

كلية الهندسة
College of Engineering

TU

جامعة الطائف
TAIF UNIVERSITY

Catalog
2022-2023

Message from the Dean

In the Name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

The College of Engineering at Taif University has become a beacon of science and knowledge accommodating students providing them with knowledge by experienced instructors and researchers from all over the world. In view of the rapid developments and the knowledge revolution represented by the engineering inventions, the Saudi Vision 2030 has become a fundamental demand for preparing qualified national engineering cadres that meet the needs of the engineering labor market and achieve the ambitious vision.

Therefore, the College of Engineering seeks to meet the desires of the national young cadres and prepare them very well to keep pace with the aspirations of the Saudi Vision 2030 through appropriate engineering majors, curricula, and laboratories and various engineering applications in preparation for the engineering transformation as required by the Saudi Vision 2030.



In this sense, a number of new engineering programs have been initiated on both the male and the female campuses such as the Industrial Engineering and the Architectural Engineering to meet the needs of the labor market.

The college also seeks to offer a number of professional programs for postgraduate studies to serve engineers in various work sectors. Thus, the Professional Master's Program in Renewable and Sustainable Energy Engineering has been approved. In conclusion, we would like to congratulate all the students for joining the College of Engineering, asking Allah Almighty to keep this country safe and peaceful and give us asking Allah Almighty to keep this country safe and peaceful and give us prosperity and knowledge.

Dean of the College of Engineering
Prof. Dr. Ahmed Aziz Alahmady

كلمة عميد كلية الهندسة

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

الحمد لله رب العالمين والصلاة والسلام على خير الهدى والأنام نبينا محمد صلى الله عليه وسلم الذي علمنا أمور ديننا وحثنا على طلب العلم وإتقان العمل .
لقد أصبحت كلية الهندسة بجامعة الطائف منارا للعلم والمعرفة يستظل بظلها طلبة علم ويسهر على رعايتهم أساتذة وباحثون أفاضل من ذوي الخبرة والكفاءة من شتى انحاء المعمورة. وفي ظل التطورات السريعة والثورة المعرفية من اختراعات هندسية جاءت رؤية 2030 مطلباً أساسياً لأعداد كوادر هندسية وطنية مؤهلة تلبى احتياجات سوق العمل الهندسي وتحقيق الرؤية الطموحة .
لذا تسعى كلية الهندسة جاهدة بجميع منسوبيها تحقيق رغبات الكوادر الشابة من أبناء هذا الوطن الغالي وإعدادهم الإعداد المطلوب لمستقبل مشرق بإذن الله لمواكبة وتطلعات رؤية 2030 من خلال التخصصات الهندسية الملائمة والخطط الدراسية المتميزة والمعامل والتطبيقات الهندسية المتنوعة استعداداً للتحويل الهندسي المطلوب لرؤية 2030 .

ومن هذا المنطلق فقد تم البدء في عدد من البرامج الهندسية الجديدة مثل تخصص الهندسة الصناعية وتخصص الهندسة المعمارية بشطريهما للطلاب والطالبات وذلك لتلبية إحتياجات سوق العمل المتطور .

كما تسعى الكلية في إنشاء العديد من البرامج المهنية للدراسات العليا لخدمة أبنائها المهندسين في قطاعات العمل المختلفة. لذا فقد تم اعتماد برنامج الماجستير المهني في هندسة الطاقة المتجددة والمستدامة، وفي الختام اهني جميع طلاب كلية الهندسة على انتمائهم لهذا الصرح العلمي الشامخ في وطن العز والحزم المملكة العربية السعودية سائلا المولي عز وجل ان يديم علينا نعمة الامن والامان والرفي المعرفي .خدمة ابناء هذا الوطن الغالي .

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Thank You



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1. THE CITY OF TAIIF

1.1. INTRODUCTION

Taif is a wonderful city, located in the western part of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Taif has a long history and a unique location, very close to Makkah Mukkarmah and is known as a summer capital due to its greenery and cool weather. Geographically, Taif is located just over Al-Hada Mountains above Makkah Mukarmmah and on the eastern slopes of the Al-Sarawat mountains. Linguistically Taif means "encompassing" in Arabic. As being located 5,600 feet above sea level, Taif offers captivating views of wind-sculpted rocks, a pleasant climate 85 degrees F to 95 degrees F with low humidity, and the verdant setting of its surroundings. Taif is famous for its abundance of fruits which grow in its fertile valley and therefore agriculture plays a major contribution to local economy. Fragrant roses, lush parks, sunny skies and exotic birds and wildlife attract many visitors from around the globe to this resort town generally and specially during summer. Due to its wonderful weather, Saudi Government officials usually spend their summer in Taif, which adds to its importance and further magnifies its attraction. Taif has witnessed good expansion in recent years. Until 1951, the total area of the city was just around two and half square kilometers but after that Taif has expanded and now covers total area of about eight hundred hectares.. According to the latest population record, around three hundred and fifty thousand people are residing in Taif.

1.1.1 Climate in Taif

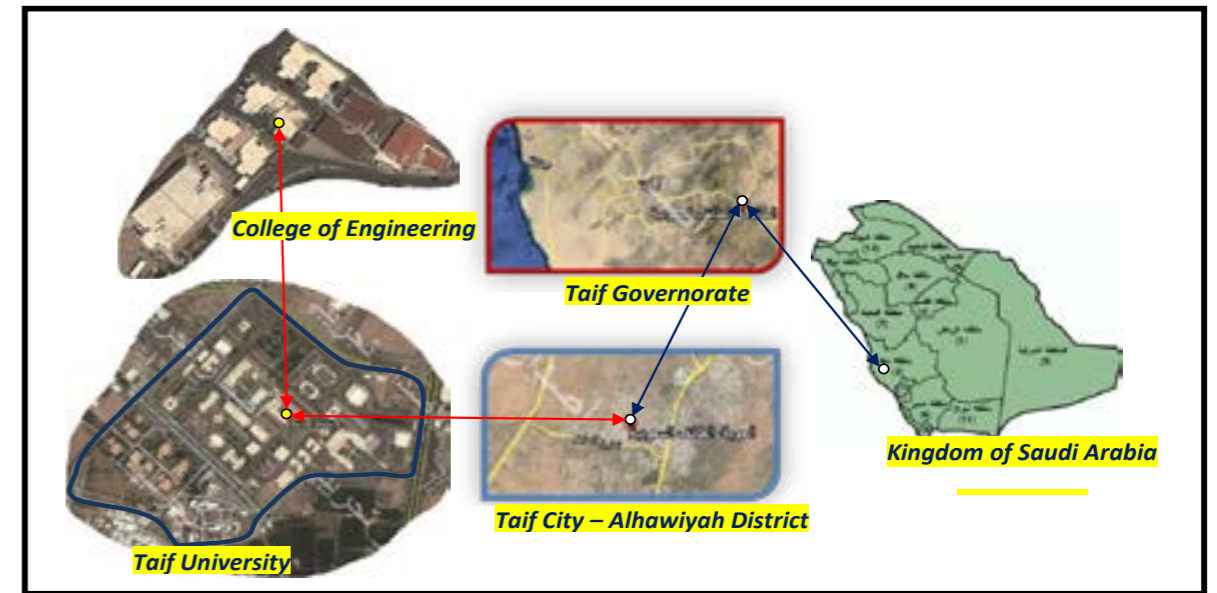
Taif has a good weather, with hot summers and mild winters. Temperatures are not as extreme in summer as for lower-lying regions of Saudi Arabia. It is much cooler in Taif during summertime than other parts of Saudi Arabia. Precipitation is low, but all months see some rain, with more rain in spring and late autumn than in other months. The weather adds beauty to the wonders of Taif. The average expected minimum and maximum temperatures of Taif are shown in the following table all year long. The data reported is supplied by the Saudi Meteorological Agency.

1.1.2 How to Get to Taif

If you are arriving to Taif by air, Taif has its domestic airport located very close to Taif University. Connecting flights to almost all over the world are available from Taif airport. Another close airport is King Abdulaziz International Airport in Jeddah. Many outlets such as STC, Mobily, and Zain are available at the airport and new Saudi SIMs can be purchased from them to make calls. If you are coming to join Taif as an employee then it is worth noting that Saudi law does not allow purchasing a prepaid SIM without a valid residency permit. It is therefore recommended to visitors and new arrivals to buy a temporary SIM with a reasonable credit in it. This will be sufficient for getting contact with family and friends. Once the residency permit is granted, then, the same SIM can be upgraded comfortably. If you are arriving in Taif, then Taif has good connections to most part of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Taxis at Taif airport and King Abdulaziz International Airport are available. It just takes around 20 minutes from Taif airport to get to Taif University and approximately two hours from Jeddah to get to Taif. Once you are in Taif University, the following figure would be helpful to locate the College of Engineering within the University..

Minimum and Maximum Temperatures of Taif.

Temperatures												
Month	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Maximum	21.9	23.7	26.7	28.7	32.3	35.1	34.4	34.3	33.9	29.6	25.4	22.7
Minimum	8.4	9.5	12.7	15.1	18.6	21.7	22.9	22.9	20.5	15.5	11.9	9.1



Location of the College of Engineering within Taif University.

2. TAIIF UNIVERSITY INSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

2.1 Vision, mission AND STRATEGIC PLANNING

- **Taif University Vision**

Taif University (TU) is committed to quality education. Its very clear vision states: "To be an academic institution with a unique role to achieve Saudi Vision 2030 in building the individual and community"

<https://www.tu.edu.sa/En/University/Pages/10011/Vision>

- **Taif University Mission**

"Developing locally competitive competencies that contribute to the production and transformation of knowledge into a drive for development"

<https://www.tu.edu.sa/En/University/Pages/10012/Mission>

- **Taif University Strategic planning**

Taif University strategic planning can be found on the following link:

<https://www.tu.edu.sa/En/Vice-President-for-Planning.-Development.-and-Community-Service/168/Pages/21438/University-strategic-plan>



2.2 TU Campuses

Currently, TU has a main campus in Hawaiyah. Hawaiyah is an outlying suburb of Taif city located around 25 km to the north. The Hawaiyah campus is in the vicinity of King Saud's Palace in Hawiyya. The campus encompasses approximately a 380,000 square meter area. The area formally consisted of three palaces. But after the donation from, King Sauds family, the area was reserved for TU. The palaces have gone through renovation to meet the university teaching and research needs. TU Hawaiyah campus combines modern lecture theatres equipped with technology with majestic antiquity. Traditional architecture adds pleasant scenes.

The College of Education and the Central Library are located in the Government Palace, while the University Ad-



Layout of the new campus of Taif University in Saisad region.

ministration is located in the Residential Palace. Both palaces are connected by a 200-meter long corridor. The third palace, which formerly belonged to the King's mother, is allocated for the Heritage Museum. Another TU campus will be in Saiysad National Recreational Park, located in the northeast of Taif City. Though some parts have been completed, the campus is still under construction. The campus has a huge area of approximately 16 square km. All teaching and administrative buildings will meet all modern facilities. The layout of Saiysad region TU Campus is designed to give an idea of how was the campus is surrounded with natural beauty. As the blueprints for the general location, college buildings, University hospital, ancillary facilities and dormitories have been completed, work is already underway with an estimated cost of 48 Million SAR



Existing administration building of Taif University in Haweiyya.

