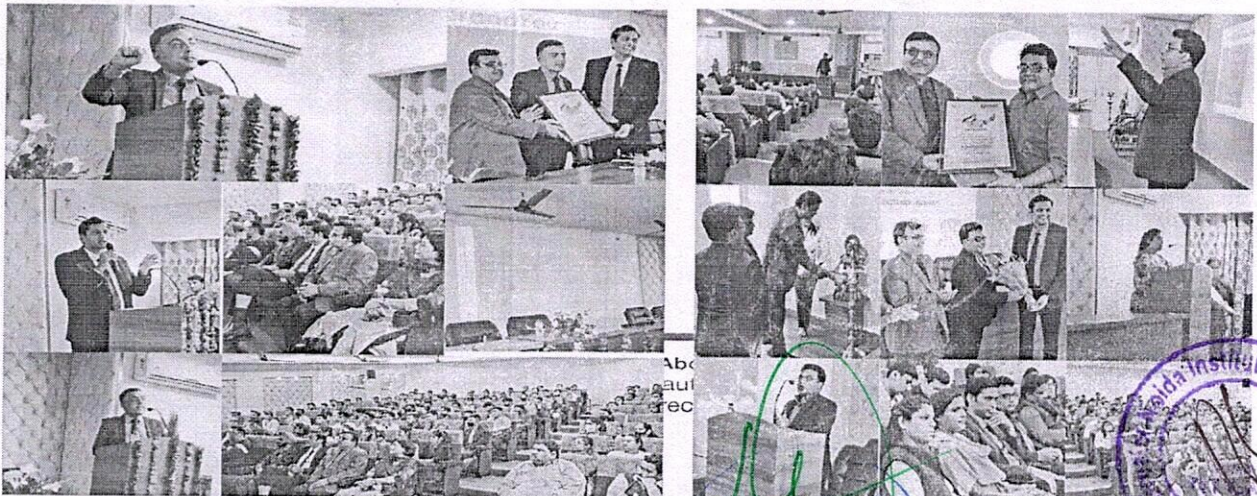
Lecture by Eminent People:

Department of B. Tech First year organized a guest lecture under the category "Lectures by Eminent People" on the 2nd day of the SIP-21-22 for the newly admitted students. The Guest lecture for Freshers was delivered by the expert, Dr. A K Singh, Director GIMS. The topic was 'Brand You'. It was a wonderful session where Dr. Singh emphasized on the importance of time management in a student's life.

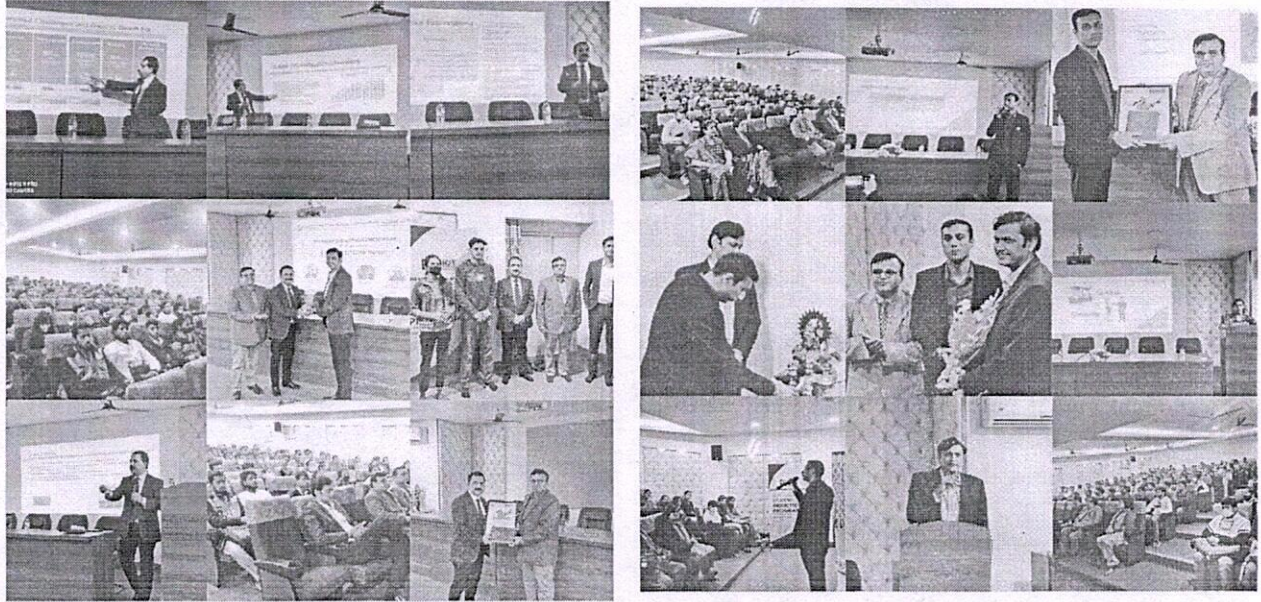
Under SIP 2021-22, on the 6th day, an expert lecture was organized under the category ' Lectures by Eminent People ' for the first year students. The Guest lecture was delivered by Mr. Jayant Bhagat, founder of Athanasius Pharma and the topic was 'Startup a revolutionary world a journey from job seeker to creator '.

On 8th day of SIP 21-22, under "Talks by Eminent People", an expert lecture on the topic ' Campus to Corporate ' by Mr. S. Natraj Director HR, Sify Technologies was delivered to illuminate the newly admitted students . Our Hon'ble Director Sir Dr Dhiraj Gupta delivered the welcome note emphasizing on 6H theory which included Honesty, Humbleness and Hard work, Human Values, Hunger to achieve and lastly Health.

On the 9th day of The Student Induction Program 2021-22, Mr. Piyush Dikshit, CEO & Director ACF group and Co- founder Adopt Nettech delivered an excellent expert lecture on the topic 'Emerging Technology and Career Options '. First of all our Hon'ble Director Dr Dhiraj Gupta



welcomed the guest and elaborated the need of emerging technologies and their application in real life. He also advised the students to focus on their ambitions and avoid confusion.



Arts of Living:

Some faculty members have attended the Executive Leadership Program (ELP) organized by AKTU at KOSI, Mathura. These faculty members have conducted the Padama Sadhana and three stages Pranayam with the help of videos by Art of Living, Sri Sri Ravishanker ji as per schedule.

Visit to Local Area:

All the students are new and unknown with the local areas of the city. Therefore, they were familiarized by the local trips conducted by the college under Induction Programme. The students became familiar with most of the places for their daily basic and professional needs. The trips were conducted for the following places –

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| i. Pari Chowk | iv. City Park |
| ii. Kailash Hospital | v. Jagat Farm |
| iii. Sharda Hospital | vi. All institutions of GNIOT Group |



Familiarization to Dept/Branch & Innovations:

All the students were helped to visit and familiarize with the respective departments and branches. The students became aware with the departmental laboratories and workshops. They were much inspired by the projects prepared by the old students kept as a record in the departments/Workshop. They visited the following departments –

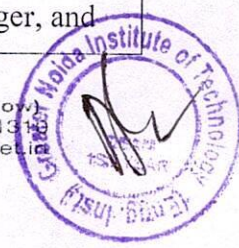
- i. Department of Computer Science Engineering
- ii. Department of Information Technology
- iii. Department of Mechanical Engineering
- iv. Department of Electronics Engineering
- v. Departments of Electrical Engineering
- vi. Department of Civil Engineering

Universal Human Values:

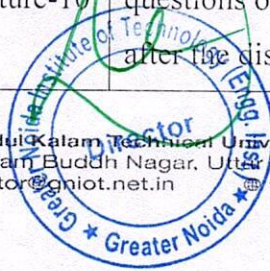
We have divided all students into two groups: Group-A and Group-B. There were two faculty members who delivered the content of Universal Human Values named as Mr. Manoj Kumar Gupta and Ms. Ranjana Agarwal. Mr. Manoj Kumar Gupta started exploration through lectures with Group-A and Ms. Ranjana Agarwal started exploration through lectures with Group-B, on “Universal Human Values” from 6th day of induction program i.e. 22-11-20121 Day wise content delivered and discussion with the students is given below:

Faculty: Mr. Manoj Kumar Gupta		Faculty: Ms. Ranjana Agarwal	
Lecture-1	Introduction of students, their purpose and expectation from the college. Further talk on human aspiration (human goal).	Lecture-1	Introduction of students, their purpose and expectation from the college their aspiration.
Lecture-2	Role of education and present status of education system. Also shown one video- “Story Stuff”.	Lecture-2	Role of education and present status of education system. And how the right education can be implemented.

