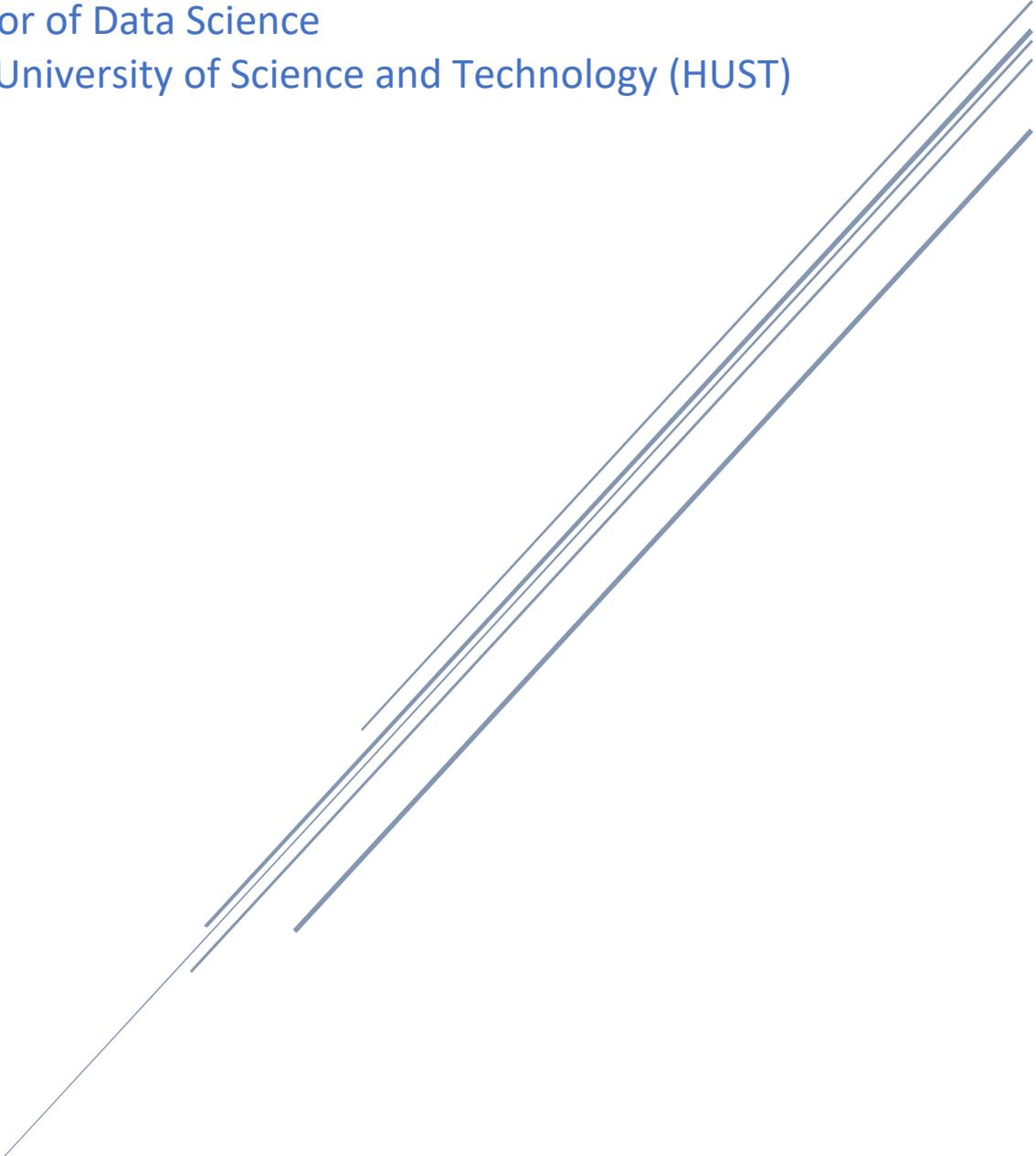


# OBJECTIVE 2 – QUALIFICATION BENCHMARKING

Bachelor of Data Science  
Hanoi University of Science and Technology (HUST)



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## Introduction

The BSc Data Science (DS) programme at Hanoi University of Science and Technology (HUST) addresses the needs of local employers and addresses the challenges of the digital transformation ambition of the Vietnamese industries and government. The programme provides a blended knowledge of data science along its application and professional management and leadership skill development.