2.3 HISTORY OF TU

The first milestone was achieved when the College of Education was established in Taif under the formal Royal Decree [No. 115 dated 27/2/1400 H (15/1/1980)]. The College was then part of King Abdul Aziz University, Jeddah. Later on Umm Al-Qura University, Makkah Mukkarmah, was opened in a separate Royal Decree and the College of Education in Taif became part of the new university. Over time, the need for opening a college of science in Taif was felt. The Saudi Government generously granted permission to establish the College under the Royal Decree No. 17 dated [5/4/1419 H (30/7/1998)]. Soon after establishing the College of Science in Taif, it was decided to grant permission to establish an independent university in Taif. Taif University (TU) was formed as an independent university in 2003 under the Royal Decree 22042, [10/5/1424 H (9/7/2003)]. New colleges were established and currently TU has the following main colleges:

- The College of Administrative and Financial Sciences
- The College of Community Service and Continuing Education
- The College of Computing and Information Systems
- The College of Engineering
- The College of Medicine and Medical Science
- The College of Pharmacy

Along with education colleges, some ancillary departments have also been formed and they have now become independent deanships such as:

- The Deanship of Admission and Registration
- The Deanship of Graduate Studies
- The Deanship of Library Affairs
- The Deanship of Student Affairs

As stated earlier, the University in Hawaiyah campus

was formerly Saud's Palace. There were many open lands and buildings which have gone through renovation to construct more than 30 academic and administrative facilities. A general over view of the existing Taif University administration building in Hawaiya is shown as an example of the amazing view of TU campus. The University now has around 130 auditoria, 90 labs, as well as a number of specialized units such as:

- Computer Centers
- Conference Rooms
- An Electronic Microscope Unit
- A Multimedia and Teaching Technology Center
- A Research Center
- A Sports Hall

The College of Medicine and Medical Science and the College of Pharmacy are based in Prince Sultan Ibn Abdelaziz Medical Complex, which was allocated to TU as well. The University has separate Arts departments from Educational departments. The purpose of establishing Arts departments was to improve the quality of teaching and the innovation in the delivery of teaching methodologies. Such establishment came into existence through the Royal Decree No 6204 [18/8/1427H (11/9/2006)]. Over time, three more colleges in Ranya , Taraba and Khurma were established under the Royal Decree No. 1093 [21/11/1428H (30/11/2007)]. They have been named as :

- The College of Arts and Science in Ranya
- The College of Applied Medical Science in Taraba
- The Community College in Khurma

Later on, Education, Arts, and Science related departments were merged. Therefore new colleges based on the specialties of related fields and departments were approved under the Royal Approval No. 10209[30/12/1429H (28/12/2008)]. The establishment of five new colleges came into existence through the



Royal approval and these colleges are now named as:

- ▷ The College of Design and Home Economy
- ▷ The College of Sharia and Legislative Systems
- ▷ The College of Education and Arts of Taraba
- ▷ The College of Education and Science of Khurma
- ▷ The Community College of Ranya

When health colleges were incorporated with universities, TU formed the College of Applied Medical Science and the College of Dentistry after restructuring the Boys Health College and the Girls Health College.

2.4 TAIF UNIVERSITY ACCREDITATION SYSTEM

2.4.1 Accreditation of the NCAAA

For academic Accreditation and Assesment, the National Commission for Academic Accreditation and Assessment (NCAAA) has been established in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. This is a national level institution, and the core purpose of its establishment is to determine and apply high standards for academic accreditation and assessment. NCAAA is also responsible for the institutional accreditation of the Educational agencies. NCAAA is committed to quality assurance and the management of educational institutions. Taif University has Full Institutional Accreditation from NCAAA for a period of 7 years (2019-2025). The college of Engineering within Taif University (TU) played a vital role along with other University colleges to get to this prestigious milestone of full institutional accreditation.



3. College Of Engineering

3.1 COLLEGE VISION, MISSION & GOALS

- College of Engineering Vision

"A leading college in the engineering fields that achieves the National Vision 2030."



- College of Engineering Mission

"Preparing and qualifying engineers according to the local and international standards to contribute in the transformation of knowledge into an engine for development"



- College of Engineering Values

- Transparency
- Teamwork
- Excellence
- Belonging
- Being role models.



- Goals

The college mission can be summarized into simpler statements as follows:

C1. Distinct engineers in the various disciplines of engineering

equipped with knowledge and skills.

C2. Assure academic standards and ethical requirements of society.

C3. Upgrade the graduate capabilities through training courses, workshops and provide distinct post-graduate programs.

C4. Conduct applied research that would contribute to solve environmental and engineering problems of society.

3.2 HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

The College of Engineering at Taif University was established in 2005 under Council for Higher Education degree no.14/35/1426 [18/1/1426H (27/2/2005)]. The College started its initial journey with just two departments i.e. Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Engineering. Later on, the University Council approved the establishment of the Civil Engineering Department on 23/3/1429 H (30/3/2008) under the directives of H. E. Acting Minister of Higher Education, letter no. 579 [14/4/1429 H (20/4/2008)]. Initially, sixty-nine (69) students enrolled for the preparatory year when the college started formally in the first semester of 1428/1429 H (2007/2008). In the next year, first semester i.e. 1429/1430 H (2008/2009), students' enrollment increased to 106 from 69 and yet they enrolled only for mechanical engineering and electrical engineering departments. The aim of the College of Engineering is to train and prepare engineering graduates in various engineering field ready to serve the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. This is achieved by the establishment of programs and developed curriculum to keep course contents upto-date with the global developments in engineering and closely related fields. In addition to matching the curriculum with the national and international requirements and demands, the

College also pays full attention towards scientific research and collaboration to meet and compete with national and international developments in the field of engineering. To achieve this, the College of Engineering closely works on continuously improving and developing professional and scientific relationships with other faculties and bodies of engineering in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and abroad.

3.3 ABET ACCREDITATION

The College of Engineering has initiated the ABET accreditation process in 2011. Three programs were accredited in 2014 (Civil Engineering (BS CE) - Electrical Engineering (BS EE) - Mechanical Engineering (BS ME)) on Oct 1, 2014 to Present The accredited locations was at the main campus, and the date of next comprehensive review is 2024-2025. <https://amspub.abet.org/aps/name-search?search-Type=institution&keyword=taif>

The primary mission of the College of Engineering is to always prepare and improve its undergraduate programs. This is to make sure the College is continuously providing the quality and outstanding educational opportunities, and equips its students with the state of the art facilities to prepare them for bright future career and to meet the demands of the ever growing industrial sectors. assure the College curriculum and highest academic standards are in line with national and international accreditation and assessment bodies, the College is always triving to gain accreditation from such bodies and organizations. To achieve international level accreditation, the College of Engineering has initiated the ABET accreditation process in 2011. The Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology (ABET) is a nonprofit organization accrediting academic programs in Applied Science, Computing, and Engineering. It has the highest academic standards for the tracking of Engineering. Engineering programs for Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering in the College are fully accredited by ABET. This built the confidence that the programs provided within the College of engineer-



ing meet the international educational standards. Graduates from the college are equipped with all the tools and skills necessary to flourish and thrive in the engineering sectors. ABET accreditation is not only a confidence booster that the programs provided in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering meet international standards, but also a proof that faculty members in the College have all the skills and capabilities. by exert efforts in thorough planning, and the development of academic programs that meet the ABET requirements for two comprehensive general reviews. The College of Engineering has got ABET accreditation for the three engineering programs (Civil-electrical-Mechanical) engineering till 2025.



3.4 THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT

The College of Engineering at Taif University is being governed and managed under a Dean, Vice Deans and Heads of Departments (HoDs).



Dean, Professor Dr. Ahmed A. Alahmady



Vice Dean, Dr. Abdullah Mossa Yhya Alzahrani



Vice Dean for girls, Dr. Fatimah Salem Bayones



Vice Dean for Training, Dr. Ageel F. Alogla



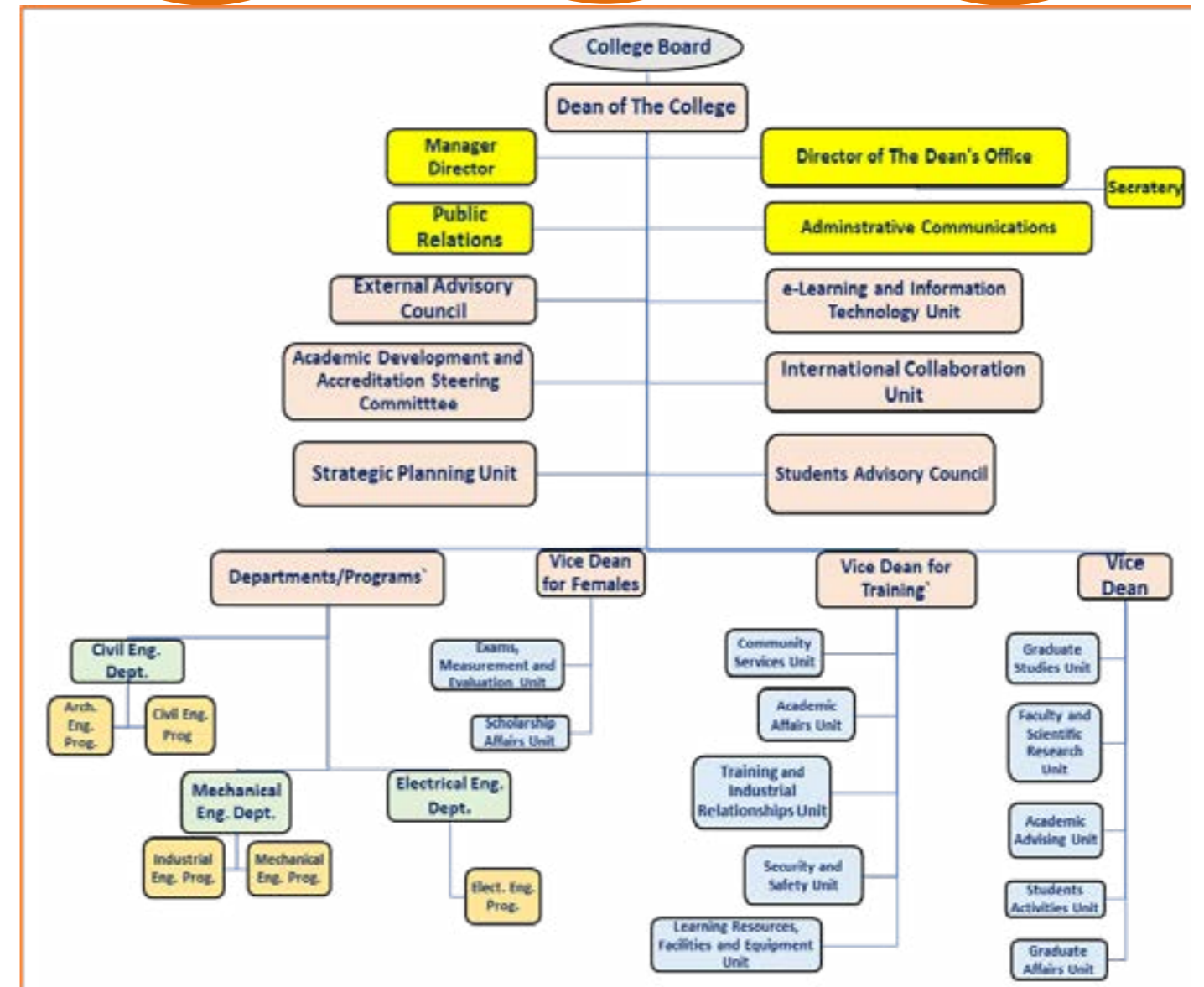
Head of Civil Eng. Dep. Dr. Saleh Jaman Alghamdi



Head of Mech. Eng. Dep. Dr Abdullah Ayedh Algethami



Head of Elec. Eng. Dep. Dr Mohammad Alsharef



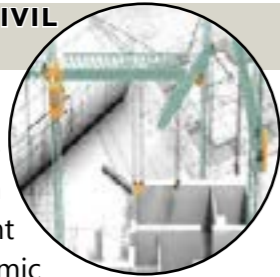
Organization Chart for the College of Engineering.

3.5 DEPARTMENTS OF THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

As illustrated through the organizational structure of the College, the College of Engineering has currently three main departments fully functional and there are few independent programs working under the main departments i.e. Architecture and Industrial Engineering departments and their details will be mentioned under their entries place. The three main departments are:

1. The Department of Civil Engineering.
2. The Department of Mechanical Engineering.
3. The Department of Electrical Engineering.

3.5.1 DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.



The Department of Civil Engineering was established in 2008, However, the first student batch enrolled in the academic year 2013-2014 when the program formally started. Since then, the department has been committed to producing civil engineers with excellent knowledge in the field combined with practical experience to serve the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the civil engineering sector. It is the aim of the department to provide the community with excellent skilled graduates to benefit them with better engineering solutions.

3.5.1.1 VISION AND MISSION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

• VISION

“The Civil Engineering Department is one of the pioneers and distinct departments on the national and international levels through offering programs according to the international standards, and having distinct research programs to serve the country”

• MISSION

“ The mission of the Civil Engineering department is to "Advance the profession through teaching, research and serving as a highly capable resource for society.”

3.5.1.2 PROGRAM EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEOs)

The Program Educational Objectives (PEOs) for the Civil Engineering program are summarized as follows:
Our Graduates will:

1. Perform and practice planning and engineering design in one or more of the Structural, Water, Environmental, Surveying, Highways, Railways, Transportation and Traffic Engineering fields.
2. Be advance in professional practice, ethical awareness and societal implications.
3. Enhance their skills through enrolling in graduate studies, attending workshops or becoming a member in one of the professional societies.