Lecture-3	Human is coexistence of self and body. And deep discussion on self and body separately with several examples.	Lecture-3	In this lecture unfold the Human as coexistence of self and body. And deep discussion on self and body separately with several examples. Also shown one video- "Story Stuff".
Lecture-4	Started with questions of the students. The ultimate goal of human is "Happiness and prosperity". Peer pressure, competence of English, financial status. Discussed in detail.	Lecture-4	Started with questions of the students. The ultimate goal of human is "Happiness and prosperity". Peer pressure, competence of English, financial status. Discussed in detail.
Lecture-5	Activities of self(I) discussed and explored with several examples. How relationship is more important than the physical facility for human being explored in detail. Through right understanding, human can live with right feeling in human – human relationship which leads to mutual happiness. On the other hand if human live with right understanding with rest of nature then ensure mutual prosperity.	Lecture-5	How relationship is more important than the physical facility for human being explored in detail. Activities of self(I) discussed and explored with several examples. Through right understanding, human can live with right feeling in human – human relationship which leads to mutual happiness. also with rest of nature leads to mutual prosperity.
Lecture-6	There were nine definite natural feelings discussed and Trust and Respect explored in detail. Also discussion on anger, and feeling	Lecture-6	There were nine definite natural feelings discussed and Trust and Respect explored in detail. Also discussion on anger, and

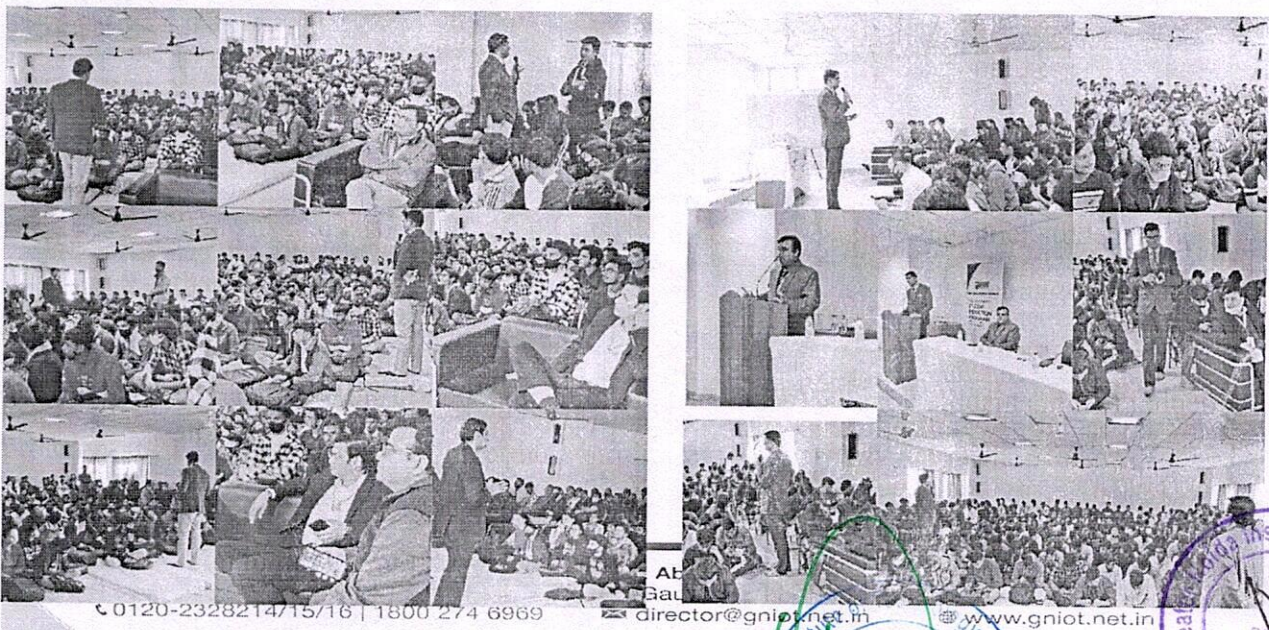


	of opposition also. Shown one video- "Right here and Right Now"		feeling of opposition also.
Lecture-7	Discussion start with the questions on trust and respect then affection, care, guidance, reverence, glory, gratitude and Love were explored in detail. If human live in all 9 definite feelings then he/she can do justice in relationship.	Lecture-7	Discussion start with the questions on trust and respect then affection, care, guidance, reverence, glory, gratitude and Love were explored in detail. If human live in all 9 definite feelings then he/she can do justice in relationship. Shown one video- "Right here and Right Now"
Lecture-8	Recapping the previous day lecture, some query on justice, after that detail discussion on "Competition and Cooperation", which is naturally expectable to the human beings (Students) with several examples. And they were satisfied.	Lecture-8	Lecture start with discussion on justice, then discussion on "Competition and Cooperation", which is naturally expectable to the human beings (Students) with several examples. And they were satisfied.
Lecture-9	The discussion on harmony in the society in detail. Also explored Specialist Vs. Excellent. And Shown Video on society- "Hiware Bazar"	Lecture-9	The exploration on Specialist Vs. Excellent. Then The discussion on harmony in the society in detail. Also And Shown Video on society- "Hiware Bazar"
Lecture-10	Sum up the previous lecture and explored the several questions of the students. Then after the	Lecture-10	lecture with the several questions of the students. Then after the discussion took place



	discussion took place on “Harmony in the Nature” units in the nature their activities also.		on “Harmony in the Nature” units in the nature their activities also.
Lecture-11	Interrelatedness and coexistence among all four order in the nature and all units in the existence. Space and consciousness and material units are submerged and self energized, self organized in the space.	Lecture-11	Space and consciousness and material units are submerged and self energized, self organized in the space.. Interrelatedness and coexistence among all four order in the nature and all units in the existence.
Lecture-12	In last sum up the whole content, also all the students guided for the interaction among the other students and also told the students that the ragging is strictly prohibited.	Lecture-12	In last sum up the whole content, also all the students guided for the interaction among the other students and also about the ragging, which is strictly prohibited.

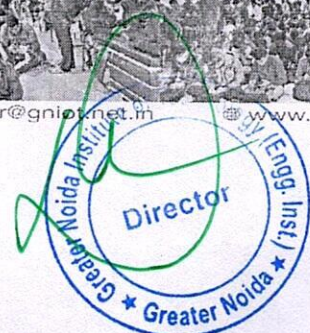
We are happy to share the universal and natural human values with the students in this induction program-2021-22. We also, recognize the confidence and deep interest in the students towards the values. We tried the best for the delivery of the content of the “Universal Human Values” for the transformation in the life of the students.

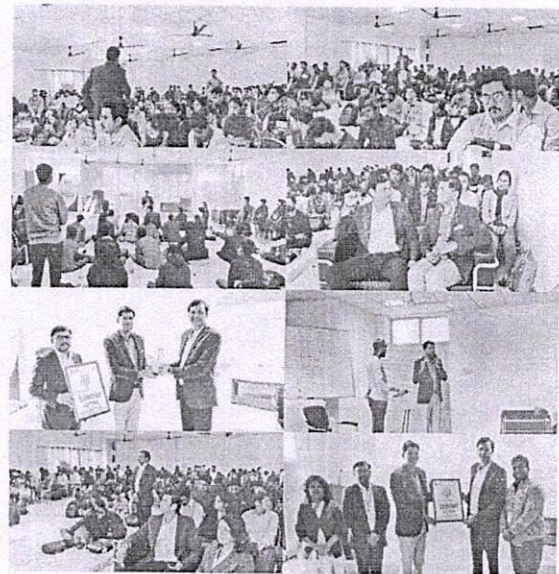
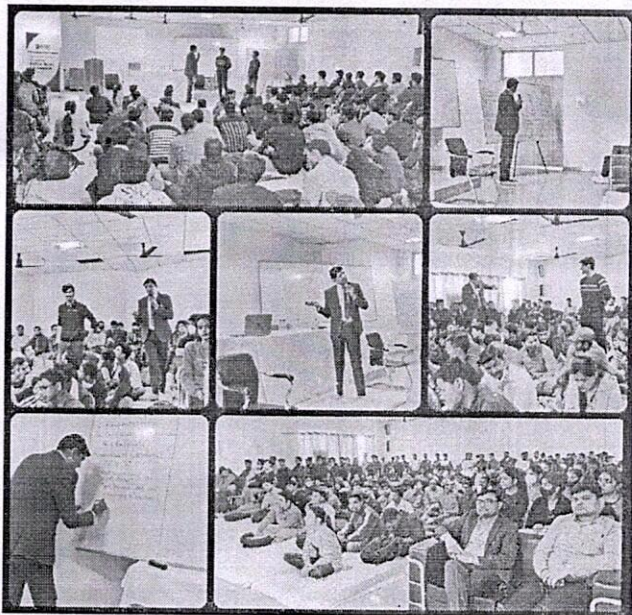
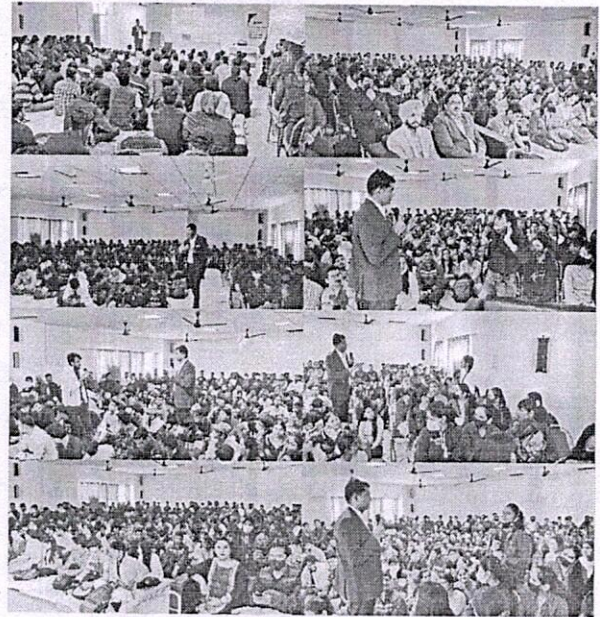
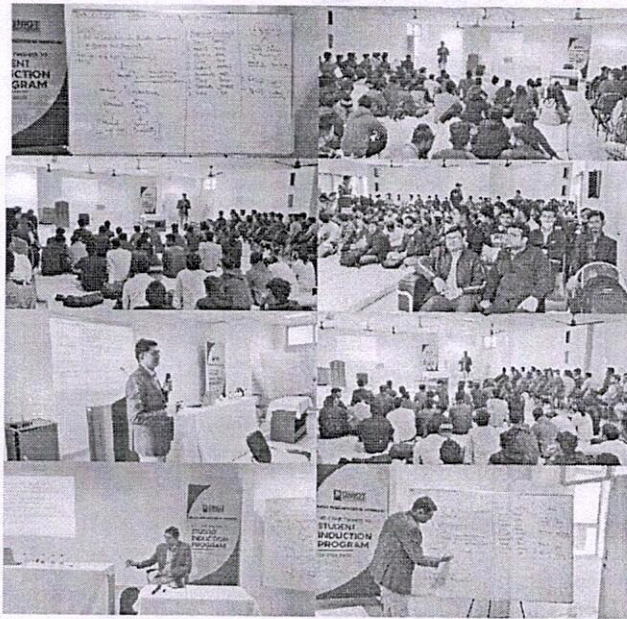


