SPLIT-UP SYLLABUS SUB: COMPUTER SCIENCE (083) CLASS - XI (NEW SYLLABUS) SESSION 2019-20

DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS

UNIT	UNIT NAME	MARKS
1	Computer System and Organization	10
2	Programming and Computational Thinking	35
3	Data Management	15
4	Society, Law and Ethics	10
5	Practicals	30
	TOTAL	100

MONTH- WISE DISTRIBUTION

Month	Topics to be covered	Th.	Pr.
June-July	 Unit 1: Computer Systems and Organization Basic computer organisation: description of a computer system and mobile system, CPU, memory, hard disk, I/O, battery. Types of software: application, System, utility. Memory Units: bit, byte, MB, GB, TB, and PB. Boolean logic: OR, AND, NAND, NOR, XOR, NOT, truth tables, De Morgan's laws Information representation: numbers in base 2, 8, 16, binary addition Strings: ASCII, UTF8, UTF32, ISCII (Indian script code), Unicode Basic concepts of Flowchart Concept of Compiler & Interpreter Running a program: Notion of an operating system, how an operating system uns a program, idea of loading, operating system as a resource manager. Concept of cloud computing, cloud (public/private), introduction to parallel computing. 	30	25
August	 Unit 2: Computational Thinking and Programming Basics of Computational Thinking: Decomposition, Pattern Recognition/ Data representation, Generalization/ Data Abstraction and algorithm. Familiarization with the basics of Python programming: a simple "hello world" program, process of writing a program (Interactive & Script mode), running it, and print statements; simple data-types: integer, float, string Features of Python, Python Character Set, Token & Identifiers, Keywords, Literals, Delimiters, operators. Comments: (Single line & Multiline/ Continuation statements), Clarity & Simplification of expression. Introduce the notion of a variable, and methods to manipulate it (concept of Lvalue and R-value even if not taught explicitly). Knowledge of data types and operators: accepting input from the console, assignment statement, expressions, operators and their precedence. Operators & types: Binary operators-Arithmetic, Relational operators, Logical Operators, Augmented Assignment operators. 	25	25
Sept	• Conditional statements: if, if-else, if-elif-else; simple programs: e.g.: absolute value, sort 3 numbers, and divisibility.	25	20

Notion of iterative computation and control flow: for(range(),len()), while, flowcharts, suggested programs: interest calculation and factorials, etc. Idea of debugging: errors and exceptions; debugging: pdb, break points. HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION Lists, tuples and dictionary: finding the maximum, minimum, mean; linear search on list/tuple of numbers, and counting the frequency of elements in a list using a dictionary. Introduce the notion of accessing elements in a collection using numbers and names. Sorting algorithm: bubble and insertion sort; count the number of operations while sorting. Strings: Traversing, compare, concat, substring. Introduction to Python modules: Importing math (sqrt, cell, floor, pow, fabs, sin, cos, tan, random (random, randint, randrange), statistics (mean, median, mode) modules. Unit 3: Data Management Relational databases: Concept of a database, relations, attributes and tuples, keys- candidate key, primary key, alternate key, foreign key; Degree and cardinality of a table. Use SQL – DDL/ DML commands to CREATE TABLE, INSERT INTO, UPDATE TABLE, DELETE FROM, ALTER TABLE, MODIFY TABLE, DROP TABLE, keys, and foreign keys; to view content of a table: SELECT-FROMWHERE-ORDER BY along with BETWEEN, IN, LIKE, (Queries only on single table) Aggregate functions – MIN,MAX,AVG,COUNT,SUM Basics of NoSQL databases. UNIT 4: Society, Law and Ethics - Cyber Safety Cyber safety: safely browsing the web, identity protection, confidentiality, social networks, cyber trollsand bullying		
Idea of debugging: errors and exceptions; debugging: pdb, break points. HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION		