3.5.1.3 STUDY PLAN OF CIVIL ENGINEERING PROGRAM

The program study plan can be downloaded by visiting the following link:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YoRTa18b-GuFavobrlqurePnOgmoHgWo/view?usp=sharing>

3.5.2 Faculty Members – Civil Engineering

Name	Academic Degree	Major Specialization	Minor Specialization	E_mail
Abdullah Alsaluli	Associate Professor	Civil Engineering	Water Engineering & Management	amalsaluli@tu.edu.sa
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Ahmed Abdelhafiz	Assistant Professor	Civil Engineering	Geomatics	a.abdelhafiz@yahoo.com
Ahmed Ahmed Arafat Abo Ghanem	Assistant Professor	Mining Engineering	Survey & Geographic Information Systems (GIS)	Ahmed.arafatt@yahoo.com
Ahmed Elamary	Associate Professor	Civil Engineering	Structural Engineering	a.elamary@tu.edu.sa
Ali Elheber Ahmed Elshekh	Assistant Professor	Civil Engineering	Structural Engineering	alieleber@yahoo.com
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Hassan Alasmari	Assistant Professor	Civil Engineering	Civil Engineering	h.alasmari@tu.edu.sa
Ibrahim M.Salama	Assistant Professor	Civil Engineering	Surveying	i.salama@tu.edu.sa
Ibrahim A. Sharaky	Assistant Professor	Civil Engineering	Materials Engineering	i.sharaky@tu.edu.sa

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Maaz Osman Bushara Bashir	Assistant Professor	Civil Engineering	Structural Engineering	mobashir@tu.edu.sa
Mohammed Mnzool Aldway	Assistant Professor	Mining Engineering	Surface Mining and Slope Stability Analysis	mnzool2006@gmail.com
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Tarek kamel EITahawy	Assistant Professor	Civil Engineering	Water and Environment Engineering	t.eltahawy@tu.edu.sa tarek.
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Yasir Mohammed Alharthi	Assistant Professor	Civil Engineering	Geotechnical Engineering	y.harthi@tu.edu.sa

3.5.3 THE ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEERING PROGRAM

The Architecture Engineering Program was established during the 2018-2019 academic year. The program is currently running under the Department of Civil Engineering.



3.5.3.1 PROGRAM EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEOs)

The Architectural Engineering Program Educational Objectives (PEOs) are summarized as follows:
Our Graduates will:

1. Perform and practice planning and engineering design in one or more of the Building Structur-

- al Systems, Building Environmental Control Systems, Construction and Maintenance Management and Computer-Aided Building Design fields.
2. Advance in professional practice, ethical awareness and societal implications.
3. Enhance their skills through enrolling in graduate studies, attending workshops or becoming a member in one of the professional societies.

3.5.3.2 STUDY PLAN OF ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEERING PROGRAM

The program study plan can be downloaded by visiting the following link:

https://www.tu.edu.sa/Attachments/15d007d2-e770-4120-848a-05e9313d8a67_.pdf

3.5.3.3 THE GIRLS SECTION AT THE ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEERING PROGRAM

As a main participant in building the future of Saudi Arabia, a section for engineering females was added to the Architectural Engineering Program, starting from the academic year 2018-2019, as a step to involve them in the engineering field, Following are some pictures for the forth level students, who were the first applicants for that section.



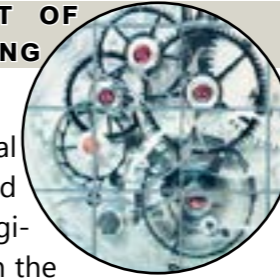
4th Level Female Architectural Engineering Students During Computer and Surveying LabSessions.



3.5.4 Faculty Members – Architectural Engineering

Name	Academic Degree	Major Specialization	Minor Specialization	E_mail
Abdullah Mossa Alzahrani	Associate Professor	Architecture	Sustainable Building	dr.amyz@hotmail.com
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Ali Nasser Nofreh Alzaed	Professor	Architecture	Sustainable Design	alieng1777@gmail.com
Alia Taha Ali Taha	Assistant Professor	Architecture	Urban Planning	aliatahaali1@gmail.com
Almoiad Alkad-am	Lecturer	Architecture	Architectural Design	a.alkadam@tu.edu.sa
Amal Kamal Mohamed Shamseldin	Assistant Professor	Architecture	Environmental Design	amal.kamal@eng.asu.edu.eg
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Nada Mohamed Ramadan Abdelhai	Assistant Professor	Architecture	Theory of Architecture	Nada.1927@windowslive.com
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Turki Ali Alo-simi	Lecturer	Architecture	Urban Design	turki8444@gmail.com

3.5.5 THE DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING



The Department of Mechanical Engineering was established along with the College of Engineering in 2006. The study in the Department of Mechanical Engineering Program began in the first semester of 2008-2009. The program aims to prepare graduates equipped with the basic principles of science and engineering skills devoted to the analysis, design, manufacturing, and maintenance of mechanical systems. This requires a good understanding of the concepts of Applied Mechanics, Materials Engineering, Machine Design and Energy Systems. The rapid technological progress in the field has led to multidisciplinary areas where Mechatronics represents the latest example. Mechatronics is based on the integration between the traditional disciplines of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering together with Computer Systems Engineering.

3.5.5.1 VISION AND MISSION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

• VISION

“To provide a truly outstanding education opportunity through a proper balance of high quality undergraduate and research activities.”

• MISSION

The mission of the Mechanical Engineering Program is to “Provide outstanding mechanical engineering program in education, research, and community service to meet the needs of the Saudi society and the region”.

3.5.5.2 PROGRAM EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEOs)

The Program Educational Objectives (PEOs) for the Mechanical Engineering program are summarized as follows: The Mechanical Engineering graduates should:

1. Practice engineering knowledge (backed with basic sciences and new technologies), and be capable of working in projects with various roles (designing, conducting experiments and simulation, interpreting analyses of mechanical engineering applications and conducting academic as well as applied research).
2. Advance in professional practice in public or private sectors.
3. Enhance their skills through enrolling in graduate studies, attending workshops or becoming a member in one or more of the professional societies.

3.5.5.3 THE STUDY PLAN OF THE MECHANICAL ENGINEERING PROGRAM

The program study plan can be downloaded by visiting the following link:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1in5IIU-wHh08J5SyeGtobSGxuR?usp=sharing>

3.5.6 Faculty Members – Mechanical Engineering

Name	Academic Degree	Major Specialization	Minor Specialization	E_mail
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AbdelAziz Algahtani	Associate Professor	Mechanical Engineering	Production	qhtanieng@gmail.com
Ahmed Mohamed Alotaibi	Assistant Professor	Mechanical Engineering	Mechatronics	AhmedAlotaibi1@outlook.com
Ashraf Elfasakhany	Professor	Mechanical Engineering	Power	ashr12000@yahoo.com
Al-Badrawy Aly Abo El-Nasr	Professor	Mechanical Engineering	Materials Engineering	albadrawye@gmail.com
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3.5.7 THE INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING PROGRAM



The Industrial Engineering program was established during 2018-2019 academic year under the Department of Mechanical Engineering. In the context of the Kingdom Saudi Arabia, The program targets both male and female students, scope for Industrial Engineering applications is developing as:

1. The Kingdom is short of manpower and every effort is needed to get engineers to design, install, maintain and manage systems
2. The pace of development is very fast and there is considerable space for improvement in different aspects of working in almost every organization.
3. Our Industrial Engineers (IE) graduates would be contributing to the rapid development of the Kingdom and would be actively participating in the sustainable development of the Nation.

• MISSION

The mission of Industrial Engineering Program is to "Graduate engineers equipped with practical and comprehensive knowledge of all IE methods to solve a variety of problems related to industrial systems, contributing in world class research to enhance the national living standard by innovative solutions. The program will continuously enhance its performance in the creation, integration and dissemination of these knowledge as it relates to the design, implementation, operation, analysis, and improvement of industrial processes

and in service operations to the profession of industrial engineering".

3.5.7.1 PROGRAM EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEOs)

The Program Educational Objectives (PEOs) for the Industrial Engineering Program are summarized as follows, students should be able to:

1. Perform and practice planning and engineering design that are based on sound industrial engineering principles and that consider functionality, safety, economic viability and sustainability.
2. Advance in professional practice, ethical awareness and societal implications.
3. Enhance their skills through enrolling in graduate studies, attending workshops or becoming a member in one of the professional societies.

3.5.7.2 THE STUDY PLAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING PROGRAM

The program study plan can be downloaded by visiting the following link:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1b8wytRTz-zl5ZrZ3TVXHgeblvNB5Q-Qk4>

3.5.7.3 THE GIRLS SECTION AT THE INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING PROGRAM

As a main participant in building the future of Saudi Arabia. A section for females was added to the Industrial Engineering Program, starting from the academic year 2018-2019, as a step to involve them in the engineering field. In the following; are some pictures for the forth level students, who were the first applicants for that section.



4th Level Female Industrial Engineering Students During Lecture and Production Technology Workshop Activities.

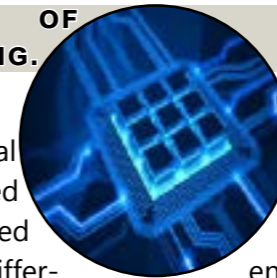


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3.5.8 Faculty Members – Industrial Engineering

Name	Academic Degree	Major Specialization	Minor Specialization	E_mail
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Farhan Atallah Salem	Professor	Systems with Artificial Intelligence	Automation	salem_farh@yahoo.com
Hamed Mosfer Almalki	Assistant Professor	Industrial Engineering	Industrial Engineering	Almalkihamed@gmail.com
Hend Ibraheem Alkhamash	Associate Professor	Industrial Engineering	Nanotechnology	Khamash.h@tu.edu.sa

3.5.9 DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.



The department of Electrical engineering was established in 2007. It prepares specialized engineering graduates in different fields of electrical engineering required by the Kingdom. This is satisfied by the establishment of programs and developed curriculum to cope with global developments. In addition it pays attention to scientific research and the exchange of experiences and scientific advisory services to the issues of development.

ing role in the teaching of all aspects of electrical engineering, scientific research, and social service”.

• MISSION

The mission of the Electrical Engineering department is "To advance the profession of Electrical engineers through teaching, research and serving as a highly capable resource for society".

The mission of the Electrical Engineering Department can be summarized as:

1. Support both educational and research programs.
2. Provide the needed human capital and to upgrade the existing work force with electrical engineering programs with high quality skills.
3. Doing applied research studies and providing professional training programs and services to local and national industries, and other social constituencies.

3.5.9.1 VISION AND MISSION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

• VISION

“Department of Electrical Engineering hopes to cover all aspects of modern electrical systems as well as put theoretical instruction to practice. The Department seriously seeks to take a pioneer-

3.5.9.2 THE PROGRAM'S EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEOs)

Our graduates will:

1. Perform/practice working in projects with various roles (designing, conducting experiments and simulation, interpreting analysis of electrical Engineering applications and conducting academic as well as applied research).
2. Advance in professional practice, ethical awareness and societal implications.
3. Enhance their skills through enrolling in graduate studies, attending workshops or becoming a member in one of the professional societies..

Name	Academic Degree	Major Specialization	Minor Specialization	E_mail
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3.5.7.2 THE STUDY PLAN OF THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING PROGRAM

The program study plan can be downloaded by visiting the following link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ml_2yFK8guN_IP-OXjnmEQQ40ymvxXpmp/view

3.5.10 Faculty Mebers – Electrical Engineering

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Tamer Farrag	Assistant Professor	Electrical Engineering	Computer	t.farrag@tu.edu.sa
Tharwat Owiss seadawy hanafy	Assistant Professor	Electrical Engineering	Computer	harwat.hanfay@yahoo.com
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Waleed Mutlaq Althobaiti	Teaching Assistant	Electrical Engineering	Power	w.18.n@hotmail.com
Yasser Mohamed Alharbi	Assistant Professor	Electrical Engineering	Power	y.alharbi@tu.edu.sa

3.6 STUDENT ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS IN THE COLLEGE

In general, students applying to the College of Engineering are centrally admitted by the Deanship of Admission and Registration after completion of the preparatory year of the University. The University Council decides the number of admitted students for each upcoming year according to the recommendations of the faculties' councils. Stu-

dents accepted in the College of Engineering study general courses during the second academic year (the third and fourth levels). The study in the third and fourth levels is general for all students in the College of Engineering and aims to prepare the students for enrolling in different departments. Then all students admitted in one of the above departments spend three years (six successive semesters) of studying different courses covering various areas as basic sciences, engineering and

general education as well as summer training and the senior student project before graduation directly.

space for faculty members offices and aim to provide modern separate offices for each faculty member.