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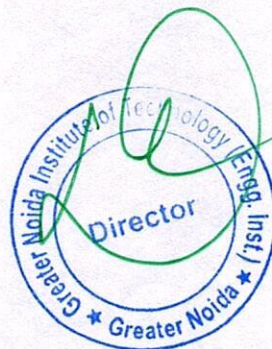
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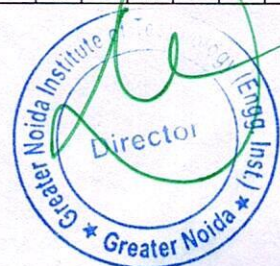
Coordinator, Induction Program
 Greater Noida Institute of Technology,
 Plot No. 7, Knowledge Park – II,
 Greater Noida-201306



Attendance Students Induction Progrmme (SIP 2021-22)

Section: A1

SNo.	I.D. NO.	BRANCH	SEC	STUDENT NAME	18-Nov-21	22-Nov-21	23-Nov-21	24-Nov-21	25-Nov-21	26-Nov-21	27-Nov-21	29-Nov-21	30-Nov-21	1-Dec-21	2-Dec-21	3-Dec-21	6-Dec-21	7-Dec-21
1	190636	AS-IT	A1	AADITYA KUMAR YADAV	p	A	P	P	p	P	P	p	P	P	P	P	P	p
2	190603	AS-IT	A1	ABDUL RAHEEM	p	p	A	P	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
3	190138	AS-IT	A1	ABHAY KUMAR MISHRA	p	p	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P
4	190568	AS-IT	A1	ABHINAV ANAND	p	A	A	P	A	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	A
5	190088	AS-IT	A1	ABHISHEK AWASTHI	p	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
6	190418	AS-IT	A1	ABHISHEK BHARTI	p	p	P	P	A	P	A	A	P	A	A	P	P	A
7	190294	AS-IT	A1	ADITYA RAO	A	A	A	A	A	A	p	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
8	190109	AS-IT	A1	AJAY BHATI	p	p	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
9	190026	AS-IT	A1	AKASH DWIVEDI	p	p	A	A	A	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	A
10	190484	AS-IT	A1	AKASH KUMAR RAI	p	p	P	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	p	A
11	190574	AS-IT	A1	AMIT KUMAR SINGH	A	p	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P
12	190610	AS-IT	A1	AMIT KUMAR SINGH	A	p	P	P	A	A	A	A	P	A	A	P	P	A
13	190488	AS-IT	A1	ANCHAL KUMAR	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P
14	190008	AS-IT	A1	ANJANI KUMAR	p	p	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P
15	190183	AS-IT	A1	ANKIT KUMAR SINGH	p	A	P	P	A	A	P	A	A	A	P	P	P	A
16	190502	AS-IT	A1	ANKUSH RAJ	p	p	A	A	A	p	P	A	p	A	P	P	P	A
17	190517	AS-IT	A1	ANOOP DIXIT	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
18	190126	AS-IT	A1	ANOUSHKA	A	A	A	A	A	p	P	A	p	A	P	P	P	A
19	190635	AS-IT	A1	ANURAG PRAJAPATI	p	p	?	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
20	190068	AS-IT	A1	ARMAN ANSARI	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	A
21	190485	AS-IT	A1	ARTI SINGH	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
22	190174	AS-IT	A1	ASHISH KUMAR JHA	p	p	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	A	P	P	P
23	190153	AS-IT	A1	ASHISH KUMAR SINGH	p	p	P	P	A	A	P	A	A	A	P	P	P	A
24	180327	AS-EC	A1	ASHUTOSH PRATAP SINGH	p	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
25	190084	AS-CIVIL	A1	MD SERAJ SIDDIQUEE	p	p	A	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P
26	190097	AS-CIVIL	A1	MD SHAQUIB	p	p	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
27	190346	AS-EC	A1	MD. SHAMS ALAM	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
28	190450	AS-CIVIL	A1	MOHD TALIB	p	p	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P
29	190419	AS-CIVIL	A1	SANKET SAROWER	A	p	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
30	190238	AS-EC	A1	SASHANK RANJAN	p	p	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
31	190780	AS-IT	A1	SAURABH KUMAR	p	p	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A
32	190344	AS-EC	A1	SAURABH RAO	A	A	A	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
33	190515	AS-EC	A1	SHAD ANSARI	p	p	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	A	A
34	190156	AS-CIVIL	A1	SHAKSHI KUMARI	p	p	?	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	A	P	P
35	190113	AS-EC	A1	SHANU KUMAR	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
36	190010	AS-EC	A1	SHASHIKANT KUMAR	p	p	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	A	A
37	190262	AS-CIVIL	A1	SHAYBAN AKHTAR	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	A
38	190025	AS-CIVIL	A1	SHIVAM RAJ	p	p	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
39	190536	AS-CIVIL	A1	SHIVANSHU SINGH PAL	A	A	A	P	A	P	A	A	P	A	A	P	P	A
40	190500	AS-EC	A1	SHREYA SRIVASTAVA	p	p	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	A
41	190287	AS-CIVIL	A1	SHREYASH SINGH	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	A
42	190677	AS-EC	A1	SHUBHA UPADHYAY	p	p	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
43	190027	AS-CIVIL	A1	SUMIT	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
44	190507	AS-EC	A1	SUMIT KUMAR	p	p	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
45	190334	AS-EC	A1	SUMIT KUMAR SINGH	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
46	190514	AS-CIVIL	A1	SUNMOON KR	p	p	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	A	A
47	190648	AS-EC	A1	SWAYM SAPRA	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	A
48	190513	AS-EC	A1	SWEETY KUMARI	p	p	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
49	190633	AS-EC	A1	TUSHAR JHA	A	A	A	P	A	P	A	A	P	A	A	P	P	A
50	190400	AS-EC	A1	UJJWAL KUMAR	p	p	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	A
51	190366	AS-EC	A1	VEDANT KUMAR	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	A
52	190226	AS-EC	A1	VIJAY PRAKASH GUPTA	p	p	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
53	190539	AS-EC	A1	VISHAL YADAV	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
54	190236	AS-EC	A1	VISHWAJEET RANJAN	p	p	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
55	190136	AS-EC	A1	VISHWJEET SINGH	p	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	A	A	P



Attendance Students Induction Programme (SIP 2021-22)

