

OBJECTIVE 2 – QUALIFICATION BENCHMARKING

Bachelor in Computer Engineering
Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology (HCMUT)



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Introduction

The Bachelor in Computer Engineering at Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology provides fundamental concepts and applications of computer science/engineering and how they can be applied to business, finance and economics. This is a multidisciplinary programme and for this benchmarking exercise we focus only on modules/courses related to computer science/engineering.

For this benchmarking exercise we have developed a scoring matrix where we identified 5 themes (programming, knowledge management, knowledge abstraction, knowledge representation/communication and research/soft skills). **Programming** theme entails criteria related to design and development of not only software but also other artefacts like algorithms, network, IoT framework etc. The theme also includes the evaluation process and collaborative management of the artefacts. **Knowledge management** primarily focuses on processes and techniques of warehousing different types of data. The theme also includes security and privacy issues related to data management. **Knowledge abstraction** theme focuses on different data analytics and machine learning techniques applied to different types of data. **Knowledge representation/communication** theme includes different visualisation techniques used to represent the results (from database query through to data analytics to algorithm) to a wide range of stakeholders. **Research/Soft skills** theme focuses on the understanding and practice of research methods along with the ability to undertake teamwork and present results to a wider audience.

Within each theme, we have a set list of criteria against which each course is scored. The score is within the range of 50 – 100. 90 – 100 (fully meets the criteria); 75 – 89 (mostly meets the criteria); 60 – 74 (partially meets the criteria); 50 – 59 (barely meets the criteria). The marks are indeed subjective and therefore debatable. However, the pattern that emerges as result of the scoring of each module/course provides a holistic view on the programme and clearly identifies the areas of strengths and improvements.

Design of the programme

1. This 128 credit programme equips students with the capability to address different areas of computer engineering. Students have the options to specialise in IoT and Network Security or Modern Computing Systems.
2. The programme develops a sequential accumulation of knowledge and expertise. Starting with compulsory courses (78 credits) providing the foundational knowledge in mathematics, statistics, basic science, law, philosophy, English as well as an introduction to computer engineering and programming.
3. The elective courses are divided into three groups; group A provides experience in different multidisciplinary projects. Group B elective courses help to shape specialisation, while Group C provides elective courses in economics and management.
4. Finally, the speciality courses reinforce the specialisation pathway along with internship and thesis projects to gain applied and research experience in the specialisation.
5. For this benchmarking exercise only data/computer science related courses were evaluated.

Mode of Delivery

6. All courses are delivered in English and have theory, practice and self-study credit hours. Self-study time is considered as the time students need to work on their assignments, or for example that students need to complete their lab work independently before a class.

Given the independent nature of the self-study time it is difficult to measure the exact time allocated to this by students.

7. Most of the courses are theory based and as such assessments are exam/class test based.
8. The programme provides a strong emphasis on soft skill development with emphasis on project management.
9. The theory part of each course is delivered through lectures and discussions in the class. A strong foundation in maths and development of soft skills creates a multidisciplinary mindset for the students, which in the long run helps them to understand the underpinning mathematical basis of advanced subjects like Cryptography.
10. For practical sessions, the maximum group or class size is 40 students.

Learning and Teaching

11. The programme offers a wide range of elective courses in different topics for specialisation. Depending on the area of specialisation the number of courses offered varies (~ 7 courses).
12. The programme provides an excellent foundation in mathematics (algebra etc.) and statistics. This is critical for all computer science related courses. However due to the wide variety of programming related courses (software, web, game, mobile programming) the students' choice may get too diversified, leading to lack of depth in programming. Focusing two or three courses on object oriented (java) and scripting (python) from a traditional software engineering and data science point of view would benefit students to develop a strong foundation in programming. For programming, the focus is on C++ in the first two courses of the programme. Students should be equipped with a strong background in C++ programming and be able to adapt to a new language if needed.
13. The programme has a wide range of project management skill development courses including multidisciplinary project management courses along with courses in economics and business administration. This structure enables students to develop leadership roles in industries and apply their technical skills through a multidisciplinary team.
14. The courses on cloud-based unstructured/real-time data warehousing systems like AWS/Datalake are optional and related to the sub-field of Information Systems and Data Science.
15. Some tutorials on code sharing are included in the Programming Fundamentals course. For data science programmes it is important that students are aware and have experience of code sharing, documentation and different licenses used for open-source software/algorithm development.

Assessment and feedback

16. No information was available with regard to assessment or exam samples.
17. No information was provided as to how student feedback is captured, evaluated and utilised for the improvement of the courses.

Conclusion and Recommendations

18. Teaching modality
 - a. More discussion-based teaching approaches including flip classroom type teaching model can be introduced to increase student engagement and self-directed study.

- b. Industry 4.0 focused case studies can be implemented to get more knowledge about different real-life projects, their shortcomings etc.

19. Teaching content

- c. Low code/No code-based programming are becoming popular (10.3390/electronics10101192) in universities with the rise of online education and as a result of COVID-19. Adaptation with new trends will help students to develop new applications/algorithms more easily. This impacts not only skill development but confidence also.
- d. More emphasis can be given to scripting languages like Python as well as users' requirement analysis.
- e. In this regard API based programming like ChatGPT (from OpenAI etc.) to any software/app would benefit students with high quality trained dataset/model integration.
- f. Analysis of real-life data from different domains (finance, healthcare, social media etc.) is essential to get an understanding about different design, development and deployment of IT in these domains.
- g. Engagement with stakeholders and requirement capture is pivotal. Therefore, with different types of programming/machine learning courses these aspects need to be included.
- h. Use of online content/courses can introduce students to new topics and a choice of learning sources (in contrast to recommended books). This diversity of content and modality of delivery not only helps students to be in line with current trends but also initiates peer learning.
- i. Skill development on code sharing (through github etc.) and open licence needs to added to the course curriculum along with collaborative code development (e.g. Google Colab, AWS).
- j. Basic understanding of how to protect intellectual property rights related to algorithms and the process of protecting these rights through third party.
- k. Critical understanding of research methods in higher education and steps involved from idea generation through to publication and/or application can be incorporated.
- l. Basic knowledge of social media-based profile creation e.g. LinkedIn profile that will facilitate future job prospects can be incorporated to develop profile.

20. Assessment

- m. More emphasis on project-based assessments (instead of exams) would help students to get experience of teamwork and other aspects of project management.