4. Institutional Resources

4.1 OFFICES FOR FACULTY MEMBERS

The College of Engineering has a strong human resource team consisting of the faculty members including professors, associate professors, assistant professors, lecturers and demonstrators. There are non-faculty personnel such as secretaries, administrative assistants and other support personnel allocated strategically to support the mission of the College of Engineering. In general, support personnel are considered adequate. Some faculty members have private offices, others share big office spaces allocated to the faculty members. This sharing of office is workable currently, but the College aims to provide separate offices for each faculty member for privacy as well as more flexible working environment. A new building is constructed for such purpose and offers more offices for faculty members. Moreover, the under construction building in the new campus in Saiysad Park will provide more

4.2 LECTURE HALLS

There are wide ranges of lecture theaters facilities to meet the needs of the teaching and learning mission. General-purpose lecture rooms are centrally scheduled and managed, and are designed to serve the entire campus community. General-purpose lecture rooms (also referred to as intelligent classrooms) include rooms that range from small seminar classrooms to large auditoria. They include a wide range of equipment, technology and resources. General-purpose classrooms are sufficiently flexible to meet the pedagogical requirements of the many departments, faculty and students alike.



Lecture Hall Building.



The College of Engineering - New building.



Closer look at lecture rooms entrances.

The classroom facilities used for the instructional program are designed to fulfill the requirements. Classrooms are housed in private buildings in the University. Some classrooms contain from 30 to 60 seats, and others contain 120 seats.

- All classrooms have modern teaching facilities.
- Air conditioning.
- Computer projectors.

There are also special rooms for engineering and civil drawing courses,



Computer labs

4.2.1 Classrooms With Approximately 30 Students:

These types of rooms are typically used for small section classes. One of such rooms are shown for illustration.

4.2.2 Classrooms with Approximately 60 Students

These types of rooms are mostly suitable for traditional



Small Classrooms with approximately a 30 student capacity.



Larger Classrooms with approximately a 50 student capacity.



lectures, A/V Presentations and demonstrations.

4.2.3 Small & large Auditorium with Approximately 200-300 Seats

Small Auditorium with Approximately 200 Seats:

This type of hall is most suitable for traditional lectures, A/V Presentations, basic distance learning and demonstrations. Typically, a sloped floor or tiered floor is required to achieve good sightlines for all seats.



Auditorium with approximately 200 audience seating capacity.

Large Auditorium with Approximately 300 Seats:

This type of hall is most suitable for traditional lectures, A/V presentations, basic distance learning and demonstrations. Typically, a sloped floor or tiered floor is required to achieve good sightlines for all seats.



Auditorium with approximately 300 audience seating capacity.

4.3 THE PROJECT OF THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING BUILDING IN SAIYSAD CAMPUS

The implementation of the project of the College of Engineering in Saiysad (new building) has been initiated on [22/03/1431 H (7/3/2010)]. The total area of the new University project is about (48,000) meters square. The new building will be equipped with the facilities for about 10,000 students. Isometric view of the building of the College of Engineering in Saiysad Campus after the finishing of the implementation process will look as shown below.



Isometric view of the College of Engineering building at Saiysad Campus.

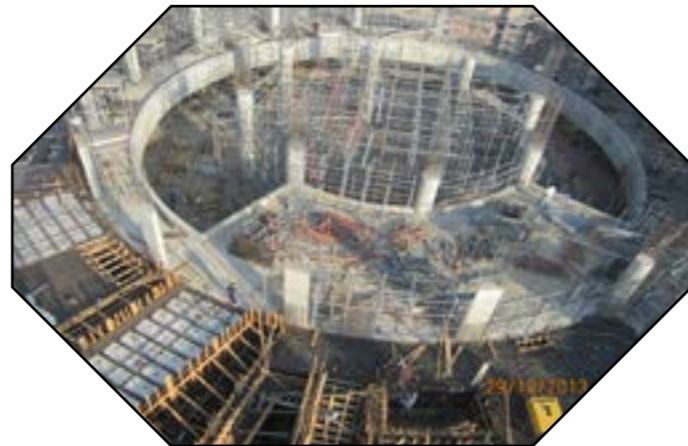


The perspective views of the College of Engineering buildings after completion.

Some images of the existing status of constructions of the project of the College site in the Saiysad region are shown below:



Constructions of the College of Engineering Site at Saiysad Region.



Current status of the College of Engineering site in Saiysad region.

5. Laboratories and Equipment

Laboratories play an important role in understanding the fundamentals of engineering concepts and conducting experiments and research. Moreover, laboratories can also be used to perform research and experimental tests for many of private and public sector projects. All departments have several laboratories located in separate buildings. These laboratories are fully equipped with the required measurement instruments and apparatuses.

5.1 CIVIL ENGINEERING LABORATORIES

The Civil Engineering Department laboratories are located in a special separate building. Some labs are ready as follows:

- Soil mechanics and foundation laboratory.
- Surveying laboratory.
- Hydraulics laboratory.
- Strength of materials and concrete technology laboratory.
- Transportation laboratory.
- Structural Testing Machine laboratory.

5.1.1. Soil Mechanics and Foundation Laboratory

The Soil Mechanics Laboratory contains equipment for testing soils in shear consolidation, and for other physical and chemical tests. Field testing and sampling equipments are also available. The lab also contains a triaxial testing system for both research and instructional purposes. Description and identification of soils (visual manual procedure); moisture content of soil (oven methods); the specific gravity of soil; the liquid limit, plastic limit and plasticity index of soil; grain size analysis of soil, determining moisture-unit weight relations of soil (compaction test) determining the density and unit, weight relations of soil in-place by sand-cone method and permeability test for fine grained (falling head test) and granular soils; constant head test are available. Lay out of Soil Mechanics laboratory is shown for illustration purposes.



Soil Mechanics laboratory.

5.1.2. Surveying Laboratory

The Surveying Laboratory has a wide variety of modern surveying equipment, such as GPS-based surveying equipment, total stations, theodolites, and automatic levels for basic instructional and research purposes. Undergraduate students use the laboratory as an integral part of their surveying coursework and obtain any topographic information that can help their capstone design projects, such as highway design and land development. A student's use of the lab is preceded by appropriate safety training and instruction on the use and care for the equipment.

- Automatic Levels (Leica NA730)
- Digital Levels (Leica DNA03)
- Laser Levels (Leica Rugby 320SG)
- Digital Theodolites (DT-202 - DT-205 - DT-209)
- Total Station (TOPCON IS203 - SOKKIA DX102C)
- GPS (Leica 1200- SOKKIA GRX2)
- Tapes (Fiberglass 10 m - Cotton 20 m - Fiberglass 30 m- Steel 50 m)
- Laser Tapes (Leica DIST D3)
- Steel Arrows - Optical Cross Staff - Compass
- Mirror Stereoscope
- Digital Planimeter (PLACOM KP-80N)
- Tripods (Aluminum- Wood)
- Odometer
- Staff (Aluminum - Codec)
- Terrestrial laser scanner
- Thermal camera
- High resolution Scanner / Size(Ao)
- Digital Photogrammetric Workstation
- Digital metric Camera



main instruments used in the Surveying laboratory.



Surveying laboratory and some instruments used.

5.1.3. Hydraulics & Hydrology Laboratory (HHL)

The hydraulics laboratory illustrates the principles of flow and water system design. The laboratory contains a lot of equipment and instruments serv-

ing the purpose of the laboratory. The laboratory can be used for teaching and training purposes to students. Also, it can be used in the field of engineering and research at various levels dealing with water and related subjects. The major facilities in Hydraulics and Hydrology laboratory are:

1. HM162 Modular Flow Channel, which enables students and researchers to demonstrate flow behavior in open channels, bed load and suspended sediment transport, and studying wave behavior at sea shores.
2. HM145 Advanced Hydrology System, which is used for demonstrating some of the major physical processes found in hydrology and fluvial geomorphology.
3. HM169 Drainage and Seepage Tank, which is designed for the investigation of flows in subsoil.
4. FM 100 Hydraulics Bench, which is a basic unit that provides water supply and volumetric measurement services for use in conjunction with accessories for specific experiments (supplied separately).

A view of the modular flow channel, advanced Hydrology system (HM145), Drainage and Seepage tank (HM169) and Hydraulic Bench (FM100) are illustrated below.



Modular Flow Channel (HM162).



Advanced Hydrology System (HM145)



Drainage and Seepage Tank (HM169).



Hydraulic Bench (FM100).

5.1.4. Strength of Materials and Concrete Technology Laboratory

The Strength of materials and Concrete Testing Laboratory contains facilities for conducting tests on metals, fresh concrete and hardened concrete. The laboratory has facilities for mixing, casting, curing, and testing concrete cylinders, beams, and reinforced concrete structural members.

• Tests carried out on metals

1. Universal testing machine
- The figure shows the universal testing machine. Many tests could be carried out by this machine as follows:
- a) Tension test;
 - b) Compression test;
 - c) Bending test



Universal testing machine.

2. Hardness testing machine
- The tests that can be conducted by this machine are:
- a) Brinell hardness test.
 - b) Vickers hardness test.
 - c) Rockwell hardness tes,

• Tests carried out on fresh concrete

1. Air content in concrete
- Through this test, the air entrainment in fresh concrete can be determined.
2. V-BE compaction tester
- The main test carried out by this equipment is the Compaction of fresh concrete.



Hardness testing machine.



Equipment for determination of Air Content in Fresh Concrete.

3. Slump test equipment

This equipment is used to determine the consistency of fresh concrete.

V-BE compaction tester



• Tests carried out on hardened concrete

1. Universal testing machine
- Many tests are carried out by this machine on hardened concrete such as compressive strength test and bending test.



Slump test equipment.



Tester for hardened concrete density

2. Density of Hardened Concrete

This tester is used for the determination of the density of hardened concrete.

• **Non-Destructive Tests on Concrete**

1. Digital Schmidt hammer
This device is used for estimation of the compressive strength of concrete.

2. Rebar detector and cover meter
This device is used for the detection of rebar positions and cover thickness.



Digital Schmidt hammer.



Rebar detector and cover meter.

• **Tests on Aggregates**

1. Los Angeles Machine
The main tests carried out by this machine: are the resistance to abrasion and wearing of aggregate.

2. Speedy Moisture Content of aggregates

This device is used for speedy the evaluation of the moisture content of aggregates. Rebar detector and cover meter.



Los Angeles Machine



Speedy moisture content of aggregates.

5.1.5. Transportation Engineering Laboratory

Transportation engineering Laboratory is the application of technology and scientific principles to the planning, functional design, operation and management of facilities for any mode of transportation in order to provide safe, efficient, rapid, comfortable, convenient, economical, and environmentally compatible movement of people and goods. It is a sub-discipline

of Civil Engineering and of Industrial Engineering. Transportation Engineering is a major component of the Civil Engineering disciplines, according to the specialization of academic courses and main competences of the involved territory. The major facilities in the Transportation Engineering Laboratory are:

- a. To introduce the students to the principles and practices of Transportation Engineering which focus on, Traffic and Transportation engineering and highway engineering.
- b. Provide a platform to undergraduate and graduate students for practical implementation of Transportation Engineering projects.
- c. Bring Engineering students to the level of industrial standards in the field of Transportation Engineering.
- d. Provide a platform for the integration of academics and research.

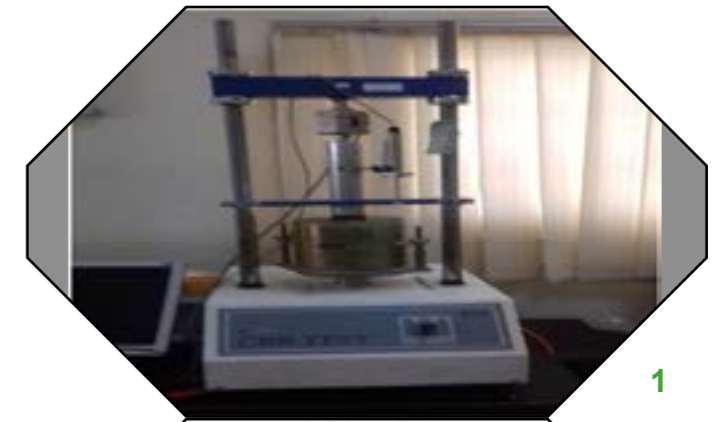
The Transportation Engineering Laboratory contains equipment for testing soils, aggregates and bitu-



Lay out - Transportation Engineering Laboratory

minous materials (road pavements materials). The layout of this laboratory and some views of its equipment are illustrated.