Section: A2

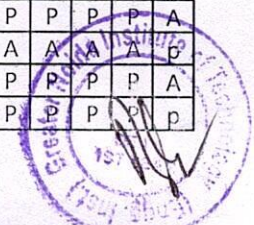
SNo.	I.D. NO.	BRANCH	SEC	STUDENT NAME	18-Nov-21	22-Nov-21	23-Nov-21	24-Nov-21	25-Nov-21	26-Nov-21	27-Nov-21	29-Nov-21	30-Nov-21	1-Dec-21	2-Dec-21	3-Dec-21	6-Dec-21	7-Dec-21
1	190790	EC 1 Year	A2	ANMOL GUPTA	A	P	A	A	P	A	P	A	A	P	P	P	A	P
2	190715	IT 1 Year	A2	ASHISH RAJ	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P
3	190200	IT 1 Year(2	A2	ASIT SINGH	A	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	A	P
4	190161	IT 1 Year	A2	ASTHA JAISWAL	A	A	P	P	P	A	P	A	A	A	P	P	A	P
5	190470	IT 1 Year	A2	AYUSH PANDEY	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P
6	190541	IT 1 Year	A2	AYUSH PRATAP	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P
7	190217	IT 1 Year(2	A2	AYUSH SRIVASTAVA	A	P	A	A	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	A	P	A
8	190359	IT 1 Year(2	A2	BANTI CHAUHAN	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
9	190251	IT 1 Year(2	A2	BHAVYA MEHTA	A	A	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	A	P	P
10	190045	IT 1 Year	A2	BHAVYA TYAGI	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
11	190106	IT 1 Year(2	A2	BIBHU PRIYADARSHI	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A
12	190651	IT 1 Year	A2	BITTU KUMAR	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A
13	190189	IT 1 Year(2	A2	CHIRAG GUPTA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	A
14	190526	IT 1 Year	A2	DEEPAK KUMAR AGRAHARI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P
15	190640	IT 1 Year	A2	DEEPAK KUMAR SINGH	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P
16	190180	IT 1 Year(2	A2	DEVENDRA PRATAP SINGH	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
17	190670	IT 1 Year	A2	DIVYANSH SINGH	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
18	190503	IT 1 Year	A2	FARAN AHMAD	P	P	P	P	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	A	A
19	190489	IT 1 Year	A2	FARAN TOUQUEER ASDAQUE	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	A	P	A	P
20	190218	IT 1 Year(2	A2	GOPAL SHARMA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
21	190268	IT 1 Year	A2	HAPPY YADAV	A	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	A	A	A	A
22	190160	IT 1 Year(2	A2	JANVI KAUSHIK	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
23	190104	IT 1 Year(2	A2	KAJAL	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P
24	190368	EC 1 Year	A2	MD. REHAN FAZAL	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	A	P
25	190227	CE 1 Year	A2	MD. SAIF SIDDIQUE	P	A	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P
26	190384	IT 1 Year	A2	MD.DILSHAD KHAN	A	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	A	P	P
27	190210	CE 1 Year	A2	OM KUMAR OM	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
28	190146	EC 1 Year	A2	PARV SHARMA	P	A	P	P	A	A	A	A	P	A	P	P	P	P
29	190429	CE 1 Year	A2	PRABHAKAR KUMAR	P	P	P	P	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	A
30	190387	EC 1 Year	A2	PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
31	190313	EC 1 Year	A2	PRAGYA PANDEY	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	A	P	P
32	190186	CE 1 Year	A2	PRANAV KUMAR JHA	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	A
33	190013	EC 1 Year	A2	PRASHANT SHARMA	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P
34	190312	EC 1 Year	A2	PRATEEK KUMAR MISHRA	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
35	190170	EC 1 Year	A2	PRATYUSH KUMAR DAS	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	A	A
36	190190	EC 1 Year	A2	PRATYUSH PANDEY	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
37	190194	EC 1 Year	A2	PRAVESH CHAUHAN	P	P	A	A	A	A	A	P	A	P	P	P	A	A
38	190240	EC 1 Year	A2	PRINCE KUMAR	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A
39	190201	EC 1 Year	A2	PRIYANSHU	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
40	190704	EC 1 Year	A2	RAHUL GAUTAM	A	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P
41	190537	EC 1 Year	A2	RAHUL SINGH	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
42	190661	CE 1 Year	A2	RAMASHANKAR KUMAR	A	P	A	A	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	A	P	P
43	190065	CE 1 Year	A2	RAVI RAMAN	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
44	190679	EC 1 Year	A2	RHITIK RAJ SAMUEL	A	A	P	P	P	A	P	A	A	A	P	P	A	P
45	190554	EC 1 Year	A2	RISHABH	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A
46	190695	CE 1 Year	A2	RISHABH BHATI	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P
47	190498	EC 1 Year	A2	ROHIT KUMAR	A	P	A	A	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	A	P	A
48	190626	CE 1 Year	A2	ROHIT KUMAR	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
49	190028	EC 1 Year	A2	ROHIT MISHRA	A	A	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	A	P	P	P	A
50	190019	CE 1 Year	A2	SACHIN GAUTAM	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
51	190123	CE 1 Year	A2	SACHIN KUMAR	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	A
52	190056	CE 1 Year	A2	SALMAN ALI KHAN	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
53	190638	EC 1 Year	A2	SAMEER ANSARI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A

Director
Greater Noida Institute of Technology
Engg. Instl.
Greater Noida

Greater Noida Institute of Technology
(Engg. Instl.)

Attendance Students Induction Programme (SIP 2021-22)
Section: A3

SNo.	I.D. NO.	BRANCH	SEC	STUDENT NAME	18-Nov-21	22-Nov-21	23-Nov-21	24-Nov-21	25-Nov-21	26-Nov-21	27-Nov-21	29-Nov-21	30-Nov-21	1-Dec-21	2-Dec-21	3-Dec-21	6-Dec-21	7-Dec-21
1	190430	CE 1 Year	A3	DIVYANSHU KUMAR	A	P	A	P	p	A	p	A	A	P	A	A	P	p
2	190444	CE 1 Year	A3	FAISAL AHMAD	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	p
3	190152	CE 1 Year	A3	GAJUM EKKE	A	P	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	p
4	190416	EC 1 Year	A3	GOPAL KUMAR	P	P	P	P	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	p
5	190352	EC 1 Year	A3	GULSHAN KUMAR JHA	A	P	P	A	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	p
6	190130	CE 1 Year	A3	HASAN SAHREYAR	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	p
7	190462	EC 1 Year	A3	HRITIK KESHRI	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A
8	190295	CE 1 Year	A3	IRSHAD ALI	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	p
9	190644	EC 1 Year	A3	JAIDYUMNA ARYA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	p
10	190151	EC 1 Year	A3	JAYA BHATNAGAR	A	P	P	P	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	A	P	p
11	190402	EC 1 Year	A3	JAYSHREE KUMARI	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
12	190361	CE 1 Year	A3	JAYVIND KUMAR YADAV	P	P	P	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	A
13	190038	EC 1 Year	A3	KAMLESH KUMAR	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
14	190395	IT 1 Year	A3	KANHAIYA KUMAR MANDAL	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	p
15	190058	EC 1 Year	A3	KARAN PANDEY	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	p
16	190069	IT 1 Year	A3	KARTIK RAI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	p
17	190734	EC 1 Year	A3	KAUSHIK KUMAR	A	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	A
18	190095	EC 1 Year	A3	KHUSHI KUMARI	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
19	190406	IT 1 Year	A3	KOMAL SINGH	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	p
20	190066	CE 1 Year	A3	KRISHNA KUMAR	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A
21	190355	EC 1 Year	A3	KRISHNA MURARI JHA	A	P	P	A	A	p	A	p	A	P	P	P	P	A
22	190094	IT 1 Year	A3	KUMAR PIYUSHAM	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	p
23	190581	CE 1 Year	A3	KUMAR PRIYANSHU	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	p
24	190074	IT 1 Year	A3	KUMAR SHUBHAM	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	p
25	190372	EC 1 Year	A3	KUNAL KUMAR	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	A	A	P	A	p
26	190546	IT 1 Year	A3	KUSHAL SINGH	A	P	P	P	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	p
27	190750	IT 1 Year	A3	LALAN KUMAR	P	A	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	A	P	A	A	A
28	190022	IT 1 Year	A3	MADHU MITA	A	A	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	A	p
29	190385	IT 1 Year	A3	MAHAK AGARWAL	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
30	190314	EC 1 Year	A3	MAMTA KUMARI	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	p
31	190480	EC 1 Year	A3	MANAS BARANWAL	A	P	P	A	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	p
32	190037	CE 1 Year	A3	MANISH KUMAR	P	P	A	p	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
33	190239	IT 1 Year	A3	MANISH KUMAR SINGH	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	p
34	190305	EC 1 Year	A3	MANISH MEENA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	p
35	190196	IT 1 Year	A3	MAYANK RAJ	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	A
36	190159	EC 1 Year	A3	MD.ISHA ALAM	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	p
37	190128	IT 1 Year	A3	MD.MERAJ RAZA HASHMI	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A
38	190550	CE 1 Year	A3	MRITYUNJAY MISHRA	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	p
39	190204	IT 1 Year	A3	NAMAN CHANDRA	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	A
40	190622	IT 1 Year	A3	NANDINI SHARMA	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	p
41	190202	IT 1 Year	A3	NIHIL KUMAR	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
42	190749	IT 1 Year	A3	NIKHIL KUMAR	P	P	P	A	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	p
43	190693	IT 1 Year	A3	NIKHIL PATHAK	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A
44	190606	IT 1 Year	A3	NILOTPAL YADAV	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	p
45	190516	IT 1 Year	A3	NITIN SRIVASTAVA	A	P	P	P	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	A	P	A
46	190700	EC 1 Year	A3	PALLAVI KUMARI	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	p
47	190140	IT 1 Year	A3	PARAS CHAUHAN	P	P	P	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	A
48	190442	IT 1 Year	A3	PAWAN KUMAR	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	p
49	190383	IT 1 Year	A3	PAWAN KUMAR PANDEY	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
50	190302	IT 1 Year	A3	PRAVASH BHARDWAJ	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	p
51	190777	CE 1 Year	A3	RAHUL KASHYAP	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
52	190788	EC 1 Year	A3	VINAY KUMAR SINGH	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	p