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION Lists, tuples and dictionary: finding the maximum, minimum, mean; linear search on list/tuple of numbers, and counting the frequency of elements in a list using a dictionary. Introduce the notion of accessing elements in a collection using numbers and names. Sorting algorithm: bubble and insertion sort; count the number of operations while sorting. Strings: Traversing, compare, concat, substring. Introduction to Python modules: Importing math (sqrt, cell, floor, pow, fabs, sin, cos, tan, random (random, randint, randrange), statistics (mean, median, mode) modules. Unit 3: Data Management Relational databases: Concept of a database, relations, attributes and tuples, keys- candidate key, primary key, alternate key, foreign key; Degree and cardinality of a table. Use SQL – DDL/ DML commands to CREATE TABLE, INSERT INTO, UPDATE TABLE, DELETE FROM, ALTER TABLE, MODIFY TABLE, DROP TABLE, keys, and foreign keys; to view content of a table: SELECT-FROMWHERE-ORDER BY along with BETWEEN, IN, LIKE, (Queries only on single table) Aggregate functions – MIN,MAX,AVG,COUNT,SUM Basics of NoSQL databases. UNIT 4: Society, Law and Ethics - Cyber Safety Cyber safety: safely browsing the web, identity protection, confidentiality, social networks cyber trollsand hullving		
Lists, tuples and dictionary: finding the maximum, minimum, mean; linear search on list/tuple of numbers, and counting the frequency of elements in a list using a dictionary. Introduce the notion of accessing elements in a collection using numbers and names. Sorting algorithm: bubble and insertion sort; count the number of operations while sorting. Strings: Traversing, compare, concat, substring. Introduction to Python modules: Importing math (sqrt, cell, floor, pow, fabs, sin, cos, tan, random (random, randint, randrange), statistics (mean, median, mode) modules. Unit 3: Data Management Relational databases: Concept of a database, relations, attributes and tuples, keys- candidate key, primary key, alternate key, foreign key; Degree and cardinality of a table. Use SQL – DDL/ DML commands to CREATE TABLE, INSERT INTO, UPDATE TABLE, keys, and foreign keys; to view content of a table: SELECT-FROMWHERE-ORDER BY along with BETWEEN, IN, LIKE, (Queries only on single table) Aggregate functions – MIN,MAX,AVG,COUNT,SUM Basics of NoSQL databases. UNIT 4: Society, Law and Ethics - Cyber Safety Cyber safety: safely browsing the web, identity protection, confidentiality, social networks, cyber trollsand bullving.		
Collection using numbers and names. Sorting algorithm: bubble and insertion sort; count the number of operations while sorting. Strings: Traversing, compare, concat, substring. Introduction to Python modules: Importing math (sqrt, cell, floor, pow, fabs, sin, cos, tan, random (random, randint, randrange), statistics (mean, median, mode) modules. Unit 3: Data Management Relational databases: Concept of a database, relations, attributes and tuples, keys- candidate key, primary key, alternate key, foreign key; Degree and cardinality of a table. Use SQL – DDL/ DML commands to CREATE TABLE, INSERT INTO, UPDATE TABLE, DELETE FROM, ALTER TABLE, MODIFY TABLE, DROP TABLE, keys, and foreign keys; to view content of a table: SELECT-FROMWHERE-ORDER BY along with BETWEEN, IN, LIKE, (Queries only on single table) Aggregate functions – MIN, MAX, AVG, COUNT, SUM Basics of NoSQL databases. UNIT 4: Society, Law and Ethics - Cyber Safety Cyber safety: safely browsing the web, identity protection, confidentiality, social networks, cyber trollsand bullying		
Collection using numbers and names. Sorting algorithm: bubble and insertion sort; count the number of operations while sorting. Strings: Traversing, compare, concat, substring. Introduction to Python modules: Importing math (sqrt, cell, floor, pow, fabs, sin, cos, tan, random (random, randint, randrange), statistics (mean, median, mode) modules. Unit 3: Data Management Relational databases: Concept of a database, relations, attributes and tuples, keys- candidate key, primary key, alternate key, foreign key; Degree and cardinality of a table. Use SQL – DDL/ DML commands to CREATE TABLE, INSERT INTO, UPDATE TABLE, DELETE FROM, ALTER TABLE, MODIFY TABLE, DROP TABLE, keys, and foreign keys; to view content of a table: SELECT-FROMWHERE-ORDER BY along with BETWEEN, IN, LIKE, (Queries only on single table) Aggregate functions – MIN, MAX, AVG, COUNT, SUM Basics of NoSQL databases. UNIT 4: Society, Law and Ethics - Cyber Safety Cyber safety: safely browsing the web, identity protection, confidentiality, social networks, cyber trollsand bullying	10	06