Casagrande apparatus



1



2



3

1. California Bearing Ratio (CBR) Machine.

2. Penetration Test Machine.

3. Automatic Marshall Stability Test Machine.



1. Univesal Testing Machine (UTM).

2. Bench-mounting Mixer.

3. Ductility Testing Machine.

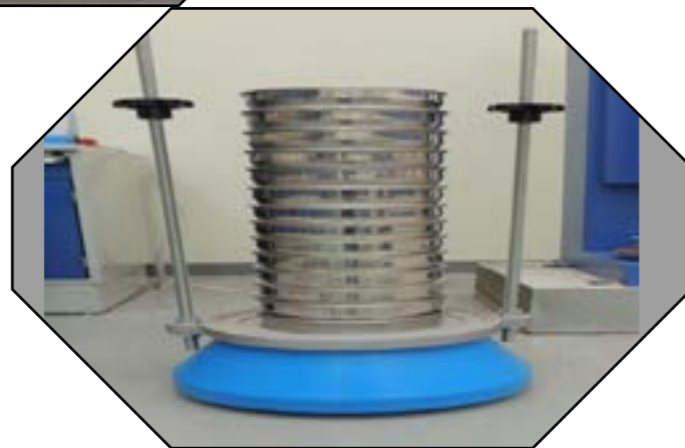
4. Automatic Soil Compactor.



1



2



Set of sieves and mechanical sieve shaker



3



4

5.1.6. Structural Testing Machine laboratory

The Structural Testing Machine Laboratory is used for the illustration of the principles of structural element behavior under static and dynamic loads. The laboratory contains one main load actuator connected with instruments serving the purpose of the laboratory and measuring the sample deformation and strain during test process via data station. The laboratory is used for teaching and training students. It is also used for research purposes. The major facilities in structural testing machine laboratory are:

- 1. Static Loading:** which enables students and researchers to demonstrate structural element behavior (beam – slab- column and connections) under static load.
- 2. Dynamic Loading:** which is used for demonstrat-

ing some of the major and critical cracks found in structural element (beam – slab- column and connections) due to earthquake and cyclic loading.



Structural Testing Machine

5.2. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING LABORATORIES

The Mechanical Engineering Department has a number of laboratories used in undergraduate studies and research work.



5.2.1 Engineering Workshop

The mechanical workshop is equipped with machines and apparatuses for training the students in the fields of sheet metal forming, welding, carpentry and machining processes. Photos of some training



facilities, used in the workshop, are demonstrated.

Engineering workshop facilities.

5.2.2. Refrigeration and Thermodynamics Laboratory

The Main goal is to give the students an overall background on the components of refrigeration and Air-Conditioning systems. Therefore, the following jobs are conducted in the lab.

1. Determination of the coefficient of performance, cooling capacity and analyzing the refrigeration cycle.
2. Construction and systems evaluation of graduate projects.
3. Teaching the fault diagnosis of refrigeration systems.
4. The effect of system operating parameters on the performance of refrigeration systems.



Instrumentations of the refrigeration and thermodynamics.

5.2.3. Solar Energy Laboratory

The main objective of the lab is to give the students an overall background on the thermal and electrical applications of solar energy for domestic and industrial uses. That includes the determination of the feasibility and efficiency of solar engineering systems, like water and air heating, food and wood drying, water desalination, solar ovens, solar concentrators for industrial processes, heat and power generation and solar energy storage systems. Construction and systems

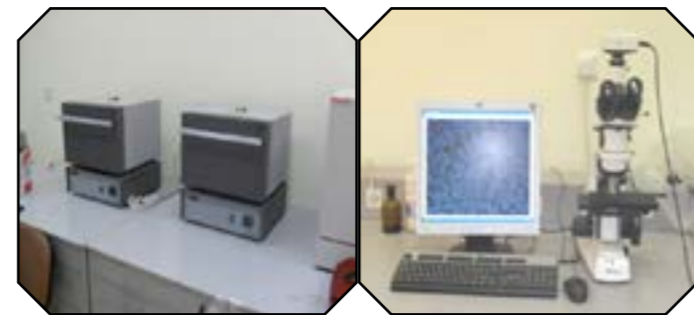
evaluation of graduate projects are considered in the lab. The lab contains possibilities of organizing short training courses on engineering solar systems design, operation and performance evaluation.



Facilities of the solar energy laboratory.

5.2.4. Materials Science Laboratory

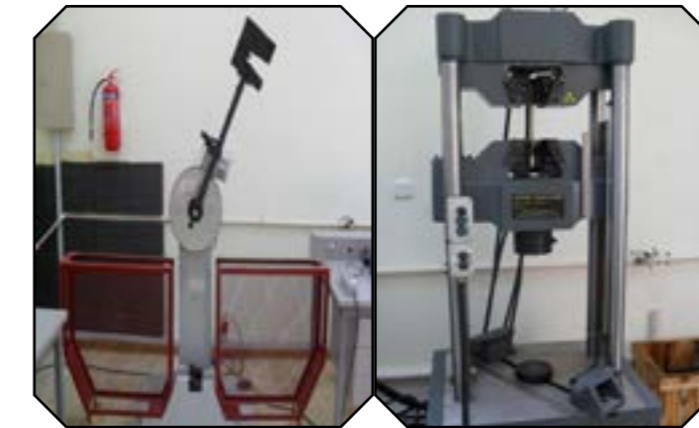
Material Science Laboratory is used in the experiments of the materials science course to introduce the materials characteristics and their elements. The lab contains microscopic examinations and specimen preparations (polishing and etching operations). The lab is used in the graduation projects related to material science.



Facilities of the materials science laboratory.

5.2.5. Material Testing Laboratory

Material testing laboratory is used in the determination of the mechanical properties of the materials. In this lab, mechanical tests are conducted such as tension, compression, hardness, bending, and impact.



Facilities of the materials science laboratory.

5.2.6. Automatic Control Laboratory

Automatic control has played a vital role in the advancement of engineering and science. It is an important and integral part of manufacturing and industrial processes. For instance, automatic control is essential in such industrial operations such as controlling pressure, temperature, humidity, viscosity, and flow in the process industries. This lab contains: Flow Process Control Training System by PC and microcontroller, Pressure Process Training System, Level Process Training System, Temperature Process Training System, PLC Process, Logic Circuit Trainer, Engine Speed Control Apparatus, Servo Trainer, Electrohydraulic control trainer by PLC/PC, Ball and Plate, a Magnetic Levitation Apparatus, and a Data acquisition System.



Some experimental facilities of the Automatic Control Laboratory.

5.2.7. Fluid Mechanics and Hydraulic Machines Laboratory

The lab is used to introduce the principles and basic laws of incompressible fluids flow, and the measurements of pressure, velocity, and flow rate, also, the friction in pipes and its advantages to flow and the forces resulting in the static fluids.



Experimental samples of fluid mechanics laboratory.

5.2.8. Heat Transfer Laboratory

To develop experiments in the field of heat transfer and measurements, the heat transfer laboratory was established. Therefore, the lab serves experiments on heat conduction, convection and radiation measurements. It also has experiments about the heat transfer applications such as heat exchangers. Temperature measurements by different methods are also considered in the lab. The facilities in the lab are state of the art and they can be used for teaching, and training.



Experiments of Heat Transfer Laboratory.

5.2.9. Power Generation and Gas Dynamics Laboratory

This laboratory is used to introduce the student to the components of thermal power plants with how to operate and set the performance. A demonstration steam engine as well as a gas turbine unit are used to teach the operation of steam and gas power systems. Also, a wind tunnel facilitated with the measuring instruments is used for teaching gas dynamics basics.



Instrumentations of measurement laboratory.

Instrumentations of power generation and gas dynamics laboratory.

5.2.10. Measurements Laboratory

The Measurement Laboratory is designed and equipped by means and facilities to aid teaching courses that are concerned with mechanical measurements and experimental techniques. It contains the followings: an educational rig for demonstrating temperature transducers and temperature measurements - an educational rig for demonstrating pressure measurements using different elements. Also, different transducers and strain gauges are available in this laboratory.



5.2.11. Robotics Laboratory

The mechanical engineering program covers tracks in the production engineering and mechatronics area. The robotics laboratory is designed and equipped to serve the teaching and operation principles of robotics. The Robotics lab contains: Hexapod, 2 DOF Planar Robot, Flexible Manufacturing System, Five axes arm configuration plus gripper, Complete CNC Mill Package, Electro-pneumatic servo control trainer by PLC/PC.



Robotics laboratory.

5.2.12. Mechanical Design Laboratory

The lab of mechanical design includes the following equipment: Plate Clutch, Disc Brake and Drum Brake System, Gearbox, Differential Unit and Epicyclic Gear Equipment, Static & Dynamic Balancing Equipment, Simple Hydraulic, Slider Crank, Scotch Yoke, Slotted Link, Whitworth Quick Return, Geneva Stop and Hook's Joint Mechanisms, Coupling, Chain, Cam and Follower Mechanisms, Belt Friction and Friction Study Equipments, Free and Forced Vibration Equipment, Shear Force and Bending equipment, Thin Cylinder Equipment, Wireless Strain Gauges, Load Cells, External Data Acquisition Card connected by Computer, Governor Apparatus, Hydrodynamic Lubrication Unit and Portable Surface Roughness Tester.



Mechanical Design laboratory.

5.3. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING LABORATORIES

The Electrical Engineering Department has a number of laboratories used in undergraduate studies, research work. These laboratories are fully equipped with the required measurement instruments, signal generators, DC power supplies, and computers for simulation purposes.

5.3.1. Computer Laboratory

In this lab the students learn how to apply simulation methods to many theoretical ideas in the different courses and computer programming and networking.



Computer laboratory.

5.3.2. Communications laboratory

The Electrical Communications Laboratory includes experiments on analog and digital communication systems, blue-tooth systems, antennas and wave propagation, and microwave technology. The laboratory is prepared for carrying out the students and academic staff research projects.



Communications Laboratory.

5.3.3. Logic Design Laboratory

The Logic Design Laboratory includes experiments on different types of logic gates, combinational logic circuits, synchronous sequential logic circuits, registers, counters, memories, and programmable logic devices. The laboratory is prepared for carrying out the students research projects.



Logic Design Laboratory.

5.3.4. Electronics laboratory

In this lab, the students learn experimentally the characteristics and advantages of electronic elements, industrial electronics and operational amplifiers.



Electronics Laboratory.

5.3.5. Circuits and Electrical Measurements Laboratory

In this lab, the student is requested to make some simple circuits and test them and carry out measurements using the available instruments. The figure illustrates the instrumentations available in this lab.



Circuits and Electrical Measurements Laboratory.

5.3.6. Electrical Power Systems Laboratory

In this lab the student learns electrical energy generation, transmission and distribution experimentally.



Electrical Power Systems Laboratory.

5.3.7. Electrical Machines Laboratory

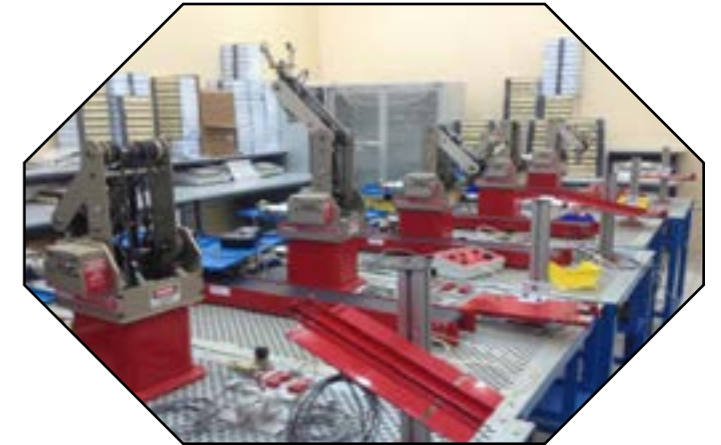
The figure represents the electrical machines lab., the student learn the operation and control of DC and AC machines.



Electrical Machines Laboratory.

5.3.8. Robotics Laboratory

In the robotics lab, the students are able to perform several tasks and tests of the five available robots. The latter can be programmed through a computer interface and microcontrollers.



Robotics Laboratory.