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 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. The programme is integrated with a master's programme. For this benchmarking exercise the focus is only on the UG part. The BSc programme progresses with different types of knowledge and skill development modules. It starts with offering basic knowledge of philosophy, politics and law along with courses on physical education and English (19 credits), followed by courses on maths and science (32 credits) providing foundational knowledge. The programme then focuses on computer engineering courses (49 credits) followed by data science specialisation courses (15 credits) and soft skill development courses (9 credits). The programme ends with a thesis (8 credits) submission.
2. Credit for general courses ranges between 2 to 4, while most of the compulsory courses are 3 credits, the elective courses are 2 credits.

## Mode of delivery

3. All courses are delivered in English and have theory, practice and self-study credit hours. The self-study hours vary with students and are usually 2 hours/credit/week.
4. The programme has six elective management/entrepreneurship focused courses. Acquiring such management skills is pivotal in the ICT sector. From the syllabus it is evident that most of the courses are exam based and courses have projects through

which students experience teamwork. Setting marks (10-20%) to these informal projects would formalise the work/collaboration undertaken in these projects.

5. The courses are delivered through a mixture of lectures, discussions and case studies. To further increase student engagements, flipped classroom or peer assessment approaches can be introduced.
6. For practical sessions, information regarding class size and available resources is necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of the practical sessions.

## Learning and Teaching

7. With regard to the programming theme, most of the courses addressed different aspects of software and/or algorithm design and development. The predominant programming language was not evident from the syllabus (Python is covered only in one course and Java in the other).
8. Within the programming theme, the security aspect of software/algorithm design and development can be improved by incorporating some topics from cyber security particularly access control to source code and sensitive data (although there is a course on Cryptography and security).
9. Critical understanding about code sharing (github etc.) seems to be missing. For modern ICT 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.
10. In addition to textbooks (required/recommended), online materials could be included. Books require updated versions and need change (one of the required books is a 1997 edition).
11. Communicating the results and/or artifacts are an important part of any ICT programme. Including a presentation part with most of the model enables students to develop their communication skills. The programme in this regard has two visualisation courses with focus on business data. Including other data like scientific experimental data, real time data would benefit the visualisation based courses.
12. Courses focusing on algorithms (e.g. Introduction to Deep learning) can be improved by reducing the amount of theoretical knowledge and incorporating more case studies and/or application of the algorithm in real life scenarios. In these approaches students would gain more experience of the application of the appropriate algorithm in the right context.

## Assessment and feedback

13. No information was available about assessment or exam samples.
14. No information was available about student feedback mechanism and evaluation.

## Conclusion and Recommendations

15. 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. Project-based learning approaches can be implemented to get more knowledge about different real-life projects, their shortcomings etc.
16. Teaching content
  - a. 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.

- b. In this regard API based programming like GPT-3 like language model (from OpenAI etc.) to any software/app would benefit students with high-quality trained dataset/model integration.
- c. Analysis of real-life data from different domains (finance, healthcare, social media etc.) is essential to get an understanding about different data sources and types.
- d. Engagement with stakeholders and requirement capture is pivotal. Therefore, with different types of programming/machine learning courses these aspects need to be included.
- e. Use of online content/courses can introduce students to new topics and choice of learning sources (in contrast to the recommended books). This diversity of content and modality of delivery not only helps students to be in line with current trends, but also initiate peer learning.
- f. Skills development on code sharing (through github etc.) and open licence needs to be added to the course curriculum along with collaborative code development (e.g. Google Colab, AWS).

#### 17. Assessment

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