 Collection using numbers and names. Sorting algorithm: bubble and insertion sort; count the number of operations while sorting. Strings: Traversing, compare, concat, substring. Introduction to Python modules: Importing math (sqrt, cell, floor, pow, fabs, sin, cos, tan, random (random, randint, randrange), statistics (mean, median, mode) modules. Unit 3: Data Management Relational databases: Concept of a database, relations, attributes and tuples, keys- candidate key, primary key, alternate key, foreign key; Degree and cardinality of a table. Use SQL – DDL/ DML commands to CREATE TABLE, INSERT INTO, UPDATE TABLE, DELETE FROM, ALTER TABLE, MODIFY TABLE, DROP TABLE, keys, and foreign keys; to view content of a table: SELECT-FROMWHERE-ORDER BY along with BETWEEN, IN, LIKE, (Queries only on single table) Aggregate functions – MIN, MAX, AVG, COUNT, SUM Basics of NoSQL databases. UNIT 4: Society, Law and Ethics - Cyber Safety Cyber safety: safely browsing the web, identity protection, confidentiality, social networks, cyber trollsand bullying 		
Sorting algorithm: bubble and insertion sort; count the number of operations while sorting. Strings: Traversing, compare, concat, substring. Introduction to Python modules: Importing math (sqrt, cell, floor, pow, fabs, sin, cos, tan, random (random, randint, randrange), statistics (mean, median, mode) modules. Unit 3: Data Management Relational databases: Concept of a database, relations, attributes and tuples, keys- candidate key, primary key, alternate key, foreign key; Degree and cardinality of a table. Use SQL – DDL/ DML commands to CREATE TABLE, INSERT INTO, UPDATE TABLE, DELETE FROM, ALTER TABLE, MODIFY TABLE, DROP TABLE, keys, and foreign keys; to view content of a table: SELECT-FROMWHERE-ORDER BY along with BETWEEN, IN, LIKE, (Queries only on single table) Aggregate functions – MIN, MAX, AVG, COUNT, SUM Basics of NoSQL databases. UNIT 4: Society, Law and Ethics - Cyber Safety Cyber safety: safely browsing the web, identity protection, confidentiality, social networks, cyber trollsand bullying		
while sorting. Strings: Traversing, compare, concat, substring. Introduction to Python modules: Importing math (sqrt, cell, floor, pow, fabs, sin, cos, tan, random (random, randint, randrange), statistics (mean, median, mode) modules. Unit 3: Data Management Relational databases: Concept of a database, relations, attributes and tuples, keys- candidate key, primary key, alternate key, foreign key; Degree and cardinality of a table. Use SQL – DDL/ DML commands to CREATE TABLE, INSERT INTO, UPDATE TABLE, DELETE FROM, ALTER TABLE, MODIFY TABLE, DROP TABLE, keys, and foreign keys; to view content of a table: SELECT-FROMWHERE-ORDER BY along with BETWEEN, IN, LIKE, (Queries only on single table) Aggregate functions – MIN, MAX, AVG, COUNT, SUM Basics of NoSQL databases. UNIT 4: Society, Law and Ethics - Cyber Safety Cyber safety: safely browsing the web, identity protection, confidentiality, social networks cyber trollsand bullying		
Sin, cos, tan, random (random, randint, randrange), statistics (mean, median, mode) modules. Unit 3: Data Management Relational databases: Concept of a database, relations, attributes and tuples, keys- candidate key, primary key, alternate key, foreign key; Degree and cardinality of a table. Use SQL – DDL/ DML commands to CREATE TABLE, INSERT INTO, UPDATE TABLE, DELETE FROM, ALTER TABLE, MODIFY TABLE, DROP TABLE, keys, and foreign keys; to view content of a table: SELECT-FROMWHERE-ORDER BY along with BETWEEN, IN, LIKE, (Queries only on single table) Aggregate functions – MIN,MAX,AVG,COUNT,SUM Basics of NoSQL databases. UNIT 4: Society, Law and Ethics - Cyber Safety Cyber safety: safely browsing the web, identity protection, confidentiality, social networks, cyber trollsand bullving	20	10