Attendance Students Induction Progrmme (SIP 2021-22)

Section: A4

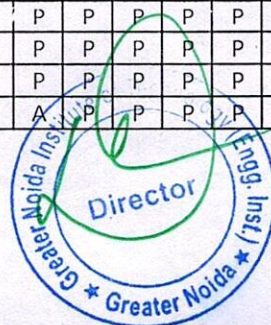
SNo.	I.D. NO.	BRANCH	SEC	STUDENT NAME	18-Nov-21	22-Nov-21	23-Nov-21	24-Nov-21	25-Nov-21	26-Nov-21	27-Nov-21	29-Nov-21	30-Nov-21	1-Dec-21	2-Dec-21	3-Dec-21	6-Dec-21	7-Dec-21
1	190762	EC 1 Year	A4	ANMOL NIGAM	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
2	190075	CE 1 Year	A4	ANUBHAV BHATI	A	P	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	A	P
3	190324	CE 1 Year	A4	ARUSHI SINGH	A	A	A	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	P
4	190411	EC 1 Year	A4	ARYAN SINGH	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
5	190345	EC 1 Year	A4	ASADULLAH	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
6	190466	CE 1 Year	A4	ASHHAR NEYAZ	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
7	190288	CE 1 Year	A4	ASHIF NAWAZ	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
8	190553	EC 1 Year	A4	ASHUTOSH ANAND	P	A	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P
9	190321	CE 1 Year	A4	ASHUTOSH KUMAR	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
10	190115	CE 1 Year	A4	ASHWANI NEEM	A	P	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	A	P
11	190538	EC 1 Year	A4	ASWANI KUMAR MANDAL	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
12	190511	EC 1 Year	A4	ATUL ABHISHEK	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
13	190555	EC 1 Year	A4	BHAVESH KUMAR	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	A	A	A	A	A
14	190374	CE 1 Year	A4	BINAY KUMAR	A	A	P	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	A	P	P
15	190613	EC 1 Year	A4	BIPIN KUMAR NISHAD	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
16	190360	EC 1 Year	A4	DEEPAK KUMAR	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
17	190641	EC 1 Year	A4	DEEPANSHU	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
18	190710	CE 1 Year	A4	DHANANJAY YADAV	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	A	P	P	A
19	190533	EC 1 Year	A4	GANGA SAGAR CHAUDHARY	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
20	190588	EC 1 Year	A4	GAURAV HALDIYA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
21	190475	EC 1 Year	A4	GAURAV SINHA	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
22	190096	EC 1 Year	A4	GINNI KUMARI	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P
23	190465	EC 1 Year	A4	GOPAL BHARDWAJ	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P
24	190529	EC 1 Year	A4	GOPAL GUPTA	P	A	P	P	A	A	A	A	P	A	P	P	P	P
25	190794	CE 1 Year	A4	HIMANSHU KUMAR	A	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P
26	190245	IT 1 Year	A4	LAVISH GOYAL	A	P	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	A	P
27	190612	EC 1 Year	A4	MD ASHRAF ALI	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	A
28	190506	EC 1 Year	A4	MD ASLAM ANSARI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
29	190231	CE 1 Year	A4	MD DANISH RAZA	A	P	P	A	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	A	A
30	190014	CE 1 Year	A4	MD. ASIF	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
31	190286	IT 1 Year	A4	MOHD. SHABIB RAZA	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
32	190301	IT 1 Year	A4	PRAVISH BHARDWAJ	A	A	A	P	P	A	P	A	A	A	A	P	P	A
33	190654	IT 1 Year	A4	PRIYANKA	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
34	190428	IT 1 Year	A4	PUSHKAR RAJ SONI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
35	190055	IT 1 Year	A4	RAGHAV GAUR	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	A
36	190686	IT 1 Year	A4	RAHUL	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
37	190277	IT 1 Year	A4	RAHUL BHARDWAJ	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A
38	190398	IT 1 Year	A4	RAHUL KUMAR	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P
39	190067	IT 1 Year	A4	RAKESH KUMAR	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A
40	190576	IT 1 Year	A4	RAM PRAVESH KUMAR SAH	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	A	A	P	P
41	190020	IT 1 Year	A4	RAVI RANJAN	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	A	A
42	190040	IT 1 Year	A4	RAVI RANJAN PANDEY	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
43	190036	IT 1 Year	A4	RINKU	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	A
44	190499	IT 1 Year	A4	RISHAV YADAV	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
45	190135	IT 1 Year	A4	RISHU SINGH	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A
46	190134	IT 1 Year	A4	RITIK BHARGAVA	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P
47	190392	IT 1 Year	A4	ROHIT PRASAD	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
48	190284	IT 1 Year	A4	RUPA KUMARI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
49	190432	IT 1 Year	A4	SATYAM SHARMA	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
50	190614	IT 1 Year	A4	SAURABH SRIVASTAVA	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P
51	190437	IT 1 Year	A4	SAYEED AHMAD	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	A	A	P	A
52	190464	IT 1 Year	A4	SHIVA YADAV	A	P	A	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	A	P

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Attendance Students Induction Programme (SIP 2021-22)
Section: A5

SNo.	I.D. NO.	BRANCH	SEC	STUDENT NAME	18-Nov-21	22-Nov-21	23-Nov-21	24-Nov-21	25-Nov-21	26-Nov-21	27-Nov-21	29-Nov-21	30-Nov-21	1-Dec-21	2-Dec-21	3-Dec-21	6-Dec-21	7-Dec-21
1	190757	CE 1 Year	A5	AAMIR RASOOL	A	A	A	A	P	A	P	A	A	A	A	A	P	P
2	190386	CE 1 Year	A5	AAREEZ NASEEM	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P
3	190662	EC 1 Year	A5	AAYUSHI SINGH	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	A	P
4	190420	EC 1 Year	A5	ABDUL SAMAD	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
5	190709	CE 1 Year	A5	ABHAY KUMAR	P	A	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
6	190303	EC 1 Year	A5	ABHIMANYU KUMAR	A	P	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	A	A	P
7	190477	EC 1 Year	A5	ABHIMANYU KUSHWAHA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
8	190761	EC 1 Year	A5	ABHINAV KUMAR RANJAN	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P
9	190072	EC 1 Year	A5	ABHISHEK KUMAR	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
10	190157	EC 1 Year	A5	ABHISHEK KUMAR	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P
11	190523	CE 1 Year	A5	ABHISHEK KUMAR	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	A	A
12	190684	CE 1 Year	A5	ABHISHEK KUMAR	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A
13	190562	CE 1 Year	A5	ABHISHEK KUMAR RAJPUT	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A
14	190707	CE 1 Year	A5	ABHISHEK SINGH	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P
15	190521	CE 1 Year	A5	AKHILESH KUMAR	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
16	190367	EC 1 Year	A5	AMAN SRIVASTAVA	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
17	190768	IT 1 Year	A5	AMANAT ANAND	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A
18	190689	EC 1 Year	A5	AMITESH SINGH	A	A	A	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
19	190179	CE 1 Year	A5	AMRESH KUMAR SAH	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
20	190457	EC 1 Year	A5	ANISH KUMAR	A	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	A	A	A	A
21	190244	EC 1 Year	A5	ANJALI GUPTA	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A
22	190042	EC 1 Year	A5	ANJALI PRIYA	A	A	A	A	A	P	A	P	A	A	A	P	A	P
23	190257	EC 1 Year	A5	ANKIT KUMAR	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
24	190441	CE 1 Year	A5	ANKITA RAWAT	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P
25	190699	EC 1 Year	A5	ANNU PRIYA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
26	190354	EC 1 Year	A5	ANSHIKA	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P
27	190225	EC 1 Year	A5	ANSHOO TIWARI	P	P	P	A	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	A
28	190649	EC 1 Year	A5	ANSHUL NAGAR	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
29	190594	EC 1 Year	A5	ARYAN GUPTA	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	A
30	190799	IT 1 Year	A5	FARAZ KHAN	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P
31	190391	IT 1 Year	A5	SHRISTY KUMARI	A	A	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	A	P	P	P	P
32	190269	IT 1 Year	A5	SHUBHAM YADAV	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A
33	190510	IT 1 Year	A5	SIDDHARTH SINGH	A	P	P	A	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
34	190112	IT 1 Year	A5	SINGH SAURAV KUMAR	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P
35	190431	IT 1 Year	A5	SMRITI JHA	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A
36	190607	IT 1 Year	A5	SONALI KUMARI	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
37	190604	IT 1 Year	A5	SUMANT SINGH	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A
38	190278	IT 1 Year	A5	SUMIT RAJ	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
39	190181	IT 1 Year	A5	SUNIL KUMAR	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	A
40	190582	IT 1 Year	A5	SUNNY	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
41	190637	IT 1 Year	A5	SURBHI KUMARI	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	A
42	190147	IT 1 Year	A5	SUYASH KUMAR PANDEY	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
43	190063	IT 1 Year	A5	SWASTIKA SHARMA	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A
44	190628	IT 1 Year	A5	TABREZ KHUSHTER	A	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	A	A	A	P
45	190048	IT 1 Year	A5	TWINKLE JAISWAL	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A
46	190504	IT 1 Year	A5	UDITA	A	A	A	A	A	P	A	P	A	A	A	P	A	P
47	190041	IT 1 Year	A5	UJJWAL KUMAR	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
48	190719	IT 1 Year	A5	VARSHA KUMARI	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P
49	190021	IT 1 Year	A5	VIDYANSHU KUMAR	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
50	190276	IT 1 Year	A5	YASIR MOHAMMAD ZAFIR	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P


