### CBSE Class 12 | Computer Science – Python Syllabus

# Computer Science CLASS-XII (Code No. 083)

Optional for the academic year 2019-20 and mandatory for the academic year 2020-21 onwards

1. Prerequisites: Computer Science- Class XI

#### 2. Learning Outcomes:

- 1. Understand the concept of functions and recursion.
- 2. Learn how to create and use Python libraries.
- 3. Learn file handling.
- 4. Learn about the concept of efficiency in algorithms and computing in general.
- 5. Learn basic data structures: lists, stacks, and queues.
- 6. Get a basic understanding of computer networks: network stack, basic network hardware, basic protocols, and basic tools.
- 7. Connect a Python program with an SQL database, and learn aggregation functions in SQL.
- 8. Have a clear understanding of cyber ethics and cybercrime. Understand the value of technology in societies, gender and disability issues, and the technology behind biometric ids.

#### 3. Distribution of Marks

UnitNo. Unit Name	Marks
1. Programming and Computational Thinking-2	30
2. Computer Networks	15
3. Data Management-2	15
4. Society, Law and Ethics-2	10
5. Practicals	30
Total	100

### 4.1 Unit 1: Programming and Computational Thinking (PCT-2) (80 Theory + 70 Practical)

Revision of the basics of Python

**Functions:** scope, parameter passing, mutable/immutable properties of data objects, pass arrays to functions, return values, functions using libraries: mathematical, and string functions.

**File handling:** open and close a file, read, write, and append to a file, standard input, output, and error streams, relative and absolute paths.

Using Python libraries: create and import Python libraries

**Recursion:** simple algorithms with recursion: factorial, Fibonacci numbers; recursion on arrays: binary search

**Idea of efficiency:** performance defined as inversely proportional to the wall clock time, count the number of operations a piece of code is performing, and measure the time taken by a program. Example: take two different programs for the same problem, and understand how the efficient one takes less time.

**Data visualization using Pyplot:** line chart, pie chart, and bar chart.

Data-structures: lists, stacks, queue.

## 4.2 Unit 2: Computer Networks (CN) (30 Theory + 10 Practical)

**Structure of a network:** Types of networks: local area and wide area (web and internet), new technologies such as cloud and IoT, public vs. private cloud, wired and wireless

networks; concept of a client and server.

**Network devices** such as a NIC, switch, hub, router, and access point.

**Network stack:** amplitude and frequency modulation, collision in wireless networks, error checking, and the notion of a MAC address, main idea of routing. IP addresses: (v4 and v6), DNS, and web URLs, TCP: basic idea of retransmission, and rate modulation when there is congestion (analogy to a road network), Protocols: 2G, 3G, 4G, WiFi What makes a protocol have a higher bandwidth?

**Basic network tools:** traceroute, ping, ipconfig, nslookup, whois, speed-test.

**Application layer:** HTTP (basic idea), working of email, secure communication: encryption and certificates (HTTPS), network applications: remote desktop, remote login, FTP, SCP, SSH, POP/IMAP, SMTP, VoIP, NFC.

### 4.3 Unit 3: Data Management (DM-2) (20 Theory + 20 Practical)

Write a minimal Django based web application that parses a GET and POST request, and writes the fields to a file – flat file and CSV file.

Interface Python with an SQL database SQL commands: aggregation functions – group by, having, , order by.

#### 4.4. Unit 4: Society, Law and Ethics (SLE-2) (10 Theory)

Intellectual property rights, plagiarism, digital rights management, and licensing (Creative Commons, GPL and Apache), open source, open data, privacy.

Privacy laws, fraud; cyber-crime- phishing, illegal downloads, child pornography, scams; cyber forensics, IT Act, 2000.

Technology and society: understanding of societal issues and cultural changes induced by technology.

E-waste management: proper disposal of used electronic gadgets. Identity theft, unique ids, and biometrics.

Gender and disability issues while teaching and using computers.