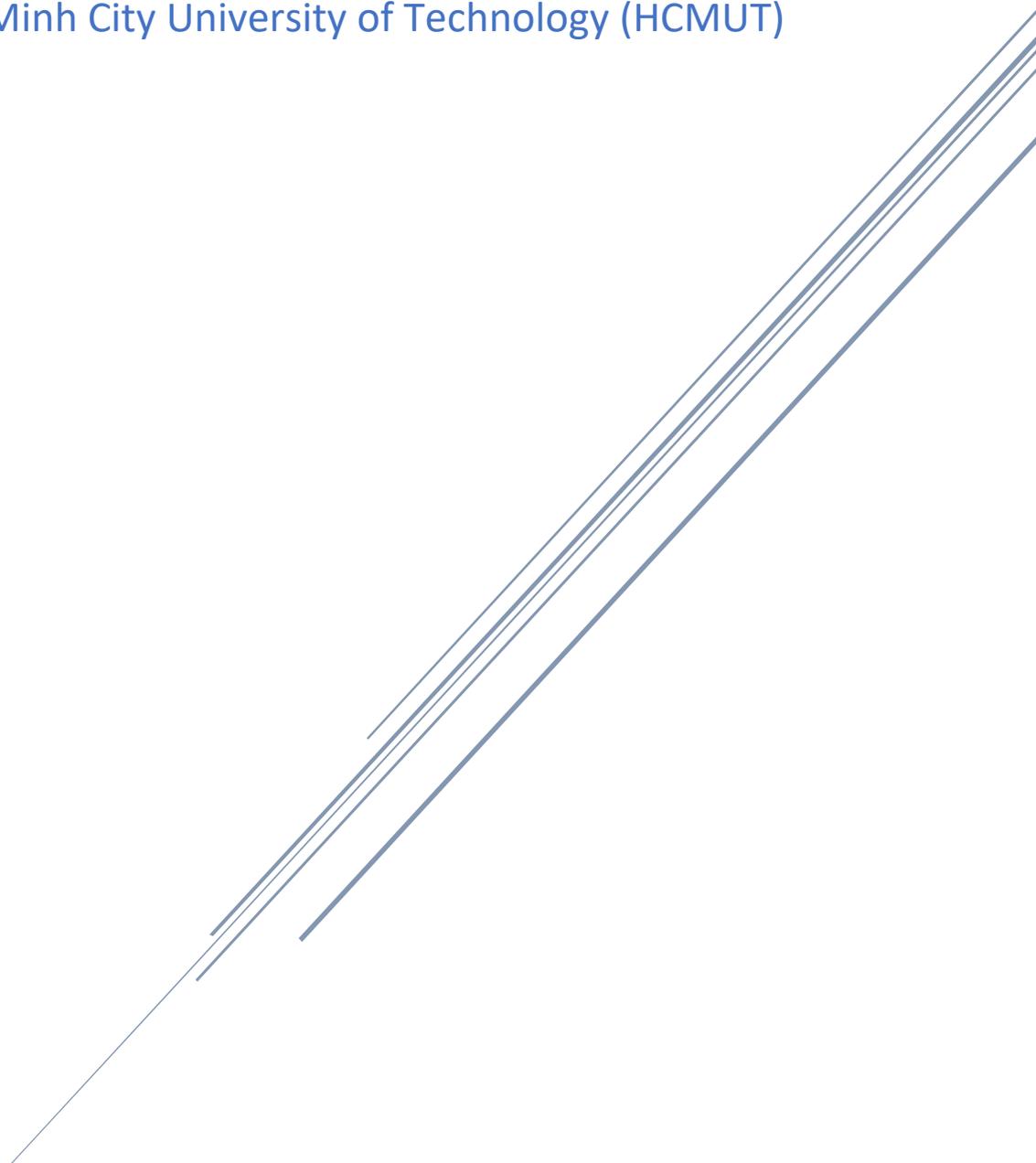


# OBJECTIVE 2 – QUALIFICATION BENCHMARKING

Bachelor in Computer Science

Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology (HCMUT)



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## Introduction

The Bachelor in Computer Science at Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology provides fundamental concepts and applications of computer science 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.

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 a result of the scoring of each module/course provides a holistic view of 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 science with the options of majoring in Computer Science, Applied Artificial Intelligence, Cybersecurity, Data, Security Engineering and Business Intelligence Data Engineering, Image Processing and Computer Vision by taking appropriate elective courses in the final two years.
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 four groups; group A provides experience in different types of programming projects, while group B in multidisciplinary projects.
4. Group C is elective courses that help to shape specialisation. Group D provides elective courses in economics and management.
5. Finally, the speciality courses reinforce the specialisation pathway along with internship and thesis projects to gain applied and research experience in the specialisation.
6. For this benchmarking exercise only data/computer science related courses were evaluated.

## Mode of Delivery

7. All courses are delivered in English and have theory, practice and self-study credit hours. From the course structure document, we could not identify any course with allocated self-directed study time.
8. Most of the courses are theory based and as such assessments are exam/class test based.
9. The programme provides a strong emphasis on soft skill development with emphasis on project management.
10. From the documents provided, it is not clear how the theory part of each course is delivered. A strong foundation in maths and the 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.
11. For practical sessions, information regarding class size and available resources is necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of the practical sessions.

## Learning and Teaching

12. 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 (~ 35 courses). Delivering such a wide range of courses requires resources and may impact course quality. Therefore, combining some courses would benefit the students as well as staff, in terms of resources and quality.
13. 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 in 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.
14. 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.
15. The programme lacks courses on cloud-based unstructured/real-time data warehousing systems like AWS/Datalake.
16. Critical understanding about code sharing (github etc.) seems to be missing. 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

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

## Conclusion and Recommendations

19. 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.

## 20. 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 of 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.

## 21. 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.