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Attendance Students Induction Progrmme (SIP 2021-22)
Section : B1

SNo.	I.D. NO.	BRANC H	SEC	STUDENT NAME	18-Nov-21	22-Nov-21	23-Nov-21	24-Nov-21	25-Nov-21	26-Nov-21	27-Nov-21	29-Nov-21	30-Nov-21	1-Dec-21	2-Dec-21	3-Dec-21	6-Dec-21	7-Dec-21
1	190650	CS 1 Year	B1	AADIYA SHARMA	A	A	p	A	p	A	p	A	p	p	A	p	p	p
2	190616	CS 1 Year	B1	ABHINAV GUPTA	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	p
3	190701	CS 1 Year	B1	ABHISHEK GAURAV	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	p
4	190120	CS 1 Year	B1	ABHISHEK KUMAR	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	p
5	190692	CS 1 Year	B1	ABHISHEK KUMAR	P	A	A	P	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	p
6	190746	CS 1 Year	B1	ABHISHEK RAJ	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	p
7	190663	CS 1 Year	B1	ABHISHEK RANJAN	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	A	A
8	190145	CS 1 Year	B1	ABHISHEK SINGH	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	p
9	190732	CS 1 Year	B1	ABHISHEK SINGH	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	p
10	190567	CS 1 Year	B1	ADARSH KUMAR	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	p
11	190133	CS 1 Year	B1	ADARSH PRATAP SINGH	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A
12	190100	CS 1 Year	B1	ADARSH SRIVASTAVA	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A
13	190706	CS 1 Year	B1	ADITYA ANAND	A	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A
14	190609	CS 1 Year	B1	ADITYA PRATAP SINGH	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	p
15	190569	CS 1 Year	B1	ADITYA RANJAN	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	p
16	190458	CS 1 Year	B1	AJAY KUMAR	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	p
17	190747	CS 1 Year	B1	AJEET KUMAR	P	A	A	P	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	A	P	A
18	190207	CS 1 Year	B1	AKASH UPADHYAY	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	A	P	P	P	A
19	190304	CS 1 Year	B1	AKHIL SHARMA	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	p
20	190454	CS 1 Year	B1	AKSHAR GHANSHYAM BHANDARI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A
21	190743	CS 1 Year	B1	AKSHAY MATHURIA	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	A
22	190222	CS 1 Year	B1	ALOK KUMAR	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	p
23	190401	CS 1 Year	B1	ALOK RANJAN	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	p
24	190561	CS 1 Year	B1	AMAN	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	p
25	190099	CS 1 Year	B1	AMAN KUMAR	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	p
26	190132	CS 1 Year	B1	AMAN SEHGAL	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	A	A	p
27	190087	CS 1 Year	B1	AMIR REJA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A
28	190691	CS 1 Year	B1	AMIT KUMAR YADAV	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	p
29	190755	CS 1 Year	B1	ANANT KUMAR	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A
30	190445	CS 1 Year	B1	ANJALI KUMARI	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	p
31	190665	CS 1 Year	B1	ANKIT KAMAL	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	p
32	190703	CS 1 Year	B1	ANKIT KUMAR	P	A	A	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	A
33	190530	CS 1 Year	B1	ANKIT PRAJAPATI	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	p
34	190275	CS 1 Year	B1	ANKUL CHAUDHARY	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	A	p
35	190078	CS 1 Year	B1	ANUBHAV YADAV	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
36	190796	CS 1 Year	B1	JOYTI	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	p
37	180672	CS 1 Year	B1	KARTIK TIWARI	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	p	A
38	190754	CS 1 Year	B1	MD AHAD RAZA	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	p
39	190501	EE 1 Year	B1	MD SHEESH	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	p	A
40	190773	CS 1 Year	B1	MEGHA GARG	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	A	P	A	p
41	190520	ME 1 Year	B1	SANJU SHARMA	A	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	A	P	A	p	A
42	190176	ME 1 Year	B1	SARIM REYAZ	P	A	A	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	p
43	190182	EE 1 Year	B1	SAURAV KUMAR	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
44	190083	EE 1 Year	B1	SHADAB AKHTER	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	A	P	A	p
45	190034	ME 1 Year	B1	SHAHNAWAZ KHAN	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
46	190772	CS 1 Year	B1	SHIVAM BHARDWAJ	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	p
47	190697	ME 1 Year	B1	SHIVAM KUMAR NISHAD	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A
48	190165	ME 1 Year	B1	SHUBHAM JAISWAL	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	p
49	190605	ME 1 Year	B1	SHUBHAM YADAV	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	A	A	A
50	190281	ME 1 Year	B1	SIDDHARTH SINGH SENGAR	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	p
51	190307	ME 1 Year	B1	SOHRAB ALAM ANSARI	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
52	190142	EE 1 Year	B1	SUDHANSHU KUMAR	P	A	A	P	A	A	p	A	A	A	A	A	P	p
53	190193	ME 1 Year	B1	TAPAN SHARMA	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
54	190032	ME 1 Year	B1	TAUFIK ALAM	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	p
55	190417	ME 1 Year	B1	VIKRANT UPADHYAY	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	p
56	190274	ME 1 Year	B1	YOGESH KUMAR PATHAK	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	p



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 DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY
 GREATER NOIDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
 GREATER NOIDA

Attendance Students Induction Programme (SIP 2021-22)