5.3.9. TV and Audio Laboratory

In this lab ,students perform several tasks on TV and audio.



TV and Audio Laboratory.

5.3.10. Control and Logic Controller Laboratory

In this lab., students perform a lot of tests on logic controllers.



Control and Logic Controller Laboratory.

5.3.11. Fiber Optical and Research Laboratory

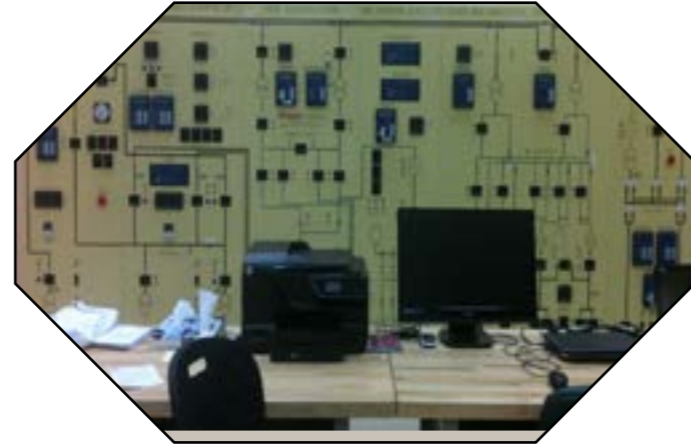
In this lab, students perform experiment on most components of optical communication systems. They experimentally study the current- power characteristics of LEDs, investigations on the trans-impedance amplifier, fiber /fiber coupling losses. Other components are reserved for research.



Fiber Optical and Research Laboratory.

5.3.12. Power System Simulator Laboratory

In the Power system simulator laboratory, the students learn electrical energy generation, transmission and distribution experimentally.



Power System Simulator Laboratory.

5.3.13. Renewable Energy Laboratory

The Renewable energy laboratory includes fuel cell mobile systems, PV integrated with battery mobile systems, PV integrated with wind systems and battery, and finally geothermal mobile systems.



Renewable Energy Laboratory.

5.3.14. High Voltage Laboratory

This Lab contains a new unit for generating high voltage DC, AC and impulse from Hampden company-USA. It is valuable to students to apply some topics related to high voltage engineering (generation of high voltage DC, AC and impulse, measuring and testing of high voltage apparatuses, explain some phenomena occurring in high voltage such as partial discharge, corona, breakdown in gases, liquid and solid materials.

5.3.15. Power Electronics Laboratory

The Power Electronics and its applications lab cover experiments related to uncontrolled and controlled rectifiers (single phase and three phases), step up and step down chopper, ac voltage controller, and single phase and three phase inverter.



High Voltage Laboratory.



Power Electronics Laboratory.



5.3.16. Computer Network Laboratory

In the Computer Networks Lab, the students learn how to construct computer networks. Also, the students learn about cabling, computer network configurations, and computer network technologies.



Computer Network Laboratory.

6. Graduate Studies

A renewable and sustainable energy master program has been introduced at the College of Engineering, Taif University, to meet the requirements of growth and evolution incorporated in ascertained development plans in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The program goals, plans and conditions are qualified in order to enrich the community from the scientific aspects and to contribute to the proposal of appropriate solutions to problems the developmental plans may face the College of Engineering at Taif University is contributing to train graduates to meet the challenges in the field of the renewable energy sector and its applications. Graduates will be able to play an outstanding role that will lead the development process in renewable and sustainable energy. The total duration of the proposed M.Sc. program is two academic years. The program will further be subdivided into four semesters (12 hours for each semester) with a total of 48 credit hours. Out of 48 credit hours, 36 hours are required for compulsory courses and 6 hours for elective courses. The remaining 6 hours are for the research project divided into part 1 and part 2. The graduation is achieved after the completion of 48 credit hours distributed equally on four semesters. More information about the renewable and sustainable energy master program is available:

<https://www.tu.edu.sa/En/Colleges/272/Professional-Master-Program-in-Renewable-and-Sustainable-Energy-Engineering>



7. COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP

Companies And Government Agencies



National and International Universities





8. THE ACADEMIC SYSTEM IN TAIF UNIVERSITY

8.1 GENERAL ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS FOR STUDENTS

The general admission requirements for Taif University are as follows:



An applicant for admission to the University must satisfy the following conditions:

- ▶ The student should have earned the secondary school certificate, or its equivalent from inside or outside the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- ▶ The student should have obtained the secondary school certificate in less than five years, the University Council has the right to waive off this condition if convincing reasons are available.
- ▶ The student should not have been dismissed academically or disciplinarily from Taif University or from any other university.
- ▶ The student must have a record of good conduct.
- ▶ The student must successfully pass any test or interview required by the University Council.
- ▶ The student must be physically fit and healthy.
- ▶ The student must satisfy any other conditions the University may deem necessary at the time of application.

8.2. ACADEMIC TERMINOLOGY

Studying in the University is completely different than studying in preliminary schools and colleges. This section presents different terminologies used commonly while studying at the university.



→ Academic Year

An academic year refers to two regular semesters and a summer session, if any.

→ Academic Semester

An academic semester is a period of no less than fifteen (10) weeks of instruction, not including the registration and final examination periods.

→ Summer Session

A summer session is a period not exceeding eight (8) weeks of instruction, not including the registration and final examination periods. The weekly duration of each course in a summer session is twice its duration during the regular academic semester.

→ Degree Programs

A program refers to a course of study leading to an award of a degree, e.g. B.Sc./B.Eng..

→ Academic Level

An academic Level indicates the level of study. The levels required for graduation are eight (8) or more, in accordance with the specifications of each approved degree program.

→ Course

A course is a subject of study within a certain academic level of the approved degree plan in each major or, in other words, a course is a component of a program, usually comprising a set of lectures, with practices or seminars. Each course has a number, a code, a title, and a detailed description of its contents to distinguish it from other courses. A portfolio on each course is kept in its corresponding department for follow-up, evaluation, and updates. Some courses may have prerequisites or co-requisite requirement(s).

→ Prerequisites

Not all courses in the program are available to every student. Availability is governed by a set of prerequisites, which serve the academic purpose of ensuring that students have the background knowledge necessary to benefit from a course.

→ Course Prerequisites

The catalog describes the prerequisites of each course offered at each program in the College. Students must study these prerequisites before taking the course as the information presented builds on the previous courses. For example, Sur 390 has prerequisites as PSE 213 and FCH 164. It also has a co-requisite of MAT 282, which indicates that the student is currently taking MAT 282 or has completed it previously. Note that, for example, the prerequisites to Sur 390 itself has prerequisites: FCH 154 is a prerequisite for FCH 164. Thus, in order to take Sur 390, student must take MAT 295, PSE 213, FCH 154, and FCH 164. The student must be currently enrolled in MAT 282 or have completed it previously. Exceptions to these prerequisites can be granted under unusual circumstances. To be granted an exception, a Petition Form must be filled out and approved prior to registering for the course. Advisors will not sign required forms for the course unless students meet the prerequisites or exception permission. Any exceptions must be approved by the instructor, the advisor, the curriculum coordinator, and the head of the Department. Students registered the course without completing the prerequisites and/or exception risk registration cancellation during the semester. Students anticipating the need to take the course without meeting the necessary prerequisites should begin discussing the possibility and options well in advance of advising week in order to allow time to get the necessary permission.

→ Credit Hour

A credit hour is each of the weekly lectures, with a duration not less than fifty (50) minutes or a laboratory session or field study of not less than 100 minutes' duration.

→ Credits and Workload

Each course is "worth" a number of credits. A credit is a measure of student workload. University policy is

that a credit is equivalent to 3 to 4 hours of work per week. It is intended, therefore, that a 3-credit course requires 3x3x15 to 3x4x15 hours of work per semester i.e. 135 to 180 hours. "Work" in this context includes all work associated with a course: lectures, practical, preparation, revising, reading, assessment and so on.

→ Minimum Course Load

The Minimum Course load is the minimum number of credit hours a student can register determined by his/her academic status, and in accordance with the University Council decisions.

→ Academic Record

The academic record is a statement which explains the student's academic progress. It includes the courses studied in each term with course numbers, codes, number of credit-hours, the grades attained and the codes and points of these grades. The record also shows the semester, cumulative GPA and the student's academic status in addition to the courses from which a transferred student is exempt.

→ Academic Probation

The Academic Probation is a notification given to a student with a cumulative GPA below the minimum acceptable limit.

→ Class Work Score

The Class Work Score is the score which reflects the student's standing during a semester according to his/her performance in examinations, research, and other activities related to a particular course.

→ Final Examination

The Final Examination is an examination in course materials, given once at the end of every semester.





→ Final Examination Score

The Final Examination Score is the score attained by a student in the final examination for each course.

→ Final Score

The Final Score is the total sum of the class work score plus the final examination score for each course out of a total grade of 100.

→ Course Grade

The Course Grade is a percentage, or alphabetical letter, assigned indicating the final grade received in a course.

→ Incomplete Grade

An Incomplete Grade is a provisional grade assigned to each course in which a student fails to complete the requirements by the required date. This is indicated in the academic record by the letter grade (IC).

→ In-Progress Grade

The In-Progress Grade is a provisional grade assigned to each course which requires more than one semester to complete. This is indicated in the academic record by the letter grade (IP).

→ Semester GPA

The Semester GPA is the total quality points a student has earned, divided by the credit hours assigned for all courses taken in a given semester. The total quality points are calculated by multiplying the credit hours by the grade point in each course.

→ Cumulative GPA

A Cumulative GPA is the total quality points a student has earned in all courses taken since enrollment in the University, divided by the total number of credit hours assigned for these courses.

→ Graduation Ranking

Graduation Ranking is the assessment of a student's scholastic achievement during his/her study at the University.

→ Graduation

A student graduates after successfully completing the graduation requirements according to the degree plan, provided that his cumulative GPA and major GPA are both not less than 2.00 out of 4.00.

→ Honors

The First Honor is granted to the student who achieves a cumulative average from (3.75) to (4.00) out of (4.00) at the time of graduation. The second Honor is granted to the student who achieves a cumulative average from (3.25) to (3.75) out of (4.00) at the time of graduation. For the student to acquire the first or the second honor, the following conditions are required:

- The student should not fail in any course taken in the TAIF University or ANY other university.
- The student must fulfill the graduation requirements during a period whose maximum is the average between the minimum limit and the maximum limit of being in his faculty.
- The student study at least (60%) of graduation requirements at the university.

→ Academic Advisor

The Academic Advisor is one of the teaching staff. He is supposed to provide educational counseling for students. The academic advisor's primary responsibility is to evaluate the student's plan of study to ensure it will satisfy the College and University requirements while it meeting each student's specific needs. To be effective, the advisor must recognize that each student has different abilities, interests, aspirations, needs, experiences, and problems so that his approach in dealing with students can be different from one to another.

8.3. STUDENTS REGISTRATION PROCESS

This section serves as main registration guidance for entry requirements to the College of Engineering, Taif University.



→ 8.3.1. Enrollment Procedure

Under normal circumstances, all students are registered automatically through the University's computerized registration system, following a model plan of study set by the Department. This plan includes all pre-requisites, and maximum and minimum allowable numbers of credit hours per semester. The system allows the student to make changes and adjustments within the preset rules. It is during the first week of classes that students are allowed to make changes, such as add, drop, and change section. Afterwards, only course withdrawals are allowed provided that they are done five weeks before the final examinations period, and with the head of the department's approval. Nevertheless, a student can only drop courses or withdraw from courses if his workload will not fall below a minimum of 12 credit hours. Moreover, a student cannot withdraw from more than two courses per semester except with the permission of the Vice Dean for Academic Affairs. A student must confirm his registration within the first week of the semester.

→ 8.3.2. Early Registration

Early Registration is required for all college-level students who intend to continue their studies during the following term(s). Early Registration is done through the Web on the pre-announced dates. Since this activity provides a basis for finalizing courses to be offered, number of sections to be opened for each course, schedule of classes, manpower requirements, etc. for the term that follows, it is mandatory for every student to register early. Academic departments are therefore advised to ask their faculty mem-

bers to stress the importance of early registration to the students enrolled in their classes. Early registration for spring semester is held during the 11th week of the fall semester, and early registration for the summer session and the following fall semester is held during the 11th week of the spring semester.

→ 8.3.3. Formal Registration

Formal registration is held at the beginning of each semester or summer session as indicated in the academic calendar. Each student must personally register himself. Registration by proxy or mail is not permitted.