Sin, cos, tan, random (random, randint, randrange), statistics (mean, median, mode) modules. Unit 3: Data Management Relational databases: Concept of a database, relations, attributes and tuples, keys- candidate key, primary key, alternate key, foreign key; Degree and cardinality of a table. Use SQL – DDL/ DML commands to CREATE TABLE, INSERT INTO, UPDATE TABLE, DELETE FROM, ALTER TABLE, MODIFY TABLE, DROP TABLE, keys, and foreign keys; to view content of a table: SELECT-FROMWHERE-ORDER BY along with BETWEEN, IN, LIKE, (Queries only on single table) Aggregate functions – MIN,MAX,AVG,COUNT,SUM Basics of NoSQL databases. UNIT 4: Society, Law and Ethics - Cyber Safety Cyber safety: safely browsing the web, identity protection, confidentiality, social networks, cyber trollsand bullving		
Sin, cos, tan, random (random, randint, randrange), statistics (mean, median, mode) modules. Unit 3: Data Management Relational databases: Concept of a database, relations, attributes and tuples, keys- candidate key, primary key, alternate key, foreign key; Degree and cardinality of a table. Use SQL – DDL/ DML commands to CREATE TABLE, INSERT INTO, UPDATE TABLE, DELETE FROM, ALTER TABLE, MODIFY TABLE, DROP TABLE, keys, and foreign keys; to view content of a table: SELECT-FROMWHERE-ORDER BY along with BETWEEN, IN, LIKE, (Queries only on single table) Aggregate functions – MIN,MAX,AVG,COUNT,SUM Basics of NoSQL databases. UNIT 4: Society, Law and Ethics - Cyber Safety Cyber safety: safely browsing the web, identity protection, confidentiality, social networks, cyber trollsand bullving		
Sin, cos, tan, random (random, randint, randrange), statistics (mean, median, mode) modules. Unit 3: Data Management Relational databases: Concept of a database, relations, attributes and tuples, keys- candidate key, primary key, alternate key, foreign key; Degree and cardinality of a table. Use SQL – DDL/ DML commands to CREATE TABLE, INSERT INTO, UPDATE TABLE, DELETE FROM, ALTER TABLE, MODIFY TABLE, DROP TABLE, keys, and foreign keys; to view content of a table: SELECT-FROMWHERE-ORDER BY along with BETWEEN, IN, LIKE, (Queries only on single table) Aggregate functions – MIN,MAX,AVG,COUNT,SUM Basics of NoSQL databases. UNIT 4: Society, Law and Ethics - Cyber Safety Cyber safety: safely browsing the web, identity protection, confidentiality, social networks, cyber trollsand bullying		
Unit 3: Data Management Relational databases: Concept of a database, relations, attributes and tuples, keys- candidate key, primary key, alternate key, foreign key; Degree and cardinality of a table. Use SQL – DDL/ DML commands to CREATE TABLE, INSERT INTO, UPDATE TABLE, DELETE FROM, ALTER TABLE, MODIFY TABLE, DROP TABLE, keys, and foreign keys; to view content of a table: SELECT-FROMWHERE-ORDER BY along with BETWEEN, IN, LIKE, (Queries only on single table) Aggregate functions – MIN,MAX,AVG,COUNT,SUM Basics of NoSQL databases. UNIT 4: Society, Law and Ethics - Cyber Safety Cyber safety: safely browsing the web, identity protection, confidentiality, social networks, cyber trollsand bullving		
 Relational databases: Concept of a database, relations, attributes and tuples, keys- candidate key, primary key, alternate key, foreign key; Degree and cardinality of a table. Use SQL – DDL/ DML commands to CREATE TABLE, INSERT INTO, UPDATE TABLE, DELETE FROM, ALTER TABLE, MODIFY TABLE, DROP TABLE, keys, and foreign keys; to view content of a table: SELECT-FROMWHERE-ORDER BY along with BETWEEN, IN, LIKE, (Queries only on single table) Aggregate functions – MIN, MAX, AVG, COUNT, SUM Basics of NoSQL databases. UNIT 4: Society, Law and Ethics - Cyber Safety Cyber safety: safely browsing the web, identity protection, confidentiality, social networks, cyber trollsand bullving 		
 keys- candidate key, primary key, alternate key, foreign key; Degree and cardinality of a table. Use SQL – DDL/ DML commands to CREATE TABLE, INSERT INTO, UPDATE TABLE, DELETE FROM, ALTER TABLE, MODIFY TABLE, DROP TABLE, keys, and foreign keys; to view content of a table: SELECT-FROMWHERE-ORDER BY along with BETWEEN, IN, LIKE, (Queries only on single table) Aggregate functions – MIN,MAX,AVG,COUNT,SUM Basics of NoSQL databases. UNIT 4: Society, Law and Ethics - Cyber Safety Cyber safety: safely browsing the web, identity protection, confidentiality, social networks, cyber trollsand bullying 	30	24
