Basic data of the subject		
Academic unit:	Faculty of Engineering and Informatics	
	Applied Informatics	
Title of the subject:	Basics of Informatics	
Level:	Bachelor	
Course Status:	Obligatory	
Year of studies:	I	
Number of hours per week:	3	
Value of Credits - ECTS:	5	
Time / location:		
Course lecturer:	Prof.Ass. Dr. Bashkim Çerkini	
Contact details:	bashkim.cerkini@ushaf.net	
Course Description:	This course enables students to know, understand and apply the basic concepts of digital electronics. It provides candidates with an opportunity to develop the knowledge and skills to be able to design and construct logic circuits to meet a design brief.	
Objectives of the course:	The purpose of the module is to present the way of digital logic design (analysis and design).	
Expected learning outcomes:	 Upon successful completion of this course, student will be able to: To express values in different system: Binary, Octal, Hexadecimal, etc. To formulate different codes for information. Explain and find the functions that perform a digital logic circuit. Analyse logic circuits. Designing the digital circuits. 	

Contribution to the student load (which must correspond with learning outcomes)			
Activity	Hour	Day/Week	In total
Lectures with numerical exercises	3	15	45
Internship			
Contacts with teacher / consultations			
Field exercises			
Midterm, seminars and projects.	3	2	6
Homework			
Self-learning time student (at the library or	3	15	45
at home)			
Final preparation for the exam	7	2	14
Time spent on evaluation (tests, quiz and			
final exam)			
Projects and presentations.	3	5	15
Total			125

Teaching methodology: The course takes 15 weeks with 2 hours of lectures and 2 hour weekly individual and group exercises. Exercises will be held in the form of individual and group work in which concrete examples will be discussed. Active participation is extremely important so students are encouraged to attend lectures and exercises regularly and contribute to the discussions that take place in lectures. Lectures, exercise, individual work, discussions and group work. Assessment methods: The student can choose to be assessed one of the two forms of assessment, given below: 1. Form 1: Evaluation with colloquiums and project 2. Form 2: Evaluation with the final exam. Form 1: *In the first form of assessment "Assessment with colloquiums* and project" the student is assessed in four activities that are carried out during the lectures: 1. Colloquium 1 (35%), individual assessment 2. Colloquium 2 (35%), individual assessment 3. Class activity (10%), individual assessment 4. Project (20%), group assessment. If the student is not satisfied with the assessment achieved according to form 1, then he can undergo the assessment according to form 2 to obtain a higher assessment. Form 2: Through the final exam, the student can achieve a maximum of

70% of the points from the total of 100 points.

The rest of the 20% points must be completed by group work in the Project, an activity carried out during the lectures.

In Colloquium 1, Colloquium 2 and the final exam, the evaluation of the students will be done through an evaluation form, which must be completed individually by the student. The evaluation form will contain 5 tasks through which the student's learning outcomes will be evaluated.

Activity in the class means the student's engagement in dealing with the issues discussed in the class, during the lectures.

Project (20%), group assessment: it is an activity in which students apply the acquired knowledge in a concrete project. It is carried out in groups of 3 or 4 students who are obliged to carry out the activity, document and present it to the subject professor.

	Rating:		
	91-100 points – graded 10 (ten)		
	81-90 points – graded 9 (nine)		
	71-80 points – grade 8 (eight)		
	61-70 points – grade 7 (seven)		
	51-60 points – grade 6 (six)		
	0-50 points – The student repeats the exam.		
The ratio of theory and	- Î		
practice:	60% theory and exercises with 40% lab work.		
Literature			
Basic Literature:	1. Agni Dika "Qarqet digjitale kombinuese I", Universiteti i Prishtinës, 2008		
Additional Literature:	2. S.M. Deokar, A. A. Phadke, "Digital Logic Design and VHDL", Wiles, 2009		
Designed learning plan	, 1151 , 11 wes, 2007		
Week:	Lectures and exercises to be held		
Week one:	Presentation of the subject		
Week two:	Numerical systems. The binary number system, arithmetic		
	operations in the binary system. Transformations between		
	systems.		
Week three:	Codes and encoding. Boolean algebra. Logical functions and		
	their presentation.		
Week four:	Combinatorial logic circuits.		
Week five:	Analysis of logic circuits. Synthesis of logic circuits.		
Week six:	Encoders, decoders, codes transducers.		
Week seven:	Test 1		
Week eight:	Multiplexers, de-multiplexers, arithmetic circuits, comparators, ROM memories.		
Week nine:	Digital sequential circuits. Flip-Flops: SR, JK, D, T.		
Week ten:	State Tables of the circuits. Diagram of states of the circuit.		
Week eleven:	Analysis of synchronous and asynchronous sequential circuits.		
Week twelve:	Design of sequential circuits.		
Week thirteen:	Design of memory. Software for simulating logic circuits.		
	Project presentation.		
Week fourteen:	Project presentation.		
Week fourteen: Week fifteen:	Test 2		

Academic policies and rules of conduct

Regular attendance of lectures and exercises is necessary, as well as active participation with discussion and solution of tasks. Not impeding the progress required for learning using mobile phones turned off or in silent mode