→ 8.3.4. Late Registration

The students, who have not completed the formal registration process on the fixed date, may register late during the period specified in the academic calendar.

→ 8.3.5. Adding and / or Dropping Courses

A student may change his registration by adding or dropping some courses during the registration period determined by the Deanship of Admission & Registration. A student may drop courses during the first two weeks of classes in a regular semester (the first week of classes in a summer session). Courses so dropped will not appear on the student's transcript.

→ 8.3.6. Adding or Changing to Closed Sections

During the registration period, a student can change section - through the departmental secretary - if the section is available. The student should fulfill the following conditions. The department will process the section change only if the form is complete and does not cause conflict with the student's current schedule. Also, the requests will only be considered during the registration period determined by the Deanship of Admission & Registration.



8.4. COURSE LOAD

A course load is defined as the number of credit-hours for which a student is registered in a regular semester or a summer session. The restrictions on the course load are:



→ **8.4.1. Minimum and Maximum Course Load Limits in a Regular Semester**

The minimum course load limit is 12 credit hours during a regular semester, provided that the total number of credit hours registered by a student in any two consecutive semesters is not less than 28. This condition is relaxed in the last semester before graduation. The maximum course load is 19 credit hours. However, a student is permitted to register for 21 credit hours with the approval of his department's chairman, if the student has maintained a minimum cumulative GPA of 3.00 out of 4.00 in all work undertaken during the preceding terms in which he earned his last 28 credit hours.

→ **8.4.2. Course Load in a Summer Session**

The minimum course load in a summer session is 1 credit hour and the maximum is 8 credit hours.

→ **8.4.3. Course Load on Academic Warning or Probation**

The minimum course load in such cases is 12 credit hours, the maximum is 13 credit hours in each regular semester and 7 credit hours in a summer session.

→ **8.4.4. Course Load In the Last Semester Before Graduation**

The minimum course load at this level is 1 credit hour and the maximum is 20 credit hours during a regular semester, and 9 in the summer session, provided that the student's cumulative GPA of all work undertaken during the preceding terms in which he earned his last 28 credit hours is not less than 2.00 out of 4.00.

→ **8.4.5. Adding A New Course**

An academic advisor can add a new course for a student if: For elective courses, the academic advisor discusses and explains each course with the student and suggests which courses to be selected and why.

→ **8.4.6. Transfer Between Course Sections**

An academic advisor can transfer a student between courses according to the availability.

→ **8.4.7. Dropping A Registered Course**

An academic advisor can approve dropping a registered course for a student if: For elective courses, the academic advisor discusses with the student each course that interests him and helps the student make informed decisions on which courses to select based on his/her preferences, skills, and career path.

→ **8.4.8. Degree Plan**

The courses of each degree are spread over 10 academic levels. The mandatory as well as elective courses, and the number of credit hours that a student needs to successfully complete in order to receive a degree in his major field are clearly specified for each academic level. This distribution of courses and credit hours is called "the Degree Plan". All degree plans are approved by the University Council.

The academic departments regularly review and update the degree plans in order to provide students with continuously updated programs. The following rules apply to the degree plans. Students are required to study within the framework of their approved degree plan and once they fulfill all the requirements, they are nominated for graduation.

→ **8.4.9. Student Transcript of Academic Record**

The transcript comprises the complete academic record of the student from the date of admission to the date of issuance. No partial records are issued. An official transcript may be issued or sent to any outside agency upon receiving a written request from the student. The accuracy of a student's record is of the utmost importance; errors or suspected errors should be brought to the immediate attention of the Deanship of Admission & Registration.

→ **8.4.10. Attendance Monitoring**

Believing that regular course attendance is necessary for academic success, Taif University requires students not to miss more than 25% of the total number of lectures, labs and tutorials. The instructors regularly register the students' attendance in the courses via Taif University's electronic admission system. If a student has a total absence of more than 25 % during a semester period in a certain course, the course instructor reports that to the Deanship of Admission and Registration to exclude that student from the final exam of this course and earn a DN (Denied) grade in it. Furthermore, a student who absent himself in the final examination of a course(s) is not given a make-up examination, except for a valid reason accepted by the College Council. Student monitoring during the lab courses is done by the lab instructor for the laboratory sessions. Attending the lab and performing the experiments are essential. The student is not allowed to submit a laboratory report if the experiments were not done by the student.

8.5. TRANSFER POLICIES

Transferring students to the College can be done through different channels. There are three types of transfers:



1. Transfer from other equivalent institutions.
2. Transfer of students within Taif University.
3. Transfer between the Departments of the College of Engineering.

These channels are explained below.

→ **8.5.1. Transfer From Other Equivalent Institutions**

A student may transfer from another equivalent university or educational institution to Taif University, according to the following requirements:

- ▷ The student should have studied and transferred from a recognized university or educational institution.
- ▷ The student should not have been dismissed for any disciplinary reasons from that institution.
- ▷ The student must spend at least two semesters in the university before being allowed to transfer to Taif University. The transferred student should not study less than 60% of the total units required for the bachelor's degree at Taif University.
- ▷ Student who had previously studied at Taif University, then to another university and later decides to return back again to Taif University can join with the same university ID as before.
- ▷ The student should meet the requirements of the intended department and college where transfer is being sought. The department and college councils determine the courses the student requires after evaluating the student's previous academic record and earned credit hours.
- ▷ All rules set by the University Council for student transfer must be met.

The procedures for evaluating transfer applications to the College of Engineering from outside the University are as follows:

- The student must satisfy the College admission conditions which are announced on the College web-site.
- The University application form must be filled.
- The Deanship of Admission and Registration receives and assesses the applications and sends all applications that meet the College requirements to the College Dean. The College Dean evaluates the applications information and makes decisions on transfer applications approved by the College Committee.
- The College Council approves the transfer courses that the student has studied outside the University according to the recommendation of the appropriate department. The courses which have an average of less than 2.0 (grade C) out of 4.0 will not be considered.
- A student's registration will be terminated as of the date of acceptance if it is found out later that the student was dismissed on a disciplinary basis from his previous institution.

→ 8.5.2. Transfer of Students Within Taif University

To switch colleges within Taif University, the student must satisfy the College of Engineering admission conditions. These conditions are as follows:

- A student can apply for transfer only after studying at least two semesters, apart of summer semester, in the college from which transfer is being sought.
- The student must not spend more than four semesters in the college from which transfer is being sought.
- The student should not have been transferred from another college within the University before.

The procedure for evaluating transfer applications is as follows:

- The student must fill in the transfer form (Inter-College Transfer Form) within the dates announced by the University and submit it to the Deanship of Admission and Registration to ensure the availability of the general conditions to transfer to the College of Engineering.
- The Deanship of Admission and Registration then submits the form to the College's Dean and then to the College based committee.
- Upon receiving all applications, a designated college-based committee consisting of the Vice Dean and the heads of all departments give recommendations on transfer applications.
- The tentative transfer decisions are then forwarded to the Dean for final approval.
- The academic committee of each department reviews transcripts of all tentatively accepted transfer students and decides on the equivalency of credits based on an equivalency tables of credits approved by the College Council.
- All transfer applications are then returned to the Deanship of Admission and Registration after the approval by the President of the University. The Registrar Office will determine the equivalency of all the student's grades for the courses earned in the previous college.

→ 8.5.3. Transfer to Another Department Within the College of Engineering

It is possible to switch departments within the College of Engineering after meeting the following condition:

- The student can apply for transfer only after studying at least one semester, apart from the summer semester, before applying to switch to another department.
- The student should not have been transferred from another department within the College pre-

viously.
The procedures for evaluating transfer applications between the departments of the College of Engineering are as follows:

- The student needs to fill the Inter-departmental Transfer Form and submit it to the College Dean.
- The student needs to get the recommendation of the head of the department intended. The head of the department will do the transfer via Taif University electronic admission system.
- The academic committee of each department reviews the transcripts of all tentatively accepted students and decides on the equivalency of credits based on an equivalency tables of credits approved by the College Council.

→ 8.5.4. Transfer Credits

Students can transfer credit hours that have been studied in other universities. The maximum allowable percentage of credit hours that could be transferred by students from other universities is 60% of the total credit hours in the curriculum. These courses are evaluated by the Department's Academic Committee and faculties who teach these courses, and approved by the department chairman. Equivalency credits are not included in the GPA and a pass grade is assigned to those courses. Students who want to study courses in other universities must meet the following requirements:

- Fill in a course transfer form and submit it to the chairman of the department.
- The chairman consults the course instructor.
- The course instructor reviews the syllabus of the transfer course in light of the departmental course syllabus and checks the equivalency of the syllabus and credits (the course transferred syllabus should be more than 70% of the course syllabus at Taif University and also the grade of the course transferred is more than C).

- The chairman approves the equivalency and signs the form.
- The student should then get the approval of the Vice Dean.
- The student submits the form to the University Registrar office and gets an official acceptance letter to study the course at the specified university.



8.6. STUDENTS EVALUATION

→ 8.6.1. Examination And Grading Codes

Each course has been designated a total of 100 points. Passing a course is usually based on the combination of grades awarded to course work and final examination. According to the department council recommendation, faculty council, who provides the subject, specify the semester work marks from 40% to 60% of the total mark designated for the course. The satisfactory-exemplary level (pass mark) in each course is 60%.

→ 8.6.2. Grade Codes

The Grade Codes at Taif University show a student's Grade Point Average (GPA), which is determined by dividing the cumulative point value of all courses attempted by the number of total units in the student's semester schedule.

Grade Codes at Taif University.

Letter Grade	Letter Grade	Mark Range	Grade Point Average (GPA)	Grade Significance (English)	Grade Significance (Arabic)
Grade Code (English)	Grade Code (Arabic)				
A+	أ+	95 To 100	4.0	Exceptional	ممتاز مرتفع
A	أ	90-Less than 95	3.75	Excellent	ممتاز
B+	ب+	85-Less than 90	3.50	Superior	جيد جدا مرتفع
B	ب	80-Less than 85	3.0	Very Good	جيد جدا
C+	ج+	75-Less than 80	2.50	Above Average	جيد مرتفع
C	ج	70-Less than 75	2.0	Good	جيد
D+	د+	65-Less than 70	1.50	High Pass	مقبول مرتفع
D	د	60-Less than 65	1.0	Pass	مقبول
F	ف	Less than 60	0	Fail	راسب
IP	م	-	-	In Progress	مستمر
IC	ل	-	-	In Complete	غير مكتمل
DN	ح	-	0	Denial	محروم
NP	نك	60 or above	-	No Grade - Pass	ناجح بدون درجة
NF	نكف	Less than 60	-	No Grade - Fail	راسب بدون درجة
W	ع	-	-	Withdrawn	منسحب بغير
WP	عج	-	-	Withdrawn with Pass	منسحب بآداء
WF	عف	-	0	Withdrawn with Fail	منسحب بتقدير
AU	عم	-	-	Audit	مستمع

The overall cumulative average of a student at graduation according to the respective cumulative average is as follows:

- (Excellent): If the cumulative average is not less than (3.50 out of 4.0).
- (Very good): If the cumulative average is from 2.75 to less than 3.5 (out of 4.0).
- (Good): If the cumulative average is from 1.75 to less than 2.75 (out of 4.0).
- (Pass): If the cumulative average is from 1.00 to less than 1.75 (out of 4.0).

Grade Point Average, (GPA example).

Subject	Credit Hours	Letter Grade - Grade Code	Grade Point Average (GPA)	Quality Points (Product)
1	2	B+	3.5	7
2	3	D	1	3
3	3	B	3	9
4	4	D+	1.5	6
5	1	B	3	3
6	5	C	2	10
Total	18		GPA=38/18= 2.111	38

In the above example, the student's average GPA is (38/18) = 2.111

An Example Of The Calculation Of Semester And Cumulative GPA:

First Semester						Second Semester					
Course	Cr Hrs	%	Code	GPA	Quality Points (Product)	Course	Cr Hrs	%	Code	GPA	Quality Points
ISC 103	2	85	B+	3.50	7	ISC 101	2	96	A+	4.00	8
CHEM 324	3	70	C	2.00	6	CHEM 327	3	83	B	3.00	9
202 235	3	92	A	3.75	11.25	202 314	4	71	C	2.00	8
PHY 105	4	80	B	3.00	12	PHY 205	3	81	B	3.00	9
TOTAL	12				36.25	TOTAL	12				34
First Semester GPA = $\frac{\text{Total quality points (36.25)}}{\text{Total credits (12)}} = 3.02$						Second Semester GPA = $\frac{\text{Total quality points (34)}}{\text{Total credits (12)}} = 2.83$					
Cumulative GPA = $\frac{\text{Total quality points (36.25+34)}}{\text{Total credits (12+12)}} = 2.93$											



"Incomplete" (IC) Grade

With the permission of the instructor and the approval of the Department Council, it is permitted to delay the grade of a course due to non-completion of its requirements. But this delay should be for no more than one main semester. If this delay lasts for more than one semester, the grade will automatically change to "Fail" (F) grade.