 cardinality of a table. Use SQL – DDL/ DML commands to CREATE TABLE, INSERT INTO, UPDATE TABLE, DELETE FROM, ALTER TABLE, MODIFY TABLE, DROP TABLE, keys, and foreign keys; to view content of a table: SELECT-FROMWHERE-ORDER BY along with BETWEEN, IN, LIKE, (Queries only on single table) Aggregate functions – MIN,MAX,AVG,COUNT,SUM Basics of NoSQL databases. UNIT 4: Society, Law and Ethics - Cyber Safety Cyber safety: safely browsing the web, identity protection, confidentiality, social networks, cyber trollsand bullying 		
 Use SQL – DDL/ DML commands to CREATE TABLE, INSERT INTO, UPDATE TABLE, DELETE FROM, ALTER TABLE, MODIFY TABLE, DROP TABLE, keys, and foreign keys; to view content of a table: SELECT-FROMWHERE-ORDER BY along with BETWEEN, IN, LIKE, (Queries only on single table) Aggregate functions – MIN,MAX,AVG,COUNT,SUM Basics of NoSQL databases. UNIT 4: Society, Law and Ethics - Cyber Safety Cyber safety: safely browsing the web, identity protection, confidentiality, social networks, cyber trollsand bullying 		
FROMWHERE-ORDER BY along with BETWEEN, IN, LIKE, (Queries only on single table) • Aggregate functions – MIN,MAX,AVG,COUNT,SUM • Basics of NoSQL databases. UNIT 4: Society, Law and Ethics - Cyber Safety • Cyber safety: safely browsing the web, identity protection, confidentiality, social networks, cyber trollsand bullying		
FROMWHERE-ORDER BY along with BETWEEN, IN, LIKE, (Queries only on single table) • Aggregate functions – MIN,MAX,AVG,COUNT,SUM • Basics of NoSQL databases. UNIT 4: Society, Law and Ethics - Cyber Safety • Cyber safety: safely browsing the web, identity protection, confidentiality, social networks, cyber trollsand bullying		
FROMWHERE-ORDER BY along with BETWEEN, IN, LIKE, (Queries only on single table) • Aggregate functions – MIN,MAX,AVG,COUNT,SUM • Basics of NoSQL databases. UNIT 4: Society, Law and Ethics - Cyber Safety • Cyber safety: safely browsing the web, identity protection, confidentiality, social networks, cyber trollsand bullying		
 table) Aggregate functions – MIN,MAX,AVG,COUNT,SUM Basics of NoSQL databases. UNIT 4: Society , Law and Ethics - Cyber Safety Cyber safety: safely browsing the web, identity protection, confidentiality, social networks, cyber trollsand bullying 		
 Aggregate functions – MIN,MAX,AVG,COUNT,SUM Basics of NoSQL databases. UNIT 4: Society , Law and Ethics - Cyber Safety Cyber safety: safely browsing the web, identity protection, confidentiality, social networks cyber trollsand bullying 		
 Basics of NoSQL databases. UNIT 4: Society , Law and Ethics - Cyber Safety Cyber safety: safely browsing the web, identity protection, confidentiality, social networks cyber trollsand bullying 		
 UNIT 4: Society, Law and Ethics - Cyber Safety Cyber safety: safely browsing the web, identity protection, confidentiality, social networks, cyber trollsand bullying 		
Cyber safety: safely browsing the web, identity protection, confidentiality, social networks, cyber trollsand bullying.		
social networks, cyber trollsand bullying	10	
social networks, cyber trollsand bullying		
Appropriate usage of social networks: spread of rumours, and common social networking sites (Twitter LinkedIn and Eacebook) and specific usage rules.		
networking sites (Twitter, LinkedIn, and Facebook) and specific usage rules.		
Safely accessing web sites: adware, malware, viruses, Trojans		
Safely communicating data: secure connections, eavesdropping, phishing and		
identity verification.		
Feb Revision, Project Work , Session Ending Practical Examination		

PRACTICAL WORK CLASS – XI: COMPUTER SCIENCE (083)

DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS

S.No.	UNIT NAME	MARKS
1	Lab Test (12 marks)	
	Python programs to test PCT (60% logic + 20% documentation +20% code quality)	8
	SQL program (at least 4 queries)	4
2	Report File + viva (10 marks)	
	Report file: Minimum 20 Python programs (PCT + DH) and at least 8 SQL commands.	7
	Viva voce (based on the report file)	3
3	Project Work (that uses most of the concepts that have been learnt)	8
	Project may be allotted to group of 2-3 students.	