Section : B2

SNo.	I.D. NO.	BRANCH	SEC	STUDENT NAME	18-Nov-21	22-Nov-21	23-Nov-21	24-Nov-21	25-Nov-21	26-Nov-21	27-Nov-21	29-Nov-21	30-Nov-21	1-Dec-21	2-Dec-21	3-Dec-21	6-Dec-21	7-Dec-21
1	190639	CS 1 Year	B2	ARPAN KUMARI	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
2	190729	CS 1 Year	B2	ARUN KUMAR	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	A	P	A	A	P
3	190583	CS 1 Year	B2	ARYAK SINGH CHAUHAN	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P
4	190591	CS 1 Year	B2	ARYAN CHATURVEDI	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P
5	190403	CS 1 Year	B2	ASHISH GAUR	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
6	190446	CS 1 Year	B2	ASHISH KUMAR	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
7	190091	CS 1 Year	B2	ASHUTOSH RANJAN	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	A	P	P	A	P	A
8	190657	CS 1 Year	B2	ATIYA GAUCHAR	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
9	190578	CS 1 Year	B2	AVINASH	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P
10	190478	CS 1 Year	B2	AVIRAL KUMAR SRIVASTAVA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P
11	190212	CS 1 Year	B2	AYUSH RAJ	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	A
12	190631	CS 1 Year	B2	AZAD KUMAR SINGH	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A
13	190476	CS 1 Year	B2	BHARAT GUPTA	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	A
14	190522	CS 1 Year	B2	CHANCHAL UPADHYAY	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P
15	190206	CS 1 Year	B2	CHETNA BHASIN	A	A	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
16	190214	CS 1 Year	B2	DAKSH JADHAV	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
17	190005	CS 1 Year	B2	DEEPAK GIRI	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A
18	190551	CS 1 Year	B2	DEEPAK KUMAR	A	A	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A
19	190716	CS 1 Year	B2	DEEPANSHU CHAUDHARY	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P
20	190155	CS 1 Year	B2	DHANAJAY UPADHYAY	P	A	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
21	190575	CS 1 Year	B2	DIKSHA SINGH	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A
22	190493	CS 1 Year	B2	DILDAR HUSSAIN	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
23	190163	CS 1 Year	B2	DIPESH PRATAP SINGH BAGHEL	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	A	A	P
24	190230	CS 1 Year	B2	FIZA NAZ	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
25	190545	CS 1 Year	B2	GAURAV	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	P
26	190742	CS 1 Year	B2	GAURAV BHARDWAJ	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
27	190585	CS 1 Year	B2	GAURAV RATHORE	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	A
28	190487	CS 1 Year	B2	GAURAV YADAV	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
29	190125	CS 1 Year	B2	GAUTAM KUMAR	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	A
30	190473	CS 1 Year	B2	HARSH KUMAR	P	P	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	A	A	P
31	190435	CS 1 Year	B2	HARSH SHEKHAR SINGH	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
32	190786	CS 1 Year	B2	HARSH VARDHAN SHARMA	P	A	A	P	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	A
33	190046	CS 1 Year	B2	HARSHIT AWANA	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
34	190377	CS 1 Year	B2	HIMANSHI SADHWANI	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
35	190017	CS 1 Year	B2	MD HARISH SARWAR	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	A
36	190322	CS 1 Year	B2	MOHAMMAD ASAD KAMAL	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P
37	180623	ME 1 Year	B2	MOHAMMAD JUNAID ISMILE	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	A	A	A	A	A
38	190293	EE 1 Year	B2	MOHD SAHIL	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
39	190326	ME 1 Year	B2	NIKITA NATH	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A
40	190162	ME 1 Year	B2	PRADUMAN KUMAR GUPTA	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P
41	190642	ME 1 Year	B2	PRAMOD KUMAR	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	A
42	190781	CS 1 Year	B2	PRATIK PRAKASH	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P
43	190315	EE 1 Year	B2	PRITESH KUMAR SINGH	P	A	A	P	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	A
44	190764	CS 1 Year	B2	PUNAM KUMARI	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
45	190060	EE 1 Year	B2	RAJAT KUMAR TIWARI	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A
46	190335	ME 1 Year	B2	RAVI SAHU	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P
47	190379	ME 1 Year	B2	RAVI SHANKAR PANDEY	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	A
48	190030	ME 1 Year	B2	RISHABH	A	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
49	190254	ME 1 Year	B2	RISHABH SHARMA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A
50	190380	ME 1 Year	B2	SACHIN KUMAR	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P
51	190338	ME 1 Year	B2	SADDAM HUSSAIN	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	A
52	190482	ME 1 Year	B2	SAJAN	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P
53	190057	ME 1 Year	B2	SAJID HUSSAIN	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
54	190336	EE 1 Year	B2	SAKET KUMAR	A	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
55	190221	CS 1 Year	B2	LAIBA TAHIR	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P



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 Greater Noida Institute of Technology (Engg. Inst.)
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Attendance Students Induction Programme (SIP 2021-22)
Section : B3

SNo.	I.D. NO.	BRANCH	SEC	STUDENT NAME	18-Nov-21	22-Nov-21	23-Nov-21	24-Nov-21	25-Nov-21	26-Nov-21	27-Nov-21	29-Nov-21	30-Nov-21	1-Dec-21	2-Dec-21	3-Dec-21	6-Dec-21	7-Dec-21
1	190787	CS 1 Year	B3	HEMANT AGARWAL	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
2	190169	CS 1 Year	B3	HIMANSHU SHARMA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P
3	190044	CS 1 Year	B3	IFRA KALAM	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P
4	190601	CS 1 YEAR	B3	JAIANSH SHARMA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P
5	190589	CS 1 Year	B3	KAPIL CHATURVEDI	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
6	190452	CS 1 Year	B3	KARAN KUMAR	P	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
7	190105	CS 1 YEAR	B3	KARAN PANDEY	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
8	190645	EE 1 Year	B3	KARTIK MEGHWAL	P	A	A	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	A	P
9	190672	CS 1 Year	B3	KHUSHBOO YADAV	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	P
10	190486	CS 1 Year	B3	KULDEEP YADAV	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P
12	190656	CS 1 YEAR	B3	LALIT GUPTA	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A
13	190213	CS 1 YEAR	B3	MADHUKAR SHARMA	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A
14	190727	CS 1 Year	B3	MANISH KUMAR GUPTA	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	A
15	190103	CS 1 YEAR	B3	MANISH SINGH	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	A	P
16	190255	CS 1 YEAR	B3	MANISHA SHRISTI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
17	190728	EE 1 Year	B3	MAYANK TYAGI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P
18	190682	CS 1 Year	B3	MD MASOOM ASLAM	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
19	190479	ME 1 Year	B3	MD MOHIYUDDIN	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	A	P	A	P	A
20	190405	ME 1 Year	B3	MD SAKIR	P	A	A	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	A	P
21	190024	ME 1 Year	B3	MID YUSUF KHAN	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A
22	190258	ME 1 Year	B3	MD. ARIF	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	A
23	190688	CS 1 Year	B3	MD. MURTUJA KAMAL	P	A	A	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	A	P
24	190531	ME 1 Year	B3	MD. NADIR ALAM	A	A	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	A	P
25	190671	CS 1 Year	B3	MEHAK DHINGRA	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P
26	190571	CS 1 Year	B3	MINAY GHAI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
27	190306	ME 1 Year	B3	MOHAMMAD MISAQUE KHAN	P	A	A	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P
28	190119	ME 1 Year	B3	MOHIT PAL	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A
29	190436	ME 1 Year	B3	MOSIM RAJA KHAN	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
30	190266	ME 1 Year	B3	MUNNA SIDDIQUE	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A
31	190253	CS 1 YEAR	B3	MUSKAN	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P
32	190744	ME 1 Year	B3	NADEEM FAZAL	A	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P
33	190619	ME 1 Year	B3	NAMAN MANI TRIPATHI	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A
34	190683	CS 1 YEAR	B3	NANCY SRIVASTAVA	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
35	190611	EE 1 Year	B3	NAVEEN JAISWAL	A	P	P	P	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
36	190397	CS 1 YEAR	B3	NAVEEN SINGH	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	A
37	190620	EE 1 Year	B3	NAVNEET UPADHYAY	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	A	P	A	P	P	P
38	190740	CS 1 Year	B3	NIKHIL ANAND	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
39	190720	CS 1 Year	B3	NIKUNJ GAUTAM	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	A
40	190250	CS 1 YEAR	B3	NILESH KUMAR GUPTA	A	P	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
41	190496	CS 1 Year	B3	NIRAJ GUPTA	P	A	P	A	A	A	A	P	A	A	P	P	A	P
42	190632	CS 1 Year	B3	NISHANT TOMER	P	P	P	A	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
43	190285	EE 1 Year	B3	NITISH KUMAR JHA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
44	190736	CS 1 Year	B3	PRABAL CHANPURIA	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	A	A
45	190535	CS 1 Year	B3	PRAGYA KAUSHIK	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
46	190708	CS 1 Year	B3	PRAKASH PANDEY	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A
47	190587	CS 1 Year	B3	PRANAV KUMAR	A	A	P	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
48	190423	CS 1 YEAR	B3	PRASHANT KUMAR	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
49	190678	CS 1 YEAR	B3	PRASHANT RANJAN	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
50	190382	CS 1 Year	B3	PRATYAKSH SINHA	P	A	A	A	A	P	A	P	P	A	P	A	P	A
51	190564	CS 1 Year	B3	PRINCE	P	A	P	P	A	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P
52	190316	CS 1 YEAR	B3	PRINCE PRABHAKAR	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
53	180444	ME 1 Year	B3	SATYAM SHIVA	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P
54	190774	CS 1 Year	B3	SHIVAM TIWARI	A	A	P	A	A	A	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A


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Attendance Students Induction Programme (SIP 2021-22)