"In Progress" (IP) Grade

Some courses need more than one semester to have their requirements completed, particularly those including research work or training. For these courses, the student can postpone grade to be "In Progress" (IP). A Student will admit his grade upon completion of the course or otherwise, the department council could grade the course "Incomplete" (IC) in the transcript.

→ 8.6.3. Probation

According to Taif University regulations, all students are required to maintain a GPA of at least 2.0 (grade C) out of 4.0. Those who fail to maintain this average will be placed on scholastic probation and are given two semesters in which they must attain a GPA of 2.0 (grade C). If this condition is not met within the two semesters of probation, the student may then be dismissed from the study program at the College of Engineering. One last opportunity of a third semester to raise the GPA can be given to those who can attain the 2.0 (grade C) GPA if they study 12 credit hours and score, at least, B on average. The student will not graduate if a minimum GPA of 2.0 (grade C) condition is not met.

→ 8.6.4 Evaluating Methods

Student performance in each course is evaluated by the instructor, culminating with the assignment of a grade for this course. The number and types of graded assignments will vary according to what is most appropriate for the course. These as-

signments generally comprise some combination of examinations, quizzes, homework, and/or laboratory reports. Projects and/or oral presentations are required for some courses. The final year projects are graded by a group of faculty members, not only by the supervisor. Therefore, the methods of evaluating student performance are summarized as:

- a. Quizzes: To assess students gradual understanding of course subjects.
- b. Case Study Reports: To assess technical report writing and data collection abilities.
- c. Discussion Groups: To assess personal interaction and communication skills.
- d. Midterm Exams: To assess students understanding of course subjects, problem solving abilities, analytical and design capabilities.
- e. Final Exam: To assess the student's overall understanding of the course as well as analytical and problem solving capabilities.

→ 8.6.5 Examination Policy

Taif University has set its examination policy, which is summarized as follows:

- ▷ It is expected that all mid-semester examinations are taken during a regularly scheduled class period of the course.
- ▷ All examinations, excluding the finals, are scheduled by the instructors themselves.
- ▷ Final examinations are held during the period scheduled at the end of each semester.
- ▷ There should be no alteration in the final exam schedule once it is authorized and announced.
- ▷ The final exam duration should not be less than one hour or more than three hours.
- ▷ No student is to be given more than two exams in one day.
- ▷ Any student who fails to attend the final examination without an acceptable excuse will be given a zero mark in that examination. In that case, the

course grade will be calculated on the basis of class work and other test scores earned in the course.

- ▷ When the student completes the course requirements within the specified period, the instructor should assign the appropriate grade on a Change of Grade form and submit it to the Office of Student and Academic Affairs for processing.
- ▷ If the student fails to complete all the requirements, the IC status will be changed to the F grade, which will be included in the calculation of the cumulative GPA.
- ▷ The IC grade is not to be awarded in place of a failing grade, or if the student is expected to repeat the course.

8.7. STUDENTS ACADEMIC ADVISING

Taif University has a system of student academic advising. In this system, every faculty member is assigned a number of students to advise in any issue the student may be facing, which might hinder their academic progress or may not be letting the student use their full potential to achieve the best grades. Therefore, students are highly encouraged to meet their academic advisors regularly, especially prior to or during the registration week, to get proper guidelines about courses and their academic progress. Students are also highly encouraged to arrange meetings with their respective academic advisors on a regular basis to discuss the program of study, career plans, or any problems or issues they may be facing in the study program.



In order to achieve the best outcome of the academic advising system, students should prepare their study schedules carefully to meet the Department, College and University requirements. An electronic plan of study is automatically created by the on-line registration system based on the student's program curriculum. Plans of study are flexible documents that can be modified according to the guide-

lines approved by the College and the student's choices and goals. The main purpose of creating a plan of study is to ensure effective student progress and graduation in the minimum duration possible. Academic advisors monitor their advisee students' study schedules regularly and ensure that they strictly follow their approved plans of study. Academic advisors provide advice to those students who face difficulty in following their plans of study and need to modify their study plans. Academic advisors are required to submit a report to the Department's Student Advising & Advising Committee at the end of each semester about the progress of their students.

8.8. CONDUCT AND ETHIC GUIDELINES

Professional conduct is built upon the idea of mutual respect. Such conduct includes as examples : attending class, arriving on time, minimizing disruptions, focusing on the class and academic honesty. The following sections are highlighting Taif University's main policy about academic conduct and ethics.



→ 8.8.1 Attendance and Absence

Attendance at all teaching sessions is compulsory, unless you are informed otherwise. According to University regulations, if the combination of justified and non-justified absence in a particular course reaches 25% of the total teaching units, the student is automatically awarded the grade "Denied". Not only that, but also there are some ethics which should be followed during class attendance such as:

- ▷ Arriving on time. Late arrivals are disruptive to the class and show disrespect to those who are on time.
- ▷ Minimizing disruptions : Cell phones should be turned off during class. With few exceptions, the students should not leave and re-enter the class and should avoid engaging in con-





- versations with other students during the class.
- ▷ Focusing on the class : Students may take notes on laptops. However, using laptops for activities such as web browsing and answering emails are not only disruptive to the student, but also to fellow students and to the instructor.
- ▷ Respect : It is expected that students act respectfully toward all class participants.

→ 8.8.2 Student Problems

Students are highly encouraged to contact their academic advisors for any issue they might be facing such as, but not limited to, experiencing difficulty with their classes or course work, clashes between coursework deadlines or medical, domestic, personal or other problems.. If the academic advisor is not available, the head of the department or any member of the faculty can be contacted in this regard and they will try their level best to resolve the issue or problem as soon as possible. Students are the top priority for Taif University.

→ 8.8.3 Disabled Students

Taif University supports and encourages disabled students as well. Taif University believes that disability is not an obstacle to student learning. Therefore, if a student has a disability which might affect their studies, they are entitled to support. Whether or not a disability is already declared develops, or becomes apparent during time at the University, students get appropriate support. The student should inform the Department's Disability Advisor immediately when they feel they might be disabled. The advisor can then refer them to the University Disability Services which offers a great deal of assistance to such students.

→ 8.8.4 Health and Safety

The University's aim is to provide and maintain a safe working environment, which does not risk health and offers adequate facilities and arrangements for the welfare of staff and students. It is the duty of all individuals to exercise personal responsibility, to familiarize themselves with departmental instructions regarding safety procedures, and to do everything possible to prevent injury or damage either to themselves or to others. Information about safety and welfare matters are available in each department and are posted in department notice boards. The University also regards harassment as a serious matter. Where serious allegations of harassment are proved by a formal investigation, disciplinary action (including dismissal or expulsion) may be taken against anyone involved in causing or supporting abuse, harassment or related issues. In addition to any penalty imposed by the University, those responsible for harassing others may be subject to criminal and/or civil proceedings.

8.8.4.1 Fire and Other Emergencies

After hearing the fire alarm, it is the mutual responsibility of everyone to evacuate the building promptly. Attempts should not be made to re-enter the building until it is safe to do so after the fire marshal has declared the building safe and free from all danger.

8.8.4.2 General Safety

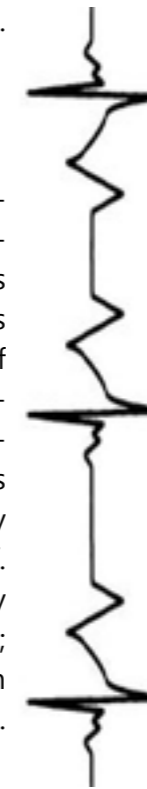
Everyone is required to take reasonable care for the health and safety of oneself and others around before doing any action. It is the responsibility of everyone to familiarize themselves with the regulations of safe and healthy working environments. Food and drink are not allowed in the laboratories and must be avoided. Footwear must be worn at



all times during working in laboratories.

8.8.4.3 Electrical Safety

Main voltages may be present in almost any item of equipment. In particular, computer terminals, oscilloscopes and other cathode ray tube displays will have voltages present in excess of 10 kVs. Undergraduates are not permitted to remove the cases of equipment, wire main plugs, replace mains connectors or fuses, unless directed by a technician or other members of staff. All devices that contain cathode ray tubes must be treated very carefully; if a tube breaks there will be a vacuum implosion, which may cause blindness.



8.9 Academic Misconduct

→ 8.9.1 Department Statement on Academic Misconduct

Everyone is responsible for ensuring that their work does not contravene the department's rules on academic misconduct. The University takes a very serious view of such misconduct and penalties are applied if one is found to have attempted to mislead examiners. Forms of academic misconduct include:



- ▷ If anyone has any query about what constitutes academic misconduct, and in particular, about the proper attribution of material derived from another's work, advice from the faculty members or academic advisor must be sought beforehand.
- ▷ The penalties for academic misconduct will depend on the seriousness of the offense. Students found guilty of academic misconduct may, for ex-

ample, have their GPA reduced, fail in the exam or even be expelled from the University. If a student is taking elective courses in another department they must check the Academic Misconduct rules in that department. There may be small but significant differences in the definitions of, for instance, acceptable collaboration in different disciplines.

→ 8.9.2. Plagiarism and Collusion

All attempts must be applied to avoid plagiarism by always acknowledging the sources of the material used (including software and information on the web). If you copy a passage of text verbatim, clearly mark the entire extent of the quotation using quotation marks or an italic font, and cite its source. Unpublished work must be referenced as well, such as an email or a conversation as 'private communication'. Lecture materials should be treated as published materials too. During collecting material from online sources for an assessment, the "cut and paste" habit must be avoided. Ideally, student should paraphrase or summarize the source material in their own words and properly quote the citation reference.

In programs submitted for assessment, students do not need to "re-invent the wheel" but they must include a comment acknowledging its source and making clear that they understand how it works.

→ 8.9.3 Guidelines on Mutual Assistance and Collaboration

If an assessment is completed by students working in pairs, or in groups, they must be given explicit guidance about the level of acceptable collaboration within each pair or group. In some assessments, students may be given explicit encouragement to involve other students in a specific aspect of their work, such as evaluation and testing. Apart from such explicitly permitted exceptions, the following guidelines apply.



While an open assessment is in progress, the students may only discuss with their fellow students now understand the nature of the problems or questions set, not how to solve or answer them. Submission must not be of someone else's work. Collaboration is not permitted in producing the solution or answer to an assessment. Copying others' work is strictly discouraged and not allowed.

When writing an essay or report for an open assessment, discussion and collaboration are permissible in the initial process of determining the nature and requirements of the question. The students will then need to select relevant pieces of information from available sources and to evaluate their usefulness and consistency. In this process of selection and evaluation, often involving careful analysis and judgment, students are not permitted to work with others or share the details of their own essays or reports. All information as well as any ideas drawn from any source and used in the essay or report must be explicitly referenced.

When an assessment requires the development of software, discussion and collaboration are again permitted in the initial process of examining and clarifying requirements - though only the setter of the assessment can rule on any perceived ambiguities. The subsequent work of design, implementation and testing should be essentially the student's own and not copied from someone else's work.

8.10 DEPARTMENTAL REGULATIONS

Students must follow the academic levels system, which comprises ten academic levels. The duration of each academic level equals one regular semester, where the student gradually progresses from one academic level to another in accordance with the approved rules. Students are responsible for knowing and following the academic rules and regulations including the requirements of graduation.



Academic advisors assist students in planning their academic programs, but their academic advising activities do not relieve students of this responsibilities. Therefore, every student should be thoroughly familiar with all the academic regulations and the degree of the conferral system, and remain informed about them throughout their career at the University. A student may seek the assistance from his academic advisor or the department chairman in this respect.



9. APPENDICES
STUDY PLANS: LINKS ON WEB AND QUICK RESPONSE CODE

Table with 3 columns: Topic, URL, and QR. Rows include Study Plan - Department of Electrical Engineering, Study Plan - Department of Mechanical Engineering, Study Plan - Department of Civil Engineering, Study Plan - Architectural Engineering Program, and Study Plan - Industrial Engineering Program.



Student and faculty introductory guides



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