Section : B4

SNo.	I.D. NO.	BRANCH	SEC	STUDENT NAME	18-Nov-21	22-Nov-21	23-Nov-21	24-Nov-21	25-Nov-21	26-Nov-21	27-Nov-21	29-Nov-21	30-Nov-21	1-Dec-21	2-Dec-21	3-Dec-21	6-Dec-21	7-Dec-21
1	180709	CS 1 Year	B4	ABHISHEK KUMAR BHANDAR	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
2	190579	ME 1 Year	B4	AMIT KUMAR	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
3	190408	ME 1 Year	B4	ANKIT KUMAR TIWARI	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
4	190592	ME 1 Year	B4	ARPIT KUMAR	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
5	190572	ME 1 Year	B4	ASHISH DABAS	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
6	190033	ME 1 Year	B4	AYOOB ANSARI	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
7	190396	ME 1 Year	B4	BITTU DAGUR	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
8	190783	CS 1 Year	B4	DEEPAK KUMAR	A	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
9	190357	ME 1 Year	B4	DEVESH MISHRA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
10	190086	ME 1 Year	B4	DINESH REZA	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
11	190463	EE 1 Year	B4	FERAQL AZAM	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
12	190267	ME 1 Year	B4	GULAB WARIS	P	A	A	P	A	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	A	A
13	190427	EE 1 Year	B4	GULREZ AKHTER	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
14	190252	EE 1 Year	B4	HAMID IQBAL KHAN	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
15	190358	EE 1 Year	B4	HARENDRA SINGH	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
16	190102	EE 1 Year	B4	KALYAN KUMAR JHA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
17	190461	ME 1 Year	B4	KRITAGYA CHAUDHARY	A	A	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	A	A
18	190232	ME 1 Year	B4	MD ASHIQUE ALI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
19	190721	CS 1 Year	B4	MD SHAHABUDDIN ANSARI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
20	190527	CS 1 Year	B4	MOHAMMAD SHARFUDDIN	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
21	190081	CS 1 YEAR(2	B4	PRIYA GUPTA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
22	190565	CS 1 Year	B4	PRIYA SHARMA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
23	190718	CS 1 Year	B4	PRIYANSHU KUMAR	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
24	190543	CS 1 Year	B4	PRIYANSHU VARSHNEY	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
25	190590	CS 1 YEAR(2	B4	PUSHKAR RAJ TIWARI	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
26	190629	CS 1 YEAR(2	B4	RAJ SINGH	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
27	190673	CS 1 Year	B4	RAMLAKHAN KUMAR	A	A	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	A	A
28	190471	CS 1 Year	B4	RITIK CHOUDHARY	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P
29	190711	CS 1 Year	B4	RITIK JAIN	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A
30	190518	CS 1 Year	B4	RITIK TYAGI	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
31	190129	CS 1 YEAR(2	B4	RIYA	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
32	190483	CS 1 Year	B4	RIYA KUMARI	P	P	A	P	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	A	A
33	190759	CS 1 Year	B4	ROHAN KUMAR	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
34	190199	CS 1 YEAR(2	B4	RUDRANSH SHUKLA	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
35	190608	CS 1 Year	B4	SADAF KHAN	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
36	190696	CS 1 Year	B4	SAFIULLAH RAYEEN	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
37	190577	CS 1 YEAR(2	B4	SAGAR	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
38	190737	CS 1 Year	B4	SAHIL	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
39	190625	CS 1 YEAR(2	B4	SANDEEP MADDESHIYA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
40	190371	CS 1 Year	B4	SANDEEP NAIR	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
41	190566	CS 1 Year	B4	SANKALP RAJ	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
42	190658	CS 1 Year	B4	SANTOSH GUPTA	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
43	190093	CS 1 YEAR(2	B4	SATENDRA SINGH	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	A
44	190280	CS 1 YEAR(2	B4	SATISH KANOO MANDAL	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
45	190598	CS 1 Year	B4	SATYABRAT DUBEY	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
46	190702	CS 1 Year	B4	SATYAM BHARDWAJ	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P
47	190451	CS 1 Year	B4	SATYENDRA KUSHWAHA	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
48	190528	CS 1 Year	B4	SAURABH SINGH	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
49	190393	CS 1 YEAR(2	B4	SAURABH YADAV	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A
50	190472	CS 1 YEAR(2	B4	SHAHAN PERVEZ	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
51	190548	CS 1 Year	B4	SHAIWAL RANJAN RAI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
52	190029	CS 1 Year	B4	SHASHANK CHAURASIA	A	A	A	A	A	P	A	A	A	A	A	P	A	P
53	190164	CS 1 YEAR(2	B4	SHIVA KUMAR	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
54	190098	CS 1 YEAR(2	B4	SHIVAM RAGHAV	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
55	190795	CS 1 Year	B4	TUSHAR SHARMA	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P



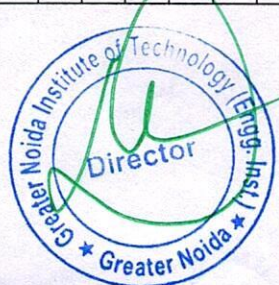
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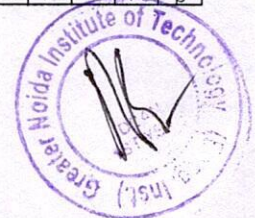
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Attendance Students Induction Programme (SIP 2021-22)
Section : B5

SNo.	I.D. NO.	BRANCH	SEC	STUDENT NAME	18-Nov-21	22-Nov-21	23-Nov-21	24-Nov-21	25-Nov-21	26-Nov-21	27-Nov-21	29-Nov-21	30-Nov-21	1-Dec-21	2-Dec-21	3-Dec-21	6-Dec-21	7-Dec-21
1	190600	ME 1 Year	B5	ABDULLAH	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
2	190292	ME 1 Year	B5	ABHINAV MADAAN	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
3	190175	ME 1 Year	B5	ABHISHEK MANOHAR	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
4	190468	ME 1 Year	B5	ABHISHEK SINGH	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
5	190791	CS 1 Year	B5	ABHISHEK YADAV	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
6	190364	ME 1 Year	B5	ABUZAR MUSTAQUIM	A	A	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	A	P	P	P	P
7	190559	ME 1 Year	B5	ADARSH PATHAK	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
8	190570	ME 1 Year	B5	ADITYA RAO	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	P
9	190171	ME 1 Year	B5	AJAY KUMAR	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
10	190460	ME 1 Year	B5	AKHILESH KUMAR YADAV	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
11	190242	ME 1 Year	B5	AKHLAKUR RAHMAN	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A
12	190469	ME 1 Year	B5	AMAN SHISHODIA	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
13	190047	ME 1 Year	B5	AMAN SINGH	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	A
14	190378	EE 1 Year	B5	ANAND PRAKASH	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P
15	190449	EE 1 Year	B5	ASHISH RAJPUT	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
16	190195	EE 1 Year	B5	ASIF MUMTAZ	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P
17	190197	EE 1 Year	B5	BHANU PRAKASH	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
18	190763	CS 1 Year	B5	DIVYANSH VERMA	A	P	P	A	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	A	A	A
19	190778	EE 1 Year	B5	PRATEEK KASHYAP	A	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
20	190365	CS 1 Year	B5	SHIVAM SINGH	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	A
21	190414	CS 1 Year	B5	SHIVAM SINGH	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A
22	190723	CS 1 Year	B5	SHIVAM THAKUR	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
23	190443	CS 1 Year	B5	SHIVAM TIWARY	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
24	190191	CS 1 Year	B5	SHIVANGI SHUKLA	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
25	190705	CS 1 Year	B5	SHIVANSHU MALL	A	P	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	A	P	P
26	190440	CS 1 Year	B5	SHIVI GUPTA	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
27	190438	CS 1 Year	B5	SHUBHAM KUMAR CHOURA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
28	190490	CS 1 Year	B5	SHUBHESH DIXIT	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
29	190615	CS 1 Year	B5	SIDDHARTH KUMAR	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
30	190745	CS 1 Year	B5	SIMRAN	P	A	A	A	P	A	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P
31	190320	CS 1 Year	B5	SINAM BANSAL	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
32	190340	CS 1 Year	B5	SUMAN KUMAR	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
33	190669	CS 1 Year	B5	SUMEET SAH	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P
34	190722	CS 1 Year	B5	SUMIT	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
35	190519	CS 1 Year	B5	SUNDER TAMANG	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A
36	190599	CS 1 Year	B5	SUNITA VERMA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
37	190150	CS 1 Year	B5	SURAJ RASTOGI	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	A
38	190748	CS 1 Year	B5	SUSHANT SHARMA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
39	190595	CS 1 Year	B5	SWEETI KUMARI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
40	190694	CS 1 Year	B5	TALHA MOBASHIR	A	A	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P
41	190556	CS 1 Year	B5	TUSHAR SAINI	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
42	190456	CS 1 Year	B5	UJJWAL KUMAR SINGH	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	P
43	190624	CS 1 Year	B5	UJJWAL YADAV	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
44	190453	CS 1 Year	B5	VAIBHAV SHARMA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
45	190726	CS 1 Year	B5	VAISHNAVI NAIR	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
46	190229	CS 1 Year	B5	VARUN SHARMA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
47	190544	CS 1 Year	B5	VIDHI BISLA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A
48	190467	CS 1 Year	B5	VIDHI GAMBHIR	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
49	190208	CS 1 Year	B5	VIKASH KUMAR UPADHYAY	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
50	190409	CS 1 Year	B5	VINAY GUPTA	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
51	190655	CS 1 Year	B5	VISHAL KUMAR	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A
52	190731	CS 1 Year	B5	VISHAL KUMAR SINGH	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
53	190246	CS 1 Year	B5	VISHAL PURI	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	A
54	190219	CS 1 Year	B5	ZAFAR IMAM	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P



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Organises

Induction Program

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FIRST YEAR STUDENTS

